

SeCollege

Researching the Potential for the Establishment
of a Secure College in the Maltese Islands

Janice Formosa Pace, Saviour Formosa
Jacqueline Azzopardi, Trevor Calafato
Stephania Calafato Testa, Paul Caruana
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LEAP!

ESF 3.234 - LEAP! Project

Building the Future Together: Promoting Social Mobility



ESF 3.234 - LEAP! Project SeCollege Component

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30 October 2015
Msida, Malta

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Figures in Colour

Imagery is published in greyscale. Where the Figures are replicated in colour at the end of the publication, the greyscale version is designated with the following icon.



Dedication

Dedicated to all those children who fall
through the system and the services that
strive to rebuild lives

Keywords

Secure College: a detention setting for young adults in crime and for whom detention is awarded by the Law Courts; a Care Order is issued; Police Cases and/or referral from the Child Protection Services¹. Children/Youths: aged between 11 and 16.

Care Plan: a written detailed plan outlining the strategies, interventions and learning programme for an individual young adult.

Key Worker: member of staff responsible for the coordinating design and ongoing review of an individual care plan.

Control Policy: a written policy defining clearly acceptable conduct behaviour at the detention school, visits & home leave and allowed personal belongings. This outlines also the disciplinary procedures taken in view of potential incidences such as absconding, failure to return back to detention from home leave, possession/use of prohibited items and misuse of addictive illegal substances (alcohol and drugs).

Privacy Policy: written policy covering letter writing, making and receiving telephone calls.

Personal File: a log book of all information about a young adult including criminal record (court sentence/case), medical record, personal information (family background), care plan, log of observations of behaviours by staff on a daily basis.

Single Separation: a young adult for a short time (not a set period) is deprived from contact with other young adults in cases of eminent risk to self and others. Close monitoring and recording of observations is necessary for reviewing the use of single separation.

Home Leave: hours a child spends outside the Secure College to attend to a family function (birthday; special occasion; visit a bed-bound close relative), training programmes and job shadowing programmes in specialised and licensed institutions.

¹*Care Orders, Police Cases and Referrals from Child Protection Services are issued for children and youths who manifest behaviours that mirror inability to control oneself and/or where incidences of bodily harm are reported.*

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Document Scope

This document aims at providing the reader with a detailed overview of the challenges troubled youths face highlighting particularly delinquency trends, the services that are available to date and provides a justification for the need of a secure educational setting that could address their rehabilitation.

Adolescents come to the attention of the juvenile justice system when the police arrest them, and when their deviant behaviour becomes frequent and serious they are referred to sittings at the juvenile court (Lundman, 1993). From these intakes probation officers and social workers become involved and have to take decisions as well as look after juveniles who will be brought before the Maltese Juvenile Court. Malta has one Juvenile Court that was set up in 1986. Consequently those offenders who are less than 16 years of age are prosecuted before the Juvenile Court where they are treated differently, guaranteed special protection, with hearings closed to the public (Juvenile Court Act: Chapter 287 of the Laws of Malta, 1980).

The only rehabilitative measures at the disposition of the Law Courts include a probation order and a conditional discharge which are served within the community. On the other hand, for a relatively small percentage of adolescent offenders detention is deemed necessary by the Law Courts. These include those adolescents who have committed a crime which is sanctioned by an imprisonment term; who are also likely to classify as being at risk themselves and/or posit a risk to the community. These children tend to be vulnerable and are exposed to inherent risks related to anti-social tendencies, delinquency and crime. This said, Corradino Correctional Facility (CCF) being the only prison setting is thus the only secure detention setting which could cater for this. In other words, the Law Courts have no other alternative secure setting where to “place” adolescents engaged in crime. However, YOURS² (reallocated at Mtahleb since 2013) hosts a wider spectrum of youths since the age threshold within this specialised unit is that of 21 years. In other words such a setting cannot cater for the educational and rehabilitative needs of vulnerable minors (less than 16).

²A section within CCF that hosts inmates whose age does not exceed 21 years.

Project Proposal

Research Proposal Synthesis

Scope

This proposal aims to review the need and requirements for the establishment of a secure college for children in Malta. The need is felt for a place, where children in need of control, can be educated in a safe environment that will enable their re-integration into society. This document is drafted in the light of new amendments in the Criminal Law, which increased the age of criminal liability to 14 years. The project will understand crime and victimisation from an on-the-ground perspective, the legislative aspect, the educational and welfare aspect as well as the care aspect.

Aim

Criminal career research shows that the early age of onset of offending is that of between 8 and 14 years old, whilst offending prevalence peaks between 15 and 19 years. On the other hand, adolescents desist at the age of 20 to the age of 29 thus many children manifesting antisocial tendencies enter adulthood in a conformist way. Desistance has been attributed to marriage, job satisfaction, and internal migration to better neighborhoods or even joining the military. If a child “steps off on the wrong foot” and remains on this unconventional path, the consequences may be perpetuated by persistent offending. In such a situation, it is difficult to make up for lost opportunities in acquiring conventional skills such as academic skills. All children deserve access to a good education that will enable them to find work and develop their potential. Unfortunately, often prisons do not have as their primary focus education but rather focus on security, community safety and incapacitation of offenders. However, if society expects these youths to be able to secure employment, they must leave the custodial centres with some form of qualifications and discipline that enables them to find, secure and maintain a job.

Target Population

Target Population covers those sentenced by the Law Courts for detention; care-order issued in cases where the child/youth needs control and not care (psychological neglect); police cases (youths identified by the police for committing petty crimes and whom the police deem it is unfit to prosecute due to nature of crime and/or psychological wellbeing of youth concerned); referral from services such as Child Protection Services (potential clients who need control). The setup must be single sexed and grouped by age (11 to 13) and (14 to 16). This classification serves two purposes distinguishing between those whose are within the age limit stipulated by the law with regards to criminal responsibility and addressing the needs of child and youth in an age appropriate manner.

Timeline Synthesis

- A) Review of current processes - 5 months (to establish readiness and capacity review and training requirements)
- B) Strategy proposal – 1 month (to draft a workable implementation plan)
- C) Survey on crime victimisation survey – 5 months (to establish the realities on the ground with special focus on juvenile offender/victimisation and the national readiness for the establishment of a secure college)
- D) Spatial analysis of welfare spread and hotspots identification – 5 months
- E) Identification of physical structure – 2 months (to establish available buildings)
- F) ESF and ERDF funding opportunity review - 2 months (to source funding for programmes and projects)

Research Terms of Reference

Expected Outcomes

This project will deliver the following outcomes:

A) A review of current processes

Outcomes: A research document that comprises:

- a. the state of affairs of the current safety and education issues related to children in need of control
- b. current readiness and capacity review
- c. the training requirements to establish the SeCollege

B) A strategy proposal

Outcomes: A strategy document based on Outcome A) that outlines:

- a. a workable implementation plan)
- b. the requirements needed to establish and manage a SeCollege

C) An interview-based survey on crime victimisation survey

Outcomes: A research document on crime victimisation that outlines:

- a. the realities on the victimisation with special focus on juvenile offender/victimisation and
- b. the national readiness for the establishment of a secure college
- c. a tender-based outsourced survey

D) A spatial analysis of welfare spread and hotspots identification

Outcomes: A research document on the spatial concentrations of welfare benefits and offender location outlines:

- a. the creation of a process to spatialise the welfare benefits data in a spatial format
- b. the creation of spatial maps for 2010-2014
- c. identification of the hotspot areas of welfare beneficiaries concentrations

E) Identification of physical structure

Outcomes: A status document that outlines:

- a. a draft of the best-for-fit building structure that may serve as a SeCollege
- b. identification of potential buildings availability
- c. a survey of potential buildings to establish rehabilitation costings

F) ESF and ERDF funding opportunity review - 2 months

Outcomes: A document that outlines:

- a. Potential source funding for programmes and projects that would aid the post-LEAP, SeCollege establishment (ESF/ERDF, Norway Funds, DG Migration and HA, H2020)
- b. An outline document on the text required to draft a proposal for ESF/ERDF potential funding.

Target Deliveries Timeline

- A) review of current processes - 5 months
- B) strategy proposal – 1 month
- C) survey on crime victimisation survey – 5 months
- D) spatial survey on welfare spread – 5 months
- E) identification of physical structure – 2 months
- F) ESF and ERDF funding opportunity review - 2 months

Component Partners

A) *Component Partner - University of Malta*

Responsibilities: Remit to lead component, manage the component and deliver the outcomes.

- a. Component Leader and Main Researcher: Prof Saviour Formosa
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- ii. Crime Victimisation Survey Main Expert: Dr Sandra Scicluna
- iii. Other experts were engaged from the University of Malta: Dr Jacqueline Azzopardi (Head of Department of Criminology), Dr Trevor Calafato, Perit Dr Odette Lewis, Ms Marika Attard and Ms Sandra Zammit Giordano.
- iv. Expert support (not part of the expert group but were key aides): Ms Stephania Calafato Testa, Mr Paul Caruana, Perit Bernice Darmanin, Ms Maria Refalo, Mr Charles Camilleri, Mr Ray Attard, Mr Giljan Aquilina, Mr Chris Pullicino, Ms Ashley Hili, Mr Stephen Conchin and Perit Sylvio Farrugia.

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 - c) Ms Sandra Cortis (Service Manager Psychological Services)
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 - n) Mr Ian Mifsud (Director General)
 - o) Mr George Borg (DG Educational Services)
 - p) Mr Antoine Saliba (Guidance Anti-substance abuse)
 - q) Ms Daniela Bugeja (Guidance Anti-substance abuse)

B) *Project Support - University of Malta*

Responsibilities: Remit to manage the legal and administrative issues, the payment structures, recording of time sheets and other responsibilities.

- a. Support : Head – Mr Christian Bonnici
 - i. Accountant – Ms Angie Alekovski
 - ii. Project Officer: Ms Dorianne Attard Mamo, Mr Andrew Aquilina, Dr Karen Cacciattolo
- b. Legal Representative - Dr Angele Attard Chetcuti

C) *Survey Procurement Support - University of Malta*

Responsibilities: Remit to launch the crime victimisation survey administrative issues, the procurement process and approvals.

- a. Procurement : Head – Mr Tonio Mallia, Mr Elton Baldacchino, Ms Elaine Mangion

D) Stakeholders:

Responsibilities: Remit to carry out research within the relative stakeholder and input to the component leader and main experts.

- a. MEDE - Ministry for Education and Employment
 - i. Main MEDE Expert: Ms Doris Gauci
- b. MFSS - Ministry for the Family and Social Solidarity
 - i. Main MFSS Expert: Ms Claudia Cuschieri

PART A

Review of Current Processes

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Introduction to Literature

Criminal career research shows that the early age of onset of offending is that of between 8 and 14 years old, whilst offending prevalence peaks between 15 and 19 years. On the other hand, adolescents desist at the age of 20 to the age of 29 thus many children manifesting antisocial tendencies enter adulthood in a conformist way (Farrington, 1992). Desistence has also been attribution to marriage, job satisfaction, and internal migration to better neighborhoods (Laub and Sampson, 2001; Horney, Osgood and Marshall, 1995) which factors serve as crime preventers as against crime promoters (Eckblom, 2010). This said, the relationship between marriage and offending needs to be analysed in view of spouses' characteristics since a spouse who also manifests "antisocial tendencies" could encourage rather than discourage crime thus adopting the role of the "crime promoter". In other words, this is directly linked to the concept of assortative partnering which has been identified as a risk and/or mediating factor to the continuity of crime across generations of Maltese Families (Formosa Pace, 2015).

However, for most juveniles, according to Moffitt (1993, p.674) criminal activities tend to be temporary and situational whilst for a small minority this is "stable and persistent". Moffitt (1993, p.682) claims that if a child "steps off on the wrong foot", and remains on this unconventional path, the consequences may be perpetuated by persistent offending. In such a situation, it is difficult to make up for lost opportunities in acquiring conventional skills such as academic skills.

An exhaustive list of individual, family and social/peer risk factors have been attributed to their onset, development and persistence of offending. The underlying risk factors that render one susceptible to antisocial behaviour when young are carried into adulthood. Career criminals tend to carry with them the same traits that caused them problems during childhood. If a child failed to succeed at school and to acquire the basic skills to safeguard a stable job, then s/he finds it difficult to make up for lost opportunities.

Together with the accumulating problems, the options for change and the possibility of resorting to conventional methods are limited (Moffitt, 1993). Also, the consequences following one's antisocial behaviour may narrow opportunities for change.

It is claimed that the earlier the onset the longer the criminal career (Farrington, Lambert and West, 1998) whereas an early onset also renders one even more crime prolific (LeBlanc, 1990). It is highly likely that those who frequently offend during a particular age group also show high prevalence rates in other age brackets, so there tends to be a permanence of crime from childhood towards adolescence and into adulthood (Farrington, 1992; Tracy and Kempf-Leonard, 1996). One may change his/her offending behaviour, at age ten one can resort to shoplifting from the school canteen or a local grocery, than resorts to theft during teenage and may commit domestic violence as an adult spouse (Farrington, 1991; Verhulst, Koot and Berden, 1990). This could be compared to a "normal" career situation; a shop assistant is promoted to a supervisor and eventually to a managerial role.

Also, the "chronic offender population" stands to be relatively small sample of the population responsible for most crimes, starting early the long criminal career and engaging in crime on recurrent occasions (Farrington and West, 1993). However, Farrington (2008) points out that it is not known why chronic offenders differ in scale and style from non-chronic offenders. Offending stands to be one of the larger syndrome of antisocial behaviour and offenders tend to be multi-talented and resourceful (Farrington, 1991).

A relatively small number of young offenders commit offences which are serious enough, to result in detention. However, these children and youths usually have significant social problems and are often manifest risk factors such as that of having failed in the education system. Young offenders often persist and become career criminals, often with a plethora of social and economic problems which risk factors together with accumulated consequences of their behaviors and crime limit their opportunity for change (Moffitt, 1993). Farrington and West (1990) claim that problem children tend to grow into problem adults whom in turn bear problem children. This posits itself as a cycle of antisocial tendencies constituting what stands to be the antisocial syndrome. Thornberry, Freeman-Gallant, Lizotte, Krohn and Smith (2003), "in their study on intergenerational antisocial tendencies as a series of behavioural patterns, claimed that such tendencies, inclusive of crime, are transmitted across generations of families" (Formosa Pace, 2015, p. 18).

In the Formosa Pace's (2015) study a total of 10,888 conviction tickets served between 1950 and 2010 by 5,093 individual Maltese male and female inmates interned at CCF,

either sentenced or awaiting trial were accounted for. For every three inmates registered at CCF, one belongs to a crime family³. In other words, lives are linked through crime as convictions run and concentrate in Maltese families (Formosa Pace, 2015, p. 256). In other words, the family could serve as a crime network. This is catered for either through the provision of entrusted accomplices or incarcerated relatives acting as potential “crime promoters” (Formosa Pace, 2015, p.260). Findings from this study shows that having an incarcerated sibling, parent and/or spouse and exposure to a criminogenic environment, posits a risk to crime continuity. In this respect, crime continuity across generations of Maltese families is related to situations tied to the concept of a transmission of constructs linked to “readiness to offend” (Ekblom, 2010) and predisposition towards offending where crime is deemed as a “routine” activity to meet financial needs (Formosa Pace, 2015, p.265). In a nutshell, findings from this study point towards a scenario where children who belong to crime families are exposed to crime; this scenario posits a risk for crime continuity and the development of criminal careers at the individual level (Formosa Pace, 2015). This scenario could be enhanced by another phenomenon that of co-offending activity with parents and children as partners in crime. This phenomenon exists in Malta unlike to the situation in the UK where co-offending between parents and children is rare.

The following section outlines the policies and services that are available to adolescents and their families providing the reader with an overview the demand for such services.

Education Policies in Malta

There is no provision in the Education Act regulating young people who manifest challenging behaviour ending in prison. The only legislation that makes a remote reference is the Children and Young Persons Care Orders Act. The Educational Psycho-Social Services within the Student Services Department provides services that deal with situations related to bullying, anti-substance and caters for the provision of services related to guidance and counseling.

The anti-bullying service which is available to all schools, aims at helping students as victims of bullying as well as their perpetrators. This unit supports and guides students on problems they face such as stigmatisation, scapegoating and scenarios directly related to bullying. The programme primarily aims at raising awareness and prevention. In order to do this, work is done with parents, students and staff, aiming at empowering all involved.

³ *A group of individuals with identified restricted and/or extended familial relationships with other inmates at CCF (Formosa Pace, 2015, p. 8).*

The anti-bullying guidance teachers can serve as the fulcrum between all stakeholders involved. When bullying occurs the service acts as a go between, intervening with the student, parents and staff according to need. A whole school approach is adopted whenever situations of bullying accumulate within a particular school setting. The team helps the school identify the various forms of bullying and clearly distinguish where incidents, behavioural difficulties and/or conflict, rather than bullying occur. It is to be highlighted that referrals are received from both staff and parents via telephone, email and drop-in service. Services offered include assertive training, work with by-standers to raise awareness on their role. This is usually done through focus groups, role-play and challenging difficult behaviours. Friends are often used to help the situation, to assist in establishing mutual support. The service aims at giving support to perpetrators, helping them manage their anger and encourage self-control. A No Blame approach is used. The team liaises with various professionals such as the college principal, the school counselor, psychologists, teachers and staff working within learning support zones. Sometimes the police, members of Appo[[and other professionals are roped in. Nonetheless, awareness is raised in Schools and in the Media and the Community.

Bullying behaviour is addressed through various strategies that are necessary to identify bullying behaviour. Action is discussed amongst team members and revised accordingly. Interventions are held with individuals, groups, classes, staff and parents. During 2013 and 2014 respectively, a total of 254 and 280 cases were referred to the Anti-Bullying service mostly from primary schools followed by boys and girls attending to secondary schools. The tables below (Table A.1a & Table A.1b) outlines referrals in 2013 and 2014, distinguishing between the level (primary/secondary) and sector (Independent, State, Church) from which referrals hail from.

Table A.1a: Referrals to Anti-Bullying Services in 2013

	Primary	Boys' Secondary	Girls' Secondary
State (Malta)	83	74	36
Church (Malta)	14	11	7
Independent (Malta)	2	3	0
State (Gozo)	11	4	4
Church (Gozo)	4	0	1

Source: Department of Education, Malta

Table A.1b: Referrals to Anti-Bullying Services in 2014

	Primary	Boys' Secondary	Girls' Secondary	Co-Ed
State (Malta)	94	80	44	20
Church (Malta)	7	6	3	0
Independent (Malta)	1	0	0	2
State (Gozo)	15	4	2	0
Church (Gozo)	1	1	0	0

Source: Department of Education, Malta

With regards to substance misuse related issues, during the year 2014, a total of 141 referrals were received at the Anti-Substance Abuse Service. The tables below (Table A.2a, A.2b & A.2c) summarise the referrals received in 2014 distinguishing between the types of substance misuse as well as the school sectors referring students to the Anti-Substance Service. In summary, the figures below show that those at risk that tend to be mostly males aged between 13 to 16 years old whose dependency is related to marijuana followed by cigarettes and alcohol.

These cases involved a total of 494 sessions, including individual sessions with the students, meeting with parents/guardians, Senior Management Team, Guidance Teachers, Social Workers (Youth in Focus) and the Police Drug Squad. Other professionals such as Prefects of Discipline, Trainee Counsellors and Counsellors amongst other professionals from the psych-social teams from respective colleges were also involved. Case conferences are often organised to discuss the best possible way forward to help the student. Some of the cases needed to be referred to Sedqa (Appo[[]]), Youth in Focus or Caritas (Malta) so that the student will be given further assistance accordingly. It is to be highlighted that to date in Malta, no institution caters for delivering a programme that addresses the needs of minors (under 18 years) whom either would benefit from a day care or institutionalisation (24/7) in order to address their dependency issues in a therapeutic manner.

Table A.2a: Referrals from State Secondary Schools in 2014

State Secondary Schools																	
Year	No. of Referrals	Age	Gender		Type of Substance Abuse												
			M	F	Marijuana	Alcohol	Cigarettes	Ecstasy	Cocaine	Heroin	Presc. Drugs	Energy Drinks	Inhalant	Meow Meow	At Risk	Alleged	
2014	127	11	4			2	1	1				1				1	
		12	5	2			1	1				1				5	
		13	14	11		4	13	10		2		1			1	4	3
		14	30	23		7	27	20	1	1		2		3	4	4	9
		15	18	14		4	9	19	1	3						7	3
		16	3	3			3	6									
		17															

Source: Department of Education, Malta

Table 1.2b: Referrals from Church/Independent Schools in 2014

Church / Independent Secondary Schools																
Year of Referrals	No. of Referrals	Age	Gender		Type of Substance Abuse											
			M	F	Marijuana	Alcohol	Cigarettes	Ecstasy	Cocaine	Heroin	Presc. Drugs	Energy Drinks	Inhalant	Meow Meow	At Risk	Alleged
2014	12	11	1											1		
		12		1				1								
		13		3											1	2
		14		4	2	1	1							1		
		15		3	2	2	1									1
		16														
		17														

Source: Department of Education, Malta

Table A.2c: Referrals from State Primary Schools in 2014

State Primary Schools			Type of Substance Abuse											
Year	No. of Referrals	Age	Gender		Alcohol	Marijuana	Heroin	Presc. Drugs	Energy Drinks	Inhalant	Meow Meow	At Risk	Alleged	
			M	F										
2014	2	10												
		9												
		8	2		2									
		7												

Source: Department of Education, Malta

Welfare Policies in Malta

This section outlines the procedures employed when children are taken out of family setting, the available support services and also refers to the child protection national policy.

1) Children taken out of their home

When the Department for Social Welfare is constrained to take a child out of his/her home environment since s/he is deemed to be at risk, certain procedures must be followed. In these cases the National Standards for Out-Of-Home Child Care (2009) apply. The standards are divided into three parts consisting of 17 areas which are outlined below:

Standard Area 1: decision-making and admission process

This area includes the following standards:

Standard 1: The support given to the child and family during the decision-making process

Standard 2: The help given to the parties to enable them to participate in the decision-making process

Standard 3: A professional decision-making process ensures the best possible care for the child

Standard 4: Caring for siblings together

Standard 5: The move to a new home is well prepared and sensitively carried out

Standard 6: An individual care plan is used while the child is not living with their family

Standard Area 2: care-taking process

This area includes the following standards:

Standard 7: The placement of the child must match the child's needs, life situation and original social environment

Standard 8: Contact with the family is maintained

Standard 9: Care givers being qualified and having adequate working conditions

Standard 10: The relationship between the child and the caregiver is based on understanding, respect and individual attention

Standard 11: The child is empowered to actively participate in a responsible manner in making decisions that directly affect their life

Standard 12: Care must be given in appropriate living conditions

Standard 13: The child will be well prepared for independent living

Standard Area 3: Leaving-care process

This area includes the following standards:

Standard 14: The leaving-care process is thoroughly planned and implemented

Standard 15: Communication in the leaving care process is carried out in a useful and appropriate manner

Standard 16: The child is empowered to participate in the leaving-care process

Standard 17: Follow-up, continuous support and opportunity for contact are ensured

2) Appoġġ offers the following family services:

i) Pediatric care in the Cottonera region, in Birkirkara, Msida, Qawra (including home based family therapy) and Valletta. These services offer projects in the community, mostly targeted at children, adolescents and the family. ii) Generic social work, such as parental support and guidance. iii) Other projects include Home-Start Malta, Home-Start Gozo and Programm Ulied Darna. 41 professionals work in these services, 25 of whom work directly with the children and adolescents.

Sedqa offers Family Therapy Services for the families of drug addicts. It also has a Drugs Community Team and an Alcohol and Gambling Community Team.

3) The Child Protection National Policy (1999)

The Child Protection National policy applies to all educational establishments.

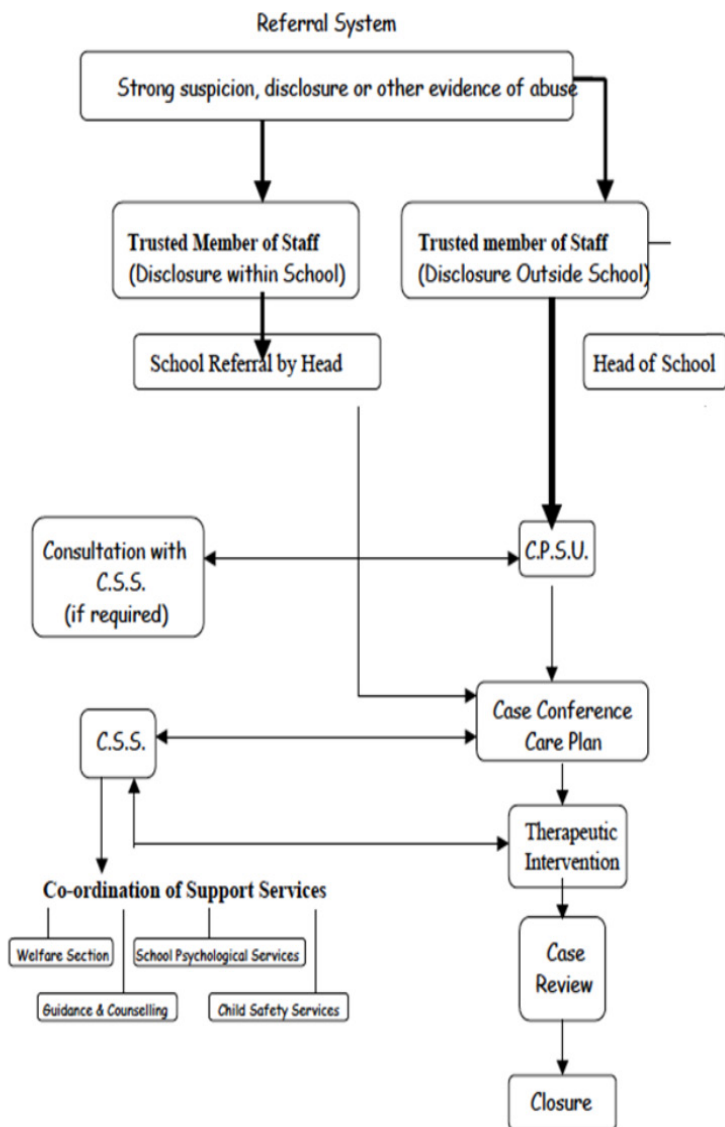
The duty to follow the Child Protection Procedures applies to:

- i) All staff of educational establishments, both teaching and non-teaching.
- ii) Advisory/support staff in educational establishments.
- iii) All contract workers within educational establishments (as stipulated in contracts of employment).

Abuse is defined under 4 main headings: neglect (such as starvation, lack of care, leaving the child at home unsupervised); physical abuse (which includes physical or likely injury to child); sexual abuse (including pornography, voyeurism and exhibitionism) and emotional abuse. Referral from the schools is mandated. All schools have to have a designated member of staff for such cases. When a member of staff suspects abuse, they must inform the head of school and the designated member of staff. The case is referred to social workers in the Child Protective Services Unit. No member of the educational staff must contact the child or the family. Confidentiality must be kept at all times. Figure A.1 below depicts the referral process employed by schools in the Maltese Islands.

A total of 1206 cases directly related to child protection services, were worked between January and June 2015 (FSWS: unpublished data). Success rates information is not available, however FSWS has formulated tools to measure outcomes and are currently piloting them. Once these are finalised, they will be utilised to contribute to an assessment of success rates. The table below summaries the number of cases related to child protection between 2010 and 2014, which in total represent 6,609 cases.

Figure A.1: The Referral Process



Source: MFSS, 2015

Table A.3: Number of child protection cases followed by year

Total number of cases worked with at Child Protection Services	
Year	Number
2010	1069
2011	1654
2012	1377
2013	1135
2014	1374

Source: FSWS (unpublished data)

The section below outlines, the cases in which youths were involved in criminal activity, which resulted in their appearance before the juvenile court. This is followed by a description which refers to the incarceration of youths at CCF in the last decade (2000 and 2010).

The Local Context: Juvenile Delinquency and Crime

Moffitt (1993) claims that if a child “steps off on the wrong foot” and remains on this unconventional path, the consequences may be perpetuated by persistent offending. In such a situation, it is difficult to make up for lost opportunities in acquiring conventional skills such as academic skills. All children deserve access to a good education that will enable them to find work and develop their potential. Unfortunately, often prisons do not have as their primary focus education but rather focus on security, community safety and incapacitation of offenders. However, if we want these youths to be able to secure employment, they must leave the custodial centres with some form of qualifications and discipline that enables them to find, secure and maintain a job.

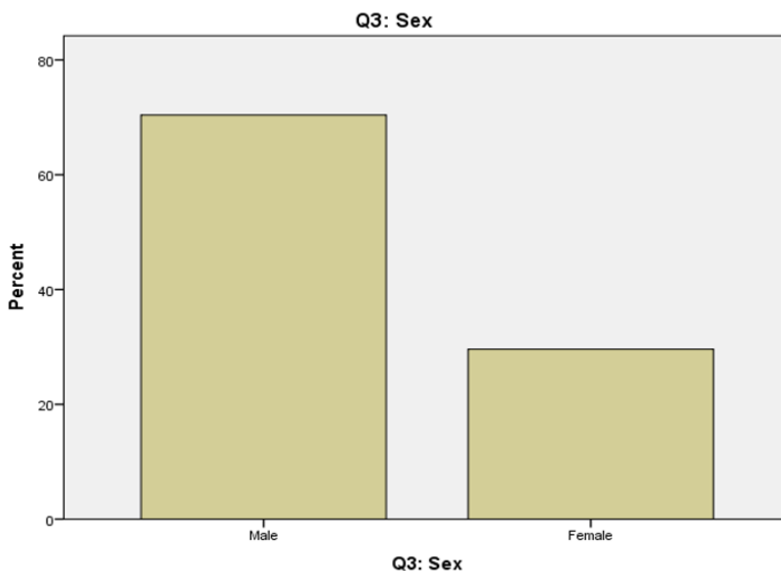
The discussion that sits in the following section is based on data analysis carried out over a number of years as linked to juvenile courts and the Corradino Correctional Facilities. Data sources pertain to Testa, S., (2012), Formosa, S., (2007, 2014), and Formosa Pace, J., (2003, 2014).

Juvenile Court Records

The Juvenile Court of Malta and Gozo decided 875 cases between January 2007 and July 2015. The majority of cases were committed in the island of Malta where 91.8% of 803 juvenile cases were prosecuted in Malta, whereas only 8.1% of the cases (71 cases) were committed, presided and judged in Gozo.

Figure A.2 shows that in 103 months (between 2007 and 2015) the Juvenile Courts of Malta and Gozo decided 875 juvenile cases. From these cases 70.4% of the accused were male (616 cases) and 29.6% were females (259 cases).

Figure A.2: Sex distribution of Juvenile Offenders (2007-2015)



Almost half of the juvenile delinquents (48.6%) were 15 years of age, while slightly more than a quarter (28.2%) of the cases was committed by 14 year olds (Refer to Figure A.3). Crimes committed by 9 years old amounted only to 0.1% and by 10 year olds 0.5%. It is to be noted that in the year 2014, Article 35 of Chapter 9 was amended by Act no 3 of 2014 which states that “a minor under 14 years of age shall be exempt from criminal responsibility for any act or omission”. Hence from February, 2014 the age of criminal responsibility was amended from 9 years to 14 years of age.

Figure A.3: Age distribution of juvenile offenders

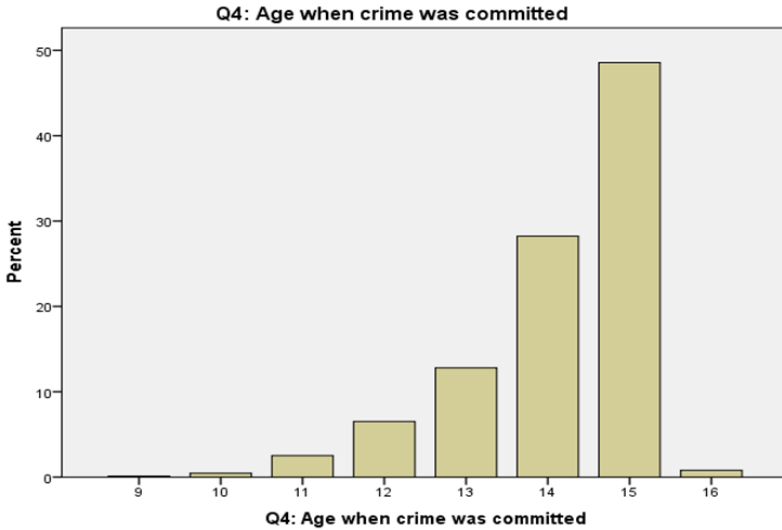


Figure A.4 shows the number of offences by month. The highest registered offences, with 84 cases, (9.6%) occurred in November and December, and followed by March with 81 cases (9.3%) and May with 80 cases (9.2%). The least amount of offences occurred in July with 59 cases (7.3%).

Table A.5 and Figure A.4 respectively describe and portray the offences as committed during weekdays. These statistics consider weekday from Monday till Friday before 4pm. Any offence committed after 4pm is considered as being an offence committed during weekends. Thus, for the purpose of these statistics the weekend starts from Friday after 15:31 to Sunday. Table A.5 and Figure A.4 clearly indicated that most offences occurred on Friday peaked with 15.4% (134 cases) followed by Sunday with 15.1% (131 cases). Also, offences committed during weekdays amounted to 63.7% (556 cases) while the crimes committed on weekends amounted to only to 36.3%.

Table A.4: Offences by month

Q10: Month

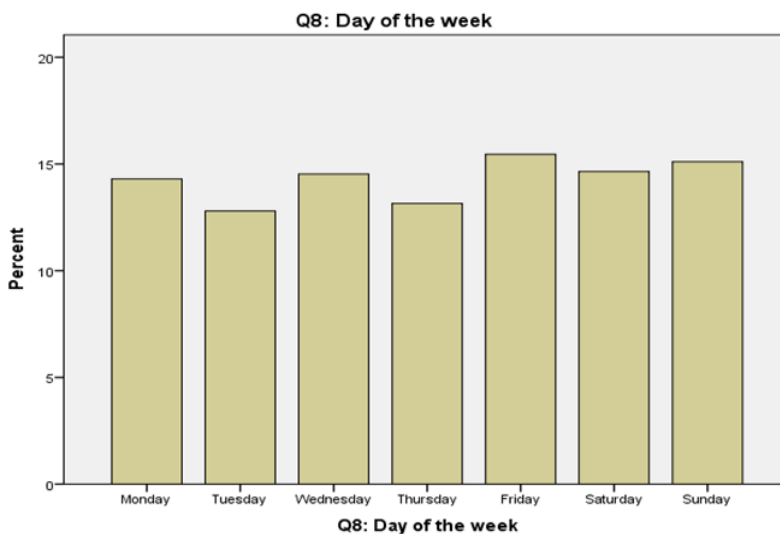
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	January	64	7.3	7.3	7.3
	February	64	7.3	7.3	14.7
	March	81	9.3	9.3	24.0
	April	62	7.1	7.1	31.1
	May	80	9.1	9.2	40.3
	June	73	8.3	8.4	48.6
	July	59	6.7	6.8	55.4
	August	68	7.8	7.8	63.2
	September	70	8.0	8.0	71.2
	October	83	9.5	9.5	80.7
	November	84	9.6	9.6	90.4
	December	84	9.6	9.6	100.0
	Total	872	99.7	100.0	
Missing	System	3	.3		
Total		875	100.0		

Table A.5: Offences – distribution by week days

Q8: Day of the week

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	3	.3	.3	.3
	Monday	124	14.2	14.3	14.6
	Tuesday	111	12.7	12.8	27.4
	Wednesday	125	14.3	14.4	41.7
	Thursday	115	13.1	13.2	54.9
	Friday	134	15.3	15.4	70.3
	Saturday	127	14.5	14.6	84.9
	Sunday	131	15.0	15.1	100.0
	Total	870	99.4	100.0	
Missing	System	5	.6		
Total		875	100.0		

Figure A.4: Offences – distribution by week days



The highest amount of offences committed during weekdays occurred during school time with 249 offences (28.7%). These amounts are followed by the offences committed during weekend nights 145 offences (16.7%). Other significant highlights are the offences committed during weekday nights, which amount to 12.3% of the offences (107 cases) and with 104 offences weekday after school hours which amount to 12% of all the offences. Tables 1.6a depicts the distribution of offences by time whilst Table A.6b outlines how “time” was categorised in the analysis of data.

Table A.7 shows the location where these juvenile offences took place. The frequencies include locations found both in the island of Malta and Gozo. The majority of the offences took place in San Pawl il-Bahar with 97 cases (11.1%), and San Giljan followed with 42 cases (4.8%), Valletta with 41 cases (4.7%) and Santa Venera with 38 cases (4.3%) and Birzebbugia with 37 cases (4.2%), Hamrun with 31 cases (3.5%) Mosta with 29 cases (3.3%), Qormi with 27 cases (3.1%) and Msida with 26 cases (3.0%).

Table A.6a: Offences – week day time distribution

Q15: Weekday Time

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Weekday	60	6.9	6.9	6.9
	Weekday Early Morning	8	.9	.9	7.8
	Weekday Schooltime	249	28.5	28.7	36.5
	Weekday After School Hours	104	11.9	12.0	48.4
	Weekday Night	107	12.2	12.3	60.8
	Weekend	31	3.5	3.6	64.3
	Weekend Daytime	68	7.8	7.8	72.2
	Weekend Afternoon	97	11.1	11.1	83.3
	Weekend Night	145	16.6	16.7	100.0
	Total	869	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	6	.7		
Total		875	100.0		

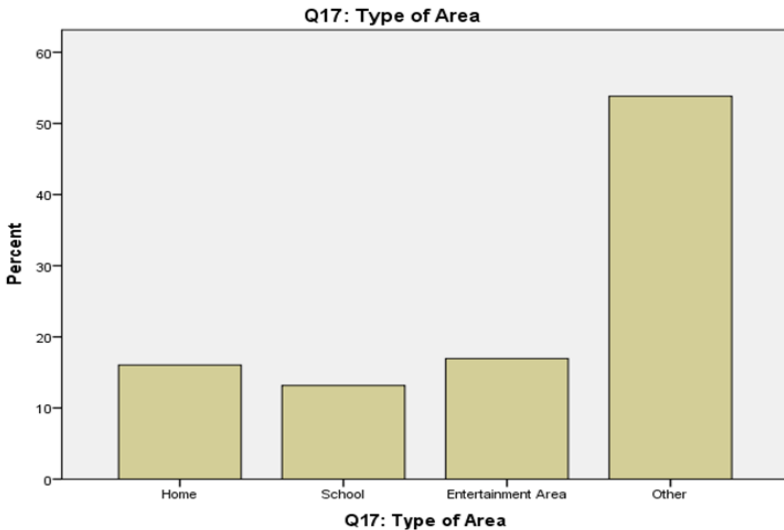
Table A.6b: Time categories

Time	Weekday or Weekend
06:00 - 07:30	Weekday early morning
07:31 - 15:30	Weekday school time
15:31 - 20:00	Weekday after school hours
20:01 - 05:59	Weekday night
06:00 - 15:30	Weekend daytime
15:31 - 20:00	Weekend afternoon (Saturday or Sunday) or weekend after hours (Friday)
20:01 - 05:59	Weekend night
No time but on weekday	Weekday
No time but on weekend	Weekend

This indicates that cases of juvenile criminality are distributed differently across geographic distinct locations but there is a higher concentration in areas that are popular for entertainment and leisure areas. Similarly, in the Island of Gozo the highest number of crimes occurred in Rabat with 10 cases (1.1%), Ghajnsielem with 7 cases (0.8%) and Zebbug with 6 cases (0.7%). However, when the minor went on to commit a second offence in another location; San Pawl il-Bahar had the highest frequency in this category with 7 offences (0.8%).

In identifying the locations where these delinquent acts took place Figure A.5 indicates the offences committed in and close to leisure areas add up to 17% of all offences (148). Meanwhile the offences committed at home and at school amounted to 140 (16.0%) and 115 (13.2%) offences respectively. The category titled “other” gather all juvenile cases committed in areas there were not specified in the raw data and consequently could not be identified. Also, males tend to commit the most offences in leisure areas (78.4%, n=116). Crimes committed at home are attributed to 58.6% for males and 41.4% for females.

Figure A.5: Offence Location



There are considerable disparities as to where offences took place. Offences committed in Malta drastically outnumber the Gozo cases whether at home, school or leisure areas. Yet the unidentified locations where the crimes took place in Gozo were proportionately much higher as it represented almost all the cases (66.2%). Offences committed at home in Malta accounted for 136 cases (17.0%) whilst only 4 cases were committed in Gozo. The number of cases that occurred in schools in Malta was 104 (13.0%), while in Gozo there were only 11 (15.5%). The cases that were committed in entertainment areas in Malta amounted to 138 (17.2%), whereas in Gozo only 9 (12.7%) were tried by the Juvenile Courts.

Taking a closer look at from juvenile offenders hail from findings show that most juvenile offenders (n=81) in Malta reside in San Pawl il-Bahar, which is equivalent to 9.2% of all cases. In 6.1% (n=53) of the cases that occurred in Malta the offenders resided in Santa Venera, where a number of institutions and residential homes for youths are located. Moreover, this data indicates that around 12% of all the offenders (with an average of almost 4%) reside in Mosta, Birzebbugia and Valletta. From the island of Gozo, it resulted that most juvenile offenders reside mainly in Rabat (n=8 offenders) and Xghajra, Ghajnsielem and Marsalforn (with 6 offenders in each location).

At this point the analysis bears the question of what type of offences do juveniles commit? Taking a closer look at Table A.8, it is possible for one to observe that the first offence of 49.7 % (426 offences) of all the cases entailed offences against the person. These offences included slight or grievous bodily harm, reviling, threatening, private violence, harassment etc. Other offences include offences against public order (17.7%, n=152), theft (11.1%, n=95), offences against property (8.4%, n=72 offences), and traffic offences (11.1%, n=95 offences). The most prevalent offences affecting public order (sub-categories) were namely: disturbed public order and/or peace amounted to 5.9% (n=52); throwing of rubbish (1.8%, n=16); procurement or consumption of alcohol and smoking in an enclosed establishment and/or in prohibited place (12 offences each - 1.4%) and those who did not obey legitimate orders given by a public officer (11 offences - 1.3%). In addition, in a 103 month period, males were more likely to commit offences against the person (n=266) and offences against public order (n=109). The subsequent most common male offences were traffic offences (n=83), theft offences (n=70) and offences against property (n = 67). In comparison, females were more likely to commit offences against the person (n=160) and offences affecting public order (n=43) that were followed by theft (n=25) and drug offences (n = 9).

Table A.7: Adjudicated Cases by Offence Location – First Location

		Q6: Offence_Location_NUTS5			
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Attard	9	1.0	1.0	1.0
	Bahar ic-Caghaq	1	.1	.1	1.1
	Balzan	1	.1	.1	1.3
	Birgu	3	.3	.3	1.6
	Birkirkara	11	1.3	1.3	2.9
	Birzebbuglia	37	4.2	4.2	7.1
	Bormia	19	2.2	2.2	9.3
	Bugibba	1	.1	.1	9.4
	Buskett	1	.1	.1	9.5
	Dingli	4	.5	.5	9.9
	Fgura	5	.6	.6	10.5
	Floriana	21	2.4	2.4	12.9
	Ghajnsielem	7	.8	.8	13.8
	Gharb	4	.5	.5	14.3
	Gharghur	3	.3	.3	14.6
	Ghaxaq	5	.6	.6	15.2
	Gudja	5	.6	.6	15.8
	Gzira	24	2.7	2.7	18.5
	Hamrun	35	3.5	3.5	22.1
	Iklin	1	.1	.1	22.2
	Imqabba	3	.3	.3	22.5
	Isla	3	.3	.3	22.9
	Kalkara	7	.8	.8	23.7
	Kercem	2	.2	.2	23.9
	Kirkop	20	2.3	2.3	26.2
	Lija	4	.5	.5	26.6
	Luqa	2	.2	.2	26.9
	Marsa	15	1.7	1.7	28.6
	Marsalforn	2	.2	.2	28.8
	Marsaskala	24	2.7	2.7	31.5
	Marsaxlokk	1	.1	.1	31.7
	Mellieha	21	2.4	2.4	34.1
	Mosta	29	3.3	3.3	37.4
	Mqabba	3	.3	.3	37.7
	Msida	26	3.0	3.0	40.7
	Mtarfa	9	1.0	1.0	41.7
	N/A	4	.5	.5	42.2
	Nadur	7	.8	.8	43.0
	Naxxar	18	2.1	2.1	45.0
	Paceville	2	.2	.2	45.3
	Paola	10	1.1	1.1	46.4
	Pembroke	13	1.5	1.5	47.9
	Pieta'	6	.7	.7	48.6
	Qormi	27	3.1	3.1	51.7
	Qrendi	6	.7	.7	52.3
	Rabat	41	4.7	4.7	57.0
	Rabat - Ghawdex	10	1.1	1.1	58.2
	Rahal il-Gdid	4	.5	.5	58.6
	Safi	2	.2	.2	58.9
	San Giljan	42	4.8	4.8	63.7
	San Gwann	13	1.5	1.5	65.1
	San Pawl il-Bahar	97	11.1	11.1	76.2
	Sannat	4	.5	.5	76.7
	Santa Lucija	9	1.0	1.0	77.7
	Santa Venera	38	4.3	4.3	82.1
	Siggiewi	7	.8	.8	82.9
	Sliema	17	1.9	1.9	84.8
	Swieqi	1	.1	.1	84.9
	Ta' Gali	2	.2	.2	85.1
	Ta' Xbiex	6	.7	.7	85.8
	Tarxien	5	.6	.6	86.4
	Unknown	7	.8	.8	87.2
	Valetta	41	4.7	4.7	91.9
	Xaghra	3	.3	.3	92.2
	Xewkija	3	.3	.3	92.6
	Xghajra	5	.6	.6	93.1
	Zabbar	22	2.5	2.5	95.7
	Zebbug	20	2.3	2.3	97.9
	Zebbug - Ghawdex	6	.7	.7	98.6
	Zejtun	8	.9	.9	99.5
	Zurrieq	4	.5	.5	100.0
	Total	875	100.0	100.0	

In presenting the main categories of judgments, Table A.9 indicates that 17.1% of cases (n = 150) were not found guilty because of insufficient evidence and also a substantial number of cases (16.6%, n = 145) ended in ‘extinguishment of proceedings’ either because the victims forgave the accused or else because charges had to be dropped when the law was amended as stated before. Hence, in 2014 juveniles that were less than 14 years old at the time of the offence could not be prosecuted. Consequently, 25 cases (2.9%) had to be dropped by the prosecution 15.7% (n= 137) of all the cases were issued solely a Reprimand and Admonition, 14.4% (n= 126) were given a Probation Order only and 12.7% (n = 111) were given a Conditional Discharge Order only.

On the other hand, 12.1% (n = 106) were given combined orders which include all the above orders and other punishments which are incorporated with other orders for example a Probation Order together with a suspension of licence and a fine. A deeper examination of sanctions shows that combined orders that were given. Imprisonment for example was given only in 0.6% of cases (n= 5), however, together with the combined orders other 0.4% of juveniles were given imprisonment and others 0.4% were given a detention. Moreover, juveniles that were sent to prison after breach a probation order (commonly referred in Maltese a ‘*denunzja*’) were not taken in consideration.

Table A.8: Main Category of the First Offence

Q19b: Crime 1 Main Category

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Breach of Community Sanction Order	2	.2	.2	.2
	Drug Offence	10	1.1	1.2	1.4
	Offence affecting public order	152	17.4	17.7	19.1
	Offence against property	72	8.2	8.4	27.5
	Offence against the administration of justice	3	.3	.4	27.9
	Offence against the peace and honour of families and against morals	11	1.3	1.3	29.2
	Offence against the person	426	48.7	49.7	78.9
	Theft	95	10.9	11.1	90.0
	Traffic offence	86	9.8	10.0	100.0
	Total	857	97.9	100.0	
Missing	System	18	2.1		
Total		875	100.0		

Table A.9: Main Categories of Judgements

Q27: Judgement Main Category

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Abstention	10	1.1	1.1	1.1
	Care Order	1	.1	.1	1.3
	Combined	106	12.1	12.1	13.4
	Conditional discharge	111	12.7	12.7	26.1
	Detention	4	.5	.5	26.5
	Discharged	1	.1	.1	26.6
	Extinguishment of proceedings	145	16.6	16.6	43.2
	Fine (ammenda)	13	1.5	1.5	44.7
	Imprisonment	5	.6	.6	45.3
	Not Found Guilty	150	17.1	17.1	62.4
	Probation Order	126	14.4	14.4	76.8
	Reprimand and Admonition	137	15.7	15.7	92.5
	Sine Die	2	.2	.2	92.7
	Suspended Sentence	3	.3	.3	93.0
	Time-barred by prescription	16	1.8	1.8	94.9
	Withdrawn	13	1.5	1.5	96.3
	Probation	8	.9	.9	97.3
	Fine (ammenda)	16	1.8	1.8	99.1
	Personal Guarantee	8	.9	.9	100.0
	Total	875	100.0	100.0	

CCF Records

In terms of those juveniles who were incarcerated in CCF, between 2000 and 2010, 31 juveniles aged between 13 and 16 years were serving a sentence (Table A.10 – Figure A.6). 7 were female and 24 male with the years 2007 and 2008 registering the largest number of entries. 2007 also saw the highest number of female entries, over 40% of all female entries during the decade.

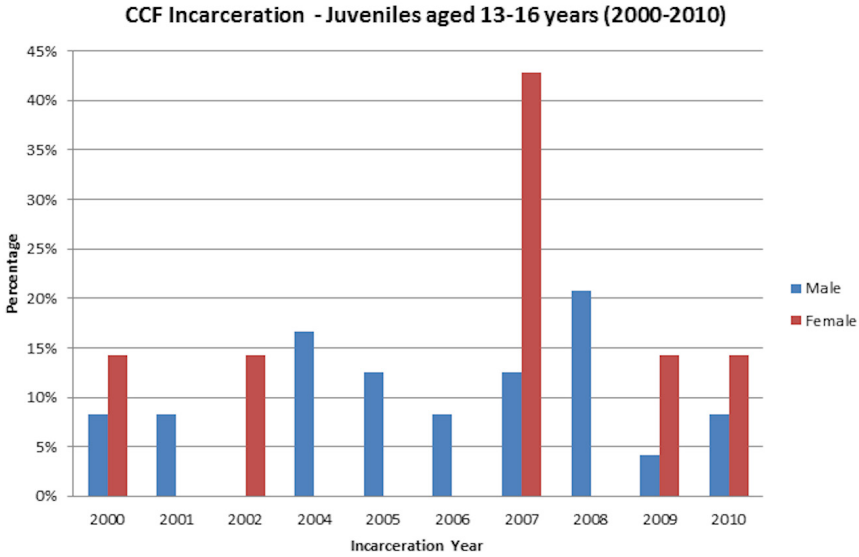
Note that the numbers in CCF pertaining to the older ages are greater than the figures emanating from the Juvenile Court data as juveniles who have committed offences with adults (over 16 years of age) appear in front of the criminal courts.

Table A.10: Incarceration by Sex – CCF juveniles 2000-2010

Sentence Year			
	Sex Counts		Total
	Male	Female	
2000	2	1	3
2001	2		2
2002		1	1
2004	4		4
2005	3		3
2006	2		2
2007	3	3	6
2008	5		5
2009	1	1	2
2010	2	1	3
Total	24	7	31

Sentence Year			
	Sex - Percentage		Total
	Male	Female	
2000	8.3	14.3	9.7
2001	8.3		6.5
2002		14.3	3.2
2004	16.7		12.9
2005	12.5		9.7
2006	8.3		6.5
2007	12.5	42.9	19.4
2008	20.8		16.1
2009	4.2	14.3	6.5
2010	8.3	14.3	9.7
Total	100	100	100

Figure A.6: Incarceration by Sex – CCF juveniles 2000-2010



In terms of age, the numbers increase with age, with very few at the earlier ages, jumping to 39% aged 15 and 48% aged 16 (Table A.11 – Figure A.7).

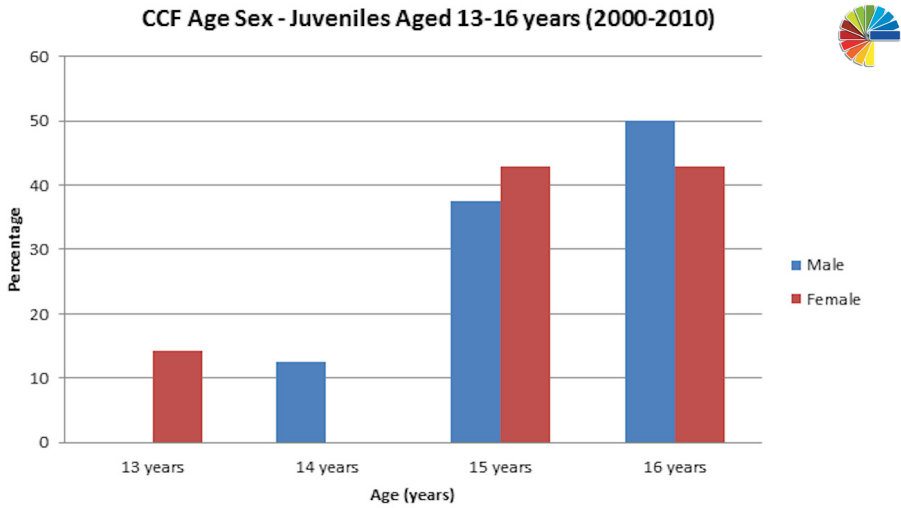
Table A.11: CCF Juveniles: Age and Sex Counts

Age	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
13	0	1	1
14	3	0	3
15	9	3	12
16	12	3	15
Total	24	7	31

Table A.11: CCF Juveniles: Age and Sex Percentages

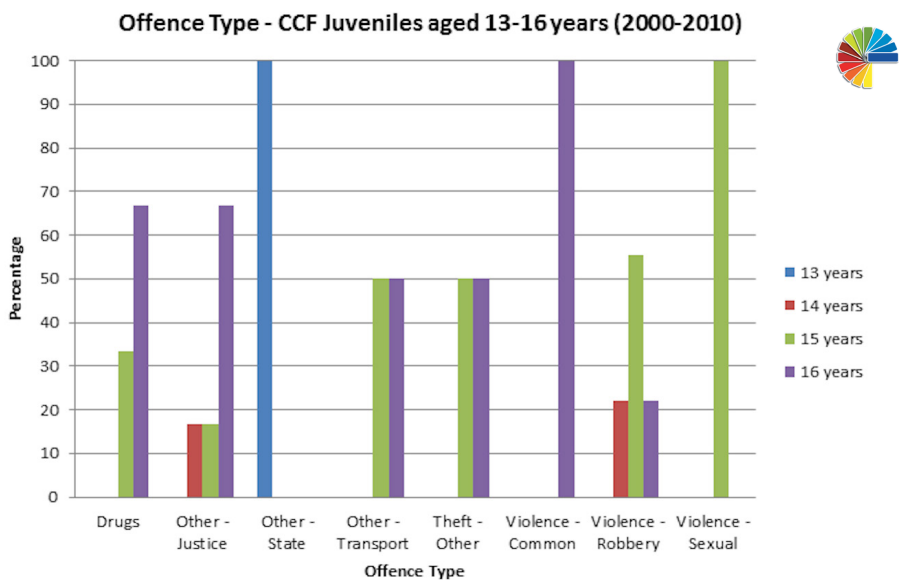
Age	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
13		14.3%	3.2%
14	12.5%		9.7%
15	37.5%	42.9%	38.7%
16	50.0%	42.9%	48.4%
Total	100%	100%	100%

Figure A.7: CCF Juveniles: Age and Sex



Offences committed by juveniles are mainly related to violence-robbery and drugs, followed by others related to the administration of justice. The latter two saw increases as the juvenile aged (Table A.12 – Figure A.8).

Figure A.8: Offence Type: CCF Juveniles (2000 – 2010)



In terms of sentence length, one third received a short sentence, whilst the rest received a long sentence with one third being awarded a sentence longer than 1 year with 3 being awarded a sentence of 2 to 5 years (Table A.12 – Figure A.9).

Table A.12: CCF Sentence Length

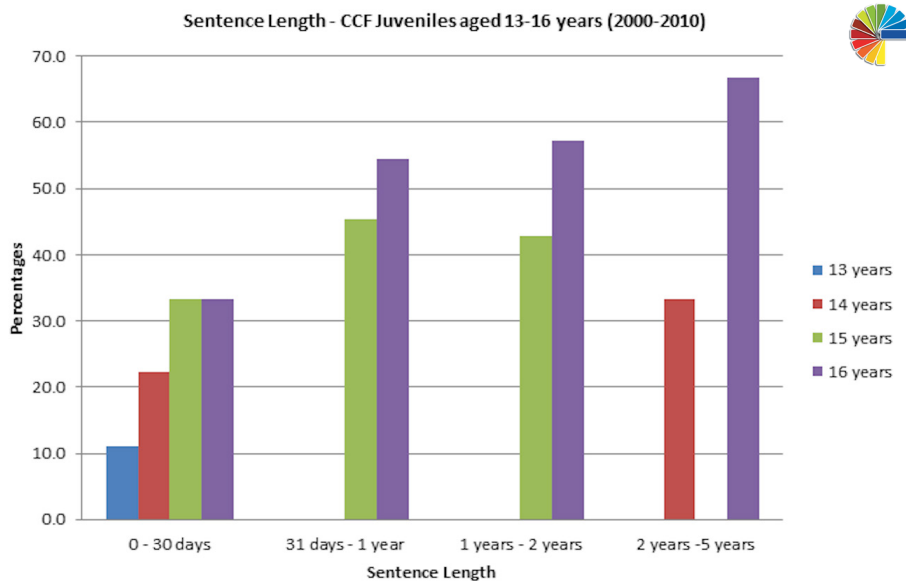
Sentence Length Counts

Age	0 - 30 days	31 days - 1 year	1 years - 2 years	2 years -5 years	Total
13 years	1				1
14 years	2			1	3
15 years	3	5	3		11
16 years	3	6	4	2	15
Total	9	11	7	3	30

Sentence Length Percentages

Age	0 - 30 days	31 days - 1 year	1 years - 2 years	2 years -5 years	Total
13 years	11.1				3.3
14 years	22.2			33.3	10.0
15 years	33.3	45.5	42.9		36.7
16 years	33.3	54.5	57.1	66.7	50.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Figure A.9: CCF Sentence Length



The following section provides a summary of secure settings for delinquent youths in Europe outlining particularly detention schools in Ireland and secures colleges in the United Kingdom.

Detention Schools in Europe

1. *Irish Youth Justice*

Three Detention Schools for children charged with a criminal offence and who awarded a detention sentence by the Law Courts. These are the Oberstown Boys School, Oberstown Girls School and the Trinity House School. The model promotes a therapeutic process and adheres to principals stipulated by the Standards and Criteria for Children Detention Schools and the Best Practice Guidelines in the Use of Physical Restraint in Ireland. Care, welfare, safety and security are paramount to the policy and procedures

adopted in Children Detention Schools. Behavioural management programmes are individualised modeled to provide care, a safe and secure environment but at the same time give due importance to the offence/s committed by the child, his/her offending issues and eventual re-integration to the community post-detention. In summary, the remit of such detention schools is that of improving the quality of children's lives through strategies that cater for the child best educational interests considering that age of children placed in detention schools.

2. Secure Colleges in the UK

There are three sectors of youth custody in the UK; Young Offender Institution⁴, Secure Training Centre⁵ and Secure Children's Home⁶ to date. Most of the existing detention centres catering for youth custodial provision are envisaged to be replaced. It is to be highlighted that 69% (re-offending rates were calculated between April 2010 and March 2011) of young people detained in youth custody re-offend within 12 months of their release. On the other hand, the youth offending population has fallen by 56% since the 2003 and 2004.

This said a Secure College will open in East Midlands in 2017. Provided that the setup of this Secure College proves to be successful, this college will serve as a focal point for a network of secure colleges across England and Wales. The British government is proposing a new model of youth custody; a Secure College which is intended to improve outcomes and ultimately reduced the expenses incurred in running youth detention to date. The proposed changes include intensive education programmes and services focusing on innovative and supportive care. A secure college is aimed to cater for a wider age cohort; between 12 and 17. The proposed Bill shall introduce secure colleges only in England. However, discussions with the Welsh government are ongoing which will eventually bring about the necessary changes and provisions in Wales. The Bill will give the Secretary of State the necessary powers to place and remand youth in Secure Colleges.

⁴ 7 establishments for boys aged between 15 and 17 years. These are operated by private providers. Host a total of 1,311 beds. Education: a total of 15 hours of education per week and an extra 10 hours of purposeful activity. 73% re-offending rates.

⁵ 4 establishments for boys and girls aged between 12 and 17 years. These are operated by private providers. Host a total of 301 beds. Education: a total of 25 hours. 70% re-offending rates.

⁶ 10 establishments for boys and girls aged between 10 and 17 years. These are operated by local authorities. Host a total of 166 beds. Education: a total of 30 hours. 76% re-offending rates.

A Secure College in Malta: An Overview

1) This section presents a discussion focusing on the perception of a wide range of professionals working with youths in view of the potential setting of a Secure College in Malta.

Penal institutions exist to control citizens, however, even Beccaria (1775) augured that “compassion and humanity shall penetrate the iron gates of dungeons” (chapter 29) explaining that these establishments should not create more wretchedness through the callous treatment of the citizens it holds. Beccaria (1775) points out that, penal institutions do not exist because they can erase the crime that has been committed, but their very existence should discourage other citizens from breaking laws (chapter 12). Beccaria (1775) insisted that it was better for society to invest in education and thus, in crime prevention, rather than in punitive measures.

Semini (1926) – Malta’s first criminologist – wrote about 12/13 year old boys ending up in the Malta prison, in the 1920s, sanctioning them for selling sweets or matches outside, without a police license. Semini (1926) protests against the treatment of these children (12/13 year olds), urging the authorities to consider the fact that these boys become abusive street hawkers out of necessity – to help their struggling parents, financially. He points to the fact that these so-called delinquent boys are not ill-intentioned but warned that, once society relegates them to prison life, these young boys may, very well, eventually become hardened criminals.

Semini (1926) even goes as far as to suggest that prison life actually trains inmates for further delinquency and crime. He blamed most of the delinquency/juvenile crime on deficiencies in the social structure of Malta (in the 1920s), insisting that sending the young to prison was inhumane, unfair and, not only futile but counterproductive. Semini (1926) praised police commissioner Bamford for setting up a reformatory for juveniles, agreeing with Bamford that: juvenile delinquency/crime was the consequence of poor parenting and the lack of social support, emphasizing that incarcerating children was not the answer. Semini (1926) explains how, in 1919, police commissioner Duncan had recommended the setting up of an industrial school and reformatory – which was later opened at Salvatore Fort and Barracks, Kalkara (Malta).

Bamford (Semini, 1926) insisted that the reformatory should principally be an educational institution, emphasizing the fostering of positive values, high ethical standards, psychological and physical health. Semini (1926) claimed that, through the

reformatory, deprived children could be reached and rehabilitated because this provision took children away from their deprived and depraved environments and put them in an environment wherein they could develop their full potentials: academically or otherwise.

Semini (1926) explained that the rehabilitation of these children could only start after they were provided with their basic necessities, like for example, proper food and clothes. He praised the government's initiative to establish the reformatory; however, Semini (1926) declared that it still was not enough. Interestingly, even as early as 1926, Semini pointed out that the courses offered at the reformatory had to be relevant to the needs of the boys, providing them with good prospects of finding decent employment once they left the reformatory. And even once they leave, Semini (1926) insisted that they still needed aftercare (help with finding housing and employment), because on the outside, left to their own limited means, surrounded by their former questionable environments populated by shady connections, they could either be tempted or feel impelled to revert to their earlier lives of delinquency and crime. Semini (1926) suggested that there should be 2 sections within the reformatory: one for court-sanctioned, criminal youths, the other for youths who were in danger of becoming criminals – because they lacked adequate guardians.

The evident need, for an institution like the one mentioned by Semini (1926), in the Maltese islands today, inspired the Department of Criminology (of the University of Malta) to come up with the idea of the SeCollege (secure college) project. The idea is to provide the young (11-16 years), who have challenging behaviour (have fallen out or are at risk of falling out with the criminal justice system), with a secure (strict discipline based on respect) environment, wherein besides finding structure, guidance and discipline, troubled youths (those sent by the law courts, those with a care order, those considered as police cases and those referred by child protection services) benefit from educational/vocational opportunities that enable them to find adequate employment, later on in their lives – thus removing their potential need to resort to delinquency/crime.

At SeCollege, care plans (individualised learning programmes) would be carefully designed (by a team of professionals through a multidisciplinary approach) for each student. Although the idea is to remove at-risk-juveniles (gender-segregated) from their criminogenic families / environments, this separation from their families is intended to be temporary – the time needed for these youngsters to de-learn damaging behaviours and learn how to live as good citizens are expected to. There would also be services provided (programmes) for the guardians/families of these children, like, for example, sessions on parenting skills. Separation from their families would be a last resort, and when needed, should be as brief as possible. The main aim is not to mete out punishment, but to give

the SeCollege youngsters a chance to acquire a good quality of life, away from harm: to prevent them from further inflicting it and/or suffering it. However, before embarking on this ambitious project, the Department of Criminology has conducted fifteen in-depth interviews with professionals who come in contact with juvenile delinquents/criminals in Malta and Gozo.

According to the Malta laws, people under sixteen are referred to as children or young persons (Children and Young Persons Act, 1980: article 2) whereas minors are those who are under 18 years of age (Civil Code, 1870: article 157). The Civil Code, (1870: section 157 as cited in UNHCHR, 1998) brands those of 18 years and over as adults. Yet, in some cases, children are considered as adults before they reach the age of 18. For example: (1) when they get married at 16 years (Marriage Act, 1975: article 3(1) as cited in UNHCHR, 1998), (2) when a, so-called child engages in business when they are 16 (Commercial Code, 1857: section 9 as cited in UNCHR, 1998), and (3) at 14, children are allowed to make a will (although, they are restricted to financial matters) (Civil Code, 1870: section 597(1) as cited in UNHCHR, 1998).

Also at 14 years of age, citizens are considered as criminally responsible – although, there was a time when they became criminally liable at 9. If the accused is under 16, and the act committed lacked ill-intent, s/he is not considered as criminally responsible. If however, the act was committed with ill-intent, and the accused is between 14 and 16 years, although deserving punishment, the law allows that the sanction meted out by the court to be decreased by one or two degrees (Act No. 3, 2014 as cited in Justice Services, 2014). The Maltese Juvenile Court Act (1980: article 2) considers citizens under 16 as children or young people.

The interviews conducted (by the Department of Criminology in 2015 – referred to, henceforth, as the SeCollege research) with experts in the field, might indicate that the age at which individuals are engaging in delinquency/crime may be decreasing, even to under 10 years of age – in fact, one interviewee claimed that even at 5 years of age, some children already show signs of potentially become deviant and/or criminal later on. It is somewhat disconcerting that, some youngsters under the age of 14 years seem to be aware of the fact that now, the law cannot punish them – and reap benefit of the situation by engaging in deviancy/crime.

Woollaston (2014) reports that “Kids ARE growing up faster today - and it's all down to technology: Facebook and mobile phones causing children to mature more quickly, poll reveals”. In this UK poll (wherein 2000 parents of children between the ages of 8

and 12 participated), mentioned by Woollaston (2014), parents confessed that they are worried that their offspring are acting adult-like too soon, blaming it on peer pressure, the internet and on them being unsupervised while surfing/participating in the social media. Most of the parents who participated in this poll claimed that their children had a “mobile telephone, pierced their ears and had a TV in their bedroom at the age of 10” – and “Getting an iPad, choosing their own clothes and making their own breakfast were also luxuries listed that a typical 10 year old can enjoy” (Woollaston, 2014). So, it could be that even children in Malta are experiencing the same circumstances, acting grown-up at a younger age and thus, facing adolescents’ problems much earlier.

As regards gender differences, Clark (2013, p. 130) believes that “although female crime is on the increase the gender gap continues to exist” with women featuring less as offenders and within correctional establishments. However, Clark (2013) also points out how the public perceives women-crime “as being on the increase”. Yet, although the public might perceive that women crime is on the increase, the experts who participated in the SeCollege research clearly believe that, although girls too, are drawn to delinquency or/and crime, experience has taught the interviewees that boys are more likely than girls to engage in this behaviour and seem to be more prone to end up in trouble with the criminal justice system.

When it comes to the possible link between family situations and delinquency/crime, Abela (2009, p. 28) cites research claiming that “parental separation doubles the risk of serious problems for children”. In 2011, The Times of Malta reported that the amount of “separated persons rose by 168 per cent since 1995 (up from 4,120 to 11,045)” (Statistics and separations, 2011).

This could indicate that quite a number of families in Malta and Gozo might be experiencing problems, which implies that a considerable number of children in the Maltese archipelago might be experiencing difficulties in coping with the challenge of family break-ups. This could be quite worrying, when one bears in mind that “parental separation creates considerable stress in the children” who “may end up missing out on social interaction” with the consequence that they are not socialized in the way good citizens should be (Abela, 2009). In some cases, young people may be actually parenting their own parents (Ritchie, 2010) – taking on an adult role and missing out on learning and enjoying life in the way children and youngsters are expected to.

This in turn, could have negative effects on their psychological and moral development. Formosa Pace (2013, p. 143) points to the fact that there is a “long standing hypothesis...

that offenders are more likely to come from a broken home”. Therefore, returning to the SeCollege research, it comes to no surprise that most of the interviewees claimed that most of the troubled children/youngsters come from broken families. However, the experts emphasized that, what really mattered was not the type of family but the quality of the atmosphere it provided to its young. In other words, they claimed that even in families where the parents are still living under the same roof, if there is discord and communication breakdowns, the children/youngsters of the family are bound to suffer.

While discussing what could possibly be leading some youths (in Malta and Gozo) to a life of delinquency and/or crime, the interviewees consistently mentioned an evident lack of parenting skills – because their parents/guardians, for reasons that could be fuelled with good intentions, evidently fail to provide them with discipline and life-structure, leading them astray. However, over and above this deficiency in parenting skills, some troubled youths also have psychological as well as social problems and/or substance addiction. In fact, as regards psycho-social issues related to juvenile delinquency, interviewees mention: ADHD spectrum, suicidal tendencies, propensity to self-harm, promiscuity (resulting in teenage pregnancies), effects of witnessing and/or being themselves victims of domestic violence and the effects of the different types of poverty (financial, social, home/structure, love, education, employment prospects).

When it came to discussing addictions, although gambling does not seem rampant amongst the young, console addiction was mentioned repeatedly by the interviewees – as well as addiction to cigarettes, alcohol, and to an extent, soft drugs (which seem to be readily attainable in Malta/Gozo...and, in addition, particular designer drugs are even undetectable) – and, it seems, that most Maltese youths might consider soft drugs as acceptable. The interviewees agree that family problems, whether or not they are coupled with psycho-social issues and addictions, are not conducive to ideal learning environments, wherein children/youngsters can concentrate on their schooling, rather than growing up as quickly as possible. The interviewees concord that there is an urgent need to provide adequate, personalized schooling to these, so called, troubled youths – education that would be focused on life-skills, literacy skills and IT, with a realistic view for future employment (possibly with opportunities for participating in job apprenticeship schemes).

Zammit Marmarà (2008) draws attention to the “issue of sending children to prison (in Malta)”, stressing the fact that “prison is not a suitable place...for juvenile delinquents” while Formosa Pace (2013, p.141) states that the “number of juveniles brought before the Juvenile Court [in Malta] increased from 14 in 1986to 412 between July 2008 and

March 2012”. Faced with this worrying trend and the lack of a state-run reformatory-like institution for youths, even the authorities in Malta acknowledge that there is a “need for state homes for young offenders” (Bonnici, 2014).

The interviewees disclosed that, in Malta and Gozo, there are services provided to troubled youths (guidance and counselling, youth workers, social workers, psychologist, psychotherapists) and listed: Fejda, Joan Antide, St Venera Home (for girls), St Patrick’s Home and St Joseph’s Home (for boys), Dar Tereza Spinella (actually for adults, but it sometimes houses youngsters, as well), YPU (young people’s unit at Mount Carmel Hospital for patients who suffer from mental problems), Dar Osanna Pia (actually for adults, but it sometimes houses youngsters, as well), Suret il-Bniedem (actually for adults, but it sometimes houses youngsters, as well) and St Rita’s Home (for children).

However, with the obvious exception of the YPU, most of the homes are administered by the Church in Malta – which reportedly, tend to be quite selective, to the detriment of those children/youths that most need their services. And, although the interviewees listed the different professionals that work with juvenile delinquents/criminals in Malta and Gozo, they tended to agree that there is a painful lack of caring professionals (counsellors, youth workers, social workers, psychologist, psychotherapists, educators, criminologists) available to children/youths at risk.

In conclusion, all the interviewees agree that an adequately resourced SeCollege could be the answer to the problems that are constantly challenging our islands when it comes to countering juvenile delinquency/crime and rehabilitating young offenders.

2) This section presents a discussion focusing on the perception of Maltese nationals on juvenile delinquency, control of criminal activity also in view of the potential setting of a Secure College in Malta.

Findings presented here are based on data that was gathered through the 1000 interviews that were carried out in the Crime Victimization survey (CVS).

A section in CVS focused particularly on children engaging in crime. For the purpose of this research the term children refers to any person below the age of 18 years. It is to be noted that the legal definition of criminal liability⁷ was not accounted for.

⁷ A person is criminally liable at the age of 14 years.

In other words the main remit of this survey was that of focusing on the perception of Maltese citizens on crime committed by children rather than legal definitions. Consequently, respondents were free to answer as they wished referring to any person less than 18 years as a child.

Half of the respondents⁸ think that the laws that regulate the criminal activity of children need to be revised. On the other hand, only 6.5% of the interviewees think that these laws are good enough whilst another 15.9% think that they are adequate. At this point one questions to what extent respondents are informed about the laws that are aimed to regulate the criminal behaviour of children. This said, another question focused on querying about the potential involvement of children in crime. This question aimed at analysing the perception of adults on children; whether or not adults consider children as innocent, thus potentially legally compliant. The results show that only 12.7% of the respondents think that children do not commit crimes. More than two-thirds of the respondents think that there is a great possibility (37.9%) or a possibility (35.9%) that children could commit crimes. Another 13.3% of the respondents did not know whether or not children partake to crime.

Additionally, respondents were also asked whether or not they feel safe in a locality that hosts delinquent children. Findings show that more than half of the respondents revealed that they do not feel safe living in an area with delinquent children (26.3% - not so safe; 24.4% - not at all safe). On the other hand, 17.8% of the respondents feel safe living in zones that are characterised by the presence of delinquent children whilst another 31.5% claimed that they feel quite safe.

When asked whether there are enough institutions that cater for children involved in crime, only 3.6% of the respondents said that they think that there are a lot of institutions that take care of these troubled children/youths. Almost a fifth (18.5%) of respondents said that they think that there are enough institutions. Surprisingly around half the respondents (48.1%) said that there were few institutions that address the need of children involved in crime, whilst another 10.5% said that there no institutions that cater for the needs of criminal children. This said, 19.2% of the respondents lacked knowledge on the presence and/or absence of such institutions.

⁸ 1000 participants

Collectively, almost 60% of the respondents feel that there are not enough institutions that could look after criminal children. In summary, findings clearly indicate that the perception of respondents mirrors the local scenario which to date is marked by the absence of an educational, rehabilitative setting that addresses the specific needs of criminal children/youths.

When asked “do you think we should have a specialised school where children that are in danger of finishing in prison or in other institutions should go?” a staggering 76.8% answered yes. This could be explained in view of a potential scenario where respondents think that children need to be helped in the first place, rather than punished. Another potential explanation could be that respondents do not consider prison as a suitable detention setting for children/youth. In other words, findings clearly indicate that respondents are more inclined towards the establishment of a setting in which ‘treatment’ fosters rehabilitation and subsequently desistance from committing further crime.

Respondents were also provided with a vignette that portrayed “the case of a young person, 16 years old who has been found guilty of stealing a TV from a house. This is the second crime he has committed. Which is the most appropriate sentence for such a case?” A number of options were provided which varied from community sanctions to imprisonment sentences. It was hypothesised that despite the age of the alleged offender, being his/her second crime, respondents would be more inclined to opt for prison sanctions. However, only 13.5% of the respondents preferred imprisonment as a custodial sanction, whereas interestingly 58.3% opted for a community service. Community service could be the best sanction for young offenders, however ironically this sanction is less frequently awarded by the law courts in general. This said, the general Maltese population seems to be more inclined towards a system that prioritises the interests of offenders.

On the other hand, those respondents who were more inclined towards custodial sanctions commented on having a prison setting specifically for children; having a place where children could be educated; the provision of rehabilitation programs; the set up of half-way houses and/or “controlling housing units” and organising boot camps. The provision of psychological help and probation orders were also mentioned. Additionally, the need for more services to control youngsters was highlighted by two-thirds of respondents. 60% of respondents specified that they wanted to see more police officers on the streets as their presence serves as a deterrent to crime.

Also, respondents were asked whether or not they wanted more punitive sentences for young people, interestingly 85.7% gave affirmative replies. This contrasts starkly with

earlier findings related to community service orders. In other words, punitive sanctions do not necessarily imply the provision of prison sentences but a system in which punishment addresses the criminal tendencies of young offenders focusing on treatment and rehabilitation that subsequently promote desistance. When asked what could be done for young criminals in order to desist from committing crime, the answers varied from more discipline, to more rehabilitation, to providing parents with adequate parental skills. Also, slightly more than three quarters of the respondents (78.2%) claimed that parents need to exercise more discipline over their children. Whilst it is expected that children are loved and looked after by their parents/legal guardians, same applies to discipline and control. This said, respondents pointed out a number of challenges that families face particularly making reference to the amount of time parents spend with their children, stressors and addictions amongst other social constructs that could represent the dysfunctional aspects of the family unit. With regards to discipline in schools, almost a half of the respondents (49.8%) wanted more disciplinary measures to be employed in schools.

Summary of Findings based on research from the Juvenile Courts' data & CCF, interviews with professionals and the Crime Victimization Survey

The analysis of the data gathered from the Juvenile Courts provides a thorough examination of the criminal trends of the last eight and a half years. This perspective evolved in an environmental approach where the dynamics of crime distinctly identified the kind of offences in association with a series of variables, such as gender, as well as time and place of the offences occurred.

The results show that specific locations experience different levels of juvenile crime. Concentrations of criminal activity were mostly distributed in San Pawl il-Bahar (11.1%), San Giljan (4.8%), Valletta (4.7%) and Santa Venera (4.3%) and Birzebbugia (4.2%). These results indicate that juvenile crime has different distribution across distinct geographic locations and that the concentration of criminal activity in these areas is not a random effect. Youth congregate in entertainment areas, like San Pawl il-Bahar and San Giljan, which attract large numbers of unsupervised juveniles and these locations and the surrounding ambient facilitate the increase and eventually generate more criminal behaviour (Block, 1990; Brantingham and Brantingham, 1993).

Looking at the localities where these juvenile offenders reside the main localities are the following, from the highest to the lowest: San Pawl il-Bahar, Santa Venera, Mosta, Birzebbugia and Valletta. Santa Venera is the second highest because there are a number of

residential homes for youths in this locality and this inevitable result in the occurrence of social disorganization. Problems of 'social disorganisation' were identified in the regions of San Pawl il-Bahar and Qawra region, where a good number of offenders are localised. Disorganised and unstructured communities have adverse effects on youths because they do not reinforce social controls, values and norms (Fitzgerald, 2009).

This data rendered possible also to look at crime patterns during certain hours of day. Recognising these patterns is important in order to implement potential preventive or controlling measures. The wave of crime increases during after school hours and at weekends may infer that juveniles lack structure in their free time that results in occurrence of deviant behaviour. Unstructured and unsupervised time also leads to wrongdoings by juveniles (Halpern, 2002 in Riley & Anderson-Butcher, 2012). However, the highest registered crime during weekdays was during school time (28.7%). Schools have been found to be generators or facilitators of crime during school hours. A total of 249 offences were committed during school hours in the eight and a half year period explored in this research. Some schools potentially do not have enough resources such as enough supervision to control offending and hence in these situations "the geographical concentration of youth increases the number of potentially volatile interactions" (Jacob and Lefgren, 2003, cited in Gottfredson and Soule, 2004: 3). Another substantial amount of crimes occurred at home (16.0%). Karmen (2001) delineated that usually this type of offence is significantly underreported due to the fact that certain families may want to keep their matters private. On the other hand, Formosa Pace (2015) explains that family members with an incarceration history could act as potential crime promoters and the planning of criminal activity could be catered for within the family unit.

The analysis carried out for this study, also demonstrates that 14 year olds (28.2%) and 15 year olds (48.6%) tend to commit more crimes, while the use of drugs was the highest amongst females (90%). Violence and delinquency are distinctive risk of serious criminality, social and mental health problems later in adulthood (Farrington, 1991; Robins and Price, 1991; Losel and Farrington, 2012). While Zahn-Waxler, Crick, Shirtcliff, and Woods (2006, cited in Mennis & Mason, 2012) concluded that girls are more at risk of using drugs when they experience breakdown of interpersonal relationships.

The results from the juvenile court data and CCF data need to be interpreted by taking in consideration a series of limitations that affected the final outcomes. The results cannot be generalised to show the overall national juvenile crime, due to unreported crimes, known as the dark figure of crimes, hinder the possibility of noting the real number of crimes and spot how many of these have not been brought before the courts because of

police discretion. Additionally the cases tried in the juvenile courts do not include the cases of juveniles between 16 and 18 years because the general courts decide these cases. This said, despite of these limitations, the data analysed for this research provides a valid picture of juvenile offending in Malta.

Furthermore, 31 juveniles predominantly males set foot at CCF between 2000 and 2010, whilst those belonging to the older age bracket (13 to 16 year olds) are more likely to get imprisoned. This said, the new legislation linked to the age of criminal liability (14 years) is expected to influence crime trends. Taking a closer look at sentence length, one notes that juveniles are more likely to serve a “31 day to 1 year” imprisonment term followed by the “0-30 days” incarceration period. Surprisingly, juveniles tend to be imprisoned for crimes related to violence-robbery, drug related offences and “other offences” (conversion of fines and unpaid legal fees). This finding is even more interesting in light of findings from the Formosa Pace (2015) study which showed that crime families specialise in crimes that involve the use of violence such as robbery and crimes that require planning such as drug offences. Additionally, it is to be highlighted that juveniles serving a prison term at CCF are located in a special division “YOURS” which could host anyone who is between 14 and 21 years old.

Nonetheless, respondents taking part in the CVS pointed out that laws that regulate the criminal activity of children need to be revised and that children need to be controlled in a more effective manner by their parents/guardians and at school. Additionally, almost 60% of the respondents highlighted the need to set up new institutions that could look after children who engage themselves in criminal activity. With regards to sanctions aimed at regulating criminal behaviour only 13.5% opted for imprisonment whilst around 60% would prefer community service for youths. This said, interestingly around 77 % agreed on the provision of a specialised school for children who are in danger of ending up in prison or in other institutions. This mirrors to a great extent the needs identified by professionals working with children, youths and their families.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Day-treatment centres and community-based services such as youth centres should organise activities during school holidays providing the possibility to reach more youths within the risk spectrum. Support services together with after-school services within the community are essential especially in crisis intervention; however they should be more accessible and available at all times. Since a discernible pattern of criminal behaviour is found in certain localities, priority should be given in policing resources and effective

crime prevention strategies. Even though certain locations have high crime rates, it does not mean that other locations do not need crime prevention strategies because no locality is immune to juvenile crime. Implementing crime prevention strategies and restorative justice practices should be at the top of the list for policy makers to provide effective and efficient programmes and services for juvenile delinquents promoting rehabilitation and preventing re-offending. Creating individualised screening and preventive programmes will effectively address youths at risk while a coordinated use of resources will yield to more efficient community and residential programmes.

The provision of preventive and intervention services for these young people at a national level requires adequate funding to provide multiple service interventions provided by well trained professionals coming from different disciplines that collaborate together in overcoming obstacles created by the current policies while helping youths to become law abiding adults. Some basic structure for some services already exist, however, implementing a multi-systemic approach to treatment that encompass family, school and other contexts is necessary in the treatment and rehabilitation of young offenders both in Malta and Gozo. Findings from SeCollege research point towards one specific lacuna; a residential setting for youths in crime for whom detention would therapeutically address their needs and subsequently their risk for re-offending is potentially decreased.

Tailor-made programmes have higher chance of bearing fruits than large-scale programmes. It is also vital that youths are given the chance to voice their suggestions about their care plan in order to feel part of the service. Additionally, residential homes should differentiate their purposes, functions and specialisations to address substance abuse, mental health problems, challenging behaviour and delinquency problems in a more effective manner. Findings from interviews carried out with a number of professionals hailing from education, welfare, criminal justice and mental health point towards the need for a secure detention setting for youths in crime. This also corroborates to a great extent with the perception of Maltese citizens about the treatment and control of juvenile crime which point towards the need of a specialised school. Interestingly, the news centre of the University of Texas in Dallas (2014) reported that a recent study (conducted by Piquero) showed that “having little hope for the future leads to more offending over time”. So, if Desmond Tuto is right, if “Hope is being able to see that there is light despite all of the darkness”. SeCollege would have to be the blazing torch that lights up the lives of the children/youths it houses.

PART B

Crime Victimisation Survey

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Introduction to the Research Process

The most pressing operational requirement in Malta refers to that issue which concentrates on the need to have realistic figures of crime and victimisation, as conducted by youth and older offenders. Such a study could be carried out through a research based on the Crime Victimisation Survey or the Dark Figure of Crime survey, which survey would enable policy makers and decision-makers to have a base on which to draft policies, enact changes to legislation and instigate change.

A large proportion of crime is not reported to the Police resulting in the realisation that absolute figures of crime will never be known. Hyatt and Holzman (1999, p.7) indicate that less than 50% of violent crimes are reported, a figure that has stayed fairly constant over the years enabling the generation of realistic estimates of the actual incidence of serious offences. Figures have remained constant in victimisation studies conducted since 1970 in the FBI's UCR⁹ Part I Crime US. Crimes go unreported mainly for 3 reasons (Mayhew, Maung and Mirrlees-Black, 1993, p.viii-ix): i) they are seen as too trivial by the victim even if serious; ii) questionable police response together with the intricacies of the victim-offender relationship, and; iii) the feeling that the police could not or would not want to deal with the offences. The dark figure of crime can be cause for concern considering that these types of crime are the ones victims would be expected to report, especially where repeat victimisation is concerned.

In the United Kingdom, similar research activities include the British Crime Survey, Local Crime Surveys and Longitudinal Research. The first British Crime Survey published in 1983 showed that in the case of violent crime only one in five offences were reported and one in four in the case of property loss or damage (Zedner, 1997, p.580-581). Such figures lead one to query what the figures for less dangerous crimes would be.

⁹ UCR – Uniform Crime Report

Should one carry out a cross-country analysis, the only issue that needs to be highlighted concerns the dark figure of crime within each reporting country which can vary considerably by country or group of countries; such as the 37% of violent crime as reported in Western Europe and 24% in Eastern Europe as against 65% and 44% respectively for property crime and 50% and 33% respectively for other crime (Alvazzi del Frate and Van Kesteren, 2004; Van Kesteren, Mayhew and Niuwbeerta, 2000). The British Crime Survey also reports that out of 11 million offences in 1981 less than 3 million were reported; as against 1.1m and 5.6m respectively for 2005/2006 (Jansson, 2007).

The first run of the Crime Victimization Survey in Malta took place in 1996. This was run under the auspices of UNICRI. A total of 1000 face-to-face interviews were conducted by 10 interviewees. The survey was financed by the Ministry for Social Policy. It was run by the Institute of Forensic Studies, within the University of Malta. Unfortunately the results of this survey were never published. The aim of these surveys are twofold. Primarily it is to have comparable international crime data, however another objective is to be able to compare official police data with the data that the crime victimization survey finds. This is a way of discovering the dark figure of crime.

The 1996 survey was followed in 2009 by an in-situ crime victimization survey in Dingli. This was a small-scale survey, where 300 one-to-one questionnaires were conducted, the results of which were published in 2010 (Azzopardi, Formosa, Scicluna, 2010a; 2010b).

Another survey, based on a digital setup was termed the MEPA employee Dark Figure of Crime Survey¹⁰. The survey was distributed to 300 MEPA employees as a controlled case study where employees were asked to report any crimes over 5 years and whether they filed reports to Police. However, both the sample and the reply rate was too low to enable reliable analysis and the author decided that it would not be included, though the framework is now ready for a larger run post this-study (Formosa, 2007).

¹⁰ *Dark Figure of Crime: Crime Reporting Survey was programmed in Lotus Notes by the Applications and Software Development Manager within the ICT Unit at MEPA and results were exported to .csv format. The survey was sent to employees as an email, which triggered the interface and respondents filled in available fields that were sent to the backend database for eventual export. 75 respondents (25%) filled in the survey, with the rest stating that they did not send it in as no crime was experienced in the period under study 2000-2005.*

An EU-wide project proposal entitled “Regulation (EU) of the European Parliament and of the Council on European statistics on safety from crime” was not approved and such a survey planned for 2013 did not materialize (European Commission, 2011). The project’s aim that targeting the comparability of the results on safety from crime at EU level which will contribute to evidence based policy making, was based on the implementation of various process as follows:

- i) Community Statistical Programme 2008 to 2012, Title IV. Visas, asylum, immigration and other policies related to free movement of persons;
- ii) The European Council the Stockholm Programme (An open and secure Europe serving and protecting citizens), OJ C 115, 4.5.2010, p.1;
- iii) The Commission Action Plan 2006-2010 on measuring crime and criminal justice, COM (2006) 0437.

In 2015, the UNICRI crime victimization survey, together with the Dingli survey were used to draw up a new national crime victimization survey.

Methodology

The Survey was administered in the 3rd and 4th quarters of 2015 and was structured as follows:

Scope

The scope of this survey was to understand the public’s perception of crime and safety through the identification of victimisation. The Crime Victimization Survey was held by the Department of Criminology within the Faculty of Social Wellbeing at the University of Malta. This survey formed part of the ESF 3.234 LEAP! Project - Building the future together: promoting social mobility.

The result of this survey is composed of a research document on crime victimisation that outlines the realities on the victimisation with special focus on juvenile offender/victimisation and the national readiness for the establishment of a secure college.

Structure

The tenderer was required to interview 1000 persons who were asked a series of questions categorised into 1 section comprised of 3 background information sections, 13 crime related sections and 1 locality related section. The survey had been drafted by the Department of Criminology as attached in the Maltese and English versions (Appendix B2 and B3). The tenderer was required to format the survey to facilitate the interview process.

Target Population

The target population was construed of a 1000 completed interviews. It was imperative that each interview was completed to ensure validity and reliability. The target population was spread across the localities and age groups to ensure national coverage.

List of Interviewees

The Department of Criminology issued a sample list of interviewees who were chosen for this survey. The list included the 1000 interviewees (one per household identified) and where the listed person was not available the next person over 18 years of age with the closest birthday was to be chosen. Where no one responded to the interview, a second list was supplied by the Department of Criminology.

The contractor had to contact the interviewees prior to the interviews to ensure survey uptake. It was the responsibility of the contractor to identify the phone numbers pertaining to the interviewees in order to pre-advise, fix-appointment and arrange logistics.

Interviews were conducted in the person's residence. Interviewers needed to issue a number where the interviewees could phone to check (Appendix B3 and B4). A psychologist needed to be available in case of need.

Contractor to Print Surveys

Contractor was to ensure that the surveys are printed and issues to all interviewers. It is envisaged that digital input is not used during the interview to ensure interviewee responses and reduction of a situation where interviewees may perceive the device as audio/video recording the session.

Data Inputting

It was deemed imperative that double inputting of the data (interviews marked on paper and data is to be inputted in duplicate to ensure verification).

Timelines

1,000 completed interviews were conducted between September and October 2015.

The survey was conducted by Informa Consultants, which entity ran the survey through a tendering process (Appendix B4 and B5), which process enabled the 2015 survey to be conducted.

Survey Structure

The Survey incorporated three parts. Part one dealt with information about the individual's background. This was followed by the main part of the research that asked about crime victimization during 2014. The final part asked about perception of safety and juvenile justice in Malta. The questionnaire was divided into 17 sections as follows.

Section A

Information about the interviewer.

Section B

Questions about the interviewee, his/her family and the place they live in. Questions covered the following areas: education level, work and cultural participation. We also asked a number of questions about the social networks that the interviewees had.

Section C

This is a preliminary question about crime, aimed at setting the stage for sections D to Q, which are specifically on crime victimisation.

Section D: Crimes related to vehicles, ownership of cars	D1
Section E: Theft of cars/vans/trucks	E1
Section F: Theft from cars/vans/trucks	F1
Section G: Vandalism to cars/vans/trucks	G1
Section H: Theft of mopeds, motor scooter or bicycle	H1
Section I: Burglary	I1
Section J: Attempted Burglary	J1
Section K: Robbery	K1
Section L: Personal Thefts	L1
Section M: Sexual Offences	M1
Section N: Assaults/Threats	N1
Section O: Consumer Fraud	O1
Section P: Corruption	P1
Section Q: All interviewees – On Children	Q1
Section Z: All interviewees – General information	Z1

The final two sections pertained to all interviewees, which covered information on Children and punishment as well as Generic Information: (Section Q: All interviewees – On Children and Punishment) and (Section Z: All interviewees - General Information).

The survey was drawn up to target various aims. On the one hand we needed to know how much crime was occurring and not being reported. On the other had we also needed to know which types of crimes were not being reported, where they occurred and whether the perpetrator was known to the victim. A special emphasis was made on crime perpetrated by the young. Therefore questions addressed, in an indirect way, problems of family violence and violence perpetrated by children. These were necessary to try to gauge the extent of violence committed by children on their parents. In the final section we also asked about punishment of youth and whether there were adequate structures to address problems the problem of control of the young.

Conducting the Survey

After drawing up the survey in Maltese, it was translated into English (Appendix C). The survey was tendered out to a private firm.

The interviewing firm was given four samples of a 1000 addresses each. The interviewers would phone the prospective interviewee and ask to speak to the person who had the next birthday and was over 18 years living in the household. Once identified an appointment would be set up for the face-to-face interview. The interviewers would pass on to the next sample list if the person refused to answer the questionnaire. Once the lists were exhausted, the interviewers had the instruction to move four doors to the left and knock on that door and ask to interview the person over 18 who had the next birthday. This procedure would go on until 1000 interviews were conducted.

From the feedback we received from the interviewers is seemed that there was a general reluctance to participate in the survey. The four samples were exhausted and the interviewers had to resort to door knocking to complete the sample. However those who did agree to participate showed a willingness to participate and the feelings that the interviewers got was that on the whole, people were sincere in their answers. The vast majority of people interviewed in fact were very cooperative and motivated to participate in the survey.

The Interviewers

The interviews were carried out by Informa's trained and experienced interviewers. All interviewers will be thoroughly briefed on the questionnaire and the process to be adopted in the fieldwork stage, during a briefing session at Informa's offices. A detailed explanation of the questionnaire was given, elaborating on each question accordingly and allowing for any queries to be discussed and clarified accordingly.

Sampling Process

A random sample of 1000 persons was extracted by the Department of Criminology, together with an additional 3 back-up lists which would cater for refusals and unsuccessful contacts. Interviewers were instructed to contact the person on the initial list in order to establish an appointment to carry out the interview. In cases when the person was not available, the survey was attempted with another person in that household, using a random approach by asking for the person who has his/her birthday next. When the attempt resulted in a refusal or for other reasons the attempt was unsuccessful, the interviewer resorted to the back-up lists to carry out the interview. In the event that the back-up contacts were also unsuccessful, interviewers were instructed to select another household in that street, using a random approach by knocking on every 4th door.

This ensured that a total of 1,000 net respondents were interviewed, particularly given the restricted timeframe allocated for fieldwork. Should the methodology have required the interviews to be carried out strictly with the sample lists provided this would have required a considerably longer timeframe to be allocated for data collection since one would have to cater for a number of revisits to successfully fix the appointment and carry out the interviews accordingly.

The nature of the survey also posed a significant challenge to interviewers, particularly due to the recent media coverage on thefts and crimes around the island. In order to cater for this issue and minimize as far as possible the lack of cooperation from the interviewees, the respondents were supplied with a letter from the University of Malta which explained and authenticated the survey. This was substantiated with contact telephone numbers of both the University of Malta as well as of Informa Consultants, which allowed respondents to verify the authenticity of the survey when they felt it necessary.

Throughout the course of the study, interviews were also instructed to notify Informa Consultants immediately of any cases where they felt that the need of a psychologist / professional services was required.

Once the survey was completed, the respondents were also asked to supply their contact number which was to be used for back-checking purposes, in order to verify that the quality of the surveys. Nevertheless, respondents were assured of the confidentiality and anonymity of the survey.

Upon completion of the interviews, all questionnaires were inputted using SNAP Surveys software utilized by Informa Consultants and collated for analysis purposes. Data was checked and cleaned accordingly prior to exporting the data file for use within the SPSS software.

The Analysis

The analysis of the CVS is a quantitative analysis using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences – Version 20 (SPSS). All 1000 questionnaires were inputted in the SPSS software and through the process of analysis descriptive statistics were issued. All sections on crime data were analysed for frequency. Some data was cross tabulated with socio-economic data.

The Findings

An overview of the results of the Crime Victimization Survey

This is an overview of the preliminary results of the crime victimization survey carried out in September 2015 with 1000 respondents.

Characteristics of respondents

Respondents were randomly chosen to represent the Maltese society, therefore, since the research participants do not live in a socio-cultural vacuum, a brief description of the culture that animates the Maltese and Gozitan way of life, might prove useful. The Maltese archipelago consists of three main islands, namely: Malta, Gozo and Comino – together with a number of islets that include: Cominotto, St Paul's islands and Filfla. Malta

and Gozo are the main islands, Malta being the bigger of the two, with a population of circa 425, 384 and Gozo follows, with a population of about 31,446 (NSO, 2015). For this reason, this research focused on these two sister islands.

Over the years, the history of a country weaves away at the socio-cultural fabric of the society it houses. It could be considered as the maker of the cultural cradle into which, the participants of this research were born. The country, or rather, the two islands under focus in this research are: Malta and Gozo. Geographically, they practically share the same central spot in the Mediterranean, about 120 kilometres away from Sicily (which is 80 times bigger than Malta) (Azzopardi, Scicluna, Formosa Pace & Formosa, 2013). The Maltese and Gozitans are expected to speak two languages: Maltese and English (Maltese is the national language whereas English is the official language). Their bi-lingualism is the direct result of having been a British colony until the 21st of September, 1964, when the Maltese archipelago was granted independence.

