

Immigrants and Criminality

Maria João Guia

Centro de Estudos Sociais



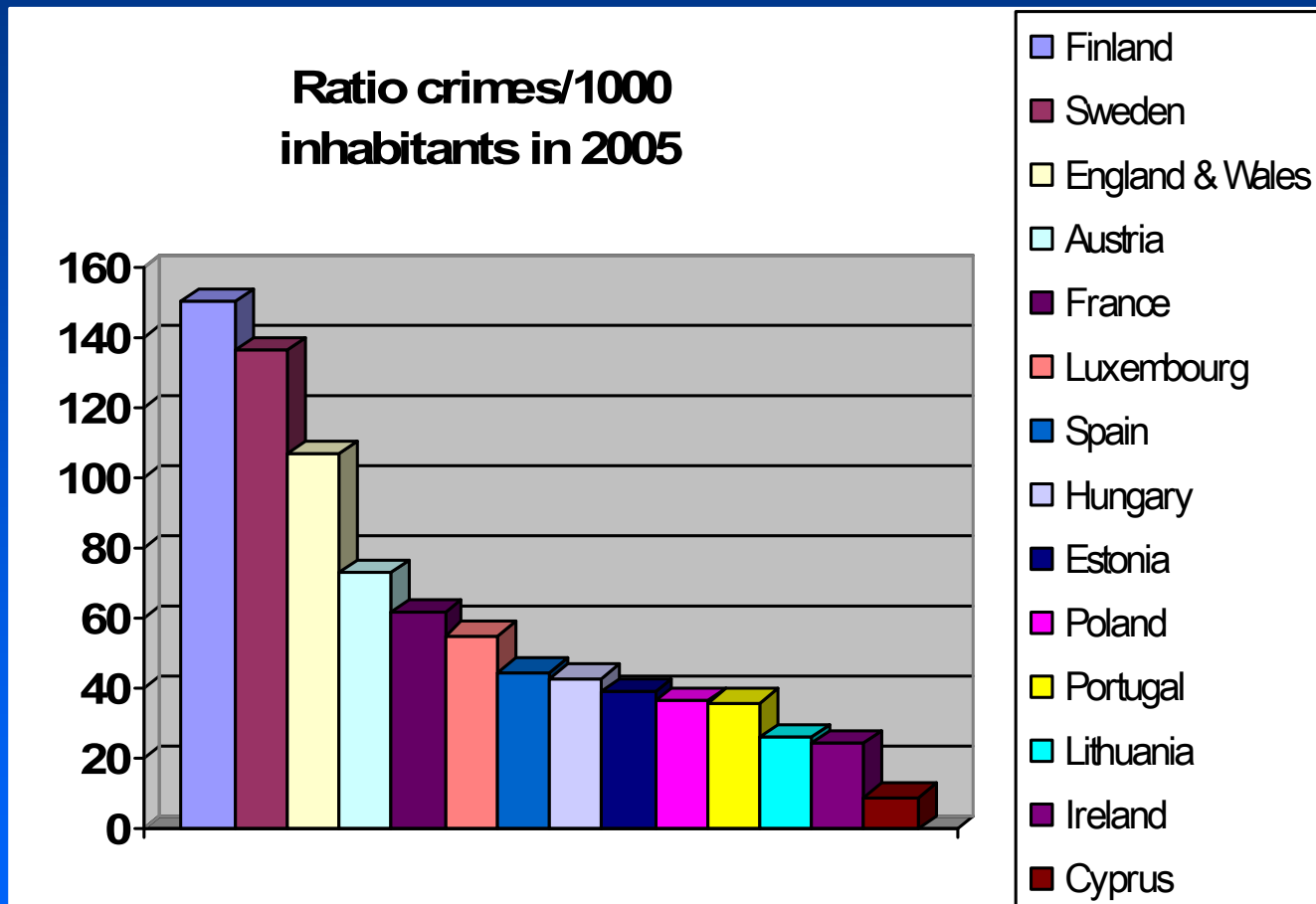
Faculty of Economy
University of Coimbra



Immigrants and Criminality

- Are crimes among immigrants increasing?
- Why do foreigners of some nationalities are arrested for some specific crimes?
- Is this an illusion or are there concrete facts to prove it?
- Is there a specific reason for the relation crime-nationality?

