

The Prevalence of Offending by Illegal Immigrants in the Kingdom of Bahrain

مركز الإعلام الأمني
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المركز الإعلامي للشرطة والقانون الجنائي

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Abstract

Illegal immigration is having a major impact on the Kingdom of Bahrain, as it has contributed to the crime rate in the Kingdom. Illegal immigrants in the Kingdom did not enter the Kingdom illegally, they have entered lawfully and have changed onto illegal immigrants after they gained access to the Kingdom. The purpose of this study is to understand how this impact is affecting the Kingdom's security and to understand how this phenomenon had spread in the Kingdom so heavily. This study examined official data from Governmental Directories that have direct contact with the illegal immigrants in the Kingdom. Also, interviews with officials from those directories were conducted. Based on the official data and the interviews conducted, the numbers, types of crimes committed, and the nationality of those illegal immigrant offenders were revealed. Moreover, this study explores the

procedures that turn an immigrant onto an illegal immigrant and the difficulty of combatting illegal immigrants in the Kingdom of Bahrain. Recommendations are provided.

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INTRODUCTION

The Kingdom of Bahrain like many countries faces an epidemic in regard to illegal immigrants. The impact that illegal immigration has varies, from security issues due to the high numbers of crimes committed, to financial issues due to the unlicensed labour. To fully understand the impact of illegal immigration in the Kingdom, an investigation is needed to fully understand how illegal immigrants exist in the Kingdom of Bahrain. To begin this study, a definition must be provided, as there are many definitions due to the different types of illegal immigrants. The most suitable definition is as follows: any person who has entered the country in a lawful way but has stayed in the country for an unauthorized longer period which led to his or hers visa to expire and has not corrected their immigration status or has obtained an unauthorized and undocumented employment (UNODC, 2015).

If an immigrant is located in a country illegally, he/she will face difficulties in acquiring an income thus, creating a high chance in engaging in crimes and illicit activities (Pinotti, 2015). Which results on the high number of crimes committed by illegal immigrants in the Kingdom of Bahrain. Depending on the crime that had been committed by an illegal immigrant, deportation is one of the solutions used as a punishment for that crime. Deportation is an old, still used punishment and used mainly to control the crime rate in a country (Miles & Cox, 2014). Together with the use of deportation as a punishment for the offenders, the issue that faces the Kingdom is the detainment of illegal immigrants. The

detainment of illegal immigrants in the Kingdom has proven to be difficult. Whereas, in order to evade capture, illegal immigrants choose to develop strategies and tactics to hide their identity and their illegal immigration status (Broeders & Engbersen, 2007). This study will focus on illegal immigrants in the Kingdom of Bahrain and on the impact that they have on the Kingdom's security. In addition, it will examine the reasons behind the wide spread of illegal immigrants in the Kingdom of Bahrain resulting with difficulties in their capture.

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The reason immigrants come to the Kingdom and their rights and obligations

The reasons that an immigrant comes to the Kingdom of Bahrain to pursue a career may be many. The Labour Market Regulatory Authority official website, states that the Kingdom of Bahrain is a desired destination for an expatriate, where expatriates are attracted to the Kingdom due to its openness to any of the world's cultures, also by living in the Kingdom, they get the pleasure to live in a tax-free environment (LMRA, 2018). Also, due to the poverty conditions in the immigrant's country, an immigrant chooses to work in Bahrain for a better living condition. Expat Insider is the world's largest survey in regards of life abroad, they have created a survey in 2018 which stated that the Kingdom of Bahrain is the world's most popular destination for expats (Expat Insider, 2018). The Labour Market Regulatory Authority (LMRA), are responsible for every expatriate who has acquired a visa and is working in the Kingdom. Moreover, they are the only Governmental Directorate who has the authority to grant visas that allow an immigrant to access the Kingdom seeking employment. If an immigrant has gained a visa and accessed the Kingdom, he/she has some rights but also obligations. One of those obligations is that an immigrant does not work without a valid work permit issued by the immigrant's name and has to be renewed by the LMRA. Also, another obligation is that a digital fingerprint, photos and signature must be provided to the LMRA when entering the Kingdom for the first time or must be provided

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within the first month (LMRA, 2018). The LMRA also insist that an immigrant does not work for anyone other than his/her employer and that the immigrant does not leave or be absent from work for 15 days without the employers notice or permission (LMRA, 2018). Another obligation is that every expatriate has to abide by all rules and regulations in the Kingdom of Bahrain to ensure a safe and a legal stay (LMRA, 2018). One of the rights that an expatriate has living in the Kingdom is in a case of abuse, coercion or violations, an expatriate has the right to file a complaint in the nearest police station and to the expatriate's embassy in the Kingdom. Also, one of the rights that an immigrant has is the right to change his/her employer after working for one year with the employer, but the expatriate has to inform LMRA and the employer of he/she intentions to work with another employer. These obligations and rights are imposed by the LMRA, so they can keep track of every immigrant that has gained access to the Kingdom.

The Kingdom of Bahrain's geographical location and it's security measures

The Kingdom of Bahrain is an island located in the Middle East, it is east of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (CIA). It is geographically different from the other countries that face the dilemma of illegal immigrants, as the only two ways to enter the country is through the Kingdoms International Airport or gaining access through Kings Fahad Causeway, which is a causeway that connects The Kingdom of Bahrain with the neighbor country the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The number of records that show an illegal immigrant trying to gain access in an illegal manner is extremely limited. Any other access points to the Kingdom are heavily guarded which limits an unlawful access to the Kingdom. Moreover, the Kingdoms sea port is not for travelers to gain access through the sea. In addition, it is heavily guarded by the Kingdoms coast guard. Due to the Kingdom's geographical location, escaping the Kingdom

is not an easy option. This is accomplished due to the heavy security in every entry and exit point to the Kingdom.

In order to fully examine the crimes that are committed by an illegal immigrant, the number of crimes that have been recorded and the number of detained illegal immigrants in the Kingdom, an understanding on the Kingdom's security measures must follow. The Kingdom of Bahrain is divided into four Governorates, every Governorate has its own police stations. Those police stations are responsible for every crime that is committed in that Governorate. Unless a major crime has been committed such as murder or a robbery of a large amount or value, then the proper directorate are called to investigate with the illegal immigrant. Every detained illegal immigrant is transferred to the Public Prosecution whether he is detained in a police station or any other directorate. Moreover, every crime or report that has occurred are saved and recorded, and access to that data is only limited to designated personnel in the Ministry of Interior.

The Present Study

The aim of the study is to examine the impact that illegal immigrants have on the Kingdom of Bahrain's security. Also, an understanding of how this phenomenon has grown, spread and has become difficult to combat.

METHODOLOGY

Data

Data in this present study were obtained via two different methods; official records and interviews

a. Official records

With an understanding of the Kingdom's security measures, a total number of five directories were chosen to gather data from in regards to illegal immigrants. The directorates are chosen due to the direct contact and issues they face with illegal immigrants. The directories chosen are: The Northern Governorate Police Directorate, the Southern Governorate Police Directorate, the Capital Governorate Police Directorate, Muharraq Governorate Police Directorate and the Labour Market Regulatory Authority. In order to collect the needed data, the proper paperwork and requests had been sent to the mentioned above directories and once approved, the requested data was provided. The requested data from the Police Directories were statistics of how many illegal immigrants were detained from 2007 to 2018. Also, their nationalities and the crimes that they have committed whilst remaining illegal immigrants.