Even a cursory look at Maltese history would quickly show how their strategic geographical position, actually placed the Maltese islands in jeopardy, at the mercy of: pirates, brigands, ruthless invaders and, in World War II, the forces of the Axis (particularly Nazi Germany and Musolini's Italy). As a result, after World War II, the war-thorn Malta and Gozo had to literally rise from their ashes...and they did. Today, Malta and Gozo are considered as two budding, modern islands – and are referred to, generally as just: “Malta”. In addition, one would assume that the life-styles of the Maltese are influenced, almost uniformly, by one homogeneous culture: the Mediterranean culture. However, one could be wrong in assuming that Malta and Gozo/that the Maltese and the Gozitans are so similar, that they are practically the same.

Zammit (2009, p. 303) explains that “society exists within a specific physical space and, therefore, within a specific environment... social relationships involve the physical context in which they occur... culture includes every product of society, both material [tangible objects] and non-material [ideas, belief systems, traditions, language and politics]”. Environmental conditions in Malta and Gozo are different, hence, social relationships are different and the resulting culture is different...even if, perhaps, slightly different.

The island of Malta is densely populated, pulsating with activity – even due to the fact that most amenities (including the airport and the general hospital) are found in Malta (not Gozo). Gozo, on the other hand, is a different story. Its population of about 31,446 inhabitants could make it comparable to just one sizeable town (like B'Kara or Qormi) in Malta. Unlike Malta, Gozo is mainly rural. “It is known for its many hills,

spectacular rolling fields, quaint villages and breath-taking sea views...[Gozo is] mystical and mysterious” (Formosa, Scicluna and Azzopardi, 2013, p.102). Indeed, if in Malta the Roman Catholic religion now shares the limelight together with other faiths, cultures, the media etc... in Gozo, it still takes the central role. The fact that one can only reach Gozo by ferry boat, as per scheduled trips, renders Gozo somewhat remote...isolated but protected. Understandably, the residents of Gozo might be justified in complaining that they are barred from opportunities and services that tend to be only offered in Malta. In fact, the young Gozitans tend to move to Malta, others seek their fortunes abroad, leaving a vacuum in their beautiful home island. However, that very channel that might be the cause of stress and hardship might protect Gozo’s natural beauty from the onslaught of the environmentally unscrupulous.

However this isolation might explain why Gozitan culture could vary from Maltese culture, in general. Since Malta and Gozo are Mediterranean islands, their citizens are expected to subscribe to what is referred to as the Mediterranean culture, which is built on two pillars: honour and shame (Abela, 1994). So, Mediterranean culture renders people obsessed with protecting their honour and avoiding shame. Pitt-Rivers (as cited in Cassar, 2003) explains that honour is “the value of a person in his [and honour is heavily associated with men] own eyes, but also in the eyes of his society... It is the estimation of one’s own worth... his claim to pride... his excellence recognized by society.”Mediterranean men prove their honour through: valor, fidelity and morality conversely, for women, “honour is essentially a sexual matter”. In the Mediterranean, men strive to command respect and to prove that they are worthy of honour and respect.

Mediterranean women avoid shame, “by keeping pure, by remaining loyal to their husbands and by guaranteeing the continuity of the family lineage (that is by giving birth, minding children and keeping the house)” (Azzopardi, Scicluna, Formosa Pace & Formosa, 2013). This mentality found a very devote ally: the Roman Catholic church and, as long as the Church was influential, this type of Mediterranean culture reigned supreme. However, there has been a growing secularization in Catholic societies and Malta has been no exception (Pace, 2011). In fact, one could argue that the image of the man of honour and the chaste, pure family woman, the idea of preserving family peace and unity at all cost ... could all have gone out of fashion, at least in Malta, at least judging by the extent of family break-up. In 2011, figures show that one separation for every five marriages were noted.

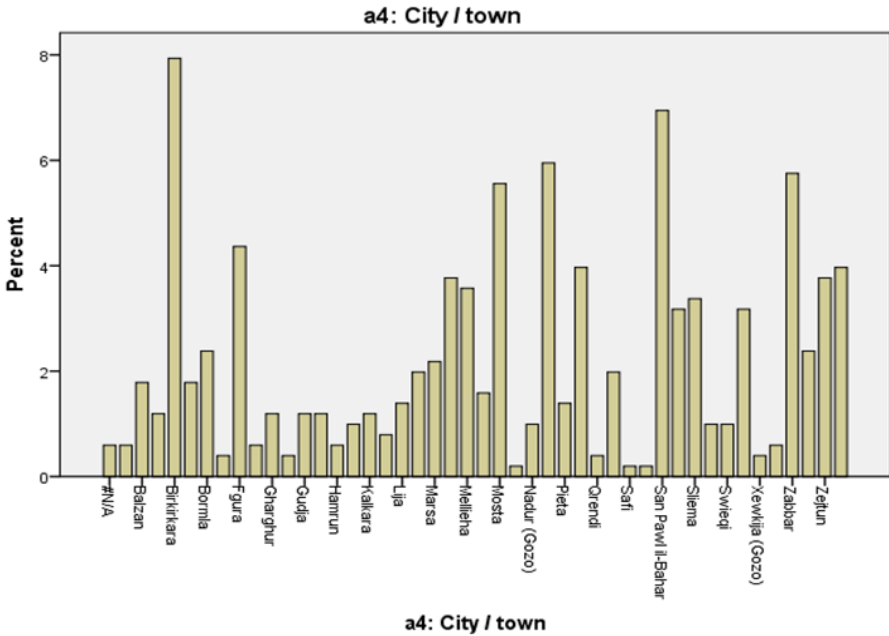
However, the winds of secularisation might have not blown very hard over the island of Gozo. In fact, the hold of the Roman Catholic church still seems to be strong here, churning the Mediterranean culture in Gozo to a point where concealing knowledge, for one's good or the perceived good of others, is not only tolerated but expected. This veil of secrecy, covers life particularly in the Gozitan brand of Mediterranean culture, and is referred to as: "omerta" (Azzopardi, Scicluna, Formosa Pace & Formosa, 2013). La Sorte (2013) claims that, ordinary, non-criminal Mediterranean people tend to be led by their blend of culture, wherein honour, shame, vengeance and secrecy play a vital role, implying that Mediterranean people might have a disquieting dark side – which can be exposed particularly through this victims of crime survey. Official statistics only record reported crime thus unreported crime remains hidden and unknown in figures that represent reported crimes.

As shown in the Figure B.1 and Table C.1, the spread of respondents in Malta can be considered as adequately representative. However, one would have preferred to have more respondents from Gozo. For ease of reference, residence were divided into the 6 regions of Malta and Gozo, resulting in 5 regions in Malta (central, south eastern, southern and northern) and the (one) region of Gozo. The figure below (Figure B.1) presents a list of towns and villages matched with the percentage of research participants in each town or village. Therefore towns like Birkirkara and St. Paul's Bay would have much more interviewees than Safi and Kirkop. One also notices that in some villages, especially in Gozo, no one was interviewed. This happens when the number of people living in the village is so small that it is easy for them to be missed in a random sample selection.

Table B.1: Region where interviews were carried out

Region	Percent
N/A	0.6
Central Region	18.9
South Eastern Region	28.6
Southern Region	20.0
Northern Region	30.5
Gozo	2.0
Total	100

Figure B.1: Interviewees – home town



The age of the respondents was divided into five-year intervals starting from age 18, as one of the requirements of choice of interviewees was that of having attained the 18th birthday. The age curve roughly represents the ages of the Maltese population, showing an aging population, although still roughly distributed over the adult ages (Refer to Table B.2).

The years, one spends in compulsory schooling in Malta is 10 (from 5 to 16 years). The data shows that a number of people did continue studying beyond the compulsory school age. However one needs to be careful when interpreting this data. The number of persons saying that they have studied beyond 16 years is a little too high for comfort. Considering the 10 years of formal schooling together with two years of sixth-form and 4 years at university, one would spend a total of 16 years in formal schooling.

Table B.2: Age of respondents

Age	Percent
18 – 22	2.9
23 – 27	6.0
28 – 32	3.9
33 – 37	7.9
38 – 42	7.9
43 – 47	7.9
48 – 52	8.9
53 – 57	7.9
58 – 62	9.9
63 – 67	12.0
68 – 72	12.4
73 – 77	5.4
78- 82	4.6
83 – 87	1.3
88- 92	0.9
Total	100.0

Another (full-time) year of postgraduate study would possibly land one with a Masters degree and, in turn, another 3 (full-time) years of study, after the Masters degree, could land a person with a PhD. Technically, this person would have spent 20 years of his/her life studying. Consequently, in retrospect, it could be that some participants might have misunderstood this question, assuming that they were being asked how old they were when they finished their scholastic endeavours, rather than the years they actually spent in formal schooling. Yet, from the data, one can infer that the majority of the research participants have received an adequate education. The brief respondents' profile provided, shows that the researchers could be getting an opinion, particularly about how society should react to juvenile crime, that could very well echo the opinion of the Maltese society at large.

Theft of Cars

The vast majority of people (83.3%) own, at least one car. Almost a third each have one or two cars respectively (32.5% and 34.9%), 9.5% have 3 cars, 4.6% have four cars and 6.2% have five or more cars. The percentage of stolen cars is rather small, with only 2.4% of the respondents admitting that their car was stolen during the past five years. Out of the respondents, only 0.4% said that their car was stolen during 2014 (Refer to Tables C.3 and C.4). All those who had their car stolen reported the fact to the police. 2.4% is not an alarming rate of car theft. This crime could be being held low by several factors: traffic congestion could actually be discouraging car thieves (Malta Chamber, 2015); improved anti-theft technologies might have contributed to such a low percentage of car thefts.

A decline in car thefts between 2002 and 2012 in Hawaii was, in fact attributed to enhanced vehicle anti-theft equipment, these include, car alarms, immobilizing devices, fuel cut-offs, smart keys, tracking tools, sturdier steering column locks, alarms that get activated once cars are inclined (to be dragged away with tow trucks) (Hannah, 2015); since Malta and Gozo are islands, like the Hawaiian archipelago, stolen vehicles cannot be easily shipped (Hannah, 2015). The fact that all the victims of car theft reported their victimization to the police could emanate from the people’s confidence in the Malta police force. Additionally, without the police report, victims would not be entitled to any compensation from their insurance company.

Table B.3: Percentage of cars stolen in the past 5 years

		Percent
Valid	Yes	2.4
	No	92.3
	Total	94.6
Missing System		5.4
	Total	100.0

Table B.4: Reports made to the police

		Percent
Valid	Yes	2.4
	Missing System	97.6
	Total	100.0

Theft from Cars

The subsequent questions addressed theft from cars. As perhaps expected, theft from cars scored higher than theft of cars, with 6% (Refer to Table B.5) of the respondents answering that they had been victimized in the last five years, however half of the respondents had been victimized before 2014 with 30% saying that they had been victimized this year (Refer to Table B.6). This could be a direct consequence of the apparent increase in the volume of vehicles on the roads.

Unlike victims of car theft, who all declared that they had reported the crime to the police, only slightly more than half of the respondents stated that they had reported their victimization to the police. Of course, there would be people who would not bother to report the theft, if they consider it as not serious enough to warrant police intervention, there would be others who simply would not have afforded the time to go to the police to report their victimization. This said, around 57% filed a police report.

Table B.5: Victims of theft from cars during the last 5 years

		Percent
Valid	Yes	6.0
	No	89.5
	Total	95.4
Missing	System	4.6
	Total	100.0

Table B.6: When did this happen?

		Percent
Valid	This year	30.0
	Last year (2014)	13.3
	Before then	50.0
	Don't know/can't remember	6.7
	Total	100.0

Vandalism to Cars

When asked whether their cars had been vandalised in the past 5 years, slightly more than 16% said that their vehicle had, in fact been vandalised. Almost half of the respondents (42%) said that their car had been vandalized in 2015 whilst another 30.9% claimed that their cars were vandalised prior to 2015. Most vandalism occurred only once, however there were 31% of the respondents who suffered vandalism to their car more than once.

Vandalism is even less reported to the police. Interestingly, only 38.3% of the respondents saw the need to report this crime to the police. Whilst one cannot exclude the possibility that vandalism increased in 2015, same could be said about the possibility for respondents to have forgotten to mention vandalism their cars suffered from in the past years. However, what could be noteworthy is the fact that less than 40% of the respondents filed a report to the police that their car had been vandalised, possibly indicating a lack of confidence in the police or they deemed it is pointless filing such a report in the first place. In summary, victims might think that it is not important enough to report less serious crimes either because the police are too busy dealing with more serious cases or they do not have enough confidence in the ability of the police to handle their case (Eye witness News, 2015).

Theft of Mopeds, Motor Scooter or Bicycle

The questions addressing theft of mopeds, motor scooters and bicycles did not yield much victimization. No one had his/her moped stolen in the last 5 years. Perhaps this could be indicative of the fact that few people own mopeds. On the other hand, many respondents (93% of them) declared that they owned at least one bicycle. Yet only 0.2% of the respondents had their bicycle stolen and they all reported this victimization to the police. These few bicycle owners might have had their bicycles insured and, to be eligible for compensation, police reports were necessary.

Burglary

The questionnaire proceeded to address the more serious crimes of burglary, attempted burglary and robbery. 4.8% of the respondents claimed to have been victims of burglary in the last five years as compared to the 89.5% who claimed that they were not victims of burglary during the same period (Refer to Table B.7). Out of which 79.2% declared that something was stolen. The most common stolen items were money, jewellery and other precious items - this being the case in more than three quarters of the cases. Other stolen items consisted of tools and other goods. The value of the items stolen also varied from a low of 100 euro to a maximum of 6,000 euro, with most people suffering losses on the high end of the spectrum; a clear indication of the negative aspects related to more affluence. Over the years, the extent of burglaries seems constant, with a quarter having suffered the victimization between 2000 and 2013. This type of crime is usually suffered once (by the same victim). More than half (58.3%) incurred some form of damages amounting to a couple of hundred euro to a maximum of a 1,000 euro. Almost everyone (95.7%) reported this crime to the police. This could be explained in view of a potential scenario where respondents are more likely to file a police report for more serious crimes which incur great damage to the social fabric. In other words, serious crimes tend to be more reported than petty crimes either for i) insurance related issues, or ii) because people believe that reporting such a serious crime is the right thing to do or iii) because people want the persons who harmed them most to be found and punished (Eye witness News, 2015).

However, almost all the respondents (94.7%) complained that they did not recover their stolen items. Gallagher, Maguire, Mastrofski & Reisig (2001) explain that it is very difficult to come up with a generic, all-encompassing explanation of the source of public discontent and pessimism vis a vis the police, however, they list three main categories of reasons behind the lack of confidence in the police. The first category of possible reasons is the perceived quality of police performance (Gallagher et. al. , 2001) believe that if “lawfulness, fairness, professionalism, integrity, and service are keys to the legitimacy of police agencies, the police may simply fail to live up to those standards often enough to cast doubt in the public mind”. The second category constitutes how the police are portrayed in the press and in the media (Gallagher et. al., 2001). The third category of possible reasons for the loss of confidence in the police includes “the heightened expectations and standards that the public brings to their evaluations of the police...[which] are hard to meet, especially if they rise fastest among precisely those people who are worst off” (Gallagher et. al., 2001). In this respect, since 94.7% complained that their stolen property was not recovered following burglary; such a scenario cannot be enhancing the confidence of the Maltese in the police.

Table B.7: Victims of burglary in the last 5 years

		Percent
Valid	Yes	4.8
	No	89.5
	Total	94.2
Missing	System	5.8
	Total	100.0

Attempted Burglary

Attempted burglary was also addressed in this research. Only 2.2% of the respondents claimed that intruders/burglars once attempted to enter their residence whilst the other 91.9% were not victims of attempted burglary. Reflecting the incidence of burglary over recent years, the data indicates that attempted burglary was kept constant over the years – almost mirroring the data for burglary (Refer to Table B.8). However, unlike burglary, attempted burglary is not always reported to the police. In fact, 63% of the respondents stated that attempted burglary was reported to the police, which is undoubtedly lower than the 95.7% whom filed a police report for a completed burglary. Thus, since it was attempted and not actuated burglary, no items would have had been stolen. So, a considerable number of victims of attempted burglary might have considered it futile to bother reporting the incident to the police, particularly since they perhaps did not need the police report for insurance purposes and were after retribution as in the case of actuated burglaries outlined earlier.

Table B.8: Attempted burglary: When did it happen?

		Percent
Valid	This year	9.1
	Last year (2014)	18.2
	Before then	72.7
	Total	100.0

Robbery

Cook (1987, p. 357) explains that robbery is “both a property crime and a crime of violence... The violence element of robbery makes it a serious crime...Robbery is particularly fear-inspiring, as it usually involves an unprovoked surprise attack by strangers on an innocent victim. This fear has serious consequences”. In other words, in this type of crime, people can be hurt. As expected, very few (1%) respondents claimed that they had incurred a robbery (Refer to Table B.9). The incidence of robbery seems to also have been constant, throughout the years as well. Most victims (60%) said that only one perpetrator was involved in the crime, the others were not sure how many offenders were present, with 40% saying that they knew the offender. This is even more interesting in light of findings from the Formosa Pace’s (2015) study where it is claimed that crime families specialise in crimes that involve the use of violence such as robbery where violence could act as an indirect risk factor to crime continuity across generations of Maltese families.

No weapons were used in the robberies suffered by the respondents; however 40% of the victims said that they were hurt as a consequence of the robbery. This is possible, particularly when one considers that psychological duress and harm is closely associated with this crime (The National Center for Victims of Crime, 2008).

Table B.8: Victims of robbery

		Percent
Valid	Yes	1.0
	No	93.3
	Total	94.2
Missing	System	5.8
	Total	100.0

Since robbery is considered as a particularly serious crime (because of its potential to put all those involved in jeopardy), one would expect that all the victims would report the crime to the police. However, a noteworthy 40% of the respondents who have incurred this crime stated that they did not report the incident to the police. Of course, it could be indicative of lack of confidence in the police however since same amount of respondents (40%) admitted knowing the perpetrator, it could be that the 40% of the respondents who claimed that they did not report the crime to the police, could have been the same 40% of the respondents who claimed that they knew the perpetrator. In summary they could have decided not to report the robbery for reasons that could include: loyalty towards the

perpetrator who could have been a restricted and/or extended family member (Formosa Pace, 2015) and/or a friend/acquaintance; fear of reprisal from the perpetrator since they know each other (Schwontkowski, 2005).

Personal Thefts

The next section dealt with personal thefts. 2.4% of the respondents stated that they were victims of theft. Also, a noteworthy 91.7% did not suffer from personal theft. Yet again this type of crime seems to have been kept at a constant over the years, although it seems that the year 2014 was predominantly high with regards to personal theft. Interestingly (and disturbingly), a respondent claimed s/he incurred theft four times (Refer to Table B.9). 66.7% reported this crime to the police whereas 33.3% did not file a police report. The latter might have considered that the crime was not serious enough thus not worth to report, or might have felt that the police would not handle their case appropriately being a less serious crime or were not after retribution at all.

Table B.9: Personal theft: When did it happen?

		Percent
Valid	This year	8.3
	Last year (2014)	41.7
	Before then	33.3
	Don't know/can't remember	16.7
	Total	100.0

Sexual Offences

1.4% admitted to being victim of some form of sexual offences. Of the 1.4% who claimed to have been victims of sexual offences, more than half of these incidents happened this year (2015), with one of the incidents constituting multiple victimizations and occurring more than five times. This seems to be linked to a case of domestic violence, wherein one person was the perpetrator. Additionally, almost half knew the name of the perpetrator, with a little less than a third knowing their face. Here one has a mix of domestic violence with relative violence and stranger violence. However, only about 15% were living with the person who committed the domestic violence. Offences suffered were described as: being pushed, tied, shoved, hit on the face, hit, choked, threatened and hit with a hard object. A third of those who claimed to be victims of sexual offences were forced to have sexual intercourse.

Almost half of the victims (42.9%) experienced the incidence more than once. These incidences were due to a mentality that the man is always right (42.9%); drugs (28.6%); the mentality that men are in command (28.6%); jealousy (28.6%); alcohol (14.3%); arguments (14.3%) and sexual interest (0.2%). These percentages amount to more than 100% because the victims could choose more than one option as reasons/scenarios that could have paved the way to sexual offending and their subsequent victimisation. As it has been explained earlier on, the Mediterranean culture assigns very unyielding gender roles: the men are considered as the providers and the protectors of their women who are expected to keep to their domestic role as carers. This culture dictates that men should do whatever is in their power to preserve their supremacy and to continually attest that they are worthy of honour. Their role is to safeguard their honour.

Conversely, Mediterranean women are expected to avoid shame at all cost, by keeping chaste, by staying faithful to their spouses and by ensuring the “continuity of the family lineage (that is by giving birth, minding children and keeping the house)” (Azzopardi, Scicluna, Formosa Pace, Formosa, 2013). In the Mediterranean, society expects women to do whatever is in their power to avoid shame (Cassar, 2003: p. 12). “Mediterranean culture dictates that whereas a husband’s duties are economic and his rights are sexual (that is he is provided with domestic service)... the wife’s duties are sexual and her rights economic since she is not expected to work outside the home (Azzopardi, Scicluna, Formosa Pace, Formosa, 2013). Thus, the macho mentality could find very fertile land in the Mediterranean – where it seems to flourish. Giovannoni (1989, p.185) explicates that this mindset commands that ‘men are valued by how well’ they perform sexually. Giovannoni (1989, p.185) stresses macho men are fixated with sex because ‘their male genitalia’ symbolises authority (Giovannoni, 1989). The behaviour of these macho men

might be additionally fueled by negative emotions (like paranoia and jealousy), disputes and substance abuse. And, if Allison and Wrightsman (1993, p. 98) are correct, macho men tend to believe that: 'women cannot be raped against their will', 'women ask for it', 'women secretly wish to be raped', 'most accusations of rape are faked' and 'any healthy woman can resist a rapist'...and act accordingly.

Only 14.3% of the respondents knew who the offender was. So, in 14.3% of cases, either an ex-husband, an ex-partner or a close friend was involved. Fortunately, most offenders (71.4%) were not armed, however only 28.6% were armed, yet only half of these actually used their weapons, and when they did use weapons, they were not arms-proper, but something that was made available in the household (item/s found in most households as goods for day-to-day activities) and was used as a weapon to hurt the victim.

Victims of sexual assault consider this incident as an imposition, an assault and an offensive attitude (42.9% each), and an indecent assault and rape (14.3% respectively) (Refer to Table B.10). Victims do consider this accident a crime. Most of them (71.4%) said that this was a crime however most (85.7%) did not report the crime to the police. This could be viewed as rather strange, but probably understandable since most victims knew their perpetrator. This might explain the reluctance of the victims to go to the police as this could result in future victimization or problems with families or their children (Schwontkowski, 2005). Another factor could be shame which the Mediterranean culture seems to emphasize. Whereas guilt could trigger people to positive action – aimed at improving their quality of life, shame does the opposite. It pushes the individual who feels ashamed, to wish to vanish from society such as in the case of rape victims who resort to self blame.

Table B.10: How would you describe this incident?

Incident	Percentage
Imposition	42.9
Assault	42.9
Offensive attitude	42.9
Indecent Assault	14.3
Rape	14.3

Assaults/Threats

The next section of the crime victimization survey addressed the incidence of assaults or threats. Only 3.4% of the respondents said that they were threatened or assaulted during the last five years. If one looks at the distribution of the incidents during the last five years one finds that this crime was committed at quite a constant rate, over the years, with a third occurring in 2014 and slightly more than 22 % occurring this year (2015). This crime only seems to have happened once to the respondents concerned. Half of the respondents said that their family members had been victimized (assaulted and/or threatened once). Again, this crime is evenly distributed over the years, with the same pattern of single victimization being incurred by victims.

Almost half of the respondents (47.1%) say that only one person was involved in the crime, while almost a third of the respondents claim that the perpetrators were two or more. A staggering 82.4% of the people knew the aggressor. The usual suspects were listed by the respondents, namely: ex-spouses and ex-partners (11% of the offenders), with colleagues constituting another 11%. People were threatened in 82.4% of the cases, with force being used in 23.5% of the cases reported to the researchers by the respondents. The total adds to more than a 100% because some people suffered both types of abuse. Only in 5.9% of the cases was a weapon used and some got hurt during the incident to the extent that 12.5% of them needed medical attention.

Only 64.7% considered this incident (assaults and threats) a crime and all 64.7% of these respondents claimed to have reported the fact to the police. The 35.3% of the sample that suffered the abuse but did not consider this to be a crime is an interesting figure (Refer to Table B.11). Further analysis might reveal the existence of a relationship (friendship, family, romantic...) between the victim and the perpetrator. This relationship might have led the respondent/victim to not consider the perpetrator's actions as crime (Schwontkowski, 2005).

Table B.11: Do you consider this incident a crime?

		Percent
Valid	Yes	64.7
	No	35.3
	Total	100.0

Consumer Fraud

A small percentage (3.2%) of the respondents, were victims of some form of consumer fraud. From these the most common type of fraud was purchase from shops, however cyber fraud seems to be on the increase. In fact, one notes a number of fraudulent acts committed using the computer and the internet such as via on-line purchases (Refer to Table B.12). It seems that people also feel victimized by the banks or financial services. Other examples of fraud include the hacking of one’s e-mail, rental agreements that were not honoured and false cheques. One notes that the cyber world has provided a new arena for crime.

Although one still finds the classical forms of fraud, committed on a person-to-person basis, computer crime is slowly creeping in. Interestingly, most respondents (81.3%) did not report computer crime to the police. Fraud seems to be one of the most hidden and elusive of crimes. It is not underreported because this type of fraud is considered as trivial. Rather, the reason for underreporting could emanate from the fact that victims might tend to feel stupid for having fallen victim to this type of crime, and thus are reluctant to report it to the police. Perception is crucial. Individuals tend to consider themselves as too smart to be conned, and thus, they are inclined to consider victims of fraud as feeble-minded and naïve people who thus deserve to be duped (Factors which allow the problem to continue, n.d.). Of course, it might not be easy for people with this poor impression of fraud victims, to admit that they have been victimized by frauds. Consequently, they avoid reporting their victimization to the police, if they can help it. So, people could avoid reporting fraud to the police, particularly if they are not covered by insurance since insurance companies request police reports.

Table B.12: What was the fraud related to?

	Percent
Computer	6.3
Purchases on-line	18.8
Purchases from shops	25
Purchase of a service	6.3
Bank/financial services	12.5
Repair of machinery	12.5

Corruption

Transparency International gauges the perception citizens have of the extent of corruption in their particular countries. Although Transparency International's research could be described as mainly intuitive, and could be criticized for this, considering the indications it provides, it could be considered as quite reliable. For example, if from a score of 100%, 100% signalling no corruption and 0% pointing to total corruption, Transparency International rated Denmark at 92%, while rating North Korea 8%. Transparency International gave Italy (known for its high level of corruption) 43% - ranking 69th. Malta got assigned 55%, ranking 43 amid 173 nations (Transparency International: The Global Coalition Against Corruption).

This research also addressed corruption. And although the gauge of Transparency International: The Global Coalition Against Corruption is pointing on the red, when it comes to the perception of corruption in the Maltese islands, a meagre 0.2% of the respondents declared that some government official had expected payment for services, for which he/she was not entitled to. And those respondents, who actually admitted that they had been victimized, did not wish to reveal what type of official that had asked for extra payment. As one could have expected, no report was made to the police.

Bearing in mind the Transparency International: The Global Coalition Against Corruption Index for Malta, rather than suggesting that corruption is low in Malta and Gozo, this finding (0.2%), the mere 0.2% declared victimization, could simply indicate that most Maltese and Gozitan people do not feel comfortable discussing corruption, and could prefer to keep it tightly covered by the veil of secrecy, *omerta'*, inherent in the Mediterranean culture (Azzopardi, Scicluna, Formosa Pace & Formosa, 2013) and this explains why across decades Maltese citizens might have avoided to report corruption to the police.

Main Elements Elicited from the Crime Victimization Survey

The Crime Victimization Survey aimed at trying to discover the dark figure of crime, or those crimes that are not reported to the police in Malta. One thousand face-to-face interviews were carried out within a month. Interviewees were chosen randomly and the respondents can be said to adequately represent the Maltese Islands for spread of age and location. The survey was divided into 18 sections, 13 of which addressed specific crimes from theft of bicycles to robbery to crimes on the person to corruption. Other sections asked for personal information and what people thought about punishment and control of young persons. Once the surveys were completed their results were inputted in an SPSS program and analysed.

The most common crime was Vandalism of Cars with 16% and Theft from Cars (6%). This was followed by Burglary at 4.8%, Assaults at 3.4% and Consumer Fraud at 3.2%. At slightly more than two percent we find Theft of cars (2.4%) Personal Theft (2.4%) and Attempted Burglary (2.2%). These are followed by Sexual Offences at 1.4% and Robbery at 1%. Almost no one reported being a victim of Corruption (0.2%) and no one reported being a victim of Theft of Motor Scooters or bicycles.

The preliminary results show that certain crimes are invariably reported to the police while others are not. Everyone reports thefts of cars and almost everyone reported burglaries. People do not report theft from cars and even less vandalism to cars. Many did not bother to report attempted burglary. Robbery and personal thefts, although a serious crimes, were often not reported to the police. Reports to the police are also low for assaults this being especially true if the victim knew the perpetrator. Fraud and Corruption are also not reported to the police. Overall the results indicate that Malta is a safe country.

PART C

Spatial Analysis of Welfare Spread and Hotspots Identification

Saviour Formosa, Janice Formosa Pace

Introduction to the Spatial Research Process

The theoretical constructs discussed earlier in the chapter enabled investment into the study of crime within a spatial construct. The leap from non-spatial to spatial study led to the conceptualization of Environmental Criminology theory which can be defined as the study of crimes based on complex relationships structured through space and place (McLaughlin et al: 2001, 132). This includes the study of offender residence, offence location, offender-offence relationship and the myriad interactions between the three pivots of incidence (crime), space (relationship) and place (geographical location).

Each of these pivots are central to this research since crime in Malta has only been reviewed through its absolute levels and rarely statistically or even spatially, let alone through an investigation of the interactivity between crime, space and place. In view of this, this research took up the role to review the main theories as they apply to the Maltese context, as well as having investigated related theories that have built upon environmental criminology approaches. The study initially places emphasis on the 'wider' theoretical approaches such as those investigated in the early part of the 20th Century as based on offender rate analysis inclusive of residential construct as well as those taken up by revival research that has concentrated on offence rate analysis. The study then looks at the relationship between the two theoretical components through a detailed analysis of the land-use and social constructs of the Maltese Islands, basing its encompassing approach on Structuration Theory, Opportunity Theory and Routines Activity Theory. Each of these analysis types is essential to the study in order to establish the geography of crime in the Maltese Islands. Concentrating on one theoretical approach to the exclusion of the others will not do justice to understanding what makes a small island's crime tick.

Theoretical Approaches

Environmental criminology is the study of crime and victimisation in its relation to place and space. It is also described as 'the geography of crime and 'the ecology of crime', and attempts to develop an insight into the analysis of the relationships between place, crime and offending (Bottoms et al, 2001). Criminological studies have integrated the study of 'locational' crime to the activities of the individuals and organisations involved in the criminal activity, whether they are perpetrators, victims or observers.

The relationship of crime to place has been developed into one of space due to the multiple linkages making up social realities related to that place. The term spatial takes on a sociological meaning to cover crime activities in the holistic approach of what constitutes crime: why, when and where it occurs, with consideration given to the baggage that the offender carries. The spatial activities of offenders take on a new role due to the diverse links related to their activity, it is not simply a case of who commits a crime or where it occurs, but how the links enforce or make possible the activity opportunities.

Environmental criminology takes into account the boundaries within which people act, such as work spaces, meeting-points and recreational areas. It explores the spatial concepts inherent in the wider scenario of criminal activity, such as the widening reaches of offenders due to access to new technologies and inventions (better vehicles, instant mobile communication devices), as well as 'zoning' policies instituted by planning authorities and transport. Interesting to note is the opportunity for emerging crime scenarios where offenders engage in computer crime that does not recognise any border or state, with the offender using remote technology to commit an offence from fraud to pornography.

Historical Development of the Theory

The main influence for the study of environmental criminology grew from the work of the Chicago School of Sociology, with the main proponents being Shaw and McKay, and their 1930s' theory of social disorganisation. This was based on urban work by Park and Burgess in the 1920s, who created the concept of human ecology¹¹ (Maguire et al, 1997; 308).

¹¹ *Human Ecology is derived from the botanical sub-discipline of plant ecology. The concept was based on the analysis of the spatial and temporal relations of human beings, by the selective, distributive and accommodative forces of the environment (Maguire, 1997; 308). The theory was also called the 'ecology of crime' due to the relationship between crime and the urban environment.*

Burgess's zone model of urban development conceptualised that there are five concentric zones in a city (Figure C.1) where each zone is characterised by different types of residents who migrate away (transit) from the centre as their status improves. Over time, growing cities would engulf other peripheral towns that would become zones of transition themselves. Since urban areas contain disproportionately high rates of social problems, the larger the city the higher the concentration of poverty, welfare dependency and crime (Maguire et al, 1997; 308).

Figure C.1: Park and Burgess's zone model of urban development

The Concentric Zone Model:

1. Central Business District

2. Transitional Zone

***Recent Immigrant Groups*

- Deteriorated Housing
- Factories
- Abandoned Buildings

3. Working Class Zone

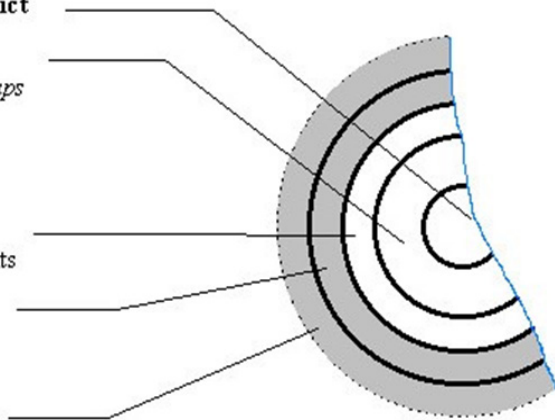
- Single Family Tenements

4. Residential Zone

- Single Family Homes
- Yards/Garages

5. Commuter Zone

- Suburbs



Source: <http://www.csiss.org/classics/content/66>

Urban ecology posits that there is a positive correlation between population density, city size and crime rates especially where population density is high and the possibility of bypassing danger is small (Messner et al, 1992; Entorf et al, 2000¹²). Entorf et al (2000) found a high association between high population density and violent crime, where an increase in one results in an increase in the other.

¹² cf *Bundeskriminalamt, Polizeiliche Kriminalstatistik (various issues, 1975-1996), Wiesbaden, Germany*

This is further enhanced due to the boundaries imposed by such phenomena as urban sprawl, where inelastic cities are created, that have no opportunity to keep on expanding. By the very fact that they are constrained by boundaries (such as sea, peninsulas, etc) they end up being even more segregated and higher degrees of poverty flourish (Shaw-Taylor, 1998). “A high number of persons per room would lead to “irritable, weary, harassed, inefficient” parents, a repulsive environment for children, and a consequently high level of juvenile autonomy, which in turn contributes to the development of gangs of delinquents” (Galle et al, 1972: 85; Harries K.D., 1974).

Wang (1999), on the other hand postulates that the shrinking living space in urban areas in effect reduces crime rates, stating that this could be due to the proximity of people to each other. Wang posits that an increasing population density is directly related to crime reduction. However, this may also increase the possibility of unknown crime as well as the ‘dark figure of crime.’ These two opinions seem contradictory but are a source of debate on the possible outcome for future mega-cities and what they are expected to experience. Further study is needed in this area especially on population density and the relationship to crime. This is particularly due to the fact that areas with a high population density offer a higher concentration of crime opportunities and effectively higher potential crime targets (people and property).

The Next Steps

The early 1920s research led to a number of theories, namely the ‘Culture Conflict Theory’ of Sellin in the late 1930s and Sutherland’s ‘Theory of Differential Association’ (Maguire, 1997: 308). Sellin, followed by Vold, Dahrendorf and Turk based their theories on the issue of diversity in an industrialised society¹³. Such diversity causes conflict to materialise moving through such constructs as conduct norms required from citizens coming into conflict with the prevalent crime norms. Dahrendorf’s move from a Marxist concept of material haves-haves-not to power haves-haves-nots easily highlights the realities of society, based on the power- holding/hoarding elite and the powerless masses. Sutherland stated that through social interactionism, offenders learn favourable definitions through mixing with others who find lawbreaking acceptable (Hochstetler A., 2002). However, the main impact was produced by Shaw and McKay since their research concentrated on the analysis of Chicagoan juvenile crime in the early 1930s through the mapping of offender residences at different points in time.

¹³ <http://www.umsl.edu/~rkeel/200/culflic.html>

The Chicago researchers ventured further than just spatially analysing the offender community through a quantitative study. They also looked into the social aspect of the offenders and what was termed 'low life' in the cities. The second aspect of the study concentrated on qualitative case studies and life histories. They managed to bring together these two diverse methodologies as well as integrating the new concept of spatial analysis in crime.

Shaw and MacKay (1942) identified the existence of delinquent subcultures, which adhere to a set of norms relative to that subculture. Shaw and McKay noted that the cultural heterogeneity and constant population movements in 'zones in transition' influenced delinquency through a process termed 'social disorganization'. They tried to decipher how the conventional value systems may not adhere to all the units within the same entity, mainly where there was a lack of structurally located social-bonds that encourage legitimate and discourage illegitimate behaviour. Where these norms break down, disorganisation occurs.

This social disorganisation process occurs mainly through the concentration of persons who are liable to offend in specific areas of a city or town with a high degree of illegitimate enterprises and immoral worlds (Finestone, 1976). In this situation, the structure of the locality starts to deteriorate due to incapacity of the traditional institutions to maintain control and solidarity. These institutions include the family, the church and the local community. Due to lack of common and non-delinquent values, the areas in question become hotspots for crime.

The central discoveries emanating from Shaw and McKay's research was based on three concepts (Finestone, 1976: 25):

- Rates of juvenile delinquency conformed to a regular spatial pattern, higher in the middle zones and tended to decline with distance from the centre of the city;
- The same spatial pattern was shown by many other indices of social problems in the city:
- The spatial pattern of rates of delinquency showed considerable long-term stability, even though the nationality makeup of the population in the inner-city areas changed from decade to decade.

The theory of social disorganisation has had both attractors and detractors, the former due to its solidity in relation to the offender aspect of the theory, whilst detractors criticised the fact that crime may not only be a case of disorganisation, but may be a case of organisation (Whyte, 1943 in Bottoms and Wiles, 2001). An organisation may offer social capital¹⁴ to its members but disrupt the social cohesion¹⁵ of the area it operates in (Kawachi et al, 1999). As an example, one can take the case of the Mafia, which is a very organised structure both in the USA, China, Albania, and Sicily and is emergent in countries such as Taiwan (Snodgrass, 1976; Wang, 1999). Matza (1964) claimed that the social disorganisation theory is over-deterministic and over- predictive. There were few developments in this area of study following a peak in interest in the period between the two world wars.

From the Chicago School to revival research

Following on the work by Park and Burgess, and, Shaw and McKay, other researchers such as Tibbits, McKenzie, Anderson, Wirth, and Zorbaugh collectively developed the first large-scale theoretical approach to the study of the nature of crime and American urbanism, an approach that was spatial as well as sociological (Georges-Abeyie et al, 1980: 1). The developments over the decades lead to the development of crime pattern theory that looks at both the established and changing nature of crime. Crime patterns can only happen due to the constructs that make them, inclusive of the location they occur in, and the sociological and psychological relationships to space. Heal (2001, 268) states that the imposition of crime pattern analysis on recorded crime statistics helped researchers to make a leap towards understanding crime and space and well as fill in information gaps. He states that the early 1980s' work enabled the development of crime pattern analysis, however the main limitations were those imposed by small samples and observed pattern reliability and stability. This also included limited attempts to analyse crime patterns with socio-demographic data. Over the last decade these issues have been resolved or facilitated through the use of widely-available datasets and spatio-statistical software.

¹⁴ *Social Capital*: "Those features of social organisation, such as networks, norms of reciprocity, and trust in others, that facilitate cooperation between citizens for mutual benefit" (Coleman, 1990; Putnam, 1993; Sampson, 1995).

¹⁵ *Social Cohesion*: the process describing "communities with high stocks of social capital and low social disorganisation" (Wilkinson, 1996; Kawachi and Kennedy, 1997; Sampson et al, 1997).

Other researchers covered different socio-economic/socio-cultural aspects. Schmid (1960) identified 6 types of hypothesis that could be used to account for patterns of crime.

These were: i) the “ecological segregation/contingent control” hypothesis where high frequencies of crime reflect opportunities, ii) the “drift” hypothesis - certain areas attract offenders, iii) the “differential association/cultural transmission” hypothesis - areas characterised by distinct sub- cultural patterns of delinquency and crime, iv) the “social alienation” hypothesis - areas characterised by social problems, v) the “anomie” hypothesis - delinquency is a disruption of the collective order, and vi) the “illegitimate means/differential opportunities” hypothesis - differentials in access to illegitimate means.

Other sociological theories on delinquency areas are based on a threefold structure (Gill, 1977):

i) the “ecological approach” investigating why people live where they do; ii) the “sub-cultural approach” that analysis how localised and distinctive life styles exist; and iii) the “social reaction approach” that highlights how labels are given to individuals and areas.

Practical problems exist where the question of the ecological fallacy arises . This is the erroneous assumption that an overlap of problems at an area level (e.g. high levels of criminal victimization and high unemployment) also occurs at the level of the individual household (e.g. all victims of crime are unemployed). The relationship between victimization and unemployment can only be revealed through surveys that record the employment status of victims of crime.

Early environmental criminology studies suffered from this fallacy which assumed that “the descriptive characteristics of areas having high proportions of offenders resident identified both areas where crime control programs should be undertaken, and the individuals who were likely to commit crimes” (Brantingham et al, 1981:17)¹⁶. Every area hosts non-delinquents though studies concentrate on the delinquents rather than the whole.

¹⁶ *In Malta, an Ecological Fallacy would serve such statements as stating that Libyans commit more crime as they reside in a small area in Bugibba when in fact an analysis of individual basis (eg crime rate per 100,000 for Libyans as against for Maltese) may show otherwise.*

An area hosting delinquent residents has a good chance of being stigmatised and labelled. Mays (1963) argues that whilst there would still be significant numbers of persons who would not be offenders, but there are sufficient numbers who are criminal, then that area as a whole could be termed as “delinquency producing”. Where crime rates are high, potential offenders realise that foregoing an opportunity means that someone else will take it whilst the fact that they act may make them heroes in their community as a sort of badge of honour (Schrag et al, 1997). Some offenders anticipate arrest even if they do not commit a crime, thus the incentive is doubly attractive, further stigmatising an area.

Dunn (1980) looks at the association of land use with offence occurrence and offender residence areas, in line with Shaw’s (1929) study of delinquency areas. He states that “crime... consists of a complex set of transactions of individuals with their environments ... which vary in setting, time, objects, participants and activities” (Dunn, 1980). He identifies four ways to look at in the study of crime and land use: i) offence location crime in urban places, ii) areas with commercial activity and high-density residential development in poor condition, iii) quality of residential land use (substandard housing), and iv) land uses related to specific offences, due to different targets reflecting the area function or structure.

McLaughlin (2001: 133) identified four new spatial approaches to the topic: i) mainly the spatial distribution of crime, ii) risk of crime victimisation in space, iii) spatialised fear of crime and iv) particular crime flows from one area to another.

Giddens’ Theory of Structuration (Giddens, 1984) has again brought to the fore the agenda that sociological studies must be based on the analysis of ‘social practices ordered across space and time’, which theory reflects the take-off point of the Chicagoan School. Bottoms and Wiles (1997) have taken up the concepts of space and time as the major point of departure for environmental criminology studies, stating that Giddens’ concept is central to its theoretical base. They bring as evidence his explanations on humans as knowledgeable agents, practical consciousness, his move away from the traditional dualism of objectivism and subjectivism, the duality of structures as both motivators and constraining agents, as well as the importance of routine activity. Structures result in a practical consciousness that is able to follow regular patterns in space and time. One needs to understand how place, over time, is part of the practical consciousness of social actors who engage in behaviour, including actions defined as criminal (Bottoms and Wiles, 2001: 19).

Pivots of Crime

The offender residence perspective allows researchers to analyse patterns in residence preference, areas that are more attractive to offenders based on their particular norms and values. An analysis of the diverse social variables would describe the activities that offenders partake in at individual, co-familial and community-career levels.

Following the relative superiority of Shaw and McKay's theory, there was a lull of fifty years in spatio-temporal crime analysis until the 1970s when a revival of interest occurred from another aspect: offence distribution. Shaw and McKay's work had concentrated on offenders and their life-histories as well as the relationship of their offences to the place¹⁷ they reside in.

The refocusing of the theory indicated that there is a difference between offender residence and offence locations. Offenders aggregate in specific residential areas for social, economic and cultural reasons. Squatting possibilities, vacant housing in stigmatised areas, little financial clout to move to better areas are but a few examples. On the other hand, offence areas posit other scenarios. They could be either the same areas of residence, areas in the vicinity of the offender's day-to-day activities, areas of recreation and well as opportunity-presenting areas.

The 1970s research introduced studies on 'defensible space' (Newman, 1973) and on the constitution of crime: mainly the law, offender, target and place of crime (Brantingham et al, 1981). However, they were criticized as they left out the basic tenet of Shaw and McKay's effort: the offender's residence. This said, they do state that movements bring offenders and their targets together (Bottoms and Wiles, 1997).

Shaw and McKay's theory of concentric ring zonal distribution of crime was challenged both outside the USA and in Chicago itself after World War II (Taub et al, (1984) in Bottoms and Wiles, 1997:331; Bursik (1986) in Bottoms and Wiles, 1997:331). The 'old areal regularities broke down' and the 'theory of concentric rings was discarded together with the formulation of urban process that went with it' (Bottoms and Wiles, 1997: 331). One has to note however, that Shaw and McKay's theory of Social Disorganisation is still supported.

¹⁷ *Sociological concept of place: the social organisation of behaviour at a geographical place (Bottoms and Wiles, 2001).*

The new surge of research in the 1980s and 1990s identified a number of issues that showed variations from the classical circular concentric zone theory. These variations may have been due to the fact that European urban areas such as Croydon in London (Morris, 1957 in Bottoms and Wiles, 1997, 312) and Sheffield (Baldwin and Bottoms, 1976 in Bottoms and Wiles, 1997, 312) were built for different purposes, with the higher status areas concentrated around the city-centre and in other formations that do not conform to the Chicagoan model where the centre was industrialised.

Generally the contrast is between cities such as Paris and Glasgow that have disadvantaged areas on their periphery and those that conform to the Anglo-American pattern (e.g. London, Chicago, and Los Angeles) where deprivation is in the inner cities and affluence is in the suburbs.

Recent studies have focused on the housing market and came up with an analysis of the direct and indirect consequences of the operation of the market on crime. A study in Sheffield in the late 1960s (Rex and Moore, 1967) launched a series of studies in the field that brought up new concerns on how the modern industrial situation affects the crime patterns in both rust-belt and sunrise cities (Craglia et al, 2000). Industry is becoming dispersed and less zonal and is challenging the concentric-ring theory (Harries et al, 1998), especially where the dispersion could be effective in reducing crime (Wang, 1999). Studies are needed in the latter to identify if dispersing industry actually results in reducing crime or else in dispersing it over a wider area.

Harris et al (1998: 623) state that the zonal model had two major faults. One was that the divisions were based on the social, political and economic fault zone between the city and suburbs. The other fault was that the zonal model misrepresented Burgess's model and the cities and suburbs of his day. Hoyt (1939 cf Harries et al, 1998) indicated that single family units lived in the periphery and in the suburbs, whether the latter were industrial or residential. They did this based on their consumption patterns (Douglass, 1925 cf Harries et al, 1998).

Another input to the theory looked at the housing market which is intrinsically linked to offender rates. As dwellings are occupied according to the residents' income, households of similar status tend to group together. Higher status groups tend to segregate themselves into small close-knit areas and try to keep other categories from moving in, whilst lower status groups tend to be dispersed (Ladanyi, 2001). In his 1979 group status analysis of prisoners in Budapest, Ladanyi identified that inequality changes with time and new forms of crime manifest themselves to reflect structural changes. In this study, areas

zoned for agriculture and industry showed high offender rates as against the highest status parts of the city exhibiting very low proportions of detected and convicted offenders.

The higher-status segregation makes it difficult to separate social class from area of residence (Pain, 1997). This is also marked where the middle class is conscious of being suburban and aggregates around the city periphery (Singleton, 1973). Where middle class values start to decline, a high incidence of delinquency and crime in urban settings is linked to the loss of social buffers (Kawachi et al, 1999). Schnore (1963 in Harris et al, 1998) claimed that income, education and occupational standing increased in proportion to distance from the urban conglomeration, moving out from inner poverty city centres to outer affluence (Jackson, 1985). An increase in delinquency is found in the population of low-income earners, the elderly and poorly educated people demanding additional social services (Goldfield et al, 1979 IN Harries et al, 1998).

Offenders and Offences

Offender Rates: An Analysis

The offender analysis looks at the crimes committed by an offender based on his/her location of residence and role in crime. Whilst crime analysis concentrated on community studies between the 1920s and 1940s through work carried out in Chicago by Shaw and McKay, the emphasis slowly changed to an analysis of individual behaviour. This has been recently revived by looking out for the “criminal careers” of communities that could enhance the understanding of crime and its causes (Reiss, 1986). Just as one describes individual offender crime careers, Reiss (1986) argues that one could extend this concept to the communities that experience changes, through analytic studies of both offender rates and offence rates (Schuerman and Kobrin, 1986; Bottoms and Wiles, 1986, 1992; Bottoms, Clayton and Wiles, 1992).

Residential Issues and Offenders

The local housing market came into focus through such work as Rex and Moore’s (1967) Sheffield study where they analysed housing patterns through a Census Enumeration District analysis. The results showed that there was a correlation of housing type with offender rates (Baldwin and Bottoms, 1976). Major variations occurred within the areas with a predominant housing type, which was further analysed to reveal that it is different from the Chicago study; there was no relationship between the rate of

tenant turnover on estates and offender rates (Baldwin and Bottoms, 1976). This study and another conducted by Wikstrom in 1991 in Stockholm (Wikstrom, 1991) indicated that the studies went beyond a simple social-class analysis since they included such external elements as landuse. Wikstrom's Stockholm path- model approach hypothesised that housing tenure variables would feed through to population composition variables: in effect half the area offender rates variation in several districts was explained by housing type and social composition. This created a further inroad into the study of offenders and the locality they reside in¹⁸.

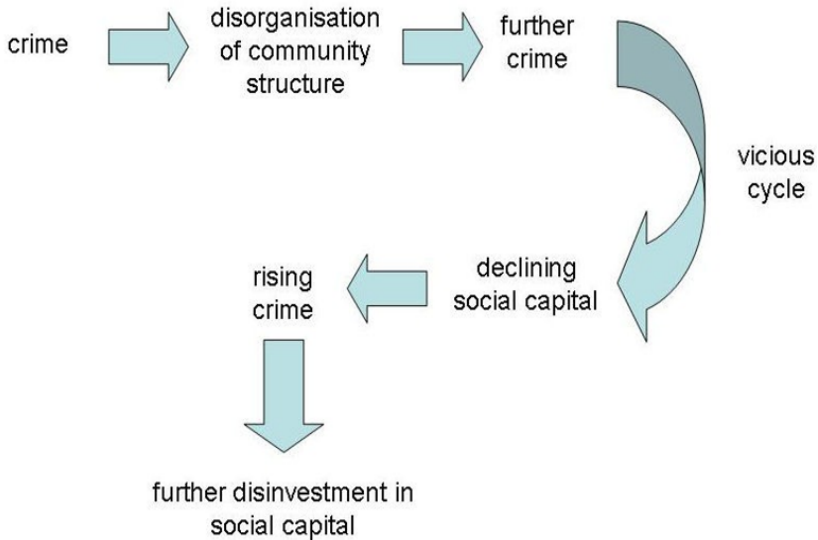
Schuerman and Kobrin (1986) looked at the physical makeup of the locality and the shifts in land-use, particularly the housing sector, as well as demographic changes, mainly in household and absolute population structure. They argue that even small changes in land-use can bring about a change in population structures, implying that an increase or decrease in the real-estate purchases or renting could change the framework of operation in a spatial area. The same changes reflect who enters or exits the locality and in turn changes the offender/offence relationships related to that area. An increasingly degraded area would result in a reduction of rents and an influx of low-income earners effectively changing the make-up of that community (Ellul, 2003).

A classic example assessing the different types of dwelling zones was based on the analysis of two towns for three categories of housing: low-rise council, high rise-council, and privately rented areas. The classic study was the "Stonewall and Gardenia" housing estates in Sheffield case study (low-rise council) where Gardenia had 'tipped' in the 1940s. Once 'tipped' it continued to attract categories of persons who were prone to offending due to the allocation of homes to such persons. There were also indications that the negative reputation of this town created an effect on its residents, schools and networks. Stonewall did not go through the same changes and retained its crime-free structure (Bottoms, Mawby and Xanthos, 1989).

¹⁸ *This situation can be tackled in a number of ways. One study carried out in Public Housing Authorities in the USA (Hyatt et al, 1999: 18) looked at the housing setup within the authorities' jurisdictions and carried out concentric ring analysis based on a series of six 50m interval buffer zones. They introduced a new factor called blockface analysis where crimes occurring in areas facing the authority boundaries are also analysed. The theory assumes that crime does not stop abruptly around these housing areas but continues further away from the immediate boundary area.*

Neighbourhoods ‘tip’ towards crime through a process described by the ‘broken windows hypothesis’ where a locality’s crime status deteriorates over time (Wilson and Kelling, 1982). The components keeping an area together include the offender’s role, power with respect to crime by others, and the extent of the criminalisable space (Van der Wurff et al, 1989: 144-145). The rate of change of signs of disorder (broken windows, housing abandonment, litter and graffiti) is relative to the process where the community loses control. Once the community abandons control, vandalism occurs and an unintended invitation is given to persons involved in the crime trade to move in. Skogan (1986, 1990) investigated this decay and called it the ‘spiral of decay in American Neighbourhoods’, where the physical (abandoned or ill-kept buildings, etc) and social constructs (public drinking, prostitution, etc) are strongly correlated.

Figure C.2: Kawachi et al’s description of the Social Capital Disinvestment



Source: Adapted from Kawachi et al, 1999, pg 727

The fear of offenders leads to a vicious cycle until no investment in social capital occurs through withdrawal from community life, out-migration, loss of jobs, loss of networks, fewer opportunities for network and social organisations and exit of businesses (Figure C.2) (Kawachi et al, 1999; Farrall et al, 2000). This effectively results in a perpetuating situation of decay and where such areas remain disorganised for long decades.

Offence Rates: an Analysis

Offence-location research provides valuable data on the patterns of crime by type, time, and location but also poses a problem of relationship. How does one equate the issue of offences with the area in question as well as the offender committing the crime?

There are various issues at stake in offence analysis, particularly due to its complex structure of what classifies an area as a crime attractor or crime generator which issues are investigated in chapter 9 of this study. Offences occur due to the intrinsic relationships between the offender and the offence: is it a crime of chance or a crime of choice? Does an offender choose to carry out an offence in an area because of its affluence (such as a villa area) or because of its inherent social structure such as that where there is no social cohesion and social capital?

Crime attractors offer high-level visual, psychological and sociological imperatives to offenders to commit crime therein such as opportunities provided by sparsely-populated residential areas. On the other hand crime-generators may be a result of land-use designation such as in recreational areas that provide easy-target opportunities such as vehicles, highly-dense patron-packed bars. Irrespective of the type of crime-function, the offender has a role to play, mainly due to his/her modus operandi and the relationship to the crime target, whether kick-started through routine activity, or specific target hot-spotting. The research questions investigated in chapters 8 and 9 specifically target areas within the Maltese Islands in order to investigate their potential as attractors or generators of crime.

In order to identify specific issues that help offenders to operate within the attractor-generators pivot, in-dept studies are required such as those reviewed in Stockholm by Wikstrom (1991) and in Germany by Entorf et al (2000).

Per-Olaf Wikstrom in a study of offences in Stockholm in 1991 (Wikstrom, 1991), considered the fact that the measurement of areal offence rates poses quite a problem due to the use of resident population as a denominator (Harries, 1981). Stating that crime in a historic town is related to the number of its residents is erroneous especially where most crime results from theft of for example cars in car-parks reserved for tourists visiting that area.

Wikstrom (1991) was building on a study in Sheffield where crime in traditional cities tends to concentrate around the centre of the city, particularly for violence in public, vandalism in public, and theft of and from cars. Bottoms and Wiles (1991) stress that though this is the case in most cities; one has to keep an open mind that changes in land-use could bring about changes in the distribution of these offences. Through his study Wikstrom showed that residential burglaries tend to occur in areas of high socio-economic status, especially those that are nearby to areas with high offender rates. He indicated that there are specific geographical skews in the patterning of offence locations and that these can vary significantly by type of offence.

High income was found to be positively correlated to crime rates in Germany, indicating that richer persons are better targets (Entorf et al, 2000). This is due to the higher incentives that persons living in disadvantaged areas have (Kosbela and Viren, 1997). The higher the income inequality the worse the legal income opportunities become and in turn better illegal income opportunities are sought.

Can one be studied to the exclusion of the other?

The last two decades of the twentieth century brought the offender and offence-based theories together. Though both can be studied in isolation, the main progress being carried out by contemporary criminology is the study of this relationship.

Such a process of understanding both offender and offence relationships can be strengthened through a review of the related theories of Structuration, Opportunity and Routine Activity.

Related Theories

Structuration Theory

There are various theories of crime that have attempted to call themselves general theories of crime. Few have managed to integrate the issues of crime with the issue of space. For example those of Braithwaite (1989) and Gottfredson et al (1990) rarely cover the issue of spatiality, concentrating on issues such as social control (cf Bottoms and Wiles, 2001 IN Evans et al 2001: 12). One of the closest approaches to an integrated approach to Environmental Criminology is Structuration Theory proposed by Giddens. It is also a popular debating issue between human geographers and social theorists (Gregory and Urry, 1985).

Environmental criminology studies have not always looked at the collective study of offence and offender rates. Each has been researched to the exclusion of the other. The Chicago School concentrated on offender studies whilst others (Newman, 1972) have focused on offences. Giddens went beyond the classic theories as posited by the founding fathers of sociology and argued that these two tenets cannot be and must not be studied in isolation, rather they have to be considered as inseparable (Giddens, 1984: 2). For him societal change can only occur as 'social practices ordered across space and time' which evolve through the activities of human beings as knowledgeable agents acting in the context of social life. He also looks at structures and how they exist within, constrain and enable social actions as well as the issues of routine activity, social change and social processes.

Giddens based his analysis of the routinised character of daily-life space-time on Hagerstrand's concept of time-geography (Giddens, 1984: 111). Hagerstrand had analysed movements of individuals in a local parish in Sweden over their lifespan and composed time-space analysis through charting their movements. The issue deriving from these movements indicate that there may be patterns to the way people conduct their lives and this includes offenders in their relationship to the offence location. Carlstein (Giddens, 1984: 116) indicated that these 'ecological constraints' derive from specific modes of 'packing', mainly the packing in small areas of materials, artefacts, organisms, and human population in settlement time-space, and their activities in the related space. This results in a 'clustering of institutions' across time and space, giving rise to offender locations that may not be desirable to reside in and offence locations that are attractive to offend in (Giddens, 1984: 164). Structuration theory in effect offers an understanding of the ongoing processes of interaction between the elements making up a crime. Any model of crime analysis should look at these in an understanding of the spatial aspects of offending and offences and their relationship.

Opportunity Theory and Routine Activity Theory

Offenders commit crime for a variety of reasons, varying from the need to survive to taking advantage of opportunities that present themselves. Two theories that investigate these reasons are Opportunity Theory (Bursik and Grasmick, 1993; Felson and Clark, 1998), and Routine Activities Theory (Cohen and Felson, 1979; Ekblom, 2001). Each fits in with environmental criminology theory in that the fundamental issue at stake is space: where does an opportunity present itself and how does one get to make use of an opportunity and act accordingly, if not through the familiarity of the spaces inherent in his/her cognitive mindmap?

Opportunity Theory looks at crime from the point of view of the offender: the opportunity to carry out an offence and; the level of target attractiveness of the area. Such issues posit fundamental questions, especially in determining what a researcher must look for in determining attractors. When does a car become enough of an attraction to steal and for what purpose? An offender looking for a car for 'mere use'¹⁹ may not be attracted by a specific make of car, but a car thief looking for a lucrative catch may visit areas of high affluence. Another aspect that makes an area attractive relates to the accessibility of the location. The accessibility issue leans on four parameters; visibility, ease of physical access, the absence of adequate surveillance and, the modus operandi of the target. Areas within easy reach of transport routes would pose a hazard for residents due to the opportunity offered (Mayhew, 1976). Brantingham and Brantingham (1984) further argue that all individuals carry in them a cognitive map of the city and engage in search patterns to identify areas of interest. Bottomley et al (1986) state that it is difficult to decipher whether the increase in the number of crimes is due to the form of increased opportunities such as the car or a decline in respect for property.

Accessibility becomes an issue due to the offender's knowledge of both the real physical and cognitive space (Beavon et al, 1994). Potential offenders will not offend in previously unknown areas but where criminal opportunities intersect with their cognitively known areas (Bottoms and Wiles, 1997: 324). Rengert (1980: 21) adds that 'the relative magnitude of an opportunity is proportional to its relative degree of accessibility which will partially determine its probability of being exploited'. This indicates that even though an area may be affluent or has commercial aspects that could prove lucrative to a potential offender; its accessibility plays a major part in the commissioning of an offence. Also, a high-attraction area (such as a secluded villa area) that has few visible people tends to suffer more crime since there would be fewer witnesses (Jacobs, 1961).

¹⁹ *Such as joy-riding.*

Newman (1972) argued that the solution to this situation would be the creation of territorial subdivision, whether conscious or unconscious, to identify outsiders. This occurs where residences along less accessible streets are not familiar to non-resident criminals and so will experience less burglary episodes (Bevis and Nutter, 1977).

Further developing this area of research within the domain of situational crime prevention, Felson and Clarke (1998: 9) posited their ten 'principles of crime opportunity theory' which outline those issues that can be considered as the 'root causes of crime' as well as leading towards reduction measures:

- Opportunities play a role in causing all crime
- Crime opportunities are highly specific
- Crime opportunities are concentrated in time and space
- Crime opportunities depend on everyday movements
- One crime produces opportunities for another
- Some products offer more tempting crime opportunities
- Social and technological changes produce new crime opportunities
- Opportunities for crime can be reduced
- Reducing opportunities does not usually displace crime
- Focused opportunity reduction can produce wider declines in crime

Source: Cohen and Felson, 1998, pg 9

Opportunity Theory has its own sister theory entitled Routine Activities Theory which looks at the day-to-day activities of victims and offenders in relation to the location and timing of offences. Crime is closely related to the offenders' activities as well as the activities of potential victims. New opportunities offer themselves, such as attacks on the elderly. Perceived high standards of living produce an opportunity to those who normally act around a few spatial locations either as part of their day-to-day activities such as a work transport route. The mere fact that an action is a routine activity implies that there is an element of social activity – there is an interaction that is being portrayed (Cohen and Felson, 1979). Furthering this concept, Felson and Clarke (1998) highlight the fact that there is a veritable target (as preferred over victim's) role in creating opportunity through their VIVA model (value, inertia, visibility and access).

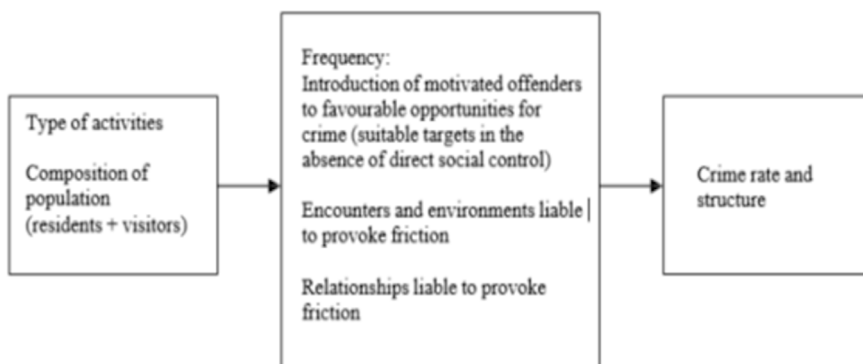
These routine daily activities fit into the framework set up by Giddens in his theory of Structuration, due to the fact that the social action being interpreted needs a human being who relates repeatedly to a social structure in a particular place (Giddens, 1984: 110). His concept of 'locale' looks at a wider aspect than just place, integrating the interactions occurring therein. An analysis of crime in particular areas (by type of crime and activity in that area, for example retail) may bring up specific time-periods when offences occur. "The probability that a violation will occur at any specific time and place might be taken as a function of the convergence of likely offenders and suitable targets in the absence of capable guardians' (Cohen and Felson, 1979).

Such a description helps to counter the preoccupation that studies such as the Minneapolis study conducted by Sherman et al (1989) queried when they posited that 'places cause crime' as they are criminogenic generators of crime. This is different to the concept that places host crime (serving as attractive receptors of crime) due to the interaction of a routine activity by a potential offender and that same place. The fact that persons go to have a 'good time' in recreational places does not mean that the area creates a potential murder, since the interactions of the offender and victim could have occurred anywhere (Karlsson, 1998).

Wikstrom's approach is a combination of opportunity and routine activity theory where he introduced the concept of time-crime. He states that the inner-urban activities fluctuate over time and space to the extent that different times of the day experience different activity types and frequencies as reflected in Figure C.3 (Wikstrom, 1990: 23). Each of these components can only be studied by understanding the localities they occur in: the physical structure and the prevailing social issues that term an activity as a crime.

When reviewing the various pivots of crime from either an opportunity or routine viewpoint together with the social structure it occurs in, Ekblom's (2001) Conjunction of Criminal Opportunity theory provides a unified approach towards what is eventually the main aim of criminological research: prevention and reduction of crime as well as promoting to the fore community safety (Figure C.4). Its target is the identification of all the issues that occur at a specific point in time which make criminal occurrence happen. This leads to action on assessing risk of crime (prevention), actively aiming to reduce (number and seriousness) as well as enhancing social activities through quality of life and improved state of existence.

Figure C.3: Wikstrom's model of variations in and types of crime in the urban environment

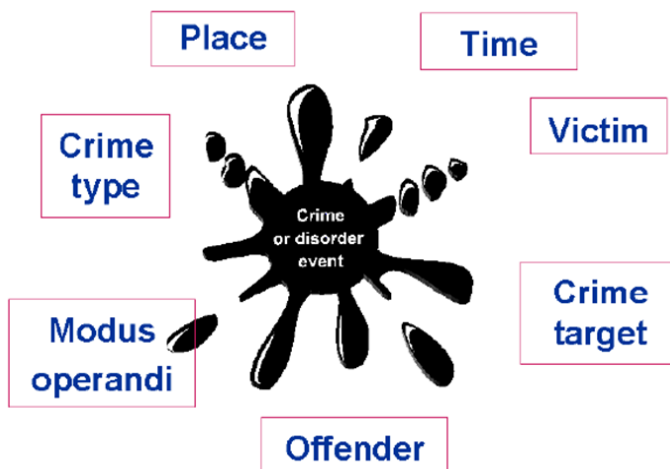


Source: Wikstrom, 1990: 24 IN Bottoms and Wiles, 1997:328

In effect, Ekblom outlines a strategy that ropes in the main tenets of opportunity theory, routine activity theory as well as Structuration aimed at developing preventive strategies that have an impact on the ground through such actions as that outlined in his CLAMED model. The latter model takes on the role of task Clarification, preventive agent Locating hence Alerting them to the crime problem whilst Motivating them to take on the crime reduction task, at the same time Empowering and Directing them to take on capacity issues and to follow guidelines, select targets or implement particular activities. The latest update to the implementation of the theory is the 5Is²⁰ initiative (Intelligence, Intervention, Implementation, Involvement (of the community) and Impact).

²⁰ <https://www.gov.uk/government/policies/crime-prevention>

Figure C.4: Ekblom's Problem Space: A Map of Symptoms and Crime Reduction Objectives



Source: Ekblom (2001), pg 20

In conclusion, the review of the main theories that have promoted environmental criminology to its current status has shown that in its ultimate stage, crime can be analysed in its spatio-temporal constructs and based on the findings strategies can be implemented to impact and reduce crime occurrences.

Physical and Social Issues

Environmental criminology research with its related theories and components as described above would be bare without a review of two main related components: land use and social issues. Each places an impact into the analysis of what constitutes the environment and how crime interacts with each.

Land-use component

The relationship of crime and landuse has been recognised since the thirteenth (13th) Century when Edward I tried to control crime by introducing the Statute of Winchester in 1285. This Statute covered instructions on the communities' obligations with regard

to possession of weapons and to maintenance of the King's peace (Summerson, 1992). UK street widening in the nineteenth century led to the dispersion of concentrated criminal elements (Beavon et al, 1994). In more recent post-war times, urban development was based on the automobile and mass transportation that led to changes in opportunities for crime due to the concentration of people in specific areas. As an example, arresting an offender committing snatch and grabs in the vicinity of subway exit-points would be very difficult to conclude as it provides a number of escape routes (Brantingham et al, 1984).

Urban planning and the subsequent impact on crime were brought to focus in the quest for 'livable streets' (Appleyard, 1981). Like the theory of social disorganisation before it, the analysis of street systems and their associated land-uses was shelved for over half a century but new studies have indicated that street development concentrates on increasing the carrying capacity but neglect the social and environmental costs (Appleyard et al, 1972). In the urban world, streets and roads play a major role since their setup constrains flow and accessibility to offenders in their routine activities whilst inducing an opportune environment for offending.

Urban planning clusters offence targets in specific areas, through increasing or reducing accessibility for opportunities. As against opportunities in rural areas where a person is more conspicuous, urban areas become attractive to offenders especially where an area becomes prosperous (Entorf et al, 2000).

Zoning practice and urban design has been found to alter crime patterns due to the presence of high volume land, accessibility, design, private and public spaces, and a host of other causes (Beavon et al, 1994; Pain, 1994).

Social component

Socio-economic studies and its major component, deprivation, play an important part in understanding social structures and their relationship to studies in crime. Deprivation has evolved from the study of poverty to a wider 'contextually dependent' concept with the inclusion of issues as accessibility, isolation and peripherality (McCorquodale, 2001). The use of spatial analysis in GIS to measure poverty takes on a significant role as it brings the traditional 'poverty' studies in relation to offence location by showing the mechanisms each operates in: what is the background of an offender and where does he/she prey?

Deprivation comes in two forms: absolute or relative. Absolute deprivation refers to the unavailability of resources to meet the basic needs for healthy living and is the result of various factors particularly unemployment, lack of housing and schooling as identified by the UN Human Development Index, which indicate a 'weakening social fabric' and in turn a deteriorating social cohesion. There is little evidence to suggest that absolute deprivation is an automatic precursor for crime as against relative deprivation that may in 'certain conditions lead to crime' (Young, 1997: 488; Lea et al IN Muncie et al, 2000).

Relative deprivation is the result of poverty where some citizens have significantly less access to income and wealth than others in their society. Crime is most prevalent in societies with these disparities, even in areas where absolute poverty is non-existent (Kawachi et al, 1999). Such societies move away from integrative social norms and in turn resort to an anomie situation (Merton, 1968).

Left realist criminology²¹ asserts that the realisation that social 'goods' are within physical reach but grossly out-of-reach from acquisition by relatively-poor persons may in effect cause crime. Relative poverty and deprivation from 'goods' may lead these persons to attempt to make up for this perceived lack by 'acquiring' the 'goods' illegally.

Relationship of social issues and landuse to crime

Kawachi et al (1999), use crime as an indicator of collective social well-being both in the social and health aspects, by analysing the degree of relative deprivation and the degree of cohesion in a society. The former looks at income inequality and the latter looks at the social relationship/social capital in that society. They state that crime is a mirror of the quality of the social environment and use state-level ecologic data to analyse deprivation.

²¹ "Left Realism emerged in the early 1980s in Britain as a response to both the punitive and exclusion policies of conservatism and to the utopianism of New Left radical criminologies" (McLaughlin et al, 2001, 163).

Variables for Analysis

Diverse variables are used to analyse crime and deprivation. The main one, unemployment, indicates a direct causality to crime particularly when the economy falls into recession and crime rates increase (Eitzen et al, 1988: 431). US federal prison population in the US tends to increase fifteen months after periods of high unemployment (Keebler, 1975). In another study, Craglia et al (2000) based their Sheffield studies on the analysis of households and unemployment, through the use of Townsend Index (Townsend et al, 1988), pointing out that crime statistics need to be based on young-male unemployment, population turnover and the DETR index of local conditions. Wang (1999) found associations between unemployment and crime with the link being stronger with structural unemployment.

Other researchers base their analysis on economic factors. Entorf et al (2000) use GDP and relative distance to average income. They include the % of population on welfare, the % of population below the poverty line and the Gini Coefficient as reliable variables for within-state studies of crime. One interesting point that they bring up is that offenders rate themselves in relation to national income rather than that of their own areas.

Other variables also employed include population density (especially in small island states), education advancement, high school dropout rate (Shaw-Taylor, 1998, 317) and per capita GNP (Wang, 1999). These factors highlight the importance of social cohesion since a high population density can induce a reduction of social capital due to the indifference attributed to knowledge of who one's neighbours are, and very little incentive to develop viable relationships. Interestingly, whilst school dropout is identified by Shaw-Taylor (1998), Rutter et al (1979) identified that at the other extreme school intake is just one factor that causes delinquency (where the best students are chosen by the best schools and low-achieving non-academically inclined students are then grouped together in low-achieving and inadequate schools). They found that delinquency is not directly linked to school activities but to offending outside school. Though this area requires further research, it is assumed that high school dropout rates may lead to more time to engage in activities where there is no adult supervision and could lead to offending.

Kawachi (1999) includes single parent households as a factor in crime analysis stressing that this family structure reduces control and supervision of potential offenders, again resulting in reduced cohesion and lack of role models. They also include educational attainment and average alcohol consumption levels in their analysis. They found

that as the socio-economic status increased, homicide and assault rate declined but larceny increased. In addition, where poverty and unemployment increased homicides increased. One interesting factor was that median income was positively associated to robbery rates and motor vehicle theft. Alcohol was not found to correlate to violent and property crime.

Urban planning also plays a part in the dynamics of the interactions of offenders and offences, affluence and deprivation. Once an area has been zoned either as recreational or has 'tipped' following the deterioration of its demographic stock, urban issues have an impact on crime structures and vice-versa. As an example, out-migration can be linked to changes in the economic scenario such as the loss of jobs from a de-industrialised city. Taub et al (1984: 347) identified three issues for area deterioration analysis: i) crime levels are an issue in judging the quality of an area, ii) there is evidence of a 'threshold model' where people move out of an area until tipping occurs, which few can stop, and iii) neighbourhood change is based on ecological facts²², individual and corporate decisions.

In summary, these factors bring into focus the need to identify the causal factors that result in the creation of a realistic evaluation of the crime, social and urban relationships. How does each variable lead to the commission of a crime? Which activities attract the highest crime rates? This issue is best tackled through the identification of the context within which an urban activity has been implemented.

The Need for Further Research

This study looks at such issues through a quantitative analysis of crime in the Maltese Islands based on spatial methodologies. Geographical Information (GI) would help identify the links through an analysis of crime, the social construct it operates in and the landuse aspect pertaining to the offender and offence locations. The GI factor helps identify such links however further study is needed in order to identify the multi-faceted relationships inherent in the social, urban and crime scenarios.

²² *Ecological facts include an employment base for neighbourhood residents, housing market and demographic pressures, age and quality of the housing stock and external amenities such as vistas.*

In effect, researching social and land-use issues in isolation may lead to unattainable understanding of what makes an area host offenders and/or attract offences. This study aims to identify whether there is a relationship between crime and land-use and social issues in the Maltese Islands. This will be carried out through an analysis of the spatial relationship between crime and social aspects as poverty through studies on welfare and Census data. In the case of the relationship between crime and landuse, spatial layers on zoning and structural planning will be analysed.

Summary

The document described the development of the theory of environmental criminology and how it fits within other related theories such as Structuration, Opportunity and Routine Activity theories. It described crime in relation to the offender and offence location and identified how these different aspects of the theory fit together to form a comprehensive background for the analysis of crime.

Whilst the study aims to analyse crime in its spatio-temporal aspect based on an analysis of location of where offenders live and where they commit crime, the theories mentioned above point at the need to move one step beyond the geographical aspect and analyse criminal activity in relation to the structures of the areas the offenders live in, interact and commit crime.

This study aims to review spatial distribution of crime in Malta through offence statistics, the analysis of criminogenic areas through offender-offence analysis and the relationship of crime to social and landuse issues.

The Conceptual Model

Why create a conceptual model? Such a question lingered through the reviews of the environmental criminology literature, the GIS literature and the Maltese scenario readings. The reviews, together with an understanding of the complex Maltese data availability situation, highlighted the need to bring together each aspect and build a mindmap that helps set out a process to depict a basic and generic model on how crime, social and landuse issues interact together.

The review process also identified techniques and datasets that can be used in the identification and understanding of crime. The use of these datasets is best explained through a conceptual model that is relevant to CRIME and to the SOCIAL and LANDUSE aspects, herein embedded as the acronym CRISOLA.

The model took shape through a tiered 3-phase process, with each iterative phase building up from an abstract level (Phase 1) through the identification of the main datasets (Phase 2) to a final individual attribute listing (Phase 3). The model is not exhaustive as it covers potential datasets that yet need to be created/surveyed, statistical measures identified as well as inclusion of other crime-relevant theories. The model can be evolved in future studies as it attempts to highlight areas of study that will not be tackled in this research and which may/may not be found to be significant, entailing further change.

The Three CRISOLA Radials: Crime, Social and Landuse

Initially the conceptual Model catered for the crime aspect in isolation, but crime does not stand alone: it interacts within a wider and more complex environment. The mindmap exercise soon sought the inclusion of social and landuse parameters within the model aimed at streamlining the process to facilitate the analysis. The result brings together the three CRISOLA disciplines and attempts to identify theoretical links between the different datasets.

The decision to model crime together with the sociological and landuse disciplines is based on an understanding of the interactivity between the three as identified in the literature. The model attempts to understand criminal activity within the social and physical structures it operates in. The main area of study is the interaction between:

- the crime characteristics through an analysis of offender and offence composition and the interactivity between them;
- the social characteristics of an area through an analysis of its poverty/deprivation;
- the physical characteristics of an area, particularly its landuse, structural and zoning parameters.

The social characteristics of a human society are linked to the physical surroundings it operates in, which two characteristics are directly caused by or affect crime. Offender analysis requires an understanding of the social construct that the offender operates in, such as affluence and poverty. Offence analysis requires an understanding of the landuse structure crime occurs in; the opportunities offered, the mode of travel, and the activities that may lead to the occurrence of crime, amongst others.

Phase 1 – The Abstract Level

Table C.1 outlines the Phase 1 thought-process needed to reach an initial structure within which to analyse any relationships between the three disciplines. It is a high-level abstract model that attempts to look at parallel processes between the three disciplines and how an understanding of the processes can be achieved. It develops the concept through a series of five linear steps that can be tackled in order to facilitate later cross-thematic crime studies. It is aimed at an analysis of the thematic structure, focusing on the main parameter in the themes that affect change, identifying the spatial construct within the theme, highlighting the impact on capital and cohesion and finally leading to a change phase.

The latter phase can only be tackled through longitudinal studies that would draw a better long-term picture of what constitutes change. Although the current study looks at crime over a period of time, this model needs to be revisited with longer-term data if one needs to analyse sturdier change processes. This is needed particularly in the final phase that covers change for each of the CRISOLA themes.

Table C.1: Phase 1 - Conceptual Model Logical Matrix

Social	Crime	Urban
Analysis of the Social structure of the area under study	Analysis of crime in the area under study through offences and the behaviour of offenders	Analysis of spatial constructs through a study of landuse zoning, spatial aggregates and physical structures
↓	↓	↓
Focuses on socio-economic and socio-cultural parameters towards an understanding of poverty and deprivation as a surrogate for social and community health	Focuses on offences as a measure of attractiveness of an area and focuses on offender data as a measure of social disorganization	Focuses on landuse zoning as a measure of affluence, leading to an understanding of opportunity structures
↓	↓	↓
Identifies the social-spatial constitution of the areas, leading to a social-zoning structure	Identifies the criminal-spatial constitution of the <u>areas</u> leading to a crime-zoning structure	Identifies the physical constitution of the <u>areas</u> leading to a landuse-zoning structure
↓	↓	↓
Impact on social capital – social cohesion	Impact on security and safety	Impact on spatial capital
↓	↓	↓
Social change	Crime change	Landuse change

Phase 2 – Identifying the linkages

Whilst, the high-level Phase 1 Model enables a generic focus on the study in question, a more detailed second level model was required which helped point at and identify the interactivity between the three parameters. This is accomplished preferably through the identification of datasets that may be used for analysis. Being a mindmap model, Phase 2 (Figure C.522) sought to identify those literature-related issues and integrate them within the model. It also sought to bring together the different Theories, Datasets, Spatio-Temporal Aspects, predictors and the main tenets that can be used in such a study on crime. These include such parameters as are age and density, which have been described in the literature review chapter.

The deeper one moves into the model (towards the bottom part of each section and where the predictors are highlighted) the more research is needed to identify the real relationships and how each parameter can be predicted. The model does not attempt to solve these issues in this study but depicts the potential future studies that can be attempted.

The other sections follow the same logical process and each successive branch highlights its particular theme, theory base and dataset pertaining to it. The best way to follow this is within the model is to once again look at the proximity index example in Figure C.5. The level 2 model in Figure C.5 is accompanied by a description and spatial levels key (Figure C.6). The key describes the different spatial data aggregates available from national to regional to enumeration areas, which data layers can be employed for most datasets listed. The description section, however lists the different datasets available (D), the theories (T), the main data tenets (M) as well as other relevant information.

Once again, taking the proximity index as an example, the proximity-to-centre data-box (3) is tagged with 3 codes, amongst them D2A. The D2A refers to the key: Data (D) is available at (2A) Address-point spatial detail. Similarly the vacancy (4) data-box is tagged with T3A and D2I, where as an example T3A refers to social disorganisation theory and potential to analyse the data based on concentric rings and broken windows concepts.

Other model issues include the identification of a potential to integrate a dark figure of crime, once this is carried out. To date this has not been covered in Maltese crime studies, except for a study carried out by the author where the sample return was too small to prove reliable.

The coloured data-boxes indicate some kind of major studies that were not found in the literature review but are deemed essential to understanding crime, such as the analysis of spatial-temporal- prediction-fragmentation (31) which attempts to understand the spatial aggregate (ex: council, enumeration area, street) at which predictability starts to deteriorate over time and which would allow researchers to know how far to predict at each level in order to remain statistically significant. Such a model would help crime understanding for operational and tactical levels.

Phase 3 – Identifying the datasets and attributes

Taking the model one step further to Level 3 (Figure C.7), a series of statistical measures are listed for the variables within each dataset identified for model integration. This level is theoretical as each link needs to have a theoretical construct attached to it with the relevant research studies carried out which would validate that such a model can work.

The Phase 3 is highly detailed where it looks at each data-box, identifies the relative dataset as indicated in Phase 2, lists the attributes within that dataset and then attempts to identify statistical measures for each level within the process. In most cases, the statistical measures call for further research into the potential measures to be employed. Also, at this stage new indexes were inputted such as insurance, sentencing practice and recidivism, each of which was identified as vital to a particular complex index.

As in the Phase 2 case, the best way to understand Phase 3 would be through an example, that pertaining to the proximity-to-community-centre data-box (3). In Phase 3, a statistical measure is listed as distance-to-centre which is further explained through the use of a distance ranking index based on GI buffering techniques employing 100m intervals.

New indexes are also identified in Phase 3, which indexes help to clarify how a more complex index is created. The following example is based on the welfare index (2) that is split into two component indexes (persons-at-risk and structural-dependency). Each of these is composed of three data complexes (ex: pensions, social assistance, widows survivors), where each complex is composed of the sum (Σ) of a number of welfare benefits pertaining to that category (attributes within the welfare index dataset). For example, widows survivors is composed of Widows pensions (NM and NMWP), Survivors pension (SRP and ESRP). The results are then integrated with other categories as in the Phase 2 process described earlier.

Conceptual Model Summary

In summary, the main aim of producing these three Phases was primarily targeted at understanding the potential relationships between the CRISOLA constructs. These relationships operate within a human environment that is intrinsically dynamic, where any change in one sector would affect the other two, positively or negatively. The model will be used post-research to further refine the theories and carry out in-depth studies in each of the sectors and linkages.

The conceptual model was drafted to enable the author to focus the direction this study would take through the identification of some of these areas that can be analysed, whether data exist to support such studies and also to identify further areas of research. It also helped to list the relevant theories, the data availability, the spatial and temporal aspects and the potential relations between the different CRISOLA constructs.

Once the conceptual model was drafted, the next stage of the study concentrated on the drafting of the research questions.

Figure C.6: Conceptual Model Phase 2 – Linkages – Themes – Key

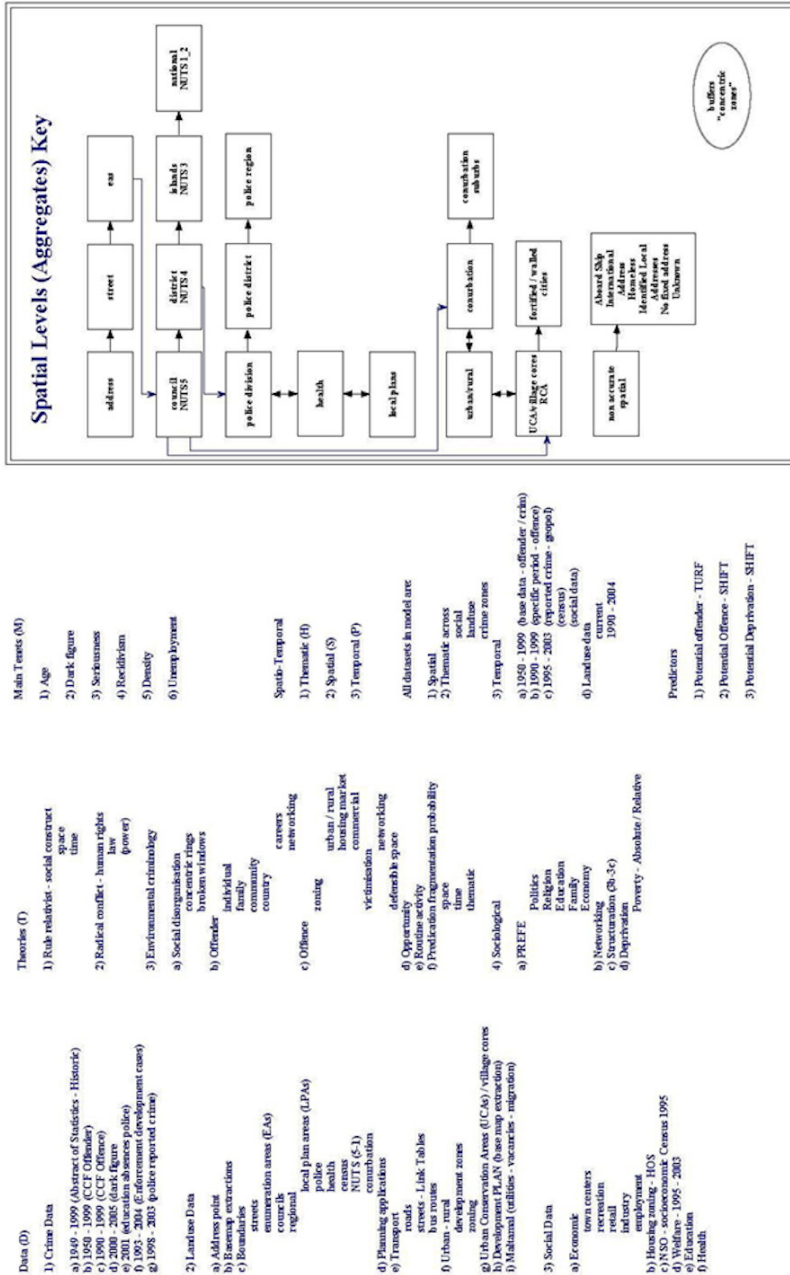
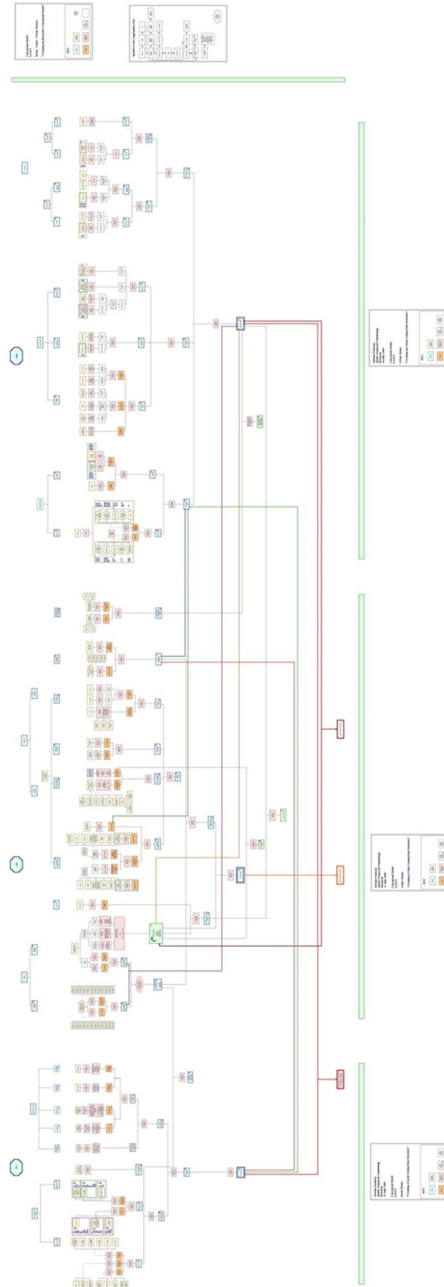


Figure C.7: Conceptual Model Phase 3 – Datasets, variables and Statistical measures model cont...



Data Issues

Data cleaning and verification

Next to data inputting, data cleaning and verification is also a tedious phase of any research of this scope, where large datasets are involved.

Georeferencing is the process of placing an image onto an Earth projection through a number of referencing points on the Earth that correspond to those points on the image, normally represented by easily discernable topography and land cover such as monuments, natural land outcroppings, roads, etc. Once an image is georeferenced, any further overlaying misalignments can be adjusted through a rubber-sheeting process that helps stretch the image to form an acceptable overlay. The image is a raster and can be placed below a vector layer for ease of use in the rubber-sheeting process.

This is a slow aspect of the project, particularly due to the numerous multiple-interpretation street names errors, alphanumeric errors in location names, offence information, as well as intentional errors by data-inputters. This process entailed going through the whole list that did not match the official street names and interpret those same names and locations. This process was repeated for the welfare data where correctness is even more vital due to the fact that persons receive benefits on a monthly basis and incorrect addresses mean non-issuing of cheques vital to such persons. In this case the issue was mainly identifying the local names of streets, multiple street names, alley-correction (integration of alley names with connecting street names) and other quality assurance measures.

In the case of available spatial layers, data cleaning was also necessitated due to the need to identify lacunae, overshoots, gaps, intersecting and overlaid polygons as well as missing data. This is important especially where Census data is involved due to the intersecting street centrelines and their subsequent polygon structure having a considerable part overlapping the corresponding street polygon. The resultant data can be misleading and depict an erroneous output leading to a wrong interpretation.

Geocoding procedures

Once the data was digitised, the next phase entailed the processing of all data to spatial format. This is possible through a process called geocoding where data in tabular format is given a spatial construct by assigning each data item some kind of spatial

element. In most cases this entailed assigning a point element such as a street centroid (central node) or assigned to a polygon such as an Enumeration Area or Local Council.

This process is once again time-consuming and highly challenging, especially since no readily available software existed that could cater for the specific requirements of this study. Malta has no street-gazetteer, which is a data layer that would include street segments and dwelling numbers. The author sought to geocode a number of points along a street centreline when only the street address (with no address location given) was available. As no mbx programme existed that automatically disperses a number of points randomly around a centerline, each having the same locational attribute (such as a street name). This induced the following process and rationale:

- Creating a buffer around the street centrelines in order to prepare a series of polygons in which a number of points can be generated, which points would serve as anchors for the addresses (Figure C.8);
- Converting the buffers from a vector polygon to a raster grid file, which process actually creates a base of pixels for later conversion to the points described in a);
- Converting the grid file to a series of points (Figure C.9);
- Processes a to c would have retained the attribute data, thus the next step is to clean and check the attribute generated in the raster-to-vector conversion. This was accomplished through a join with the centreline buffers through manual or automatic means (Figure C.10);
- Once each point was validated, a unique numbering system was created so that each point could be queried individually;
- Cleaning the non-geocoded data (Figure C.11);
- As not all street names were captured through this method, other technologies were used. These included on-line searches such as checking for missing data in MEPA's mapserver and other on-line datasets (Figure C.12);
- Once the street-name validation was concluded, the next step sought to link the non-spatial data layers such as the police reported crime dataset to the unique points generated as per above process. This entailed the geocoding of the non-mapped layer into the dispersed points (refer to c) through a simple geocoding exercise following the insertion of the unique numbering system in the same dataset in line with e) (Figure C.13);
- Overlaying the geocoded data onto other base data for verification purposes (Figure C.14).

Figure C.8: Creating a buffer of 5metres for each street helped to develop a series of raster and vector maps that generated points for geocoding anchors

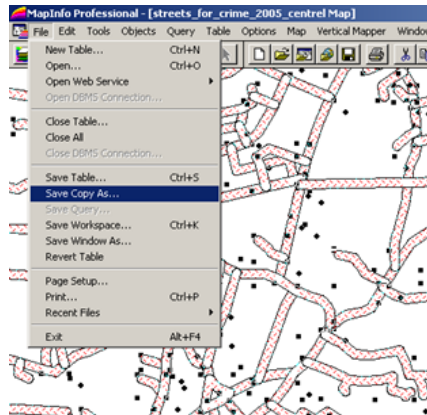


Figure C.9: Rasterising the buffer points

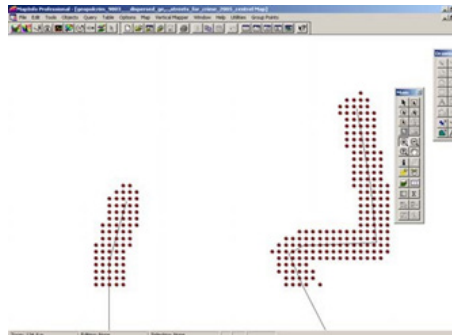


Figure C.10: Checking attribute data for matching to centreline through manual or automatic means



Figure C.11: Cleaning the tabular data prior to geocoding

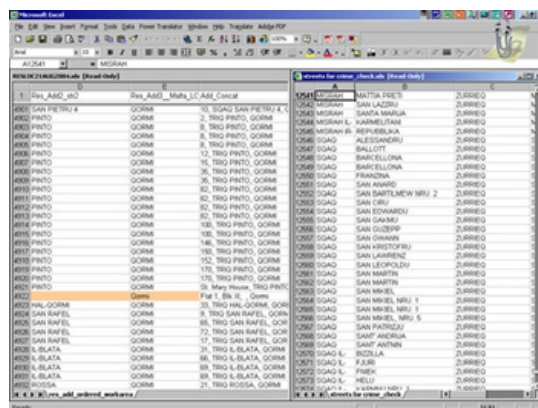


Figure C.12: Checking for missing data in MEPA mapserver and on-line datasets



Figure C.13: Geocoding the dataset based on dispersed points within the buffer

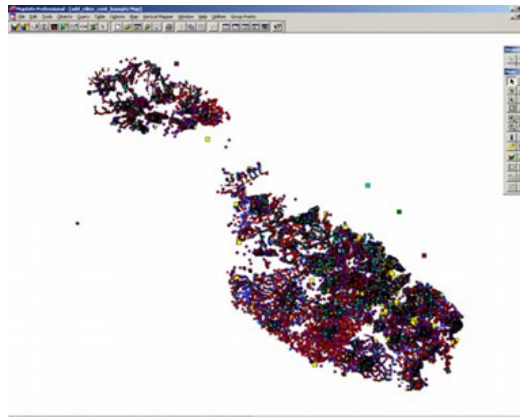
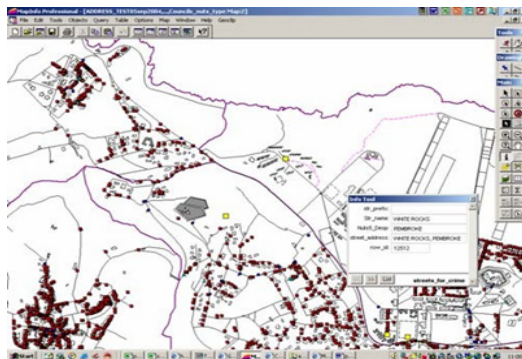


Figure C.14: The final Result overlaid on other base data layers



A lineage depicting the process undertaken to geocode a map was created, where a manual for the creation of such datasets was drafted. This process sought to investigate the possibility of preparing the base data for crime analysis in spatial format, as per objective 3 of this research. This target was reached through the process of geocoding and georeferencing crime, social and landuse data into spatial format and creating the first Maltese crime, social and landuse-related base-maps.

Data Reliability

The main issue at stake that needs to be highlighted at this stage concerns the data currency that is employed throughout the study. As this is a first study of crime at high-detail in the Maltese Islands the source data is spread in many places, rarely accessible and disjointed. Every effort was taken to acquire as much data as possible pertaining to the period under study, though this was a major problem as little consistent data is available.

Harries (1974) identifies problems as regards to spatial analysis due to the fact that substantial spatial distortions can be found when analysis was carried out based on decennial censuses. If one uses the population of an area based on the census figures and then analyses crime for one year between the census periods using that same decennial data, the results would be erroneous – using 1993 crime data and compare it to the census population of 1985 and then to that of 1995. One would prefer to have the same years' data coverage, however this is only possible in an ideal world once all required datasets are acquired, converted to tabular format and subsequently geocoded. Only then can they be maintained and an annual update be created. That phase would then allow exact period analysis across all disciplines.