Immigrants and Criminality



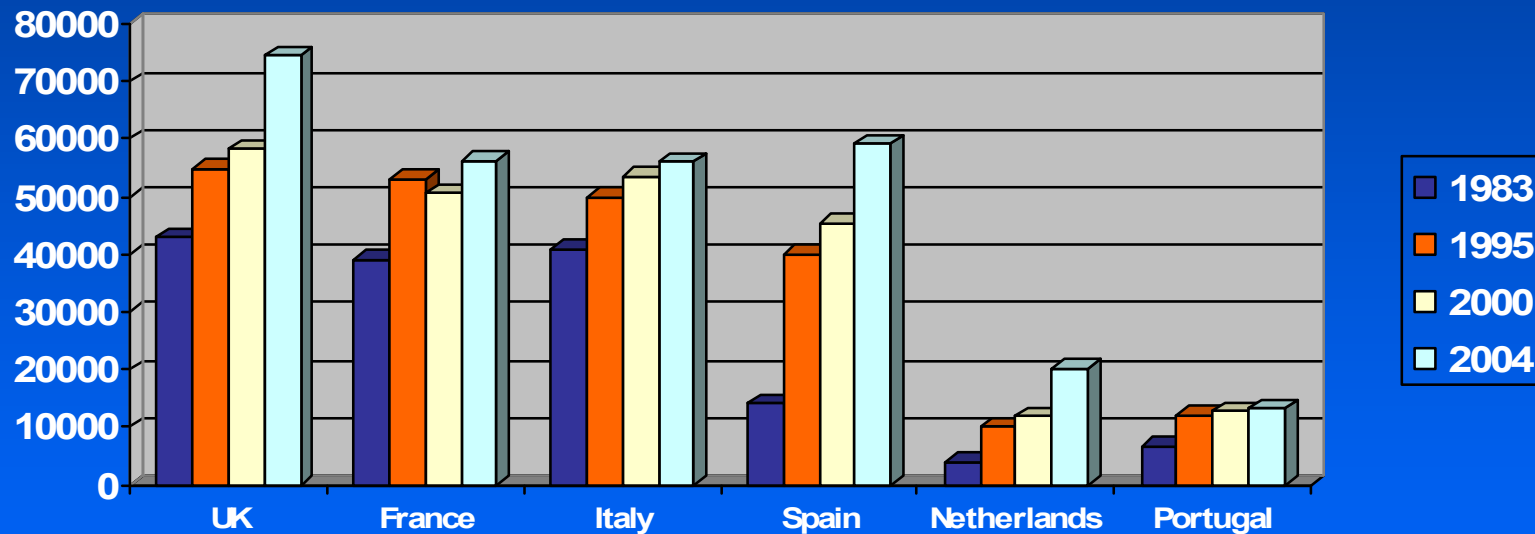
Relatório de Segurança Interna 2005

Lisboa, 4-10-2006



Immigrants and Criminality

Inmates in some european countries in
1983, 1995, 2000 & 2004



Wacquant, 1999 (Tournier)
Enquête 2001, Conseil de l'Europe, SPACE 2001.12
DGSP e SPACE I (survey 2004)

Lisboa, 4-10-2006



Immigrants and Criminality

	Nr of foreign inmates in 1997	% of foreign inmates in 1997	Nr of foreign inmates in 2004	% of foreign inmates in 2004
Germany	25000	34%	22474	28,2%
France	14200	26%	12307	21,9%
Italy	10900	22%	17642	31,5%
Spain	7700	18%	16627	28,1%
UK**	4800	8%*	8941	12%**
Netherlands	3700	32%	5466	27,2%
Portugal	1600	11%	2275	17,29%
Sweden	1100	26%*	1460	19,9%
Denmark	450	14%	621	16,5%

* Estimates

** England and Wales

Pierre Tournier, Statistique pénale annuelle du Conseil de l'Europe, Enquête 1997, Strasbourg 1999 in Waquant, 1999,SPACE I (Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics), Survey 2004, Strasbourg, 2005

Lisboa, 4-10-2006



Immigrants and Criminality

Relation foreigner/immigrant-crime:

- Beginning of XXth century, USA – cultural conflicts and social disorganisation;
- 70's, USA & Europe – race, ethnicity and crime;
- 1989, USA – inmates in prisons mostly blacks;
- Occidental Europe – increase of foreigners inmates.

Immigrants and Criminality

Increase in foreign inmates:

- Confusion between foreigner & immigrant;
- 2nd generation of immigrants > inmates;
- Difficulty in comparing european data;
- Illegal immigrants inmates are counted in prison data in some countries;

