Indicators for Crime Prevention in the Mediterranean

JANUS II

Indicatori per la Prevenzione del Crimine nel Mediterranio

Edited by
Sandra Scicluna, Saviour Formosa and Jacqueline Azzopardi

UNIVERSITY OF MALTA
L-Università ta' Malta

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To all those people who have suffered due to lack of awareness of all involved about the interaction between the CRISOLA elements

A coloro che hanno soferto a causa dell'assenza di consapevolezza riguardo l'interazione tra gli elementi CRISOLA

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Mary Grazia Rizzo, laureata in Architettura, da sempre si è occupata di formazione professionale ed in particolar modo di orientamento professionale di soggetti svantaggiati. Abilitata all'insegnamento nelle scuole medie e superiori è stata componente del gruppo di lavoro istituito dalla Regione Sicilia per la realizzazione di un Modello Idealtipico Organizzativo ed Operativo di una Sede Orientativa nella Regione Sicilia, di cui è stata autore della parte relativa al Modello Logistico. Pluriennali esperienze di docenza nelle scuole e nella partecipazione di progetti transnazionali come consulente progettista/ esperto in orientamento/mercato del lavoro /bilancio delle competenze.

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Floriana Vita, professionista nel settore dell'orientamento e della formazione professionale collabora attivamente con enti e associazioni specializzate in progettazione e ricerca per il sociale e per la valorizzazione del territorio. Svolge incarichi di docenza in tema di formazione agli adulti e formatori e a sostegno delle fasce deboli (donne e migranti). Da anni collabora, in qualità di tutor e esperto, con le istituzioni scolastiche locali e con diversi enti di formazione privati per la realizzazione di interventi di orientamento e formazione per il recupero di minori in situazione di drop-out e che devono assolvere l'obbligo scolastico. Dopo il conseguimento della laurea in sociologia, ottenuta presso l'Università "Carlo Bo" di Urbino, si è specializzata nel settore dell'orientamento scolastico e professionale di tipo narrativo. Ha partecipato a diversi programmi internazionali afferenti i paesi terzi, l'utilizzo delle nuove tecnologie mediali nei processi educativi, la psicologia positiva, benessere sociale, etc. E` stata altresì impegnata in progetti all'estero, a favore dei gruppi vulnerabili, volti alla promozione della cittadinanza europea nei

territorio dell'Est; impegnata in diversi progetti che coninvolgono l'associazionismo locale, è anche risultata vincitrice del concorso "progetti di emozioni" indetto dalla Provincia regionale di Trapani, relativo alla creazione d'interventi volti al recupero del patrimonio storico-culturale locale.

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Andrew Willis è stato in precedenza Direttore del Dipartimento, di Criminologia, Università di Leicester, con una ampia professionalità in materia di istruzione e formazione relativa agli agenti di polizia di livello senior , operatori sociali, ufciali giudiziari , agenti penitenziari e operatori di sicurezza e giustizia, nazionale e internazionale (nel Regno Unito e in oltre 80 paesi in tutto il mondo). Il professor Willis ritiene che dove il rigore accademico sia combinato con successo alla formazione professionale la somma delle due parti sia signifcativamente maggiore di ciascun componente singolo. Egli vede questa combinazione come una parte importante del ruolo del criminologo contemporaneo. I suoi interessi di ricerca includono: la giustizia riparatrice, sistemi dicorrezione, politiche penali, carceri, detenuti e riforma carceraria , libertà vigilata e gestione del rischio , mediazione vittima - reo; cooperazione multisettoriale tra le agenzie di giustizia penale, riforma del settore della sicurezza nella società del post-confitto; relazioni tra la polizia pubblica e programmi di polizia , sicurezza e gestione dei rischi; mutevole equilibrio tra disposizioni pubbliche e private nel dipartimento carcerario e polizia , l'immigrazione illegale e la criminalità. Questi interessi si rifettono nei contratti di ricerca e nelle pubblicazioni a livello internazionale, con particolare enfasi sulla giustizia penale e l'erogazione di servizi ai criminali a Malta.

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CHAPTER FIVE

Part A - Operational Aspects II – Implementation Perspectives – Malta

Trevor Calafato and Andrew Willis

1. Aims and Objectives
2. Methodology and Respondents
3. Research Instrument
4. Findings
5. Analysis & Discussion
6. Conclusion

1. Aims and objectives

The research explores the inter-relationship between crime, the social landscape and land use across different areas – within and between national boundaries (Malta and Trapani, Sicily).

An important part of this is to look at legislation and its enforcement by sector, which is to be compared and set against national and EU legislation, together with social and environmental issues, land use issues and crime issues.

These four themes are repeated with parallel research of local councils.

This report details the 'enforcement' findings for Malta.

2. Methodology and respondents

Legislation and operational issues and enforcement (LOI) by sector in Malta (M) were explored by interviewing 13 key persons.

No respondent is identified by name, only by research number. In this case the format adopted is to identify the research focus of Legal and Operational Issues in Malta by the acronym LOI-M, followed by a number for the individual respondent – giving LOI-M-01, LOI-M -02 etc.

Respondent LOI-M-01
Social Welfare Standards

Respondent LOI-M-02
Malta Resources Authority

Respondent LOI-M-03
Malta Environment Planning Authority (MEPA)

Respondent LOI-M-04
Malta Environment Planning Authority (MEPA)

Respondent LOI-M-05
Malta Transport Authority

Respondent LOI-M-06
Local Councils

Respondent LOI-M-07
Environmental Health Authority

Respondent LOI-M-08
Armed Forces

Respondent LOI-M-09
Inspectorate Malta Cultural Heritage

Respondent LOI-M-10
Benefit Fraud Investigation Department

Respondent LOI-M-11
Lotteries and Gaming Authority

Respondent LOI-M-12
Malta Police Force

Respondent LOI-M-13
Malta Police Force

The research subjects were interviewed by one of the two cited authors between December 2001 and January 2012. Each subject signed a participation consent form. The interviews lasted for up to one hour. Contemporaneous notes were taken and transcribed – see Findings below.

3. Research instrument

The research instrument included fifteen face-to-face interview questions as follows:

Legislation

[1] In order of importance, can you identify up to three pieces of legislation (EU or national) that impact significantly on your role and responsibilities?

Most important
Second most important
Third most important

[2] Do you have any responsibility for legislation drafting, policy making and implementation, enforcement or compliance? If so, what is the responsibility, your role and what is the level of approval (decision-making on what stay or goes in the drafting and policy making stages)?

[3] In your area which legislation is most often enforced?

[4] In your area which legislation is least often enforced?

[5a] To what extent are professionals aware of legislation?

[5b] To what extent are the public aware of the legislation?

Social and environmental problems and crime prevention

[6] Are there any particular social problems / issues you think are important and which affect your field of operation?

[7] Can you point to any activity in relation to social problems / issues that has a useful crime prevention component?

[8] In relation to social problems / issues can you think of anything useful that could be done to improve things?

Land use and crime prevention

[9] Are there any particular land use issues you think are important?

[10] Can you point to any activity in relation to land use that has a useful crime prevention component?

[11] In relation to land use can you think of anything useful that could be done to improve things?

Crime, disorder and crime prevention

[12] Are there any particular crime and / or disorder issues you think are important?

[13] Can you point to any activity in relation to crime / disorder that has a useful crime prevention component?

[14] In relation to crime / disorder can you think of anything useful that could be done to improve things?

[15] Can you identify instances where any (or all) of these three themes have interacted to either mitigate or enhance illegal activity? Describe.

Thank you for your help and co-operation.

The Findings are presented under the following four headings, together with the relevant question numbers and questions, preceded by the research number allocated to the respondent:

Legislation and enforcement	**Qs 1 – 5b**
Social and environmental issues	**Qs 6 – 8**
Land use issues	**Qs 9 – 11**
Crime issues	**Qs 12 – 15**

In many cases the research subjects offered comments and observations that were better coded in categories other than the questions asked at that point in the survey. The Findings are presented in full with these inconsistencies and occasional overlap as they occurred, but the Discussion that follows allocates the responses to the most appropriate part of the analytic framework.

4. Findings

Respondent LOI-M-01

Legislation

[1] In order of importance, can you identify up to three pieces of legislation (EU or national) that impact significantly on your role and responsibilities?

1. The most important legislation is Chapter 310 Laws of Malta, Child Abduction and Custody Act, Act XIII of 1999 as amended by Act VI of 2001, together with Brussels II Regulation (EC) no 2201/2003 – the European Union Convention on conflict of law issues in family law between member states; in particular those related to divorce, child custody and international child abduction. This covers quite a few abduction cases – around 10 a year – and also deals with enforcement of parental access to children following separation.

2. The Adoption Administration Act 2008 Cap 495 Laws of Malta and the Foster Care Act 2008 Cap 491 Laws of Malta, together with the Council Regulation (EC) No 4/2009 of 18 December 2008 on jurisdiction, applicable law, recognition and enforcement of decisions and co-operation in matters relating to maintenance obligations.

   These relate to the provision and regulation of services to children following separation and the oversight of child custody arrangements.

3. The Public Administration Act Cap 497 Laws of Malta.

This relates to management of staff and discipline. It is management-centred not client-centred.

[2] Do you have any responsibility for legislation drafting, policy making and implementation, enforcement or compliance?

Yes, including drafting legislation four years ago, but also giving advice to policy makers. As the regulator we are helping to shape policies and provide information, data and research findings. We also contribute to on-going debate about standards, criteria and licensing conditions.

There is pending legislation (Regulation of Social Welfare Services Act, or similar title, hopefully to be presented in 2012) which will act as an all-embracing "mother act" for all entities – child care facilities, addiction services, residential out-of-home provision,

services for migrants and support services for all. This follows the model of the Social care Commission in Scotland.

[3] In your area which legislation is most often enforced?
There is an administrative set up for enforcement and compliance. The most used are Chapter 310 Laws of Malta, Child Abduction and Custody Act and the Adoption Administration Act 2008 Cap 495 Laws of Malta.

Current attention focuses on licensing (homes and centres) but increasing attention is being given to making a distinction between meeting minimum standards and quality assurance and development. We are trying to decipher and differentiate between standards and quality. Assessors have an important role to play.

[4] In your area which legislation is least often enforced?
All laws are adhered to.

[5a] To what extent are professionals aware of legislation?
Within the Department everybody is in the know about legal expectations about legislation and enforcement. We organise seminars for other professionals such as the chamber of advocates and members of the judiciary. Some lawyers are aware of our role and do work with us, however others do not.

[5b] To what extent are the public aware of the legislation?
Only when they need it. We have had (rare) queries requesting what legal instruments exist in order to prevent child abduction. In general the public get to know most about "sensational cases" (say) of child abduction that receives prominent media attention.

Social and environmental problems and crime prevention

[6] Are there any particular social problems / issues you think are important and which affect your field of operation?
The recent draft National Child Care Policy is a clear priority, as are those relating to care orders, the residential and out-of-home sector for various categories of clients, such as minors and substance abusers.

The Department was a provider of services until six year ago; now it is a regulatory body overseeing and licensing the work undertaken by the Foundation of Social Welfare Services on behalf of the Minister, in relation to welfare services for care orders, families and children, adoption, substance abuse and children with difficulties.

[7] Can you point to any activity in relation to social problems / issues that has a useful crime prevention component?
A recent concentration of effort on an effective foster care / residential placements system that works with both the minors and the birth families to break the vicious cycle in which some minors and their families get sucked into. Also services for vulnerable adults but not the elderly.

[8] In relation to social problems / issues can you think of anything useful that could be done to improve things?
Co-operation between all the agencies involved is essential. There is absolutely no time or space for turf wars. Everyone has a specific role. The draft National Policy seeks to improve coherence.

Additionally, we are looking to maximise empowerment and accountability and the prevention of social problems.

Land use and crime prevention

[9] Are there any particular land use issues you think are important?

[10] Can you point to any activity in relation to land use that has a useful crime prevention component?

[11] In relation to land use can you think of anything useful that could be done to improve things?
We have opened or are planning to open "one-stop shop" welfare provision facilities, with social workers, counsellors and psychologists, in well-known blighted area – such as the inner-harbour area – but more recently in St Paul's Bay, Qawra and Bugibba. We are concerned about the internal migration of clients, especially young, single-parent mothers, to these latter areas. There are also problems in "posh" areas, such as children being left for long periods with nannies.

Crime, disorder and crime prevention

[12] Are there any particular crime and / or disorder issues you think are important?

[13] Can you point to any activity in relation to crime / disorder that has a useful crime prevention component?

[14] In relation to crime / disorder can you think of anything useful that could be done to improve things?
We have a number of key concerns related to child care placements, specifically what might be called a pattern on institutionalisation where children are paced (say) in church homes. The standard of care is exemplary but there are issues relating to funding – the high costs on institutional provision - and the declining numbers of nuns.

More importantly, we are concerned that insufficient emphasis is placed on the successful reintegration of children into the mainstream community. In addition, there is a further deficit where some children are "shuttled" between different homes.

One useful way forward is a Salesian-run experiment where boys presenting challenging behaviour live independently in small units. This maximises points of contact with the community and avoids the dangers on institutionalisation. It allows for more contact with social workers and more work with the birth families.

[15] Can you identify instances where any (or all) of these three themes have interacted to either mitigate or enhance illegal activity? Describe.

Respondent LOI-M-02

Legislation

[1] In order of importance, can you identify up to three pieces of legislation (EU or national) that impact significantly on your role and responsibilities?
There is one primary piece of legislation that underpins what we do – the Malta Resources Authority Act, Chapter 423, Laws of Malta. All the other legislation is subsidiary or incorporating legislation.

[2] Do you have any responsibility for legislation drafting, policy making and implementation, enforcement or compliance?
Yes, we advise government and do so proactively, though we can draft but not issue policy documents. We see this as providing the "building blocks" for legislation and a way of "kick-starting" legislation.

[3] In your area which legislation is most often enforced?
Where there are criminal offences then the police are called in to enforce the law. We do have two inspectors and are about to appoint more. They will enforce regulations primarily in the fields of water and energy.

[4] In your area which legislation is least often enforced?
Those areas where there is an EU Directive but where the object of regulation does not apply – for example, regulation of the natural gas market.

[5a] To what extent are professionals aware of legislation?
Very much so. As you can see I am able to "dial up" legislation on-screen in seconds. This familiarity applies across the board. MRA also has a strong technical team and they have to be fully conversant with the legislation, a lot of which is complex.

[5b] To what extent are the public aware of the legislation?
This can be looked at in two ways. First, some members of the public are operators in the energy field and so will have sectorial knowledge of relevant legislation as it applies to them – for example, petroleum retailers. Secondly, as regards the wider general public, they may have some (but not detailed technical) knowledge of the legislation that impacts most on them – for example, in relation to electricity.

Social and environmental problems and crime prevention

[6] Are there any particular social problems / issues you think are important and which affect your field of operation?
The issues that command the greatest media and, by implication, public attention are water use (including ground water) and electricity.

[7] Can you point to any activity in relation to social problems / issues that has a useful crime prevention component?
Legislation with enforcement exercises a dissuasive influence on potential wrong-doers – for example, the moratorium on bore-hole drilling.

[8] In relation to social problems / issues can you think of anything useful that could be done to improve things?
No, not really.

Land use and crime prevention

[9] Are there any particular land use issues you think are important?
MRA is less important here than MEPA, with whom we have excellent working relations. MEPA can and does use us as consultants where appropriate. We are pleased to oblige when they say "What do you think about ... ?"

[10] Can you point to any activity in relation to land use that has a useful crime prevention component?
Not really applicable.

[11] In relation to land use can you think of anything useful that could be done to improve things?
Not applicable.

Crime, disorder and crime prevention

[12] Are there any particular crime and / or disorder issues you think are important?
The non-registration of ground water sources is an illegality that we would refer to the police, though the number of cases annually is low.

We do take an enforcement interest in the regulation of the quality of fuel to ensure that petrol stations, for example, sell only the fuel that meets quality thresholds. There are EU and national standards that apply. In addition, we also need to ensure that fuel that is being sold at the right taxation level – for example, making sure that marine fuel with a lesser tax burden is not being sold through petrol retail outlets. There are only a small number of cases referred to the police – something like four or five in the last year, but these things tend to come and go in cycles. Enforcement is important because it has a "dissuasive impact" that sends out an unambiguous message to other potential wrong-doers.

[13] Can you point to any activity in relation to crime / disorder that has a useful crime prevention component?
MRA runs information campaigns across the spectrum of its responsibilities. This educative component is an important part of what we do, raising general awareness but also pointing to new obligations – for example, MRA taking out adverts in relation to new requirements regarding ground water sources. This publicity has an educational effect but also a dissuasive impact on would-be wrong doers. The term dissuasive impact is better than the word deterrence which possibly implies something too strong and too harsh. It's better to stop something before it happens than have to react afterwards.

[14] In relation to crime / disorder can you think of anything useful that could be done to improve things?
As above.

[15] Can you identify instances where any (or all) of these three themes have interacted to either mitigate or enhance illegal activity? Describe.
Not where land use is concerned. It is difficult to answer this holistically, so the overall answer is probably "No, not really".

Respondent LOI-M-03

Legislation

[1] In order of importance, can you identify up to three pieces of legislation (EU or national) that impact significantly on your role and responsibilities?
The primary legislation is the Environment and Development Planning Act 2010. This replaces and subsumes the Development Planning Act and the Environment protection Act. The new legislation removes inconsistencies and overlaps, and remedies lacunae. It is also developmental in that it moves planning away from traditional "land use" to its conceptualisation in spatial not just horizontal terms –see Articles 51-57. It facilitates co-operation between sectors by looking at planning holistically.

[2] Do you have any responsibility for legislation drafting, policy making and implementation, enforcement or compliance?
Yes, this Department of MEPA (Planning) tries to be proactive at the strategic level. Obviously we have to defer to the Minister's wishes, which might take the form of being reactive in relation to subsidiary legislation; but we have the licence to think strategically and this is welcomed by government. This aspect is deeply embedded in the organisational culture.

[3] In your area which legislation is most often enforced?
My department monitors policies and plans but has no direct enforcement role. There are four departments – Planning, Environment, Enforcement and Corporate Services – so enforcement is a major activity but not one of these departments.

[4] In your area which legislation is least often enforced?
N / A. see above.

[5a] To what extent are professionals aware of legislation?
In general, "Yes" they have to be. At present there is a steep learning curve in relation to the new legislation.

[5b] To what extent are the public aware of the legislation?
In general, there is very little public awareness of MEPA's work at the strategic level, though greater awareness as matters impact directly on them.

Social and environmental problems and crime prevention

[6] Are there any particular social problems / issues you think are important and which affect your field of operation?
There are two concerns:

First, there is an increasing concentration of people with a range of social problems (single parents, the unemployed and pensioners) who are moving from areas subject to "gentrification" – the three cities, for example – to areas like Qawra, an area of low property prices. This internal migration creates a hot-spot of social problems, with associated crime problems and a generalised sense of lack of community. Other areas subject to the same changes include Msida and Hamrun.

Secondly, with some 310,000 motor vehicles on the island there are increasing concerns regarding air quality, and a noticeable rise in respiratory diseases and asthma.

[7] Can you point to any activity in relation to social problems / issues that has a useful crime prevention component?
There is an increasing problem of young people congregation in public spaces / gardens and creating a nuisance. The public like the gardens but would prefer them not to be adjacent to where they live because of the noise and nuisance created by young people. We are increasingly looking to design out crime at the planning stage. One example would be a planning requirement for the Hilton hotel to provide a public garden as part of approval, but where the garden is locked at 7.00 pm. This prevents the unwanted congregation of noisy young people later on in the evening.

[8] In relation to social problems / issues can you think of anything useful that could be done to improve things?
As above.

Land use and crime prevention

[9] Are there any particular land use issues you think are important?
There is an historical legacy dating from the 1980s where land is subject to "mixed use" – residential and commercial. Additionally, as residential areas move from the central areas to what we might call satellite areas or dormitory towns, there is an increasing shortfall is

social and community services. This makes it essential for us to try to facilitate and sustain a stronger community feeling in areas where there are clear deficits.

[10] Can you point to any activity in relation to land use that has a useful crime prevention component?
See above.

[11] In relation to land use can you think of anything useful that could be done to improve things?
See above.

Crime, disorder and crime prevention

[12] Are there any particular crime and / or disorder issues you think are important?
There is increasing absence of values in youth possibly caused because both parents go to work. Malta has a low participation rate of women in the workplace, perhaps around the 50% level; and EU policy encourages and promotes a greater level of involvement. This may be useful and desirable but there could be an unwanted side effect in relation to youth values.

This problem is compounded by when youngsters with little or no formal education are in effect "discarded" by society at a vulnerable age, and where they can become progressively disengaged from society. The abolition of "trade schools" has made this problem worse.

[13] Can you point to any activity in relation to crime / disorder that has a useful crime prevention component?
Government is trying to remedy this in part by increasing the school hours from finishing at 2.30 pm to finishing at 4.00 pm, thereby creating a safe, protected and engaging environment for young people. Obviously, there are additional staffing costs.

In addition, general education reform – especially a move to more comprehensive education, fewer exams and continuous assessment – is seen as a way of more fully incorporating these "at risk" youngsters in the community, and giving them an opportunity to acquire suitable and relevant work skills.

[14] In relation to crime / disorder can you think of anything useful that could be done to improve things?
See above.

[15] Can you identify instances where any (or all) of these three themes have interacted to either mitigate or enhance illegal activity? Describe.
There has been a concentration of effort in the three cities to improve education generally, and to empower youngsters by offering skills development related to future employment opportunities.

Respondent LOI-M-04

Legislation

[1] In order of importance, can you identify up to three pieces of legislation (EU or national) that impact significantly on your role and responsibilities?
The primary legislation is the Environment and Development Planning Act 2010. This replaces and subsumes the Development Planning Act and the Environment protection Act. The new legislation removes inconsistencies and overlaps, and remedies lacunae.

[2] Do you have any responsibility for legislation drafting, policy making and implementation, enforcement or compliance?
The new Directorate of Enforcement has responsibilities for compliance rather than policy, though our opinion will be sought as appropriate – for example, in relation to draft legislation for "daily fines" as action in response to non-compliance.

[3] In your area which legislation is most often enforced?
All areas covered by the Environment and Development Planning Act 2010. About 60% of enforcement activity covers infractions outside the development zone (i.e. rural areas, where the problem is mostly that of non-authorised usage), whilst 40% covers infractions within the development zone (i.e. urban areas, where the problems mostly relate to change of use and permits, together with issuing the Compliance Certificate at the end of a construction project). Although most of what we do can involve some forms of criminal prosecution we try as far as possible to avoid that route. It is cumbersome and slow and there are difficulties in finding magistrates and judges with specialist knowledge. We have strong enforcement powers and can and do execute them in a timely fashion.

[4] In your area which legislation is least often enforced?
As yet, we have no experience of the "daily fines" which are in the pipeline.

[5a] To what extent are professionals aware of legislation?
There are 31 enforcement officers and six seniors. The former are technical staff with specialist knowledge and experience but they are not educated to degree level. As the Directorate of Enforcement grows into its new role as one of four Directorates in MEPA, we would expect it to command greater respect and resources – so as to make a widespread reality of the enforcement function.

[5b] To what extent are the public aware of the legislation?
In order to be effective, we need to be seen to have deterrent powers –such as taking direct action and pulling down buildings that have been erected without the proper permissions – and for this we need publicity and exposure. We invite the media to attend some of the more dramatic direct action we take. This is a powerful way of showing that we take our responsibilities seriously and that it is essential to get the necessary permissions rather than try to by-pass the system. In a recent public attitudes survey the enforcement activity of MEPA was seen as the best part of recent MEPA reforms, and the approval ratings rose from around 50% in the previous survey to about 80% in the last survey.

Social and environmental problems and crime prevention

[6] Are there any particular social problems / issues you think are important and which affect your field of operation?
Yes, there are a number. First, in rural areas we sometimes find that (say) agricultural buildings have been improperly used for very low quality residential purposes – and that the inhabitant is usually a single, male and usually someone who has exited a relationship leaving an ex-partner and child(ren) in the former marital home and who has nowhere else to go other than improvise some sort of accommodation, legally or not. We often only discover this type of habitation at the actual point of direct action enforcement. There needs to be some sort of "safety net" here but that does not fall within our remit.

[7] Can you point to any activity in relation to social problems / issues that has a useful crime prevention component?
See above.

[8] In relation to social problems / issues can you think of anything useful that could be done to improve things?
See above.

Land use and crime prevention

[9] Are there any particular land use issues you think are important?
All our activities relate to land use – for example, problems relating to improper use of caravans and agricultural sheds.

[10] Can you point to any activity in relation to land use that has a useful crime prevention component?
As I said before, although criminal prosecution is usually available, our more immediate enforcement powers can deal with problems effectively and quickly.

[11] In relation to land use can you think of anything useful that could be done to improve things?
See above.

Crime, disorder and crime prevention

[12] Are there any particular crime and / or disorder issues you think are important?
Yes.

When taking direct action, we are always mindful of the potential for disorder and violence against MEPA officers, the police in attendance and our safety officers.

In addition, we have a problem sometimes (which seems cyclical) in relation to the fraudulent issuing of building compliance certificates, especially using older pre-1967 properties as the source of certification which is then used for a completely different building. A successful prosecution will see the problem recede for a while but someone else will at some point re-engage in this racket.

[13] Can you point to any activity in relation to crime / disorder that has a useful crime prevention component?
Not really.

[14] In relation to crime / disorder can you think of anything useful that could be done to improve things?
As above.

[15] Can you identify instances where any (or all) of these three themes have interacted to either mitigate or enhance illegal activity? Describe.
Most of our activity has a combined character relating to land use, social problems and has at least the potential for being seen as criminal activity. This means that what we do routinely crime crosses these boundaries.

Respondent LOI-M-O5

Legislation

[1] In order of importance, can you identify up to three pieces of legislation (EU or national) that impact significantly on your role and responsibilities?
Though the directorate of the Transport Malta (TM) is responsible for land transport but the following laws focus on maritime security:

Most important: Regulation 725 of 2004 – ISPS Code of the IMO is implemented throughout the EU to created conformity (focusing on ship-to-shore interface).

Second most important: Directive 2005/65 – Port Security and Port Security Regulations (in Maltese Laws)

Third most important: Maritime Security (Regulations and Directives).

[2] Do you have any responsibility for legislation drafting, policy making and implementation, enforcement or compliance? If so, what is the responsibility, your role and what is the level of approval (decision-making on what stay or goes in the drafting and policy making stages)?
This office is designated to implement Port Security Officers, coordinate maritime security issues related to ports. This should be on supervising level only but since the resources are limited apart from coordination this office is also in charge of every Port Facility Security Officer (PFSO). This PFSO shall coordinate the security affairs in their facility as per Regulation 725 of 2004.

Every PFSO is required to submit a security plan based on a security risk assessment that is conducted by the directorate of TM. The law requires that TM can do its own risk assessment or pass on this responsibility to a recognised security organization. In the latter case the directorate is to approve the presented assessment. TM opted to do these assessments internally to reduce costs according to which security measures are implemented.

The PFSO has to make sure that the security plan is implemented and this includes 4 drills and an exercise within a year. The drills are done intercompany and the exercise shall include other authorities such as police, civil protection department or the army.

This office supervises that these exercises take place; someone from the office is present for the exercises, and report on the outcome. Such exercises or drill are there to help future recommendation to improve the present system.

The onus of policymaking and port security regulation falls on this directorate. Thus they were developed and amended by this authority. This authority is empowered to take to court any port facility that doesn't follow the recommended security regulations. However this office is proposing to change this and resolve matters internally to save money and time.

[3] In your area which legislation is most often enforced?
The most enforced is Regulation 725 of 2004 – that requires that port facility perform the requested drills and exercises to ensure that their security organization is up to the requested standards. Second is that the recommendations specified in the risk assessment are implemented. The facilities are subject to surprise inspections.

[4] In your area which legislation is least often enforced?
The least enforced is that the port facilities are taken to court for any lacking as this would incur the authority thousands of pounds.

[5a] To what extent are professionals aware of legislation?
These legislations created numerous other professionals from port facilities that are aware of the legislation and should abide by them. These are:

- Recognised Security Organizations (RSOs)
- PFSO
- PSO (Ports Security Officer)

The above are to follow a course of maritime security. RSO have to follow a different procedure but have to show particular knowledge that is required to do that particular work. PFSOs have to follow a one week exercise.

The ships are to provide a Company Security Officer that should take care of the fleet and a Ship Security Officer that is responsible of that particular ship. All these professionals are to ensure a safe ship-to-shore interface. The PFSO is to make sure that security is in place once the ship is in the port apart from the other operational procedures.

[5b] To what extent are the public aware of the legislation?
The public is not aware of these legislations. The Maltese culture looks at security as that of a watchman supervising a door or a gate. The fact that we never had any serious incidents doesn't help. So security personnel and top management look at the cost of security not at the additional value that is associated with security.

Social and environmental problems and crime prevention

[6] Are there any particular social problems / issues you think are important and which affect your field of operation?
Security is not considered a corps function. The security industry attracted people that are greedy for money and not so law-abiding individuals. This did not help in providing high standard security even by the fact that the security employments are not well paid and consequently incur longer shifts to have a decent wage. This is compound to the problem of having an inefficient security. Thus the concept of security is frequently being bound to other chores such of that or receptionist or driver. This should reduce the "watchman" mentality and induce higher standards.

[7] Can you point to any activity in relation to social problems / issues that has a useful crime prevention component?
It is a matter of quality versus quantity. Quality doesn't necessarily mean of higher educational standards but that the security industry is regulated in a manner that training, management and companies are standardized and regulated by a recognized body. This would include higher wages and should help eliminate the mentality of the 'macho' kind of security.

[8] In relation to social problems / issues can you think of anything useful that could be done to improve things?
An authority should be created to standardise security companies.

Land use and crime prevention

[9] Are there any particular land use issues you think are important?
While looking at port facilities one can spot various types crimes, for instance:

Copper parts are stolen, in the yacht marina in the Cottonera area the kind of crime focus more on less specific kind of crimes such as stealing GPS equipment amongst other material that is easier to exchange for money. Such kind of crimes is associated with drug abuse. At the Freeport there are more economic crimes (such contraband, counterfeit products) and terrorism where Malta could be used as a transhipment hub to transport dangerous products or weapons. Other port facilities store fuel and since at the moment the price of fuel are pretty high there is high demand and consequently fuel is stolen.

[10] Can you point to any activity in relation to land use that has a useful crime prevention component?
More Freeport scanning equipment (at the moment only 1.5% to 2% of the containers are scanned).

The Malta Shipyards should invest in a better structure (such as CCTV and proper fencing) and more human resources.

The Authority should invest more in port CCTV systems to cover more areas to deter and prevent the possibility of crime. This should be adjoined with a major investment in human resources.

[11] In relation to land use can you think of anything useful that could be done to improve things?
The Authority can impose that there is an increase in searches on the vehicles going out of these port facilities. However this is at the discretion of the PFSO.

Increase the number of CCTVs in the streets in the perimeter surrounding port facilities.

More water site patrols are needed which is in the hand of army and police.

Crime, disorder and crime prevention

[12] Are there any particular crime and / or disorder issues you think are important?
Contraband of counterfeit products, fuel and trafficking of cigarettes are the biggest problem at the moment. These vary according to the demand, for instance alcohol is not a problem at the moment as the prices are not so high.

[13] Can you point to any activity in relation to crime / disorder that has a useful crime prevention component?
More water site patrol and increase the collaboration and communication between Transport Malta, Malta Resources Authority, Police, Army and Customs. Recently it was established the Maritime Security Committee through the Port Security regulation. The members of this Committee are Transport Malta, Police, Army, Customs, Malta Security Services and it is chaired by the Permanent Secretary of MITC. This Committee meets on quarterly basis and deal issues with maritime security. A collaborative effort will help to deal with these security issues in a more effective way.

[14] In relation to crime / disorder can you think of anything useful that could be done to improve things?
Get all these stakeholders together and work in concert.

[15] Can you identify instances where any (or all) of these three themes have interacted to either mitigate or enhance illegal activity? Describe.
The National Committee is aiming at joining these three aspects together so that everybody can provide more effective manners to deal with the detected problems.

Respondent LOI-M- 06

Legislation

[1] In order of importance, can you identify up to three pieces of legislation (EU or national) that impact significantly on your role and responsibilities?
Most important – Chapter 363 Local Councils Act together with its subsidiary legislations. (This department provides administrative and financial help to all local councils. To create this coordination the elected counsellors there is an executive secretary provided by this department.)

Second most important – Chapter 12 Code of Civil Procedure and Chapter 16 Civil Code

Third most important – Chapter 9 Criminal Code (When there are internal investigations though with the help of the Police and the Attorney General).

[2] Do you have any responsibility for legislation drafting, policy making and implementation, enforcement or compliance?
Yes this department is involved in legislation drafting, policy making and implementation, enforcement and compliance. For this purpose we have a lawyer employed in this office. Local councils create bye-laws but they are also supervised by this department like other policies. This department issues memos to direct the local council though this department does not interfere with their management. This department also issues memos regarding loans, training (on decision making, creativity, financial regulations and public contract regulations). Some of these training courses are 15 weeks long.

Most enforcement is done by local wardens at a regional level. If there is unacceptable behaviour there are disciplinary boards. This department cater only for administrative boards. For instance there is the Governance Board.

[3] In your area which legislation is most often enforced?
Section 49 (Role of Executive Secretary) and 33 (Functions of local councils procedures and meetings) of Chapter 363.

[4] In your area which legislation is least often enforced?
Cannot indicate any particular one because every council has its own issues and different parts of Chapter 363 apply.

[5a] To what extent are professionals aware of legislation?
Concerned professionals are very much aware of this legislation.

[5b] To what extent are the public aware of the legislation?
Public may not be aware of the legislation but definitely are aware of the department and get in contact when the council does not take action.

Social and environmental problems and crime prevention

[6] Are there any particular social problems / issues you think are important and which affect your field of operation?
This administrative ambient is also affected by social problems. Some of these problems create rumours on staff. In fact the OPM has a particular structure to help people with particular problems.

[7] Can you point to any activity in relation to social problems / issues that has a useful crime prevention component?
There is no direct relation with crime prevention unless passing information to police.

[8] In relation to social problems / issues can you think of anything useful that could be done to improve things?
Education (such as social and communication skills to youths and adults) is the key and there is no distinction between north and south of the Island. Social problems are everywhere.

Land use and crime prevention

[9] Are there any particular land use issues you think are important?
Local councils have the duty to report to the relevant authorities so that the Government Property Division takes adequate actions.

[10] Can you point to any activity in relation to land use that has a useful crime prevention component?
N/A

[11] In relation to land use can you think of anything useful that could be done to improve things?
Surveillance and monitoring are essential element in tackling land use. However when a person is found abusing one has to explore the issues on case by case basis.