Aggregation levels of data available

Spatial data layers are aggregated in a number of levels that are primarily internationally recognised (such as NUTS nomenclature) or local boundaries specified by each entity requiring such an exercise. The main aggregation levels available in the Maltese Islands are listed in Table C.1.

Table C.1: Spatial data Aggregations that have been used to analyse the research data

Spatial Aggregations		
Data Aggregate	Spatial Data Model	Entities
NUTS 1_2 (National)	Area	1
NUTS 3 (Islands (Malta and Gozo-Comino))	Area	2
NUTS 4 (Districts)	Area	6
NUTS 5 (Local Councils)	Area	68
EAS (Enumeration Areas – 150-180 households)	Area	1,157
LPA (Local Plan Areas)	Area	7
Police Regions	Area	2
Police Districts	Area	11
Police Divisions	Area	20
Health Centre Regions	Area	8
Rural (Out of Development Zone)	Area	3
Village Core / UCA (Urban conservation Areas)	Area	94
Dev Zone (Limits to Development Zone)	Area	129
Streets Combined	Line	7,565
Streets	Line	13,098
Address Points	Point	199,694

Very few organisations follow NUTS districting, having predated it. Usage of the aggregate layers from different entities posed new problems in analysis: in fact it seems that each organisation made it a point to be different, using different aggregations based on operational logic. This said, the police are looking at using the NUTS nomenclature as the basis for districting.

This issue was solved through the generation of data at the highest detail possible: at street level. This allows any researcher to build up rather than using the top-down approach that hinders analysis once an aggregate cannot be split up further into its component parts due to lack of data at that high-detail level. Thus, from basic street data, the different organisational districts (such as police or health) can be catered for.

At the social level, data on welfare was provided at street level, and Census data at Enumeration Areas (EAs) level, thus this ensured that the real highest-detail level of analysis is the EAs. This implies aggregating data one level up from address-point or streets to EAs level.

Analysis

What are the social parameters that affect offenders?

Following a review of the relationships between offenders and their environment, the next step entails the understanding of poverty in Malta, which would lay the ground for further analysis in the relationship between offender residence and poverty.

This review takes a wider look at which parameters distinguish specific areas in having higher or lower rates of poverty. The analysis is based on residential zones and their different components, which study tries to identify whether the areas that offenders live in and that had earlier been identified as having high rates of offenders, are significantly different from other low-offender-rate areas.

This section investigates the level of relationships that can be found between poverty and categories of residential units. The data is calculated using welfare data hotspots that indicate poverty based on the unemployment data (in this case unemployment benefit). The hotspot layers resulting from the 1NNH were analysed using SQL spatial querying against different residential- related data layers.

Is poverty related to dwelling type?

A poverty against dwelling unit analysis shows that relatively 'poorer' persons live mainly in terraced units with over 51.5% spatial intersections of poverty hotspots as layered over dwelling category. This figure is higher than that of 41.2% for apartments. The relatively high terraced dwelling figure indicates that 'poor persons' may have access to large dwellings though they do not necessarily claim ownership, either due to renting, subsidised renting as well as squatting. In view of this, a direct relationship between poverty and residence type could not be established and in turn the research question is not readily answered.

Poverty and the Cores

Interestingly, the next analysis shows a very high relationship between poverty and UCA_Village Cores which areas contain nearly 62% of all poor persons. The rest of the poverty component are analysed using buffering methodology to facilitate a better understanding of poverty, which analysis shows that poverty decreases steadily with every 100 meters movement outwards from the village core, from 49% contained within the first buffer to 2.9% one kilometre out from the UCA boundary.

Do poor areas tend to be located nearer to the old (village cores) areas?

A buffer analysis based on the UCA_VC was carried out at the standard set of 100m buffers radiating out from the UCA boundaries up to 1000m. The analysis of poverty was based on an unemployment per 1000 persons in the buffer areas as based on a street centroid point data within the 100m buffers²³.

Results show that the immediate buffer zones out from the boundary experience an increase in poverty rate which alternatively declines and increases though generally declining over distance from 0.207 per 1000 persons at 100m to 0.116 at 1000m. Figures C.15-C16 depict the poverty buffers results using region-to-grid interpolation in top and perspective views, through a colour scheme representing high rates as red declining to yellow and eventually blue for low rates. Whilst the top view shows a clear distinction from low to high to low movements, the perspective views facilitates viewing the movement in peaks and troughs, with high concentrations in the old cities and village cores (yellow areas).

²³ Unemployment data was given at street level, with a spatial entity registered through a street centerline centroid.

Figure C.15: Poverty Buffering Grid File – Top View

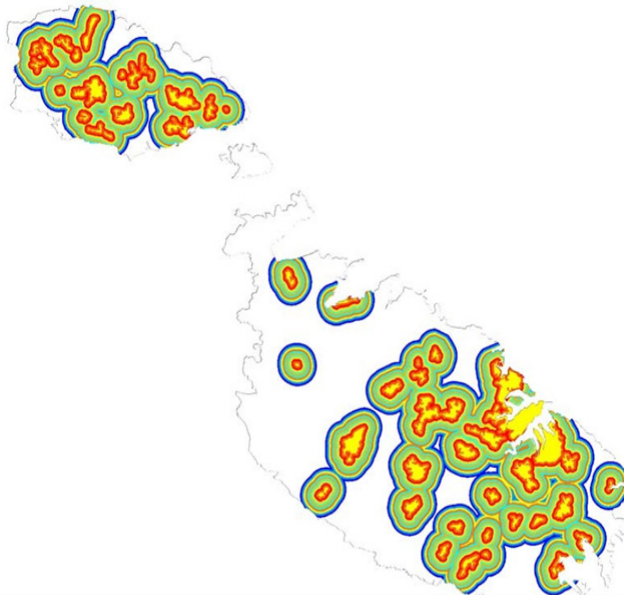
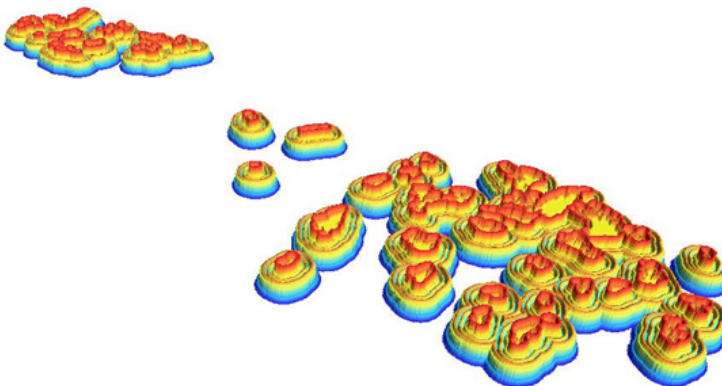


Figure C.16: Poverty Buffering Grid File – Perspective View



Poverty and Dwelling Density

Dwellings density is a major issue in the Maltese Islands with an ever growing stock that is also changing in character leading to small and denser units clustered together.

How far is poverty higher in high dwelling density areas?

An analysis to show whether there is a relationship between poverty and dwelling density resulted in the hypothesis being refuted as the statistical analysis did not elicit any relationship where Spearman's rho of 0.079 and a significance of 0.023, shows that the figure is higher than a probability (Table C.2).

Table C.2: Crosstabulations and Spearman Correlation Tests for Poverty Risk and Dwelling Density

Poverty_Risk_Recode * Dwelling_Density Crosstabulation

			Dwelling_Density				Total
			Less than 100	101 to 500	501 to 1000	1000 plus	
Poverty_Risk_Recode	Less than 100	Count	93	169	94	74	430
		% within Dwelling_Density	53.4%	56.3%	53.4%	41.8%	52.0%
	101 to 500	Count	81	131	82	103	397
		% within Dwelling_Density	46.6%	43.7%	46.6%	58.2%	48.0%
Total		Count	174	300	176	177	827
		% within Dwelling_Density	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Asymp. Std. Error ^a	Approx. T ^b	Approx. Sig.
Interval by Interval	Pearson's R	.084	.035	2.408	.016 ^c
Ordinal by Ordinal	Spearman Correlation	.079	.035	2.274	.023 ^c
N of Valid Cases		827			

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

c. Based on normal approximation.

As per direction of clustering strength, Moran's I spatial statistics results indicate that whilst both variables show evidence of clustering (Moran's I of 0.028094 for poverty is higher than that for dwellings densities at 0.010079), there is a higher concentration of poverty rate than would be expected based on dwelling density (Table C.3).

Table C.3: Moran's I Spatial Statistics tests for Poverty Risk and Dwelling Density

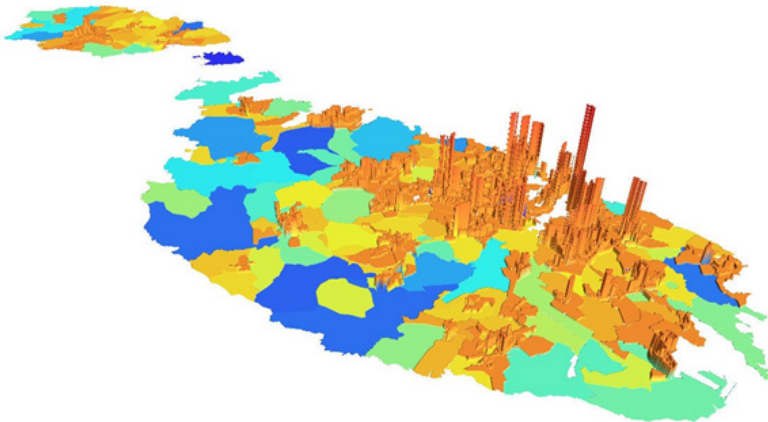
Spatial Autocorrelation for Point Data:		Spatial Autocorrelation for Point Data:	
Sample size	: 843	Sample size	: 843
Measurement type	: Direct	Measurement type	: Direct
Start time	: 11:56:22 AM, 07/20/2006	Start time	: 12:12:22 PM, 07/20/2006
Moran's "I"	: 0.028094	Moran's "I"	: 0.010079
Spatially random (expected) "I"	: -0.001188	Spatially random (expected) "I"	: -0.001188
Standard deviation of "I"	: 0.001468	Standard deviation of "I"	: 0.001468
Normality significance (Z)	: 19.948440	Normality significance (Z)	: 7.675656
p-value (one tail)	: 0.0001	p-value (one tail)	: 0.0001
p-value (two tail)	: 0.0001	p-value (two tail)	: 0.0001
Randomization significance (Z)	: 19.950019	Randomization significance (Z)	: 7.679327
p-value (one tail)	: 0.0001	p-value (one tail)	: 0.0001
p-value (two tail)	: 0.0001	p-value (two tail)	: 0.0001
End time	: 11:56:23 AM, 07/20/2006	End time	: 12:12:23 PM, 07/20/2006

Poverty Risk Moran's I

Dwelling Density Moran's I

A spatial analysis of dwelling density shows a dispersed 3D map with a wider area within the conurbation as well as outside the suburbs. Figure C.17 shows a large number of peaks representing dwelling density. This situation has more to do with lack of space than poverty. Most of the areas are being developed as apartments, which situation results in higher densities. Apartment pricing is not cheap and very few areas, such as the Three Cities, have high dwelling densities and high poverty. Some of the highest densities are in Sliema with the most expensive apartments available on the local market.

Figure C.17: INNH hotspot analysis for offender residence and poverty



Poverty and the Housing Estates

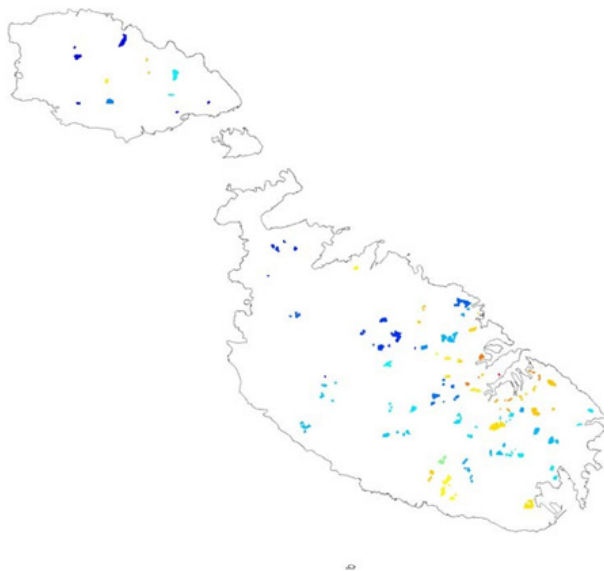
A final analysis of poverty areas and residential aggregation centres on the HOS and reviews whether they are centres of poverty.

Do Housing Estates have higher rates of poverty than elsewhere?

Analysing whether HOS host poorer persons at different rates than other areas that did not have HOS within them, results in the fact that 37.3% of all poverty hotspots have some kind of spatial intersection with the HOS boundaries. In addition HOS host 46.9% of all persons who registered as falling above the national standard poverty rate, indicating a large percentage of poorer residents.

A spatial analysis using MapInfo and Vertical Mapper show that there is an aggregation of poorer HOS around the Grand Harbour depicted by the yellow to orange range (Figure C.18). This shows that even within the HOSs there are easily discernable poorer estates than other estates in the periphery.

Figure C.18: HOS-poverty relationship



Summary of the Poverty Parameter

In summary, as a preparation for the offender and poverty analysis, this section's results show that there is no easily discernable relationship between dwelling type and poverty. They also show that poor people live close to the village core but not essentially within, as well as there being no relationship between dwelling density and poverty, and finally HOS host nearly half of all poor areas, with particular concentration of the latter close to or within the harbour region.

Offenders and Poverty

Once the offender residence and poverty groundwork has been laid, the next phase attempts to look at the relationships between offender location and a number of social parameters. Each parameter is analysed in relation to the selected others using both tabular statistical tools such as SPSS and spatial statistical tools as CrimeStat III. This section relies heavily on and extends Craglia et al's (2000) risk assessment methodology that essentially creates rates of offences for small areas as compared to national rates. This methodology was used to define those areas that have a lower or higher than the national standard rates and the resultant rate is compared to the other variable's rate in order to identify any relationship.

The workings employed through this method were created through a stepped process aimed at identifying any relationships between offender densities, population density and poverty rates. The rates as calculated were based on the entire Maltese Islands' Enumeration Areas (EAs – totaling 843). The Craglia methodology initially elicits the national rate (for example, employment) against which to compare the small-area results. It then establishes the expected number of persons pertaining to that category within specific small areas such as the EAs and then rates the result against the observed figure, in turn calculating the potential rate for that particular parameter.

Note that the resultant categories are regrouped further into 4 categories for better understanding of the analysis result. These were grouped as follows: those below or at the national standard rate (100), with the subsequent categories grouped between 100 – 500 (upto 5 times national rate), 500 – 1000 (upto 10 times national rate), and 1000 plus (higher than 10 times national rate). These regrouped categories represent the figures compared between the different variables, eliciting if there is a significant relationship between the different categories. Note that the 5- times and 10-times grouped categories were chosen since it was deemed too complex to review each multiple of the national rate for each of the 843 Enumeration Areas (EAs) as well as such a large number of groupings would render any mapped outputs unreadable in understanding polygon shading. Thus the 200, 300, 400, 600, 700, 800 and 900 were not utilised for the results.

The first analysis carried out was based on the need to review if population density is related to offender density.

Offender Density and Population Density

Do some locations have a high offender density than one would expect on the basis of their population density?

Using a Spearman's correlation test, the study shows that there is a modest significant relationship (Cohen and Holliday, 1982) between population density and offender density at a rho of 0.394 at a significance of $p = 0.000$ (Table C.4). The relationship is a positive one indicating that the higher the population density, the higher is the probability of increasing offender density (52.9%).

Table C.4: Crosstabulations and Spearman Correlation Tests for Population and Offender Densities

Risk_Population_Density_Recode * Risk_Offender_Recode Crosstabulation

			Risk_Offender_Recode				Total
			Less than 100	101 to 500	501 to 1000	1000 plus	
Risk_Population_Density_Recode	Less than 100	Count	146	8	0	0	154
		% within Risk_Offender_Recode	30.9%	5.9%	.0%	.0%	18.3%
	101 to 500	Count	127	67	19	20	233
		% within Risk_Offender_Recode	26.8%	49.3%	25.7%	12.7%	27.7%
	501 to 1000	Count	117	53	26	54	250
		% within Risk_Offender_Recode	24.7%	39.0%	35.1%	34.4%	29.8%
	1000 plus	Count	83	8	29	83	203
		% within Risk_Offender_Recode	17.5%	5.9%	39.2%	52.9%	24.2%
Total	Count	473	136	74	157	840	
	% within Risk_Offender_Recode	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Asymp. Std. Error ^a	Approx. T ^b	Approx. Sig.
Interval by Interval	Pearson's R	.424	.027	13.535	.000 ^c
Ordinal by Ordinal	Spearman Correlation	.394	.030	12.394	.000 ^c
N of Valid Cases		840			

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

c. Based on normal approximation.

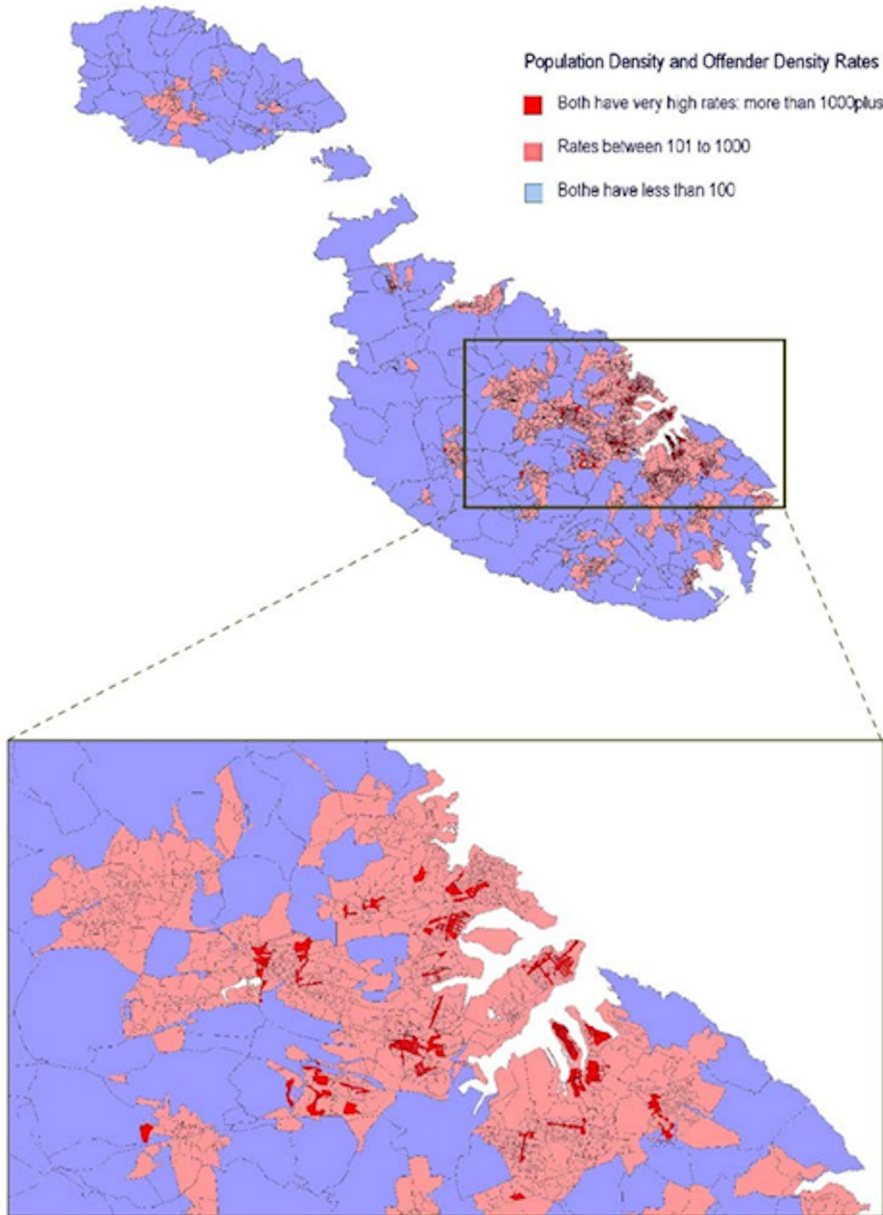
Translating the statistics into Table C.5 shows that the lower the population density living in an area the lower the offender density is. At the other extreme end of the matrix a very high population density rate (at 1 factor above the national level) there is a corresponding very high offender density. A description of Table C.5 shows that the shaded cells indicate the highest percentage of Enumeration Areas (EAs) that have the corresponding density type; as an example at the top left cell 30.9% of EAs that have a population density less than the national (100) also have an offender rate less than national. At the other end of the matrix (bottom right) 52.9% of EAs that have registered more than ten times (10x100 = 1000 plus) the national rate, also register more than ten times the offender rate.

Table C.5: Crosstabs Rate assessment of Population and Offender Densities

Rate of Offenders Residing in Area				
Population Density	Less than 100	101 to 500	501 to 1000	1000 plus
Less than 100	30.90%	5.90%	0.00%	0.00%
101 to 500	26.80%	49.30%	25.70%	12.70%
501 to 1000	24.70%	39.00%	35.10%	34.40%
1000 plus	17.50%	5.90%	39.20%	52.90%

The results were translated into spatial format that sought to identify which EAs fall within each of the categories. Figure C.19 depicts the rate maps: blue indicates a rate of less than 100, with pink depicts increasing rates up to more than 1000. The detailed map takes a closer look at which EAs have a very high (1000plus - red) rates essentially highlighting those areas that have both very high population and offender densities, mainly the Three Cities and Valletta as well as such areas as Gzira, Qormi and Marsa.

Figure C.19: Map of Population and Offender Densities Rate Assessment



Through the use of spatial statistics based on Moran’s I Spatial Autocorrelation for Point Data of 0.009482 for offenders is less than that for population at 0.028428 (Table C.6), the results show that there is a clustering of offenders and population though in effect there is a slightly less concentration of offenders than would be expected based on population.

Table C.6: Moran’s I Spatial Statistics tests for Offender Rate and Population Density

Spatial Autocorrelation for Point Data:	Spatial Autocorrelation for Point Data:
Sample size: 843	Sample size: 843
Measurement type: Direct	Measurement type: Direct
Start time.....: 11:50:13 AM, 07/20/2006	Start time.....: 11:40:41 AM, 07/20/2006
Moran’s “I”: 0.009482	Moran’s “I”: 0.028428
Spatially random (expected) “I”: -0.001188	Spatially random (expected) “I”: -0.001188
Standard deviation of “I”: 0.001468	Standard deviation of “I”: 0.001468
Normality significance (z): 7.268992	Normality significance (z): 20.175965
p-value (one tail): 0.0001	p-value (one tail): 0.0001
p-value (two tail): 0.0001	p-value (two tail): 0.0001
Randomization significance (Z): 7.271064	Randomization significance (Z): 20.176473
p-value (one tail): 0.0001	p-value (one tail): 0.0001
p-value (two tail): 0.0001	p-value (two tail): 0.0001
End time.....: 11:50:14 AM, 07/20/2006	End time.....: 11:40:42 AM, 07/20/2006

Offender Rate Moran’s I

Population Density Moran’s I

Analysing the Variables at a different Spatial Level: Local Council

Note must be also made that the majority offenders live in high population density areas, which is made more interesting when reviewed against a council-based analysis based on Table C.16 with the population densities calculated for each local council. Table C.23a&b shows that those areas that experienced a decreasing population density also experienced a decreasing offender density and vice versa (33 in total), except for 19 localities that experienced decreasing offender change as against increasing population change. Whilst this is a positive occurrence, the most concerning issues that is highlighted again refers to the 7 localities that have experienced an increase in offender change in the face of decreasing population change. These councils as identified in Table 8.16 comprise Bormla, Valletta, Qormi, Gzira, San Giljan, Paola and the small town of Pieta. Between them these localities host 45.8% of all offenders. This is definitely a case where the relationship between population density and offender change needs to be reviewed further in future to elicit significance at the different spatial levels.

Population Density and Poverty Rates

Once it has been established that offenders tend to cluster in high population density areas, the best way forward to understand what these areas constitute is to look at the relationship between population density and poverty rates and then logically to review offender density with poverty rates. This would help identify consistencies in the population and offender analysis in terms of correlations to poverty.

Is unemployment and poverty higher in more densely populated areas?

The analysis for poverty is based on risk assessment where unemployment is being used as a surrogate for poverty. Spearman's rho (Table C.7) indicates a very weak relationship between population density and poverty at 0.107 and a p at 0.002, which is not significant at the stringent rating of 0.001 used in this study but still significant at $p = 0.05$.

Results show that 402 or 47.9% of all EAs register a higher than the national poverty rate. This indicates that relative poverty is quite high. When analysing the above-100 poverty group, 16.2% fall within low population density areas with the rest experiencing higher than standard poverty and higher than standard population density. Surprisingly, some areas exhibit huge differences between the expected and the observed poverty data, reaching an extreme of 363 (recoded to 101 to 500) or 3.63 times the expected figure. This is alarming, especially since the worst five areas registering a rate of poverty over 300 are located as follows; an area in Valletta with the 363 figure, followed by another area in Valletta, Marsa, Hamrun, and two areas in Bormla; all areas within the harbour region.

Figure C.20 identifies those EAs that have a higher than standard poverty rate, the results clearly showing the high rates of poverty within the Grand Harbour region with the main highlights once again being the Three Cities and Valletta. This finding is in line with the Malta Economic Survey (2000), which reports that when compared to a national average, the Grand Harbour area registered drastically lower income.

The best way to review this result is to generate a series of maps in 3D that allow both population (Figure C.21) and poverty (Figure C.22) to be interpolated with the poverty map overlaid onto the population density. Visual analysis is then carried out to identify if the high-rate offender density colour can be found in the population density spikes (Figure C.23).

Table C.7: Crosstabulations and Spearman Correlation Tests for Population Density and Poverty

Risk_Population Density_Recode * Poverty_Risk_Recode Crosstabulation

		Poverty_Risk_Recode		Total
		Less than 100	101 to 500	
Risk_Population Density_Recode	Less than 100	Count 90	65	155
		% within Poverty_Risk_Recode 20.6%	16.2%	18.5%
	101 to 500	Count 120	110	230
		% within Poverty_Risk_Recode 27.5%	27.4%	27.4%
	501 to 1000	Count 149	101	250
		% within Poverty_Risk_Recode 34.1%	25.1%	29.8%
	1000 plus	Count 78	126	204
		% within Poverty_Risk_Recode 17.8%	31.3%	24.3%
Total	Count	437	402	839
	% within Poverty_Risk_Recode	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Asymp. Std. Error ^a	Approx. T ^b	Approx. Sig.
Interval by Interval	Pearson's R	.107	.034	3.116	.002 ^c
Ordinal by Ordinal	Spearman Correlation	.107	.034	3.108	.002 ^c
N of Valid Cases		839			

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

c. Based on normal approximation.

Step 1: The population density map (Figure C.21) depicts those EAs at the national level of 1,200 persons per square kilometer in blue and the areas that have high densities in red.

Step 2: The risk of poverty (Figure C.22) depicts the EAs that have high poverty as red, green being the national level and blue indicating low poverty.

Step 3: A combination map of Risk of Poverty map draped over a population density map is given in Figure C.23. The result indicates that the areas of high poverty risk coincide with the areas of high population density, mainly in the areas within the Grand Harbour with red poverty spikes in Figure C.21 highlighting the red population density spikes in Figure C.22. Other areas, such as the northern part of the conurbation show that population density there is not related to poverty as most spikes are green in colour mainly representing the national poverty rate.

Figure C.20: Graphical Poverty Rate – Enumeration Areas

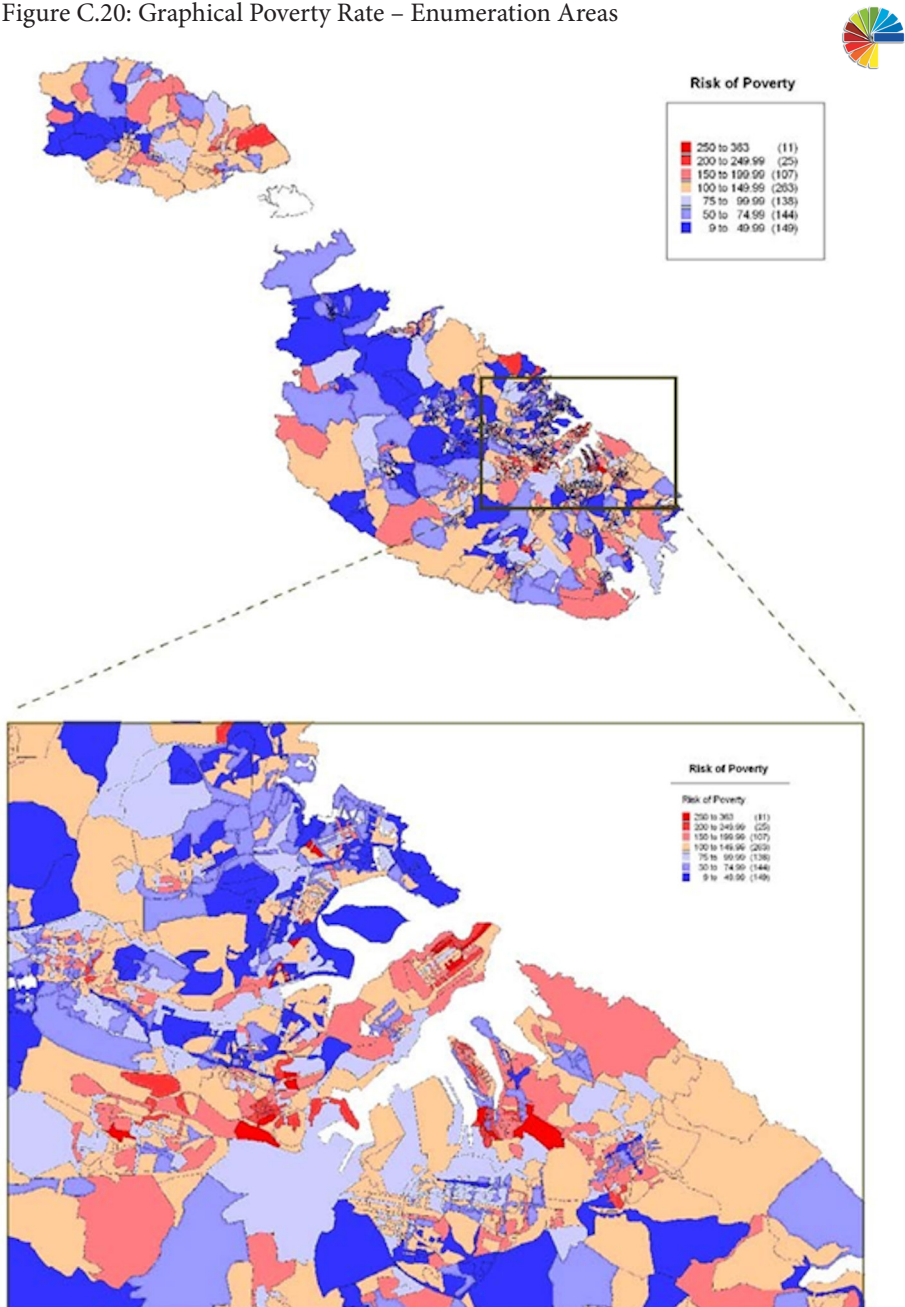


Figure C.21: 3D Population Density Map – Enumeration Areas

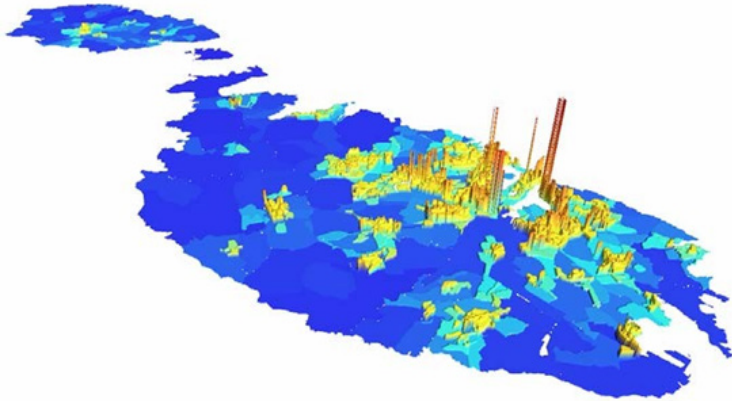


Figure C.22: 3D Risk of Poverty Maps – Enumeration Areas

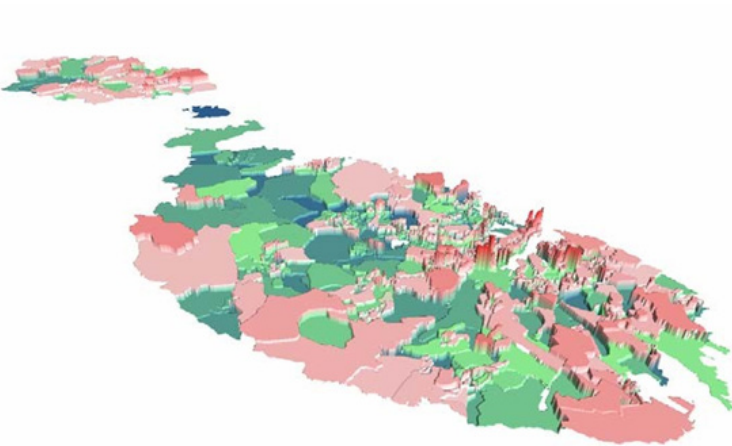
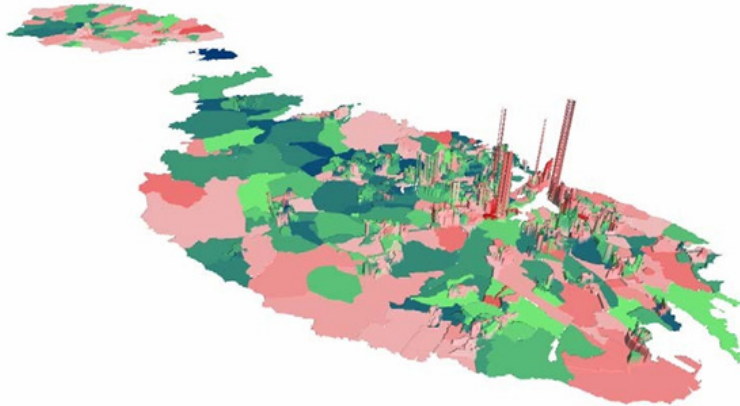


Figure C.23: Risk of Poverty Map draped over a Population Density Map



As in the case of population/offender densities analysis, a Moran's I exercise shows that at Moran's I of 0.028094 for poverty this is very slightly less clustering than that for population at 0.028428 (Table C.8). This indicates a very small but lower concentration of poverty rate than would be expected based on population.

Table C.8: Moran's I Spatial Statistics Tests for Poverty Rate and Population Density

Spatial Autocorrelation for Point Data:		Spatial Autocorrelation for Point Data:	
Sample size	843	Sample size	843
Measurement type	direct	Measurement type	direct
Start time	11:56:22 AM, 07/20/2006	Start time	11:40:41 AM, 07/20/2006
Moran's "I"	0.028094	Moran's "I"	0.028428
Spatially random (expected) "I"	-0.001188	Spatially random (expected) "I"	-0.001188
Standard deviation of "I"	0.001468	Standard deviation of "I"	0.001468
Normality significance (Z)	19.948440	Normality significance (Z)	20.175965
p-value (one tail)	0.0001	p-value (one tail)	0.0001
p-value (two tail)	0.0001	p-value (two tail)	0.0001
Randomization significance (Z)	19.950019	Randomization significance (Z)	20.176473
p-value (one tail)	0.0001	p-value (one tail)	0.0001
p-value (two tail)	0.0001	p-value (two tail)	0.0001
End time	11:56:23 AM, 07/20/2006	End time	11:40:42 AM, 07/20/2006

Poverty Rate Moran's I

Population Density Moran's I

Offenders and Poverty

Having found a positive relationship between population and offender density and a subsequent positive relationship between population density and poverty, the next step looks at the potential strength and direction of the offender and poverty relationship, if any.

Do poor areas host offenders?

An analysis of offender and poverty relationships show that there is a significant relationship between the two factors at Spearman’s rho of 0.18 and a p = 0.000 (Table C.9). The analysis of offender density and risk of poverty shows that areas with higher than the national standard poverty rate of 0.02 host 52% of all offenders. Half of them again live in zones that have a factor difference (over a 1000 rate as against a national 100). Only a few offenders live in low poverty rate (less than national) areas. In fact 63.9% of those living in areas with less than national poverty rates have less than the national offender densities.

Table C.9: Crosstabulations and Spearman Correlation Tests for Offender Density and Poverty Rate

Risk_Offender_Recode * Poverty_Risk_Recode Crosstabulation

		Poverty_Risk_Recode		Total	
		Less than 100	101 to 500		
Risk_Offender_Recode	Less than 100	Count	278	195	473
		% within Poverty_Risk_Recode	63.9%	48.4%	56.4%
	101 to 500	Count	69	66	135
		% within Poverty_Risk_Recode	15.9%	16.4%	16.1%
	501 to 1000	Count	35	38	73
		% within Poverty_Risk_Recode	8.0%	9.4%	8.7%
	1000 plus	Count	53	104	157
		% within Poverty_Risk_Recode	12.2%	25.8%	18.7%
Total	Count	435	403	838	
	% within Poverty_Risk_Recode	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Asymp. Std. Error ^a	Approx. T ^b	Approx. Sig.
Interval by Interval	Pearson's R	.187	.034	5.506	.000 ^c
Ordinal by Ordinal	Spearman Correlation	.180	.034	5.296	.000 ^c
N of Valid Cases		838			

- a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.
- b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.
- c. Based on normal approximation.

However this is not a direct indication that areas that suffer from poverty directly attract more offenders as areas of residence. The pointers seen in previous sections indicate that 50.8% of offenders are unemployed, thus this does not mean that all offenders are poor or the areas that they live in poor areas. However, there is an indication that the latter areas tend to attract offenders for a diversity of reasons, amongst them the issue of available residence provision that is either rendered 'free' through squatting or through cheap rents, decreasing population and in turn again more available housing and other issues that are not tackled here such as stigma, bias and an acceptable-to-offenders social cohesion, which studies require in-depth qualitative analysis.

In addition, the above situation is enhanced through the previous finding, which showed that 7 councils between them host 45.8% of all offenders and these comprise Bormla, Valletta, Qormi, Gzira, San Giljan, Paola and the small town of Pieta. Such a situation indicates that offenders are grouping in a few towns where they would gauge high on significance in the diverse parameters that those areas are strong in, such as in this case poverty. In the following spatial analysis one can see this bias that the areas where offenders live also host high levels of poverty; though there is no direction which variable is the cause or effect.

A spatial analysis using 1NNH hotspots at 1 standard deviation indicates that 95.2% (37) of the 40 1990s offender hotspots are located within or intersect with poverty areas as identified through the 2003 welfare hotspots (an annual poverty surrogate based on unemployment benefits that serve to update Census data). The results in Figure C.24 show that those areas that did not overlap are located in southern Birgu, (Vittoriosa), Paola and San Giljan. Others, such as those in Isla, Birgu and Valletta, have near perfect overlap, with others such as San Gwann, Qormi, Gzira, Pieta and Marsa experiences large overlaps.

Combining the NNH analysis with Moran's I Spatial Autocorrelation for poverty rate and offender density the results show that there is a clustering of both poverty and offenders, at a Moran's I of 0.028094 for poverty this is higher than that for offenders at 0.009482 (Table C.10). In effect there is a higher concentration of poor areas than would be expected based on offender rate.

Figure C.24: 1NNH Hotspot Analysis for Offender Residence and Poverty

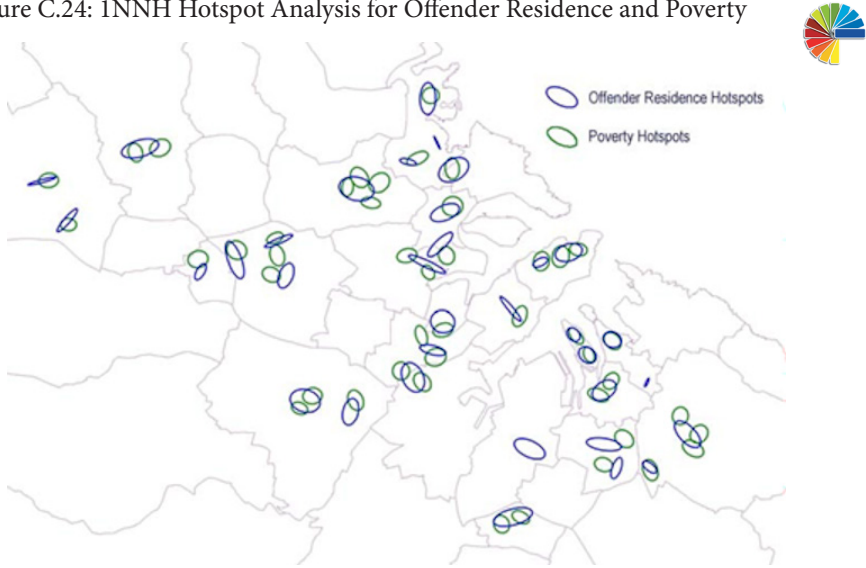


Table C.10: Moran's I Spatial Statistics Tests for Poverty Risk and Offender Rate

Spatial Autocorrelation for Point Data:		Spatial Autocorrelation for Point Data:	
Sample size	843	Sample size	843
Measurement type	Direct	Measurement type	Direct
Start time	11:56:22 AM, 07/20/2006	Start time	11:50:13 AM, 07/20/2006
Moran's "I"	0.028094	Moran's "I"	0.009482
Spatially random (expected) "I"	-0.001188	Spatially random (expected) "I"	-0.001188
Standard deviation of "I"	0.001468	Standard deviation of "I"	0.001468
Normality significance (Z)	19.948440	Normality significance (Z)	7.268992
p-value (one tail)	0.0001	p-value (one tail)	0.0001
p-value (two tail)	0.0001	p-value (two tail)	0.0001
Randomization significance (Z)	19.950019	Randomization significance (Z)	7.271064
p-value (one tail)	0.0001	p-value (one tail)	0.0001
p-value (two tail)	0.0001	p-value (two tail)	0.0001
End time	11:56:23 AM, 07/20/2006	End time	11:50:14 AM, 07/20/2006

Poverty Risk Moran's I

Offender Rate Moran's I

Summary of the offender and poverty relationship

An analysis of offenders and their environment results in a positive relationship between offender density and population density. A spatial study shows that the areas experiencing both high densities are those localities found in the harbour region, those areas that form part of the so-called inelastic cities (Shaw-Taylor, 1998). Whilst population density and poverty resulted in a very weak relationship, a further analysis shows that there is a positive relationship between offender density and poverty risk indicating a tendency for offenders to live in poor areas.

New Parameters for Analysis

The 2010-2014 analysis that feed into the identification of potential zones for intervention and funding.

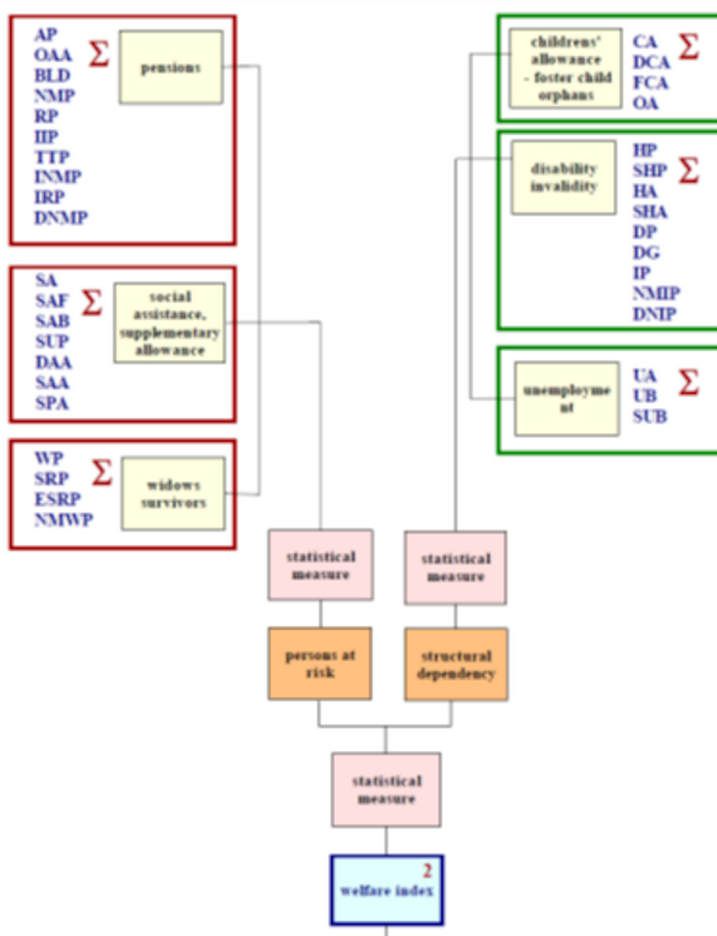
Calculating Welfare Focus points:

Based on CRISOLA (Formosa, 2007):

The identification of persons at risk is calculated as based on the Crimestat methodology and the analysis of both individual benefits at NNH1, NN2 and NNH3. Each benefit was identified through its importance in the relative structural dependency aggregates and the persons-at-risk aggregates as per Figure C.25.

Benefits listed under the Maltese Welfare categories show that there are 57 different benefits as at end 2014 (most current complete year statistical provision) as sourced from MFSS. These benefits range from Age Pension, to Milk Grant to Unemployment benefit. Note should be taken that the welfare parameters can be reviewed as through sole recipients and multiple recipients where the same person may be receiving more than one benefit. This study investigated the individual benefits but also sought to investigate those areas where multiple benefits are being partaken to, though such an exercise would elicit combinations of 4x1076 different combinations. In effect, the study first sought to identify the list of available benefits as listed in Table C.11, then reviewed them for their combined (total) and individual concentrations, whilst finally employing the purposed method to analyse the main indicators of poverty, that relating to unemployment.

Figure C.25: CRISOLA Welfare Benefits model. Note that the benefits have seen an increase in new benefits such as the ENRG benefit. The core benefits are identified in Figure C.25.



Source: Formosa (2007)

Table C.11: Welfare Benefits as at end 2014

Type	Description
AP	Age pension (AP)
BLD	Blind pension (BLD)
CA	Children's allowance
CAFR	Children's allowance flat rate
CLBO	
DAD	Social assistance (DAD)
DCA	Disabled child allowance (DCA)
DG	Disablement gratuity (DG)
DNIP	Decreased national invalidity
DNMP	Pensjoni ghal irtirar (DNMP)
DP	Disablement pension (DP)
ENRG	Energy benefit
ESRP	Survivors pension-ESRP
FCA	Foster child allowance
HA	Disability allowance (HA)
HP	Disability pension (HP)
IB	Injury benefit (IB)
IIP	Increased invalidity pension
INMP	Increased national minimum
IP	Invalidity pension
IRP	Pensjoni ghal irtirar (IRP)
LA	Medical (leprosy) assistance (LA)
MB	Maternity benefit (MB)
MG	Milk grant (MG)
MLB	Maternity leave benefit
MRG	Marriage grant
NMIP	National minimum invalidity
NMP	National minimum pension
NMWP	Widows pension-NMWP

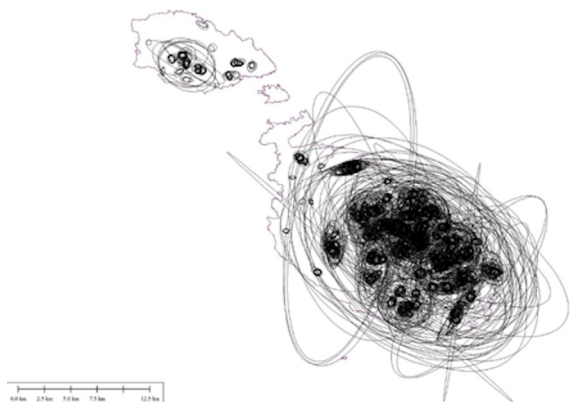
Type	Description
OA	Orphans allowance-OA
OAA	Old age allowance(OAA)
PNK	
PW	Carer's pension (PW)
RP	Retirement pension (RP)
SA	Social assistance (SA)
SAA	Social assistance (SAA)
SAB	Social assistance (SAB)
SAF	Social assistance (SAF)
SB	Sickness benefit (SB)
SCG	Social assistance care givers
SHA	Disability allowance (SHA)
SHP	Disability pension (SHP)
SKA	Sickness assistance(SKA)
SPA	Supplementary allowance
SRP	Survivors pension-SRP
SUA	Special unemployment assistance
SUB	Special unemployment benefit
SUP	Social assistance (SUP) - single unmarried parents
TA	Medical 9tuberculosis0 assistance (TA)
TTP	Two thirds pension
UA	Unemployment assistance
UAT	Unemployment assistance transition
UB	Unemployment benefit
WCH	Widows pension (WCH)
WP	Widows pension-(WP)
WRG	Re-marriage gratuity
WRM	Widows pension (WRM)

Source: MFSS (2014)

An initial overview of all the welfare benefits combined together shows a highly complex data structure that though visually is too complex to decipher, shows the main hotspot zones pertaining to the benefits being taken up by the recipients. The Part C Appendix depicts each welfare benefit (those that have enough data points to elicit spatial statistical outputs) in graphical form. The different maps show the structure of the ellipsoid the direction and the interaction between the three levels (NNH3, NNH2 and NNH1).

The monochrome output (Figure C.26) shows that every town has some form of hotspot, which however does not mean that every benefit is partaken to in the town.

Figure C.26: Welfare_Benefits_2014_0_All



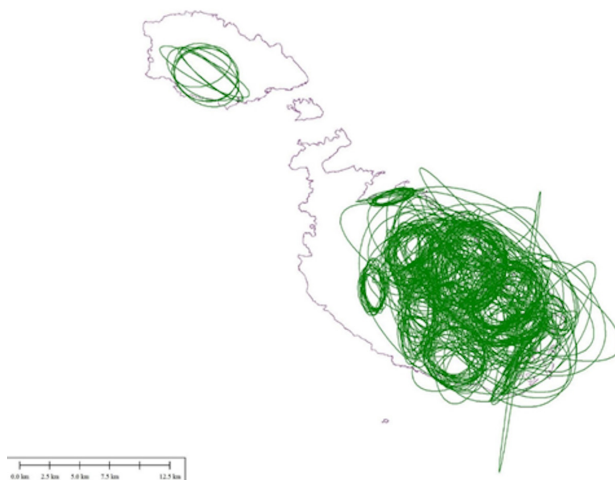
The NNH3 figure (Figure C.27) shows a concentration in the island of Malta and none in Gozo, which is resultant from the low-population parameter in Gozo which elicits statistical insignificance at the NNH3 level and thus the ellipsoids are not pulled towards the island of Gozo.

Figure C.27: Welfare_Benefits_2014_0_All_NNH3



In terms of NNH2 level, benefits are distributed across most districts, except for the North-East Gozo and North-West Malta, areas with lower urbanity (Figure C.28).

Figure C.28: Welfare_Benefits_2014_0_All_NNH2



NNH1 benefit analysis shows that all towns/villages have some kind of welfare beneficiaries. These beneficiaries, across the 57 benefit types show high levels of concentrations in the conurbation and the main towns, however, one needs to analyse the output in greater detail, extracting different types of benefits as identified by the CRISOLA model, where the Welfare Benefits sub-section is depicted in Figure C.29.

Figure C.30 combined the different NNH levels as an example of benefit concentrations, pointing towards a need to focus on the niche areas depicted by the red ellipsoids (NNH1) since the more abstract levels (NNH2 and NNH3 respectively) indicate wider potentials for intervention and funding, with the potential resultant loss of fine targeting and investment in areas that are peripheral to the hotspots and needy areas, which are better depicted by the red NNH1 ellipsoids.

Figure C.29: Welfare_Benefits_2014_0_All_NNH1

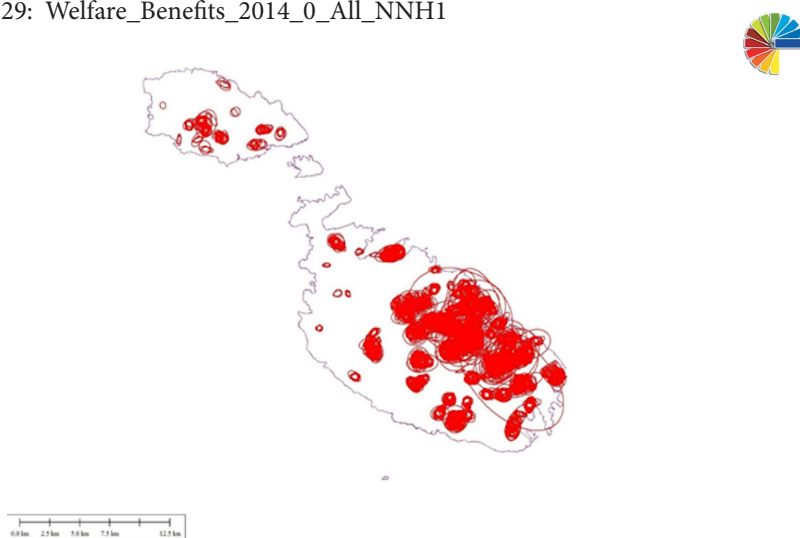
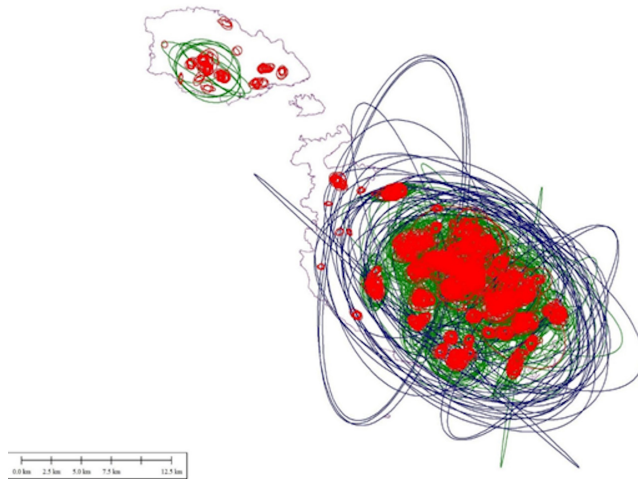
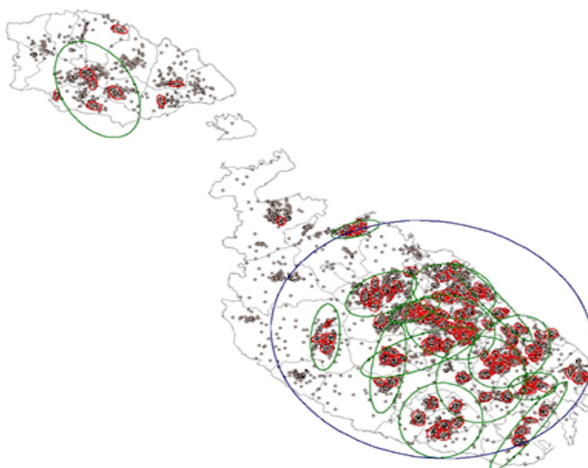


Figure C.30: Welfare_Benefits_2014_0_Allcol



Loading the highest detail data layer that of the point level data (street-level point data) for one of the benefits, the result shows that whilst the individual beneficiaries are spread over all the island, the concentrations in the red ellipsoids is highly dense and in ten significant enough to create the relevant concentration ellipsoid (Figure C.31).

Figure C.31: MI_welfare_benefits_2014



The method employed to extricate the data related to welfare benefits was based on the spatial combining of the different NNH levels into an integrated data layer which allowed one to carry out point-in-polygon analysis that resulted in the statistical outputs pertaining to the presence of welfare categories (individual benefits or combined series). The following series of figures depict the resultant combined layers for each NNH level which were employed for the unemployment parameter (Figure C.32 – C35).

Figure C.32: 2014_NNH1_combined

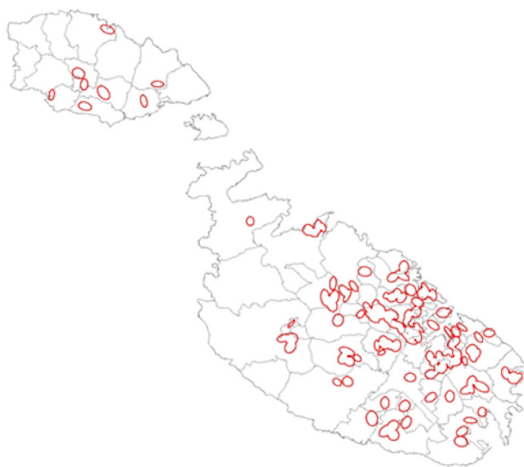


Figure C.33: 2014_NNH2_combined

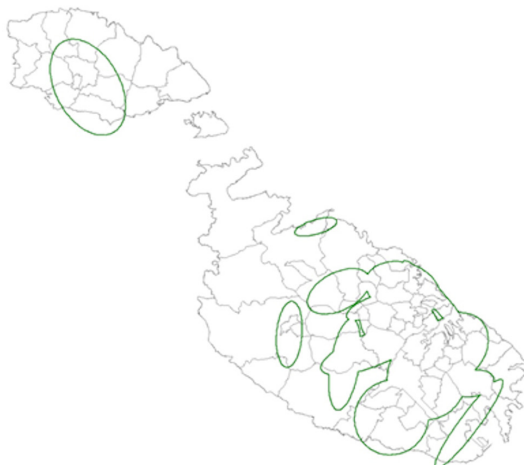


Figure C.34: 2014_NNH3_combined



Figure C.35: 2014_NNH123_combined



Unemployment and hotspot identification

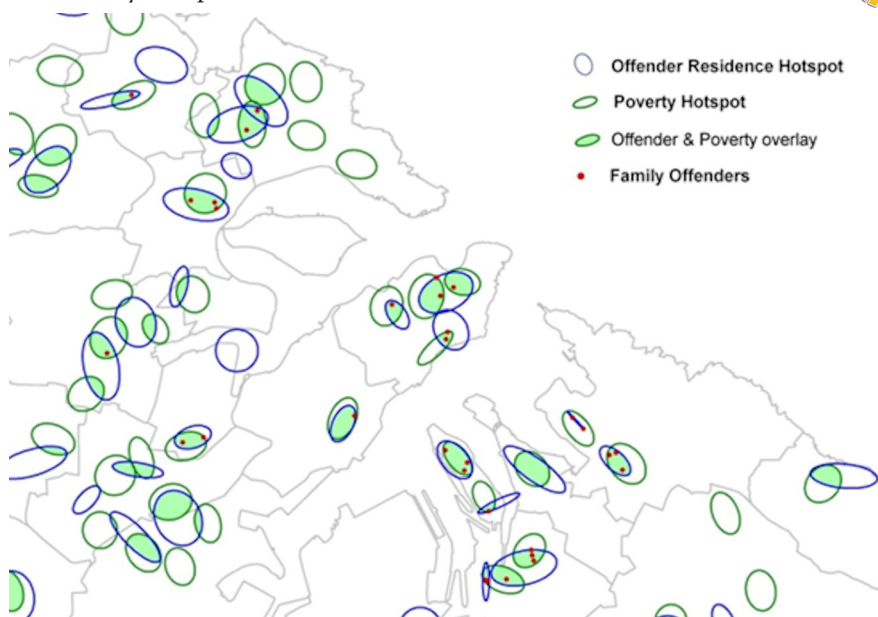
Whilst an analysis of the different benefits shows varied morphologies and concentration, the main issue focused upon relates to the Unemployment-related benefits that comprise UA, UB and SUB. The aggregate of these benefits shows that the pointers for poverty and intervention focus, particularly since it has been established that children at risk and who fall within offending risks are located in the Poverty hotspots (Formosa Pace, 2015).

In addition, social constructs such as unemployment, the absence of an “education culture” (Tabone, 1994) and residing in neighbourhoods characterised by poor collective efficacy (Wikström et al., 2010), poverty and offender hotspots (Formosa, 2007) have been identified as constraints to social mobility in the islands. It also is noted that these factors have been linked to crime and criminal propensity at the individual level in a number of studies. The Formosa Pace (2015) study identified unemployment, poverty and offender hotspots as potential risk factors and transmission proxies that compound and reinforce continuity of offending characterised by the clustering of offending in Maltese families (Formosa Pace, 2015, p. 92).

In the Formosa Pace (2015) study, the offender residence hotspots are based on the proximity analysis of those residential locations pertaining to the offenders. The hotspots are spread over the islands and highlight those ellipsoids that depict those specific areas that host a concentration of offenders who live in proximity to each other. Once the family offenders are mapped, a point-in-polygon analysis was carried to determine which family individuals reside in such offender hotspots, which scope was set to determine the concentration of these families in the specific offender zones or whether they reside outside of such zones. The offender residents’ hotspots were created through the same process employed in the poverty hotspot approach.

Around 40% of the individuals belonging to crime families lived in poverty hotspots whilst around 47% lived in offender-residence hotspots in the 2000s. Thus findings from the Formosa Pace (2015) study indicate that individuals belonging to crime families are likely to set residence in offender-residence hotspots and poverty pockets in the Maltese Islands. Also, findings indicate that crime families concentrate in the localities of Valletta, Bormla and Santa Lucia which localities could serve as Wikström’s (2008) activity fields providing one with role models on exposure to crime (Formosa Pace, 2015, p.242). Figure C.36 is referenced from Formosa Pace (2015) Figure 8.7b page 242.

Figure C.36: Map of Individuals Residing in Offender Residence Hotspots and Poverty Hotspots: Detail of the Grand Harbour Area



Adapted from Formosa, 2007

The analysis that helped identify the final base maps that would help target the areas identified as requiring intervention for future projects was based on UA and SAB (unemployment assistances) together with UB and SUB (short term benefits). The resultant update to the Figure C.24 identified in the CRISOLA Model helps to refine the output for better for better focusing of policy intervention as listed in Table C.12.

Table C.12: Specific Targeted Welfare Benefits Identified for Future Project Interventions

Code	Benefit	Benefit Category
UA	Unemployment assistance	Unemployment assistances
SAB	Social assistance (SAB)	Unemployment assistances
UB	Unemployment benefit	Short term benefits
SUB	Special unemployment benefit	Short term benefits

The resultant data was converted to spatial format as identified in the literature and methodology section above. The number of recipients who pertained to the 2014 dataset were analysed for their presence within the national, NNH 3, NNH2 AND NNH1 levels. Interestingly, the main component of the recipients live in concentrated areas mainly 72% of the beneficiaries. More refined spatial statistics could be computed to help focus further on the areas under study that may need more niche-focusing for particular benefit analysis (Table C.13 and Figure C37).

Table C.13: Beneficiaries within Different Spatial Levels

Beneficiaries	NNH level
12,269	National: All population
10,586	NNH3
10,652	NNH2
8,886	NNH1

Figure C.37: Welfare_Benefits_2014_UA_SAB_UB_SUB



Table C.14 further identifies the localities that host the largest unemployment concentrations (51% of the total), mainly Birkirkara, San Pawl il-Bahar, Bormla, Hamrun, Qormi, Valletta, Zabbar, Birzebbugia, Fgura, Paola, Marsaskala and Msida in decreasing order. Whilst these are large localities hosting large populations, the respective unemployment levels are heavily concentrated in their respective micro-zones identified by the NNH analysis.

Table C.14: Percentage Concentration of Unemployment Beneficiaries within NNH1 Zones

Locality	Beneficiaries within NNH1	% Concentration of Total
Birkirkara	564	6.3
San Pawl il-Bahar	562	6.3
Bormla	467	5.3
Hamrun	427	4.8
Qormi	416	4.7
Valletta	388	4.4
Zabbar	333	3.7
Birzebbuga	302	3.4
Fgura	294	3.3
Paola	283	3.2
Marsaskala	270	3.0
Msida	251	2.8
Sliema	247	2.8
Zejtun	235	2.6
San Gwann	229	2.6
Zebbug	227	2.6
Mosta	214	2.4
Gzira	205	2.3
Tarxien	203	2.3
Isla	197	2.2
Zurrieq	181	2.0
Marsa	179	2.0

Locality	Beneficiaries within NNH1	% Concentration of Total
Santa Venera	140	1.6
Rabat	135	1.5
Birgu	131	1.5
Naxxar	113	1.3
Siggiewi	107	1.2
Santa Lucija	103	1.2
Pieta'	99	1.1
Luqa	94	1.1
Floriana	85	1.0
Victoria	84	0.9
San Giljan	80	0.9
Swieqi	80	0.9
Xghajra	68	0.8
Ghaxaq	63	0.7
Kirkop	60	0.7
Qrendi	57	0.6
Ghajnsielem	55	0.6
Kalkara	55	0.6
Safi	54	0.6
Gudja	49	0.6
Marsalforn	49	0.6
Xewkija	45	0.5
Attard	44	0.5
Ta' xbiex	44	0.5
L-Imqabba	42	0.5
Sannat	32	0.4
Marsaxlokk	29	0.3
Nadur	29	0.3
Iklin	28	0.3
Mtarfa	27	0.3

Locality	Beneficiaries within NNH1	% Concentration of Total
Pembroke	24	0.3
Gharghur	22	0.2
Mellieha	21	0.2
Balzan	16	0.2
Xlendi	16	0.2
Zebbug (Gozo)	14	0.2
Munxar	12	0.1
Fontana	4	0
Mdina	2	0
Bahrija l/o Rabat	0	0
Burmarrad	0	0
Dingli	0	0
Is-Swieqi Madliena	0	0
L-Imgarr	0	0
Lija	0	0
Mriehel	0	0
Xaghra	0	0
Total	8886	100

An analysis of the unemployment categories shows that whilst for the highest level (NNH3), the conurbation (Greater Valletta metropolis) is covered entirely, it is interesting to note that the ellipsoid is nearly spherical, which situation indicates that the unemployment and by inference, the poverty rates are concentrated into the main dense population clusters. This does not however infer that there are no pockets of poverty in the outer zones and hence no investment/intervention needs to be carried out (Figure C.38).

In fact the NNH3 blue ellipsoid only renders a high level approach to spatial analysis as it indicates where to investigate in higher detail the successive nearest neighbour hierarchical clustering hotspots.

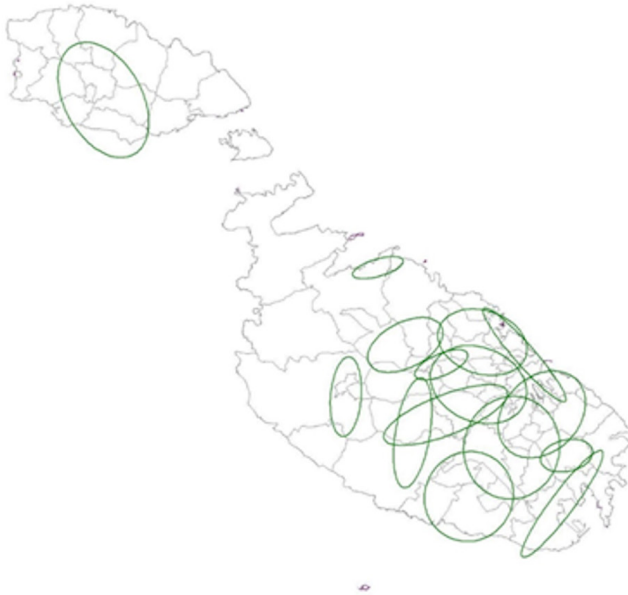
Figure C.38: Welfare_Benefits_2014_UA_SAB_UB_SUB_NNH3



In effect at a deeper level analysis, at NNH2, the green ellipsoids (Figure C.39), which represent the NNH2 concentrations, the unemployment categories elicit explicit zones that are distinct from the conurbation, notably the Gozo Victoria-Sannat pivotal hotspot and the Qawra (San Pawl il-Bahar) ellipsoid, a zone that has gradually become synonymous with a rapidly evolving multi-cultural, multi-income-level, multi-use (building) area with the result that incidences of poverty, social disorganisation and crime are resultant, mainly effecting vulnerable social groups and children (JANUS, pg 86-91).

The latter publication stated that “St. Paul’s Bay: Apparently, crime is a daily occurrence in St Paul’s Bay. This includes cases of: vandalism, theft, hold-ups, fights (particularly behind the Qawra Palace and the Suncrest hotels), drug abuse, child abuse, prostitution and a few cases of incest. There are two police stations in St Paul’s Bay: one in Qawra and another one in the area called “Tal-Ghazzenin”... Contact with the police is good, however it is held that police presence in St Paul’s Bay is lacking. There are no CCTV systems installed in the streets and neither is there a neighbourhood watch scheme”. Several problematic issues are evident in St Paul’s Bay.

Figure C.39: Welfare_Benefits_2014_UA_SAB_UB_SUB_NNH2



These include: mental health problems, school-related behavioural problems, single parenting, the fast-developing multi-ethnic community, the black economy, unemployment, non-registered migrants, marital separations and illiteracy (particularly in Bugibba and Qawra where social problems seem to be rampant). Identity crisis features highly amongst children of foreigners whilst poverty tends to remain hidden within these households.

The St Paul's local council refers several people, in need of counseling, to Agenzija Appogg. In addition, the local council provides community work in Qawra via Agenzija Access. Residents tend to migrate internally from one flat to another, in the same area. This is a consequence of the fact that land-owners ask for reasonably low rents and offer short-let options. As a result, these flats now constitute hotspots for social problems...

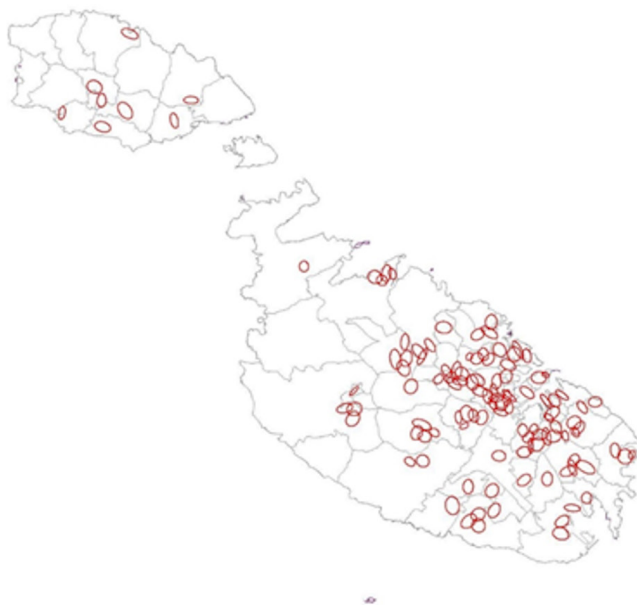
In terms of demographics, JANUS outlined that "these included internal migration of low socio-economic status persons from central areas to what might be called new satellite towns (with St Paul's Bay, Qawra and Bugibba being the most frequently mentioned),

often with a disproportionate percentage of single parents, with consequential effects on adults and children and without an appropriate level of community support or cohesion. These areas would be seen formally as areas of extreme social dislocation (JANUS, p86-91).

Interestingly, the Mtarfa-Rabat pivot is also evident as an isolated hotspot, evidently due to the rural aspect of the towns in question. The rest of the NNH2 ellipsoids are consistent with the conurbation NNH3 output, with a particular multi-council hotspot that links Marsascala with Marsaxlokk and Birzebbugia, where the former had not been depicted as a main unemployment driver.

At the highest level of detail (NNH1 depicted by red ellipsoids) the distinct unemployment areas are highly discernable due to their smaller zonal depictions (Figure C.40) that help policy makers to identify the detailed zones that require intervention. These zones highlight highly specific areas in each town/village that have seen high rates of unemployment as identified by the spatial statistical methodology. These areas are shown in more detail in the individual town figures later in this section.

Figure C.40: Welfare_Benefits_2014_UA_SAB_UB_SUB_NNH1



On a high level review, the main zones of poverty/unemployment are identified through the red ellipsoids that depict such new areas as are Xlendi in Munxar Gozo and Marsalforn in Zebbug Gozo, areas that only appeared very recently, such areas that are identified as summer recreational areas and that rarely host annual habitation, however such a study shows that these zones are emergent as unemployment concentrators or attract persons with low income who settle in such locations due to the glut of vacant of low-rent dwelling units. The other areas around the islands are distinct in the rural zones and the outer-areas that do not form part of the conurbation, such as San Pawl il-Bahar, easily identifiable through four distinct poverty zones that overlap each other, which overlaps should be investigated further due to their multiplicity in unemployment and other poverty-related impinging factors.

Focusing on the Zones that require intervention in future projects

The next figures depict the concentrated zones identified by the hotspots pertaining to the different towns.

Whilst SeCollege sought to identify those zones that suffer from unemployment and subsequently point towards those children who need help, one cannot simply assume that these children, once having successfully graduated from the SeCollege, would return to a stable environment, an environment that remained in the same rate of flux or disorganisation that pertained to their pre-entry period.

The following maps depict those areas that need intervention if such children on the long-term are to move back into more organized societies. The concept here is to identify those areas that require intervention and which show that most intergenerational-transmitted offending occurs due to their relation to living in poverty zones (Formosa Pace, 2015). Thus it is imperative that funding mechanisms work on these zones and higher detailed hotspot analysis to ensure that the best outcome is sought as against blanket funding that does not necessarily empower societies but where funding is lost or watered over such a wide zone that the benefits are not discernable or factually beneficial.

Thus it is imperative that each red ellipsoid in the figures below is highlighted in future applications for social projects.

As an introduction to the spaces under study, Figures C.41 and C.42 depicts those areas in Malta and Gozo that have shown evidence of concentrations of poverty as investigated through the surrogate data of unemployment-related welfare benefits, mainly UB, UA, SAB and SUB.

The resultant maps show that not all towns and villages experience poverty hotspots due to their lower rates of beneficiaries seeking unemployment benefits, which can point towards a higher affluence, engagement on natural-environment and agri-industry activities. The latter statement needs to be researched in depth to identify the linkages and spatial relationships as well as verification of such a statement.

Councils such as Mgarr and Dingli in Malta do not exhibit any hotspots. Interestingly, Gozo hosts more towns that exhibit no hotspots which comprise Kercem, San Lawrenz, Ghasri, Gharb, Xaghra and Qala.

Mdina, though not hosting an unemployment hotspot, is however shown as a hotspot on the entry location, which ellipsoid is due to the strong ellipsoid hotspot pertaining to Rabat.

The local councils that exhibit the hotspots exhibit various levels of complexity in terms of hotspot availability. Some councils may exhibit one hotspot which could designate a very small zone or a wider town-spanning hotspot. In other cases, more than one hotspot is identified, either as separate isolated zones or overlapping zones, which indicates both the presence of single isolated areas requiring intervention and those areas where the ellipsoids overlap indicating a more urgent need for intervention due to the multiple factor that may have effected each ellipsoid and which may be total different in each zone. As an example, one zone can fall within a dilapidated village core, whilst another may fall within a housing estate, where the overlaps may indicate the presence of poverty in transition, due to persons who are second or third generation estate inhabitants who are moving into the dilapidated zones due to a lack of space or lower renting rates. In addition such an overlaid hotspot may indicate a potential for broken windows which relates to the identification of zones that are on the verge of tipping and may become victims of broken windows, a theoretic approach that sees a morphing of an area from a depopulating zone to an area that is dilapidated, where children play and break windows, then access the buildings over time, eventually resulting in usage of the units for illicit activities, and eventually serving as a squatting zone.

Caution must be maintained on the interpretation of every zone that interpretation can only be partaken to when the researchers and policy-makers have access to the contextual realities on the ground as each town, village and sub-zone within the councils experience different realities.

It is not the scope of this study to carry out a study of the context as such would entail a multi-thematic study and the creation of new datasets and qualitative data. Thus the zones are depicted for their presence and overlap aspects as well as the locational construct, which hotspots serve as a veritable information source for further research and project conceptualisation for future funding opportunities.

Each hotspot needs further investigation for its social, physical, crime and other characteristics both through individual theme analysis and multi-thematic approaches. Such a process would require months of work, which could be utilised as part of the preparation of each individual intervention/project. It is imperative that these hotspots resultant from the SeCollege study are used as baselines for the furthering of such knowledge and the eventual implementation, ideally within the 2014-2020 funding period.

Malta

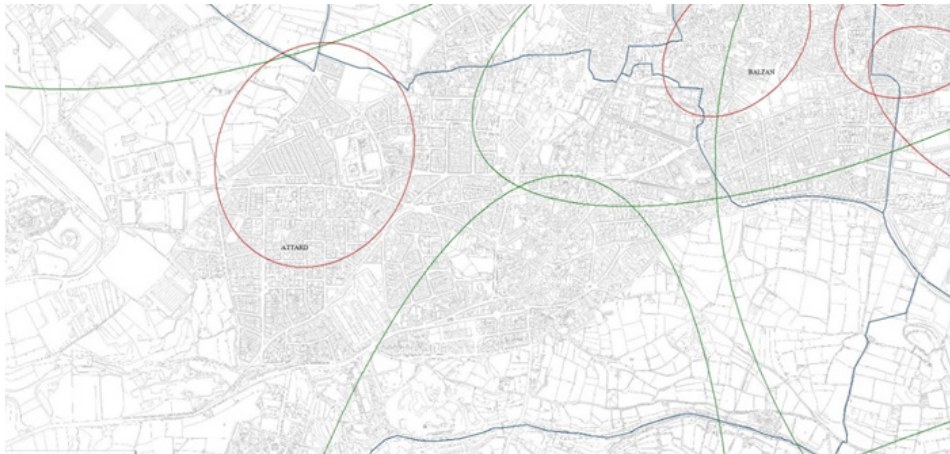
The island of Malta offers a canvas for the investigation of the social, physical and thematic disciplines which study shows that the areas requiring further analysis and intervention are spread across the whole island. There are very few towns that do not exhibit a hotspot which are Mgarr and Dingli, whilst the rest naturally follow a conurbation spread with outliers such as Mellieha, San Pawl il-Bahar, Rabat, Siggiewi and Marsascala as well the other peripheral towns and villages that are located in the suburbs to the Greater Valletta metropolis.

In difference to the Gozitan hotspot dispersion, which follows the rural satellite formation, the Maltese hotspots are clustered to the extent that some overlap heavily forming corridors of unemployment pointers. In addition, the close clustering is such that the overlaps and multi-faceted and have double or triple overlaps, indicating strong forces at play, heavily leveraged by high incidences of unemployment and subsequently poverty. This high-density clusters at NNH1 level eventually render themselves densely clustered such that they form distinct collectivities as rendered by the spatial statistical outputs of NNH2 and in turn formed the major ellipsoid that centres on the conurbation at NNH3.

Individual Council Review: Island of Malta

A review of each area that depicted a hotspot shows that Attard (Figure C.43), though traditionally not viewed as a potential hotspot for unemployment and poverty, has in the most recent data highlighted a NNH1 hotspot which could indicate that there is a movement of unemployed persons to the zone, potentially fuelled by the availability of low-rents and small dwelling units, mainly in the form of apartments and older dwellings that could have been abandoned and are now being repopulated by benefit-dependent recipients. This is an area of investigation as there may be a wide range of variables that may be causing such a zone of clustering.

Figure C.43 Attard



The Cottonera zone (composed of Bormla, Isla, Birgu) and Kalkara depict distinct unemployment zones (Figure C.44), which zones host unique ellipsoids for the Isla, Birgu and Kalkara, which ellipsoids identify wide areas that whilst not covering the whole council boundary (Birgu and Kalkara), in terms of Isla, the poverty zone covers the whole city. This is interesting due to the fact that such a phenomenon is different to that reported in Formosa (2007) which had depicted two distinct ellipsoids located in parallel to the orientation of the city. This change could refer to the diffusion of poverty across the entire city or that the level of poverty has been diluted to a level that there are no longer high concentrations of individuals located in specific spots and have reached lower levels of unemployment that the statistical output outputted a homogenous hotspot of lower level instances.

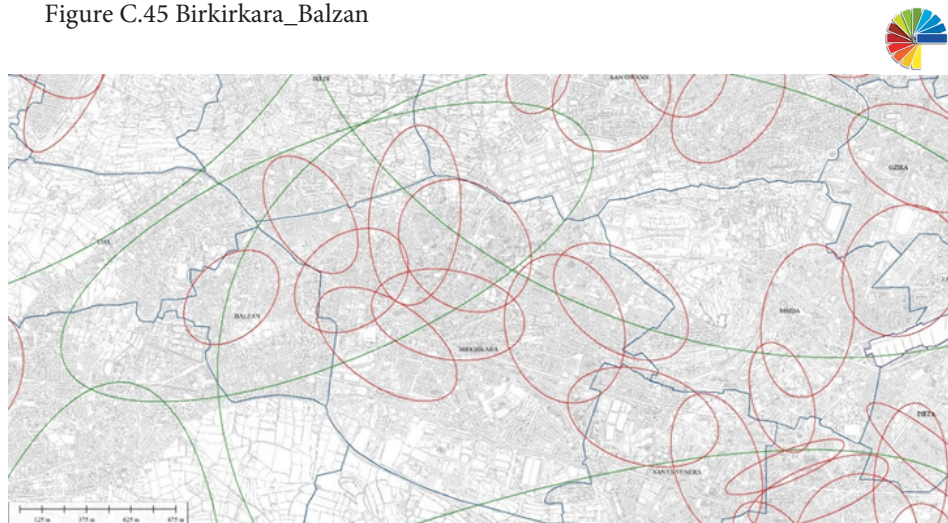
Note that Bormla, on the other hand has two distinct but overlapping zones, which are perpendicular to each other and where the overlap occurs (the zone opposite the No 1 Dock), such zones require deeper intervention in order to mitigate a lowering of poverty in the zones. The two hotspots are relatively large with the result that the overlap zone itself measures as large as halve of the Isla zone. This outcome indicates very high concentrations of unemployment rates and subsequent poverty in highly specific zones.

Figure C.44 Birgu – Isla – Kalkara - Bormla



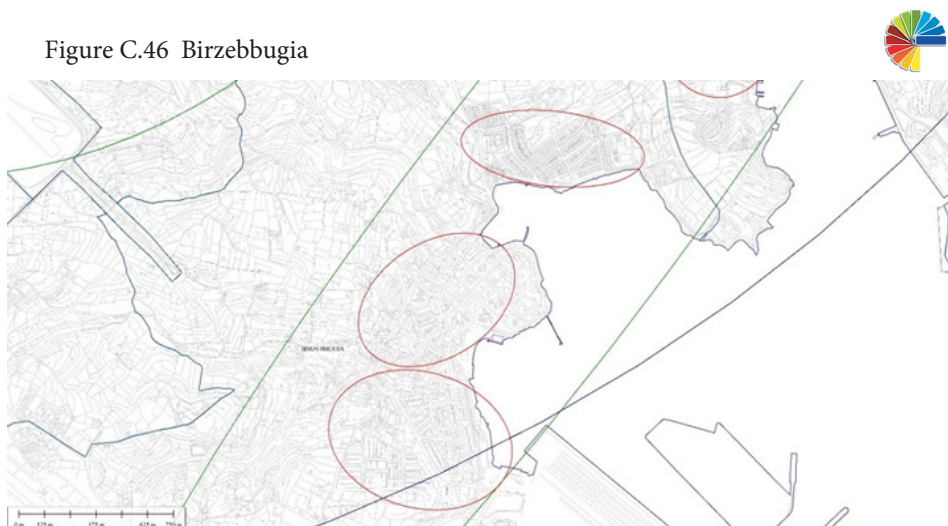
Birkirkara which has the highest population presence in Malta can be defined as a veritable investigative template due to its hosting of nine distinct hotspots (Figure C.45). Whilst some overlap with adjacent councils due to the council's spatial location within a continuous conurbation, the phenomenon that is most distinctive pertains to the zones where three hotspots overlap, creating pointers for maximal intervention. Balzan, in turn, depicts a specific and contained hotspot.

Figure C.45 Birkirkara_Balzan



Birzebbugia, as shown in Figure C.46, shows three distinct zones, relating to the older cores and two peripheral zones that are represented by public and private housing investment. The latter areas host first and second generation Maltese internal migrants (caused through the housing estates and home ownership scheme as resultant in intended or unintended social engineering), in addition to new forms of international migration. These issues need further in-depth studies that include qualitative approaches.

Figure C.46 Birzebbugia



In terms of the southern harbour zones of Fgura, Paola and Tarxien, the continuous urban fabric does not distinguish between administrative borders, thus hotspots overlap throughout the zone, requiring a combined effort to tackle the incidence of poverty, rehabilitation and intervention (Figure C.47).

Figure C.47 Fgura_Paola_Tarxien



The village of Gharghur has a characteristic hotspot spread over the village which covers the entire town, indicating a general spread of unemployment instance which is interesting due to the fact that this village hosts a varied demographic and income profile (Figure C.48). This village requires detailed analysis due to its on-the-ground reality linked to agricultural activity and whether unemployment is virtual or real, Swieqi and Pembroke in turn experience a different reality. The presence of government housing in Pembroke and its potentially related-unemployment levels (there is a need to investigate the level of such a phenomenon in future studies) falls within the statistical hotspot. Swieqi, on the other hand exhibits two main hotspots consonant with the urban core, which exclude the affluent areas that serve as barriers to the hotspots, pushing them towards the cores.

Figure C.48 Gharghur_Swieqi_Pembroke



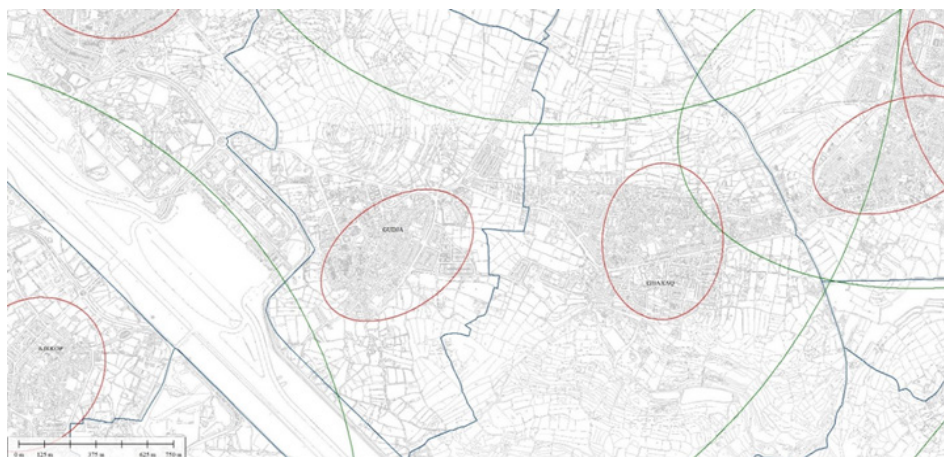
The Ghaxaq-Zejtun duality was surprisingly resultant as different to the expected scenario (Figure C.49). The urban bridge known as Bir-id-Deheb was thought to serve as a linkage for a wider hotspot that spanned the two towns. Bir-id-Deheb actually served as an isolation zone between the two town which have exhibited a distinct Ghaxaq hotspot centered on the village core, whilst Zejtun exhibited four hotspots, with one central hotspot actually overlapping on another two hotspots, indicating a high concentration of poverty and which require intense intervention.

Figure C.49 Ghaxaq_Zejtun



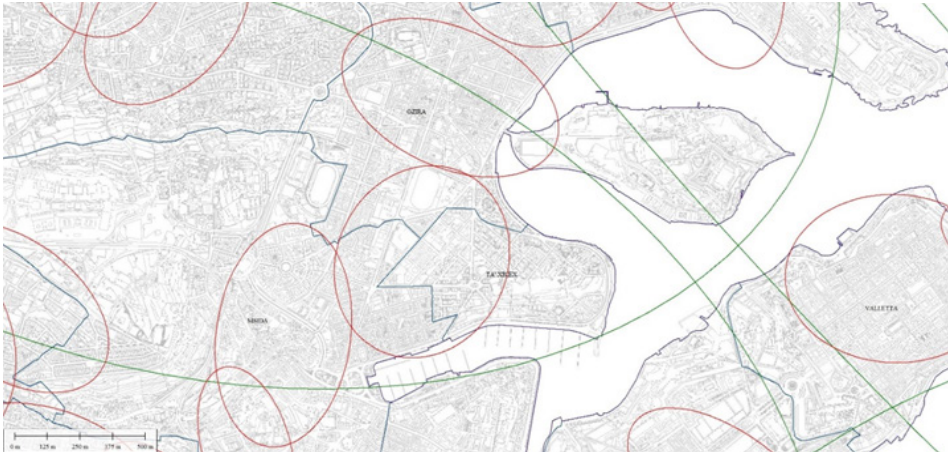
Gudja (Figure C.50) offers one main hotspot that is spread over the town particularly due to its housing estates located at the end of the village. The presence of these constructs and the central core have rendered a wider-ranged zone potentially indicating a lower but evenly spread unemployment presence.

Figure C.50 Gudja



The Gzira-Ta' Xbiex and Msida urban zones are continuous and can be analysed as a larger city exhibiting a distinct Msida-Swatar-Valley hotspot and another distinct Gzira core hotspot. The most interesting aspect is that the third hotspot points towards the absolute need for inter-council investment and cooperation when requesting funds for investment and aid (Figure C.51). The Msida-Ta' Xbiex-Gzira integrated hotspot, centered on Testaferrata Street and its environs, requires intervention on poverty through a new mechanism that brings together different councils, which may not operate collectively but which need to initiate such activity in the 2014-2020 period.

Figure C.51 Gzira_Ta' Xbiex_Msida



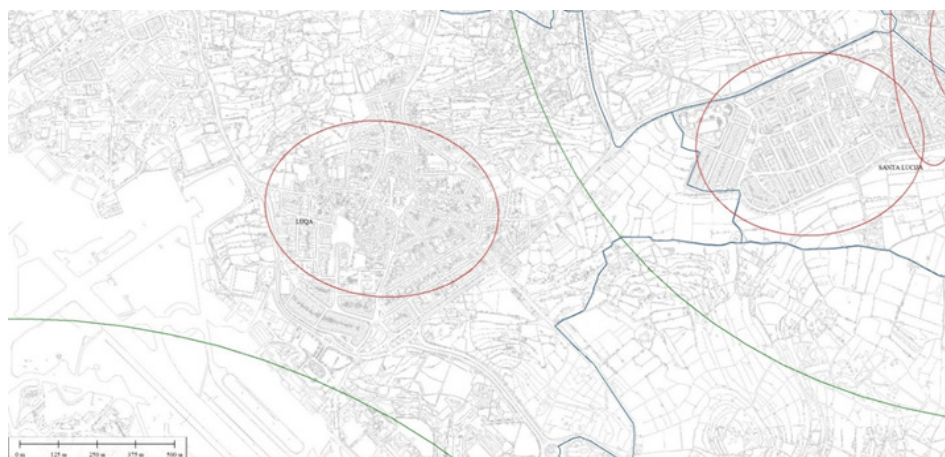
Qormi offers a typical case where poverty is spread over a large area but does so in a highly spatially defined way: the sequential hotspots are ranged along the main street, which indicates an urban mixed use where the residential zones intermingle with the retail and recreation zones (Figure C.52). This type of hotspot elicits the need for intervention that offers a realistic balance between the uses and the social needs as identified in the CRISOLA model.

Figure C.52 Qormi



A review of Luqa (Figure C.53) exhibits a unique hotspot centered around the core but spread over the new build hat surrounded the old village cores and which is now undergoing 2nd and 3rd generation habitation. The unemployment levels are spread evenly across the village and requires further investigation at more detailed level and multi-benefit overlays to understand better the incidence of the phenomena.

Figure C.53 Luqa



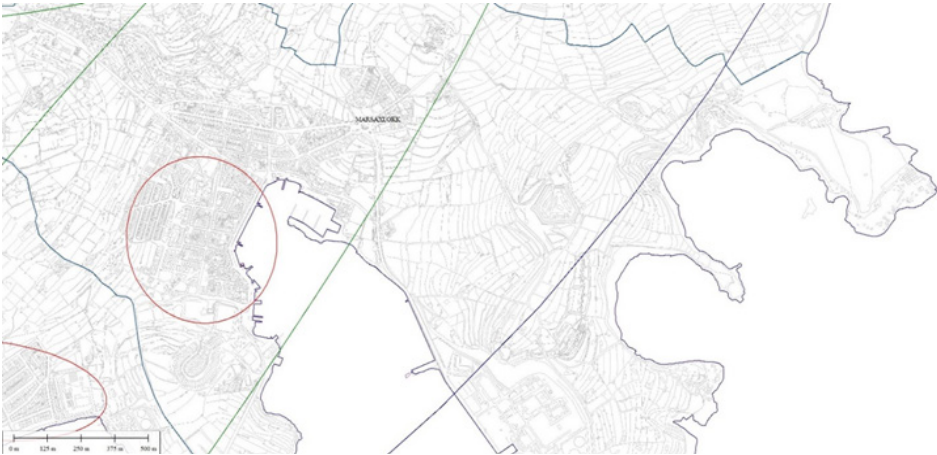
Marsascala, though having a historical part pertaining to the church area, is exhibiting three areas that overlap in two zones (Figure C.54). These comprise the newer zones that are increasingly taking a denser structure through the development of apartments. Interestingly, the Zonqor area, one of the government schemes zones, does not fall within a hotspot.

Figure C.54 Marsascula



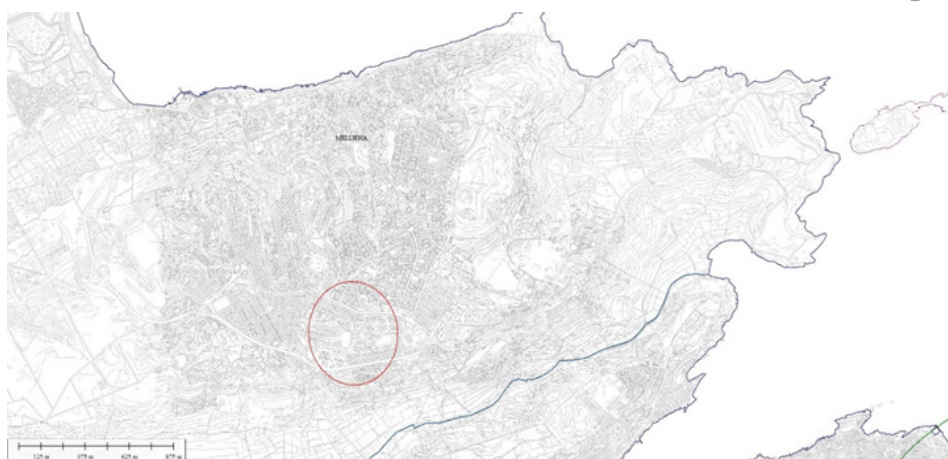
Marsaxlokk exhibits one distinct zone (Figure C.55), which zone is centered around the market zone but which excludes the church and Tas-Silg zone, the latter synonymous with affluence. The zone peripheral to the Birzebbugia side is also outside of the hotspot, an area having similar characteristics to the Marsascula Zonqor Point areas.

Figure C.55 Marsaxlokk



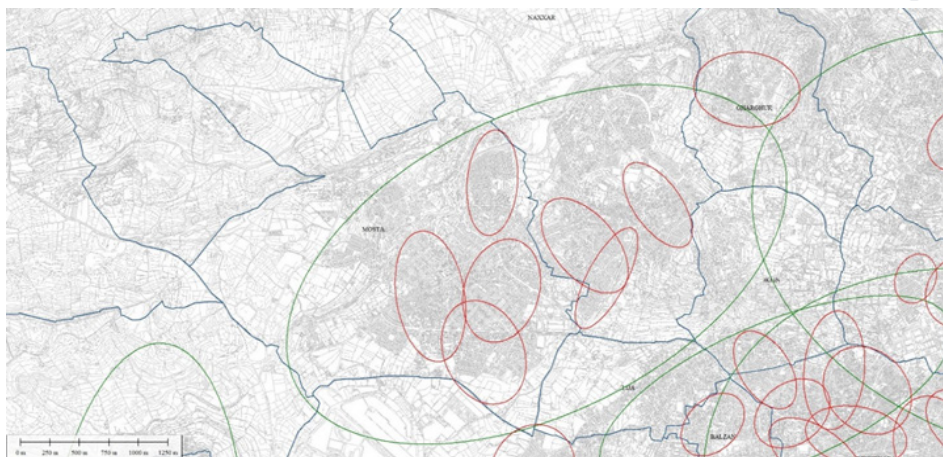
Mellieha has a very small area exhibiting a poverty hotspot, one that is situated on the by-pass to the Gozo Ferry and which zone can serve as a test case for niche-intervention (Figure C.56). The rest of Mellieha, whether village core, affluent zone, summer residential zones or new build exhibit a lack of hotspots, thus aiding the investigative and intervention process.

Figure C.56 Mellieha



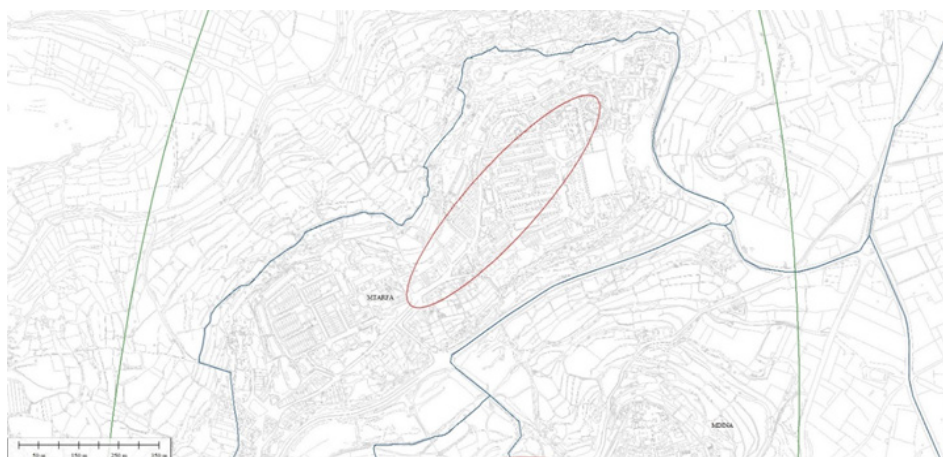
Mosta and Naxxar (Figure C.57) form a continuous urban fabric, characterised by a distinct hotspot in each town with a more central aggregation of hotspots close to the town cores. In the case of Mosta such a phenomenon is exhibited through three overlapping hotspots with one particular ellipsoid overlapping the other two which in turn slightly overlap each other. On the other hand, Naxxar has two overlapping ellipsoids that indicate a need for more thematic studies and intervention.