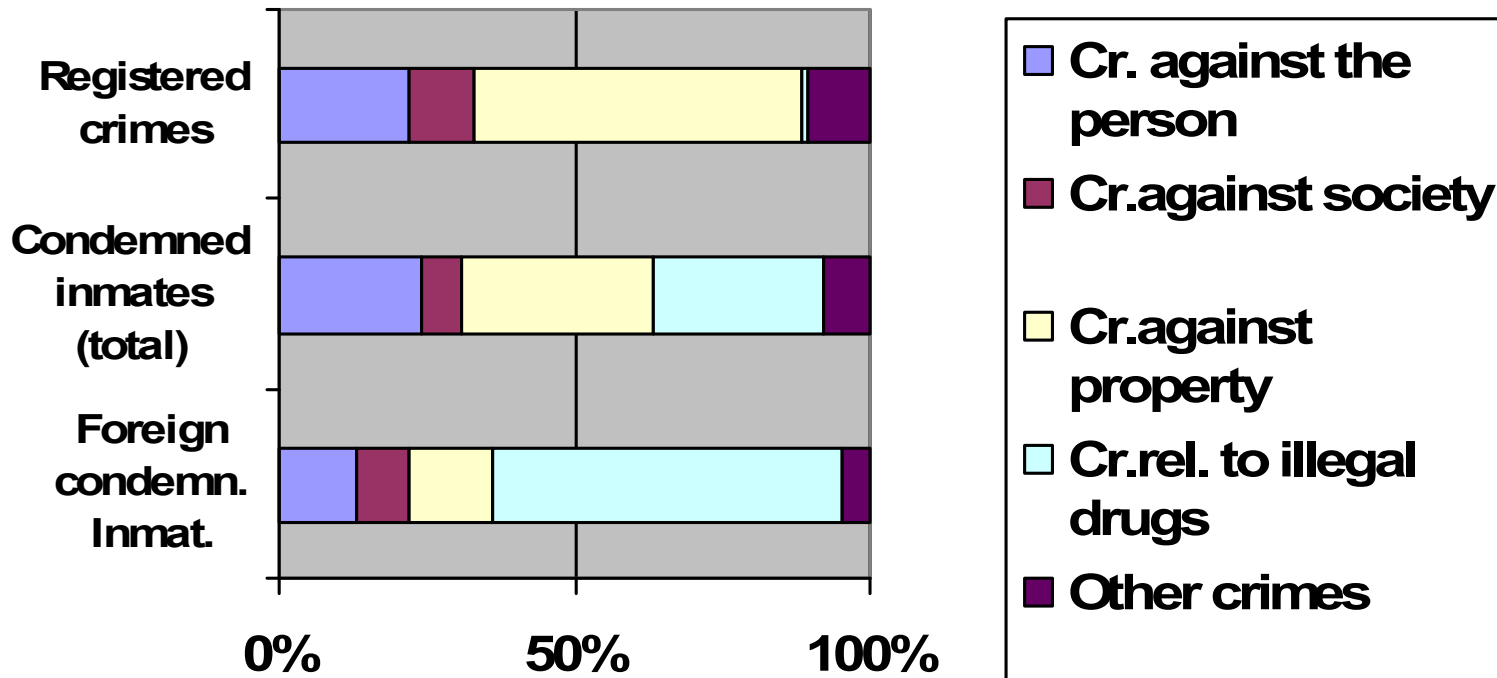
Immigrants and Criminality

Studies published about national mass-media:

- 2003 - Subject prevalent about immigrants: “Offenses”, “Exploitation and Mafia”;
- 2004 – Evidence in newspapers and TV news to immigration & criminality;
- 2006 – Positive evolution, but prevalent subjects: “Crime”, “Exploitation”, “Prostitution” and “Violence”;

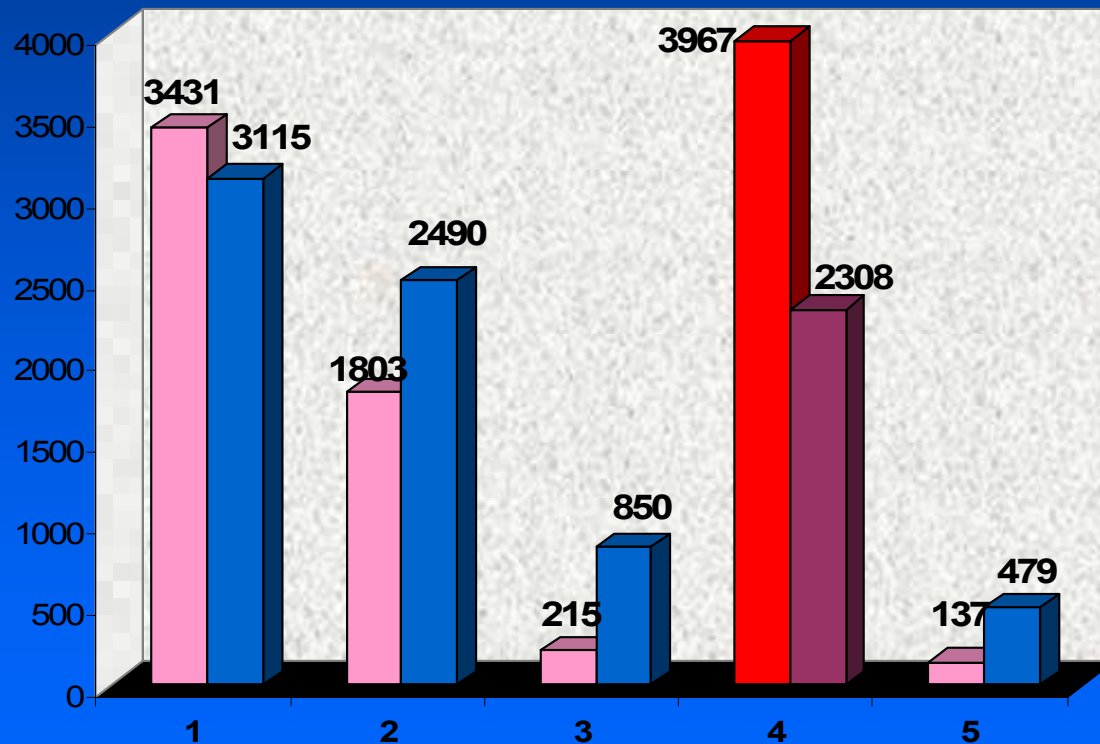
Immigrants and Criminality

Registered and condemned crimes in 2004



Immigrants and Criminality

Condemned inmates for type of crime - 2002 & 2005



- 1 – Crimes against property
- 2 – Crimes against the person
- 3 – Crimes contra life in society
- 4 – Crimes rel. to illegal drugs
- 5 – Others

