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**The impact of crime on national transformation in Africa: in Vince Okeke's book-419 syndrome (Le Syndrome 419)**

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**KEYWORDS**

Crime on national transformation, 419 syndrome

**A B S T R A C T**

Men's desire to build a more humane society without crime and to deliver a new model pushes them to commitment to assert themselves. The literary activity, through which show the shape and engagement models and transcendence, is also to some writers an act of affirmation. The phenomenon of crime in Africa is not unique to our current society regardless of place or time that is considered, but is also concerned to seek its causes and means to combat it. Our goal is a comprehensive study / that allow us to shed light on the types / statistics of crime in Africa, and the impacts of crime, the struggle, and the most effective and concrete way against crime through the book- 4.1.9 syndrome of Vince Okeke. Transformation involves positive change and improving the status and well being of people.

**Introduction**

The literature reflects on facts and ideas in a language belonging to a certain group and imposes models and values that are at the same time aesthetic and ethical norms and values. The role of literature is the subject of discourse among many researchers today. According Uwaifo (1979), literature exposes the human sound experience that can contribute to its moral and social judgment. McGregor defines a language used cleverly on a subject that is important to the human being. Zeraffa (1976). For his part, sees it as a mirror that shapes men, forged identified leisure entertainment and the vacancy of the body, the literature allows

us to see reality in the world. It provides us with a criterion for judgement. Literature helps individuals to share the experiences of others to fill, reform and serve the progress of society. This could be seen as the socio-economic and political transformation. Maybe that's why Olusola Oke (2000) interpret the socio-political reality and according Ngozi (2000), that most literary works are a manifestation of (economic and political activities such as the first colonial African writers like Sembene Ousemans, Ferdinand Oyono, Okeke Vince, undertake to assume responsibility for the process of transformation that manifested itself in the

African Independence countries in the sixties.

Africa is a continent blessed with resources but unfortunately even with stewardship, administration, implementation seems faulty. Characterized by crime and corruption, citizens are still waiting for a transformation unfortunately some crooks that still exist prevent the national transformation that manifested itself in the Independence of African countries in the early sixties. Accordingly to the statistics assembled by UN, crime has increased worldwide since the 1970s. we have countries in Africans need to rise to this call; to consider a more general program appropriate to fight this scourge.

### **Man Okeke Vince**

Vince Okeke called "Atabra" is from Awo-Omamma in Imo state, Nigeria. He had all his university education in France where he obtained his doctorate degree at the famous University of Caen in Normandy. He saw the activities of scammers who claimed to be "African brothers" his choice of this novel syndrome 419. He showed, scam activities and opportunists who disgrace brotherhood for the sake of acquiring wealth and finally landed themselves to problems outside their fatherland; as seen in the book titled in French *le syndrome 419: le frère Terrible* meaning 419 syndrome: The Terrible Brother

### **Summary of the work**

We discover two Nigerian students who are called Marcassi and Ajassin in France. Naive and honest, who acquainted themselves with a crook called Kent Olivier Namba, a native of Cameroon, an African who decided to give false identities of himself, by addressing himself as Christopher Jameson and claims he comes from an

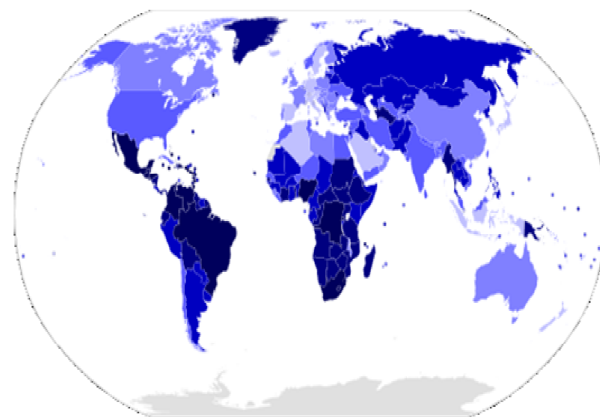
aristocratic family in Bahamas. He committed several crimes of fraud against Africans and French citizens, but finally he was discovered and arrested by police in France.

Crime is defined as a set of crimes committed in a given group at a given time.

*Koudou (1996) as cited by Sissoko stressed that crime is the result of disobedience of individuals to natural and social legislation in a given period.*

### **Ranking of countries by homicide rate**

Below is the ranking of countries by voluntary homicide rate per year per 100 000 inhabitants. The reliability of data on homicides may vary countries and according to their definition of murder that may or may not be infanticide or violence causing death without intention to kill



World map according to homicide rates per 100 000 inhabitants according to the latest data by country. Source: UNODC.