Figure C.57 Mosta_Naxxar



Mtrafa, (Figure C.58), through its extensive input of governmental intervention and housing investment, exhibits a particular hotspot that spans the newer build overlooking the Ta' Qali vista, whilst the Rabat side does not host a hotspot.

Figure C.58 Mtrafa



The councils of Pieta, Hamrun and Santa Venera exhibit a high requirement for intervention due to their heavy hotspot presence which overlap even the Marsa council and the Msida council (Figure C.59). Very few zones are exempt from this continuous urban fabric, such being the St. Luke's Hospital G'Mangia hamlet and the Santa Venera-Qormi boundary. The rest could be perceived as a highly concentrated poverty zone with multiple instances of overlapping hotspots that are chained together forming a homogenous unemployment hotspot with distinct areas of hotspot and high level hotspot activity.

Figure C.59 Pieta_Hamrun_Santa_Venera



The rural zones comprising Qrendi, Mqabba, Safi and Kirkop (together with Zurrieq) falling outside of the conurbation as depicted in Figure C.60, depict distinct village core-centered unemployment hotspots, except for Zurrieq, which a large town and formed three hotspots overlapping each other and also forming three areas requiring high intervention with the central zone experiencing overlap of the three zones.

Figure C.60 Qrendi_Zurrieq_Mqabba_Safi_Kirkop



Rabat, whilst a large urban zone, falls outside of the conurbation and exhibits three areas that though distinct form a continuous coverage across most of its urban zone (Figure C.61). There are three hotspots that depict a village core central hotspot which overlaps the two other hotspots.

Figure C.61 Rabat



San Giljan and Sliema (Figure C.62) comprise another continuous urban fabric duality which offer four hotspots with San Giljan exhibiting one hotspot whilst Sliema has three overlapping hotspots, formed away from the Sliema front and the Tigne zones.

Figure C.62 San_Giljan_Sliema



San Pawl il-Bahar (Figure C.63), as identified in the Formosa (2007) study exhibits four highly concentrated overlapping hotspots located in the Qawra area with presence in the Bugibba pjazza area. This zone has already been highlighted as requiring a one-stop shop for social services and which areas are metropolitan in nature as described elsewhere in this document, with their multi-ethnic, multi-functional, multi-use structures. Interestingly the areas of Xemxija and San Pawl il-Bahar do not exhibit hotspot presence.

The concentration of hotspots (NNH1 – red ellipsoids) is so intense that the Qawra zone elicits a concentration aggregation that forms a highly distinct hotspot at NNH2 level (green ellipsoid).

Figure C.63 San_Pawl_il-Bahar



Santa Lucija exhibits a council-wide hotspot which overlaps slightly with the Tarxien hotspot (Figure C.64). Another Tarxien hotspot also overlaps the eastern part of Santa Lucija, showing evidence that the two towns form part of the same socio-physical structure where the only distinction between the two pertains to the arterial road that serves as a physical barrier. The zones in Santa Lucija need to be analysed in greater detail to ensure that specific niche intervention zones be identified. This said, it is imperative that the whole council area is given intervention priority as the spread appears at NNH1 to be a homogeneous one which compared to other towns (as the NNH method places all hotspots on the same level), the fact that the entire town falls within hotspot zones is indicative of intervention requirements. When more detailed (sub NNH1) studies are carried out, then even more intensive intervention is required.

Figure C.64 Santa_Lucija



Siggiewi (Figure C.65) hosts two distinct and isolated hotspots on the northern areas of the town, areas identified through their housing estate status and home ownership schemes, which are now moving into later first, second and early third generations. Interestingly the older areas to the south do not exhibit any hotspots indicating economic stability and affluence, which issue needs to be investigated in a cross-thematic approach.

Figure C.65 Siggiewi



The Valletta-Floriana peninsula is characterised by two overlapping zones in Valletta and one zone in Floriana (Figure C.66). The Floriana hotspot covers both the Balzunetta and the eastern side that are separated by St Anne Street, which hotspot indicates a general poverty zone that needs further study. The Valletta council, on the other hand depicts a generic hotspot that covers the central and Marsamxett zones, however a more specific hotspot is found in the St Elmo area which has already been identified as a major area requiring intervention (Formosa, 2007; Formosa Pace, 2015).

Figure C.66 Valletta_Floriana



An analysis of the Zabbar-Xghajra councils (Figure C.67) show that the seaside town of Xghajra is experiencing a distinct zone situated close to the Smart City development, which area has attracted unemployed persons, a phenomenon identified in San Pawl il-Bahar, but which however need period analysis to ascertain when such a tipping or shift occurred. Zabbar, on the other hand, exhibits three overlapping town hotspots that experience hotspot overlaps and a triple hotspot high-intervention central area. In addition, Zabbar has two peripheral hotspots, one close to Fgura and one close to Xghajra.

Figure C.67 Zabbar_Xghajra



The town of Zebbug (Figure C.68) depicts four hotspots that cover most of the town, with one distinct hotspot situated on the eastern side, which area is comprised of a housing estate as well as a home ownership scheme. The other three hotspots overlap to a certain extent and interestingly form a coverage of the old pre-integration hamlets of Hal-Dwin, Hal-Mula and Hal-Muxi, a phenomenon that has not been highlighted in any social or physical study and which entails the need for further research on why the distinction is so evident, which however could have no connectivity with the social structure.

Figure C.68 Zebbug



Gozo

The island of Gozo has fewer zones exhibiting poverty with lower statistical ellipsoids being generated though these are by no means non-existent. Whilst smaller communities tend to be more curative of their wellbeing, Gozo is exhibiting an increasingly concentrated zonation of new areas of poverty. This is exhibited by the summer-localities of Marsalforn and Xlendi, areas that till a few years prior to this study were solely inhabited by summer residents and holiday-makers, a phenomenon that is slowly giving way to annual habitation. In turn the lower rental rates have induced low-income earners and new family-formations to move into these zones, composed mainly of apartments. Interestingly, till a few years ago, Gozitans were very reluctant to move into apartments, such having been labelled as indicative of slums and poverty.

In effect the Ta' Cawla housing project in Victoria Gozo took seven years for the government apartments to be inhabited, an indicator of the stigma associated between apartments and poverty. This perceptions appears to be changing and changing rapidly too, as the new hotspots show. It is imperative that these zones are investigated in detail to ensure that the Qawra phenomenon is not repeated; Qawra, within San Pawl il-Bahar council underwent a major shift in demographic structures due to its lower rents, heavy apartment:terraced dwelling ratio and a large number of vacant dwelling units. The latter combination resulted in the creation of new poverty hotspots, offered a refuge to lower income-earners who could no longer afford the increasing rents in the other zones, single parents, new family types, elderly, foreign and other individuals who were attracted by the metropolitan structures.

The resultant social disorganisation has been a focus of social planners for the last decade and is expected to generate new research outcomes aimed at mitigating poverty, crime and social disorganisation.

Xlendi and Marsalforn are still embryonic in comparison, but any ESF and targeted funding should focus on the investigation and mitigation of the phenomenon and ensure change before it happens in a disruptive way.

In effect, the Gozitan hotspot analytical approach shows that the NNH1 ellipsoids are isolated and distinct and only form a major collective ellipsoid at NNH2 as against the Maltese scenario where the close proximity of the clusters form larger concentrated hotspots at NNH2. In effect, only one such cluster formed in Gozo, pulled together by the presence of the main town Victoria, which hosted two such ellipsoids and due to the close

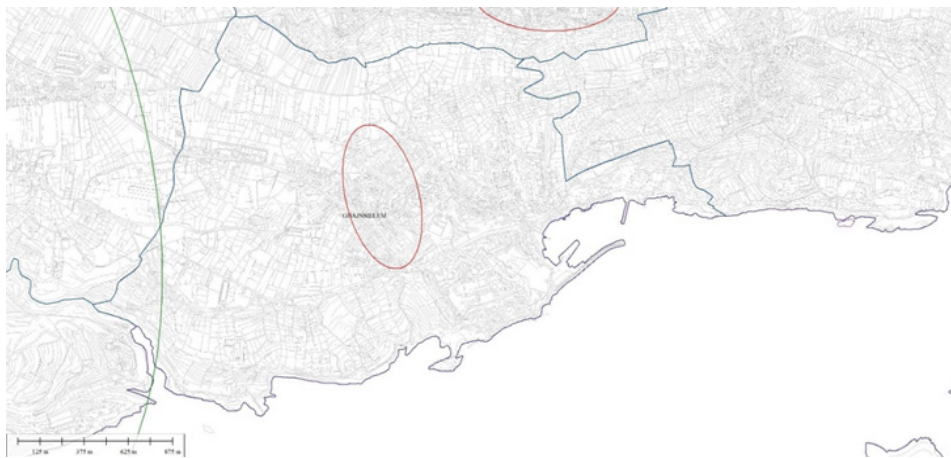
proximity of the urban areas of Xewkija and Sannat, the NNH2 ellipsoid formed towards such villages. No NNH3 ellipsoids were formed in Gozo, mainly due to the heavy pull of the conurbation with its relatively high incidence of ellipsoids at NNH2 and NNH1 weightings.

Note that Gozo hosts a number of villages (6 out of the 14 councils) that exhibit no hotspots; those of Kercem, San Lawrenz, Ghasri, Gharb, Xaghra and Qala.

Individual Council Review: Gozo

The village of Ghajnsielem (Figure C.69) exhibits a distinct hotspot centered on the village core, which is an expected outcome considering the isolated nature of this rural town, which however does not exhibit and formation in the seaside/part area of the town, that of Mgarr.

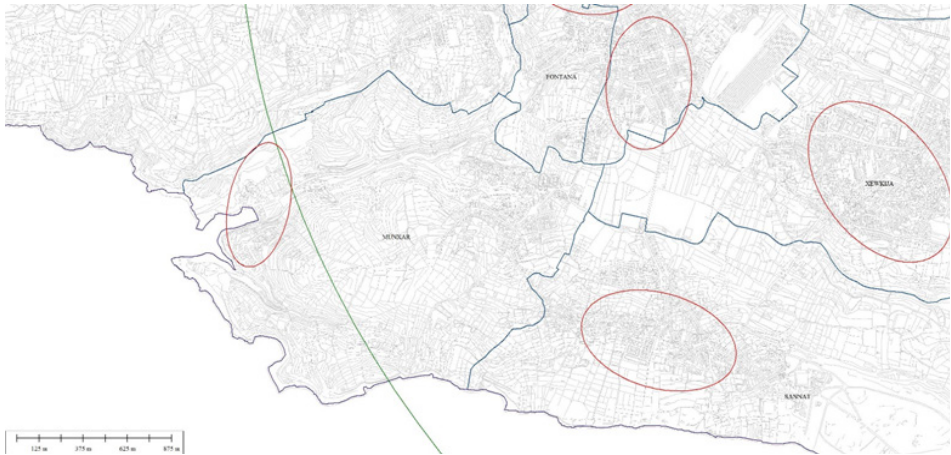
Figure C.69 Ghajnsielem_Gozo



As described in the Gozo introduction, Munxar’s council exhibits a hotspot in the seaside zone of Xlendi. This zone was primarily inhabited by summer residents and holiday-makers, a phenomenon that is slowly giving way to annual habitation (Figure C.70). The lower rental rates resulted in more families and individuals to move into this zone, which is mainly of apartments and which in turn could be smaller in size and render lower rents, thus serving as an attractor for low-income earners and hence may generate poverty hotspots in consequence.

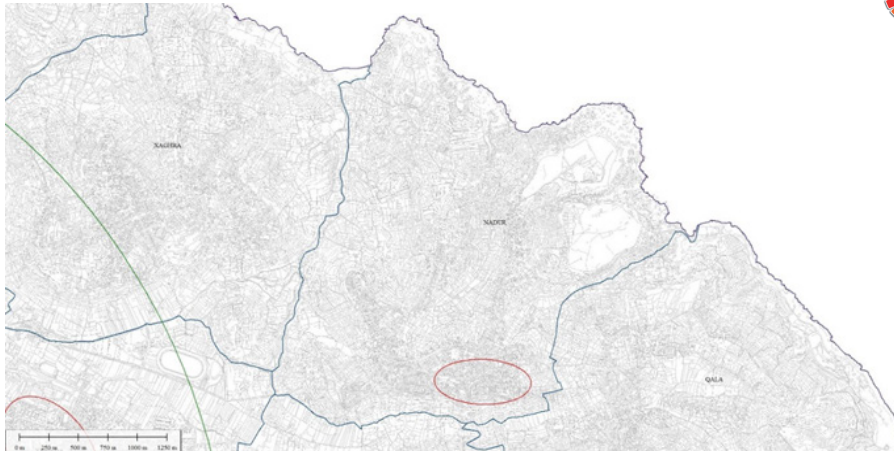
The village of Munxar does not host a hotspot.

Figure C.70 Munxar_Gozo



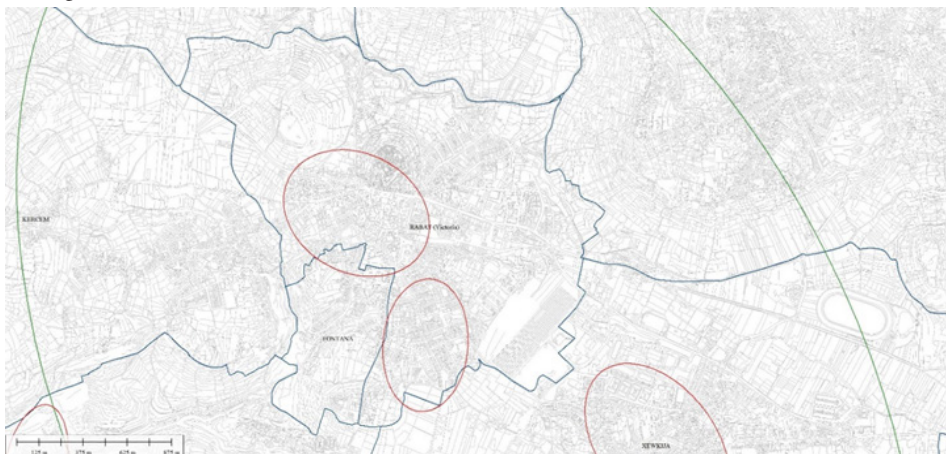
Nadur (Figure C.71) is an interesting case that depicts a small ellipsoid centered on the church proximity area, an area dominated by the village core. The rest of the village does not exhibit and ellipsoid, an area that comprises a significant part of the village. The fact that development in the Gozitan towns is based on a ribbon-structure (buildings set on narrow ridges) renders the generation of ellipsoids difficult due to the dispensed and elongated nature of the potential unemployment instances, which is effect are dispersed along a thin string that makes it difficult for the statistical constructs to form.

Figure C.71 Nadur_Gozo



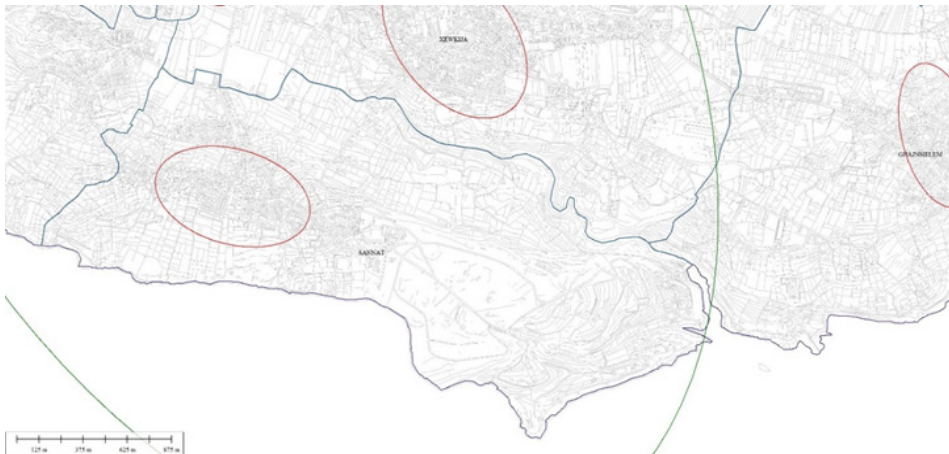
The Rabat-Fontana duality in effect is not a dual continuous urban outcome of the statistical output but is the result of a heavy presence of poverty in the central area of Victoria, which overlapped on the Fontana northern boundary, thus roping in this tiny council as part of a poverty cluster (Figure C.72). This said, the areas are so small that such debate could be rendered theoretical since there is no real border between the two towns and for analytical purposes could be considered to form the same urban zone. Rabat, also exhibits another hotspot located on the Tac-Cawla housing estate, an area identified as a poverty zone in both Formosa (2007) and the JANUS project (Formosa, Scicluna and Azzopardi, 2013; Scicluna, Formosa, and Azzopardi, 2013).

Figure C.72 Rabat_Fontana_Gozo



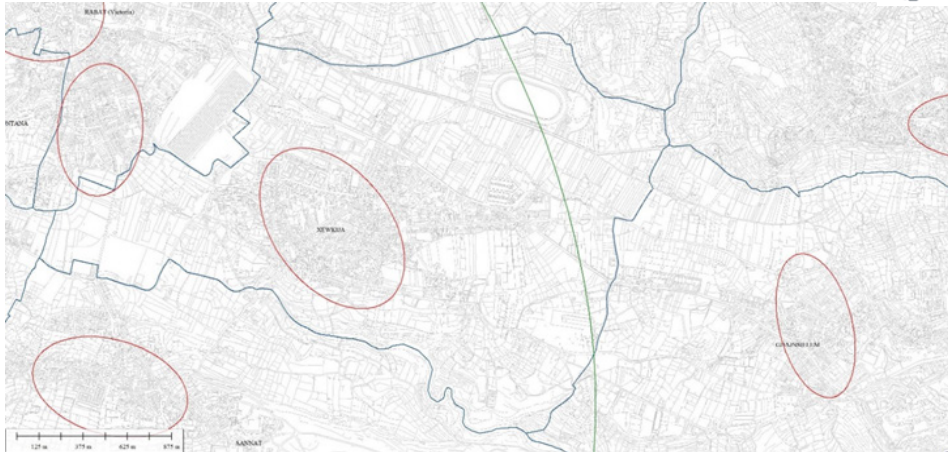
As described in the previous village analysis such as that pertaining to the village of Ghajsielem (Figure C.73), Sannat, another rural village, exhibits a distinct hotspot centered on the village core, which again is an expected outcome considering the isolated nature of this rural town. The hotspot approach shows that the zone adjacent to the Ta' Cenc Touristic establishment does not host any hotspot, potentially due to land and dwelling pricing amongst other potential precursors of poverty, which require further study at more detailed level.

Figure C.73 Sannat_Gozo



Xewkija, an industrial town, which also comprises a large residential area hosts one distinct hotspot centered on the village cores, where the peripheries are not identified as hotspots of poverty (Figure C.74).

Figure C.74 Xewkija_Gozo



As described earlier, whilst the village of Zebbug (Figure C.75) does not exhibit a hotspot, its seaside zone exhibits one main ellipsoid in the area known as Marsalforn. As in Xlendi, the zone was primarily inhabited by summer residents and holiday-makers, but has started to take on the form of an annually habituated zone. The lower rental rates resulted in more families and individuals moving into this zone, which is mainly of apartments and which in turn could be smaller in size and render lower rents. This zone, together with that of Xlendi needs to be monitored to ensure that poverty and social disorganisation is mitigated before or as soon as they occur.

Figure C.75 Zebbug_Gozo



Conclusions

This research component served as an intensive study on spatial formations within the Maltese Islands focusing on the spatial statistical approach to identify those zones that require intervention for funding mechanisms. It is imperative that each of the zones undergo further study in a triangulated methodological approach where the quantitative (spatio-statistical) outcomes are reviewed in terms of the evolving nature of the composition of these zones as already investigated through the JANUS project.

The result from that project need to be updated to analyse whether poverty is in motion in conjunction with the changing social compositions of the Maltese and Gozitan localities and their sub-zones.

Recommendations emanating from this part of the SeCollege project are varied across the different thematic approaches.

- Policy makers can now review the outcomes of decades-long mixed social- engineering efforts either through:
 - direct intervention in the housing market which created housing estates that served to displace offenders
 - or through their recent non-intervention in the housing market, which situation has resulted in a veritable broken windows situation in some towns and in the urban cores.
- Policy changes are required at national level to instigate change in the areas that have been identified as being offender-hotspot localities and have high-levels of clustering of offenders, mainly the cities of Bormla and Valletta which towns have a disproportionate offender concentration when compared to their shrinking population concentration.
- The social planners must also initiate policy measures in those areas that have been identified as having highly clustered offenders, implementing measures to reduce poverty, increase social cohesion and social capital. This would help alleviate the problems related to the tendency for offenders to aggregate and live in poor areas.

- Planners also need to be aware of the fact that areas of high population density would also relate to high levels of offender density, particularly in the inelastic walled cities.
- Educators and criminologists must concentrate their efforts to identify and monitor those juveniles who have already clashed with the judicial and police systems in order to reduce the probability of the establishment of a criminal career. The implications here are varied since the need for synergies between the educational, corrective and welfare systems are required, together with the provision of highly skilled early-intervention personnel. This can be followed up for those aged up to 30 to initiate self-employment strategies in order to overcome the issue of non-employability as identified by the ESF3110 Better Future project (Formosa, Scicluna, Formosa Pace and Azzopardi, 2013).
- Policy makers should ensure that access to data and information is made available to the entities involved in security to ensure timely action and implementation of enforcement actions which are still in need of upgrading and lack ownership by the authorities.
- Intervention within the cluster hotspots is required in order to reduce the incidence of poverty and in turn the potential for offender and their at-risk children to embed themselves in a vicious cycle that does not aid the implementation of such activities as identified in the SeCollege study.
- The hotspot approach has enabled one to understand the potential location of the intervention zones that are highly weighted by poverty and unemployment and in turn the potential for offending and social disorganisation. The study elicited in-depth outputs to the investigation of those areas that require intervention and further study prior to the commitment of funds towards rehabilitation.

- Children who are identified as potential candidates for SeCollege could only be fully re-established in their community if the latter has also been tackled. Whilst such may take a long-term approach to social, physical and thematic restructuring, one cannot simply let the issues pass by and not intervene in the case of these children. One child less in the offending cycle is one offending issue less for society and one less potential future family-in-crime appearing.

PART D

Identification of Physical Structure

Odette Lewis, Bernice Darmanin, Paul Caruana, Saviour Formosa

Conversion of Battery & Medical Facility into a
Secure College with Community Facilities

Tal-Ferha Estate
Għargħur

Project Description

October 2015

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Introduction

Introduction to the Project

This component activity forms part of an ESF (3.234) Project entitled “LEAP!: Building the future together: promoting social mobility”, which is targeted at reviewing the needs and requirements for the establishment of a secure college for children in Malta. The concept of a secure college was envisaged, highlighting a need for a place where children who are in need of control, can be educated in a safe environment that will enable their re-integration into society. The component will understand crime and victimisation from an on-the-ground perspective, the legislative aspect, the educational and welfare aspect, as well as the care aspect.

The component links to the LEAP! project through its strive to establish the national requirement of a child-related activity that combats social exclusion and poverty by establishing whether a need exists, its extent and how far should society go to ensure that such scenarios are tackled. LEAP's target groups include single parents, people with disabilities, ex-offenders, migrants and working poor amongst others, who are considered vulnerable or disadvantaged, to which categories this component adds a further vulnerable group composed of children at risk of incarceration. The component also links to the project through its efforts to understand the pressures on social cohesion as effected by the child offenders and victims of crime. Another link to the project relates to input to the debate on poverty, as experienced by this vulnerable group, which research has shown that live within poverty hotspots.

The current section targets the third result focuses on the identification of physical structure that outlines the best-for-fit building structure that may serve as a SeCollege, the identification of potential buildings availability and a survey of potential buildings to establish rehabilitation costings.

Part D of the project pertains to the investigation, identification and proponent deliveries pertaining to the third result.

Targets

It was deemed imperative that the building serves as both an educational facility as well as a secure location that offers protection and care, whilst maintain a community feeling. In addition, the availability of open space, access to services, transport and utilities was deemed essential.

The process was initiated through various meetings held with entities inclusive of the Malta Environment and Planning Authority, the Ministry for Family and Social Solidarity, the Ministry for Education and Employment, the Ministry for Home Affairs and National Security, the Lands Department within the Parliamentary Secretary of the Office of the Prime Minister, the Foundation for Tomorrow's Schools, the Faculty for Social Wellbeing, the Faculty for the Built Environment and the Mayor of the Gharghur Local Council.

From a review of various candidate locations, the researchers acquired knowledge on the potentially available buildings, which could be converted into a secure college, which complexes comprised a varied range of uses.

The review included schools that were recently designated new remits, but which could offer space for the project scope. This option was eliminated at the early stages due to the issue that such schools would have been built for their use potential and expansion scope. In addition, building a new section in another nearby functioning schools would create dysfunctionality with the scope of the SeCollege project. A case in point was the Taz- Zokrija Boys Secondary School.

The second phase included a review of Phased-out schools, with access granted to the structures through documentation and interviews. Interestingly, these edifices were initial deemed eligible due to their ready availability, though such were eliminated due to subsequent knowledge acquisition that the plan to sell or rehabilitate the complexes for alternate use had rendered their SeCollege potential as negligible. The most fitting were the Mtarfa School (Figure D.1) currently occupied by FES and Klabb3-16 as well as the FES Msida offices (ex-school).

Other government buildings were considered such as the Police Academy Dormitories (to serve as temporary shelter).

The buildings deemed most appropriate related to ex-Colonial complexes that were abandoned, but which still offered a major potential for the project scope, particularly due to their environmental location, landscaping, multi-building structuring, central yards and a self-sustaining philosophy. The building identified served all these scenarios and offered scope for synergy between the SeCollege scope and the added value targeting the community within which such an activity would be situated.

Figure D.1: Mtarfa School



Source: Google

Figure D.2: FES Offices, Msida



Source: Google

Following various discussions, the Tal-Ferha battery was identified as an ideal location, which battery was converted to a leprosarium leprosy hospital in 1974, which was subsequently closed down in 2004, having hosted its last leper in 2001 (Savona-Ventura, 2006²⁴). Research highlighted that the battery had also been the subject of a move to build a Juvenile Prison in 2011, which proposal did not go ahead and which subsequently was located in Mthaleb.

Section 1: Site Information

Site Location

Site Description

The existing estate is found within the locality of Hal Gharghur, at just one-kilometre distance from the town centre and three-hundred metres from the closest residential area. It can be easily reached through a paved road from Triq Santa Katerina, the latter can be accessed directly from a junction in Triq tal-Balal (Figure D.3).

Figure D.3: Site location & access



Source: Google

²⁴ Savona-Ventura, C., (2006). *Leprosy Archives: The Maltese Islands, The Grand Priory of the Maltese Islands, The Military and Hospitaller Order of Saint Lazarus of Jerusalem, Malta.*

The site is situated on top of a hill and is subtended by Wied ta' Piswella, one of the valleys bordering Hal Gharghur. The area in which it is located, also known as ix-Xwieki, still enjoys a predominant rural setting, typical of the locality. The property, in fact, is adjoined by cultivated fields along its entire perimeter, except for the access road on the front (Figures D.4 and D.5).

Figure D.4: Rural setting at Ix-Xwieki



Source: Google

Relevant Planning Policies

According to the MEPA Mapservers (Figure D.6), the existing property lies outside the development zone of Hal Gharghur. The area in which it is situated is listed as an agricultural area with significant areas of natural vegetation, however the site does not lie within one of the buffer zones for the protection of groundwater²⁵.

²⁵ MEPA 2015.

Figure D.5: Typical countryside views in the area



Source: McCarthy's PhotoWorks

Figure D.6: Extract from MEPA Mapserver



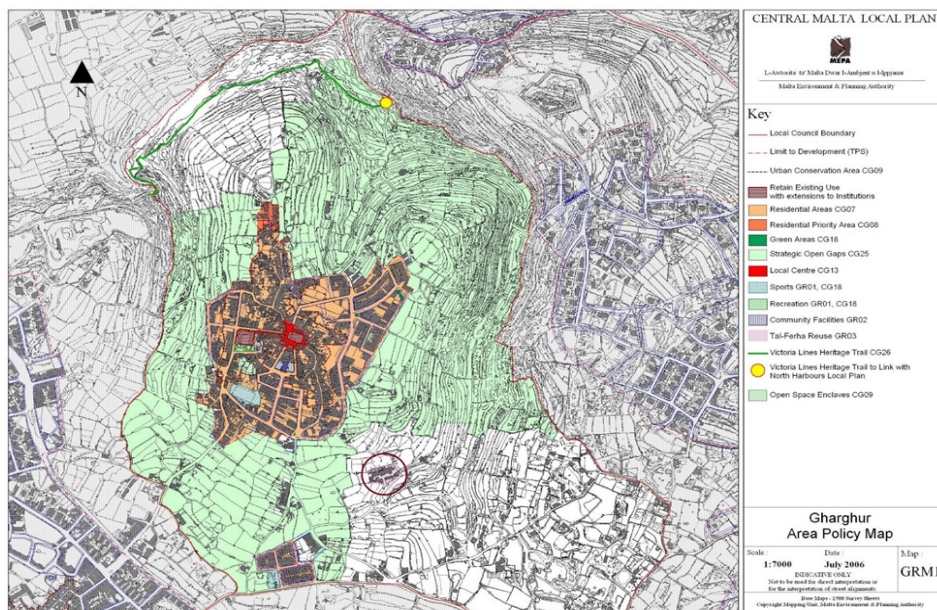
Source: MEPA

It has been noted that the estate is not a scheduled building from a heritage point of view. Furthermore no past planning applications have been traced which are relevant to the property in question²⁶.

The urban planning of Ħal Gharghur is governed by the Central Malta Local Plan, 2006. The property is covered by policy GR03: Re-Use of Tal-Ferħa Estate as indicated in the Gharghur Area Policy Map (Figure D.7). This policy encourages the rehabilitation of the site into a number of potential uses, namely: education, sports, a youth hostel and government institutes²⁷.

The Gharghur Environment Constraints Map (Figure D.8) clearly indicates the natural importance of the area surrounding the property. In fact it is flanked by areas listed as sites of scientific importance which are protected from development.

Figure D.7: Gharghur Area Policy Map

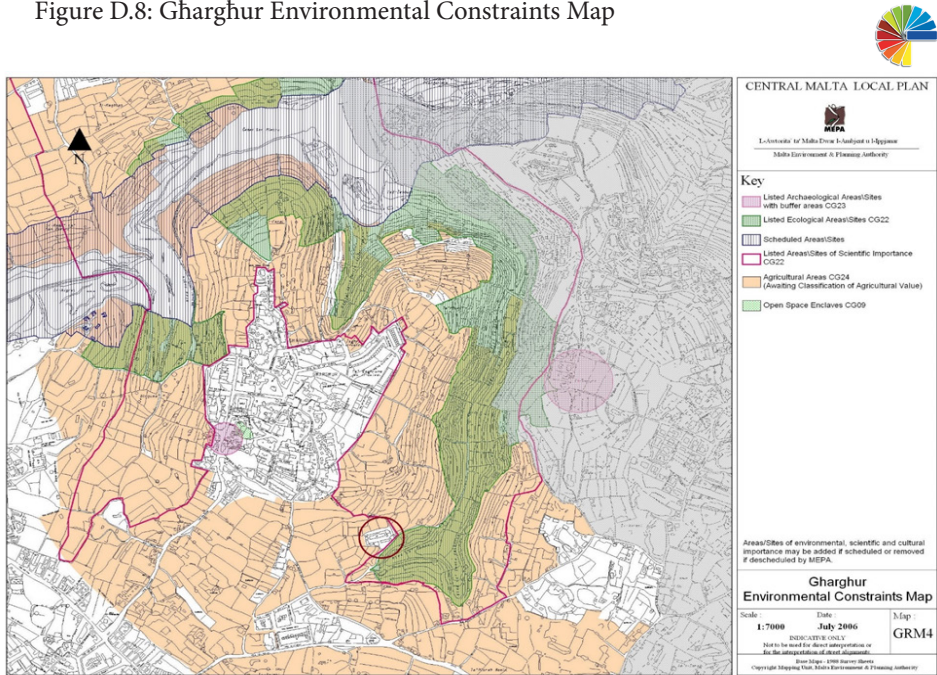


Source: MEPA

²⁶ MEPA 2015.

²⁷ Central Malta Local Plan 2006.

Figure D.8: Gharghur Environmental Constraints Map



Source: MEPA

Site History

Gharghur Battery

Originally, the property was built to serve as a military battery. A 1938 drawing (Figure D.14), entitled Malta Gargur Battery, drawn by Sergeant Richmond clearly outlines the functions of the different rooms on site, namely: barracks for 14 men (Figure D.9), an open space (Figure D.10) for parades, a gun platform (Figure D.11) (which iron rails are still visible nowadays - Figure D.12), together with ancillary facilities such as an artillery store, a shell store, and a cartridge store (Figure D.13). The architectural language strongly suggests that the complex was built during the British period.

In effect, MEPA, through its HPU (Heritage Planning Unit), had in May 2011, carried out a review on the Fort, which information was elicited through an interview with the HPU manager, Mr Joseph Magro Conti. The historical information presented by Mr Magro Conti is verbatim as follows:

- a. The site was known as the Gharghur High Angle Battery, which was completed in 1900 and formed part of the Victoria Lines defences. The intention of the high angle battery was to be placed out of sight and screened from enemy view (Refer to Spiteri, 1996 and Figure D.A1);

Figure D.A.1: Plan of the Battery in 1911

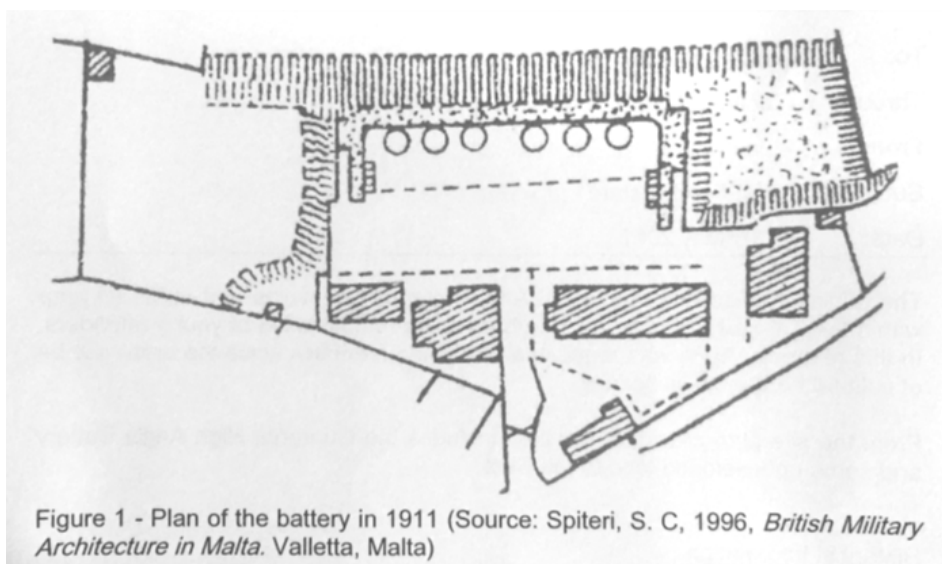


Figure 1 - Plan of the battery in 1911 (Source: Spiteri, S. C, 1996, *British Military Architecture in Malta*. Valletta, Malta)

Source: Spiteri S.C.

- b. The Gharghur H.A. Battery was armed with six 10-inch RML guns mounted on special high angle carriages. It consisted of an open unfortified position having six parallel guns mounted on a level platform. In front stood a continuous loading platform with two narrow gauge tramways for loaded trolleys. (Refer to Spiteri, 1996 and Figure D.A2);

Figure D.A2: General layout



Figure 1 - Plan of the battery in 1911 (Source: Spiteri, S. C, 1996, *British Military Architecture in Malta*. Valletta, Malta)

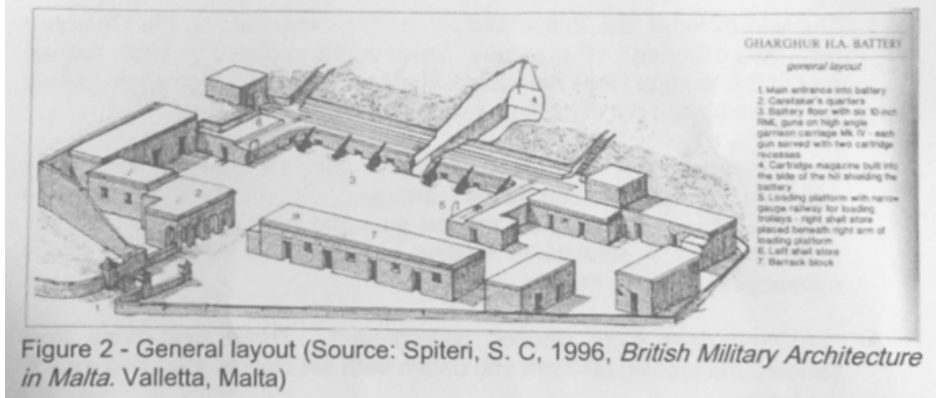


Figure 2 - General layout (Source: Spiteri, S. C, 1996, *British Military Architecture in Malta*. Valletta, Malta)

Source: Spiteri S.C.

- c. The magazines were situated underground. The magazines were situated beneath the loading platform and underneath the sloping ground in front of the battery;
- d. The installation lacked any form of defence and it was enclosed by a low boundary wall and iron fence. The battery was equipped with a barrack block, R.A. stores, caretaker's quarters and a battery command post;
- e. As the battery was hidden from enemy view, it was impossible for enemy guns to be aimed directly at the battery. Forward observation posts and position finding cells relayed co-ordinates by telephone to the battery;
- f. MEPA at the time had indicated that the site was in good structural state, which were marred by recent accretions and additions that undermined the integrity of the installation, where such structures had to be checked on site in order to determine their relationship to the military installation;

- g. The area was proposed for scheduling as part inventory card PRS560 as it was one of the British Period Fortifications;
- h. In effect the area proposed for scheduling (not the planned intense development planned at the time as part of the juvenile prison, included the main gate, caretaker's quarters, stores, battery command post, battery quadrangle, access stairs, underground magazines and structures, loading platform and ammunition trolley rails were to be retained, restored and given an adaptive use. The restoration had to be a holistic exercise aimed at reflecting the original functionality of the military installation;
- i. MEPA indicated that the accretions should be removed;
- j. A request at the time, to install a high perimeter fence was deemed to be acceptable depending on whether it provides a significant visual impact. The view was set forth due to the fact that the original installation was enclosed by an iron fence laid out in a pentagonal plan.

Figure D.9: Building originally used as barracks



Source: Author

Figure D.10: Open space intended for parade



Source: Author

Figure D.11: Gun platform



Source: Author

Figure D.12: Iron rails detail



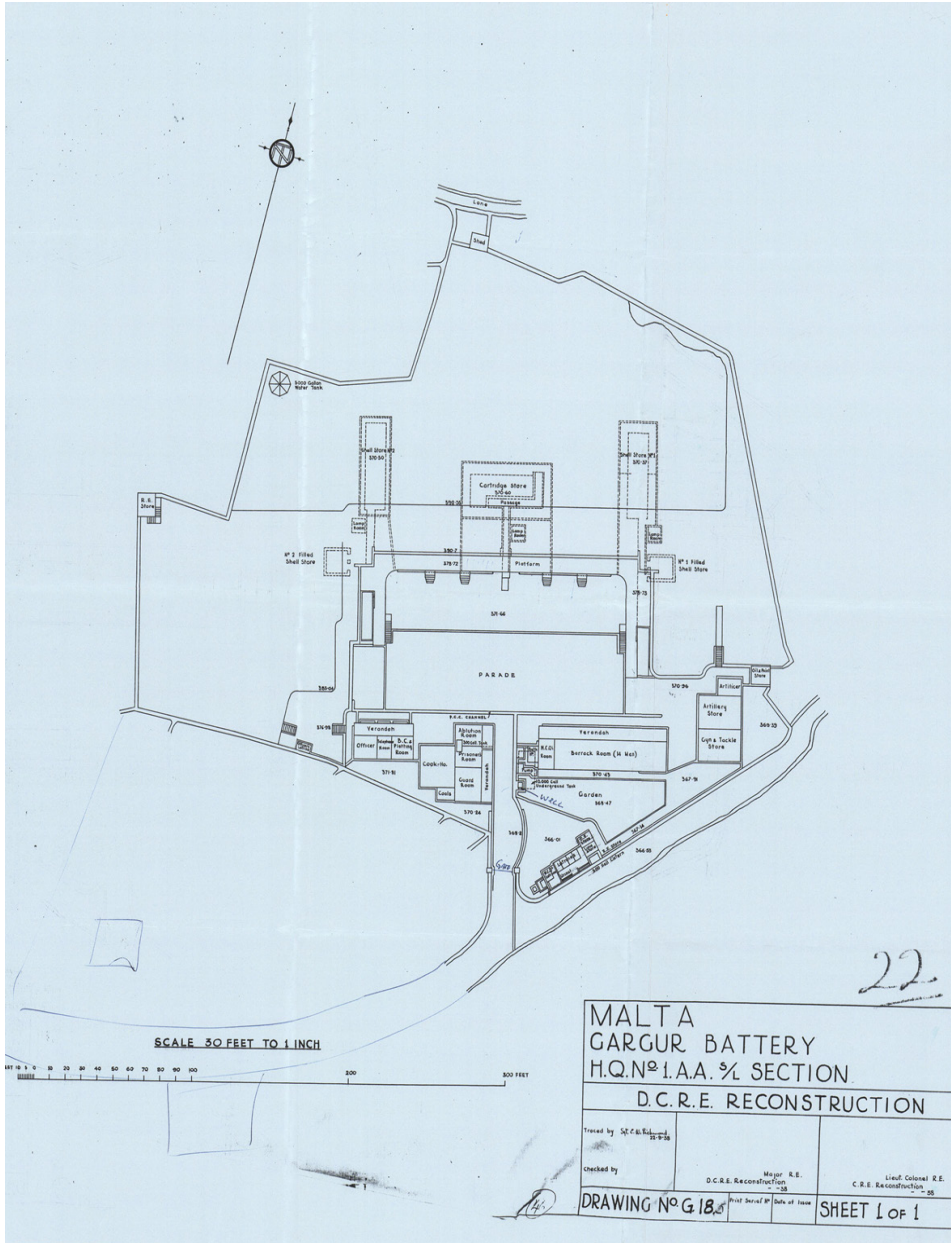
Source: Author.

Figure D.13: Underground space formerly used as a cartridge store



Source: Author.

Figure D.14: 1938 Drawing of the Gargur Battery



Source: Lands Department

Tal-Ferha Estate

In 1953, the obligatory requirement for lepers to be separated from the rest of the community was revoked. As a consequence the number of patients at St. Bartholomew's Hospital reduced drastically, such that by 1974 few patients remained and the lepers' hospital was closed²⁸.

The remaining patients were transferred to Tal-Ferha Estate (or Hal Ferha Estate) in December 1974, which at that time was found as an abandoned gun battery²⁹. It is not known when the property stopped being used for military purposes.

Comparisons between the drawings of 1932 (Figure D.14) and the current situation on site show that a number of buildings were constructed after that date. It has been noted that some buildings and structures from 1932 have undergone modification, if not complete demolition, such that the estate could function as a medical facility (refer to drawings in Section 7).

Amongst the new buildings were small apartments, intended to house the remaining sufferers of leprosy. These were independent of one another. Accommodation consisted in a sitting room / bedroom, a small kitchenette and a bathroom (Figure D.15). Agricultural land was divided between the residents as a means of creating revenue for themselves. The residents received their medical care within the estate itself³⁰.

The number of leprosy cases in Malta kept on decreasing, such that by 2001 the sole remaining patient was transferred to a geriatric hospital and Tal-Ferha Estate was closed.

Nowadays leprosy is considered to be extinct amongst Maltese inhabitants. The leprosarium was officially sealed in 2004³¹.

²⁸ Savona-Ventura 2007, p. 2.

²⁹ Buttigieg, Savona-Ventura and Micallef Stafrace 2008:37

³⁰ Buttigieg, Savona-Ventura and Micallef Stafrace 2008:37

³¹ Buttigieg, Savona-Ventura and Micallef Stafrace 2008:37

Figure D.15: Apartments built to house the leprosy sufferers



Source: Author

Figure D.16: Interior of typical apartment.



Source: Author

Figure D.17: Multi-purpose hall



Source: Author

Current Use

Even before its closure in 2004, just when there were the first indications that the leprosarium was no longer needed on site, it was encouraged that the estate is put to a different use and not abandoned. In fact, policy GR03: Re-Use of Tal-Ferha Estate was put forward just in time when the Central Malta Local Plan was being drafted³².

Despite these efforts to rehabilitate the property, the estate has not been used ever since 2004. The site was prone to dumping, vandalism and squatters. In fact, nowadays it can be found in a derelict state.

³² Central Malta Local Plan 2006.

Figure D.18: Tal-Ferha Estate as per current period



Source: Author

Existing Estate

Existing Layout

The estate covers a total site of around 9,170 sq.m of which 1,340 sq.m is built-up area. Its grounds are enclosed by a 415 m perimeter wall, such that the property can only be accessed through a front gate from the access road.

The gate opens onto a wide passageway, which leads directly into an open space surrounded by buildings on all sides, most of which are one-storey high buildings. Two staircases on either end of the square lead onto the former gun platform, which runs along the back of the building and is surrounded by higher grounds further back.

The 1938 drawing (Figure D.14) clearly indicates the existence of underground spaces, all of which exist nowadays. At either end of the square one finds staircases leading to long vaults originally used as shell stores. Just behind the central hall one finds another staircase leading into a room previously used as a cartridge store. It is estimated that the underground spaces add up to approximately 700 sq.m.

The estate is also supplied with a 10,000 gallon (around 37,800 litres) well which is located at the front of the property, close to the former barracks. This well still fulfils its rain water collection to date. Another water tank could be found in one of the corner extremities of the boundary wall. The structure can still be seen to date.

Figure D.19: Aerial view of Tal-Ferha Estate (2015)



Source: Google

Figure D.20: North perspective view (2015)



Source: Google

Figure D.21: West perspective view (2015)



Source: Google

Figure D.22: South perspective view (2015)



Source: Google

Figure D.23: East perspective view (2015)



Source: Google

Current State of Repair

Following a site visit in October 2015, the property can be described as being in a fair state of repair.

All buildings have been built with masonry stone walls, however the construction method for the different roofs differs. Older roofs consist of stone slabs supported by steel beams, whereas more recent roofs consist of reinforced concrete roofs. An interesting example of the latter are the occurrence of roofs where corrugated metal sheets were used as formwork (Figure D.24). Underground rooms are roofed over with masonry arched vaults. The majority of existing buildings are structurally sound in general, however remedial works are necessary to protect their structural integrity.

The estate is characterised with rusticated façades (tal- ġidra), typical of the British era. The existing façades are in a relatively good state of repair: little to no open joints can be seen and the stonework is still in good shape. Nevertheless, cleaning from biological growth and vegetation shall be required to prevent rapid deterioration. On the other hand, the boundary wall enclosing the estate is in a poor state of repair and requires immediate attention. Severe alveolar and powdering has resulted in the loss of stonework (Figure D.25).

The building fabric and roofs of some internal spaces are surprisingly in a good state of repair (Figure D.26), despite the estate being abandoned in 2014. Yet other rooms have suffered neglect and require considerable repair works due to the following:

- Cracks have propagated in walls (Figure D.27) due to settlement in the foundations, some of which are particularly acute (Figure D.28);
- Flaking paint on walls due to humidity and rainwater ingress (Figure D.29 and Figure D.30);
- Spalling of concrete column bases due to rising damp (Figure D.31);
- Spalling of concrete beams (Figure D.31), concrete roofs (Figure D.32) and corrosion of steel beams (Figure D.33) due to rainwater penetration;
- Collapsed roof in one of the porticos (Figure D.34).

A number of rooms have been exposed to fire. It is not known when the fire accidents have occurred nor why, however the carbonised black walls and ceilings are clear evidence of this (Figure D.35). The black crust on the stone walls can lead to further deterioration mechanisms, such as flaking and salt efflorescence, if left untreated. The steel beams which

support the roof slabs of these rooms may have lost some of their structural integrity due to heat (Figure D.36).

It has been noted that most apertures in buildings are missing, have broken glass panes (Figure D.37) or require extensive repair. Other apertures have been barred with stone masonry blocks (Figure D.38). Furthermore, even though electrical and water supply was once available in this estate, most of the buildings need upgrading in this regard.

Due to neglect over the years, vegetation is growing abundantly in the open spaces and footpaths (Figure D.39). In particular, dense vegetation has grown in the grounds surrounding the estate, such that access is difficult (Figure D.40).

Furthermore, generous amounts of abandoned furniture (Figure D.41) and other objects can still be found inside the different buildings, indicating also the possibility of occupation by squatters following the closure of 2004. Illegal dumping can also be noticed in the front end of the site (Figure D.42).

Figure D.24: Reinforced concrete roofs where corrugated metal sheets were used as formwork



Source: Author

Figure D.25: Part of boundary wall enclosing property



Source: Author

Figure D.26: One of the small apartments is still in a relative good state of repair



Source: Author

Figure D.27: Cracks in walls



Source: Author

Figure D.28: More acute cracks in walls



Source: Author

Figure D.29: Flaking paint on walls



Source: Author

Figure D.30: Signs of humidity



Source: Author

Figure D.31: Spalling reinforced concrete beams and columns



Figure D.32: Spalling of concrete roofs



Source: Author

Figure D.33: Corrosion of steel beams



Source: Author

Figure D.34: Collapsed roof of portico



Source: Author

Figure D.35: Carbonised walls and ceilings



Source: Author

Figure D.36: Steel beams exposed to fire



Source: Author

Figure D.37: Apertures with broken glass panes



Source: Author

Figure D.38: Apertures barred off with stone masonry blocks



Source: Author

Figure D.39: Vegetation growing around the buildings



Source: Author

Figure D.40: Dense vegetation growing in the estate ground



Source: Author

Figure D.41: Abandoned furniture



Source: Author

Figure D.42: Illegal dumping



Source: Author

Section 2: Conversion of Existing Estate

Proposal Description

It is being proposed that the existing estate is converted into a secure college, with facilities which are open to the community as well. The current configuration of the complex allows for the re-use of all buildings together with its surrounding grounds. The primary functions shall be as follows: residential accommodation for young teens together with relevant amenities, administrative blocks, education facilities, community hall, recreation centre, and landscaped open spaces. Parking facilities for staff and visitors shall be provided at the front of the estate.

Residential Accommodation

The existing apartments previously used in 1974 to house leprosy patients shall be transformed into residences for young teens between 11 to 16 years of age. Males and females shall be allocated into separate wings on either side of the existing hall. It is envisaged that each module shall accommodate up to three young teens and a separate high-security apartment shall provide accommodation for teens with difficult behaviour.

Each apartment shall consist of a bedroom, study / living area and bathroom, with a floor area varying between 30 sq.m to 40 sq.m. At the back of each unit one shall find an individual outdoor area (Figure D.43) in order to recreate a family atmosphere as much as possible.

Catering Block

At the western end of the open space one finds a 120 sq.m building (Figure D.44). The drawing of 1932 (Figure D.14) shows that the building did not form part of the original battery but was subsequently built when the complex started being used as hospital. It is proposed that this block is transformed into a catering facility to serve residents and staff. Space shall also be provided to allow supervised young teens to develop culinary skills.

Laundry Room

At the eastern end of the estate one finds a small room of around 10 sq.m which was originally used as an oil and paint store. It is proposed that this room shall cater for the collection of dirty linen, which may then be taken off-site for cleaning.

Figure D.43: Proposed residential units with individual outdoor area at the back



Source: Author

Figure D.44: Proposed catering facilities (right)



Source: Author

Maintenance Room

Also at the eastern end of the property one finds another accretion to the original battery. A room covering a floor area of 35 sq.m shall be used for the maintenance and upkeep of the proposed college, particularly the landscaped areas at higher grounds.

Prayer Room

A prayer room shall be located in a secluded room at the north-western side of the estate. Its idyllic location on higher grounds (Figure D.45) provides an intimate space for the spirituality of both residents and staff. An adjacent outdoor area (Figure D.46) shall be converted into a reflection garden to serve both mind and soul.

Administration Block

The administration block shall be located soon upon entering the estate. The current single-storey building (Figure D.47), formerly used to accommodate the guard room and prisoners' room amongst others, covers a floor area of 170 sq.m. Its location is ideal to oversee the residential wings just opposite. It shall provide space for three offices, one for the director and two for up to six members of staff, together with a small meeting room. Other ancillary facilities such as a store, sanitary facilities and kitchenette can also be provided for.

Offices for Professional Care

Adjacent to the proposed administration block is a smaller building (Figure D.48), with a floor area of 67 sq.m, which is suitable to accommodate offices for the professional care of the residents, such as a doctor, counsellor and spiritual director. The proposed offices can take up to five professionals at one time.

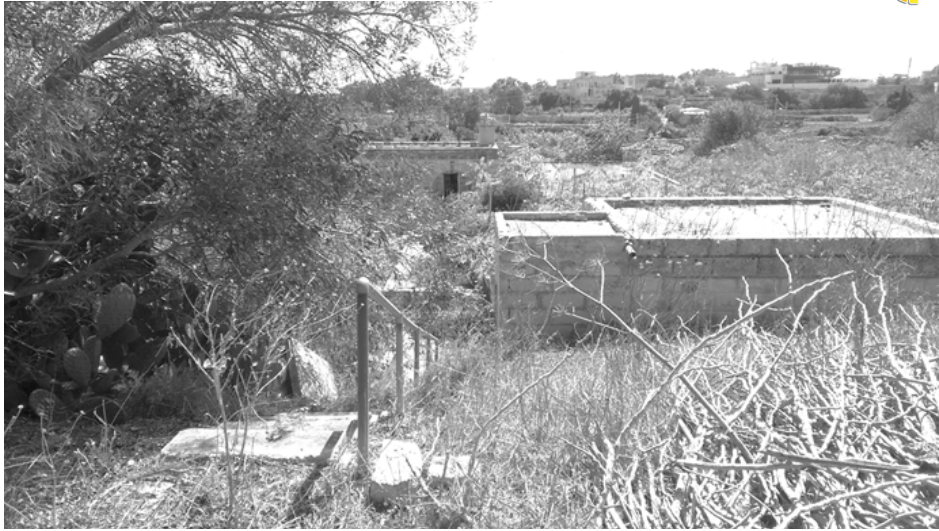
Staff Dormitories

The former artillery store at the eastern end of the battery shall be used as a dormitory for the night staff. The current building, including the later addition after 1934 (Figure D.49) covers a floor area of around 140 sq.m and shall provide beds for four members of staff.

Education Facilities

The former barracks (Figure D.50) located close to the main entrance shall accommodate the education facilities of the proposed college. The current 190 sq.m building shall provide space for up to six small classrooms, most of which shall have an adjacent bathroom and store. The education facilities (Figure D.51) shall be open for the use of the community when not in use by residents.

Figure D.45: Proposed prayer room located on higher grounds



Source: Author

Figure D.46: Proposed location for reflection garden



Source: Author

Figure D.47: Proposed administration block



Source: Author

Figure D.48: Proposed offices for professional care



Source: Author

Figure D.49: Proposed staff dormitories



Source: Author

Figure D.50: Former barracks to be converted into classrooms



Source: Author

Figure D.51: Proposed education facilities



Source: Author

Training Workshops

In addition to the small classrooms it is proposed that a number of garages, situated at the eastern side of the estate and covering a floor area of 50 sq.m, shall be converted into five training workshops for small groups. These shall provide space for the tuition of more practical subjects such as arts and crafts. The training workshops shall also be available for the use of the community when not in use by residents.

Community Hall

The 150 sq.m hall at the centre of the former parading space, facing the main gate, shall continue functioning as a multi-purpose hall. It shall cater for the needs of the residents and community, on different occasions and during different times of the day. The following are some of the proposed uses of this community hall: visiting centre for the families of residents, education and training centre for larger groups, indoor games room, assembly hall for conferences and functions.

Gym / Sports Area

To make full use of the available spaces on site, it is being proposed that one of the former underground shell stores is transformed into a small gym / sports area, of around 55 sq.m, for the use of both residents and the general public.

Figure D.52: Proposed training workshops



Source: Author

Figure D.53: Further spaces for training workshops



Source: Author

Figure D.54: Proposed community hall facing main gate



Source: Author

Figure D.55: Vaulted shell store to be transformed into an audio-visual room



Source: Author

Audio-Visual Room

A second shell store located on the east end (Figure D.55) of the former gun platform shall be transformed into an audio-visual room for the enjoyment of both the young teens and the community.

Theatrical Space

The former underground cartridge store shall be transformed into a theatrical space for small productions and drama classes. Its location immediately behind the community hall shall offer a direct link for the community to also enjoy this area.

Figure D.56: Proposed vaulted theatrical space



Source: Author

Description of Works

*General works method statement*³³

In view of the existing cracks in a number of buildings due to settlement, it is recommended that a widespread geotechnical investigation is carried out to determine the nature of the subsoil beneath these buildings. The outcome of the geotechnical investigation can have a bearing on the methodology adopted, thus it is essential that this investigation is carried out prior to any further works.

Phase 1

General clearance of the site should be carried out in order to make the site safely accessible to both workers and equipment. The first phase of works shall concern most buildings and outdoor spaces except for those underlying below ground level. It is proposed that a number of derelict buildings, which do not pertain to the original battery but still need to be used, are demolished and rebuilt accordingly in stone walls and reinforced concrete roofs. Special attention should be paid when carrying out works immediately adjacent to historic structures.

Older, more historic buildings shall be carefully restored following a restoration method statement. Historic roofs shall not be demolished but meticulously dismantled, cleaned and reconstructed.

Care should be taken to rendering the roofs of all buildings water-tight, such that future deterioration due to rainwater ingress is prevented. Moreover, remedial action needs to be taken against rising damp in walls.

Following the completion of the above works, other trades can move in to service, finish and furnish the property.

Phase 2

The second phase of works involves the conversion of underground spaces into recreation facilities. These spaces are historic and belong to the original fabric of the battery, thus great care should be taken in restoring these unique spaces.

³³ The works method statement is subject to approval from the relevant authorities.

Estimate of Works

The following is an estimate of the works required for the completion of Phase 1 and Phase 2.

Table 1: Estimate of Works

	Title	Net (€)	VAT (€)	Total (€)
A	MEPA Application Fees	141,943.30	-	141,943.30
B	Professional Fees	174,375.00	31,387.50	205,762.50
	Phase 1			
C	Civil Works	517,070.00	93,072.60	610,142.60
D	Mechanical & Electrical Works	118,400.00	21,312.00	139,712.00
E	Finishes	191,000.00	34,380.00	225,380.00
F	Apertures	88,800.00	15,984.00	104,784.00
G	Furniture	88,800.00	15,984.00	104,784.00
H	External Areas	571,400.00	102,852.00	674,252.00
				1,859,054.60

	Title	Net (€)	VAT (€)	Total (€)
	Phase 2			
I	Restoration of Underground Spaces	230,000.00	41,400.00	271,400.00
J	Mechanical & Electrical Works	61,600.00	11,088.00	72,688.00
K	Finishes	69,300.00	12,474.00	81,774.00
L	Apertures	46,200.00	8,316.00	54,516.00
M	Furniture	46,200.00	8,316.00	54,516.00
				534,894.00

Summary

	MEPA Application Fees	141,943.30	-	141,943.30
	Professional Fees	174,375.00	31,387.50	205,762.50
	Phase 1	1,575,470.00	283,584.60	1,859,054.60
	Phase 2	453,300.00	81,594.00	534,894.00

GRAND TOTAL		2,741,654.40		
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Programme of Works

It is envisaged that the project shall be completed within approximately 20 months; this includes all works required from conceptual design to certification of works. The following Gantt chart (figure D.57) is a representation of the projected time required to complete each different task.

Section 3: Conclusion

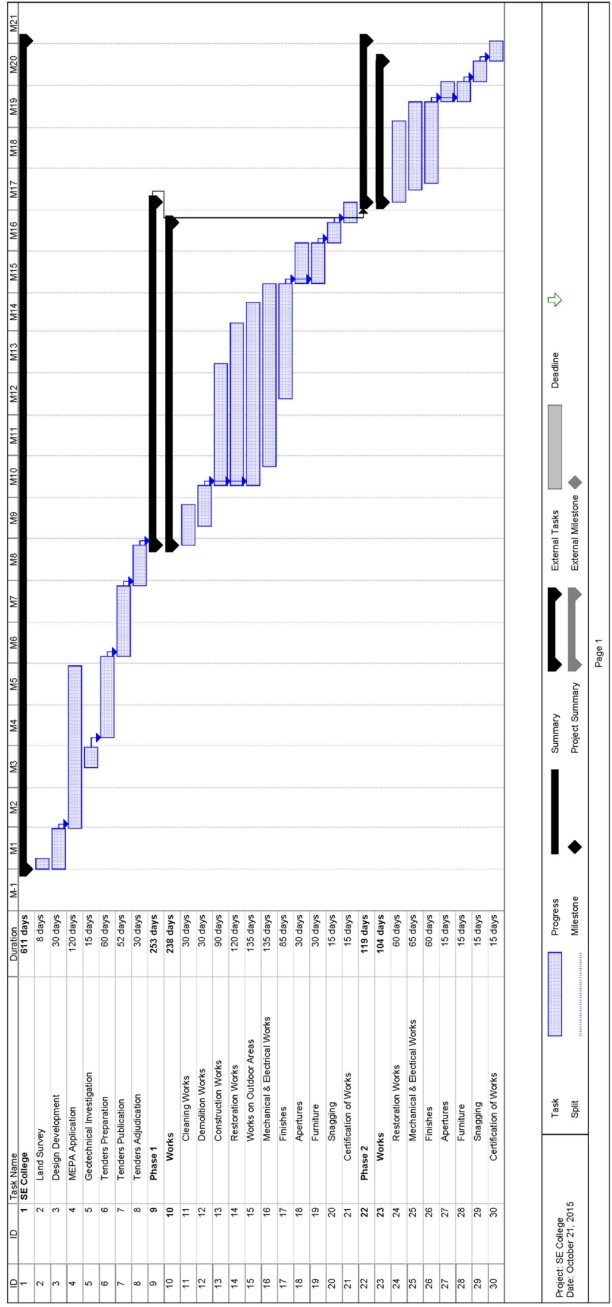
The existing estate at Tal-Ferħa can provide an impeccable environment for the aims of SeCollege to be reached. Its openness due to the former parade square at the centre, the vast grounds all round, and its tranquil location overlooking a valley, provide an open and unrestrictive environment to accommodate young teens. Yet the existing walls enclosing the site offer the required security. The configuration of the existing buildings can be transformed seamlessly to provide all the administrative, educational and recreation facilities required for a secure college to operate successfully.

The location of the estate, close to the residential community and the town centre of Għargħur shall help in bringing the proposed college closer to the community. It is easily reached via public and private transport, which makes it more viable to be used by the community as well. This shall also help in the integration of the residing teens with society. Furthermore, one must not neglect the historical value of this property, which unfortunately as is, is not being appreciated. On the contrary, leaving such an estate to disuse can have terrible consequences on the lifetime of the existing structures. If the property is left abandoned, the current buildings shall undergo further damage, which can be irreparable or at worst can result in the complete loss of part of our historical assets.

Section 4: References

- Buttigieg, G.G., Savona-Ventura, C., & Micallef Stafrace, K.. (2008). History of Leprosy in Malta. *Malta Medical Journal*, 20(2), 34-38.
- Savona-Ventura, C., (2007, April). Leprosy. *Ordo Sancti Lazari Newsletter*, p. 2.
- MEPA, (2006). *Central Malta Local Plan*, Floriana, Malta.
- MEPA, (2015). *MEPA Geographic Information System*. Retrieved October 2015 from <http://www.mepa.org.mt/mepa-mapserver>.

Figure D.57: Programme of works for the Conversion of Battery & Medical Facility into a Secure College with Community Facilities



Section 5: Annex

Figure D.58: Extract from the Central Malta Local Plan, 2006

GR03 Re-Use of Tal-Ferha Estate

MEPA, in conjunction with other relevant agencies, will support the future re-use of the Tal-Ferha Estate, as indicated in the Gharghur Area Policy Map, for the following possible uses:

- i. A field site for environmental interpretation and education;
- ii. Indoor sports facilities using existing buildings only;
- iii. An Eco-tourism project;
- iv. A youth hostel but excluding a hotel; and,
- v. Government agencies or institutes and an embassy.

This development shall be subject to the following conditions:-

1. The re-use of this site is subject to the prior approval by the Health Authorities;
2. The retention, re-use and appropriate rehabilitation of the military barracks structures and buildings shall be sought by MEPA. Only minor alterations and extensions to the existing structures and buildings may be considered by the Authority provided that they are located within the confines of the site and provided that the interventions do not compromise the integrity of the existing buildings of historical/architectural value; and
3. Built development shall not exceed the height of two floors without semi-basement above existing ground level.

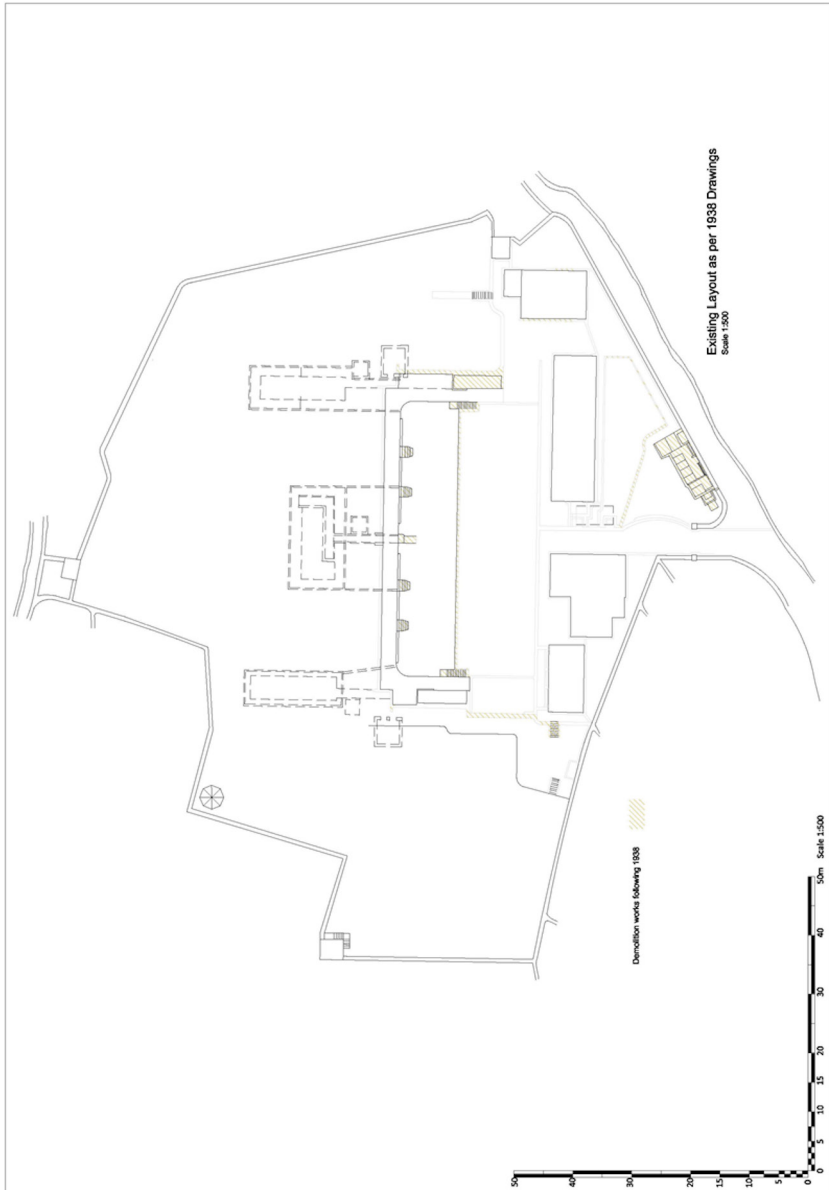
7.1.9 The Tal-Ferha Estate is a government owned site located next to Wied Piswella. The site originally served as a military barracks and was subsequently used as a Medical Facility. Since there are indications that the use of the site as a hospital is being phased out during the Local Plan period, the opportunity exists for the appropriate and sensitive reuse of the buildings. The site is ideally located within the ecologically and scientifically important valley systems within the rural setting of Gharghur. It is therefore suitable for an environmental interpretation, education and field study centre. Alternatively, the site is also suitable for sports related uses, an Eco-tourism project and other uses as specified in the policy since it can capitalize on the site's setting within the surrounding valley and countryside.

Source: MEPA

Section 6: Drawings

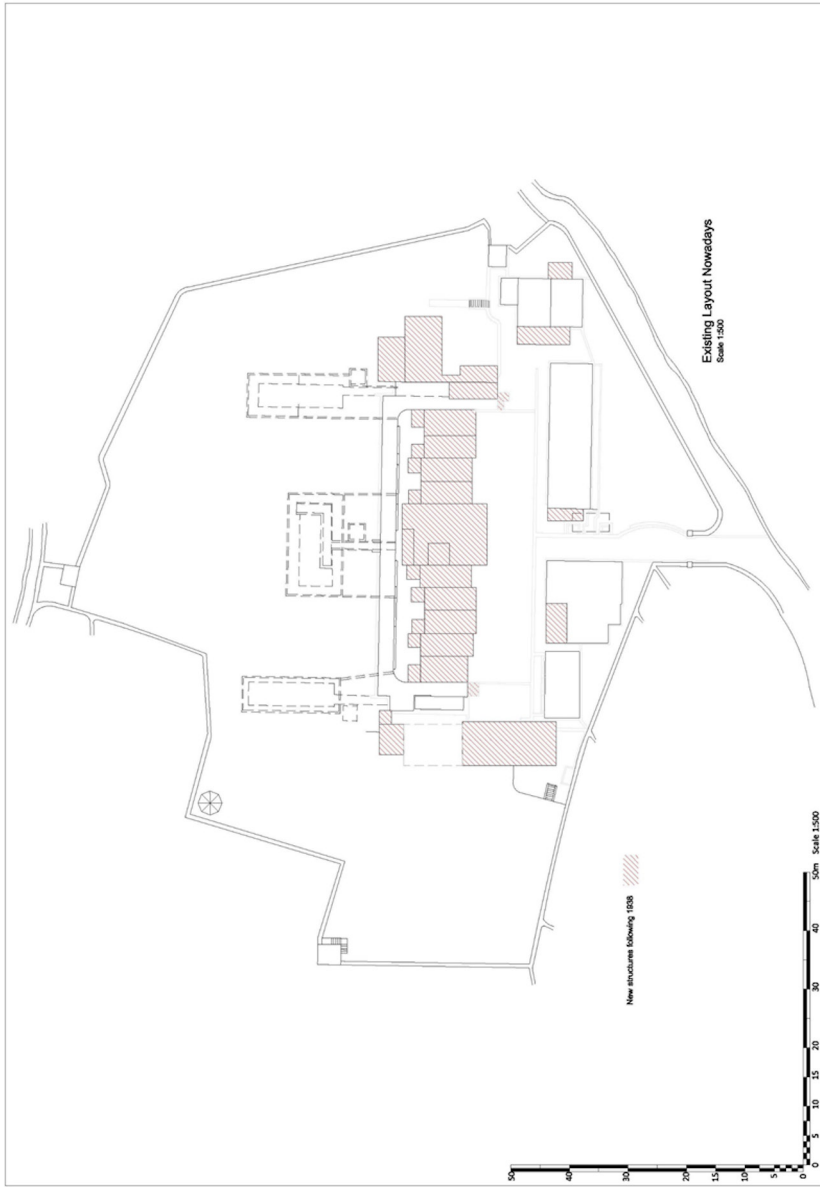
- | | |
|-----------|---|
| Drawing 1 | Drawing 1 - 1938 Layout compared to current |
| Drawing 2 | Drawing 2 - Current layout compared to 1938 |
| Drawing 3 | Drawing 3 - Proposed Layout |

Drawing 1 - 1938 Layout compared to current

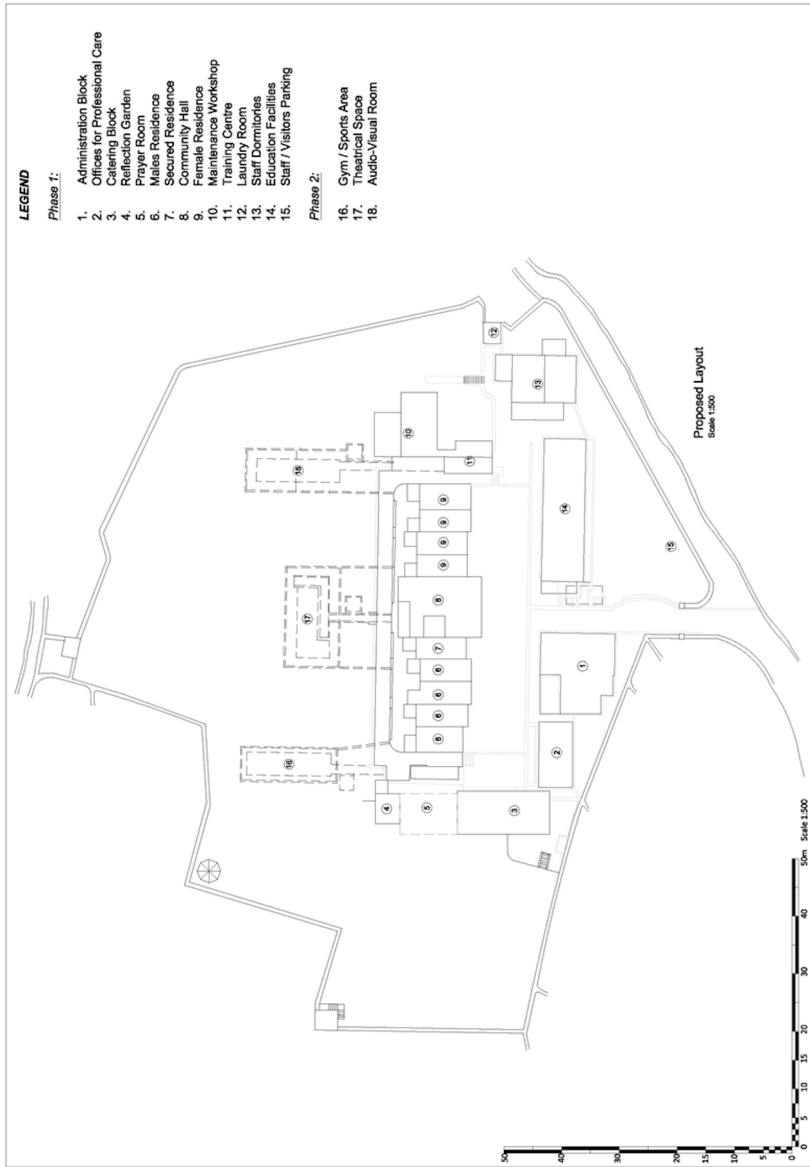




Drawing 2 - Current layout compared to 1938



Drawing 3 - Proposed Layout



PART E

ESF and ERDF Funding Opportunity Review

Saviour Formosa, Janice Formosa Pace

Introduction to the Section

The potential for funding opportunities exist for SeCollege, which could also serve as a basis for other funding opportunities due to its focus on various social parameters.

SeCollege research, particularly part C resulted in the identification of zones that have a high concentration of dilapidation. It also depicted those zones that have a high concentration of poverty/unemployment as well as areas that show concentration of single-benefit and multiple benefit recipient concentrations.

Funding opportunities are varied but due to the nature of this project, it was deemed that the ERDF/ESF function was the best available, particularly due to the high rate of expenditure required in order to rehabilitate the Tal-Ferha Estate as a SeCollege, which in turn also serves the community of Gharghur well.

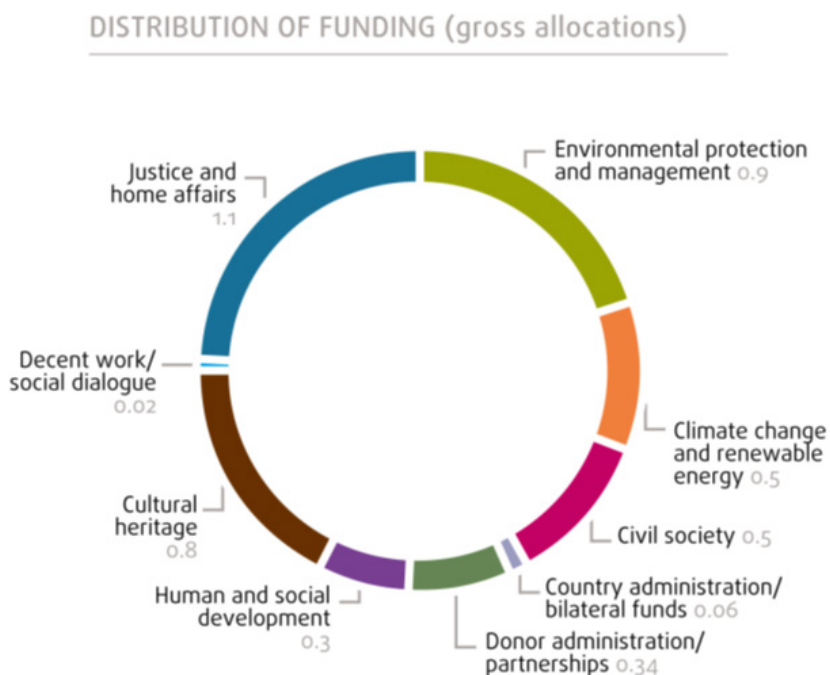
EEA and Norway Funding Mechanism

In addition, the EEA Grants and Norway Grants had identified the funding opportunities specifically for the theme under study. The relevant Key Area of Support was identified as “Improving correctional services for young offenders” (Source: <http://eeagrants.org/Where-we-work/Malta>).

The funding was used to tap support for two projects structured to ensure that Malta met the necessary requirements for Schengen membership, which funding was acquired during the earlier 2004-2009 period.

Funding from this scheme during the period 2009-2014 was one of €4.5 million (EEA Grants = €2.9m and Norway Grants = €1.6m). Figure F.1 shows the funding distribution.

Figure F.1: Funding Mechanism distribution



In terms of the theme under study, the Norway grants would fit the SeCollege perfectly due to its emphasis on Correctional facilities for young persons as stated:

“IMPROVING CONDITIONS FOR YOUNG OFFENDERS

The Grants support efforts to improve correctional services in several countries. The aim is to support reforms that raise compliance standards in regard to international human rights. Much is at stake when a young person is imprisoned; in later life, persistent young offenders have greater problems for example with unemployment, substance abuse and depression. This vulnerable group needs targeted, special attention in order to avoid a possible life-long criminal career.”

The Norwegian Grants had identified under the programme “Correctional Services” and the partner “Directorate of Norwegian Correctional Service” had earmarked €1.1m as available funds. The Grants support the renewal of the Centre of Residential Restorative Services in Malta. Support includes training for staff dealing with young offenders. Read more about all the programmes: www.eeagrants.org/malta

Why is the programme needed?

Well-functioning public institutions contribute to social and economic development. Malta’s local government needs to be less centralised while professional capacity should be vested in its local councils. Developing public sector capacity at local level is crucial for building sustainable localities and enhancing quality and efficiency of service delivery for citizens and businesses.

Prison overcrowding is a growing challenge in Malta with the prison population having swelled considerably over the past few years. Malta also has one of the EU’s highest rates of young offenders amongst its prison population. However, juvenile offenders are currently housed in a youth section alongside adults in the country’s only correctional facility. A dedicated facility with specially trained staff catering specifically to the needs of young offenders, particularly the female population which is increasing and not properly addressed, is urgently needed.

What will the programme achieve?

In the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), the Parties agreed that due to the size of the allocation to Malta, the support will be provided through a flexible funding set-up. Therefore, the Norwegian Financial Mechanism programme in Malta will include two pre-defined projects:

- A Partnership for Creative Governance under Programme Area 25 - Capacity-building and Institutional Cooperation between Beneficiary State and Norwegian Public Institutions, Local and Regional Authorities;
- Renewing the Young Offenders’ Unit of Rehabilitation Services (YOURS) under Programme Area 32 - Correctional Services, including Non-custodial Sanctions

The main aim of the first pre-defined project, A Partnership for Creative Governance, is the development of human resource capacity in public institutions as well as in local and regional authorities, resulting in improving quality services for the communities concerned. The project aims to launch a National Training Strategy based on a comprehensive assessment of training needs, to establish a Performance Management Programme, to set up a Leadership Academy Programme and to launch a Strategy for Innovation and Good Governance at local level and the European Label for Good Democratic Governance.

KEY FACTS

Objective:
 Strengthened institutional capacity and human resource development in public institutions, local and regional authorities in the Beneficiary States within the agreed priority sectors through cooperation and transfer of knowledge with similar institutions in Norway

Improved correctional services system in compliance with relevant international human rights instruments

Programme operator: Ministry for European Affairs and Implementation of the Electoral Manifesto	Donor programme partner: N/A
Programme number: MT04	Date of approval: 05 December 2012
	Total grants amount: € 1,440,000.00
From EEA Grants:	From Norway Grants: € 1,440,000.00

Programme areas:
 PA25 - Capacity-building and Institutional Cooperation between Beneficiary State and Norwegian Public Institutions, Local and Regional Authorities

» PA32 - Correctional services, including non-custodial sanctions

🕒 The projects may be implemented until 2016/2017

Source: <http://eeagrants.org/programme/view/MT04/PA32>

How will it be achieved?

This will be achieved through:

- Developing several strategies for innovation and good governance at local level in accordance with European standards while also conducting a National Training Strategy and establishing a Leadership Academy;
- Constructing new premises for the YOURS while also training the correctional staff and adjusting the rehabilitation programme in accordance with European standards.

How will bilateral relations be strengthened?

The programme will facilitate networking, exchange, sharing and transfer of knowledge, technology, experience and best practices between the two project promoters of the pre-defined projects and relevant entities in Norway through the use of the bilateral fund. The Norwegian Association of Local Municipalities (KS) and the Council of Europe (CoE) will be actively involved as donor project partners in the implementation of the pre-defined project under Programme Area 25.

Source: <http://eeagrants.org/programme/view/MT04/PA32>

Past acquisitions and potential future opportunities

Under the programme Norwegian Financial Mechanism Programme: Norway Grants, Malta (MT04), the MHAS had applied for funding for the Project MT04/2 'Renewing the Centre of Residential Restorative Services (CoRRS), aimed at rehabilitating the Mtahleb SATU complex. The project is still in progress as identified through the Strategic and Annual Programme Report 2014, Norwegian Financial Mechanism 2009-14 (Refer to App E1) for the Annual Report dated 22 April 2015. In effect funding was not effected as at the publishing of the 2014 report.

It is imperative that this fund is tapped should more funding be made available for similar programmes under this funding mechanism.

ESF and ERDF Funding

This project can fit within the ERDF and ESF funding mechanism, with the training component being taken up the ESF (Table F.2), whilst the funding for the rehabilitation of the Tal-Ferha Estate would be facilitated through the ERDF (Table F.1) mechanism.

ESF

Reference is made to the Cohesion Policy 2014-2020 document, Operational Programme II “investing in human capital to create more opportunities and promote the wellbeing of society”, as financed through the European Social Fund, identifies the following issues that cover the project theme. The extracts below were taken verbatim from the document and are to be used for the application.

Page 21: 1.2.1 Thematic Objective 8: Employment

Furthermore, constraints faced by youths especially in terms of youth unemployment and increasing NEET rates also need to be addressed. In this regard, circa 25% of the ESF allocation dedicated to this objective has been specifically ring-fenced for the youth investment priority. This approach is expected to guarantee sufficient resources towards this target group in order to ensure that young people are equipped with the necessary employability and adaptability skills to thrive in the labour market. Increasing youth employment levels will also directly contribute towards increasing the overall employment rate.

PA 1: Promoting sustainable and quality employment and supporting labour mobility

8ii - Sustainable integration into the labour market of young people (ESF), in particular those not in employment, education or training, including young people at risk of social exclusion and young people from marginalised communities, including through the implementation of the Youth Guarantee.

- SO 1 - Smoothing the transition of youth from education to employment.

In addition, Malta is also experiencing increasing rates for youth who are not in employment, education or training (NEET). Particularly challenging are youth with low levels of education since they are more pronounced to become unemployed or fall within the NEET category, which can eventually lead to risk of poverty.

In order to address youth challenges holistically, Government has launched its Draft Youth Policy Framework in 2014 with a view to direct investment towards addressing the myriad of issues faced by this target group focusing mainly on achieving a smooth transition from education to employment. In terms of employment, the Draft National Youth Policy Framework[4] focuses on providing the learning tools which will equip young people with the necessary employability skills whilst also ensuring the sustainability of young people's entry into the labour market and their future employment, occupational or professional prospects.

Page 21: 1.2.2 Thematic Objective 9: Social Inclusion

In a bid to reach its national target of lifting around 6,560 people out of risk of poverty and social exclusion, Government has allocated approximately 30% of the ESF resources to Thematic objective 9, which goes well beyond the 20% threshold established in Article 4(2) of the ESF Regulation. This commitment also stems from Government's strong stance on combating poverty and social exclusion which is clearly reflected in the Green Paper on Poverty. Interventions in this regard, will also complement interventions under the Fund for European Aid to the Most Deprived.

PA 2: Promoting social inclusion, combating poverty and any discrimination

9i - Active inclusion, including with a view to promoting equal opportunities and active participation, and improving employability.

- SO 1 - Enhancing active inclusion by creating opportunities for all

Note that the Actions supported under the investment priority include:

2.A.6 Action to be supported under the investment priority (by investment priority)

Indicative Target groups, beneficiaries and territories targeted.

Target groups: the poor, persons at risk of poverty, persons facing social exclusion, the materially deprived, persons facing discrimination, employers, employees, stakeholders working with vulnerable groups, general public.

Beneficiaries: Public, Administration, Local Government, Social Partners, Voluntary Organisations. Territories: Malta and Gozo

List of Potential Interventions

Improving the life chances for disadvantaged children and young persons

One of the objectives of Government is to tackle social exclusion and poverty through a holistic approach by tackling the problem from its roots as far as possible. In this regard, it is the intention of Government to invest in children, including for example young people who have been dependent on residential services, with a view to eventually enabling them to become positive citizens through active participation within the labour market. Government believes that efforts directed towards increased labour market participation would render the desired outputs if Government also focuses on limiting, as much as possible, the impact of negative social inheritance in children. In addition, Government also recognises that some children and young persons have more complex situations than others and therefore require focused support so as to overcome barriers and lead a fruitful life. Within this context, measures offering therapeutic services and assistance will be further invested upon, so as to target young persons, caring professionals and also their families. Such investment will aid in interrupting the negative life-cycle these children and young people very often find themselves in, so as to enable them to go beyond what life circumstances have offered them and provide them with real life chances that will help them make a success of their future.

Family Resource Centres

Government aims to establish Social Development Centres (SDCs) within the different districts located across Malta to promote socio-economic development of the territory by fostering the social cohesion of the area and the quality of life and social justice for those living in the territory. Within the Social Development Centres, Government will also set up Family Resource Centres (FRCs) which will act as catalysts for sustainable and healthy community development through a collaborative, participatory, holistic and empowering approach which covers initiatives at different levels. The aim is to emphasise the need to strengthen the family, in its functional role as a social unit, so as to improve social cohesion and quality of life.

The FRCs will adopt a bottom up approach and will offer holistic and integrated assistance (including profiling, self-assessment and individual action plans) to the individuals and families in the area based on the collaboration of all relevant stakeholders that will be involved in tackling the individual problems. Within this context, stimulating partnerships together with sharing of information, research, knowledge and expertise between the different stakeholders is of utmost importance.

In particular, focus will also be directed towards stimulating the development of parenting skills and competencies so as to foster the stability of the families. In this regard, active and positive parenthood will be promoted and vulnerable families will be assisted so that they will also have the opportunity to maintain and sustain good quality living and self-sufficiency. Families will be assisted through a multi-disciplinary approach and interventions will predominantly include integration into labour market of unemployed, and support those who are already employed to retain their work.

Through the FRC concept, Government aims to provide professional information, advice, assistance, support and education especially to individuals coming from disadvantaged groups whilst also developing a concept of lifelong learning. By strengthening parents and families as well as empowering the different target groups to prevent dependency and promote/facilitate independent living as much as possible, Government believes that such a holistic approach will provide a preventive approach to mitigate the rise in poverty levels.

Measures supporting social enterprises

With the aim to promote the development of social and professional competencies necessary for a process of integration and inclusion of individuals and families of vulnerable groups, this investment priority will target funds towards the creation of social enterprises. Individuals will be supported through measures helping them identify their own potential and support them in the development of their talents in order to attain different sources of income. Actions will cover training, mentoring, coaching and other learning schemes addressing the upgrade of the skills, knowledge and competencies of the persons concerned to ensure their social and labour market integration. Social enterprises are considered as an important tool through which new income streams for the individuals and the community may be provided.

Up skilling and re-skilling of persons working with vulnerable groups as well as parents

Discrimination and maltreatment of vulnerable groups can have negative effects and repercussions both on the persons suffering the abuse as well as on society in general. It is therefore important that these individuals receive the necessary assistance and guidance. Government understands that persons who work with vulnerable groups (including educational psychologists, counsellors, social and youth workers, etc) need proper training, skills and competencies to be able to give the proper assistance and advice. In this respect, training and development programmes will be supported.

Taking into account the important role of social work interventions in assisting vulnerable groups, measures with a view to ensure effective social work interventions will be provided. Through continuous professional development programmes social workers will maintain, improve and broaden their skills, knowledge and expertise, as well as develop the required qualities for professional practice. Through such training, social workers would feel more empowered and capable of dealing with complex situations and thus will be helping their service users with the best practice methods to ensure a better quality of life. Other professional and ancillary support services will also be supported with the aim to provide a holistic service to the target group. Special attention will also be directed towards the investment in the capacity building of institutions to facilitate the de-institutionalisation of persons in residential care.

Parents also play an important role in helping to create an environment which is conducive to accept and view persons who are different in an inclusive manner. Parents/guardians have strong influences on their children and it is important that they understand their role, also as 'educators', through adequate information and training. These measures will complement actions undertaken in tandem with the authorities, and will contribute towards the creation of a more inclusive and tolerant society.

Page 22: 1.2.3 Thematic Objective 10: Education

Given the challenges Malta faces in terms of early school leaving (ESL) rates, participation rates in tertiary levels of education and the need to increase the labour market relevance of education and training to address skills gaps as specified in Malta's Country Specific Recommendations; Malta has allocated its biggest share of its ESF allocation to Thematic Objective 10 amounting to more than a third of the ESF Resources. Government is aware that its ability to secure economic and social development is dependent on the quality of its human resources. Thus, this TO aims to improve the quality of education at all levels, reduce illiteracy, increase participation rates in education and ultimately help the country in becoming a centre of excellence in education and research.

PA 3: Investing in education, training and vocational training for skills and lifelong learning.

10i - Reducing and preventing early school leaving and promoting equal access to good quality early childhood, primary and secondary education including formal, non formal and informal learning pathways for reintegrating into education and training.

- SO 1 - Reducing early school leaving (ESL) through monitoring and preventive measures as well as the enhancement of the education experience including the provision of electronic tablets and related e-content. This investment priority will also aim to improve literacy outcomes and invest in capacity building of education systems and structures as well as provide training to parents.

List of Potential Interventions

Measures to monitor and prevent early school leaving

The ESL Strategic Plan places considerable importance on the identification, monitoring and co-ordination measures necessary to tackle ESL as efficiently and as effectively as possible. Government has set up an Early School Leaving Monitoring Unit to tackle ESL related issues in a comprehensive manner.

In this context, the plan is to direct resources towards measures identified in the ESL strategic plan including, amongst others, the understanding of this phenomenon through the conduction of studies and research activities together with the setting up of a statistical framework in order to tackle the issues and steer strategy and policy design appropriately.

Focus through this OP will also be directed towards the establishment of early detection measures in compulsory education so as to minimise and address disengagements from the education system as early as possible. Complementary to this, Government intends to identify measures that will remove systematic obstacles whilst also providing specific targeted interventions to individuals in need to be re-engaged in the process. In this context, Government aims to intervene at different levels such as for example through measures tackling absenteeism, improved student support services, specialised counselling services, one to one tuition, and the provision of alternate study / training programmes. Providing the necessary support to colleges, schools and educational institutions to assist them in determining the needs of children and young people at risk of disengaging or already disengaged from the education system and to help them develop preventive and intervention measures is also considered essential.[1]

Special attention will be paid to individuals facing particular difficulties, including persons with disability, gifted students[2] and other students with difficult backgrounds and the potential social, emotional and behavioural difficulties that these can face. In this

regard, it is important that monitoring, prevention and intervention measures addressing these target groups are appropriately designed to ensure that they meet the needs of these students.

Enhanced education systems and structures to address ESL related issues

Combating early school leaving calls for specific intervention which focuses on strengthening the capacity of the education structures at all levels within the compulsory education cycle. The up skilling and re-skilling of different workers within the education sector is seen as an essential tool for Government to achieve its ESL targets. In this process educators have a key role to play given their direct day to day contact with students. In this regard, it is important for educators to be trained to meet students' aspirations in the teaching methodologies to ensure that students are continuously engaged in the education experience. Equally important is for educators to be able to identify and report any behaviour which might require action through different approaches

with the aim to help the student and address their needs appropriately. Government recognises that teachers have a pivotal role to play and it is important that they are equipped with the necessary skills and competencies which help them understand and assist students facing difficulties.

Continuous training and education programmes for educators and other workers within the education sector is necessary to ensure that they have the necessary understanding, skills and tools to contribute towards achieving the ESL targets as well as to successfully deliver the new curriculum framework which has a clear focus on improving the quality of education and raising student achievement levels.

The new curriculum framework calls for readiness to depart from the traditional curriculum structures and practices that may restrict learning and therefore places considerable focus on education leaders to embrace these changes and bring them to the classroom level. This requires that different stakeholders, including the Faculty of Education within the University of Malta, ensure that adequate continuous professional development of all educators is pursued.[5]

The role of youth workers will also be given prominence, since youth workers very often have a direct contact with youth experiencing difficulties in engaging themselves in the education experience. In this regard, Government will strengthen the capacity of youth workers by investing further in their skills and competencies, including by investing

in the tools and capabilities they need to strengthen the relationship between the college and school as well as parents and the local community. This will complement actions envisaged under Priority Axis 1.

Recognizing the important role of parents in ESL, appropriate communication, information and training will be provided to parents on educational and career paths in order for them to be able to support and guide their children in their educational journey. Parents will also be provided with training in parenting skills that would enable them to better support children whose educational attainment is low.

ERDF

Reference is made to the Cohesion Policy 2014-2020 document, Operational Programme I “Fostering a competitive and sustainable economy to meet our challenges”, as financed through the European Regional Development Fund and the Cohesion Fund, identifies the following issues that cover the project theme. The extracts below were taken verbatim from the document and are to be used for the application.

• *Sustainable Urban Development*

The Northern and Southern Harbour districts are the two most densely populated districts in Malta and Gozo with a population density amounting to 4,997 persons/km² and 3,026 persons/km² respectively.[36] This area is characterised by a high concentration of rich urban fabric including a significant concentration of historical and cultural buildings which have a direct effect on the economic and tourism activity in the area. Moreover, this area is characterised by a high concentration of old properties including residential buildings that lack accessibility and are in a state of decay resulting in a sizeable vacancy rate.[37]

The Harbour area has the highest rate of persons at risk of poverty[38] and the area is characterised by high unemployment particularly for youths.[39] The challenges faced by youth are also reflected in the high rate of authorised absences from school and high crime and vandalism rate in the area.

The high population density coupled with the high level of urbanisation and the socio-economic inequalities of the Harbour area call for an integrated targeted approach to comprehensively address the needs and problems of the area. In this regard, Government shall prepare the pertinent integrated urban development strategy with a view to

improve the urban and socio-economic environment. The strategy will form the basis for investment and will include measures aimed at ameliorating the urban environment including through investment in cultural heritage and investment targeting the social needs of the community living in the area including social housing.[40]

1.1.1.2.3 Social, health and educational developments

Addressing the myriad of challenges within the social, health and educational sectors requires a multifaceted approach. These challenges include social and health inequalities; poverty; low educational attainment; improving the sustainability of the health system and developing education and social infrastructure and services, amongst others. Within this context, OP I will invest in these key areas with a view to improve the well-being of society.

- **Health**

With an increasingly ageing population, the provision of adequate primary health care and the shift towards active and healthy ageing are necessary to ensure the minimum levels of health inequalities and to promote the long term participation of citizens in the labour market. This need has also been identified under the relevant CSR whereby the importance of pursuing healthcare reforms, in particular by strengthening public primary care provision is being highlighted.

Whilst the standardised mortality rates for circulatory diseases have decreased from 426 per 100,000 in 1990 to 189 per 100,000 in 2010, the rate experienced in Malta remains higher than the average EU-15.[41] According to a study on Health Behaviour in school children by the World Health Organisation, Malta has the second highest proportion of obese or overweight children amongst 11 and 13 year olds and the overall highest proportion of obese and overweight 15 year olds when compared to the other 41 countries participating in the study.[42] Within this context, there is a need to instil a culture shift towards an active and healthy lifestyle from a young age with a view to prevent health problems during adulthood.[43]

- **Social Inclusion**

Apart from health provision and promotion, addressing social exclusion and poverty remain high on Malta's agenda. According to Eurostat figures, the number of persons at risk of poverty or social exclusion in Malta has increased at a faster rate than that

registered at EU level reaching 24% of the total population in 2013.[44] An analysis of the at-risk-of-poverty rate by district shows that the highest rates in 2012 are registered in the Western Region (at 15.6%), followed by the Southern Harbour Area (15.4%). However, the localities with the highest rate of persons receiving supplementary allowances are the Southern Harbour Area with the highest locality (Valletta) registering 18.7% followed by Floriana at 16.1%. Moreover, according to the Statistics on Income and Living Conditions Survey issued by NSO, in 2013, the material deprivation rate amongst households stood at 19.4% while the severe material deprivation rate stood at 9.5%.[45]

Statistics also show that the lower the educational attainment of youths and adults, the higher the likelihood of falling into poverty, social exclusion or unemployment.[46] Studies reveal that the main target groups which raise particular concerns when it comes to poverty and social exclusion related matters include children, youths, the elderly, women, persons with disability, the working poor and the unemployed amongst others. In 2012, employment rates ranged from 47.9% for individuals with less than upper secondary and post-secondary education to 86.7% for those who had achieved tertiary education qualifications.[47] The unemployment rate amongst persons of less than 25 years of age was 14.2%. Although this rate is lower than the EU average rate for 2012 which was 22.8%,[48] the high rate of unemployed youths remains a challenge which necessitates concrete action in order to ensure that Malta moves towards an inclusive society where every citizen is being given the opportunity to strive for prosperity.

