Crime, Ideology, and Manifestos: A Comparative Study of European Political Trends

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1 Introduction

1.1 *GitHub Link*

- GitHub Repository

1.2 *Research question:*

What are the associations between immigration and crime suspicions and convictions in the EU, considering political ideology?

The research explores the relationship between immigration status and crime outcomes (suspicion and conviction rates) in EU countries. It questions whether claims by political entities, particularly right-wing parties, that immigration drives up crime rates hold true, and explores how other intervening factors, such as the demographic profile of immigrants, might contribute to this perception.

1.3 *Background Context and Relevance*

Right-wing political narratives often link immigration with rising crime rates, neglecting broader contextual factors. For instance, statistical evidence shows that most crimes are committed by young males—a demographic disproportionately represented among immigrants.

In the EU, a significant proportion of non-citizens are young males. For example: - Non-national men aged 20–49 make up 29% of their demographic group, compared to 18% for nationals. - Additionally, 54–60% of unauthorized immigrants are male, with most under the age of 35.

These demographic realities can skew perceptions of immigrant involvement in crime when not carefully controlled for, contributing to oversimplified populist narratives. *Source: Migration 2023*

This study integrates crime statistics, demographic data, and measures of political ideology to disentangle these associations. By doing so, it challenges oversimplified narratives and explores whether shifts in political rhetoric influence actual crime outcomes or merely exacerbate perceptions of immigrant criminality.

1.4 *Sub-Questions*

As this study aims to clarify how political discourse influences public perceptions and crime outcomes involving immigrants, three key sub-questions emerge as a guiding framework, among others: 1. Does increased suspicion of immigrant crime correlate with heightened right-wing rhetoric? 2. Is the over-representation of young males among immigrants, rather than immigrant status itself, a more significant factor in crime rates? 3. Do conviction rates, as judicial outcomes, reflect ideological trends, or are they more stable and less influenced by political discourse?

1.5 *Hypotheses*

Preliminary hypotheses indicate that suspicion rates tend to increase in response to ideological, whereas conviction rates remain relatively stable, pointing to potential biases in suspicion rather than outcomes grounded in evidence. By accounting for intervening factors such as demographics, this research underscores the importance of nuanced policy making and seeks to challenge and prevent the perpetuation of harmful stereotypes.

2 Empirical Strategy and Data

2.1 *Methodology*

To address the research question, this analysis is structured to investigate the relationship between immigration and crime, as well as the broader sociopolitical factors that may influence this dynamic. The process begins with a visual examination of the primary variables of interest: the target variable, crime, and the main explanatory variable, immigration. Trends over the years 2008 to 2022 are decomposed to identify patterns and changes over time, providing critical context for interpreting the relationship between immigration and crime. By leveraging visual representation, this step aims to make the data more intuitive and accessible, establishing a solid foundation for subsequent statistical analysis.

The next stage involves conducting regression analyses to quantitatively assess the association between changes in the percentage of non-citizens in a country and crime-related outcomes, such as suspicion and conviction rates. This phase is crucial for isolating and understanding potential links between immigration and crime while controlling for other relevant factors. These regressions offer robust statistical insights into the strength and direction of the relationship, determining whether increases in immigration are associated with significant changes in crime outcomes.

Beyond the direct relationship between immigration and crime, the analysis expands to include additional variables that may shape or mediate this association. Two key contextual factors are considered: the level of political polarization within a country, measured by the Dalton Index, and the prevalence of right-wing ideology. Political polarization reflects the degree of societal division, which could influence both perceptions of immigration and its relationship to crime. Similarly, the prevalence of right-wing ideology may shape public discourse and policy responses to immigration, potentially affecting crime rates or their reporting. Incorporating these factors enriches the analysis, enabling a deeper exploration of how political and ideological contexts intersect with immigration and crime.

The analysis also examines immigration-related terminology in political party manifestos during election years in the sampled countries. By analyzing the language used in these documents, we aim to understand how political rhetoric shapes public perceptions and potentially influences crime-related outcomes. This component connects immigration and crime trends to broader sociopolitical narratives, offering a more comprehensive perspective on the issue.

Through this multi-faceted approach—combining visual analysis, regression models, and contextual exploration of political and ideological factors—the analysis seeks to uncover nuanced insights into the relationship between immigration and crime. Situating this relationship within its broader societal and political context provides a richer, more holistic framework for addressing the research question.

To achieve these goals, the following data sets were utilized:

2.2 *Eurostat Crime and Criminal Justice Data Set*

2.2.1 *Download Link*

- Eurostat Crime Dataset

2.2.2 *Website Link*

- Eurostat Crime Website

2.2.3 *Data Set Description*

The Eurostat Crime and Criminal Justice dataset provides yearly statistics on the citizens and non-citizens within the justice system across European Union member states, covering the period from 2008 to 2022. It includes data on suspicion and conviction rates per 1,000 inhabitants, offering insights into both the number of individuals suspected of crimes and those convicted. By distinguishing between citizens and non-citizens, this dataset sheds light on potential disparities in how these groups are treated within the legal system. Such information is crucial for understanding systemic inequities and evaluating the impact of policies on different demographics.

2.2.4 *Description of Variables of Interest*

- *"leg_stat"*: "PER_SUSP" indicates individuals who are suspected of committing crimes, "PER_CNV" indicates individuals who are convicted of crimes.
- *"citizen"*: "NAT" indicates nationals (citizens of the reporting country), "FOR" represents foreigners (non-citizens).

2.3 *Eurostat Population Data Set*

2.3.1 *Download Link*

- Eurostat Population Dataset

2.3.2 *Website Link*

- Eurostat Population Website

2.3.3 *Data Set Description*

Eurostat Crime provides detailed annual data on suspicion and conviction numbers, dis-aggregated by citizenship (non-citizens vs. citizens) for the period 2008–2022. This data set enables trend analysis to identify disparities between these groups. By combining this data with population statistics, we can calculate new variables representing the rates of suspicion and conviction for both citizens and non-citizens as proportions of their respective population sizes in the countries of interest. The Eurostat Population data set provides annual data on the population of citizens and non-citizens across EU member states from 2008 to 2022. Non-citizens include foreigners and stateless individuals. This data set allows for detailed analysis of demographic compositions and is crucial for understanding disparities between citizens and non-citizens. We aim to use it to determine the number of citizens and non-citizens suspected and convicted in each country as a percentage, allowing for a deeper understanding.

2.3.4 *Description of Variables of Interest*

- *"citizen"*: "FOR_STLS" indicates individuals who are foreigners or stateless, "NAT" indicates individuals who are citizens to the country.
- *"other demographic variables"*: the variables *age* and *sex* allow us if wished to assess how more specific trends, for instance we could observ whether changes in results occur if we consider only men.

2.4 *Manifesto Project Data set*

2.4.1 *Download Link*

- Manifesto Dataset

2.4.2 *Website Link*

- Manifesto Website

2.4.3 *Data Set Description*

The Manifesto Project data set offers a systematic analysis of political party manifestos across various countries, including EU member states. Spanning elections from 1946 to 2017 (with country-specific coverage), it captures the percentage of text devoted to key themes such as "law and order," "national security," and "national values." This data set is particularly valuable for studying the evolution of political discourse over time and across contexts. The dataset's coding of text into quantifiable measures makes it a powerful tool for understanding the role of party platforms in shaping public opinion and influencing policy. Its detailed historical scope enables longitudinal studies of political ideologies and their relationship with contemporary governance trends.

2.4.4 *Description of Variables of Interest*

- *"per101 to per109"*: represent the percentage of the political party's manifesto dedicated to specific themes related to national security, crime, and immigration. They focus on topics like law and order, national security, crime prevention, and the role of the state in dealing with security threats. Specifically: per101: Law and Order, per102: National Security, per103: Crime and Punishment, per104: Prison and Penal System, per105: Immigration, per106: International Relations (related to security), per107: Economic Issues, per108: Welfare and Social Issues, per109: Cultural and National Identity
- *"per201 to per204"*: focus on economic policies, social support, and public services, potentially linking to discussions about immigration's impact on the economy and social welfare. Specifically, per201: Economic Growth, per202: Employment, per203: Social Security, per204: Public Services
- *"per301 to per305"*: focus on social welfare, social issues, and public goods, which might also intersect with debates around immigration and crime in relation to societal well being and state responsibility. Specifically, per301: Social Welfare, per302: Education, per303: Health Care, per304: Family Support, per305: Environment and Sustainability.

2.5 *EU Political Barometer Data set*

2.5.1 *Download Link*

- Ideology Dataset

2.5.2 *Website Link*

- EU Political Barometer Dashboard

2.5.3 *Data Set Description*

The EU Political Barometer data set provides bi-monthly data on public opinion and political preferences across EU member states from 2019 to 2023. It tracks ideological shifts, political attitudes, and public reactions to major societal events and political campaigns. Key indicators include changes in support for various ideologies and parties, offering a granular view of how public sentiment evolves over time. This data set is particularly useful for analyzing short-term trends and understanding the relationship between political discourse and public opinion. By examining fluctuations in attitudes during specific events or election campaigns, we can identify patterns in voter behavior and ideological alignment. Its frequent updates make it a critical resource for real-time political analysis and policy evaluation.

2.5.4 *Description of Variables of Interest*

- *"left_ideology"*: numeric score (0-10) representing the left-wing ideological positioning in the country, where a higher value corresponds to stronger left ideology.

- *"right_ideology"*: numeric score (0-10) representing the right-wing ideological positioning in the country, where a higher value corresponds to stronger right ideology.
- *"dalton"*: named after the political scientist Russell Dalton, a numeric score (0-10) that shows the degree of ideological polarization in a country, where a higher score corresponds to higher polarization.