Crime, disorder and crime prevention

[12] Are there any particular crime and / or disorder issues you think are important?
Drugs are a very big problem that generates lot of crime.

[13] Can you point to any activity in relation to crime / disorder that has a useful crime prevention component?
This department is not involved in crime prevention but staff attended seminars where the crime prevention component was present

[14] In relation to crime / disorder can you think of anything useful that could be done to improve things?
I believe a lot on prevention (is better than cure) and the best thing is to educate people as mentioned before.

[15] Can you identify instances where any (or all) of these three themes have interacted to either mitigate or enhance illegal activity? Describe.
Not as such but one has to be more aware of target hardening and other crime prevention techniques such as not leaving the wallet or other valuables in the car.

Respondent LOI-M-07

Legislation

[1] In order of importance, can you identify up to three pieces of legislation (EU or national) that impact significantly on your role and responsibilities?
Most important – Food Safety Act: This act includes various regulations (both local and from EU perspective such as Regulation 178 of 2002, 852 of 2004 apart other regulations)

Second most important – Public Health Act – this act is based on the local, national perspective.

Third most important – Sanitary Engineering found in Chapter 10 of the Code of Police. This regulation focuses more on nuisances such as drainage and sewage problems. It is more domestically focused and open spaces where waste is dumped.

These different legislations are all equally important for this directorate but this order show which act or regulation is more implemented than the others.

[2] Do you have any responsibility for legislation drafting, policy making and implementation, enforcement or compliance? If so, what is the responsibility, your role and what is the level of approval (decision-making on what stay or goes in the drafting and policy making stages)?
The above mentioned laws fall under the onus of the Superintendent of Public Health which directs these offices. Superintendent is to advice the Minister on various aspects including legislation. At that point this office would draft the laws, which are passed to the legal advisor and the Attorney General.

[3] In your area which legislation is most often enforced?
The Food Safety Act (FSA) is more in the limelight though the other acts. Our Directorate is divided in two: one is focus on food safety executing the directive in the Food Safety Act and the other part is on Environmental Health which focusing on legionella and bathing water. The FSA applies wherever there is any preparation and production of food and where it is sold.

When there is food that is the produce derived from animals, it is supervised by the Veterinary Services Act. Other than that wholesale, retail and other organizations (such as during feasts) are under the responsibility of this directorate.

To enforce the FSA, there is monitoring of these establishments. Inspections are risk based, that is when establishments are perceived to more at risk than other inspections are on more regular basis. There is a checklist that is inputted in a computerised system and is graded automatically – this provides and improvement notice to the licensee with due

dates to rectify these deficiencies. If these deficiencies are not addressed in an adequate way the law provides the means to act in more persuasive manners, such as:

Undertaking (the operator agrees with the authority by when these deficiencies are going to be addressed)

- Prohibition order (closing the premises without going to the law courts)
- Control order (controlling part of the food processing process), and
- Health Sitting, taking the case to the law courts
- These measures do not necessarily follow this order it depends on the case.

As for the Public Health Act:

- Legionella control – audits are carried out in institutions and establishment to control the levels of this bacterium. If levels of this bacterium are very high the establishment could be closed for treatment.
- Bathing season (from May to October) – water samples are collected and tested every week from bathing sites.
- Tobacco control – inspections are executed by police in this case, but this directorate is responsible for the pictorial on the cigarette boxes and conduct survey in the market.

Code of Police laws (Chapter 10) – inspect where sewage is causing inconvenience and potential health issues due to leakages. Open spaces used as dumping sites could attract rats etc. The owner is notified and if no adequate action is taken in due time, the owner is taken to court.

There are around 7,000 complaints reported to this directorate every year. Most of them are treated within a short time such as putting poison where rats are spotted.

[4] In your area which legislation is least often enforced?

Chapter 10 of Code of Police laws and Tobacco Control – they are specific and require *ad hoc* inspections.

Other enforcement is pre-planned but obviously lot of other enforcement is driven by the complaints received.

[5a] To what extent are professionals aware of legislation?

Environmental Health Officers are the professionals in the field as they studied this at the Faculty of Health Science, at the University of Malta. They are registered with the Council for the Professions Complementary to Medicine and are awarded a warrant by the President.

[5b] To what extent are the public aware of the legislation?
Public may not be knowledgeable of the existing legislations but is very aware of this Directorate and its functions. However we do press releases on our functions monthly and try to be as transparent as possible to raise awareness. We also follow comments on the newspapers and related website. We are now also using Facebook to create awareness.

Social and environmental problems and crime prevention

[6] Are there any particular social problems / issues you think are important and which affect your field of operation?
There are a number of social cases, that are on the increase are that individuals live literrally in room, most often condemned building, or elderly, accumulate lot of rubbish and animals in this small spaces. Apart from the smells that one may imagine it is not a healthy environment. Unfornately the directorate is not equipped to cater for such eventualities and the only option is to take these people to court. The only advantage is that throught the law courts this directorate built relationships and coordinate with other entities to try to help these individuals. For instance the Public Cleansing Department can be employed to help, Water services and Enemalta are also involved to help, try to find alternative residences etc. This problem is spread all over Malta though one can imagine that in the port areas (Valletta,but also Sliema and St Paul's Bay) there are some of the oldest building and it is a densely populated area so they are more frequent. The court may not be the right solution but so far it's the only option.

[7] Can you point to any activity in relation to social problems / issues that has a useful crime prevention component?
In this case the crime is uncleanliness and court could be a form of preventive technique apart from a deterrent one.

[8] In relation to social problems / issues can you think of anything useful that could be done to improve things?
Try to find other methods to deal with such social cases without involving the courts.

Land use and crime prevention

[9] Are there any particular land use issues you think are important?
As regards land use this directorate is not directly involved though Malta Environmental and Planning Authority (MEPA) it constantly in contact for any consultations on any health impacts. Thus we provide our comments in this regards since these offices are

involved in the Integrated Pollution Prevention Control and the MEPA board. MEPA consults every time that risk to health issues could be inolved, that is most of the time. E.g. if a particular place is to be turned into a restaurant we are definitely consulted and provide our recommendations.Environmental Health Policy Coordinating Unit that are taken on board to provide a medical aspect.

We also enforce regulations on tattoo and piercing clinics that are licensed by this directorate. It can have social impact because some people could choose unlicensed clinics to save some money or other social aspects.

[10] Can you point to any activity in relation to land use that has a useful crime prevention component?
The directorate can stop the opening of a restaurant etc. close to a factory of cement. This prevents a crime from taking place.

[11] In relation to land use can you think of anything useful that could be done to improve things?
Consultations with key stakeholders are the key.

Crime, disorder and crime prevention

[12] Are there any particular crime and / or disorder issues you think are important?
Those instance where there is a high health risk. For example the Public Health Act (PHA) and the FSA that caters for cases that are of imminent risk to public health. This empowers us to close the establishment even before going to court. This applies to any place, establishment or territory like a beach etc. since it poses an imminent risk to public health.

[13] Can you point to any activity in relation to crime / disorder that has a useful crime prevention component?
The FSA and PHA are built on due diligence rationale. This means that the operator (restaurateur, hotel etc.) is responsible not to pose any form of risk to public health. If they don't prove that they followed their obligations and catered to minimise the risks as much as possible, they are to be found guilty. In this case the individual or entity are strictly liable and has to prove that they acted in due diligence.

[14] In relation to crime / disorder can you think of anything useful that could be done to improve things?
Education and awareness by showing repercussions to the general public. This is the best way to prevent and improve things.

Administrative fines for entities and operators could also effective (though not implemented) because this saves time both for the operator and the enforcers.

[15] Can you identify instances where any (or all) of these three themes have interacted to either mitigate or enhance illegal activity? Describe.
Education, legal instruments provided by the law, cross collaboration with other entities and authorities are key factors to mitigate crime and abuses.

Respondent LOI-M-08

Legislation

[1] In order of importance, can you identify up to three pieces of legislation (EU or national) that impact significantly on your role and responsibilities?
- Most important – Chapter 33 Explosive Ordinance Act
- Second most important – Chapter 480 Arms Act
- Third most important – N/A

[2] Do you have any responsibility for legislation drafting, policy making and implementation, enforcement or compliance? If so, what is the responsibility, your role and what is the level of approval (decision-making on what stay or goes in the drafting and policy making stages)?
Yes the AFM is involved in legislation drafting especially in Chapter 33 (3) the conditions to licence the introduction of explosives into Malta. Enforcement on illegal fireworks is up to the police.

[3] In your area which legislation is most often enforced?
Chapter 33 (3) the conditions to licence the introduction of explosives into Malta.

[4] In your area which legislation is least often enforced?
Some parts of Chapter 33 are outdated and need revising and amending.

[5a] To what extent are professionals aware of legislation?
This is a very specialised area and it is not an everyday issue even for experience criminal

lawyers and professionals because the cases are quite rare. The Arms Act regulate ammunitions, weapons, range licences and range conducting officers is quite new (2005). The police enforce the latter act.

[5b] To what extent are the public aware of the legislation?
Those who treat fireworks follow courses delivered by the Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs. The course addresses any person that enters a firework factory. According to Chapter 33 four types of licences are issued:

- Licence A – is the one given to the manufacturer that can work without supervision.
- Licence B – any person that helps the manufacturer.
- Licence C – those persons that let off fireworks only without any access to the fireworks factory.
- Licence D – apprentices that may access the factory to observe and aim at achieving licence B.

Social and environmental problems and crime prevention

[6] Are there any particular social problems / issues you think are important and which affect your field of operation?
Fireworks are part of the Maltese culture. People working in firework factories are treated like heroes in their village and as martyrs when they die in a firework incident. Fireworks are also an art and it is of great satisfaction for the manufacturer especially when they do all this work on voluntary basis. At the moment the number of applicants is close to 500 (not counting the licensed persons) for 35 legal firework factories. Some of the explosive chemicals leak gases and residues that affect the environment. Another aspect taken in consideration by the Maltese laws is that fireworks are to be in paper or carton but not in plastic containers. The use of paper or carton is twofold; for safety reasons (when there is the blast there won't be any plastic shrapnel flying) and secondly because paper and carton are easily degradable.

[7] Can you point to any activity in relation to social problems / issues that has a useful crime prevention component?
Explosive and explosive precursors (substances) can be used for illegal fireworks when they are passed on unaccounted for. For instance potassium perchlorate can be bought without any form of measurement. Thus better control and sensible quotas should be introduced.

[8] In relation to social problems / issues can you think of anything useful that could be done to improve things?
Education is the key. The current courses focus on chemistry and local accidents to make the licence holders realise the dangerousness of this work.

Land use and crime prevention

[9] Are there any particular land use issues you think are important?
MEPA regulates where firework factories could be constructed.

[10] Can you point to any activity in relation to land use that has a useful crime prevention component?
N/A

[11] In relation to land use can you think of anything useful that could be done to improve things?
N/A

Crime, disorder and crime prevention

[12] Are there any particular crime and / or disorder issues you think are important?
Internet facilitates the availability of the information. For instance celebration sparklers are defined in the law, as they are pretty safe to use and not regulate like other fireworks. However through the Internet one can find methods how to make explosive from these sparklers. There were cases in Malta where children created small homemade fireworks.

[13] Can you point to any activity in relation to crime / disorder that has a useful crime prevention component?
N/A

[14] In relation to crime / disorder can you think of anything useful that could be done to improve things?
In this case Internet is very hard to control.

[15] Can you identify instances where any (or all) of these three themes have interacted to either mitigate or enhance illegal activity? Describe.
In the last few years of the twentieth century a bomb was placed against the door of a cathedral in Gozo. This bomb was placed after the parish priest abolished fireworks for some particular reason and people wanted to rebel against this decision.

Respondent LOI-M-09

Legislation

[1] In order of importance, can you identify up to three pieces of legislation (EU or national) that impact significantly on your role and responsibilities?

- Most important – Chapter 445 Cultural Heritage Act
- Second most important - Chapter 356 Development Planning Act.

Third most important – EU Council Regulation 116/2009, Council Decision 97/7/EEC and L.N. 46 (2005).

[2] Do you have any responsibility for legislation drafting, policymaking and implementation, enforcement or compliance?

Yes this department in suggesting legislation drafting, enforcement and compliance. Chapter 445 S.7 (5) specifies the Functions and duties of the Superintendence.

[3] In your area which legislation is most often enforced?

The area that influences heritage most is planning and the parts of the Chapter 445 that are mostly enforced are S.7 (5 (b, d, e and g)). All these sections somehow deal with land use. In fact this department is involved also in monitoring of works apart from consultation. Monitoring cases number around 200 each year and the vast majority are development driven. The Superintendence also regulates people that operate in this field such as restorers and exports of pieces of arts.

[4] In your area which legislation is least often enforced?

This legal act is very new (issued in 2002) and has a good coverage of the regulatory aspects of this department.

[5a] To what extent are professionals aware of legislation?

Lawyers are so much aware of this law while architects have become increasingly aware of it because it affects directly their develop projects.

[5b] To what extent are the public aware of the legislation?

The public knows very little of this legislation.

Social and environmental problems and crime prevention

[6] Are there any particular social problems / issues you think are important and which affect your field of operation?
Development and the expenses being generated involve different social issues. Thus employment and implementation of the law generates costs and affects the clients. Similar conditions are found on import or export of antiques or other pieces of art.

[7] Can you point to any activity in relation to social problems / issues that has a useful crime prevention component?
Monitoring is the best preventive tool in this case.

[8] In relation to social problems / issues can you think of anything useful that could be done to improve things?
An increase in resources including human ones together with recognition of implications and adequate. The Superintendent also has the discretion to impose controls on imports and especially exports of goods considered part of the local heritage.

Land use and crime prevention

[9] Are there any particular land use issues you think are important?
As discussed more thoroughly above.

[10] Can you point to any activity in relation to land use that has a useful crime prevention component?
Monitoring is the best preventive tool in this case.

[11] In relation to land use can you think of anything useful that could be done to improve things?
Refer to answer of question 8.

Crime, disorder and crime prevention

[12] Are there any particular crime and / or disorder issues you think are important?
Threat and destruction of cultural heritage and illegal excavations and exporting are some of the crimes associated with cultural heritage.

[13] Can you point to any activity in relation to crime / disorder that has a useful crime prevention component?
Monitoring and educating the public and create awareness minimises ignorance and minimization of damage to cultural heritage.

[14] In relation to crime / disorder can you think of anything useful that could be done to improve things?
As mentioned in the previous question (No.13) public awareness is very important. This has to be accompanied by a bigger enforcement branch that constantly collaborates with police.

[15] Can you identify instances where any (or all) of these three themes have interacted to either mitigate or enhance illegal activity? Describe.
As it is evident from the whole interview development creates pressures that affects the potential and actual wrongdoing against cultural heritage.

Respondent LOI-M-10

Legislation

[1] In order of importance, can you identify up to three pieces of legislation (EU or national) that impact significantly on your role and responsibilities?
The Benefit Fraud and Investigation Department (BFID) established in 2005 focuses its resources on investigating all reports of alleged abuse in social security benefits and on identifying new trends in social benefit abuse.

- Most important – Social Security Act, Chapter 318 of the Maltese Laws (provides this department all the powers to investigate).
- Second most important - Criminal Act, Chapter 9, but very few cases are followed by the police.

Every reported case is investigated and this includes surprise home visits (without the need of a warrant), overview of bank accounts, water and electricity consumption and any other means to verify that there is abuse of social benefits. This department is also in contact with similar authorities overseas to supervise Maltese individuals that are staying abroad but abusing from local benefits or foreigners that abuse of the Maltese system.

[2] Do you have any responsibility for legislation drafting, policy making and implementation, enforcement or compliance? If so, what is the responsibility, your role and what is the level of approval (decision-making on what stay or goes in the drafting and policy making stages)?
This department is involved in legislation drafting, amendments and eventual enforcement. The aim is to constantly improved the present laws and cater for any detected weaknesses.

[3] In your area which legislation is most often enforced?
Social Security Act, Chapter 318 of the Maltese Laws

[4] In your area which legislation is least often enforced?
N/A

[5a] To what extent are professionals aware of legislation?
Professionals from Appogg, Education Department, lawyers and accountants are aware of the enforcement of Social Security Act, Chapter 318 of the Maltese Laws and of the existence of this department.

[5b] To what extent are the public aware of the legislation?
Most people know of the existence of the Social Security Act, Chapter 318 of the Maltese Laws, and look out to fool and bypass the directives of this act. However few people know of the existence of this department as it keeps a low profile. However people tend to report abuse especially when the abuser has a living that is much higher that the earning wage.

Social and environmental problems and crime prevention

[6] Are there any particular social problems / issues you think are important and which affect your field of operation?
Social benefits are a kind of charity from the state that helps the persons in need. Anyone who uses and abuses from these benefits is subject to investigation. For instance a single parent is provided with particular benefits and can work on part-time basis not exceed 53Euros per week. If the single parent is working on full-time basis the payment shall cease. Social problems are experience from every social status of society which leads to various, disparate abuses. Nonetheless the enforcement Social Security Act, Chapter 318 of the Maltese Laws does not provide a good deterrent.

[7] Can you point to any activity in relation to social problems / issues that has a useful crime prevention component?
This department does not work on any form of crime prevention. It rather aims to stop abuse from social benefits.

[8] In relation to social problems / issues can you think of anything useful that could be done to improve things?
Benefits have to be given to those in need. For instance according to Budget (for 2012) in 2010 there were recorded 21.2 million Euros were spent on social benefits. Reducing the abuse reduces the money spent on such benefits which could help the government provide better services.

Land use and crime prevention

[9] Are there any particular land use issues you think are important?
Individuals can change address without out any proof or guarantee that they are living at that address. For instance people declare to be living in addresses that later resulted to be a room in the fields or a horse stable without any water or electrical facilities. This change in address helps them to get benefits that they don't deserves since their residence would be still with their parents or any another address where they do not benefit from such social assistance.

[10] Can you point to any activity in relation to land use that has a useful crime prevention component?
The Identity card section should verify that the place indicated by these individuals exists and is inhabitable, through checks with MEPA or other authorities such as ARMS or Enemalta.

[11] In relation to land use can you think of anything useful that could be done to improve things?
Check Number 10

Crime, disorder and crime prevention

[12] Are there any particular crime and / or disorder issues you think are important?
Nothing in particular.

[13] Can you point to any activity in relation to crime / disorder that has a useful crime prevention component?
N/A

[14] In relation to crime / disorder can you think of anything useful that could be done to improve things?
N/A

[15] Can you identify instances where any (or all) of these three themes have interacted to either mitigate or enhance illegal activity? Describe.
Abusing from social benefits and providing a false address could be linked to various other crimes such as drug trafficking and it is possible that investigators from this department are suddenly faced with such situations, a situation that no one of us (in the Department) is prepared for.

Respondent LOI-M-11

Legislation

[1] In order of importance, can you identify up to three pieces of legislation (EU or national) that impact significantly on your role and responsibilities?
The Lotteries and Gaming Authority is the regulator on games of chance, of skill and of skill with chance.

- Most important legislation: Lotteries and Other Games Act (LGA_, 2001 and Gaming Act, 1998. The Gaming Act regulates casino and the LGA all other forms of games. The authority shall enforce both laws.
- Second preference: Regulation against Money Laundering And Funding Of Terrorism
- Third preference: Data Protection Act, Cyber Laws, Prevention Of Players' Corruption Act (against corruption in sports) and Company Law (to regulate operation that abide to company law).

[2] Do you have any responsibility for legislation drafting, policy making and implementation, enforcement or compliance? If so, what is the responsibility, your role and what is the level of approval (decision-making on what stay or goes in the drafting and policy making stages)?
The LGA stipulate what the authority should do. The Authority is an advisor to government as technical experts. We are not policymakers. Authority has an active in law compliance and enforcement, also in collaboration with police.

[3] In your area which legislation is most often enforced?
Gaming is illegal and the law determines when gaming becomes legal. The LGA is the omnibus act but then there are directives e.g. Remote Gaming, National Lottery Operators etc.

[4] In your area which legislation is least often enforced?
None specific

[5a] To what extent are professionals aware of legislation?
Our laws are parts of the laws of Malta so all professionals in the industry know about it because there is an element of licensing. So lawyers, audit firms but they are not expected to be experts.

[5b] To what extent are the public aware of the legislation?
I don't think the public is so much aware of the legislation. The public is aware of the Authority as a regulator that is overseeing the gaming industry.

Social and environmental problems and crime prevention

[6] Are there any particular social problems / issues you think are important and which affect your field of operation?
Gaming regulation is based on 3 main principles:

- Games delivered to the consumer are fair
- The vulnerable, including minors are not exploited by gaming
- Gaming is kept free from crime, money laundering and fraud.

The second point focuses specifically on the social aspect. The LGA is based on the ethos of responsible gaming, so gaming is promoted by us and our licensees as a form of entertainment and not to make it a problem gaming issue. For example in case of remote gaming, the law specifies that one has to have 'reality checks' where the game is displayed on a screen the licensee shall cause to be displayed on the screen, at all times during the game, a counter which automatically updates and shows the player's account balance.

a) The licensee shall also make available to every player an automatic reality check at intervals of one hour.
b) The automatic reality check shall: suspend play; clearly indicate for how long the player has been playing; display the player's winnings and losses during such period of time; require the player to confirm that the player has read the message; give an option to the player

Also the Gaming Act regulating casinos contemplates have to offer the facility of self-barring. People can exclude themselves from entering casinos for 6 months or a year, a period that can be extended. Casinos have access to this list and can verify if the person is barred before entering. Barring can also be imposed by court orders (Directive 5 of 2011: Self-Barring Directive 2011).

[7] Can you point to any activity in relation to social problems / issues that has a useful crime prevention component?

In gaming you can fight crime from two angles, from the consumer and from the operator.

Crimes from the consumer: fraud (false or stolen credit card) against the operator; cheating (consumers colluding to cheat the operator)

Crimes from the operator: these could be various. So before a license is awarded by the authority conducts rigorous inspections to see that the individual or entity is 'fit and proper'. Inspecting the diligence, financial stability, morality and integrity of the licensee and all his components up to the beneficiary owners, shareholders that hold an interest of 5% or more. Inspect for criminal past, the kind of charges they had and the time period, the Authority decides whether to provide the license or not.

The authority is in charge to fight money laundering. If there is a suspicion of money laundering the Authority informs the FIAU (Financial Intelligence Analysis Unit) to investigate.

The license by the Authority is a privilege not a right like a trading license.

[8] In relation to social problems / issues can you think of anything useful that could be done to improve things?

Gaming is associated with social problems so it is regulate in such a way not to be a social problem. Prohibition is not the solution because it provides a fertile ground for the underground economy to happen, where society is not protected and there is no public order. So the best thing is to allow it to happen in a controlled fashion. Illegal gambling is highly associated with usury.

Statistics by Sedqa and Caritas show that problem of gambling is relatively low, (less than 1%). Sedqa provides psychological help, Caritas runs the Gamblers Anonymous to help society. Without regulations there is an element of control that reduces the probability of that 1% to increase further. There is 'problem gambling' (the person is overdoing it but not necessarily addicted) which is different from 'gambling addiction' (lost the control completely – life is centre on that addiction). Gambling is mostly compared to alcohol.

Land use and crime prevention

[9] Are there any particular land use issues you think are important?
There is no specific scientific data on this. But for instance national lottery lotto booths are found where there is concentration of around 250,000 people. Nothing shows that for instance, in the south of Malta there are more people that play the national lottery more than people in the north.

Some evidence is shown through casinos. The casino located in the Vittoriosa has the least attendance when compared to the other casinos on the island. It could be this is correlated with income. But there is no detail of where the people are coming from.

[10] Can you point to any activity in relation to land use that has a useful crime prevention component?
Directive 2 of 2011 regulation Locations for Gaming Parlours stating Gaming Parlours shall have any and / or all access points to the proposed premises located at a radial distance of not less than seventy-five (75) metres from the respective entry points at the perimeter of:

i) Schools which shall include:
a) Kindergartens
b) Primary Schools
c) Secondary Schools
d) Post-Secondary Schools
e) Tertiary Schools
f) Special Schools
g) Child Care Centres
h) Summer Schools
i) Commercial Schools
j) IT Schools
k) Language Schools;

ii) Senior citizens' care facilities which shall include Homes and Day Care Centres;

iii) Places of worship covering all religions;

iv) General venues or infrastructures covering the following:
a) M.U.S.E.U.M
b) SATU
c) SEDQA

d) Appogg
e) CARITAS
f) Sports Nurseries/Training Facilities;
g) Playgrounds and playing fields.

[11] In relation to land use can you think of anything useful that could be done to improve things?
No

Crime, disorder and crime prevention

[12] Are there any particular crime and / or disorder issues you think are important?
Fraud and money laundering.

[13] Can you point to any activity in relation to crime / disorder that has a useful crime prevention component?
The laws in gaming (mentioned above) are very much focused on prevention.

[14] In relation to crime / disorder can you think of anything useful that could be done to improve things?
As regulator the Authority is there to safeguard the public interest and order. Gaming is continuously evolving especially through innovative technology. The Authority has to be constantly avant-garde on new technologies and new kind of games e.g. Second Life, Battle Warcraft or Facebook (Farmville is used for money exchange). Maltese laws are technology neutral so they do not need to be updated every few months or yearly. Maltese laws always focus on the main concepts of gaming, which is a good advantage. The Authority highlights these new issues to the government, who decide what kind of steps should take place.

[15] Can you identify instances where any (or all) of these three themes have interacted to either mitigate or enhance illegal activity? Describe.
Gaming parlours are a good example that involves the three themes: location, the relation to social problems and crime. For instance these parlours cannot provide food or drinks so that person playing has to leave the place to get something to drink. However with remote gaming using cyberspace the element of location is completely lost.

Respondent LOI-M-12

Legislation

[1] In order of importance, can you identify up to three pieces of legislation (EU or national) that impact significantly on your role and responsibilities?

a) The Constitution of Malta is the most important legislation for Police officers and all enforcement officers. It highlights the right to life, liberty, freedom of expression, protection from inhuman treatment and others.
b) As a police officer I consider that Chapter 9 Criminal Code is the second most important legislation. It contains all the principle crimes and punishments. Every police officer should have good knowledge of the crimes listed in the criminal code. It is to be remembered that the police are also prosecuting officers in cases heard before a Magistrate.
c) The third most important legislation for a police officer would be Chapter 164 The Police Act. It describes the main objectives of the Malta Police Force, the ethics and behaviour of every police officer irrespective of his rank, and the code of practice for investigations, interviews and prosecutions.

[2] Do you have any responsibility for legislation drafting, policy making and implementation, enforcement or compliance? If so, what is the responsibility, your role and what is the level of approval (decision-making on what stay or goes in the drafting and policy making stages)?

Police officers are generally charged with the apprehension of criminals, the prevention and detection of crime, and the maintenance of public order. Police officers also have the power to arrest people and detain them for a limited time, along with other duties and powers. Legislation drafting is not our responsibility but enforcement is. Although the police role does not include drafting of legislation it does not exclude us from giving our opinion and advise to amend and suggest new legislations. It is then up to Parliament to implement such legislations.

[3] In your area which legislation is most often enforced?

All laws are and should be regarded of equal importance. Yet there are certain legislations which the police enforce more than others. As I have already mentioned, the Criminal Code would be the most often enforced legislation. It includes crimes such as homicide, theft, fraud, and crimes against the person. The criminal code also includes contraventions which are regarded as petty offences but very much enforced by all police officers during their tour of duty.

[4] In your area which legislation is least often enforced?
Although a very important legislation in our society, Chapter 16 The Civil Code would be the least enforced or not enforced at all. A court case can either be considered as a case of civil nature or a criminal case. The police responsibility is only that of criminal cases. Civil cases are disputed between two different private parties and do not include cases against the public order and peace.

[5a] To what extent are professionals aware of legislation?
This is a matter of the role and responsibility of the profession, organization, or institution. For instance a Medical Surgeon and a Lawyer are both professionals yet they have totally different responsibilities. Although medical practitioners are and should be aware of the medical practitioners legal regulations, their main role is that of providing medical care to patients; their knowledge of legislation is not that important for them. Lawyers on the other hand regard legislation as their principle guideline to their profession. Also, even law enforcement professionals are not always fully aware of certain legislations. For instance Customs officers or Malta Transport officers are very much proficient in customs law or traffic regulations yet they are not very aware of the criminal code.

[5b] To what extent are the public aware of the legislation?
Modern technology such as the internet and other media has contributed to a large extent to public awareness in legislation matters. Through the media the public have acquired information and knowledge in certain legal aspects. Yet, the majority confuses and fails to distinguish between morality and legal issues. Therefore the knowledge that they have acquired through media often contradicts what the rule of law actually states.

Social and environmental problems and crime prevention

[6] Are there any particular social problems / issues you think are important and which affect your field of operation?
National statistics show that crimes concerning drug abuse, domestic violence, cybercrime, and usury are on the increase. Such crimes are considered as social problems and therefore are important from the police point of view. Such cases should not only be considered as a crime but a threat to society at large. These crimes create fear within society and therefore should be given certain attention.

[7] Can you point to any activity in relation to social problems / issues that has a useful crime prevention component?
Drug abuse is one of the main social threats in the world. A useful crime prevention component is to tackle the perception of criminal opportunities and the ability to take advantage of them by the offender; the assessment of the risks of being caught as well as of the likely consequences. From experience I can say that a number of persons who consume drugs are also drug dealers. As the law is today, although drug consumption is a criminal act and punishable by imprisonment, the Courts are still looking at this issue by concluding that the drug abuser is a victim. This is wrong. I believe that reducing the demand for drugs is the only effective way to reduce drug use (supply) in the long-term. This could be tackled by introducing a drug abuse correctional facility where only convicted drug abusers are admitted. They will undergo an educational and intensive therapy course to eliminate drug consumption and receive specialised help to kick the habit. Yet it is important that this help is given in confined and secured premises.

[8] In relation to social problems / issues can you think of anything useful that could be done to improve things?
Non-governmental organizations such as Caritas, Oasi, the national drug agency - Seqda, Appogg, and the Victims of Crime Support Unit are to team up and work closely together with Magistrates and the police. It is useless to have all these organizations working separately and independently from each other.

Land use and crime prevention

[9] Are there any particular land use issues you think are important?
A balanced land-use mix is important for environmental, economic, and safety reasons. Therefore I consider the aspect of balancing land use as an important issue. To give an example, pubs, bars, and clubs although an inevitable element in urban life, they are also considered as a negative aspect to residential areas. There is nothing wrong with having a locality which is considered as an area of entertainment, but when you mix the entertainment area in the middle of a residential area, this would create a social issue with arguments between bar owners, party goers, and residents. Planning for balancing land uses would help to eliminate such inconvenience to neighbours.

[10] Can you point to any activity in relation to land use that has a useful crime prevention component?
Activity generators are uses or facilities that attract people, create activities and add life to the street which is considered as uninhabited and a hot-spot crime zone. Such activity will

help reduce the opportunities for crime. In certain areas 'reinforcing activity generators' by the use of 'closes circuit television' i.e. recorded surveillance cameras, has proved a useful crime prevention measure.

[11] In relation to land use can you think of anything useful that could be done to improve things?
The sense of the land ownership, its maintenance and management is a vital factor. If residents feel that the areas outside their doors do not belong to them, they will feel less safe. We have to encourage residents that crime is not a matter for the police only to tackle but it is also their problem that would affect their livelihood. If residents feel part of the common residential area, restoring order and reducing crime in our communities would be much easier.

Crime, disorder and crime prevention

[12] Are there any particular crime and / or disorder issues you think are important?
Drug abuse, theft, and vandalism are considered as a day-to-day challenge to the police. These crimes cause disorder issues within a community. Although the public in general is concerned with cases of fraud, money laundering crimes, tax evasion and others, yet they are more concerned on issues where they can feel safe in their community. Crimes of drugs, theft and vandalism cause fear of crime particularly among the elderly, women, and children who are regarded as vulnerable targets for criminals.

[13] Can you point to any activity in relation to crime / disorder that has a useful crime prevention component?
Education by schools and media is helping in educating our young generation about the consequences of crime. However more participation by professionals in various fields is required. There should be a partnership group on a locality basis and not just one national unit to prepare educational programmes for both children and adults.

[14] In relation to crime / disorder can you think of anything useful that could be done to improve things?
The embellishing of recreational areas and squares are gaining a lot of popularity by Local Councils. This means that street furniture needs to be of durable and vandal resistant materials. This idea has already been implemented by foreign countries and proved successful in decreasing vandalism. A few months ago a gypsum statue was erected at Sliema and within two days it was damaged. Of course the reason is that gypsum is not a vandal resistant material. Nevertheless, this should be accompanied with more lights and police foot and mobile patrols.

[15] Can you identify instances where any (or all) of these three themes have interacted to either mitigate or enhance illegal activity?
If public property is vandalized by means of graffiti or damages that give an impression of lack of ownership, this adds a sense of fear to the general public. Heavy fines and community work against convicted persons on vandalism would be the first issue. Nevertheless preventive measures such as border fences around public parks and recreational areas including the hours of operation to limit when and where these parks are opened and closed to the general public will definitely decrease and mitigate this illegal activity.

Respondent LOI- M-13

Legislation

[1] In order of importance, can you identify up to three pieces of legislation (EU or national) that impact significantly on your role and responsibilities?
(1) Criminal Code Cap 9 /Legal Notices
(2) Code of Police Laws Cap 10
(3) Dangerous Drugs Ordinance Cap 101

Followed by:
- Police Act
- Trading and Licences Act 7 Legal Notices
- Probation Act Cap 446

[2] Do you have any responsibility for legislation drafting, policy making and implementation, enforcement or compliance?
Definitely the police are responsible for the implementation, drafting and compliance to any legislation that passes through Parliament. The management hierarchy gives the direction, i.e. from Commissioner of Police, to Assistant Commissioners, to Superintendents, and on to Inspectors, Sergeants and front-line officers. Any breaches are investigated and prosecuted in court. Knowledge of the law is important as is its application – for example applying the Probation Act (say) in relation to Community service) and the suspended sentence and suspension of licenses. So, too, is being able to properly interpret the law.

[3] In your area which legislation is most often enforced?
No one law is predominant, but the Criminal Code takes first place. The other laws are also important – for example, the Code of Police Laws Cap 10, the Trade Licensing Act and the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance Cap 101.

[4] In your area which legislation is least often enforced?
All laws are important though they are used according to the circumstances of each individual case. The laws are like the dimensions of fire – with smoke, smells and flames. The area most enforced is the Criminal Code.

[5a] To what extent are professionals aware of legislation?
All police officers, especially inspectors, have a good working knowledge of the law. Some are then specialists in certain areas, for example, drugs, homicide, theft, ALE officers in environmental law, immigration officers, and district police with responsibilities for community policing.

