

CORRELATE OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS AND USE OF ANTI-BURGLARY DEVICES IN RESIDENTIAL AREA OF OGBOMOSO, NIGERIA

Yunus, S., Atolagbe A.M.O, Olaniyan, S. A., and Raufu, K. A.

Abstract This study examines relationship between the residents' Socio-economic Status (SeS) and choices in the adoption of anti-burglary devices across the residential zones of Ogbomosho City. It surveys households' houses and their environments across the Core, Intermediate and Suburb residential zones of the study area. The variables used to examine the analysis of installed anti-burglary devices include the adoption of iron / steel bar, electronic devices, wire mesh, ethno-medical, and others. The examination of the aforementioned devices in relation to the socio-economic status of residents using Spearman's rho Correlation analysis revealed that there is positive correlation between monthly income of residents and all the housing anti-burglary devices adopted with the p-values of 0.000, 0.010, 0.000, and 0.014 for Iron/steel bar, electronic devices, wire mesh and ethno-medical devices respectively. It further revealed that education has a significant correlation but negative with ethno-medical devices due to the p-value of 0.051 and r-value of -0.070. This implies that increase in education reduces the use of ethno-medical devices in the study area. The study concluded that Socio-economics Status of residents have a great influence on the type and choice of anti-burglary devices adopted in the fight against residential burglary and home invasion across the City.

Keywords: Residential burglary, home invasion, socio-economic status, anti-burglary devices

I. Introduction

Insecurity of residential houses is becoming more pronounced as one of the fundamental issues across Nigeria Cities due to the geometrical increase in Residential Burglary (RB) and Home Invasion (HI) crimes. Issues of RB and HI pose a significant threat to livelihood of residents and their properties. They are concern issues for individuals across various socio-economic backgrounds. The choice of anti-burglary devices, such as iron / steel bar, electronic devices, wire mesh, ethno-medical, and others, play crucial roles in mitigating residential burglary and home invasion.

It remains one aspect of societal issues that is globally found everywhere in every neighbourhood and one that needs serious attention (Grabosky, 1995). Muggah (2012) reports that property crime in the form of burglaries, along with violent crimes, are on the rise within cities across the Nigeria. Studies by researchers, such as Weisheit and Donnermeyer (2000), Lee (2006), National Centre for Victims of Crime (2015) and Ricciardelli (2018) affirmed that residential burglary is a prevailing issue in non-capital cities across the core, intermediate and suburb residential zones of Cities.

Several Socio-economic factors may influence residents' choices of anti-burglary devices across all residential zones. These factors include: income level, education level, and nature of residents' occupations among others. Higher-income households may have greater financial

Yunus, S., Atolagbe A.M.O, Olaniyan, S. A., and Raufu, K. A.

(Department of Architecture, Ladoke Akintola University of Technology, Ogbomosho, Nigeria)

Corresponding Author syunus@lautech.edu.ng

Phone Number: +2349020557252

resources to invest in comprehensive security systems, while lower-income households may opt for more affordable options such as adoption of ethno-medical devices and adoption of some basic alarm systems or window locks. Educational level may play a significant role in residents' awareness of security risks and their understanding of available anti-burglary devices. Higher educational levels may also lead to more informed choices regarding security measures. This study aims at examining socio-economic factors that influence residents' choice of anti-burglary devices across different residential zones that include the core, intermediate, and suburb areas.

II. Materials and Methods

A reconnaissance survey was first adopted to draw up a security checklist of anti-burglary devices used in the residential houses of the city. These include adoption of boundary fence (along property lines) to signify a sense of

territoriality among neighborhood, using security gate, provision of security gate house and engagement of security gateman or guard. A total of 531 households that constitute about 0.5 percent (0.5%) of the projected number of households (106252) for the year, 2020 in Ogbomoso city which comprise Ogbomoso North and Ogbomoso South local government areas were systematically sampled across the core, intermediate and suburb residential zones of the study area in the ratio of 1: 3: 6 respectively. The reason for the adopted ratio was deduced from the map of the study area in which the core area has fewer houses but densely populated as compared to the intermediate, while the suburb area has the largest number of houses. Thus, 1/10 of 531, 3/10 of 531 and 6/10 of 531 were sampled across the core, intermediate and suburb areas respectively. That is, 53, 160 and 318 households were sampled across the aforementioned zones in a respective order. (See Table 1)

