



Bundeskriminalamt



# CRIME IN THE CONTEXT OF MIGRANT INFLUX

## CORE STATEMENTS

PERIOD UNDER REVIEW: 1ST QUARTER OF 2016



## PRELIMINARY REMARK

The core statements provide information on developments and effects of the influx of migrants and asylum seekers in relation to the crime situation in Germany in the first quarter of 2016.

The statements are based on data originating from ongoing cases handled at federal and Länder level. In many of these cases, police investigations are still in progress. Consequently, the database is not exhaustive and is subject to constant change. Despite the associated uncertainties, fundamental development trends can be shown and trend statements can be derived therefrom.

As to general crime (offences falling under aliens legislation not counted), only limited comparison with the core statements referring to 2015 is possible because of changes to the database<sup>1</sup> and adjustments made with regard to the criteria for statistical recording.<sup>2</sup>

---

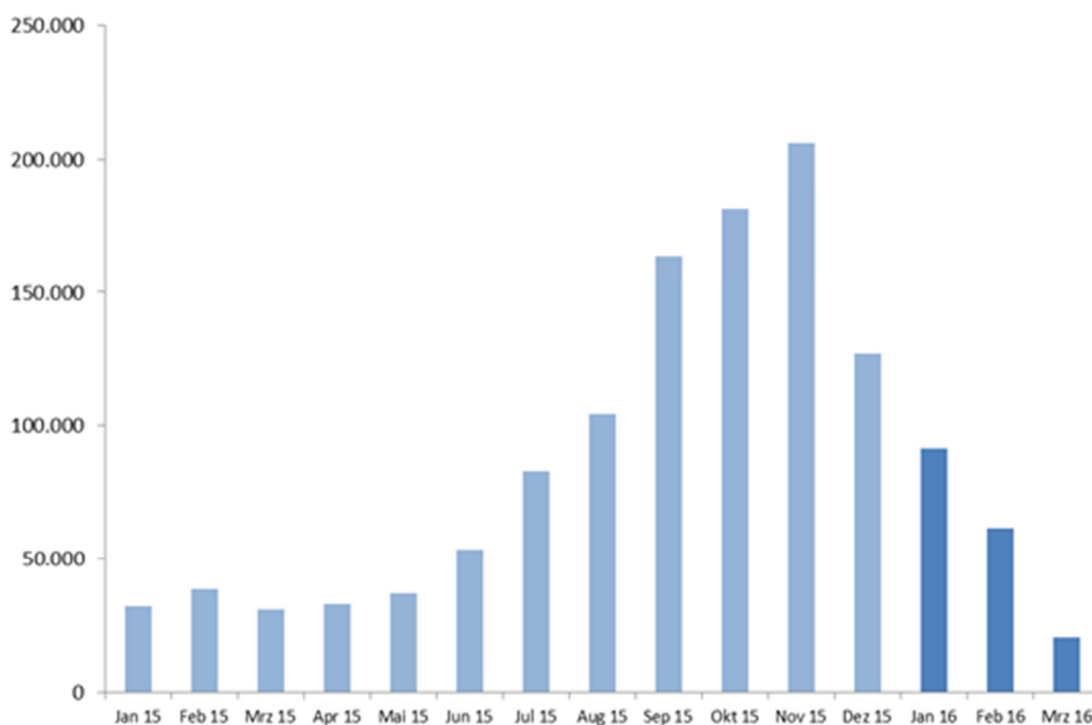
<sup>1</sup> 2015: Input provided by 13 Länder, Federal Police (BPOL), Customs,- 2016: Input provided by 16 Länder, Federal Police (BPOL), Customs,

<sup>2</sup> Number of nationalities included in the review increased from 10 to 20  
Definition of the term "migrants" broadened to include "persons entitled to asylum" (adjustment not made at the entire federal level)

## MIGRANT INFLUX - CURRENT SITUATION

Since January 2015, 1,265,601 asylum seekers have been registered in the "EASY" system<sup>3</sup> run by the Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge (Federal Office for Migration and Refugees, BAMF), 173,707 of them in the first three months of 2016. The main countries of origin in the first quarter of 2016 were Syria, Iraq, Afghanistan and Iran.

### Number of registered asylum seeker by months



---

<sup>3</sup> IT application used for managing first-response distribution of asylum seekers in the Länder, i.e. German federal states (anagram made up of Erstverteilung (first-response distribution) and asylum seeker)

## GENERAL CRIME

### 1. *The number of offences committed by migrants<sup>4</sup> dropped by more than 18 % between January and March 2016*

In the first quarter of 2016, roughly 69,000 offences committed by migrants (attempts included) were recorded.