In regards of the Labour Market Regulatory Authority, the data requested and obtained were the statistics of the issued visas granted to immigrants, the number of terminated visas, the number of runaways after termination, the number of runaways and lastly the number of expired visas. The second statistic requested from the LMRA, was the nationalities of the immigrants. In addition, requested was the number of nationalities, the number of terminated visas, the number of runaways after termination, the number of runaways and lastly the number of expired visas of each nationality. The last statistic requested from the LMRA was the types of visas requested, the number of occupation/sectors, the number of terminated visas, the number of runaways after termination, the number of runaways and lastly the number of expired visas from each occupation/sector.

b. Interviews

The interviews were conducted with employees in the field of work of combatting illegal immigrants. Also, an interview was conducted with an employee in the field of work of the procedures that provide immigrants visas and access to the Kingdom of Bahrain. A total

number of five interviews were conducted. The first interview conducted was with the Southern Governorate Police Directorate. The interview was with a Lieutenant in the Search and Investigation Department, due to the nature of his work which is capturing illegal immigrants in the Southern Governorate. The second interview conducted was with the Labour Market Regulatory Authority, it was conducted with an employee in the Statistics Department. The topics discussed in the interview were the procedures that allow an immigrant to gain access to the Kingdom seeking employment. Also discussed, are the reasons that changes an immigrant's immigration status from legal to illegal. The third interview conducted is with the Muharraq Governorate Police Directorate, the interview was with the Head of the Search and Investigation Department, due to the nature of his work which is capturing illegal immigrants in the Muharraq Governorate. The fourth interview was conducted with the Northern Governorate Police Directorate, the interview was with the Head of the Search and Investigate Department, due to the nature of his work which is capturing illegal immigrants in the Northern Governorate. The last interview conducted was in the Capital Governorate Police Directorate, the interview was with a Lieutenant in the Search and Investigation Department, due to the nature of his work which is capturing illegal immigrants in the Capital Governorate. The results of the requested data and the interviews conducted will be found in the results section of this study.

Materials

The aim of the interviews with the Police Directories, was to elaborate on the procedures in combatting illegal immigrants based on the Directorate capability, also to understand the effect of illegal immigrants on the Directorate. In regards to the Labour Market Regulatory Authority, the aims of the interviews were to understand the procedures that allow for an immigrant to gain a visa and access to the Kingdom. Moreover, to understand the procedures

that change an immigrant residency in the Kingdom of Bahrain from legal to illegal.

Therefore, semi-structured interview schedules were developed in that effect.

Procedure

This present study had gained ethical approval by the University of Huddersfield ethics committee. To ensure that the used data and information are trusted, the data and interviews were from official Governmental Directories in the Kingdom of Bahrain. In order to conduct interviews, the proper requests had been sent to the chosen Directories. Once the requests were approved, the need to specify whom the interviews were to be conducted with needed to be mentioned. Therefore, the employees chosen to conduct the interview with were chosen due to their direct contact with illegal immigrants. Each interview lasted approximately 1 hour and was conducted in the Police Directorate itself, inside the lieutenant's office. As for the Labour Market Regulatory Authority, the interview was conducted in their main branch in the Capital of the Kingdom in Manama.

RESULTS

Part 1: Official Recorded Data

The first part of the results section presents the official recorded data categorized by each Directorate.

Northern Governorate Police Directorate (NGPD)

The first Directorate is the Northern Governorate Police Directorate, after examining the requested data, the results show that approximately **11,580** illegal immigrants were charged with illegal residency in the Kingdom and that the offenders had been detained. This number of charges are dated from January 2007 till September 2018. Also, this number does not

include the wanted illegal immigrants. After reviewing the data, it showed that out of the detained illegal immigrants, a total of **710** illegal immigrants have committed crimes while remaining illegally in the country. The **10,870** remaining were detained due to them living in the Kingdom of Bahrain illegally. The **710** illegal immigrants have committed various types of crimes and after separating the types of crimes, the results show that the most frequent crime committed by illegal immigrants in the Northern Governorate is **theft**, where the recorded data had shown that out of the **710** crimes committed, **372** theft crimes were recorded. Which makes theft the most common crime committed by illegal immigrants in the Northern Governorate. There are many more crimes committed by illegal immigrants recorded by the NGPD. When removing the mentioned theft offenders, a total number of **388** offenders have committed various crimes. Moreover, the crimes committed by the **710** offenders, consists of **39** different charges. Table 1 below contains the charges listed in order of the highest to the lowest crimes committed by illegal immigrants in the Northern Governorate. Please note that the numbers of crimes committed might not add up to **710**, this is due to one illegal immigrant offender committing more than one crime.

Table 1: The number of charges and the number of crimes committed per charge in the NGPD

The number of crimes committed	The Charges (39 Charges)
372	1. Theft
84	2. Breach of trust
41	3. The criminal act of entering a residence or other enclosed property
25	4. Battery
16	5. Threatening verbally or written or the use of someone else
14	6. Destruction of others property

14	7. Prostitution
13	8. Begging
13	9. Driving without proper documentation
11	10. Public intoxication
10	11. Position of Narcotic substances with the intent of selling
9	12. Scamming others
8	13. Incitement of a public employee on leaving work
6	14. Violation of the foreigner law
6	15. Violating the labour law
5	16. A public indecent act
5	17. Sexual assaults
4	18. The illegal selling of alcohol
4	19. Aiding and abetting others to violate foreigner law
3	20. Aiding and abetting prostitution
3	21. False reports and giving misleading information
3	22. Forgery of official documents
3	23. Giving bounced checks with bad intention
2	24. Murder
2	25. Violating the civil law
2	26. Illegal abortions
1	27. The use of a vehicle without the owner's permission
1	28. Violating family law
1	29. Aiding and abetting a detainee to escape
1	30. Harbouiring A Fugitive
1	31. Wearing a formal uniform and impersonating a military rank in public
1	32. Conducting business and banking operations without a permit

1	33. Kidnapping
1	34. Embezzlement of money or bonds due to his work
1	35. Hiding or destroying or obtaining a bond after it has been submitted to court
1	36. The practice of commercial fishing without a permit
1	37. Insulting or assaulting a governmental employee
1	38. Illegal sales of cigarettes
1	39. Distribution and selling herbal substance

The recorded data obtained from the NGPD, showed that every year the number of detained illegal immigrants had increased in a noticeable number. Table 2 below contains the numbers of the detainees per year starting from January 2007 up till September 2018. In the same table, are the numbers of the illegal immigrants that have committed crimes.

Table 2: The number of detained illegal immigrants and the number of their crimes per year from 2007 till 2018 in the NGPD

Year	Detained due to being illegal in the Kingdom	Committed crimes
2007	66	4
2008	92	8
2009	290	33
2010	701	92
2011	433	51
2012	806	55
2013	1137	82
2014	1705	58
2015	1957	88
2016	1415	82
2017	1868	92
2018	1780	64

The nationalities of the illegal immigrant detainees that have committed crimes in the Northern Governorate are various, the provided data by the NGPD, showed that the total

number of nationalities from 2007 to 2018 are **33** nationalities. Where all the nationalities share the same charges, not one charge out of the **39** mentioned charges has been specific to one nationality. Table 3 below contains the number of detainees per nationality, also the number of crimes committed per nationality.

Table 3: The number of detainees per nationality, also the number of crimes committed per nationality.

	Nationality	Detained due to being illegally in the Kingdom	Committed crimes
1	Bangladesh	4895	190
2	Indonesia	2124	109
3	India	1323	95
4	Ethiopia	1393	85
5	Pakistan	652	48
6	Philippine	1087	83
7	Iran	15	3
8	Egypt	14	2
9	Nepal	99	10
10	Thailand	37	2
11	Yemen	11	2
12	Eritrea	18	1
13	Russia	20	1
14	Turkey	6	0
15	Turkmenistan	1	1
16	Ghana	36	5
17	Germany	1	1
18	Seychelles	4	0
19	Nigeria	8	0
20	Sudan	16	0
21	China	5	0
22	Kenya	75	3
23	Tunis	4	0
24	Palestine	2	1
25	Senegal	1	0
26	Morocco	8	0
27	Jordan	6	1
28	Canada	1	1

29	England	1	0
30	Sri Lanka	310	43
31	Syria	16	0
32	Uganda	2	0
33	United States of America	1	0

Southern Governorate Police Directorate (SGPD)

The second Directorate is the Southern Governorate Police Directorate, the data received from the SGPD had showed that **7635** illegal immigrants were charged with illegal residency in the Kingdom, this number of detainees is dated from 2007 till the last quarter of 2018. Out of the **7635** detainees, **106** of them had committed crimes while remaining illegally in the Kingdom. Table 4 below contains the number of detainees per year and in the same table are the number of crimes committed by illegal immigrants.

Table 4: The number of detainees per year and the number of crimes committed by illegal immigrants

Year	Detained due to being illegal in the Kingdom	Committed crimes
2007	110	5
2008	128	9
2009	180	12
2010	538	4
2011	676	3
2012	513	1
2013	481	4
2014	889	12
2015	925	22
2016	957	11
2017	1057	11
2018	1181	12

After examining the data, it was obvious that the charges of the crimes committed by the **106** illegal immigrants are theft, the criminal act of entering a residence or other enclosed property, the illegal sales of alcohol, battery and destructions of others property. Moreover,

the data showed that out of these charges, only one charge is repeated each year among the detainees which is theft. Which makes **theft** the most common crime in the Southern Governorate in regards of illegal immigrants.