Table 1: Table showing the required sample (households) across the study area

The residential zones of the study area	The required household sample from 531
Core Area (1/10 of 531)	53
Intermediate Area (3/10 of 531)	160
Suburb Area (6/10 of 531)	318

In every sampled household, the incidence of all the physical security devices and the socio-economic status of the household were noted and recorded. The data obtained was transformed using a contingency Table for houses with iron / steel bar, electronic devices, wire mesh, ethno-medical, and others. Similarly, the socio-economic status of each household sampled was examined as in Table 2.0; and Table 3-7 show the percentages frequency of

the anti-burglary devices adopted by residents across the study area. Comparison shown on contingency Table 8.0. Chi-square tests were run on the data obtained to show the significance of the adoption of all indicators of physical security devices and indicators of socio-economic status respectively; in the different zones of the city. Finally, a correlation test was run between indicators of socio-economic status of residents and incidence of physical security devices in the city

Table 2: Occupation, income and education profiles of the respondents by residential zone

		Main Occupation						Pearson Chi-Square
Residential zone		Civil servant	Core professional	Trading	Artisan	Others	Total	
Core area	respondents	17	6	20	5	5	53	25.3 [0.001]
	% within residential zone	32.1%	11.3%	37.7%	9.4%	9.4%	100	
Intermediate area	respondents	38	28	56	23	15	160	
	% within residential zone	23.8%	17.5%	35.0%	14.4%	9.4%	100.0%	
Suburb area	respondents	105	77	104	17	12	315	
	% within residential zone	33.3%	24.4%	33.0%	5.4%	3.8%	100.0%	
Total	respondents	160	111	180	45	32	528	
	% within residential zone	30.3%	21.0%	34.1%	8.5%	6.1%	100.0%	
		Monthly income					Total	Pearson chi square
Residential zone		less than ₦30,000	₦30,000- ₦79,999	₦80,000- ₦120,999	₦130,000 - ₦179,999	₦180,000 & above		
Core area	respondents	44	8	1	0	0	53	86.7 [0.000]
	% within residential zone	83.0%	15.1%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	
Intermediate area	respondents	70	57	21	11	1	160	
	% within residential zone	43.8%	35.6%	13.1%	6.9%	0.6%	100.0%	
Suburb area	respondents	76	111	86	32	13	318	
	% within residential zone	23.9%	34.9%	27.0%	10.1%	4.1%	100.0%	
Total	respondents	190	176	108	43	14	531	
	% within residential zone	35.8%	33.1%	20.3%	8.1%	2.6%	100.0%	
		Highest formal education					Total	Pearson chi square
Residential zone		Primary school certificate	Secondary school certificate	NCE/HN D certificate	B.Sc. & above	Other s		
Core area	respondents	16	20	12	5	0	53	45.6 [0.000]
	% within residential zone	30.2%	37.7%	22.6%	9.4%	0.0%	100.0%	
Intermediate area	respondents	43	41	44	26	6	160	
	% within residential zone	26.9%	25.6%	27.5%	16.3%	3.8%	100.0%	
Suburb area	respondents	31	79	128	75	4	317	
	% within residential zone	9.8%	24.9%	40.4%	23.7%	1.3%	100.0%	
Total	respondents	90	140	184	106	10	530	
	% within residential zone	17.0%	26.4%	34.7%	20.0%	1.9%	100.0%	

Table 3. Adoption of irons/steel bar as an anti-burglary devices

Residential zone		Yes	No	Total
Core area	Count	51	2	53
	% within residential zone	96.2%	3.8%	100.0%
Intermediate area	Count	130	30	160
	% within residential zone	81.3%	18.8%	100.0%
Suburb area	Count	285	33	318
	% within residential zone	89.6%	10.4%	100.0%
Total	Count	466	65	531
	% within residential zone	87.8%	12.2%	100.0%

