

Combating Organised Trans-Boarder Crimes in Nigeria

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Abstract. Trans-border crimes have created worries for potential defenceless casualties and victims. It is against the foregoing, that the study investigated organised trans-border crimes and the efforts made at combating human trafficking in Nigeria. The borders used are situated in Lagos, Edo and Port Harcourt. The study adopted quantitative method and survey research. The instrument used was a well-constructed questionnaire for the collection of primary data. Articles, journals, and materials from internet complemented the major sources. Findings revealed that there is significant relationship between human trafficking and socio economic growth. There exist harmful consequences of trans-border crimes and that have threatened the socio-economic growth in Nigeria. The study concluded that human trafficking has a negative effect on socio economic growth in Nigeria. It was recommended that, government should look into factors necessitating trans-border crimes and take legal actions against offenders.

Keywords: Boarder, Combating, Crimes, Tran-Boarder, Organized Trans-Boarder

1. Introduction

Trans-border crime includes individuals in more than one nation keeping up an arrangement of operation and correspondence that is sufficiently successful to perform criminal exchanges, once in a while, over and over again. On account of Nigeria, this may include citizens of Nigeria conniving or scheming with others from outside the district or it might include Nigerians situated in their home locale keeping up relations with exiles living in the Diaspora. In general, it is hard to isolate the provincial measurement of transnational crime from its worldwide measurement. Trans-border, also identified as Transnational Organized Crime (TOC) is a composed wrongdoing or crimes facilitated across national fringes, including gatherings or systems of people working in more than one nation to arrange and execute unlawful business

activities with a specific end goal to accomplish their objectives. These criminal gatherings use deliberate savagery and debasement. The most transnational sorted out violations are tax evasion; human sneaking; digital wrongdoing; and trafficking of people, medications, weapons, imperilled species, body parts, and nuclear material.

Various difficulties present themselves towards previous studies about transnational organized crime in giving an exact picture of transnational organized crime in Nigeria, including the trouble of social event dependable information on basically concealed practices. The measurements and energy of trans-border crimes have expanded with the development of globalization. The phenomenon of globalization encompasses the growing internationalization of financial, industrial and commercial capital, but it also makes threats transnational and heightens the feeling of insecurity of the planets inhabitation (Ortuno 2009).

Focusing on one of the main trans-border crimes in Nigeria; Human trafficking, which is the illegal movement of people, typically for the purposes of forced labour or commercial sexual exploitation. Human trafficking is a hidden crime as victims rarely come forward to seek help because of language barriers, fear of the traffickers, and/or fear of law enforcement. Traffickers use force, fraud, and coercion to lure their victims and force them into labour and commercial sexual exploitation. Trafficking of individuals, particularly ladies and young girls, is not new. Historically it has taken numerous forms, yet with regards to globalization, has obtained stunning new measurements. It is a complex, multi-faceted phenomenon including numerous partners at the institutional and business level. It is an interest driven worldwide business with a gigantic business sector for cheap or sometimes labour and prostitution standing up to frequently lacking or unexercised strategy frameworks and

prepared staff to avert it. Trafficking of people is the third biggest crime after monetary extortion and the drug trade. Many years of military administrations in Nigeria have prompted the systematized infringement of human rights and serious political, social and financial emergencies. This adversely impacts the improvement of group support, particularly of ladies and teenagers, regardless of universal organizations intended to propel their causes. What is more, the oil boom in the 1970s made opportunities for movement both inside and outside of the nation. This made parkways for abuse, global trafficking in ladies and teenagers, forced labour and prostitution.

Despite the increase in government effort to curb human trafficking in Nigeria, it is still obvious that the rate of this trans-border crime is still at an increasing pace, whereby sufficient funds and support are not made available to restrain this current socio economic condition. trans-national organized criminal syndicates and networks are responsible for the bulk of human trafficking, which is linked to a range of other trafficking such as drugs, firearms, consumables, and other criminal activities including money laundering, smuggling and political bribery and corruption. Unemployment and penury are vast, also characterized with other social and monetary issues. Numerous young Nigerians maintain little trust on of their own nation or government, and seek to travel to another country to look for some kind of greener pasture employments. Human trafficking has created genuine worries for potential defenceless casualties and victims. It is against the foregoing, that the study investigated organised trans-border crimes and the efforts made at combating human trafficking in Nigeria. It will be based on some selected borders in Nigeria characterized with high rate of this crime (Human trafficking) in the states; these borders are situated in Lagos, Edo and Port Harcourt.