- 0-1
- 1-2
- 2-5
- 5-10
- 10-20
- > 20

These statistics must be corrected by the fact that:

- the figures can be deliberately underestimated by an organization or a government for political reasons
- Similarly there may be an inaccuracy in the figures for reverse reasons: some deaths related to a civil war being qualified homicide under criminal law.
- the general level of medical attention and especially the effectiveness of hospital emergency services of the country concerned: victims die less and the number of homicides is decreasing but the number of offenses of assault increases.

### **Summary**

- List by country
  - Crime in South Africa
  - List of countries
  - Geneva Declaration on Armed Violence and Development
- Rape in the world

### **How many rapes are committed in the world?**

903 rapes per day, 329,708 rapes each year worldwide (reported rape), including 95136 in the Rape is a phenomenon Whose scale is much larger Than That of Such murders.

Sweden, a country of rapists?

Sweden Would Be the second country in the world Where There is more rape ... After Congo

The Swedish Council for Crime Prevention (Brottsförebyggande rådet gold BRÅ) Determined That only 5 to 10% of rapes reported about Were to the Police for fear of reprisals. Sweden, 60,000 rapes per year, or

about 5,000 rapes per month, or 164 rapes per day. That's 20 times more than in European countries --other. The number of rapes Increased by 12% entre 2009 and 2010.

The Human Right Service Reveals That gang rape Increased by 377% entre 1995 and 2006. Rape outdoor Increased by 300% entre 1975 and 2007.

Selon a survey of daily Aftonbladet, 82% of women are afraid to go out at night. The location is a Swedish teenager Such That group created a sort of chastity belt That the only means clustering Has the holder to remove, and using Both Hands.

It is in South Africa , North America and Latin America that robberies are most prevalent . The report of the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Justice in the 35 countries covered by the report shows a clear trend of increase .

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There are five times more homicides in Latin America than in other continents. Central America has one of the highest murder rates in the world with 33 homicides per 100,000 inhabitants . In Brazil they are about 50,000 homicides each year that we deplore . As for Caracas , it is the least safe city of the World with a homicide rate that reaches 140 per 100,000 inhabitants.

Sweden has the highest incidence of reported rapes in Europe and one of the highest in the world. According to a 2009 study, there were 46 cases of rape per

100,000 inhabitants. This figure is twice as high as in the UK . This is Partly related to the definition of rape in the country. South Africa is the world region where the rape rate is the most important. It is estimated that a woman born in South Africa is more likely to be raped than learning to read. The UN figures do not reflect reality. Indeed , only one in twenty rape is declared , this means that on average, about 1,300 women are raped every day in South Africa , nearly 480,000 victims annually.

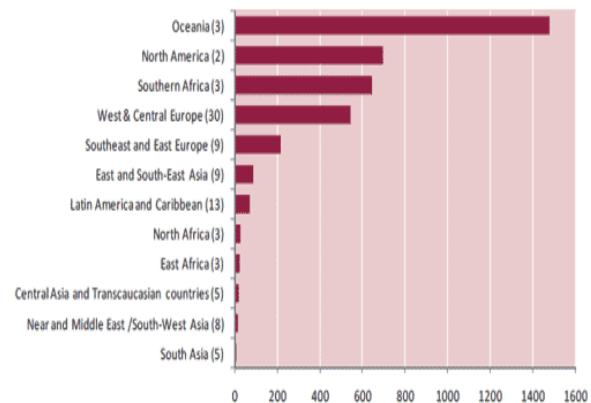
Very ingenious whitening systems are increasingly used in international drug trade which is about 400 billion US dollars of which more than US \$ 300 million would be bleached .

Banks remain a key driver when it comes to dispose of the illegal trafficking of product. Thanks to them, the traffickers have the ability to channel huge amounts of money by financial institutes around the world . With the globalization of drug trafficking , the narcotics money laundering has grown in scope and complexity .

Vehicle theft is a widespread phenomenon in all industrialized countries. Interpol has identified an average of over 7 million every year. Among the countries with the highest risk , the United States include , Australia and France. The profits of car theft is estimated at about \$ 19 billion each year.

Among the countries with burglary rates are the highest , we find Australia with almost 330,000 annual burglaries, United States and South Africa. According to a report by the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Justice , burglary rates are decreasing for a decade but , at the same time , there is a race among the different countries. Only 5 of the 25 countries covered by the report are growing burglaries : Belarus Croatia,

Cyprus, Mauritius and Slovenia  
Cambriolages pour 100.000 habitants



A survey Credoc , a French more likely to be a victim of identity theft as a burglary or a car theft. Unlike what happens in the US the world leader in identity theft , France the documents of interest to thieves are in your trash . Indeed 80% of franciliennes bins contain at least one document with personal data : pay stubs , social security or bank statements . This offense has been around for 20 years and has an annual growth rate of 40% . 4.2% of the population is affected each year , more than 210,000 people.

