



EMN Ad-Hoc Query on 2019.33 SK AHQ on crime statistics

Requested by Simona MESZAROSOVA on 11 March 2019

Protection

Responses from EMN NCP Luxembourg, EMN NCP Slovakia, EMN NCP Latvia, EMN NCP Sweden, Heiko HECHT, EMN NCP Germany, EMN NCP Italy, Vytautas EŽERSKIS, EMN NCP Austria, Rafael BÄRLUND, Barbara ORLOFF, EMN NCP Belgium (12 in total)

Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.



Background information:

In relation to the migration situation in Europe since 2015, in the society, SR has been experiencing negative rhetoric, spread of fake news and hoaxes, as well as ill reactions to foreigners. Due to the fact that the overall atmosphere has its impact also on the integration process of the persons granted international protection, Migration Office of the Ministry of Interior of the SR (which is the body responsible for asylum) is conducting also education and awareness raising activities. These include lectures at universities, discussions (e.g. following the theatre performance on asylum and migration topics), communication via websites, interviews with journalists, etc. In connection to this and with the aim to prevent the spread of misinformation and fake news, Migration Office uses also the available statistics in the maximum possible extent, e.g. on criminality in SR, disaggregated based on nationalities (link: <https://www.minv.sk/?statistika-kriminality-v-slovenskej-republike-xml>). Note: The aim is to support our responses in communication with public by reliable data (in order to ensure that e.g. isolated acts would not cause generalisation) as well as to deescalate the situation. At the same time, we are aware of the sensitivity of the information provided and the need to work with them and interpret them in context by taking into account also other factors/facts (reporting the crimes, age composition, composition of the whole population based on gender, etc.) In this regard, we would like to ask the MS the following:

Questions

- 1. Does your country collect statistics regarding crimes disaggregated by nationality (i.e. EU and non-EU nationalities, in order to gather country-wide complex information) and/or based on the type of residence (e.g. asylum/temporary/permanent residence)? If yes, would it be possible to share these data from 2013-2018 with us or provide us with an online link to a webpage where this is published?**
- 2. Does your country have (or have any knowledge of) studies, research or analysis in this regard that you could provide us with?**

Responses

EMN NCP Luxembourg

Wider Dissemination: Yes

Adolfo SOMMARRIBAS, EMN statelessness platform

1. No.

Clarification:

No. In Luxembourg, in accordance with the annual reports of the Grand ducal police the statistics regarding crimes are not disaggregated by nationality per se. They are disaggregated between Luxembourgish nationals and non-Luxembourgish nationals. In the latter, EU and non-EU individuals are included. These two groups are disaggregated between residents and non-residents. The statistics only take into consideration the individuals who have been identified and are likely to have participated to a crime.

2. No.

EMN NCP Slovakia

Wider Dissemination: Yes

Simona MESZAROSOVA, EMN NCP Slovakia

1. Yes.

Clarification:

Here is a link for statistics of crimes committed in the Slovak Republic for 2018. Last column ("podľa štátnej príslušnosti") includes statistics of crimes committed in the Slovak Republic by foreigners disaggregated by the nationality for every month: https://www.minv.sk/?statistika_kriminality_2018 Statistics for other years can be found here: <https://www.minv.sk/?statistika-kriminality-v-slovenskej-republike-xml>

2. N/A

EMN NCP Latvia

Wider Dissemination: Yes

Stanislavs LOPATINSKIS, EMN NCP Latvia

1. No.

Clarification:

No. In Latvia the statistics regarding crimes are not disaggregated by nationality per se. They are disaggregated between Latvian nationals and non-Latvian nationals. The statistics includes both EU and non-EU nationals and there is no distinguishment between EU and non-EU nationals.

2. No.

Clarification:

Latvian Prison Administration publish annual report on crime. Unfortunately there is only total number on non-Latvian prisoners (includes EU nationals and non-EU nationals). statistics is available at: http://www.ievp.gov.lv/images/stories/stat/statistika/leslodzizjuma_vietu_parvaldes_publicejama_statistika_2018.docx.pdf (only in Latvian).