2. Review of Literature

2.1. Nature of Human Trafficking

Human trafficking is the obtaining of individuals by improper means through force, extortion or deception, with the point of abusing them. It involves smuggling of migrants mostly the less privileged for financial or other material advantage of unlawful passage of a person into a state or country which that individual is not a national or resident. Basically every nation is influenced by this crime. The test for all nations, rich and poor, is to focus on the lawbreakers who abuse edgy individuals and to ensure and help victims of trafficking and smuggling migrants, a large portion of whom persevere through

unfathomable hardships in their offer for a superior life and a higher standard of living. According to the Executive Director of UNODC, Antonio Maria Costa said that "many governments are still in denial. There is neglect when it comes to and prosecuting cases of human trafficking". While the number of human trafficking is increasing, two out of every five countries covered by the UNODC Report have not recorded a single conviction. Human trafficking is the third biggest criminal act after arms and drugs trafficking (Tola, 2008). In recent decade, the phenomenon of human trafficking has expanded all through the world and particularly in Nigeria. Consistently, millions of people, characterized mostly by children and women are misdirected by decoy or compelled to submit to subjugation. The United Nations tradition Against Transnational Organised Crimes (2000) characterized human trafficking as follows; "the employment, transportation, exchange, harbouring or receipt of people, by means of threat or utilization of force or different types of compulsion, abduction, falsification, duplicity, abuse of power, giving or getting of instalments or advantages to accomplish the consent of a being or having control over someone else with the end goal of exploitation" "abuse should incorporate, at the very least, the abuse of the prostitution of others or different types of sexual exploitation, constrained work or services, subjugation or practices like subjection, bondage or the evacuation of organs".

2.1.1 Human Trafficking and Organised Crime

According to UNODC (2016); Trafficking is almost always a form of organized crime and should be dealt with using criminal powers to investigate and prosecute offenders for trafficking and any other criminal activities in which they engage. Trafficked persons should also be seen as victims of crime. Support and protection of victims is a humanitarian objective and an important means of ensuring that victims are willing and able to assist in criminal cases. As with other forms of organized crime, trafficking has been globally conceptualized. Groups formerly active in specific routes or regions have expanded the geographical scope of their activities to explore new markets. Some have merged or formed cooperative relationships, expanding their geographical reach and range of criminal activities. Trafficking of victims have become another commodity in a larger realm of criminal commerce involving other commodities, such as narcotic drugs, firearms, weapons and money laundering, which generate illicit revenues and seek to reduce risks for traffickers. Modern day slavery, sex trafficking, illegal organ removal, and the use of child soldiers

are criminal activities known collectively as human trafficking. The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (CTOC) of 2000, along with its associated Protocols, provides the legal framework for transnational organized crime (UNGA, 2000a). The CTOC (also known as the Palermo Convention) defines an organized criminal group 'as a structured group of three or more persons acting in concert with the aim of committing one or more serious crimes... in order to obtain a financial or other material benefit. Sutherland (1937) defined organized crime as a strong parasite that grew in the absence of a strong government. In as much as organized crime, like human trafficking, is a social parasite, its presence is not enough to classify a government as a weak one. This follows from the way the cartels operate, aided with sophisticated technologies and huge profits they make from their business, especially the illegitimate ones. The exploitation of human beings can be highly lucrative for organized criminal groups. Although figures vary, an estimate from the International Labour Organization (ILO) in 2005 indicated that about 2.4 million people are victims of trafficking at any given time, and that profits from trafficking are about \$32 billion per year. Recent research on overall forced labour trends however suggests that the scope of the problem is much bigger. Human trafficking is one of the most lucrative illicit businesses in Europe, with criminal groups making about \$3 billion from it per year, making it a considerable criminal business that preys on the world's most marginalized persons. Human traffickers regard people as commodities; items that can be exploited and traded for profit. Victims' passports are often seized by the traffickers, leaving them with no form of identification. In cases where they have been trafficked between countries, victims often have little or no knowledge of the local language. Human trafficking is a regional as well as a domestic crime, with victims trafficked within their own country, to neighbouring countries and between continents.