It follows from the 2009 report that the numbers of human trafficking is increasing. 52 countries would be affected including a dozen African countries. 80% of victims are trafficked for sexual exploitation. In Africa, Cameroon is considered the hub as well as South Africa, where between 28,000 and 30,000 children are sexually exploited .In Europe, human trafficking is mainly for prostitution. This traffic but has other faces: marriage and forced begging , domestic servitude, organ trafficking

### **Impacts of crime in African development**

The term "crime" is reminiscent of a series of crimes, including murder, rape, burglary, car theft, identity theft, human trafficking .

## **Impacts**

- a. human and social impacts
- b. economic impact
- c. good governance
- d. Social and human impacts

The impact of crime in this area is puzzling, as it should be noted that crime can have a much greater impact on the lives of people in poor countries than in rich countries. The deadly phenomenon in Africa is more than ever exposed to strong violations, mostly related to lack of necessary amenities for development. So the most basic obligation of the state is to ensure the security of these citizens and promote a good level of social life and when it is not in a position to fulfil this obligation the citizens may resort to use force or violence. Otherwise hamper the freedom of movement, reduces crime access employment the operation of small and medium enterprises and educational activities all this inevitably causes a brake to; economic activity.

## **The economic impact**

We can identify four (4) pillars of the impact of crime on the economy it will be:

- i. fear of Africans themselves to invest,
- ii. security of people and assets invested in Africa
- iii. Corruption
- iv. Tourism

## **Fear of African to invest in Africa**

### **i One reason why direct foreign investment is so important**

Is that Africans choose to place their wealth abroad, it is in Africa that capital rate interests is the is highest, 40% of private investment is being held outside the

continent. If Africa was able to bring back this element of private wealth, the total volume of private capital would increase by about two thirds. It is estimated that capital rate GDP contains some 16%

## **ii. Safety of people and assets to invest in Africa**

Security is a real concern for foreign businessmen over 29% of business men lament that crime was a major obstacle to world average. 80% of respondents in African countries indicates that they suffered direct losses due to crime and the costs of these loss accounted for between 2 and 12% of total sales.

## **iii. Corruption**

Corruption is certainly an even greater source of concern for investors, and its negative impact on investment are well established.

In a study by the World Bank as already seen among eight 'sub-Saharan of Africa, corruption is top most barriers head of class barriers to economic activity in Africa, before tax infrastructure problem is inflation. Businesses lose the equivalent of 2% to 2% to 9% of revenue to bribery and corruption. Corruption therefore discourages investment, but perhaps not as much as another formidable obstacle to economic activity in African's *paperwork*. If the correlation with perceived corruption is not perfect, the fact remains that countries that are generally considered the least corrupt are those having the least incomes the shorter procedures (Tunisia, Botswana ), while countries considered the most corrupt are (Nigeria Chad, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Angola, Ivory Coast) require many steps or very long time, or both, paradoxically, the very poor countries.

#### **iv. Crime hampers tourism**

Assaults against tourists harm the tourism industry. Warnings against crime cut an important place in the tourist brochures of most African Rays on security council are regularly published by consulates to prevent tourists from visiting certain destinations on tourism in Africa continues to developed, but it would probably be much better if the continent was seen as a safe destination.

#### **c. The impact on good governance**

Governance is defined according to the following major decentralization of the state, and the fight against corruption. The immunity of judicial system and democracy. Note that in some African countries, decentralization is a process of course, people do not even have the concept of immunity and fair justice .

Given all the above, good governance is hindered by the absence of a sound and fair justice and widespread corruption.

People do not trust the governments, hence do not participate in elections where the failure of the participation democracy.

#### **Conclusion**

In sum, it is clear from this work that crime has adverse effects in our society. In our efforts to see the origins, causes and impact of crime on economic development, and socio-cultural in our African continent.

#### **Suggestions / Recommendations**

To eradicate these problems some recommendations were suggested;

- Develop knowledge to assist Governments to ensure effective security and integrity
- Cut the link between crime and conflict
- Provide measures for the prevention of crime in the continent at the local level, which involves private companies.

Indeed, this is not sufficient if it is not applied with rigour.