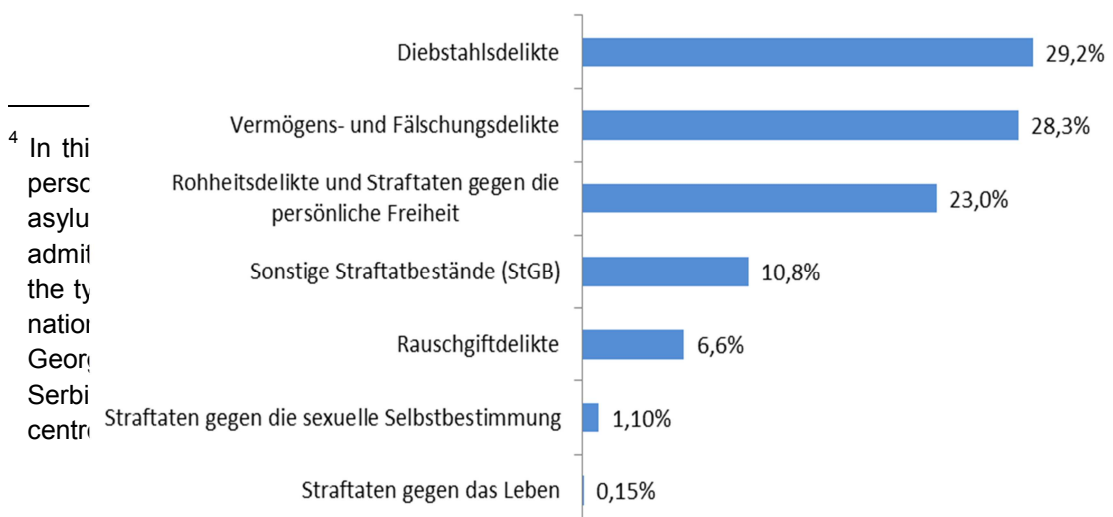
The most significant decrease was seen in the fields of property offences, forgery, theft and offences against sexual self-determination. Only a slight decrease of case numbers, however, was noted with regard to offences involving brutality and offences against personal freedom.

The vast majority of migrants did not commit any crimes.

### 2. *More than half of the crimes committed by migrants were thefts, property offences and forgery*

Main types of offences committed: thefts (about 29 %), property offences and forgery (about 28 %) – mostly fraud (roughly 91 %) including non-payment of fare (about 67 %) –, offences involving brutality and offences against personal freedom (about 23 %).

#### Crimes committed by migrants (1st quarter of 2016)



**3. *With regard to nationalities and aspects of delinquency, differing developments are noted***

With regard to the overall number of migrants,<sup>5</sup> a disproportionately high number of suspects were from Algeria, Morocco, Georgia, Serbia and Tunisia.

High absolute numbers of cases were reported for Syrians, Iraqis and Afghan nationals. In terms of proportionality, however, the number of suspects from these countries is significantly lower.

Nationals from the Balkans (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Macedonia and Serbia) as well as nationals from Georgia were mostly reported as suspects in connection with thefts, property offences and forgery.

Nationals from Afghanistan, Eritrea, Iraq, Iran, Nigeria, Pakistan, Syria and Somalia were mostly reported as suspects in connection with property offences and forgery as well as offences involving brutality and offences against personal freedom.

**4. *The number of offences committed by migrants against migrants dropped by roughly 8 % between January and March 2016***

About 80 % of the cases were offences involving brutality and crimes against personal freedom - out of these roughly 86 % were cases of bodily injury.

**5. *The number of offences committed against migrants dropped by roughly 7 % between January and March 2016***

About 60 % of the cases were offences involving brutality and crimes against personal freedom - out of these roughly 83 % were cases of bodily injury. In another roughly 23 % of cases, migrants were the victims of thefts. However, the number of cases significantly decreased in the

---

<sup>5</sup> Overall number of asylum seekers registered since January 2015 (source: EASY)

first quarter of 2016. The same tendency was reported for offences involving brutality and offences against personal freedom.

**6. *The number of offences committed in reception centres/collective centres<sup>6</sup> dropped by roughly 10 % between January and March 2016***

More than half (about 53 %) of the cases were offences involving brutality and crimes against personal freedom - out of these roughly 86 % were cases of bodily injury.

**7. *In almost half of the cases of offences against life, perpetrators and victims had the same nationality***

In the first quarter of 2016, nine completed offences were reported. Eight of the victims killed were migrants, one victim had German nationality.