2.1.2 Human Trafficking and other Related Border Crimes

Trafficking of human beings covers different types of compulsion and exploitation of young ladies, men and children. Reactions to trafficking have customarily centred on fighting the criminal systems required in it or securing the human privileges of casualties. Nonetheless, the Nigerian government is progressively investigating mediums in which to impact the demand for services or items including the utilization of trafficked people and for the trafficked people. They expect to comprehend the part of

demand in the trafficking of human beings and to evaluate the effect and capability of demand measures to reduce trafficking, drawing on bits of knowledge in controlling demand from related zones and underlining the components that are for maintaining trafficking in Nigeria. Ojomo (2005) opines that human trafficking has its underlying drivers and encouraging causes. Among the underlying components are ignorance, low level of training or absence of (formal) education, irrelevant educational programs that can kill off enthusiasm for school attendance and subsequently drop out. Trafficking of kids and underage frequently includes exploitation of the parents' penury. Parents may offer their kids to trafficker keeping in mind the end goal to pay off their obligation or debt, human trafficking has put Nigeria in the map of the notorious. The issue of human trafficking in Nigeria requires a quest for solution because these traffickers have annihilated the image of the country. Truth be told, the majority of the casualties are persuaded by guarantees of marriage, business, instruction, or potentials for a higher standard of living, at the end, the traffickers drive the casualties to end up whores or work in the sex business as: whores, moving in strip clubs, performing in explicit movies, obscene, and different types of automatic bondage.

2.1.3 Smuggling of Migrants

The smuggling of migrants has become a global concern, with a large number of countries affected by it as origin, transit or destination points. Profit-seeking criminals smuggle migrants across borders and between continents. Assessing the real size of this crime is a complex matter, owing to its underground nature and the difficulty of identifying when irregular migration is being facilitated by smugglers. Smugglers take advantage of the large number of migrants willing to take risks in search of a better life when they cannot access legal channels of migration. Smuggled migrants are vulnerable to abuse and exploitation. Their safety is often put at risk: they may suffocate in containers, perish in deserts or drown at sea while being smuggled by profit-seeking criminals who treat them as goods. The profiles of the smugglers vary. Full-time professional criminals are involved in smuggling migrants around the world; some of those criminals are specialized in smuggling people, and some are not. There is evidence of both smaller and larger, more organized groups and networks operating as smugglers in all areas, although this varies by region and route. There are also many smugglers who run legitimate businesses and are involved in the smuggling of migrants as opportunistic carriers or

providers who choose to look the other way in order to make some money. Corrupt officials and other individuals are also involved in the process.

Smugglers of migrants are becoming more and more organized, establishing professional networks that transcend borders and encompass all regions. As with other forms of organized crime, the groups concerned have increased their operations by shifting routes in a bid to expand into other markets and circumvent the responses of States. Criminal groups have merged and formed cooperative relationships, expanding their geographical reach and the range of their criminal activities. Some criminal groups view migrants as simply one of many commodities to be smuggled, alongside drugs and firearms. Since the smuggling of migrants is a profitable illicit activity with a relatively low risk of detection, it is attractive to criminals.

2.2 Causes of Human Trafficking

Traffickers look for people who are susceptible to coercion into the human trafficking industry. Those people tend to be migrants, fleeing their homes either because of economic hardship, natural disasters, conflict or political instability. The displacement of populations increases individuals' emotional vulnerability, and they do not have the financial capacity to protect themselves. This makes them vulnerable to abuse through trafficking and forced labour. Human trafficking remains a topic of concern with Nigeria as a source, destination and transit country. Mainly young women and girls are trafficked to Europe and other destinations, and there is a growing evidence for the involvement of Nigerian criminal networks. According to Acting Director-General of NAPTIP (2015) Alhaji Abdulrazak Dangiri ; she lamented the alarming rate of illegal migrants of Nigerian nationals in Europe totalling 30,000 in 2015 as against 25,000 in 2014' this was a revelation by EU delegation. Some poor families have traditionally been sending their young boys and girls to work in wealthy homes in order to secure a relative good future.