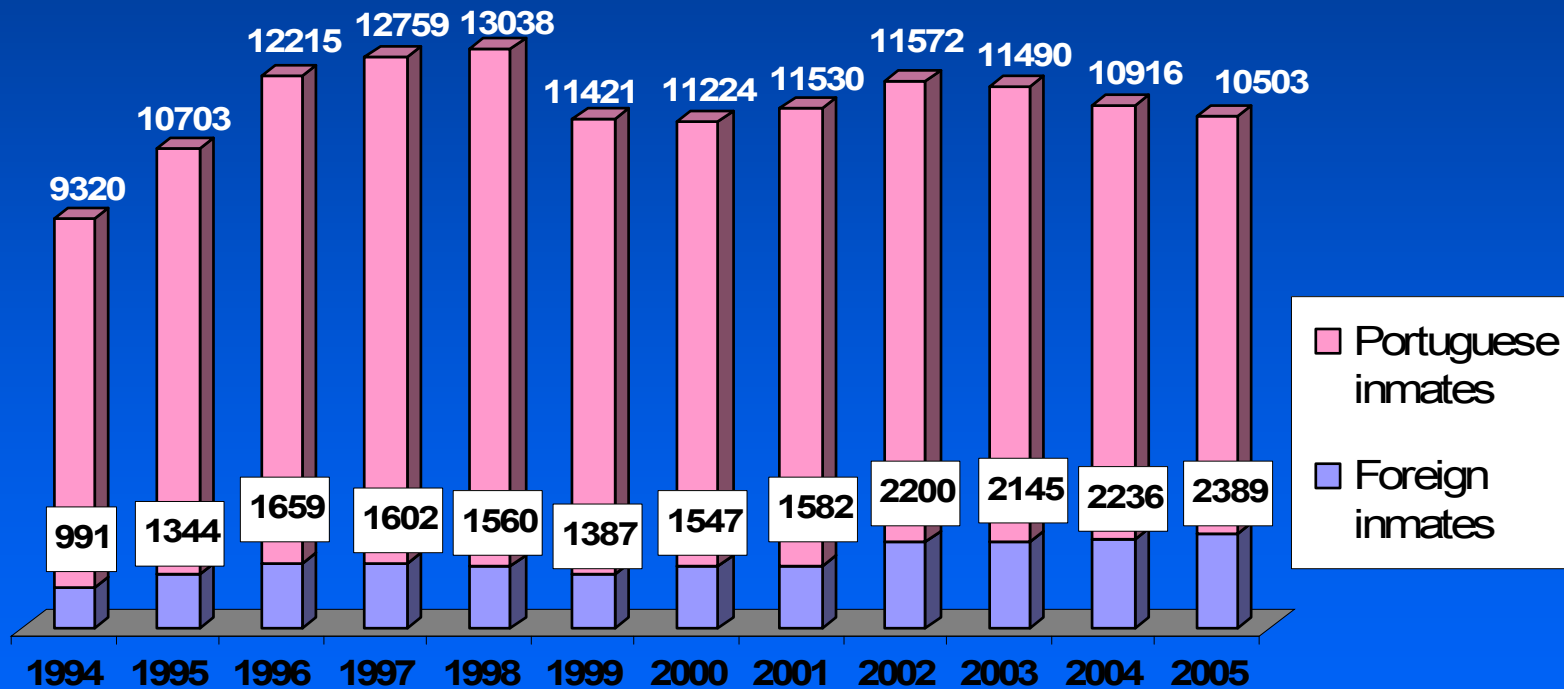
Direcção Geral dos Serviços Prisionais

Lisboa, 4-10-2006



Immigrants and Criminality

Portuguese and foreign inmates - 1994-2005

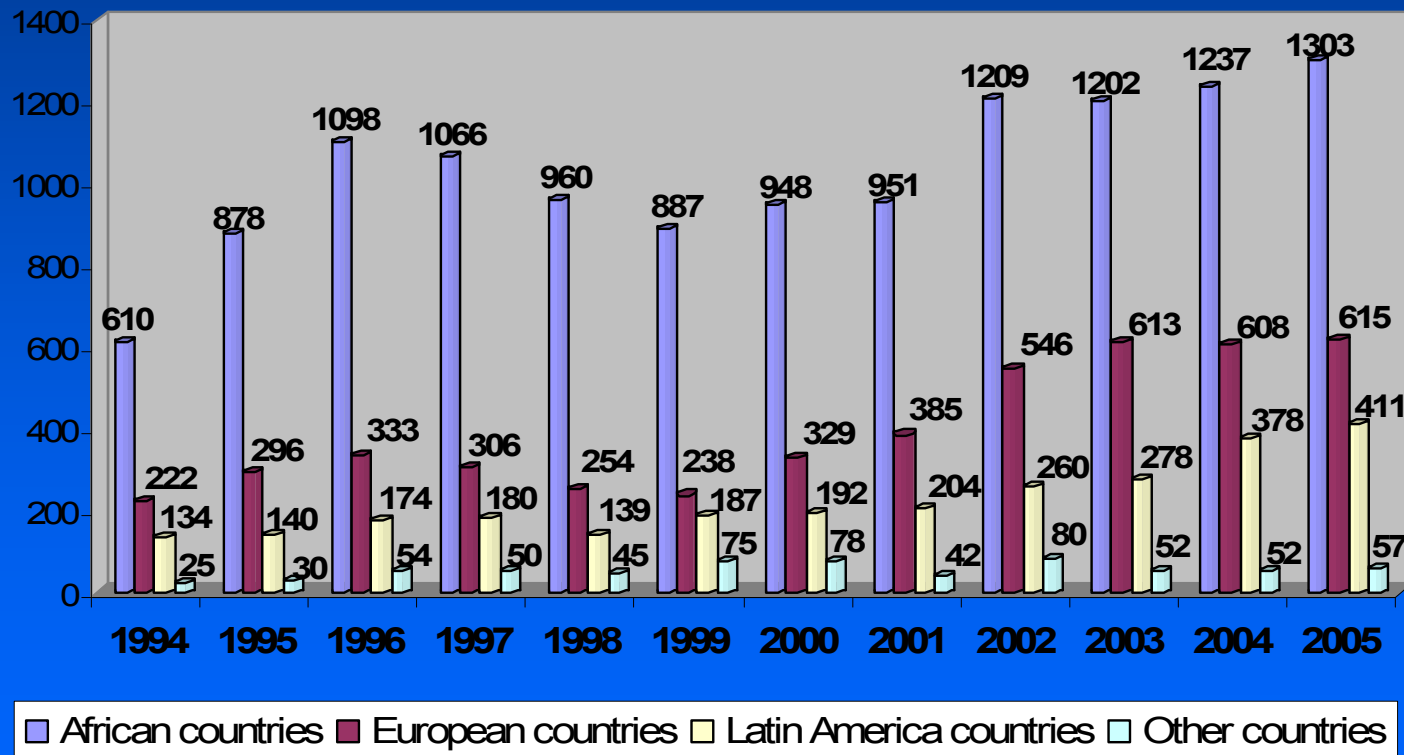


Lisboa, 4-10-2006



Immigrants and Criminality

Foreign inmates in Portugal, 1997-2005, by place of origin

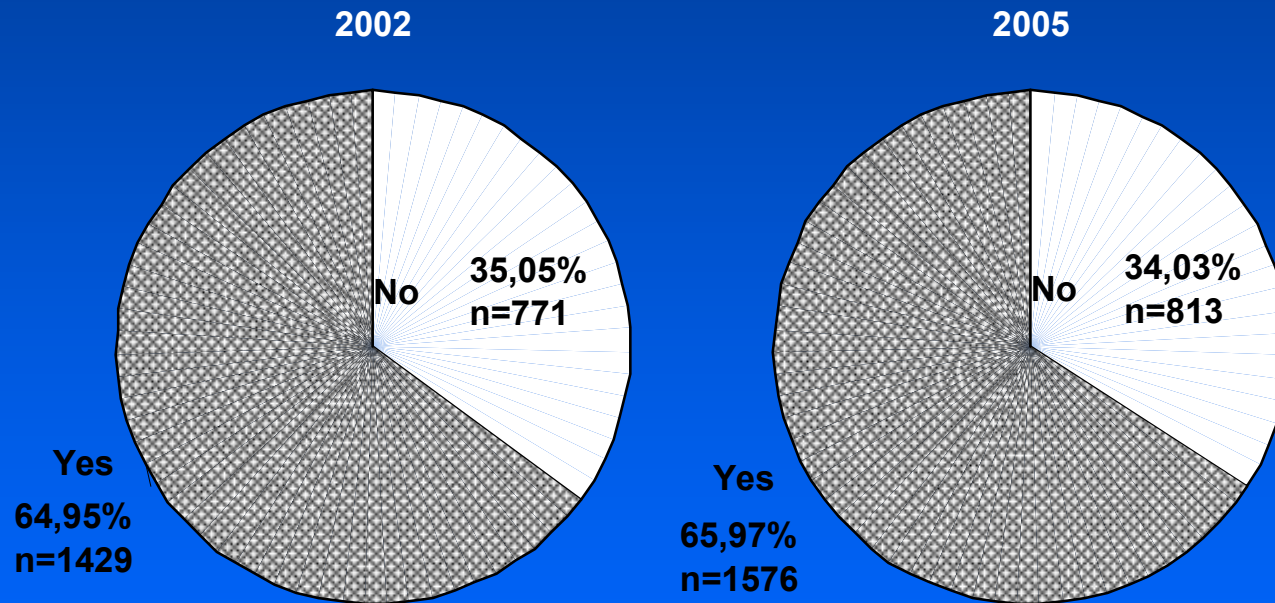


Lisboa, 4-10-2006



Immigrants and Criminality

Foreign resident and non resident inmates, in 2002 and 2005



Lisboa, 4-10-2006



Immigrants and Criminality

Inmates in 2002 & 2005, by different categories

	2002				2005			
	Total	Port.	Foreign	%for.	Total	Port.	Foreign	%for.
Total	13772	11572	2200	16%	12889	10503	2386	18,5%
Condemned	9553	8421	1132	11,8%	9845	8464	1381	14%