Muharraq Governorate Police Directorate (MGPD)

The third Directorate is the Muharraq Governorate Police Directorate. Data shows that a total number of **10226** illegal immigrants were detained. This number of detainees is dated from 2007 till October 2018. Table 5 below contains the total number of detainees per year.

Table 5: The number of illegal immigrant's detainees per year by the MGPD

Year	Number of Detainees
2007	252
2008	188
2009	331
2010	941
2011	932
2012	1035
2013	938
2014	1209
2015	1296
2016	1039
2017	1112
2018	953

tics in regards to crimes committed by illegal immigrants dated in 2017 and 2018. The 2017 statistic is dated from 01/May/2017 till 31/December/2017. The 2017 statistic had showed the number of detainees and the types of crimes committed by illegal immigrants. Table 6 below shows the number of charges and detainees in the 2017 statistic.

Table 6: The numbers of detainees and the recorded charges in the MGPD

The number of detainees	The charges of the detainees (27 charges)
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110	Illegal residence in the Kingdom of Bahrain
2	The practice of a profession without a permit
2	Breach of trust
3	The use of a forged identification card
2	A public indecent act
2	A practice by a foreign employer to an activity without a permit
1	Illegal entrance in the Kingdom of Bahrain
1	Accidental assault
1	Importing and selling automatic tobacco devices
5	The use of pardoned from custom fees materials with the wrong intent
1	Indecent assault on a female
4	Position of Narcotic substances with the intent of selling
2	The use of a correct identification card belonging to other with bad intentions
5	Indecent assault
7	Disturbance on a public road
2	Assault on a public employee
1	The creation or management of a location that practices prostitution
1	Threatening with a weapon
19	Public intoxication
20	Theft
11	The criminal act of entering a residence or other enclosed property
20	Battery
18	Violation of permission terms
10	Sales of alcohol
16	Sales of fish products without a permit
13	Sales, importing and exporting herbal substances
22	Foreigner working without a permit

The 2017 statistic showed that a total number of **329** illegal immigrants had been detained and a total number of **27** different charges had been recorded. The 2017 illegal immigrant statistic also showed that the two most crimes committed besides illegal residence in the Kingdom, are a foreigner working without a permit and battery. The **329** detained illegal immigrants were divided into two sections in the 2017 statistic, the first section is the illegal immigrants that are still registered under their employer's name, and the second section is the illegal immigrants that are not registered under anyone's name and are registered under the

free visa section. The statistic showed that out of the **329** detained illegal immigrants, **49** illegal immigrants are listed under the first section which is the illegal immigrants registered under their employee's name, and the **280** remaining illegal immigrants were listed in the second section which is the free visa section. Also, the nationalities of the **329** detained illegal immigrants are various, where the 2017 statistic showed that a total number of **11** nationalities were recorded. Table 7 below contains the number of the nationalities and the number of the offenders based on each nationality.

Table 7: The nationalities of the illegal immigrants and the number of offenders per nationality

Nationalities	Number of Detainees
Bangladesh	190
Pakistan	71
India	50
Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka	2
Ethiopia	3
Thailand	1
Indonesia	3
Belarus	2
Philippine	2
Nepal	4
Kenia	1

PD is the 2018 crimes committed by illegal immigrant's statistic. The 2018 statistic is dated from 01/January/2018 till 31/August/2018. The statistic had showed the number of detained illegal immigrants and the number of charges. Once the data had been reviewed, it showed that from January up to August, a total number of **35** charges were recorded. Table 8 below will contain the number of charges and the number of the detainees.

Table 8: The number of charges and the number of the detained illegal immigrants

The number of detainees	The charges of the detainees (35 charges)
255	Illegal residence in the Kingdom of Bahrain
4	The practice of a profession without a permit
4	Breach of trust
5	A public indecent act
36	A practice by a foreign employer to an activity without a permit
10	Illegal entrance in the Kingdom of Bahrain
1	Accidental assault
3	Indecent assault on a female
3	Indecent assault
2	Insulting a public employee
19	Public intoxication
17	Theft
25	The criminal act of entering a residence or other enclosed property
32	Battery
9	Sales of alcohol
8	Sales of fish products without a permit
10	Sales, importing and exporting herbal substances
1	Forging private documents (count from here)
2	Destruction of others property
4	The use of an identification card with bad intent
6	Management complaint
1	Collecting money for public property
5	Public gambling
8	Embezzlement
1	Threatening to commit a crime
5	Arrest, deprivation or detention
4	The placement of merchandise or garbage without a permit
1	Scamming others
3	Involuntary Manslaughter
3	Attempt of theft
2	The practice of magic and sorcery
1	Accidental event with no offender
2	Attempt of suicide
3	False reports or giving misleading information to the police

The 2018 statistic showed that the **35** charges mentioned above had been committed by a total number of **501** illegal immigrant offenders. The 2018 statistic also revealed that the two most common crimes besides illegal residence in the Kingdom are exactly as the 2017 statistic, which are a practice by a foreign employer to an activity without a permit and battery. Moreover, the 2018 statistic showed that the **501** illegal immigrant offenders share different nationalities. A total number of **12** nationalities had been recorded in the statistic. Table 9 below contains the number of nationalities and the number of detained per nationality.

Table 9: The number of nationalities and the number of detained per nationality

Nationalities	Number of Detainees
1. Bangladesh	303
2. Pakistan	97
3. India	50
4. Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka	10
5. Ethiopia	2
6. Thailand	1
7. Indonesia	5
8. Belarus	4
9. Philippine	19
10. Nepal	7
11. Kenia	2
12. China	1

was also divided into two sections. The two sections are the illegal immigrants that are still registered under their employer's name, and the second section are the illegal immigrants that

are not registered under anyone's name and are registered under the free visa section. The 2018 statistic showed that a total number of **280** illegal immigrant that belonged to the first section, which is illegal immigrant still registered under their employer's name. The second section which is the free visa section had a total number of **219** illegal immigrants.

Capital Governorate Police Directorate (CGPD)

The fourth requested directorate is the Capital Governorate Police Directorate, once the data had been delivered, it showed that the total number of detained illegal immigrants was **11021**. Moreover, this number is dated from 1/1/2007 till 2018. Table 10 below will contain the total number of detainees based on each year by the Capital Governorate Police Directorate.

Table 10: The numbers of detained illegal immigrants per year in the CGPD

Year	Number of Detainees
2007	903
2008	117
2009	167
2010	520
2011	656
2012	483
2013	475
2014	875
2015	910
2016	221
2017	2906
2018	2788

detained, the data had showed that the Capital governorate has the highest number of nationalities out of the other three governorates, resulting with **62** various nationalities of illegal immigrants. Table 11 below contains the number of nationalities. Also, the number of detained illegal immigrants per year by the CGPD.

Table 11: The number of nationalities of the detained illegal immigrants and the total number of detained illegal immigrants per year

Nationality	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
1. BANGLADESH	187	38	62	195	190	147	197	284	263	80	1117	1069	3829
2. INDIA	282	30	38	111	126	89	92	140	172	26	342	384	1832
3. PAKISTAN	68	12	18	33	53	37	47	64	61	20	282	234	929
4. PHILIPPINES	87	11	17	53	99	71	46	146	155	28	179	241	1133
5. NEPAL	5	2	3	6	4	8	7	7	17	2	20	17	98
6. YEMEN	2		1	4	6	1	7	5	6		10	10	52
7. EGYPT	3		1	4	6	2	4	5	9	3	34	30	101
8. SRI LANKA	37	5	7	34	57	24	19	33	41	1	34	31	323
9. Afghanistan	1												1
10. China	1				1		1			1	21	12	37
11. Ethiopia	61	13	17	42	47	32	25	97	127	20	296	347	1124
12. Arteria	4	1								1	1	1	8
13. Indonesia	45	4	3	41	66	77	39	97	57	17	174	131	751
14. Lebanon	2							1				2	5
15. Morocco	6						2	1	2		35	33	79
16. Nigeria	2								1	1	2	5	11
17. Syria	2		2	1	2	1	1	4	1		6	3	23
18. Thailand	5		1	1	1				3	13	261	145	430
19. Turkey	3				2						4	5	14
20. USA	2											1	3
21. Uzbekistan	1												1
22. Jordan			1					1	3		9	10	24
23. Oman			1										1
24. Taiwan				1									1
25. Malaysia				2								1	3
26. Vietnam				1									1
27. Sudan				1				2	2		9	10	24
28. Tunis				1	1	1				1	4	5	13
29. United Kingdom				1			2	4	1	1	10	5	3
30. Ghana					1								24