[5b] To what extent are the public aware of the legislation?
This depends on the person. Many times the public have only a vague idea of the law. Most people know what is right or wrong (e.g. that stealing is a crime) but they do not know the details of the law. Most members of the public get their information about "law" from what they see on their TV screens which is often very different to what is really the case. In addition, their knowledge is incomplete. They know, for example, that they are required to have a driving licence, but they do not understand the repercussions if they are involved in a traffic accident where they are to blame.

Social and environmental problems and crime prevention

[6] Are there any particular social problems / issues you think are important and which affect your field of operation?
Definitely – for example, family problems (domestic violence, alcohol abuse, low self-esteem), economic problems and low levels of education all cause and trigger delinquent behaviour. Drug abuse is also a huge problem and a major cause of crime, especially thefts.

[7] Can you point to any activity in relation to social problems / issues that has a useful crime prevention component?
Perhaps good education campaigns in which people (say) like the elderly or single parents learn how to better understand and manage their physical security, their personal security and other assets.

[8] In relation to social problems / issues can you think of anything useful that could be done to improve things?
I have no doubt that education is the best tool in reducing crime, and campaigning here should include those convicted of crime. In pushing this forward there is an urgent need

for NGOs and police officers to meet together as one whole circle, a single grouping with shared responsibilities, to address the best way forward. Too may "circles" can lead to too many views but never lead to an agreed conclusion or course of action. Shared responsibilities between agencies as a corporate endeavour is the way to secure the best results.

Land use and crime prevention

[9] Are there any particular land use issues you think are important?
I'd prefer to speak about location than land use. Location is one of the principal ways in which the police get knowledge about crime and its patterns, so as to inform a professional response. Indeed location is the way in which policing is structured by area. In my sphere of responsibility (the northern part of Malta) there are six police districts. Each presents its own set of crime and crime prevention problems.

(1) District 6 – Sliema
This is a tourist / hotel area. There are over 300 thefts of mobile phones from hotels a year. There are also unoccupied places which are targets for squatters, together with associated problems including drugs and prostitution. These are not in themselves the most serious of crimes but they do blight the lives and well-being of local residents, and they can impact adversely when visiting tourists are affected or feel themselves to be at risk.

(2) District 6a – St Julians
This is the night-life centre of the island. Thirty years ago there was but a single bar; today there are 140 registered bars, and some that are open without (but in anticipation of) permits. It is a policing "headache" with large numbers of people concentrated in a very small area (2 sq. km) out to have a "good time".

This involves the large-scale consumption of alcohol which is often bought from out-of-area so-called bottle shops because it is substantially cheaper than the local prices. Within the local population there is something of a tendency to spend whatever money is carried to the last cent – almost a wilful testament to a hedonistic lifestyle. This can amount to between 50 and 70 Euros per person per evening. It is good for local business but brings with it the associated problems of drunkenness, noise and public nuisance.

We have had a particular problem with Spanish students in the area – travelling between the some six English language schools, the "night life" and their accommodation a little way away. They caused noise and criminal damage. The matter was taken up with the Spanish ambassador. We agreed on a booklet that would specify the social expectations associated with being an overseas student in Malta, together with the names of a "contact

person" and regulations which included being suspended if they engaged in anti-social and illegal behaviour. This act of co-operation has worked well to control a difficult situation. Malta needs its English language "customers" and we welcome them, but the community needs to do more (as above) to structure their learning experience so as to prevent anti-social behaviour.

District 7 – Ħamrun

This includes what was formerly the Second World War airfield at Ta' Qali. It is now home to some 31 different sporting and leisure activities, including the National Stadium, the National Park, the Open Market, the War Museum and Aviation Museum, a racetrack, basketball facilities, those for model aircraft ... and much more. It is a magnet for people for all sorts of reasons, especially at the weekend. Policing is a major problem. The crime problems are mainly those of thefts from the person, snatches and grabs, thefts from motor vehicles and disorder associated with football matches.

We are the sole enforcement officers. The market, for example, though big, complex and busy has none. We need the presence of security guards to add to the policing presence. The various entrepreneurs need to take responsibility for "policing" their own activities and providing security alongside that offered by the police. There are some so-called security guards – if you can call them that – at the National Stadium but they are not trained to anything like the same standard as police officers. They may be called "security" but they are really no more than "stewards". This is a major shortfall in security arrangement.

District 8 – Birkirkara

This is a large residential area. The crime profile here includes thefts from villas; even when occupied, committed we think primarily by drug users (who need to support a habit with a strong cash flow) and newly arrived migrant workers. The latter secure employment in areas like construction or refuse collection, and both offer opportunities to "spot" likely residential targets and assess the way they are protected (or not). There is also a problem relating to arson of motor vehicles. This is often seen as a way of settling local differences and quarrels.

District 9 – Mosta

There is some farming-related crime in and around Mgarr. The bigger problem lies in the Buggibba and St Paul's Bay areas. These have attracted new local residents who can afford low-cost but low-quality (and very small) apartments. There is substantial internal migration to the area, including that of convicted offenders (who are proven crime prone) and single parents (who are potentially prone to crime because of straightened economic

circumstances). The crime profile includes prostitution, housebreaking and thefts from and of motor vehicle. It is a clear case of socio-economic conditions generating crime within a tightly defined geographic area.

District 10 – Gozo

The island of Gozo with its 30,000 inhabitants has a mixture of crime, including thefts from properties, thefts from construction sites and traffic offences (drink driving, no insurance, shooting red lights). The problem for policing Gozo has to do with its "social isolation" which may be a product of its size and / or geographic isolation from the larger island. The Gozitans find outsiders difficult to understand and vice versa; and they are sometimes reluctant to divulge information. They keep things to themselves. Whilst this is a perfectly understandable social and cultural right, it is not something that helps policing – which has always relied heavily on the co-operation of the public to succeed.

[10] Can you point to any activity in relation to land use that has a useful crime prevention component?

Land used for recreational purposes, especially for young adults. This is sometimes problematic because these very welcome facilities can attract people who make a noise and disturb others.

[11] In relation to land use can you think of anything useful that could be done to improve things?

See above.

Crime, disorder and crime prevention

[12] Are there any particular crime and / or disorder issues you think are important?

See above – crime profiles by Police District. Crime needs to be understood in its local context.

[13] Can you point to any activity in relation to crime / disorder that has a useful crime prevention component?

There are various things that have to be done concurrently, including both social and situational crime prevention strategies.

These include: police officers on patrol; investigation; use of CCTV; use of security guards; provision of security doors, locks and keys; successful prosecution; and sensible sentencing judgements from the courts.

Social crime prevention includes keeping communities free from crime "hot spots" by making sure the physical environment is clean and presentable and not, therefore, subject to what we call "broken windows" degradation.

Young adults should have places where they can meet and entertain themselves, so social organizations, if properly run, are absolutely essential. These include music clubs and sports clubs. These need to be improved with investment.

Additionally having good employment and being settled in a family atmosphere help to keep delinquency at bay.

Where delinquency does occur offenders may benefit from short military training based on both education and discipline.

[14] In relation to crime / disorder can you think of anything useful that could be done to improve things?

Yes. On a regular basis – for example, quarterly, crime figures at district level should be published in the interests of the local population being made aware of what is occurring in their area, so that their views can influence policing practice. We need take the crime data to the local stakeholders. This will allow a more informed approach to policing in a given area.

[15] Can you identify instances where any (or all) of these three themes have interacted to either mitigate or enhance illegal activity? Describe.

The interactions between enforcement officers and the judiciary have always been great and very useful, as has the updating of laws.

5. DISCUSSION

The discussion below looks at the responses in aggregate to each of the research questions under the four major themes:

[1] Legislation and enforcement

Questions 1 – 5 b

[Q1] In order of importance, can you identify up to three pieces of legislation (EU or national) that impact significantly on your role and responsibilities?

[Q2] Do you have any responsibility for legislation drafting, policy making and implementation, enforcement or compliance? If so, what is the responsibility, your role and what is the level of approval (decision-making on what stay or goes in the drafting and policy making stages)?

[Q3] In your area which legislation is most often enforced?

[Q4] In your area which legislation is least often enforced?

[Q5a] To what extent are professionals aware of legislation?

[Q5b] To what extent are the public aware of the legislation?

Perhaps predictably but also reassuringly within agencies there was a high level awareness regarding legislative requirements. In 13 / 13 cases (100%) the responses were clear and emphatic. For example:

> Criminal Code Cap 9 /Legal Notices
> Code of Police Laws Cap 10
> Dangerous Drugs Ordinance Cap 101
> *Followed by:*
> Police Act
> Trading and Licences Act 7 Legal Notices
> Probation Act Cap 446
> *Q1 Respondent LOI-M-13*

> Most important legislation: Lotteries and Other Games Act (LGA_, 2001 and Gaming Act, 1998. The Gaming Act regulates casino and the LGA all other forms of games. The authority shall enforce both laws.

Q1 Respondent LOI-M-11

Very much so. As you can see I am able to "dial up" legislation on-screen in seconds. This familiarity applies across the board. MRA also has a strong technical team and they have to be fully conversant with the legislation, a lot of which is complex.
Q5a respondent LOI-M-02

Additionally, all respondents (13 / 13 or 100%) were aware of responsibilities relating to enforcement:

There is an administrative set up for enforcement and compliance ... All laws are adhered to.
Q2 and Q4 Respondent LOI-M-01

Where there are criminal offences then the police are called in to enforce the law. We do have two inspectors and are about to appoint more. They will enforce regulations primarily in the fields of water and energy.
Q2 Respondent LOI-M-02

In general, "Yes" they have to be. At present there is a steep learning curve in relation to the new legislation.
Q5a Respondent LOI-M-03

In six cases (46%) respondents could point to arms of enforcement that included 'officers' other than the police, pointing towards diversity and differentiation in enforcement and the emergence of the so-called 'extended police family':

Where there are criminal offences then the police are called in to enforce the law. We do have two inspectors and are about to appoint more. They will enforce regulations primarily in the fields of water and energy.
Q3 Respondent LOI-M-02

Although most of what we do can involve some form of criminal prosecution we try as far as possible to avoid that route. It is cumbersome and slow ... We have strong enforcement powers and can and do execute them in a timely fashion.
Q3 Respondent LOI-M-04

These legislations created numerous other professionals from port facilities that are aware of the legislation and should abide by them. These are: Recognised Security Organizations (RSOs), Port Facility Security Officer (PFSOs) and PSO (Ports Security Officer).
Q4 Respondent LOI-M-05

> The Benefit Fraud and Investigation Department (BFID) established in 2005 focuses its resources on investigating all reports of alleged abuse in social security benefits and on identifying new trends in social benefit abuse.
> *Q1 Respondent LOI-M-10*

> The [Lotteries and Gaming] Authority has an active role in law compliance and enforcement, also in collaboration with police.
> *Q2 Respondent LOI-M-11*

The majority of agency representatives (10 / 13 or 77%) took the view that the public were much less well informed about legislation than they were with the exception of media-driven driven case – for example, 'sensational' child protection cases, or those relating to electricity and ground water abstraction:

> Only when they need it. We have had (rare) queries requesting what legal instruments exist in order to prevent child abduction. In general the public get to know most about "sensational cases" (say) of child abduction that receives prominent media attention.
> *Q5b Respondent LOI-M-01*

> This can be looked at in two ways. First, some members of the public are operators in the energy field and so will have sectorial knowledge of relevant legislation as it applies to them – for example, petroleum retailers. Secondly, as regards the wider general public, they may have some (but not detailed technical) knowledge of the legislation that impacts most on them – for example, in relation to electricity.
> *Q5b respondent LOI-M-02*

The overwhelming majority of respondents (10 /13 or 77%) saw themselves and their agencies as being very much involved in the legislative process – close to government and actively engaged but not responsible for the legislative outcomes. There was a strong sense of an appropriate 'division of labour' and also closeness to government. There was a strong sense of partnership with government and being able to proactively think of policy change and development and have open dialogue with the appropriate Ministry, as well as respond to ministerial / government requirements:

> Yes, we advise government and do so proactively, though we can draft but not issue policy documents. We see this as providing the "building blocks" for legislation and a way of "kick-starting" legislation.
> *Q2 Respondent LOI-M-O2*

> Yes this department is involved in legislation drafting, policy making and implementation, enforcement and compliance.
> *Q2 Respondent LOI-M-06*

> Yes, this Department of MEPA (Planning) tries to be proactive at the strategic level. Obviously we have to defer to the Minister's wishes, which might take the form of being reactive in relation to subsidiary legislation; but we have the licence to think strategically and this is welcomed by government. This aspect is deeply embedded in the organisational culture.
> *Q2 Respondent LOI-M-03*

> Yes, including drafting legislation ... but also giving advice to policy makers. As the regulator we are helping to shape policies and provide information, data and research findings. We also contribute to on-going debate about standards, criteria and licensing conditions.
> *Q2 respondent LOI-M-01*

There was an interesting split between agency representatives in relation to the 'vigour' properly associated with enforcement and the rationale for it. In one case representatives from the same agency took a rather different approach. One-in-four of respondents (23%) saw enforcement as a 'deterrent' process:

> In order to be effective, we need to be seen to have deterrent powers –such as taking direct action and pulling down buildings that have been erected without the proper permissions – and for this we need publicity and exposure. We invite the media to attend some of the more dramatic direct action we take. This is a powerful way of showing that we take our responsibilities seriously and that it is essential to get the necessary permissions rather than try to by-pass the system
> *Q5b Respondent LOI-M-04*

> Legislation with enforcement exercises a dissuasive influence on potential wrong-doers
> *Q7 Respondent LOI-M-02*

Against this, an equal number of respondents (23%) saw enforcement more in terms of education and quality assurance:

MRA runs information campaigns across the spectrum of its responsibilities. This educative component is an important part of what we do, raising general awareness but also pointing to new obligations – for example, MRA taking out adverts in relation to new requirements regarding ground water sources. This publicity has an educational effect but also a dissuasive impact on would-be wrong doers. The term dissuasive impact is better than the word deterrence which possibly implies something too strong and too harsh. It's better to stop something before it happens than have to react afterwards.

Q13 Respondent LOI-M-02

Current attention focuses on licensing (homes and centres) but increasing attention is being given to making a distinction between meeting minimum standards and quality assurance and development. We are trying to decipher and differentiate between standards and quality.

Q3 respondent LOI-M-01

I believe a lot on prevention (is better than cure) and the best thing is to educate people.

Q14 Respondent LOI-M-06

There is an interesting difference here, namely that of exercising a dissuasive impact through enforcement and penalisation or by means of education and publicity. Although respondents did not use the term, the essential difference was that between agency involvement proactively to foreclose on non-compliance and agency involvement after the event to stop it occurring again. This could be seen as the difference between securing educative compliance or coercive compliance.

[2] Social and environmental problems and crime prevention

Questions 6 – 8

[Q6] Are there any particular social problems / issues you think are important and which affect your field of operation?

[Q7] Can you point to any activity in relation to social problems / issues that has a useful crime prevention component?

[Q8] In relation to social problems / issues can you think of anything useful that could be done to improve things?

The overwhelming majority of respondents (11 / 13 or 85%) offered specific examples of might what be called social distress factors that made a positive association between criminality and crime-prone areas and a generalised lack of well-being for individuals, their families and also the areas in which they lived. These concerns were specific and they cut across agency-specific boundaries. Certain areas were identified as becoming more vulnerable to social blight caused by the internal migration of some people (single parents, unemployed and pensioners) away from areas subject to "gentrification" and into areas – such as Qawra – with more affordable property. This created crime and social problem "hot spots":

> Definitely – for example, family problems (domestic violence, alcohol abuse, low self-esteem), economic problems and low levels of education all cause and trigger delinquent behaviour. Drug abuse is also a huge problem and a major cause of crime, especially thefts.
> *Q6 Respondent LOI-M-13*

> [There are] well-known blighted area – such as the inner-harbour area – but more recently in St Paul's Bay, Qawra and Bugibba. We are concerned about the internal migration of clients, especially young, single-parent mothers, to these latter areas. There are also problems in "posh" areas, such as children being left for long periods with nannies.
> *Q11 Respondent LOI-M-01*

> [T]here is an increasing concentration of people with a range of social problems (single parents, the unemployed and pensioners) who are moving from areas subject to "gentrification" – the three cities, for example – to areas like Qawra, an area of low property prices. This internal migration creates a hot-spot of social problems, with associated crime problems and a generalised sense of lack of community. Other areas subject to the same changes include Msida and Hamrun.
> *Q6 Respondent LOI-M-03*

> [A]s residential areas move from the central areas to what we might call satellite areas or dormitory towns, there is an increasing shortfall is social and community services. This makes it essential for us to try to facilitate and sustain a stronger community feeling in areas where there are clear deficits.
> *Q9 Respondent LOI-M-03*

> There are a number of social cases, that are on the increase are that individuals live literally in room, most often condemned building, or elderly, accumulate lot of rubbish

> and animals in this small spaces. Apart from the smells that one may imagine it is not a healthy environment.
> *Q6 Respondent LOI-M-07*

The problem of young people congregating in public areas was highlighted by two (15%) of respondents:

> There is an increasing problem of young people congregating in public spaces / gardens and creating a nuisance. The public like the gardens but would prefer them not to be adjacent to where they live because of the noise and nuisance created by young people.
> *Q7 Respondent LOI-M-03*

> Land used for recreational purposes, especially for young adults. This is sometimes problematic because these very welcome facilities can attract people who make a noise and disturb others.
> *Q10 Respondent LOI-M-13*

> The solution to these problems took a pragmatic form, with solutions tailored to locally identified needs

> There is an increasing problem of young people congregating in public spaces / gardens and creating a nuisance. The public like the gardens but would prefer them not to be adjacent to where they live because of the noise and nuisance created by young people. We are increasingly looking to design out crime at the planning stage. One example would be a planning requirement for the Hilton hotel to provide a public garden as part of approval, but where the garden is locked at 7.00 pm. This prevents the unwanted congregation of noisy young people later on in the evening.
> Q7 respondent LOI-M-03

[3] Land use and crime prevention

Questions 9 – 11

[Q9] Are there any particular land use issues you think are important?

[Q10] Can you point to any activity in relation to land use that has a useful crime prevention component?

[Q11] In relation to land use can you think of anything useful that could be done to improve things?

A minority of three respondents (3 / 13 or 23%) made specific reference to land use:

> All our activities relate to land use – for example, problems relating to improper use of caravans and agricultural sheds.
> *Q9 Respondent LOI-M-04*

The majority of respondents (10 /13 or 77%) highlighted particular areas with reference to location rather than land use. They did, however, point to clusters of problems associated with defined geographical areas. These were seen to be well known. The underlying theme was that on internal migration to 'blighted' areas though it was not often clear whether social blight was an underlying condition of these areas or a consequence of it, or both. For example:

> There is some farming-related crime in and around Mgarr. The bigger problem lies in the Bugibba and St Paul's Bay areas. These have attracted new local residents who can afford low-cost but low-quality (and very small) apartments. There is substantial internal migration to the area, including that of convicted offenders (who are proven crime prone) and single parents (who are potentially prone to crime because of straightened economic circumstances). The crime profile includes prostitution, housebreaking and thefts from and of motor vehicle. It is a clear case of socio-economic conditions generating crime within a tightly defined geographic area.
> *Q9 Respondent LOI-M-13*

> We have opened or are planning to open "one-stop shop" welfare provision facilities, with social workers, counsellors and psychologists, in well-known blighted area – such as the inner-harbour area – but more recently in St Paul's Bay, Qawra and Bugibba.
> *Q11 Respondent LOI-M-01*

The most complete overview of crime by area was offered by a senior police officer using police districts as the focal points:

> [L]ocation is one of the principal ways in which the police get knowledge about crime and its patterns, so as to inform a professional response. Indeed location is the way in which policing is structured by area. In my sphere of responsibility (the northern part of Malta) there are six police districts. Each presents its own set of crime and crime prevention problems.
>
> *(1) District 6 – Sliema*
> This is a tourist / hotel area. There are over 300 thefts of mobile phones from hotels a year. There are also unoccupied places which are targets for squatters, together with associated problems including drugs and prostitution. These are not in themselves the

most serious of crimes but they do blight the lives and well-being of local residents, and they can impact adversely when visiting tourists are affected or feel themselves to be at risk.

(2) District 6a – St Julians
This is the night-life centre of the island. Thirty years ago there was but a single bar; today there are 140 registered bars, and some that are open without (but in anticipation of) permits. It is a policing "headache" with large numbers of people concentrated in a very small area (2 sq. km) out to have a "good time".
This involves the large-scale consumption of alcohol which is often bought from out-of-area so-called bottle shops because it is substantially cheaper than the local prices. Within the local population there is something of a tendency to spend whatever money is carried to the last cent – almost a wilful testament to a hedonistic lifestyle. This can amount to between 50 and 70 Euros per person per evening. It is good for local business but brings with it the associated problems of drunkenness, noise and public nuisance. We have had a particular problem with Spanish students in the area.

District 7 – Hamrun
This includes what was formerly the Second World War airfield at Ta' Qali. It is now home to some 31 different sporting and leisure activities, including the National Stadium, the National Park, the Open Market, the War Museum and Aviation Museum, a racetrack, basketball facilities, those for model aircraft ... and much more. It is a magnet for people for all sorts of reasons, especially at the weekend. Policing is a major problem. The crime problems are mainly those of thefts from the person, snatches and grabs, thefts from motor vehicles and disorder associated with football matches.
We are the sole enforcement officers. The market, for example, though big, complex and busy has none. We need the presence of security guards to add to the policing presence. The various entrepreneurs need to take responsibility for "policing" their own activities and providing security alongside that offered by the police. There are some so-called security guards – if you can call them that – at the National Stadium but they are not trained to anything like the same standard as police officers. They may be called "security" but they are really no more the "stewards". This is a major shortfall in security arrangement.

District 8 – Birkirkara
This is a large residential area. The crime profile here includes thefts from villas, even when occupied, committed we think primarily by drug users (who need to support a habit with a strong cash flow) and newly arrived migrant workers. The latter secure

employment in areas like construction or refuse collection, and both offer opportunities to "spot" likely residential targets and assess the way they are protected (or not). There is also a problem relating to arson of motor vehicles. This is often seen as a way of settling local differences and quarrels.

District 9 – Mosta
There is some farming-related crime in and around Mgarr. The bigger problem lies in the Bugibba and St Paul's Bay areas. These have attracted new local residents who can afford low-cost but low-quality (and very small) apartments. There is substantial internal migration to the area, including that of convicted offenders (who are proven crime prone) and single parents (who are potentially prone to crime because of straightened economic circumstances). The crime profile includes prostitution, housebreaking and thefts from and of motor vehicle. It is a clear case of socio-economic conditions generating crime within a tightly defined geographic area.

District 10 – Gozo
The island of Gozo with its 30,000 inhabitants has a mixture of crime, including thefts from properties, thefts from construction sites and traffic offences (drink driving, no insurance, shooting red lights). The problem for policing Gozo has to do with its "social isolation" which may be a product of its size and / or geographic isolation from the larger island. The Gozitans find outsiders difficult to understand and vice versa; and they are sometimes reluctant to divulge information. They keep things to themselves. Whilst this is a perfectly understandable social and cultural right, it is not something that helps policing – which has always relied heavily on the co-operation of the public to succeed.
Q9 Respondent LOI-M-13

[4] Crime, disorder and crime prevention

Questions 12 – 15
[Q12] Are there any particular crime and / or disorder issues you think are important?

[Q13] Can you point to any activity in relation to crime / disorder that has a useful crime prevention component?

[Q14] In relation to crime / disorder can you think of anything useful that could be done to improve things?

[Q15] Can you identify instances where any (or all) of these three themes have interacted to either mitigate or enhance illegal activity? Describe.

The final set of questions was more general. It allowed respondents to state problems afresh and also possible solutions. The responses tended to reflect ideas and opinions that had mostly been articulated before but add value because of the 'weight' and forcefulness of the way they were articulated. They also corroborate the earlier findings.

The final questions on 'ways forward' were also characterised by a combination of suggestions that had as common denominators two or more of the following underlying elements in diagnosis and / or remedy. This was evident in some 12 / 13 responses (92%). The first two categories relate to diagnosis. The latter two categories relate to solutions:

- Less concern over high-level criminality but more mundane concerns about "quality of life" issues (especially where children congregate and play).
- Generalised concerns about social fragmentation (as in internal migration) or social dislocation (as in restricted opportunities for youth).
- The need for education as a primary crime reduction mechanism.

  The need for working in partnership to solve multi-faceted social and crime-related problems. There was a compelling sense of shared social responsibility that cut across agency and functional boundaries, together with an understanding that specialist roles cannot be divorced from work with other agencies and that this inter-connectedness requires co-operation with no room for 'turf wars. Respondents also pointed, in general, to excellent working relations between agencies. Finally, there were generalised concerns about the future for young people without opportunities, those who have already become "discarded by society" before they have had an opportunity to become a functioning member of it.

The following quotations illustrate the thrust of these views and their inter-connectedness:

Education

There is increasing absence of values in youth possibly caused because both parents go to work. Malta has a low participation rate of women in the workplace, perhaps around the 50% level; and EU policy encourages and promotes a greater level of involvement. This may be useful and desirable but there could be an unwanted side effect in relation to youth values. This problem is compounded by when youngsters with little or no formal education are in effect "discarded" by society at a vulnerable age, and where they can become progressively disengaged from society. The abolition

of "trade schools" has made this problem worse.
Q12 Respondent LOI-M-03

I have no doubt that education is the best tool in reducing crime, and campaigning here should include those convicted of crime. In pushing this forward there is an urgent need for NGOs and police officers to meet together as one whole circle, a single grouping with shared responsibilities, to address the best way forward. Too may "circles" can lead to too many views but never lead to an agreed conclusion or course of action. Shared responsibilities between agencies as a corporate endeavour, is the way to secure the best results.
Q8 Respondent LOI-M-13

There has been a concentration of effort in the three cities to improve education generally, and to give empower youngsters by offering skills development related to future employment opportunities.
Q15 Respondent LOI-M-03

Education (such as social and communication skills to youths and adults) is the key and there is no distinction between north and south of the Island. Social problems are everywhere.
Q8 Respondent LOI-M-06

In addition, general education reform – especially a move to more comprehensive education, fewer exams and continuous assessment – is seen as a way of more fully incorporating these "at risk" youngsters in the community, and giving them an opportunity to acquire suitable and relevant work skills.
Q13 Respondent LOI-M-03

Education is the key. The current courses [on control of firework factories] focus on chemistry and local accidents to make the licence holders realise the dangerousness of this work.
Q8 respondent LOI-M-08

Monitoring and educating the public and create awareness minimises ignorance and minimization of damage to cultural heritage.
Q12 Respondent LOI-M-09

[G]ood education campaigns in which people (say) like the elderly or single parents learn how to better understand and manage their physical security, their personal security and other assets ... I have no doubt that education is the best tool in reducing crime.
Q7 and Q8 Respondent LOI-M-13

Partnership and inter-agency cooperation

Co-operation between all the agencies involved is essential. There is absolutely no time or space for turf wars.
Q8 Respondent LOI-M-01

MRA is less important here than MEPA, with whom we have excellent working relations. MEPA can and does use us as consultants where appropriate. We are pleased to oblige when they say "What do you think about ... ?"
Q9 Respondent LOI-M-02

Most of our activity has a combined character relating to land use, social problems and has at least the potential for being seen as criminal activity. This means that what we do routinely crosses these boundaries.
Q15 Respondent LOI-M-04

[I]ncrease the collaboration and communication between Transport Malta, Malta Resources Authority, Police, Army and Customs. Recently it was established the Maritime Security Committee ... A collaborative effort will help to deal with these security issues in a more effective way ... Get all these stakeholders together and work in concert.
Qs13, 14 and 15 Respondent LOI-M-05

Consultations with key stakeholders are the key.
Q11 Respondent LOI-M-07

[T]here is an urgent need for NGOs and police officers to meet together as one whole circle, a single grouping with shared responsibilities, to address the best way forward ... Shared responsibilities between agencies as a corporate endeavour is the way to secure the best results.
Q8 Respondent LOI-M-13

6. CONCLUSION

The Findings can be summarised as a set a brief bullet points:

- Agency representatives were well aware of their legal obligations and took its enforcement seriously.
- There were differences between those who saw enforcement as having an educative as opposed to a disciplinary function.
- Respondents pointed to diversity and differentiation in types of enforcement, confirming the emergence of the so-called 'extended police family':
- Agency representatives saw themselves as having an inclusive role within the contours of the genesis of legislation, its development and its implementation. They saw themselves as operating 'with' rather than 'for' government.
- Although the subtle distinction between land use and location was not used by the majority of respondents, they were clear and emphatic in their views about the criminogenic localised nature of certain social variables.
- 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.
- There was a high level of agreement that the most useful ways forward as regards agency interventions included substantial investment in education and social and community support services orchestrated on an inter- agency partnership basis.
- These views were shared across the agencies with a high degree of concordance between respondents in relation to problem identification and problem resolution.

CHAPTER FIVE

Part B - Operational Aspects II – Implementation Perspectives – Sicily

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1. Aims and Objectives
2. Methodology and Interviewed Persons
3. Research Tools
4. Results
5. Synopsis
6. Conclusions

1. Aims and objectives

This research work aims at defining the inter-relations between crime, social structures and use of territory in different areas (Malta, Trapani and Sicily)

An element of particular importance is constituted by the present norms of the sector (social, environmental, judicial) and by its level of application at local level, vis-à-vis European and National legislation.

The three themes have been furthermore treated, by the same form of research, at communal level for the districts of Trapani and repeated in other Provinces.

Methodology

The research activity on legislation has involved individuals who occupy top positions in public administration.

1. Responsible community centre (Marsala)
2. Assessor
3. Social Assistant (Trapani)
4. Employee public works (Castelvetrano)
5. Advocate, expert in Security and Immigration (Trapani)
6. Regional Representative in Social Policy
7. Employee ARPA (Alcamo)

8. Police Agent /Carabiniere (Salemi)
9. Provincial Employee in Economic Affairs sector (Trapani)
10. Psychologist (Petrosino)
11. Operator SERT
12. Criminal Lawyer (Campobello)
13. Psychologist Community centre (Marsala)
14. Police Commissioner (Castelvetrano)
15. Police Agent involved in fight against immigration (Trapani)
16. School Guidance Officer (Marsala)

The answers are associated to a name made up of initials LOI –S followed by the number associated to the questionnaire in order to guarantee anonymity. This research was done in the year 2011 – 2012. All participants have given their permission to process of data. The duration of the interview was of about minimum 30 minutes and maximum of 1 hour. At the end of every answer there are eventual integrations and particular observations, previously noted, written in Italics.

2. Research tools

The questionnaires are structured in fifteen questions according to the scheme shown hereunder:

Legislation

1. Can you identify, in order of importance, at least three legislative initiatives at National or European level, with regard to security, criminality and crime prevention which had important repercussions on your role and responsibility?
2. Do you have a role in the creation or implementation of policies aimed at respecting law conformity?
   If yes, which
   Your responsibilities
   Your role
   Your autonomy in decision-making
3. Vis-à-vis the three initiatives, mentioned above, which aspects result particularly efficient in the exercise of your duty?
4. Vis-à-vis the three initiatives, mentioned above, which aspects result on the other hand less efficient?
5. A. Do those who operate in your sector know the reference norms?
   a. Very well
   b. Enough

c. Sufficiently
d. Moderately
e. Scarcely
f. Not at all

B. Is the public informed about the reference norms?
a. Very well
b. Enough
c. Sufficiently
d. Moderately
e. Scarcely
f. Not at all

Social, environmental problems and crime prevention

6. Are there socio-environmental problems which you think are important and what are the consequences in your sector?
7. Can you identify any activity connected to them that may have an effect on crime prevention?
8. With regard to social uneasiness, do you think there are any interventions capable of rendering the present situation better?

Use of territory and crime prevention

9. Are there any problems related to over-usage of the territory or to its use which you think are important?
10. Can you identify any activity connected to the use of the territory which has an effect on crime prevention?
11. Vis-à-vis the utilisation of the territory do you think there are any interventions that can contribute to render the actual situation better?

Crimes, disorder and crime prevention

12. Are there any particular crimes / or problems of social disorder that you consider more relevant?
    a. Violence on persons (physical violence fights etc.)
    b. Sexual crimes (carnal violence, libido acts etc.)
    c. Theft (pickpocketing, car theft, apartment theft etc.)
    d. Robbery
    e. Fraud and other economic crimes
    f. Trafficking (drug)

g. Illegal work
h. Unemployment
i. Immigration
j. Immorality
k. Drug dependency and alcoholism
l. Poverty
m. Prostitution
n. Others (specify)

13. Could you indicate useful measures for crime prevention?
14. Considering the present state, which intervention would you think will contribute to render the present situation better?
15. Can you give me an example in which these three sectors, interacting between them, have attenuated or empowered illegal activity?

The data obtained has been grouped in four areas, in each one of which there are questions and answers preceded by the number associated to the respondent.

Legislation	Qs. 1 – 5b
Social, environmental problems and crime prevention	Qs. 6 - 8
Use of the territory and crime prevention	Qs. 9 – 11
Crimes, disorder and crime prevention	Qs. 12 – 15

Findings

Respondent LOI – S -01

Legislation

1. **Can you identify, in order of importance, at least three legislative initiatives at National or European level, with regard to security, criminality and crime prevention which have had important repercussions on your role and responsibilities?**

- Art 30 United Nations Children's Rights
- DPCM of the 7 March 1994
- Law 6 March 1998 no. 40

Article 30 guarantees the right to free expression of the child pertaining to a minority.

The law of the 6.3.1998 regulates immigration and introduces norms on the condition of the foreigner (integration and regulation of arrivals)

2. **Do you have a role in the creation or implementation of policies aimed at respecting law conformity?**

- Implementing policies of social prevention
- Person responsible for community centre
- Psychologist
- Not available

The person, responsible for the community centre for minors, operates actively in the territory in order to reduce the phenomenon of social uneasiness and school absenteeism, presumably with low margins of autonomy.

3. **Vis-à-vis the three initiatives, mentioned above, which aspects result particularly efficient in the exercise of your duty?**
   Institution committee safeguarding minors

4. **Vis-à-vis the three initiatives, mentioned above, which aspects result on the other hand less efficient?**
   Scarce implementation

5. **Do those who operate in your sector know the reference norms?**
   Sufficiently
   Is the public informed about the reference norms?
   Enough

Social, environmental problems and crime prevention

6. **Are there any socio-environmental problems that you believe are important and what are the consequences in your sector?**
   Above all those that amplify the pathology

7. **Can you identify any activity linked to them and which affect crime prevention?**
   Succeed to provide an adequate job thus diminishing crimes.

