



AN ASSESSMENT OF EXPANSION OF INDUSTRIES AND PROPERITY CRIME RATES: THE CASE OF ADAMA DEMBELA SUB CITY ETUR TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN FOCUS

¹Gezahegn Girma Meshesha, ²Bisrat Tekle

¹Deputy commander, ²Dr, supervisor

Crime Investigation And Forensic Science Department

¹oromia Police College, Adama, Ethiopia

Abstract

The industrial and labor market contexts of counties have a significant effect on individual criminal behavior above and beyond the influence of individual employment(Thomas p.,2001). This study provides the first systematic description in this Adama dembela sub city of the crime problems facing businesses on industrial estates and identifies the sort of strategic action that might be taken to prevent such problems in the future. Even though some research have been done on crimes by employee at industry, it was not focused on property crimes done by both employee and unemployed at expansion of industries.To fill this gap the Author conducted my research focused on the title of expansion industries and property crime rates in Adama dembela sub city ETUR textile PLC in focus.The study was employed descriptive method of research and utilized both quantitative and qualitative research approach by using 75(10%)(for questionnaire) and 12(for key informant interview) is my sample size. A combination of sampling techniques was probably (simple random and stratified random sampling) to conduct questioners survey for quantitative data collection as well as data analysis and non-probability (purposive and judgmental sampling) for key informant interview and FGD had employed due to the issue of the research. According to the finding revealed that as industries are expanded, the property crime committed with employee and unemployed are also increased.majority of property crimes are committed with employee rather than unemployed. Conclusion of the research is weak active response of industry to employee and farmers' complaints towards to their benefit and payment, weak structures of community policing and active response of police to crime,lack of technology aid crime prevention, less collaboration of industry and police organization with different stalk-holder are factors to increasing property crimes as industry is expanding. To recommend that industry managements,police institutions, community policing board and any stalk holder are may be better to find solution to the above listed factors.

Key word : industry, property crime, employee, victimization, factors, counter measure

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Back ground of the study

Industrialization is accepted as the only viable way of ensuring structural transformation. In view of world industrial and labor market contexts of countries have a significant effect on individual criminal behavior above and beyond the influence of individual employment as well as, offer strong support to the labor market stratification and crime perspective (Thomas P., 2001). far fewer have addressed the influence of industrial and labor market activity on crime rates beyond the effects of unemployment (Bellair, 2000). In the individual-level analysis presented, individuals with lower quality jobs were more likely to participate in violent and property crime and respondents with no jobs at all were more likely to participate in violent crime (Thomas P., 2001). The growing body of literature that uses indicators of employment experiences to help explain individual involvement in criminal behavior (Uggen, 1999). criminal motivation theory, which suggests that economic stress may increase the incentive for individuals to engage in illicit behaviors.

In view of Africa the official South African Police Service (SAPS) crime statistics for the 2013-14 financial year reflect the heavy burden crime places on business. The statistics show a 13,7% increase in robberies at industries business premises from the previous year, and an overall increase of 461% since 2004-05.

Frequently crime committed in south Africa Cable theft is a further concern to industries business. It places a burden on companies as it often leads to protracted power outages, which leads to a loss of productivity, among other things. In 2012, according to former police minister Nathi Mthethwa estimated that cable theft costs South Africa approximately R5bn a year, but other sources have placed this figure at closer to R10bn a year. Productivity and growth are put under further pressure by increased social unrest and strikes. There are also other indicators that reveal the effects of crime, or the fear of crime, on business growth and development. For example, surveys conducted among the business community and published in the Grant Thornton International Business Report (IBR), shows the worrying changes in crime trends affecting business. In 2007, 84% of the respondents indicated that they, their staff or families had experienced some form of serious crime. By 2011 this figure dropped to 46%, but thereafter increased year on year to 65% for the first six months in 2014.

In Ethiopia view Special tribute goes to the organizers of the International consulting economist association (ICEA) for selecting Ethiopia as one of the countries to share its rich and diverse experience on the growth of manufacturing industry. Industrialization and ensuring emergence with an active role of the state has been in place since 2011 with the launch of the first growth and transformation plan (GTP). Ethiopia has over the past decade achieved strong and robust economic growth coupled with the expansion of social services. Besides expansion of industries property crimes with industries employee and unemployment is increasing from day today. To identify the strength of the relationship between the individual and organizational factors and the workplace properties crime behaviour of the employees and also to improve the internal control measures to prevent/reduce the workplace theft and thereby to improve their profitability (M. Krishna Moorthy, et.al, 2011). Adama city is one of the industrial zone in Ethiopia in which different property crimes are committed with industrial employee and unemployed (Adama police five year report, 2016-2020). Therefore, in order to find solution to problems, it was compulsory to conduct research on the assessment of expansion of industries and property crimes.