Source: Author's Fieldwork (2020)

Table 4. Adoption of electronic devices

Residential zone		Yes	No	Total
Core area	Count	0	53	53
	% within residential zone	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Intermediate area	Count	51	109	160
	% within residential zone	31.9%	68.1%	100.0%
Suburb area	Count	64	253	317
	% within residential zone	20.2%	79.8%	100.0%
Total	Count	115	415	530
	% within residential zone	21.7%	78.3%	100.0%

Source: Author's Fieldwork (2020)

Table 5. Adoption of wire mesh as anti-burglary devices

Residential zone		Yes	No	Total
Core area	Count	51	2	53
	% within residential zone	96.2%	3.8%	100.0%
Intermediate area	Count	141	19	160
	% within residential zone	88.1%	11.9%	100.0%
Suburb area	Count	280	37	317
	% within residential zone	88.3%	11.7%	100.0%
Total	Count	472	58	530
	% within residential zone	89.1%	10.9%	100.0%

Source: Author's Fieldwork (2020)

Table 6. installed burglar proof materials for security measures- ethno-medical devices

Residential zone		Yes	No	Total
Core area	Count	35	18	53
	% within residential zone	66.0%	34.0%	100.0%
Intermediate area	Count	93	67	160
	% within residential zone	58.1%	41.9%	100.0%
Suburb area	Count	100	217	317
	% within residential zone	31.5%	68.5%	100.0%
Total	Count	228	302	530
	% within residential zone	43.0%	57.0%	100.0%

Source: Author's Fieldwork (2020)

Table 7. security parameters- wire mesh

Residential zone		security parameters- window bar or grilles		
		Yes	No	Total
Core area	Count	51	2	53
	% within residential zone	96.2%	3.8%	100.0%
Intermediate area	Count	141	19	160
	% within residential zone	88.1%	11.9%	100.0%
Suburb area	Count	280	37	317
	% within residential zone	88.3%	11.7%	100.0%
Total	Count	472	58	530
	% within residential zone	89.1%	10.9%	100.0%

Source: Author's Fieldwork (2020)

Table 8. security parameters- other security devices

Residential zone		Yes	No	Total
Core area	Count	17	36	53
	% within residential zone	32.1%	67.9%	100.0%
Intermediate area	Count	67	92	159
	% within residential zone	42.1%	57.9%	100.0%
Suburb area	Count	207	111	318
	% within residential zone	65.1%	34.9%	100.0%
Total	Count	291	239	530
	% within residential zone	54.9%	45.1%	100.0%

Source: Author's Fieldwork (2020)

III. Results and Discussion

A. Socio-Economic Characteristics of the Respondents

Attempt was made to examine socioeconomic status of respondents. The reason for this examination was that SeS and its correlates such as lower education achievement, poverty and poor health, ultimately affect human societies (McLaughlin, 2016; American Psychological Association, 2022). Most of the relevant SeS to the field of study that are discussed under this chapter include: occupation, education and income of respondents among others.

i. Residents occupation, by residential zones

From the result presented on Table 4.1, majority of respondents (37.7% and 35.0%) in the core and intermediate residential zones respectively were traders. While majority of respondents (33.3%) across the suburb residential zone were observed to be civil servants. It has been observed that most of the respondents in the study area were traders. The table further revealed that there are significant differences between the residents' occupation at every zone of the city. However, burglary mainly occurs when residents had left home to their places of work (Florida, 2017; Popoola, 2018 and Daniel *et al.*, 2022 among others). Thus, the result of this study implies that residents across the suburb zone of the city are most likely to be victims of residential burglary since they have been observed to always going out to their place of work. From another dimension, high income occupations concentrated toward the center of a city (the core zone) (Ham *et al.*, 2011). Therefore, the core and intermediate residential zones where numerous businesses have been observed by the study can be regarded as the hot spot of residential burglary and home invasions. Hence,

residents across the city are advised to be security conscious of their residential houses and neighborhood environments.