8. **With regard to social uneasiness, do you think any intervention could be affected in order to make the present situation better?**
   Psychological support and orientation/guiding

Use of territory and crime prevention

9. **Are there any problems related to over-usage of the territory or related to its use which you believe are important?**
   Prejudice

10. **Can you identify any activity linked to the use of the territory which has an effect on the prevention of crimes?**
    Agreement with entities/industries to give work scholarships

11. **With regard to the use of the territory do you think that some interventions can be affected in order to render the present situation better?**
    The Cooperatives which work in the sector should unite.

Crimes, disorder and crime prevention

12. **Are there any particular crimes/ or social disorder problems that you consider more relevant?**

- Sexual crimes
- Fraud and other economic crimes
- Drug trafficking
- Illegal work
- Unemployment
- Drug dependency and alcoholism

13. **Could you indicate useful measures for the prevention of crimes?**
    The entrance of Italy in the Schengen Agreement

14. In the present state, what intervention could contribute to ameliorate the actual situation?
The complete implementation of the new law on immigration of the 6/3/1998

15. Can you give me an example in which these three sectors, interacting between them, have attenuated or empowered illegal activity?
Give concrete aid and promotion of integration attenuate illegal activity

Respondent LOI – S – 02

Legislation

1. Can you identify, in order of importance, at least three legislative initiatives at National or European level, with regards to security, criminality and crime prevention that have had important repercussions on your role and responsibilities?
1. Law no, 183 of 12/11/2011 regarding work relationships
2. Law 30/2003 reform relative to employment and labour market which conjointly with the reform 'Treu', tries to modernise a saturated sector like that of the labour market.

2. Do you have a role in the creation and implementation of policies intended to respect law conformity?
- Yes, in an indirect manner
- Consultancy activity in respect of the Public entity, the management of controversies and public contracts
- Assessor legal Affairs
- Collegiality and autonomy
- The respondent, only indirectly, has a role in the implementation of policies aimed at respecting the laws, because they lay out the directional function and control with collegial and autonomous responsibilities.

3. Vis-a-vis the three initiatives which aspects result particularly efficient in the exercise of your duty?
- The possibility for the Communes to utilise part of the 'Fas funds' to make good for the reduction of governmental interventions.
- With regards to the three initiatives which aspects result a little efficient?
- (The Biagi Law) The excessive fragmentation of contracts: in fact it results in the increase of precarious work in the name of flexibility.

4. **a. Do those who operate in your sector know the reference norms?**
   Enough

   b. Is the public informed about the reference norms?
   Sufficiently

Social, environmental problems and crime prevention

5. **Are there any socio-environmental problems which you believe are important and what are the consequences in your sector?**
   Fragmentation of regional laws in social matters
   Presumably the huge lack of systematisation registered at regional level, in the sector of social legislation, affects greatly the performance of operators in the territory who find it impossible to utilise tools in an adequate and complete manner.

6. **Can you identify any activity connected to them which affects the prevention of crimes?**
   More control of the territory, more severe punishments for crimes.

7. **With regard to social uneasiness do you think that any interventions can be carried out in order to ameliorate the present situation?**
   Culture, education and the concrete possibility of a job are concrete instruments to react to social uneasiness

Use of the territory and crime prevention

8. **Are there any relative problems regarding the over-usage of the territory or its use which you believe are important?**
   Yes, I retain that the territory should be more compatible with respect to the environment.

9. **Can you identify any activity connected to the use of the territory which has an effect on crime prevention?**
   A correct use of urban instruments for the prevention of abusive constructions

10. **Vis-à-vis the utilisation of the territory do you think that any intervention can be affected to ameliorate the present situation?**
    The respondent does not know how to answer because the question needs, in his opinion, competences which he does not have.

Crimes, disorder and crime prevention

11. Are there any particular crimes/ or problems of social disorder which you consider more relevant?
    - Theft (pickpocketing, car theft, apartment theft etc.)
    - Robbery
    - Illegal work
    - Unemployment
    - Drug dependency and alcoholism
    - Poverty

12. Could you indicate useful measures to prevent crimes?
Concrete punishments, re-education of the guilty person, work.

13. At present, what intervention could contribute to ameliorate the actual situation?
Job opportunities.

14. Can you give me an example in which these three sectors, interacting between them, attenuated or empowered illegal activity?
The untrustworthiness of our judicial system (characterised by delays and inobservance), the inclination for delinquency as there is not any certainty regarding punishment and in honest persons, the perception of insecurity and social injustice.

Respondent LOI – S – 03

Legislation

1. Can you identify, in order of importance, at least three legislative initiatives at National or European level, with regards to security, criminality and crime prevention which have had important repercussions on your role and responsibilities?
1. Security package
2. Law 125 of the 24 July on systematisation of local autonomies and urban security
3. Law 216 of the 19 July no. 216

The Law 15.07.2009, commonly defined as security Package, has introduced, among other provisions, the crime of clandestine immigration.
The regional law of the 19 July 1991 no. 216, establishes the first interventions in favour of minors at risk of criminal activity

2. **Do you have a role in the creation or the implementation of policies aimed at respecting law conformity?**
   Implementing social interventions for prisoners and families in difficulty
   Social assistant
   The respondent carries out support and assistance duties in favour of persons under security measures in lieu of detention and particularly the social services institute; even though with low autonomy levels, moreover he is involved in prevention programmes and social care in order to reduce social uneasiness.

3. **Vis-à-vis the three initiatives which aspects result particularly efficient in the exercise of your duties?**
   Set-up of offices for external judicial executive actions

4. **Vis-à-vis the three initiatives which aspects result little efficient?**
   The crime of illegal immigration not only constitutes a problem in ethical terms but also involves economic costs which in fact render it more difficult to materialise.

5. **Do those who operate in your sector know the reference norms?**
   Very much

6. **Is the public informed about reference norms?**
   Hardly.

Social, environmental problems and crime prevention

7. **Are there any socio-environmental problems which you believe are important and what are the consequences in your work?**
   The relationship between external society and the rehabilitated detainee.

8. **Can you identify any activity linked to these themes which can affect crime prevention?**
   Setting up of work cooperatives for those who go out of prison after serving their sentence.

9. **With regard to social uneasiness do you think that any intervention can be affected to ameliorate the present situation?**
   There are various uncovered areas of intervention

Use of territory and crime prevention

10. Are there any problems relating to over-usage of territory or its use that you believe are important?

More than ever in our territory.

11. Can you identify any problem connected to the use of territory that affects crime prevention?

Waste disposal

The environmental problem has a double value: on one hand, the evident repercussions on the clandestine trafficking of waste products and on the other hand problems linked to urban security

Certainly yes

Crimes, disorder and crime prevention

12. Are there any particular crimes/ or social disorder problems which you consider more relevant?

- Illegal work
- Unemployment
- Drug dependency and alcoholism
- Poverty
- Could you indicate useful measures for the prevention of crimes?
- A major increment of social care policies
- At present, which intervention could contribute to ameliorate the actual situation?
- Support policies in favour of families with very low income.

13. Can you give me an example in which these three sectors, interacting between them, attenuated or empowered illegal activity?

- N.A.

Respondent LOI- S -04

Legislation

1. **Can you identify, in order of importance, at least three legislative initiatives at National or European level, with regards to security, criminality and prevention of crimes that have had important repercussions on your role and responsibilities?**
   Regional law 7 of 2012 dispositions regarding regional stability
   Regional law disposal of waste products (regulations activity of mayors)
   Law regarding asbestos
   The law 257 of 1992 containing dispositions for the cessation of use of asbestos, defined some support measures for a limited number of workers, employed in industries occupied in the process of restructuring following the prohibition to utilise asbestos.

2. **Do you have a role in the creation or implementation of policies aimed at respecting law conformity?**
   Development of the territory
   Giving concessions
   Employee
   Collectively
   Employee in public administration assigned to urban sector and to the control of building concessions, with functions of collective responsibility.

3. **Vis-à-vis the three initiatives which aspects result particularly efficient in the exercise of your duty?**
   Stability pact "development of the territory" with respect towards the environment

4. **Vis-à-vis the three initiatives which aspects result little efficient?**
   The norms relating to waste disposal, scarce rationalisation of economic resources.

5. **Do those who operate in your sector know the reference norms?**
   Very well
   Is the public informed about reference norms?
   In a sufficient manner.

Social, environmental problems and crime prevention

6. **Are there any socio-environmental problems which you believe are important and what are the consequences in your sector?**
   Abusive constructions

7. Can you identify any activity connected to them which has an effect on the prevention of crimes?
Intensify controls when concessions are given and revision of the regulatory plan.

8. With relation to social uneasiness do you think any interventions can be made to ameliorate the present situation?
Facilitate the administrative item aimed at creating hospitality activities.
The respondent is referring in this case, not to the construction problem but to the problem of unemployment at local level.

Use of territory and prevention of crimes

9. Are there any problems related to over-usage of the territory or its use which you believe is important?
Exploitation of the environment

10. Can you identify any problems connected to use of territory which have an effect on crime prevention?
Implementation of policies aimed at favouring the opening of new entrepreneurial activities.

11. Vis-à-vis the utilisation of the territory do you think that any intervention can be affected to ameliorate the present situation?
The present problem is to succeed in developing agriculture and tourism with the aim to create new job openings.

Crimes, disorder and prevention of crimes

12. Are there any particular crimes/or social disorder problems which you consider more relevant?
    - Theft (pickpocketing, car theft, apartment theft etc.)
    - Illegal work
    - Unemployment
    - Poverty

13. Could you indicate useful measures to prevent crimes?
N.A.

14. At present, which intervention could ameliorate the actual situation?
Enhance the heritage of urban centre in order to promote tourist activity.

15. Can you give me an example in which these three sectors, interacting between them, attenuated or empowered illegal activity?
More education, more development, less unemployment

Respondent LOI – S -05

Legislation

1. Can you identify, in order of importance, at least three legislative initiatives at National or European level, with regard security, criminality and prevention of crimes which had important repercussions on your role and responsibilities?
Law Bossi Fini
Law Turco Napolitano
DM 02/08/197
Commonly defined Bossi – Fini, law no. 189 of 2002, regulates entrance, permanence and expulsion of immigrants.
With reference to law Turco – Napolitano see law 03.06.1998
The ministerial decree of 1977 concerns the management of Frontier Police services

2. Do you have a role in the creation or implementation of policies aimed respecting law conformity?
No
Advocate expert in security and immigration
Scarce (autonomy in policy implementation)

3. Vis-à-vis the three initiatives which aspects result particularly efficient in the exercise of your duty?
The introduction of Frontier Police

4. Vis-à-vis the three initiatives which aspects result little efficient?
Bureaucratic difficulties linked to identity control, the documents related to the re-joining of relatives and the release of residence permits.

5. Do those who operate in your sector know the norms of reference?
Enough

6. **Is the public informed about the norms of reference?**
   Scarcely

Social, environmental problems and prevention of crimes

7. **Are there any socio-environmental problems which you believe are important and what are the consequences in your sector?**
   Unemployment which gives way to delinquency and micro-criminality

8. **Can you identify any activity linked to these themes which affects the prevention of crimes?**
   Work policies

9. **In relation to social uneasiness do you think one can make interventions which contribute to ameliorate the present situation?**
   Yes, by creating alternatives for the young generation (job postings)

Use of territory and crime prevention

10. **Are there any problems relative to over-usage of the territory or to its use which you believe are important?**
    Yes, territory which is being little used for tourism purposes.

11. **Can you identify any activity linked to use of the territory which has an effect on the prevention of crimes?**
    Enhancing the coastline (creation of jobs and a better image of the city)

12. **Vis-à-vis utilisation of the territory do you think one can make any interventions which contribute to ameliorate the present situation?**
    Yes, abusive constructions

Crimes, disorder and prevention of crimes

13. **Are there any particular crimes/ or social disorder problems which you consider more relevant?**
    Unemployment
    Robbery
    Drug dependency and alcoholism
    Poverty
    Drug trafficking
    Violence on persons

14. Could you indicate useful measures to prevent crimes?
Certainty of punishments

15. Presently, which intervention could contribute to ameliorate the actual situation?
More rapid trials

16. Can you give me an example in these three sectors, interacting between them, which has attenuated or empowered illegal activity?
Confiscating abusive houses.

There is a supposed coincidence between territories greatly involved in abusive constructions and those in which the presence of organised crime is more relevant. Practically one can confirm that where the actual power of criminal organisations is more acute, there is also an elevated incidence of abuse. In this sense, confiscation would represent the authorities, the possibility of re-acquiring the territory and affect works of social recovery.

Respondent LOI – S – 06

Legislation

1. Can you identify, in order of importance, at least three legislative initiatives at National or European level, with regard security, criminality and crime prevention which had important repercussions on you role and responsibilities?
Law 125 of the 24 July to regulate local autonomies and urban security
Proposed law on the utilisation of funds deriving from seizures of confiscated properties.
Law 55 of the 19.03.1990
The law 55/90 points out new dispositions for the prevention of Mafia type delinquency and other serious forms of manifestations of social endangerment.

2. Do you have a role in the creation or implementation of policies aimed at respecting law conformity?
Regional Representative assigned to social policies
Collectively

3. Vis-à-vis the three initiatives which aspects result particularly efficient in the exercise of your duty?
Art.2-ter rapid definition of trials related to crimes for which priority treatment is foreseen.

4. **Vis-à-vis the three initiatives which aspects result little efficient?**
   The law on the utilisation of funds is not applied on a national level.

5. **Do those who operate in your sector know the norms of reference?**
   In a mediocre way.

6. **Is the public informed about the norms of reference?**
   In a mediocre way.

Social, environmental problems and prevention of crimes

7. **Are there any socio-environmental problems which you believe are important and what are the consequences in your sector?**
   Absence of prospects is linked to the fact that not many take risks.

8. **Can you identify any activity linked to these themes which affects the prevention of crimes?**
   Culture promotion.

9. **In relation to social uneasiness do you think one can affect any intervention which contributes to ameliorate the actual situation?**
   Raise literacy levels and spread the culture of legality by means of interventions in schools.

Use of territory and prevention of crimes

10. **Are there any problems relative to over-usage of the territory or of its use which you believe are important?**
    A scarce population in the town centre of Marsala during the evening.

11. **Can you identify any activity linked to the use of territory which affects the prevention of crimes?**
    The Municipal Police is used and managed in a better way so as to enhance control over the territory.

12. **Vis-à-vis the utilisation of the territory do you think one can affect any interventions which contribute to ameliorate the actual situation?**
    Rationalisation of resources.

Crimes, disorder and prevention of crimes

13. Are there any crimes/ or social disorder problems which you consider more relevant?

Illegal work
Unemployment
Immigration
Poverty
Others (Mafia crimes)

14. Could you indicate useful measures to prevent crimes?

At present, which intervention could contribute to ameliorate the actual situation?
Policies of territorial development.

15. Can you give me an example in which these three sectors, interacting between them, have attenuated or empowered illegal activity?

Unemployment is often accompanied by territory degradation favouring the birth of criminal behaviour.

Respondent LOI – S – 07

Legislation

1. Can you identify, in order of importance, at least three legislative initiatives at National or European level, with regards to security, criminality and prevention of crimes which have had important repercussions on your role and responsibilities?

Regulatory plan
Law on dismissal of asbestos
Decree on environment

The General Regulatory Plan is one of the actions of territorial planning with which the Commune, disciplines the utilisation and transformation of its territory and its relative resources. The law 152 of 2006 commonly defined as Code or Decree environment organises the existing environmental norm in six sectors: waste disposal and recovery, water, ground protection, atmospheric pollution, environmental procedures, damages to the environment, in which there is understood the procedure of a Strategic Environmental Evaluation.

2. Do you have a role in the creation or implementation of policies aimed at respecting law conformity?

No
Employee Arpa

3. **Vis-à-vis the three initiatives which aspects result particularly efficient in the exercise of your duty?**
   Norms on construction abuses

4. **Vis-à-vis the three initiatives which aspects result little efficient?**
   Absence of regularisation and activation of norms on the disposal of waste products

5. **Do those who operate in your sector know the norms of reference?**
   Enough

6. **Is the public informed about the norms of reference?**
   Enough

Social, environmental problems and prevention of crimes

7. **Are there any socio-environmental problems which you believe are important and what are the consequences in your sector?**
   Emigration and abandonment of the territory

8. **Can you identify any activity linked to these themes which have an effect on the prevention of crimes?**
   No

9. **In relation to social uneasiness do you think one can affect any interventions which contribute to ameliorate the present situation?**
   Yes, trying to find incentives for agriculture linked to tourism

Use of the territory and prevention of crimes

10. **Are there any problems relative to over-usage of the territory or of its use which you believe are important?**
    Yes, enhance the agricultural tourist sector.

11. **Can you identify any activity linked to the use of the territory which has an effect on the prevention of crimes?**
    Empowerment of agricultural sector in order to give work.

12. **Vis-à-vis the utilisation of the territory do you think any intervention can be effected to ameliorate the present situation?**
    Wine-gastronomy tourism and territorial empowerment

13. Crimes, disorder and prevention of crimes

Are there any particular crimes/or social disorder problems which you consider more relevant?

Drug trafficking

Illegal work

Unemployment

Abusive construction

14. Could you indicate useful measures in order to prevent crimes?

Presence on the territory – minor fiscal pressure

At present, which intervention could ameliorate the actual situation?

Diminish fiscal pressure.

15. Can you give me an example in which these three sectors, interacting between them, have attenuated or empowered illegal activity?

Fiscal pressure makes the honest citizen recur to tax evasion in order to make it till the end of the month.

Respondent LOI –S – 08

Legislation

1. Can you identify, in order of importance, at least three legislative initiatives at National or European level, with regard security, criminality and crime prevention which have had important repercussions in your role and responsibilities?

Law on drugs 49/2006

Law on drugs 309/199

2. Do you have a role in the creation or implementation of policies aimed at respecting law conformity?

Yes

Control

Police Officer (Carabiniere)

Low

Professional figure occupied in the control of the territory with low levels of autonomy.

3. **Vis-à-vis the three initiatives which aspects result particularly efficient in the exercise of your duty?**
   I do not know

4. **Vis-à-vis the three initiatives which aspects result little efficient?**
   Investments in prevention

5. **Do those who operate in your sector know the norms of reference?**
   Sufficiently.

6. **Is the public informed about the norms of reference?**
   Hardly.

Social, environmental problem and prevention of crimes

7. **Are there any socio-environmental problems which you believe are important and what are the consequences in your sector?**
   Drug trafficking

8. **Can you identify any activity linked to these themes which has an effect on the prevention of crimes?**
   Setting up of social centres

9. **In relation to social uneasiness do you think that one can affect any intervention which contributes to ameliorate the actual situation?**
   An incisive intervention by Police Forces and promotion of cultural projects.

Use of the territory and prevention of crimes

10. **Are there any problems relative to the over-usage of the territory or to its use which you believe are important?**
    Urban degradation, abandonment of the town centre.

11. **Can you identify any activity linked to the use of the territory which has an effect on the prevention of crimes?**
    Restructuring, urban construction intervention works and recovery of the territory.

12. **Vis-à-vis the utilisation of the territory do you think that one can carry out any intervention which contributes to ameliorate the actual situation?**
    Development of tourist network.

Crimes, disorder and crime prevention

13. Are there any particular crimes / or social disorder problems which you consider more relevant?

Theft (pickpocketing, car theft, theft from apartments etc.)
Drug trafficking
Unemployment
Drug dependency and alcoholism

14. Could you indicate useful measures in order to prevent crimes?

A major supervision of the territory

15. At present, which intervention could contribute to ameliorate the actual situation?

The valuing of local resources.

16. Can you give me an example in which these three sectors, interacting between them, have attenuated or empowered illegal activity?

The abandonment of the territory and the inefficiency of the regulatory plan have contributed to render some zones scarcely secure (town centre and popular zones)

Respondent LOI – S – 09

Legislation

1. Can you identify, in order of importance, at least three legislative initiatives at National or European level, with regard security, criminality and crime prevention which had important repercussions in your role and responsibilities?

Framework Law 328/2000
Regional Law 26/86
Basic law for the realisation of an integrated system of interventions and social services
Regional law 26/86 introduces new norms with regard supervision of urban-construction activity, urban re-order and regularisation of abusive works

2. Do you have a rolein the creation or implementation of policies aimed at respecting law conformity?

No
Economic Affairs
Employee
Individual and collective

The respondent does not have a direct role in the creation/ implementation of policies regarding respect of law conformity but he has a solid position in the territory linked to his experience in the productive activities development sector.

3. **Vis-à-vis the three initiatives which aspects result particularly efficient in the exercise of your duty?**
   Accountability of provisions in public expenditure
   Accountability implies a successive control of formal legitimacy and refrainment in expenditure, therefore acting as a valuable instrument in stopping or impeding illicit actions and waste of funds.

4. **Vis-à-vis the three initiatives which aspects result little efficient?**
   The pretences of universality of the law 328/2000 because certain actions cannot be destined to all the public due to lack of resources.

5. **Do those who operate in your sector know the norms of reference?**
   Enough

6. **Is the public informed about the norms of reference?**
   Scarcely

Social, environmental problems and crime prevention

7. **Are there any socio-environmental problems which you believe are important and what are the consequences in you sector?**
   The progressive impoverishment of the area and the abandonment of some zones (centres and agricultural outskirts)

8. **Can you identify any activity linked to these themes which has an effect on the prevention of crimes?**
   Economic development, promotion activities, raising literacy levels.

9. **In relation to social uneasiness do you think one can affect any intervention which contributes to ameliorate the present situation?**
   Creation of job opportunities.

Use of the territory and prevention of crimes

10. Are there any problems relative to over-usage of the territory or of its use which you believe are important?

The utilisation of wind farms from the profile of landscape degradation

11. Can you identify any activity linked to the use of the territory which has an effect on crime prevention?

Controls in giving concessions.

12. Vis-à-vis the utilisation of the territory do you think that one can affect interventions which contribute to ameliorate the actual situation?

Yes, incentives on the diversification of agricultural traditions to re-launch the economy which is in crisis.

Crimes, disorder and crime prevention

13. Are there any particular crimes/or social disorder problems which you consider more relevant?
    - Theft (pickpocketing, car theft, theft from apartments etc.)
    - Poverty
    - Drug trafficking
    - Environmental degradation
    - Illegal work

14. Could you indicate useful measures in order to prevent crimes?

Beginning socio-cultural animation activities in areas classified at risk.

15. At present, which intervention could contribute to ameliorate the actual situation?

A major involvement of categories at risk in cultural, sports and work activities.

16. Can you give me an example in which these three sectors, interacting between them, have attenuated or empowered illegal activity?

See above.

Respondent LOI – S -10

Legislation

1. **Can you identify, in order of importance, at least three legislative initiatives at National or European level, with regard security, criminality and crime prevention which have had important repercussions on your role and responsibilities?**
   The changes introduce by the law of the 21/02/2006 in relation to Art.73 of DPR 309 of 1990
   DPR 309 of 1990 The only Text of the law regarding drugs punishment
   The law 49/2006 has introduced relevant modifications re utilisation of drugs and in particular has increased the judicial and administrative punishment linked to the possession of psycho-tropic drugs.

2. **Do you have a role in the creation or implementation of policies aimed at respecting law conformity?**
   Indirectly, since I am involved in recovery activities and re-socialisation of drug addicts.
   Psychologist

3. **Vis-à-vis the three initiatives which aspect result particularly efficient in the exercise of your duty?**
   The introduction of administrative sanctions in the case of personal use of psycho-tropic drugs.

4. **Vis-à-vis the three initiatives which aspects result little efficient?**
   In fact the modifications introduced in art.73 tend to increase punishment pressure even for personal use because of difficulty due to the fact that the suspected person must be able to prove that the drugs in his possession is for personal use (obligation of proof/proof of evidence)

5. **Do those who operate in your sector know the norms of reference?**
   Enough

6. **Is the public informed about the norms of reference?**
   Scarcely

Social, environmental problems and crime prevention

7. **Are there any socio-environmental problems which you believe are important and what are the consequences in your sector?**
   Anti-social and deviant behaviour by young adolescents.

8. **Can you identify any activity linked to these themes which has an effect on the prevention of crimes?**
   Prevention measures and promotion of well-being in schools.

9. **In relation to social uneasiness do you think that one can affect any intervention to ameliorate the present situation?**
   Support interventions towards referred adults.

Use of the territory and crime prevention

10. **Are there any problems relative to over-usage of the territory or to its use which you believe are important?**
    Absence of meeting places intended for youths.

11. **Can you identify some activity linked to the use of the territory which has an effect on crime prevention?**
    Creation of new centres which act as positive catalysts for the young generation.

12. **Vis-à-vis the utilisation of the territory do you think one can affect any intervention which contributes to ameliorate the present situation?**
    Opening of structures, at present derelict.

Crimes, disorder and crime prevention

13. **Are there any particular crimes/or social disorder problems which you consider more relevant?**
    - Sexual crimes
    - Drug dependency and alcoholism
    - Drug trafficking
    - Violence on persons

14. **Could you indicate useful measures in order to prevent crimes?**
    The promotion of healthy ways of life during the growing-up period.

15. **At present, which intervention could contribute to ameliorate the actual situation?**
Empowerment of alternative sanctions/punishments vis-à-vis detention which permit a real integration of the individual in difficulty.

16. **Can you give me an example in which these three sectors, interacting between them, have attenuated or empowered illegal activity?**
Liberalisation of drugs like cannabis and investment in policies of prevention permit the decrease in illegal trafficking and at the same time abolishment of the conception of the drug addict as being a criminal.

Respondent LOI- S -11

Legislation

1. **Can you identify, in order of importance, at least three legislative initiatives at National or European level, with regard to security, criminality and crime prevention which have had important repercussions on your role and responsibilities?**
The only Text that regulates drugs, by means of defined norms 309/1990.
Law 125 of the 30 March 2001 which defines the norms aimed at the prevention, the cure and the social re-insertion of individuals affected by alcohol problems.
Law 21.02.2006 relative to dispositions in favour of the recovery of relapsed drug addicts.

2. **Do you have a role in the creation or implementation of policies aimed at respecting law conformity?**
I carry out activities of territorial research in intervention areas of prevention, rehabilitation in order to elaborate intervention plans aimed at the prevention and treatment of dependencies.
Psychologist
This person operates inside Sert that is a structure offering services to Drug addicts.

3. **Vis-à-vis the three initiatives which aspects result particularly efficient in the exercise of your duty?**
The equality in terms of danger, between the so-called light drugs and the "heavy" drugs.

4. **Vis-à-vis the three initiatives which aspects result little efficient?**
An inadequate sanction system in respect of the problem in question since it does not favour the re-insertion of the drug addict.

5. **Do those who operate in your sector know the norms of reference?**
   Enough

6. **Is the public informed about the norms of reference?**
   Scarcely.

Social, environmental problems and crime prevention

7. **Are there any socio-environmental problems which you believe are important and what are the consequences in your sector?**
   Little attention to social and juvenile policies

8. **Can you identify any activity linked to these themes which have an effect on the prevention of crimes?**
   Act on a national level to re-give centrality to problems linked to prevention (for example, there is a tendency in Italy to underestimate the problem of the diffusion of AIDS and of sexually transmitted diseases)

9. **In relation to social uneasiness do you think one can affect any interventions to ameliorate the actual situation?**
   Ameliorate and implement resources for social policies.

Use of the territory and crime prevention

10. **Are there any problems relative to over-usage of the territory or of its use which you believe are important?**
    Meeting centres for youths where these youngsters can express themselves and learn from models of positive behaviour.

11. **Can you identify any activity linked to the use of the territory which has an effect on the prevention of crimes?**
    Creation of new centres.

12. **Vis-à-vis the utilisation of the territory do you think that one can affect any interventions which ameliorate the actual situation?**
    A map of socio-territorial services present on the territory and the same is uploaded to the internet.

Crimes, disorder and crime prevention

13. Are there any particular crimes/ or social disorder problems which you consider more relevant?

Drug trafficking
Drug dependency and alcoholism
Sexual crimes
Violence on persons

14. Could you indicate useful measures in order to prevent crimes?

Prevention of uneasiness by means of targeted and individualised interventions in schools of every type and level.

15. At present, which intervention could contribute to ameliorate the actual situation?

Investments in the formation of specialised personnel and psychological support provided to families who live in degraded contexts.

16. Can you give me an example in which these three sectors, interacting between them, have attenuated or empowered illegal activity?

Phenomena of territorial marginality (often linked also to inadequate urban strategies), in major centres, in times of crisis, have grown more acute; this provokes episodes of abandonment of the territory and the risk that these territories may end up in the hands of criminal organisations that become the only strong recognised power.

Respondent LOI –S -12

Legislation

1. Can you identify, in order of importance, at least three legislative initiatives at National or European level, with regard security, criminality and crime prevention which have had important repercussions on your role and responsibilities?

Decree emptying of prisons
Security package
Law 125/2008

Law no. 9 of the 17/02/2012 is defined as decree emptying prisons; the objective of the Legislator was to reduce the problem of over-population in penitentiary institutes by means of mainly the increment of the period of detention sentences to be spent in one's proper place of residence.

2. **Do you have a role in the creation or implementation of policies aimed at respecting law conformity?**
   Criminal Lawyer
   Scarce (autonomy)

3. **Vis-à-vis the three initiatives which aspects result particularly efficient in the exercise of your duty?**
   Conferring powers of control to mayors in order to maintain public security.

4. **Vis-à-vis the three initiatives which aspects result little efficient?**
   Problems relating to identification of migrants.

5. **Do those who operate in your sector know the norms of reference?**
   In a mediocre way

6. **Is the public informed about the norms of reference?**
   Sufficiently.

Social, environmental problems and crime prevention

7. **Are there any socio-environmental problems which you believe are important and what are the consequences in your sector?**
   Unemployment, lack of incentives to industries.

8. **Can you identify any activity linked to these themes and which has an effect on the prevention of crimes?**
   Employment and education

9. **In relation to social uneasiness do you think that one can affect any interventions which contribute to ameliorate the present situation?**
   Create new job openings.

Use of the territory and crime prevention

10. **Are there any problems relative to over-usage of the territory or to its use which you believe are important?**
    Taking advantage of cultural and occupational difficulties in some zones.

11. Can you identify any activity linked to the use of the territory which has an effect on crime prevention?
Economic development, create new jobs.

12. Vis-à-vis the utilisation of the territory do you think one can affect any interventions which contribute to ameliorate the actual situation?
Empower agricultural and economic activities present on the territory.

Crimes, disorder and crime prevention

13. Are there any particular crimes/ social disorder problems that you consider more relevant?
Illegal work
Unemployment
Immigration

14. Could you indicate useful measures in order to prevent crimes?
Guarantee equal conditions of work for all citizens.

15. At present, which intervention could contribute to ameliorate the actual situation?
More job opportunities.

16. Can you give me an example in which these three sectors, interacting between them, have attenuated or empowered illegal activity?
There are projects at provincial level which share the collaboration of institutions, Police forces and private individuals who operate in the social sector which have permitted the formation of spontaneous associations of citizens occupied in the diffusion of legality and civic sense.

Respondent LOI – S – 13

Legislation

1. Can you identify, in order of importance, at least three legislative initiatives at National or European level, with regard to security, criminality and crime prevention which have had important repercussions on your role and responsibilities?
Schengen agreement.
Law 6 March l998 no. 40
Law Prostitution of Minors and Paedophilia.

The law of the 3 August 1998 no.269 defines the norms against the earnings from prostitution, pornography, sexual tourism involving minors, new forms of slavery. Due to the Schengen agreement, plausibly, as evidenced by the following answers, one has to emphasise the innovative worthiness of a system of control of migratory movements at European level.

2. **Do you have a role in the creation or implementation of policies aimed at respecting law conformity?**
   Psychologist
   Sustain integration courses
   Low (decision autonomy)

3. **Vis-à-vis the three initiatives which aspects result particularly efficient in the exercise of your duty?**
   Regulation of migrants' arrivals.

4. **Vis-à-vis the three initiatives which aspects result not so much efficient?**
   A scarce level of executive actions.

5. **Do those who operate in your sector know the norms of reference?**
   Sufficiently.

6. **Is the public informed about the norms of reference?**
   Sufficiently.
   Social, environmental problems and crime prevention

7. **Are there any socio-environmental problems which you believe are important and what are the consequences in your sector?**
   Migratory movements of people happen due to the impoverishment of many countries, to escape war situations, oppressive regimes, political or religious persecutions.
   In this case, the respondent not only emphasises the existence of a socio-environmental problem linked to the immigrant phenomenon but the causes, at origin, which determine it and on which one should intervene.

8. **Can you identify any activity linked to these themes that has an effect on the prevention of crimes?**
   The cooperation between frontier and customs police in the fight against criminality, fiscal fraud and clandestine immigration.

9. In relation to social uneasiness do you think that one can affect any interventions which contribute to ameliorate the present situation?
More agreements between enterprises in order to provide more jobs.

Use of the territory and crime prevention

10. Are there any problems relative to over-usage of the territory or of its use which you believe are important?
The Dublin agreements of 1997 and the Amsterdam treaty of 1997 have restricted the rights of clandestine immigrants in European territory.

11. Can you identify any activity linked to the use of the territory which has an effect on crime prevention?
The Institution of the SIS with the objective of guaranteeing public security and public order.

12. Vis-à-vis the utilisation of the territory do you think that one can affect any interventions which contribute to ameliorate the present situation?
Activities to promote cultural integration.

Crimes, disorder and crime prevention

13. Are there any particular crimes/ or social disorder problems which you consider more relevant?

- Immigration
- Sexual crimes
- Theft (pickpocketing, car thefts, thefts from apartments etc.)
- Fraud and other economic crimes
- Illegal work
- Drug dependency and alcoholism
- Prostitution

14. Could you indicate useful measures for the prevention of crimes?
Bilateral agreements with emigration countries are important as an instrument for the management of movements of persons.

15. At present, which intervention could contribute to ameliorate the actual situation?
Stop clandestine immigration which represents the "Motor" of all planned activities.
More work opportunities

16. Can you give me an example in which these three sectors, interacting between them, have attenuated or empowered illegal activity?
Not available

Respondent LOI – S – 14

Legislation

1. Can you identify, in order of importance, at least three legislative initiatives at National or European level, with regard to security, criminality and crime prevention which have had important repercussions on your role and responsibilities?
Art. 416/bis c. p. Association with Mafia and art.384 c.p.p.
Directive European Commission of the 12.03.2012
Art. 266 cpp interceptions.
Article 384 of the Criminal Code, lays out the conditions of flagrant arrest and detention of the reputed perpetrator of a crime
The European directive establishes the key principles with regard to confiscation of properties on European territorial ground

2. Do you have a role in the creation or implementation of policies aimed at respecting law conformity?
Yes
Law application
Police Inspector
Media (Decision autonomy)

3. Vis-à-vis the three initiatives which aspects result particularly efficient in the exercise of your duty?
Arrest of crime suspect (384 C. P. P) consents, in some circumscribed cases, besides flagrancy of crime, the arrest of an individual suspected of having committed a crime for which the State establishes a life sentence or detention (not inferior to two years and not exceeding six years) or crimes of a terrorist nature, arms of war and eversion of democratic stability.