1.2. Statement of Problem

In Ethiopia, Few studies had been carried out on on property crime and its socioeconomic determinants are limited (Nega and Berhanu, 2015) and the studies that considered property crime in the local context are few investigated (Nega, 2011). However, another researcher studied property crime and parcel of violence (Meron, 2011). Some studies had been conducted on property crimes examining the social problems in Gambella municipality, Ethiopia by Obang. O. Jobi and Prof. Shedrak Ambala (2020) suggested that Lack of parental advice, unemployment, peers influenced, chat, alcohol, and marijuana addictions were found to be the reasons why property crimes increased. And also, employee satisfaction and theft climate intent as a mediator by Frautschy and Jadwinski (2007); control environment, employee fraud and counter productive workplace behaviour by Ahmad and Mariati (2008) were another research conducted. A conceptual study has been made by Krishna Moorthy and Gopalan, (2009) about the employee theft behaviour. Other study findings revealed that

when employees perceive an appropriate supervisor-provided feedback environment, their deviance is suppressed because of the related reduction in work-related stressors (Jei-Chen, Mei-Man and Yin-Ling (2011). However, most of the above researches have time and place limited as well as they have methodology gap, Such as; community, community policing, security office and prosecute were no included in their primary data source. And also their data analysis methods was quantitative. Additionally, the researches have not come with specific empirical study on the expansion of industries and property crimes. Therefore, to fill above researchers gap this research was conducted on the title of study of expansion of industries and property crimes in Adama Dembela sub city ETUR textile industry in focus.

1.3. Research questions

The following questions were answered

- What is the relation ship between expansion of industry and property crime rates?
- What are the factors that increase property Crimes rates during expansion industries?
- What are the countermeasures to reduce property crimes?

1.4. Objective of the study

1.4.1. General objective/Aim/purpose

The general aim of this research is to assess an expansion of industry and property crime rates: Adama Dembela sub city ETUR textile industry in focus

1.4.2. Specific objective

- To analyze the relation ship between expansion of industry and property crimes
- To identify the factors that increase property Crime rates during expansion industries
- To describe the countermeasures to reduce property crime

1.5. Significance of the study

The purpose of this study is to examine the industries expansion and property crime rates. The study assumes that behaviors defined and reported under specific criminal designations meet the universal broad definitions of those crimes such as robbery, theft and burglary. The study assumes that there may be a significant relationship between industries expansion and property crime rates which either affect the rates of crime in general or which influence the effect of development on crime. Another purpose of the study is to describe the basis for a better explanation of the dynamics of both industries expansion and property crimes. The findings of the study could also be helpful to people who have responsibility of planning for expanse industries in various societies. This study acknowledges common concerns about the concepts of property crime rates and expansion of industry, and the inaccuracies of official data (Bennett & Lynch, 1989). Moreover, it will gives hint to all police organization and security office at different level Finally, the study result will serve as bedrock for other researchers who are interested in the area.

1.6. Scope the Study/Delimitation

The study was conducted in Oromia regional state, at Adama city with the ideas of industrial expansion and property crime rates. It would be very interesting if the researcher is able to study the issue of the research in different aspect like industrial expansion and all crime rates and its' general effects in all industrial at Adama city as well as city of Oromia region. But due to the widest of the issue, it was not possible for the researcher to do so. Therefore, expansion industries and property crime rates at Adama Dambela sub city ETUR textile PLC in focus . The time to which it is scoped mainly ranges from the month of December 2019 to February 2021

1.7. Definition of key terms

- **Industry:** is defined as a group of manufacturers or businesses that produce a particular kind of goods or services (Norton, 2015).
- **crime:** refers to the intentional commission of an act usually deemed socially harmful or dangerous and specifically defined, prohibited, and punishable under criminal law(Aarthee R. and Ezhilmaran D., 2008).

- **Property crimes:** is a crime to obtain money, property, or some other benefit and a category of crime that includes larceny, theft, motor vehicle theft, arson, shoplifting, vandalism, and burglary (Freiberg, Arie (December 1996).
- **Employee:** are the person who serves in an organization and from the service given, paid will get in return (Muhl, 2002)
- **Security:** is protection of person, building, organization, or county against threats such as crime or attacks by internal and foreign countries (Barry Buzan, 2000).
- **crime prevention:** according to situational crime prevention (SCP) theory surmises that crime can be deterred by making changes to an environment by focusing on how (rather than why) a crime happens. Its aim is to reduce the incidence of crime by increasing the risks for offenders and reducing the opportunities for crime.

1.8. Organization (Outline) of the Study

This term paper was organized into five chapters. The first chapter is an introduction in which background of the study, the statement of the problem, objective of the study, significance of the study, and scope of the study; the second chapter is literature review on theoretical and empirical evidence; the third chapter is methods sampling, data collection methods, and data analysis methods; the fourth chapter is data analysis, results and discussion; the fifth chapter is conclusion and recommendation. At the end of the paper reference, questionnaire guide, time schedule and budget plan that used to as a source and annexes was attached.