2.6 *Description Table*

Dataset	Rows	Columns	Years Covered	Number of Countries	Total Datapoints
Crime Dataset	6868	7	2008 - 2022	41	48076
Ideology Dataset	6160	7	2019 - 2023	28	43120
Manifesto Dataset	5151	175	1 - 31	67	901425
Population Dataset	624046	8	1998 - 2023	42	4992368

3 Data Cleaning Process

The following section outlines the comprehensive data cleaning and integration process required to prepare the data for analysis. Given that this study incorporates four distinct data sets, each with varying coverage in terms of years, countries, and data frequencies, significant effort was invested in harmonizing these sources. These data sets, while rich in information, hence presented challenges such as inconsistent time periods, differing country classifications, and variations in data granularity. The cleaning process involved standardizing formats, ensuring compatibility across data sets, and removing variables that were not relevant to the research objectives. Additionally, data joining steps were undertaken to merge these sources into a unified data set that could support the analysis. To this end, tables had to be pivoted and reshaped to facilitate merging by year and country. This meticulous preparation was essential to ensure the reliability and consistency of the findings while enabling robust exploration of the relationships between immigration, crime, and political ideology.

3.1 *Cleaning of Eurostat Data, Crime*

- *Filtering and cleaning:* remove irrelevant categories (e.g., "TOTAL" citizens and "PER_PRSC" status), keeping only the data as total number of citizens and non-citizens suspicted and convicted to crimes.
- *Country name assignment:* convert country codes to full country names using the "countrycode" package.
- *Category creation:* classify data into four categories based on citizenship and legal status: "Convicted Citizens," "Convicted Non-Citizens," "Suspected Citizens," and "Suspected Non-Citizens."
- *Drop irrelevant variables:* rename and include only variables of interest: country, date, citizenship & legal status category, and crime rates.
- *Data reshaping:* pivot the data to have a single row per country per year, with columns for each of the four categories (convicted and suspected citizens/non-citizens).

3.2 *Cleaning of Eurostat Data, Population*

- *Filtering and cleaning:* remove irrelevant category (e.g. "UNK" or "TOTAL" citizens), keeping only the data as total numbers. Creating a new data set in which we do not separate per sex or age.
- *Date filtering:* remove data before 2008 (the first available year in the Crime data set).
- *Country name assignment:* convert country codes to full country names using the "countrycode" package.
- *Summarize the data:* group the data by country, year, and citizen and calculate the total population for each group.

- *Reshape Data for Citizens and Non-Citizens:* Reshapes the data to separate populations of citizens (NAT) and non-citizens (FOR_STLS).

3.3 *Cleaning of Manifesto Data, Manifesto*

- *Date filtering:* remove data before 2008 (the first available year in the Crime dataset).
- *Column selection:* Keeps only relevant columns in the manifesto dataset (e.g., political themes related to law and order, national security, immigration).
- *Group by date and country:* extract the year from the date and group the data by country and year to compute the average percentage of the manifesto dedicated to specific themes like law and order, national security, and immigration.

3.4 *Cleaning of Barometer Data, Ideology*

- *Filter invalid data:* removes data related to "ewma" (exponentially weighted moving average) and retain only real ideological scores.
- *Date filtering:* filter the data set to include only data up until 2023.
- *Ideology Data:* extract the year from the date and groups the data by country and year to calculate the average ideological scores (left, right, and Dalton's polarization index).

3.5 *Joint Cleaning*

- *Data intersection:* ensure that only countries present in the Crime and Population are kept in the Manifesto and Ideology data sets. This is achieved through a semi_join to keep only the common countries.

3.6 *Merging of Data Sets*

- *Merge Crime, Manifesto and Ideology*: previously renamed columns in all three data sets for consistency and merge them into one unified data set. "full_join" is used to ensure no data is lost while combining them based on country and year.
- *Merge also with Population Data:* add the fourth data set. It would be informative to present the data as percentages in addition to raw numbers. For example, we can display the proportion of suspected non-citizens relative to the total population of non-citizens, and compare this to the proportion of suspected citizens relative to the total population of citizens. We hence also calculate percentages for convictions and suspicions for both citizens and non-citizens

4 Results

4.1 *Trends in the Percentage of Non-Citizens Over Time*

Figure 1 illustrates the overall trend in the proportion of non-citizens across all countries in the data set. The general trend shows a steady increase in the percentage of non-citizens from 2008 to 2022, with a dip around 2013–2014 and consistent growth thereafter. By 2022, the average percentage of non-citizens surpasses 11%, reflecting the broader demographic shift associated with increased migration flows in Europe.

Building on this, Figure 4 provides a country-specific breakdown for Austria, Germany, France, and Bulgaria. Austria demonstrates the most significant growth, with non-citizens comprising nearly 17% of the population by 2022. Germany also shows steady growth, reaching around 13%. France exhibits a more moderate upward trend, while Bulgaria diverges from the overall pattern, with a declining percentage of non-citizens after 2020. These

country-specific trends reflect varying demographic dynamics influenced by national migration policies, economic factors, and societal attitudes toward immigrants.

By juxtaposing these country-specific trends with the overall averages, Figure 4 highlights how Austria and Germany lead in the growth of non-citizen populations, while Bulgaria exhibits unique demographic shifts.

4.2 *Trends in Crime Suspicion and Conviction*

The analysis of crime suspicion over time in Figure 3 reveals that non-citizens are consistently suspected of crimes at higher rates than citizens. Suspicion rates for non-citizens experience a sharp spike in 2014, peaking above 7.5%, before stabilizing in subsequent years. In contrast, citizen suspicion rates remain relatively stable throughout the observed period, averaging between 0% and 1%. These trends suggest systemic differences in how citizens and non-citizens are perceived in criminal contexts, with non-citizens facing significantly higher suspicion rates.

This is confirmed when observing that conviction rates trends over time, Figure 2, which show no peak around 2014. They however show a similar disparity between citizens and non-citizens. Non-citizens exhibit a steady decline in conviction rates, falling from approximately 3% between 2008 and 2014 to around 1.5% by 2020. Citizen conviction rates, on the other hand, start at around 1% and decrease steadily, nearing zero by 2022. These trends highlight a divergence in judicial outcomes, where non-citizens consistently face higher conviction rates compared to citizens, though both groups experience declines over time.

4.3 *Relationship Between Immigration and Crime*

The analysis of the relationship between immigration and crime reveals nuanced insights into the dynamics of suspicion and conviction rates in the context of non-citizens.

Figure 7 examines the relationship between the percentage of non-citizens in the population and total convictions. The scatter plot and regression line reveal no strong correlation, challenging the common narrative that higher proportions of non-citizens lead to increased crime. This finding suggests that the total number of convictions is not inherently driven by immigration.

Similarly, Figure 8 explores the relationship between the percentage of non-citizens and total suspicions. Like total convictions, no significant association is observed. This further reinforces the idea that suspicion rates are not directly proportional to the share of non-citizens in a population, refuting simplistic arguments linking immigration to overall crime levels.

In contrast, Figure 9 focuses specifically on the suspicion rates of non-citizens as a percentage of their population. A clear positive relationship is observed, indicating that as the percentage of non-citizens in a population increases, suspicion rates for non-citizens also rise. This suggests that non-citizens are subject to heightened scrutiny in contexts where they represent a larger demographic, potentially reflecting systemic biases or societal perceptions.

Building on this, Figure 10 explores the relationship between the percentage of non-citizens and conviction rates for non-citizens. While a positive correlation is observed, it is notably weaker than the correlation seen for suspicion rates. This disparity underscores the idea that while non-citizens are more likely to be suspected of crimes, the conviction process appears to involve additional checks or factors that mitigate this trend. Together, these figures highlight a gap between initial suspicion and judicial outcomes, pointing to systemic or societal biases that disproportionately impact non-citizens at the suspicion stage.

4.4 *Impact of Political and Ideological Factors*

The role of political polarization and ideology in shaping crime outcomes is explored through various figures, offering insights into how societal and political divides influence perceptions and judicial processes.

Figure 11 investigates the relationship between political polarization, measured by the Dalton Index, and total convictions. A weak positive association is observed, suggesting that societal divisions play a modest role in

influencing overall crime outcomes. However, this effect becomes more pronounced when examining its relationship with non-citizen-specific outcomes.

Figure 12 reveals a weak positive correlation between political polarization and conviction rates for non-citizens. Although the effect is limited, it suggests that societal polarization may marginally influence judicial outcomes for this group. In contrast, Figure 13 highlights a much stronger positive relationship between polarization and suspicion rates for non-citizens. This correlation is statistically significantly positive. It leads to believe that higher polarization may lead to biased perceptions of immigrant crime, leading to higher suspicion rates.

The influence of right-wing ideology is similarly examined. Figure 14 shows a weak positive correlation between right-wing ideology and total convictions, suggesting limited direct influence on broader judicial outcomes. However, when focusing on non-citizen-specific outcomes, the trends become more nuanced.

Figure 15 indicates minimal variation in conviction rates for non-citizens with changes in right-wing ideology. This suggests that judicial processes for convictions are less sensitive to political discourse compared to suspicion rates. Conversely, Figure 16 demonstrates a stronger positive relationship between right-wing ideology and suspicion rates for non-citizens. As right-wing ideological dominance increases, suspicion rates for non-citizens rise, reflecting the significant role of political rhetoric in shaping public and institutional attitudes toward immigrants.