4. Vis-à-vis the three initiatives which aspects result not much efficient?
Art. 266 with regard to privacy and illegal diffusion of interceptions

5. Do those who operate in your sector know the norms of reference?
Very much

6. **Is the public informed about the norms of reference?**
   In a mediocre way

Social, environmental problems and crime prevention

7. **Are there any socio-environmental problems which you believe are important and what are the consequences in your sector?**
   Absence of professional insertion of detainees.

8. **Can you identify any activity linked to these themes which has an effect on crime prevention?**
   A major presence of social services on the territory

9. **In relation to social uneasiness do you think that one can affect any interventions which contribute to ameliorate the present situation?**
   Major preventive measures on the territory, capillary presence of call centres, voluntary associations, and Police forces.

Use of the territory and crime prevention

10. **Are there any problems relative to exploitation of the territory or of its use that you believe are important?**
    A scarce application of resources linked to tourism development.

11. **Can you identify any activity linked to the use of the territory which has an effect on crime prevention?**
    A record of well-known individuals who are at risk of delinquency.

12. **Vis-à-vis the utilisation of the territory do you think one can affect any interventions to ameliorate the present situation?**
    Economic interventions aimed at re-evaluation of zones awaiting tourist development

Crimes, disorder and crime prevention

13. **Are there any particular crimes/ or social disorder problems that you consider more relevant?**
    Drug dependency and alcoholism
    Theft (pickpocketing, car theft, thefts from apartments etc.)

14. **Could you indicate useful measures for crime prevention?**
    A major control of the territory by means of the presence of Police force.

15. At present, which intervention could contribute to ameliorate the actual situation?
Interventions in schools aimed at the diffusion of the concept of legality.

16. Can you give me an example in which these three sectors, interacting between them, have attenuated or empowered illegal activity?
Prevention programmes destined for minors who live in uneasy contexts, the opening of meeting centres, the presence of institutions on the territory with a promotional orientation seems to have a positive role in attenuating social uneasiness and crime prevention.

Respondent LOI – S – 15

Legislation

1. Can you identify, in order of importance, at least three legislative initiatives at National or European level, with regard to security, criminality and crime prevention which have had important repercussions on your role and responsibilities?
Law Martelli 1990
Law Turco-Napolitano 1998
Security Package

The Law of 28 February 1990 no. 39, known as "law Martelli", was enacted with the aim to regulate immigration organically, re-define the term refugee status, introduce the programming of movements of people from abroad, precise the modality of entrance and push-back at the frontier and stay in Italy.

2. Do you have a role in the creation or implementation of policies aimed at respecting law conformity?
Verify and control that laws are respected
Policeman

3. Vis-à-vis the three initiatives which aspects result particularly efficient in the exercise of your duty?
Placing groups of people in order on their arrival in Italy.

4. Vis-à-vis the three initiatives which aspects result not so much efficient?
Introduction of clandestine immigration as a crime.

5. **Do those who operate in your sector know the norms of reference?**
   Enough

6. **Is the public informed about the norms of reference?**
   Scarcely.

Social, environmental problems and crime prevention

7. **Are there any socio-environmental problems which you believe are important and what are the consequences in your sector?**
   Non-regulated immigration which creates a criminal labour force.

8. **Can you identify any activity linked to these themes which has an effect on crime prevention?**
   Good regulations of immigrants' movements and arrivals.

9. **In relation to social uneasiness do you think that any intervention can be affected in order to ameliorate the present situation?**
   Quicker procedures in granting permissions of stay and adjourning entrance quotas.

Use of the territory and crime prevention

10. **Are there any problems relative to the exploitation of the territory or its use which you believe are important?**
    The territory, due to motives linked to criminal activities and to the inadequacy of the Institutions, does not generate employment.

11. **Can you identify any activity linked to the use of the territory which has an effect on crime prevention?**
    To introduce incentives for the creation of hospitality structures in order to increase level of infrastructures.

12. **Vis-à-vis the utilisation of the territory do you think that one can affect any interventions which contribute to ameliorate the present situation?**
    Increment of implementation of tourist policies to create jobs.

Crimes, disorder and crime prevention

13. Are there any particular crimes/or social disorder which you consider more relevant?

- Immigration
- Violence on persons
- Sexual crimes
- Theft (pickpocketing, car theft, theft from apartments etc.)
- Robbery
- Drug trafficking

14. Could you indicate useful measures for crime prevention?

Ensure the certainty of punishment/sanctions

15. At present, which intervention could contribute to ameliorate the actual situation?

Re-launch the economy

16. Can you give me an example in which these three sectors, interacting between them, have attenuated or empowered illegal activity?

Obviously employment is the source of social peace with positive repercussions against criminality.

Respondent LOI – S – 16

Legislation

1. Can you identify, in order of importance, at least three legislative initiatives at National or European level, with regard security, criminality and crime prevention which hade important repercussions on your role and responsibilities?

Law delegates 59/97 re organisational autonomy in scholastic institutes.
Legislative decree 76/2005 with regard to right of education.

2. Do you have a role in the creation or implementation of policies aimed at respecting law conformity?

No, orientation duties occupied in projects against school truancy/absence.

3. Vis-à-vis the three initiatives which aspects result particularly efficient in the exercise of your duty?

The possibility for the school to diversify the proper offer and be a promoter in prevention actions even by entrusting itself to external service centres.

4. **Vis-à-vis the three initiatives which aspects result not so much efficient?**
   The real financial coverage of orientation interventions.

5. **Do those who operate in your sector know the norms of reference?**
   Enough

6. **Is the public informed about the norms of reference?**
   Not at all.

Social, environmental problems and crime prevention

7. **Are there any socio-environmental problems which you believe are important and what are the consequences in your sector?**
   Separation of families and socialisation agencies.

8. **Can you identify any activity linked to these themes which have an effect on crime prevention?**
   Psychological support and works of cultural promotion.

9. **In relation to social uneasiness do you think that one can affect any intervention to ameliorate the present situation?**
   It is very difficult, since the social network is getting always more fragmented and no strong references exist.

Use of the territory and crime prevention

10. **Are there any relative problems to the exploitation of the territory or its use which you believe are important?**
    A weak presence of educational agencies on the territory.

11. **Can you identify any activity linked to the use of the territory which has an effect on crime prevention?**
    The intervention works to recover derelict and abandoned areas, the creation of green spaces, socialisation areas, make the citizens feel part of a community to which they can refer and urge positive behaviour.

12. **Vis-à-vis the utilisation of the territory do you think that one can affect any intervention to ameliorate the present situation?**
    A synergy between the present territorial services which consents a mapping of local uneasiness and the possibility of activating coordinated interventions.

Crimes, disorder and crime prevention

13. Are there any particular crimes/or social disorder problems which you consider more relevant?

- Theft (pickpocketing, car thefts, theft from apartments etc.)
- Drug trafficking
- Immorality
- Drug dependency and alcoholism

14. Could you indicate useful measures in order to prevent crimes?

Prevention in schools of every level and grade.

15. At present, which intervention could contribute to ameliorate the actual situation?

A major attention towards social policies.

16. Can you give me an example in which these three sectors, interacting between them, have attenuated or empowered illegal activity?

The crisis induces national governments to take huge measures: cutting down costs in public expenditure have important repercussions on single families, increasing the quotas of individuals in difficulty, who sometimes find themselves forced to make certain choices (delinquency and illegal work), who feel always more abandoned by Institutions.

Synopsis

Legislation and implementation

Questions 1 – 5b

Can you identify, in order of importance, at least three legislative initiatives at National or European level, with regard security, criminality and crime prevention which had important repercussions on your role and responsibilities?

Do you have a role in the creation or implementation of policies aimed at respecting law conformity?

Vis-à-vis the three initiatives which aspects result particularly efficient in the exercise of your duty?

Vis-à-vis the three initiatives which aspects result not so much efficient?

Does whoever operate in your sector know the norms of reference?

Is the public informed about the norms of reference?

The respondents have showed that they have a general knowledge of the norms of reference in their specific sector and reply to the questions in an extremely concise manner. 1 out of 15 has given a non-pertinent answer: the respondent, expert in hospitality sector, mentions among the most important initiatives the DPCM of the 7 March 1994 relative to the laws of telecommunications (we suppose that he wished to refer to the ministerial circular no. 73 of the 2nd March 1994 regarding intercultural dialogue)

Q1 Respondent LOI – S – 01
In many cases there was a strong tendency to identify norms, in a general way, sometimes without citing relative specific references or the circumstances in which to apply them.

Here are some examples:

- Law 6 March 1994
  Q1 Respondent LOI – S – 01
- Security package 3. Law 216 of the 19 July
  Q1 Respondent LOI – S – 03
- Regional Law waste disposal (regulation activities mayors). 3. Law re asbestos
  Q1 Respondent LOI – S -04
- Law Bossi-Fini 2. Law Turco-Napolitano
  Q1 Respondent LOI – S – 05
- Regulatory Plan 2. Law dismissal of asbestos 3. Decree on environment
  Q1 Respondent LOI – S – 07
- Framework law 328/2000 2. Regional Law 26/1980
  Q1 Respondent LOI – S – 09
- Decree re emptying of prisons 2 Security package
  Q1 Respondent LOI – S – 12
- Law Martelli 1990 2. Law Turco-Napolitano 1998 3. Security package
  Q1 Respondent LOI – S – 15

There is a particular receptiveness vis-à-vis the norms regarding immigration, security and problems linked to integration; references to Law Martelli, Security Package, Law Bossi-Fini and Turco-Napolitano are quite common.

Q1 Respondent LOI – 01
Q1 Respondent LOI – 03
Q1 Respondent LOI – 05

Q1 Respondent LOI – 12
Q1 Respondent LOI – 13
Q1 Respondent LOI – 15

Minor norms in terms of security:

- Law 125 of the 22/07/2008 (local autonomy and urban security)
  Q1 Respondent LOI – S- 03; Q1 Respondent LOI – S -06; Q1 Respondent LOI – S – 012
- Ministerial Decree 2/08/1977 (Frontier Police)
  Q1 Respondent LOI – S – 05
- Law 55 of the 19.03.1990 (Prevention of Mafia crimes) Respondent *Q1 LOI – S – 06*
- Art. 416 of the Criminal Code (Mafia Association) and Art. 384 and 266 Code of Criminal Proceedings (Arrest of crime suspect and interceptions)
- European Commission Directive of the 12.03.2012 (Confiscation of property)
  Q1 Respondent LOI – S – 014
- Law no. 9 of the 02/2012 regarding prisons
  Q1 Respondent LOI – S -012
- Law 216 of the 19/07/1991 (Interventions re minors at risk of delinquency)
  Q1 Respondent LOI – 03
- Law of the 3rd August 1998, no.269 (prostitution and pornography of minors)
  Q1 Respondent LOI – S -013

And with regard to environmental security

- Law 257 of 1992 and regional Law 9/3/2005 (Disposal dangerous waste products and carcasses)
  Q1 Respondent LOI – S -4
- Law 152 of 2006 (LAW – framework environmental matters)
  Q1 Respondent LOI – S – 7

Reference to the only text 309/1990 and successive modifications is common among operators involved in the fight against dependencies. This regulates, as well the administrative and judicial sanctions connected to the illegal possession of drugs (Q1 Respondent LOI – S -08; Q1 Respondent LOI – S – 10, Q1 Respondent LOI – S – 11)

Many of the respondents are only indirectly involved in the creation or implementation of activities aimed at respect and conformity of laws; these are persons who operate in the sector of socio-territorial services with not very high levels of autonomy (Respondent LOI - S -01; Respondent LIO - S -03; Respondent LOI – S – 10) or freelance professionals or simply public employees (Respondent LOI – S- 02; Respondent LOI – S – 04; Respondent LOI – S – 07, Respondent LOI – S -09; Respondent LOI – S - 16)

Only in one case there is a direct role in the creation of new laws and policies (Respondent LOI – S – 06).

Three respondents exercise control duties linked to obedience of the law and implementation of security since they pertain to the Police force: Respondent LOI – S – 08, Respondent LOI – S – 14, Respondent LOI- S – 15

Half of the respondents put in evidence, although in an inexplicit way, a problem, at least at local level, regarding the application of some norms linked to specific motives such as:

- Scarce executive duties
  Q4 Respondent LOI – S –01, Q4 Respondent LOI – S – 15
- Lack of economic resources
  Q4 Respondent LOI –S -03, Q4 Respondent LOI – S – 04, Q4 Respondent LOI – S – 08 and Q4 Respondent LOI – S – 09, Q4 Respondent LOI- S – 16
- Bureaucratic problems
  Q4 Respondent LOI- S- 05 and Q4 Respondent LOI – S -12, Q4 Respondent LOI – S – 13
- Lack of agreement with national government
  Q4 Respondent LOI – S – 06
- Ex: Lack of regularisation and activation of norms on waste disposal
  Q4 Respondent LOI – S – 07

Specifically, with regards to the crime of clandestine immigration, introduced by the Legislator (on which there are doubts re constitutional legitimacy), one has to emphasise not only the existence of an ethical problem but above all, the costs and bureaucratic difficulties relative to identification of individuals. *Q4 Respondent LOI- S – 03, Q4 Respondent LOI – S – 05, Q4 Respondent LOI – S – 12 and Q4 Respondent LOI- S – 15*

With reference to the fight against possession of illegal substances, if on one hand there is an appreciation in respect of the introduction of an administrative sanction (art. 73, personal use) and equality of all illegal substances, on the other hand the modifications introduced to the Legislator seem inadequate since they do not encourage the mechanism of alternative sanctions (rehabilitation, community and socially useful works) and they tend to criminalise behaviour which is a true and proper pathology and which need more interventions in the sector of prevention (drug dependency has to be cured not punished)

(Q3 Respondent LOI – S – 08; Q3/Q4 Respondent LOI – S – 10, Q3/Q4 Respondent LOI – S – 11)

With regard to environmental degradation, one has to emphasise the need to operate a "regularisation of norms on the disposal of waste products" *Q3 Respondent LOI – S – 7* and to proceed to a better allocation of resources "Norms relative to waste disposal, scarce rationalisation of economic resources" *Q4 Respondent LOI – S – 4*

Many specialised operators are very much convinced that they possess good competence levels in legislative matters, while the situation is totally different when it comes to the perception of competence levels possessed by the final users (except urban and environmental sector).

"Enough"

Q5.b Respondent LOI – S – 07

The answer given by the person responsible for the community immigrant centre retains that competence levels possessed by the ultimate users, are high in the social and integration sector.

"Enough"

Q5.b Respondent LOI – S – 01

Social, environmental problems and crime prevention

Are there any socio-environmental problems which you believe are important and what are the consequences in your sector?

Can you identify any activity linked to these themes which has an effect on crime prevention?

In relation to social uneasiness do you think that one can affect any interventions which contribute to ameliorate the present situation?

The crisis has aggravated furthermore a territorial contest in which there is "Lack of prospects linked to a scarce inclination to take risks" (Q6 Respondent LOI – M – 6) and a growing phenomenon of "Emigration and abandonment of the territory" (Q6 Respondent LOI – S – 07).

"The progressive impoverishment of the area and the abandonment of some zones (centres and agricultural outskirts) (Q6 Respondent LOI – S- 09), "the unemployment which creates delinquency and micro-criminality" (Q 6 Respondent LOI – S – 05) "Unemployment and lack of incentives to enterprises" (Q6 Respondent LOI – S – 12) are subjects that cut transversally all the interviews.

From the answers given, there is a certain inadequacy in economic policies and territorial exploitation, so much so that many respondents agree that there is the need to change direction in order to re-launch the economy and ensure better conditions of life. To the question if it were possible to point out activities or interventions regarding crime prevention or attenuation of social uneasiness, one is convinced that "succeeding in giving an adequate job can diminish crimes" (Q7 Respondent LOI – S -01), many replied that one has to activate new work policies (Q7 Respondent LOI –S – 05)and diversified

interventions such as:

- "Facilitate the administrative item for the creation of hospitality enterprises"
  Q8 Respondent LOI – S – 05
- "try to give incentives for agriculture linked to tourism"
  Q8 Respondent LOI- S – 7
- "Creation of job openings"
  Q8 Respondent LOI – S – 9 Q8 Respondent LOI – S – 12
- Particularly to give "……alternatives to young people"
  Q8 Respondent LOI – S – 5

Even investment in socio-cultural policies seems to be the recipe to attenuate social uneasiness and for the prevention of crime, investing in schools, in associations (with the aim to promote the culture of legality and raise cultural level) and re-enforcing the presence of the Police forces on the territory in order to increase the perception of security by the citizens.

- "Major control of the territory, more severe sanctions for crimes"
  Q7 Respondent LOI – S -02
- "The culture, education and the concrete possibility of a job are concrete instruments by which to react to social uneasiness"
  Q8 Respondent LOI – S – 02
- "Cultural promotion"
  Q7 Respondent LOI – S – 06
- "Incisive intervention of the Police forces and promotion of socio-cultural projects"
  Q8 Respondent LOI – S – 08
- "Economic support – promotion activity – increase literacy levels"
  Q7 respondent LOI – S – 09
- "Occupation and education"
  Q7 Respondent LOI – S – 12
- Major prevention on the territory, capillary presence of call centres, voluntary associations, Police forces"
  Q8 Respondent LOI – S – 14
- The socio-economic crisis of our Country involves young people most. Our country too often shows "little attention to social and cultural policies". An impasse from which it seems difficult to get out since "The social network is always more curtailed, there are no strong references"
  Q8 Respondent LOI – S – 16
- "Breaking up of families and socialisation agencies"
  Q7 Respondent LOI – S – 16

Adolescents, abandoned by the institutions, inspired by negative-cohesion models, have developed "antisocial and deviant behaviour" (Q7 Respondent LOI – S – 10). Even in this case the answer to uneasiness is of a cultural type, one needs to "elevate literacy levels and diffuse the culture of legality in schools" (Q8 Respondent LOI – S – 6) but also invest in the "Creation of social centres"(Q7 Respondent – LOI – S – 08) and in the "Prevention and promotion of well-being….." (Q7 Respondent LOI – S – 10)

- Psychological support must be given to youths and families in difficulty
  Q8 Respondent LOI – S – 01 Q8 Respondent LOI – S – 10 Q7 Respondent LOI – S – 16

With regard to social rights, it seems important that civil society starts to reconsider the prison as an institute inside a network of services and in continuity with the territorial reality of reference:

- "….relations between external society and the rehabilitated detainee"
  Q6 Respondent LOI – S – 03 represents a weak point in our system.
- "Lack of professional insertion of detainees"
  Q6 Respondent LOI – S – 14
- "Creation of work cooperatives for those who get out of prison"
  Q7 Respondent LOI – S – 03

With regard to integration and, in particular, clandestine immigration which often generates criminal workforce" (Q6 Respondent LOI – M – 15), co-operation between frontier and customs police…. Agreements in order to succeed in giving work (Q7/Q8 Respondent LOI – S – 13), curtailing procedures in granting permissions of stay and adjournment of arrival quotas " and a "good regulation of immigrants' arrivals" (Q7/Q8 Respondent LOI – S – 15) represent a partial solution to the problem.

Even the theme of environmental degradation seems to represent a critical point, with repercussions on social terms, with particular reference to the phenomenon of abusive construction (Q6 Respondent LOI- S – 04) which solution, according to the respondent, consists in using control instruments when giving concessions (Q& Respondent LOI – S – 04)

Use of the territory and prevention of crimes

- "I retain that the territory must be used compatibly with respect towards the environment"
  Q9 Respondent LOI – S – 02

The eco-sustainable development, according to some persons, has to be taken into consideration, particularly if one keeps in mind that our territory is characterised by

phenomena of environmental exploitation" (Q9 Respondent LOI – S – 04), by problems on which it is necessary to intervene in order to restore the territory to the civil community linked to abusive constructions (Q11 Respondent LOI – S – 5) and to waste disposal (Q10 Respondent LOI – S – 03). The environmental problem has a double value: on one hand the evident repercussions on clandestine trafficking of waste products and on the other hand problems linked to urban security.

A certain preoccupation is expressed even with regard to the "utilisation of wind farms vis-à-vis landscape degradation" (Q9 Respondent LOI –S – 9) and with regard to the abandonment of the territory and urban degradation of town centres

(Q9 Respondent LOI – S -8)

- "Scarce population in the town centre of Marsala in the evening"
  Q9 Respondent LOI – S- 6
- As a prevention measure, one suggests to recur to control instruments when granting concessions
- "Controls on concessions"
  Q7 Respondent LOI – S – 09

But even the promotion of appropriate recovery interventions of the territory, of urban requalification which, according to respondents, although indirectly, can have positive repercussions in terms of prevention of crimes.

- "Correct use of urban instruments in order to prevent abusive constructions" which often are not applied in a punctual manner.
  Q10 Respondent LOI – S – 02
- "Restructuring, interventions of urban construction and recovery of the territory"
  Q10 Respondent LOI – S – 06
- "Reclaiming the shoreline (creation of jobs and a better image of the city)"
  Q10 Respondent LOI – S – 05

In front of "a territory not much used with tourist objectives in mind" (Q9 Respondent LOI – S – 05 and Q9 LOI – S – 14)more than 45% of respondents suggest the investment in territorial development policies and the diversification of local economy (once again with the prevalence of the conception that a good occupational policy is the source of social well-being):

- "Agreement with agencies for the grant of Work Scholarships"
  Q10 Respondent LOI – S – 01
- "Implementation of policies aimed at favouring the opening of new entrepreneurial activities"
- "The actual problem is that of succeeding in developing agriculture and tourism with

the aim of creating new job opportunities"
Q10/Q11 Respondent LOI – S -04

- "Empowering the agricultural sector in order to give work" and "Wine-gastronomical Tourism and territorial empowerment"
  Q10/Q11Respondent LOI – S – 07
- "Development tourist network"
  Q11Respondent LOI –S – 08
- "The diversification of agricultural traditions in order to boost economy"
  Q11Respondent LOI – S – 09
- "Economic development creates new jobs" and "Empowerment and helps agricultural and economic activities present on the territory"
  Q10/Q11Respondent LOI - S - 12
- "Economic interventions aimed at re-evaluating zones in view of a tourist development"
  Q11Respondent LOI – S – 14
- "Give incentives for the creation of hospitality structures and increase the level of infrastructures and "Policies in order to launch an eco-sustainable tourism"
  Q11 Respondent LOI – S – 15
- In order to guarantee a major public order, and ensure the prevention and repression of criminality, it is deemed necessary that Police forces must intervene in a more incisive manner on the territory and a rationalisation of resources (Q11 Respondent LOI – S – 6). One has to keep in mind, the cost cuts in public expenditure, rendered necessary by the serious crisis, have determined a drastic reduction in finances given to Police Forces, "…. In such a way to give incentives to the presence and control of the same territory"
  Q10 Respondent LOI – S – 06
- Among the proposed instruments it is also useful to have a "List of prejudiced individuals and those at a risk of delinquency"
  Q10 Respondent LOI – S -14

Public security but also social well-being, to attain even by means of "recovery interventions of derelict and abandoned areas, the creation of green spaces, socialisation areas (which) make the citizens feel part of a community to which they can refer and boost positive behaviour" (Q10 Respondent LOI – S – 10).

The theme of juvenile uneasiness crops up again (Q9 Respondent LOI – S – 10) and the request to invest in the "creation of new centres which act as positive catalysts for young people" (Q10 Respondent LOI – S – 10).

- "Youth Centres where young persons can experiment activities in which they can express themselves and learn from positive behaviour models"
  Q10 Respondent LOI – S – 11
- Socio-territorial services have an important role, given the weak presence of educational agencies on the territory"
  Q9 Respondent LOI – S – 16
- Which should get out of isolation and pursue the logic of sociality in order to favour a mapping of socio-territorial services present in the territory and thus place them in the social network?"
  Q11Respondent LOI – S – 11
- "Cooperatives that work in the sector should unite"
  Q11 Respondent LOI – S – 1
- One has to activate "A synergy between present territorial services thus permitting a map of local uneasiness and the possibility to activate coordinated interventions"
  Q11 Respondent LOI – S – 16
- And lastly, in relation to immigration one considers useful the institution of the "System Information Schengen (SIS) which aims at guaranteeing public security….. but yet one insists on the opportunity of giving incentives to promotional activities towards multi-cultural integration"
  Q10/Q11Respondent LOI – S – 13

Crimes, disorder and prevention of crimes

Generally, the respondents retain that, although not excessively alarming, there are criminal phenomena which have been radicalised during the last years such as: trafficking of drug substances (9 cases out of 16) and theft (8 out of 16) followed by violence (sexual crimes and personal violence) (5) and robbery.

Illegal work is the social problem which invests, in a major or minor way, all the communes of the territory, together with the phenomenon of drug dependency and unemployment, now spread out (cited by at least 8 respondents) to which are linked high levels of poverty. Although in a minor way, there is a certain preoccupation towards the problem of emigration and immigration. It seems quite singular that, in a territory like that of Trapani (with a high Mafia concentration which in the capital, as in Alcamo and Marsala is more entrepreneurial while at Castelvetrano and Mazara del Vallo is more old-fashioned) the Mafia phenomenon has been cited only on one occasion.

With regard to the prevention of crimes there are different tendencies:

- The need for a wider reform in the judicial system in order to guarantee "certainty of sanctions"
  Q13 Respondent LOI – S – 05; Q13 Respondent LOI – S – 15

- Our untrustworthy judicial system (characterised by delays incomplete actions) increases in subjects at risk, the inclination for delinquency since there is not a perception of certainty of sanctions, and in honest subjects, the perception of insecurity and social injustice.
  Q15 Respondent LOI – S – 02
- Ensuring a more rapid resolution of proceedings in order to avoid risk of prescription: "More rapid trials"
  Q14 Respondent LOI – S – 05
- And the execution of exemplary sentences to act as a warning:
  "Confiscation abusive houses"
  Q15 Respondent LOI – S – 5
- "The approval of a regulatory law (on) the preventive seizure of properties"
  Q13 respondent LOI – S -06
- "Consequent punishments for incorrect behaviour"
  Q14 Respondent LOI – S – 10

But also more adequate sanctions for drug addicts:

- "Empowerment of alternative sanctions vis-à-vis detention which consent a real integration of the individual in difficulty"
  Q14 Respondent LOI – S – 10
- A more capillary presence on the territory of proper authorities since "The abandonment of the territory….. has contributed to render some zones - town centre and popular zones – scarcely secure"
  Q15 Respondent LOI – S – 08
- The existence of "projects at provincial level which see the collaboration of institutions, Police forces and private individuals which operate in the social sector that have permitted the formation of spontaneous associations of citizens occupied in the diffusion of legality and civic sense,"
  Q15 Respondent LOI – S – 12
- Seems to justify those who request a reinforcement of social care policies
  "Carry out activities of socio-cultural animation in areas classified at risk"
  Q13 Respondent LOI – S – 09
- "Promotion of healthy lifestyles in the growing up stage"
  Q13 Respondent LOI – S -10
- "Interventions in schools aimed at the diffusion of the concept of legality"
  Q13 Respondent LOI – S – 14
- "Prevention in schools of every order and grade"
  Q13 Respondent LOI – S – 14

"Major involvement of categories at risk in cultural, sport, and work activities"
Q14 Respondent LOI – S – 09

- "Guarantee equal conditions of work to all citizens"
  Q13 Respondent LOI – S – 12
- "Policies of support to families with a very low income"
  Q14 respondent LOI – S- 03

A thesis (quite discussed in Italy) sees, in fiscal pressure, highly increased in the last years, the reason for high levels of evasion (one states that a lightening of fiscal weight , on one hand would re-launch the economy and on the other hand would alleviate the pressure on families)

- "Fiscal pressure pushes the honest citizen towards evasion in order to make it to the end of the month"
  Q15 Respondent LOI – S – 07

As has already been seen, the answers to question no. 15, which asked the respondents to point out exemplary situations that could act as a deterrent or not to crimes, sometimes it is a diagnosis of a problem while others as a solution

- If, for example, "the crisis has imposed on national governments important measures, cost cuts in public expenditure had important repercussions on single families increasing the quotas of individuals in difficulty who sometimes are obliged to make certain choices (delinquency and illegal work)and feel always more abandoned by the Institutions"
  Q15 Respondent LOI – S – 15
- It is also true that "prevention programmes destined to minors who live in uneasy contexts, the opening of meeting centres, the presence of institutions on the territory with a promotional orientation seem to have a positive role in the attenuation of social uneasiness and the prevention of crimes"
  Q15 Respondent LOI – S -14
- Or still if "unemployment accompanies often territorial degradation, favouring the emergence of criminal behaviour"
  Q15 Respondent LOI – S – 6
- "Give concrete help and promote integration in order to attenuate illegal activity"
  Q15 Respondent LOI – S- 1

- And finally if "the phenomena of territorial emargination (linked often even to inadequate urban strategies), in major urban centres, in times of crisis, have been more accentuated; this provokes phenomena of abandonment of the territory and the risk

that criminal organisations appropriate themselves of these territories, thus becoming the only strong recognised power"
Q15 respondent LOI- S- 11

- So welcome "economic interventions aimed at the re-evaluation of zones in view of a tourist development"
Q15 respondent LOI – S – 14

The Policies of territorial development represent the instrument, indicated by many, to overcome the impasse in the actual situation. Many suggest the re-launch of the economy, the valorisation of local resources, the creation of new job openings since, from given data, it is possible to confirm that unemployment and the consequent abandonment of the territory, the lack of activation of regulatory plans, represent certainly an incentive for criminal activities, while high standards of education and employment constitute a guarantee of social security.

One has to emphasise the answer given by an operator with regard to drug trafficking and to the problem of drug dependency. "The liberalisation of drugs like cannabis and the investment in prevention policies consent the decline of illegal trafficking and at the same time the removal of the conception that the drug addict is a criminal."
Q15 Respondent LOI – S- 11

If it is true that it is a minority, vis-à-vis the Italian cultural status, one cannot deny that the actual sanction system appears as inadequate to many.

Conclusions

Legislation

- High levels of professionalism and competences of specialised operators;
- Lack of knowledge on the part of citizens;
- Scarce executive actions in national legislation due to absence of integration, an excessive bureaucracy or inadequate allocation of resources;
- Strong fragmentation

Socio-environmental problems and prevention

- Strong preoccupation towards high rates of unemployment;
- Lack of integration of detainees and immigrants;
- Necessity to aim at new strategies of valorisation of the territory and social promotion;
- Reinforcement of socio-cultural policies and collaboration between the different realities which operate in the territory.

Use of the territory and prevention

- Inadequacy of activated economic and territorial exploitation policies;
- Environmental exploitation, uncontrolled, associated to forms of abandonment of the territory;
- Necessity for urban requalification plans and urban works;
- Capillary control of the territory by the Authorities.

Crimes disorder and prevention

- Radicalisation of crimes linked to theft, trafficking and violence;
- Unemployment and drug dependency, on all the provincial territory, associated to low levels of income and to illegal work;
- Reform of the judicial system;
- Employment source of social peace;
- Innovation economic policies and valuation of the territory.

CHAPTER SIX

Indicators for CRISOLA

Saviour Formosa

This chapter lists the main Indicators developed during the study which were based on the expert feedback and base studies carried out in the first phases of the project.

The first section lists the Indicator table by pivots and then depicts the formulae and descriptions which serve as guidelines for the analytical functionality.

Pivot: CRIME

Code	Theme	Indicator Name	MT	IT	Comments
C1	Incidence	Number of Crimes by Category of Crime (C)	P	P	2012 (MT), 2010 (IT)
C2	Incidence	Number of Crimes by Category of offender (CO)	N/A	P	---- (MT), 2005 (IT)
C3	Incidence	Number of Crimes per 1000 persons (CR)	P	P	2012 (MT), 2010 (IT)
C4	Category	Proportion of Serious Crimes (SR)	P	P	2012 (MT), 2010 (IT)
C5	Category	Proportion of Non-Serious Crimes (NSR)	P	P	2012 (MT), 2010 (IT)
C6	Police	Structure of Police Agencies (PA)	P	P	2012 (MT), 2012 (IT)
C7	Police	Number of Police Officers per 1000 persons (PR)	P	P	2012 (MT), 2010 (IT)
C8	Prisons	Number of Prisoners by Type of Crime, Sex, Age, AT/Sent (PI)	P	P	2009 (MT), 2005 (IT)
C9	Prisons	Rate of Incarceration per 1000 persons (PIR)	P	P	2012 (MT), 2005 (IT)

Code	Theme	Indicator Name	MT	IT	Comments
C10	Prisons	Immigrant Inmate rate (IIR)	P	P	2012 (MT), 2005 (IT)
C11	Prisons	Officer/Prisoner rate (OPR)	P	P	2012 (MT), 2013 (IT)
C12	Services	Probation Officer/Probationer rate (OPPR)	P	P	2013 (MT), 2012 (IT)
C13	Services	Structure of Service Agencies (SA)			This indicator was omitted from the study and proposed for further studies
C14	Services	Services Officers per 1000 persons (SOR)			This indicator was omitted from the study and proposed for further studies
	TOTAL	**14**			

Pivot: SOCIAL

Code	Theme	Indicator Name	MT	IT	Comments
S1	Demography	Population (Age and Sex) (Pop)	P	P	2005 (MT), 2010 (IT)
S2	Demography	Population Composition (Immigrant/Total) (PopR)	P	P	2005 (MT), 2007 (IT)
S3	Education	Educational Attainment (EDR)	P	-	2005 (MT), ---- (IT)
S4	Education	Early School Leaving (ESLR)	P	P	2013 (MT), 2004 (IT)
S5	Employment	Main employment structure (ES)	P	P	2005 (MT), 2004 (IT)
S6	Employment	Unemployment Rate (UR)	P	P	2005 (MT), 2012 (IT)

Code	Theme	Indicator Name	MT	IT	Comments
S7	Economy	Main Economic Drivers (ED)	P	P	2005 (MT), 2010 (IT)
S8	Economy	Economic Dependence on State (EDS)	N/A	P	---- (MT), 2010 (IT)
S9	Rehabilitation	Rehabilitation programmes (RPR)	-	-	This indicator was omitted from the study and proposed for further studies
S10	Rehabilitation	Programme Success Rate (PSR)	-	-	This indicator was omitted from the study and proposed for further studies
S11	Professionals	Availability of Rehabilitation Professional Services (professionals per 1000 persons) (RSP)	P	P	2010 (MT), 2010 (IT)
S12	Professionals	Professional Services Graduates (PSG)	-	-	This indicator was omitted from the study and proposed for further studies
S13	Community	Social and Community Facilities (Social Capital) (SCF)	P	P	2012 (MT), 2010 (IT)
S14	Community	Cohesion Level (Social Cohesion) (CLS)	-	-	This indicator was omitted from the study and proposed for further studies
	TOTAL	**14**			

Pivot: LANDUSE

Code	Theme	Indicator Name	MT	IT	Comments
L1	Island Type	Size of Island (sq. km) (SI)	P	P	2012 (MT), 2010 (IT)
L2	Island Admin	Island Distance to Mainland (IDM)	N/A	P	---- (MT), 2010 (IT)
L3	Town Insularity	Category of Town (Village, town, city) (CT)	P	P	2012 (MT), 2008 (IT)
L4	Town Insularity	Structural Insularity - Metropolis, Satellite, Isolated (Town, Village, Hamlet) (SIT)	P	P	2012 (MT), 2008 (IT)
L5	Landuse	Main Landuse/Landcover (MLL)	P	P	2012 (MT), 2006 (IT)
L6	Landuse	Secondary Landuse/Landcover (SLL)	P	P	2012 (MT), 2006 (IT)
L7	Housing	Main Housing Category (H)	P	P	2005 (MT), 2010 (IT)
L8	Housing	Housing Availability – Emigration Driver (HA)	P	P	2012 (MT), 2010 (IT)
L9	Status	Dilapidation/Ruins (DRR)	P	N/A	2012 (MT), ---- (IT)
L10	Status	Rustbelt/Sunshine Status (RSS)	P	N/A	2012 (MT), ---- (IT)
L11	Transport	Distance to main Island City (DMC)	P	P	2012 (MT), 2010 (IT)
L12	Transport	Distance to State Capital City (DSC)	P	P	2012 (MT), 2010 (IT)
	TOTAL	**12**			

First Pivot Indicators: CRIME Aspect

Code	Theme	Indicator Name
C1	Incidence	Number of Crimes by Category of Crime (C)
C2	Incidence	Number of Crimes by Category of Offender (CO)
C3	Incidence	Number of Crimes per 1000 persons (CR)
C4	Category	Proportion of Serious Crimes (SR)
C5	Category	Proportion of Non-Serious Crimes (NSR)
C6	Police	Structure of Police Agencies (PA)
C7	Police	Number of Police Officers per 1000 persons (PR)
C8	Prisons	Number of Prisoners by Type of Crime, Sex, Age, AT/Sent (PI)
C9	Prisons	Rate of Incarceration per 1000 persons (PIR)
C10	Prisons	Immigrant Inmate rate (IIR)
C11	Prisons	Officer/Prisoner rate (OPR)
C12	Services	Probation Officer/Probationer rate (OPPR)
C13	Services	Structure of Service Agencies (SA)
C14	Services	Services Officers per 1000 persons (SOR)

Indicator Code	**C1: Incidence**
Indicator Name	**Number of Crimes by Category of Crime** (C)
Description	Number of Crimes reported in Year N [No] Total
Formula	C = N (Y)

C = Crimes by Category reported to the Police in Year
N = Number of Crimes
Y = Last complete year in which data was gathered

Data required for indicator completion

Date of Report _____

Scale (NUTS level) _____

Type of file _____

Source _____

Comments _____

Note: Date of Report, Scale (NUTS level), Type of file, Source and Comments were repeated for every indicator and were hence removed from the following pages.