ii. Monthly income of the respondents

It was also observed from the table that majority of the respondents (83.0%, 43.8% and 34.9%) across the core, intermediate and suburb residential zone respectively earn less than 30,000 per month (in the core and intermediate zones) and between ₦30,000- ₦79999 were earn in the suburb zone. This result revealed that majority of respondents in the study area earn less than 5 dollars per day, so, catering for basic needs of residents such as food, clothing and housing become difficult, let alone to secure housing with standard security measures that cost a minimum of 5 dollars per day (see Bowman, 2021). The result of the study here could be concluded that most of the respondents in the study area are low income earners and this could significantly affect their standard of living and acquisition of modern-day security outfit for crimes prevention. Therefore, majority of residents in the study area can be seen as more vulnerable to residential burglary and home invasion.

iii. Educational qualification of respondents

It has been observed from the table that majority of the respondents (37.7%, 27.5% and 40.4%) in the core, intermediate and suburb zones respectively accounted for secondary school certificate in the core, NCE/ HND certificate in the intermediate and suburb residential zones of the city. Conclusively, most of the respondents in the study area are observed to be formally educated and this varied across the zones of the city. The chi square value further justifies the significant differences. However, from review of literature, increasing in education increases preventive

ideas of residents and lowering crime incidents (Garry, 2015). Education has been widely reported to reduce social problems among people (Osohole et al., 2014; Adepoju and Okunmadewa, 2017). Thus, residents across the intermediate and suburb residential zones have been observed to be more security conscious than residents in the core zone with lower education as revealed from Table 4.1. From another perspective, most of the uneducated and unemployed youths engaged much in burglary and other crimes (Cowell, 2006; Monk, 2014; Al-Qahtani, 2016; Adepoju and Okunmadewa, 2017). Therefore, the result of this study indicated that majority of residents across the core residential zone (where lower educated residents were observed) are facing numerous crime (burglary and home invasion inclusive).

iv. Adoption of irons/steel bar as anti-burglary devices

In adducing the type of burglar proof material used for security measure in the study are. Table 3 indicated that highest proportion 96.2% of the respondents in the core area of the city indicated the use of iron/steel bar as material of their burglar proof while small proportion (3.8%) claimed that they don't use iron/steel bar. In the intermediate area of the city, highest proportion (81.3%) of the respondents also claimed use of iron/steel bar as material of their burglar proof and 18.8% opinion negated the claim. And, 89.6% of the respondents in the suburb area claimed installation of iron/steel bar burglar proof while only 10.4% indicated otherwise. The result indicated that most of the residents in the Ogbomoso city installed iron/steel burglar proof for the reason of security consciousness.

v. Adoption of electronic as anti-burglary devices

In Table 4, all the respondents in the core area of the city indicated the use of electronic devices as material of their burglar proof. In the intermediate area of the city, highest proportion (68.1%) of the respondents also claimed the use of electronic devices as material of their burglar proof and 31.9% opinion negated the claim. And, 79.8% of the respondents in the suburb area claimed installation of electronic devised burglar proof while only 20.2% indicated otherwise. The result indicated that most of the residents in the Ogbomoso city installed electronic devices burglar proof for the reason of security consciousness.

vi. Adoption of wire mesh as anti-burglary devices

The possession of window bar or grilles as a security parameter was asked from the respondents and Table 5 presented their responses. From the table, more than 96.2% the respondents claimed possession of window bar or grilles in their house and small proportion (3.8%) of them claimed otherwise. About 88.1% in the intermediate area indicated possession of window bar or grilles in their area, while 11.9% indicated that they do not. Even, in the suburb, the result showed that 88.3% of the respondents claim that they possession of window bar or grilles in their house and only 11.7% of the respondents in this area claimed otherwise. The result indicated that most of the targeted respondents in Ogbomoso city have possession of window bar or grilles in their areas.

vii. Ethno-medical devices based on spiritual forces are used as anti-burglary devices