2. Conceptual frame work

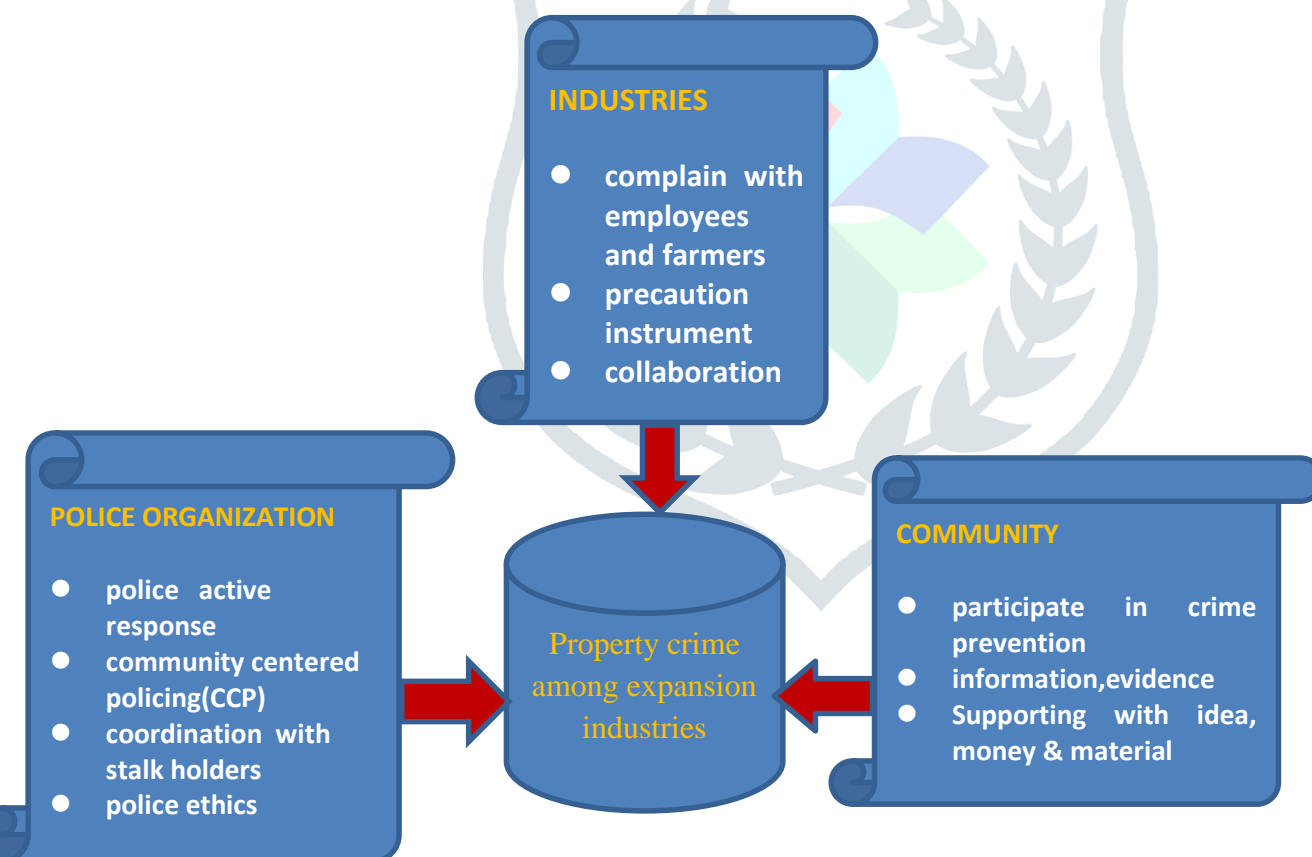


Figure 1. factors to committing property crimes among expansion industries

Source: Authors' own compilation of survey data 2021

As the above figures 1 showed that some factors to committing property crimes among expansion industries. Such factors are listed and justified as below:

1. Police organization

Police organization is one of the public service which have duty to law enforcement and keeping society's peace and security depending on domestic law includes warranted officers, those with arrest powers, and those who are not warranted or sworn. From: International Encyclopedia of the Social & Behavioral Sciences (Second Edition, 2015). however, among police organization there were some factors that affected to increased property crimes rates towards to expansion of industry at Adama city. Such factors are: inactive police response, superficial among community centered policing (CCP), weak coordination with stalk holders, non ethics of police and e.t.c.

2. Industries

According to the above figure 1 indicated that there are many factors among industries many property crime to be committed with industries employees and environmental complaint farmers due to less paint for their working and low land value where the industry was placed. Weak collaboration of industries' managements with different stalk holders and some time inactive of precautions at industries are anthers factors among increase property crimes rate at industries. To increase Industries can be used to help reduce crime and suggesting that economic and social disadvantage increases crime by decreasing the quality of production and payment of employees Farrington (1998).

3. Community

Community are the one that play a great role in crime prevention, investigation and a base for sustainable peace and security of one country. successful crime prevention should be based on social programs and physical improvements to the built environment that are unique to the city (Linda Nubani, Harmony Fierke-Gmazel and et.al., 2023). Currently due to community missed trust on police service delivery and less infrastructure with industries, they are unwillingness to participate in crime prevention and sharing information to police and for whom it concern. Additionally, community have not interest to support police with idea and budget.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. Research design

The study was employed descriptive method of research. The study was utilized both quantitative and qualitative research approach (with aim of triangulation) in order to produce a richer and more complete report. Greene, Caracelli, and Graham (as cited in Turner et al, 2007) stated when mixed methods designs is useful in the case that a research is need to collect and analyze data by using both quantitative method (designed to collect numbers) and qualitative method (designed to collect different information).

3.2. Population of the Study

The populations of the study were selected from police organizations(department of crime prevention, crime investigations' and police managements), prosecutor office, security office, employee of industry, correction administration, court and community policing board members were respondents and key informants for this study.The researcher had attempted to conduct the study of industrial expansion and property crime rates was depend on which selected respondents and key informants.