5 Discussion

This study set out to explore the associations between immigration, crime outcomes, and political ideology in the EU. Key findings offer nuanced insights into these dynamics.

The data reveals that non-citizens are disproportionately suspected and convicted of crimes compared to citizens. However, these trends are better explained by demographic factors, such as the over representation of young males among immigrant populations, rather than immigration itself inherently increasing crime rates.

Total convictions and suspicions show weak associations with the percentage of non-citizens in the population, undermining populist claims of direct causation.

Suspicion rates for non-citizens are more sensitive to political and ideological shifts. Stronger right-wing ideologies and higher polarization correlate with increased suspicion rates. This suggests that political rhetoric plays a critical role in shaping public and institutional responses to immigration. Conviction rates, in contrast, are less influenced by ideological factors, indicating that judicial outcomes may be more insulated from political discourse than initial suspicions.

The disparity between suspicion and conviction trends points to biases in the criminal justice system. Non-citizens are more likely to be suspected but do not show correspondingly higher conviction rates, highlighting potential issues of unequal treatment and systemic bias.

The results confirm the study's hypothesis: while suspicion rates rise in line with ideological and political shifts, conviction rates remain relatively stable. These findings challenge simplistic narratives linking immigration to crime and underscore the importance of addressing demographic and systemic factors to foster more equitable policy making.

6 Robustness checks

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## Chi sqr test, etc....
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MORE YAP YAP

7 Appendix

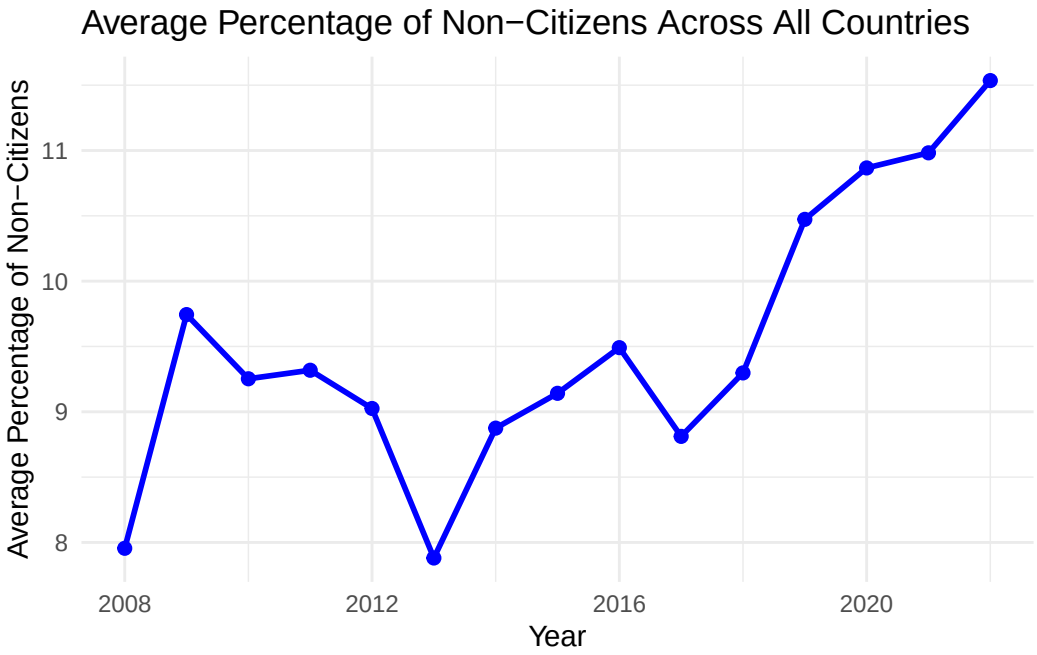


Figure 1: ***Percentage of Non-Citizens Over Time***

Note: This graph tracks the proportion of non-citizens in the population over time for selected countries. It shows a steady increase in most countries, with Austria leading in growth, reaching 17% by 2022. Bulgaria diverges with a declining trend, reflecting differing demographic dynamics.

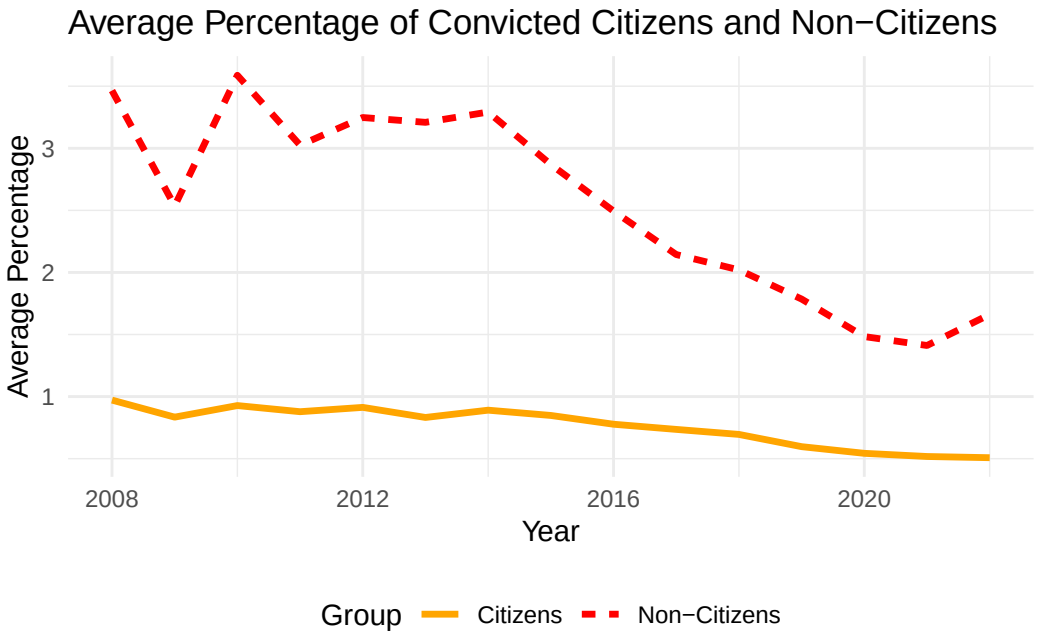


Figure 2: ***Crime Conviction Over Time***

Note: This graph illustrates the number of individuals convicted of crimes, separated by citizenship status. Non-citizens exhibit higher conviction rates compared to citizens, with non-citizen conviction rates declining steadily from 2008 to 2020. Citizen conviction rates start at around 1% and approach zero by 2022, indicating a systemic disparity in convictions.

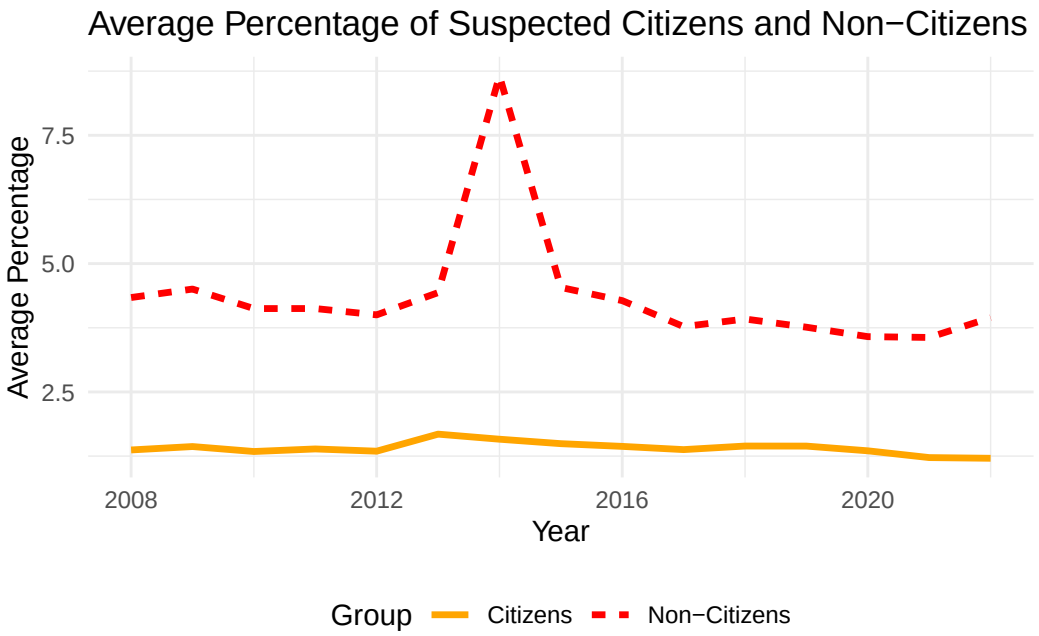


Figure 3: ***Crime Suspicion Over Time***

Note: This graph shows the number of individuals suspected of crimes, dis-aggregated by citizenship status (citizens vs. non-citizens) from 2008 to 2022. It highlights a significant disparity, with non-citizens consistently suspected at higher rates than citizens. Key trends include a notable spike in non-citizen suspicion rates in 2014, while citizen suspicion rates remain relatively stable, averaging 0-1%.