According to the result presented on Table 6, highest proportion (58.5%) the respondents in

the core area of the city indicated the use of ethno-medical devices based on spiritual force as anti-burglary devices. Although, the result also showed that 24.5% rarely agree to the use of ethno-medical devices based on spiritual force as anti-burglary devices but fewer 5.7% disagree to the use of ethno-medical devices based on spiritual force as anti-burglary devices. Also, the result showed that in the intermediate area of the city, 43.1% of the respondents claimed the use of ethno-medical devices based on spiritual force as anti-burglary devices and exactly 20% claim strongly disagree. And, 58.2% of the respondents in the suburb area agreed to the use of ethno-medical devices based on spiritual force as anti-burglary devices while only 21.7% indicated otherwise. The result indicated that most of the residents in the Ogbomoso city agreed to the use of ethno-medical devices based on spiritual force as anti-burglary devices for the reason of security consciousness.

viii. Security parameters- wire mesh

The possession of window bar or grilles as a security parameter was asked from the respondents and Table 7 presented their responses. From the table, more than 96.2% the respondents claimed possession of window bar or grilles in their house and small proportion (3.8%) of them claimed otherwise. About 88.1% in the intermediate area indicated possession of window bar or grilles in their area, while 11.9% indicated that they do not. Even, in the suburb, the result showed that 88.3% of the respondents claim that they possession of window bar or grilles in their house and only 11.7% of the respondents in this area claimed otherwise. The result indicated that most of the targeted respondents in Ogbomoso city have

possession of window bar or grilles in their areas.

ix. Other security devices such as: fence and gate

For the analysis of adoption and use of other security devices, the result presented on Table 8 revealed that 67.9% the respondents indicated non-usage of fence and gate across the core residential zone and only 32.1% of them indicated the adoption of the devices. In the same vein, across the intermediate area of the city, majority of respondents (57.9%) indicated the use of the devices, while 42.1% posited that adopt fencing wall and gate. However, the Table furthermore showed that 65.1% of the respondents claim adoption of the devices, while minority (34.9%) of the respondents in this area claimed otherwise. Evidence from the result indicated the adoption of the devices is only well pronounced across the suburb areas.

B. Analyses of the Relationship between Socio-Economic Characteristics of Residents and Housing Anti-Burglary Devices Adopted in The Study Area

Attempt is made to examine relationship between socio-economic characteristics of residents and housing anti-burglary devices adopted in the study area. Spearman's rho Correlation analysis was used to examine their relationship and the results are analyzed and presented in Table 3 below.

Observation from Table 3 revealed that education of residents has significant relationship with housing anti-burglary devices adopted, as indicated by the correlation coefficient (r): education and Iron/steel bar ($r = 0.713$, $p = 0.001$), education and electronic devices ($r = 0.532$, $p = 0.000$), education and wire mesh ($r = 0.417$, $p = 0.004$), as well as

education and others ($r = 0.470$, $p = 0.005$). This implies that increase in education leads to the increase in the use of the listed housing anti-burglary devices adopted (Iron/steel bar, electronic devices, wire mesh and others) in the study area. It could be noted that education and ethno-medical devices ($r = -0.070$, $p = 0.051$) have negative but significant correlation in the study area. This implies that increase in education reduces drastically the use of ethno-medical devices in the study area.

Concerning monthly income and housing anti-burglary devices used, table 10 also revealed correlation coefficient of income and Iron/steel bar ($r = 0.271$, $p = 0.000$), income and electronic devices ($r = 0.052$, $p = 0.010$), income and wire mesh ($r = 0.192$, $p = 0.000$) income and ethno-medical devices ($r = 0.094$, $p = 0.014$) as well as income and others ($r = 0.604$, $p = 0.011$). Therefore, there is positive correlation between monthly income of residents and all the housing anti-burglary devices adopted in the study area. The implication of this is that, monthly income of respondents has influences on the type of

housing anti-burglary devices adopted in the study area.