Indicator Code	**C2: Incidence**
Indicator Name	**Number of Crimes by Category of Offender** (CO)
Description	Number of Crimes reported in Year N [No] by Offender Type
Formula	CO = N (Y) (O)

C = Crimes by Category reported to the Police in Year
N = Number of Crimes
O = Offender Category (Local/Immigrant)
Y = Last complete year in which data was gathered

Indicator Code	**C3: Incidence**
Indicator Name	**Number of Crimes per 1000 persons** (CR)
Description	Number of Crimes reported in Year N per 1000 persons [Rate]
Formula	CR = C / Pop (Y) * 1000
	CR = Crimes per 1000 persons
	C = Crimes reported to the Police in Year
	Pop = Population
	Y = Last complete year in which data was gathered

Indicator Code	**C4: Category**
Indicator Name	**Proportion of Serious Crimes** (SR)*
Description	Proportion of Serious Crimes in comparison to Total Crimes reported in Year N [%]
Formula	SR = SC / C (Y) *100
	SR = Rate of Serious Crimes
	SC = Serious Crimes
	C = Crimes reported to the Police in Year
	Y = Last complete year in which data was gathered
	** Serious Crimes (Categories Classification)*
	Most Serious: Assaults, Drug offenses,
	Attempted homicide, Intentional homicide, Rapes, Robberies
	Least Serious: Automobile theft, Bribery crimes,
	Burglaries, Frauds, Thefts (Aggravated)
	Non Serious: All other offences
	(Source: Formosa (2007) Pg. 188)

Indicator Code	**C5: Category**
Indicator Name	**Proportion of Non-Serious Crimes** (NSR)*
Description	Proportion of Non-Serious Crimes in comparison to Total Crimes reported in Year N [%]
Formula	NSR = NSC / C (Y) *100

NSR = Rate of Non-Serious Crimes
NSC = Non-Serious Crimes
C = Crimes reported to the Police in Year
Y = Last complete year in which data was gathered
** Categories Classification*
Most Serious: Assaults, Drug offenses, Attempted homicide, Intentional homicide, Rapes, Robberies
Least Serious: Automobile theft, Bribery crimes, Burglaries, Frauds, Thefts (Aggravated)
Non Serious: All other offences
(Source: Formosa (2007) Pg. 188)

Indicator Code	**C6: Police**
Indicator Name	**Structure of Police Agencies** (PA)
Description	List of Police Agencies and Roles [Desc]
Formula	Descriptive

Police Agency Name
Agency Role
Jurisdiction
Reporting Structure
Integration Potential (Inter-agency communication)

Indicator Code	**C7: Police**
Indicator Name	**Number of Police Officers per 1000 persons** (PR)
Description	Number of Police Officers per 1000 persons in Year N [Rate] by type of Police Body Category
Formula	PR = PO / Pop (Y) * 1000

PR = Police Officers per 1000 persons
PO = Police Officers in Year
Pop = Population
Y = Last complete year in which data was gathered

Indicator Code	**C8: Prisons**
Indicator Name	**Number of Prisoners by Type of Crime, Sex, Age, AT/Sent** (PI)
Description	Number of Prisoners reported in Year N [No]
Formula	PI = NPI (Y) (C) (S) (A) (AT/SE/BA/CSO/SS/PO)

PI = Prisoners in Year
NPI = Number of Inmates
Y = Last complete year in which data was gathered
C = Offence by Category
S = Sex (Male – Female)
A = Age Group (0-4, 5-9, 10-14, 15-19…)
AT = Awaiting Trial (Remanded)
SE = Sentenced
BA = Bail
CSO = Community Service Order
SS = Suspended Sentence
PO = Probation Order

Indicator Code	**C9: Prisons**
Indicator Name	**Rate of Incarceration per 1000 persons** (PIR)
Description	Number of Prisoners Incarcerated in Year N per 1000 persons [Rate] by type of sentence
Formula	PIR = NPI / Pop (Y) * 1000 (AT/SE/BA/CSO/SS/PO)

PIR = Prisoners per 1000 persons
NPI = Number of Inmates
Pop = Population
Y = Last complete year in which data was gathered
AT = Awaiting Trial (Remanded)
SE = Sentenced
BA = Bail
CSO = Community Service Order
SS = Suspended Sentence
PO = Probation Order

Indicator Code	**C10: Prisons**
Indicator Name	**Immigrant Inmate rate** (IIR)
Description	Proportion of Immigrant Inmates in comparison to Total Inmates reported in Year N [%]
Formula	IIR = II / NPI (Y) *100

IIR = Rate of Immigrant Inmates
II = Immigrant Inmates
NPI = Number of Inmates
Y = Last complete year in which data was gathered

Indicator Code	**C11: Prisons**
Indicator Name	**Officer/Prisoner rate** (OPR)
Description	Ratio of Prison Officers as against Number of Prisoners incarcerated in Year N [Ratio]
Formula	OPR = OP / NPI (Y)
	OPR = Rate of Prison Officers as against Inmates *OP = Prison Officers* *NPI = Number of Inmates* *Y = Last complete year in which data was gathered*

Indicator Code	**C12: Services**
Indicator Name	**Probation Officer/Probationer rate** (OPPR)
Description	Ratio of Probation Officers as against Number of Probationers incarcerated in Year N [Ratio]
Formula	OPPR = OPP / NPP (Y)
	OPPR = Rate of Probation Officers as against Probationers *OPP = Probation Officers* *NPP = Number of Probationers* *Y = Last complete year in which data was gathered*

Indicator Code	**C13: Services**
Indicator Name	**Structure of Service Agencies** (SA)
Description	List of Service Agencies and Roles [Desc]. To be sub-categorised by type of agency service, types of crimes covered and types of offenders.
Formula	Descriptive
	Service Agency Name *Agency Role* *Jurisdiction* *Reporting Structure* *Integration Potential (Inter-agency communication)*

Indicator Code	**C14: Services**
Indicator Name	**Services Officers per 1000 persons** (SOR)
Description	Number of Services Officers per 1000 persons in Year N [Rate]
Formula	SOR = SO / Pop (Y) * 1000
	SOR = Services Officers per 1000 persons *SO = Services Officers in Year* *Pop = Population* *Y = Last complete year in which data was gathered*

Second Pivot Indicators: SOCIAL Aspect

Indicator Code	Theme	Indicator Name
S1	Demography	Population (Age and Sex) (Pop)
S2	Demography	Population Composition (Immigrant/Total) (PopR)
S3	Education	Educational Attainment (EDR)
S4	Education	Early School Leaving (ESLR)
S5	Employment	Main employment structure (ES)
S6	Employment	Unemployment Rate (UR)
S7	Economy	Main Economic Drivers (ED)
S8	Economy	Economic Dependence on State (EDS)
S9	Rehabilitation	Rehabilitation programmes (RPR)
S10	Rehabilitation	Programme Success Rate (PSR)
S11	Professionals	Availability of Rehabilitation Professional Services (professionals per 1000 persons) (RSP)
S12	Professionals	Professional Services Graduates (PSG)
S13	Community	Social and Community Facilities (Social Capital) (SCF)
S14	Community	Cohesion Level (Social Cohesion) (CLS)

Indicator Code **S1: Demography**
Indicator Name **Population (Age and Sex)** (Pop)
Description Population Structure [No]
Formula Pop = P (A) (S) (Y)

Pop = Population Structure by age and sex
P = Population Number
A = Age Group (0-4, 5-9, 10-14, 15-19…)
S = Sex (Male, Female)
Y = Last complete year in which data was gathered

Indicator Code	**S2: Demography**
Indicator Name	**Population Composition (Immigrant/Total)** (PopR)
Description	Proportion of Immigrants in comparison to Total Population in Year N [%]
Formula	PopR = PopI / Pop (Y) *100
	PopR = Ratio of Immigrant population *PopI = Immigrant population by age and sex* *Pop = Population Structure by age and sex* *Y = Last complete year in which data was gathered*

Indicator Code	**S3: Education**
Indicator Name	**Educational Attainment** (EDR)
Description	Proportion of Population by Educational Attainment in Year N [%]
Formula	EDR = PopED / Pop (Y) *100
	EDR = Ratio of Attainment by category of highest educational level attained *PopED = Number of population by age and sex by attainment* *Pop = Population Structure by age and sex* *Y = Last complete year in which data was gathered*

Indicator Code	**S4: Education**
Indicator Name	**Early School Leaving** (ESLR)
Description	Early School Leaving Rate in comparison to Total Population in Year N [%]
Formula	ESLR = ESL / Pop (Y) *100
	ESLR = Ratio of Early school leavers *ESL = Early School Leavers by age and sex* *Pop = Population Structure by age and sex* *Y = Last complete year in which data was gathered*

Indicator Code	**S5: Employment**
Indicator Name	**Main employment structure** (ES)
Description	Main employment categories reported in Year N [No]
Formula	ES = NE (Y)
	ES = Main employment structure by category in Year
	NE = Number of employees by category by age and sex
	Y = Last complete year in which data was gathered

Indicator Code	**S6: Employment**
Indicator Name	**Unemployment Rate** (UR)
Formula	UR = U / Pop (A) (S) (Y)
	UR = Unemployed by age and sex
	U = Unemployed Population Number
	Pop = Population Structure by age and sex
	A = Age Group (0-4, 5-9, 10-14, 15-19…)
	S = Sex (Male, Female)
	Y = Last complete year in which data was gathered

Indicator Code	**S7: Economy**
Indicator Name	**Main Economic Drivers** (ED)
Description	Main economic categories in Year N [Desc]
Formula	Descriptive
	Primary Driver (Category of Activity, ex agriculture, service)
	Secondary Driver (Category of Activity)
	Tertiary Driver (Category of Activity)

Indicator Code	**S8: Economy**
Indicator Name	**Economic Dependence on State** (EDS)
Description	Level of Economic Dependence on central government [Desc]
Formula	Descriptive
	High Dependence (No income generation) Medium Dependence Low Dependence Self-Sufficient

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Indicator Code	**S9: Rehabilitation**
Indicator Name	**Rehabilitation programmes** (RPR)
Description	Number of rehabilitation programmes per 1000 persons in Year N [Rate]
Formula	RPR = RP / Pop (Y) * 1000
	RPR = Rehabilitation Programmes per 1000 persons *RP = Rehabilitation Programmes in Year* *Pop = Population* *Y = Last complete year in which data was gathered*

Indicator Code	**S10: Rehabilitation**
Indicator Name	**Programme Success Rate** (PSR)
Description	Number of Successful rehabilitation per programme population in Year N [No]
Formula	PSR = RPG / RPop (Y) * 100
	PSR = Programme success rate per 1000 persons *RPG = Rehabilitation Programmes Graduants in Year* *RPop = Rehabilitation Programmes Population* *Y = Last complete year in which data was gathered*

Indicator Code	**S11: Professionals**
Indicator Name	**Availability of Rehabilitation Professional Services (professionals per 1000 persons)** (RSP)
Description	Number of Professionals in Rehabilitation reported in Year N [No]
Formula	RSP = PSO / Pop (Y) * 1000
	RSP = Professional Services Officers per 1000 persons *PSO = Professional Services Officers in Year* *Pop = Population* *Y = Last complete year in which data was gathered*

Indicator Code	**S12: Professionals**
Indicator Name	**Professional Services Graduates** (PSG)
Description	Number of Professional Services Graduates in Year N [No]
Formula	PSG (Y)
	PSG = Number of professionals graduation in the Social, psychological and other related studies.

Indicator Code	**S13: Community**
Indicator Name	**Social and Community Facilities (Social Capital)** (SCF)
Description	Number of Social and Community Facilities (PREFE) reported in Year N [No]
Formula	SCF = NSC * PREFE (Y)
	SCF = Presence of social and community facilities (structures) in Year *NSC = Number of Facilities (1 point for each of the PREFE structures)* *PREFE = Political, Religious, Economic, Family, Educational* *Y = Last complete year in which data was gathered*

Indicator Code	**S14: Community**
Indicator Name	**Cohesion Level (Social Cohesion)** (CLS)
Description	Presence of Social Cohesion activities in Year N [Desc]
Formula	CLS = SCF * AC (Y)
	CLS = Cohesive levels in Year *SCF = Presence of social and community facilities* *AC = Number of Activities partaken to in each of the PREFE (1 point for each activity)* *Y = Last complete year in which data was gathered*

Third Pivot Indicators: LANDUSE Aspect

Indicator Code	Theme	Indicator Name
L1	Island Type	Size of Island (sq. km) (SI)
L2	Island Admin	Island Distance to Mainland (IDM)
L3	Town Insularity	Category of Town (Village, town, city) (CT)
L4	Town Insularity	Structural Insularity - Metropolis, Satellite, Isolated (Town, Village, Hamlet) (SIT)
L5	Landuse	Main Landuse/Landcover (MLL)
L6	Landuse	Secondary Landuse/Landcover (SLL)
L7	Housing	Main Housing Category (H)
L8	Housing	Housing Availability – Emigration Driver (HA)
L9	Status	Dilapidation/Ruins (DRR)
L10	Status	Rustbelt/Sunshine Status (RSS)
L11	Transport	Distance to main Island City (DMC)
L12	Transport	Distance to State Capital City (DSC)

Indicator Code	**L1: Island Type**
Indicator Name	**Size of Island (sq. km)** (SI)*
Description	Size of Island [Area]
Formula	SI (Y)

SI = Area in Km. Sq.
Y = Last complete year in which data was gathered
** Note to include any external islands*

Indicator Code	**L2: Island Type**
Indicator Name	**Island Distance to Mainland** (IDM)
Description	Island Distance to nearest Continental mainland in Year N [Km]
Formula	IDM (Y)
	IDM = Island Distance (centroid) from mainland centroid in Year Y = Last complete year in which data was gathered

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Indicator Code	**L3: Town Insularity**
Indicator Name	**Category of Town (city, town, village)** (CT)*
Description	Main Town category in Year N [Desc]
Formula	CT (Y)
	CT = Town category in Year *Y = Last complete year in which data was gathered* ** Categories include (metropolis, large city, small city, town, village, hamlet, isolated units)*

Indicator Code	**L4: Town Insularity**
Indicator Name	**Structural Insularity** - **Metropolis, Satellite, Isolated (Town, Village, Hamlet)** (SIT)
Description	Level of Insularity in Year N [No]
Formula	SIT (Y)
	SIT = Town level of insularity in Year *(category in terms of aggregation – conurbation) in Year* *Y = Last complete year in which data was gathered*

Indicator Code	**L5: Landuse**
Indicator Name	**Main Landuse/Landcover** (MLL)
Description	Main Type of Landuse/Landcover in Year N [No]
Formula	MLL (Y)
	MLL = Main Landuse / landcover as per CLC in Year
	N = Number of Crimes
	Y = Last complete year in which data was gathered

Indicator Code	**L6: Landuse**
Indicator Name	**Secondary Landuse/Landcover** (SLL)
Description	Secondary Type of Landuse/Landcover in Year N [No]
Formula	SLL (Y)
	SLL = Secondary Landuse / landcover as per CLC in Year
	N = Number of Crimes
	Y = Last complete year in which data was gathered

Indicator Code	**L7: Housing**
Indicator Name	**Main Housing Category** (H)
Description	Main Housing Types reported in Year N [No]
Formula	H = NH (Y)
	H = Main Housing Categories in Year
	NH = Number of Residential Units by Type
	Y = Last complete year in which data was gathered

Indicator Code	**L8: Housing**
Indicator Name	**Housing Availability – Emigration Driver** (HAR)
Description	Proportion of Vacant Housing in comparison to Total Housing reported in Year N [%]
Formula	HAR = VH / H (Y) *100

HAR = Rate of Housing Availability
VH = Vacant Housing Categories in Year
H = Main Housing Categories in Year
Y = Last complete year in which data was gathered

Indicator Code	**L9: Status**
Indicator Name	**Dilapidation/Ruins** (DRR)
Description	Proportion of Dilapidated Buildings / Ruins in comparison to Total Buildings reported in Year N [%]
Formula	DRR = DR / TotB (Y) *100

DRR = Rate of dilapidated Buildings / ruins
DR = Number of dilapidated Buildings / ruins
TotB = Total Number of Buildings
Y = Last complete year in which data was gathered

Indicator Code	**L10: Status**
Indicator Name	**Rustbelt/Sunshine Status** (RSS)
Description	Industrial Status of Town [Desc]
Formula	Descriptive

Old Rustbelt
New Rustbelt
Old Sunshine
New Sunshine
Other

Indicator Code	**L11: Transport**
Indicator Name	**Distance to main Island City** (DMC)
Description	Distance to nearest Island City in Year N [Km]
Formula	DMC (Y)
	DMC = Town Distance (centroid) from island city centroid in Year Y = Last complete year in which data was gathered

Indicator Code	**L12: Transport**
Indicator Name	**Distance to State Capital City** (DSC)
Description	Distance to the State Capital City in Year N [Km]
Formula	DSC (Y)
	DSC = Town Distance (centroid) from State Capital city centroid in Year Y = Last complete year in which data was gathered

CHAPTER SEVEN

Data and Mapping for CRISOLA

Saviour Formosa, Floriana Vita, Stephen Conchin and Sandra Scicluna

7.0 Introduction

The data analysis was carried out through the use of a series of thematic processes that employed spreadsheets and spatial information systems. It is to be noted that the data was obtained from diverse sources and aggregated into a GIS. This process was based on the use of various tools and datasets such as Corine Land Cover (European Environment Agency), statistical sources (ISTAT Italy and NSO Malta), on-the-ground research and interviews (carried out through the Phase I and Phase II of the project). The initial interviews with the thematic experts and the Local Councils (MT) and Comune/Provincie (IT) yielded valuable information that resulted in the identification of hotspot areas. Interestingly, the perceptions emanating from the perspectives of the policy makers and those sourced from the raw data elicit diverse realities. The use of in-depth hotspot analysis as carried out in the Malta study as against the Sicilian study, the latter, which did not have data at the point level, shows that the hotspot approach is required to ensure that the perspectives are inherently different from the realities as extracted from the base data.

7.1 Indicators

The analytical process was carried out through the initial identification of a series of indicators listed in chapter 7, which listed the main pivots and the attributes required to analyse those indicators. The main comments sets of indicators are listed as per the framework below (Table 7.1 – CRI-Crime, Table 7.2 – SO-Social, Table 7.3 – LA-Landuse).

Pivot: CRIME

Table 7.1: Crime Pivot Indicators

Indicator Code	Theme	Indicator Name
C1	Incidence	Number of Crimes by Category of Crime (C)
C2	Incidence	Number of Crimes by Category of offender (CO)
C3	Incidence	Number of Crimes per 1000 persons (CR)
C4	Category	Proportion of Serious Crimes (SR)
C5	Category	Proportion of Non-Serious Crimes (NSR)
C6	Police	Structure of Police Agencies (PA)
C7	Police	Number of Police Officers per 1000 persons (PR)
C8	Prisons	Number of Prisoners by Type of Crime, Sex, Age, AT/Sent (PI)
C9	Prisons	Rate of Incarceration per 1000 persons (PIR)
C10	Prisons	Immigrant Inmate rate (IIR)
C11	Prisons	Officer/Prisoner rate (OPR)
C12	Services	Probation Officer/Probationer rate (OPPR)
C13	Services	Structure of Service Agencies (SA)
C14	Services	Services Officers per 1000 persons (SOR)

Pivot: SOCIAL

Table 7.2: Social Pivot Indicators

Indicator Code	Theme	Indicator Name
S1	Demography	Population (Age and Sex) (Pop)
S2	Demography	Population Composition (Immigrant/Total) (PopR)
S3	Education	Educational Attainment (EDR)
S4	Education	Early School Leaving (ESLR)
S5	Employment	Main employment structure (ES)
S6	Employment	Unemployment Rate (UR)
S7	Economy	Main Economic Drivers (ED)
S8	Economy	Economic Dependence on State (EDS)
S9	Rehabilitation	Rehabilitation programmes (RPR)
S10	Rehabilitation	Programme Success Rate (PSR)
S11	Professionals	Availability of Rehabilitation Professional Services (professionals per 1000 persons) (RSP)
S12	Professionals	Professional Services Graduates (PSG)
S13	Community	Social and Community Facilities (Social Capital) (SCF)
S14	Community	Cohesion Level (Social Cohesion) (CLS)

Pivot: LANDUSE

Table 7.3: Landuse Pivot Indicators

Indicator Code	Theme	Indicator Name
L1	Island Type	Size of Island (sq. km) (SI)
L2	Island Admin	Island Distance to Mainland (IDM)
L3	Town Insularity	Category of Town (Village, town, city) (CT)
L4	Town Insularity	Structural Insularity - Metropolis, Satellite, Isolated (Town, Village, Hamlet) (SIT)
L5	Landuse	Main Landuse/Landcover (MLL)
L6	Landuse	Secondary Landuse/Landcover (SLL)
L7	Housing	Main Housing Category (H)
L8	Housing	Housing Availability – Emigration Driver (HA)
L9	Status	Dilapidation/Ruins (DRR)
L10	Status	Rustbelt/Sunshine Status (RSS)
L11	Transport	Distance to main Island City (DMC)
L12	Transport	Distance to State Capital City (DSC)

The development of the indicators was based on a series of discussions and workshops which identified the diverse elements that would constitute a baseline information base for the analysis of the CRISOLA parameters. Of the identified parameters, totalling forty, thirty-four were taken up for the JANUS study with six indicators being recommended for further study. The latter six indicators were not covered in the study due to missing data or non-availability of services.

The next sections review the CRISOLA pivots in terms of how the indicator findings impact the relationships between the three pivots and in turn review the findings from a spatial point of view in the later stages of the analysis.

7.2 The Base data

Base data layers were mapped in order to enable the preparation of a set of fundamental maps that helped aggregate the data layers in the GIS system. Data was made available from various sources, inclusion of the national datasets from the respective countries as well as other data available online through such sites as the European Environment Agency,

the Malta Environment & Planning Agency, the "http://www.diva-gis.org/gdata" site and other sites as "http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/gisco_Geographical_information_maps/popups/references/administrative_units_statistical_units_1"

It is to be noted that the JANUS study reviewed data at the NUTS 3 level (9 provinces for the Sicilian Island) and 2 regions (Islands) for the Maltese Islands. Though the study mainly analysis the information at the NUTS 3 level, in diverse indicators, other more detailed levels were analysed, which details were based on the NUTS 4 level or District level (for the Maltese Islands, though there is no Sicilian equivalent) and the NUTS 5 level (Local Councils for the Maltese Islands and the Comune for the Sicilian Island). Interestingly, the decision to analyse data at this level was taken in order to ensure that a cohesive data layer is available as a surrogate for the disparate types of data available for the Maltese and Sicilian counterparts. In Malta, crime, social and physical data is available at point level (a unique xy coordinate location) as against the Sicilian Comune level.

The point level data availability is such that one can build up towards more aggregated areas and where the detailed data layer can indicate those areas that required in-depth study and specialised intervention. This method also allows for statistical analysis based on spatial statistics. Point level data allows researchers to build up to higher, more abstract, aggregates such as streets to communities to local councils to NUTS4, NUTS3 and successively NUTS2, NUTS1, NUTS0. This study reviews the CRISOLA parameters based on the NUTS5/4/3 depending on data availability, though the NUTS3 level is paramount to this study's purpose. The final section of this study reviews the comparative approach of the 3 CRISOLA pivots in terms of the different types of outcomes from the different project phases: the professional-operator interviews, the administrators and the indicator outputs. Interestingly, the comparison of the above in relation to the spatial analysis elicits findings that the different perspectives that policy and decision makers, which findings may be different from the statistical outputs emanating from the spatial analysis implemented in the Maltese Islands.

7.2.1 The Maltese Islands

Figures 7.1 to 7.3 depict the relative NUTS maps and aggregations as indicated in the description above.

The Maltese NUTS3 level consists of two main areas which are composed of the main island of Malta and the combined area of Gozo and Comino (Figure 7.1).

Note: Refer to the Figures chapter for the larger figures.

Figure 7.1 NUTS 3 – Islands

The Maltese NUTS4 level consists of 5 zones in the main island of Malta and another in the combined area of Gozo and Comino (Figure 7.2). These areas do not have an administrator as per NUTS nomenclature, except for the Gozo District which has an administrator through the post of Minister who also forms part of the National Cabinet.

Figure 7.2 NUTS 4: Districts

The Maltese NUTS5 level consists of 68 administrative units, with 54 located in the main island of Malta and another 14 in the combined area of Gozo and Comino (Figure 7.3). These areas do have an administrator as per NUTS nomenclature, which is held through the post of Mayor, which post is empowered through the respective Councils, elected directly by public vote.

Figure 7.3 NUTS 5: Districts

7.2.2 The Sicilian Islands

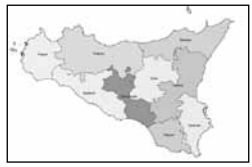
Figures 7.4 to 7.7 depict the relative NUTS maps and aggregations as per the Sicilian structure. It is to be noted that the JANUS study concentrated on the Trapani Province which is located at the North-West part of the island. As indicated in previous sections, the Sicilian NUTS structure does not hold a NUTS4 or NUTS5 form but has the Comune

designation, which is relative to the Maltese Local Councils (NUTS5). The analysis of the JANUS study focuses on the Provinces in general across all Sicily but essentially focuses on the NUTS5 equivalent for the Trapani province in particular (Figure 7.6).

The Sicilian NUTS3 level consists of nine provinces which are composed of the main island of Sicily and a number of lesser island as depicted in Figure 7.4. In detail, Figure 7.4a depicts the main island delineating the main island's provinces of Agrigento, Caltanisetta, Catania, Enna, Messina, Palermo, Ragusa, Siracusa, and Trapani. The provinces are administered by a Capo Della Provincia.

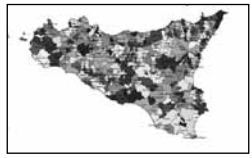
Figure 7.4 Sicily NUTS 3

Figure 7.4a Sicily NUTS 3



The Sicilian NUTS5 level consists of administrative units, with 391 located in the diverse provinces: Agrigento (43), Caltanissetta (22), Catania (58), Enna (20), Messina (109), Palermo (82), Ragusa (12), Syracuse (21), Trapani (24), (Figure 7.5). These areas have an administrator as post of Mayor, which post is also empowered through the respective Comune, elected directly by public vote.

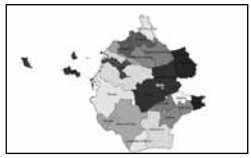
Figure 7.5 Sicily NUTS 5: Comune



The study focused on the Trapani province (Figure 7.6) which has 22 Comune (Figure 7.7), of which some have lesser islands such as Pantelleria, Lampedusa, Favigniana and Lipari, amongst others.

Figure 7.6 Trapani Province

Figure 7.7 Trapani Comune



7.3 The Thematic Analysis – Indicator Analysis

The first of the CRISOLA pivots indicators were reviewed as per the guidelines established in the indicators chapters. Twelve indicators were reviewed, where each is summarised below. Table 7.4 lists the indicators and the availability of each dataset which Table identifies those available by country and year. Each indicator is individually reviewed in the text in the subsequent sectional analysis.

7.3.1 Pivot: CRIME

Table 7.4: Crime Pivot Indicators

Code	Theme	Indicator Name	MT	IT	Comments
C1	Incidence	Number of Crimes by Category of Crime (C)	**P**	**P**	2012 (MT), 2010 (IT)
C2	Incidence	Number of Crimes by Category of offender (CO)	**N/A**	**P**	---- (MT), 2005 (IT)
C3	Incidence	Number of Crimes per 1000 persons (CR)	**P**	**P**	2012 (MT), 2010 (IT)
C4	Category	Proportion of Serious Crimes (SR)	**P**	**P**	2012 (MT), 2010 (IT)
C5	Category	Proportion of Non-Serious Crimes (NSR)	**P**	**P**	2012 (MT), 2010 (IT)
C6	Police	Structure of Police Agencies (PA)	**P**	**P**	2012 (MT), 2012 (IT)
C7	Police	Number of Police Officers per 1000 persons (PR)	**P**	**P**	2012 (MT), 2010 (IT)
C8	Prisons	Number of Prisoners by Type of Crime, Sex, Age, AT/Sent (PI)	**P**	**P**	2009 (MT), 2005 (IT)
C9	Prisons	Rate of Incarceration per 1000 persons (PIR)	**P**	**P**	2012 (MT), 2005 (IT)
C10	Prisons	Immigrant Inmate rate (IIR)	**P**	-	2012 (MT), ---- (IT)
C11	Prisons	Officer/Prisoner rate (OPR)	**P**	**P**	2012 (MT), 2013 (IT)
C12	Services	Probation Officer/Probationer rate (OPPR)	**P**	**P**	2013 (MT), 2012 (IT)
C13	Services	Structure of Service Agencies (SA)			This indicator was omitted from the study and proposed for further studies
C14	Services	Services Officers per 1000 persons (SOR)			This indicator was omitted from the study and proposed for further studies

7.3.1.1: Crime Pivot Indicator 1: Number of Crimes by Category of Crime (C)

Code	Theme	Indicator Name	MT	IT	Comments
C1	Incidence	Number of Crimes by Category of Crime (C)	**P**	**P**	2012 (MT), 2010 (IT)

The Maltese Islands

The Maltese Islands' reported crime structure has been analysed for changes over the years, which sourced from "www.crimemalta.com" shows that crime analysis has seen a steady incident increase from 2009 which year had experienced the lowest-ever reported crime statistic. The increasing trend has again reached the average achieved between 1998 and 2007. Normally at 50% of all crime going unreported, keeping things constant for the 1998-2012 data the sheer potential of 15,000 'lost' offences is too large to contemplate. Interestingly, this year should have seen the launch of an EU-wide project to study unreported crime which would have enabled us to ascertain the current level that the Dark Figure pertains to and in turn study crime better.

The causes of this change are multi-faceted. Social sciences point towards the relationship between crime and poverty (whether absolute or relative). As poverty increases or austerity kicks in, where disposable income decreases, crime experiences an inverse reaction in that it increases. Likewise, easy access or proximity to goods leads to an increase in crime due to the opportunity 'to pick up' that the same goods offer, as well the access to tools for use in 'new crimes' such as computer-related fraud or theft.

Following an in-depth scientific analysis of 138,000 crimes reported from 2004 to 2012, shows that whilst theft comprises an 82,000 component, it is followed by 24,000 damages, the third highest and significant number relates to bodily harm at 10,000. The rest comprise 28 different offence categories. The studies take the form of a RISC assessment (Relative Index of Spatial Crime), trend analysis and spatio-statistical analysis.

Some main figures (Table 7.5):

- **Thefts** have seen a 27% jump from the lowest recorded year in 2009 (6,800 incidences) to 8,690 in 2012;
- **Bodily Harm** averages 1,111 cases per year or 3 incidents per day (average 2004-2012) and this statistic shows a consistent occurrence every year;
- **Fraud** is on the increase averaging 1 case per day (360 per year in 2012) up from 160 in 2004;
- **Computer** related crime is on the increase due to victim-awareness of the need to report and ever-ambitious offenders trying new tools, which figures have gone up from 10 in 2004 to 250 in 2012;
- **Drugs** have gone up from 78 in 2004 to 203 in 2012;

- **Abandonment of child / Infanticide** have increased from an average of 2 between 2004-2008 to 11 in 2012;
- **Prostitution** is on the crease from 16 in 2004 to 101 in 2012 with a peak of 130 in 2011;
- **Domestic Violence** has increased from 450 in 2008 to 1028 in 2012;
- **Violence against Public Officers** has also practically doubled from 111 in 2004 to 230 in 2012.