3.3. Sample size and sampling technique

A combination of sampling techniques that was probably (simple random sampling and stratified random sampling) to conduct questioners survey for quantitative data collection as well as data analysis and non-probability (purposive and judgmental sampling) for key informant interview and FGD had employed. Purposive sampling leads to greater depth of information from a smaller number of carefully selected units (Patton, 2002).The number of key informants usually ranges from 15 to 35 (USAID, 1996). A total of 12 key informants were selected. According to Mugenda and Mugenda (2003), at least 10% sample size is considered adequate representation for the study populations less than 10,000. The larger number of sample needed for heterogeneous population and smaller samples needed for homogeneous populations (Leedy & Ormond, 2001). Therefore, a total of 750 employee(540 male and 210 female) taken as sampling frame, out of which75(10%) members

selected. thus 54 male and 21 female per strata sample size were taken for questionnaire from ETUR textile PLC employee respectively.

3.4. Data Types and Sources

This study had used both primary and secondary data sources. The primary data was collected from questionnaire, key informants Interview and focus group discussion. Secondary data was obtained from crime records (CR), five year crime statistics report of police (2016 - 2020), different conducted research, articles books, Google website relates industrial expansion and property crime rates.

3.5. Methods of Data Collection

Data was collected by both primary and secondary methods using the following tools. The primary data was collected through questionnaire survey, Key Informant Interviews (KIIs), Focus Group Discussions (FGD). Secondary data was obtained through from crime records (CR), five year crime statistics report of police (2016 - 2020), different conducted research, articles books, Google website. All the instruments were developed by the researcher. The English version of the instrument will be translated to oromigna to fit to the study population. Here language experts had consulted.

3.6. Tools of data collection

Data were collected using questionnaires, Key informant interview, FGD and document analysis.

3.7. Methods of Data Analysis

The quantitative data, which have been collected via questionnaires, were presented using Tables and charts for interpretation in relation to the research questions. Descriptive statistics used by feeding the quantitative data in to statistical software program (SPSS-16) and analyze it in frequency, percentage and mean to examine the occurrence and variation by pie chart, Bar chart and Table. Rating systems are dichotomous or binary for, "Yes", "No" and 1-5 is given respectively, for strongly agree - strongly disagree is rated as 1-5 respectively.

The qualitative data obtained from semi-structured interview, FGD and documents was transcribed, edited and organized around the subtopics derived from the research questions. Furthermore the data from the interview, FGD and documents triangulated, checked against the quantitative ones. Besides this, the findings were discussed and interpreted in relation to the relevant literature.

3.8. Administration of the instrument

I distributed and collected the complete questionnaire from the respondents. Permission was obtained from significant authorities to facilitate the process. The Participants were adequately informed of the adherence to confidentiality and the need to be precise and truthful in filling the questionnaire. Seventy five (75) questionnaires were administered and collected successfully back by the researchers.

3.9. Reliability and Validity

The researcher had undertaken measures to control the quality of the data by pre- testing the questionnaires on 12 respondents of similar population. Based on the result of pretesting, a necessary adjustment was undertaken. The researcher had participated in pretesting to accept their comments, suggestion and ideas. The researcher also availed himself in friendly and good interpersonal relation with research participant to extract reliable data in case of qualitative data collection procedures in KIIs. Coleman and Moynihan (1996) indicated that the data obtain from police statistics is the highest level at which the best and the most reliable information can be secured for types, correlates, incidence, rate and trends of investigation. The Key informant interview, focused group discussion and questionnaire survey was evaluated to make sure that the questions were appropriated and accurate

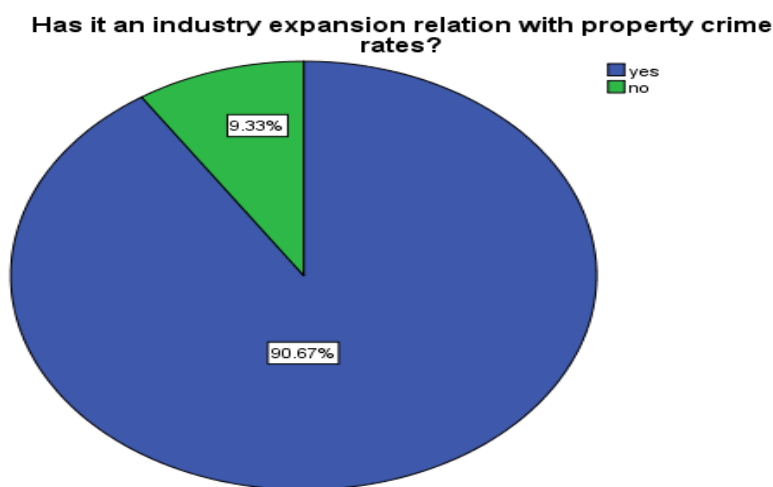
enough, and that the answers permitted useful analysis. Piloting was conducted by using face-to-face interviews. The researcher himself conducted the interviews and participant to accept their comments, suggestions and ideas were forwarded in the interview. The researcher attempted to control the reliability and validity of the data during data collection and analysis.

3.10. Ethical Consideration

The study was conducted in the ways that protect the dignity, safety and confidentiality of the respondents. The researcher used his all effort to understand and respect the culture, values and norms of the respondents and the organizational ethics of the police and the National Meteorological Agency of Ethiopia. During the study, the researcher was responsible and liable for any ethical breach. Before collecting data the researcher was received permission letter from oromia police college. Then the purpose of the study was briefed and all the instruments were distributed and interview was based on the conducive of the situations. Consent paper was signed from both parties, The consent paper were contain such like issues; the freedom of respondents to stop in the middle of the interview, refuse to disclose those issues, the respondents consider private and so forth. The consent paper also inculcated interviewer rights such like paraphrasing the questions while he/she need for clarity.