The relationship between occupation of residents and housing anti-burglary devices adopted in the study area is also shown in Table 10. It is observed that the correlation coefficient reported for occupation and Iron/steel bar ($r = -0.234$, $p = 0.000$) and ethno-medical devices ($r = -0.809$, $p = 0.020$) indicated that there is negative correlation between occupation of residents and these two housing anti-burglary devices adopted. This implies that the residents who does not have occupation are found to have interested in using Iron/steel bar and ethno-medical devices as the type of housing anti-burglary devices adopted in the study area.

The implication of this finding is that it draws our attention to the fact that there has been utilization of installed burglar proof materials in the houses across the residential zones of the study area. This is however, found to have spread unevenly across and within all the three residential zones of the study area. It also implies that the usage is significantly differ in the city.

Table 9. Correlation Analysis of Socio-Economic Characteristics of Residents and Housing Anti-Burglary Devices adopted

Socio-economic Characteristics		Housing Anti-Burglary Devices adopted				
		Irons/steel bar	Electronic devices	Wire mesh	Ethno-medical devices	Others
Education	R	0.713**	0.532**	0.417	-0.070	0.470*
	p-value	0.001	0.000	0.004	0.051	0.005
	N	528	528	528	528	526
Monthly income	R	0.271**	0.052	0.192**	0.094*	0.604*
	p-value	0.000	0.010	0.000	0.014	0.011
	N	528	528	528	528	528
Occupation	R	-0.234**	0.016	0.302**	-0.809*	0.091
	p-value	0.000	0.692	0.000	0.020	0.720
	N	527	528	526	528	527

R = Spearman's rho Correlation, N = number, p-value = Sig. (2-tailed)

Source: Author's computation (2022)

IV. Conclusion

A. Conclusion

The influence of education, income, and type of occupation on the adoption of anti-burglary devices can be significant in understanding the factors that influence individuals' decisions to invest in home security measures. Concerning education as a factor, awareness and knowledge of higher levels of education are often associated with greater awareness of security risks and a better understanding of the benefits of anti-burglary devices. Educated individuals may be more likely to seek out information on home security and make informed decisions about protecting their homes. Education can influence how individuals perceive the risk of burglary and the importance of taking preventive measures. Those with higher education levels may be more likely to prioritize home security and invest in latest anti-burglary devices to mitigate residential burglary and home invasion.

Besides, affordability of Income also plays a crucial role in the adoption of anti-burglary devices, as higher income levels provide individuals with the financial means to purchase and install security systems. Affordability is a key factor in determining whether individuals can invest in more advanced and comprehensive security measures. High income earner residents can afford higher-quality and more technologically advanced anti-burglary devices, which can enhance protection and peace of mind by mitigating the chance of residential burglary and home invasion.

The study has equally showed that of occupation can impact individuals' home security behaviors, especially in terms of their work schedules and time spent away from home. Occupations that require frequent travel or irregular working hours may influence the perceived need for anti-burglary devices to

safeguard the home during extended absences. Certain occupations may be associated with a higher risk of burglary or theft, leading individuals in those occupations to prioritize home security measures. For example, individuals' professions that may involve handling valuable assets or sensitive information may be more inclined to invest in robust security systems.

In conclusion, understanding the interplay between education, income, and occupation in the adoption of anti-burglary devices can inform targeted interventions and educational campaigns aimed at promoting home security awareness and encouraging proactive measures to prevent residential burglaries and home invasion. By addressing these factors and tailoring strategies to the specific needs and circumstances of different demographic groups, stakeholders and building professionals can enhance community safety and reduce the vulnerability of households' insecurity across the City of Ogbomoso.

B. Recommendation

There is no doubt that the cause and effect of urbanisation, modernisation and globalisation create societies problems in which residential burglary and home invasion are among the pronounced crimes across the globe. The reality and consequence of the crimes can no longer be ignored in the city of Ogbomoso, Nigeria. Planning specialists and advocates for city security must aligns with the residential zones (the core, intermediate, and suburb) of the city putting in mind the influence of residents' socio-economics status on adoption of anti-burglary devices.