The human trafficking industry is estimated to generate around \$150 billion annually (Baylee Molloy 2016). The industry spans the world, energized by the power of globalization. It targets vulnerable populations affected by wars, poverty, and oppression. According to International Justice Mission (IJM), there are an estimated 35.9 million people held in slavery, through this menace of trafficking today. Children represent an estimated 26% of all forced labour victims, and this is very

unfortunate. How is it that this horrific act has continued to not only survive but thrive as an immensely profitable business? Dasra 2015, a strategic analysis that gives major reason for human trafficking's persistence: The reason why sex trafficking persists is straightforward: immense profitability with minimal risk. A net profit margin of over 70 percent makes sex trafficking one of the most profitable businesses in the world. It is becoming increasingly easy and inexpensive to procure, move and exploit vulnerable girls. This is true of all forced labour as well: high profits, low risk. The demand for cheap labour in order to accrue high profits keeps this economic machine running. Paired with little risk of criminal prosecution, this makes human trafficking, a lucrative business to enter into. Just like most law-abiding citizens, criminals are rational economic agents, and when a near risk-free opportunity to generate immense profits emerges, they will flock to it. Modern-day slavery is immensely more profitable than past forms of slavery. This is the key factor. The costs of exploiting a slave are miniscule when compared to the immense profits that criminals can reap. This basic economic reality gives a clear sense of some of the powerful forces of demand that promote the trafficking and slave-like exploitation of men, women, and children around the world. Human trafficking is a market-driven criminal industry that is based on the principles of supply and demand, like drugs and arms trafficking. Many factors make children and adults vulnerable to human trafficking. However, human trafficking does not exist solely because many people are vulnerable to exploitation rather; human trafficking is fuelled by a demand for cheap labour, services, and for commercial sex. Human trafficking has thrived because of its profitability. The United Nations 2014 estimates showed that it generates US \$7-\$10 billion annually, the third largest profits behind arms dealing and narcotics. It is also easier to move human cargo across borders than drugs or weapons which are seized when found. Human beings can be constantly re-used and re-trafficked not so for drugs. Trafficking is a complex, clandestine underground business, constantly changing and evolving both in response to demand and to remain sufficiently flexible to elude arrest and prosecution.

2.3.1 Routine Activities Theory

Routine activity theory is a theory that focuses on situational crimes. It was developed by Marcus Felson and Lawrence E. Cohen, The premise of routine activity theory is that crime is relatively unaffected by social causes such as poverty, inequality and unemployment. For instance, after

World War II, the economy of Western countries was booming and the Welfare states were expanding. Despite this, crimes rose significantly during this time. According to Felson and Cohen, the reason for the increase is that the prosperity of contemporary society offers more opportunities for crime to occur; there is much more to steal. “Opportunity makes the thief” is a saying that emphasizes one thing: crime requires not only the presence of a willing offender but also an opportunity. Based on this notion, even the most motivated offender cannot commit a crime unless he sees an opportunity to do so. The concept of opportunity is therefore important in explaining why crime incidents occur across persons and their property. Routine activity theory offers an account of how opportunities for crimes arise through the day-to-day activities carried out by individuals to meet their needs. Individuals have different routines of life—traveling to and from work, going to school or attending religious functions, shopping, recreating, communicating via various electronic technologies, and what have you. These variations determine the likelihood of when and where a crime will be committed and who or what is the victim. This theory assist in exploring if engaging in prostitution can lead to sex trafficking victimization. Cohen and Felson (1979) explain that routine activities are normally prominent and recurring which can be located either at home, away from home, or at work.

2.3.2 Differential Association Theory

In criminology, differential association is a theory developed by Edwin Sutherland. He proposed that through interaction with others, individuals learn the values, attitudes, techniques, and motives for criminal behaviour. The differential association theory is the most talked about of the learning theories of deviance. These theories all explain deviance in terms of the individual’s social relationships. Criminal behaviour is learnable and learned in interaction with other deviant persons. Through this association, they learn not only techniques of certain crimes, but also specific rationale, motives and so on. These associations vary in frequency and duration. Differential association theory explains why individuals tend toward deviant behaviour. Accordingly, criminal behaviour emerges when one is exposed to more social messages favouring criminal conduct than pro-social messages. This theory has six primary assumptions, according to academic lecture by Jude (2015): (1) criminal behaviour is learned; (2) criminal behaviour is learned through interactions with other persons in a process of communication; (3) the principal measure in learning criminal behaviour occurs within intimate

personal groups; (4) when criminal behaviour is learned, the learning includes: (a) techniques of committing the crime – sometimes very complicated, sometimes very simplistic and; (b) the specific direction of motives, drives, rationalizations, and attitudes; (5) the specific direction of motives and drives is learned from a process of defining legal codes as favourable or unfavourable, and the principle statement of this theory is that; (6) a person becomes delinquent because of excessive favourable violation of law over unfavourable law violation.