31. Iran				3			2	1	2	4	12	
32. KSA				1						1	2	
33. Kenia					1		3		75	57	136	
34. Turkmenistan					1				1		2	
35. Cameroon						1			2	3	6	
36. Russia							1	1	9	50	47	108
37. Uganda							1		1	8	5	15
38. Iraq								3			3	
39. Serbia								1			1	
40. Myanmar (Burma)									1	2	3	
41. Colombia									4		4	
42. Brazil									1	1	2	
43. Dominica									1		1	
44. Dominican									1		1	
45. France									1	1	2	
46. Georgia									1		1	
47. Gambia									1	1	2	
48. Palestine									1	1	2	
49. Germany									1		1	
50. Kazakhstan									1	2	3	
51. Libya									1		1	
52. Mexico									2		2	
53. South Africa									1		1	
54. Ukraine									1		1	
55. Macedonia									1	2	3	
56. Albania										1	1	
57. Belarus										1	1	
58. Greece										1	1	
59. Ireland										1	1	
60. Italy										1	1	
61. Niger										1	1	
62. Togo										1	1	
63. Unspecified	147	6	3	7	17	9	8	7	10	10	234	

The data provided by the CGPD, showed that the most frequent nationality of detained illegal immigrants in the Capital Governorate is from Bangladesh.

Labour Market Regulatory Authority (LMRA)

The last directorate is the Labour Market Regulatory Authority, the data provided by the LMRA showed that up to 04/11/2018, a total number of **69,111** visas have been given to expatriates. As requested from the LMRA, in regards of the summary of the illegal immigrants on 2018, the data provided showed the total number of provided visas, the numbers of terminated visas, the number of runaways after termination, the number of runaways and lastly the number of expired visas. Table 12 below contains the exact number of the summary of illegal immigrants in the Kingdom as on 04/11/2018.

Table 12: *The number of illegal immigrants as on 04/11/2018*

Summary of illegal immigrants as on 04/11/2018	
Illegal Type	Total
Terminated	53447
Runaway after Termination	11467
Runaway	4128
Expired Visa	69
Total	69,111

The data from the LMRA, also included the number of nationalities of the receivers of the visas. The data was categorized based on each nationality. Whereas, the data had showed that the receivers of the visas are from various nationalities, a total number of **84** nationalities have been provided with a visa. Table 13 below contains the number of nationalities of the visa receivers. Also, the table contains the number of the terminated visas, runaway after termination, the runaways and the expired visas of those visa receivers per nationality.

Table 13: *The number of nationalities of visa receivers in the Kingdom and the number of terminated visas, runaway after termination, the runaways and the expired visas per nationality*

Nationality	Total	Expired Visa	Runaway	Runaway after Termination	Terminated
1. BANGLADESH	52,542	31	2,982	8,535	40,994
2. INDIA	7,498	26	696	1,448	5,328
3. PAKISTAN	5,606	5	284	842	4,475
4. PHILIPPINES	1,068	4	77	231	756
5. NEPAL	365	1	25	66	273
6. YEMEN	272		6	33	233
7. EGYPT	258	1	3	52	202
8. SRI LANKA	164		16	38	110
9. MOROCCO	148		5	33	110
10. ETHIOPIA	141		6	32	103
11. SUDAN	138		2	8	128
12. KENYA	132		2	21	109
13. SYRIA	113		1	17	95
14. JORDAN	77		1	14	62
15. THAILAND	68		4	17	47
16. UNITED KINGDOM	64			9	55
17. GHANA	53		3	10	40
18. INDONESIA	50		6	4	40
19. UGANDA	31			9	22
20. TURKEY	27		2	2	23
21. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	20			4	16
22. IRAN	19			1	18
23. TUNISIA	19			4	15
24. SOMALIA	17		1	2	14
25. IRAQ	16				16

26. CHINA	12	1			11
27. CAMERON	12				12
28. CANADA	11			2	9
29. LEBANON	11		1	1	9
30. SOUTH KOREA	10		1	6	3
31. PALESTINE	10				10
32. NIGERIA	9			7	2
33. GAMBIA	8		1		7
34. RUSSIA	8			1	7
35. SOUTH AFRICA	7			2	5
36. ITALY	7			2	5
37. ERITREA	5			1	4
38. GREECE	5				5
39. FRANCE	5				5
40. AUSTRALIA	5				5
41. FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY	5				5
42. NETHERLANDS (HOLLAND)	4				4
43. ALBANIA	4			1	3
44. BAHAMAS	4				4
45. UKRAINE	3			1	2
46. NIGER	3				3
47. NEW ZEALAND	3				3
48. ROMANIA	3			1	2
49. JAPAN	2				2
50. MYANMAR	2			1	1
51. BARBADOS	2		1		1
52. COLOMBIA	2		1		1
53. VIETNAM	2			1	1

54. IRELAND	2			1	1
55. ALGERIA	2				2
56. SWITZERLAND	2				2
57. BELARUS	2			1	1
58. BOSNIA AND HERZEG	2				2
59. CYPRUS	2			1	1
60. UZBEKISTAN	2				2
61. MALI	2				2
62. SPAIN	2			1	1
63. AFGHANISTAN	2				2
64. BULGARIA	1		1		
65. NORWAY	1				1
66. REPUBLIC OF SERBIA	1				1
67. NAURU	1				1
68. TANZANIA	1				1
69. POLAND	1			1	
70. TAJIKISTAN	1				1
71. PORTUGAL	1			1	
72. LITHUANIA	1				1
73. ZIMBABWE	1				1
74. SENEGAL	1				1
75. MALAYSIA	1				1
76. SINGAPORE	1				1
77. SAINT LUCIA	1				1
78. REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN	1				1
79. NAMIBIA	1				1
80. BELGIUM	1			1	
81. REPUBLIC OF MONTENEGRO	1				1

82. SLOVENIA	1					1
83. GUINEA	1					1
84. CUBA	1				1	
Total	69,111	69	4,128	11,467		53,447

As the data showed, the most frequent nationality of visa receivers is from Bangladesh. The requested data from the LMRA, also included the types of provided visas, which showed that all the visas were work visas and that they are divided into **19** sectors/occupations. The data also showed the number of provided visas, the numbers of terminated visas, the number of runaways after termination, the number of runaways and lastly the number of expired visas of those who acquired a work visa. Table 14 contains the different sectors/occupation, the number of the terminated visas, runaway after termination, the runaways and the expired visas of those who had acquired a work visa.

Table 14: *The numbers of sectors/occupation, terminated visas, runaway after termination, the runaways and the expired visas*

Sector	Total	Expired Visa	Runaway	Runaway after Termination	Terminated
1) Unspecified	998		256	400	342
2) Personal service activities; Repair Activities	1338		69	229	1040
3) Arts, entertainment, sports and recreation	223		2	13	208
4) Human health and social work activities	83		3	3	77
5) Education	748		4	51	693
6) Administrative and support service activities	10278	13	460	1297	8508
7) Professional, scientific and technical activities	2802	2	35	232	2533
8) Real estate activities	747	1	39	107	600

9) Financial and insurance activities	1132		5	69	1058
10) Information and communication	444	1	9	47	387
11) Accommodation and food service activities	3466	7	211	665	2583
12) Transportation and storage	1381		28	139	1214
13) Sale/Trading Activities; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	9526	12	412	1601	7501
14) Construction	30402	25	1968	5393	23016
15) Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	2				2
16) Manufacturing	4681	8	384	1005	3284
17) Mining and quarrying	139		80	30	29
18) Agriculture, animal production, and fishing	680		158	176	346
19) Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	41		5	10	26
Total	69,111	69	4218	11467	53447

As the data showed in regards to the sector/occupation, it was revealed that the most frequent occupation with illegal immigrants is construction. The data revealed that a total number of **30,402** construction visas were provided. Also, the receivers of the construction visas are the most frequent with terminated visas where a total of **23016** visas were terminated, also the receivers of the construction visas are the ones that have runaway after termination the most; a total number of **5393** had runaway after termination, the receivers of the construction visas are also the most frequent illegal immigrants with expired visas with a total number of **25** expired visas. Lastly, the receivers of construction visas are the ones that have most

runaways, with a total number of **1968** of runaways. Therefore, the most frequent occupation in the **19** sectors, that are listed above which generates visas that result to illegal immigrants is construction.