<b>Rate of homicide committed according to <a href="#">UNODC</a></b>				
<b>Country</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Number of homicides</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Sub-region</b>
<a href="#">Burundi</a>	8,0	790	Africa	West Africa
<a href="#">Comores</a>	12,2	85	Africa	West Africa
<a href="#">Djibouti</a>	10,1	87	Africa	West Africa
<a href="#">Érythrée</a>	17,8	879	Africa	West Africa
<a href="#">Éthiopie</a>	22,5	20 239	Africa	West Africa
<a href="#">Kenya</a>	20,1	7 733	Africa	West Africa
<a href="#">Madagascar</a>	8,1	1 588	Africa	West Africa
<a href="#">Malawi</a>	36,0	5 039	Africa	West Africa
<a href="#">Maurice</a>	2,5	33	Africa	West Africa
<a href="#">Mozambique</a>	8,8	1 925	Africa	West Africa

<b>Rate of homicide committed according to <a href="#">UNODC</a></b>				
<b>Country</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Number of homicides</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Sub-region</b>
<a href="#">Rwanda</a>	17,1	1 708	Africa	West Africa
<a href="#">Seychelles</a>	8,3	7	Africa	West Africa
<a href="#">Somalie</a>	1,5	138+	Africa	West Africa
<a href="#">Ouganda</a>	36,3	11 373	Africa	West Africa
<a href="#">Tanzanie</a>	24,5	10 357	Africa	West Africa
<a href="#">Zambie</a>	38,0	4 710	Africa	West Africa
<a href="#">Zimbabwe</a>	14,3	1 775	Africa	West Africa
<a href="#">Angola</a>	19,0	3 426	Africa	Central Africa
<a href="#">Cameroun</a>	19,7	3 700	Africa	Central Africa
<a href="#">République centrafricaine</a>	29,3	1 240	Africa	Central Africa
<a href="#">Tchad</a>	15,8	1 686	Africa	Central Africa
<a href="#">République du Congo</a>	30,8	1 180	Africa	Central Africa
<a href="#">République démocratique du Congo</a>	21,7	13 558	Africa	Central Africa
<a href="#">Guinée équatoriale</a>	20,7	137	Africa	Central Africa
<a href="#">Sao Tomé-et-Principe</a>	1,9	3	Africa	Central Africa
<a href="#">Gabon</a>	13,8	200	Africa	Central Africa
<a href="#">Algérie</a>	0,7	280	Africa	North Africa
<a href="#">Égypte</a>	1,2	992	Africa	North Africa
<a href="#">Libye</a>	2,9	176+	Africa	North Africa
<a href="#">Maroc</a>	2,2	704	Africa	North Africa
<a href="#">Soudan</a>	24,2	10 028++	Africa	North Africa
<a href="#">Tunisie</a>	1,1	117	Africa	North Africa
<a href="#">Botswana</a>	14,5	287	Africa	South Central Africa
<a href="#">Lesotho</a>	35,2	764	Africa	South Central Africa
<a href="#">Namibia</a>	17,2	352	Africa	South Central Africa
<a href="#">Afrique du Sud</a>	31,8	15 940	Africa	South Central Africa
<a href="#">Swaziland</a>	12,9	141	Africa	South Central Africa
<a href="#">Bénin</a>	15,1	1 262	Africa	West Africa
<a href="#">Burkina Faso</a>	18,0	2 876	Africa	West Africa
<a href="#">Cap-Vert</a>	11,6	56	Africa	West Africa
<a href="#">Côte d'Ivoire</a>	56,9	10 801	Africa	West Africa
<a href="#">Gambie</a>	10,8	106	Africa	West Africa

Rate of homicide committed according to <a href="#">UNODC</a>				
Country	Rate	Number of homicides	Region	Sub-region
<a href="#">Ghana</a>	15,7	3 646	Africa	West Africa
<a href="#">Guinée</a>	22,5	2 152	Africa	West Africa
<a href="#">Guinée-Bissau</a>	20,2	294	Africa	West Africa
<a href="#">Liberia</a>	10,1	371	Africa	West Africa
<a href="#">Mali</a>	8,0	1 157	Africa	West Africa
<a href="#">Mauritanie</a>	14,7	485	Africa	West Africa
<a href="#">Niger</a>	3,8	552	Africa	West Africa
<a href="#">Nigeria</a>	12,2	18 422	Africa	West Africa
<a href="#">Sénégal</a>	2,8	379	Africa	West Africa
<a href="#">Sierra Leone</a>	14,9	837	Africa	West Africa
<a href="#">Togo</a>	10,9	627	Africa	West Africa