3. Methodology

The population of this study is Two hundred and fifty persons (250) selected from Lagos, Edo and Port Harcourt. Lagos has one hundred and twenty (120) persons; Edo has eighty (80) persons each and Port Harcourt has fifty (50) persons. The selection is to enable the researcher obtain a good number of samples that will produce adequate and valid information for the study.

Table 3.1 Population Allocation Schedule

S/No	Name of States / Borders	Number of Sample Size
1	Lagos	120
2	Edo	80
3	Port Harcourt	50
	Total	250

Table 3.2: The number of questionnaires distributed to selected indigenes of the different states;

S/No	State	Sample Size	Number of Sample %
1	Lagos	120	50
2	Edo	80	30
3	Port Harcourt	50	20
	Total	250	100

Source: Field Survey, 2017

The data collected was analysed by the use of chi square test, a non- parametric test. The adoption of chi-square test techniques is appropriate because it enabled the researcher to test the hypothesis of three distributions which came from the same population of the study. Again, data was based on classification rather than measurement. Formula for calculating chi-square test is:

$$\chi^2 = \sum \frac{(O_i - E_i)^2}{E_i}$$

Where O is the observed value, E is the expected value and “i” is the “ith” position in the contingency table. A high value for the chi-square statistic means there is a high correlation between two sets of data. From the above, if the X2 is less than (<) the critical value, we conclude that the observed frequency do not differ significant from the expected frequency. However, if the calculated is greater than (>) the

critical value, we will reject the null hypothesis (H_0) and accept the alternative. In this situation, we would conclude that the expected frequencies differ significantly from the calculated frequency.

Using Decision Rule

Accept H_1 if X^2 calculated < critical value or

Reject H_0 if otherwise.

3.3 Model Evaluation

Model evaluation according to Koutsoyiannis (1997-p.25) consists of deciding whether the estimates of the parameters are theoretically meaningful and statistical satisfactory. The results of this study were, therefore, evaluated using the economy as prior criteria.

3.4 Statistical Treatment

The Durbin Watson is the test for the presence of auto-correlation. It will be conducted in order to check if the data used are free of auto correlation. The statistical treatments technique includes the students T-test, standard error, co-efficient of determination (R square), Unit root test, White heteroscedasticity test, Jarque- Bera second order test, F- statistics and the Durbin- Watson test.

T-Statistic:

This type of test is applicable to all parameter estimates when the number of observation is relatively small.

For this study, t-test was carried.

H_0 is the null hypothesis and H_1 is the alternative hypothesis.

The student T- test was employed to test whether the partial effects addressed in the study are statistically significant or not at 5 percent level of significance. The decision rule for t- test is:

$T_{cal} > T_{tab}$ Hence accept H_1 and reject H_0

$T_{cal} < T_{tab}$ Hence accept H_0 and reject H_1

Decision Rule; reject H_0 if P-value of t- statistic is less than 5% or 0.05 and conclude that the variable in question is significant.

The standard error measures whether the parameter estimates are different from zero i.e. this test shows the reliability of the parameter estimates to determine the degree of confidence in the validity of the estimates of the regression coefficient. It must be noted that the smaller the value of the standard error, the more reliable the estimators. The decision rule is:

If $SE(\alpha_1) < (ai/2)$, we conclude that this estimate is statistically significant. Hence, we reject H_0 and accept H_1 .

If $SE(\alpha_1) > (ai/2)$, we conclude that this estimate is not statistically significant. Hence, we raccept H_0 and reject H_1 .

F-statistic Test:

This is the overall test of the level of significance of all the explanatory variables. F-ratio or F-statistics is an improvement over the t-statistics. It is the overall level of significance of the linear relationship between a dependent and independent variable put together. The t-statistics is a necessary condition while the f-statistics is a sufficient condition. It also follows the same procedure with the t- test.