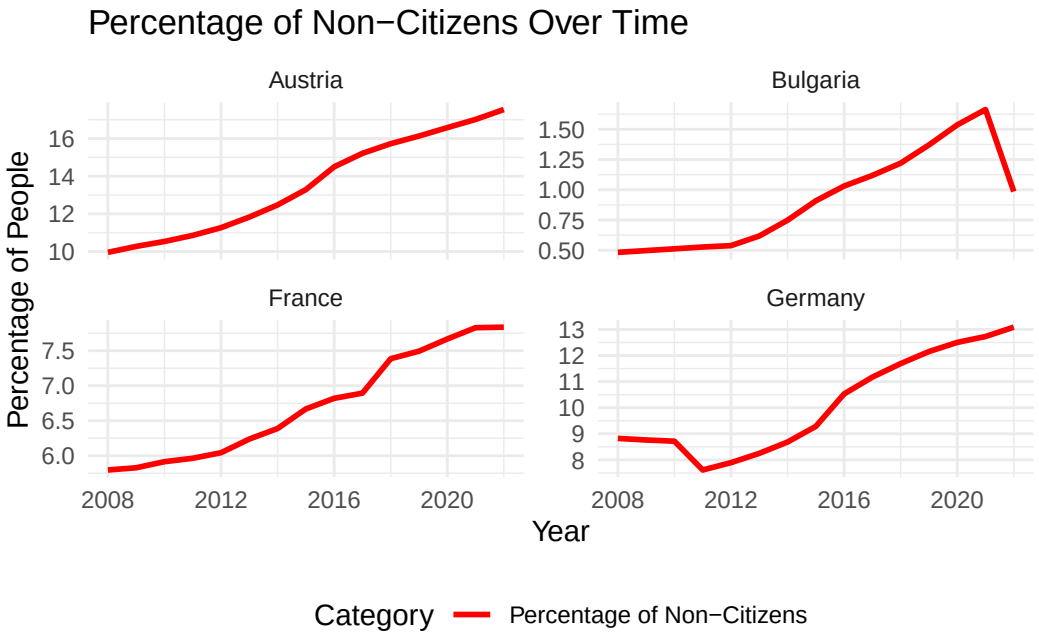


Figure 4: ***Percentage of Non-Citizens in Selected Countries Over Time***

Note: This graph shows the percentage of non-citizens relative to the total population in four selected countries (France, Germany, Austria, and Bulgaria) from 2008 to 2022. The trends are visualized individually for each country, with the y-axis scaled independently to accommodate country-specific variations. Key insights include a steady increase in the percentage of non-citizens in most countries, with Austria showing the most significant growth, while Bulgaria exhibits a declining trend. This graph highlights demographic shifts in the proportion of non-citizens, offering critical context for understanding crime-related data.

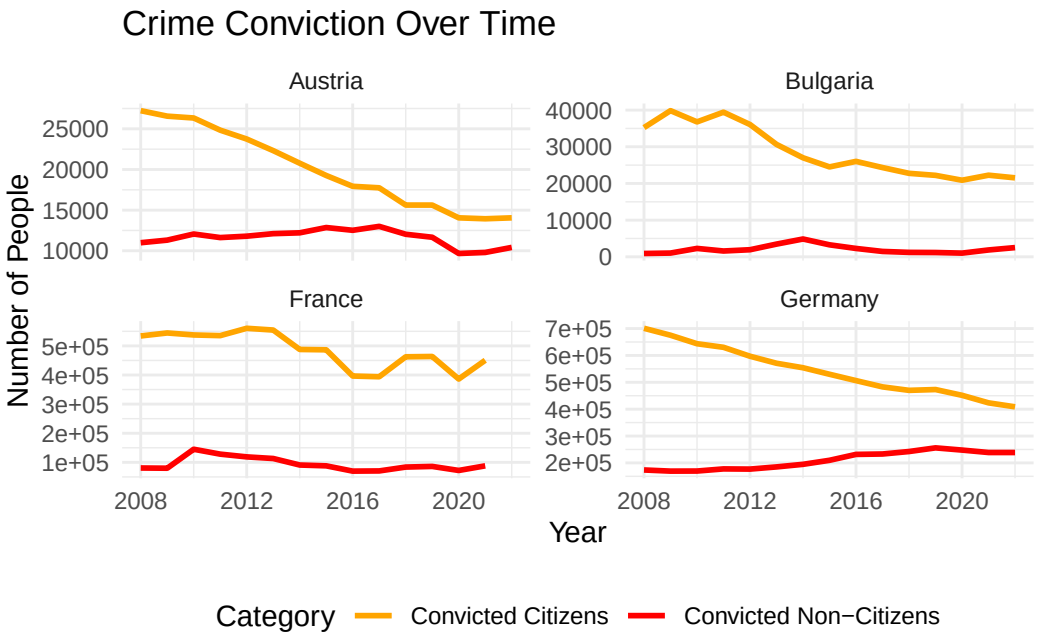


Figure 5: ***Crime Convictions Over Time by Citizenship Status***

Note: This graph illustrates the trends in crime convictions for both non-citizens and citizens over time in selected countries. The data is dis-aggregated by country, with each country shown in a separate facet, and the y-axis scaled independently for better visualization of country-specific patterns. The red line represents convictions of non-citizens, while the orange line represents convictions of citizens.

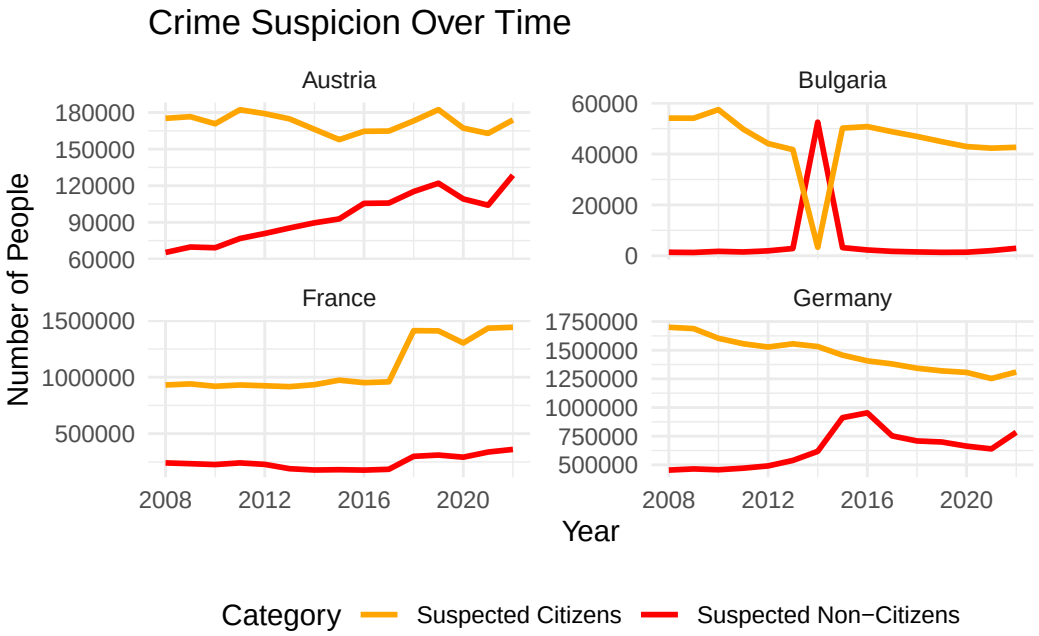
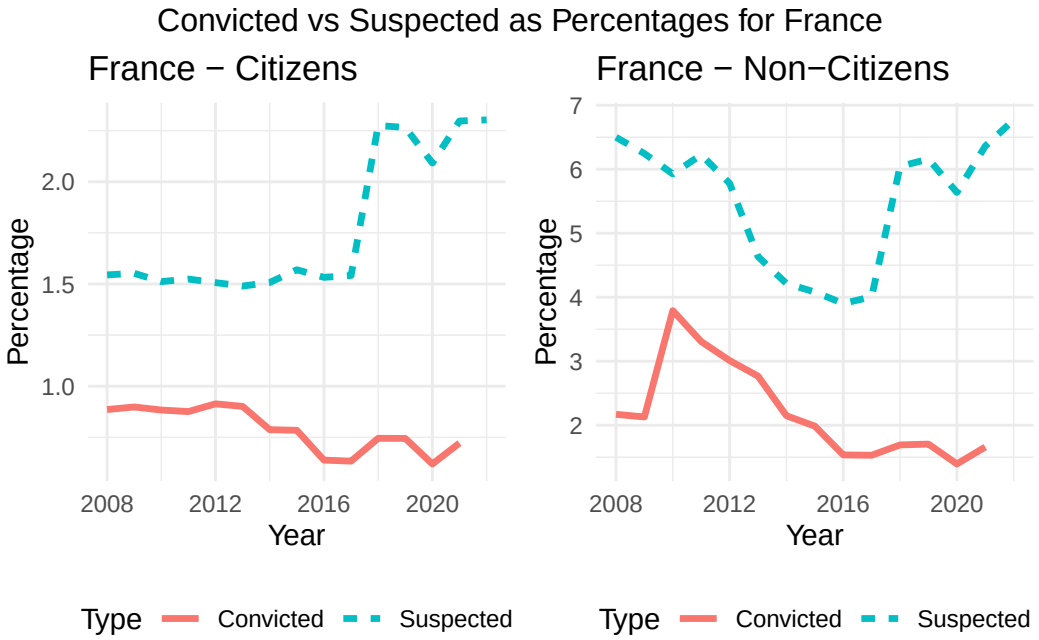
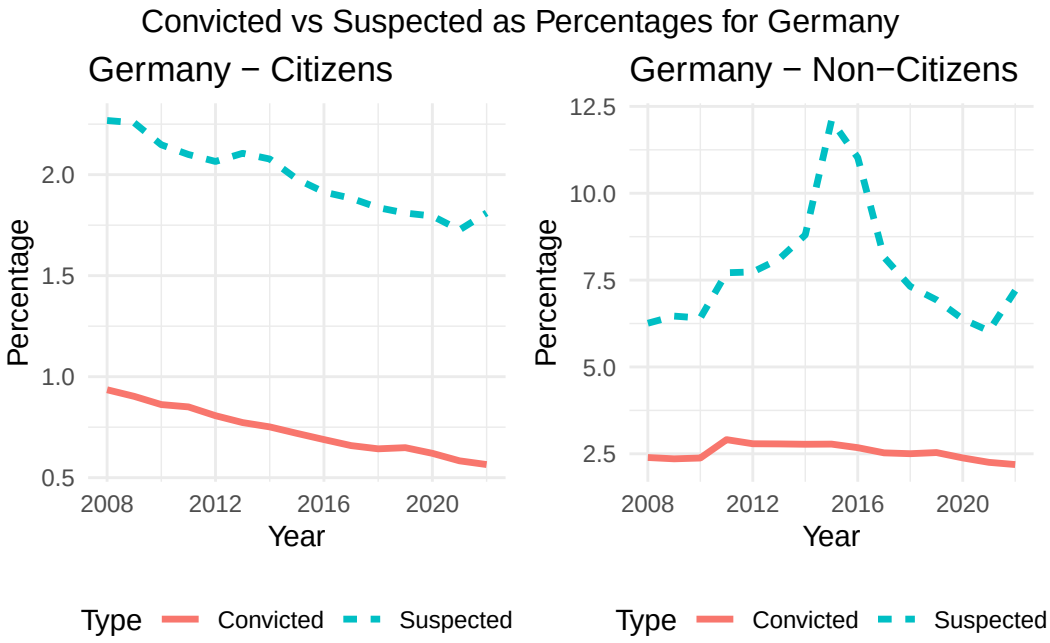