**Sweden Would Be the second country in the world Where There is more rape partner after the Congo**

Rank	Countries	Amount
# 1	<b>United States:</b>	95 136
# 2	<b>South Africa:</b>	52 425
# 3	<b>Canada:</b>	24 350
# 4	<b>Australia:</b>	15 630
# 5	<b>India:</b>	15 468
# 6	<b>Mexico:</b>	14 373
# 7	<b>United Kingdom:</b>	13 395
# 8	<b>Germany:</b>	8 615
# 9	<b>France:</b>	8 458
# 10	<b>Russia:</b>	6 978
# 11	<b>Korea, South:</b>	6 139
# 12	<b>Peru:</b>	5 968
# 13	<b>Spain:</b>	5 664
# 14	<b>Zimbabwe:</b>	5 567
# 15	<b>Thailand:</b>	4 020
# 16	<b>Argentina:</b>	3 036
# 17	<b>Venezuela:</b>	2 931
# 18	<b>Italy:</b>	2 543
# 19	<b>Belgium:</b>	2 436
# 20	<b>Japan:</b>	2 357



<b>Rank</b>	<b>Countries</b>	<b>Amount</b> ▼
# 21	<b>Poland:</b>	2 345
# 22	<b>Sweden:</b>	2 184
# 23	<b>Colombia:</b>	1 861
# 24	<b>Netherlands:</b>	1 801
# 25	<b>Chile:</b>	1 402

source : nationmaste

**Murder rate per 100,000 inhabitants**

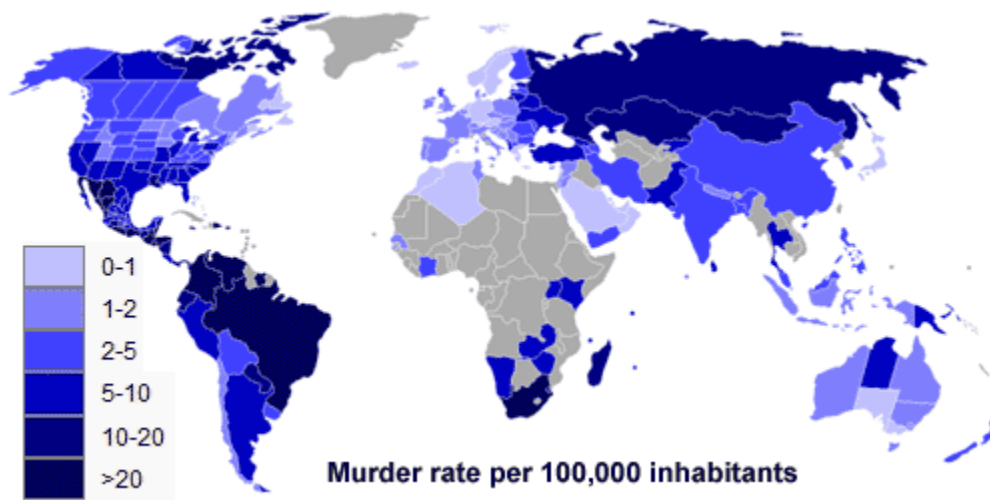
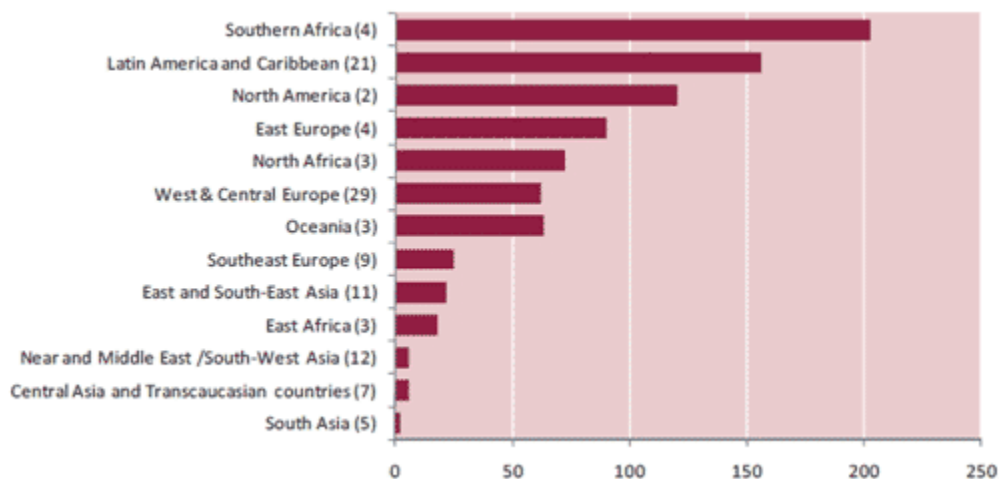
<b>Country</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>
<b>El Salvador</b>	49	52	71
<b>Honduras</b>	50	58	67
<b>Jamaica</b>	58	60	
<b>Guatemala</b>	45	49	52
<b>Venezuela</b>	48	52	49
<b>Trinidad and Tobago</b>	33	46	43
<b>Lesotho</b>	44	37	
<b>Saint Kitts and Nevis</b>	32	35	
<b>Colombia</b>	39	36	35
<b>South Africa</b>	39	37	34
<b>Belize</b>	31	32	29
<b>Panama</b>	13	20	24
<b>Brazil</b>	25	22	
<b>Dominican Republic</b>	22		
<b>Guyana</b>	15	21	
<b>Ecuador</b>	17	19	
<b>Saint Lucia</b>	16		
<b>Mexico</b>	10	12	15
<b>Russia</b>	18	17	15
<b>Nicaragua</b>	13	13	14
<b>Paraguay</b>	12		
<b>Bolivia</b>	11		
<b>Cape Verde</b>	11		
<b>Costa Rica</b>	8		11
<b>Kazakhstan</b>	11	11	
<b>Lithuania</b>	8.4	9.0	
<b>Uganda</b>	6.3	8.7	
<b>Mongolia</b>	11.4	7.9	