3.5 Ethical Issues

Ethics can be thought of as the study of good conduct and of the grounds for making judgements about what is good conduct. Researchers should endeavour to ensure factual accuracy and avoid falsification, fabrication, suppression or misinterpretation of data. This study ensured that all through this research, there was total adherence to all ethical principles and norms and avoidance of all forms of the following: Plagiarism, fabrication and falsification of data collected, Non-publication of data, faulty data-gathering procedures, misleading authorship, avoid careless errors and negligence; carefully and critically examined the study. Also, all previous researches used as sources of knowledge, data, concepts and methodology were fully acknowledged in all outputs. It is hereby confirmed that this study was carried out with no form of plagiarism in it.

3.5.1 Resources and Skills Needed for This Study

Skills expertise in the use of statistical packages like Econometric views (E views) and resources such as time, money etc. were employed in this study.

4. Data Analysis, Results and Discussion of Findings

250 copies of questionnaire were distributed but 243 were successfully retrieved from respondents and were used for the analysis.

Demographic Presentation of Data

Table 4.1 Population Schedule

S/No	Name of States	Number of Population
1.	Lagos state	120
2	Edo state	80
3.	Port Harcourt state	50
	Total	250

Source: Field Survey, 2017.

Table 4.2

	Frequency	Percentage
Sex		
Male	132	54
Female	111	46
Total	243	100

Marital Status		
Single	102	43
Married	96	39
Divorced	35	14
Widowed	10	4
Total	243	100
Age		
18-25	89	36
26-35	99	42
35 and above	55	22
Total	243	100
Religion		
Christian	145	61
Muslim	96	39
Others	2	0
Total	243	100

From the demographic table above, it is observed that the majority respondent for sex are 54% male, while female are 46%., for marital status are 43% single, 39% married, 14% divorced, while widowed has 4%., for age are 36% 18-25, 42% 26-35, while 35 and above has 22%., lastly for religion are 61% Christian, 39% Muslim, while others has 0%.

Source: Field Survey 2017.

4.3. Data Presentation, Analysis and Interpretation

4.3.1. Objective One: To determine the causes of human trafficking in Nigeria.

Research Questions: What are the causes of human trafficking in Nigeria?

Hypothesis one

H₀: There is no significant relationship between human trafficking and socio economic condition of Nigeria.

H₁: There is a significant relationship between human trafficking and socio economic condition of Nigeria.

Table 4.3.1 What are the causes of human trafficking in Nigeria?

S/N	Human trafficking is caused by	SA (%)	A (%)	FA (%)	FD (%)	D (%)	SD (%)	T (%)
1	Poverty	97 (42%)	86 (36%)	45 (18%)	7 (2%)	4 (1%)	4 (1%)	243 (100%)
2	Culture and religion	99 (43%)	69 (28%)	48 (19%)	11 (4%)	6 (2%)	10 (4%)	243 (100%)
3	Illiteracy	101 (44%)	89 (36%)	51 (20%)	2 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	243 (100%)
4	Insecurity	98 (43%)	89 (36%)	46 (18%)	5 (2%)	3 (1%)	2 (0%)	243 (100%)
5	Gender Inequality	96 (42%)	92 (37%)	50 (20%)	3 (1%)	2 (0%)	0 (0%)	243 (100%)

Source: Field Survey 2017

From the above table shown, it could be depicted that 42% strongly agree, 36% agree, 18% fairly agree, 2% fairly disagree, 1% disagree, while 1% strongly disagree that human trafficking is caused by high poverty, 43% strongly agree, 28% agree, 19% fairly agree, 4% fairly disagree, 2% disagree, while 4% strongly disagree that human trafficking is caused by religion and culture., 44% strongly agree, 36% agree, 20% fairly agree, 0% fairly disagree, 0% disagree, while 0% strongly disagree that human trafficking is caused by illiteracy, 43% strongly agree, 36% agree, 18% fairly agree, 2% fairly disagree, 1% disagree, while 0% strongly disagree that human trafficking is cause by insecurity., lastly, 42% strongly agree, 37% agree, 20% fairly agree, 1% fairly disagree, 0% disagree, while 0% strongly disagree that human trafficking is caused by gender inequality.