Resid. cond	----	----	718	7,5%	---	---	912	9,5%

Lisboa, 4-10-2006



Immigrants and Criminality

Nr of foreign resident condemned inmates in 2002 & 2005, by nationalities more represented

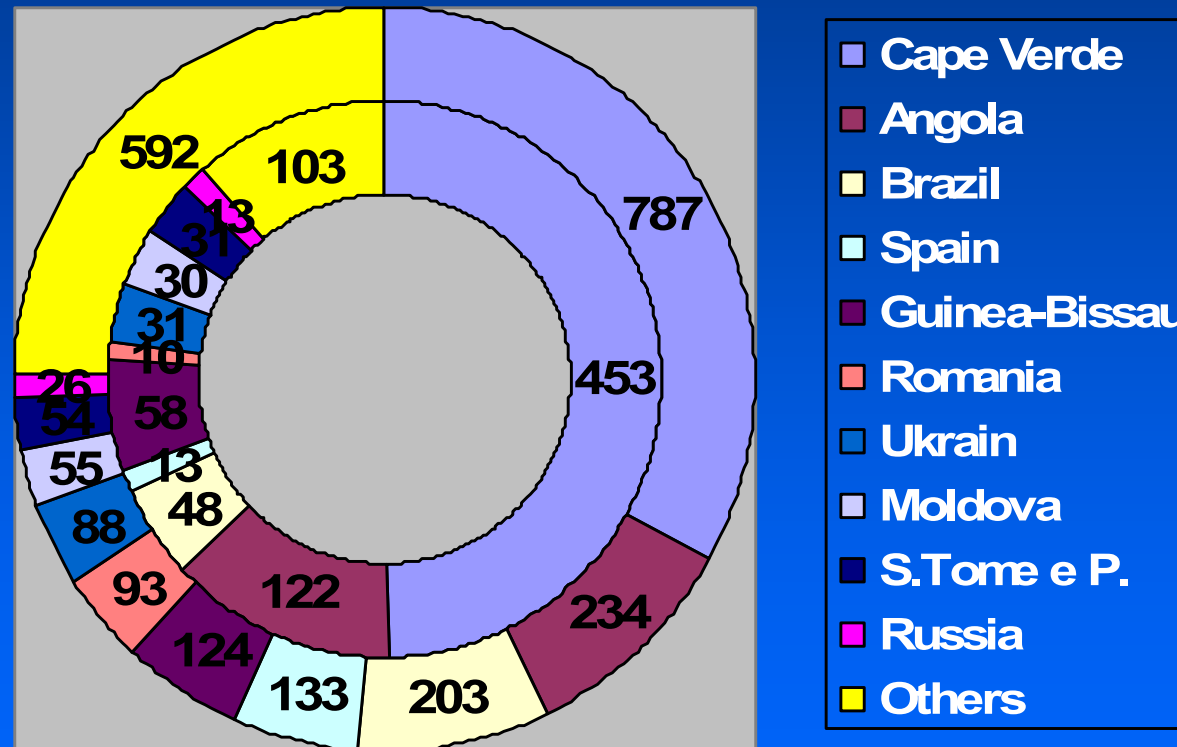
	2002		2005	
<i>TOTAL</i>		718		912
1º	Cape Verde	339 (47,2%)	Cape Verde	453 (49,7%)
2º	Angola	133 (18,5%)	Angola	122 (13,4%)
3º	Guinea-Bissau	52 (7,2%)	Guinea-Bissau	58 (6,4%)
4º	S. Tome & Prínc.	31 (4,3%)	Brazil	48 (5,3%)
5º	Brazil	29 (4%)	Ukraine	36 (3,9%)
6º	Ukraine	20 (2,8%)	S. Tome & Princ.	31 (3,4%)
7º	Moldova	15 (2,1%)	Moldova	30 (3,3%)
8º	France	13 (1,8%)	Romania	26 (2,8%)
9º	Spain	12 (1,7%)	Russian Fed.	13 (1,4%)
10º	Russian Fed.	10 (1,4%)	Spain	10 (1,1%)
11º	Romania	2 (0,3%)	France	10 (1,1%)