4. DATA ANALYSIS, RESULT AND DISCUSSION

4.1. Results of Descriptive Statics of the relationship between expansion of industry and property crimes



Source: field survey 2021

Figure 2: relationship between expansion of industries and property crime rates

As above figure2 indicated majority 68(90.67%) of the respondents answered yes while 7(9.33%) said No. the interviewees and FGD were indicated that expansion industries had relation ship with property crime rates. “Supporting this finding, productivity and availability of goods and services actually leads to crime” (Clinard & Abbott, 1973; Sesay, 1977; Shelley, 1981)

Table 1: Results of Descriptive Statics of existence of property crime and criminals

Is there a property crime committed on ETUR textile industry?		Frequency	Percent
Valid	yes	71	94.7
	no	4	5.3

Total		75	100.0
Who more committed crime at industries?			
		Frequency	Percent
Valid	employees of industry	32	42.7
	un employee	39	52.0
	others	4	5.3
	Total	75	100.0

Source: field survey 2021

The above table 1 implied that the highest rate 71(94.7%) of respondents said **yes** while 4(5.3%) is **No** for the question “Is there a property crime committed on ETUR textile industry ?” which means according to this data finding there were property crimes committed on industry of ETUR PLC. Another high 39(52%) of respondents said un employee commit property crime at industry while 32(42.7%) of respondents said employee of industry commit crime as well as 4(5.3) is committed by others. According to this data analyzed property crimes existed ETUR textile industry which were committed frequently by unemployed.

Table 2: Results of Descriptive Statics of Types of property crimes committed during expansion of industries

	Statistics													
	Theft of vehicles		of robbery		Damage to vehicles		Theft from vehicles		Arson		Theft Attempted		Burglary	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Strongly disagree	10	13.3	13	17.3	10	13.3	6	8	15	20.0	7	9.3	14	18.7
disagree	18	24	27	36.0	13	17.3	15	20	24	32.0	13	17.3	19	25.3
neutral	20	26.7	9	12.0	12	16.0	10	13.3	6	8	9	12.0	15	20.0
agree	19	25.3	18	24.0	29	38.7	35	46.7	16	21.3	27	36.0	21	28.0
Strongly agree	8	10.7	8	10.7	11	14.7	9	12	14	18.7	19	25.3	6	8.0
Total	75	100	75	100	75	100	75	100	75	100	75	100	75	100
Mean	2.9600		2.7467		3.2400		3.3467		2.8667		3.5067		2.8133	
Std. Dev	1.21299		1.29545		1.28231		1.16820		1.44571		1.29837		1.25949	

Source: field survey 2021

The above table 2 analyzed data respondents answered questions depended on the given questions in table. Along this questions majority of them said agree on types of property crimes Such as; theft from vehicles 35(46.7%), damage of vehicles 29(38.7%), theft attempted 27(36%) and burglary 21(28%) which Means types of crimes committed frequently during expansion of industry while others respondents said disagree to such a theft of armed robbery 27(36%) and arson 24 (32 %) were assigned by order from high to low according to calculated data rate as well as the remain theft vehicles 20(26.7%) respondents said neutral. According to this finding data the only types of property crimes commit during expansion of industries are theft from vehicles, damage of vehicles, theft attempted and burglary while theft of armed robbery and arson variables are factors to property crime rates to be increased during expansion of industries. The majority of Interviewees indicated that, the above indicated dimensions are types of property crime committed when industries are expanded.

Supporting this finding, There is also work on particular crimes within business, such as the growing body of work on property crime (Arlidge and Parryj 1985; Leigh, 1982; and Levi, 1987)

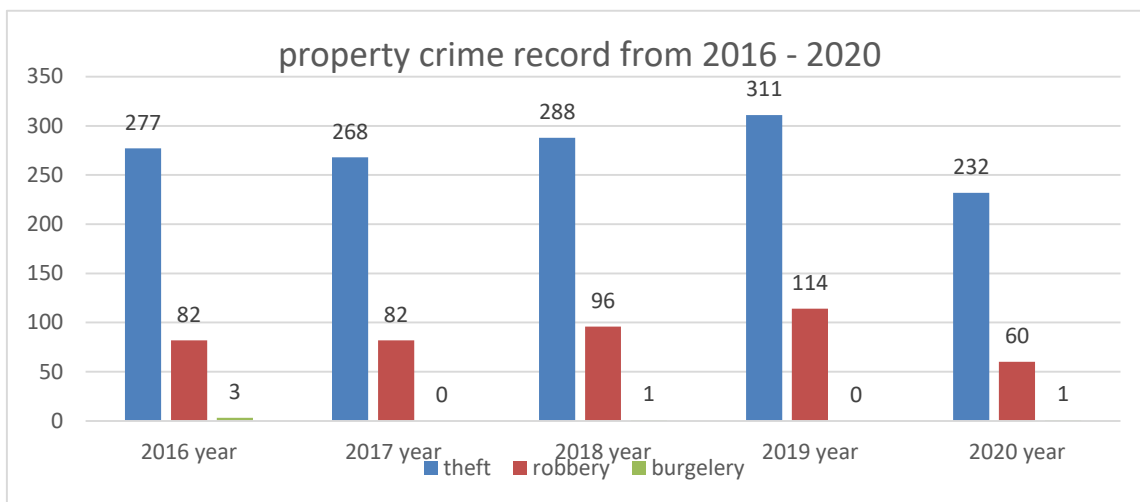


Figure 3: property crime recorded of five years statistics from (2016 - 2020 years)

Source:Adama city crime recorded statistics of five years report(2016-2020),field survey 2021

Depended on the above figure 3 from the property crimes recorded a highest crime in each years is theft while a robbery crime committed is small as well as burglary is a very little rate recorded. When I compare with data finding result the number of robbery and burglary are very little and medium rate while the theft crime committed are small than the statistics while the theft crime committed were high. Generally as property crimes recorded statistics showed that they are not constantly decreased. This indicates that the existence of unsolved challenges in property crimes prevention at Adama dembela sub city police station and ETURE textile industry.

