

## Korrekturhinweise

### Cash and crime

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
B	A	D	C	A	B	C	D

### Begründungen

0

The text says: "According to the Riksbank, Sweden's central bank, cold hard kronor accounted for barely 2 percent of the value of all payments made in Sweden in 2015." Several years ago, Sweden's citizens therefore hardly ever used cash as a purchasing method.

1

The text says: "The word is out among the brotherhood of muggers and pickpockets: In Sweden, crime doesn't pay like it used to." Among criminals in Sweden, it is well known that crime is therefore less profitable than it previously was.

2

The text says: "Imagine breaking into the back of a moving delivery truck by night and stealing tens of thousands of dollars' worth of Apple products. Now imagine reaching for that truck from the hood of a car traveling 50 miles an hour, its lights off to avoid detection." To illegally take high-tech goods, criminals therefore once raided a vehicle in motion.

3

The text says: "'Criminals are more interested in high-value goods now,' says Alexis Larsson, PostNord's head of security and claims. 'This trend will probably increase as less cash is available.'" Criminals will therefore increasingly go for expensive products because banknotes are harder to obtain.

4

The text says: "Thieves may be emboldened by the fact that police are already stretched thin, thanks to surging burglaries and gang violence in Swedish cities." Criminals therefore seem to feel encouraged as security forces are overworked.

5

The text says: "Early one morning last year, burglars rammed a Volvo construction vehicle through the front of a Chanel boutique in the posh Norrmalm district. Despite causing extensive damage, the Volvo was no match for the storefront's protective bars; the perps eventually gave up and fled." When criminals therefore used heavy equipment to break into a fashion shop, they failed because of the tough security measures.

6

The text says: "Crimes against people—assault, robbery, fraud—are also on the rise. The Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention found that in 2016, 15.6 percent of the country's citizens fell prey to at least one such offense—the highest rate since the council launched its annual crime survey, 10 years before." Some years ago, a survey by a Swedish legal institution therefore reported that attacks against individuals were above previous levels.

7

The text says: "Of course, the shift from cash to digital currency was supposed to reduce crime." Sweden therefore changed to a cashless society to make things more difficult for criminals.