In summary, the Maltese Islands' reported crime structure is predominantly theft amounting to 56%, followed by damages at 17% and in turn by bodily harm and domestic violence at 6.6% as at 2012.

Table 7.5: Number of Crimes by Category of Crime (C) – Malta 2012

NUTS3	Malta	Gozo
Abortion	1	0
Abuse of public authority	1	0
Arson	87	4
Attempted offences	612	13
Bodily harm	1001	31
Computer misuse	238	5
Crimes against public safety	1	0
Crimes against public peace	1	0
Crimes vs admin of justice, etc	2	0
Damage	2479	134
Domestic violence	1009	19
Drugs	182	21
Forgery	85	1
Fraud	349	10
Homicide	7	0
Immigration	20	0
Infanticide /abandon. Of child	11	0
Perjury & false swearing	11	0
Pornography	5	0
Prostitution	101	0
Sexual offence	111	0
Theft	8458	232

Threats and private violence	137	4
Violation of places of confine	9	0
Violence against pub. Officer	219	11
Grand total	**15137**	**485**

Sicily

Sicily's crime structure is found in the main city provinces, primarily Palermo and Catania, followed by the relatively affluent province of Messina and the agro-industrial province of Trapani. Interestingly, the poorest province reports the least offences, indicating a situation which requires further research. As in Malta, the Sicilian main offence component is theft reaching 50% of all offences. This is followed by the category 'others' and in turn by damages, all three components totalling 79% (Figure 7.8 and Table 7.6).

Figure 7.8: Number of Crimes by Category of Crime (C) – Sicily 2010

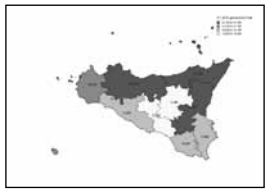


Table 7.6: Number of Crimes by Category of Crime (C) – Sicily 2010

PROVINCE	Trapani	Palermo	Messina	Agrigento	Caltanissetta	Enna	Catania	Ragusa	Siracusa
Massacres	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Murder	5	11	3	4	4	4	17	6	6
Murder as a result of theft or burglary	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Murder related to Mafia crimes	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	0	1
Murder related to Terrorism	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Attempted murder	9	18	10	19	13	1	44	14	13
Infanticide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Premeditated murder	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Totlal Murder rateds	10	29	15	4	7	2	18	18	3
Homocide due to traffic accidents	5	16	5	3	5	0	9	14	3
Grievous Bodily harm,	103	194	107	94	75	25	239	45	83
Bodily harm	665	1,146	616	519	358	161	918	377	474
Threats	762	1,421	946	915	642	315	1,327	476	620
Kidnapping	11	26	6	9	8	3	30	9	6
Vilification	575	987	581	531	460	219	890	306	376
Sexual violence	31	78	35	26	18	9	58	23	21
Sexual acts with minors	7	12	9	3	1	1	10	1	5
Corruption of minors	1	4	2	0	0	3	4	2	0
Living of or aiding prostitution (pimping)	6	11	10	7	0	1	34	7	4
Pornography of minors and keeping of such material	3	8	1	2	0	1	24	2	1

Province	Trapani	Palermo	Messina	Agrigento	Caltanissetta	Enna	Catania	Ragusa	Siracusa
Total thefts	7,478	27,322	8,282	4,886	4,118	1,553	29,968	5,208	6,126
Snatch and Grab	123	510	65	57	138	24	815	42	75
Theft with dexterity (could be pickpocketing)	280	1,323	189	137	76	58	926	112	208
Theft from households	1,768	2,375	722	753	765	285	2,636	884	880
Theft from commercial shops	560	1,087	490	272	188	78	963	298	288
Theft from cars	769	3,229	824	542	305	95	2,725	455	443
Theft of art or archeological material	5	9	5	3	2	3	13	3	2
Theft of trailers with goods	2	9	13	3	6	3	48	11	8
Theft of mopeds	483	1,755	432	169	137	26	778	358	352
Theft of motorcyles	59	2,872	596	62	64	11	1,941	73	350
Theft of cards	340	4,019	764	220	219	105	8,345	345	578
Total Burglary	146	1,340	159	108	86	26	1,182	100	104
Theft from Households	24	89	21	12	12	5	69	11	9
Thefts from banks	19	31	9	17	3	2	18	13	9
Theft from post offices	4	17	4	3	0	0	16	0	2
Theft from commercial entities	19	250	36	19	5	3	320	20	21
Theft from a public street	47	642	51	35	44	11	451	35	42
Extortion	54	104	102	46	38	29	166	36	74
Cyber fraud	486	2,582	871	409	337	186	1,244	406	585
Cybercrimes	30	138	41	3	6	14	157	52	25

Province	Trapani	Palermo	Messina	Agrigento	Caltanissetta	Enna	Catania	Ragusa	Siracusa
Counterfeiting of branded and industrial material	39	173	171	44	21	15	170	44	39
Crimes against intellectual property	5	115	34	22	6	7	85	13	9
Receiving stolen goods	193	563	204	130	87	61	327	181	110
Money laundering and the utilization of movable and immovable property which comes from illicit activity	8	24	14	3	5	3	52	7	5
Usury	2	6	6	5	2	2	8	1	6
Damages	2,003	6,156	4,002	2,337	1,788	768	4,788	1,320	2,129
Total Incidents	51	265	271	138	45	45	185	29	121
Of which forest arson	3	7	57	57	2	0	22	0	1
Damages following arson	277	356	438	257	329	62	256	142	230
Drugs	163	588	293	156	77	56	647	123	195
Attempted crimes	3	8	3	0	2	0	6	7	0
Association to commit crime	6	15	3	7	6	4	12	12	2
Belonging to a mafia type organization	2	8	0	0	3	2	5	1	0
Contraband	0	2	1	1	0	0	20	1	5
Other crimes	3,132	7,482	3,892	2,704	1,963	912	6,478	1,951	2,289
Total	16,268	51,194	21,128	13,390	10,505	4,490	49,370	10,920	13,666

Code	Theme	Indicator Name	Malta	Italy	Comments
C2	Incidence	Number of Crimes by Category of offender (CO)	N/A	P	---- (MT), 2005 (IT)

The Maltese Islands

Data pertaining to the number of offences by category of offender is not available for the Maltese islands due to the fact that the best data sources for such information emanate from the incarcerated data which is tackled in later sections of this chapter.

Sicily

Figure 7.9: Number of Crimes by Category of offender (CO) – Sicily 2005

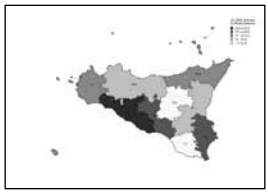


Table 7.7: Number of Crimes by Category of offender (CO) – Sicily 2005

PROVINCE	Trapani	Palermo	Messina	Agrigento	Caltanissetta	Enna	Catania	Ragusa	Siracusa
Total crimes	17893	57148	33946	13879	16547	6304	51001	6074	29415
Crimes by unknown perpetrator	12960	48461	27419	11780	14118	4603	42649	3684	27839
Total Reported	4741	8913	6727	2068	2511	1678	8363	2412	1610
Total Minors Reported	175	479	224	134	109	47	522	109	185
Foreigners Reported	307	579	384	203	133	112	629	308	96
Minor Foreigners Reported	12	25	22	13	10	4	29	10	7
Total Females Reported	806	1235	1084	292	318	227	1269	212	231
Total minor Females Reported	18	44	26	12	18	3	27	11	8
Foreign Females reported	24	61	53	17	18	17	67	16	17
Foreign minor Females Reported	3	12	7	2	6	1	8	1	4
Year	2005	2005	2005	2005	2005	2005	2005	2005	2005

Whilst the main city provinces of Palermo and Catania total over half of all offences in the provinces, the structure shows that Catania has the highest component of minor offenders, foreign offenders, female offenders, minor female offenders and foreign female offenders. This structure is followed by Palermo and Messina, with the lowest ranking being Ragusa. Trapani ranks fifth in this league of offences. Offences that have not been solved (unknown offender) rank highest in Siracusa with 95% unknown authors, followed by Caltanisetta, Agrigento and Palermo at 85%, Catania (84%), Messina (81%), Enna (73%), Trapani (72%) and Ragusa at 61%. The latter three have a relatively efficient closure rate in terms of case closure. The 95% Siracusa rate is highly alarming considering that it harbours 29415 incident reports in one year (Figure 7.9 and Table 7.7).

Code	Theme	Indicator Name	Malta	Italy	Comments
C3	Incidence	Number of Crimes per 1000 persons (CR)	**P**	**P**	2012 (MT), 2010 (IT)

The Maltese Islands

Figure 7.10: Number of Crimes per 1000 persons (CR) – Malta 2012

Table 7.8: Number of Crimes per 1000 persons (CR) – Malta 2012

NUTS3	Grand Total	Population	Crimes per 1000 persons
Malta	15137	386198	39.2
Gozo	485	31419	15.4

With a rate of 39.2 offences per 1000 persons, Malta ranks relatively high compared to the Gozitan low figure of 15.4 offences per 1000 persons. In comparison to other EUs states which range between 100 and 10 crimes per 1000 persons, the Maltese Islands have a relatively low rate. The double insularity experienced by Gozo brings to the surface the issue that offences in isolated or semi-isolated (through distance to the continent, to the main city or to the capital city), which results in either lower reporting rates through *omerta* (higher incidence of the dark figure) or lower actual crime incidents (Figure 7.10 and Table 7.8).

Sicily

Figure 7.11: Number of Crimes per 1000 persons (CR) – Sicily 2010

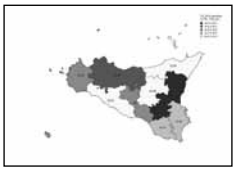


Table 7.9: Number of Crimes per 1000 persons (CR) – Sicily 2010

Regione	Crimes_2010	Referred_to_police	Pop_2010	Per_1000_pers
Trapani	16268	4,947	435,913	37.32
Palermo	51194	10,497	1,244,680	41.13
Messina	21128	6,010	654,601	32.28
Agrigento	13390	4,508	455,083	29.42
Caltanissetta	10505	2,976	272,289	38.58
Enna	4490	1,793	173,515	25.88
Catania	49370	9,401	1,084,977	45.50
Ragusa	10920	3,127	313,901	34.79
Siracusa	13666	3,817	402,840	33.92

The Sicilian counterpart, shows that even the most insular areas experience higher rates than the Gozitan situation, with rates ranging from 25.88 offences per 1000 persons in Enna through 38.58 (on par with the Malta NUTS3) to 45.5 in Catania. The city provinces, Catania and Palermo experience the higher rates, pointing towards a higher propensity to report offences in the urban high density zones as against the lower rates comprising touristic-agricultural areas such as Agrigento and Enna (Figure 7.11 and Table 7.9). This perspective shows that the perception that offences in the Sicilian provinces are comparatively low due to a higher omerta' level is not the case due to the comparable rate in the Maltese Islands when analysed at Province (NUTS3) level. What is interesting in such an analysis is that at the higher detailed scale at NUTS5 such an omerta is evident as discussed in the interview chapters. Crime analysis requires studies at the more detailed levels as such levels indicate that parochialism (everyone is linked to other citizens in small townships/villages and self-control is evident) or control by organised crime which deters reporting to the authorities in order to ensure that the enforcement agencies do

not visit the area and thus highlight offence hotspots. This peerage control explains why non-resident enforcers are at most kept away from the areas under control of both types of 'ruling group', something that is also experienced by the Maltese authorities in their strive to understand offence trends that occur in the insular, smaller and village-based Gozitan island.

Code	Theme	Indicator Name	Malta	Italy	Comments
C4	Category	Proportion of Serious Crimes (SR)	**P**	**P**	2012 (MT), 2010 (IT)

The Maltese Islands

Figure 7.12: Proportion of Serious Crimes (SR) – Malta 2012

Table 7.10: Proportion of Serious Crimes (SR) – Malta 2012

NUTS3	Malta	Gozo
Abortion	1	0
Bodily Harm	1001	31
Drugs	182	21
Homicide	7	0
Infanticide/Abandon. Of Child	11	0
Violence Against Pub. Officer	219	11
Total Serious	1421	63
Total Crimes	15137	485
Percentage Serious	9.4	13

In contrast to the rate of crime described in the comparative analysis of crimes per 1000 persons, those NUTS3 zones that registered the smallest rates in non-serious offences register the highest rates of serious crimes. In fact Gozo registers 13% serious crimes as against the 9.4% with high counts for bodily harm, drugs and violence against public officers for Gozo, with violence and drugs taking second and third place to bodily harm for the Malta island (Figure 7.12 and Table 7.10).

Sicily

Figure 7.13: Proportion of Serious Crimes (SR) – Sicily 2010

Table 7.11: Proportion of Serious Crimes (SR) – Sicily 2010

Province	Trapani	Palermo	Messina	Agrigento	Caltanissetta	Enna	Catania	Ragusa	Siracusa
Murder	5	11	3	5	4	4	17	6	6
Attempted murder	9	18	10	19	13	1	44	14	13
Infanticide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Premeditated murder	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total Manslaughter	10	29	15	4	7	2	18	18	3
Grievous Bodily harm	103	194	107	94	75	25	239	45	83
Bodily harm	665	1,146	616	519	358	161	918	377	474
Threats	762	1,421	946	915	642	315	1,327	476	620
Kidnapping	11	26	6	9	8	3	30	9	6
Vilification	575	987	581	531	460	219	890	306	376
Sexual violence	31	78	35	26	18	9	58	23	21
Sexual acts with minors	7	12	9	3	1	1	10	1	5
Corruption of minors	1	4	2	0	0	3	4	2	0
Living of or aiding prostitution Pimping))	6	11	10	7	0	1	34	7	4
Pornography of minors and keeping of such material	3	8	1	2	0	1	24	2	1
Total thefts	146	1,340	159	108	86	26	1,182	100	104
Drugs	163	588	293	156	77	56	647	123	195
Belonging to a mafia type organization	2	8	0	0	3	2	5	1	0
Serious Total crimes	2,501	5,883	2,793	2,397	1,752	829	5,448	1,510	1,911
Total	16,268	51,194	21,128	13,390	10,505	4,490	49,370	10,920	13,666
Percentage Serious crimes	15.4	11.5	13.2	17.9	16.7	18.5	11	13.8	14

As in the Maltese Islands case, Sicilian serious offences rate highest in the lowest reporting provinces, those of Enna (18.5%) and Agrigento (17.9%). This occurrence posits a potential for further study based on the fact that the lower the reporting rate points towards the occurrence that in these provinces people report more serious than non-serious offences, which strengthens the argument that the relationship between non-reporting and low rates is the result of a social structure that only partakes to bringing attention to offences to the justice system only when the worse of the worst occurs as the non-serious offences are handled through other social structures that are based on the PREFE structures. The political, religious, educational, family and economic parameters governing such social interactionism serves as this controlling factors especially in larger countries where people live far from the main administrators established in the main cities or in areas where such societies are located in isolated, insular or double-insular physical circumstances (Figure 7.13 and Table 7.11).

Code	Theme	Indicator Name	Malta	Italy	Comments
C5	Category	Proportion of Non-Serious Crimes (NSR)	**P**	**P**	2012 (MT), 2010 (IT)

The Maltese Islands

Figure 7.14: Proportion of Non-Serious Crimes (NSR) – Malta 2012

Non-serious offences in Malta are mainly composed theft, damages and domestic violence (Figure 7.14 and Table 7.12). As against the serious crimes analysis, the island of Malta has fewer reports registered for serious crimes than Gozo but inversely higher figures for non-serious offences.

Table 7.12: Proportion of Non-Serious Crimes (NSR) – S 2012

NUTS3	Malta	Gozo
Abuse of public authority	1	0
Arson	87	4
Attempted offences	612	13
Computer misuse	238	5
Crimes against public safety	1	0
Crimes againt public peace	1	0
Crimes vs admin of justice etc	2	0
Damage	2479	134
Domestic violence	1009	19
Forgery	85	1
Fraud	349	10
Immigration	20	0
Perjury & false swearing	11	0
Pornography	5	0
Prostitution	101	0
Sexual offence	111	0
Theft	8458	232
Threats and private violence	137	4
Violation of places of confine	9	0
Total_non-serious	13716	422
Total crimes	15137	485
Percentage non-serious	90.6	87

Sicily

Figure 7.15: Proportion of Non-Serious Crimes (NSR) – Sicily 2010

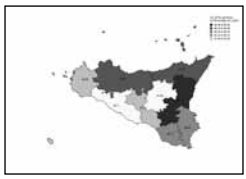


Table 7.13: Proportion of Non-Serious Crimes (NSR) – Sicily 2010

Province	Trapani	Palermo	Messina	Agrigento	Caltanissetta	Enna	Catania	Ragusa	Siracusa
Total Thefts	7,478	27,322	8,282	4,886	4,118	1,553	29,968	5,208	6,126
Extortion	54	104	102	46	38	29	166	36	74
Cyber fraud	486	2,582	871	409	337	186	1,244	406	585
Cybercrimes	30	138	41	3	6	14	157	52	25
Counterfeiting of branded and industrial material	39	173	171	44	21	15	170	44	39
Crimes against intellectual property	5	115	34	22	6	7	85	13	9
Receiving stolen goods	193	563	204	130	87	61	327	181	110
Money laundering and the utilization of movable and immovable property which comes from illicit activity	8	24	14	3	5	3	52	7	5
Usury	2	6	6	5	2	2	8	1	6
Damages	2,003	6,156	4,002	2,337	1,788	768	4,788	1,320	2,129
Arson Total	51	265	271	138	45	45	185	29	121
Damages following arson	277	356	438	257	329	62	256	142	230
Attempted crimes	3	8	3	0	2	0	6	7	0
Association to commit crime	6	15	3	7	6	4	12	12	2
Contraband	0	2	1	1	0	0	20	1	5
Others	3,132	7,482	3,892	2,704	1,963	912	6,478	1,951	2,289
Non-Serious Crimes_Total	13,767	45,311	18,335	10,993	8,753	3,661	43,922	9,410	11,755
Total	16,268	51,194	21,128	13,390	10,505	4,490	49,370	10,920	13,666
Percentage_Non-Serious Crimes	84.6	88.5	86.8	82.1	83.3	81.5	89	86.2	86

As in the Malta study, Sicily's non-serious offence structure reflects a higher rate of non-serious offences, with provinces hosting the major cities registering the highest rates of reported crimes, mainly theft, other offences and damage. The eastern provinces register higher rates of non-serious offences, whilst the central and western/south-western areas register the lower rates of reporting, which include Trapani, Agrigento, Caltanissetta and Enna (Figure 7.15 and Table 7.13).

Code	Theme	Indicator Name	Malta	Italy	Comments
C6	Police	Structure of Police Agencies (PA)	**P**	**P**	2012 (MT), 2012 (IT)

The Maltese Islands

Figure 7.16: Structure of Police Agencies (PA) – Malta 2012

Source: www.pulizija.gov.mt / cmru.police@gov.mt and http://www.mpa.org.mt/#/malta-police/4529989862

Note that Figure 7.16 has since been updated as District 5 was split into two way back in 2011, when Two superintendents were allocated to this district - one in Zejtun and another in Zurrieq.

"The Malta Police Force in its present form dates from a proclamation during the governorship of Sir Thomas Maitland (1813-1814). When Malta became a crown colony of the United Kingdom and Ireland by the Treaty of Paris, Maitland was appointed Governor and commander-in-chief of Malta and its dependencies by the Prince Regent's Commission of 23 July 1813. On his appointment Maitland, embarked on many far reaching reforms, including the maintenance of Law and Order. By Proclamation XXII of 1st July 1814, Maitland ordered and directed that all powers up to then exercised with respect to the administration of the police of the island of Malta and its dependencies were, after 12th July 1814 to be administered by the authorities under established procedures. The police was to be divided into two distinct departments – the executive police and the judicial. The inspector general of police (nowadays the Commissioner

of Police) was to be the head of the executive police. The Magistrates for Malta and the Magistrates of Police for Gozo were to be the heads of the judicial police. From the 12th July 1814 onwards, the entire management and control of the executive police came under the immediate superintendence of the inspector general of police who received his orders from the governor. After the grant of self-government in 1921, the police department became the responsibility of the Maltese government. The first minister appointed, who was responsible for justice and the police, was Dr Alfredo Caruana Gatto. The Malta Police Force is one of the oldest police forces in Europe.

In terms of the structure of the Malta Police Force, Malta is divided in two regions- Region A (South) and Region B (North). Each Region is headed by an Assistant Commissioner. Region A covers districts 1 to 5 while Region B covers districts 6 to 10 (Figure 7.16). Each district is headed by a Superintendent and there are several divisions in each district headed by an Inspector. Generally community policing is the duty of the district police, although all other branches of the force assist in this mission. There are also the specialised branches which form part of the Malta police force."

Sicily

In Italy the citizens' safety is in the hands of a number of police forces that are administered by different ministries. Traditionally there exist 5 agencies that control public order (Polizia di Stato , Carabinieri, il Corpo Forestale dello Stato, Guardia della Finanza and Polizia Penitenziaria) There exist also a number of policing agencies such as the Polizia Municipale and the Guardia Costiera with specific duties. For example the Polizia Municipale is responsible for the control of the municipality, the Guardia Costiera are a custom's police with responsibility to guard the coastal waters of Italy. A very brief overview will be given on the main five police organs that act on the Italian territory and who have a law enforcement mandate throughout the territory.

La Polizia di Stato (State Police) forms part of the Department of Public Security within the Ministry for Home Affairs. Its main duties are to secure public order and peace as well as to investigate crimes. The polizia di stato collaborates with the other police forces in Italy. In 2005 the police strength consisted of 105,324 police officers out of which there were more than 15,000 women. There were 893 directors, 1.839 vice questori, 723 commissari capo, 19.230 ispettori, 666 vice ispettori, 13.677 sovrintendenti, 38.976 assistenti, and 29.320 agenti.

The Carabinieri are a military based institution within the Ministry of Defence in matters of the militia and dependent on the Ministry for Home Affairs with regards to maintaining public order and security.. The Carabinieri have two branches, one in the army, where members of the force perform peace keeping duties in foreign countries and the other in Italy where their role is of public order and investigation of crimes. The roles

of the Carabinieri and the Polizia di Stato often overlap. In 2011 the workforce strength of the Carabinieri consisted of 114,778 – 3,797 officials, 29,531 Marescialli, 20,000 brigadieri and 61,450 appuntati and carabinieri semplici.

The Corpo Forestale dello Stato (the State Forestry Corps) is a national police agency under the Ministry of Agriculture Food and Forestry. Its main task is to ask as a police force that protects the environment with particular emphasis of forests and natural resource protection. It prevents and fights wildfires and it is also responsible for civil protection in the mountains and the act as a disaster relief agency. It strength is about 8,500 officers.

The Guardia di Finanza is a military police under the Ministry of Economy and Finance. It deals mainly with economic and financial crimes. In recent years it has been involved in the fight against drug trafficking. At its disposal it has more than 600 boats/ships and more than 100 aircrafts to guard the Italian territorial waters. At present it employs 68,134 people.

La Polizia Penitenziaria (the Penitentiary Police) is a civil body dependent on the Ministry for Justice, working primarily under the direction of the judiciary. The role of the penitentiary police is to secure order inside prisons, to guard prisoners when they are being transfered and to help in the supervision of offenders undergoing punishment in the community

One should note that a reform is underway to join the Carabinieri with the State Police and therefore creating one local police. The military arm of the carabinieri should be transformed into a form of european police with cartain autonomy to inversitage crimes on a European level.

Code	Theme	Indicator Name	Malta	Italy	Comments
C7	Police	Number of Police Officers per 1000 persons (PR)	**P**	**P**	2012 (MT), 2010 (IT)

The Maltese Islands

The total police force strength in the Maltese Islands as of 09th October 2013 was 1,941. Of these, 1,814 are stationed in Malta while 127 are stationed in Gozo. Such a structure results in a rate of 4.65 Police Officers per 1000 persons.

Source: Malta Police Force

Sicily

In the Italian structure, information was made available at the national level where the number of Police Officers per 1000 persons amounted to 4.53. The figure shows that the two countries have a relatively common rate of police per 1000 persons, with slightly less police in Sicily than the Maltese component.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: crim_plce)

Code	Theme	Indicator Name	Malta	Italy	Comments
C8	Prisons	Number of Prisoners by Type of Crime, Sex, Age, AT/Sent (PI)	**P**	**P**	2009 (MT), 2005 (IT)

The Maltese Islands

Figure 7.17: Number of Prisoners by Type of Crime, Sex, Age, AT/Sent (PI) – Malta 2009

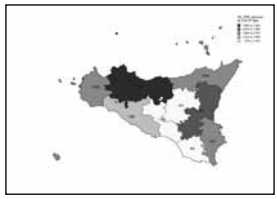
Malta's offender structure is based on those persons who were incarcerated at any specific time and which only covers those offences that result in incarceration as against those offences which were awarded alternative types of sentencing, such as suspended sentencing, conditional discharges, and probation, amongst others. In Malta the bulk is sourced from the Malta Island (mainly other, drugs and theft) and very few offenders from Gozo end up incarcerated for drugs and other offences. The 352:4 ratio is very stark considering that for every Gozitan there are 100 incarcerated Maltese offenders (Figure 7.17 and Table 7.13).

Table 7.13: Number of Prisoners by Type of Crime, Sex, Age, AT/Sent (PI) – Malta 2009

NUTS5	Malta	Gozo
Criminal damage	8	0
Drugs	70	2
Fraud and forgery	6	0
Other	120	2
Robbery	88	0
Theft	14	0
Violence against the person	46	0
Total	352	4

Sicily

Figure 7.18: Number of Prisoners by Type of Crime, Sex, Age, AT/Sent (PI) – Sicily 2005



Sicily's offence structure is recorded in more detailed variable subdivision, which was divided by sex, where the main offender component is a male one, with the main cohorts ranging between 25 and 34 years with a wider range from 18 to 44 years (Figure 7.18 and Table 7.14). Palermo has the highest number of offenders with 7493 as at 2005, followed by Catania, with nearly half that amount, followed by Messina and Trapani, then progressively smaller through the other provinces with Enna hosting the least offenders. Female offenders are incarcerated in similar fashion as the total categories. In terms of age categories, females, particularly in the main cities also host older aged inmates aged 45 to 64 years.

Table 7.14: Number of Prisoners by Type of Crime, Sex, Age, AT/Sent (PI) – Sicily 2005

PROVINCE	Tot 14-17	Tot 18-24	Tot 25-34	Tot 35-44	Tot 45-54	Tot 55-64	Tot 65 +	Tot Totale
Trapani	18	543	696	484	299	174	68	2282
Palermo	87	1886	2382	1612	903	428	195	7493
Messina	25	560	738	590	349	210	93	2565
Agrigento	10	273	433	361	247	173	65	1562
Caltanissetta	21	239	295	224	122	74	31	1006
Enna	6	53	81	60	33	27	16	276
Catania	62	1074	1523	997	534	235	85	4510
Ragusa	0	227	310	218	115	59	23	952
Siracusa	28	427	598	401	214	137	46	1851

PROVINCE	Females 14-17	Females 18-24	Females 25-34	Females 35-44	Females 45-54	Females 55-64	Females 65 +	Females Totale
Trapani	1	81	123	97	46	38	16	402
Palermo	3	180	277	236	152	98	37	983
Messina	1	71	101	105	74	51	24	427
Agrigento	1	31	50	55	52	52	13	254
Caltanissetta	0	13	41	38	24	18	6	140
Enna	0	3	13	5	4	4	3	32
Catania	4	105	147	129	79	49	23	536
Ragusa	0	18	36	41	11	10	4	120
Siracusa	0	54	89	66	38	35	10	292

PROVINCE	Males 14-17	Males 18-24	Males 25-34	Males 35-44	Males 45-54	Males 55-64	Males 65 +	Males Totale
Trapani	17	462	573	387	253	136	52	1880
Palermo	84	1706	2105	1376	751	330	158	6510
Messina	24	489	637	485	275	159	69	2138
Agrigento	9	242	383	306	195	121	52	1308
Caltanissetta	21	226	254	186	98	56	25	866
Enna	6	50	68	55	29	23	13	244
Catania	58	969	1376	868	455	186	62	3974
Ragusa	0	209	274	177	104	49	19	832
Siracusa	28	373	509	335	176	102	36	1559

Code	Theme	Indicator Name	Malta	Italy	Comments
C9	Prisons	Rate of Incarceration per 1000 persons (PIR)	**P**	**P**	2012 (MT), 2005 (IT)

The Maltese Islands

Table 7.15: Rate of Incarceration per 1000 persons (PIR) – Malta 2012

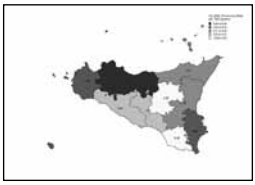
CCF population	622
Population	417,617
Incarceration Rate per 1000 persons	1.49

Population as at 15th November 2012

The incarceration rate for the Maltese Islands stands at 1.49 persons per 1000 persons when accounting for all 622 persons in prison inclusive of the non-Maltese component which is covered in indicator C10 and which accounts for 35.9% of the incarcerated population. The Maltese imprisonment rate refers to the total national rate as there are no figures for Gozo since the island does not host a prison (Table 7.15).

Sicily

Figure 7.19: Rate of Incarceration per 1000 persons (PIR) – Sicily 2005 – Sicily 2005



Incarceration rates for the Sicilian provinces vary from a very low rate in the province of Enna which stands at 1.58, slightly lower than Malta and grows steadily to 5 times that amount or 6.04 inmates per 1000 persons in Palermo (Figure 7.19 and Table 7.16). Sicily hosts an average 4.5 inmates on the island with 22,500 inmates as at 2005. The figure is comparatively very high in Trapani considering that it host less serious crime than Catania but comes in a close second at 5.25 inmates per 1000 persons. All Sicilian provinces except for Enna host at least twice the Maltese counterpart, even for Agrigento, Ragusa, Siracusa

and Trapani which have a quasi-similar population structure to the Maltese Islands.

Table 7.16: Rate of Incarceration per 1000 persons (PIR) – Sicily 2005

NUTS3	Sentenced	Pop_2005	Rate_per_1000_persone
Agrigento	1562	457039	3.42
Caltanissetta	1006	274001	3.67
Catania	4510	1075657	4.19
Enna	276	174199	1.58
Messina	2565	655640	3.91
Palermo	7493	1239808	6.04
Ragusa	952	308103	3.09
Siracusa	1851	398330	4.65
Trapani	2282	434435	5.25

Code	Theme	Indicator Name	Malta	Italy	Comments
C10	Prisons	Immigrant Inmate rate (IIR)	**P**	**P**	2012 (MT), 2005 (IT)

The Maltese Islands

Table 7.17: Immigrant Inmate rate (IIR) – Malta 2012

Citizenship	Maltese	Foreign	Total
Count	399	223	**622**
Percentage	64.1	35.9	**100.0**

The Maltese prison hosts 622 offenders of which 223 or 35.9% were foreign as of the cut-off data of 15th November 2013 (Table 7.17 and Figure 7.20). These figures show a relatively high rate of foreign population composed mainly of Northern/Eastern and sub-Saharan African origin as well as Eastern European origin (Figure 7.21). The British component is also quite large during this period. In terms of sex, of the 223 foreign inmates, 198 were males (of whom 126 were sentenced and 72 were awaiting trial) and 25 female (of whom 20 were sentenced and 5 were awaiting trial). Interestingly, whilst there are more Maltese males than foreigners in prison (377:198), foreign females outnumber Maltese inmates (25:22)

Figure 7.20: Immigrant Inmate rate (IIR) – Malta 2012 (as at November 15th 2012)

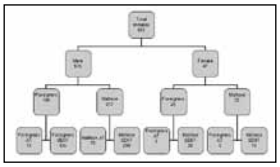
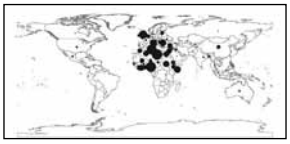


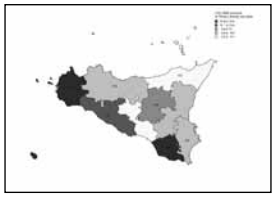
Figure 7.21: Immigrant Inmate Country of Origin – 2000s



Source www.crimemalta.com

Sicily

Figure 7.22: Immigrant Inmate rate (IIR) – Sicily 2005



The Sicilian immigrant inmate rate is drastically different than the Maltese structure, mainly due to the smaller percentages of foreign persons in prison. Of the 22497 foreigners in Sicilian prisons, these comprise 7.4% of all inmates. These figures range from 15.6% in Ragusa to 10.7% in Trapani and 10% in Agrigento, all areas that host large numbers of foreigner residents. The province registering the least percentage foreign inmates is Caltanisetta at 5.2%. More detailed analysis shows that inversely to the Maltese situation the foreign female component amounts to 4.8% of all female inmates, whilst males comprise 7.8% (Figure 7.22 and Table 7.18). Minors comprise surprising figures as the foreign component hosts a sizable percentage of young inmates from all the minors' population, mainly 17% (foreign minors/all minors*100) in Enna, 11% in Trapani and 10% in Palermo. Considering that both Enna and Palermo did not feature highly in the general immigrant inmate rate, the figures for Enna and Palermo are relatively high.

Table 7.18: Immigrant Inmate rate (IIR) – Sicily 2005

	Trapani	Palermo	Messina	Agrigento	Caltanissetta	Enna	Catania	Ragusa	Siracusa
Total M/F	2282	7493	2565	1562	1006	276	4510	952	1851
Italian M/F	2039	7019	2407	1406	954	257	4215	804	1730
Foreigners M/F	243	474	158	156	52	19	295	148	121
Total Minors	18	87	25	10	21	6	62	0	28
Italian Minors	16	78	24	10	21	5	58	0	28
Foreign Minors	2	9	1	0	0	1	4	0	0
Total Males	1880	6510	2138	1308	866	244	3974	832	1559
Italian Males	1659	6082	1997	1163	818	227	3711	693	1449
Foreign Males	221	428	141	145	48	17	263	139	110
Total Females	402	983	427	254	140	32	536	120	292
Italian Females	380	937	410	243	136	30	504	111	281
Foreign Females	22	46	17	11	4	2	32	9	11
Total Minor Females	1	3	1	1	0	0	4	0	0
Italian Minor Females	1	1	1	1	0	0	3	0	0
Foreign Minor Females	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
% of Males on Total	82.4	86.9	83.4	83.7	86.1	88.4	88.1	87.4	84.2
% of Females on Total	17.6	13.1	16.6	16.3	13.9	11.6	11.9	12.6	15.8
% of Foreigners on Total	10.6	6.3	6.2	10	5.2	6.9	6.5	15.5	6.5
% of Minors on Total	0.8	1.2	1	0.6	2.1	2.2	1.4	0	1.5

Code	Theme	Indicator Name	Malta	Italy	Comments
C11	Prisons	Officer/Prisoner rate (OPR)	**P**	**P**	2012 (MT), 2013 (IT)

The Maltese Islands

Table 7.19a: Officer/Prisoner rate (OPR) – Malta 2012

Officers	180
Offenders	622
Ratio - Officers-Offenders	0.3

Figures for prison officer/offender rates are available for the Maltese Islands and show a ratio of 0.3 officers per offender or 3.5 inmates per officer, which in real-terms is higher due to the working-shifts that officers work through as well as administrative officers (Table 7.19a).