4.3.2 Objective Two: To find out the effect of human trafficking in Nigeria.

Research Questions: What is the effect of human trafficking in Nigeria?

Hypothesis two

H₀: There is no significant relationship between human trafficking and socio economic growth in Nigeria

H₁: There is a significant relationship between human trafficking and socio-economic growth in Nigeria.

Table 4.3.2 What is the effect that human trafficking has on socio economic growth in Nigeria?

S/N	Human trafficking leads to:	SA (%)	A (%)	FA (%)	FD (%)	D (%)	SD (%)	T (%)
1	Harsh physical impacts due to excessive work	90 (38%)	80 (32%)	33 (13%)	19 (8%)	12 (5%)	9 (4%)	243 (100%)
2	Limited access to basic necessities	86 (37%)	77 (31%)	40 (16%)	21 (8%)	18 (7%)	3 (1%)	243 (100%)
3	Sexual abuse which incorporates prostitution	92 (39%)	78 (31%)	38 (15%)	14 (6%)	14 (6%)	8 (3%)	243 (100%)
4	Increases the level of insecurity	97 (42%)	86 (36%)	45 (18%)	7 (2%)	4 (1%)	4 (1%)	243 (100%)
5	Poverty and Illiteracy	98 (43%)	69 (28%)	49 (19%)	11 (4%)	6 (2%)	10 (4%)	243 (100%)

Source: Field Survey 2017.

From the table above shown, could be seen that 38% strongly agree, 32% agree, 13% fairly agree, 8% fairly disagree, 5% disagree, while 4% strongly disagree that human trafficking leads to Harsh physical impacts due to excessive work., 37% strongly agree, 31% agree, 16% fairly agree, 8% fairly disagree, 7% disagree, while 1% strongly disagree that Human trafficking leads to Limited access to basic necessities., 39% strongly agree, 31% agree, 15% fairly agree, 6% fairly disagree, 6% disagree, while 3% strongly disagree that Human trafficking leads to Sexual abuse which incorporates prostitution., 42% strongly agree, 36% agree, 18% fairly agree, 2% fairly disagree, 1% disagree, while 1% strongly disagree that Human trafficking leads to in increases in the level of insecurity., lastly, 43% strongly agree, 28% agree, 19% fairly agree, 4% fairly disagree, 2% disagree, while 4% strongly disagree that Human trafficking leads to increase in Poverty and Illiteracy.

Table 4.3.3 Socio-economic growth

S/N	Socio-economic growth enhances	SA (%)	A (%)	FA (%)	FD (%)	D (%)	SD (%)	T (%)
1	A state's attainment of short terms goals	80 (34%)	75 (30%)	57 (23%)	14 (6%)	9 (4%)	8 (3%)	243 (100%)
2	A state's attainment of long term objectives	92 (38%)	85 (34%)	44 (18%)	9 (4%)	9 (4%)	4 (2%)	243 (100%)
3	Health and education accessibility	70 (31%)	61 (24%)	50 (20%)	42 (17%)	10 (4%)	10 (4%)	243 (100%)
4	Employment Opportunities	88 (36%)	73 (29%)	53 (22%)	11 (4%)	10 (4%)	8 (3%)	293 (100%)
5	Youth Empowerment and poverty reduction	100 (44%)	89 (36%)	51 (20%)	2 (0%)	1 (0%)	0 (0%)	243 (100%)

Source: Field Survey 2017.

From the table above seen, it is observed that 34% strongly agree, 30% agree, 23% fairly agree, 6% fairly disagree, 4% disagree, while 3% strongly disagree that socio economic growth enhance the attainment of a state's short terms goals., 38% strongly agree, 34% agree, 18% fairly agree, 4% fairly disagree, 4% disagree, while 2% strongly disagree that socio economic growth enhances s state's attainment of long term objectives., 31% strongly agree, 24% agree, 20% fairly agree, 17% fairly disagree, 4% disagree, while 4% strongly disagree that Socio-economic growth enhances Health and education accessibility., 36% strongly agree, 29% agree, 22% fairly agree, 4% fairly disagree, 4% disagree, while 3% strongly disagree that Socio-economic growth enhances Employment opportunities., lastly, 44% strongly agree, 36% agree, 20% fairly agree, 0% fairly disagree, 0% disagree, while 0% strongly disagree that Socio-economic growth enhances Youth Empowerment and poverty reduction.