<b>Kyrgyzstan</b>	7.9	7.9	
<b>Georgia</b>	7.6		
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	8.4	7.4	
<b>Moldova</b>	6.7	7.2	
<b>Estonia</b>	8.2	7.8	7.1
<b>Pakistan</b>	6.1	6.8	
<b>Philippines</b>	6.7	6.4	
<b>Thailand</b>	6.6	5.9	
<b>Uruguay</b>	5.8		
<b>Belarus</b>	6.7	5.6	
<b>Argentina</b>	5.3	5.8	5.5
<b>Ukraine</b>	5.7	5.4	
<b>United States</b>	5.6	5.4	5.0
<b>Latvia</b>	5.1	5.2	4.8
<b>Albania</b>	3.3	4.5	
<b>Yemen</b>	4.0	4.0	
<b>Mauritius</b>	3.5	3.8	
<b>Turkey</b>	4.3	3.8	
<b>Montenegro</b>	1.6	3.7	
<b>Kenya</b>	3.4	3.6	
<b>India</b>	2.8		
<b>Liechtenstein</b>	0.0	2.8	
<b>Bangladesh</b>	2.4	2.6	
<b>Maldives</b>	3.0	2.6	
<b>Sierra Leone</b>	2.4	2.6	
<b>Armenia</b>	2.3	2.5	
<b>Finland</b>	2.4	2.5	
<b>Israel</b>	1.9	2.3	2.1
<b>Bulgaria</b>	2.2	2.3	
<b>Cameroon</b>	2.3		
<b>Romania</b>	1.9	2.3	
<b>South Korea</b>	2.3	2.3	
<b>Nepal</b>	2.2		
<b>New Zealand</b>	1.54	1.55	2.2
<b>Azerbaijan</b>	2.0		
<b>Serbia</b>	2.47	1.97	
<b>Czech Republic</b>	1.90	1.94	
<b>Belgium</b>	1.96	1.82	

<b>Canada</b>	1.80	1.83	1.81
<b>Bosnia and Herzegovina</b>	1.7	1.8	
<b>Macedonia</b>	2.06	1.76	
<b>Slovakia</b>	1.65	1.74	
<b>Chile</b>	1.9	1.6	1.7
<b>Tajikistan</b>	2.3	1.7	
<b>Croatia</b>	1.49	1.67	
<b>Malta</b>	0.98	1.46	
<b>Luxembourg</b>	1.47	1.45	
<b>Hungary</b>	1.36	1.46	1.38
<b>Ireland</b>	1.97	1.25	1.35
<b>France</b>	1.30	1.31	
<b>Australia</b>	1.3	1.3	1.3
<b>Nigeria</b>	1.3	1.3	
<b>United Kingdom</b>	1.51	1.28	1.28
<b>Poland</b>	1.38	1.21	
<b>China</b>	1.2		
<b>Portugal</b>	1.75	1.17	
<b>Cyprus</b>	1.41	1.14	
<b>Italy</b>	1.16	1.10	
<b>Greece</b>	1.03	1.05	
<b>Denmark</b>	0.84	0.97	1.01
<b>Qatar</b>	2.6	1.0	
<b>Netherlands</b>	0.87	0.91	0.93
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	0.9		
<b>Spain</b>	1.08	0.90	
<b>Sweden</b>	1.25	0.89	
<b>Germany</b>	0.92	0.88	0.86
<b>Japan</b>	0.94	1.02	0.86
<b>Bahrain</b>	0.5	0.8	
<b>Egypt</b>	0.6	0.8	
<b>Switzerland</b>	0.68	0.71	
<b>Norway</b>	0.64	0.72	0.60
<b>Oman</b>	0.7	0.6	
<b>Slovenia</b>	1.19	0.55	
<b>Austria</b>	0.54	0.55	0.48
<b>Morocco</b>	0.4	0.4	
<b>Singapore</b>			0.38

