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***Free mobility and urban security:
diagnosis and innovative solutions***

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Side Effects of Free Mobility

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Migration in Europe (2006)

- Total immigration in the EU increased over the last five years
- 3.5 million persons settled in a new country of residence in the EU
- In 2006 the number of immigrants was nearly a quarter higher than in 2002
- There were relatively more non-EU than EU citizens among immigrants: of some 3 million non national immigrants to the EU, more than 1.8 million were not citizens of EU countries
- Citizens of EU Member States have become ever more mobile while EU remains attractive to non-EU citizens



Migrants in Europe (2006)

- Half of all immigrants were younger than 29 years old
- Immigrants who were not EU citizens were younger than those who were EU citizens: more than half were between 20 and 34 years of age
- Women were younger than men when they migrated
- Sex ratio of foreign immigrants to the European Union was 114 men to 100 women
- Women are more frequent among immigrants in the south of the EU



Mobility

Positive impacts:

- **For individual: improved economic opportunities**
- **For the private sector: expanded markets and increased labour supply**
- **For origin countries: remittances/reinvested income**
- **For cultures: opportunity for understanding differences and increased tolerance**



Mobility

Negative impacts:

- Excessive urbanization leads to high rates of city congestion, crime and poor infrastructures
- Large slums and shanty towns, as new migrants find it difficult to get proper housing
- Unemployment and poverty, leading to insecurity and decreased possibility of establishing communities, community institutions and cultural norms to govern and regulate behaviour
- Inequalities based on ethnic background and status
- Brain drain



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Urban safety

Urban safety and security

- **Global population is increasingly concentrated in urban areas**
- **Growing threats to urban safety and security**
 - **Large-scale events such as natural disasters and terrorist attacks**
 - **Widespread and more common symptoms of physical, economic and social inequalities within the world's cities**



Perceived symptoms

Crimes and social instability associated with immigrants:

- **Drug related offences**
- **Begging**
- **Petty crime**
- **Foreigners selling pirate copies and counterfeited products**
- **Property and violent crimes**
- **Prostitution**
- **Gangs**
- **Riots**
- **Racist violence**
- **Terrorist attacks**
- **High level of victimization of foreigners**



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Security

Crimes and social instability in Europe

Some research findings:

- **Counterfeiting is the most widely spread crime among foreigners**
- **High number of thefts, particularly petty thefts such as shoplifting or snatching among foreigners**
- **Drug trafficking, especially heroin, appears to involve foreigners**
- **Drug markets and sex markets have been mostly influenced by the increasing presence of illegal immigrants into Europe**
- **Trafficking for begging is found in South-East Europe and in some Western European countries**



Victimization of immigrants

- Immigrants had a lower rate of violent crime victimization than that of the Canadian-born population
- Characteristics of the crimes against immigrants are quite similar to those of crimes committed against the Canadian-born population
- The 2004/05 British Crime Survey found that there were no differences in the overall risk of victimisation between main ethnic groups
- In Australia, immigrants have similar rates of overall victimisation compared with a general community, and lower rates of assault and personal theft



However

- Increase in recorded racist crimes was noted in 8 of the 11 EU Member States
- Organized crime, in the form of criminal networks, utilizes and victimizes a disproportionate amount of immigrants, especially non-EU immigrants
- Majority of victims of trafficking in persons are foreigners
- Among the registered victims, 74 % in the Netherlands, 79 % in Germany and 91 % in Italy were foreigners
- Diaspora populations from source regions are used as a conduit for moving victims into the countries where they will be exploited
- The vast majority of convicted traffickers are nationals of the country in which they were detected



Mobility and vulnerability

Origin country:

- **Contacts with criminals to facilitate emigration**

Entry to destination:

- **Smuggled entry or entry by using stolen or forged documents**

Destination country

- **Illegal stay without documents**
 - **Exclusion from health, education, social and other services**
 - **Exclusion from legal labour market**
 - **Dependence on those who facilitated the entry**
- **Lack of language skills**
- **Isolation, dependence on diaspora population**
- **Lack of financial resources**
- **Lack of knowledge by authorities and service providers**



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Solutions

Increasing mobility and security?