- ***Education***

With the vulnerability of falling into poverty being intrinsically linked to education attainment, the further development of the education sector is necessary to ensure that more students pursue further and higher education. Since 2007, Malta has registered a significant decrease in its early school leaving (ESL) rate. Nonetheless, in 2013 the rate of ESLs stood at 20.8%, which was high when compared to the EU-28 average rate of 12.0% for the same year.[49] The need to address ESL is also highlighted in Malta's NRP and in the relevant CSR, which emphasize the importance of pursuing policy efforts to reduce early school leaving.

Moreover, whilst the overall tertiary education attainment (15-64 year olds) has been on the increase between 2008 and 2012, the participation rate in tertiary education or equivalent of 30-34 year olds remained relatively constant between 2006 and 2010 with gradual improvements between 2011 and 2013, reaching 26% in 2013. This rate remains lower than the EU-28 average of 36.9% that was reached in 2013 and is still distant from

the national EU 2020 target of 33%.[50] Within this context improving the range and standard of courses available, narrowing the skills gaps, and improving access to lifelong learning are necessary to address vocational and tertiary educational attainment. This will contribute towards increased labour market participation as indicated in the relevant CSR as well as towards a more inclusive society.

PA 6: 09 - Promoting social inclusion, combating poverty and any discrimination

9b - Providing support for physical, economic and social regeneration of deprived communities in urban and rural areas.

- SO 2 - Regeneration of public open spaces and public social housing within deprived neighbourhoods to lift people out of risk of poverty. In addition, this investment priority will be supported through infrastructure in education / community centres which will be complimented by ESF type of measures.

The expected result of this investment priority is to renovate public social housing and open spaces in the Southern Harbour thus reducing the number of dilapidated housing and public areas. Furthermore, this investment priority will support the provision of educational and/or community centres in urban neighbourhoods to provide the necessary skills/ employment opportunities to deprived communities thus empowering citizens to lift them out of risk of poverty.

PA 8: 09 - Promoting social inclusion, combating poverty and any discrimination

9a - Investing in health and social infrastructure which contributes to national, regional and local development, reducing inequalities in terms of health status, promoting social inclusion through improved access to social, cultural and recreational services and the transition from institutional to community-based services.

- SO 1 - Investment in public health infrastructures as well as other small scale infrastructural investments aimed to alleviate the pressures from the main hospital as well as measures to promote a healthy lifestyle.

- SO2 - Support the integration of vulnerable persons within the community through public infrastructure and community based centres intended to provide necessary social services to vulnerable groups and to bring vulnerable persons closer to the labour market.

Types of interventions

The quality of life of communities is intertwined with the quality of the environment therefore Government aims to improve the urban environment and revitalise the commercial and social activity of the Southern Harbour area. Interventions relate to physical renovation and upgrading of existing social housing stock primarily, and rehabilitation of social housing including the development and refurbishment of landscaped and recreational areas in the neighbourhood to ensure high quality safe[3] public spaces and modernised infrastructure through better and improved urban design. Interventions are also envisaged for the creation of community centres and educational facilities to address family needs in the area which will be complemented with ESF type of measures aimed to improve the skills/employment opportunities of people living in the area. These interventions will be carried out within the context of the integrated sustainable urban development strategy that will be developed in line with Article 7 of ERDF regulation.

List of Potential Interventions

- **Development and renovation of social housing and open public spaces within urban areas**

Government recognises that there is a high concentration of social housing within the Harbour area that is in a state of decay. The lack of good quality housing has a significant impact on the quality of life of residents which put strain on health, accessibility and social issues. Adequate housing infrastructure is a basic need and therefore Government aims to support the necessary investment to ensure that residents living in inadequate housing conditions within the Harbour area can benefit from improved quality of housing and surrounding areas.

Interventions envisaged include the renovation of very old housing blocks which need to be rehabilitated to meet household needs as well as the upgrading of existing social housing stock including the introduction of accessibility measures for persons with disability and the elderly; improved energy performance in building through renewable energy sources and energy efficient measures; and the introduction of water conservation measures.[4]

Physical interventions are also envisaged for the surrounding areas of housing estates with open spaces for recreational areas for children, elderly and families living in the social housing estate in line within the integrated sustainable urban development strategy. Improved landscaped areas give way for more liveable surroundings which can be utilized for leisure, educational and social purposes. These initiatives will be developed with the assistance of local councils and NGOs working within the community so as to meet the specific needs of this generation and especially address social challenges in an innovative way.

Besides interventions within social housing estates, Government aims to invest in the development of high quality public spaces in the Southern Harbour. The objective is to utilise public land to develop and increase the number of available public spaces and pedestrian zones across the identified urban areas. Innovation in the design and use of public spaces, will directly affect the quality of life of the community through enhanced region identity, improved urban environment and the creation of more lively communities. Within this context, Government envisages to support investments that can provide for a makeover of deprived neighbourhoods to make them more environmental friendly, more accessible, and more responsive to people's needs. The development of public spaces and pedestrian zones will be also promoting resource efficiency and renewable energy sources, thus promoting respect for the environment through resource efficiency, both in terms of energy and water, as well as the generation of energy through clean sources thus contributing towards improved air quality within urban areas.

- **Community spaces to address family needs in urban areas supported by ESF type of measures aimed to improve skills/employment opportunities**

For Government to address the needs of socio-economic deprived communities within the Harbour area interventions are envisaged to ensure that community space and public facilities to assist families are in place. This community space is necessary to promote active participation within the community and to empower residents to be part of the regeneration of their community. Community space can be used for social and educational purposes targeting children, families and elderly as well as for cultural activities that can bring together locals and tourists. These spaces enhance social integration of families and ensure integration of communities within the neighbourhood.

This community space can be developed within a framework to provide services to families that have social and financial problems to ensure sustainable regeneration. These services can include amongst others, the development of child care centres and child services as a measure to stimulate social and educational integration including emotional and behavioural development of young children whilst providing more flexibility for parents to look for work as well as health related services for children, families and the elderly. Similar services for the development of day care centres for elder dependents are also envisaged. The creation of accessibility to such services in deprived neighbourhoods is necessary to tackle social exclusion, mitigate risks of aggressive behaviour and delinquency particularly among children, to stimulate employment and to empower communities with the necessary skills and knowledge to integrate within society. These interventions will be supported by ESF type of measures aimed to improve skills/employment opportunities for communities living in the identified urban areas.

PA 09: 10 - Investing in education, training and vocational training for skills and lifelong learning.

10a - Investing in education, training and vocational training for skills and lifelong learning by developing education and training infrastructures.

- SO 1 - Invest in public infrastructure aimed to provide education and training facilities for academic and vocational education and training (VET) to reduce early school leavers as well as improve tertiary education attainment.

Type of interventions

Interventions under this investment priority will focus mainly on developing and rehabilitating public social housing infrastructure with the aim of regenerating deprived communities. Moreover, in line with Government's strategy of adopting a multifaceted approach when addressing the needs of persons at risk of poverty and social exclusion, Government will not only support investments in social housing per se but will also focus on interventions aimed at improving the surrounding area, through increased community facilities, recreational areas, open spaces and the provision of support services. These interventions will be carried out within the framework of integrated plans complementing interventions in sectors such as employment, education, health care and social integration. Such interventions will be consistent with the Sustainable Urban Development strategies and actions to be implemented under priority axes 6.[1]

List of Potential Interventions

- Regeneration and upgrade of public social housing infrastructure

Given the long waiting list for social housing and the precarious state of a number of public social housing estates, Government believes that the development and renovation of such buildings is an important part of the integrated approach that is being adopted to reduce poverty and address social exclusion.

Within this context, Government will support measures aimed at developing, upgrading and improving the accessibility of housing estates and the development of adequate dwellings in terms of space and commodities. Furthermore, interventions foreseen will aim to maximise resource efficiency, in particular water and energy efficiency measures, as well as energy generation through renewable sources.

In this respect, in an effort to revitalise deprived areas, Government will also support interventions such as the building of recreational areas, childcare facilities as well as day care centres for the elderly.

Conclusions

Whilst the Norway Grants offered an ideal opportunity, which could be tapped should such an open be negotiated again, the ESF and ERDF programmes offer a better option for implementation, particularly due to the high level of expenditure required.

The above mention priority axis and the relevant interventions could be employed to apply for the main fund, which includes both the ESF and ERDF components.

It is envisaged that the ESF component would partake to the training aspect and skills upgrading whilst the ERDF aspect would partake to the investment in the Tal-Ferha rehabilitation.

Costings identified:

ERDF: Component

Table F.1: Estimate of the works required for the completion of Phase 1 and Phase 2

	Title	Net (€)	VAT (€)	Total (€)
A	MEPA Application Fees	141,943.30	-	141,943.30
B	Professional Fees	174,375.00	31,387.50	205,762.50
	Phase 1			
C	Civil Works	517,070.00	93,072.60	610,142.60
D	Mechanical & Electrical Works	118,400.00	21,312.00	139,712.00
E	Finishes	191,000.00	34,380.00	225,380.00
F	Apertures	88,800.00	15,984.00	104,784.00
G	Furniture	88,800.00	15,984.00	104,784.00
H	External Areas	571,400.00	102,852.00	674,252.00
				1,859,054.60

	Title	Net (€)	VAT (€)	Total (€)
	Phase 2			
I	Restoration of Underground Spaces	230,000.00	41,400.00	271,400.00
J	Mechanical & Electrical Works	61,600.00	11,088.00	72,688.00
K	Finishes	69,300.00	12,474.00	81,774.00
L	Apertures	46,200.00	8,316.00	54,516.00
M	Furniture	46,200.00	8,316.00	54,516.00
				534,894.00

Summary

	MEPA Application Fees	141,943.30	-	141,943.30
	Professional Fees	174,375.00	31,387.50	205,762.50
	Phase 1	1,575,470.00	283,584.60	1,859,054.60
	Phase 2	453,300.00	81,594.00	534,894.00

GRAND TOTAL				2,741,654.40
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ESF: Component

Table F.2 : Costings of the Training Component

Name of Tender/Call/ Employment contract	Type of tender	Procedure	Contract Duration	Indicative Estimated Value	Social Security contributions and Income Tax	VAT	Total (Including VAT, Social Security Contributions and Income Tax)
Tenders				(€)	(€)	(€)	(€)
<i>Tender for Strategy Interventions, Care Plan Drafting and training</i>	Service	Dept. Tender	18 months	35,000	n/a	6,300	41,300
<i>Tender for Launching Ceremony Venue</i>	Supply	Dept. Tender	1 month	15,000	n/a	2,700	17,700
<i>Tender for Training Materials</i>	Supply	Dept. Tender	5 months	18,441	n/a	3,319	21,760
<i>Tender for Psychological/Social Technologies</i>	Supply	Dept. Tender	18 months	35,500	n/a	6,390	41,890
<i>Sub-total Tenders</i>							€ 122,650.38
Employment Contracts							
<i>Training Manager</i>	n/a	Employment	10 months	24,195	2,420	n/a	26,615
<i>Project Administrator</i>	n/a	Employment	30 months	63,074.13	6,307	n/a	69,382
<i>Sub-total Employment Contracts</i>							€ 95,996.04

Table F.2 : Costings of the Training Component

Name of Tender/Call/ Employment contract	Type of tender	Procedure	Contract Duration	Indicative Estimated Value	Social Security contributions and Income Tax	VAT	Total (Including VAT, Social Security Contributions and Income Tax)
Others							
<i>Staff Costs Trainers and Training Administration</i>	n/a	Partners Direct	20 months	120,000.00	n/a	n/a	120,000.00
<i>MCAST – Training Materials, Venue and Certifications & QA</i>	n/a	Partners - Direct	10 months	6,000.00	n/a	n/a	6,000.00
<i>Consumables</i>	n/a	Call for Quotations	20 months	8,000.00	n/a	1,440	9,440
<i>Design, Supply and Installation of Plaque</i>	n/a	Request for Quotations	1 month	1,500.00	n/a	270	1,770
<i>Adverts for Tenders and Call for Quotations</i>	n/a	Request for Quotations	6 months	12,000.00	n/a	2,160	14,160
<i>Projectors, Laptops and Screens</i>	n/a	Call for Quotations	1 month	8,000.00	n/a	1,440	9,440
<i>Sub-total Others</i>							€ 160,810
Overheads	n/a	n/a	n/a		n/a	n/a	€ 37,945.64
TOTAL							€ 417,402.07

Table F.3: Grand Total Costings:

ERDF	Net (€)	VAT (€)	Total (€)
MEPA Application Fees	141,943.30	-	141,943.30
Professional Fees	174,375.00	31,387.50	205,762.50
Phase 1	1,575,470.00	283,584.60	1,859,054.60
Phase 2	453,300.00	81,594.00	534,894.00
ERDF SUB TOTAL			2,741,654.40
ESF	Net (€)	VAT (€)	Total (€)
Tenders	103,941.00	18,709.38	122,650.38
Employment Contracts	95,996.04	-	95,996.04
Others	155,500.00	5,310.00	198,755.64
ESF SUB TOTAL			417,402.07
GRAND TOTAL			3,159,056.47

PART F

Strategy: The Setup of a Secure College in Malta

Janice Formosa Pace, Saviour Formosa

This proposal aims to review the need and requirements for the establishment of a secure college for adolescents³⁴ in Malta. The need is felt for a place, where adolescents in need of control, can be educated in a safe environment that will enable their positive re-integration back into the community. These adolescents are considered as vulnerable since they tend to be exposed to a series of inherent risks directly and/or indirectly related to anti-social tendencies, non-compliant behaviour, delinquency and crime. A secure college model is one of individualised care; a closed physical setting that is safe and provides a caring environment where the offences committed by the child are addressed. Individualised care plans are developed to focus on rehabilitation, education, behavioural management and ultimately reduce the risk of re-offending³⁵. Whilst safety and security are deemed paramount in view of the needs of children who need to be physically detained, placement of children in a secure college should be used only as a last resort.

This document is drafted in the light of new amendments in the Criminal Law, which increased the age of criminal liability to 14 years. Also, since most offenders engage in criminal activity at an early age, thus policy makers should target early onset in order to prevent offending. Also, the number of juveniles brought before the Juvenile Court increased from 14 in 1986, to 122 in 1999, and 875 between 2007 and 2015. It is to be highlighted that the Restorative Justice Act (Chapter 516) which came into effect on the 27th January 2012, does not cater for the specific needs of adolescents. Also, a number of professionals working in different fields such as education, welfare, child protection and mental health were interviewed. A total of 17 interviews were conducted (Refer to Appendix A5: Interview schedule). In summary, findings from interviews together with the analysis of data related to juvenile offending trends mark a void in services and programmes that should address the behavioural management of young persons. This said, the need for the provision of a Youth Justice Reform is also felt.

³⁴ *Children who are in compulsory schooling; less than 16 years old.*

³⁵ *3,500 young offenders were sentenced to custody in the UK. The sum of £100,000 was spent annually on their detention.*

Target Population

The purpose of a secure setting is to reduce offending committed by school aged youths through the provision of adequate interventions which aim at diverting young people from delinquency and crime. A detention school/ secure college provides a safe and secure environment for youths in crime and facilitate the reintegration of youths into their community. These colleges will have a multi-disciplinary team approach with education as its centre. Secure Colleges are to be considered as a last resort in cases where the Law Courts, Police and Child Protection Services deem that detention is necessary in order to divert one from offending behaviour and/or where behaviour needs to be “controlled” to conform to the norm of leading a conventional lifestyle. This said, admission criteria need to be clearly outlined in the Children’s and Young Persons Act and placement in a Secure College should be consented by the Law Courts. The intake is separated by sex and the secure college caters for males/females separately.

Target population: sentenced by the Law Courts for detention; care-order issued in cases where the child/youth needs control and not care (psychological neglect); Police cases (youths identified by the police for committing petty crimes and whom the Police deem it is unfit to prosecute due to nature of crime and/or psychological well being of youth concerned); Referral from services such as Child Protection Services (potential clients who need control). The setup must be single sexed and grouped by age (11 to 13) and (14 to 16). This classification serves two purposes distinguishing between those whose are within the age limit stipulated by the law with regards to criminal responsibility and addressing the needs of child and youth in an age appropriate manner.

An individual educational plan will be drawn up for each child, taking the national curriculum into consideration. Parallel to this other programmes (outlined in the care plan) will be developed taking into account a young adult’s current behavioural and emotional tendencies. Monitoring and recording of observation (behaviour, attitudes, misbehaviours, complains, leave requests, punishments) is to be logged on a daily basis by the staff. A positive behavioural approach is adopted for diverting young people from crime:

1. Young people are given the opportunity to share feelings/emotions and concerns freely. The Staff is to be aware of the needs of the individual young adult and respond sensibly whilst showing support to signs and potential traumas following separation and restricted freedom;
2. Allowing for choice of clothing, attire and personalisation of room decor;
3. Access to a spiritual director. Young people are to benefit from freedom to practice;

4. Access to a legal advisor;
5. Young adults are actively involved in planning and food preparation as integral to a well balanced diet and development of life skills;
6. An individualised behavioural management programme which is designed and reviewed in care plan meetings;
7. Life skills: personal hygiene, money management and interpersonal skills;
8. Disciplinary measures will follow as a consequence of unacceptable behaviour which measures are aimed to target the progressive development of self-control. Rewards are to follow acceptable and commendable behaviour/attitude. Single separation is not used as a disciplinary measure but only in case of immediate risk to self and others.

Child Protection and Rights of Children

All young adults receive similar training that is child friendly and age appropriate. The detention setting is designed to safeguard the interests of young people. The care plan of each young adult is to be known by all staff that is to ensure that the targets of the care plan are addressed and met during the period of detention and aftercare. Professional relationships with staff include group and one-to-one sessions. Young people and their families are to be consulted about decisions that will affect their lives and about their views in drafting and reviewing of care plans. They are to be given enough information that allows for making informed choices. Immediate and appropriate actions need to be taken in view of potential incidences of abuse and/or information about alleged incidences related to abuse. Victims of abuse and perpetrators of abuse need to be closely monitored. All members of staff need to be familiar with symptoms and behaviour associated to bullying, being a scapegoat, harassment and abuse.

A documented complaints procedure (readily available) and in age appropriate language (Maltese & English versions) is adopted. Young people and their parents/guardians are informed about the procedure adopted in forwarding a complaint (steps taken, time frame, scrutiny of complain and following feedback). Young people are helped to understand that there are responsibilities and rights which are outlined in a booklet provided to them on registration (entry) at the detention setting. Formal and informal complaints are treated in a way that one balances between the rights of children and the rights of the staff. All complaints and outcomes are recorded and signed off by staff member receiving the complaint. Subject to the overriding principle that the protection of children always receives priority, complaints against staff are to be treated in a way that balances between the need to protect the child and the need to safeguard the interests of member/s of staff concerned. The monitoring of incidents and outcomes of complaints is within the remit of the management.

Care Plan

An educational/care plan outlines in detail the welfare of a young adult in detention focusing on educational needs (academic and vocational), needs related to health, emotional and psycho-social needs. The active involvement of young adults and their parents/guardians is a must in the design and review of the care plan. This plan is drawn by the different professionals involved in the case, however a key worker (preferably a teacher or LSA) is identified to provide support and guidance to the young adult and his/her family and to monitor progress during the stay at the detention centre. Where possible the aim should be for the child to live with the parents once they exit the college. Young people and their families are to be made aware of the aims of a care plan and reviews of care plans. This entails preparing the child and his/her family before attending care plan and review meetings and providing all interested parties with the relevant documentation.

- Step 1: A comprehensive care plan can only be drawn following a thorough examination and assessment of the young adults' needs (a team of professionals are to be taken on board including a probation officer, social worker, youth worker, psychologist/psychiatrist).
- Step 2: A set of aims and objectives are clearly set inclusive of time frames and strategies and interventions to be used during the detention period.
- Step 3: Regular and formal reviews (every three months). All reviews are to be recorded and filed.

It is at this stage that the importance of mentors, social carers and guardians are most required. Whilst the form that this concept can be decided upon once the mentors are identified (either through the university trainee workers or professionals in the process of being warranted), it is imperative that the care plans have such persons on board to ensure individual attention and ongoing mentoring/shadowing.

Visits from family and friends are to be encouraged and held in private unless safety and security is compromised or otherwise directed by the law courts. The young person's individual log should include a complete record of all contacts whilst in detention. All efforts made to establish contact are also to be logged together with a record of non-contact with parents and/or legal guardians. Should restrictions on contacts be imposed in care plan and review meetings, these restrictions should be clearly explained to the youth concerned. Also, such need to be documented in care plans and reviewed in the following review meeting. A written policy on aftercare following discharge needs to be developed in consultation with the relevant external agencies.

Strategies/Interventions

Every person is entitled to receive a holistic education that will enable them to find a job and support themselves at the end of their educational career. This college aims to deliver such to those young people who are often forgotten by our society. For the college to be successful it must aim at providing a variety of support services and intervention strategies such as:

1. Education: literacy and numeracy;
2. Vocational training (getting on board MCAST and ITS);
3. Support programmes for parents;
4. Alcohol/drug abuse programmes;
5. Counselling;
6. Mental health services;
7. Recreational activities (ex: gym) through which one can show his/her interests and talents;
8. Regular contact between young adult and his/her parents/guardians;
9. Sports programme;
10. Arts/crafts and cooking sessions.

Education

The emphasis of this college is on education as the key to rehabilitation of young offenders. Young adults are encouraged to view education as a key to success and a tool thanks to which they set foot out of crime. The detention centre should promote an ethos that nurtures a healthy learning environment. An education hub/centre could be situated within the physical parameters of the Secure College or attached to the Secure College.

An individualised learning programme should follow an educational assessment of the child setting the ground work for the care plan. The specific needs of the child must be met; such is possible through taking into account the background and experiences of learners. It is envisaged that these young adults have a combination of factors related to absenteeism, poor schooling experience, marginalized from the mainstream setting, literacy and numeracy issues and the potential presence of behavioural and emotional problems.

1. The national curriculum set by the Department of Education should set the foundation for a young adult's educational programme as far as possible.
2. A positive learning environment through which the educational potential (social, emotional, academic, vocational, artistic, cultural etc) of children in detention is maximised.

3. Timetable: a balance of academic subjects and non formal activities that address physical and psycho-social needs.
4. Literacy, numeracy, communication and IT are top priorities. Crafts and hands-on approaches are to be taken up due to the potential needs of such children.
5. Encourage and accommodate educational innovation.
6. Young adults are provided the opportunity to sit for national exams such as MATSEC.
7. Those who are about to approach compulsory school leaving age are to follow vocational training programmes and embark on job shadowing experiences. The job component is to be set up as an integral part of the system where the professionals would establish a job programme for each child with post-release follow-up and review.
8. Personal and social development: particular focus on sex and intimate relationships; smoking; substance misuse; abuse; STIs; personal hygiene; exercise; eating habits. Programmes and delivery of sessions should be age appropriate.
9. Meet the diverse educational needs of children in detention.
10. Provide educational progression support for each child.
11. Policies and actions should be based on concepts related to equality and fairness.
12. Continuous professional development of education staff.

For an effective and efficient delivery of service the Directorate of Education needs to be prepared for strategy and guidelines on curriculum and assessment in detention settings. Also, the psycho-social services made available to students in the mainstream should be made available to children in detention to allow for an integrated delivery of services. Such a commitment is necessary to enhance the quality of children's lives and to focus on better outcomes for children and their families. Close cooperation between SeCollege staff and school psycho-social services at the national level is a must since this allows for a child/whole system approach which ultimately facilitates a child's reintegration to his/her family and the community.

Health

It is always important to address health issues in a closed environment. Contagious illnesses can spread rapidly, therefore the need of a complete medical check-up on residential entry and periodic medical checks. These children might also have problems with drug addiction, either because they are self-medicating or because they are abusing drugs. Whatever the cause, these problems need to be seriously addressed. One needs to address the following:

1. Medical records: complete and up to date as much as possible; a record of vaccination booklet is to be filed;
2. Signed medical consent form by parent/guardian for the administration of medical treatment;
3. First complete check-up on entry;
4. Regular health checks by GP; dentist and/or other specialist;
5. Parents/ guardians are to be informed about medical/health condition of their son/daughter;
6. Consultation with psychologist and/or psychiatrist to work on identified behavioural and clinical needs identified in the care plan;
7. Medicine is only administered by medical personnel such as a nurse;
8. Regular access to recreational activities and exercise;
9. Programmes of prevention and health education which address issues related to sex/relationships, drug misuse, effects of smoking and alcohol etc;
10. Promotion of healthy eating habits; young people should be encouraged to eat at least once a day with other young people and staff so that meals are perceived as a positive social event.

Premises, Safety and Security

The chosen premises should provide sufficient space to meet the young people's needs. Young people should be provided with space i) for age appropriate recreational activities both outdoors and indoors ii) education hub iii) clinic iv) library v) counseling/ psychosocial services vi) kitchen and dining area vii) living area for socialising. The decoration, equipment and furnishings should be clean and of good quality. Premises should be well lit (the premises needs to be equipped with an emergency lighting system in case of power cuts), heated and well ventilated.

Since this is a secure college, certain security aspects must be kept in mind. Careful management of safe keeping of keys, security equipment and door locking is a must. One would wish for all children to be left at home, unfortunately, for a variety of reasons, this is sometimes not possible. Thus, providing a domestic living environment is ideal within the constraints of safety and security.

All the necessary fire precautions should be in place; fire safety equipment and smoke detectors alarms. A written safety policy outlining emergency should be well understood by all members of staff and residents. Regular fire drills and appliance checks should be recorded. All accidents and responses to accidents should also be logged. Staff training should include safe kitchen and food handling as well as training on fire precautions. Combustible substances need to be stored safely.

The following procedures are to be employed:

1. Lodging should be in single rooms furnished to acceptable standards. Personalisation of rooms is encouraged;
2. On entry, the young adult is guided about permissible personal possessions (mobile phones, cameras, internet keys, tablets and personal computers are prohibited);
3. CCTV in all areas except for bathrooms and toilets where privacy is respected;
4. Decoration of the detention centre should as much as possible provide a homely living environment whilst safeguarding safety and security;
5. Provision of potable water;
6. An effective call system in the bedrooms to request immediate help;
7. Policies and guidelines that explicitly outline the use of searches to prevent illicit importation of dangerous and/or prohibited items by young adults, visitors and staff (regular and visiting). Room searches are advisably conducted in the presence of the young adult concerned;
8. Family visits: regular private family meetings are encouraged unless otherwise ordered by the Court or when safety is compromised;
9. Log book of all visits and all contact attempts with family members are recorded;
10. Policies and guidelines that outline the possibility of benefiting from home leave;
11. Searches (to prevent the importation of dangerous or prohibited items) and urine testing (illicit substances) preceding and following home leave;
12. A separation policy for children in Secure colleges: in case of self-harm, harm towards staff, others etc. All situations in which separation is used need to be clearly defined in the separation policy. Single separation shall be decided by the Senior Management of the SeCollege. Such a decision is taken in view of a level of risk which could result in violent and aggressive behaviour, a scenario which is unsafe for the young person, staff and his/her peers. Another scenario could be that young people refuse to attend to established educational programmes or withdraw from such programmes at any stage. In this respect, single separation could be effective in the management of young people. However, separation is not to be used as a type of punishment. Should in exceptional cases, single separation is necessary for safety and/or security reasons, the nature, duration and grounds on which separation was imposed should be clearly outlined. A medical practitioner should be immediately informed about the decision taken and must be given immediate access to the youth concerned.

Staffing

The college will need a number of permanent and on-call staff. As children will be living in the college it is necessary to have at least 2 staff members present at any one time. Surveillance must be on a 24 hour a day, 7 days a week basis. At no point should the children be left without adequate adult supervision. The director will have the overall responsibility of the running of the place, and when he/she is not present on the premises he/she will be on call. What follows are a number of professional positions that are a must in a secure college.

1. Director: has the responsibility of the young adult as if s/he were his/her parent and shall do what is reasonably regarded as safe and healthy for the child's psychosocial well being.
2. Senior management: Staff responsible for the management of the college and for the processing of referrals which are not court ordered; financial aspect of the detention centre; recruitment of staff and accountability; policies and staff meetings. A member of the senior management should always be on site. Senior management can be divided into three sections: security, teaching and socio-psychological needs.
3. Administrative staff: keeping of records, individual files, log books, incident reports, case review notes, complains reports and home leave. All case files (record of young adult's history and progress) are kept in a private and secure location and are kept in perpetuity (hardcopy or digital).
4. Teachers and LSAs: one has to be consonant with the circumstance that the fulcrum remains on expertise of the teaching-staff component, bearing in mind the fact that these teachers could be dealing mainly with children and young adults who find it difficult to achieve academically, to find schooling relevant to their lives, to grasp intangible, non-concrete concepts and to delay gratification!). It is recommended to target:
 - a. B.Ed(Hons) teachers who then have to follow a 2-semester course (Diploma) in Criminal Justice or;
 - b. BA(Hons) Criminology students who then have to follow a 2-semester course (Diploma) in Pedagogy.
5. LSAs: support staff who are required to have extensive on-the ground knowledge and academic background.
6. Security personnel.
7. Ancillary staff: cleaning staff.
8. Nurse/paramedic.

9. Social worker.
10. On call staff: legal aid; psychologist, psychiatrist, spiritual director, general practitioner, dentist; probation officers.
11. External agencies: family support throughout detention and after care; ETC (training programmes).

Staff Training

Staff will need to receive training prior to the commencement of the job. Continuous staff training is to be encouraged. It is also recommended that they receive periodic in-service training to keep them informed on any new legal developments, treatment and/or rehabilitation modalities. Also, considering that staff would be working in a detention setting with a vulnerable cohort, a certain level of stress is anticipated. This said, support mechanisms for staff needs to be in place. The initial course (although not exhaustive) should include the following subjects:

1. Bullying (scapegoating, harassment and/or abuse);
2. Substance misuse;
3. Delinquency and crime;
4. Social and emotional behavioural disorders;
5. Mental health issues;
6. First aid;
7. Food handling;
8. Legal information.

College as a Resource Centre

The college should also serve as a resource centre (of on the ground-knowledge gain and horizontal approach expertise) which also provides outreach prevention initiatives. Such initiatives would ensure the establishment of an Observatory that serves as a Centre of Excellence in the Mediterranean for the amelioration of the vulnerable delinquent school-aged children.

Such outputs include:

- a. Setting up of an expert network across the different countries, which network would be readily available with skills, knowledge and case studies on how to tackle current and emergent issues. This would be made possible through establishment of an Observatory that serves as a Centre of Excellence in the Mediterranean;

- b. Establishing a series of Indicators that analyse trends and changes in society and the relative impact on the College's running and potential population. The indicators would be served also by the CRISOLA indicators established under the JANUS project;
- c. Outreach seminars/Insight workshops: to include:
 - i. Talks/discussions to be presented regularly in the Maltese/Gozitan communities (involving local councils), covering topics targeting Effective Parenting and Effective Enforcement of legislation related to, in view of preventing or reducing the incidence of troubled children/youths;
 - ii. Talks/ discussions in primary and secondary schools targeting both students, educators and administrators;
- d. Ensuring of effective monitoring of legislation related to under-age children who frequent leisure and recreation zones, particularly those concerning alcohol consumption by minors, aggregation and time curfews. The importance of bringing on board the Commissioner for Children, the enforcement agencies, the social work agencies and other professional agencies as well as the recreation industry.

Costings of the Training Component

Refer to Tables F.1 and F.2 for the Training Component costings amounting to €417,402.07.

Timeline for Project

The proposal is set within a timeframe that requires uptake by the Ministry and relative departments. It is set within a baseline framework and can be adjusted based on feedback from the partners involved in the project.

Main Project Outline:

- A) Review of current processes - defined by this research document;
- B) Capacity review and training - 3-6 months (to establish capacity and skills of applicants);
- C) Implementation period for building rehabilitation – 20 months;
- D) Staff training and deployment: 24 months;
- E) ESF and ERDF funding opportunity review – depending on launching of programmes and calls.

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Appendices

PART A

Appendix A1	SeCollege: A Research Proposal for the Establishment of a Secure College in the Maltese Islands
Appendix A2	SeCollege Spatial: A Research Proposal on the Spatial Analysis of the Crime and Poverty Trends across the Maltese Islands – 2010-2014
Appendix A3	SeCollege Component Proposal
Appendix A4	SeCollege Presentation
Appendix A5	Interview Schedule

APPENDIX PART A

Appendix A1

SeCollege: A Research Proposal for the Establishment of a Secure College in the Maltese Islands

This component activity is targeted at reviewing the need and requirements for the establishment of a secure college for children in Malta. The concept of a secure college was envisaged as it highlighted a need for a place where children who are in need of control can be educated in a safe environment that will enable their re-integration into society. The component will understand crime and victimisation from an on-the-ground perspective, the legislative aspect, the educational and welfare aspect as well as the care aspect.

The component links to the project through its strive to establish the national requirement of a child-related activity that combats social exclusion and poverty by establishing whether a need exists, its extent and how far should society go to ensure that such scenarios are tackled. LEAP's target groups include single parents, people with disabilities, ex-offenders, migrants and working poor amongst others which are considered vulnerable or disadvantaged to which categories this component add a further vulnerable group composed of children at risk of incarceration. The component also links to the project through its efforts to understand the pressures on social cohesion as effected by the child offenders and victims of crime. Another link to the project relates to input to the debate on poverty as experienced by this vulnerable group which research has shown that live within poverty hotspots.

The main result will establish what the SeCollege related current processes are through the analysis of the state of affairs of the current safety and education issues related to children in need of control, the current readiness and capacity review as well as the training requirements to establish the SeCollege.

The second result delivers a strategy document that outlines a workable implementation plan and the requirements needed to establish and manage a SeCollege.

The second results establishes the reality of victimisation as researched through a crime victimisation survey. The survey (1000 commissioned interviews) will identify the realities on the victimisation with special focus on juvenile offender/victimisation and the national readiness for the establishment of a secure college.

The third result focuses on the identification of physical structure that outlines the best-for-fit building structure that may serve as a SeCollege, the identification of potential buildings availability and a survey of potential buildings to establish rehabilitation costings.

The final component result will identify potential funding opportunities that would aid the post-LEAP, SeCollege establishment (ESF/ERSF, Norway Funds, DG Migration and HA, H2020 and draft an outline document on the text required to draft a proposal for ESF/ERDF potential funding.

The procurement procedure established for the outsourced survey will be through a UoM tender for the services of an entity to carry out a 1000 interviews on crime victimisation. The tender will be issued by the UoM procurement office and managed through the established UoM procedures.

APPENDIX PART A

Appendix A2

SeCollege Spatial: A Research Proposal on the Spatial Analysis of the Crime and Poverty Trends across the Maltese Islands – 2010-2014

This proposal is complementary to the current survey being undertaken as part of the crime victimisation survey (Part C) relevant to the Establishment of a Secure College in the Maltese Islands.

Justification

This research activity is targeted at reviewing the spatial spread of crime trends in the Maltese Islands. The additional research is being requested to enable a complementary approach to the outcomes of the crime victimisation survey currently in progress through Part C of the SeCollege component of LEAP!. Whilst the crime victimisation survey delivers the victim's perspective, the spatial analytical output will deliver the alternate aspect of the victim's perspective: that of offending.

The spatial research links to the project through its strive to establish the locational realities of offending and create a series of graphical outputs that point towards those areas that are vulnerable in society and that pose as opportunities for offenders.

This component will enable the mapping of offences outputted from the Malta Police Incident Reporting System (PIRS) and the outputs of the potential offender hotspots which would allow for future analysis of the relationship between these concentrated zones and those emanating from data emanating from the welfare structures, mainly the hotspots emanating from the welfare benefits database. The update of the welfare hotspots is essential in understanding how the uptake of benefits is spread over the islands and whether there are overlaps with the risk of crime hotspots.

As LEAP's target groups include single parents, people with disabilities, ex-offenders, migrants and the poor amongst others which are considered vulnerable or disadvantaged, the locational aspect will shed light on the main areas that require intervention through a niche approach, as against a council or region-wide spread. The new research will enable the MFSS and the Department of Criminology at the University of Malta to identify areas that would be best served for intervention at a future stage of operation.

The main research result will establish a series of spatial outputs that span the period 2010-2014, which outputs will depict those zones at NNH1, NNH2 and NNH3 levels outlining the poverty hotspots, allowing policy makers to strategise on the best aggregation level within which they will operate.

The second result delivers a series of thematic outputs that outline the offence zones and how they relate to zones of poverty as analysed through overlay analysis and point in polygon analysis.

The third result focuses on the mapping of zones that are fall within the poverty zones and those that serve as residential areas for inter-generational offenders who need specialised social intervention due to the vulnerability of the younger age groups as outputted from research of families in crime.

The contractual procedures established for the SeCollege component will be employed and the software will be directly procured directly from the developers as such are specialised tools required for this analysis.

APPENDIX PART A

Appendix A3
SeCollege Component Proposal Plan

Appendix A3 outlines the original project proposal plan

LEAP!
ESF 3.234 - LEAP! Project
Building the future together: promoting social mobility



Component Addendum

SeCollege: A Research Proposal for the Establishment of a Secure College in
the Maltese Islands

Component Leader:
Dr Saviour Formosa
Senior Lecturer
Department of Criminology
Faculty for Social Wellbeing
University of Malta

27 May 2015

**SeCollege:
A Research Proposal for the Establishment of a Secure
College in the Maltese Islands
Component Proposal**

Dr Janice Formosa Pace (Lead Author)
Dr Saviour Formosa (Component Leader)
Dr Sandra Scicluna
Dr Jacqueline Azzopardi

University of Malta
Department of Criminology
Faculty for Social WellBeing

In collaboration with:
Ms Claudia Cuschieri
Ministry for Family and Social Solidarity
and
Ms Doris Gauci
Ministry for Education and Employment

27 May 2015

Document to be cited as: Formosa Pace, J., Scicluna, S., Formosa, S., and Azzopardi J., (2015). *SeCollege: A Research Proposal for the Requirement-Establishment of a Secure College in the Maltese Islands*, Msida, Malta.

Research Proposal Synthesis

Scope

This proposal aims to review the need and requirements for the establishment of a secure college for children in Malta. The need is felt for a place, where children in need of control, can be educated in a safe environment that will enable their re-integration into society. This document is drafted in the light of new amendments in the Criminal Law, which increased the age of criminal liability to 14 years. The project will understand crime and victimisation from an on-the-ground perspective, the legislative aspect, the educational and welfare aspect as well as the care aspect.

Aim

Criminal career research shows that the early age of onset of offending is that of between 8 and 14 years old, whilst offending prevalence peaks between 15 and 19 years. On the other hand, adolescents desist at the age of 20 to the age of 29 thus many children manifesting antisocial tendencies enter adulthood in a conformist way. Desistence has been attribution to marriage, job satisfaction, and internal migration to better neighborhoods or even joining the military. If a child “steps off on the wrong foot” and remains on this unconventional path, the consequences may be perpetuated by persistent offending. In such a situation, it is difficult to make up for lost opportunities in acquiring conventional skills such as academic skills. All children deserve access to a good education that will enable them to find work and develop their potential. Unfortunately, often prisons do not have as their primary focus education but rather focus on security, community safety and incapacitation of offenders. However, if society expects these youths to be able to secure employment, they must leave the custodial centres with some form of qualifications and discipline that enables them to find, secure and maintain a job.

Target population:

Target Population covers those sentenced by the Law Courts for detention; care-order issued in cases where the child/youth needs control and not care (psychological neglect); Police cases (youths identified by the police for committing petty crimes and whom the Police deem it is unfit to prosecute due to nature of crime and/or psychological wellbeing of youth concerned); Referral from services such as Child Protection Services (potential clients who need control).The setup must be single sexed and grouped by age (11 to 13) and (14 to 16). This classification serves two purposes distinguishing between those whose are within the age limit stipulated by the law with regards to criminal responsibility and addressing the needs of child and youth in an age appropriate manner.

Timeline Synthesis

- review of current processes - 5 months (to establish readiness and capacity review and training requirements)
- strategy proposal – 1 month (to draft a workable implementation plan)
- survey on crime victimisation survey – 5 months (to establish the realities on the ground with special focus on juvenile offender/victimisation and the national readiness for the establishment of a secure college)
- identification of physical structure – 2 months (to establish available buildings)
- ESF and ERDF funding opportunity review - 2 months (to source funding for programmes and projects)

Research Terms of Reference

Scope

This proposal aims to review the need and requirements for the establishment of a secure college for children in Malta. The need is felt for a place, where children in need of control, can be educated in a safe environment that will enable their re-integration into society. The project will understand crime and victimisation from an on-the-ground perspective, the legislative aspect, the educational and welfare aspect as well as the care aspect.

Expected Outcomes

This project will deliver the following outcomes:

A review of current processes

Outcomes: A research document that comprises:

- the state of affairs of the current safety and education issues related to children in need of control
- current readiness and capacity review
- the training requirements to establish the SeCollege

A strategy proposal

Outcomes: A strategy document based on Outcome A) that outlines:

- a workable implementation plan)
- the requirements needed to establish and manage a SeCollege

An interview-based survey on crime victimisation survey

Outcomes: A research document on crime victimisation that outlines:

- the realities on the victimisation with special focus on juvenile offender/victimisation and
- the national readiness for the establishment of a secure college
- a tender-based outsourced survey

Identification of physical structure

Outcomes: A status document that outlines:

- a draft of the best-for-fit building structure that may serve as a SeCollege
- identification of potential buildings availability
- a survey of potential buildings to establish rehabilitation costings

ESF and ERDF funding opportunity review

Outcomes: A document that outlines:

- Potential source funding for programmes and projects that would aid the post-LEAP, SeCollege establishment (ESF/ERSF, Norway Funds, DG Migration and HA, H2020)
- An outline document on the text required to draft a proposal for ESF/ERDF potential funding

Target deliveries timeline:

- review of current processes - 5 months
- strategy proposal – 1 month
- survey on crime victimisation survey – 5 months
- identification of physical structure – 2 months
- ESF and ERDF funding opportunity review - 2 months

Component Partner:

Component Partner - University of Malta

Responsibilities: Remit to lead component, manage the component and deliver the outcomes

Component Leader: Dr Saviour Formosa and Main Researcher

SeCollege Proposal Main Expert: Dr Janice Formosa Pace

Crime Victimization Survey Main Expert: Dr Sandra Scicluna

Other experts have been identified from the University of Malta: Dr Jacqueline Azzopardi (Head of Department of Criminology), Dr Trevor Calafato, Mr Paul Caruana, Perit (to be identified), Ms Marika Attard and Ms Sandra Sciberras.

Project Support - University of Malta

Responsibilities: Remit to manage the legal and administrative issues, the payment structures, recording of time sheets and other responsibilities.

Support: Head – Mr Christian Bonnici

Accountant – Ms Angie Alekovski

Project Officer: Mr Andrew Aquilina

Legal Representative - Dr Angele Attard Chetcuti

Survey Procurement Support - University of Malta

Responsibilities: Remit to launch the crime victimisation survey administrative issues, the procurement process and approvals.

Procurement: Head – Mr Tonio Mallia

Stakeholders:

Responsibilities: Remit to carry out research within the relative stakeholder and input to the component leader and main experts.

MEDE - Ministry for Education and Employment

Main MEDE Expert: Ms Doris Gauci

MFSS - Ministry for the Family and Social Solidarity

Main MFSS Expert: Ms Claudia Cuschieri

APPENDIX PART A

Appendix A4
SeCollege Presentation

A PROPOSAL FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A SECURE COLLEGE IN THE MALTESE ISLANDS

Dr Janice Formosa Pace
Dr Sandra Scicluna
Dr Saviour Formosa
Dr Jacqueline Azzopardi

October 2014

The Chronic Offender Population

- The earlier the onset the longer the career
- Offending is part of a larger syndrome of antisocial behaviour
- Risk factors: failure in education; multiple family risk factors and socio-economic drawbacks
- A cycle of continuity: problem children grow into problem adults whom in turn bear problem children

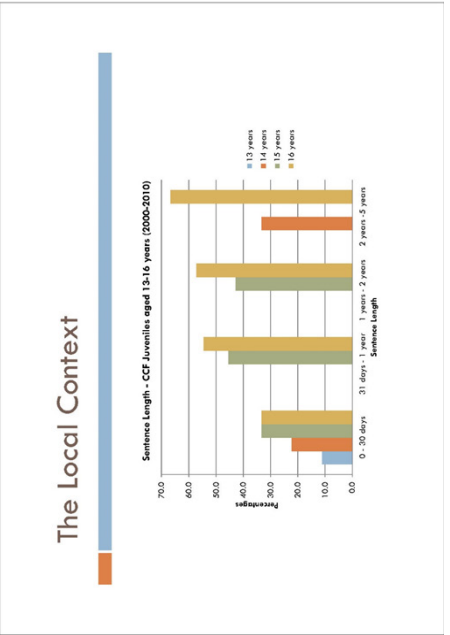
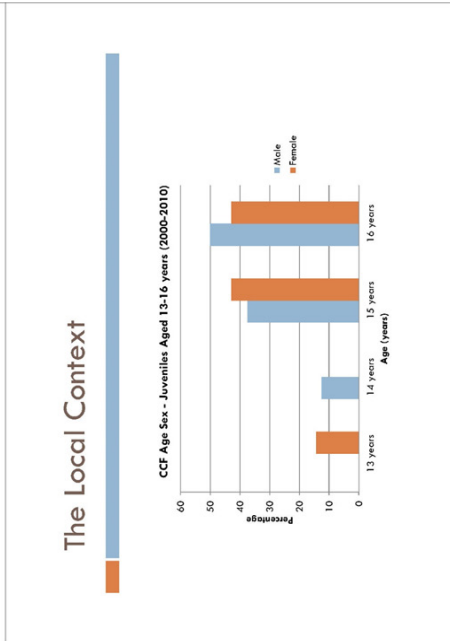
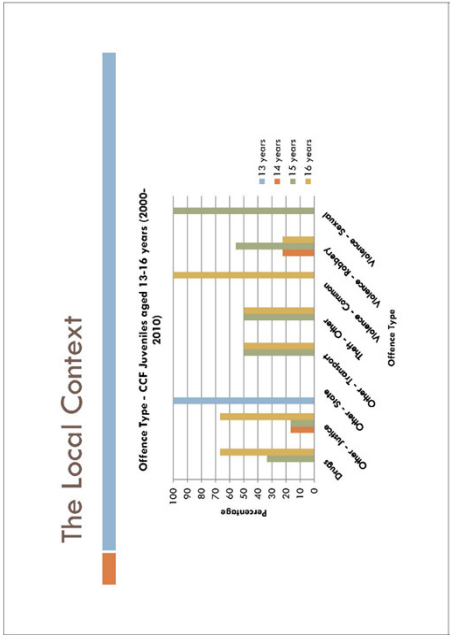
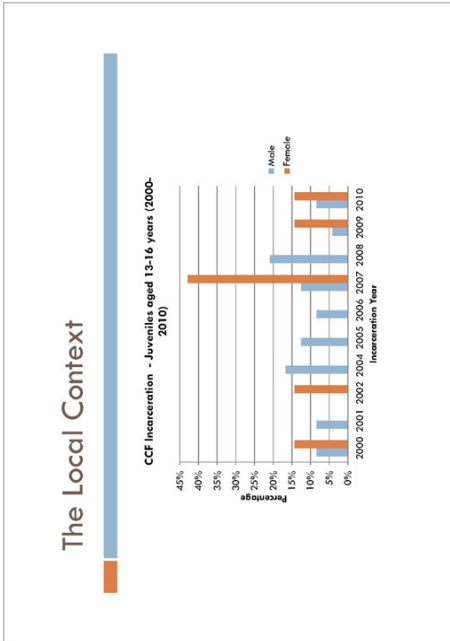
Onset of crime

- Onset: 8-14 years
- Crime peaks: 20 to 29 years
- The earlier the onset the longer the criminal career
- Most young offenders desist towards the 29th birthday. Why?
- Turning points: marriage and family factors
job satisfaction

What is a Secure College?

- A detention setting for young adults aged between 11 and 16
- Who ends up in this setting?
 - 1) Detention awarded by Law Courts
 - 2) Care order is issued
 - 3) Police Cases and Referral from Child Protection Services





Secure College: an overview

Aims:

- reduce delinquency and offending in school aged children
- Providing a safe and secure environment for youths in crime
- Facilitate transition and reintegration within the community. Whenever possible children should live with their parent/s once they exit the college.
- A last resort: only when detention is deemed necessary by Law Courts, Police and Child Protection Services
- Intake is separated by sex

A positive behavioural approach

1. Young people are free to share their thoughts and emotions
2. Free choice of clothing and room decor
3. Access to legal advice, spiritual director (freedom to practice)
4. Planning and preparation of a healthy and well balanced diet
5. Review of care plans in established time frames
6. Life skills: personal hygiene, money management and interpersonal skills
7. Disciplinary measures are aimed at the progressive development of self-control. Single separation: in case of immediate risk to self and others



Secure college: ethos

- A positive behavioural approach
- Individualised care plan should take the national minimum curriculum and youths' behavioural and emotional tendencies
- Running other parallel programmes for parents/caregivers and siblings
- Observation, monitoring and logging of behaviour, leave requests, punishments etc on a daily basis

Staffing

Director: legal responsibility of the psychosocial wellbeing of youth during detention

- SWT: processing referrals which are not court ordered; recruitment of staff, accountability and finance; policies and staff meetings
- Administrative staff: record keeping; individual files; logbooks; incident reports; case review notes, complains reports and home leave.
- Teachers and LSAs
- Security personnel
- Ancillary staff: cleaning and maintenance
- Nurse/paramedic
- Social worker
- Oncall: legal aid; psychologist; psychiatrist; spiritual director; GP; dentist probation officers
- External agencies: family support throughout detention and aftercare; EIC training programmes

<h3>Staff Training</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Bullying; harassment and abuse □ Substance misuse □ Delinquency and crime □ Social and emotional behavioural disorders □ Mental health issues □ First aid □ Food handling □ Legal information 	<h3>Care plan</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Educational needs (academic and vocational) □ Health, emotional and psychosocial needs □ Young adults and guardians as active participants in design and review of care plan □ A team of professionals is involved; one key worker (teacher/LSA) is identified as a key worker for supporting guiding and monitoring progress 
<h3>Child protection and rights of children</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Child friendly and age appropriate environment □ Targets of care plan are to be met □ Professional relationships with all members of staff during group and one-to-one sessions □ Immediate and appropriate actions needed in cases of alleged incidences, abuse and complaints. A documented procedure is a must. □ All complaints are recorded and signed off by the staff receiving the complaint. 	<h3>Care plan</h3> <p>Step 1: assessment of young adult (team of professionals: probation officer, social worker, youth worker, psychologist/psychiatrist, paramedic)</p> <p>Step 2: aims; objectives and time frames; strategies and interventions</p> <p>Step 3: bi-monthly formal reviews</p>

Strategies / Interventions

1. Education
2. Vocational training
3. Support programmes for parents/guardians
4. Alcohol and drug abuse programmes
5. Counselling
6. Mental health services
7. Recreational activities
8. Regular contact with immediate family members
9. Sports programme
10. Art/crafts and cooking sessions

Education

- The main thrust of the college is on education and the provision of employability skills
 1. NMC as far as possible
 2. Timetable activities : balance of academic, vocational, physical and psycho-social needs
 3. Top priorities: literacy, numeracy, communication and IT
 4. Opportunity to sit for MATSEC
 5. Job shadowing programmes for 14-16 year olds
 6. Personal and Social development: age appropriate sessions

Health

1. Medical records
2. Signed medical consent
3. Regular health check ups
4. Parents/guardians are to be kept informed regularly
5. Consultation with other on-call professionals
6. Medicine administered only by paramedics
7. Regular access to recreational activities and exercise

Safety and security

- Personalisation of rooms; safe decor.
- Mobiles, cameras, internet keys, tablets and personal computers are to be prohibited
- CCTV except in bathrooms and toilets
- A home environment
- Potable water
- Fire and safety equipment
- Policies and guidelines on the use of searches related to illicit substances and prohibited goods
- Regular family visits
- Policies and guidelines regarding home leave (searches preceding and following home leave)



Way Forward

- Identification of Client Group
- Drafting a National Strategy
- Official Proposal for Governmental Uptake
- Identifying the available assets and capacity
- Identifying available infrastructure
- Applying for Funds
- Implementation
- Target 2-4 years if none of the above exist

APPENDIX PART A

Appendix A5
Interview Schedule

Interview Schedule: SECOLLEGE

Service Offered/Role/Position _____

Name of interviewee _____

Name of interviewer _____

Date of interview _____

1. Profile of “troubled youths”

A: Age

Age category 11-13 years

Age category 14-16 years

B: Gender

Male

Female

Other

C: Family Situation

Single parent households
Living with grandparents, aunts etc
No contact with one of the parents
No contact with both parents

D: Psycho-Social Issues

Mental illness (youth)
Mental illness (family members)
Discipline & control
Social and emotional behavioural disorders
Cannot foresee the consequences of behaviour
Inability to delay gratification

E: Dependencies and Criminogenic Issues

Addictions alcohol (youth)
Addictions hard drugs (youth)
Addictions gambling (youth)
Addictions alcohol (family)
Addictions hard drugs (family)
Addictions gambling (family)
Delinquency (youth)
Crime in the family

F: Learning and Socio-Economic Factors

Learning difficulties
No interest in schooling
Basic needs not met
Unemployment family history
Poverty
Reliance on welfare benefits
Living in socially disorganised neighbourhoods

- 2. Are there any services that cater for youths? Please specify.

- 3. Are there any institutionalised services that cater for youths? Please specify.

- 4. What problems do you envisage that could be triggered as a result of lack of services?

- 5. What problems do you envisage that could be triggered as a result of lack of institutionalised services?

- 6. Do you think there are enough human resources to cater for “troubled youths”? If no, proceed to question 7.

- 7. How can this be embellished? What type of professionals do you think are needed?

- 8. What would you suggest to address the problem created by the lack of a secure institution for “troubled youths”?

- 9. “A Secure College is a detention setting for young adults in crime and/or youths who are in need of control. In other words, youths who need to be educated in a safe and secured setting as recommended by the Law Courts”. Do you think that this type of setting would meet the needs of “troubled youths”? Please explain.

- 10. Any suggestions and comments are welcome.

Thank You

Appendices

PART B

Appendix B1	Call for Quotations
Appendix B2	CVS Survey – English version
Appendix B3	CVS Survey – Maltese version
Appendix B4	CVS Information Letter – English version
Appendix B5	CVS Information Letter – Maltese version
Appendix B6	CVS Demographics Return – Sample Answers

APPENDIX PART B

Appendix B2

CVS Survey – English Version

CRIME VICTIMIZATION SURVEY 2015

SECTION A: BACKGROUND INFO

<p>A1 Questionnaire No: <input style="width: 200px; height: 20px;" type="text"/></p> <p>A2 Interviewer Code <input style="width: 200px; height: 20px;" type="text"/></p> <p>A3 Sex of Interviewer: Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>A4 City / town <input style="width: 200px; height: 20px;" type="text"/></p> <p>A5 Country Malta <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>A6 Motivation for Participation Very Good <input type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Bad <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>A7 REASONS FOR REFUSED INTERVIEW: The address does not exist <input type="checkbox"/> No household address <input type="checkbox"/> Nobody at home <input type="checkbox"/> Household: refused because they did not have time <input type="checkbox"/> Household: refused because of previous bad experience <input type="checkbox"/> Household: refused because they do not take part in surveys <input type="checkbox"/> Household: refused this interview because of the subject <input type="checkbox"/> Other reasons <input type="checkbox"/> Other reasons (SPECIFY) <input style="width: 200px; height: 20px;" type="text"/></p>
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SECTION B: INTERVIEWER INTRODUCTION

INTERVIEWER INTRODUCTION. I am an interviewer from Informa Consultants. We are holding a survey about the problems of crime. May I ask you a few questions? This interview won't take much of your time. Your answers will, of course, be treated confidentially and anonymously.

(If the respondent is Suspicious or Doubtful)

If you want to check whether this survey is done for the University or if you would like more information, you can phone Informa Consultants on 21335335, or the University of Malta on 99876859.

<p>B1 How many people are in this family?</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>1 person <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>7 persons <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 persons <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>8 persons <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3 persons <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>9 persons <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>4 persons <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>10 persons <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>5 persons <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>More than 10 persons <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>6 persons <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	1 person <input type="checkbox"/>	7 persons <input type="checkbox"/>	2 persons <input type="checkbox"/>	8 persons <input type="checkbox"/>	3 persons <input type="checkbox"/>	9 persons <input type="checkbox"/>	4 persons <input type="checkbox"/>	10 persons <input type="checkbox"/>	5 persons <input type="checkbox"/>	More than 10 persons <input type="checkbox"/>	6 persons <input type="checkbox"/>		<p>B2a On the interviewee: Sex Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/></p>
1 person <input type="checkbox"/>	7 persons <input type="checkbox"/>												
2 persons <input type="checkbox"/>	8 persons <input type="checkbox"/>												
3 persons <input type="checkbox"/>	9 persons <input type="checkbox"/>												
4 persons <input type="checkbox"/>	10 persons <input type="checkbox"/>												
5 persons <input type="checkbox"/>	More than 10 persons <input type="checkbox"/>												
6 persons <input type="checkbox"/>													

B2b On the interviewee: Role/Position in the Family:

- Parent.....
- Child.....
- Grandparent.....
- Other.....

B2c Could you tell me the year in which you were born?

B3 How long have you lived in this area?

- Less than one year.....
- One year - less 5 years
- 5 years - less 10 years
- 10 years or more

B4 How many people live in this house?

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 person..... <input type="checkbox"/> | 7 persons..... <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 persons..... <input type="checkbox"/> | 8 persons..... <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 persons..... <input type="checkbox"/> | 9 persons..... <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 persons..... <input type="checkbox"/> | 10 persons..... <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 persons..... <input type="checkbox"/> | More than 10 persons..... <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 persons..... <input type="checkbox"/> | |

B5 Can you tell me when your house was built?

B6 Type of House

- Apartment.....
- Maisonette.....
- Terraced House.....
- Semi-basement.....
- Bungalow-Villa.....
- Farmhouse.....
- Institutions (hospitals, Homes for the elderly etc.).....
- Shanties.....
- Other.....

B7 State of house:

- Very good.....
- Needs some repairs.....
- Bad.....
- Very deteriorated.....

B8 Number of rooms in house

- 1.....
- 2.....
- 3.....
- 4.....
- 5.....
- 6.....
- 7.....
- 8.....
- 9.....
- 10.....
- more than 10.....

B9 Is the property you are living in yours or rented?

- Rented.....
- Owner (still paying).....
- Owner (paid).....
- Other.....

B10 If rented, from whom?

- Private owner.....
- The government.....
- Government public agency.....
- Private agency.....

B11 May I ask your marital status?

- Single.....
- Married.....
- Living with someone as a couple.....
- Divorced/separated.....
- Widow/widower.....
- Re-married.....

B12 If you have children in which category would they fit?

- Natural children.....
- My partner's children.....
- Fostered children.....
- Adopted children.....
- Grandchildren.....
- Children of my grandchildren.....
- Other.....

B13d How many times do you meet the following during a 12-month period:
SIBLINGS

- Once a week or more.....
- Once a week.....
- 2/3 times a month.....
- Once a month.....
- Less than once a month.....
- Never.....

B13a How many times do you meet the following during a 12-month period:
CHILDREN

- Once a week or more.....
- Once a week.....
- 2/3 times a month.....
- Once a month.....
- Less than once a month.....
- Never.....

B13e How many times do you meet the following during a 12-month period:
FRIENDS

- Once a week or more.....
- Once a week.....
- 2/3 times a month.....
- Once a month.....
- Less than once a month.....
- Never.....

B13b How many times do you meet the following during a 12-month period:
GRAND CHILDREN

- Once a week or more.....
- Once a week.....
- 2/3 times a month.....
- Once a month.....
- Less than once a month.....
- Never.....

B14a From whom would you ask help: For a lift?

- Children.....
- Neighbours.....
- Siblings.....
- Friends.....
- Grandchildren.....
- Parents.....

B13c How many times do you meet the following during a 12-month period:
NEIGHBOURS

- Once a week or more.....
- Once a week.....
- 2/3 times a month.....
- Once a month.....
- Less than once a month.....
- Never.....

B14b From whom would you ask help: If you are sick

- Children.....
- Neighbours.....
- Siblings.....
- Friends.....
- Grandchildren.....
- Parents.....

B14c From whom would you ask help: if you have emotional problems?

- Children.....
- Neighbours.....
- Siblings.....
- Friends.....
- Grandchildren.....
- Parents.....

B14d From whom would you ask help: if you need to borrow money?

- Children.....
- Neighbours.....
- Siblings.....
- Friends.....
- Grandchildren.....
- Parents.....

B14e From whom would you ask help: if you need someone to do an errand for you?

- Children.....
- Neighbours.....
- Siblings.....
- Friends.....
- Grandchildren.....
- Parents.....

B15 Do you ever feel alone/lonely?

- All the time.....
- Frequently.....
- Rarely.....
- Never.....

B16 How would define your current level of education?

- No education.....
- Less than primary.....
- Primary.....
- Secondary.....
- Trade School.....
- Opportunity Centre.....
- 6th Form.....
- MCAST.....
- Higher Secondary School.....
- University/Tertiary.....

B17 How many years of formal school and any higher education did you have? (COUNT PRIMARY SCHOOL, SECONDARY SCHOOL, POST-SECONDARY AND UNIVERSITY COURSES)

B18 Literacy

- Literate (can read and/or write).....
- Illiterate (cannot read and/or write).....

B19 What is the highest level of education you attained?

- No schooling.....
- Less than primary.....
- Primary.....
- Secondary.....
- Trade School.....
- Opportunity Centre.....
- 6th Form.....
- MCAST.....
- Higher Secondary School.....
- University/Tertiary.....

B20 Primary Education

- Government.....
- Church school.....
- Private.....
- Other.....

B21 Secondary Education

- Government
- Church school
- Private
- Other

B22 Post-Secondary Education

- Government
- Church school
- Private
- Other

B23 Tertiary Education

- Malta
- Outside Malta

B24 Qualifications

- School leaving certificate
- O Level
- A Level
- University Certificate
- University Diploma
- University Degree
- Post Graduate Diploma/Certificate
- Masters
- Doctorate
- Other

B25 Do you use a local library in your town?

- Yes
- No

B26 Do you use a non-local library / not in your town?

- Yes
- No

B27 Do you help children in their homework?

- Yes
- No

B28 Do you attend courses organized by the school, local council etc.?

- Yes
- No

B29 Are you comfortable speaking in Maltese?

- Yes
- No

B30 Do you have a computer at home?

- Yes
- No

B31 Do you have internet access at home?

- Yes
- No

B32 Do you regularly use the computer to send e-mails etc. ?

- Yes
- No

B33a Work: Yours

- You take care of your family and house full time
- You work outside the family home on a part-time basis
- You help your husband/wife in the family business
- I have an official role in the family business...
- You work full-time and you do almost all the work at home
- You work full-time you do some work at home
- You work full-time: the housework is done by my partner
- I work from home
- Retired
- Person with disability
- Student
- Self-employed (I work alone)
- Self-employed but I also employ others
- Other

B33b Work: Partner

- You take care of your family and house full time
- You work outside the family home on a part-time basis
- You help your husband/wife in the family business
- I have an official role in the family business...
- You work full-time and you do almost all the work at home.....
- You work full-time you do some work at home
- You work full-time: the housework is done by my partner
- I work from home
- Retired.....
- Person with disability.....
- Student.....
- Self-employed (I work alone)
- Self-employed but I also employ others
- Other

B33c Work: Child 1

- You take care of your family and house full time
- You work outside the family home on a part-time basis
- You help your husband/wife in the family business
- I have an official role in the family business...
- You work full-time and you do almost all the work at home.....
- You work full-time you do some work at home
- You work full-time: the housework is done by my partner
- I work from home
- Retired.....
- Person with disability.....
- Student.....
- Self-employed (I work alone)
- Self-employed but I also employ others
- Other

B33d Work: Child 2

- You take care of your family and house full time
- You work outside the family home on a part-time basis
- You help your husband/wife in the family business
- I have an official role in the family business...
- You work full-time and you do almost all the work at home.....
- You work full-time you do some work at home
- You work full-time: the housework is done by my partner
- I work from home
- Retired.....
- Person with disability.....
- Student.....
- Self-employed (I work alone)
- Self-employed but I also employ others
- Other

B33e Work: Child 3

- You take care of your family and house full time
- You work outside the family home on a part-time basis
- You help your husband/wife in the family business
- I have an official role in the family business...
- You work full-time and you do almost all the work at home.....
- You work full-time you do some work at home
- You work full-time: the housework is done by my partner
- I work from home
- Retired.....
- Person with disability.....
- Student.....
- Self-employed (I work alone)
- Self-employed but I also employ others
- Other

B34 How satisfied are you with your current work?

- Very much
- So and so
- Do not know
- Not much.....
- Not at all

B35 Do you manage to save some money?

- Yes
- No.....

B36 Are you satisfied with the amount of money you manage to save?

- Yes
- No.....

B37 Do you have any shared credit card (between you and your partner)?

- Yes
- No.....

B38 What is your family income once you take away taxes?

B39 The economic situation of your family - Do you consider your family to be:

- Better or much better than other families.....
- A little better than other families
- Like other families in the norm of society.....
- A little worse than other families.....
- Worst or very much worse than other families

B40 How do you feel about your family income?

- Satisfied
- Satisfied to a certain extent.....
- Not satisfied
- Not at all satisfied.....

B41 Do you have a second home?

- Yes
- No.....

B42 Do you do any voluntary work?

- Yes
- No.....

B43 Do you belong to any club?

- Yes
- No.....

B44 Cultural participation

- Cinema
- Go to restaurants
- Art galleries
- Theatre: plays
- Theatre: Opera.....
- Other

B45 Do you read the newspapers everyday?

- Yes
- No.....

B46 Did you go abroad during these last three years: On work?

- Yes
- No.....

B47 Did you go abroad during these last three years: On a holiday?

- Yes
- No.....

B48 Do you have a mobile phone?

- Yes
- No.....

B49 How is your general health?

- Excellent.....
- Very Good.....
- So and so.....
- A little good.....
- Not very good.....

B50 Do you have any long-term illness such as disabilities or lack of good health?

- Yes.....
- No.....

B51 Can you specify what?

B52 Do you have a private health insurance (excluding nation insurance)?

- Yes.....
- No.....

B53 Do you take part in sport activities?

- More than once a week.....
- Once a week.....
- Once to three times a month.....
- A little.....
- Never.....

B54 Do you take part in any cultural activities?

- More than once a week.....
- Once a week.....
- Once to three times a month.....
- A little.....
- Never.....

B55 Do you smoke?

- Yes.....
- No.....

B56a Do you drink?

- Yes.....
- No.....

B56b How much do you drink?

- Almost every day.....
- 3 to 4 times a week.....
- 1 to 2 times a week.....
- Twice a month.....
- Once a month.....
- Never.....

B57 To what religious group do you consider yourself to belong?

- Roman Catholic.....
- Anglican.....
- Protestant.....
- Muslim.....
- Hindu.....
- Buddhist.....
- Greek Orthodox.....
- Jehovah's witness.....
- Other.....
- Specify Other:

SECTION C: Preparation for Section on Crime

C1 I now want to turn to the subject of crime. Has the topic of crime come up in any conversation you have had with your family, friends or colleagues in the last two weeks?

Yes
 No.....

C2 What was it that you talked about?

I now want to ask you about crimes you or your household may have experienced during the past five years. Please note I am only interested in offences which you and people who live with you have experienced.

It is sometimes difficult to remember such incidents so I will read the questions slowly and I would like you to think carefully about them.

To the interviewer: Before you go to the next section mark the crimes that they have experienced. Use this table to go directly to the relative questions. If they have not experienced any crime go to Section Q.

C3 CRIME

Section D: Crimes related to vehicles, ownership of cars	<input type="checkbox"/> Question D1 Pg 10
Section E: Theft of cars/vans/trucks.....	<input type="checkbox"/> Question E1 Pg 10
Section F: Theft from cars/vans/trucks.....	<input type="checkbox"/> Question F1 Pg 11
Section G: Vandalism to cars/vans/trucks	<input type="checkbox"/> Question G1 Pg 12
Section H: Theft of mopeds, motor scooter or bicycle	<input type="checkbox"/> Question H1 Pg 14
Section I: Burglary	<input type="checkbox"/> Question I1 Pg 16
Section J: Attempted Burglary.....	<input type="checkbox"/> Question J1 Pg 18
Section K: Robbery.....	<input type="checkbox"/> Question K1 Pg 19
Section L: Personal Thefts	<input type="checkbox"/> Question L1 Pg 22
Section M: Sexual Offences	<input type="checkbox"/> Question M1 Pg 23
Section N: Assaults/Threats	<input type="checkbox"/> Question N1 Pg 26
Section O: Consumer Fraud.....	<input type="checkbox"/> Question O1 Pg 29
Section P: Corruption	<input type="checkbox"/> Question P1 Pg 30
Section Q: All interviewees - On Children.....	<input type="checkbox"/> Question Q1 Pg 32
Section R: All interviewees - General information	<input type="checkbox"/> Question R1 Pg 33

SECTION D: OWNERSHIP OF CARS

I would like to start by asking about questions related to cars. For this reason I am going to ask about ownership of cars.

D1 Over the past five years, has anyone in your household had for private use any car, van or truck?

Yes
No Go to E1

D2 IF YES. How many most of the time?

1
2
3
4
5 or more

SECTION E: THEFT OF CARS

E1 Over the past five years have you or other members of your household had any of their cars/vans/trucks stolen?

Yes
No Go to F1

E5 The last time that a vehicle was stolen was a report made to the police?

Yes
No Go to E11

E2 IF YES, when did this happen?

This year
Last year (2014)
Before then
Don't know/can't remember

E6 If Yes, why was the report made to the police?

So that the property is returned
Because of insurance
Because crime and serious incidents should be reported
So that the person who committed the crime will be caught and punished
So that it will not happen again
For help
Others

E3 IF in 2014, how often did it happen in 2014?

Once
Twice
Three times
Four times
Five times or more
Don't know

E7 If 'other' reasons, please explain:

E4 The last time that a vehicle was stolen was it found?

Yes
No

E8 Were you satisfied with the manner the police treated your report?

Yes
No

E9 If you were not satisfied what was the reason?

- They did not do enough.....
- They were not interested.....
- They did not catch who did the crime.....
- They did not find the property/thing stolen.....
- They did not keep me informed.....
- They did not treat me in an educated manner.....
- They took a long time to arrive.....
- Others.....

E11 If no report was lodged with the police, Why?

- It was not a serious enough case.....
- I solved the case alone/I knew who had committed the crime.....
- It is not a police job.....
- I reported the case to another agency.....
- My family solved the case.....
- There was no insurance.....
- The police could not do anything/there was no prove.....
- The police never do anything.....
- I do not trust the police.....
- I was afraid that the perpetrator will get even with me.....
- Other.....

E10 If 'other' please explain:

E12 If 'other' please explain:

SECTION F: THEFT FROM CARS/VANS/TRUCKS

F1 Over the past five years have you or have members of your household been the victim of a theft of a car radio, or something else that was left in your car/van/truck, or theft of a part of the car/van/truck, such as a car mirror or wheel?

- Yes.....
- No..... Go to G1

F3 IF in 2014, how often did it happen in 2014?

- Once.....
- Twice.....
- Three times.....
- Four times.....
- Five times or more.....
- Don't know.....

F2 IF YES, when did this happen?

- This year.....
- Last year (2014).....
- Before then.....
- Don't know/can't remember.....

F4 The last time it happened was the item found?

- Yes.....
- No.....

F5 The last time that it happened was a report made to the police?

- Yes.....
- No..... Go to F11

F6 If Yes, why was the report made to the police?

- So that the property is returned.....
- Because of insurance.....
- Because crime and serious incidents should be reported.....
- So that the person who committed the crime will be caught and punished.....
- So that it will not happen again.....
- For help.....
- Others.....

F7 If 'other' reasons, please explain:

F8 Were you satisfied with the manner the police treated your report?

- Yes.....
- No.....

F9 If you were not satisfied what was the reason?

- They did not do enough.....
- They were not interested.....
- They did not catch who did the crime.....
- They did not find the property/thing stolen.....
- They did not keep me informed.....
- They did not treat me in an educated manner.....
- They took a long time to arrive.....
- Others.....

F10 If 'other' please explain:

F11 If no report was lodged with the police, Why?

- It was not a serious enough case.....
- I solved the case alone/I knew who had committed the crime.....
- It is not the job of the police.....
- I reported the case to another agency.....
- My family solved the case.....
- There was no insurance.....
- The police could not do anything/there was no prove.....
- The police never do anything.....
- I do not trust the police.....
- I was afraid that the perpetrator will get even with me.....
- Others.....

F12 If 'other' please explain:

SECTION G: VANDALISM ON CARS/VANS/TRUCKS

G1 Apart from thefts, have parts of any of the cars/vans/trucks belonging to your household been deliberately damaged (vandalized) over the past five years?

- Yes.....
- No..... Go to H1

G2 IF YES, when did this happen?

- This year.....
- Last year (2014).....
- Before then.....
- Don't know/can't remember.....

G3 **IF in 2014, how often did it happen in 2014?**

- Once.....
- Twice.....
- Three times.....
- Four times.....
- Five times or more.....
- Don't know.....

G4 **The last time that vandalism was done to your car/van/truck was a report made to the police?**

- Yes.....
- No..... Go to G10

G5 **If Yes, why was the report made to the police?**

- So that the property is returned.....
- Because of insurance.....
- Because crime and serious incidents should be reported.....
- So that the person who committed the crime will be caught and punished.....
- So that it will not happen again.....
- For help.....
- Others.....

G6 **If 'other' reasons, please explain:**

G7 **Were you satisfied with the manner the police treated your report?**

- Yes.....
- No.....

G8 **If you were not satisfied what was the reason?**

- They did not do enough.....
- They were not interested.....
- They did not catch who did the crime.....
- They did not find the property/thing stolen.....
- They did not keep me informed.....
- They did not treat me in an educated manner.....
- They took a long time to arrive.....
- Others.....

G9 **If 'other' please explain:**

G10 **If no report was lodged with the police, Why?**

- It was not a serious enough case.....
- I solved the case alone/I knew who had committed the crime.....
- It is not the job of the police.....
- I reported the case to another agency.....
- My family solved the case.....
- There was no insurance.....
- The police could not do anything/there was no prove.....
- The police never do anything.....
- I do not trust the police.....
- I was afraid that the perpetrator will get even with me.....
- Others.....

G11 **If 'other' please explain:**

SECTION H: THEFT OF MOPED, MOTOR SCOOTER, MOTORCYCLE

H1 Over the past five years have you or other members of your household had any of their mopeds/scooters/motorcycles stolen?

Yes
No Go to H12

H2 IF YES, when did this happen?

This year
Last year (2014)
Before then.....
Don't know/can't remember

H3 IF in 2014, how often did it happen in 2014?

Once.....
Twice.....
Three times.....
Four times.....
Five times or more
Don't know

H4 The last time that a vehicle was stolen was a report made to the police?

Yes
No Go to H10

H5 If Yes, why was the report made to the police?

So that the property is returned.....
Because of insurance.....
Because crime and serious incidents should be reported.....
So that the person who committed the crime will be caught and punished.....
So that it will not happen again
For help.....
Others

H6 If 'other' reasons, please explain:

H7 Were you satisfied with the manner the police treated your report?

Yes
No.....

H8 If you were not satisfied what was the reason?

They did not do enough.....
They were not interested.....
They did not catch who did the crime.....
They did not find the property/thing stolen.....
They did not keep me informed
They did not treat me in an educated manner
They took a long time to arrive.....
Others

H9 If 'other' please explain:

H10 **If no report was lodged with the police, Why?**

- It was not a serious enough case.....
- I solved the case alone/I knew who had committed the crime.....
- It is not the job of the police
- I reported the case to another agency
- My family solved the case
- There was no insurance.....
- The police could not do anything/there was no prove
- The police never do anything
- I do not trust the police.....
- I was afraid that the perpetrator will get even with me.....
- Others

H11 **If 'other' please explain:**

OWNERSHIP OF BICYCLES

H12 **Has anyone in your household owned a bicycle over the past five years?**

- Yes
- No Go to H14

H13 **IF YES. How many most of the time?**

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 or more

THEFT OF BICYCLES

H14 **Over the past five years have you or other members of your household had any of their bicycles stolen?**

- Yes
- No Go to I1

H15 **IF YES, when did this happen?**

- This year
- Last year (2014).....
- Before then.....
- Don't know/can't remember

H16 **IF in 2014, how often did it happen in 2014?**

- Once.....
- Twice.....
- Three times
- Four times
- Five times or more
- Don't know

H17 **The last time that a vehicle was stolen was a report made to the police?**

- Yes
- No Go to H23

H18 **If Yes, why was the report made to the police?**

- So that the property is returned.....
- Because of insurance.....
- Because crime and serious incidents should be reported
- So that the person who committed the crime will be caught and punished.....
- So that it will not happen again
- For help.....
- Others

H19 **If 'other' reasons, please explain:**

H20 **Were you satisfied with the manner the police treated your report?**

- Yes
- No

H21 If you were not satisfied what was the reason?

- They did not do enough.....
- They were not interested.....
- They did not catch who did the crime.....
- They did not find the property/thing stolen.....
- They did not keep me informed.....
- They did not treat me in an educated manner.....
- They took a long time to arrive.....
- Others.....

H23 If no report was lodged with the police, Why?

- It was not a serious enough case.....
- I solved the case alone/I knew who had committed the crime.....
- I reported the case to another agency.....
- My family solved the case.....
- There was no insurance.....
- The police could not do anything/there was no prove.....
- I do not trust the police.....
- The police never do anything.....
- I do not trust the police.....
- I was afraid that the perpetrator will get even with me.....
- Others.....

H22 If 'other' please explain:

H24 If 'other' please explain:

SECTION I: BURGLARY

11 Over the past five years, did anyone actually get into your house or flat without permission and steal or try to steal something? I am not including here thefts from garages, sheds or lock-ups or holiday houses.

- Yes.....
- No..... Go to J1

14 If some things were stolen, what was the approximate value of the things?

12 If yes, was something stolen?

- Yes.....
- No.....

13 If something was stolen, what was stolen?

15 When did this happen?

- This year.....
- Last year (2014).....
- Before then.....
- Don't know/can't remember.....

16 **IF in 2014, how often did it happen in 2014?**

- Once.....
- Twice.....
- Three times.....
- Four times.....
- Five times or more.....
- Don't know.....

17 **Was there any damages done?**

- Yes.....
- No.....

18 **If yes, what was the approximate value of the damages done?**

19 **Were some of the stolen things recovered?**

- Yes.....
- No.....

110 **Was a report made to the police?**

- Yes.....
- No..... Go to 116

111 **If Yes, why was the report made to the police?**

- So that the property is returned.....
- Because of insurance.....
- Because crime and serious incidents should be reported.....
- So that the person who committed the crime will be caught and punished.....
- So that it will not happen again.....
- For help.....
- Others.....

112 **If 'other' reasons, please explain:**

113 **Were you satisfied with the manner the police treated your report?**

- Yes.....
- No.....

114 **If you were not satisfied what was the reason?**

- They did not do enough.....
- They were not interested.....
- They did not catch who did the crime.....
- They did not find the property/thing stolen.....
- They did not keep me informed.....
- They did not treat me in an educated manner.....
- They took a long time to arrive.....
- Others.....

115 **If 'other' please explain:**

116 **If no report was lodged with the police, Why?**

- It was not a serious enough case.....
- I solved the case alone/I knew who had committed the crime.....
- It is not the duty of the police.....
- I reported the case to another agency.....
- My family solved the case.....
- There was no insurance.....
- The police could not do anything/there was no prove.....
- The police never do anything.....
- I do not trust the police.....
- I was afraid that the perpetrator will get even with me.....
- Others.....

117 **If 'other' please explain:**

118 **Did you or a member of your family make a report to another agency?**

Yes

No.....

119 **If yes, which agency?**

Someone from the courts.....

Someone from the department of health

Custom's officer

Police officer.....

Health Inspector

Officer of the government (not mentioned previously).....

Warden (not prison officer)

Someone from MEPA

Someone from TM

Someone from MRA

Someone from MITA

Someone from WSC.....

Someone from EneMalta

Someone from a telephone/TV company

Other

120 **If 'other' please explain:**

121 **Did someone from Victim Support Malta (or another agency) offer help?**

Yes

No.....

122 **Did you ask for help?**

Yes

No.....

123 **IF NO. Do you think that the help of an agency specialized in helping victims of crime would have been useful to you?**

Yes

No

I don't know

SECTION J: ATTEMPTED BURGLARY

J1 **Excluding the above burglary, over the past five years, do you have any evidence that someone tried to get into your house or flat unsuccessfully? For example, damages to locks, doors or windows, or scratches around the lock.**

Yes

No Go to K1

J2 **IF YES, when did this happen?**

This year

Last year (2014)

Before then.....

Don't know/can't remember

J3 **IF in 2014, how often did it happen in 2014?**

Once.....

Twice

Three times

Four times

Five times or more

Don't know.....

J4 **Can you tell me which road?**

J5 **Was a report made to the police?**

Yes

No Go to J11

- J6 If Yes, why was the report made to the police?**
- Because of insurance.....
 - Because crime and serious incidents should be reported.....
 - So that the person who committed the crime will be caught and punished.....
 - So that it will not happen again
 - For help.....
 - Others

J7 If 'other' reasons, please explain:

- J8 Were you satisfied with the manner the police treated your report?**
- Yes
 - No.....

- J9 If you were not satisfied what was the reason?**
- They did not do enough.....
 - They were not interested.....
 - They did not catch who did the crime.....
 - They did not find the property/thing stolen.....
 - They did not keep me informed.....
 - They did not treat me in an educated manner.....
 - They took a long time to arrive.....
 - They were not professional/sensitive enough.....
 - Others

J10 If 'other' please explain:

- J11 If no report was lodged with the police, Why?**
- It was not a serious enough case.....
 - I solved the case alone/I knew who had committed the crime.....
 - It's not the duty of the police.....
 - I reported the case to another agency.....
 - My family solved the case.....
 - There was no insurance.....
 - The police could not do anything/there was no prove.....
 - The police never do anything.....
 - I do not trust the police.....
 - I was afraid that the perpetrator will get even with me.....
 - I was afraid that the police would blame me.....
 - I felt guilty.....
 - I was afraid because I think that the police are not sensitive or professional enough.....
 - I did not want my relatives and friends to know.....
 - I did not want to continue with the case as I was afraid that the person (who I knew) would end up in prison.....
 - Others.....

J12 If 'other' please explain:

SECTION K: ROBBERY (not pickpocketing)

- K1 Over the past five years has anyone taken something from you, by using force, or threatening you? Or did anyone try do to so?**
- Yes.....
 - No..... Go to L1

- K2 IF YES, when did this happen?**
- This year.....
 - Last year (2014).....
 - Before then.....
 - Don't know/can't remember.....

K3 **IF in 2014, how often did it happen in 2014?**

- Once.....
- Twice.....
- Three times.....
- Four times.....
- Five times or more.....
- Don't know.....

K4 **How many people were involved in the crime?**

- 1.....
- 2.....
- 3 or more.....
- I do not know.....

K5 **Did you know the person who committed the crime?**

- No.....
- I know their face.....
- I know their name.....
- I did not see them.....

K6 **Were those who committed the crime armed (e.g. knife, gun or other)?**

- Yes.....
- No..... Go to K8

K7 **Was the arm used?**

- Yes.....
- No.....

K8 **Did they hurt you?**

- Yes.....
- No.....

K9 **Did they steal something from you?**

- Yes.....
- No.....

K10 **Was a report made to the police?**

- Yes.....
- No..... Go to K16

K11 **If Yes, why was the report made to the police?**

- So that the property is returned.....
- Because of insurance.....
- Because crime and serious incidents should be reported.....
- So that the person who committed the crime will be caught and punished.....
- So that it will not happen again.....
- For help.....
- Others.....

K12 **If 'other' reasons, please explain:**

K13 **Were you satisfied with the manner the police treated your report?**

- Yes.....
- No.....

K14 **If you were not satisfied what was the reason?**

- They did not do enough.....
- They were not interested.....
- They did not catch who did the crime.....
- They did not find the property/thing stolen.....
- They did not keep me informed.....
- They did not treat me in an educated manner.....
- They took a long time to arrive.....
- Others.....

K15 **If 'other' please explain:**

K16 If no report was lodged with the police, Why?

- It was not a serious enough case.....
- I solved the case alone/ I knew who had committed the crime.....
- It is not the duty of the police.....
- I reported the case to another agency
- My family solved the case.....
- There was no insurance.....
- The police could not do anything/there was no prove.....
- The police never do anything.....
- I do not trust the police.....
- I was afraid that the perpetrator will get even with me.....
- Others

K17 If 'other' please explain:

K18 Did you or a member of your family make a report to another agency?

- Yes.....
- No..... Go to K21

K19 If yes, which agency?

- Someone from the courts.....
- Someone from the department of health.....
- Custom's officer.....
- Police officer.....
- Health Inspector.....
- Officer of the government (not mentioned previously).....
- Warden (not prison officer).....
- Someone from MEPA.....
- Someone from TM.....
- Someone from MRA.....
- Someone from MITA.....
- Someone from WSC.....
- Someone from Enemalta.....
- Someone from a telephone/TV company.....
- Other.....

K20 If 'other' please explain:

K21 Did someone from Victim Support Malta (or another agency) offer help?

- Yes.....
- No.....

K22 Did you ask for help?

- Yes.....
- No.....

K23 IF NO. Do you think that the help of an agency specialized in helping victims of crime would have been useful to you?

- Yes.....
- No.....
- I don't know.....

SECTION L: PERSONAL THEFTS

Apart from theft involving force, there are many other types of theft of personal property, such as pickpocketing or the theft of a purse, wallet, clothing, jewelry, sports-equipment at one's work, at school, in a pub, on public transport, on the beach or in the street.

L1 Over the past five years, have you personally been the victim of any of these thefts?

Yes
No Go to M1

L2 IF YES, when did this happen?

This year
Last year (2014)
Before then
Don't know/can't remember

L3 IF in 2014, how often did it happen in 2014?

Once
Twice
Three times
Four times
Five times or more
Don't know

L4 Over the past five years, have anyone of your family been the victim of any of thefts?

Yes
No

L5 If in 2014, how often did it happen?

once
twice
three times
four times
five times or more
I don't know

L6 Was a report made to the police?

Yes
No Go to L12

L7 If Yes, why was the report made to the police?

So that the property is returned
Because of insurance
Because crime and serious incidents should be reported
So that the person who committed the crime will be caught and punished
So that it will not happen again
For help
Others

L8 If 'other' reasons, please explain:

L9 Were you satisfied with the manner the police treated your report?

Yes
No

L10 If you were not satisfied what was the reason?

They did not do enough
They were not interested
They did not catch who did the crime
They did not find the property/thing stolen
They did not keep me informed
They did not treat me in an educated manner
They took a long time to arrive
They were not professional/sensitive enough
Others

L11 If 'other' please explain:

L12 If no report was lodged with the police, Why?

- It was not a serious enough case.....
- I solved the case alone/I knew who had committed the crime.....
- It is not the duty of the police.....
- I reported the case to another agency
- My family solved the case.....
- There was no insurance.....
- The police could not do anything/there was no prove.....
- The police never do anything.....
- I do not trust the police.....
- I was afraid that the perpetrator will get even with me.....
- I was afraid that the police would blame me..
- I felt guilty.....
- I was afraid because I think that the police are not sensitive or professional enough.....
- I did not want my relatives and friends to know.....
- I did not want to continue with the case as I was afraid that the person (who I knew) would end up in prison.....
- Others.....

L13 If 'other' please explain:

SECTION M: SEXUAL OFFENCES (Male and Female)

First, a rather personal question. People sometimes grab, touch or assault others for sexual reasons in a really offensive way. This can happen either at home or elsewhere, for instance in a pub, the street, at school, on public transport, in cinemas, on the beach or at one's workplace.

M1 Over the past five years has anyone done this to you?

- Yes.....
- No..... Go to N1

M3 If in 2014, how often did it happen?

- Once.....
- Twice.....
- Three times.....
- Four times.....
- Five times or more.....
- Don't know.....

M2 When did this happen?

- This year.....
- Last year (2014).....
- Before then.....
- Don't know/can't remember.....

M4 How many people were involved in the crime?

- 1.....
- 2.....
- 3 or more.....
- I do not know.....

M5 Did you know the person who committed the crime?

- No.....
- I know their face.....
- I know their name.....
- I did not see them.....

Note to the interviewer: If the person being interviewed looks uneasy you can stop this section here.

Tell the interviewee: If you do not wish to continue let us stop this section here. If you need help you can phone 179.

M6 Were you living with the person who committed the crime?

- Yes.....
- No.....
- I do not wish to answer.....

M10 If 'other' please explain:

M7 Can you describe what happened?

- Pushed.....
- Tied.....
- Shoved.....
- Hit on the face.....
- Hit.....
- Choked.....
- Threatened.....
- Hit with a hard object.....
- Forced to have sexual intercourse.....

M11 If you know the perpetrator, can you tell me who he was?

- Husband/wife.....
- Partner.....
- Boyfriend.....
- Girlfriend.....
- Ex-husband/wife/partner/boyfriend/girlfriend).....
- Child.....
- A relative.....
- A close friend.....
- Colleague.....
- Work superior.....
- Someone I do not know.....
- None of the above.....
- I do not wish to say.....

M8 Was it a one-time incident?

- Yes.....
- No.....

M9 What, do you think, led to this incident?

- Alcohol.....
- Drugs.....
- Arguments.....
- Jealousy.....
- The mentality that man command always.....
- Anti-gay mentality.....
- The person want to show that they are in command.....
- Other.....

M12 Where those who committed the crime armed (e.g. knife, gun or other)?

- Yes.....
- No..... Go to M15

M13 Was the arm used?

- Yes.....
- No.....

M14 If yes, what type of arm was it?

- Knife
- Gun
- Something used as an arms
- I do not know

M15 Did they hurt you?

- Yes
- No

M16 How would you describe this incident?

- Imposition
- Assault
- Offensive Attitude
- Indecent Assault
- Attempted Rape
- Rape
- I do not know

M17 Do you consider this incident a crime?

- Yes
- No
- I do not know

M18 Was a report made to the police?

- Yes
- No Go to M24

M19 If Yes, why was the report made to the police?

- Because of insurance
- Because crime and serious incidents should be reported
- So that the person who committed the crime will be caught and punished
- So that it will not happen again
- For help
- Others

M20 If 'other' reasons, please explain:

M21 Were you satisfied with the manner the police treated your report?

- Yes
- No

M22 If you were not satisfied what was the reason?

- They did not do enough
- They were not interested
- They did not catch who did the crime
- They did not keep me informed
- They did not treat me in an educated manner
- They took a long time to arrive
- They were not professional/sensitive enough
- Others

M23 If 'other' please explain:

M24 If no report was lodged with the police, Why?

- It was not a serious enough case
- I solved the case alone/I knew who had committed the crime
- It is not a police job
- I reported the case to another agency
- My family solved the case
- There was no insurance
- The police could not do anything/there was no prove
- The police never do something
- I do not trust the police
- I was afraid that the perpetrator will get even with me
- I was afraid that the police would blame me ..
- I felt guilty
- I was afraid because I think that the police are not sensitive or professional enough
- I did not want my relatives and friends to know
- I did not want to continue with the case as I was afraid that the person (who I knew) would end up in prison
- Others

M25 If 'other' please explain:

M28 If 'other' please explain:

M26 Did you or a member of your family make a report to another agency?

Yes

No Go to M29

M29 Did someone from Victim Support Malta (or another agency) offer help?

Yes

No

M27 If yes, which agency?

Someone from the courts

Someone from the department of health

Police officer

Officer of the government (not mentioned previously)

A subject specialist

A Psychologist

A Social Worker

An agency like Appogg/Sedqa

Other

M30 Did you ask for help?

Yes

No

M31 IF NO. Do you think that the help of an agency specialized in helping victims of crime would have been useful to you?

Yes

No

I don't know

SECTION N: ASSAULTS/THREATS

ALL RESPONDENTS

N1 Apart from the incidents just covered, have you over the past five years been personally attacked or threatened by someone in a way that really frightened you?

Yes

No Go to O1

N3 If in 2014, how often did it happen?

Once

Twice

Three times

Four times

Five times or more

Don't know

N2 IF YES, when did this happen?

This year

Last year (2014)

Before then

Don't know/can't remember

N4 Over the past five years where any members of your families attacked or threatened by someone?

Yes

No Go to N7

N5 IF YES, when did this happen?

This year

Last year (2014)

Before then

Don't know/can't remember

N6 If in 2014, how often did it happen?

- Once.....
- Twice.....
- Three times.....
- Four times.....
- Five times or more.....
- Don't know.....

N7 How many people were involved in the crime?

- 1.....
- 2.....
- 3 or more.....
- I do not know.....

N8 Did you know the person who committed the crime?

- No.....
- I know their face.....
- I know their name.....
- I did not see them.....

N9 If you know the perpetrator, can you tell me who he was?

- Husband/wife.....
- Partner.....
- Boyfriend.....
- Girlfriend.....
- Ex-husband/wife/partner/boyfriend/girlfriend).....
- Child.....
- A relative.....
- A close friend.....
- Colleague.....
- Work superior.....
- Someone I do not know.....
- None of the above.....
- I do not wish to say.....

N10 What happened during the incident?

- Threatened.....
- Force was used.....
- I do not know.....

N11 Where those who committed the crime armed (e.g. knife, gun or other)?

- Yes.....
- No..... Go to N14
- I do not know..... Go to N14

N12 Was the arm used?

- Yes.....
- No.....

N13 If yes, what type of arm was it?

- Knife.....
- Gun.....
- Something used as an arms.....
- I do not know.....

N14 Did they hurt you?

- Yes.....
- No.....

N15 Did you go for treatment (at a doctor, hospital, clinic etc.)

- Yes.....
- No.....

N16 Do you consider this incident a crime?

- Yes.....
- No.....
- I do not know.....

N17 Was a report made to the police?

- Yes.....
- No..... Go to N23

N18 If Yes, why was the report made to the police?

- Because of insurance.....
- Because crime and serious incidents should be reported.....
- So that the person who committed the crime will be caught and punished.....
- So that it will not happen again.....
- For help.....
- Others.....

N19 If 'other' reasons, please explain:

N20 Were you satisfied with the manner the police treated your report?

Yes No.....

N21 If you were not satisfied what was the reason?

- They did not do enough.....
- They were not interested.....
- They did not catch who did the crime.....
- They did not keep me informed
- They did not treat me in an educated manner.....
- They took a long time to arrive.....
- Others

N22 If 'other' please explain:

N23 If no report was lodged with the police, Why?

- It was not a serious enough case.....
- I solved the case alone/I knew who had committed the crime.....
- It is not a police job
- I reported the case to another agency
- My family solved the case
- There was no insurance.....
- The police could not do anything/there was no prove
- The police never do something.....
- I do not trust the police.....
- I was afraid that the perpetrator will get even with me.....
- I was afraid they would blame me.....
- Others

N24 If 'other' please explain:

N25 Did you or a member of your family make a report to another agency?

Yes
No Go to N28

N26 If yes, which agency?

- Someone from the courts.....
- Someone from the department of health
- Custom's officer
- Police officer.....
- Health Inspector
- Officer of the government (not mentioned previously).....
- Sedqa/appogg.....
- Warden (not prison officer)
- Someone from MEPA.....
- Someone from TM
- Someone from MRA
- Someone from MITA.....
- Someone from WSC.....
- Someone from Enemalta
- Someone from a telephone/TV company
- Other

N27 If 'other' please explain:

N28 Did someone from Victim Support Malta (or another agency) offer help?

Yes No.....

N29 Did you ask for help?

Yes No.....

N30 IF NO. Do you think that the help of an agency specialized in helping victims of crime would have been useful to you?

Yes I don't know
No

Section O: CONSUMER FRAUD

- O1 Last year (in 2014), were you the victim of a consumer fraud? In other words, has someone when selling something to you or delivering a service cheated you in terms of quantity or quality of the goods/service?**
- Yes No Go to P1
- O2 How did this happen? Was is related to:**
- ATMs
 Computers.....
 Purchases on-line
 Purchases from shops
 Purchase of a service.....
 Insurance Service
 Bank/financial services.....
 Purchase of land
 Purchase of property
 Construction or repair of buildings
 Repair of machinery
 Catering services
 Leisure service
 Others
- O3 If 'other' please explain:**
-
- O4 Was a report made to the police?**
- Yes.....
 No..... Go to O10
- O5 If Yes, why was the report made to the police?**
- Because of insurance.....
 Because crime and serious incidents should be reported.....
 So that the person who committed the crime will be caught and punished.....
 So that it will not happen again
 For help.....
 Others
- O6 If 'other' reasons, please explain:**
-
- O7 Were you satisfied with the manner the police treated your report?**
- Yes
 No.....
- O8 If you were not satisfied what was the reason?**
- They did not do enough.....
 They were not interested.....
 They did not catch who did the crime.....
 They did not keep me informed
 They did not treat me in an educated manner
 They took a long time to arrive.....
 They were not sensitive/professional enough
 Others
- O9 If 'other' please explain:**
-

O10 If no report was lodged with the police, Why?

- It was not a serious enough case.....
- I solved the case alone/I knew who had committed the crime.....
- It is not a police job.....
- I reported the case to another agency.....
- My family solved the case.....
- There was no insurance.....
- The police could not do anything/there was no prove.....
- The police never do something.....
- I do not trust the police.....
- I was afraid that the perpetrator will get even with me.....
- I was afraid that the police would blame me..
- I felt guilty.....
- I was afraid because I think that the police are not sensitive or professional enough.....
- I did not want my relatives and friends to know.....
- I did not want to continue with the case as I was afraid that the person (who I knew) would end up in prison.....
- Others.....

O11 If 'other' please explain:

O12 Did you or a member of your family make a report to another agency?

- Yes.....
- No..... Go to P1

O13 If yes, which agency?

- Someone from the courts.....
- Someone from the department of health.....
- Custom's officer.....
- Police officer.....
- Health Inspector.....
- Officer of the government (not mentioned previously).....
- Warden (not prison officer).....
- Someone from MEPA.....
- Someone from TM.....
- Someone from MRA.....
- Someone from MITA.....
- Someone from WSC.....
- Someone from EneMalta.....
- Someone from a telephone/TV company.....
- Other.....