Part 2: Interviews

The second part of the results concerns the interviews conducted with the requested directories. The results are presented separately for each directory.

Northern Governorate Police Directorate (NGPD):

An interview was conducted with the Head of the Search and Investigation Department in the NGPD, were concerns in relation to illegal immigration in the Northern Governorate were discussed. The official recorded data that was provided by the same Police Directorate, showed that there was a high number of detainees during the past years. Based on the number of detainees, information was provided in term of procedures and tactics in capturing the illegal immigrants in the Northern Governorate. Also, due to theft being the most common crime in the Governorate, special measures were discussed in order to reduce such crimes. Lastly, the difficulties in combating illegal immigrants in the Northern Governorate were also discussed.

Procedures and tactics in capturing illegal immigrants

One of the tactics mentioned by the Head of the Search and Investigation Department used is the search operation. There are two types of search operations, the first type is organized search operations, where the NGPD are joined with the directories that concern illegal immigrants such as the labor Market Regulatory Authority and the Nationality, Passports & Residence Affairs. All three directories conduct a search operation in finding illegal immigrants in specific areas and villages in the Northern Governorate that are populated with

illegal immigrants. The second type of the search operations is the random search operation, where the NGPD conducts random searches in specific areas based on information or secret sources that inform the availability of the illegal immigrants. Once an illegal immigrant is detained, he/she is transferred and then detained in NGPD and delivered to the Public Prosecution. Another tactic used by the NGPD, is during the daily duty of the police force which is patrolling the Northern Governorate, once an immigrant is spotted and raises suspicion, his immigration status is checked and if the immigrant is illegal, he/she is transported to the NGPD. The same procedure is used when the NGPD conducts check points, where during the check point, any suspicion of an immigrant, results in the suspected immigrant getting checked for his immigration status.

Most common crime

In regards to the most common crime which is theft, this is dealt with as it has been committed by any nationality. Where if the theft crime is committed by an illegal immigrant, the efforts of the NGPD do not change or receive special treatment due to the nationality of the offender. Also, if a certain area had many reports of theft, security measures increase by placing more patrols in the area. If increasing patrols in the area do not help the issue, awareness is spread to the expatriates of the area, where the aim of the awareness is to inform the victims, especially if they are expatriates and victims of theft, that they can come forward to the police and make a complaint. Awareness is necessary due to the expatriates believing that if the offender is a Bahraini local, the police will take no action in regards to the theft.

Difficulties of combatting illegal immigrants

There are some difficulties in combatting illegal immigrants in the Northern Governorate, some of the difficulties are that the illegal immigrants choose to live in some dangerous

villages where due to riots and sabotage in the villages, the patrols are unable to patrol the area freely. The reason they choose to live there is due to cheap rent and leaving their apartments and houses risk free due to the low police forces in the area. Another reason that makes combatting illegal immigrants difficult is them not carrying any form of identification which makes it difficult to know their immigration status. Also, the constant change of their location where due to their immigration status, they change their location in order to evade the police. The location they chose to reside is random, where they move from one village to the next resulting in some difficulties in their capture and nearly impossible to obtain their current location. Moreover, not only do they change villages but also change Governorates. The change of their location could be weekly or monthly. The change of Governorates is necessary for an illegal immigrant especially if one had committed a crime or if he/she runs away from the employer.

Muharraq Governorate Police Directorate (MGPD)

An interview was established with the Head of the Search and Investigation Department in the MGPD, where a discussion had accrued on some major issues regarding illegal immigrants and the impact that they cause to the Muharraq Governorate. Moreover, a discussion had accrued on the ways and tactics that the MGPD use to control this dilemma and on the main reasons that made illegal immigrants choose to live in the Governorate and spread in a noticeably manner. Lastly, a discussion took place regarding the difficulties of combatting illegal immigrants in the Muharraq Governorate.

Procedures and tactics in capturing illegal immigrants

Some of the tactics used by the MGPD to detain illegal immigrants, are the same as the other Police Directories in the Kingdom. Some of the main tactics that the MGPD are using are

raids, where the MGPD conducts a study on the locations of the illegal immigrants in the Governorate, where they study the entry and exit points and then surround the location, to make sure that none of the illegal immigrants may escape. Once the location is fully secure, they enter the wanted location and detain the available illegal immigrants. The second tactic used is search operations whereas the search is either organized with other directories or random search operations. Another tactic used is conducting unannounced check points, once an immigrant is causing suspicion, his immigration status is checked. In some cases, an illegal immigrant is only caught when he/she had committed a felony and the investigation of the crime committed reveals her/she immigration status, once the offender is caught, he/she are charged with the felony and the violation of the immigration status.

The spread of illegal immigrants

The Muharraq Governorate is one of the oldest Governorates in the Kingdom, where in certain areas in that Governorate, the houses and apartments are old and unfit for residency. As a result, the families that used to live in these unfit homes, move into a more modern area. Once the family have moved, the house or apartment are either sold or rented, due to the poor condition of the houses and apartments, they are sold cheap or rented cheaply also. Thus, allowing the illegal immigrants to move in to the area due to easily affording the prices of the old buildings. Approximately 20 to 50 legal and illegal immigrants live in one house. This impacts those families that chose not to leave the area, where the way the immigrants had spread is fast and uncontrollable, leading to crimes in the area and the victims of those crimes are the Bahraini citizens and the immigrants themselves. Also, due to the illegal immigrant not being able to acquire a documented job, they work as cheap labor, such as plumbers and electricians, which ultimately leads to them being hired by locals and thus, creating new job opportunities for illegal immigrants.

Difficulties of combatting illegal immigrants

The difficulties that face the MGPD in combatting illegal immigrants are many, due to the way this phenomenon is impacting the Governorate. After discussing the difficulties, it was found that some of the difficulties are the number of illegal immigrants in the Governorate, the number has grown extremely fast, thus controlling the number now is extremely difficult. Also, laws that forbid the Bahraini citizens from renting their old houses to the illegal immigrants do not exist, which only leads illegal immigrants to swarm the Governorate. Moreover, another difficulty is the Ministry of Interior's database that does not contain enough data about the illegal immigrants such as fingerprints and DNA. Which results in difficulties identifying the illegal immigrants. Another difficulty that faces the MGPD is the constant change of the illegal immigrants' locations leaving no exact address to the illegal immigrant. Moreover, the illegal immigrants had transformed onto gangs, making them more dangerous and well planned. Thus, recruiting secret informants that share the same nationality of the illegal immigrants' gangs is difficult, due to the gang members not trusting anyone except themselves. Working with the police as a secret informant is considered dangerous. Where if an informant is caught helping the police, he is well protected in the Kingdom from the gangs, but that does not apply to his family back in his country, resulting in difficulties with recruitment. The next difficulty that faces the MGPD is the creation of the best and smartest ways that keep an illegal immigrant hidden from the police, such as the forgery of identification and legal documents. Moreover, tampering with crime scenes which helps them stay hidden once a crime has been committed. Another recent difficulty that face the MGPD, is the existence of surveillance teams that monitor the police's movement once entering their locations. Which subsequently, leads the illegal immigrants to take their precautions and stay hidden from the police.

Southern Governorate Police Directorate (SGPD)

The third interview conducted was with a Lieutenant working in the Search and Investigation Department in the Southern Governorate Police Directorate, where light was shed on the ways of capturing and detaining the illegal immigrants also, on the most common crime committed by illegal immigrants. Lastly, the difficulties of combatting illegal immigrants by the SGPD. The Southern Governorate is the most Governorate that contains industrial areas and scraps, where those areas contain a major number of housing for the immigrants that work in the industrial profession. Thus, providing lots of opportunities for illegal immigrants to live in that area.