Lisboa, 4-10-2006



Immigrants and Criminality

Nationalities of foreign inmates (external circle) & foreign resident inmates (internal circle) - 2005

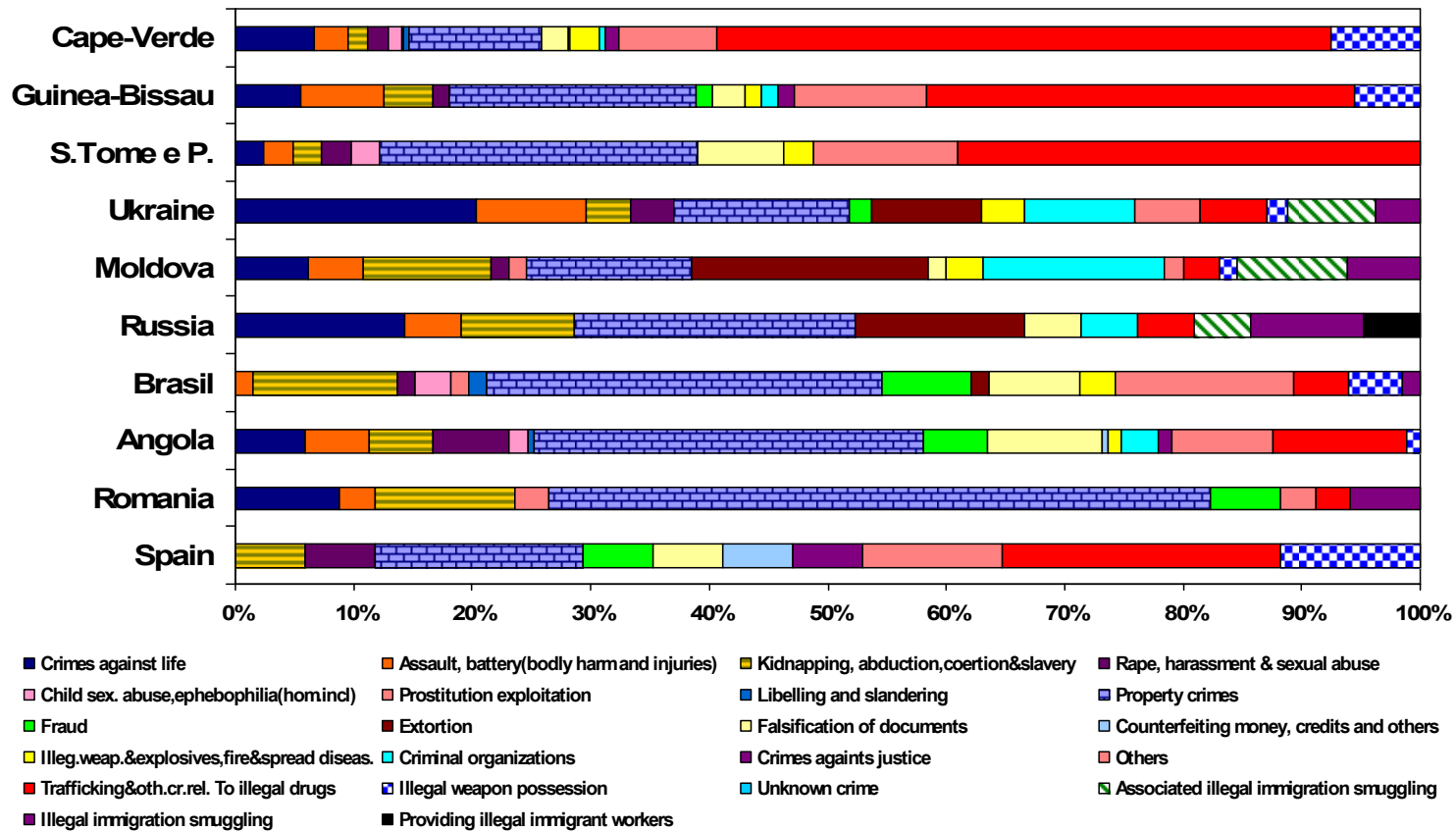


Lisboa, 4-10-2006



Immigrants and Criminality

Resident condemned inmates for types of crime and nacionality, in 2005



Lisboa, 4-10-2006



Immigrants and Criminality

Results:

- **Group 1: PALOP inmates (Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau and S. Tome&Principe).**
 - Trafficking and others related to illegal drugs;
 - Crimes against property;
 - Child sexual abuse, ephhebophilia (incl. homossexual acts)
 - Average age: 35,5 years old
 - Average school level: 5,8 years

Immigrants and Criminality

Results:

- **Group 2: Eastern countries inmates (Ukraine, Moldova and Russian Fed.)**
 - **Extortion;**
 - **Crimes against life;**
 - **Property crimes.**
 - **Average age: 32,5 years old**
 - **Average school level: 9,6 years**

Immigrants and Criminality

Results:

- **Group 3: inmates from Brazil, Angola and Romania**
 - Property crimes;
 - Trafficking and others related to ill.drugs(Angola);
 - Kidnapping and abduction (Brazil and Romania);
 - Crimes against life (Romania)
 - Faking documents (Brazil and Angola);
 - Fraud (Brazil and Romania)
 - Average age: 31,5 years old
 - Average school level: 7,7 years

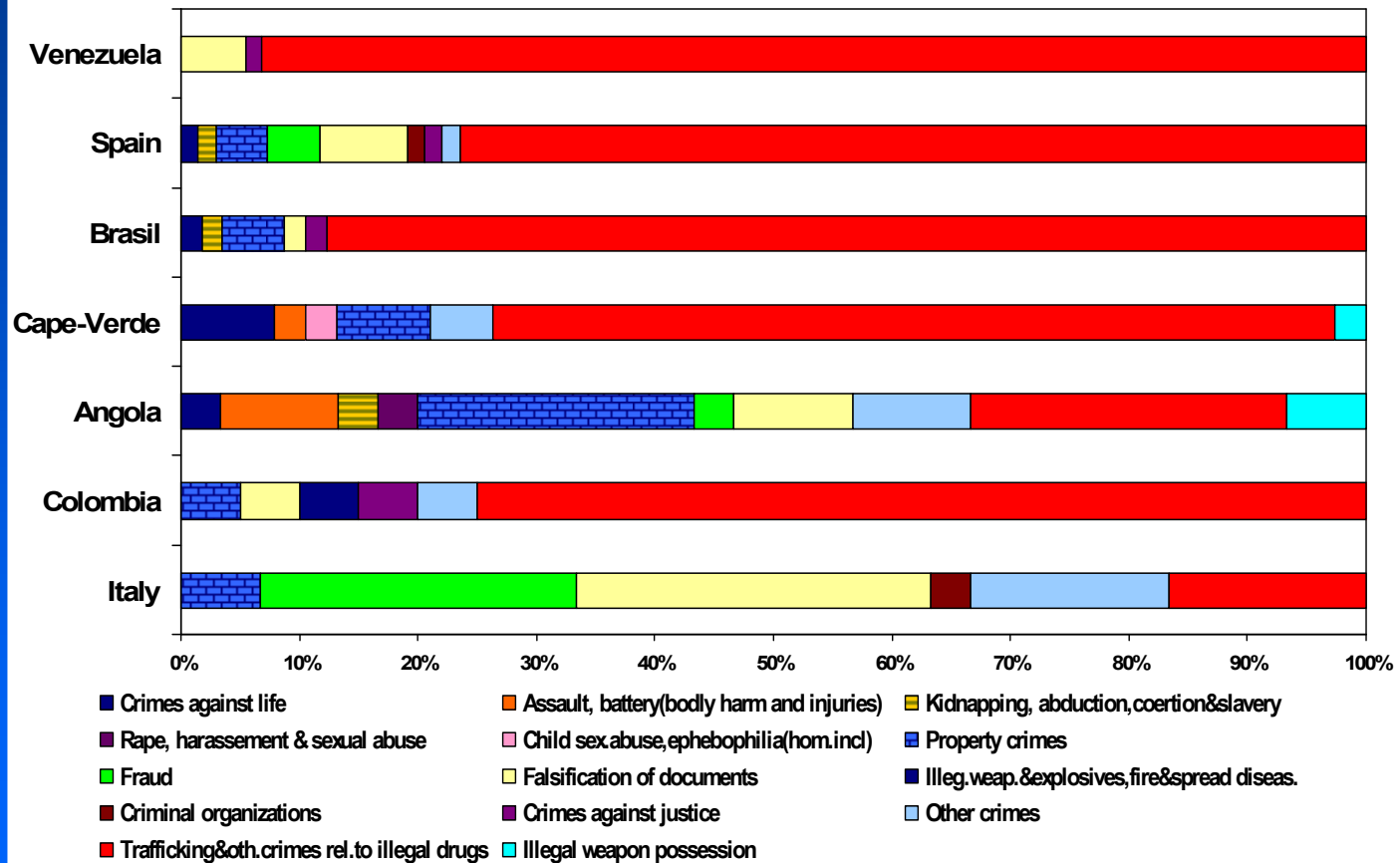
Immigrants and Criminality

Results:

- **Group 4: Spanish**
 - Trafficking and other related to drugs;
 - Crimes against property;
 - Illegal weapon possession.
 - Average age: 38,7 years old
 - Average school level: 2,4 years

Immigrants and Criminality

Non resident condemned inmates for types of crime and nacionality, in 2005



Lisboa, 4-10-2006



Immigrants and Criminality

Nr of foreign inmates by crime of illegal immigration smuggling, by countries, in 2002 and 2005