Table 4.3.4 Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted Square	R	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.812(a)	.738	.771		.10121

Predictors: (Constant), Human trafficking.

Table 4.3.5 Anova(b)

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	18.987	1	8.654	213.765	.000(a)
	Residual	6.091	241	.056		
	Total	13.765	242			

a. Predictors: (Constant), human trafficking.

b. Dependent Variable: socioeconomic growth.

Table 4.3.6 Coefficients (a)

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta	B	Std. Error
1	(Constant)	2.012	.054		36.786	.000
	Socio-economic growth	.453	.041	.902	10.987	.000

a. Dependent Variable: socio-economic growth.

Table 4.3.7 Result for regression analysis on the effect of human trafficking on socio economic growth of Nigeria

N	Df	Correlation @ Co-efficient	Co-efficient (R2) Determine	Sig Level	t-cal	t-tab	F-cal	Remark
234	242	0.812	0.738	0.000	10.987	1.984	213.765	Sig

Source: Researcher's Field Survey, 2017.

Interpretation

Since the result gotten shows that the R= 81.2%, R² = 73.8% which is high and moderate, and t-calculated value is 10.987 which is greater than t-tabulated of 1.984 under 242 degrees of freedom at 0.000 significant level less than the generally 0.05 level of significance. Consequently the null hypothesis was rejected owing to the fact that there is a significant relationship between human trafficking and socio economic growth in Nigeria.

5. Discussion of Findings

From the findings above, it can be deduced that there is a significant relationship between human trafficking and socio economic growth. This finding is in agreement with Forward (2008); who observed that human trafficking is predominantly practised in the rural and poor communities where both young boys and girls are regarded as economic burden and quickly traded off to alleviate household expenses. Findings also revealed that, there exist harmful consequences which include barrier to education, employment of girls' human rights and this has threatened the socio-economic growth of the regions that were investigated.

Table 4.4.1 Ways/ Means that can be used to curb human trafficking?

S/N	Human trafficking can be curbed through?	SA (%)	A (%)	FA (%)	FD (%)	D (%)	SD (%)	T (%)
1	Increase in the level of security	101 (42%)	70 (28%)	44 (18%)	14 (6%)	7 (3%)	7 (3%)	243 (100%)
2	Advertisement and raising of awareness	53 (21%)	60 (27%)	31 (12%)	28 (11%)	37 (14%)	36 (14%)	243 (100%)
3	Education and literacy	98 (41%)	80 (32%)	48 (19%)	9 (4%)	4 (2%)	4 (2%)	243 (100%)
4	Reduction in Poverty rate	93 (38%)	77 (32%)	50 (20%)	19 (7%)	3 (1%)	3 (1%)	249 (100%)
5	Government intervention	70 (31%)	61 (24%)	50 (20%)	42 (17%)	10 (4%)	10 (4%)	243 (100%)

Source: Field Survey 2017.

From the above table displayed, shows that 42% strongly agree, 28% agree, 18% fairly agree, 6% fairly disagree, 3% disagree, while 3% strongly disagree that Human trafficking can be curbed through Increase in the level of security among females., 21% strongly agree, 27% agree, 12% fairly agree, 11% fairly disagree, 14% disagree, while 14% strongly disagree that Human trafficking can be curbed through Increase in the level of Exposure through advertisement and awareness., 41% strongly agree, 32% agree, 19% fairly agree, 4% fairly disagree, 2% disagree, while 2% strongly disagree that Human trafficking can be curbed through Education and literacy., 38% strongly agree, 32% agree, 20% fairly agree, 7% fairly disagree, 1% disagree, while 1% strongly disagree that Human trafficking can be curbed through reduction in Poverty rate, lastly, 31% strongly agree, 24% agree, 20% fairly agree, 17% fairly disagree, 4% disagree, while 4% strongly disagree that Human trafficking can be curbed through government intervention.

6. Conclusion

This study concludes that human trafficking has a negative effect on socio economic growth in Nigeria. It is therefore, recommended that, human trafficking should be curbed at all times. The problem of insecurity, poverty and illiteracy; which influence people to human trafficking should be totally eradicated or at least reduced to its minimal. Governments should look into factors necessitating trans-border crimes and take legal actions against the offenders.

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