The supporting of this idea relates with Stack (1982, p. 57) found that "the greater the consumer expenditures the greater the major larceny or theft rate."

4.2. Results of Descriptive Statics of the factors that increase property crime during expansion of industry

Table 3: the factor that increase property crime rates on industries

	Statistics								TTotal ggrand percentile	
	participating environment unemployment in industry		industry keep of rights of employee(benefit,payments and etc)		Industry has strong relation with environment society		Industry has no complain from farmer during payment of land			
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Strongly disagree	7	9.3	11	14.7	15	20	13	17.3	11.5	15.3
disagree	28	37.3	31	41.3	25	33.3	27	36	27.7	36.9
neutral	10	13.3	4	5.3	8	10.7	12	16	8.5	11.3
agree	25	33.3	27	36.	20	26.7	22	29.3	23.5	31.3
Strongly agree	5	6.7	2	2.7	7	9.3	1	1.3	3.75	5
Total	75	100	75	100	75	100	75	100	75	100

Mean	2.9067	2.7067	2.7200	2.6133		
Std.Dev	1.16449	1.18291	1.31066	1.12578		

Source: field survey 2021

As above-table 3 showed that the respondents answered the question depended on 1 to 5 scale(strongly disagree, disagree, neutral, agree and strongly agree) majority of total gradients 27.75 (36.98) of result showed disagree while 23.5(31.33 %) is agree as well as 11.5 (15.33%) and 3.75(5%) are strongly disagree and strongly agree regards for each of factors which are listed in table such as participating environment unemployed in industry; industry keep rights of employee (benefit,payments and etc); Industry has strong relation with environment society and Industry has no complain from farmer during payment of land. Which means all variables are factors to property crime rates to be increased during expansion of industries. Because the sum of results showed that respondents were exhibited their disagree on above mentioned factors.The majority of Interviewees indicated that, the above indicated dimensions is factors that increase the property crime on industry.

“Supporting this finding, according to marxist theory the process of development is brought about by the growth of working class political and economic consciousness and independent organizations which benefit both the working class and the bourgeoisie (Howe, 1982).

4.3. Results of Descriptive Statics of the countermeasures to reduce property crime

Table 4: the measurement that helps to reduce crime

	Statistics										grand percentile	
	Continuous patrol from police officers at environment of industries		police sub-station at environment		active response of police to incidence		Structuring Community policing at environment including employees of industries		strength relationship between Industries and police organization			
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%		
Strongly disagree	5	6.7	6	8.0	8	10.7	11	14.7	16	21.3	9.2	12.28
disagree	34	45.3	36	48.0	27	36.0	29	38.7	25	33.3	30.2	40.26
neutral	12	16.0	10	13.3	7	9.3	7	9.3	11	14.7	9.4	12.52
agree	7	9.3	8	10.7	21	28.0	17	22.7	15	20.0	13.6	18.14
Strongly agree	17	22.7	15	20.0	12	16.0	11	14.7	8	10.7	12.6	16.82
Total	75	100	75	100	75	100	75	100	75	100	75	100
Mean	2.9600		2.8667		3.0267		2.8400		2.6533			
Std.Dev	1.31971		1.30832		1.31492		1.33599		1.30998			

Source: field survey 2021

According to the above table 4 total gradient result indicated that at all factors in table majority 30.2 (40.26%) have disagreed while 13.6 (18.14 %) agreed at activities or factors that used to reduce crime: such as as; It Was Continuous patrol from police officers at environment of industries, There is police sub-station at environment,It was active response of police to incidence,Community policing was structured at environment including employees of industries and Industries and police organization has strength relationship to reduce crime. As finding data showed that majority respondents disagreed and few of them agreed on the seven factors which were found in table. The majority of Interviewees indicated that, the above indicated dimensions is factors that increase the property crime on industry.This means there was no police sub-station at environment, It was no active response from police to incidence, Community policing was not structured at environment including employees of industries as well as Industries and police organization has no strength relationship to reduce crime. because of or not implemented all the above factors properly property crimes were committed simply. This shows that the police, industry and stalk holders seriously not given attention on pro-active crime. The Supporting this finding, Johnson and Raphael (2013) on the crime prevention effect of imprisonment suggests that the size of the effect diminishes with the scale imprisonment.