País	Frequency 2002+2005	Percentage 2002+2005	Freq. 2002	Freq. 2005
Angola	10	7,4	<3	8
Algeria	<3	0,7	<3	0
Brazil	14	10,4	5	9
Cuba	<3	1,5	<3	0
El Salvador	<3	0,7	<3	0
Georgia	<3	0,7	<3	0
Latvia	<3	0,7	<3	0
Lithuania	<3	1,5	<3	0
Moldova	47	34,8	31	16
Romania	9	6,7	4	5
Russian Fed.	14	10,4	9	5
S. Tome & Príncipe	<3	0,7	<3	<3
Ukraine	31	23,0	20	11
India	<3	0,7	<3	0
TOTAL	135	100,0%	80	55

Lisboa, 4-10-2006



Immigrants and Criminality

Crimes of illegal immigration smuggling:

- 65% non condemned; 35% condemned (total)
- Inmates from Brazil, Ukraine, Moldova, Romania, Russian Fed.:
 - Total 2002+2005 = 115
 - Condemned 2002+ 2005 = 34 → 29,6%

Inmates (total 2002)		Condemned 2005	
Brazil	5	-----	1
Ukraine	20	-----	6
Moldova	31	-----	10
Romania	4	-----	2
Russian Fed	9	-----	3
TOTAL	69		22 → 31,9%

Months of penalty: 2002 → 24,61 months; 2005 → 39,68 months

Immigrants and Criminality

Nr of crimes related to the crime of illegal immigration smuggling, in 2002 and 2005

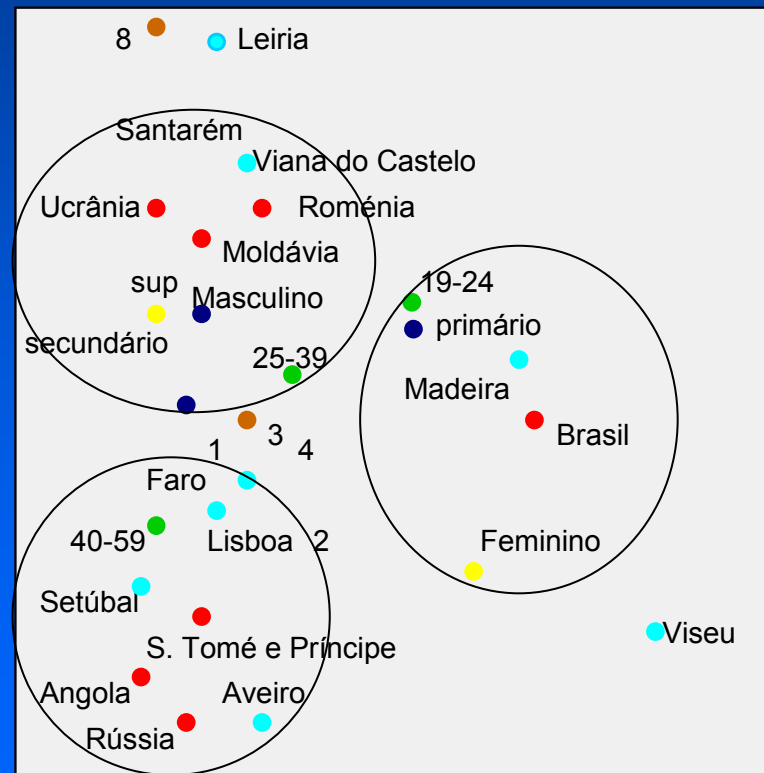
	Illegal Immigration Smuggling - 2002 e 2005 - (nr of inmates)
Trafficking and other crimes related to illegal drugs	2
Property crimes	15
Fraud	2
Kidnapping, abduction, threat, coercion & slavery	20
Crimes against life	2
Assault, battery (including bodily harm and injuries)	1
Extortion	30
Other crimes	1
Illegal weapons and explosives, fire and spread of diseases	10
Criminal organizations	35
Falsification of documents	13
Counterfeiting money, credits and others	2
Illegal weapon possession	11
Associated people smuggling	1
Terrorist organizations	1
Prostitution exploitation	10
Providing illegal immigration workers	2

Lisboa, 4-10-2006



Immigrants and Criminality

HOMALS Test Categories of 2005



Lisboa, 4-10-2006



Immigrants and Criminality

Results – Illegal immigration smuggling:

- Inmates from Ukraine and Moldova (90,9% residents – Lisboa, Faro, Leiria-, male, young 19-39 y.o., medium/high education):
 - Extortion (22,0%);
 - Criminal organizations (15,6%);
 - Falsification of documents (11,7%);
 - Kidnapping (7,8%);
 - Prostitution exploitation (5,2%)
 - Robbery (5,2%);
 - Possession of illegal explosives or similar (5,2%);
 - Abduction (3,9%);
 - Illegal weapons possession (3,9%)

Immigrants and Criminality

Conclusions:

- Social exclusion – poor social & economic conditions;
- Hystorical and cultural reasons lead us to the hypotesis of transposition of the criminal panorama from the country of the inmates;
- The legal status of immigrants may contribute to the preventive imprisonment;
- The net of immigrants in Portugal for each nationality may involve new immigrants;

Immigrants and Criminality

Conclusions:

- The lack of support from gov. & non gov. associations to inmates;
- The nature of crimes may involve transnational movements, which involves foreigners;
- New waves of immigrants brought unusual types of crimes to Portugal;
- Victims become offenders – Offenders become victims;

Immigrants and Criminality

Thank you!

Lisboa, 4-10-2006