O14 If 'other' please explain:

Section P: CORRUPTION

P1 During 2014, has any government official, for instance a customs officer, police officer or inspector, asked you or expected you to pay a bribe for his service?

- Yes.....
- No..... Go to Q1

P2 If yes which type of official was involved?

- Someone from the courts.....
- Someone from the department of health
- Custom's officer
- Police officer.....
- Health Inspector.....
- Officer of the government (not mentioned previously).....
- Warden (not prison officer)
- Someone from MEPA.....
- Someone from TM
- Someone from MRA
- Someone from MITA.....
- Someone from WSC.....
- Someone from EneMalta
- Someone from a telephone/TV company
- Other

P3 If 'other' please explain:

P4 Was a report made to the police?

- Yes No..... Go to P10

P5 If Yes, why was the report made to the police?

- So that the property is returned.....
- Because of insurance.....
- Because crime and serious incidents should be reported.....
- So that the person who committed the crime will be caught and punished.....
- So that it will not happen again
- For help.....
- Others

P6 If 'other' reasons, please explain:

P7 Were you satisfied with the manner the police treated your report?

- Yes No.....

P8 If you were not satisfied what was the reason?

- They did not do enough.....
- They were not interested.....
- They did not catch who did the crime.....
- They did not find the property/thing stolen.....
- They did not keep me informed
- They did not treat me in an educated manner.....
- They took a long time to arrive.....
- They were not sensitive/professional enough.....
- Others

P9 If 'other' please explain:

P10 If no report was lodged with the police, Why?

- It was not a serious enough case.....
- I solved the case alone/I knew who had committed the crime.....
- It is not a police job
- I reported the case to another agency
- My family solved the case
- There was no insurance.....
- The police could not do anything/there was no prove
- The police never do anything.....
- I do not trust the police
- I was afraid that the perpetrator will get even with me.....
- I was afraid that the police would blame me...
- I felt guilty
- I was afraid because I think that the police are not sensitive or professional enough
- I did not want my relatives and friends to know
- I did not want to continue with the case as I was afraid that the person (who I knew) would end up in prison
- Others

P11 If 'other' please explain:

P12 Did you or a member of your family make a report to another agency?

- Yes
- No Go to Q1

P14 If 'other' please explain:

P13 If yes, which agency?

- Someone from the courts
- Someone from the department of health
- Custom's officer
- Police officer
- Health Inspector
- Officer of the government (not mentioned previously)
- Warden (not prison officer)
- Someone from MEPA
- Someone from TM
- Someone from MRA
- Someone from MITA
- Someone from WSC
- Someone from Enemalta
- Someone from a telephone/TV company
- Other

SECTION Q: ALL INTERVIEWEES - ON CHILDREN

Q1 How would you describe the control over children who break the law?

- The laws are adequate
- The laws need to be revised
- The laws are good enough
- I do not know

Q3 Do you think that there is the possibility that there are crimes that are committed by children?

- A great possibility
- A possibility
- Probably does not happen
- I do not know

Q2 How safe do you feel walking about in a locality where there are delinquent children?

- Very safe
- Quite safe
- Not so safe
- Not at all safe

Q4 Do you think that there are enough institutions that look after these type of children?

- A lot
- Enough
- Few
- Nothing
- I do not know

Q5 Do you think we should have a specialized school where children in danger of going to prison or other institution could stay?

Yes

No.....

I do not know

Q6 People have different ideas about the sentences that should be given to those offenders, under 18, found guilty of a crime. Take for instance the case of a young person, 16 years old who has been found guilty of stealing a TV from a house. This is the second crime he has committed. Which is the most appropriate sentence for such a case?

Fine (Go to Q8)..... Go to Q8

Prison (Go to Q7) Go to Q7

Community Service (Go to Q8) Go to Q8

Suspended Sentence (Go to Q8) . Go to Q8

Something else (please specify)...

I don't know (Go to Q8) Go to Q8

Please explain 'something else':

Go to Q8

Q7 If prison, for how long?

One month or less.....

2 to 6 months

6 months to a year

One year.....

Two years.....

Three years

Five years or more

I do not know.....

Q8 There are a number of people that worry about crimes committed by the young. What could be done, to reduce these types of crimes (you can choose up to 3 choices)?

More discipline from parents.....

More discipline in schools

More services to control these children.....

More police on the roads.....

More punitive sentences

Other

Please explain 'something else':

SECTION R: ALL INTERVIEWEES - GENERAL INFORMATION

R1 Now I would like to ask some questions about your area. How would you describe the locality where you live?

Most people help each other

Most people go their own way

Some help others go their own way

I do not know

R2 How safe do you feel walking alone in your area after dark?

Very safe

Fairly safe

A bit unsafe

Very unsafe

R3 What would you say are the chances that over the next twelve months someone will try to break into your home?

Very likely

Likely

Not likely.....

Don't know.....

R4 Taking everything into account, how good do you think the police in your area are in controlling crime?

Very good job

Fairly good job.....

Not bad.....

Fairly poor job.....

Very poor job

R5 How many times do you think that the police pass from your road (on foot patrol on in a patrol car)?

- At least once a month
Less than once a month
Never

R6 I now want to finish by asking a few more questions about yourself and your household. How often do you personally go out in the evening for recreational purposes, for instance to a pub, restaurant, cinema or to see friends?

- Almost every day
At least once a week
At least once a month
Less often
Never
Don't know

R7 As security against theft is your house protected by the following?

- Burglar alarm
Neighbourhood watch scheme
Special door locks
Special window or door grilles
A dog that would detect a burglar
A high fence
A caretaker of security guard
Other protection
No protection

R8 If 'other protection', please specify:

[Empty text box for specifying other protection]

R9 When nobody is at home, do you ask someone to take care of your residence?

- Yes - Neighbours/friends/relatives
Yes - professional guardians
No - Neighbours/friends/relatives still check on the house
No - professional guardians still check
No
I do not know

R10 Do you or someone else in your household own a gun?

- Yes
No
Refused to answer
Don't know

R11 If yes, can you tell me which type of gun do you own?

- Handgun
Shotgun
Rifle
Air rifle
Other rifle
Don't know
Refused to say

R12 For what reason do you own the gun (guns)?

- For hunting
Target shooting (sports)
As part of a collection (collector's item)
For crime prevention/protection
In armed forces/the police/security/private investigator
Because it has always been in our family/home
Refused to answer

R13 Is your house insured against burglary?

- Yes
No
Do not know

Telephone No. of Respondent:

[Empty text box for telephone number]

Thank you very much for you co-operation in this survey.

I wish to remind you that whatever you told me will remain confidential

Thank you once again and have a good day.

APPENDIX PART B

Appendix B3

CVS Survey – Maltese Version

CRIME VICTIMIZATION SURVEY 2015

SEZZJONI A: BACKGROUND INFO

<p>A1 Kwestjonarju: Nru</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> <p>A2 Interviewer Code</p> <p>A3 Sess tal-intervistatur</p> <p>Ragel..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Mara..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>A4 Villagġ/Belt</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> <p>A5 Pajjiż</p> <p>Malta..... <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>A6 Il-motivazzjoni biex jipparteċipaw f'din ir-riċerka hija:</p> <p>Tajba hafna..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Tajba..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Hazina..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>A7 Għaliex ma saritx l-intervista?</p> <p>L-indirizz ma jeztistix..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Mhux l-indirizz tal-familja..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Fladd ma wiegeb il-bieb..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>M'għandhomx hin..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Minhabba esperjenzi koroh precedenti..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Ma tiehux sehem f'intervisti/riċerki..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Minhabba s-suggett..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Raġunijiet oħra..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Raġunijiet oħra - speċifika:</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>
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SEZZJONI B: INTRODUZZJONI TAL-INTERVISTATUR

Introduzzjoni tal-intervistatur: Jien intervistatur mill-Informa Consultants. Qed naghmlu ricerka dwar il problema tal-kriminalita'. Jimporta naghmillek ftit mistoqsijiet? Ma tantx jeħdulek hin. M'għandnix xi ngħidu, ir-risposti tiegħek jinżammu konfidenzjali u anonimi.

Jekk l-intervistat ikun suspettuż jew dubjuż.

Jekk tixtieq tiċċekja jekk dan l-istharrig hux qed isir għall-Universita' jew jekk tixtieq aktar tagħrif, ċempel lill -Informa Consultants fuq 21335335 jew l-Universita ta' Malta fuq 99876859.

<p>B1 Kemm qegħdin nies f'din il-familja b'kollox?</p> <p>1..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>4..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>5..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>6..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>7..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>8..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>9..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>10..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Aktar minn 10..... <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>B2a Fuq l-intervistat: Sess</p> <p>Maskil..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Femminil..... <input type="checkbox"/></p>
---	---

B2b Fuq l-intervistat: Rwol/pożizzjoni fil-familja

- Ġenitur
- Iben / bint
- Nannu / nanna
- Oħrajn

B2c Sena meta twieled/twieldet:

B3 Kemm ilek tghix hawn?

- Inqas minn sena
- Izjed minn sena - inqas minn 5 snin
- Izjed minn 5 snin - inqas minn 10 snin
- 10 snin jew izjed

B4 Kemm hawn nies jghixu hawn?

- 1 7
- 2 8
- 3 9
- 4 10
- 5 Aktar minn 10
- 6

B5 Sena li nbni id-dar:

B6 Tip ta dar

- Appartament
- Maisonette
- Terraced House
- Terran
- Bungalow-Villa
- Farmhouse
- Istituzzjoni (sptar, dar għall-anzjani)
- Shanties / Kerreġja
- Oħrajn

B7 Stat tad-dar

- Tajjeb hafna
- Bzonn ta titjib
- ħazin
- Deterjorat hafna

B8 Numru ta' kmamar

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10
- Aktar minn 10

B9 Ir-residenza li tghix fiha mikrija jew hi propjeta' tieghek?

- Kera
- Sid id-dar (qed inħallasha)
- Sid id-dar (mħallsa)
- Oħrajn

B10 Jekk mikrija, mikrija mingħand:

- Sid privat
- Il-gvern
- Agenzija pubblika tad-djar
- Agenzija privata

B11 Nista nsaqsik lis-stat ċivili tieghek?

- Mhux mizzewweg/ga
- Mizzewweg/ga
- Tghix ma' xi hadd bhala koppja
- Separat/a jew divorzjat/a
- Armel/armila
- Ergajt izzewwig

B12 Jekk għandek tfal, taht liema kategorija jaqgħu?

- Tfal naturali
- Tfal tas-sieheb/sieħba
- Tfal fostered
- Tfal adottivi
- Neputijiet
- Tfal tan-neputijiet
- Oħrajn

B13a Kemm il-darba tiltaqa ma dawn fi 12 il-xahar: TFAL

- darba fil-gimgha jew aktar
- darba fil-gimgha
- 2/3 darbiet fix-xahar
- darba fix-xahar
- anqas minn darba fix-xahar
- qatt

B13b Kemm il-darba tiltaqa ma dawn fi 12 il-xahar: NEPUTIJET

- darba fil-gimgha jew aktar
- darba fil-gimgha
- 2/3 darbiet fix-xahar
- darba fix-xahar
- anqas minn darba fix-xahar
- qatt

B13c Kemm il-darba tiltaqa ma dawn fi 12 il-xahar: ĠIRIEN

- darba fil-gimgha jew aktar
- darba fil-gimgha
- 2/3 darbiet fix-xahar
- darba fix-xahar
- anqas minn darba fix-xahar
- qatt

B13d Kemm il-darba tiltaqa ma dawn fi 12 il-xahar: AĦWA

- darba fil-gimgha jew aktar
- darba fil-gimgha
- 2/3 darbiet fix-xahar
- darba fix-xahar
- anqas minn darba fix-xahar
- qatt

B13e Kemm il-darba tiltaqa ma dawn fi 12 il-xahar: HBIEB

- darba fil-gimgha jew aktar
- darba fil-gimgha
- 2/3 darbiet fix-xahar
- darba fix-xahar
- anqas minn darba fix-xahar
- qatt

B14a Li minn titlob għall-għajjnuna: għal-'Lift'?

- tfal
- giriien
- aħwa
- ħbieb
- neputijiet
- genituri

B14b Li minn titlob għall-għajjnuna: jekk tkun ma tiflaħx?

- tfal
- giriien
- aħwa
- ħbieb
- neputijiet
- genituri

B14c Li minn titlob għall-ghajjnuna: jekk ikollok problemi emozzjonali?

- tfal
- giriien
- ahwa
- ħbieb
- neputijiet
- genituri

B14d Li minn titlob għall-ghajjnuna: jekk ikollok tisselelf il-flus?

- tfal
- giriien
- ahwa
- ħbieb
- neputijiet
- genituri

B14e Li minn titlob għall-ghajjnuna: għal xi qadjiet jew xi xogħol zghir

- tfal
- giriien
- ahwa
- ħbieb
- neputijiet
- genituri

B15 Ġieli thossok wahdek?

- il-ħin kollu
- ta' spiss
- rari
- qatt

B16 X'inhu l-livell ta' edukazzjoni tiegħek bħalissa?

- Xejn skola
- Inqas minn primarja
- Primarja
- Sekondarja
- Trade School
- Opportunity Centre
- 6th Form
- MCAST
- Higher Secondary School
- Universita'/Terzjarja

B17 Kemm b'kollox għamilt snin fl-iskola formali u f'edukazzjoni oghla? (Għodd flimkien l-iskola primarja, l-iskola sekondarja, dik post-sekondarja u terzjarja)

B18 Litteriżmu

- Litterat (taf tikteb jew/u taqra)
- Illitterat (ma tafx tikteb u taqra)

B19 L-għola livell tal-edukazzjoni (attained)

- Xejn skola
- Inqas minn primarja
- Primarja
- Sekondarja
- Trade School
- Opportunity Centre
- 6th Form
- MCAST
- Higher Secondary School
- Universita'/Terzjarja

B20 Edukazzjoni Primarja

- Gvern
- Knisja
- Privata
- Ohrajn

B21 Edukazzjoni Sekondarja

- Gvern
- Knisja
- Privata
- Oħrajn

B22 Edukazzjoni Post-Sekondarja

- Gvern
- Knisja
- Privata
- Oħrajn

B23 Edukazzjoni Terzjarja

- Malta
- Barra minn Malta

B24 Kwalifiki

- School leaving certificate
- O Level
- A Level
- Universita - Certificat
- Universita - Diploma
- Universita - Degree
- Universita - Post-Grad Diploma/Certifikat
- Universita - Masters
- Universita - Dottorat
- Oħrajn

B25 Taghmlu użu minn xi librerija lokali / fil-lokalita` tieghek?

- Iva
- Le

B26 Taghmlu użu minn xi librerija mhux fil-lokal / mhux fil-lokalita` tieghek?

- Iva
- Le

B27 Taghtu għajnuna lit-tfal fix-xogħol tal-iskola?

- Iva
- Le

B28 Tattendu korsijiet li jsiru l-iskola, kunsill lokali, etc?

- Iva
- Le

B29 Thossukhom komdi titkellmu bil-Malti?

- Iva
- Le

B30 Għandkom kompjuter id-dar?

- Iva
- Le

B31 Għandkom aċċess għall-internet mid-dar?

- Iva
- Le

B32 Tużaw il-kompjuter b'mod regolari biex tibaghtu e-mails etc?

- Iva
- Le

B33a Xogħol: Tieghek

- Tiehu hsieb id-dar u l-familja full time?
- Tahdem barra d-dar biss fuq bażi part time?
- Tgħin lir-ragel/lill-mara fin-negozju?
- Jekk tgħin lir-ragel/lill-mara fin-negozju, għandek rwol uffizzjali fil-kumpanija/negozju?
- Tahdem full-time u tagħmel ix-xogħol kwazi kollu tad-dar
- Tahdem full-time u tagħmel xi xogħol tad-dar
- Tahdem full-time. Ix-xogħol tad-dar tagħmlu l-mara
- Nahdem mid-dar
- Irtirat/a
- Persuna b'dizabilita`
- Qed nistudja
- Self-employed wahdi
- Self-employed u nħaddem in-nies
- Xi haga oħra

B33b Xoghol: Partner

- Tiehu hsieb id-dar u l-familja full time?.....
- Tahdem barra d-dar biss fuq bazi part time? .
- Tghin lir-ragel/lill-mara fin-negozju?
- Jekk tghin lir-ragel/lill-mara fin-negozju, ghandek rwol uffizzjali fil-kumpanija/negozju?
- Tahdem full-time u taghmel ix-xoghol kwazi kollu tad-dar
- Tahdem full-time u taghmel xi xoghol tad-dar
- Tahdem full-time. Ix-xoghol tad-dar taghmlu l -mara
- Nahdem mid-dar
- Irtirat/a
- Persuna b'dizabilita'
- Qed nistudja
- Self-employed wahdi
- Self-employed u nhaddem in-nies
- Xi haga ohra

B33c Xoghol: Tfal 2

- Tiehu hsieb id-dar u l-familja full time?.....
- Tahdem barra d-dar biss fuq bazi part time? .
- Tghin lir-ragel/lill-mara fin-negozju?
- Jekk tghin lir-ragel/lill-mara fin-negozju, ghandek rwol uffizzjali fil-kumpanija/negozju?
- Tahdem full-time u taghmel ix-xoghol kwazi kollu tad-dar
- Tahdem full-time u taghmel xi xoghol tad-dar
- Tahdem full-time. Ix-xoghol tad-dar taghmlu l -mara
- Nahdem mid-dar
- Irtirat/a
- Persuna b'dizabilita'
- Qed nistudja
- Self-employed wahdi
- Self-employed u nhaddem in-nies
- Xi haga ohra

B33d Xoghol: Tfal 2

- Tiehu hsieb id-dar u l-familja full time?.....
- Tahdem barra d-dar biss fuq bazi part time? .
- Tghin lir-ragel/lill-mara fin-negozju?
- Jekk tghin lir-ragel/lill-mara fin-negozju, ghandek rwol uffizzjali fil-kumpanija/negozju?
- Tahdem full-time u taghmel ix-xoghol kwazi kollu tad-dar
- Tahdem full-time u taghmel xi xoghol tad-dar
- Tahdem full-time. Ix-xoghol tad-dar taghmlu l -mara
- Nahdem mid-dar
- Irtirat/a
- Persuna b'dizabilita'
- Qed nistudja
- Self-employed wahdi
- Self-employed u nhaddem in-nies
- Xi haga ohra

B33e Xoghol: Tfal 3

- Tiehu hsieb id-dar u l-familja full time?.....
- Tahdem barra d-dar biss fuq bazi part time? .
- Tghin lir-ragel/lill-mara fin-negozju?
- Jekk tghin lir-ragel/lill-mara fin-negozju, ghandek rwol uffizzjali fil-kumpanija/negozju?
- Tahdem full-time u taghmel ix-xoghol kwazi kollu tad-dar
- Tahdem full-time u taghmel xi xoghol tad-dar
- Tahdem full-time. Ix-xoghol tad-dar taghmlu l -mara
- Nahdem mid-dar
- Irtirat/a
- Persuna b'dizabilita'
- Qed nistudja
- Self-employed wahdi
- Self-employed u nhaddem in-nies
- Xi haga ohra

B34 Kemm int sodisfatt b'xogholok?

- hafna
- Mhux hazin
- ma tistax tghid
- ma tantx
- xejn affattu

B35 Jirnexxielek tfaddal?

Iva
Le

B36 Sodisfatt b'kemm jirnexxielek tfaddal?

Iva
Le B37 Ghandkom credit cards bejnietkom?
(Tieghek u l-Partner?)Iva
Le

B38 Id-dhul tal-familja kollha fis-sena, wara li taqta' taxxi, eżż huwa:

B39 Qagħda finanzjarja tal-familja - Tqies lill-familja tiegħek:

Aħjar jew hafna aħjar minn familji oħra?
Ftit aħjar minn familji oħra?
Bħal ta' familji oħra fin-norma tas-socjeta'
Ftit aghar minn familji oħra?
Aghar jew hafna aghar minn familji oħra?

B40 Kif thossok dwar id-dhul tal-familja tiegħek?

Sodisfatt
Sodisfatt sa zertu punt
Mhux sodisfatt
Mhux sodisfatt xejn

B41 Ghandkom it-tieni dar?

Iva
Le

B42 Int involut f'xi xogħol voluntarju?

Iva
Le

B43 Int membru f'xi għaqda?

Iva
Le

B44 Involvement kulturali

cinema
ikliet barra
art galleries
teatru: play
teatru: opera
oħrajn

B45 Taqra l-gažżetta/i kuljum?

Iva
Le

B46 Sifirt fl-aħħar tlett snin: xogħol?

Iva
Le

B47 Sifirt fl-aħħar tlett snin: holiday?

Iva
Le

B48 Għandek mobile phone?

Iva
Le

B49 Kif inhi saħħtek bħalissa?

ezzellenti
tajba hafna
hekk u hekk
xi ftit tajjeb
ma tantx tajjeb

B50 **Issofri minn xi mard kroniku / fit-jtul bħal disabillita jew nuqqas ta sahħa?**

Iva
Le

B51 **Tista' tgħidli x'inhì?**

B52 **Għandek xi polza tas-sahħa privata barra dik nazzjonali?**

Iva
Le

B53 **Tiehu sehem f'attivitajiet sportivi?**

aktar minn darba fil-gimgha
darba fil-gimgha
darba sa tlieta fix-xahar
ftit li xejn
qatt

B54 **Tiehu sehem f'attivitajiet kulturali?**

aktar minn darba fil-gimgha
darba fil-gimgha
darba sa tlieta fix-xahar
ftit li xejn
qatt

B55 **Tpejjep?**

Iva
Le

B56a **Tixrob?**

Iva
Le

B56b **Kemm tixrob?**

kwazi kuljum
3 sa 4 ijiem fil-gimgha
1 - 2 jiem fil-gimgha
darbtejn fix-xahar
darba fix-xahar
qatt

B57 **X'religjon/twemmin religjuz thaddan?**

Kattoliku Ruman
Anglican
Protestant
Musulman
ħindu
Buddist
Greek Ortodos
Xhieda ta' Gehova
Ohrajn

Specifika Ohrajn:

SEZZJONI C: Preparazzjoni għas-sezzjoni fuq il-kriminalita

C1 Fl-ahħar ġimgħatejn qatt gie d-diskors fuq il-kriminalita' mal-familja, ma' hbieb jew/u mal-kollegi?

Iva

Le

C2 Jekk iva, fuq xiex tkellimtu?

Nixtieq nistaqsi dwar xi esperjenzi ta' kriminalita' li kellek int jew il-familja tiegħek matul l-ahħar hames snin. Jiena interessat/a biss f'reati li garrabt int u n-nies li jgħixu miegħek. Kultant diffiċli tiftakar f'dawn l-incidenti għalhekk ser naqralek il-mistoqsijiet bil-mod u nixtieqek tahseb sew fuqhom.

Lill-Intervistatur/triżi: Qabel tmur fis-sezzjoni li jmis u tistaqsi l-mistoqsija li hija mmarkata bil-vjola, ara liema reati kellihom esperjenza tagħhom u uża din it-tabella biex tmur dirett għal-mistoqsija koncernata. Jekk ma kellihomx dawn l-espejenzi mur mill-ewwel għal Sezzjoni Q.

C3 REAT

Sezzjoni D: Reati li għandhom x'jaqsmu ma' vetturi, dwar propjeta' ta' karrozzi	<input type="checkbox"/> Question D1 Pg 10
Sezzjoni E: Serq ta' karrozzi/vannijiet/trakkijiet	<input type="checkbox"/> Question E1 Pg 10
Sezzjoni F: Serq minn karrozzi/vannijiet/trakkijiet	<input type="checkbox"/> Question F1 Pg 11
Sezzjoni G: Vandalizmu lill-karrozzi/vannijiet/trakkijiet	<input type="checkbox"/> Question G1 Pg 12
Sezzjoni H: Serq ta' moped, motor scooter jew rota	<input type="checkbox"/> Question H1 Pg 14
Sezzjoni I: Serq bi sgass	<input type="checkbox"/> Question I1 Pg 16
Sezzjoni J: Attentat ta' serq bi sgass	<input type="checkbox"/> Question J1 Pg 18
Sezzjoni K: Serq (MHUX pickpocketing) minn fuq il-persuna tal-intervistat	<input type="checkbox"/> Question K1 Pg 19
Sezzjoni L: Serq minn fuq il-persuna tal-intervistat li sar mingħajr ma nduna l-intervistat ... sakemm kien tard wisq (serq ta' mobiles, cameras, MP3s, MP4s, portmonis, portafolji, handbags, ilbies, gojjellerija, tagħmir tal-isport, fuq ix-xogħol, fi-iskola, għewwa stabbilimenti tad-divertiment, fuq it-trasport pubbliku, jew fuq ix-xtajta, jew fit-triq)	<input type="checkbox"/> Question L1 Pg 22
Sezzjoni M: Reati sesswali - Males and Females	<input type="checkbox"/> Question M1 Pg 23
Sezzjoni N: Assault/theddid	<input type="checkbox"/> Question N1 Pg 27
Sezzjoni O: Frodi	<input type="checkbox"/> Question O1 Pg 29
Sezzjoni P: Korruzzjoni	<input type="checkbox"/> Question P1 Pg 30
Sezzjoni Q: L-intervistati kollha - Tfal	<input type="checkbox"/> Question Q1 Pg 32
Sezzjoni R: L-intervistati kollha - Generiku	<input type="checkbox"/> Question R1 Pg 33

SEZZJONI D: PROPJETA TA' KAROZZI

Ser nibda bi ffit mistoqsijiet dwar reati li ghandhom x'jaqsmu ma' vetturi, ghalhekk ser nistaqsik dwar propjeta' ta' karrozz.

D1 Matul l-aħħar 5 snin, xi hadd mill-familja tieghek kellu karrozza, van jew trakk għall-uzu personali?

Iva
 Le Go to E1

D2 Jekk iva, kemm il-vettura, il-biżża l-kbira taz-zmien

1
 2
 3
 4
 5 jew iżjed

SEZZJONI E: Serq ta' karrozz/vannijiet/trakkijiet

E1 Matul l-aħħar 5 snin int jew xi membri oħra tal-familja tieghek kellkom xi karrozza/van/trakk minn tagħkom misruqa?

Iva
 Le Go to F1

E2 Jekk iva, meta ġara dan?

Din is-sena
 Is-sena l-oħra (2014)
 Qabel
 Ma nafx/ ma niftakarx

E3 Jekk fl-2014, kemm il-darba ġara dan fl-2014?

Darba
 Darbtejn
 3 darbjet
 4 darbjet
 5 darbjet jew iżjed
 Ma nafx

E4 L-aħħar li insterqet il-vettura, instabet?

Iva
 Le

E5 L-aħħar li insterqet il-vettura, sar rapport lill-pulizija?

Iva
 Le Go to E11

E6 Jekk iva, għaliex kien sar ir-rapport lill-pulizija?

Biex il-propjeta' tingieb lura
 Minhabba l-assigurazzjoni
 Ghax reati/inzidenti serji ghandhom ikunu irrapportati
 Sabiex min wettaq ir-reat jinqabad u jiehu l-kastig
 Biex ma jergax jigrri dan
 Biex tinkiseb għajnuna
 Ragunijiet oħra

E7 Jekk ragunijiet oħra (spjega):

E8 Kont sodisfatt/a bil-mod kif il-pulizija ittrattaw ir-rapport?

Iva
 Le

E9 Jekk ma kontx sodisfatt/a, x'kienet ir-raġuni/x' kienu ir-raġunijiet?

- Ma ghamlux bizzzejjed.....
- Ma kienux interessati.....
- Ma sabux jew ma qabdax lil min ghamel ir-reat.....
- Ma sabux il-propjeta'/l-oggetti li insterqu.....
- Ma zammewniex informat/a.....
- Ma trrattawnix tajjeb - bl-edukazzjoni.....
- Damu biex waslu.....
- Raġunijiet oħra.....

E10 Jekk raġunijiet oħra (spjega)

E11 Jekk ma sarx rapport lill-pulizija, Għaliex?

- Mhux kaz serju bizzzejjed.....
- Solvejt il-kaz wahdi/naf min wettaq ir-reat.....
- Mhux xogħol il-pulizija.....
- Għamilt rapport lil agenzija oħra.....
- Il-familja tiegħi solviet il-kaz.....
- Ma kienx hemm assigurazzjoni.....
- Il-pulizija ma setgħu jagħmlu xejn/ ma kienx hemm provi.....
- Il-pulizija qatt ma jagħmlu xejn.....
- Ma nafdahomx lill pulizija.....
- Ma abbuzajt ghax bzajt li jpatiheli/jpattuheli.....
- Raġunijiet oħra.....

E12 Jekk raġunijiet oħra (spjega)

SEZZJONI F: Serq minn karrozzi/vannijiet/trakkijiet

F1 Matul l-aħħar 5 snin int jew xi membri oħra tal-familja tiegħek sfajtu vittma ta' serq ta' radju tal-karrozza/van/trakk, jew ta' serq ta' xi haġa oħra li thalliet fil-karrozza/van/trakk, jew serq ta' parti mill-karrozza/van/trakk, Bħal mera jew rota?

- Iva.....
- Le..... Go to G1

F2 Jekk iva, meta ġara dan?

- Din is-sena.....
- Is-sena l-oħra (2014).....
- Qabel.....
- Ma nafx/ma niftakarx.....

F3 Jekk fl-2014, kemm il-darba ġara fl-2014?

- Darba.....
- Darbtejn.....
- 3 darbiet.....
- 4 darbiet.....
- 5 darbiet jew iżjed.....
- Ma nafx.....

F4 L-aħħar li insterqet mil-vettura, instabet?

- Iva.....
- Le.....

F5 L-aħħar li insterqet mil-vettura, sar rapport lill-pulizija?

- Iva.....
- Le..... Go to F11

F6 Jekk iva, għaliex kien sar ir-rapport lill-pulizija?

- Biex il-propjeta' tingieb lura.....
- Minhabba l-assigurazzjoni.....
- Għax reati/inzidenti serji għandhom ikunu irrapportati.....
- Sabiex min wettaq ir-reat jinqabad u jiehu l-kastig.....
- Biex ma jergax jigri dan.....
- Biex tinkiseb għajnuma.....
- Raġunijiet oħra.....

F7 Jekk raġunijiet oħra (spjega):

F8 Kont sodisfatt/a bil-mod kif il-pulizija ittrattaw ir-rapport?

Iva

Le

F9 Jekk ma kontx sodisfatt/a, x'kienet ir-raġuni/x'kienu ir-raġunijiet?

Ma għamlux bizzejjed.....

Ma kienux interessati

Ma sabux jew ma qabdux lil min għamel ir-reat.....

Ma sabux il-proprjeta'/l-oggetti li insterqu.....

Ma zammewniex informat/a

Ma ttrattawnix tajjeb - bl-edukazzjoni

Damu biex waslu.....

Raġunijiet oħra

F10 Jekk raġunijiet oħra (spjega):

F11 Jekk ma sarx rapport lill-pulizija, Għaliex?

Mhux kaz serju bizzejjed.....

Solvejt il-kaz waħdi/naf min wettaq ir-reat.....

Mhux xogħol il-pulizija

Għamilt rapport lil agenzija oħra

Il-familja tiegħi solviet il-kaz.....

Ma kienx hemm assigurazzjoni

Il-pulizija ma setghu jagħmlu xejn/ ma kienx hemm provi

Il-pulizija qatt ma jagħmlu xejn.....

Ma nafdahomx lill pulizija

Ma abbużajt għax bzajt li jpatiheli/jpattuheli

Raġunijiet oħra

F12 Jekk raġunijiet oħra (spjega):

SEZZJONI G: Vandalizmu lill-karrozzi/vannijiet/trakkijiet

G1 Saret xi hsara volontarja (vandalzmu) f'xi parti tal-karrozza/van/trakk tiegħek jew ta' Xi hadd mill-familja tiegħek matul l-aħħar 5 snin?

Iva

Le Go to H1

G2 Jekk iva, meta ġara dan?

Din is-sena

Is-sena l-oħra (2008).....

Qabel.....

Ma nafx/ma niftakarx.....

G3 Jekk fl-2014, kemm il-darba ġara fl-2014?

Darba

Darbtejn.....

3 darbiet

4 darbiet

5 darbiet jew iżjed.....

Ma nafx

G4 L-aħħar li saret xi hsara volontarja (vandalzmu) f'xi parti tal-karrozza / van / trakk tiegħek jew ta' Xi hadd mill-familja tiegħek, sar rapport lill-pulizija?

Iva

Le Go to G10

G5 Jekk iva, ghalix kien sar ir-rapport lill-pulizija?

- Biex il-propjeta' tingieb lura
- Minhabba l-assigurazzjoni
- Ghax reati/inzidenti serji ghandhom ikunu irrapportati
- Sabiex min wettaq ir-reat jinqabad u jiehu l-kastig
- Biex ma jergax jigri dan
- Biex tinkiseb ghajnuna
- Ragunijiet oħra

G6 Jekk ragunijiet oħra (spjega):

G7 Kont sodisfatt/a bil-mod kif il-pulizija ittrattaw ir-rapport?

- Iva
- Le

G8 Jekk ma kontx sodisfatt/a, x'kienet ir-raguni/x'kienu ir-ragunijiet?

- Ma ghamlux bizzzejjed
- Ma kienux interessati
- Ma sabux jew ma qabdux lil min ghamel ir-reat
- Ma sabux il-propjeta'/l-oggetti li insterqu
- Ma zammewniex informat/a
- Ma ttrattawnix tajjeb - bl-edukazzjoni
- Damu biex waslu
- Ragunijiet oħra

G9 Jekk ragunijiet oħra (spjega):

G10 Jekk ma sarx rapport lill-pulizija, Ghalix?

- Mhux kaz serju bizzzejjed
- Solvejt il-kaz wahdi/naf min wettaq ir-reat
- Mhux xoghol il-pulizija
- Ghamilt rapport lil agenzija oħra
- Il-familja tieghi solviet il-kaz
- Ma kienx hemm assigurazzjoni
- Il-pulizija ma setghu jaghmlu xejn/ ma kienx hemm provi
- Il-pulizija qatt ma jaghmlu xejn
- Ma nafdahomx lill pulizija
- Ma abbuzajt ghax bzajt li jpattiheli/jpattuheli
- Ragunijiet oħra

G11 Jekk ragunijiet oħra (spjega)

SEZZJONI H: Serq ta' moped, motor scooter jew rota

H1 Xi hadd fil-familja tieghek kellu moped, motor scooter jew mutur misruqa matul l-ahhar 5 snin?

Iva
Le Go to H12

H2 Jekk iva, meta ġara dan?

Din is-sena
Is-sena l-oħra (2014)
Qabel
Ma nafx/ma niftakarx

H3 Jekk fl-2014, kemm il-darba ġara fl-2014?

Darba
Darbtejn
3 darbiet
4 darbiet
5 darbiet jew iżjed
Ma nafx

H4 L-ahhar li xi hadd fil-familja tieghek kellu moped, motor scooter jew mutur misruqa, sar rapport lill-pulizija?

Iva
Le Go to H10

H5 Jekk iva, għaliex kien sar ir-rapport lill-pulizija?

Biex il-propjeta' tingieb lura
Minhabba l-assigurazzjoni
Għax reati/inzidenti serji għandhom ikunu irrapportati
Sabiex min wettaq ir-reat jinqabad u jiehu l-kastig
Biex ma jergax jigrri dan
Biex tinkiseb għajna
Raġunijiet oħra

H6 Jekk raġunijiet oħra (spjega):

H7 Kont sodisfatt/a bil-mod kif il-pulizija ittrattaw ir-rapport?

Iva
Le

H8 Jekk ma kontx sodisfatt/a, x'kienet ir-raġuni/x'kienu ir-raġunijiet?

Ma għamlux bizzejjed
Ma kienux interessati
Ma sabux jew ma qabdux lil min għamel ir-reat
Ma sabux il-propjeta' l-oġġetti li insterqu
Ma zammewniex informat/a
Ma ttrattawnix tajjeb - bl-edukazzjoni
Damu biex waslu
Raġunijiet oħra

H9 Jekk raġunijiet oħra (spjega)

H10 Jekk ma sarx rapport lill-pulizija, Għaliex?

Mhux kaz serju bizzejjed
Solvejt il-kaz waħdi/naf min wettaq ir-reat
Mhux xogħol il-pulizija
Għamilt rapport lil agenzija oħra
Il-familja tiegħi solviet il-kaz
Ma kienx hemm assigurazzjoni
Il-pulizija ma setghu jagħmlu xejn/ ma kienx hemm provi
Il-pulizija qatt ma jagħmlu xejn
Ma nafdahomx lill pulizija
Ma abbużajt għax bzajt li jpatthieli/jpattuhieli
Raġunijiet oħra

H11 Jekk raġunijiet oħra (spjega)

OWNERSHIP OF BICYCLES

H12 Matul l-ahhar 5 snin, Xi hadd mill-familja tieghek kellu rota?

Iva
Le Go to H14

H13 Jekk iva, kemm il-rota kellkom matul l-ahhar 5 snin?

1
2
3
4
5 jew izjed

THEFT OF BICYCLES

H14 Matul l-ahhar 5 snin int jew xi membri tal-familja tieghek kellkom xi rota misruqa?

Iva
Le Go to H1

H15 Jekk iva, meta ġara dan?

Din is-sena
Is-sena l-oħra (2014)
Qabel
Ma nafx/ma niftakarx

H16 Jekk fl-2014, kemm il-darba ġara fl-2014?

Darba
Darbtejn
3 darbiet
4 darbiet
5 darbiet jew izjed
Ma nafx

H17 L-ahhar li int jew xi membri oħra tal-familja tieghek kellkom xi rota misruqa, sar rapport lill-pulizija?

Iva
Le Go to H23

H18 Jekk iva, għaliex kien sar ir-rapport lill-pulizija?

Biex il-propjeta' tingieb lura
Minhabba l-assigurazzjoni
Għax reati/inzidenti serji għandhom ikunu irrapportati
Sabiex min wettaq ir-reat jinqabad u jiehu l-kastig
Biex ma jergax jgri dan
Biex tinkiseb għajna
Ragunijiet oħra

H19 Jekk raġunijiet oħra (spjega)

H20 Kont sodisfatt/a bil-mod kif il-pulizija ittrattaw ir-rapport?

Iva
Le

H21 Jekk ma kontx sodisfatt/a, x'kienet ir-raġuni/x'kienu ir-raġunijiet?

Ma għamlux bizzejjed
Ma kienux interessati
Ma sabux jew ma qabdux lil min għamel ir-reat
Ma sabux il-propjeta' /l-oggetti li insterqu
Ma zammewniex informat/a
Ma ttrattawniex tajjeb - bl-edukazzjoni
Damu biex waslu
Ragunijiet oħra

H22 Jekk raġunijiet oħra (spjega)

H23 Jekk ma sarx rapport lill-pulizija, Għaliex?

- Mhux kaz serju biżżejjed.....
- Solvejt il-kaz waħdi/naf min wettaq ir-reat.....
- Mhux xogħol il-pulizija
- Għamilt rapport lill agenzija oħra
- Il-familja tiegħi solviet il-kaz.....
- Ma kienx hemm assigurazzjoni
- Il-pulizija ma setgħu jagħmlu xejn/ ma kienx hemm provi
- Il-pulizija qatt ma jagħmlu xejn.....
- Ma nafdahomx lill pulizija
- Ma abbuzajt ghax bzajt li jpatiheli/jpattuheli
- Raġunijiet oħra

H24 Jekk raġunijiet oħra (spjega):

SEZZJONI I: Serq bi sgrass

I1 Matul l-aħħar 5 snin, xi hadd fil-fatt dahal fl-abitazzjoni tagħkom (fejn Tghixu) mingħajr permess u seraq jew ipprova jjsraq xi haġa?

- Iva.....
- Le..... Go to J1

I2 Jekk iva, kien insteraq xi haġa?

- Iva.....
- Le.....

I3 Jekk iva, x'kien insteraq?

I4 Jekk insterqulkom xi affarijiet, kemm kien il-valur bejn wiehied u iehor tal-proprjeta' misruqa?

I5 Meta daħlulkom?

- Din is-sena
- Is-sena l-oħra (2014).....
- Qabel.....
- Ma nafx/ma niftakarx.....

I6 Jekk fl-2014, kemm il-darba ġara fl-2014?

- Darba
- Darbtejn.....
- 3 darbiet
- 4 darbiet
- 5 darbiet jew iżjed.....
- Ma nafx

I7 Saritilkom xi ħsara minn dawk li daħlulkom?

- Iva
- Le.....

I8 Jekk iva, kemm kien il-valur bejn wiehied u iehor tal-ħsara fil-proprjeta' tagħkom?

19 Instab xi haġa milli insterqilkom (meta dahlulkom)?

Iva
Le

110 Kien sar rapport lill-pulizija meta dahlulkom?

Iva
LE Go to 116

111 Jekk iva, għaliex kien sar ir-rapport lill-pulizija?

Biex il-propjeta' tingieb lura
Minhabba l-assigurazzjoni
Għax reati/inzidenti serji għandhom ikunu irrapportati
Sabiex min wettaq ir-reat jinqabad u jiehu l-kastig
Biex ma jergax jigri dan
Biex tinkiseb għajnunna
Ragunijiet oħra

112 Jekk raġunijiet oħra (spjega)

113 Kont sodisfatt/a bil-mod kif il-pulizija ittrattaw ir-rapport?

Iva
Le

114 Jekk ma kontx sodisfatt/a, x'kienet ir-raġuni/x'kienu ir-raġunijiet?

Ma għamlux bizzejjed
Ma kienux interessati
Ma sabux jew ma qabdux lil min għamel ir-reat
Ma sabux il-propjeta'/l-oggetti li insterqu
Ma zammewniex informat/a
Ma ttrattawnix tajjeb - bl-edukazzjoni
Damu biex waslu
Ragunijiet oħra

115 Jekk raġunijiet oħra (spjega):

116 Jekk ma sarx rapport lill-pulizija, Għaliex?

Mhux kaz serju bizzejjed
Solvejt il-kaz wahdi/naf min wettaq ir-reat
Mhux xogħol il-pulizija
Għamilt rapport lil agenzija oħra
Il-familja tiegħi solviet il-kaz
Ma kienx hemm assigurazzjoni
Il-pulizija ma setgħu jagħmlu xejn/ ma kienx hemm provi
Il-pulizija qatt ma jagħmlu xejn
Ma nafdahomx lill pulizija
Ma abbużajt/x għax bzajt li jpatthieli/jpattuhieli
Ragunijiet oħra

117 Jekk raġunijiet oħra (spjega):

118 Int jew Xi hadd mill-familja għamel rapport lil xi agenzija oħra?

Iva
Le

I19 Jekk iva, lil liema aġenzija sar ir-rapport?

- Xi hadd mill-qrati
- Xi hadd mill-qasam tas-saħħa
- Uffizjal tad-dwana
- Uffizjal tal-pulizija
- Spettur tas-sanita'
- Uffizjal tal-gvern (li mhux imsemmi hawn fuq)
- Warden (mhux tal-habs)
- Xi hadd mill-MEPA
- Xi hadd mill-TM
- Xi hadd mill-MRA
- Xi hadd mill-MITA
- Xi hadd mill-WSC
- Xi hadd mill-EneMalta
- Xi hadd minn-kumpanija tat-telefonija/TV
- Oħrajn

I20 Oħrajn (spjega):

I21 Kellek għajnuna mill-Victim Support Malta jew minn xi entita' oħra?

- Iva
- Le

I22 Staqsejt għall-għajnuna?

- Iva
- Le

I23 Jekk le, taħsebli s-servizzi ta' aġenzija speċjalizzata biex tgħin vittmi tal-kriminalita' kienu jkunu ta' siwi għalik?

- Iva
- Le
- Ma nafx

SEZZJONI J: Attentat ta' serq bi għass

J1 Matul l-aħħar 5 snin, Xi hadd ipprova jidhol fl-abitazzjoni tagħkom (fejn tgħixu) mingħajr permess u ma rnexxilux (tafu dan għax sibtu ħsara lis-serraturi, bibien, twieqi jew brix madwar is-serratura?)

- Iva
- Le Go to K1

J3 Jekk fl-2014, kemm il-darba ġara fl-2014?

- Darba
- Darbtejn
- 3 darbiet
- 4 darbiet
- 5 darbiet jew iżjed
- Ma nafx

J4 Tista' tgħid minn liema triq?

J2 Jekk iva, meta ġara dan?

- Din is-sena
- Is-sena l-oħra (2014)
- Qabel
- Ma nafx/ma niftakarx

J5 Kien sar rapport lill-pulizija meta ġara dan?

- Iva
- Le Go to J11

J6 Jekk iva, għaliex kien sar ir-rapport lill-pulizija?

- Minhabba l-assigurazzjoni.....
- Għax reati/inzidenti serji għandhom ikunu irrapportati.....
- Sabiex min wettaq ir-reat jinqabad u jiehu l-kastig.....
- Biex ma jergax jigrì dan.....
- Biex tinkiseb għajruna.....
- Raġunijiet oħra.....

J7 Jekk raġunijiet oħra (spjega):

J8 Kont sodisfatt/a bil-mod kif il-pulizija ittrattaw ir-rapport?

- Iva.....
- Le.....

J9 Jekk ma kontx sodisfatt/a, x'kienet ir-raġuni/x'kienu ir-raġunijiet?

- Ma għamlux bizzejjed.....
- Ma kienux interessati.....
- Ma sabux jew ma qabdux lil min għamel ir-reat.....
- Ma sabux il-proprjeta'/l-oggetti li insterqu.....
- Ma zammewniex informat/a.....
- Ma ttrattawnix tajjeb - bl-edukazzjoni.....
- Damu biex waslu.....
- Ma kienux sensitivi/professjonali bizzejjed....
- Raġunijiet oħra.....

J10 Jekk raġunijiet oħra (spjega)

J11 Jekk ma sarx rapport lill-pulizija, Għaliex?

- Mhux kaz serju bizzejjed.....
- Solvejt il-kaz waħdi/naf min wettaq ir-reat.....
- Mhux xogħol il-pulizija.....
- Għamiit rapport lil agenzija oħra.....
- Il-familja tiegħi solviet il-kaz.....
- Ma kienx hemm assigurazzjoni.....
- Il-pulizija ma setghu jagħmlu xejn/ ma kienx hemm provi.....
- Il-pulizija qatt ma jagħmlu xejn.....
- Ma nafdahomx lill pulizija.....
- Ma abbużajt għax bzajt li jpatthieli/jpattuhieli.....
- Bzajt għax iwahhlu fija.....
- Sthajt.....
- Bzajt għax naħseb li l-pulizija mhumiex sensitivi/professjonali bizzejjed.....
- Ma ridtx lil ta'gewwa/hbieb isiru jafu.....
- Ma ridtx li tkompli tikber...li ma jmurx jispizza l-habs xi hadd minn ta'gewwa jew mill-hbieb.....
- Raġunijiet oħra.....

J12 Jekk raġunijiet oħra (spjega):

SEZZJONI K: Serq (MHUX pickpocketing) minn fuq il-persuna intervistat

K1 Matul l-aħħar 5 snin, Xi hadd ħadlek xi haġa bl-użu tal-forza jew b'theddida? Jew xi hadd ipprova jagħmel dan? Xi membru tal-familja tiegħek safa vittma ta' reat bħal dan?

- Iva.....
- Le..... Go to L1

K2 Jekk iva, meta ġara dan?

- Din is-sena.....
- Is-sena l-oħra (2014).....
- Qabel.....
- Ma nafx/ma niftakarx.....

K3 Jekk fl-2014, kemm il-darba ġara fl-2014?

- Darba
- Darbtejn
- 3 darbiet
- 4 darbiet
- 5 darbiet jew iżjed
- Ma nafx

K4 Kemm kien hemm nies involuti f'dan ir-reat?

- 1
- 2
- 3 min-nies jew aktar
- Ma nafx

K5 Kont taf lil min wettaq ir-reat b'ismu jew di vista (minn wiżžu)?

- Le ma kontx nafu/nafha
- Nafu/ha minn wiżžu/ha biss
- Nafu/ha bl-isem
- Ma rajtux/hix

K6 Dawk li wettqu dan ir-reat fuqek kellhom xi arma (Ez: sikkina, arma tan-nar jew xi haġa wżata bħala arma)?

- Iva
- Le Go to K8

K7 Intużat xi arma?

- Iva
- Le

K8 Weġġgħuk?

- Iva
- Le

K9 Insteraqlek xi haġa?

- Iva
- Le

K10 Kien sar rapport lill-pulizija?

- Iva
- Le Go to K16

K11 Jekk iva, għaliex kien sar ir-rapport lill-pulizija?

- Biex il-propjeta' tingieb lura
- Minhabba l-assigurazzjoni
- Għax reati/inzidenti serji għandhom ikunu irrapportati
- Sabiex min wettaq ir-reat jinqabad u jiehu l-kastig
- Biex ma jergax jgri dan
- Biex tinkiseb għajna
- Raġunijiet oħra

K12 Jekk raġunijiet oħra (spjega):

K13 Kont sodisfatt/a bil-mod kif il-pulizija ittrattaw ir-rapport?

- Iva
- Le

K14 Jekk ma kontx sodisfatt/a, x'kienet ir-raġuni/x'kienu ir-raġunijiet?

- Ma għamlux bizzejjed
- Ma kienux interessati
- Ma sabux jew ma qabdux lil min għamel ir-reat
- Ma sabux il-propjeta' l-oggetti li insterqu
- Ma zammewniex informat/a
- Ma ttrattawnix tajjeb - bl-edukazzjoni
- Damu biex waslu
- Raġunijiet oħra

K15 Jekk raġunijiet oħra (spjega)

K16 Jekk ma sarx rapport lill-pulizija, għaliex?

- Mhux kaz serju biżżejjed
- Solvejt il-kaz wahdi/naf min wettaq ir-reat
- Mhux xogħol il-pulizija
- Għamilt rapport lil agenzija oħra
- Il-familja tiegħi solviet il-kaz
- Ma kienx hemm assigurazzjoni
- Il-pulizija ma setghu jagħmlu xejn/ ma kienx hemm provi
- Il-pulizija qatt ma jagħmlu xejn
- Ma nafdahomx lill pulizija
- Ma abbuzajt x għax bzajt li jpatiheli/jpattuheli
- Raġunijiet oħra

K17 Jekk raġunijiet oħra (spjega)

K18 Int jew xi hadd mill-familja għamel rapport lil xi agenzija oħra?

- Iva
- Le Go to K21

K19 Jekk iva, lil liema agenzija sar ir-rapport?

- Xi hadd mill-qrati
- Xi hadd mill-qasam tas-saħħa
- Uffizjal tad-dwana
- Uffizjal tal-pulizija
- Spettur tas-sanita'
- Uffizjal tal-gvern (li mhux imsemmi hawn fuq)
- Warden (mhux tal-habs)
- Xi hadd mill-MEPA
- Xi hadd mill-TM
- Xi hadd mill-MRA
- Xi hadd mill-MITA
- Xi hadd mill-WSC
- Xi hadd mill-EneMalta
- Xi hadd minn-kumpanija tat-telefonija/TV
- Oħrajn

K20 Oħrajn (spjega):

K21 Kellek għajnuna mill-Victim Support Malta jew minn xi entita' oħra?

- Iva
- Le

K22 Staqsejt għall-għajnuna?

- Iva
- Le

K23 Jekk le, taħsebli s-servizzi ta' agenzija speċjalizzata biex tgħin vittmi tal-kriminalita' kienu jkunu ta' siwi għalik?

- Iva
- Le
- Ma nafx

SEZZJONI L: Serq minn fuq il-persuna tal-intervistat li sar minghajr ma nduna l-intervistat

Serq minn fuq il-persuna tal-intervistat li sar minghajr ma nduna l-intervistat ... sakemm kien tard wisq (serq ta' mobiles, cameras, MP3s, MP4s, portmonis, portafolji, handbags, ilbies, gojjellerija, taghmir tal-isport - fuq ix-xoghol, fl-iskola, għewwa stabilimenti tad-divertiment, fuq it-trasport pubbliku, jew fuq ixtajtja, jew fit-triq ...)

L1 **Matul l-aħħar 5 snin kont vittma ta' xi serq bħal dan?**

Iva
 Le Go to M1

L2 **Jekk iva, meta ġara dan?**

Din is-sena
 Is-sena l-oħra (2014)
 Qabel
 Ma nafx/ma niftakarx

L3 **Jekk fl-2014, kemm il-darba ġara fl-2014?**

Darba
 Darbtejn
 3 darbiet
 4 darbiet
 5 darbiet jew iżjed
 Ma nafx

L4 **Matul l-aħħar 5 snin xi membru tal-familja tiegħek kien vittma ta' xi serq bħal dan?**

Iva
 Le

L5 **Jekk fl-2014, kemm il-darba ġara fl-2014?**

Darba
 Darbtejn
 3 darbiet
 4 darbiet
 5 darbiet jew iżjed
 Ma nafx

L6 **Kien sar rapport lill-pulizija?**

Iva
 Le Go to L12

L7 **Jekk iva, għaliex kien sar ir-rapport lill-pulizija?**

Biex il-propjeta' tingieb lura
 Minhabba l-assigurazzjoni
 Għax reati/inzidenti serji għandhom ikunu irrapportati
 Sabiex min wettaq ir-reat jinqabad u jiehu l-kastig
 Biex ma jergax jigri dan
 Biex tinkiseb għajjnuna
 Raġunijiet oħra

L8 **Jekk raġunijiet oħra (spjega):**

L9 **Kont sodisfatt/a bil-mod kif il-pulizija ittrattaw ir-rapport?**

Iva
 Le

L10 **Jekk ma kontx sodisfatt/a, x'kienet ir-raġuni/x'kienu ir-raġunijiet?**

Ma għamlux bizzejjed
 Ma kienux interessati
 Ma sabux jew ma qabdux lil min għamel ir-reat
 Ma sabux il-propjeta' /l-oggetti li insterqu
 Ma zammewniex informat/a
 Ma ttrattawniex tajjeb - bl-edukazzjoni
 Damu biex waslu
 Ma kienux sensitivi/professionali bizzejjed
 Raġunijiet oħra

L11 **Jekk raġunijiet oħra (spjega)**

L12 Jekk ma sarx rapport lill-pulizija, Għaliex?

- Mhux kaz serju bizzejjed.....
- Solvejt il-kaz wahdi/naf min wettaq ir-reat.....
- Mhux xoghol il-pulizija
- Għamilt rapport lill agenzija oħra
- Il-familja tiegħi solviet il-kaz.....
- Ma kienx hemm assigurazzjoni.....
- Il-pulizija ma setgħu jagħmlu xejn/ ma kienx hemm provi
- Il-pulizija qatt ma jagħmlu xejn.....
- Ma nafdahomx lill pulizija
- Ma abbuzajt ghax bzajt li jpatiheli/jpattuheli.....
- Bzajt ghax iwahhlu fija.....
- Sthajt.....
- Bzajt ghax naħseb li l-pulizija mhumiex sensitivi/professjonali bizzejjed
- Ma ridtx lil ta'gewwa/hbieb isiru jafu.....
- Ma ridtx li tkompli tikber ...li ma jmurx jispicca l-habs xi hadd minn ta' gewwa jew mill-hbieb.....
- Ragunijiet oħra

L13 Jekk ragunijiet oħra (spjega):

SEZZJONI M: Reati sesswali - Males and Females

Din hija mistoqsija pjuttost personali, iżda tajjeb li dan it-tip ta' abbuż ma jibqax mistur. Għalhekk il-htieġa li insaqskom ... Kultant xi nies jahtfu, imissu jew jassaltaw lill-oħrajn għal ragunijiet sesswali, jew għal ragunijiet oħra, b'mod offensiv. Dan jista' jiġri kemm gewwa d-dar, kif ukoll x'imkien ieħor bħal per eżempju, gewwa xi stabbiliment tad-divertiment, fit-triq, gewwa skola, fuq il-mezzi tat-trasport pubbliku, fuq ix-xtajta jew fuq il-post tax-xoghol.

M1 Matul l-aħħar 5 snin qatt xi hadd għamillek hekk?

- Iva.....
- Le..... Go to N1

M3 Jekk fl-2014, kemm il-darba ġara fl-2014?

- Darba.....
- Darbtejn.....
- 3 darbiet.....
- 4 darbiet.....
- 5 darbiet jew iżjed.....
- Ma nafx.....

M2 Jekk iva, meta ġara dan?

- Din is-sena.....
- Is-sena l-oħra (2014).....
- Qabel.....
- Ma nafx/ma niftakarx.....

M4 Kemm kien hemm nies involuti f'dan ir-reat?

- 1.....
- 2.....
- 3 min-nies jew aktar.....
- Ma nafx.....

M5 Kont taf lil min wettaq ir-reat b'ismu jew di vista (minn wiżżu)?

- Le ma kontx nafu/nafha
- Nafu/ha minn wiżżu/ha biss
- Nafu/ha bl-isem
- Ma rajtux/hieix

Nota lil-intervistatur: Jekk il-persuna li qed tigi ntervistata tidher agitata, tista tieqaf hawn fuq din is-sezzjoni.

Għid lil-interviewee: Jekk ma tixtieqx tkompli, nieqfu hawn fuq din-sezzjoni. Jekk tkun trid aktar għajnuna, tista` ċempel fuq 179

M6 Int kont tgħix fl-istess dar ma' min wettaq ir-reat dak iz-zmien?

- Iva
- Le
- Ma nixtieqx ngħid

M7 Tista' tiddekrivi x'gara?

- Imbuttar
- Maqbud/a
- Imwarrab/imwarrba
- Daqqiet ta' harta
- Swat
- Fgat/a
- Mhedda li naqla' daqqa
- Daqqa b'xi haġa li twegga'
- Sfurzat/a f'xi att sesswali b'theddid/miznum/a jew imwegga'

M8 Kien incident ta' darba?

- Iva
- Le

M9 X'tahseb li wassal għall-incident?

- Xorb ta' alkohol
- Uzu ta' drogi
- Argumenti
- Għira
- Mentalita' li r-ragel jikmanda kollox
- Mentalita' anti-gay
- Il-persuna li wettqet ir-reat riedet turi li hi tikmanda
- Raġunijiet oħra

M10 Jekk raġunijiet oħra (spjega)

M11 Jekk taf lil min wettaq dan ir-reat, tista' tgħidli min kien minn din il-lista:

- Ir-ragel jew il-mara (jekk mizzewga) tal-intervistat
- Il-partner
- Il-boyfriend
- Il-girlfriend
- L-Ex- (ragel/mara, partner, boyfriend, girlfriend)
- It-Tife/ITifla
- Qarib (Xi hadd li jigi mill-intervistat)
- Habib/a vicin
- Kollega
- Principal (tax-xogħol)
- Xi hadd li ma nafux
- hadd minn dawn
- Ma nixtieqx ngħid

M12 Dak/dawk li wettqu dan ir-reat fuqek kellhom xi arma (Ez: sikkina, arma tan-nar jew xi haġa wżata Bħala arma)?

- Iva
- Le Go to M15

M13 Intużat xi arma?

- Iva
- Le

M14 Jekk iva, x'arma kienet?

- Sikkina.....
- Arma tan-nar.....
- haga li intuzat bhala arma.....
- Ma nafx.....

M15 Weggghuk?

- Iva.....
- Le.....

M16 Kif tiddeskrivi l-incident?

- Molestja.....
- Assalt.....
- Imgieba offensiva.....
- Assalt indidenti.....
- Attentat ta' stupru (rape).....
- Stupru.....
- Ma nafx.....

M17 Dan l-incident inti tqisu bhala reat?

- Iva.....
- Le.....
- Ma nafx.....

M18 Kien sar rapport lill-pulizija?

- Iva.....
- Le..... Go to M24

M19 Jekk iva, ghaliex kien sar ir-rapport lill-pulizija?

- Minhabba l-assigurazzjoni.....
- Ghax reati/inzidenti serji ghandhom ikunu irrapportati.....
- Sabiex min wettaq ir-reat jinqabad u jiehu l-kastig.....
- Biex ma jergax jigr dan.....
- Biex tinkiseb ghajnuna.....
- Ragunijiet ohra.....

M20 Jekk ragunijiet ohra (spjega):

M21 Kont sodisfatt/a bil-mod kif il-pulizija ittrattaw ir-rapport?

- Iva.....
- Le.....

M22 Jekk ma kontx sodisfatt/a, x'kienet ir-raguni/x'kienu ir-ragunijiet?

- Ma ghamlux bizzejjed.....
- Ma kienux interessati.....
- Ma sabux jew ma qabdux lil min ghamel ir-reat.....
- Ma zammewniex informat/a.....
- Ma ttrattawnix tajjeb - bl-educazzjoni.....
- Damu biex waslu.....
- Ma kienux sensittivi/professjonali bizzejjed.....
- Ragunijiet ohra.....

M23 Jekk ragunijiet ohra (spjega):

M24 Jekk ma sarx rapport lill-pulizija, Ghaliex?

- Mhux kaz serju bizzejjed.....
- Solvejt il-kaz wahdi/naf min wettaq ir-reat.....
- Mhux xoghol il-pulizija.....
- Ghamilt rapport lil agenzija ohra.....
- Il-familja tieghi solviet il-kaz.....
- Ma kienx hemm assigurazzjoni.....
- Il-pulizija ma setghu jaghmlu xejn/ ma kienx hemm provi.....
- Il-pulizija qatt ma jaghmlu xejn.....
- Ma nafdahomx lill pulizija.....
- Ma abbuzejtx ghax bzajt li jpatthieli/jpattuhieli.....
- Bzajt ghax iwahhlu fija.....
- Sthajt.....
- Bzajt ghax nahseb li l-pulizija mhumiex sensittivi/professjonali bizzejjed.....
- Ma ridtx lil ta'gewwa/hbieb isiru jafu.....
- Ma ridtx li tkompli tikber ...li ma jmurx jispizza l-habs Xi hadd minn ta'gewwa jew mill-hbieb.....
- Ragunijiet ohra.....

M25 Jekk raġunijiet oħra (spjega):

M28 Oħrajn (spjega):

M26 Int jew xi hadd mill-familja għamel rapport lil xi aġenzija oħra?

Iva
Le Go to M29

M29 Kellek għajnuna mill-Victim Support Malta jew minn xi entita' oħra?

Iva
Le

M27 Jekk iva, lil liema aġenzija sar ir-rapport?

Xi hadd mill-qrati
Xi hadd mill-qasam tas-saħħa
Uffizjal tal-pulizija
Uffizjal tal-gvern (li mhux imsemmi hawn fuq)
Spezialista fis-suggett
Psikologu
Social Worker
Aġenzija Bħall-Appogg/Sedqa
Oħrajn

M30 Staqsejt għall-għajnuna?

Iva
Le

M31 Jekk le, taħsebli s-servizzi ta' aġenzija speċjalizzata biex tgħin vittmi tar-reati sesswali kienu jkun ta' siwi għalik?

Iva
Le
Ma nafx

SEZZJONI N: Assault/theddid

ALL RESPONDENTS

N1 Matul l-aħħar 5 snin qatt kont personalment attakkat jew mhedded minn xi hadd?

Iva
Le Go to O1

N3 Jekk fl-2014, kemm il-darba ġara fl-2014?

Darba
Darbtejn
3 darbiet
4 darbiet
5 darbiet jew iżjed
Ma nafx

N2 Jekk iva, meta ġara dan?

Din is-sena
Is-sena l-oħra (2014)
Qabel
Ma nafx/ma niftakarx

N4 Matul l-aħħar 5 snin qatt Xi hadd mill-familja tiegħek gie attakkat jew mhedded minn xi hadd?

Iva
Le Go to N7

N5 Jekk iva, meta ġara dan?

Din is-sena
Is-sena l-oħra (2014)
Qabel
Ma nafx/ma niftakarx

N6 Jekk fl-2014, kemm il-darba ġara fl-2014?

- Darba
- Darbtejn.....
- 3 darbiet
- 4 darbiet
- 5 darbiet jew iżjed.....
- Ma nafx

N7 Kemm kien hemm nies involuti f'dan ir-reat?

- 1
- 2
- 3 min-nies jew aktar
- Ma nafx

N8 Kont taf lil min wettaq ir-reat b'ismu jew di vista (minn wiżżu)?

- Le ma kontx nafu/nafha
- Nafu/ha minn wiżżu/ha biss
- Nafu/ha bl-isem.....
- Ma rajtux/hieq.....

N9 Jekk taf lil min wettaq dan ir-reat, tista' tghidli min kien minn din il-lista:

- Ir-ragel jew il-mara (jekk mizzewga) tal-intervistat.....
- Il-partner.....
- Il-boyfriend.....
- Il-girlfriend
- L-Ex- (ragel/mara, partner, boyfriend, girlfriend).....
- It-tifel/tifla.....
- Qarib (Xi hadd li jigi mill-intervistat).....
- Habib/a vicin.....
- Kollega
- Principal (tax-xogħol)
- Xi hadd li ma nafux.....
- hadd minn dawn.....
- Ma nixtieqx ngħid

N10 X'ġara fl-incident?

- Mhedded/mhedda biss.....
- Intuzat il-forza.....
- Ma nafx

N11 Dak/dawk li wettqu dan ir-reat fuqek kellhom xi arma (Eż: sikkina, arma tan-nar jew xi haġa wżata bhala arma)?

- Iva
- Le..... Go to N14
- Ma nafx Go to N14

N12 Intuzat xi arma?

- Iva Le.....

N13 Jekk iva, x'arma kienet?

- Sikkina.....
- Arma tan-nar
- haġa li intuzat bhala arma
- Ma nafx

N14 Garrabt xi ġriehi b'riżultat?

- Iva Le.....

N15 Mort x'imkien għal kura (għand xi tabib/a, clinic, sptar ...)?

- Iva Le.....

N16 Dan l-incident inti tqisu bhala reat?

- Iva Ma nafx
- Le.....

N17 Kien sar rapport lill-pulizija?

- Iva Le..... Go to N23

N18 Jekk iva, għaliex kien sar ir-rapport lill-pulizija?

- Minhabba l-assigurazzjoni.....
- Għax reati/inzidenti serji għandhom ikunu irrapportati.....
- Sabiex min wettaq ir-reat jinqabad u jiehu l-kastig.....
- Biex ma jergax jigri dan.....
- Biex tinkiseb għajjnuna
- Raġunijiet oħra.....

N19 Jekk raġunijiet oħra (spjega)

N20 Kont sodisfatt/a bil-mod kif il-pulizija ittrattaw ir-rapport?

Iva Le

N21 Jekk ma kontx sodisfatt/a, x'kienet ir-raġuni/x'kienu ir-raġunijiet?

- Ma ghamlux bizzejjed
- Ma kienux interessati
- Ma sabux jew ma qabdus lil min għamel ir-reat
- Ma zammewniex informat/a
- Ma ttrattawnix tajjeb - bl-edukazzjoni
- Damu biex waslu
- Raġunijiet oħra

N22 Jekk raġunijiet oħra (spjega):

N23 Jekk ma sarx rapport lill-pulizija, Għaliex?

- Mhux kaz serju bizzejjed
- Solvejt il-kaz wahdi/naf min wettaq ir-reat
- Mhux xogħol il-pulizija
- Għamilt rapport lil agenzija oħra
- Il-familja tiegħi solviet il-kaz
- Ma kienx hemm assigurazzjoni
- Il-pulizija ma setghu jagħmlu xejn/ ma kienx hemm provi
- Il-pulizija qatt ma jagħmlu xejn
- Ma nafdahomx lill pulizija
- Ma abbuzajt għax bzajt li jpatthieli/jpattuhieli
- Bzajt għax iwahhlu fija
- Raġunijiet oħra

N24 Jekk raġunijiet oħra (spjega)

N25 Int jew Xi hadd mill-familja għamel rapport lil xi agenzija oħra?

Iva

Le Go to N28

N26 Jekk iva, lil liema agenzija sar ir-rapport?

- Xi hadd mill-qrati
- Xi hadd mill-qasam tas-saħħa
- Uffizjal tad-dwana
- Uffizjal tal-pulizija
- Spettur tas-sanita'
- Uffizjal tal-gvern (li mhux imsemmi hawn)
- Sedqa/appogg
- Warden (mhux tal-habs)
- Xi hadd mill-MEPA
- Xi hadd mill-TM
- Xi hadd mill-MRA
- Xi hadd mill-MITA
- Xi hadd mill-WSC
- Xi hadd mill-EneMalta
- Xi hadd minn-kumpanija tat-telefonija/TV
- Oħrajn

N27 Oħrajn (spjega)

N28 Kellek għajnuna mill-Victim Support Malta jew minn xi entita' oħra?

Iva Le

N29 Staqsejt għall-għajnuna?

Iva Le

N30 Jekk le, tahsebli s-servizzi ta' agenzija speċjalizzata biex tgħin vittmi tar-reati kienu jkun ta' siwi għalik?

Iva Ma nafx

Le

SEZZJONI O: Frodi

- O1 Is-sena l-oħra (2014), inti (jew xi membru iehor tal-familja) kont vittma ta' frodi bhala konsumatur jew persuna li tuża servizz (gejt imqarraq fil-kwantita' u/jew il-kwalita' tal-prodott/servizz li hallast għalih, insterqulek xi flus, ihekkjawlek il-komputer eċċ)?**
- Iva Le Go to P1
- O2 Kif grat din il-frodi? Kellha x'taqsam ma':**
- ATM (minn fejn tigbed il-flus barra mill-bank).....
- Il-komputer
- Xiri minn fuq l-internet
- Xiri minn hwienet.....
- Xiri ta' servizzi.....
- Servizzi ta' assigurazzjoni
- Servizzi bankarji/finanzjarji.....
- Xiri ta' art/iġiet.....
- Xiri ta' proprjeta'
- Xogħol ta' kostruzzjoni jew tiswija fil-bini.....
- Xogħol ta' tiswija ta' apparat.....
- Servizzi ta' catering
- Servizzi ta' divertiment.....
- Xi haġa oħra.....
- O3 Jekk raġunijiet oħra (spjega):**
-
- O4 L-aħħar li ġara dan (frodi ta' konsumatur), kien sar rapport lill-pulizija?**
- Iva.....
- Le..... Go to O10
- O5 Jekk iva, għaliex kien sar ir-rapport lill-pulizija?**
- Minhabba l-assigurazzjoni.....
- Għax reati/inzidenti serji għandhom ikunu irrapportati.....
- Sabiex min wettaq ir-reat jinqabad u jiehu l-kastig.....
- Biex ma jergax jigri dan.....
- Biex tinkiseb għajjnuna
- Raġunijiet oħra.....
- O6 Jekk raġunijiet oħra (spjega):**
-
- O7 Kont sodisfatt/a bil-mod kif il-pulizija ittrattaw ir-rapport?**
- Iva
- Le
- O8 Jekk ma kontx sodisfatt/a, x'kienet ir-raġuni/x'kienu ir-raġunijiet?**
- Ma għamlux bizzejjed.....
- Ma kienux interessati
- Ma sabux jew ma qabdix lill min għamel ir-reat
- Ma zammewniex informat/a
- Ma ttrattawnix tajjeb - bl-edukazzjoni
- Damu biex waslu.....
- Ma kienux sensitivi/professjonali bizzejjed.....
- Raġunijiet oħra.....
- O9 Jekk raġunijiet oħra (spjega):**
-

O10 Jekk ma sarx rapport lill-pulizija, Għaliex?

- Mhux kaz serju bizzejjed
- Solvejt il-kaz wahdi/naf min wettaq ir-reat
- Mhux xoghol il-pulizija
- Għamilt rapport lil aġenzija oħra
- Il-familja tiegħi solviet il-kaz
- Ma kienx hemm assigurazzjoni
- Il-pulizija ma setgħu jagħmlu xejn/ ma kienx hemm provi
- Il-pulizija qatt ma jagħmlu xejn
- Ma nafdahomx lill pulizija
- Ma abbuzajt ghax bzajt li jpatiheli/jpattuheli
- Bzajt ghax iwahhlu fija
- Sthajt
- Bzajt ghax naħseb li l-pulizija mhumiex sensitivi/professjonali bizzejjed
- Ma ridtx lil ta'gewwa/hbieb isiru jafu
- Ma ridtx li tkompli tikber ...li ma jmurx jispizza l-habs Xi hadd minn ta'gewwa jew mill-hbieb
- Ragunijiet oħra

O11 Jekk raġunijiet oħra (spjega):

O12 Int jew xi hadd mill-familja għamel rapport lil xi aġenzija oħra?

- Iva
- Le Go to P1

O13 Jekk iva, lil liema aġenzija sar ir-rapport?

- Xi hadd mill-qrati
- Xi hadd mill-qasam tas-saħħa
- Uffizjal tad-dwana
- Uffizjal tal-pulizija
- Spettur tas-sanita'
- Uffizjal tal-gvern (li mhux imsemmi hawn fuq)
- Warden (mhux tal-habs)
- Xi hadd mill-MEPA
- Xi hadd mill-TM
- Xi hadd mill-MRA
- Xi hadd mill-MITA
- Xi hadd mill-WSC
- Xi hadd mill-EneMalta
- Xi hadd minn-kumpanija tat-telefonija/TV
- Oħrajn

O14 Jekk raġunijiet oħra (spjega):

SEZZJONI P: Korruzzjoni

P1 Matul l-2014, kien hemm xi ufficjal tal-gvern li talbak jew stennik li xxahhmu għas-servizzi tiegħu/tagħha?

- Iva
- Le Go to Q1

P2 Jekk iva, liema xorta ta' ufficjal kien involut?

- Xi hadd mill-qrati
- Xi hadd mill-qasam tas-sahha
- Uffizjal tad-dwana
- Uffizjal tal-pulizija
- Spettur tas-sanita'
- Uffizjal tal-gvern (li mhux imsemmi hawn fuq)
- Warden (mhux tal-habs)
- Xi hadd mill-MEPA
- Xi hadd mill-TM
- Xi hadd mill-MRA
- Xi hadd mill-MITA
- Xi hadd mill-WSC
- Xi hadd mill-EneMalta
- Xi hadd minn-kumpanija tat-telefonija/TV
- Ohrajn

P3 Jekk ragunijiet oħra (spjega):

P4 L-aħħar li ġara dan (korruzzjoni), kien sar rapport lill-pulizija?

Iva Le Go to P10

P5 Jekk iva, għaliex kien sar ir-rapport lill-pulizija?

- Biex il-propjeta' tingieb lura
- Minhabba l-assigurazzjoni
- Għax reati/inzidenti serji għandhom ikunu irrapportati
- Sabiex min wettaq ir-reat jinqabad u jiehu l-kastig
- Biex ma jergax jigri dan
- Biex tinkiseb għajna
- Ragunijiet oħra

P6 Jekk ragunijiet oħra (spjega):

P7 Kont sodisfatt/a bil-mod kif il-pulizija ittrattaw ir-rapport?

Iva Le

P8 Jekk ma kontx sodisfatt/a, x'kienet ir-raġuni/x'kienu ir-raġunijiet?

- Ma għamlux bizzejjed
- Ma kienux interessati
- Ma sabux jew ma qabdux lil min għamel ir-reat
- Ma sabux il-propjeta'/l-oggetti li insterqu
- Ma zammewniex informat/a
- Ma ttrattawniex tajjeb - bl-edukazzjoni
- Damu biex waslu
- Ma kienux sensitivi/professjonali bizzejjed
- Ragunijiet oħra

P9 Jekk ragunijiet oħra (spjega):

P10 Jekk ma sarx rapport lill-pulizija, Għaliex?

- Mhux kaz serju bizzejjed
- Solvejt il-kaz waħdi/naf min wettaq ir-reat
- Mhux xogħol il-pulizija
- Għamilt rapport lil agenzija oħra
- Il-familja tiegħi solviet il-kaz
- Ma kienx hemm assigurazzjoni
- Il-pulizija ma setghu jagħmlu xejn/ ma kienx hemm provi
- Il-pulizija qatt ma jagħmlu xejn
- Ma nafdahomx lill pulizija
- Ma abbużajt għax bżajt li jpatthieli/jpattuhieli
- Bżajt għax iwahlu fija
- Sthajt
- Bżajt għax naħseb li l-pulizija mhumiex sensitivi/professjonali bizzejjed
- Ma ridtx lil ta'gewwa/hbieb isiru jafu
- Ma ridtx li tkompli tikber ...li ma jmurx jispizza l-habs Xi hadd minn ta'gewwa jew mill-hbieb
- Ragunijiet oħra

P11 Jekk raġunijiet ohra (spjega):

P13 Jekk iva, lil liema aġenzija sar ir-rapport?

- Xi hadd mill-qrati
- Xi hadd mill-qasam tas-saħħa.....
- Uffizjal tad-dwana
- Uffizjal tal-pulizija
- Spettur tas-sanita'
- Uffizjal tal-gvern (li mhux imsemmi hawn fuq)
- Warden (mhux tal-habs)
- Xi hadd mill-MEPA
- Xi hadd mill-TM
- Xi hadd mill-MRA
- Xi hadd mill-MITA
- Xi hadd mill-WSC.....
- Xi hadd mill-EneMalta
- Xi hadd minn-kumpanija tat-telefonija/TV
- Ohrajn

P12 Int jew xi hadd mill-familja għamel rapport lil xi aġenzija ohra?

- Iva
- Le Go to Q1

P14 Ohrajn (spjega):

SEZZJONI Q: L-intervistati kollha - Tfal

Q1 Kif tiddiskrivi l-kontrolli li hawn bhalissa fuq tfal li jnaffru subgħajhom mal-ligi?

- Il-ligijiet huma adegwati
- Il-ligijiet huma antikwati
- Il-ligijiet huma aktar minn bizzejjed
- Ma nafx

Q3 Tahseb li hemm possibilita li jkun hemm krimini li huma kkawzati minn tfal?

- Possibilita' kbira
- X'aktarx jgħri
- X'aktarx ma jgħrix
- Ma nafx

Q2 Kemm thossok safe (sigur/a) timxi fil-lokalita fejn hem tfal li huma delinkwenti?

- Safe hafna
- Safe mhux hazin
- Daqsxejn mhux safe
- Ma nhossni safe xejn

Q4 Kemm taħseb li hawn bizzejjed istituzzjonijiet li jharsu dawn it-tfal?

- Hawn hafna
- Hawn bizzejjed
- Hawn ftit
- M'hawn xejn
- Ma nafx

Q5 Tahseb li ghandna jkollna skola speċjalizzata fejn immorru tfal li huma fil-periklu li jispiccw il-habs jew istituzzjoni ohra?

Iva

Le

Ma nafx

Q6 In-nies ghandom ideat differenti fuq is-sentenzi li ghandhom jinghataw dawk misjuba hatja ta reati u li ikollhom inqas minn 18-il sena. Niehdu l-eżempju ta guvni ta'16 il-sena li instab hati li seraq television minn dar. Dan huwa it-tieni reat li ikkommetta. Liema minn dawn is-sentenzi ghandu jinghata:

Multa (Mur numru Q8) Go to Q8

Flabs (Mur numru Q7) Go to Q7

Servizz fil-komunita (Mur numru Q8) Go to Q8

Sentenza Sospiza (Mur numru Q8) Go to Q8

Xi haga ohra (specifika)

Ma nafx (Mur numru Q8) Go to Q8

Xi haga ohra (spjega):

Go to Q8

Q7 Jekk habs, ghal kemm

Xaghar jew inqas

2-6 xghur

6 xghur - sena

Sena

Sentejn

3 snin

5 snin jew izjed

ma nafx

Q8 Hawn hafna nies li jinkwitghu minnhabba rejati li ikkommettu dawn ta eta żghira. X'tahseb li jista' isir biex dawn it-tip ta rejati jonqsu (tista tghazel sa tlett rispisti)?

Izjed dixiplina minn ghand il-genituri

Izjed dixiplina mill-iskejjel

Izjed servizz biex jieggu ikkontrollati dawn it-tfal

Izjed pulizija fit-toroq

Sentenzi izjed horox

Ohra

Ohra (spjega):

SEZZJONI R: L-intervistati kollha - Generiku

R1 Kif tiddiskrivi b'mod generali lill-lokalita fejn toqghod?

Il-biċċa l-kbira tan-nies jghinu lil xubxin

Il-biċċa l-kbira tan-nies jimxu ghal rashom

Biċċa hekk u biċċa hekk

Ma nafx

R2 Kemm thossok safe (sigur/a) timxi wahdek fil-lokalita fejn toqghod wara li jidlam?

Safe hafna

Safe mhux hazin

Daqsxejn mhux safe

Ma nhossni safe xejn

R3 Kemm tahse bli hija kbira il-probabilita' (jew il-possibilita') li, matul din is-sena, xi hadd jista' jidholluk id-dar tieghek (burglary)?

Possibilita' kbira

X'aktarx jigrì

X'aktarx ma jigrìx

Ma nafx

R4 Kemm tahseb li l-pulizija fil-lokalita tieghek jaghmlu xogholhom sewwa?

Tajjeb hafna

Tajjeb

Mhux hazin

hazin

hazin hafna

R5 **Xi kemm tahsebli pulizija jghaddi/tghaddi mit-triq tieghek bil-karrozza jew bil-mixi?**

- Ghall-inqas darba fix-xahar.....
 Inqas minn darba fix-xahar
 Qatt

R6 **Inrid nispiċċa billi nghamillek xi domandi fuqek u fuq il-familja tieghek...Kemm tohrog inti fil-ghaxija Bhala rekreazzjoni (bar, każin, youth centre, izzur il-hbieb ... etc ...)?**

- Kwazi kuljum.....
 Ghall-inqas darba fil-gimgha
 G'jhall-inqas darba fix-xahar
 Inqas spiss
 Qatt
 Ma nafx

R7 **Bhala protezzjoni kontra s-serq, id-dar tieghek ghandha xi wahda mill-protezzjonijiet li gejjin?**

- Burglar alarm.....
 Skema ta' neig'ighbourhood watch.....
 Serraturi speċjali mal-bibien/twieqi.....
 Griġi speċjali mal-bibien/twieqi.....
 Kelb biex igerrex il-hallelin.....
 Cint gholi
 Ghassies jew gwardjan tas-sigurta'.....
 Protezzjoni oħra
 Ebdha protezzjoni.....

R8 **Jekk protezzjoni oħra (spjega):**

R9 **Meta hadd ma ikun ġewwa r-residenza tieghek, xi hadd jintalghab biex jaghti daqqa' t'ghajn lir-residenza fejn tghix int u l-familja tieghek?**

- Iva - lill-girien/hbieb/qraba
 Iva - lil ghassies (professjonali).....
 Le - hekk jew hekk il-girien/hbieb/qraba xorta jaghtu daqqa' t'ghajn.....
 Le - hekk jew hekk l-ghassies xorta jaghtu daqqa' t'ghajn.....
 Le
 Ma nafx

R10 **Inti jew xi hadd fil-familja ghandu xi arma tan-nar?**

- Iva
 Le Go to R13
 Ma jikkummentax/tikkummentax Go to R13
 Ma nafx Go to R13

R11 **Jekk iva, tista' tghidli x'tip ta' arma tan-nar ghandek/ghandkom?**

- Pistola
 Senter.....
 Xkubetta.....
 Air rifle
 Rifle oħra
 Ma nafx
 Ma jghidx.....

R12 **X'inhi r-raġuni li ghandek/ghandkom l-arma tan-nar?**

- Ghall-kacca
 Ghall-isports/sparar fuq targets.....
 Ghall-kollezzjoni
 Bhala prevenzjoni/protezzjoni
 Xi hadd jahdem fil-forzi armati/pulizija/security/investigatur privat.....
 Dejjem kienet tal-familja
 Ma jghidx

R13 **Ir-residenza tieghek assigurata kontra s-serq?**

- Iva
 Le
 Ma nafx

Telephone No. of Respondent:

Grazzi talli pparteċipajt.

Nerġa nfakkrek li dan il-kwestjonarju ser jinżamm kunfidenzjali.

Il-kumpliment tal-ġurnata t-tajba.

APPENDIX PART B

Appendix B4

CVS Information Letter – English Version

L-UNIVERSITÀ TA' MALTA
 Msida - Malta
 FAKULTÀ GHAT-TISHIH TAS-SOĊJETÀ
 DIPARTIMENT TAL-KRIMINOLOGIJA*



UNIVERSITY OF MALTA
 Msida - Malta
 FACULTY FOR SOCIAL WELLBEING
 DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINOLOGY*

To whom it may concern,

15 September 2015

The Department of Criminology within the Faculty for Social Wellbeing is currently carrying out a survey on crime victimisation as part of its research activities. I wish to inform you that your name was elicited through a random sample that covers the entire Maltese households where a 1000 interviews are being conducted.

The interview-based survey on crime victimisation survey aims to deliver a research document that outlines the realities on the victimisation with special focus on juvenile offender/victimisation and the national readiness for the establishment of a secure college.

In view of this important social activities, Informa Consultants have been commissioned to carry out the interviews as the Department of Criminology's field workers.

We would greatly appreciate if you could grant the interviewer a few minutes of your precious time and help complete their survey.

If you require further information, you may wish to contact the Informa Consultants on [REDACTED] or the undersigned on [REDACTED].

Kind regards

Dr Saviour Formosa PhD
 Senior Lecturer
 Department of Criminology
 Faculty for Social Wellbeing
 University of Malta

APPENDIX PART B

Appendix B5

CVS Information Letter – Maltese Version

L-UNIVERSITÀ TA' MALTA
 Msida - Malta
 FAKULTÀ GHAT-TISHIH TAS-SOĊJETÀ
 DIPARTIMENT TAL-KRIMINOLOGIJA*



UNIVERSITY OF MALTA
 Msida - Malta
 FACULTY FOR SOCIAL WELLBEING
 DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINOLOGY*

Lil min tikkoncerna,

15 ta' Settembru 2015

Id-Dipartiment tal-Kriminoloġija li jagħmel parti mill-Fakultà għat-Tishih tas-Soċjetà qiegħed jattwa riċerka fuq il-vittimi tal-kriminalità. Għaldaqstant nixtieq ngħarrfek li ismek ġie magħżul minn 'sample' ta' 1000 persuna li qed jiġu kkuntatjati sabiex jiehdu sehem f'din ir-riċerka.

L-għan ta' din ir-riċerka huwa li jiġi mniedi dokument li juri r-realtajiet tal-vittimi b'konċentrazzjoni fuq il-kriminalità taz-zgħażaġh u s-sitwazzjoni nazzjonali li jrendi it-tneidja ta' kulleġġ sigur.

Għaldaqstant, *Informa Consultants* ġew ikkummissjonati sabiex iwettqu elf interview f'isem id-Dipartiment tal-Kriminoloġija. Napprezzaw jekk taċċettaw li tagħtu fit minuti mill-hin prezzjuż tagħkom sabiex tghinuna f'din ir-riċerka.

Jekk għandek bżonn aktar informazzjoni tista cċempel lill-*Informa Consultants* fuq [REDACTED] jew lis-sottoskritt fuq [REDACTED].

Nsellimlek

Dr Saviour Formosa PhD
 Lettur Anzjan
 Dipartiment tal-Kriminoloġija
 Fakultà għat-Tishih tas-Soċjetà
 L-Università ta' Malta

APPENDIX PART B

Appendix B6
 CVS Demographics Return – Sample Answers

a6: Motivation for Participation

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very Good	708	70.8	70.8
	Good	278	27.8	98.6
	Bad	14	1.4	100.0
	Total	1000	100.0	100.0

b1: How many people are in this family?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 person	80	8.0	8.0
	2 persons	198	19.8	27.8
	3 persons	202	20.2	48.0
	4 persons	271	27.1	75.1
	5 persons	128	12.8	87.9
	6 persons	43	4.3	92.2
	7 persons	25	2.5	94.7
	8 persons	11	1.1	95.8
	9 persons	3	.3	96.1
	10 persons	10	1.0	97.1
	More than 10 persons	29	2.9	100.0
	Total	1000	100.0	100.0

b2a: On the interviewee: Sex

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Male	416	41.6	41.6
	Female	584	58.4	100.0
	Total	1000	100.0	100.0

b2b: On the interviewee: Role/Position in the Family:

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Parent	666	66.6	67.0	67.0
Child	96	9.6	9.7	76.7
Valid Grandparent	34	3.4	3.4	80.1
Other	198	19.8	19.9	100.0
Total	994	99.4	100.0	
Missing System	6	.6		
Total	1000	100.0		

b3: How long have you lived in this area?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Less than one year	26	2.6	2.6	2.6
One year - less 5 years	74	7.4	7.5	10.2
Valid 5 years - less 10 years	100	10.0	10.2	20.3
10 years or more	784	78.4	79.7	100.0
Total	984	98.4	100.0	
Missing System	16	1.6		
Total	1000	100.0		

b4: How many people live in this house?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 person	129	12.9	13.1	13.1
2 persons	337	33.7	34.1	47.2
3 persons	232	23.2	23.5	70.6
4 persons	202	20.2	20.4	91.1
Valid 5 persons	59	5.9	6.0	97.1
6 persons	14	1.4	1.4	98.5
7 persons	9	.9	.9	99.4
8 persons	1	.1	.1	99.5
More than 10 persons	5	.5	.5	100.0
Total	988	98.8	100.0	
Missing System	12	1.2		
Total	1000	100.0		

b6: Type of House

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Apartment	222	22.2	22.2	22.2
Maisonette	261	26.1	26.1	48.3
Terraced House	421	42.1	42.1	90.5
Semi-basement	35	3.5	3.5	94.0
Bungalow-Villa	24	2.4	2.4	96.4
Valid Farmhouse	10	1.0	1.0	97.4
Institutions (hospitals, Homes for the elderly etc.)	2	.2	.2	97.6
Shanties	2	.2	.2	97.8
Other	22	2.2	2.2	100.0
Total	999	99.9	100.0	
Missing System	1	.1		
Total	1000	100.0		

b7: State of house:

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Very good	794	79.4	79.7	79.7
Needs some repairs	185	18.5	18.6	98.3
Valid Bad	17	1.7	1.7	100.0
Total	996	99.6	100.0	
Missing System	4	.4		
Total	1000	100.0		

b8: Number of rooms in house

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
2	3	.3	.3	.3
3	23	2.3	2.3	2.6
4	67	6.7	6.7	9.3
5	130	13.0	13.0	22.4
6	198	19.8	19.9	42.2
Valid 7	164	16.4	16.4	58.7
8	178	17.8	17.9	76.5
9	87	8.7	8.7	85.3
10	73	7.3	7.3	92.6
more than 10	74	7.4	7.4	100.0
Total	997	99.7	100.0	
Missing System	3	.3		
Total	1000	100.0		

b9: Is the property you are living in yours or rented?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Rented	160	16.0	16.1	16.1
	Owner (still paying)	130	13.0	13.1	29.3
	Owner (paid)	678	67.8	68.4	97.7
	Other	23	2.3	2.3	100.0
	Total	991	99.1	100.0	
Missing	System	9	.9		
Total		1000	100.0		

b10: If rented, from whom?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Private owner	117	11.7	74.1	74.1
	The government	35	3.5	22.2	96.2
	Government public agency	4	.4	2.5	98.7
	Private agency	2	.2	1.3	100.0
	Total	158	15.8	100.0	
Missing	System	842	84.2		
Total		1000	100.0		

b11: May I ask your marital status?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Single	196	19.6	19.7	19.7
	Married	626	62.6	63.0	82.7
	Living with someone as a couple	22	2.2	2.2	84.9
	Divorced/separated	52	5.2	5.2	90.1
	Widow/widower	97	9.7	9.8	99.9
	Re-married	1	.1	.1	100.0
	Total	994	99.4	100.0	
Missing	System	6	.6		
Total		1000	100.0		

APPENDIX PART C

Appendix C1

Welfare Benefits: Individual Hotspot Concentrations

The following maps list the MMH3, NNH2 and NNH1 levels spatial statistical outputs for the different welfare benefits. Each map highlights the individual welfare benefits concentrations.