Procedures and tactics in detaining illegal immigrants

The tactics used by the SGPD are efficient and effective, where they are used by every police department in the Kingdom. One of the tactics is establishing search operations especially in the locations where illegal immigrants are located, the search operations are either organized with other directories or random planned and executed by the SGPD. Another tactic used by the SGPD are creating sudden and random check points located strategically near the entrance of the most populated area of illegal immigrants. The last tactic used by the SGPD is the detainment of illegal immigrants by suspicion, where this tactic is used during the daily routine of the police, whether it is during patrolling the areas or random checks on immigrants.

Most common crime

As shown in the requested data from the SGPD, the most common crime committed by illegal immigrants in the Southern Governorate is theft. Also, frequent are illegal sales of

alcohol. This is due to the location of the illegal immigrants, where the high numbers of illegal immigrants in one certain area results in an illegal black market. Thus, causing the crimes of theft and illegal sales of alcohol.

Difficulties in combatting illegal immigrants

In regard to the difficulties in combatting illegal immigrants, the high numbers of illegal immigrants in the Governorate make the combat more difficult. Also, as all the police department face this issue, the constant movement of the illegal immigrants from one Governorate to the other makes detaining the illegal immigrants extremely difficult. Moreover, unable to identify the illegal immigrants due to them not carrying any form of identification hardens the procedure of checking their immigration status. The last difficulty that faces the SGPD is the communication methods, where most illegal immigrants can only speak their native language, which results in difficulties in communicating with them once detained or questioned.

Capital Governorate Police Directorate (CGPD)

An interview was conducted with a lieutenant in the Search and Investigation Department in the Capital Governorate Police Directorate. Three topics were discussed in the interview; the tactics used in capturing illegal immigrants in the Capital Governorate, the most common crime committed by illegal immigrants in the Capital Governorate and the difficulties in combatting illegal immigrants in the CGPD.

The tactics used in capturing illegal immigrants in the Capital Governorate

The tactics used to capture illegal immigrants by the CGPD, are the basic tactics that are used by every Police Directorate in the Kingdom. The first tactic used is establishing search

operations, the search operations used are organized search operations with other directories and random search operations. The second tactic used is establishing random check points, where they are strategically placed near the areas that have the reputation of containing illegal immigrants. The third tactic used is when suspicion is raised on an immigrant either located in the streets during the daily patrol or when an immigrant is connected to a felony. The fourth tactic used is conducting organized ambushes with other directories specially to combat prostitution.

The most common crime

The most common crime in the Capital Governorate is theft and prostitution. In regards to the theft crimes, if a certain area in the Capital Governorate has more theft crimes than the other areas, the security in that certain area will rise, this is accomplished by adding more patrol cars and undercover police in that area. As for the prostitution crimes committed in the Capital Governorate, organized ambushes are conducted with the aid of the Public Prosecution and Criminal Investigation Directorate. The ambushes are conducted when reports or secret informants shed light about a certain location such as a house or an apartment hosting a prostitution ring. Most commonly the creator of the prostitution ring is an illegal immigrant.

Difficulties in combatting illegal immigrants in the Capital governorate

The Capital Governorate has the highest number of illegal immigrants in the Kingdom, this alone is a difficult in combating illegal immigrants. Moreover, the communication with illegal immigrants will still remain an issue, due to them not speaking any language but their

own native language. Also, as the rest of the Governorates are facing this difficulty, the constant movement of illegal immigrants causes a difficulty in their capture. The habit of not carrying any type of identification does not help the combat, which makes it difficult to check on their immigration status. The last difficulty is when an immigrant is deported, he/she obtains a new identity. This is accomplished due to the corruption in their countries, where a new official identity may be bought. Once the new identity is acquired, the deported immigrant comes back to the Kingdom as a new immigrant. Most commonly, they remove their fingerprints so they will not get identified due to the LMRA gathering their fingerprints when they came for the first time.

Labour Market Regulatory Authority (LMRA)

In the conducted interview with the employee in the Labour Market Regulatory Authority, the procedures the changes an immigrant's residency in the Kingdom of Bahrain from legal to illegal were provided. Also, the procedures for an immigrant to gain a visa and enter the Kingdom with an aim of employment were discussed.

The procedures of gaining a visa and the change from legal to illegal

For an immigrant to receive the required visa, an employer has to be the requestee. Where the employer chooses the expatriate and once chosen the employer approaches the LMRA and provides them with the necessary paperwork, payments and the type of visa requested. Once the employers request is approved the immigrant enters the country under the employer's name.

Once an immigrant had gained the necessary visa in order to live or work in the Kingdom, he is considered a legal immigrant in the Kingdom. After a legal immigrant is in the Kingdom, only limited procedures can change his residence in the Kingdom from legal to illegal. A change from legal to illegal can only be accomplished if the immigrant himself runs away from the employer. After the immigrant runs away, and the employer had made a complaint against him, the immigrant gets a time period of one month to either turn himself in the nearest police department or return to the employer. After a month of the complaint the system automatically changes his residence in the Kingdom from legal to illegal. The second procedure is when the employer cancels the immigrants visa, in that case the immigrant gets a period of one month to acquire a new employer and change the sponsorship from the old employer to the new employer. If the immigrant was not able to acquire a new employer to change the name of his/her visa to the new employer's name, his residency in the Kingdom changes from legal to illegal. Another way for an immigrant to become illegal, is when the immigrants visa expires. In this case the immigrant is given a period of one month to renew his visa or leave the country. If not, the immigrant's residency in the Kingdom is considered illegal. The last procedure that changes an immigrant's residency to illegal, is when an immigrant's visa gets terminated and he chooses to run away. After the termination of the immigrant's visa, the immigrant gets a period of one month to renew his visa, and if not, he is declared as an illegal immigrant in the Kingdom. With an understanding of the procedures that changes an immigrant's status from legal to illegal, committing a crime in the Kingdom of Bahrain does not make an immigrant's immigration status illegal. If an immigrant had committed a crime, it does not affect his immigration status, where after committing a crime he is considered as an immigrant with a lawful immigration status that has committed a crime. Moreover, committing a crime while obtaining a lawful immigration status does not mean he/she are immune from deportation. The decision of his deportation is decided by a

judge when he/she faces trial for his actions. Once an immigrant had transformed into an illegal immigrant, the luxury of obtaining a documented job is impossible. The rules and regulations that are provided by the LMRA insist that an immigrant has to have the correct visas and the correct immigration status to acquire a job. Therefore, understanding that an illegal immigrant lacks both requirements, living in the Kingdom of Bahrain is nearly impossible without a job, so the illegal immigrant is forced to commit crimes or work illegally in order to survive in the Kingdom.

Other reason for the spread of illegal immigrants in the Kingdom

As the data show, the number of illegal immigrants in the Kingdom is extremely high. One might ask if the reason for this high number is simply due to the illegal immigrants escaping from their employers. By examining the data and conducting interviews, it was obvious that the illegal immigrants escaping from their employers is only a part of this great problem. Another reason that made this high number of illegal immigrants exist in the Kingdom is the violations of the employers themselves, to elaborate how the employers are a part of this problem, an understanding of some of the violations from that employers must be explained.

The violations of the employers and its effect on illegal immigrants

Once the employer had gained a commercial permit to start a business, the permit gained allows the employer to acquire visas, in order to bring employees from outside the Kingdom to work in that business. For an employer to gain a commercial permit, the employer has to prove that he has a business location, where the location is inspected before he/she is provided with the commercial permit. The nationality of the employer is not specific, where the employer can be an immigrant himself. Once the employer has all the necessary terms in order to bring the immigrants, for some employers this is where the violation begins. Where a

small number of unidentified employers, do not honor the terms and make an unofficial deal with the immigrants. Where the employer informs the immigrant to find a different place to work, and in return the employer gets paid on a yearly or monthly bases. Most commonly the immigrants welcome this unofficial deal, where it results the immigrants to roam freely in the Kingdom. In some cases, this unofficial deal is made between the employer and the immigrant even before the immigrant enters the country. Moreover, in some cases even with the unofficial deal conducted, the employer reports that the immigrant had run away in order to cancel he/she visa, without the knowledge of the immigrant. The immigrant will keep on paying the employer till, he/she is caught by the police for living in the Kingdom with a canceled visa. The reason that makes an employer report the immigrant to the police even when the immigrants had agreed to pay him, is to make the employer eligible to acquire a new visa due to the old ones being canceled, allowing the employer to bring more immigrants and repeats the same technique which results in bringing him more income. Turning the immigrants residency to illegal and raising the illegal immigrants number in the Kingdom. The result of this unofficial deal is one of the reasons that made the numbers of illegal immigrants in the Kingdom being extremely high. Moreover, these unofficial deals result the illegal immigrant to commit crimes, join gangs and over populate areas. Unfortunately, proving that an employer has made this unofficial deal is extremely difficult, due to the deal being oral and no paperwork are available.