It has become evident that, as a result of field observations, the study has revealed that households' Socio-economic Status (SeS) such as income, educational background and

occupation to have direct and indirect relationships on the adoption of anti-burglary devices in the fight against residential burglary and home invasion across the City. Thus, building professionals should be aware of the results of the study in making recommendation of anti-burglary devices to the residents across the residential zones of the City. The study therefore, recommends ethno-medical devices to low income earners such as in the core zone; electronic devices to middle- and high-income residents such as in the intermediate and suburb residential zones; and as well as multiple locks and safe-room for across all the residential zones of the City.

References

- Adepoju, A.O. and Okunmadewa, F.Y. "Households' Vulnerability to Poverty in Ibadan Metropolis, Oyo state, Nigeria", *Journal of Rural Economics and Development*, Vol. 20, Number 1, 2017, pp.44-57.
- Al-Qahtani, N.S. "The Undesirable Behaviours of Students in Academic Classrooms, and the Discipline Strategies Used by Faculty Members to Control Such Behaviours from the Perspective of the College of Education Students in King Saud University", *International Education Studies*, Vol. 9, Number 3, 2016, pp. 197-211.
- Cowell, A.J. "The Relationship Between Education and Health Behaviour: Some Empirical Evidence", *Health Economics*, Vol. 15, Number 2, 2006, pp. 125-146.
- Daniel, A.B., Kurtis, M.A. and Steven, A.S. "Business and Properly Types Experiencing Excess Violent Crime: A Micro-Spatial Analysis *Journal of Violence*. Vol. 14, Number 1, 2022, pp. 1-10. DOI: 105249.
- Daniel, A.B., Kurtis, M.A. and Steven, A.S. "Business and Properly Types Experiencing Excess Violent Crime: A Micro-Spatial Analysis *Journal of Violence*", Vol. 14, Number 1, 2022, pp. 1-10. DOI: 105249.
- Florida, R. Does Commercial Zoning Increase Neighborhood Crime? Retrieved From www.bloomberg.com/news. *Journal of Urban Economics*, By Tate Twin am of The University of Washington, 2017.
- Grabosky, P.N. *Burglary Prevention*, Australian Institute of Criminology: Canberra, 1995.
- Ham, V.M, Vesugi, M., Tammaru, T., Maniey D. and Janssen H. "Changing Occupational Structures and Residential Segregation in New York, London and Tokyo. *Nature Human Behavior*", 2011. Doi: <https://doi.org/10/1038/541562-020-0927-5>.
- Lee, M.R. "The Religious Institutional Base and Violent Crime in Rural Areas", *Journal for the Scientific Study of Religion*, Vol. 45, Number 3, 2006, pp. 309-324.
- Monk, H. *Enforcing Good Behaviour is Fundamental to Education*, 2014.
- Muggah, R. "Researching the Urban Dilemma: Urbanisation, Poverty and Violence", 2012.
- Osowole, O.I., Ugbechie, R., Aghamie, S.O., Nwoke, F., Balogun, K.O., Kazeem, F.O. and Abolarin, M. "Statistical Analysis of Poverty in Oyo-State: A Q2 -Approach 1", *West African Journal of Industrial & Academic Research*, Vol. 12, Number 1, 2014, pp.106-111.
- Popoola, A., Tawose, O., Abatan, S., Adeleye, B., Jiyah, F. and Majolagbe, N. "Housing Conditions and Health of Residents in Ibadan North Local Government Area, Ibadan, Oyo State, Nigeria", *Journal of Environmental Sciences and Resource Management*, Vol. 7, Number 2, 2015, pp.59-80.
- Ricciardelli, R. "Risk It Out, Risk It Out": Occupational and Organizational Stresses in Rural Policing. *Police*

Quarterly, Vol. 14, Number 3, 2018, pp. 277-297.

Weisheit, R.A. and Donnermeyer, J.F. "Change and Continuity in Crime in Rural America" *Criminal justice*, Vol. 1, Number 1, 2000, pp. 309-357.