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**Police and Muslim Minorities in
Germany**
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COREPOL

- **C**onflict **R**esolution, Mediation and Restorative Justice and the **P**olicing of Ethnic Minorities in Germany, Austria, and Hungary
- FP 7 Grant Agreement number: 285166
- www.corepol.eu
- January 2012 –December 2014
- Final conference: Brussels December 4, 2014

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Conflict Resolution, Mediation and Restorative Justice and the Policing of Ethnic Minorities in Germany, Austria, and Hungary

- EU FP7 security research: www.corepol.eu
January 2012 to December 2014
- Participating countries: Germany, Austria, Hungary
- Minorities: Turkish migrants and their descendants (Germany); Sub-Saharan Africans in Vienna (Austria); Roma communities (Hungary)



Corepol Research: Minority Communities

- Turks/Arabs in German cities of Mannheim, Berlin and Hamburg
- Sub-Saharan Africans (asylum-seekers, temporary residents) in Vienna and Graz
- Roma in Hungarian villages and middle-size cities
- Fundamental Rights Agency data: problem of ethnic profiling

German Residents of Turkish Origin

- 1961 Migrant Worker contract: Turkey Germany; Why 1961?
- Turkey-German migration: 5th largest in the world
- Berlin: largest Turkish community outside Turkey
- Since 1973: Family migration
- Communities?



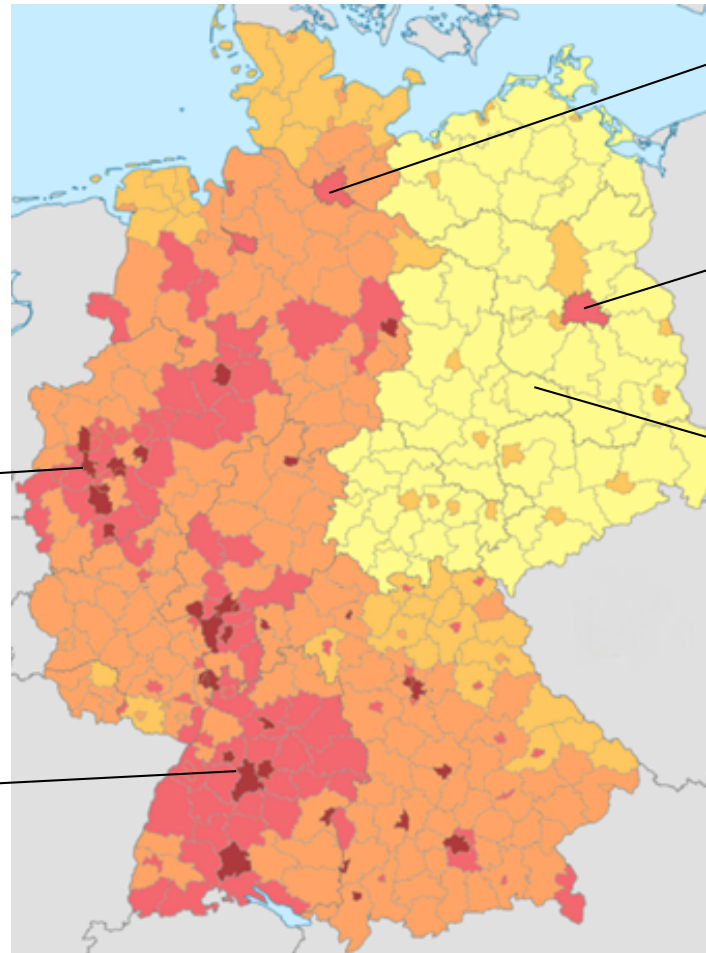
Persons with Turkish Origin

Current numbers & distribution

All in all 3 million people with Turkish background

North Rhine-Westphalia: 33.7%

Baden-Württemberg: 17.2%



Hamburg: 3.2%

Berlin: 7.4%

East Germany: 0.8%

Police contacts

Victimization

- 24% had perception of **ethnic profiling** when being stopped by the police in the past 12 months
- 81% did not report discrimination
- 49% women had experienced **domestic violence**

Offenses

Among non-German suspects, German-Turks are the **main suspect** group with **31%** confrontational crime, assault et cetera

Turkish Minority: General Issues

- Higher unemployment rates of parents
- Higher rates of physical abuse in families (against children, against partners)
- Higher visibility of adolescent offending
- Underpolicing/ Overpolicing
- Community? Rollbergviertel Berlin

Findings

- Neighbourhood data: feeling of being safe from crime, gender specific differences in trust in Police/willingness to call police and report crimes
- Willingness to report hate crime/racist crime: low
- Domestic violence; patriarchal norms (code of honour, ‚protection‘ of female chastity, use of physical violence)
- Masculinity issues: male adolescents, young men;
- Police-Minority youth contact: stage of masculinities and gender performance

Police

- Training and education: integrated part but form of training/teaching; quality of training is decisive
- Leadership/ Infallibility dogma, lack of learning from mistakes and misconduct,
- Bad policing is NOT a rotten apple problem but the result of lack of leadership/ middle management responsibility
- Mannheim Project 2013/14

Way to go/Best Practice

- Common denominator: Police as Human Rights Agency; accountability
- Question the crime-fighting paradigm, ethnic profiling routines
- Community policing
- Independent Police oversight; agencies/complaints authorities

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