DISCUSSION

The aim of this study was to understand how illegal immigrants were impacting the Kingdom of Bahrain, specifically on the Kingdom's security. Also, to fully understand the main reason that made this phenomenon spread so gravely. With all the requested data and the interviews conducted, it was found that the dilemma of illegal immigrants in the Kingdom of Bahrain is

still affecting the Kingdom. The statistics have shown that the number of those illegal immigrants are rising. Also, the number of crimes that illegal immigrants are committing are also rising. Combatting illegal immigrants has become difficult due to the high numbers of illegal immigrants in the Kingdom and their constant evasion of the police and the concerned Directories.

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After viewing the provided requested data and establishing interviews with employees, Heads and Lieutenants of the Search and Investigation departments in the Police Directories and the LMRA, it was found that the most nationality of illegal immigrants in the Kingdom of Bahrain is from Bangladesh. Moreover, the most nationality of illegal immigrants in the Kingdom that commits crimes is also from Bangladesh. Every illegal immigrant in the Kingdom had accessed the country lawfully and was once been legally in the Kingdom but had chosen to change his immigration status to illegal by their own choice either by running away or not renewing their visa or by conducting an unofficial deal with his/her employee, which most probably will result in a change of their immigration status to illegal. Although the number of illegal immigrants in the Kingdom is rising, the efforts of law enforcement in combatting this issue is noticed and effective, as seen in the massive number of detained illegal immigrants in the data section of this study. Proving that the tactics used by law enforcement are extremely effective, but due to the massive number of illegal immigrants in the Kingdom, and their continuous evasion from the police, this results to some difficulties in combatting illegal immigrants in the Kingdom.

There were some limitations faced while conducting this study, where some directories had denied the requests sent for the data and interviews. Also, the study does not contain an interview with an illegal immigrant. It is recommended that future research addresses these issues and especially conducts some interview with illegal immigrants to gain their point of view. In some of the official data, due to the high numbers of illegal immigrants, the numbers

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provided may not be accurate. Lastly, although the data was received from the requested directories, the data did not contain all the requested points and numbers due to the high number of illegal immigrants.

In regards to the recommendations in this study, these will be in two parts. The first part will be recommendations from officials in regard to combatting illegal immigrants recorded in the interviews. Part two of the recommendations will be general recommendations in regards of the illegal immigrants residing in the Kingdom.

Part 1: Recommendations from officials in regards to illegal immigrants

The first directorate is the Northern Governorate Police Directorate. Table 15 below contains the recommendations recorded in the interview in the NGPD.

Table 15: Recommendations from the Northern Governorate Police Directorate in regards of illegal immigrant

1. A study should be made on the areas where illegal immigrants live in the Northern Governorate
2. A hotline should be created specifically in regards to complaints on illegal immigrants
3. A work identification card should be given to every immigrant who acquires a job in the Kingdom, stating the name of the business which the immigrants works in, the immigrants data, a picture of the immigrant and his/her visa expiration date
4. Educating the employer and the immigrant once the immigrant has entered the country of the procedures and violations of the LMRA

The next police directorate is the Southern Governorate Police Directorate. Table 16 below contains the recommendations recorded in the interview in the SGPD.

Table 16: *The recommendations from the Southern Governorate Police Directorate in regards of illegal immigrants*

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1. Due to the poor conditions of the industrial areas that illegal immigrants live in, located in the Southern Governorate, enhancing the roads and lighting in the area is important, which will lead to a more safe and successful capture of the illegal immigrants
2. The instalment of CCTV cameras in areas where illegal immigrants are located
3. The adoption of the digital fingerprints database located in the LMRA, which will lead to identifying an illegal immigrant faster and accurately
4. An official translator should be available in the Police Directories in order to communicate with illegal immigrants for questioning

The next police directorate is the Muharraq Governorate Police Directorate, table 17 below will contain the recommendations recorded with the Head of the Search and Investigation Department.

Table 17: *The recommendations from the MGPD Head of the Search and Investigation Department in regards of illegal immigrants*

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1. It is important to make unannounced visits by the LMRA to the employer's business, reassuring that the immigrant employees, that the employer had brought do still work there and that he did not make an unofficial deal with

them.

2. Cooperation between the designated Directories to put an end to the unofficial deals between the employer and the immigrant, that allow an immigrant to work illegally in the Kingdom
3. The creation of harsh laws that prevent the employers in conducting unofficial deals.

The last police directorate is the Capital Governorate Police Directorate. Table 18 below contains some recommendations noted during the interview with a lieutenant working in the Search and Investigation Department.

Table 18: *The recommendations from the Capital Governorate Police Directorate in regards of illegal immigrants*

1. Every immigrant that enters the country, gets his retina print taken along with his finger print to avoid any deported illegal immigrant returning with a new identity
2. The instalments of CCTV cameras, specifically in areas where illegal immigrants are located
3. Conducting more search operations and ambushes in the Capital Governorate

Part 2: General recommendations

Illegal immigrants in the Kingdom will never be reduced if the origin of this issue is not handled, education must be spread to the employers and the immigrants about any violations before applying for any permits or entering the country. Moreover, the citizens of the Kingdom must stop hiring illegal immigrants to work private part jobs in their homes such as

car washers, plumbers and electricians due to the cheap prices, where with hiring them, they open an indirect way for illegal immigrants to spread in the Kingdom. Based on the data and interviews provided in this study, it is demonstrated how illegal immigrants are affecting the Kingdom. The implication from this study is to raise awareness in regards to this issue and show the level of impact it has on the Kingdom of Bahrain.

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Conclusion

In conclusion, the study had showed that the number of illegal immigrants in the Kingdom is extremely high, as are the number of the crimes that they commit. Thus, resulting in difficulties when trying to combat those crimes. The procedures that change an immigrant's residency to illegal are well known but are difficult to stop whether the fault is from the illegal immigrant or the employers themselves. Vital awareness ought to be maintained and harsh punishments applied to whom deserves it, judging the condition of illegal immigration in the Kingdom. Once the interviews with governmental officials were conducted, some recommendations have been noted that might reduce the number of illegal immigrants in the Kingdom but will not stop this phenomenon completely. This phenomenon is a problem that a lot of countries around the world face and a final answer to it still does not exist.

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Appendix 1:

THE UNIVERSITY OF HUDDERSFIELD MSc Security Science

COURSE -ETHICS APPLICATION FORM
Please complete and return via email to the dissertation module leader

Name of applicant: **Abdulrahman Jasim Ameen**

Supervisor: **Dr. Maria Ioannou, Dr. John Synnott**

Title of study: **The prevalence of offending by illegal immigrants in the Kingdom of Bahrain**

Date sent:

Please provide sufficient detail below for the ethics committee to assess the ethical conduct of your research. You should consult the guidance provided when filling out this form.

Aims/Objectives	<p>Aim:</p> <p>To examine the impact of illegal immigrants on law enforcement and the security of Bahrain.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) To gather data from police files to examine descriptive figures related to illegal immigrations2) Conduct interviews with MOI staff working within the area of immigrations.
Brief Overview of Research Methods	<p>The research will be conducted in two parts;</p> <p>Part 1: Data will be analysed from police files using appropriate statistical techniques</p> <p>Part 2: Interviews will be analysed using thematic analysis</p> <p>Semi structured interview schedule available on request.</p>
Access to Participants	<p>The participants for this project are</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) police officers,2) the Public Prosecution3) nationality, passport & residence affairs (NPRA) <p>Access will be granted through the MOI.</p>
Confidentiality	No identifiable information will be taken