Figure 6: ***Crime Suspicions Over Time by Citizenship Status***

Note: This graph illustrates the trends in crime suspicions for both non-citizens and citizens over time in selected countries. The data is dis-aggregated by country, with each country shown in a separate facet, and the y-axis scaled independently for better visualization of country-specific patterns. The red line represents convictions of non-citizens, while the orange line represents convictions of citizens.


Convicted vs Suspected as Percentages for France
France − Citizens
France − Non−Citizens
Percentage
Year
2008
2012
2016
2020
Type
Convicted
Suspected


Convicted vs Suspected as Percentages for Germany
Germany − Citizens
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Percentage
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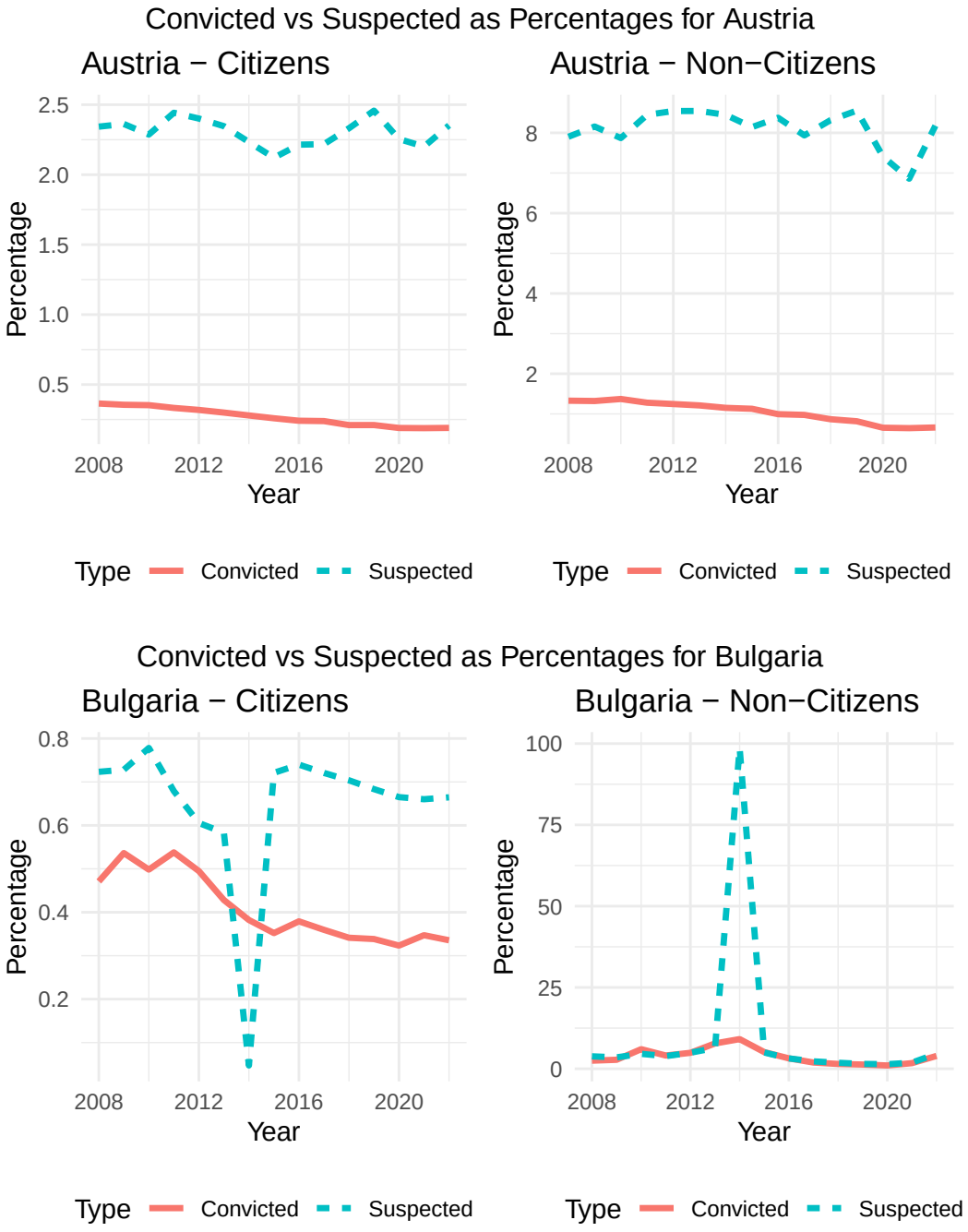

Figure 6: ***Convicted vs. Suspected Percentages Over Time for Citizens and Non-Citizens***

Note: This series of graphs displays the trends in conviction and suspicion rates as percentages of the respective populations (citizens and non-citizens) for four selected countries: France, Germany, Austria, and Bulgaria. Each country is presented in a separate panel with two subplots. Citizens (Left Panel): Shows the average conviction and suspicion rates for citizens over time. Non-Citizens (Right Panel): Depicts the average conviction and suspicion rates for non-citizens over time. The Y-axis represents the percentage of each group (citizens or non-citizens) suspected or convicted of crimes.

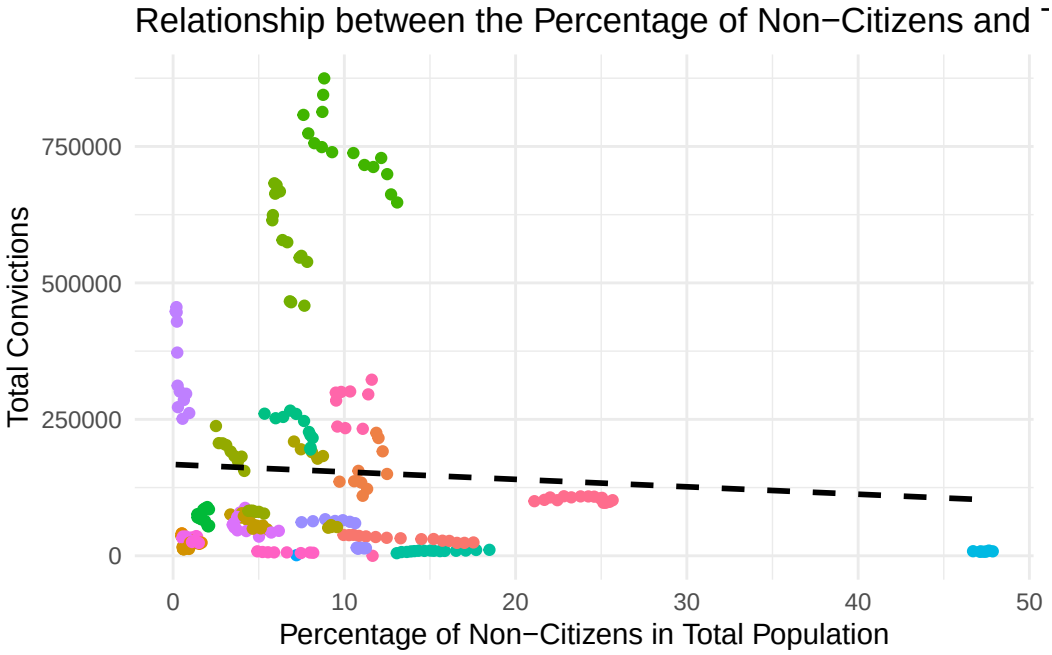

Figure 7: ***Relationship between the Percentage of Migrants and Total Convictions***

Note: This scatter plot shows the relationship between the percentage of non-citizens in the total population and the total number of convictions across countries. Each point represents a country in a given year. The dashed black line represents the linear regression model fit, showing a weak correlation between the variables, suggesting that total convictions are not strongly driven by the percentage of non-citizens.

Table 2: Regression Results: Total Convicted Persons

	Term	Estimate	Std.Error	t.value	p.value
(Intercept)	Intercept	167332.615	17607.320	9.504	0.000
percentage_nc_pop	% Non-Citizens	-1363.033	1438.105	-0.948	0.344

Table 1: ***Regression Results for Total Convictions (Percentage of Non-Citizens)***

Note: This table provides the regression results for the relationship between total convictions and the percentage of non-citizens. The coefficients represent the estimated effects, with standard errors, t-values, and p-values provided to assess statistical significance.