4.4. Results of Descriptive Statics of security precautions devices

Table 5: security precaution of industry devices

	Statistics																		grand percentile	
	Alarm system		Security lights		Special locks Bars and grills		Reinforced doors		Security patrols		Modern Fence		Security camera		Security procedures (e.g. searches)		F	%		
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%				
Strongly disagree	2	2.7	6	8.0	9	12.0	1	1.7	12	16.0	1	1.3	2	2.7	5	6.7	5	6.7	8.63	11.51
disagree	17	22.7	19	25.3	16	21.3	14	18.7	40	53.3	32	42.7	47	62.7	73	96.3	18.5	24.66		
neutral	14	18.7	12	16.0	15	20.0	16	21.3	13	17.3	8	10.7	1	1.3	9	12.0	7	9.3	11.75	15.66
agree	27	36.0	25	33.3	24	32.0	22	29.3	6	8.0	1	1.3	1	1.3	45	60.0	45	60.0	25.5	33.99
Strongly agree	15	20.0	13	17.3	11	14.7	12	16.0	4	5.3	5	6.7	6	8.0	9	12.0	1	1.3	10.63	14.16
Total	75	100	75	100	75	100	75	100	75	100	75	100	75	100	75	100	75	100	75	100
Mean	3.4800		3.2667		3.1600		3.1333		2.3333		2.3600		3.6133		3.8267					
Std. Dev	1.13137		1.24481		1.26320		1.30832		1.01786		1.22629		1.03836		1.01839					

Source: field survey 2021

The above table 5 showed that Along this variables the summation of total gradient result without included data of security patrol and modern fence majority 25.5(33.99%) of respondents said agree on precaution device of industry Such as; Alarm system, Security lights, Special locks Bars and grills,Reinforced doors while 18.5(24.66%) is disagree. which Means Alarm system, Security lights, Special locks Bars and grills,Reinforced doors are precautions device which ETUR textile industry all ready used to reduce vulnerability of committing property crime on industry. But ETUR textile industry have lack of security patrol and modern fence. Because, the majority 40(53.3%) and 32(42.7%) were disagreed by respondents while the low 6(8%) and 10(13.3%) of respondents agreed with the exist factors which are vehicle for patrol and modern fence.This is increase vulnerability for committing crime on industry.The majority of Interviewees indicated this idea. Supporting this finding,These include motivated potential offenders, suitable targets and the absence of capable guardians (Cohen & Felson, 1979, p. 289) e.g. gates, surveillance cameras, burglar, auto alarms , individuals (e.g., guards or police) who are capable of protecting possibility of crimes to be committed.

5. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1. Conclusion

Depend on gathered data from respondents and key informants through questionnaire and interview as numbers of industries increased number of displaced persons from their land by low cost payments for their land, family became to divorced and commit crime. According to the finding result showed that theft from vehicles, damage of vehicles, theft attempted and burglary, robbery and arson are types of crimes committed frequently on industry that from types of property crimes theft from vehicles, damage of vehicles, theft attempt, burglary, robbery and arson are property crime committed on industries during expansion. Another finding result indicated that among factors that increase property crime during industry expansion are: nonparticipating of employee and contract workers from industry environment ; complaints of employees and farmers relates to their benefit and payments; weak relation with environment society; not commitment of both industries and police institution leaders. Additionally, finding result among counter measure to reduce property crimes are: Continuous patrol from police officers at environment of industries, precaution devices of industry, police sub-station and structured Community policing at industries environment, active response of police to incidence, active response to employees and farmers with industries managers and industries and strength relationship between Industries and police organization to reduce crime.

5.2. Recommendations

Recommendations On the basis of the findings and conclusions reached, the following recommendations are forwarded.

- ✓ Technology aid crime prevention, such as, Technology aid(e.g.CCTV camera, etc.) is advisable and may be Using the need for repairs to improve the crime prevention level.
- ✓ Encouraging estate-wide crime reduction schemes among their tenants is might be important
- ✓ Better to reforming community policing board structure and Opening police sub station at environment of industries.
- ✓ Making strong relation and exchange information with industry manager and security is important
- ✓ Giving awareness on prevention, controlling and impact of crime to industry employees and environment community as well as giving continuous training for security guards of industries may important.
- ✓ Suiting Telephone number from police and industries which serves 24 hours for the sake of changing information and active response to incidents
- ✓ Making continuous patrolling either by foot or vehicle at environment of industries

5.3. Recommendations for further study

Expansion industries and crime has so far been assessed mainly on crimes rates. Particular emphasis has always been on effects of crimes on industries. Interesting findings may be revealed if the research could be conducted on causes and its solution. Another study could be carried out on the root causes of expansion industries and crime rates.

Lists Of Figures

Figure 1 . factors to committing property crimes among expansion industries	237
Figure 2 : relationship between expansion of industries and property crime rates.....	240
Figure 3 : property crime recorded of five years statistics from (2016 - 2020 years)	242

Lists Of Tables

Table 1 : Results of Descriptive Statics of existence of property crime and criminals	240
Table 2 : Results of Descriptive Statics of Types of property crimes committed during expansion of industries	241
Table 3 : the factor that increase property crime rates on industries	242
Table 4 : the measurement that helps to reduce crime	243
Table 5 : security precaution of industry devices	244

Acknowledgments

First and for most, I would like to express my sincere appreciation and heartfelt thanks to my God. Then my supervisor Dr, Bisrat Takle for his constructive and consecutive support, suggestions, comments, encouragements and useful hints to develop this research paper. Secondly, my deepest gratitude thanks to my parents and my relatives for their support starting from childhood up to now through their material and mental help. I greatly appreciate all Adama city police for their provided the required data equally. My heartfelt thanks to the participants who answered the required data without hesitation. Finally, I would like to thanks to all my friends for their kindly cooperation that supporting me with both materially and ideally to finish my research paper project.