The vast majority of reported offences classified as attempted killings.

About 80 % of the suspects were migrants.

In more than 50 % of the cases, the crime scene was in a reception centre/collective centre.

## **POLITICALLY MOTIVATED CRIME (PMC)**

**8. *Refugee situation continues to have an influence on PMC***

The refugee situation continues offer a large number of opportunities for agitation and offences in the field of PMC.

**9. *High number of cases involving offences against refugee hostels and asylum seekers***

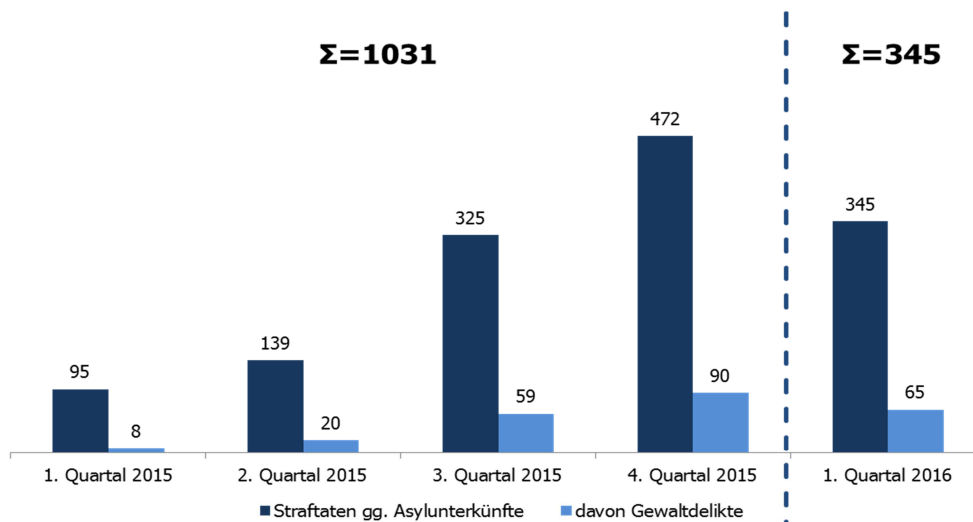
The number of attacks staged for xenophobic or personal reasons against refugee hostels, both under construction or inhabited, as well as

---

<sup>6</sup> Accommodation facilities housing at least 50 persons or collective centres defined as such by the authority registering the migrants.

against (supposed) asylum seekers continued to be high in the first quarter of 2016.

#### Offences against asylum homes (1st quarter of 2016)



**10. *Chosen targets for right-wing extremist crimes***

A large number of crimes committed in this area is assumed to be directed against specific accommodation facilities.

Here, especially arson and offences involving explosives have high a potential of causing a risk to the occupants' life and limb. It must be expected that a growing number of asylum seekers, or persons who are regarded as such by offenders from the right-wing scene, will be the target of potential violent offenders.

**11. *Attacks against politicians remain an issue***

Attacks continue against political figures active at municipal, Länder or federal level or against other persons perceived by politically motivated or irrational individuals as having political powers.

**12. *Left-wing extremist scene expected to continue committing offences***

Left-wing extremist action, especially in the form of crimes directed against opponents from the right-wing scene, but also against law enforcement officers and political figures, will continue.

**13. *Different motives for offences committed in refugee hostels***

Increasing numbers of criminal offences committed in refugee hostels for general criminal, ethno-cultural or religious motives.



**14. *Latent radicalisation of the social discourse***

Growing differentiation between those are in favour of or against "asylum" leads to a latent radicalisation of the current social discourse. The large number of people ready to take part in demonstrations increasingly leads to interaction and also generates new lines of interaction in the field of PMC.

**15. *Number of leads related to terrorist organisations on the rise***

The number of leads received with regard to persons staying in Germany who are allegedly active or former fighters or members/supporters/sympathisers of terrorist organisations in foreign countries as defined by sections 129 a/b of the German Penal Code in the sense of section 89 of the German Penal Code, or with regard to "Islamist-motivated war crimes" pursuant to the Code of Crimes against International Law, is still on the rise. In each individual case, verification of such leads is done on the basis of proven co-operation structures established between national and international security authorities.

**16. *Leads referring to cases to be considered under the Code of Crimes against International Law also on the rise***

There continues to be an increase in the number of leads referring to cases to be considered under the Code of Crimes against International Law. These leads refer to, amongst others, supposed members/supporters/sympathisers of Islamist terrorist organisations.



Bundeskriminalamt



65173 Wiesbaden

+49 611 55-0