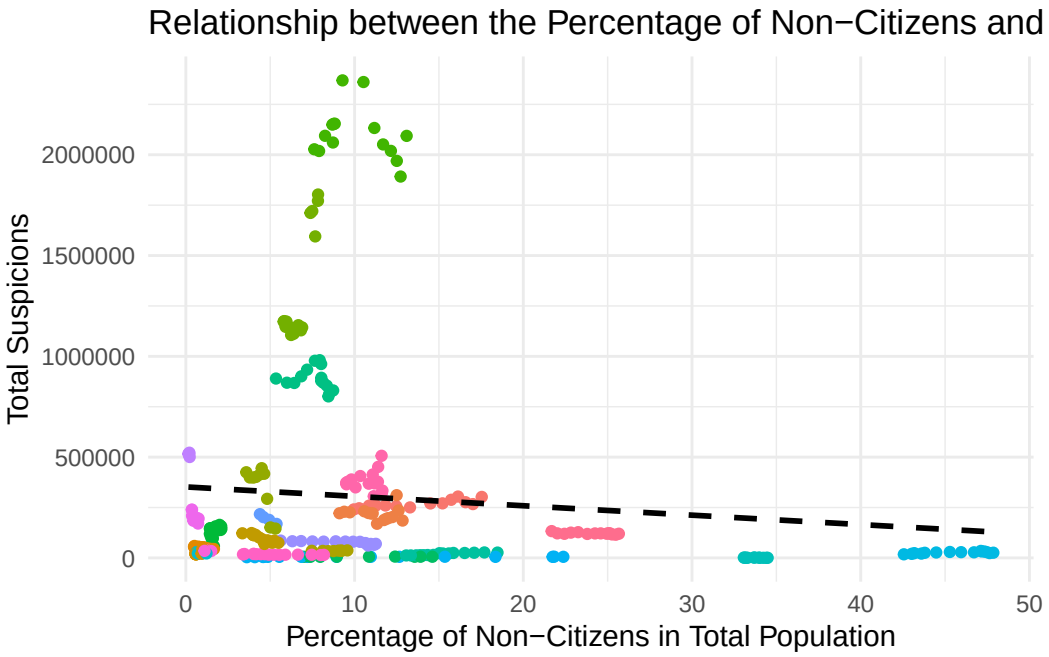

Figure 8: ***Relationship between the Percentage of Migrants and Total Suspicions***

Note: This scatter plot illustrates the relationship between the percentage of non-citizens in the total population and the total number of suspicions. Similar to convictions, the linear regression model (dashed black line) indicates a weak association, with no strong evidence that the proportion of non-citizens drives suspicion numbers.

Table 3: Regression Results: Total Suspected Persons

	Term	Estimate	Std.Error	t.value	p.value
(Intercept)	Intercept	352159.176	40433.52	8.710	0.000
percentage_nc_pop	% Non-Citizens	-4670.398	2678.63	-1.744	0.082

Table 2: ***Regression Results for Total Suspicions (Percentage of Non-Citizens)***

Note: This table summarizes the regression results for the relationship between total suspicions and the percentage of non-citizens. The provided metrics help evaluate the strength and significance of this relationship.

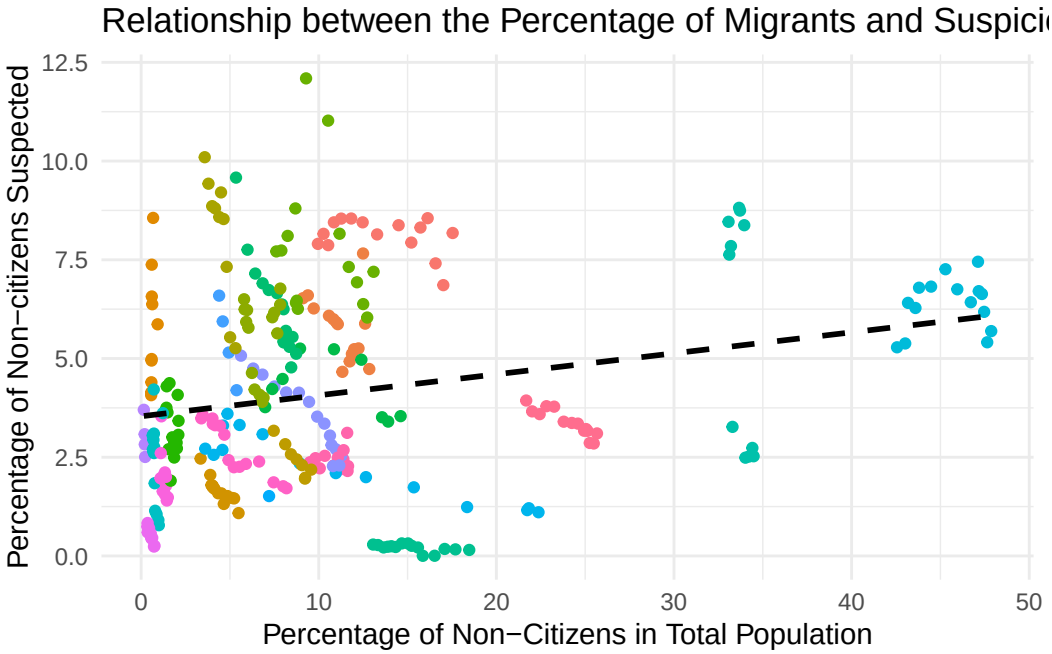

Figure 9: ***Relationship between the Percentage of Migrants and Suspicion Rates for Non-Citizens***

Note: This scatter plot focuses on the percentage of non-citizens suspected of crimes relative to the non-citizen population. Bulgaria was removed as an outlier. The linear regression line shows a positive association, indicating that as the percentage of non-citizens in the population increases, suspicion rates for non-citizens also rise.

Table 4: Regression Results: Total Suspected Persons

	Term	Estimate	Std.Error	t.value	p.value
(Intercept)	Intercept	352159.176	40433.52	8.710	0.000
percentage_nc_pop	% Non-Citizens	-4670.398	2678.63	-1.744	0.082

Table 3: ***Regression Results for Non-Citizen Suspicion Rates (Percentage of Non-Citizens)***

Note: The table details the regression model estimating the effect of the percentage of non-citizens on suspicion rates for non-citizens, excluding Bulgaria. The results highlight a statistically significant positive relationship.

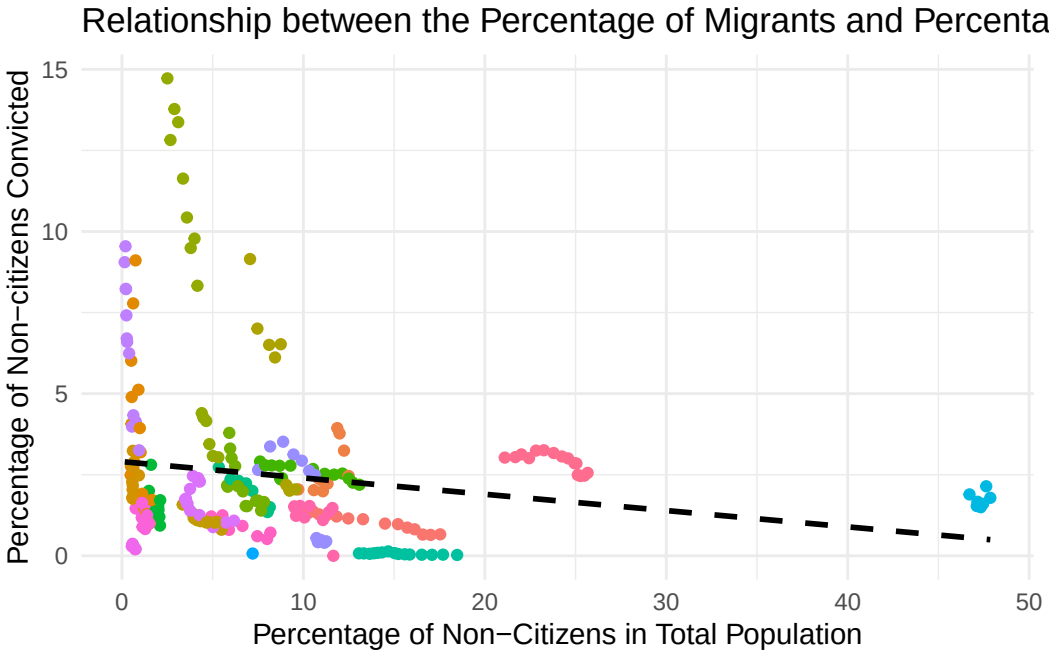

Figure 10: ***Relationship between the Percentage of Migrants and Conviction Rates for Non-Citizens***

Note: This scatter plot examines the percentage of non-citizens convicted of crimes relative to the non-citizen population. The regression line suggests a weaker positive correlation compared to suspicion rates, indicating systemic factors influencing conviction rates beyond population proportions.

Table 5: Regression Results: Total Convicted Persons

	Term	Estimate	Std.Error	t.value	p.value
(Intercept)	Intercept	2.903	0.208	13.976	0.000
percentage_nc_pop	% Non-Citizens	-0.050	0.017	-2.963	0.003

Table 4: ***Regression Results for Non-Citizen Conviction Rates (Percentage of Non-Citizens)***

Note: The table summarizes the regression results for non-citizen conviction rates. The coefficients indicate the strength of the relationship between non-citizen proportions and conviction rates, with statistical significance levels included.