Anonymity	No personal information will be kept
Right to Withdraw	Participants have the right to withdraw up until the conclusion of the interview or the questionnaire, this is to ensure appropriate confidentiality and anonymity
Data Storage	Data will be stored in a protected device for 10 years
Psychological Support for participants	The number of the Ministry of Health psychological department will be handed to the participants
Information sheet	APPENDIX 1
Consent Form	APPENDIX 2
Letters / Posters / Flyers	N/A
Questionnaire / Interview Guide	Available on request
Debrief	APPENDIX 3
Dissemination of Results	The study is a part of the completion of my Master of Security Science in the University of Huddersfield
Potential conflicts of interest	The subject of my study does not interfere with the duties of my department
Does the research involve accessing data or visiting websites that could constitute a legal and/or reputational risk to yourself or the University if misconstrued? Please state Yes/No If Yes, please explain how you will minimise this risk	NO
Does the research involve accessing data or visiting websites that could constitute a legal and/or reputational risk to yourself or the University if misconstrued? Please state Yes/No If Yes, please explain how you will minimise this risk	NO

<p>Does the research involve the acquisition of security clearances?</p> <p>Please state Yes/No If Yes, please give details.</p>	NO
<p>Does the research concern terrorist or extreme groups?</p> <p>Please state Yes/No If Yes, please give details.</p>	NO
<p>Does the research involve covert information gathering or active deception?</p> <p>Please state Yes/No. If yes, please give details.</p>	NO
<p>Does the research involve children under 18 or participants who may be unable to give fully informed consent?</p> <p>Please state Yes/No. If yes, please give details.</p>	NO
<p>Does the research involve prisoners or others in custodial care (e.g. young offenders)?</p> <p>Please state Yes/No. If yes, please give details.</p>	No

<p>Does the research involve significantly increased danger of physical or psychological harm or risk of significant discomfort for the researcher(s) and/or the participant(s), either from the research process or from the publication of findings?</p> <p>Please state Yes/No If yes, please give details</p>	NO
<p>Does the research involve risk of unplanned disclosure of information you would be obliged to act on?</p> <p>Please state Yes/No If yes, please give details.</p>	NO
Other Issues	None

Supporting Materials

Please confirm that the following have been attached below (if applicable), and that all have been seen and approved by your supervisor:

- Completed Risk Assessment and Management Form (Mandatory)
- Advertising (Letters/Posters/Flyers/Advertisements)
- Participant Information Sheet
- Consent Form
- Questionnaire
- Interview Schedule
- Debrief
- Data Agreements

If any of the above information is missing, your application will be returned to you without approval.

Signed (Student):

Name: Abdulrahman Ameen

Date:

Supervisor Approval

I confirm that I have reviewed the form and all documentation provided, and that I approve this submission.

Signed (Supervisor):

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Date:

To be completed in cases where projects involve the use of security sensitive information:

I confirm have read the SREP guidelines on the handling and storage of security sensitive information and agree to abide by these throughout the duration of my research project.

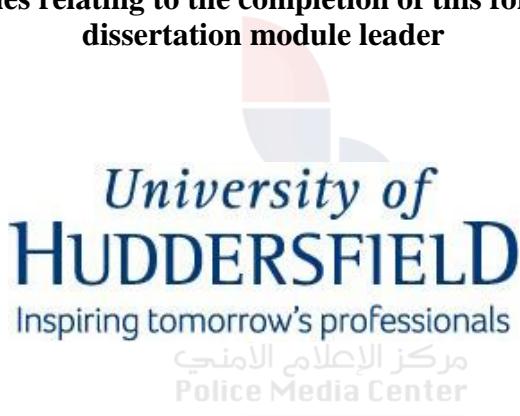
Signed (Student):

Name: Abdulrahman Ameen

Date:

**All documentation must be submitted to the dissertation module leader.
Please ensure that you cc your supervisor in all correspondence.**

If you have any queries relating to the completion of this form, please contact the dissertation module leader



Appendix 1

The prevalence of offending by illegal immigrants in the Kingdom of Bahrain

INFORMATION SHEET

You are being invited to take part in a study about crimes committed by illegal immigrants. Before you decide to take part, it is important that you understand why the research is being done and what it will involve. Please take time to read the following information carefully and discuss it if you wish. Please do not hesitate to ask if there is anything that is not clear or if you would like more information.

What is the study about?

The purpose of this study is to understand the impact of illegal immigrants and the impact of the crimes that have been committed by illegal immigrants in the Kingdom of Bahrain

Why I have been approached?

You have been asked to participate because you are a member of Bahrain ministry of interior and working in the field of combating illegal immigrants.

Do I have to take part?

It is your decision whether or not you take part. If you decide to take part you will be asked to sign a consent form, and you will be free to withdraw right up until the completion of the interview. A decision to withdraw at any time, or a decision not to take part, will not affect you in any way.

What will I need to do?

If you agree to take part in the research you will be asked to give your experience of crimes committed by illegal immigrants and how such crimes may have an impact on Bahraini Society.

Will my identity be disclosed?

All information disclosed within the interview will be kept confidential.

What will happen to the information?

All information collected from you during this research will be kept secure and any identifying material, such as names will be removed in order to ensure anonymity. It is anticipated that the research may, at some point, be published in a journal or report. However, should this happen, your anonymity will be ensured, although it may be necessary to use your words in the presentation of the findings and your permission for this is included in the consent form.

Who can I contact for further information?

If you require any further information about the research, please contact me on my email E-mail: U1776412@unimail.hud.ac.uk



Name: **Abdulrahman Ameen**

E-mail: U1776412@unimail.hud.ac.uk

The supervisors for this project are

Dr Maria Ioannou M.Ioannou@hud.ac.uk مركز الإعلام Media Center

Dr John Synott J.P.Synott@hud.ac.uk



CONSENT FORM

The prevalence of offending by illegal immigrants in the Kingdom of Bahrain

It is important that you read, understand and sign the consent form. Your contribution to this research is entirely voluntary and you are not obliged in any way to participate, if you require any further details please contact your researcher.

I have been fully informed of the nature and aims of this research as outlined in the information sheet

I consent to taking part in it

I understand that I have the right to withdraw from the research up until the conclusion of the interview.

I give permission for my words to be quoted (by use of pseudonym)

I understand that the information collected will be kept in secure conditions

for a period of 10 years

I understand that no person other than the researcher/s and facilitator/s will have access to the information provided.

I understand that my identity will be protected by the use of pseudonym in the report and that no written information that could lead to my being identified will be included in any report.

If you are satisfied that you understand the information and are happy to take part in this project please put a tick in the box aligned to each sentence and print and sign below.

Signature of Participant:	Signature of Researcher:
<hr/>	<hr/>
Print:	Print:
<hr/>	<hr/>
Date:	Date:
<hr/>	<hr/>

(one copy to be retained by Participant / one copy to be retained by Researcher



Debriefing Statement

The purpose of this research was to understand the prevalence of offending illegal immigrants in the Kingdom of Bahrain. I would like to personally thank you for agreeing to have this interview, where this interview might be a step forward in combating the illegal issue of illegal immigrants and the crimes that they commit in the Kingdom. If you have been affected by any issues in this study, please get in touch with The Psychiatric Hospital of Bahrain

The Psychiatric Hospital of Bahrain: +973 17279300

If you have any questions about the research and would like to get in touch, please do not hesitate to contact the project team which consist of:

Abdulrahman Ameen: U1776412@unimail.hud.ac.uk
Dr Maria Ioannou: M.Ioannou@hud.ac.uk
Dr John Synnott: J.P.Synnott@hud.ac.uk



THE UNIVERSITY OF HUDDERSFIELD: RISK ANALYSIS & MANAGEMENT

ACTIVITY:			Name: Abdulrahman Jasim Ameen	
LOCATION:			Date:	Review Date:
Hazard(s) Identified	Details of Risk(s)	People at Risk	Risk management measures	
Loss/ theft of data	Security of data	Interviewees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Electronic data to be stored only on password secured computer equipment and storage devises. Digital cameras and Dictaphones with audio recordings to be transported in a lockable case. 	Laptops, and other electronic data storage devises to be transport in the boot of a car.
Slips trips or falls	Obstructions, trailing cables etc on thoroughfares throughout University campus	Researcher	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Researcher vigilance in public areas Regular review of working space to ensure health and safety 	



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Statement of Originality

This thesis and the work to which it refers are the result of my own efforts. Any ideas, data, images or text resulting from the work of others (whether published or unpublished) are fully identified as such within the work and attributed to their originator in the text, bibliography or in the footnotes. This thesis has not been submitted in whole or in part for any other academic degree or professional qualification. I agree that the University has the right to submit my work to the plagiarism detection service TurnitinUK for originality checks. Whether or not drafts have been so assessed, the University reserves the right to require an electronic version of the final document (as submitted) for assessment as above.