What is needed:

- **Knowledge on mobility and security**
- **Non-traditional partnerships including diaspora population**
- **Cooperation between all relevant actors from the police to urban planning**
- **Awareness**
- **Honest evaluation of initiatives**



Mobility and urban security

Targeted Victimization Survey on Immigrants and Ethnic Minorities (EU Agency for Fundamental Rights)

- **EU wide victims survey launched in 2008**
- **First standardized EU survey on immigrants and ethnic minorities**
- **Aim to provide data for policy development in the field of crime, crime prevention and criminal justice**



Urban safety and security

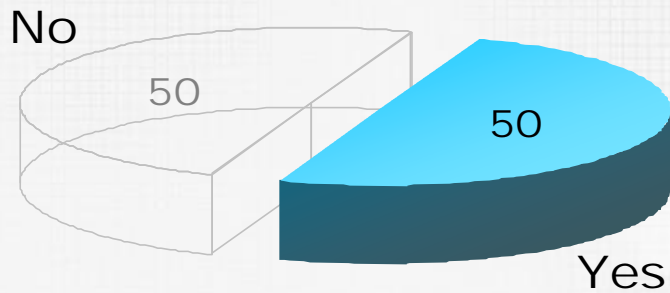
Picturing Victimization in the City of Bari/Italy

- **Expanding in-depth knowledge on safety and security**
- **Monitoring changes in victimization rates over time and understanding risks**
- **Examining fear of crime**
- **Providing city-level data to be compared with other social and economic indicators**
- **Developing crime prevention strategies and urban security policies**

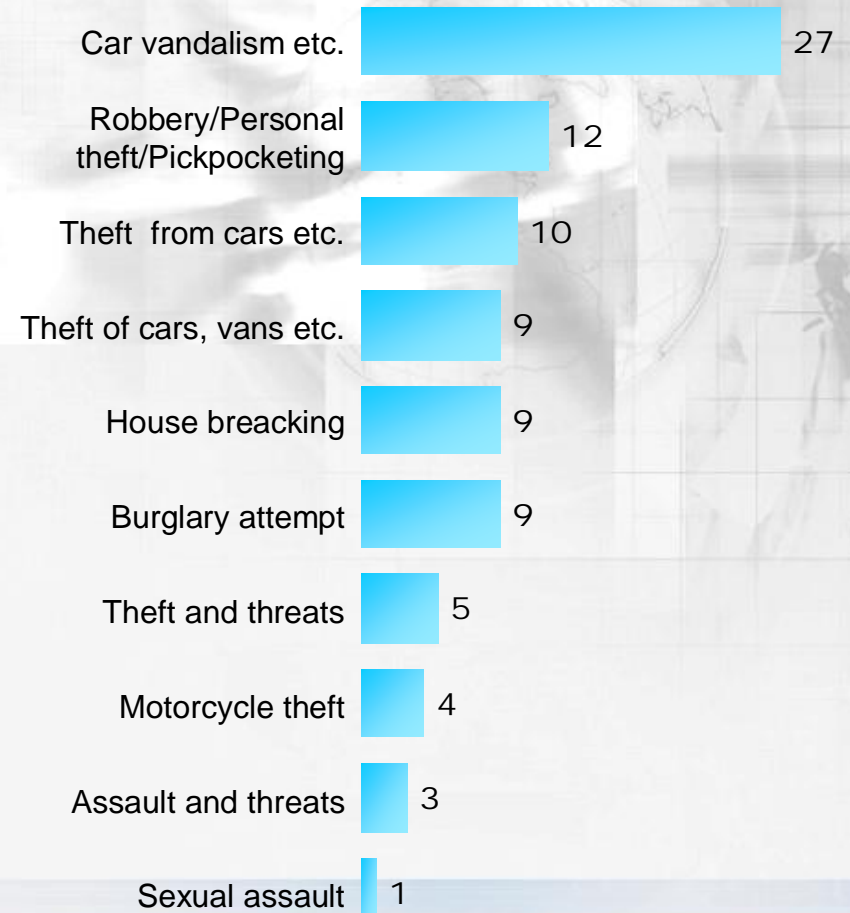


Picturing Victimization in the City of Bari/Italy

Victimization for different crimes



50% of the citizens of Bari have been victimized for different crimes in the last 5 years.