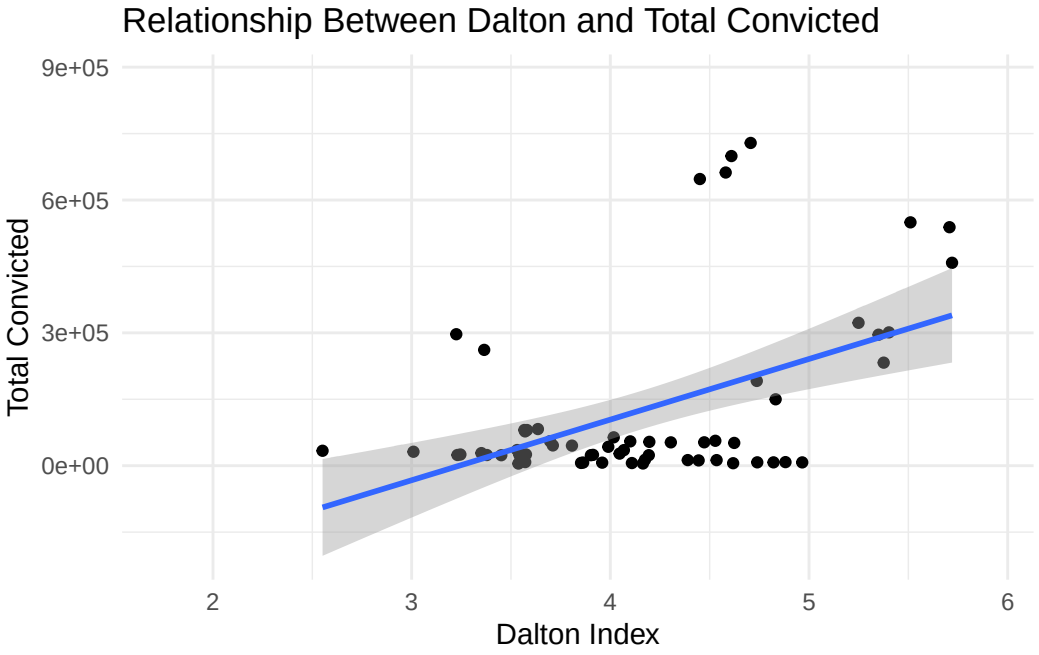

Figure 11: ***Relationship between Polarization (Dalton Index) and Total Convictions***

Note: This graph explores the impact of political polarization (measured by the Dalton Index) on total convictions. The regression line suggests a weak positive relationship, where higher polarization is associated with slightly higher conviction numbers.

Table 6: Regression Results: Total Convicted (Polynomial Regression)

	Term	Estimate	Std.Error	t.value	p.value
(Intercept)	Intercept	-4956.102	968373.49	-0.005	0.996
dalton	Dalton Index	138249.609	31731.63	4.357	0.000
poly(year, 2)1	Year (Polynomial Term 1)	-8507919.553	19191744.90	-0.443	0.659
poly(year, 2)2	Year (Polynomial Term 2)	2680583.326	6918733.52	0.387	0.700

Table 5: ***Regression Results for Total Convictions (Dalton Index)***

Note: The table presents the polynomial regression results, including quadratic terms for the year. The Dalton Index shows a small but statistically significant association with total convictions.

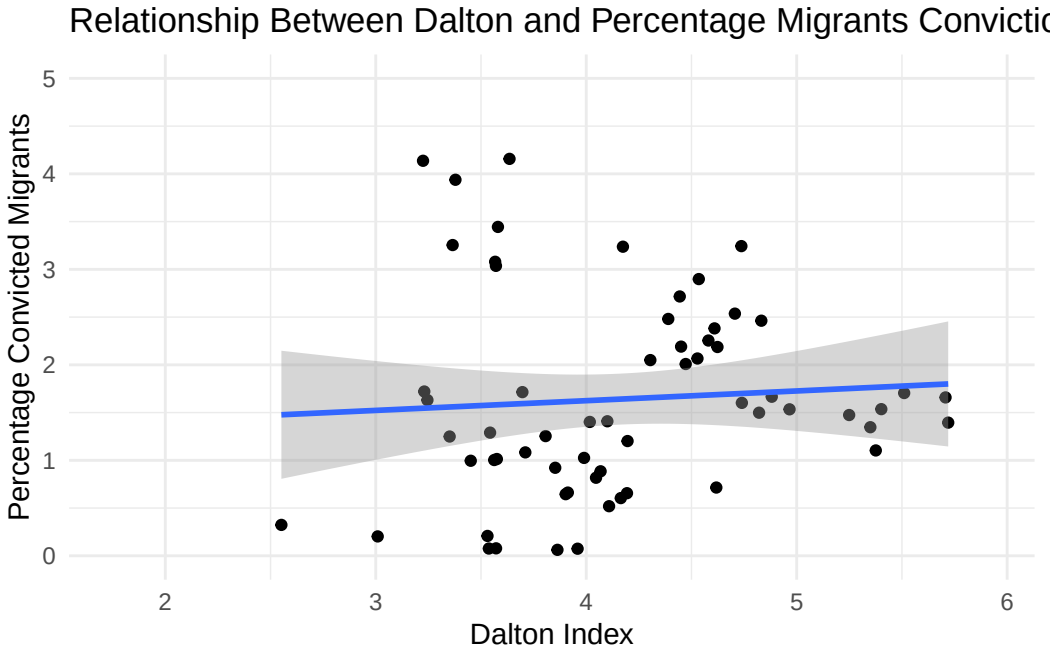

Figure 12: ***Relationship between Polarization and Percentage of Migrants Convicted***

Note: This graph examines the effect of political polarization on conviction rates for non-citizens. The regression line shows a weak positive association, suggesting that polarization might play a role in conviction outcomes for non-citizens.

Table 7: Regression Results: Convicted Non-Citizens (Polynomial Regression)

	Term	Estimate	Std.Error	t.value	p.value
(Intercept)	Intercept	8.734	5.884	1.484	0.143
dalton	Dalton Index	0.127	0.193	0.658	0.513
poly(year, 2)1	Year (Polynomial Term 1)	-149.479	116.609	-1.282	0.205
poly(year, 2)2	Year (Polynomial Term 2)	52.366	42.038	1.246	0.218

Table 6: ***Regression Results for Non-Citizen Conviction Rates (Dalton Index)***

Note: This table summarizes the regression results for the relationship between the Dalton Index and conviction rates for non-citizens, highlighting the significance of polarization in shaping judicial outcomes.

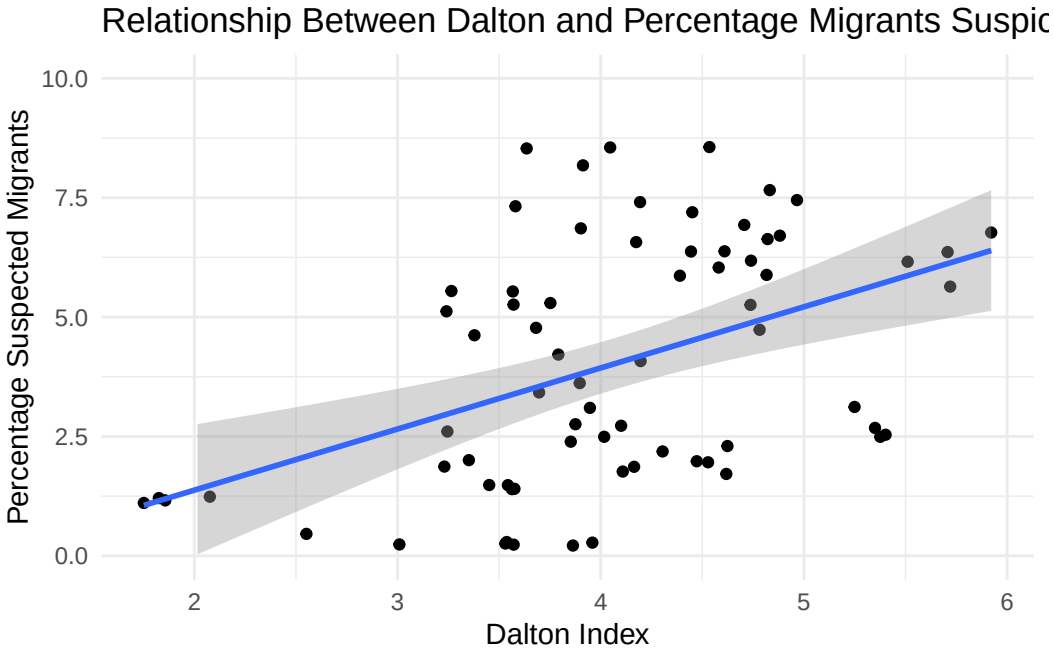

Figure 13: ***Relationship between Polarization and Percentage of Migrants Suspected***

Note: This graph investigates the association between political polarization and suspicion rates for non-citizens. The positive trend in the regression line indicates that higher polarization correlates with increased suspicion rates for non-citizens.

Table 8: Regression Results: Suspected Non-Citizens (Polynomial Regression)

	Term	Estimate	Std.Error	t.value	p.value
(Intercept)	Intercept	6.023	12.072	0.499	0.619
dalton	Dalton Index	1.284	0.311	4.129	0.000
poly(year, 2)1	Year (Polynomial Term 1)	-144.700	237.297	-0.610	0.544
poly(year, 2)2	Year (Polynomial Term 2)	54.725	85.133	0.643	0.523

Table 7: ***Regression Results for Non-Citizen Suspicion Rates (Dalton Index)***

Note: This table provides the polynomial regression results for the relationship between the Dalton Index and suspicion rates for non-citizens. The significant positive relationship suggests that polarization affects suspicion outcomes.