Figure C_A1: Welfare_Benefits_2014_ AGE PENSION (AP)

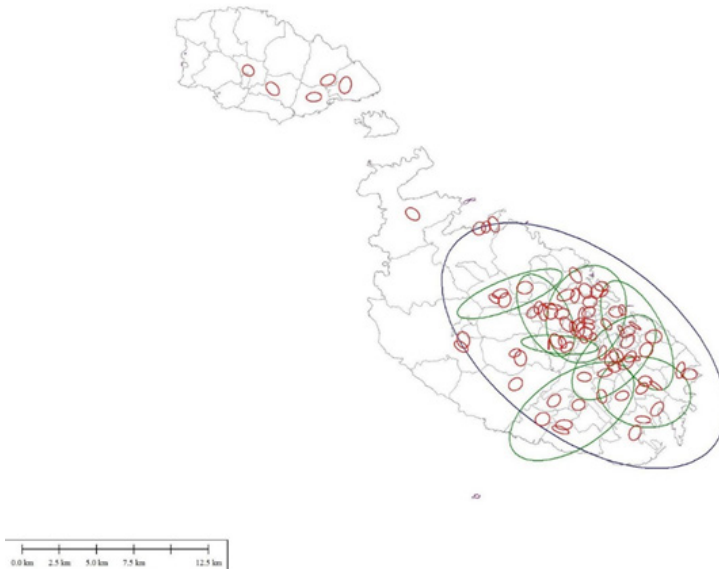


Figure C_A2: Welfare_Benefits_2014_ BLIND PENSION (BLD)

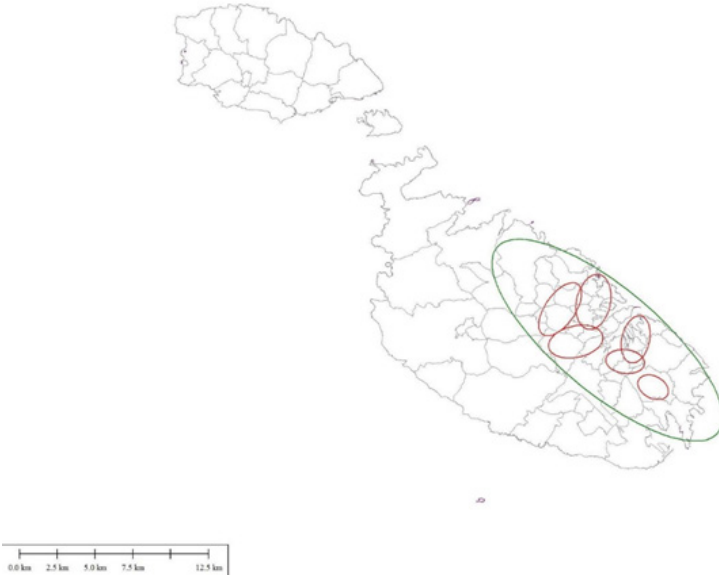


Figure C_A3: Welfare_Benefits_2014_ CHILDREN'S ALLOWANCE (CA)



Figure C_A4: Welfare_Benefits_2014_ CHILDREN'S ALLOWANCE FLAT RATE (CAFR)

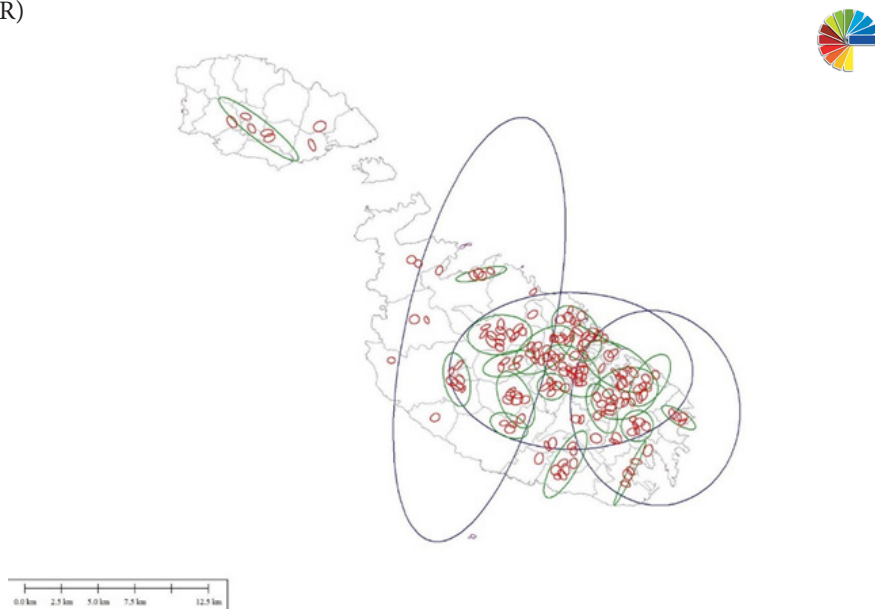


Figure C_A5: Welfare_Benefits_2014_CLBO

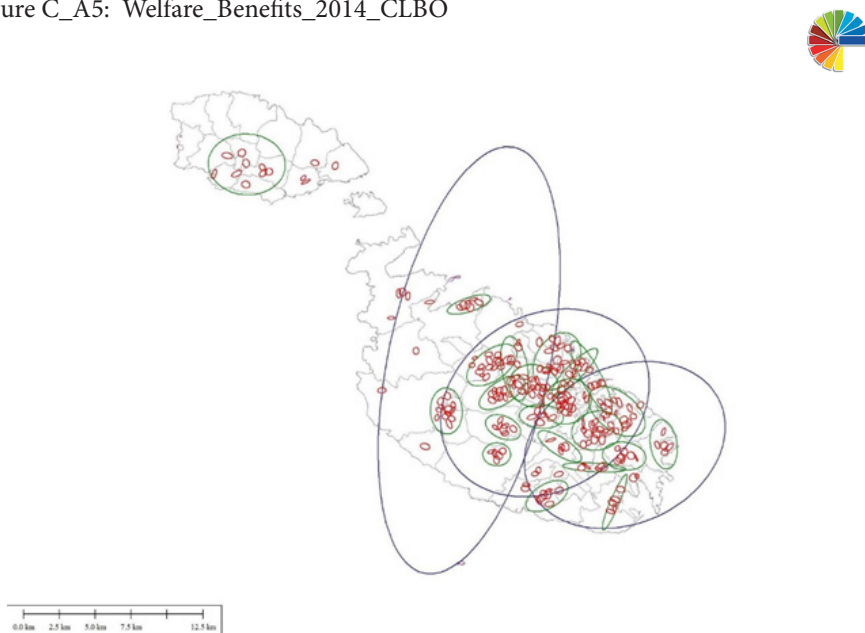


Figure C_A6: Welfare_Benefits_2014_DAA

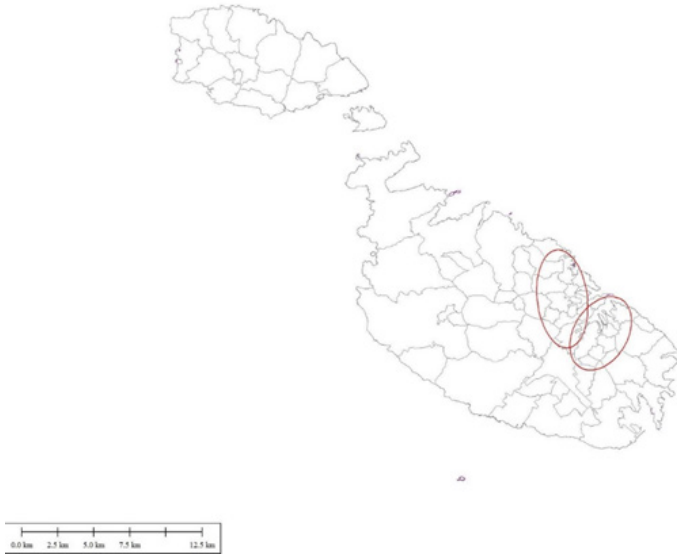


Figure C_A7: Welfare_Benefits_2014_DISABLED CHILD ALLOWANCE (DCA)

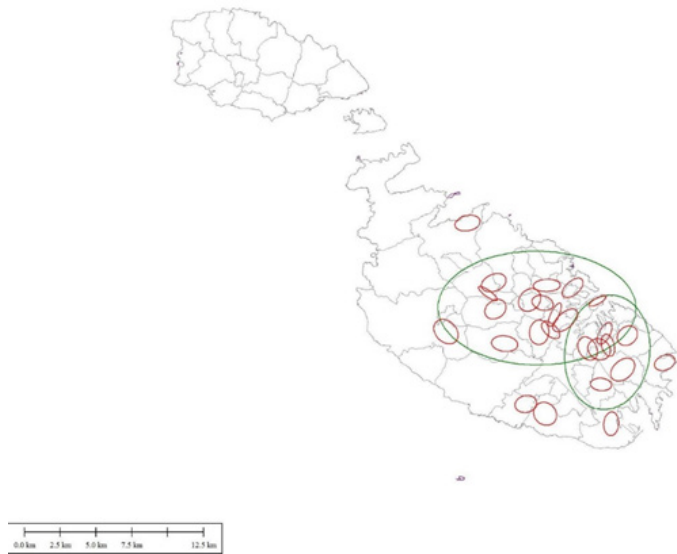


Figure C_A8: Welfare_Benefits_2014_PENSJONI GHAL IRTIRAR (DNMP)

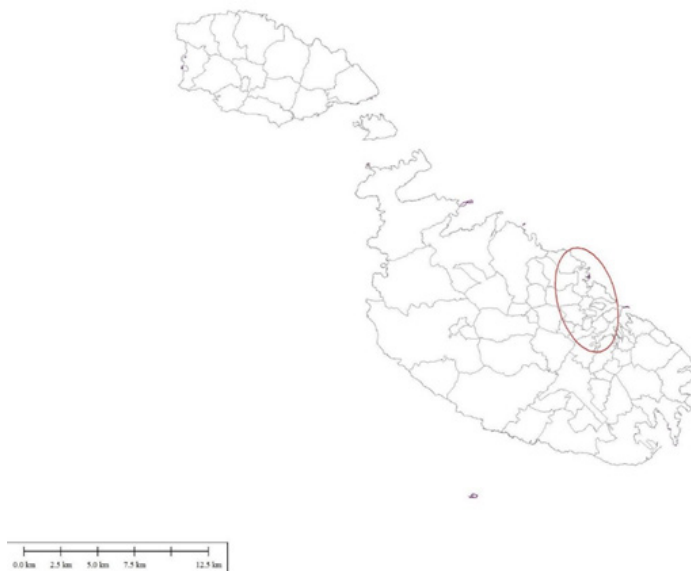


Figure C_A9: Welfare_Benefits_2014_DISABLEMENT PENSION (DP)

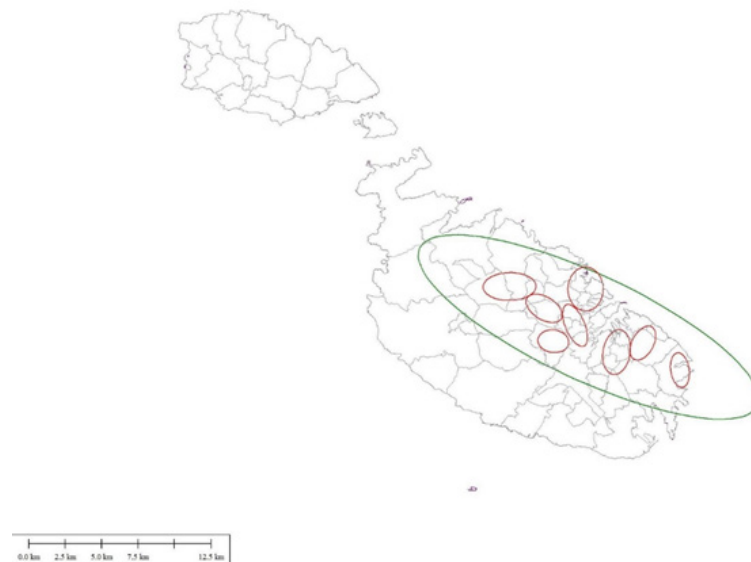


Figure C_A10: Welfare_Benefits_2014_ ENERGY BENEFIT (ENRG)

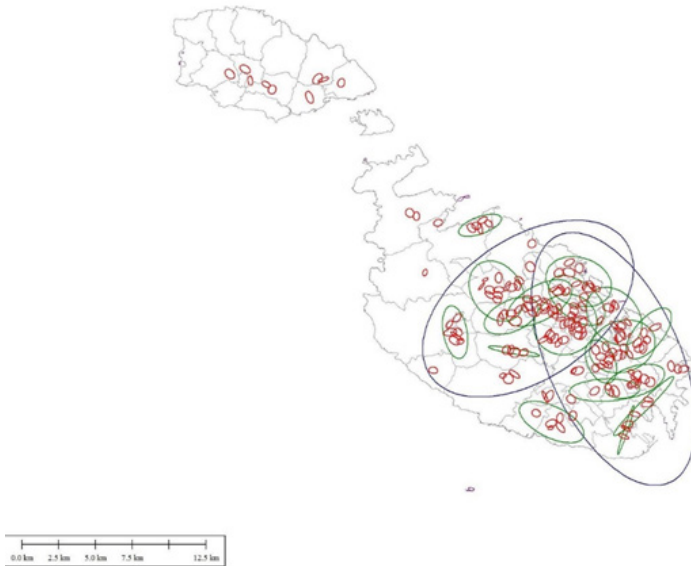


Figure C_A11: Welfare_Benefits_2014_ SURVIVORS PENSION (ESRP)

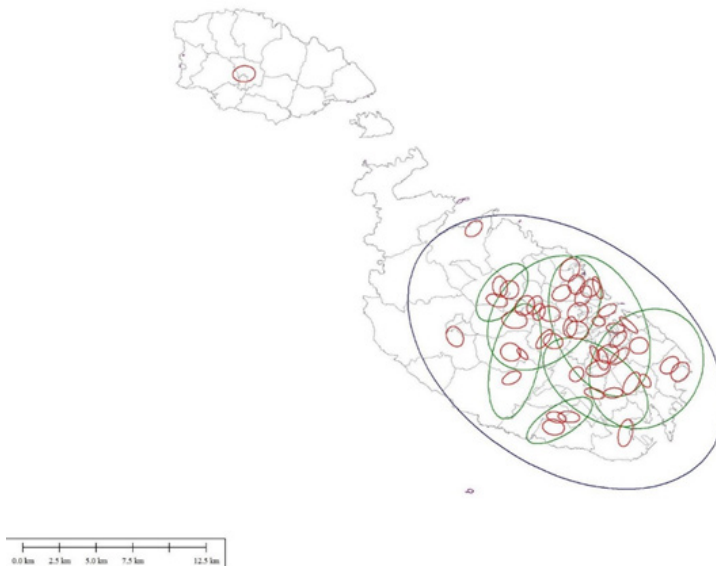


Figure C_A12: Welfare_Benefits_2014_ FOSTER CHILD ALLOWANCE (FCA)

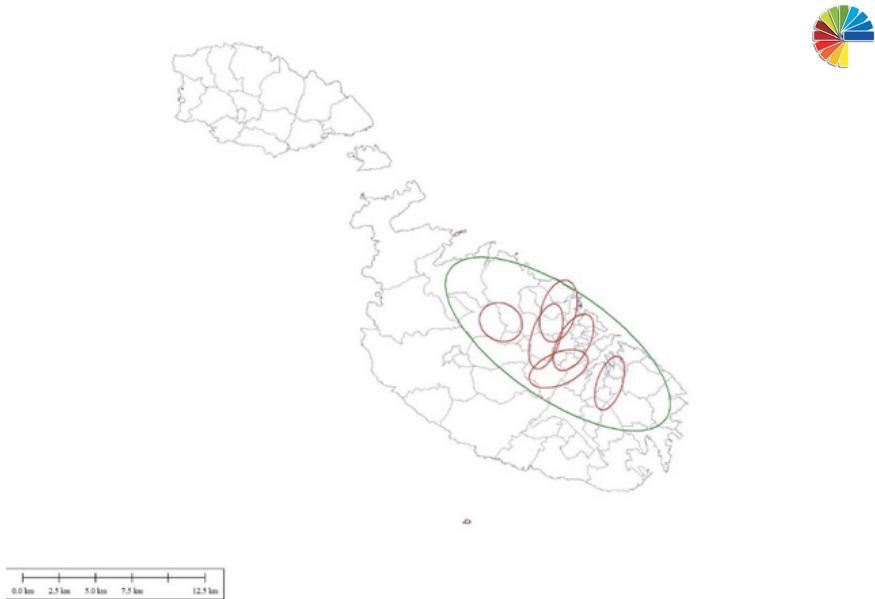


Figure C_A13: Welfare_Benefits_2014_ DISABILITY PENSION (HP)

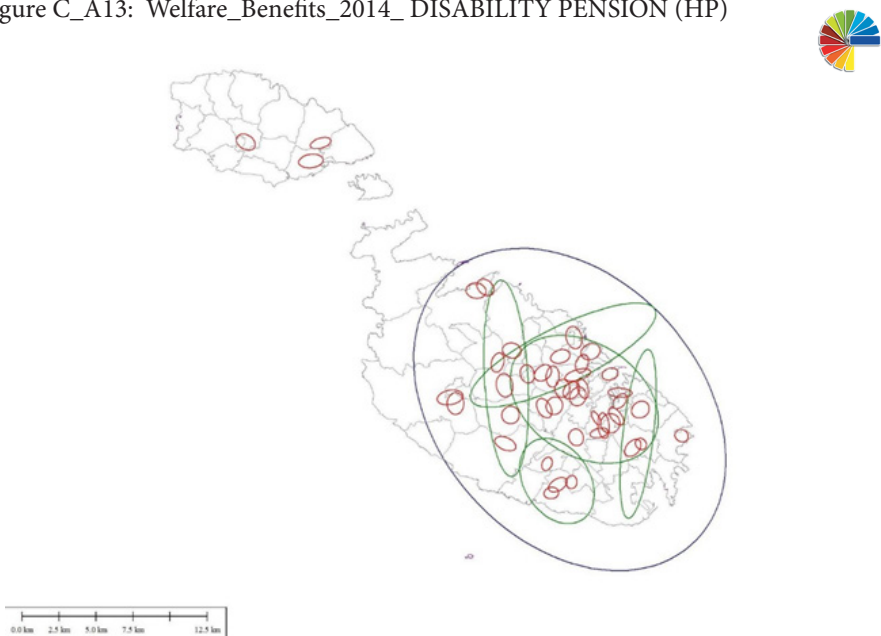


Figure C_A14: Welfare_Benefits_2014_ INJURY BENEFIT (IB)

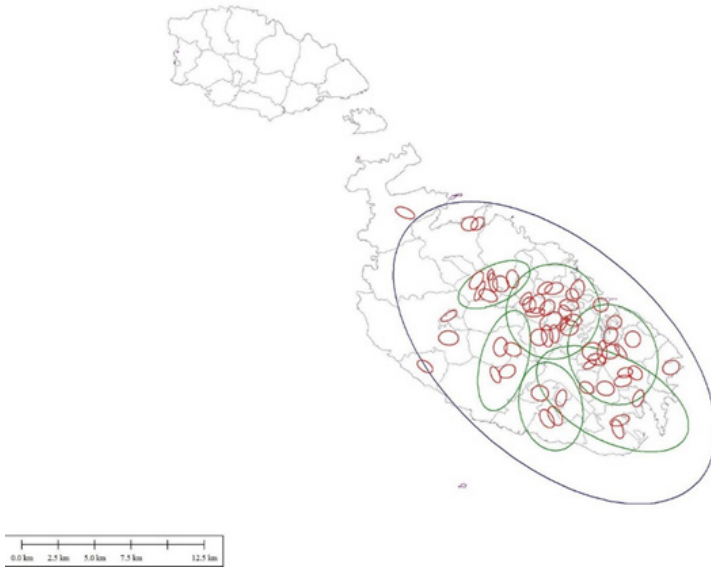


Figure C_A15: Welfare_Benefits_2014_ INCREASED INVALIDITY PENSION (IIP)

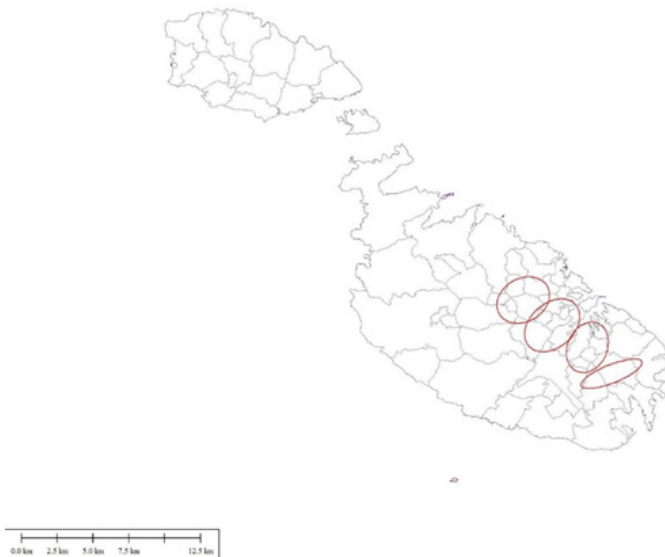


Figure C_A16: Welfare_Benefits_2014_INCREASED NATIONAL MINIMUMY (INMP)

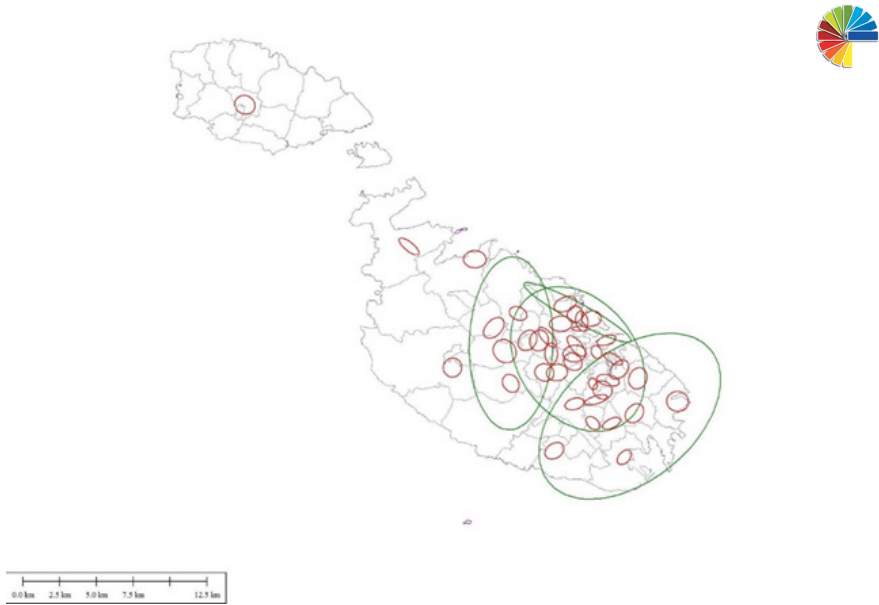


Figure C_A17: Welfare_Benefits_2014_INVALIDITY PENSION (IP)

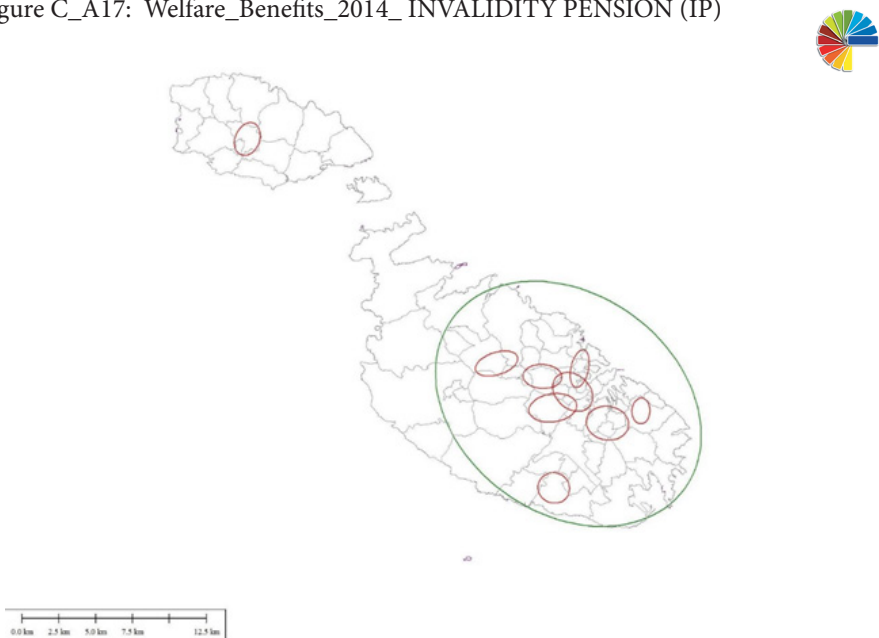


Figure C_A18: Welfare_Benefits_2014_PENSJONI GHAL IRTIRAR (IRP)



Figure C_A19: Welfare_Benefits_2014_MEDICAL (LEPROSY) ASSISTANCE (LA)

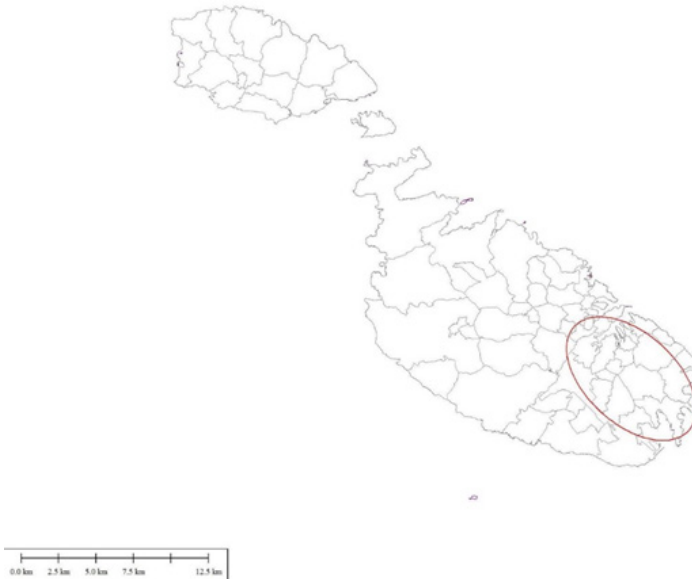


Figure C_A20: Welfare_Benefits_2014_ MATERNITY BENEFIT (MB)

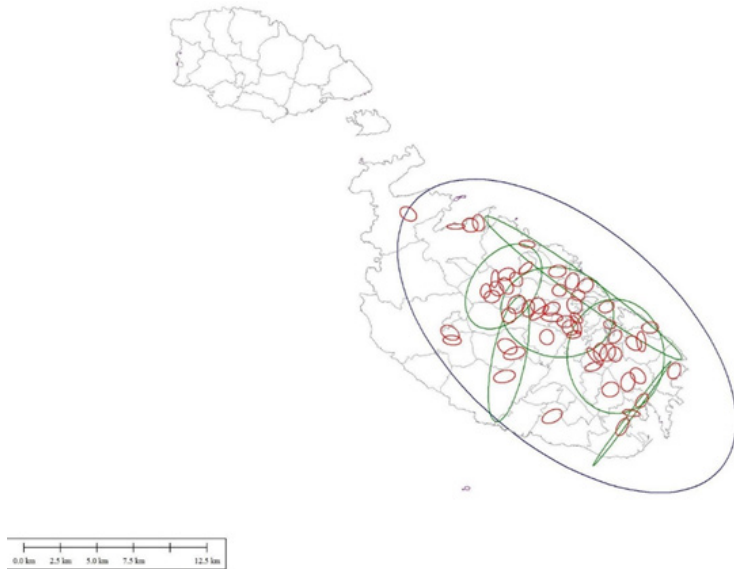


Figure C_A21: Welfare_Benefits_2014_ MILK GRANT (MG)

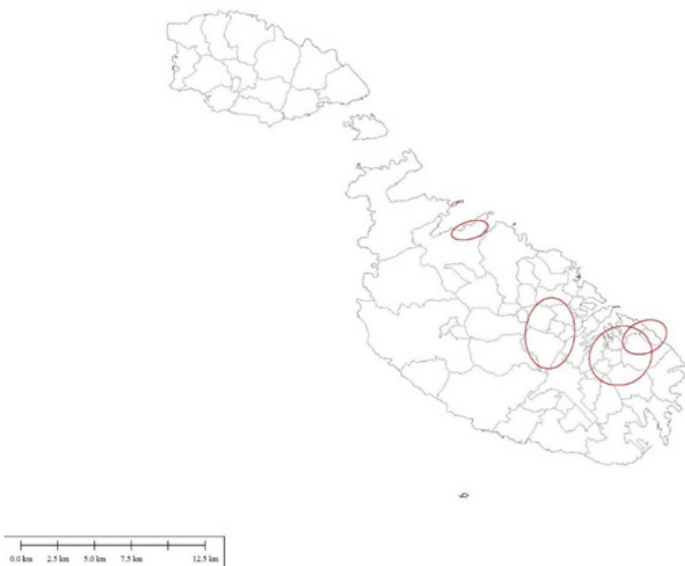


Figure C_A22: Welfare_Benefits_2014_ MATERNITY LEAVE BENEFIT (MLB)

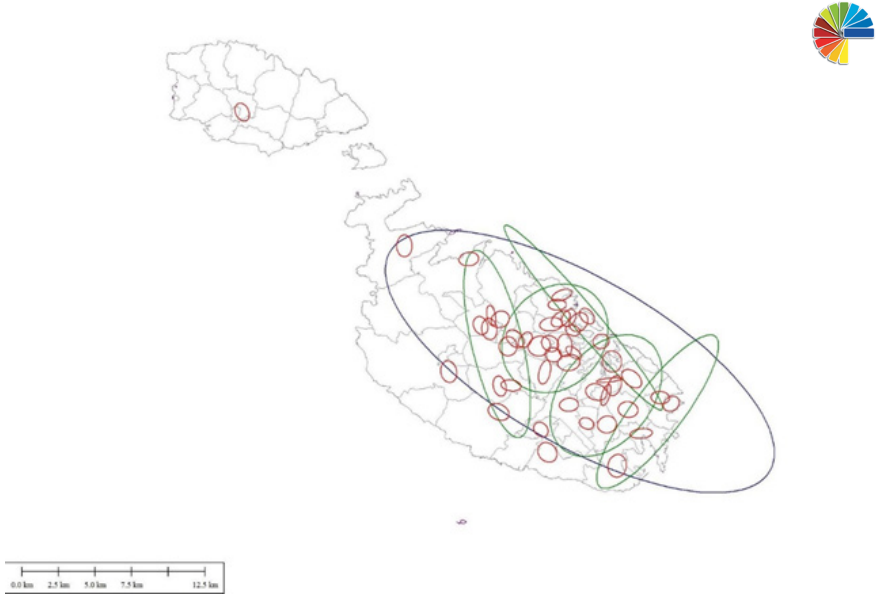


Figure C_A23: Welfare_Benefits_2014_ MARRIAGE GRANT (MRG)

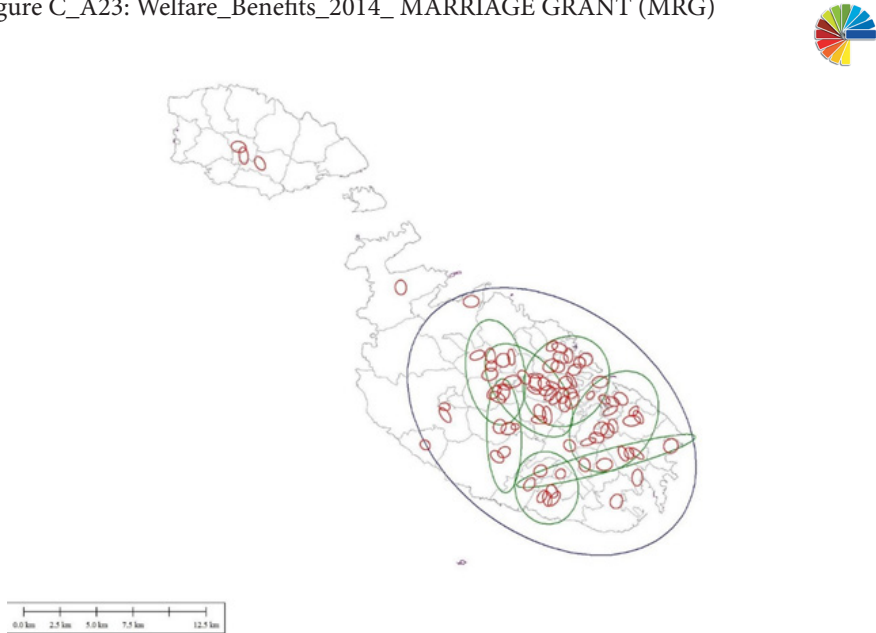


Figure C_A24: Welfare_Benefits_2014_NATIONAL MINIMUM INVALIDITY (NMIP)



Figure C_A25: Welfare_Benefits_2014_NATIONAL MINIMUM PENSION (NMP)



Figure C_A26: Welfare_Benefits_2014_ WIDOWS PENSION (NMWP)



Figure C_A27: Welfare_Benefits_2014_ CARER'S PENSION (PW)

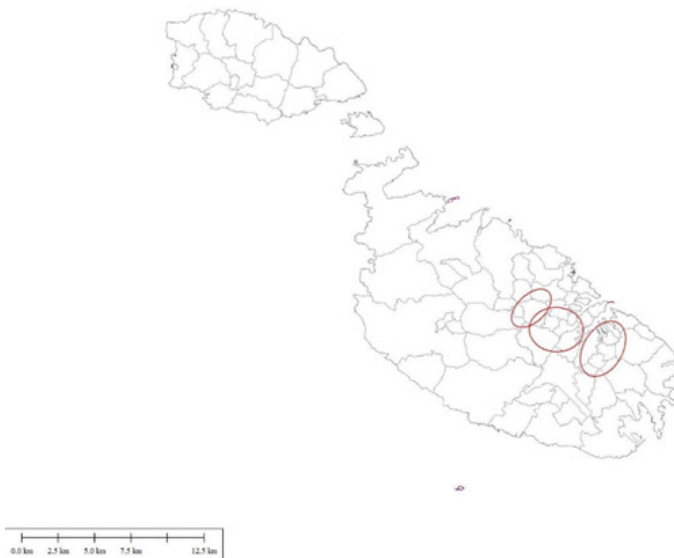


Figure C_A28: Welfare_Benefits_2014_ RETIREMENT PENSION (RP)

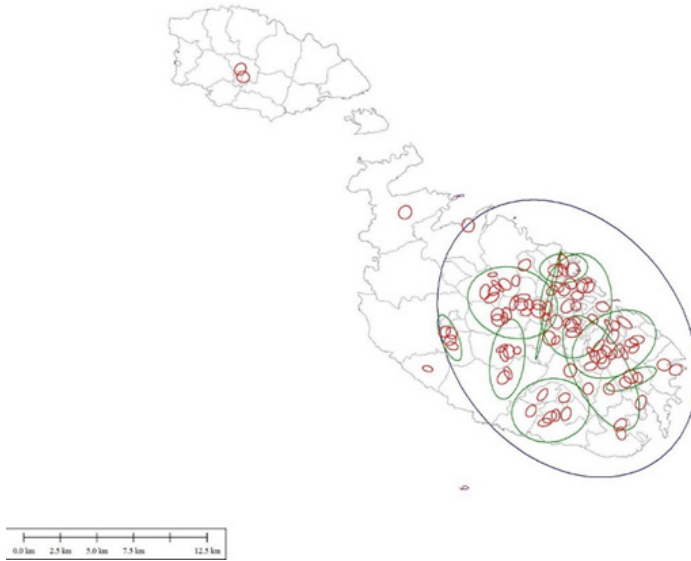


Figure C_A29: Welfare_Benefits_2014_ SOCIAL ASSISTANCE (SA)

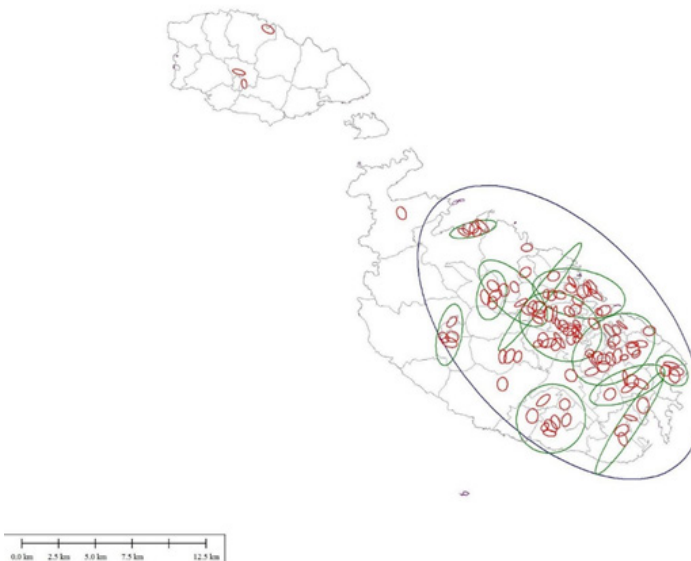


Figure C_A30: Welfare_Benefits_2014_ SOCIAL ASSISTANCE (SAF)

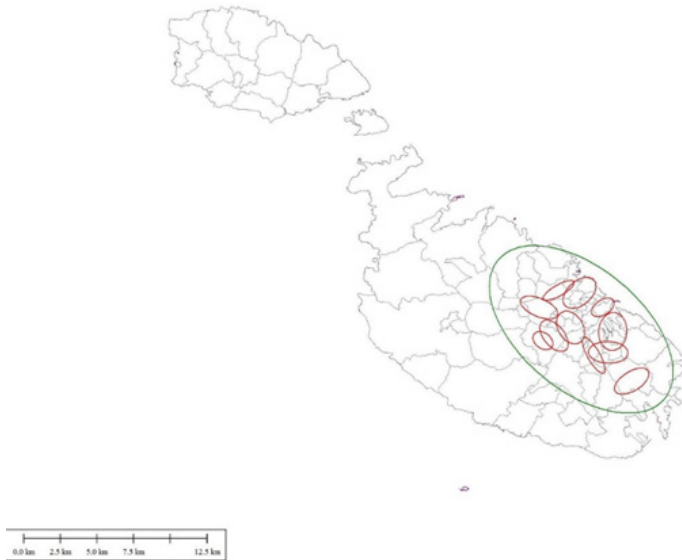


Figure C_A31: Welfare_Benefits_2014_ SICKNESS BENEFIT (SB)

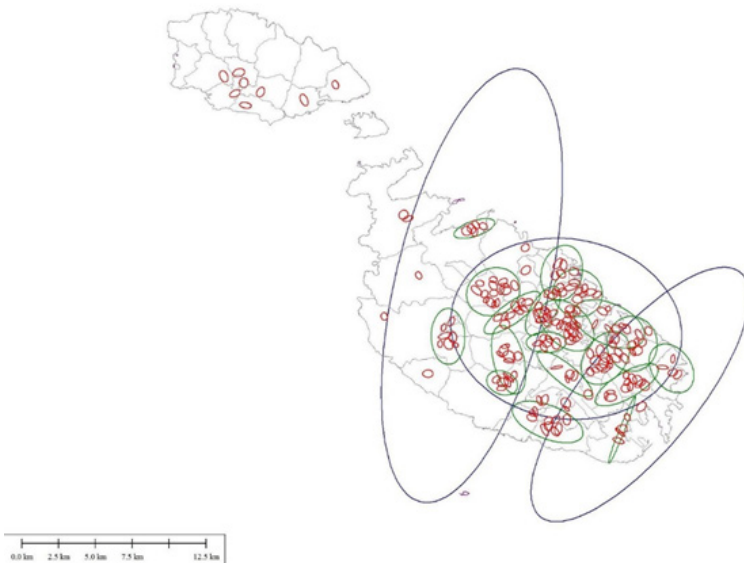


Figure C_A32: Welfare_Benefits_2014_ SOCIAL ASSISTANCE CARE GIVERS (SCG)



Figure C_A33: Welfare_Benefits_2014_ DISABILITY PENSION (SHP)

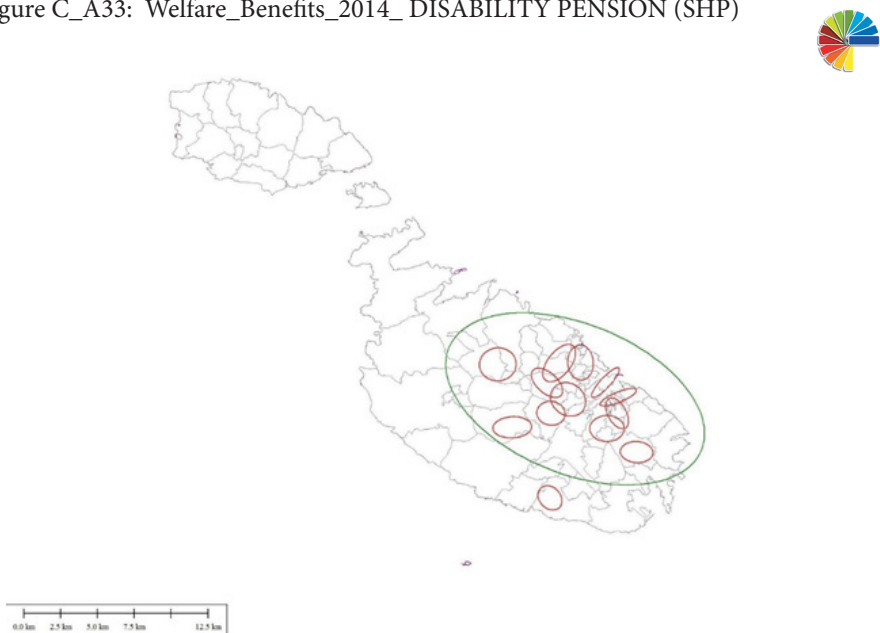


Figure C_A34: Welfare_Benefits_2014_ SICKNESS ASSISTANCE (SKA)

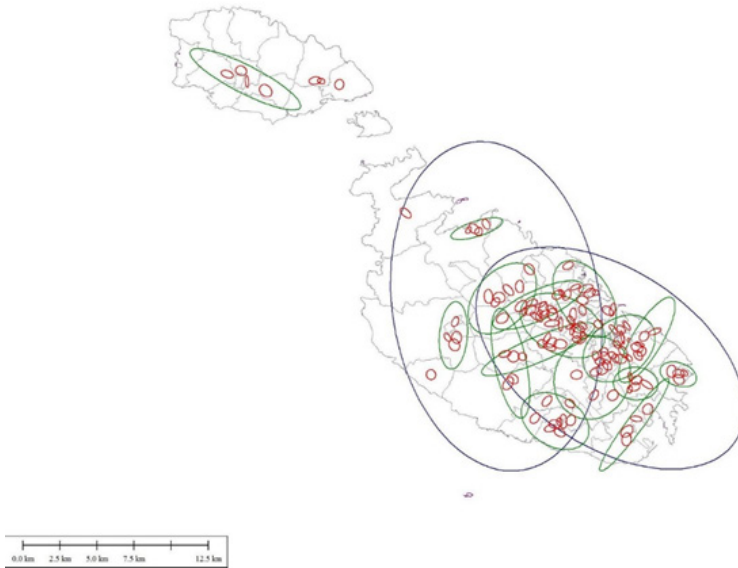


Figure C_A35: Welfare_Benefits_2014_ SUPPLEMENTARY ALLOWANCE (SPA)

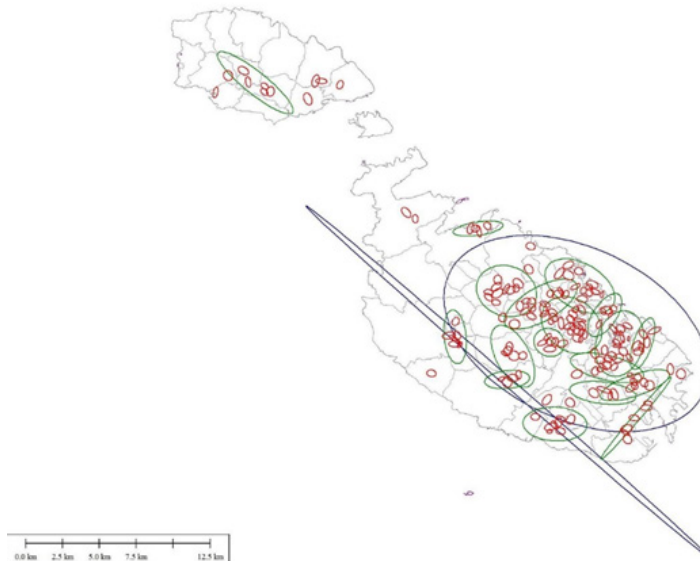


Figure C_A36: Welfare_Benefits_2014_SURVIVORS PENSION-SRP (SRP)

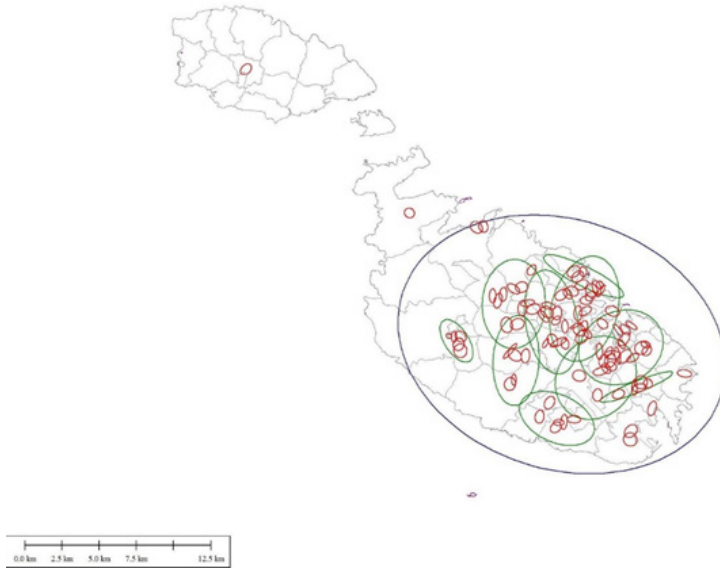


Figure C_A37: Welfare_Benefits_2014_SPECIAL UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE (SUA)

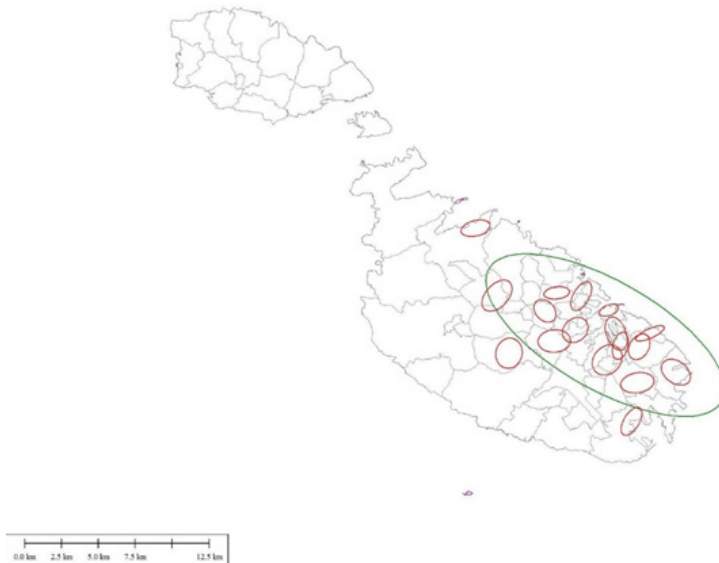


Figure C_A38: Welfare_Benefits_2014_SPECIAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (SUB)

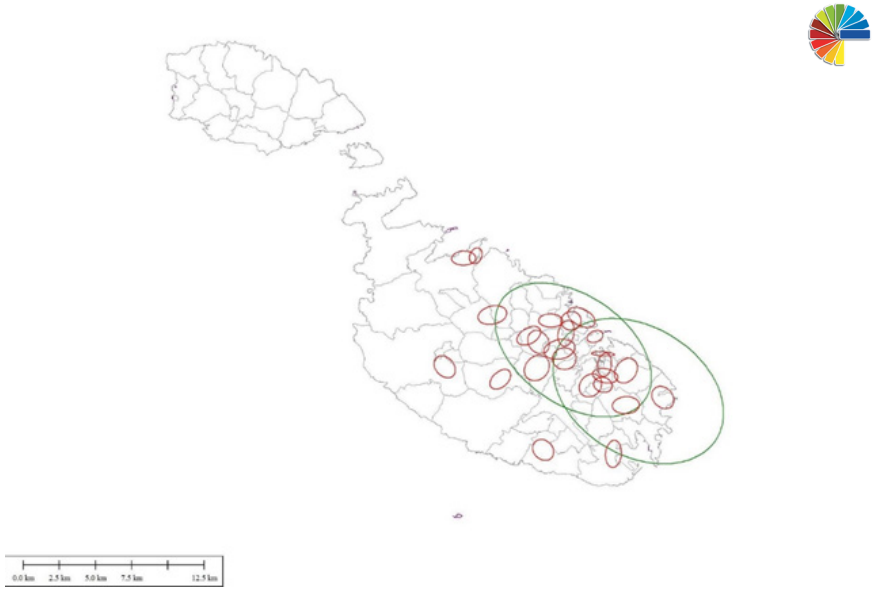


Figure C_A39: Welfare_Benefits_2014_SOCIAL ASSISTANCE (SUP) - SINGLE UNMARRIED PARENTS

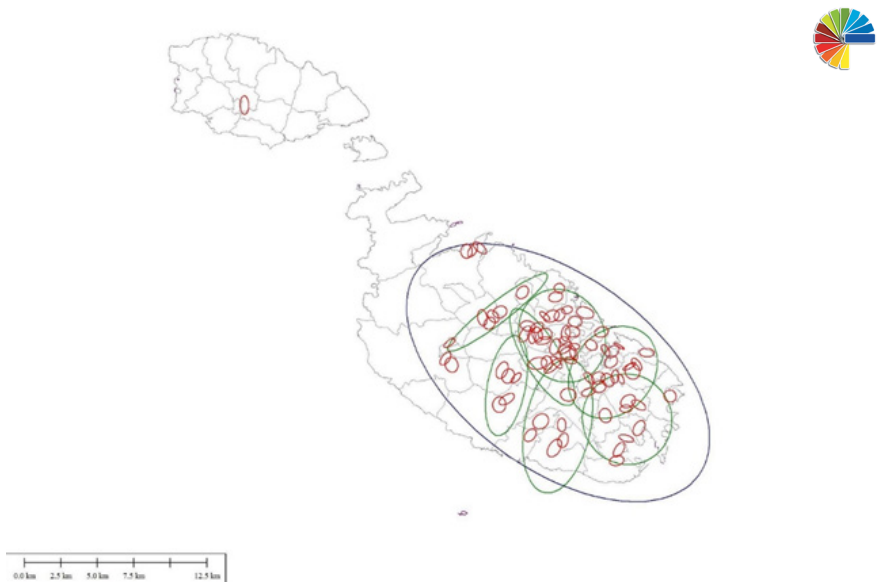


Figure C_A40: Welfare_Benefits_2014_ TWO THIRDS PENSION (TTP)

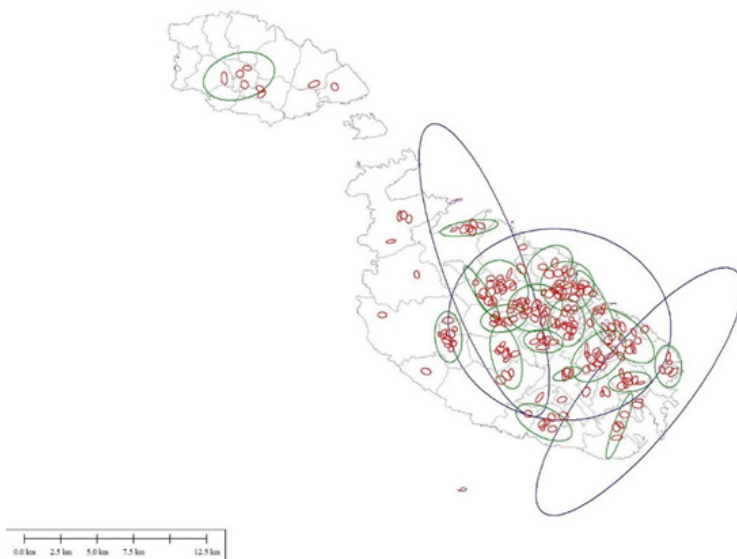


Figure C_A41: Welfare_Benefits_2014_ UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE (UA)

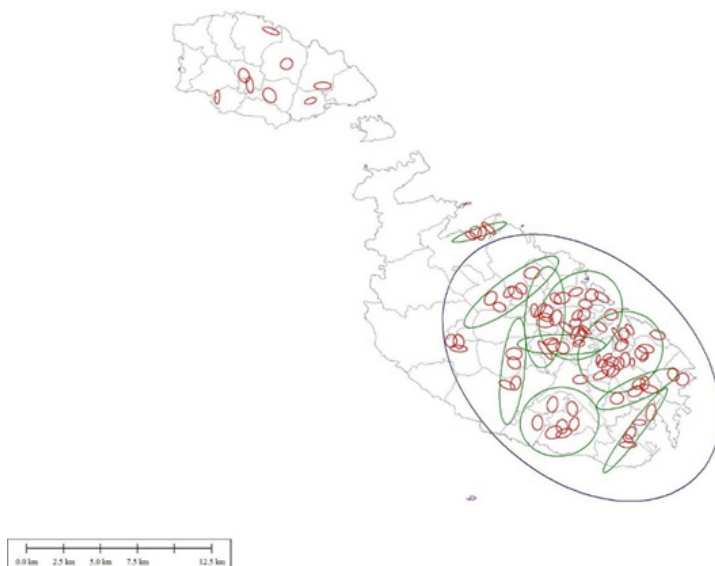


Figure C_A42: Welfare_Benefits_2014_ UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE TRANSITION (UAT)

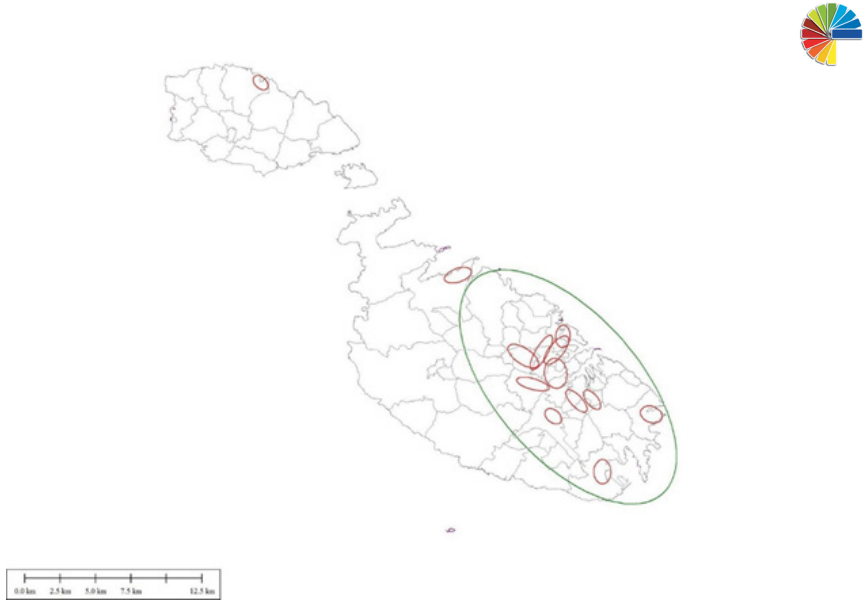


Figure C_A43: Welfare_Benefits_2014_ UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (UB)

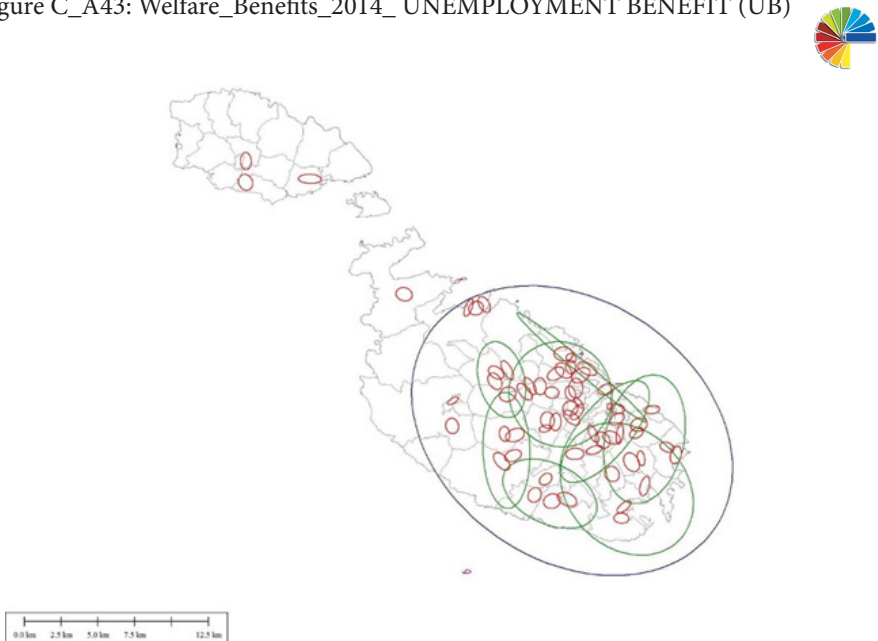


Figure C_A44: Welfare_Benefits_2014_ WIDOWS PENSION (WCH)

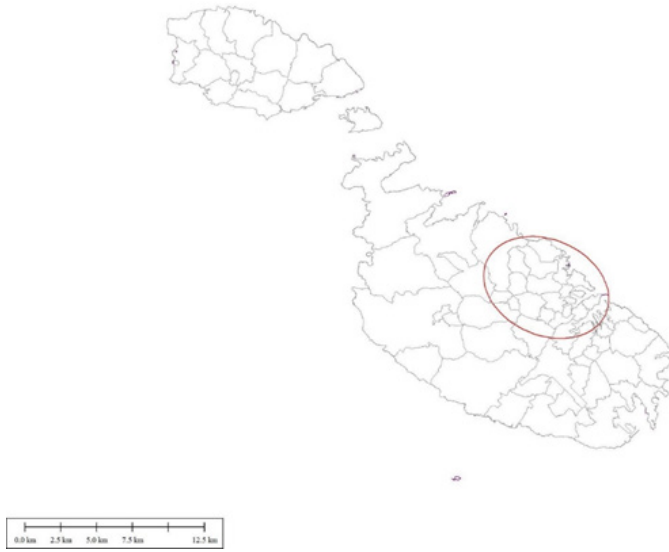


Figure C_A45: Welfare_Benefits_2014_ WIDOWS PENSION (WP)

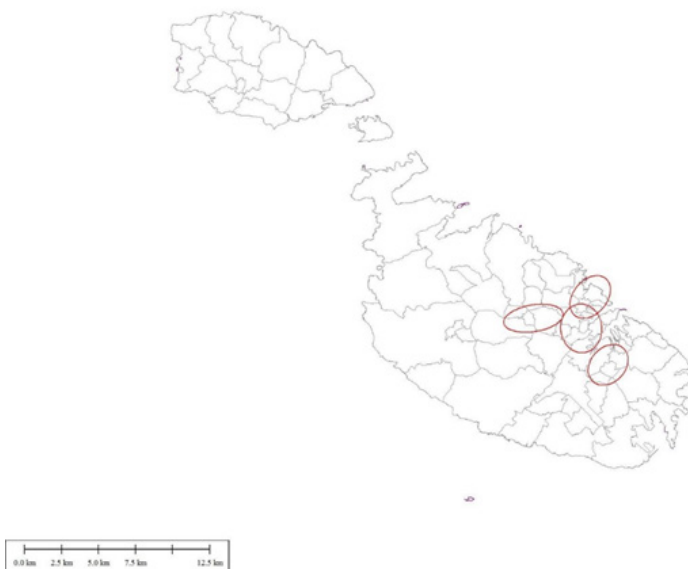
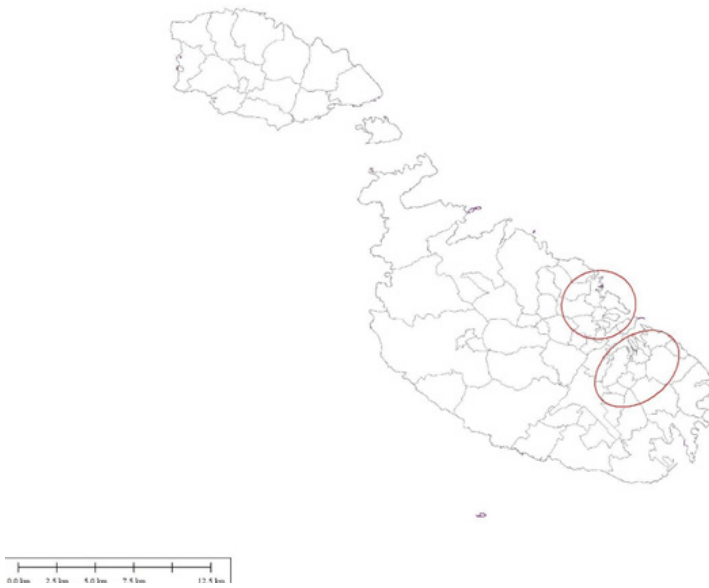


Figure C_A46: Welfare_Benefits_2014_ WIDOWS PENSION (WRM)



APPENDIX PART E

Appendix E1 Norwegian Funds 2014 Report on MTA

This section identified three funding mechanisms, those pertaining to the Norwegian Funds, the European Social Fund (ESF) and the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF). The method used was to identify the areas under which the main application for SeCollege could fall under and in turn the application would eventually be drafted for such a mechanism.

The Norwegian Fund, though pertaining to an older programme might still have the potential for funding, though such may not be made available due to the initial lack of implementation of the relative funds in the theme under study.

The ESF and ERDF Operational Programmes were reviewed and the areas under which the application could be sought were highlighted as detailed in this section. The text is extracted verbatim and hence serves as a basis for the eventual application form.

The following Annual Report details the Norwegian Funds description and progress on the CCF prison component for young offenders.

Project MT04/2 'Renewing the Centre of Residential Restorative Services (CoRRS).



STRATEGIC AND ANNUAL PROGRAMME REPORT 2014

NORWEGIAN FINANCIAL MECHANISM 2009-14

MALTA

22 April 2015

Norwegian Financial Mechanism 2009-14
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1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A combined Strategic and Annual Programme Report is being presented for the second time in this programme period, the Norwegian Financial Mechanism 2009-14, and captures progress registered in the first full year of implementation at project level.

The National Focal Point/ Programme Operator is currently overseeing two pre-defined projects under the Norwegian Programme. One of these projects had its contract signed in 2013 and is progressing as planned. The second pre-defined project is still awaiting a development permit to be issued by the Malta Environment and Planning Authority (MEPA) and hence its contract cannot be signed yet.

The Grants received public exposure through a number of information and publicity events, such as a project launch, popular national festivals and a bilateral seminar that brought together Norwegian and Maltese expertise to formulate a much needed positive parenting policy.

Various risks exist that could impede the timely implementation of certain project activities; lengthy development permit processes, unearthing unexpected discoveries such as archaeological remains on a project site, and public procurement difficulties in finding offers that meet technical requirements within the available budgets.

2 ASSESSMENT OF THE EFFECT OF THE GRANTS

In accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding between Malta and Norway that was signed on 27 September 2011 and the Programme Agreement for the financing of the Norwegian Financial Mechanism Programme signed on 9 April 2013, the following three programme areas are receiving financing from the Norway Grants:

- Programme Area 22 Global Fund for Decent Work and Tripartite Dialogue¹
- Programme Area 25 Capacity-building and Institutional Cooperation between Beneficiary State and Norwegian Public Institutions, Local and Regional Authorities
- Programme Area 32 Correctional Services, including Non-custodial Sanctions

The Programme under the Norway Financial Mechanism 2009-14 seeks to contribute to the reduction of economic and social disparities within the EEA while enhancing bilateral cooperation between Malta and Norway through two pre-defined projects under Programme Areas 25 and 32. Project MT04/1 entitled 'A Partnership for Creative Governance' is partnering with the Norwegian Association of Local Municipalities (KS) while Project MT04/2 'Renewing the Centre of Residential Restorative Services (CoRRS)²', which formally has no Donor State partner, plans to draw best practices from similar correctional institutions in Norway.

Through strengthened tripartism and social dialogue in Malta, enhanced quality services offered to the community by an empowered local Government, and improved correctional services in compliance with relevant International Human Rights Instruments, the Norwegian Financial Mechanism aims to contribute to socio-economic development in Malta in an attempt of streamlining it with the socio-economic situation of other EU member states.

2.1 Cohesion

2.1.1 Programme Area 25 – Capacity-building and Institutional Cooperation between Beneficiary State and Norwegian Public Institutions, Local and Regional Authorities

- Project MT04/1 - 'A Partnership for Creative Governance'

The evolving global scenario is presenting various challenges to governance at regional and local level. Globalisation, global economic turmoil, proliferation in the use of ICT and environmental dynamics are some of the main drivers to which local governance

¹ Innovation Norway is the Programme Operator for this Programme Area.

² The Centre was previously known as the 'Young Offenders' Unit of Rehabilitation Services (YOURS).

has to respond. Austerity policies throughout Europe necessitate that politicians and executives at local council level do more with less. Creative thinking and innovation play a crucial part if sustainable communities are to be developed.

The development of effective, democratic local government is a fundamental change from the old ways of governing. Local authorities need the capacity to attract committed elected representatives and a set up of competent staff. By training them to deliver good local public services they will become organisations that foster sound leadership and management, engage local people and meet high standards of public service to better serve the community.

Effective local government calls for a pertinent and well planned strategy that requires local initiative and increased and strengthened cooperation in the respective European public institutions and in regional and local government.

In this regard, 'A Partnership for Creative Governance' has undertaken a comprehensive training needs analysis leading to a National Training Strategy as a key factor for change in the economic and social situation in local communities.

A study in 2008 by the Council of Europe's Centre of Expertise for Local Government Reform showed that local government in Malta remained centralised and that little changed since its inception in 1993. Training programmes for local council staff and elected representatives, indispensable in fostering the international experience of foreign local government systems, were not available. Newly elected representatives received little training for their important role. Most of the 68 Maltese local councils are short of budget and professional capacity with fewer than five councils having a training budget.

The year 2010 saw a reform in local government. The Department for Local Government (DLG) set up a training unit and several training initiatives to bring about the needed change. DLG embarked on the identification of gaps in the system by launching a skills' profiling exercise on individual and local council requirements. This was the first step towards confirming the need for a full training requirements assessment to establish all the possible gaps in the local government system. The second step consists of an assessment of the actual performance of local authorities against existing standards.

Local councils play an important role in implementing national priorities. Many Maltese local councils have good work practices which cannot be shared with other local councils as there are no identified mechanisms for exchange yet.

'A Partnership for Creative Governance' is expected to bring about the much needed culture change in the Maltese local government scenario. Through a stronger local government system the long-term benefits for the Maltese community shall include an

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improved standard of living, a change in mentality, and a local government system that operates more closely to that expected at a European level. This should ameliorate Malta's position in the Human Development Index, which currently stands slightly above the EEA average, particularly with regard to an improved standard of living.

The adoption of strategies and performance indicators are expected to create the necessary tools for economic sustainability of the system. The performance indicators will also entail the establishment of a faster process of service delivery, both at counter-level in council offices and more so in an ICT strategy to deliver more e-government services.

The project actions are designed to meet the present shortcomings of the system and to overcome challenges. They are being delivered with the additional comfort of expertise through Donor project partnership and the Council of Europe.

The National Training Strategy that is being developed and implemented under this Programme will also make provisions for an academic course that will be receiving funding under an ESF project³. The Norway Grants are therefore a crucial instrument in empowering local government with sustainable capacity building.

2.1.2 Programme Area 32 – Correctional Services, including Non-custodial Sanctions

- Project MT04/2 – 'Renewing the Centre of Residential Restorative Services (CoRRS)'

Young inmate capacity is an issue of national concern from both a spatial and operational perspective. The all-male young prisoner population in Malta has grown since the establishment of the Young Offenders' Unit of Rehabilitation Services (YOURS) within Malta's Correctional Facility in 1994. Up till present, young female offenders have not been catered for.

In 2013, the juvenile prison population in Malta marked 0.7% of the total prison population⁴. This is relatively lower than the Beneficiary States' average at 1% and is

³ Project 4.181 'Improving Public Governance and Management at Local Level' under Priority Axis 4 aims to research, develop, accredit and deliver the first academic qualification in public management at local level. The diploma level course is accredited at Level 5 of the Malta Qualifications Framework and will be delivered to Executive Secretaries working in local councils around Malta and Gozo, in Regional Committees and at the Local Councils' Association and to staff of the Department for Local Government. This project will provide complimentary action to project MT04/1 and will not constitute project overlap.

⁴ Macro-level Indicators - Prison Population: <http://eeagrants.org/Media/Files/Macro-indicators-December-2014>

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comparable to that of the Czech Republic, Poland and Slovenia. The Maltese juvenile prison population rate is however higher than that of Portugal and Cyprus by 0.1%.

As things stand, the only national correctional facility available in Malta does not address the needs and rehabilitation requirements of young residents. A structure that includes a maximum security wing and a highly restrictive floor-plan mean that a dedicated space for the educational, recreational and psychological needs of a young population is difficult to materialise. Better premises to accommodate the growing population, with a section reserved for female offenders, coupled with a renewed programme to help sentenced inmates earn their parole are essential for successful correction in the coming years.

Additionally, to date correctional officers are primarily custodial in orientation and have had little training in dealing with young offenders.

The project plans to address such shortcomings by designing more accommodating premises and introduce a renewed programme of activities aimed at the age and gender requirements of the population to incentivise desirable behaviours and facilitate seamless reintegration and assimilation of these residents into society.

The project aims to satisfy the needs of the most vulnerable strata of society. Social inclusion is one of the cornerstones of Government's actions in favour of a just society. Government's strategy in active inclusion enables individuals to live up their full potential by taking active part in economic and social life through appropriate support at critical junctions in their lives.

The issue of training and ongoing personal development of the inmates and the correctional officers assigned to the Centre of Residential Restorative Services (CoRRS) is in line with Malta's National Reform Programme, which has as one of its main thrusts the issue of Education and Training. Project MT04/2 will also secure the explicit provision for young offenders to spend their time of imprisonment 'in a young offenders rehabilitation institution or in a similar facility' in terms of Regulation 61 (e) (ii) of the Prisons Regulations (Subsidiary Legislation 260.03) issued by virtue of the Prisons Act.

Correctional staff will also undergo formalised training on current best practices in the adolescent correctional field as well as receive firsthand experience in the way a correctional facility is operated in Norway and in line with international practices and human rights standards.

Upon project completion, Malta will be in a better position to honour international regulatory frameworks for the treatment of young offenders in detention.

2.1.3 Seminar on national draft 'Positive Parenting Policy'

The seminar that was co-financed by the Funds for Bilateral Relations at National Level, which is reported in more detail under section 2.2 below, contributed also to some extent to the social and economic enhancement of Maltese society. The draft policy⁵ that was launched at the seminar intends to promote, build and sustain a positive culture towards raising children into responsible and productive citizens. This is a major contribution that parents and guardians make to society at large, particularly in terms of economic growth and social development.

2.1.4 Risks

A number of risks could impede the efficient and timely implementation of the programme. Most common risks of implementation are related to procurement, such as tender offers exceeding the available budget, or found not technically compliant, or the eventuality of appeals lodged following the publication of tender results causing further delays in awarding a contract. Other high-risk issues involve development permit procedures, often resulting in projects falling behind schedule. The National Focal Point/ Programme Operator maintains regular contact with case officers at the Malta Environment and Planning Authority (MEPA), which is the national agency responsible for land use planning and environmental regulation in Malta, to ensure that timelines indicated for required follow up action throughout the application process are respected, e.g. checking that an environmental impact assessment report requested by MEPA from an applicant (e.g. Project Promoter) is submitted at the earliest so that the planning application could be further assessed. With regard to procurement processes, the National Focal Point keeps tenders that are issued by the Department of Contracts in check through contacts with the Department and follows tenders' progress from launch till contract signature. The National Focal Point/ Programme Operator also insist on having tender adjudicating boards set up by the tender closing dates so tender evaluations can start immediately after.

The formal debate that ensued between the Donors, the Financial Mechanism Office (FMO) and the Maltese Focal Point/ Programme Operator following the Annual Meeting in March 2014 on the interpretation of the final eligibility date for projects, with instructions to treat 30 April 2016 as the definite deadline, posed a new, highly probable risk for the completion of projects. The resultant compressed implementation and disbursement project schedules allow no time contingency for any eventuality that might hinder the timely execution of project activities. This would mostly impact projects that cannot afford to have tenders reissued a second time or wait until appeals to tender results are processed. From a planning permit point of view, projects that may require additional studies following the submission and screening of planning

⁵ 'A Positive Parenting Policy for Malta 2014-2018', Draft Copy for Public Consultation: <http://mfss.gov.mt/en/public-consultations/Documents/English%20Booklet%20A4.pdf>

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applications, such as environmental impact assessments, may risk incompleteness by the imposed deadline.

As a measure of keeping vigilant track of progress and compliance to the established activity timeframes, each Project Promoter was asked to present a gantt chart of their project that may be revised subject to providing reasonable justification.

Procurement-related risks have been mitigated to a large extent with regard to Project MT04/1. By means of a service agreement reached in November 2013 between the Department for Local Government and the Council of Europe, the latter has been directly entrusted to deliver the majority of the project's activities.

A Donor-imposed condition that precludes the signing of contracts before the required building and planning permits have been obtained is a crucial concern for Project MT04/2. The National Focal Point/ Programme Operator held several meetings with the Project Promoter and the Ministry for Home Affairs and National Security in 2014 on the development of an identified site but as at the cut-off date of this report, the full development permit for the demolition of an already existing building and the construction of the CoRRS complex was still in process. With the construction of premises for the CoRRS Unit being an integral project deliverable, Project MT04/2 might risk non-completion by April 2016.⁶

In preventing financial reporting delays encountered during the 2004-09 period, and given that an IT system for the 2009-14 period could not be commissioned by the Programme Operator for reasons of eligibility of expenditure prior to signature of the Programme Agreements, an interim measure was adopted whereby the 2004-09 system was used to process payments in the year under review. In view that expenditure started to be incurred in some projects, training on the processing of payments through the 2004-09 system was given to end users by the Funds and Programmes Division in March 2014. The trainees were also supplied with step-by-step tutorials⁷ for processing payments on the system.

Following the launch of the Programme Agreements on 9 April 2013 the Programme Operator commissioned the Malta Information Technology Agency (MITA) to assess and propose the enhancements deemed necessary to the system, henceforth to become

⁶ Since the cut-off date of this Report, this risk has been lifted to some degree as the project will focus on correctional staff training and inmate rehabilitation programmes rather than on the physical aspects of constructing the facility. Plans for the latter have also been revised and the current premises will not be demolished and reconstructed but will only be refurbished and extended by a new wing. This should hasten the planning application process, and save time and money without compromising on the original idea of rehabilitating young inmates into society.

⁷ The CARS Tutorials are available on: <https://eufunds.gov.mt/en/EU%20Funds%20Programmes/Bilateral%20Programmes/Pages/CARS-TUTORIALS.aspx>

known as the Computerised Accounting Records System (CARS). The necessary enhancements are expected to be carried out in the first months of 2015.

In its quest for consistent and vigilant monitoring of project implementation, the National Focal Point/ Programme Operator has over the past two reporting periods carried out bilateral meetings with Project Promoters and Departments responsible for Programme Implementation in the respective line Ministries. These meetings were called every two months or even more frequently depending on issues demanding immediate discussion. Project briefs carrying the latest updates on each activity were used as basis for discussion, and minutes of such meetings were recorded on these briefs. Such gatherings served as a platform for problem sharing and brainstorming for solutions, following up on results towards the achievement of outcomes and outputs, whilst also consolidating further working relationships between all parties involved. In addition, these meetings provided an extra layer of regular project monitoring, significantly reducing the risk of projects falling behind or appreciably deviating from their implementation schedules.

The National Focal Point escalates delays that are not duly addressed to the relevant authorities, if necessary.

The Monitoring Plan, prepared and updated each year by the Programme Operator, presents a risk tracing system as part of risk assessment and risk management. The plan also devises a tool to assess the probability and impact of identified risks which helps the Programme Operator to evaluate the level of the risk. The risks identified within each project will be monitored by the Programme Operator through periodical progress reports, desk-based expenditure verification checks and on-the-spot checks.

2.2 Bilateral relations

Project MT04/1 - 'A Partnership for Creative Governance' enjoys a partnership with a Donor entity, the Norwegian Association of Local Municipalities (KS). With its international experience in project management, KS has a vital contribution towards the success of this project and is an ideal partner to assist the Department for Local Government. KS is deemed to be the Norwegian counterpart of the Maltese Local Council Association, which is also a partner in this project along with the Council of Europe. KS actively participates in steering committee meetings with the Project Promoter and the other partners throughout the implementation of the project.

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MT04/1: Project Partners in a Steering Committee meeting held in Malta on the Performance Management Programme (PMP) on 1st June, 2014,
Left to right: Ms. Aina Simonsen, Director of the Association of Local and Regional Authorities in Norway (proposed as Norwegian expert on PMP by KS), Ms. Alina Tatarenko, Deputy Head of the Centre for Expertise for Local Government Reform (Council of Europe), Mr. Jon Barber, appointed expert for PMP, Dr. Marc Sant, President of Local Councils Association, and Mr. Adrian Mifsud, Project Leader for Project MT04/1
(Source: The Department for Local Government)

The Maltese National Focal Point and Programme Operator actively participated in three workshops organised by the Financial Mechanism Office in 2014 notably the communication workshop, which was held in Bucharest in March, the seminar on Risk Management and Good Governance held in Tallinn in September and the annual workshop for National Focal Points in Brussels in November. These seminars provided valuable opportunities for networking and establishing new contacts.

On 10 October 2014, two experts from Norway and one from the UK were invited to Malta to give a presentation about the importance of constructive parenting at a seminar that launched the first Maltese draft policy on this subject. Jointly organised with the Ministry for the Family and Social Solidarity and co-financed by the Funds for Bilateral Relations at National Level the seminar brought together the expertise of Mr. Terje Christensen and Ms. Elisabeth Askeland from the Norwegian Centre for Child Behavioural Development, an affiliate of the University of Oslo, Prof. Frances Gardner from the Department of Social Policy and Intervention at the University of Oxford, and Prof. Angela Abela and Ms. Ingrid Grech Lanfranco from the Department of Family Studies at the University of Malta to express their thoughts on such an important social matter. Representatives from the FMO and officials from the Royal Norwegian Embassy

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were invited to attend. The Norwegian and Maltese experts extended their networking over dinner. This event augurs for further bilateral relations with Norway as the Ministry for the Family and Social Solidarity plans to seek further support from the Norwegian experts in the application of good practices following adoption of the policy.

In August 2014, the Programme Operator issued a call for expression of interest under the Funds for Bilateral Relations at Programme Level among Project Promoters that have project contracts signed to facilitate partner networking on themes based on the Programme Areas where Malta has projects. 1.5% of the allocation under the Norwegian Financial Mechanism Programme, amounting to €25,411, has been reserved for this purpose. Despite several attempts at reminding eligible applicants about this call, no applications were received by the deadline of 30 September 2014. Upon taking up this matter with the FMO, the latter proposed to discuss in more detail with the Programme Operator in 2015 the utilisation of this Fund for activities of mutual interest. It is to be noted that the Funds for Bilateral Relations at Programme Level are eligible until 30 April 2017.

The Funds for Bilateral Relations at both national and programme level present further opportunities for Malta to invest in strengthening relations with the Donor States through various aspects of collaboration. Nevertheless, due to the limited funds available, events planned to promote bilateral relations have to be contained to certain limitations. Careful planning and prioritising of bilateral opportunities according to importance can mitigate this risk to fulfil the Funds' maximum potential.

Beyond the framework of the Financial Mechanisms and in the margins of the UN General Assembly, which took place in September 2014, a meeting between Hon. Dr. George Vella, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Malta, and Hon. Vidar Helgesen, Minister for the EEA and European Affairs of the Kingdom of Norway, was convened during which migration and ongoing events in Libya were the main focus of the discussion.

3 REPORTING ON PROGRAMME

3.1 Overview of Programme Status

The Programme Agreement for the Norwegian Financial Mechanism 2009-14 was signed on 9 April 2013. Since then, only the project contract with the Department for Local Government was signed.

Funds amounting to €16,000 were set aside for the Global Fund for Decent Work and Tripartite Dialogue under Programme Area 22. Innovation Norway, an entity designated by Norway, operated this Fund. Two proposals were submitted by Malta in response to

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the call published by Innovation Norway of which the one by the Department of Industrial and Employment Relations was selected. The implemented project under this Programme Area, entitled 'Enhancing Social Dialogue and Labour Institutions', delivered an analysis of the current labour market situation particularly with regard to flexible employment and the current regulatory provisions. Flexible employment arrangements help enhance Malta's competitiveness and employee well-being while promoting an improved work-life balance. The need to strengthen tripartism and social dialogue in Malta is required to support trade unions in attaining such benefits and to prevent abuse related to flexible employment arrangements.

Successful economies in the 21st century will not be possible without a modern system of labour relations and efficient strategies for managing change proactively. A research paper on changes in the Maltese labour market delivered under this project has shown that stakeholders' perceptions on Malta's tripartite model of social dialogue structure is indeed very positive.

The project marked its closure at a conference held on 5 December 2013 that was addressed by Hon. Dr. Helena Dalli, Minister for Social Dialogue, Consumer Affairs and Civil Liberties and H.E. Bjørn T. Grydeland, Ambassador of the Kingdom of Norway. Ambassador Grydeland expressed his satisfaction with efforts being made to enhance bilateral relations between Norway and Malta and with the way his government was paving the way for successes emanating from the Nordic economic model to be shared with and emulated by other countries. Among the various speakers from trade unions, employers' associations and other bodies for social dialogue, two Norwegian experts from LO (The Norwegian Confederation of Trade Unions) and from FAFO (Institute for Social and Labour Research) gave presentations highlighting best-practices from the Norwegian economy.

The third meeting of the Monitoring Committee for the 2009-14 programme period took place in January 2014. The Annual Meeting with the Donors was held in March 2014.

A total of €1,694,118 in eligible expenditure has been committed by means of the Programme. Out of this amount, an eligible value of €135,346 was contracted and a total eligible sum of €72,809 was disbursed by end 2014⁸ (*vide* Table 1 below). Three Interim Financial Reports submitted in 2014 covering incurred expenditure between 1 September 2013 and 31 August 2014 declared €62,209.60 in eligible expenditure incurred under the Norwegian programme. Expenditure effected in 2014 consisted of reimbursements of salary of one officer carrying out full time duties as Programme Operator and the enhancement of the CARS, both under the category 'Programme Management' and payments throughout the implementation of Project MT04/1.

⁸ Total eligible expenditure incurred and paid in 2014 under this Programme amounted to €63,822

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Budget Heading	Allocated Eligible Expenditure	Contracted Eligible Expenditure till end of 2014	Incurred Eligible Expenditure till end of 2014
Programme management	€61,177	€52,030	€22,103
Increased and strengthened cooperation between public institutions, local and regional authorities in the Beneficiary states and similar institutions and authorities in Norway	€321,976	€83,316	€50,706
Increased focus on vulnerable groups in prison	€1,285,553	€0	€0
Fund for bilateral relations	€25,412	€0	€0
Total	€1,694,118	€135,346	€72,809

Table 1 – Allocated versus incurred expenditure in the Programme from 5 December 2012 till 31 December 2014

3.2 Individual Programme Reporting

3.2.1 Overall progress as regards implementation of the Programmes and their sub-projects

As stated earlier in this Report, only the project contract for MT04/1 was signed under the Norwegian Financial Mechanism Programme on 12 December 2013. This was enabled following finalisation and signature of the project partnership agreements between the Department for Local Government and its three respective partners, namely the Local Councils Association in Malta, the Norwegian Association of Local Municipalities (KS) and the Centre of Expertise for Local Democracy Reform within the Council of Europe (CoE).

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Originally, this project had a fourth partner, the Royal Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development Norway. However, this partner withdrew from the partnership. An amendment was made to the Programme Agreement as the Royal Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development Norway was listed as one of the partners under Project MT04/1 in that document.

The project was launched on 20 February 2014. The Project Promoter also convened its first Steering Committee meeting the previous day, taking advantage of the presence of all project partners for the launch.

The project entails the development of a national strategy for innovation and good governance at local level. A comprehensive training needs analysis/ assessment (TNA) has been conducted to identify gaps in the current local government system. The identified training requirements are being fed into the design and development of a national training strategy (NTS) for local government. A training academy for leadership at all levels of local government is also being formed. To secure quality standards, a set of performance indicators are being developed for the first time to which local government shall be required to adhere.

Besides being an active partner in the project, the CoE is delivering the majority of services required in the project's activities, such as the TNA as well as the preparation of the NTS, the Leadership Academy Programme, a Performance Management Programme (PMP) and the Strategy for Innovation and Good Governance at Local Level. All applicable approvals at a local level were sought and obtained for a direct agreement for services with the CoE. The fact that the majority of this project's activities have been entrusted to this highly reputable institution has also reduced the risk of having multiple tenders on the market, each possibly presenting procurement-related difficulties along the course of the project timeline.

The contract with the CoE stipulates payment in two instalments, the first upon signature and the second following the first service provider report. The first instalment was paid in accordance with the established timeframe in the Partnership Agreement.

To this end, the CoE has appointed two experts on the TNA and the PMP. The TNA expert, Dr Cezary Trutkowsky, has been on board since the beginning of the project. At the project's launch event in February, he presented the way forward for the TNA as the first component of the project. In April 2014, Dr Trutkowsky presented the Project Promoter with a draft quantitative questionnaire to assess the training needs of Local Council staff. The Project Leader and an assistant coded the data of 298 filled questionnaires before passing on to the expert for his evaluation. To complete his analysis from both quantitative and qualitative aspects, the TNA expert visited Malta again in May 2014 to deliver fifteen interviews and five focus groups with Local Council

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staff, including Mayors and Executive Secretaries. Transcripts for these interviews and focus groups were also carried out by Dr Trutkowsky.

In the meantime, the Department for Local Government commissioned the National Statistics Office (NSO) through a direct agreement to carry out a national survey on its behalf. The survey sought to understand the general public opinion on local councils in terms of quality service delivered and their general performance within communities. NSO compiled the survey results and delivered the data to Dr Trutkowsky in July 2014. The information collected from the questionnaires, the transcripts and the national survey formed the basis of the TNA report that was presented to the Local Councils in a specially held event on 1 December 2014. This event also served to launch the consultation process for the NTS.



MT04/1: Project Leader Mr. Adrian Mifsud presenting the Training Needs Analysis Report and its findings, 1 December 2014
(Source: The Department for Local Government)

The recommendations of the TNA report will feed into the NTS. An NTS Committee, consisting of the Project Promoter, the Local Councils Association, the National Association for Local Council and Regional Executive Secretaries, and the Parliamentary Secretariat for Local Government in Malta has been formed. The NTS Committee has put forward the first set of proposals from the TNA report that will be carried out in the NTS.

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The PMP was launched on 30 June 2014. The event was well attended by the majority of local councils who were informed about the PMP initiative and invited to participate in the PMP process for the establishment of performance indicators. A questionnaire was sent to all local councils and the results were incorporated in the PMP expert's report. A call with a target of twelve local councils was launched in August 2014 for the participation in a pilot project that would establish performance indicators.

Training to thirteen local councils that registered interest in the pilot project was provided in September 2014 by PMP expert Mr. Jon Barber and the Project Leader. A second phase of training was conducted with the same participating local councils in December 2014. Each council was asked to propose three performance management indicators that would address local community expectations. Mr. Barber will collate these indicators into an official document.



MT04/1: CoE-appointed expert Mr. Jon Barber (standing left) and Project Leader Mr. Adrian Mifsud giving a presentation on the Performance Management Pilot Project – Training Phase 2, 2 December 2014
(Source: The Department for Local Government)

At the cut-off date of this report, arrangements were being made with KS for a study visit by the participating local councils to Oslo. The visit will enable the participants to share and discuss the selected indicators with their Norwegian counterparts who in turn shall provide information about Norway's best practices in performance management.

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The Maltese Government will eventually set these performance management indicators in the 'Local Councils (Association) Regulations' and thereby honour the Regulations' requirement of auditing annually the performance management of local councils.

The CoE organised and financed the participation of the Project Leader and a Mayor in a train-the-trainers course on Leadership Academy. Together with the CoE-appointed expert, the two trainees will conduct the training programme for the Leadership Academy to administrative and elected local council staff.

A number of Steering Committee meetings were held in 2014. The guidance and support of all project partners and their dedication to work against the established project action plan is proving to be the driving force behind the achievement of targets in 2014.

The services of a full-time project manager were felt to be required when the project was being proposed. A departmental call for tenders for project management services was issued in December 2013. By the closing date of 8 January 2014, two offers were submitted. Both were however found to be not technically compliant in terms of the proposed key experts not having the requisites established in the tender. The procedure to withdraw the contract took some time given the legal implications involved. Until this issue was settled, project management duties were being carried out in-house by the Project Promoter. Given that the Project Promoter eventually decided to continue performing these duties in-house, it was agreed that some of the budget allocated for project management services would be spent on covering Project Promoter staff costs whilst the remaining allocation would be added to the budget reserved for travel and subsistence to further support the study visit of local councils to Oslo.

Upon instructions from the Financial Mechanism Office to treat 30 April 2016 as the final eligibility date for project costs, an addendum to the signed project contract was drawn up to bring forward the physical and financial execution of the project to this date and to compress the project's implementation and disbursement plans accordingly.

The robust action plan that the Steering Committee devised assures that the project deliverables are on track. The TNA target was achieved at the end of 2014. The Project Promoter envisages the conclusion of the NTS, PMP and Leadership Academy in 2015 with the final event in Q1 2016 being the award of the European Label of Governance Excellence to at least twelve local councils that participated in the project activities. The project will round off with a survey to measure the increased satisfaction of local council performance.

In early 2014, the Ministry for Home Affairs and National Security (MHAS) informed the National Focal Point/ Programme Operator that it identified a site for Project MT04/2 in Mtahleb, a remote hamlet in the west of Malta. Until a couple of years back the existing structure on this site housed the 'Substance Abuse Therapeutic Unit' facility. An

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application for a full development permit that entails the demolition of the existing structure and the construction of a new corrective facility was submitted to the Malta Environment and Planning Authority (MEPA) on 21 March 2014. In its screening process of the application in April 2014, MEPA requested the Ministry to submit a Cultural Heritage Assessment and an Appropriate Assessment that studies impact on the integrity of the protected site, or on its habitats species and ecosystems. Both assessments were submitted to MEPA in August 2014, however MEPA required the resubmission of the Appropriate Assessment as it did not satisfy the required Terms of Reference. An engineer-endorsed Fire Safety and Ventilation Report, revised drawings incorporating access for the physically impaired as well as designs of the mechanical and electrical layout were also required during the screening process.

In the meantime, the Ministry devised a new time plan for the project to meet its objectives by the eligibility deadline, once the approval of the MEPA permit is obtained. The Ministry expressed its intention to finish all excavation works and most of the construction works by 30 April 2016 so that these could be covered by the Norway Grants. The remaining construction works, the services and finishes and other measures of the project would be completed until 30 April 2017 and be covered by national funds. This plan follows the Financial Mechanism Office's suggestion, as communicated by letter dated 12 June 2014, to split the project in two components whereby the activities to be implemented first could be financed by the Norwegian Financial Mechanism at a grant rate of 85% by not later than 30 April 2016 on condition that the remaining parts of the project are completed by 30 April 2017.

3.2.2 Cross-cutting issues

As a Beneficiary State, Malta is expected to adhere to the principles of good governance, sustainable development and gender equality which are of major importance to the Norwegian Financial Mechanism.

3.2.2.1 Principles of Good Governance

The National Focal Point/ Programme Operator is obliged to adhere to the six main principles of good governance, namely understanding its role, ensuring timely delivery of objectives, working effectively individually and as a team, exercising effective control, performing with integrity, and being open and accountable. The National Focal Point/ Programme Operator ensures that these principles are observed throughout programme implementation through the measures taken by the projects under support, in accordance with Article 1.6 of the Regulation.

The Programme adopts zero-tolerance to corruption. In accordance with Article 11.1 of the Regulation, the National Focal Point/ Programme Operator invests every possible effort to prevent, detect, and nullify the effect of any irregularity case. To this end, an

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irregularity that was investigated upon promptly and efficiently at verification stage in 2014 was properly remedied by applying the necessary financial correction before claiming reimbursement through the respective Interim Financial Report.

Project promoters are strongly advised to instantly report to the National Focal Point/ Programme Operator any irregularity and corrupt practices that may come to their knowledge during implementation of projects.

Good governance is also emphasised and applied in practices of public procurement and in the financial management of projects. Procurement of goods and services is carried out according to the Public Procurement Regulations, Legal Notice 296/2010 (Laws of Malta). To further reinforce adherence to good practice, the National Focal Point/ Programme Operator produced a Manual of Procedures (MoP) and annexes⁹ to serve as guidance for Project Promoters during the implementation of projects that is in line with relevant rules, regulations and applicable procedures.

Accountability and transparency are also ensured at every phase of the project cycle.

The principles of good governance have been taken a step further with Project MT04/1. It shall reinforce local government with a national strategy for innovation and good governance. In addition, local councils that participate in all the project's activities will be awarded the European Label of Governance Excellence, thus encouraging the participation of other local councils in similar good governance schemes.

3.2.2.2 Sustainable development – Environmental

Although Project MT04/1 does not directly target environmental issues, it is foreseen that the general environment of localities shall stand to benefit from improved quality standards set by the established performance management indicators.

On the other hand, Project MT04/2 is taking all necessary steps to respect the environment and cultural heritage of the site designated for the development of a new correctional facility. The finished complex is required to visually blend in with the surrounding natural environment.

3.2.2.3 Sustainable development – Economic

The Performance Management Steering Committee for Project MT04/1 has selected policy areas for local finance management and local economic development. The adoption of strategies and performance indicators will create the necessary tools for economic sustainability of the local government system.

⁹ The MoP and annexes are available on <http://www.norwaygrants.gov.mt>

Project MT04/2 shall be ensuring that the correctional facility will operate on a cost-efficiency system with proper deployment of staff.

3.2.2.4 Sustainable development – Social

The Maltese local government is being supported by a team of experts from its Norwegian counterpart and the Council of Europe. Through the performance management plan and the Leadership Academy, Project MT04/1 shall establish performance benchmarks and provide the necessary training to local councils in delivering improved quality services for a better livelihood for their communities.

Project MT04/2 will ensure that the standard living requirements are met for the safety of inmates and staff, and shall bring correctional services in compliance with relevant International Human Rights Instruments. Social integration within the community is one of the foundations upon which the principles of restorative justice are built. It is expected that through this project, the inmates will have more opportunities for restorative assimilation within their community.

3.2.2.5 Gender equality

Gender equality is a much respected policy in the Programme. It is ensured that all actions undertaken by the projects shall not discriminate between genders. Project teams comprise of both male and female staff.

The Terms and Conditions of tender documents require bidders to incorporate equal opportunity policies within their organisations and to report about such policies in their offers. Policies and procedures that uphold non-discriminatory practices in the employ of contractors and sub-contractors are also favourably considered.

In addition, any publicity made for the Programme is gender sensitive. Gender stereotyping is avoided at any level whilst information and promotional material is socially inclusive.

The two projects under this programme promote equal participation opportunities both at activity level as well as within their management structure. Project MT04/1 is providing training to all local council staff, irrespective of gender type. All activities involve the participation of both male and female elected and administrative staff.

Presently, young female inmates do not have dedicated premises within the national correctional facility and neither do they have a specific programme that caters for their needs. Project MT04/2 shall provide segregated accommodation for males and females. All inmates, irrespective of gender or nationality, shall be able to benefit from the

services and opportunities offered. Cultural integration shall be promoted for the inmates' security and personal development.

4 MANAGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION

4.1 Management and control systems

There have been a few changes in the HR set up of the National Focal Point/ Programme Operator since the submission of the Description of Management and Control Systems (DMCS) in November 2012.

The Bilateral, Other Funds and Programmes Unit currently has a staff complement of a Senior Manager and two desk officers that carry out Programme Operator duties. A third officer performing the Programme Operator's verification of payment claims was not replaced following his release from the Unit early in 2014. Instead, a desk officer from the Financial Control Unit within the Funds and Programmes Division, who reports directly to the Director General in his capacity as Head of the National Focal Point/ Programme Operator, was assigned that task.

The 2012 DMCS also lists two Programme Managers that directly report to the Senior Manager at the Certifying Authority. Until the end of this reporting period, the Certifying Authority had only one Programme Manager. Despite this, the functions of the Certifying Authority in relation to the Programmes have remained operationally satisfactory.

Despite the above changes, all the elements in the DMCS are in place and the system functioned as planned during the reporting period.

4.1.1 The Computerised Accounting Records System (CARS)

Paragraph 1(h) of article 4.7 of the Regulation stipulates that the Programme Operator shall ensure that *'there is a system for recording and storing in computerised form accounting records for each project under the programmes and that the data on implementation necessary for financial management, reporting, monitoring, verifications, audits and evaluation are collected'*.

In this regard, the Funds and Programmes Division, in its role as Programme Operator, commissioned the Malta Information Technology Agency (MITA) in 2013 to perform an analysis of existing software that was used to fulfil similar obligations in respect of projects under the 2004-09 programming period. Such an exercise was intended to

identify gaps in the present software in relation to the accounting requirements of the 2009-14 Regulations.

MITA concluded the gap analysis, delivering its final report on 30 January 2014. The report proposed a series of enhancements to improve the system's functionality, placing the Programme Operator in a better position to meet its obligations.

As a result of this gap analysis for the proper functionality of the system, the Programme Operator required MITA to provide consultancy services for the design and development, as well as for testing and implementing the new business requirements. In addition, MITA is required to assist the Division with the training of end users on the developed new system's functionality. A contract for these services was signed and the Programme Operator concluded its testing in December 2014. Enhancement on the system is expected to be carried out in the first months of 2015.

4.2 Compliance with EU legislation, national legislation and the MoU

Public procurement in Malta is governed by the Public Procurement Regulations (Legal Notice 296 of 2010, Chapter 174 of the Laws of Malta). In the case of local councils public procurement is governed by the Local Councils (Tendering) Regulations (Subsidiary Legislation 363.03).

State aid is governed by Legal Notice 210 of 2004 (Chapter 325 of the Laws of Malta), Equal Opportunities by Chapter 456 of the Laws of Malta and Protection of the Environment by Chapter 435 of the Laws of Malta.

Project Promoters have been made aware of their obligations with regard to their project contracts, public procurement, state aid, the environment and promoting equality of opportunity for all people irrespective of gender, age, race or disability. In the case of public procurement, it should be noted that for most public entities, public procurement above the threshold of €47,000 is co-ordinated by a central government unit (Department of Contracts) within the Ministry for Finance. In such cases, templates are standard and the Department of Contracts oversees the procurement process and provides guidance to all organisations carrying out public procurement. This guarantees a degree of quality assurance across all public entities. In the case of procurement below the €47,000 threshold, departments and public entities can carry out their own procurement in line with the Public Procurement Regulations; however guidance can still be sought from the Department of Contracts. The Ministry for Finance issues circulars from time to time to all Ministries and agencies carrying out their own procurement. Detailed information is also provided in chapter 6 of the Manual of Procedures, which is available on the website <http://www.norwaygrants.gov.mt> of the National Focal Point/ Programme Operator.

4.3 Irregularities

An administrative check carried out on expenditure incurred for Project MT04/1 detected that the service provider of the launch event invoiced charges for beverage items that were additional to those listed in the quotation. Given that at the time of the check the invoice had already been paid by Treasury an irregularity report was drawn up. The irregular part of the incurred amount was not claimed in the corresponding Interim Financial Report and was therefore borne by national funds.

4.4 Audit, monitoring, review and evaluation

A systems audit carried out by the Audit Authority in mid-2013 on the management controls performed by the National Focal Point/Programme Operator did not report any systemic risks. The Audit Authority made two recommendations though and these recommendations were taken on board and duly adopted by the National Focal Point/Programme Operator.

The National Focal Point/ Programme Operator closely adhered to the Monitoring Plan for 2014.

The Audit Plan for 2015 and an updated Monitoring Plan are being forwarded together with this Report.

The National Focal Point/ Programme Operator introduced an additional means of monitoring progress a couple of months before the signing of the Programme Agreements. Bilateral meetings held regularly with Project Promoters and Programme Implementation Departments of the respective line Ministries, iron out many concerns arising at project level in the course of implementation. Additional to these meetings, which so far have proved a success in settling most issues, the National Focal Point/Programme Operator also attends Steering Committee meetings held by a number of respective line Ministries to discuss any updates on the funded projects.

One on-the-spot check supplemented by administrative checks was performed on Project MT04/1 in 2014. These checks examined the correctness of the procurement process of four awarded contracts and ensured that the filing system for project-related documentary records was in good order in preparation of any inspection or audit.

At this point in Programme implementation, the National Focal Point/ Programme Operator believes it is still early to undertake review and evaluation activities.

4.5 Information and publicity

The Department for Local Government launched its project on 20 February 2014 with a series of presentations from the Project Leader, the project partners and the appointed expert on the first project activity, the Training Needs Analysis. Hon. Dr. Ian Borg, Parliamentary Secretary for the EU Presidency 2017 and EU Funds and Hon. Dr. Jose Herrera, Parliamentary Secretary for Culture and Local Government were among the key high-ranking speakers at this event and this secured extensive press coverage. The launch was well attended by Regional Committee members, Mayors and Executive Secretaries from various local councils.

The local councils of Malta and Gozo have learnt more about the Norway Grants through the various events held in connection with the Training Needs Analysis and the Performance Management Programme.

In conformity with the objectives of the Communication Strategy, the National Focal Point/ Programme Operator publicly promoted the Programmes during the 'Notte Bianca' 2014 edition held on 4 October in Valletta. 'Notte Bianca' is an annual arts and culture festival that takes place in October and lights up the capital city with various spectacles. Hundreds visited the stand dedicated to the Grants within the historic Auberge d'Aragon which houses the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister and the Ministry for European Affairs and Implementation of the Electoral Manifesto. Representatives from the National Focal Point/ Programme Operator explained about the objectives of the Grants, their support to Malta and the projects that are underway. Promotional items bearing the Grants' logos, which were provided by the Financial Mechanism Office, including key chains, pens, lanyards, fluorescent cycling vests, polo shirts and shopping bags, as well as the latest Donor countries' annual reports and project information flyers were distributed.

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Members of the public receiving information about the 2009-14 Grants during 'Notte Bianca' at the Auberge d'Aragon, Valletta, 4 October 2014
(Source: The Funds and Programmes Division)

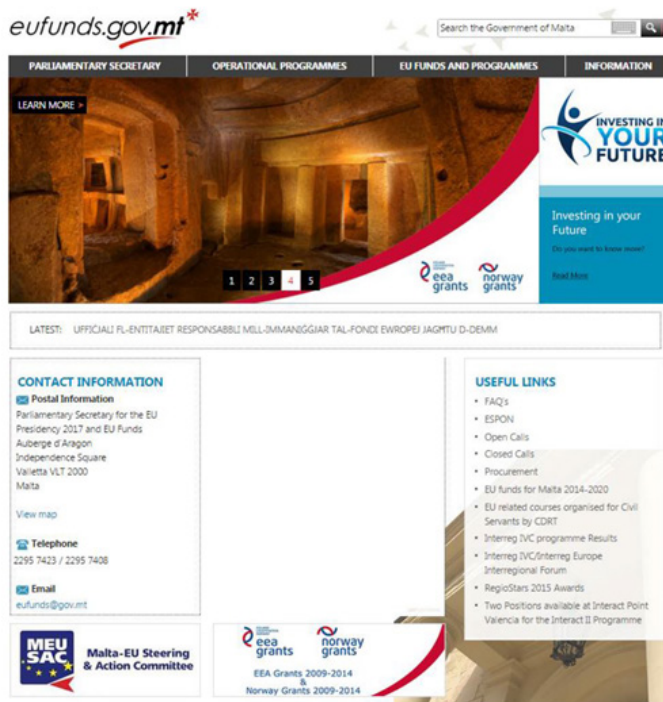
On 10 October 2014, the Minister for the Family and Social Solidarity, Hon. Dr. Michael Farrugia launched the first ever Maltese draft policy on constructive parenting through a seminar that was supported by the Funds for Bilateral Relations at National Level. Experts from Norway, the UK and Malta brought forward studies and examples on parenting methods and styles, illustrating the current situation and system of parenting in Norway and across the rest of Europe. The seminar targeted associations that deal with child welfare such as the Office of the Commissioner for Children, the National Agency for Children, Families and the Community (APPOGG), the Child Guidance Clinic, the Adoption Board, the Department of Paediatrics at Mater Dei Hospital, foster care institutions and children's homes, as well as principals and teachers from various state and church schools. The seminar was another opportunity to promote the Grants with the general public.

An article about the seminar was prepared by the National Focal Point/ Programme Operator and uploaded on the webpage dedicated to the Grants in Malta (www.norwaygrants.gov.mt). The webpage also provides information on the relevant priority sectors, programmes and projects. Other important documents of public

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interest, such as the MoUs, the Manual of Procedures, reports and press releases are also uploaded on this website.