<b>Iceland</b>	0.65	0.00
<b>Monaco</b>	0.0	0.0

**The report of the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Justice in the 35 countries**



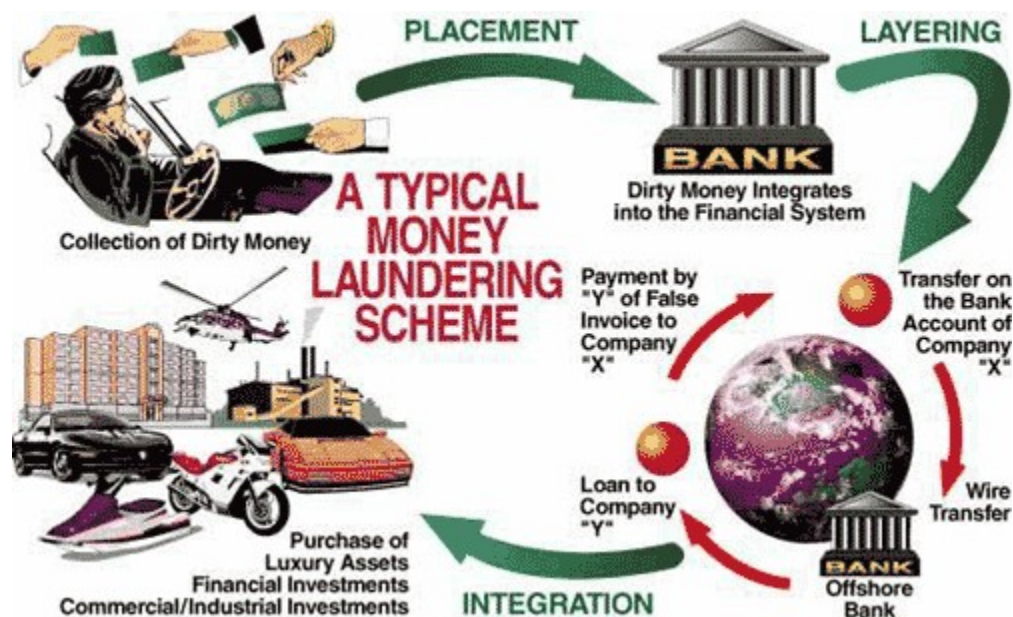
Country	2008 Count	2009 Count	2008 Rate / 100,000	2009 Rate / 100,000
Argentina	3,276		8.3	
Armenia	8	19	0.3	0.6
Azerbaijan	34	25	0.4	0.3
Bahrain	21	36	2.8	4.6
Belarus	336	240	3.5	2.5

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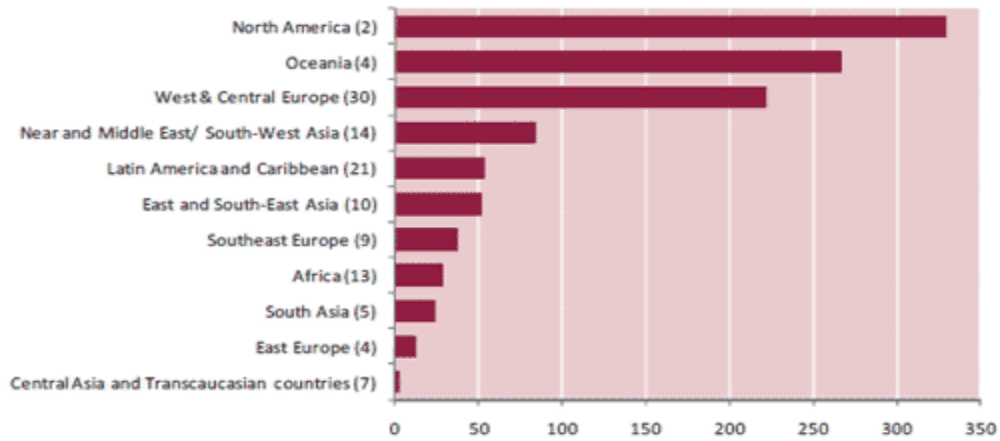
Belgium	3,111	2,786	29.5	26.3
Bulgaria	225	262	2.9	3.5
Cameroon	447		2.4	
Canada	528	491	1.6	1.5
Chile	1,980	2,233	11.9	13.3
Croatia	162	188	3.7	4.3
Cyprus	19	34	2.2	3.9
Czech Republic	637	529	6.2	5.1
Denmark	492	396	9.0	7.3
Egypt	63	87	0.1	0.1
Estonia	122	160	9.1	11.9
Finland	739	915	14.0	17.2
France	10,132	10,277	16.4	16.6
Germany	7,511	7,292	9.1	8.9
Greece	218		2.0	
Guinea	92		1.0	
Hungary	468	489	4.7	4.9
Iceland	87	68	28.2	21.6
Israel	1,270	1,243	18.3	17.6
Japan	1,766	1,582	1.4	1.2
Kazakhstan	1,518	1,298	9.9	8.4
Kenya	876	735	2.3	1.9
Kyrgyzstan	300	303	5.6	5.6
Latvia	93	100	4.1	4.4
Lesotho	1,797	1,878	88.4	91.6
Liechtenstein	1	3	2.8	8.4
Lithuania	200	164	6.0	4.9
Luxembourg	44	57	9.3	11.9
Maldives	5	9	1.7	3.0
Malta	10	19	2.5	4.7
Mauritius	77	69	6.1	5.4
Mongolia	355	354	13.6	13.4
Morocco	1,215	1,130	3.9	3.6
New Zealand	1,314	1,308	31.3	30.9
Norway	945	944	20.0	19.8
Oman	132	183	4.8	6.6
Philippines	2,409	2,585	2.7	2.9
Poland	1,827	1,611	4.8	4.2