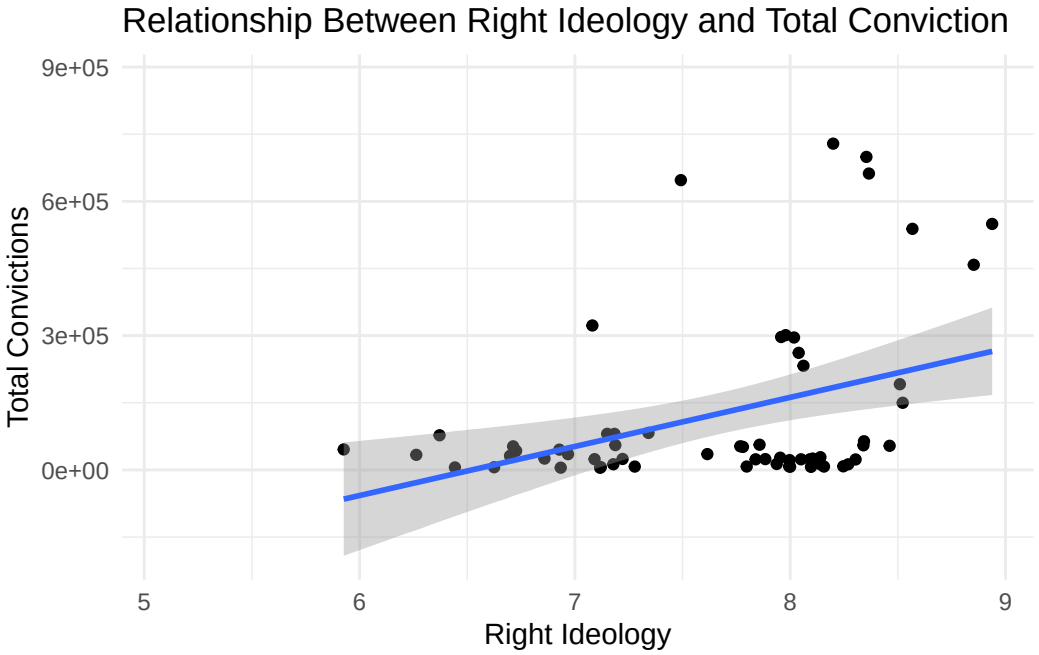

Figure 14: ***Relationship between Right Ideology and Total Convictions***

Note: This graph examines the influence of right-wing ideology on total convictions. The regression line shows a weak positive relationship, suggesting that stronger right-wing ideology is not a major driver of total convictions.

Table 9: Regression Results: Total Convicted (Right-Wing Ideology)

	Term	Estimate	Std.Error	t.value	p.value
(Intercept)	Intercept	-40543708.9	47264753.74	-0.858	0.394
right_ideology	Right-Wing Ideology	123308.6	37615.69	3.278	0.002
year	Year	19661.5	23331.92	0.843	0.403

Table 8: ***Regression Results for Total Convictions (Right-Wing Ideology)***

Note: The table summarizes the regression results for total convictions, considering right-wing ideology and year as predictors. The results provide insight into the relationship between ideological trends and crime outcomes.

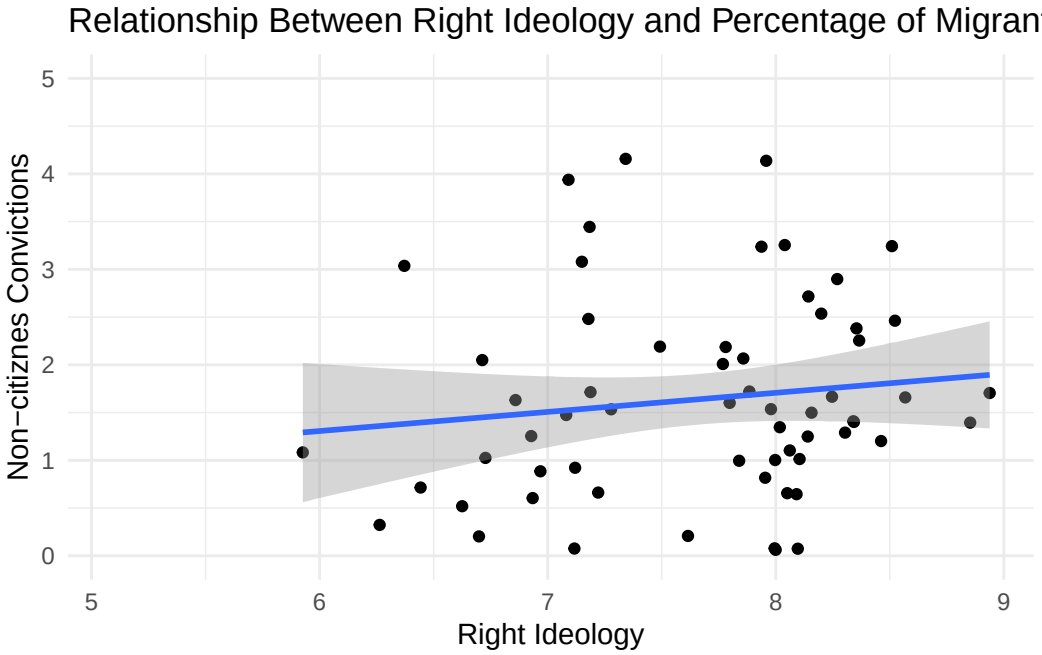

Figure 15: ***Relationship between Right Ideology and Conviction Rates for Non-Citizens***

Note: This graph focuses on conviction rates for non-citizens and their relationship with right-wing ideology. The weak positive correlation implies a limited influence of ideology on conviction outcomes.

Table 10: Regression Results: Convicted Non-Citizens (Right-Wing Ideology)

	Term	Estimate	Std.Error	t.value	p.value
(Intercept)	Intercept	12.314	273.398	0.045	0.964
right_ideology	Right-Wing Ideology	0.196	0.218	0.901	0.371
year	Year	-0.006	0.135	-0.045	0.965

Table 9: ***Regression Results for Non-Citizen Conviction Rates (Right-Wing Ideology)***

Note: This table provides regression results for the relationship between right-wing ideology and non-citizen conviction rates. The coefficients highlight whether ideological trends significantly affect judicial outcomes.

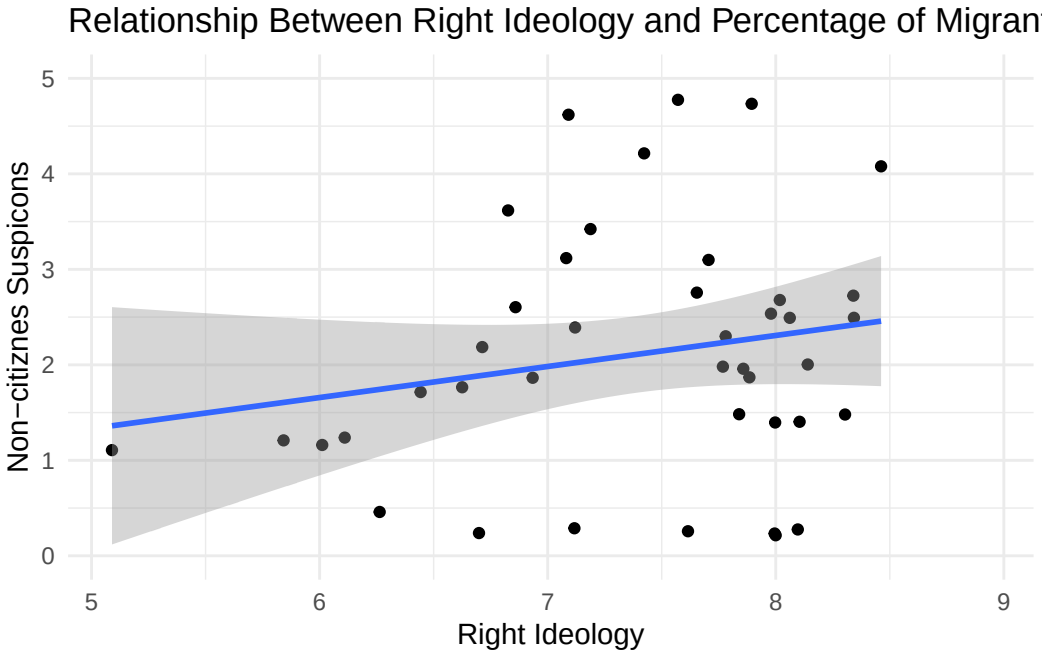

Figure 16: ***Relationship between Right Ideology and Suspicion Rates for Non-Citizens***

Note: This graph investigates the relationship between right-wing ideology and suspicion rates for non-citizens. The regression line indicates a stronger positive correlation, suggesting that suspicion rates are more sensitive to ideological shifts.

Table 11: Regression Results: Suspected Non-Citizens (Right-Wing Ideology)

	Term	Estimate	Std.Error	t.value	p.value
(Intercept)	Intercept	-872.930	541.437	-1.612	0.112
right_ideology	Right-Wing Ideology	1.387	0.391	3.551	0.001
year	Year	0.429	0.267	1.603	0.114

Table 10: ***Regression Results for Non-Citizen Suspicion Rates (Right-Wing Ideology)***

Note: This table summarizes the regression results for the relationship between right-wing ideology and suspicion rates for non-citizens, showing significant associations.