The National Focal Point/ Programme Operator also made arrangements with the communications office of the Ministry for European Affairs and Implementation of the Electoral Manifesto to promote the Grants on the Ministry's front webpage (www.eufunds.gov.mt). By clicking on either the rotating top banner featuring an image of the Hypogeum, or the link box containing the names and logos of the Grants at the bottom of the Ministry's front page, one is directed to the webpage dedicated to the Grants in Malta.



The front page of the Ministry's website

With every official and public document or visual material that is prepared, the National Focal Point/ Programme Operator makes sure that acknowledgement is made to the support received from the Grants. Project Promoters are obliged to affix the applicable Grants logos and text that acknowledges support on all information and promotional material, invitations, adverts and calls, power point presentations, reports, tender documents, etc.

Although no studies have been carried out, the National Focal Point expects that the impact of the Grants on the visibility and image of the Donor States on a local level is proportionate to the size and number of projects in Malta.

4.6 Workplan

The Workplan outlining the milestones for the implementation of the Norwegian Financial Mechanism over the next year is provided as a separate document to this Report.

5 SUMMARY LIST OF ISSUES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The year under review marked the first full year of implementation for Project MT04/1. Components within this project are progressing according to plan. Disbursement levels were still low in 2014 given that the remaining balance payment for CoE's services and activities that carry substantial values will be effected in 2015.

The third component in the 'Workplan for the Proposed Activities under the Fund for Bilateral Relations at National Level' consisting of a seminar that would strengthen bilateral relations with the Donor countries was implemented in 2014.

The National Focal Point/ Programme Operator is pleased with the excellent working relationship among all stakeholders. Regular contact, follow up and availability have proven beneficial to all parties concerned. The efforts invested by the National Focal Point/ Programme Operator to monitor closely the implementation and financial execution of projects in line with the Regulation and all applicable rules and procedures have kept irregularities to a minimum.

Bilateral meetings were an initiative taken by the National Focal Point/ Programme Operator in 2013 and are an ideal way of keeping track of project progress and any issue concerning a project whilst keeping in touch with the project implementers for any support they might need. Given their many advantages, the National Focal Point/

Colour Imagery

This section depicts colour versions of selected images from the PARTS



PART A

Figure A.6: Incarceration by Sex – CCF juveniles 2000-2010

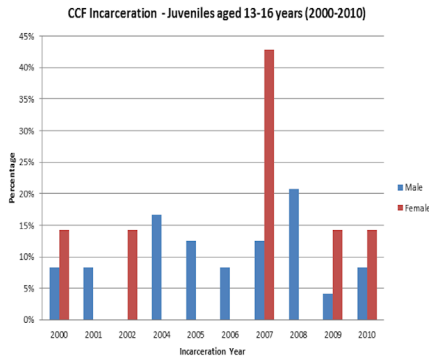


Figure A.7: CCF Juveniles: Age and Sex

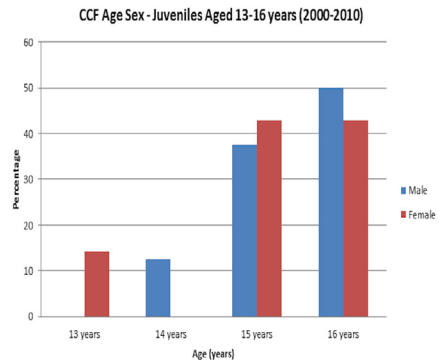


Figure A.8: Offence Type: CCF Juveniles (2000 – 2010)

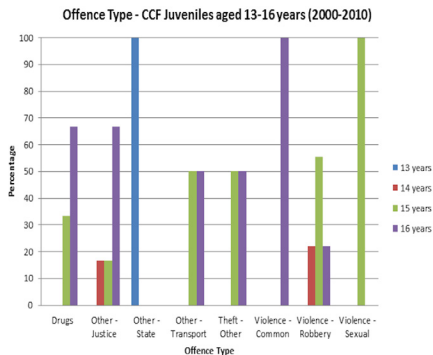
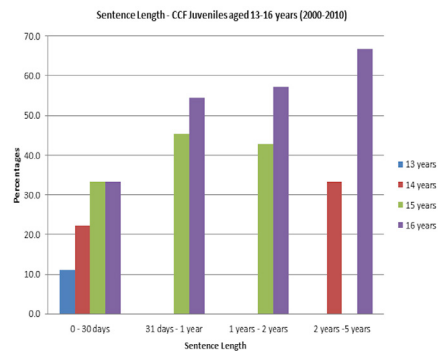


Figure A.9: CCF Sentence Length



PART C

Figure C.5: Conceptual Model Phase 2 – Linkages – Themes - Key

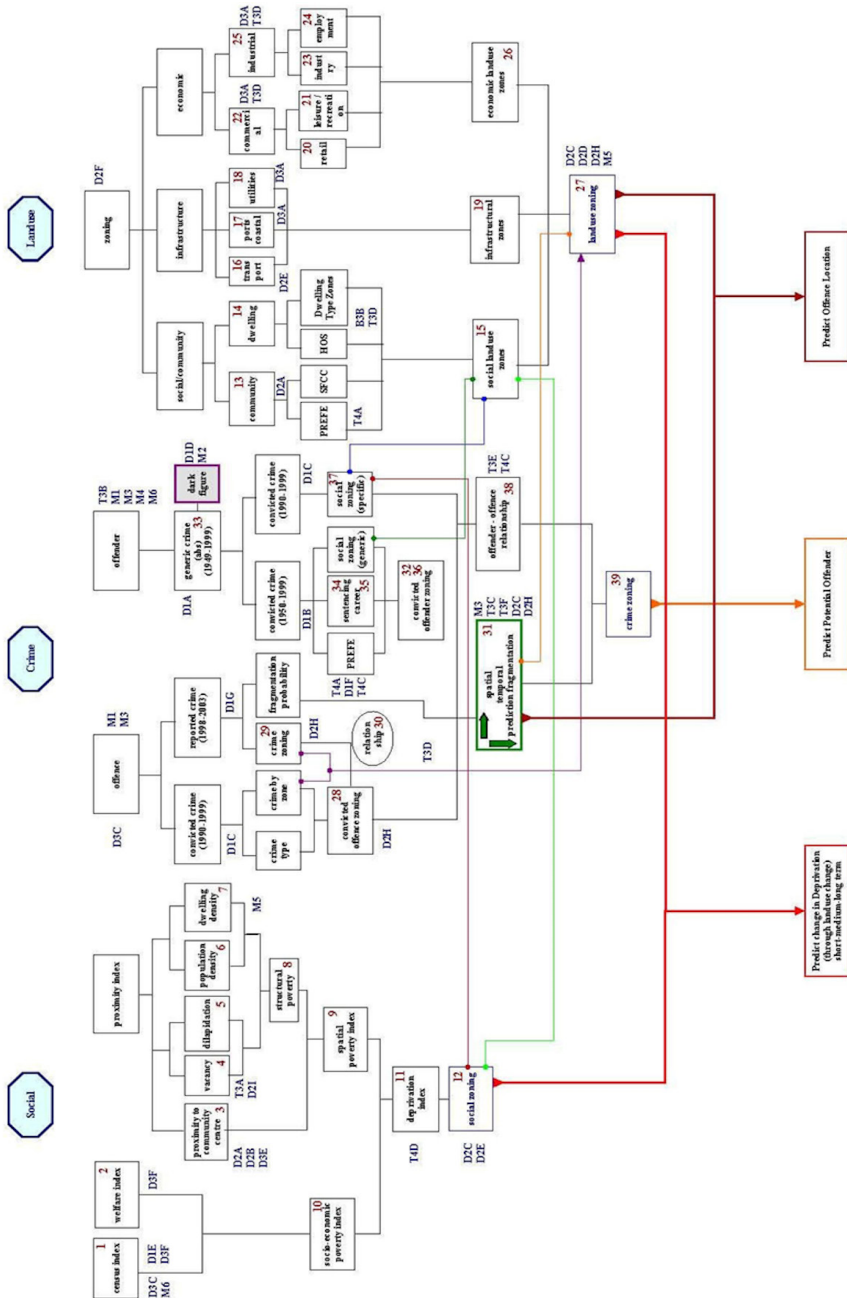


Figure C.15: Poverty Buffering Grid File – Top View



Figure C.16: Poverty Buffering Grid File – Perspective View

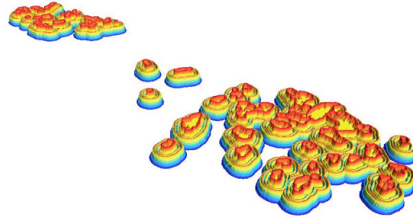


Figure C.17: INNH hotspot analysis for offender residence and poverty

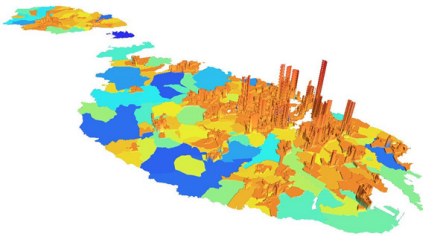


Figure C.18: HOS -poverty relationship

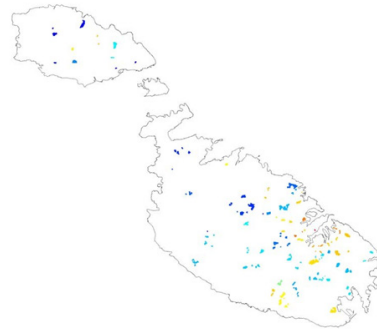


Figure C.21: 3D population density map – Enumeration Areas

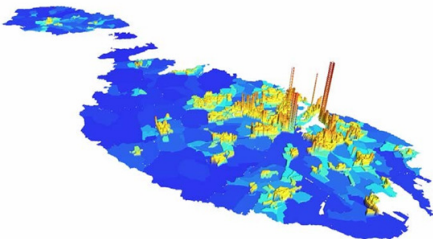


Figure C.22: 3D risk of poverty maps – Enumeration Areas

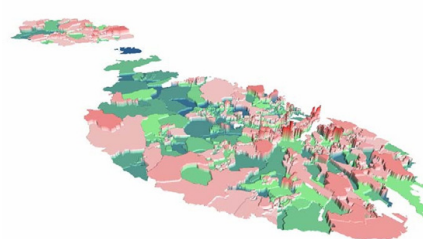


Figure C.20: Graphical Poverty Rate – Enumeration Areas

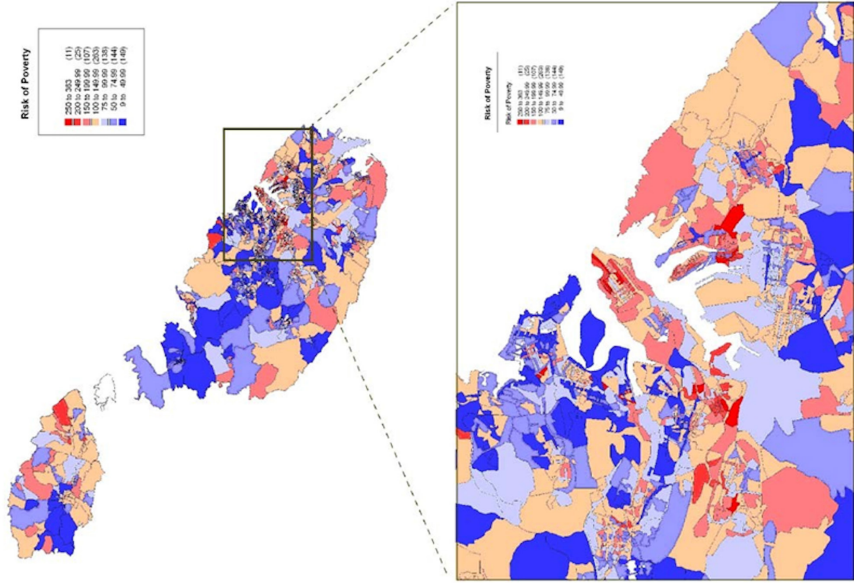


Figure C.19: Map of Population and Offender Densities Rate Assessment

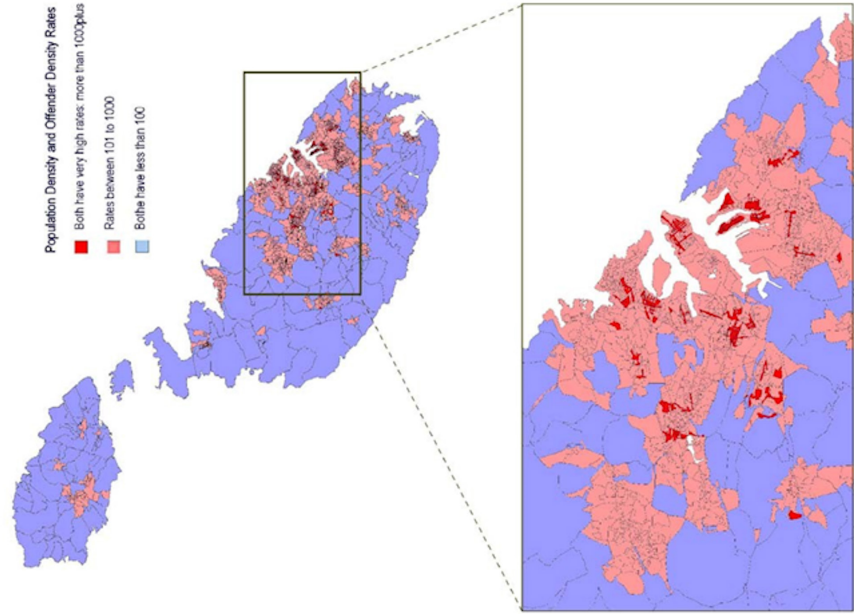


Figure C.23: Risk of Poverty map draped over a population density map

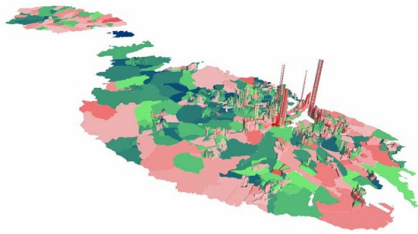


Figure C.24: 1NNH hotspot analysis for offender residence and poverty

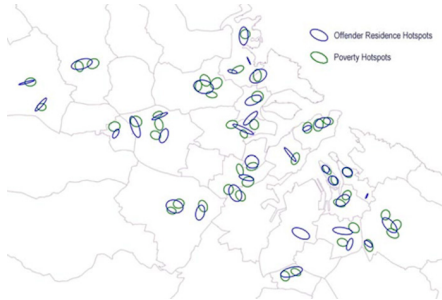


Figure C.28: Welfare_Benefits_2014_0_All_NNH2



Figure C.29: Welfare_Benefits_2014_0_All_NNH1

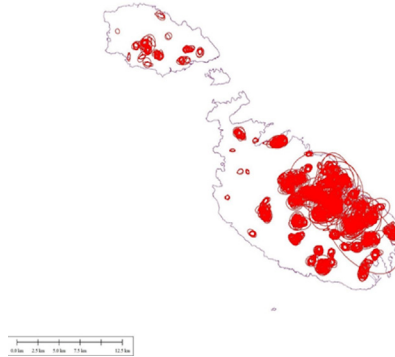


Figure C.30: Welfare_Benefits_2014_0_Allcol

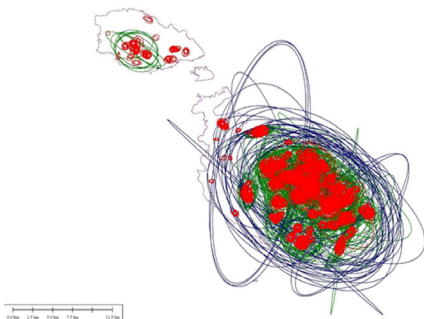


Figure C.31: MI_welfare_benefits_2014

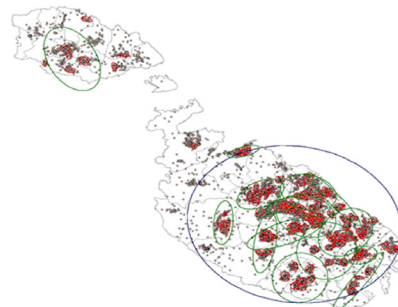


Figure C.32: 2014_NNH1_combined

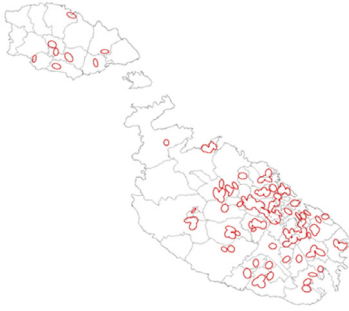


Figure C.33: 2014_NNH2_combined



Figure C.34: 2014_NNH3_combined



Figure C.35: 2014_NNH123_combined

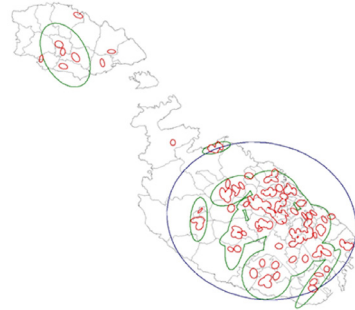


Figure C.36: Map of individuals residing in offender residence hotspots and poverty hotspots: detail of the Grand Harbour Area

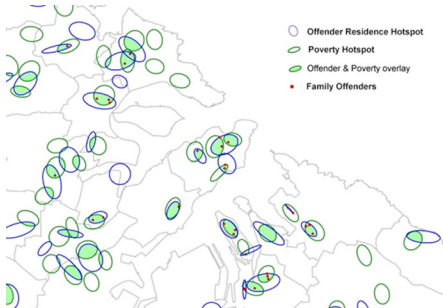


Figure C.37: Welfare_Benefits_2014_UA_SAB_UB_SUB

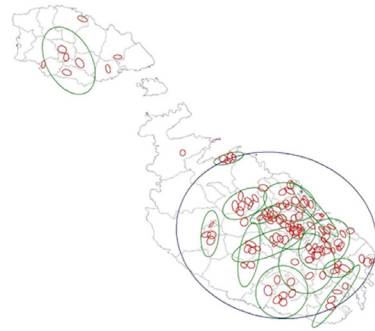


Figure C.39: Welfare_Benefits_2014_UA_SAB_UB_SUB_NNH2



Figure C.40: Welfare_Benefits_2014_UA_SAB_UB_SUB_NNH1

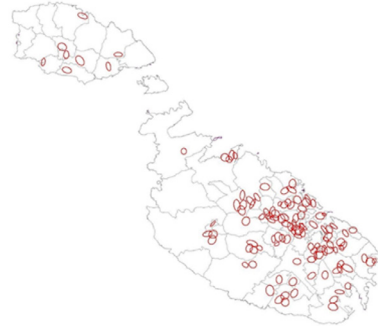


Figure C.41: Malta

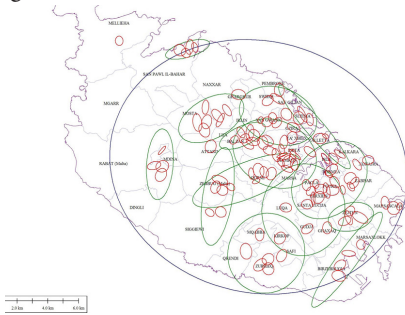


Figure C.42: Gozo

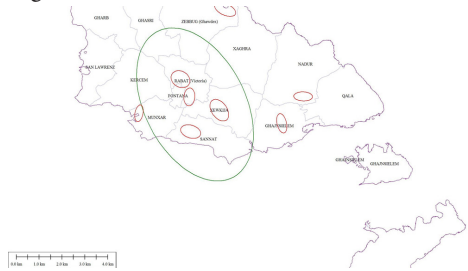


Figure C.43 Attard

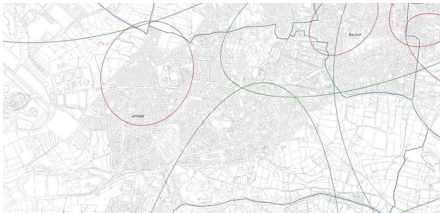


Figure C.44 Birgu – Isla – Kalkara - Bormla



Figure C.45 Birkirkara_Balzan



Figure C.46 Birzebbugia

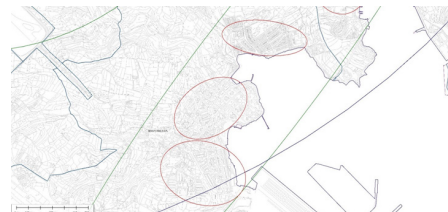


Figure C.47 Fgura_Paola_Tarxien



Figure C.48 Gharghur_Swieqi_Pembroke



Figure C.49 Ghaxaq_Zejtun



Figure C.50 Gudja

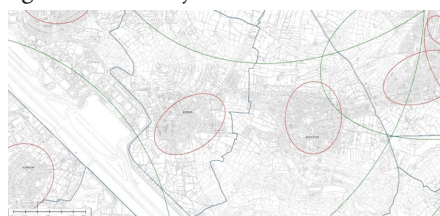


Figure C.51 Gzira_Ta' Xbiex_Msida

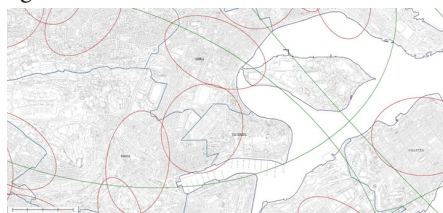


Figure C.52 Qormi



Figure C.53 Luqa

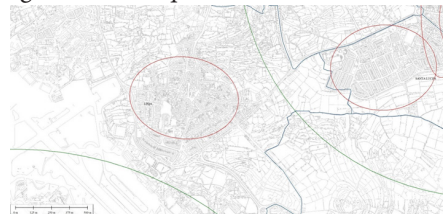


Figure C.54 Marsascala

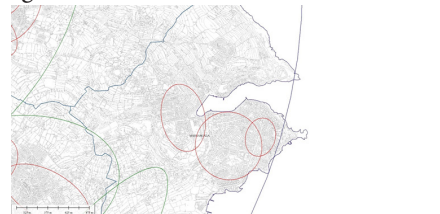


Figure C.55 Marsaxlokk

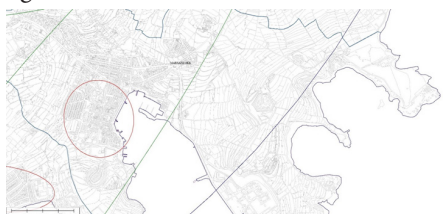


Figure C.56 Mellieha

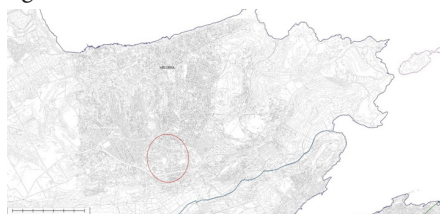


Figure C.57 Mosta_Naxxar



Figure C.58 Mtarfa

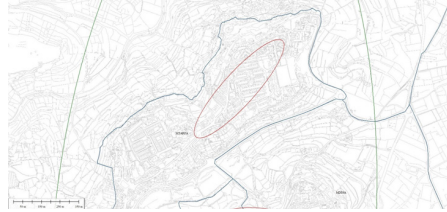


Figure C.59 Pieta_Hamrun_Santa_Venera



Figure C.60 Qrendi_Zurrieq_Mqabba_Safi_Kirkop

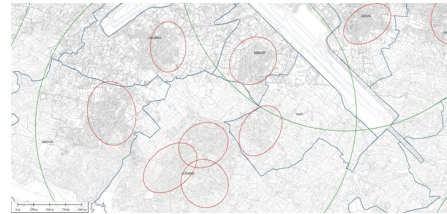


Figure C.61 Rabat



Figure C.62 San_Giljan_Sliema



Figure C.63 San_Pawl_il-Bahar



Figure C.64 Santa_Lucija



Figure C.65 Siggiewi



Figure C.66 Valletta_Floriana



Figure C.67 Zabbar_Xghajra



Figure C.68 Zebbug

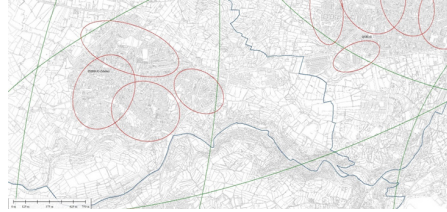


Figure C.69 Ghajnsielem_Gozo

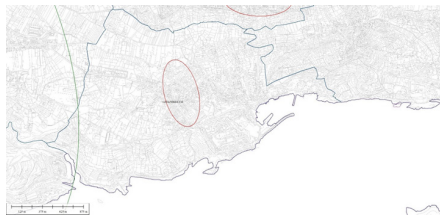


Figure C.70 Munxar_Gozo

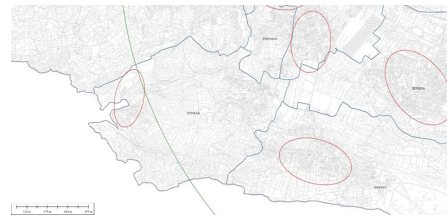


Figure C.71 Nadur_Gozo

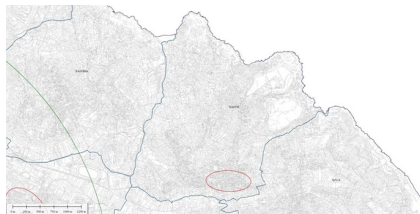


Figure C.72 Rabat_Fontana_Gozo

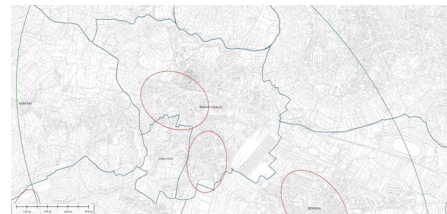


Figure C.73 Sannat_Gozo

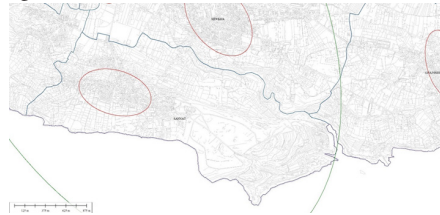


Figure C.74 Xewkija_Gozo

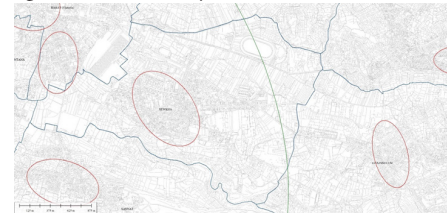


Figure C.75 Zebbug_Gozo



PART D

Figure D.1: Mtarfa School



Figure D.2: FES Offices, Msida



Figure D.3: Site location & access



Figure D.4: Rural setting at Ix-Xwieki



Figure D.5: Typical countryside views in the area



Figure D.6: Extract from MEPA Mapserver

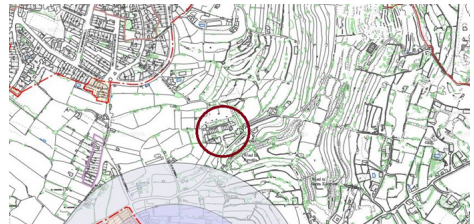


Figure D.A.1: Plan of the Battery in 1911

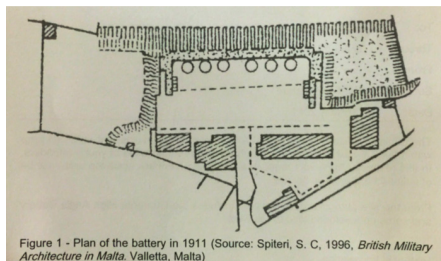


Figure D.A2: General layout

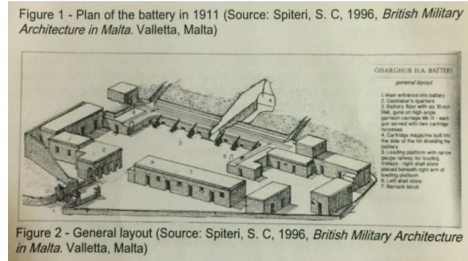


Figure 1 - Plan of the battery in 1911 (Source: Spiteri, S. C, 1996, *British Military Architecture in Malta*. Valletta, Malta)

Figure 2 - General layout (Source: Spiteri, S. C, 1996, *British Military Architecture in Malta*. Valletta, Malta)

Figure D.7: Gharghur Area Policy Map

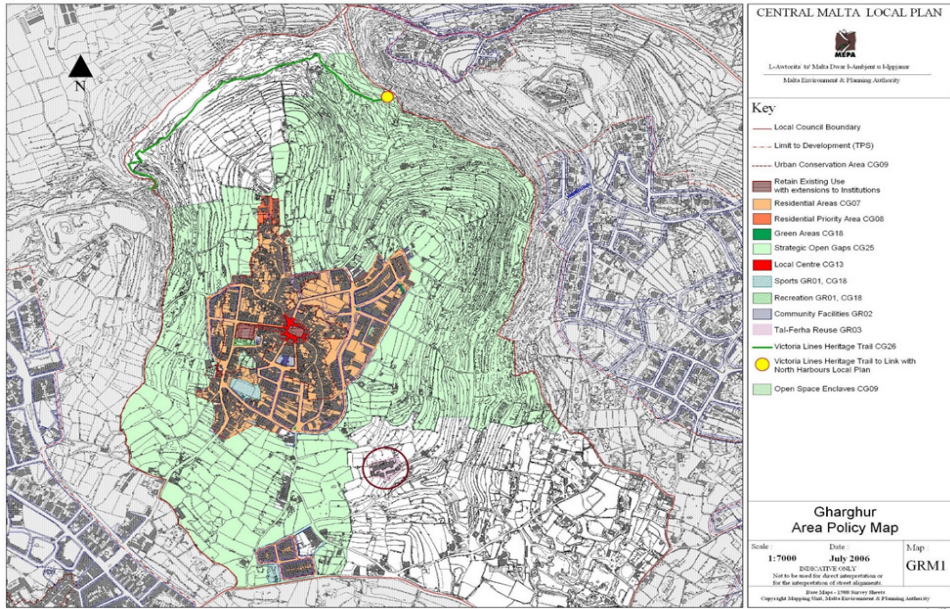


Figure D.8: Gharghur Environmental Constraints Map

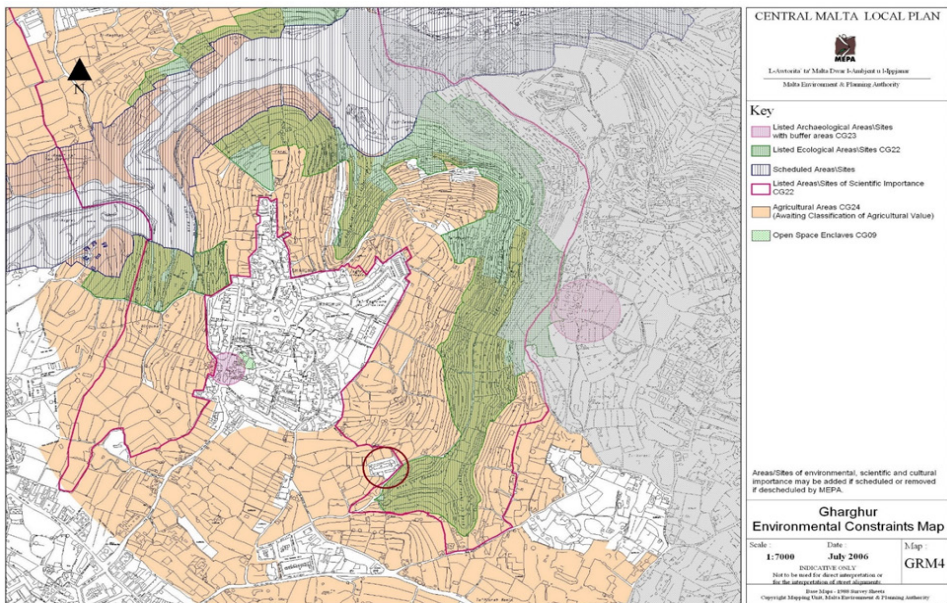


Figure D.9: Building originally used as barracks



Figure D.10: Open space intended for parade



Figure D.11: Gun platform



Figure D.12: Iron rails detail



Figure D.13: Underground space formerly used as a cartridge store



Figure D.15: Apartments built to house the leprosy sufferers



Figure D.16: Interior of typical apartment



Figure D.17: Multi-purpose hall



Figure D.18: Tal-Ferha Estate as per current period



Figure D.19: Aerial view of Tal-Ferha Estate (2015)



Figure D.20: North perspective view (2015)



Figure D.21: West perspective view (2015)

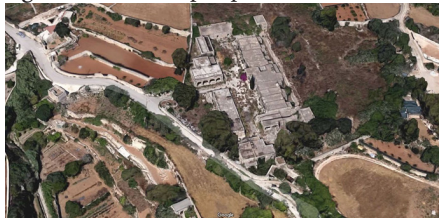


Figure D.22: South perspective view (2015)



Figure D.23: East perspective view (2015)



Figure D.24: Reinforced concrete roofs where corrugated metal sheets were used as formwork



Figure D.25: Part of boundary wall enclosing property



Figure D.26: One of the small apartments

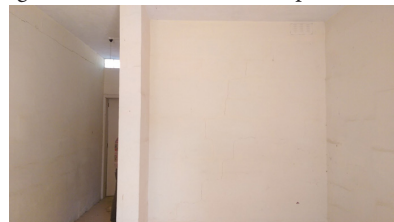


Figure D.27: Cracks in walls



Figure D.28: More acute cracks in walls



Figure D.29: Flaking paint on walls



Figure D.30: Signs of humidity



Figure D.31: Spalling reinforced concrete beams and columns



Figure D.32: Spalling of concrete roofs



Figure D.33: Corrosion of steel beams



Figure D.34: Collapsed roof of portico

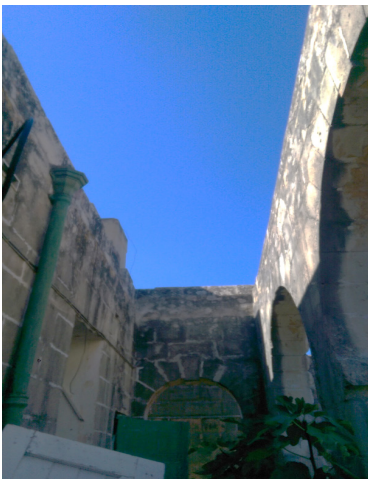


Figure D.35: Carbonised walls and ceilings



Figure D.36: Steel beams exposed to fire

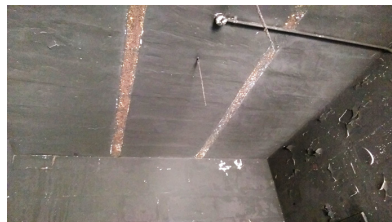


Figure D.37: Apertures with broken glass panes



Figure D.38: Apertures barred off with stone masonry blocks

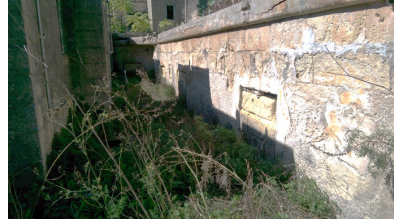


Figure D.39: Vegetation growing around the buildings



Figure D.40: Dense vegetation growing in the estate ground



Figure D.41: Abandoned furniture



Figure D.42: Illegal dumping



Figure D.43: Proposed residential units with individual outdoor area at the back



Figure D.44: Proposed catering facilities (right)



Figure D.45: Proposed prayer room located on higher grounds



Figure D.46: Proposed location for reflection garden



Figure D.47: Proposed administration block



Figure D.48: Proposed offices for professional care



Figure D.49: Proposed staff dormitories



Figure D.50: Former barracks to be converted into classrooms

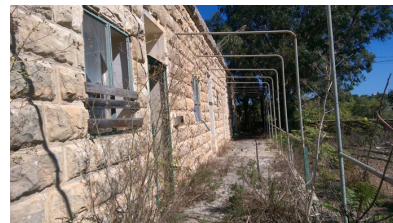


Figure D.51: Proposed education facilities



Figure D.52: Proposed training workshops

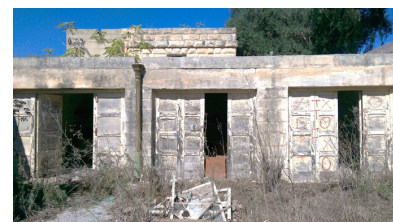


Figure D.53: Further spaces for training workshops



Figure D.54: Proposed community hall facing main gate



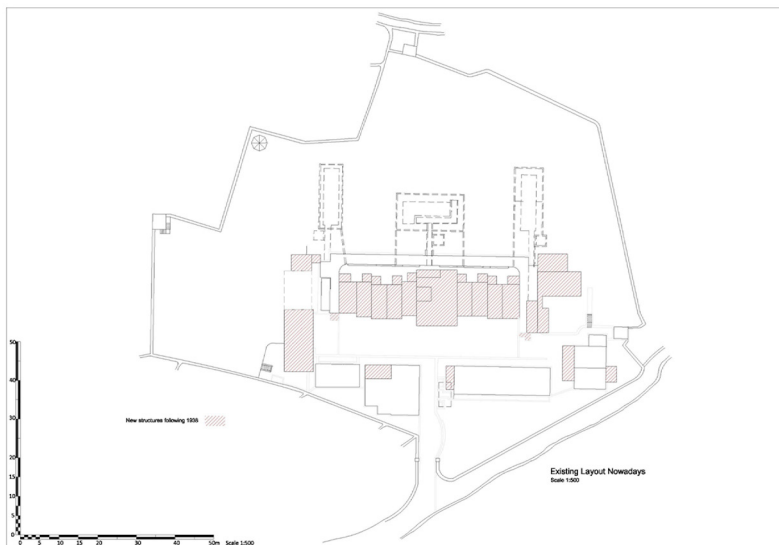
Figure D.55: Vaulted shell store to be transformed into an audio-visual room



Figure D.56: Proposed vaulted theatrical space



Drawing 2 - Current layout compared to 1938



APPENDIX C

Figure C_A1: Welfare_Benefits_2014_ AGE PENSION (AP)

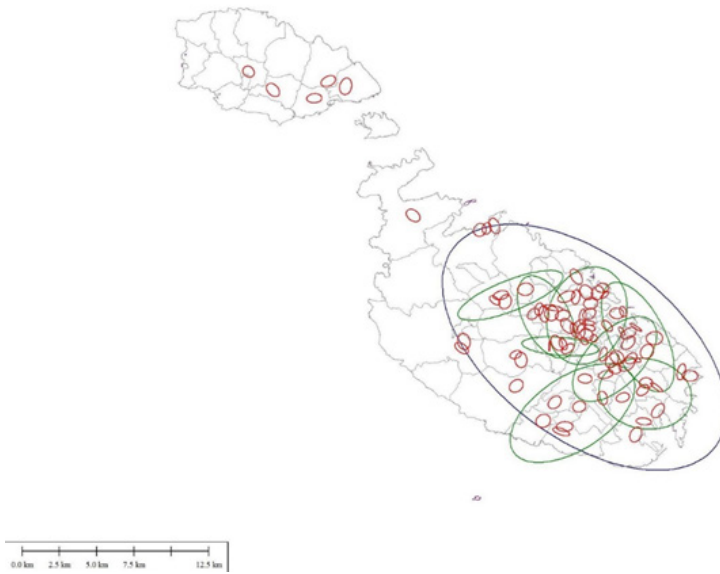


Figure C_A2: Welfare_Benefits_2014_ BLIND PENSION (BLD)

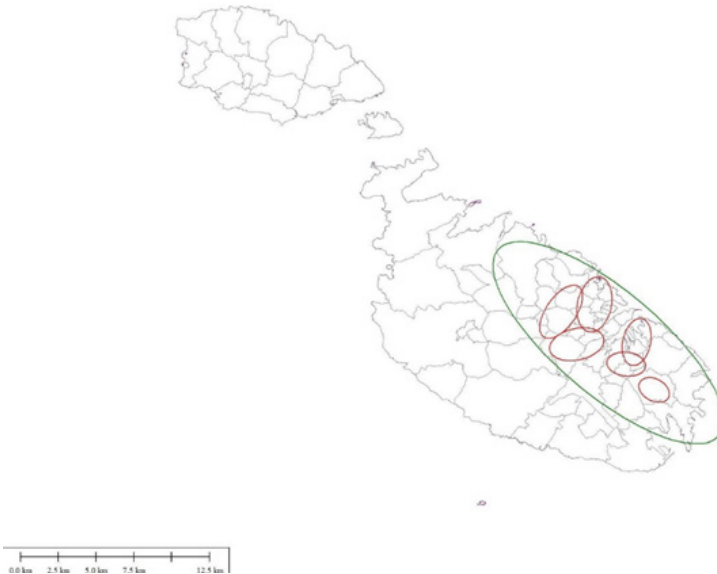


Figure C_A3: Welfare_Benefits_2014_ CHILDREN'S ALLOWANCE (CA)



Figure C_A4: Welfare_Benefits_2014_ CHILDREN'S ALLOWANCE FLAT RATE (CAFR)

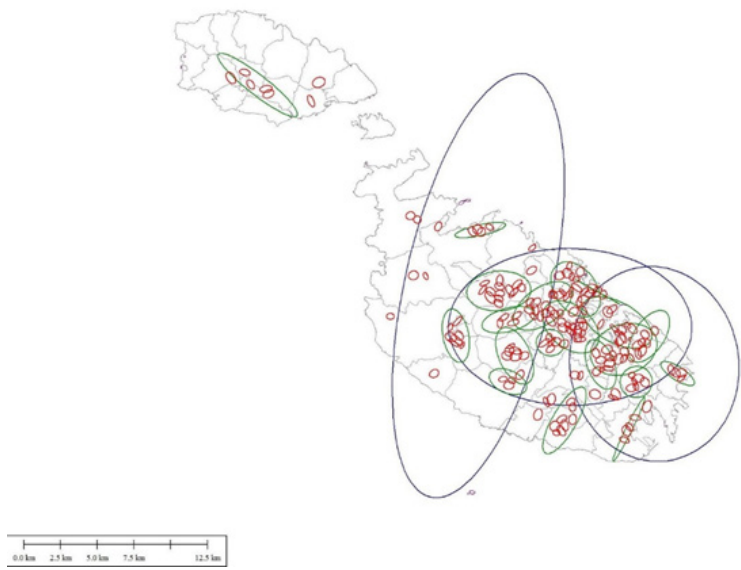


Figure C_A5: Welfare_Benefits_2014_CLBO

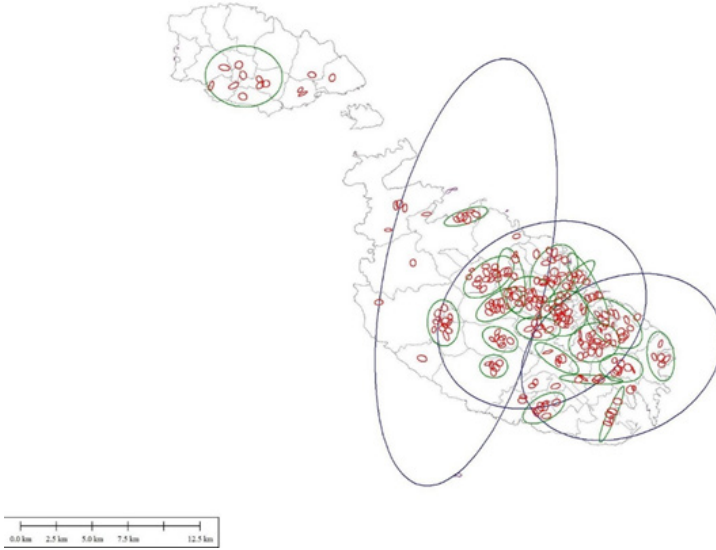


Figure C_A6: Welfare_Benefits_2014_DAA

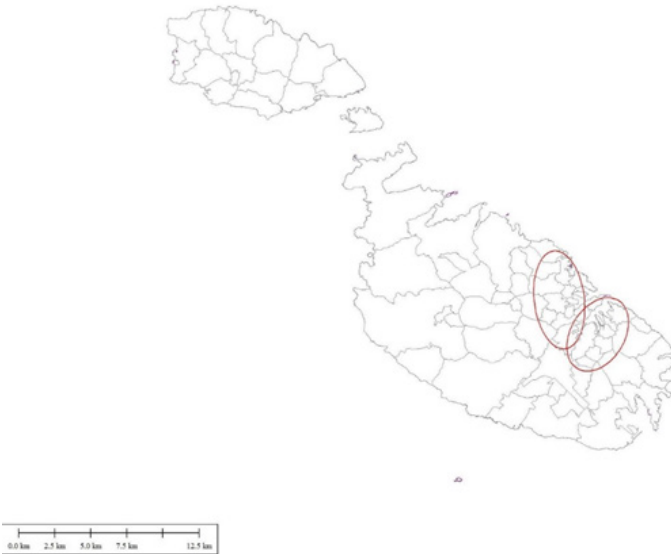


Figure C_A7: Welfare_Benefits_2014_ DISABLED CHILD ALLOWANCE (DCA)

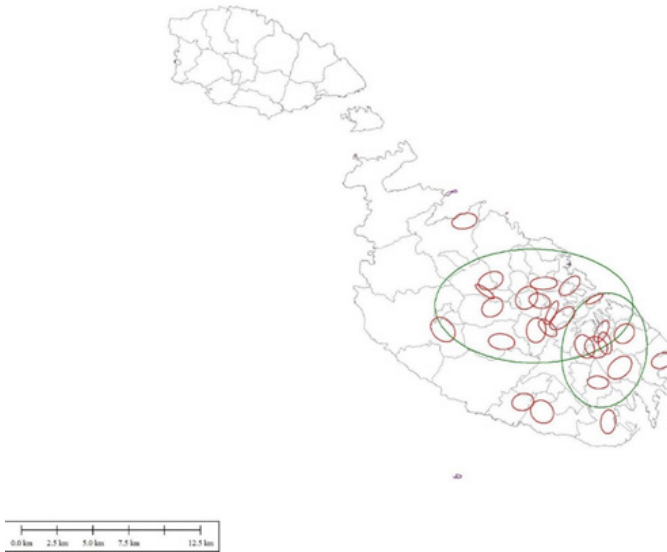


Figure C_A8: Welfare_Benefits_2014_ PENSJONI GHAL IRTIRAR (DNMP)

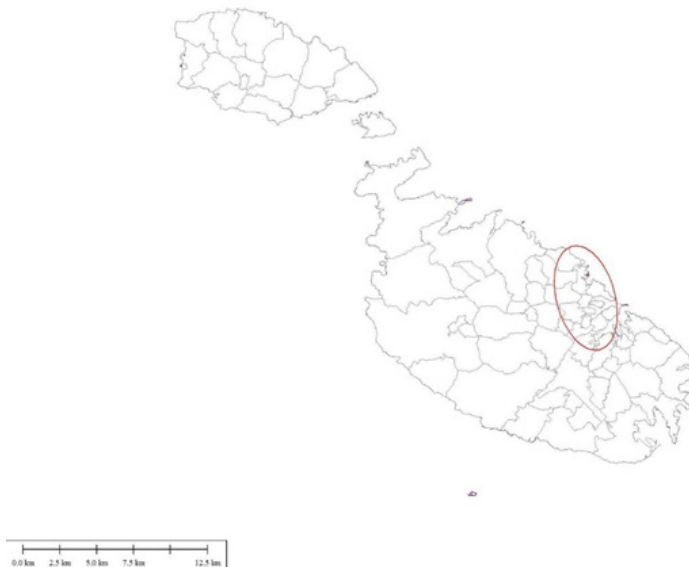


Figure C_A9: Welfare_Benefits_2014_ DISABLEMENT PENSION (DP)

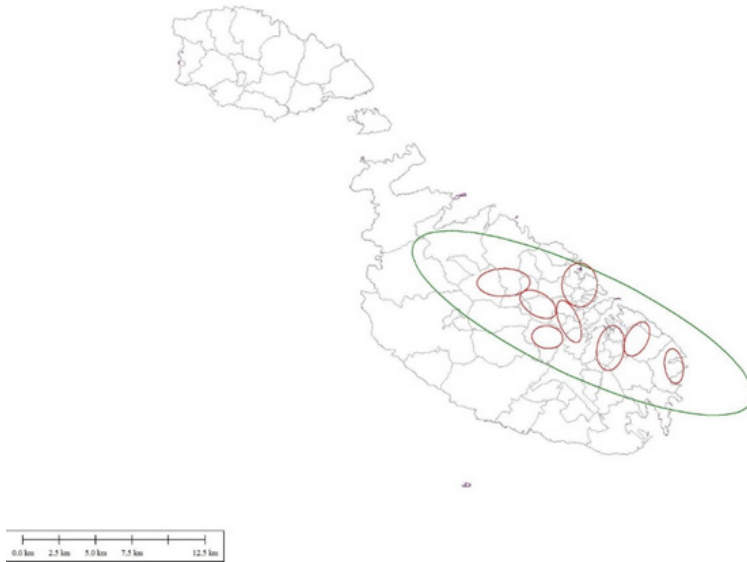


Figure C_A10: Welfare_Benefits_2014_ ENERGY BENEFIT (ENRG)

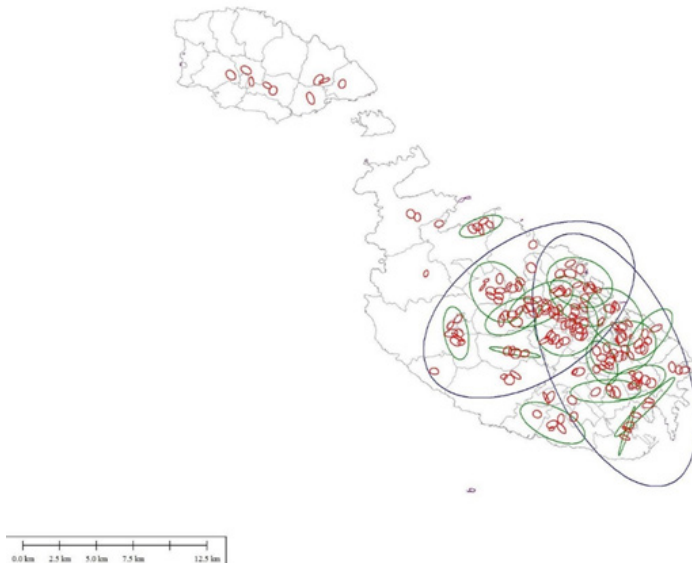


Figure C_A11: Welfare_Benefits_2014_ SURVIVORS PENSION (ESRP)

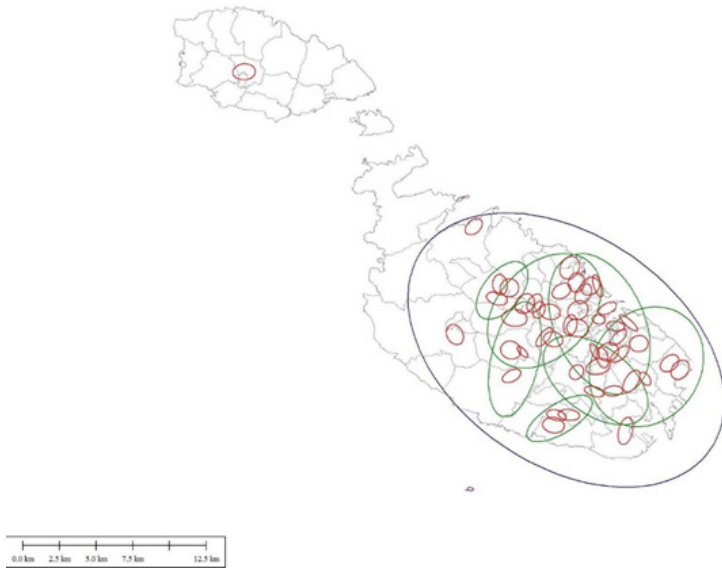


Figure C_A12: Welfare_Benefits_2014_ FOSTER CHILD ALLOWANCE (FCA)

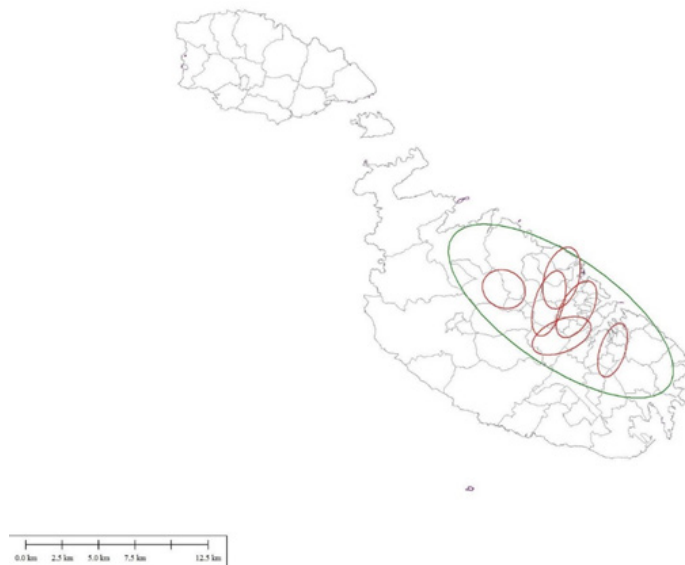


Figure C_A13: Welfare_Benefits_2014_ DISABILITY PENSION (HP)

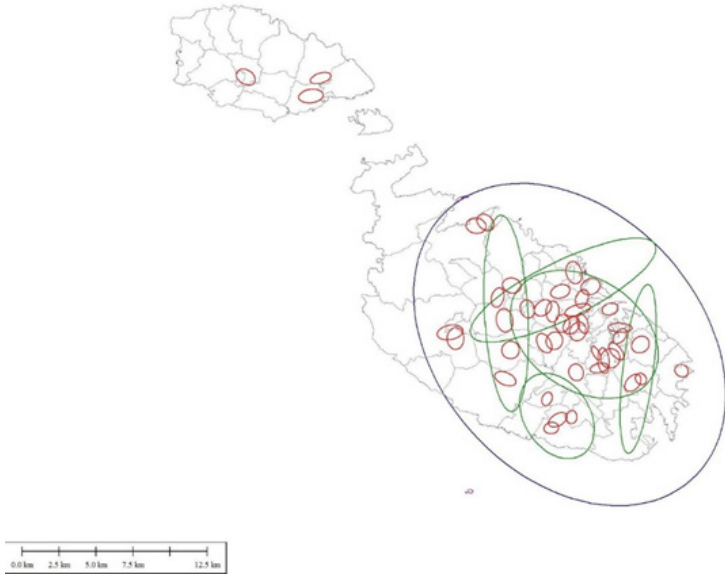


Figure C_A14: Welfare_Benefits_2014_ INJURY BENEFIT (IB)

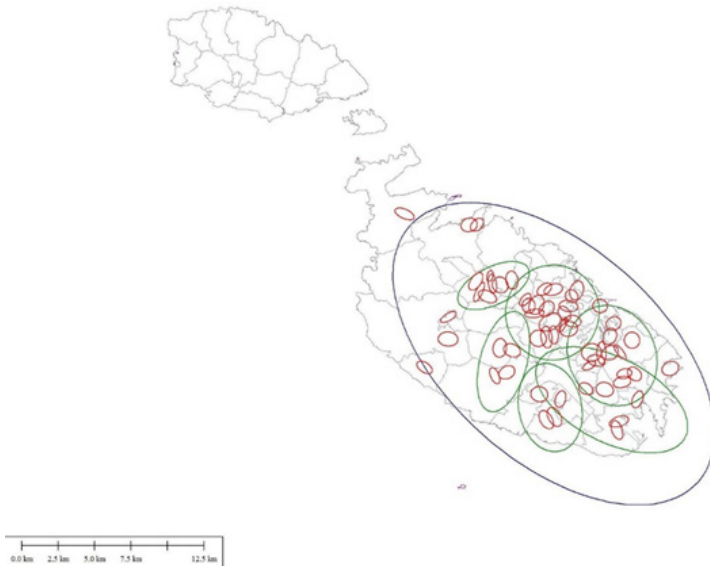


Figure C_A15: Welfare_Benefits_2014_INCREASED INVALIDITY PENSION (IIP)

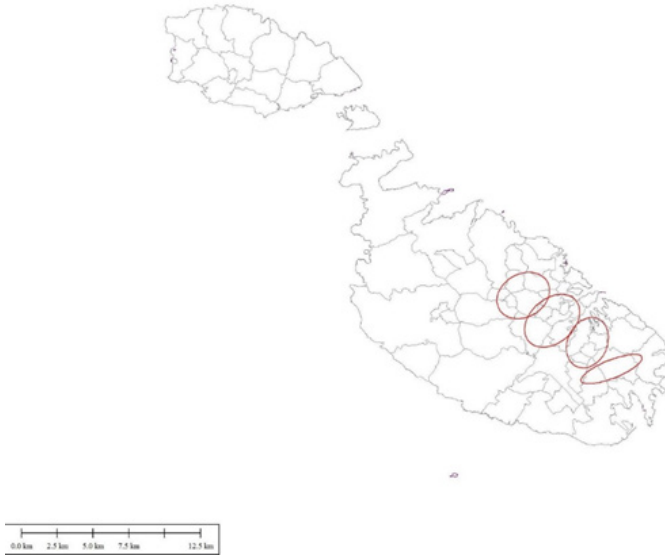


Figure C_A16: Welfare_Benefits_2014_INCREASED NATIONAL MINIMUMUMY (INMP)

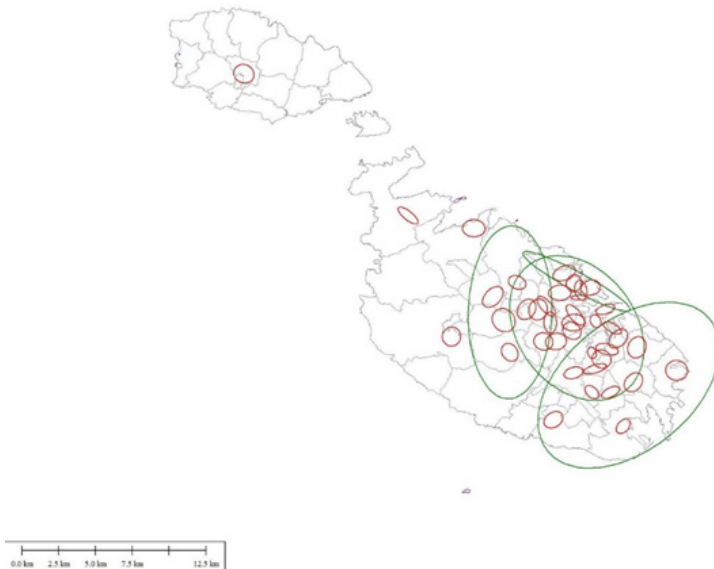


Figure C_A17: Welfare_Benefits_2014_INVALIDITY PENSION (IP)

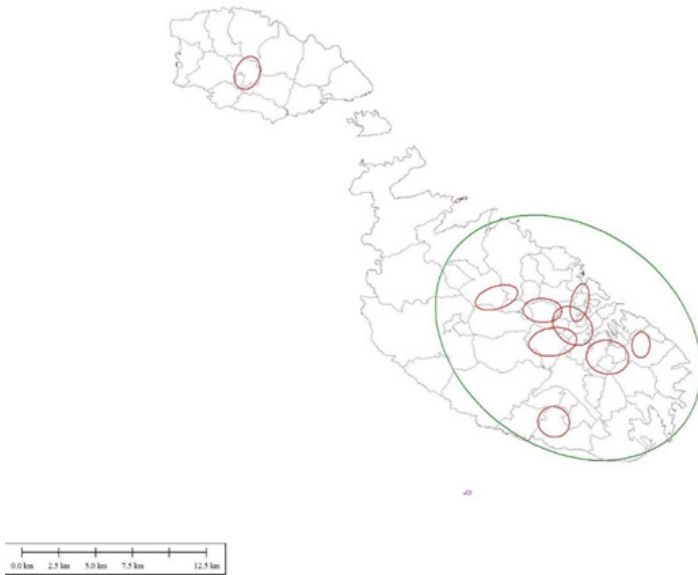


Figure C_A18: Welfare_Benefits_2014_PENSJONI GHAL IRTIRAR (IRP)

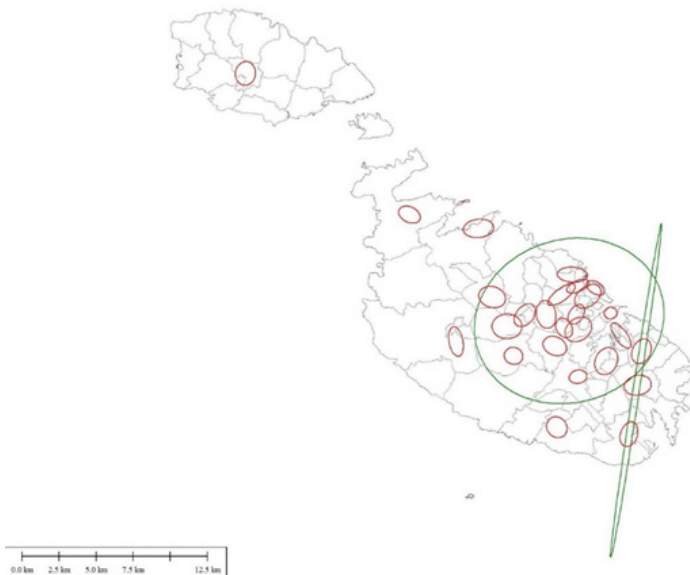


Figure C_A19: Welfare_Benefits_2014_ MEDICAL (LEPROSY) ASSISTANCE (LA)

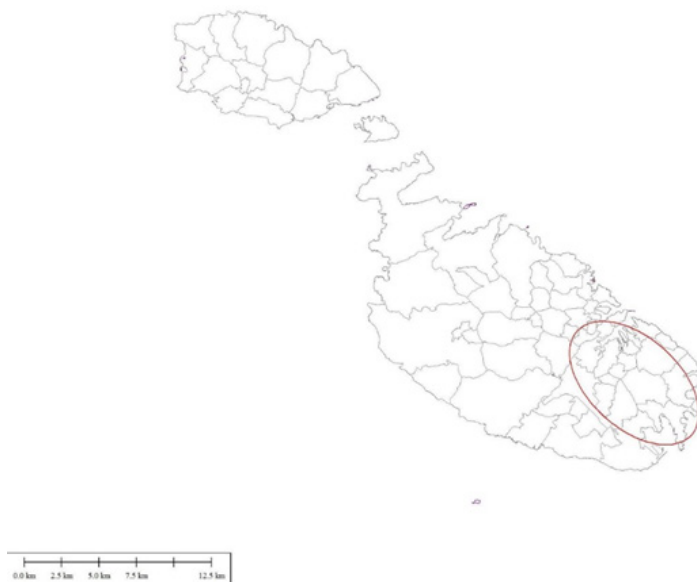


Figure C_A20: Welfare_Benefits_2014_ MATERNITY BENEFIT (MB)

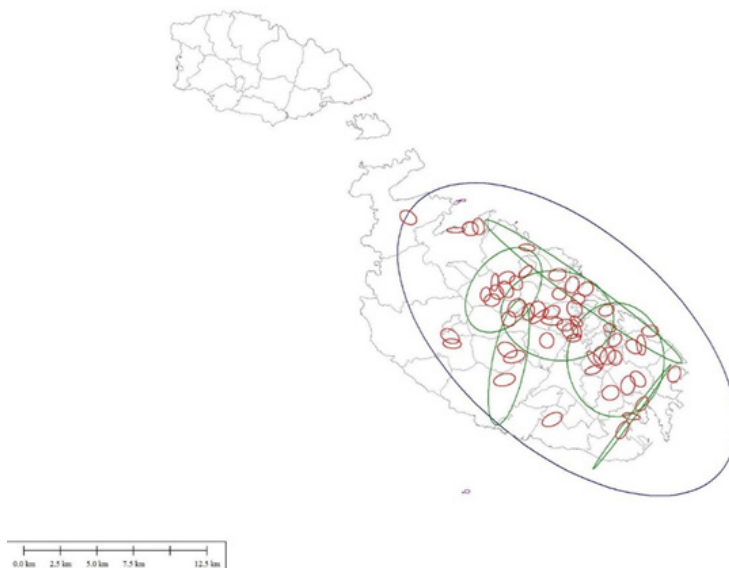


Figure C_A21: Welfare_Benefits_2014_MILK GRANT (MG)

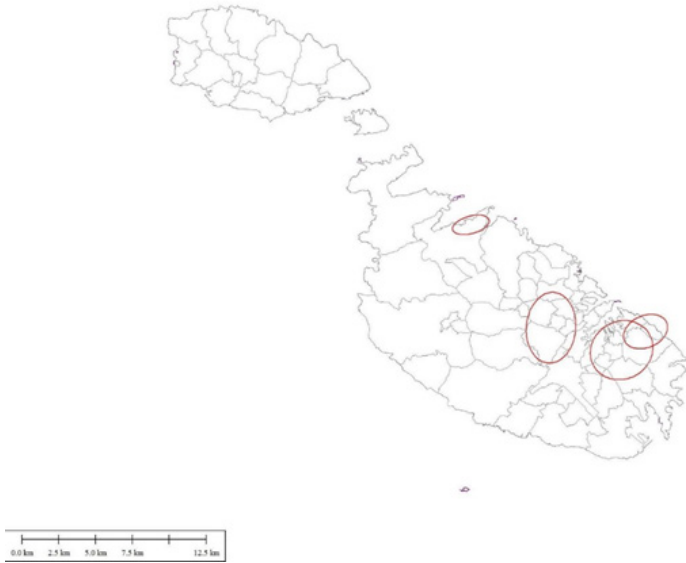


Figure C_A22: Welfare_Benefits_2014_MATERNITY LEAVE BENEFIT (MLB)

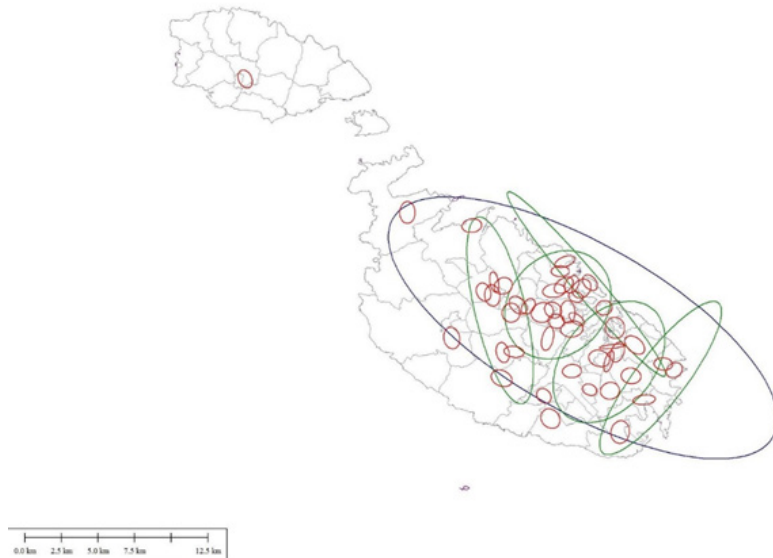


Figure C_A23: Welfare_Benefits_2014_ MARRIAGE GRANT (MRG)

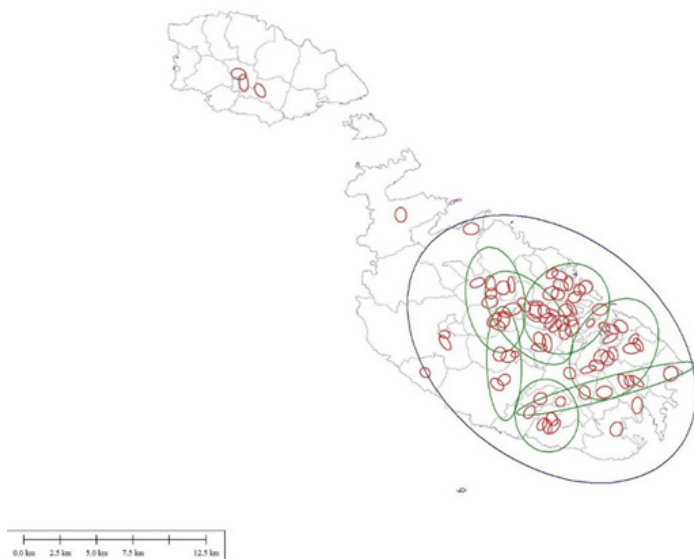


Figure C_A24: Welfare_Benefits_2014_ NATIONAL MINIMUM INVALIDITY (NMIP)

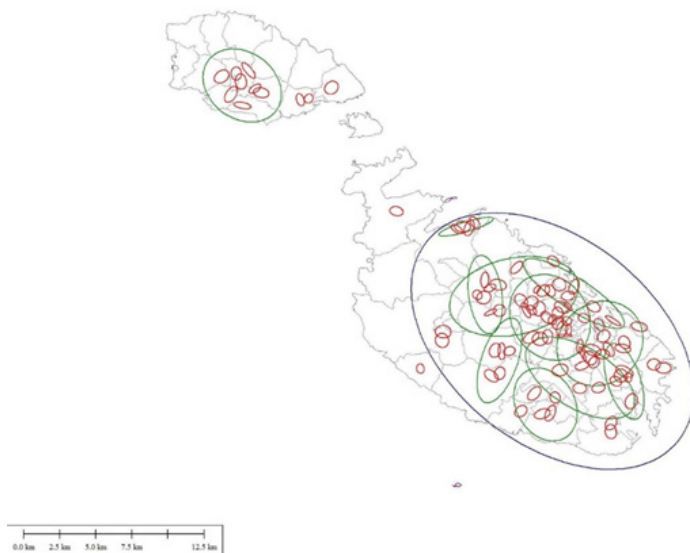


Figure C_A25: Welfare_Benefits_2014_ NATIONAL MINIMUM PENSION (NMP)

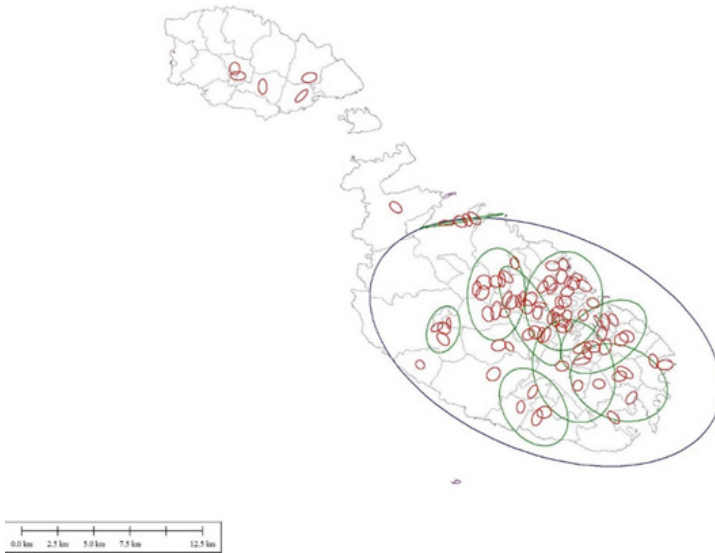


Figure C_A26: Welfare_Benefits_2014_ WIDOWS PENSION (NMWP)



Figure C_A27: Welfare_Benefits_2014_ CARER'S PENSION (PW)

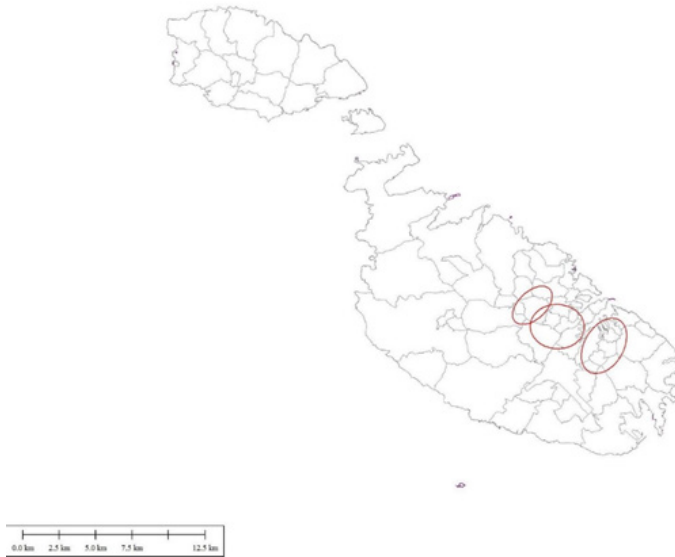


Figure C_A28: Welfare_Benefits_2014_ RETIREMENT PENSION (RP)

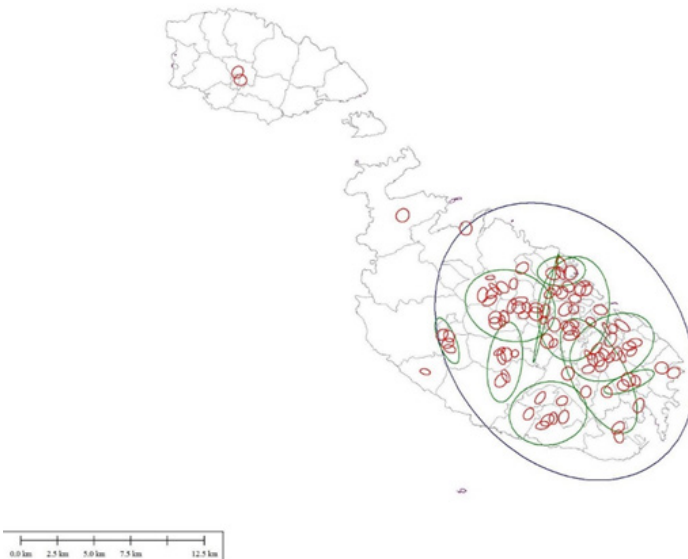


Figure C_A29: Welfare_Benefits_2014_ SOCIAL ASSISTANCE (SA)

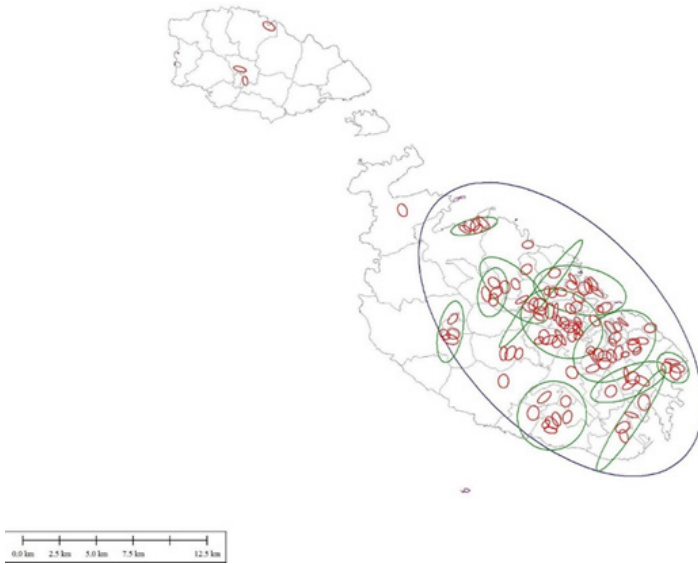


Figure C_A30: Welfare_Benefits_2014_ SOCIAL ASSISTANCE (SAF)

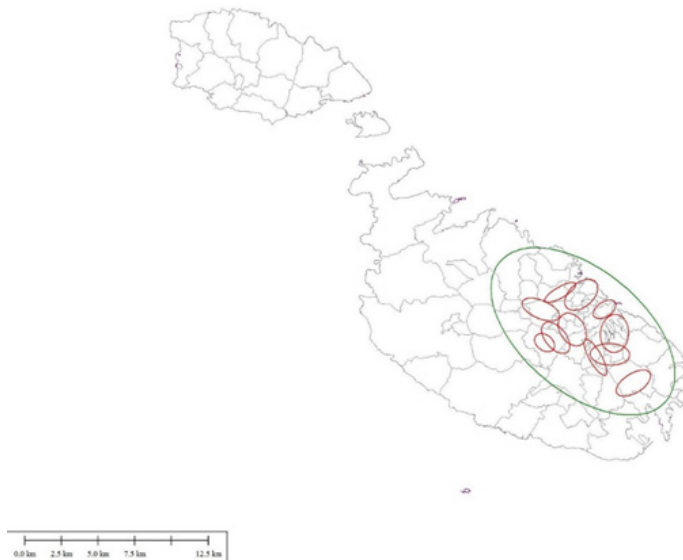


Figure C_A31: Welfare_Benefits_2014_ SICKNESS BENEFIT (SB)

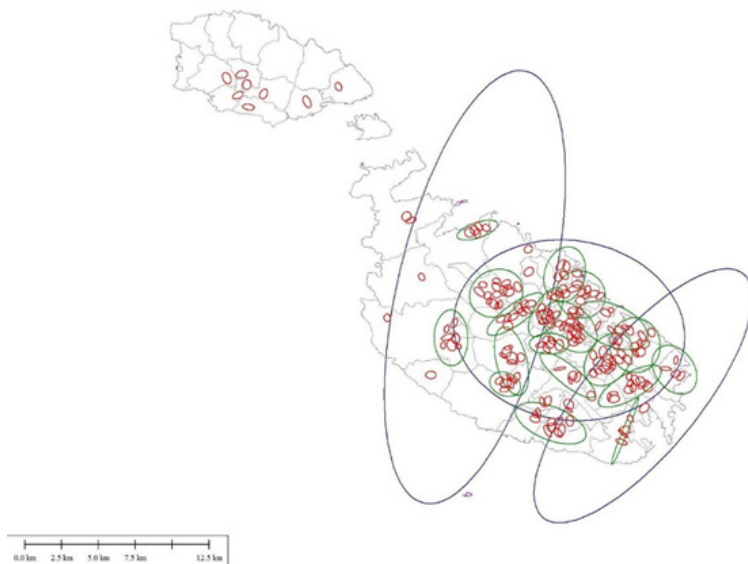


Figure C_A32: Welfare_Benefits_2014_ SOCIAL ASSISTANCE CARE GIVERS (SCG)

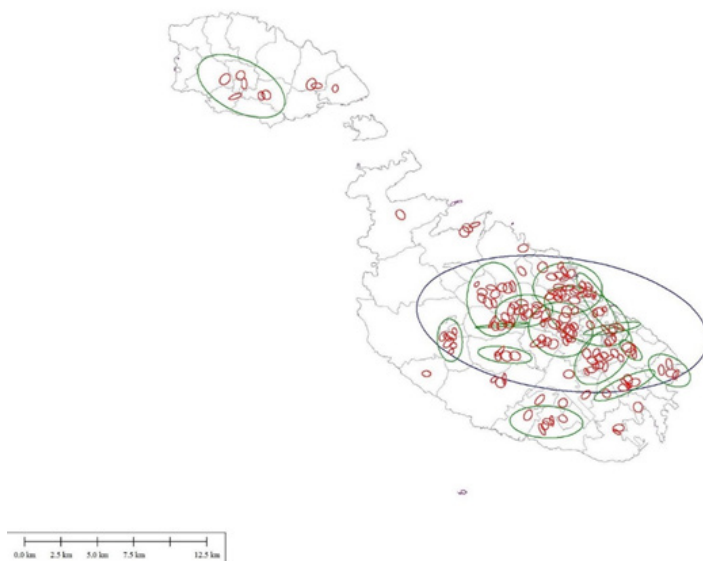


Figure C_A33: Welfare_Benefits_2014_ DISABILITY PENSION (SHP)

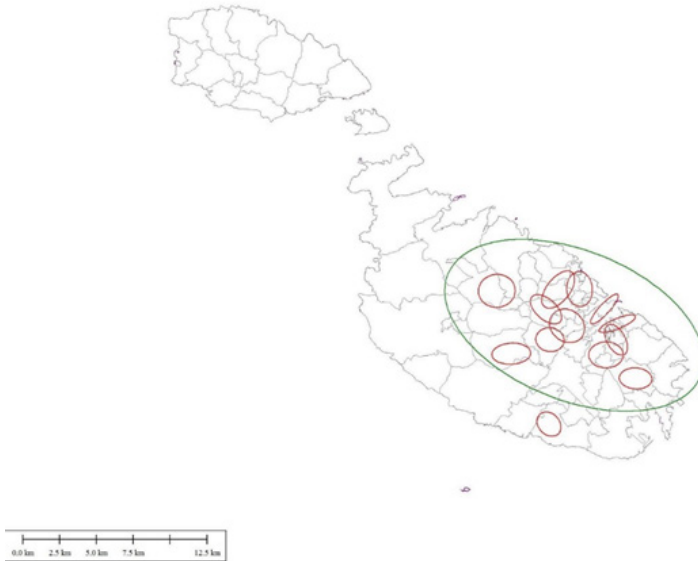


Figure C_A34: Welfare_Benefits_2014_ SICKNESS ASSISTANCE (SKA)

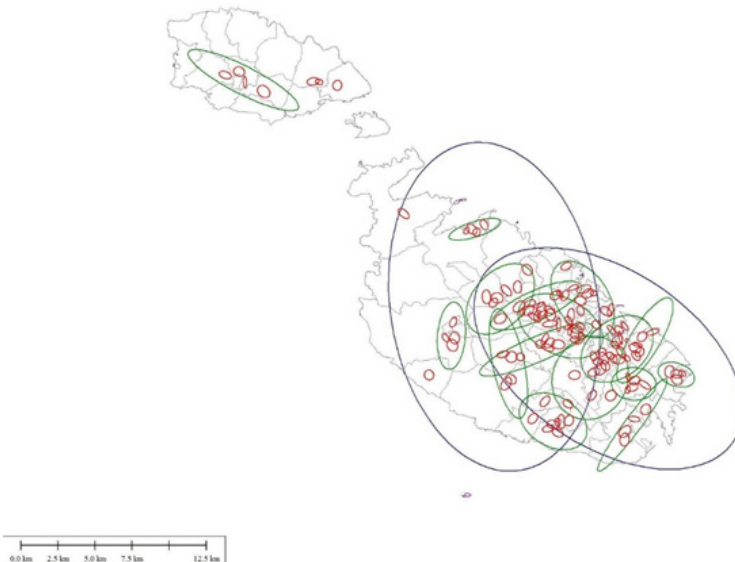


Figure C_A35: Welfare_Benefits_2014_ SUPPLEMENTARY ALLOWANCE (SPA)

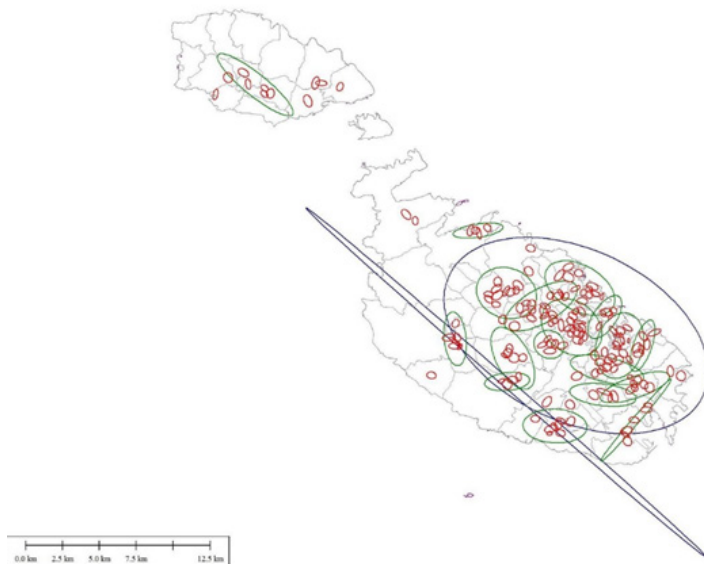


Figure C_A36: Welfare_Benefits_2014_ SURVIVORS PENSION-SRP (SRP)

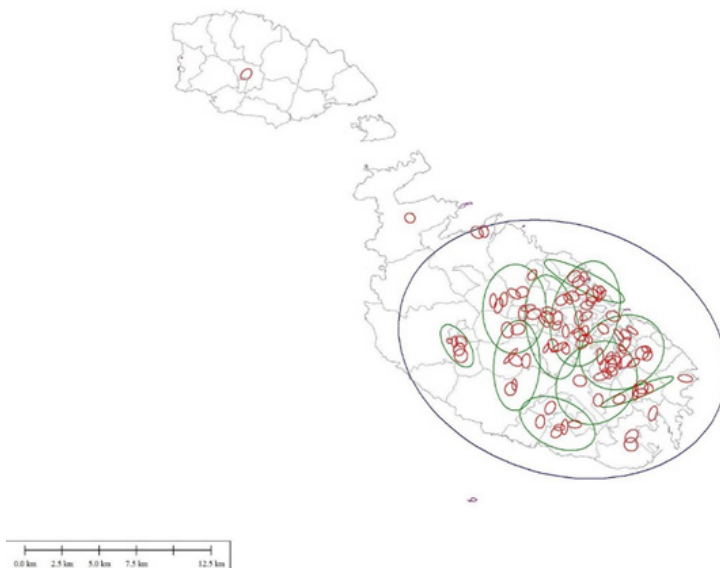


Figure C_A37: Welfare_Benefits_2014_SPECIAL UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE (SUA)

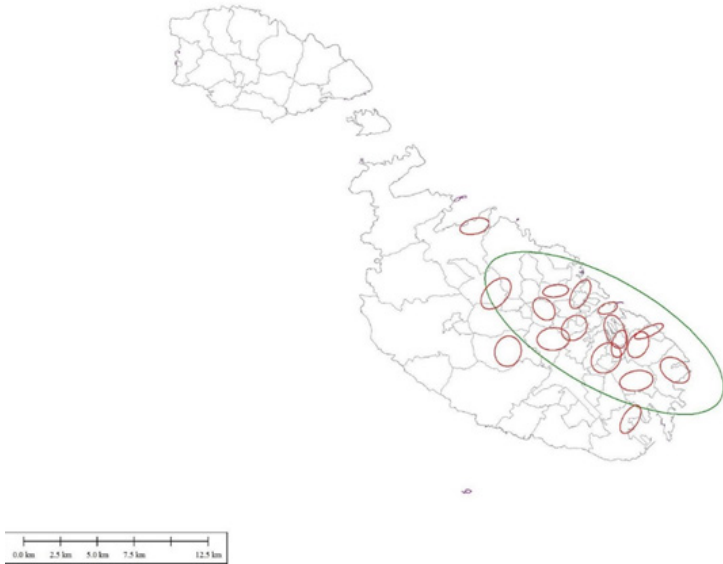


Figure C_A38: Welfare_Benefits_2014_SPECIAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (SUB)

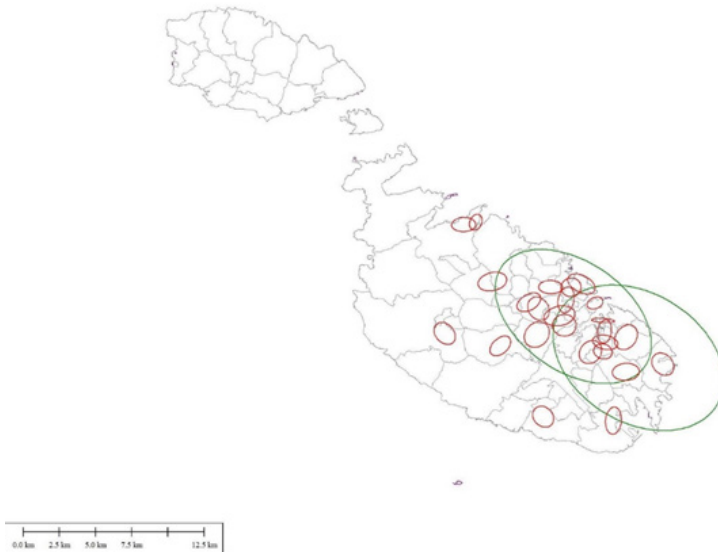


Figure C_A39: Welfare_Benefits_2014_SOCIAL ASSISTANCE (SUP)-SINGLE UNMARRIED PARENTS

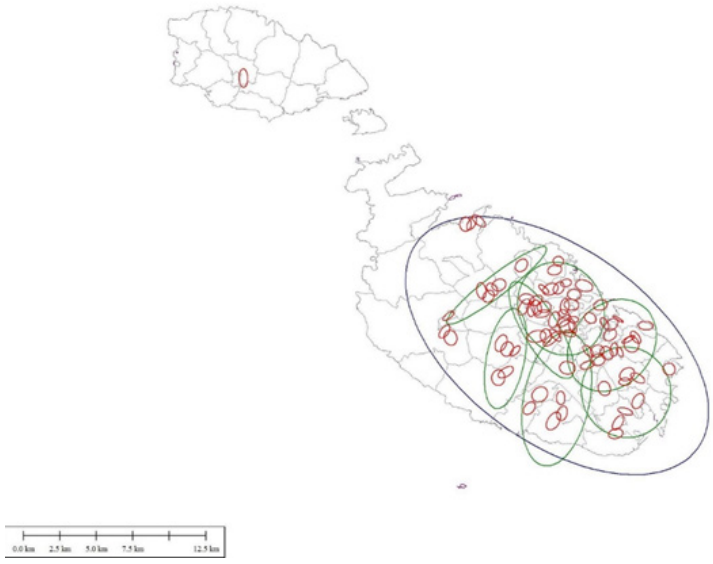


Figure C_A40: Welfare_Benefits_2014_TWO THIRDS PENSION (TTP)

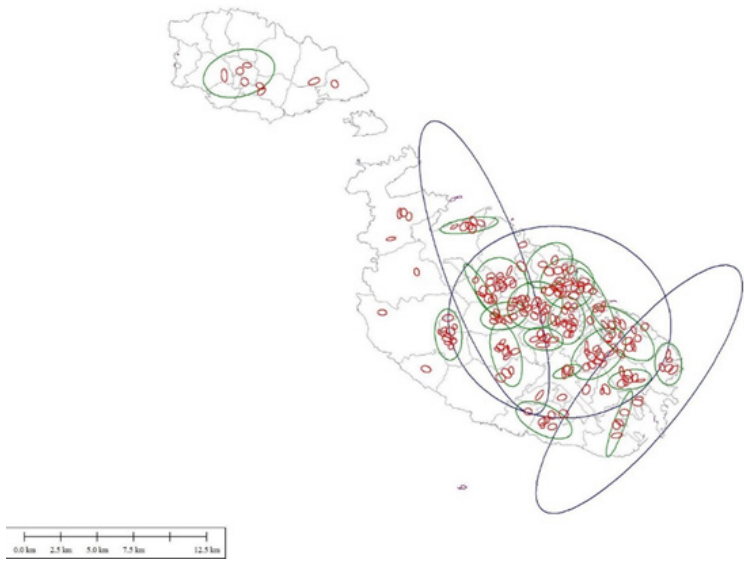


Figure C_A41: Welfare_Benefits_2014_UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE (UA)

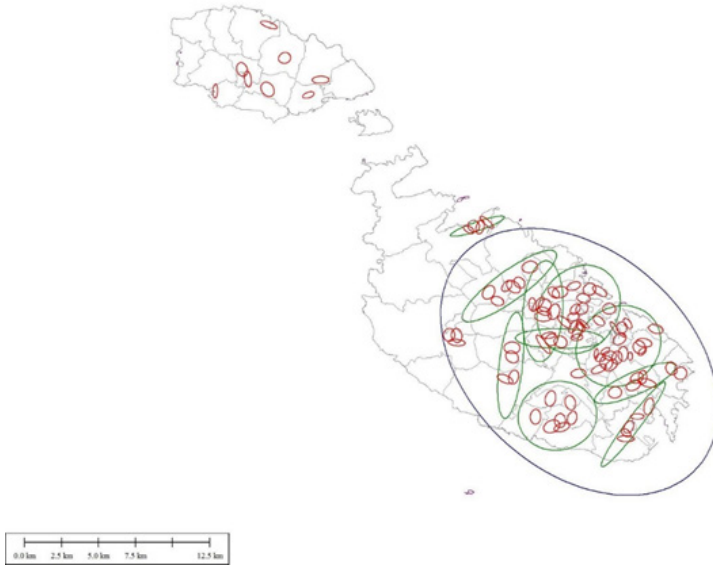


Figure C_A42: Welfare_Benefits_2014_UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE TRANSITION (UAT)

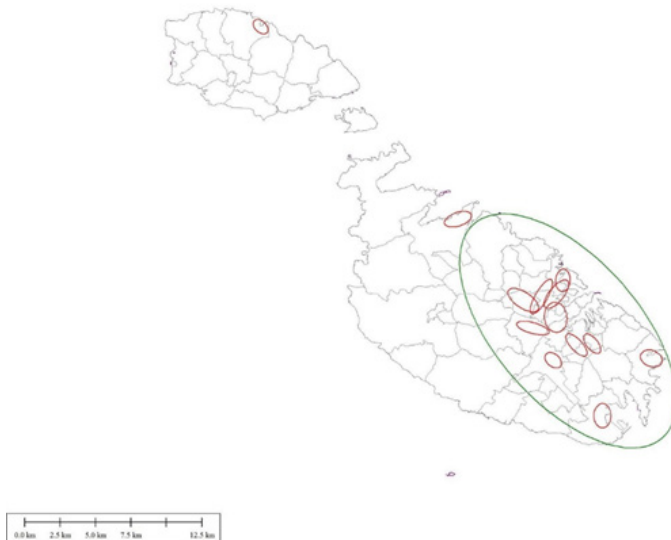


Figure C_A43: Welfare_Benefits_2014_ UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (UB)

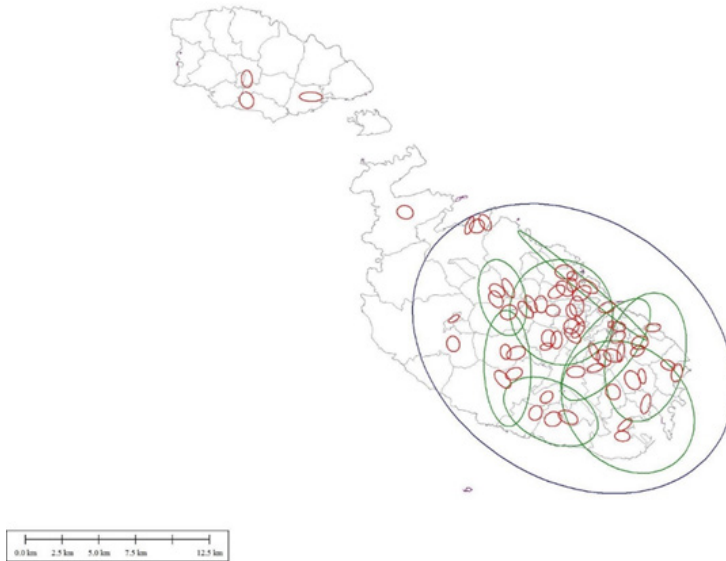


Figure C_A44: Welfare_Benefits_2014_ WIDOWS PENSION (WCH)

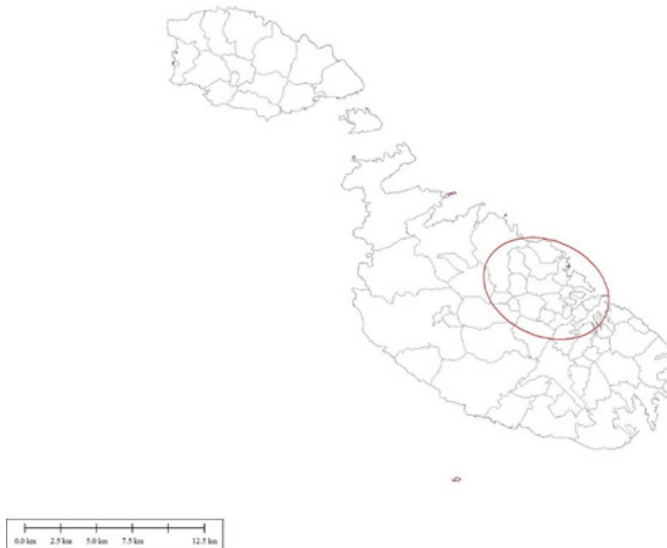


Figure C_A45: Welfare_Benefits_2014_ WIDOWS PENSION (WP)

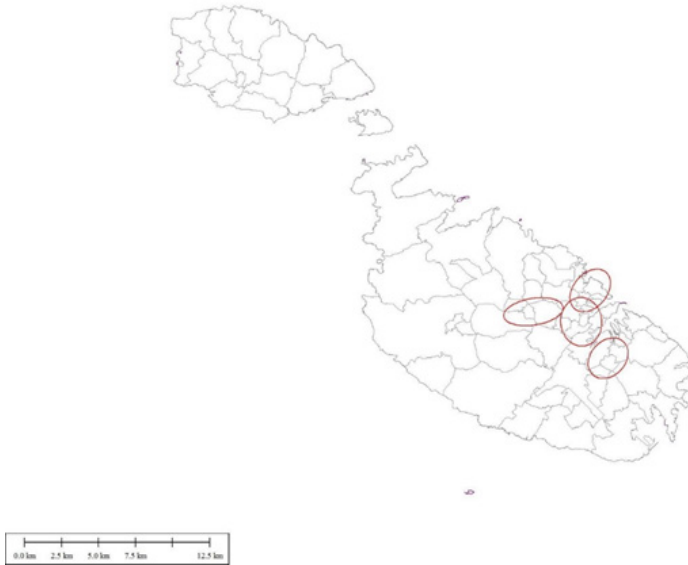
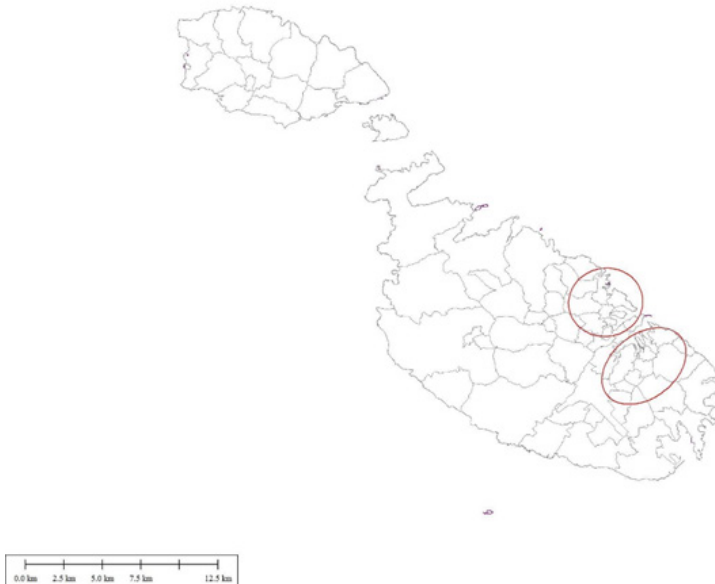


Figure C_A46: Welfare_Benefits_2014_ WIDOWS PENSION (WRM)



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