EMN NCP Sweden

Wider Dissemination: Yes

Marie BENGTTSSON, EMN NCP Sweden

1. No
2. Not to the best of our knowledge

Heiko HECHT

Wider Dissemination: No

EMN NCP Germany

Wider Dissemination: No

EMN NCP Italy

Wider Dissemination: Yes

Viviana CAPRA, EMN NCP Italy

1. See clarifications

Clarification:

The Italian Institute of Statistics (ISTAT) collects detailed statistics regarding the crimes committed within the national territory. The data collected can be easily disaggregated by nationality, providing details for each country. Due the large amount of data we are unable to report the above mentioned data here. However, data on crimes committed by Non EU citizens can be easily downloaded (English version available) at this link: <http://dati.istat.it/Index.aspx?lang=en&SubSessionId=991be82b-37a4-4524-8e60-1638f84184d3> This database provides details for the criminal's nationality (i.e Tunisia, Algeria, Romania,), the typology of the crime committed and the number of victims for the period 2013 – 2017. The different countries of citizenship can be chosen by the data list at the top of the table.

2. See clarifications

Clarification:

With reference to the crimes committed by immigrants, Italy can rely on the following official studies: 1) Delitti, imputati e vittime dei reati (Crimes, defendant and victims of offences): Released by ISTAT, this study contains an integrated view of the available data and sources regarding justice and crimes. We believe that this document might be useful as it provides a specific profile for both Italian and foreigner defendants as well as convicted. (pp. 89 – 104). This report is particularly helpful for the interpretation of ISTAT data. 2) Report on national socio-economic situation: This report is released by CENSIS (Centre for Social Investment Studies) and it analyses data on the major socio-economic determinants of the country. (We recommend chapter 2)

Vytautas EŽERSKIS

Wider Dissemination: Yes

Vytautas EŽERSKIS, EMN NCP Lithuania

1. Please see the answer and attachment below.

Clarification:

No crime statistics disaggregated by nationality (i.e. EU and non-EU nationalities) or based on the type of residence is available publicly. But please find attached the information on foreigners suspected for committing criminal offenses (suspects). This data is specified whether the person was residing in Lithuania legally or not and what is their citizenship status (one citizenship / stateless / several citizenship). It should be noted that no notable increase in foreigners suspected of committing crimes is seen between 2013 - 2018. Links for 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 data is available via Information Technology and Communications Department (in Lithuanian): (2013) https://www.ird.lt/lt/paslaugos/nusikalstamu-veiku-zinybinio-registro-nvzr-paslaugos/ataskaitos-1/nusikalstamumo-ir-ikiteisminių-tyrimu-statistika-1/view_item_datasource?id=2123&datasource=5777&page=5 (2014) https://www.ird.lt/lt/paslaugos/nusikalstamu-veiku-zinybinio-registro-nvzr-paslaugos/ataskaitos-1/nusikalstamumo-ir-ikiteisminių-tyrimu-statistika-1/view_item_datasource?id=2689&datasource=6899&page=5 (2015) https://www.ird.lt/lt/paslaugos/nusikalstamu-veiku-zinybinio-registro-nvzr-paslaugos/ataskaitos-1/nusikalstamumo-ir-ikiteisminių-tyrimu-statistika-1/view_item_datasource?id=1485&datasource=4527&page=5 (2016) https://www.ird.lt/lt/paslaugos/nusikalstamu-veiku-zinybinio-registro-nvzr-paslaugos/ataskaitos-1/nusikalstamumo-ir-ikiteisminių-tyrimu-statistika-1/view_item_datasource?id=1554&datasource=4665&page=5 (2017) https://www.ird.lt/lt/paslaugos/nusikalstamu-veiku-zinybinio-registro-nvzr-paslaugos/ataskaitos-1/nusikalstamumo-ir-ikiteisminių-tyrimu-statistika-1/view_item_datasource?id=6788&datasource=19181 (2018) https://www.ird.lt/lt/paslaugos/nusikalstamu-veiku-zinybinio-registro-nvzr-paslaugos/ataskaitos-1/nusikalstamumo-ir-ikiteisminių-tyrimu-statistika-1/view_item_datasource?id=7616&datasource=30680

annex_1_lt_crime_statistics_sk.xlsx

2. No studies on this subject to the best of our knowledge.

EMN NCP Austria

Wider Dissemination: Yes

Martin Stiller, Wider Group

1. Yes

Clarification:

Yes, Austria gathers statistics regarding criminality, disaggregated by sex, age, nationality and residence status of suspected persons and victims. Statistics regarding convictions lay in the responsibility of the Federal Ministry of Constitutional Affairs, Reforms, Deregulation and Justice. <https://www.bmi.gv.at/508/start.aspx> --- Source: Ministry of the Interior

2. No --- Source: Ministry of the Interior

Rafael BÄRLUND

Wider Dissemination: Yes

Rafael BÄRLUND, Practitioners (Government Officials only)

1. Yes, Statistics Finland collects information on nationality, place of residence (temporary/permanent) and origin. See attachem.

