

Criminal / Economic / Social Statistics

Bundeskriminalamt (BKA)

The "Criminal, Economic and Social Statistics" overseen by the BKA serve to analyse various process-produced data. The aim is to take an analytical look at the phenomenon of radicalisation from different data-based perspectives.

The different databases analysed include:

- Socio-structural/socio-demographic data
- Statistics on what is known as everyday crime
- Statistics on what is referred to as politically motivated crime
- Statistics on surveys of unreported crime

Moreover, these data are correlated with data collected by the MOTRA consortium itself. From the analytical synopsis of all such data, it can become apparent, for example, if observations made in the context of Internet or protest monitoring are also reflected in real-world crime.

To this end, a multi-method approach is chosen – this means that both structure-generating procedures of qualitative research and structure-verifying procedures of quantitative statistics are included and used. In this way, even complex, multivariate variables relations can be depicted in corresponding models. The basic idea always is to identify factors that facilitate violent political or religious radicalisation and to monitor them for prognostic purposes.

In line with the core idea of MOTRA, this integrated / comparative analysis is not only carried out once but continuously throughout the years: Along the lines of a monitoring process, the development of the above-mentioned data structures is recorded and correlated constantly.

Furthermore, not only the temporal dimension of the variables is of interest but also their social-geographical distribution: This enables MOTRA to make statements on the criminal-statistical volume in socio-structural areas and to contribute to better explain the scene-specific relations to the phenomenon of radicalisation in future.