Urban safety and security

Crimewatchout.org

- **UNICR & the Michigan Institute of Technology**
- **Website to monitor the public perception of urban security**
- **Information gathering through open sources**
- **Opportunity for citizens to voice their opinions about the perception of crime**
- **Interactive global map highlighting different levels of crime throughout the world**



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Solutions

Urban safety and security

Free Zone of Thinking & Experimentation: Testing New Ideas on Urban Security

- **UNICRI laboratory to test and develop innovative ideas on urban security**
- **Ideas will be tested in cooperation with local municipalities**
- **Applying existing experience to different local security environments**
- **Information for city authorities and municipalities for planning urban security strategies and policies**
- **Evaluation studies in order to assess urban security performance**



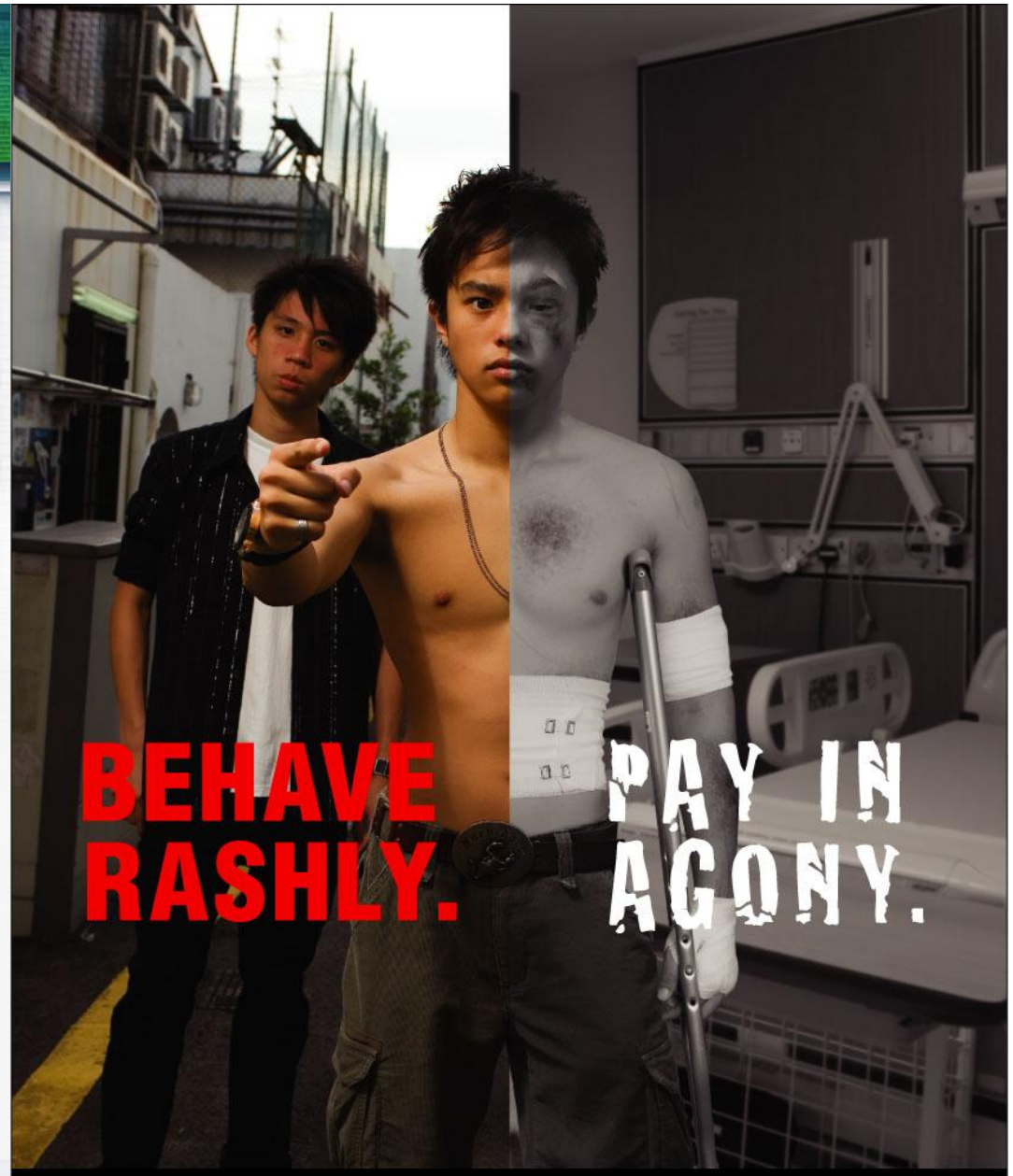
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Art to Fight Crime

Gallery of communication
materials on crime
prevention

Crime prevention poster
targeted at youth against
involvement in gang fights



**DON'T GET INVOLVED
IN FIGHTS.**





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Security

***Does free mobility have an impact on
urban security?***



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