Portugal	305	317	2.9	3.0
Republic of Moldova	231	262	6.3	7.2
Romania	1,047	1,016	4.9	4.8
Russian Federation	7,038	6,208	5.0	4.4
Sierra Leone	135	79	2.5	1.4
Slovakia	182	152	3.4	2.8
Slovenia	97	57	4.8	2.8
Solomon Islands	61	56	12.2	11.0
Spain	2,530	2,437	5.7	5.5
Sudan		1,189		2.9
Sweden	4,269	4,901	46.6	53.2
Switzerland	648	612	8.6	8.1
Syrian Arab Republic	125	156	0.6	0.7
Turkey	1,148	1,071	1.6	1.4
Uganda	599	1,536	2.0	4.9
Ukraine	878	880	1.9	1.9
United Kingdom (England and Wales)	12,637	13,093	23.4	24.1
United Kingdom (Northern Ireland)	422	396	24.0	22.3
United States of America	90,427	89,000	29.3	28.6
Zimbabwe	4,762	3,186	38.3	25.6

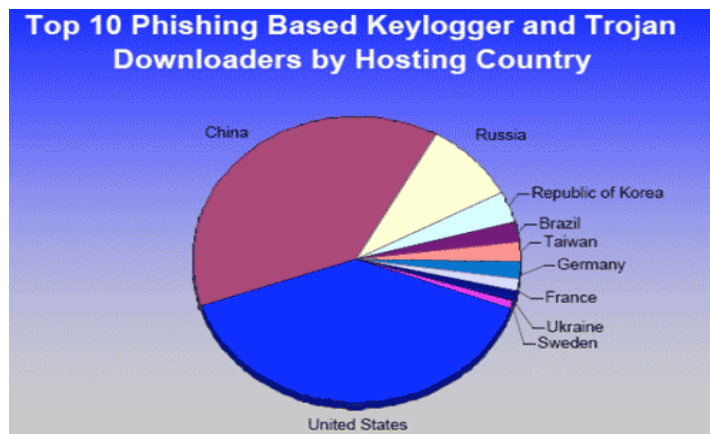
Source: UN



### Motor vehicle theft in different regions per 100,000 population

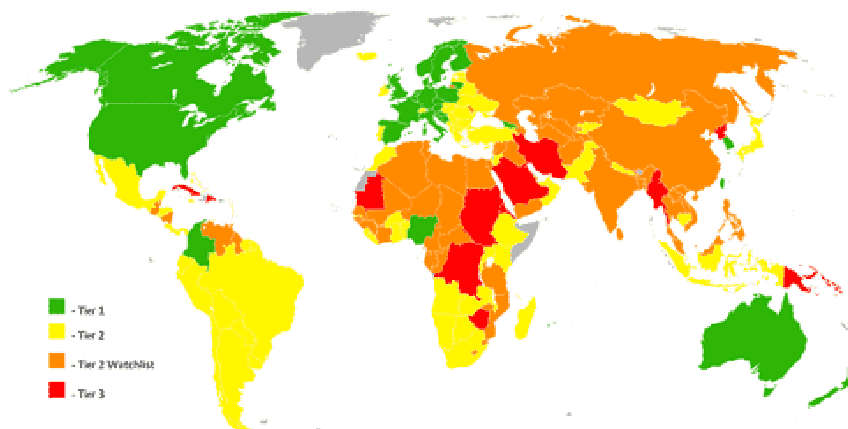


Source : 'European Institute for Crime Prevention and Justice



Source : APWG

### Level of repression of human trafficking states in 2010



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