Clarification:

fi_response_2019.33_sk_ahq_on_crime_statistics.docx

2. Please see attachment to Q.1

Barbara ORLOFF

Wider Dissemination: Yes

Barbara ORLOFF, EMN NCP Estonia

1. Yes.

Clarification:

The Police and Border Guard Board collects statistics regarding crimes disaggregated by nationality and based on the type of residence, but it is not publicly available information.

2. No.

EMN NCP Belgium

Wider Dissemination: Yes

Peter VAN COSTENOBLE,

1. Yes

Clarification:

Yes, the Belgian federal police stores data on suspects of criminal offenses disaggregated by nationality in the national police database. Also the Immigration Office collects statistical data on persons apprehended in irregular stay and involved in public order issues. A disaggregation by nationality, and in as regards the data stored by the Immigration Office in principle also by type of residence is possible. These data are not public, but can be made public, for example in the framework of a response to a parliamentary question. A response to a Parliamentary question (Parliamentary question 2856, 15/01/2018, Bulletin 146) provides information on the nationalities of suspects of criminal offenses per type of criminal offense for the year 2016 and for the first semester of 2017. The Parliamentary question and the response can be consulted through the following link below and the tables the answer to the Parliamentary question refers to can be found in attachment (in French and Dutch). <https://www.dekamer.be/kvvcr/showpage.cfm?section=qrva&language=nl&cfm=qrvaXml.cfm?legislat=54&dossierID=54-b146-900-2856-2017201820419.xml> Furthermore, the Directorate-General for Penitentiary Institutions provides statistical data on persons detained in penitentiary institutions disaggregated by nationality in its annual reports. The annual report for the year 2018 is not available yet, but the annual report of the year 2017 indicates that on average, 56% of the detainees within a penitentiary institution had Belgian nationality (this includes Belgians with double nationality). For the

other nationalities that represent at least 1% of the average prison population, the main nationalities are: Morocco (9.6%) - Algeria (4.8%) - Romania (3.2%) - The Netherlands (2.7%) - France (2%) - Albania (2%) Italy (1.4%) - Turkey (1.1%) - Tunisia (1.1%). This annual report can be consulted via the following link: https://justitie.belgium.be/nl/nieuws/andere_berichten_131

statistical_data_on_criminal_offenses_nl-fr.xlsx

2. Yes

Clarification:

In 1999, the Dutch researcher Marion Van San was commissioned by Minister of Justice Marc Verwilghen to conduct a study on criminality amongst immigrant youth. The ordering of the report and the research itself led to a lot of political and public debate in Belgium. While some argued that this report was stigmatizing, had methodological shortcomings and provided little added value, others considered it as groundbreaking research dealing with a taboo. The results of the research were presented in the Belgian Parliament and continued to cause political controversy. In the following years various articles and studies have appeared about the link between crime and ethnic background. Most researchers and criminologists working in the field provide a nuanced picture, argue to avoid stigmatization and are reluctant to provide far-reaching conclusions. A recent research conducted by Stefaan Pleysier concluded that cultural factors and ethnic background can play a role, such as for example for what concerns the importance of honor killings, guilt, shame and upbringing. However, he also concludes that the effect of ethnicity reduces when other factors such as family situation, friends, and socio-economic position is taken into account. As immigrants are overrepresented in statistics on social shortcoming and early school leaving, it is difficult to establish causal links between ethnic or cultural background and criminal behavior. Footnotes: 1. VAN SAN M. & LEERKES A. (2001), *Criminaliteit en criminalisering, allochtone jongeren in België*, Amsterdam University Press, Amsterdam. 2. <https://www.law.kuleuven.be/home/onderzoek/nieuws-onderzoek/stefaan-pleysier-over-link-tussen-afkomst-en-crimineel-gedrag>