References

- Arlidge, A. and Parry, J. (1985). *Fraud London: Water low.*
- Austin, C. (1988). *The Prevention of Robbery at Building Society Branches. Crime Prevention Unit Paper 14. London: Home Office.*
- Bottoms, A. E. and Wiles, P. (1986). 'Housing Tenure and Residential Community Crime Careers in Britain', in A.J. Reiss and M. Tonry(eds) *Communities and Crime. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.*
- Bottoms, A.E., Clayton, A. and Wiles, P. (1989). *Housing and Crime in Sheffield: A Research Report to the Home Office. Sheffield: Centre for Criminological and SocioLegal Studies.*
- Burrows, J. (1988). *Retail Crime: Prevention through Crime Analysis. Crime Prevention Unit Paper 11. London: Home Office.*
- CBI/Crime Concern .(1990). *Crime: Managing the Business Risk. London: CBI.*
- Ekblom, P. (1986). *The Prevention of Shop Theft: An Approach Through Crime Analysis. Crime Prevention Unit Paper 5. London: Home Office.*
- Ekblom, P. (1987). *Preventing Robberies at Sub-Post Offices: An Evaluation of a Security Initiative. Crime Unit Paper 9. London: Home Office.*

- Eklblom, P. and Heal, K. (1982). *The Police Response to Calls from the Public*. Home Office Research Paper No. 9. Home Office.
- Eklblom, P. and Simon, F. (1988). *Crime and Racial Harassment in Asian-run Small Shops: The Scope for Prevention*. Crime Prevention Unit Paper 15. London: Home Office.
- Health and Safety Executive. (1989). *Violence to Staff*. London: Health and Safety.
- Hibberd, M. (1990) *Violent Crime and Trouble in Small Shops*, in C. Kemp (ed): *Current Issues in Criminologist Research*. Bristol: Centre for Criminal Justice.
- Home Office. (1988). *Standing Conference on Crime Prevention: Report of the Working Group on the Prevention of Arson*. London: Home Office
- Home Office (1989). *Criminal Statistics for England & Wales*. London: HMSO
- Johnston, V., Leek, M., Shapland, J. and Wiles, P. (1990a). *Crime and Other Problems on Industrial Estates: Stage I*. Sheffield: University of Sheffield, Faculty of Law.
- Johnston, V., Leek, M., Shapland, J. and Wiles, P. (1990b). *Crime and Other Problems on industrial Estates: Stages II and III*. Sheffield: University of Sheffield, Faculty of Law.
- Johnston, V., Leek, M., Shapland, J. and Wiles, P. (1993). *Developing Police Crime Prevention: Management and Organizational Change*. Crime Prevention Unit Paper 41. London: Home Office.
- Laycock, G. (1985). *Reducing Burglary: A Study of Chemist's Shops*. Crime Prevention Unit Paper 1. London: Home Office.
- Leigh, L. (1982). *The Control of Commercial Fraud: Heinemann*.
- Levi, M. (1987). *Regulating Fraud*. London: Tavistock.
- Maclean, B., Jones, T. and Young J. (1986). *The Islington Crime Survey: Crime, Victimization and Policing in Inner-city London*. Alderstot: Gower.
- Maguire, M. (1982). *Burglary in a Dwelling*. London: Heinemann.
- Maxfield, M. (1984). *Fear of Crime in England and Wales*. Home Office Research Paper No. 78. London: H.M.S.O.
- Mayhew, P., Aye Maung, N. and Mirrlees-Black, C. (1993). *The 1992 British Crime Survey*. Home Office Research Study No. 132. London: HMSO.
- Mayhew, P., Elliot, D. and Dowds, L. (1989). *The 1988 British Crime Survey*. Home Office Research Study No. 111. London: HMSO.
- Obang, O. and Prof. Shedrak Ambala. (2020). *Property Crimes In Gambella Municipality, Ethiopia : Examining The Social Problems*
- Phillips, S. and Cochrane, R. (1988). *Crime and Nuisance in the Shopping Centre: A Case Study in Crime Prevention*. Crime Prevention Unit Paper 16. London: Home Office.
- Shapland, J. and Hobbs, D. (1989). 'Policing Priorities on the Ground', in R. Morgan and D.J. Smith (eds.) *Coming to Terms with Policing*. London: Routledge.
- Shapland, J. and Vagg, J. (1988). *Policing by the Public*. London: Routledge.
- Shapland, J. and Wiles, P. (1989). *Business and Crime: A Consultation*. Swindon: Crime Concern.
- Shapland, J., Wiles, P. & Leek, M. (1990). *Policing in Sussex: A Public Survey*. Sheffield: Sussex Police & The Centre for Criminologist & Sociology-Legal Studies..
- Skogan, W. (1990). *The Police and Public in England and Wales: A British Crime Survey Report*. Home Office Research Study No. 117. London: HMSO.
- Smith, L. (1987). *Crime in Hospitals: Diagnosis and Prevention*. Crime Prevention Unit Paper 7. London: Home Office.
- Thomas.p. (2001). *Employment, Crime, and Context: A Multi-Level Analysis of the Relationship between Work and Crime*
- Van Dijk, J. (1990). *Future Perspectives Regarding Crime and Criminal Justice*. Report for the Fourth Conference on Crime Policy organised by the Council of Europe, 9-11 May 1990, Strasbourg