Sicily

Table 7.19b: Officer/Prisoner rate (OPR) – Sicily 2013

Comune	Inmates	Penitentiary Police	Ratio_Officer:Offender
Agrigento	435	200	0.5
Sciacca	46	61	1.3
Caltanissetta	282	220	0.8
Gela	80	32	0.4
San Cataldo	118	68	0.6
Caltagirone	291	153	0.5
Catania "Bicocca"	268	125	0.5
Catania "Piazza Lanza"	484	248	0.5
Giarre	85	32	0.4
Enna	172	125	0.7
Nicosia	35	57	1.6
Piazza Armerina	119	50	0.4
Barcellona Pozzo di Gotto	187	100	0.5
Messina	346	226	0.7

Mistretta	28	36	1.3
Palermo "Pagliarelli"	1,350	500	0.4
Palermo "Ucciardone"	513	368	0.7
Termini Imerese	160	121	0.8
Modica	75	35	0.5
Ragusa	177	77	0.4
Augusta	470	90	0.2
Noto	242	70	0.3
Siracusa	479	282	0.6
Castelvetrano	109	50	0.5
Favignana "Giuseppe Barraco"	102	113	1.1
Trapani	502	290	0.6
Totale	7155	3729	0.5

Elaboration on data Prison Administration Department Office for the development and management of automated information system statistics and support automation department Statistics Section and the stat in 2013
Source: Antigone in prison First report on the online Italian prisons

Figures for prison officer/offender rates are available for the Sicilian prisons range from 0.2 officers (5.2 inmates per officer) in Augusta to 1.6 officers per inmate (0.6 inmates per officer) in Nicosia. The average ratio in Sicily is that of 0.5 officers per inmate (1.9 inmates per officer) or nearly doubles the load on the officers in the Maltese situation (Table 7.19b). In effect, only 1 prison in Sicily has a rate lower than the Maltese prison, 1 has the same rate and the other 25 have a higher officer per inmate ratio or in other words fewer inmates per officer.

Code	Theme	Indicator Name	Malta	Italy	Comments
C12	Services	Probation Officer/Probationer rate (OPPR)	**P**	**P**	2013 (MT), 2012 (IT)

The Maltese Islands

The Maltese Probation Officer/Probationer rate (OPPR) is calculated on the number of cases per probation officer which relates to 908 cases catered for by 26 probation officers which rates at 35 cases per officer (Tables 7.20 and 7.21).

Table 7.20: Probation Officer/Probationer rate (OPPR) – Malta 2013

	Director	**Ass Dir**	**Principle PO**	**Senior PO**	**PO**	**Human Resources**	**Sec Staff**	**Psychologist**	**Lawyer**	**Security**
MALTA	1	1	1	2	23	1	3	2	1	1

7.21: Cases pertaining to the Department of Probation and Parole as at end September 2013

Probation Orders	Suspended Sentence Supervision Orders	Community Service Orders	Combination Orders	Provisional Orders of Suspension	Reports for Parole Board	Parole License	Pre-Sentencing/ Social Inquiry/ Verbal Reports	Parolees Victims Reports	**TOTAL**
609	111	10	35	67	28	2	37	9	**908**

Sicily

Table 7.22: Probation Officer/Probationer rate (OPPR) – Sicily 2013

Province	Agrigento	Caltanissetta	Catania	Messina	Palermo	Ragusa	Siracusa	Trapani
Director	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ass Dir					1			
Head of Social Services	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Head human resources	1	1	1	1	1		1	1
Pos	8	11	27	19	40	4	10	13
Ass. Pos		6	3	9	6	1		
Accountant	1	1	1	1	1		1	
Ass. Accountant			1		1		1	
Secretaries	4	1	3		3	2	4	3
Phone operator	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
first contact	1	1	1					
Penitentiary Police units*	1	2	6	2	3	1	2	1

Table 7.22b: Probation Officers/Number of Persons under supervision (OPPR) – Sicily 2011

Misure alternative	Affidamento	semilibertà	detenzione domiciliare	Libertà vigilata; libertà controllata; semidetenzione.
Sicilia	720	88	787	440

The Sicilian probation officer/offender rate gives a rate of 42.4 cases per officer for the Trapani province, for which data was available. The number of officers for all of Sicily comprises 157 probation officers for a population exceeding 5 million. This structure is spread across all the provinces, except for Enna that did not register probation figures. The Trapani figures show that whilst consultation and treatment comprised the main case structure dissemination across 13 probation officers with 551 cases with another 1598 cases under treatment or reporting (Source UEPE).

8.3.2 Pivot: SOCIAL

The second of the CRISOLA pivots indicators were reviewed as per the guidelines established in the indicators chapters. Ten indicators of the original were reviewed, where each is summarised below, whilst four others require further information gathering of data capture (which may not yet be available) for post-project continuation. Table 7.23 lists the indicators and the availability of each dataset which Table identifies those available by country and year.

Table 7.23: Social Pivot Indicators

Code	Theme	Indicator Name	MT	IT	Comments
S1	Demography	Population (Age and Sex) (Pop)	**P**	**P**	2005 (MT), 2010 (IT)
S2	Demography	Population Composition (Immigrant/Total) (PopR)	**P**	**P**	2005 (MT), 2007 (IT)
S3	Education	Educational Attainment (EDR)	**P**	-	2005 (MT),--- (IT)
S4	Education	Early School Leaving (ESLR)	**P**	**P**	2013 (MT), 2004 (IT)
S5	Employment	Main employment structure (ES)	**P**	**P**	2005 (MT), 2004 (IT)
S6	Employment	Unemployment Rate (UR)	**P**	**P**	2005 (MT), 2012 (IT)
S7	Economy	Main Economic Drivers (ED)	**P**	**P**	2005 (MT), 2008 (IT)
S8	Economy	Economic Dependence on State (EDS)	N/A	**P**	---- (MT), 2010 (IT)
S9	Rehabilitation	Rehabilitation programmes (RPR)	-	-	This indicator was omitted from the study and proposed for further studies
S10	Rehabilitation	Programme Success Rate (PSR)	-	-	This indicator was omitted from the study and proposed for further studies
S11	Professionals	Availability of Rehabilitation Professional Services (professionals per 1000 persons) (RSP)	**P**	**P**	2010 (MT), 2010 (IT)
S12	Professionals	Professional Services Graduates (PSG)	-	-	This indicator was omitted from the study and proposed for further studies
S13	Community	Social and Community Facilities (Social Capital) (SCF)	**P**	**P**	2012 (MT), 2010 (IT)
S14	Community	Cohesion Level (Social Cohesion) (CLS)	-	-	This indicator was omitted from the study and proposed for further studies

Code	Theme	Indicator Name	MT	IT	Comments
S1	Demography	Population (Age and Sex) (Pop)	**P**	**P**	2005 (MT), 2010 (IT)

The Maltese Islands

Figure 7.23: Population (Age and Sex) (Pop) Malta 2005

Table 7.24: Population (Age and Sex) (Pop) – Malta 2005

NUTS3	Total	Males	Females	Area km.sq	Popdens
Malta	373,955	185,533	188,422	247	1,514
Gozo	31,007	15,286	15,721	68	456

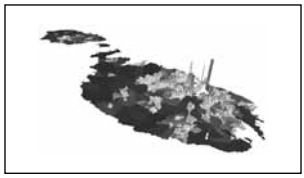
Table 7.25: Population (Age and Sex) (Pop) – 2011 Census preliminary Report

NUTS3	Total	Males	Females	Area km.sq	Popdens
Malta	384,912	207,185	208,870	247	1,558
Gozo	31,143	15,485	15,658	68	458

Malta's population structure is composed of an aging society with a very high population density base (over 417,000 persons residing in 315 square kilometres as at Census 2011), reading over 1,300 persons per square kilometre where Malta's density stands at 1,558 and that of Gozo at 458 respectively up from 1514 and 456 in 2005 (Figure 7.23 and Tables 7.25 – 7.25). This disparity is mainly due to the insularity that the second island experiences where fewer people live in Gozo as against the Maltese main NUTS3 area of Malta, which at deeper levels also shows that at the smaller 130-household Census enumeration areas most of the population lives in very small and concentrated zones (Figure 7.24). The population structure is also one that is rapidly growing old from a younger but stabilising population in 1986 to a declining and aged population structure in 2050, heavy on the older cohorts and very low on the child and employable cohorts. This

rapid change brings up issues that require analysis in terms of safety and security at these different time periods (Figure 7.25).

Figure 7.24: Population Density at Enumeration Area – Census 2005



Source: Formosa (2007)

Figure 7.25: Population Pyramids – Malta 1986-2050

Source: NSO, (accessed 2013), http://www.fernuni-hagen.de/statliteracy/chapter4/Malta_Pyramid/pyramid6_29.html

Sicily

Figure 7.26: Population (Age and Sex) (Pop) – Sicily 2010

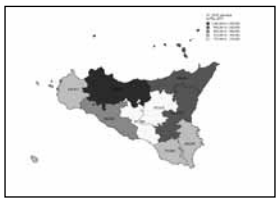


Table 7.26: Population (Age and Sex) (Pop) – Sicily 2000-2010

Provincia	Pop_2000	Pop_2005	Pop_2010	Area (Km.sq)	Popdens_2000	Popdens_2005	Popdens_2010
Trapani	425,742	434,435	435,913	2,461.31	172.97	176.51	177.11
Palermo	1,237,993	1,239,808	1,244,680	4,992.23	247.98	248.35	249.32
Messina	661,708	655,640	654,601	3,247.34	203.77	201.90	201.58
Agrigento	452,084	457,039	455,083	3,041.90	148.62	150.25	149.60
Caltanissetta	274,955	274,001	272,289	2,128.20	129.20	128.75	127.94
Enna	178,245	174,199	173,515	2,562.13	69.57	67.99	67.72
Catania	1,054,559	1,075,657	1,084,977	3,552.20	296.87	302.81	305.44
Ragusa	295,473	308,103	313,901	1,614.02	183.07	190.89	194.48
Siracusa	397,309	398,330	402,840	2,108.80	188.41	188.89	191.03

The Sicilian population parameter shows a contrast to the Maltese situation with the highest density experienced in Catania at 305 persons per square kilometre followed by Palermo at 249 and at the other end is Enna with 38 persons per square kilometre. This structure is mainly related to the vast tracts of land available to the Sicilian population, which is employed for various activities, mainly agricultural. Of note is the fact that Caltanissetta, Messina and Enna are all showing a population decline which has been occurring since at least 2000, which could be related to an ageing population, movement to the cities or migration to other regions outside of Sicily (Figure 7.26 and Table 7.26).

Indicator Code	Theme	Indicator Name	Malta	Italy	Comments
S2	Demography	Population Composition (Immigrant/Total) (PopR)	**P**	**P**	2005 (MT), 2007 (IT)

The Maltese Islands

Figure 7.27: Population Composition (Immigrant/Total) (PopR) – Malta 2005

Table 7.27: Population Composition (Immigrant/Total) (PopR) – Malta 2005

NUTS3	Malta	Gozo
Total	373,955	31,007
Males	185,533	15,286
Females	188,422	15,721
Maltese Total	362,983	29,867
Maltese Males	180,145	14,762
Maltese Females	182,838	15,105
Non-Maltese Total	10,972	1,140
Non-Maltese Males	5,388	524
Non-Maltese Females	5,584	616
Percent Immig Tot	2.93	3.68
Percent Immig Males	2.9	3.43
Percent Immig Females	2.96	3.92

The Maltese Islands population structure has a foreign component which stands at 2.93% for Malta and 3.68% for Gozo as of 2005, where the main attractors were those related to the *costa geriatrica* phenomenon which experiences the downward migration of elderly from the northern colder countries towards the southern warmer countries. The figures as of 2005 did not account for immigrants registered under refugee, irregular and any other terms designated for persons who have not been registered or normalised. Gozo again has a higher rate than Malta as it is seen as a quiet rural area popular for retiring persons and those employed in location-less 'virtual' employment such as digitally-based and small industries (Figure 7.27 and Table 7.27).

Sicily

Figure 7.28: Population Composition (Immigrant/Total) (PopR) – Sicily 2007

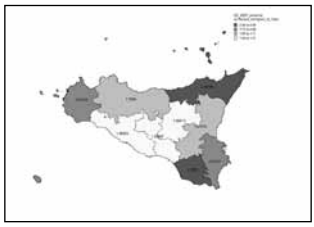


Table 7.28: Population Composition (Immigrant/Total) (PopR) – Sicily 2007

Province	Trapani	Palermo	Messina	Agrigento	Caltanissetta	Enna	Catania	Ragusa	Siracusa	Sicilia
Male Foreign Pop 2007	4,376	10,011	7,194	3,423	1,712	696	7,608	8,724	4,311	48,055
Female Foreign Pop 2007	4,348	11,231	8,840	3,727	1,909	1,137	9,419	5,551	3,935	50,097
Total Foreign Pop 2007	8,724	21,242	16,034	7,150	3,621	1,833	17,027	14,275	8,246	98,152
Minors – Males	1,141	2,710	1,758	609	370	152	1,746	1,624	638	10,748
Minors – Females	1,105	2,620	1,587	569	387	155	1,693	1,428	584	10,128
Minors – Total	2,246	5,330	3,345	1,178	757	307	3,439	3,052	1,222	20,876
Foreign male minors	26.07	27.07	24.44	17.79	21.61	21.84	22.95	18.62	14.8	22.37
Foreign female minors	25.41	23.33	17.95	15.27	20.27	13.63	17.97	25.73	14.84	20.22
Total Foreign minors	25.75	25.09	20.86	16.48	20.91	16.75	20.2	21.38	14.82	21.27
Population\ 2007	435,974	1,243,385	654,032	455,550	272,570	173,723	1,081,915	311,770	400,764	5,029,683
Percent Immigrant of Total	2	1.71	2.45	1.57	1.33	1.06	1.57	4.58	2.06	1.95

The Sicilian provinces exhibit less than the Maltese counterparts, even the lower one of Malta, except for Ragusa which has a 5.6% foreign component, indicating a zone popular with migrants participatory in industry-related activity. Messina, the most affluent province comes second at 2.45% followed by Siracusa and Trapani with Enna having the smallest number of migrants (Figure 7.28 and Table 7.28).

Code	Theme	Indicator Name	Malta	Italy	Comments
S3	Education	Educational Attainment (EDR)	**P**	-	2005 (MT),--- (IT)

The Maltese Islands

Figure 7.29: Educational Attainment (EDR) – Malta 2005

Educational Attainment is an indicator aimed at identifying the level of available capacity for a society to move up the social ladder, which in the case of Malta such a structure is showing an increasing attainment at the tertiary level with higher acquisition levels for males at 11% in Malta and 9% in Gozo as against 9% and 8% respectively for females. At the other end of the scale there are more females who have no schooling background at 3% for both islands as against 2% for males (Figure 7.29 and Table 7.29).

Table 7.29: Educational Attainment (EDR) – Malta 2005

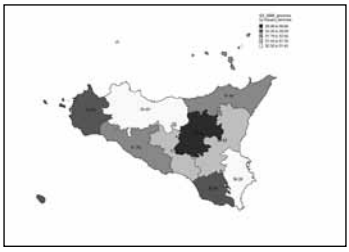
NUTS3	Malta	Gozo
Total	309,903	25,573
No schooling	7,464	637
Special school for persons with a disability	880	45
Pre-primary	1,246	168
Primary	77,990	7,650
Secondary	140,805	11,039
Post-secondary	43,121	3,250
Non-tertiary	8,481	536
Tertiary	29,916	2,248

NUTS3	Malta	Gozo
Males Total	152,695	12,485
Males No schooling	2,902	248
Males Special school for persons with a disability	540	26
Males Pre-primary	435	56
Males Primary	33,209	3,280
Males Secondary	71,675	5,826
Males Post-secondary	22,659	1,599
Males Non-tertiary	4,994	284
Males Tertiary	16,281	1,166

NUTS3	Malta	Gozo
Females Total	157,208	13,088
Females No schooling	4,562	389
Females Special school for persons with a disability	340	19
Females Pre-primary	811	112
Females Primary	44,781	4,370
Females Secondary	69,130	5,213
Females Post-secondary	20,462	1,651
Females Non-tertiary	3,487	252
Females Tertiary	13,635	1,082

Sicily

Figure 7.30: Educational Attainment (EDR) – Sicily 2008



Sicily's available data shows that at the diplomati scale there are more females who acquire a diploma as against males who do. This trend is found right across the provinces with the widest distance between the two found in Enna where a 55.1%:44.9% is evident, with Trapani a close second (54.8%:45.2%). The other provinces have a closer balanced structure (Figure 7.30 and Table 7.30).

Table 7.30: Educational Attainment (EDR) – Sicily 2008

Province	Total Graduates	Total Female Graduates	Total Male Graduates	Percent Females	Percent Males
Trapani	3,786	2,073	1,713	54.8	45.2
Palermo	11,116	5,635	5,481	50.7	49.3
Messina	5,949	3,084	2,865	51.8	48.2
Agrigento	4,329	2,242	2,087	51.8	48.2
Caltanissetta	2,373	1,222	1,151	51.5	48.5
Enna	1,639	903	736	55.1	44.9
Catania	10,777	5,543	5,234	51.4	48.6
Ragusa	2,498	1,300	1,198	52.0	48.0
Siracusa	3,787	1,904	1,883	50.3	49.7
Sicilia	46,254	23,906	22,348	51.7	48.3

Code	Theme	Indicator Name	Malta	Italy	Comments
S4	Education	Early School Leaving (ESLR)	P	P	2013 (MT), 2004 (IT)

The Maltese Islands

The rate of Malta's early school leavers stood at 22.6 per cent in 2012 according to a document launched for consultation on the 5th April 2013. For the first time, Malta has a figure that is comparable with that of other EU countries. The figure is calculated according to an international formula that takes into account students between the ages of 18 and 24 who did not get their O levels, as per National Statistics Office director general report to the Times of Malta (2013). The educational factor requires further study in order to elicit better the relationships between these categories of persons, their social background and their employment status.

Sicily

Table 7.31: Educational Attainment (EDR) – Sicily 2008

Highest level of education attained	Pre-Primary, Primary	Lower Secondary	Upper Secondary	Post Secondary	Tertiary (university, Doctoral and specialization courses)	Total
2004	1343.292	1394.536	70.506	1053.557	288.064	4149.955
2005	1313.567	1413.338	59.712	1079.508	313.924	4180.048
2006	1261.209	1427.142	67.229	1101.678	333.641	4190.899
2007	1243.801	1444.319	63.032	1104.933	349.51	4205.594
2008	1204.288	1471.821	74.675	1107.312	368.572	4226.668
2009	1158.628	1472.343	77.843	1140.274	393.232	4242.32
2010	1131.038	1484.336	81.032	1169.919	390.109	4256.434
2011	1104.74	1491.71	93.259	1196.59	383.026	4269.325
2012	1073.969	1485.274	96.075	1209.671	407.469	4272.458

The Sicilian school leaving rate is not available but the figures, when taken as a surrogate based on the category in Table 7.31 identified as pre-primary, primary, shows that 25.1% of all Sicilians fall under this category. Such information would be useful should more information have been available by age, sex and province.

Code	Theme	Indicator Name	Malta	Italy	Comments
S5	Employment	Main employment structure (ES)	**P**	**P**	2005 (MT), 2004 (IT)

The Maltese Islands

Figure 7.31: Main employment structure (ES) – Malta 2005

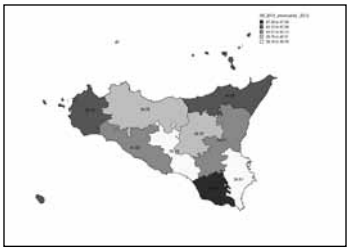
The Maltese employment structure is based primarily on employed salaried persons with 85% located in Malta and 81% in Gozo. Self-employed persons in Gozo who do not employ other comprise 11% whilst those who employ others comprise 7.2% as against a lower rate for Malta which has a 9.1% and 5.4% component respectively. In addition less than one percent are registered as family workers. Such figures indicate that the entrepreneurial spirit in insular areas is more evident as the distance from the main city and commercial areas affect income, even in such small countries as Malta. In addition, the geographical barrier offered by the sea channel between the island, even if albeit very narrow, still serves as a hindrance for economic growth (Figure 7.31 and Table 7.32).

Table 7.32: Main employment structure (ES) – Malta 2005

NUTS3	Total	Employee	Self-employed with employees	Self-employed without employees	Family worker
Malta	143,098	121,998	7,765	13,001	334
Gozo	10,385	8,440	751	1,141	53

Sicily

Figure 7.32: Main employment structure (ES) – Sicily 2012



The data available for analysis in the Sicilian Island shows that the main employment provinces in 2012 is mainly are Ragusa, Messina and Trapani all exhibiting less than 50% employment rate with Ragusa registering 47.6% and Caltanissetta the least at 38.16%. These figures were reviewed in detail as all province saw a relative decline over the year, mainly from 2008 except for Caltanissetta which saw a 3-year increase from 2009 and then rapidly declined in 2012. Some areas experienced a decline as from 2004 with some micro spikes in unique years (Ragusa), which situation shows that the employment structure has been experiencing stress earlier than the iconic 2008 recession year (Table 7.33).

Table 7.33: Main employment structure (ES) – Sicily 2012

Dataset: Percentage Employment rate 15-64 years

Province	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**
Trapani	44.43	43.87	47.27	45.53	46.47	43.20	42.57	42.44	42.13
Palermo	42.49	42.88	43.02	43.92	43.15	42.79	41.31	40.35	39.78
Messina	45.05	47.82	48.78	48.17	45.88	45.23	44.62	44.54	44.29
Agrigento	39.93	41.36	42.36	42.78	42.43	42.83	40.72	42.47	41.62
Caltanissetta	39.36	42.25	41.03	40.51	40.84	38.53	39.81	40.20	38.16
Enna	40.72	41.28	43.45	43.80	43.65	44.81	44.01	41.59	39.76
Catania	42.45	43.89	43.74	42.80	42.96	42.30	41.26	41.16	40.51
Ragusa	57.13	52.37	55.47	54.11	51.99	50.13	49.72	49.03	47.59
Siracusa	40.05	41.03	44.58	42.27	42.73	45.23	45.19	44.07	38.81

Data extracted on 05 Oct 2013 06:52 UTC (GMT) from I.Stat

Code	Theme	Indicator Name	Malta	Italy	Comments
S6	Employment	Unemployment Rate (UR)	P	P	2005 (MT), 2012 (IT)

The Maltese Islands

Figure 7.33: Unemployment Rate (UR) – Malta 2005

Poverty and in turn deprivation is seen as the main issue pertaining to the decline of social cohesion and in turn to a rise in offences and social disorganisation (Chapter 2). Such a situation is nominally analysed through unemployment as the main drive for poverty, due to its intrinsic factor that points towards a lack of income and in turn the need to acquire income from other sources, legally and illegally.

In Malta and Gozo, the unemployment levels are very low where in 2005, Malta registered a 3.3% (1.29% females and 5.02% for males) unemployment and a slightly higher 3.68% in Gozo (1.37% females and 5.69% for males).

Table 7.34: Unemployment Rate (UR) – Malta 2005

NUTS3	Malta	Gozo
Total	309,903	25,573
Employed	143,098	10,385
Unemployed	10,242	941
Inactive	156,563	14,247
Males_Total	165,180	12,485
Males_Employed	104,039	7,043
Males_Unemployed	7,177	591
Males_Inactive	53,964	4,851
Females_Total	170,296	13,088
Females_Employed	49,444	3,342
Females_Unemployed	4,006	350
Females_Inactive	116,846	9,396
Percent_Total_Unemplyed	3.3	3.68
Percent_Males_Unemplyed	5.02	5.69
Percent_Females_Unemplyed	1.29	1.37

Sicily

Figure 7.34: Unemployment Rate (UR) – Sicily 2012

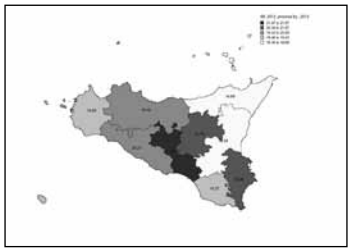


Table 7.35: Unemployment Rate (UR) – Sicily 2012

Province	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**
Trapani	15.8	15.8	10.4	11.0	10.7	11.0	13.0	12.8	18.1
Palermo	20.3	19.2	18.6	15.5	17.1	17.9	18.7	16.0	19.4
Messina	16.1	13.1	10.7	10.4	13.6	14.1	13.5	12.5	16.6
Agrigento	20.4	17.7	13.3	16.7	16.8	17.6	19.2	17.7	20.2
Caltanissetta	20.4	19.2	16.6	15.7	14.5	15.3	16.5	17.1	21.9
Enna	21.6	19.4	16.7	16.3	16.0	15.2	16.7	14.0	21.7
Catania	15.0	15.3	12.3	11.6	12.0	11.3	12.0	12.5	16.3
Ragusa	8.0	10.8	6.7	8.3	8.4	8.9	9.1	12.5	19.4
Siracusa	17.7	14.6	11.5	11.5	11.6	8.5	10.5	15.5	20.3

Sicily's unemployment rate is a phenomenon through rate analysis, ranging from 16.3 in Catania to 21.7 and 21.9 in Enna and Caltanissetta respectively. Unemployment in Sicily appears as a long-standing reality with some provinces experiencing similar levels in 2004 as in 2012, but the effort made to reduce unemployment over the 2004-2007 period was short-lived as unemployment rapidly escalated back to the initial figures (Figure 7.34 and Table 7.35).

Indicator Code	Theme	Indicator Name	Malta	Italy	Comments
S7	Economy	Main Economic Drivers (ED)	P	P	2005 (MT), 2010 (IT)

The Maltese Islands

Figure 7.35: Main Economic Drivers (ED) – Malta 2005

Table 7.36: Main Economic Drivers (ED) – Malta 2005

NUTS3	**Malta**	**Gozo**
Total	143,098.00	10,385.00
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	1,908.10	341.3
Fishing	341.1	88
Mining and Quarrying	627.7	46.5
Manufacturing	25,169.00	1,032.40
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	2,809.40	308.8
Construction	9,860.90	1,142.30
Wholesale and retail trade	23,236.90	1,237.50
Hotels and restaurants	11,785.60	938.6
Transport, storage and communications	11,243.20	709.4
Financial Intermediation	5,287.70	276.7
Real Estate, renting and business activities	10,028.60	377.4
Public admin. and defence; compulsory social security	12,096.90	1,004.00
Education	11,850.10	1,242.10
Health and Social Work	10,277.60	1,082.90
Other community, social and personal service activities	6,012.30	550.4
Private households with employed persons	155.8	6.7
Extra-territorial organisations and bodies	407.1	0

NUTS3	Malta	Gozo
Percent Agriculture, hunting and forestry	84.83	15.17
Percent Fishing	79.49	20.51
Percent Mining and Quarrying	93.11	6.89
Percent Manufacturing	96.06	3.94
Percent Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	90.1	9.9
Percent Construction	89.62	10.38
Percent Wholesale and retail trade	94.94	5.06
Percent Hotels and restaurants	92.62	7.38
Percent Transport, storage and communications	94.07	5.93
Percent Financial Intermediation	95.03	4.97
Percent Real Estate, renting and business activities	96.37	3.63
Percent Public admin. and defence; compulsory social security	92.34	7.66
Percent Education	90.51	9.49
Percent Health and Social Work	90.47	9.53
Percent Other community, social and personal service activities	91.61	8.39
Percent Private households with employed persons	95.86	4.14
Percent Extra-territorial organisations and bodies	100	0

The Maltese economy is based on manufacturing (17.6%), wholesale and retail trade in addition to public administration. Gozo's economic drivers are mainly based on the educational sector (12%), wholesale and retail trade (11.9%) and construction (11%) and other drivers in lesser percentages.

Sicily

Table 7.37: Main Economic Drivers (ED) – Sicily 2010
Table 7.37: L'Economia Principale (EDS) – Sicily 2008

Activity Type	Palermo	Agrigento	Caltanissetta	Catania	Enna	Messina	Ragusa	Siracusa	Trapani	Sicilia
Total	79387	39902	22534	85916	14704	48440	29890	29612	43731	394116
Agriculture, hunting and farming	13285	14966	6306	17693	5905	7482	10155	8191	16720	100703
Fishery	180	344	21	321	1	169	131	191	613	1971
Mining	61	31	103	39	12	55	19	26	110	456
Manufacturing	8244	2780	2175	8811	1271	5310	2613	2819	3567	37590
Energy sector	70	18	11	97	3	17	11	21	23	271
Construction	8759	4234	2437	10282	1678	7206	3637	3711	4385	46329
Commerce	30618	11274	7284	30947	3520	17094	8154	8375	11285	128551
Hotels and restaurants	2830	1506	781	2446	480	2284	945	1167	1403	13842
Transport and communication	2396	874	796	3088	382	1769	862	753	953	11873
Financial sector	1637	488	307	1476	196	1047	367	489	595	6602
Retail, research and technology	5622	1434	1069	5035	557	2965	1551	2022	2059	22314
Public sector, defence etc	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Education	642	189	79	405	66	272	105	170	194	2122
Health	735	269	114	672	67	313	197	220	298	2885
Other public services	3680	1191	888	3437	549	2200	1113	1280	1404	15742
Domestic services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Others	628	304	163	1166	17	257	30	176	122	2863

Sicily's business statistics point mainly toward agriculture and business, followed by construction and manufacturing. Palermo and Catania as well as Messina are the major areas where business activity occurs.

Indicator Code	Theme	Indicator Name	Malta	Italy	Comments
S8	Economy	Economic Dependence on State (EDS)	N/A	P	---- (MT), 2010 (IT)

The Maltese Islands

As both Malta and Gozo form part of the same NUTS1_2 aggregation, with a minister for Gozo in the national cabinet, this indicator is not applicable for this analysis.

Sicily

Table 7.38: Economic Dependence on State (EDS) – Sicily 2010

Variable	Sicilia
Dependence number of units	Medium Dependence
Dependence turnover thousands of euros	Medium Dependence
Dependence value added at factor cost thousands of euros	Medium Dependence
Dependence personnel costs thousands of euros	Medium Dependence
Dependence gross investment in tangible goods thousands of euros	Medium Dependence
Dependence number of persons employed	Medium Dependence
Dependence number of employees	Medium Dependence

Sicily, on the other hand was analysed for its dependence on the Italian state, which analysis shows medium dependence on the state as against full dependence for income generation (Table 7.38).

Code	Theme	Indicator Name	Malta	Italy	Comments
S11	Professionals	Availability of Rehabilitation Professional Services (professionals per 1000 persons) (RSP)	P	P	2010 (MT), 2010 (IT)

The Maltese Islands

Table 7.39: Availability of Rehabilitation Professional Services (professionals per 1000 persons) (RSP) – Malta 2010

	Maltese Islands
Director	1
Ass Dir	1
Principle PO	1
Senior PO	2
PO	23
Total_Professionals	28
Population	417,617
Professionals_per_1000_persons	0.07

The availability of professional rehabilitation services for offender management in Malta is that of 0.07 per 1000 persons. This variable should read per 100,000 persons which would render the result as 7 officers per 100,000 persons (Table 7.39).

Sicily

Figure 7.36: Availability of Rehabilitation Professional Services (professionals per 1000 persons) (RSP) – Sicily 2013

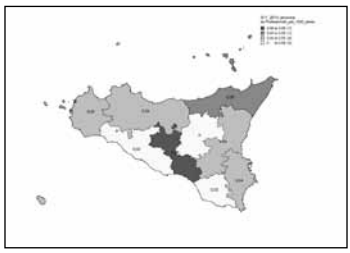


Table 7.40: Availability of Rehabilitation Professional Services (professionals per 1000 persons) (RSP) – Sicily 2013

Province	**Agrigento**	**Caltanissetta**	**Catania**	**Enna**	**Messina**	**Palermo**	**Ragusa**	**Siracusa**	**Trapani**
Director	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1
Ass Dir						1			
Head of Social Services	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1
Head human resources	1	1	1		1	1		1	1
Pos	8	11	27		19	40	4	10	13
Ass. Pos		6	3		9	6	1		
Penitentiary Police units*	1	2	6		2	3	1	2	1
Total Professionals	12	22	39	0	33	53	8	15	17
Popolazione totale	455,550	272,570	1,081,915	173,723	654,032	1,243,385	311,770	400,764	435,974
Professionals per 1000 persons	0.03	0.08	0.04	0	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04

The Sicilian provinces, except for Caltanisetta, which has a slightly higher rate than Malta, exhibit on average half the rehabilitation officer rate than the Maltese counterpart. Agrigento and Ragusa have 3 officers per 100,000 persons whilst Enna posits no such service (Figure 7.36 and Table 7.40).

Code	Theme	Indicator Name	Malta	Italy	Comments
S13	Community	Social and Community Facilities (Social Capital) (SCF)	P	P	2012 (MT), 2010 (IT)

The Maltese Islands

Figure 7.37: Social and Community Facilities (Social Capital) (SCF) – Malta 2012

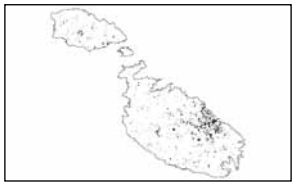


Table 7.41: Social and Community Facilities (Social Capital) (SCF) – Malta 2012

Zoning	Zoning_orig	Area_km_sq	Percentage_Cover
SCF	Social and Community Facilities	3	0.95
REC	Recreation	0.39	0.12
IND	Industry	20.08	6.37
PRK	Parks	7.7	2.44
COM	Commercial	1.72	0.55
URB	Limits to Development	18.15	5.76
RUR	Rural	224.91	71.37
RES	Residential	40.37	12.81

An analysis of the main entities and structures required for the maintenance of social capital through the provision of established services, shows that in Malta the social and community facilities have a physical footprint in terms of space of less than 1%. Malta, with an area totalling 316 square kilometres and a total of 32% (101 km.sq) soil-sealed, has space for such facilities, even if such are not deemed too large, even when considering the major footprint taken up by the university, the hospitals, etc. (Figure 7.37 and Table 7.41).

Sicily

Sicily's social and community facilities take up is analysed differently than that of Malta due to the non-availability of data pertaining to the whole of a region as against the urban zones. The latter zones, the facilities cover as much as 7.3% but this figure cannot be cross compared to the Maltese Islands one.

Table 7.41: Social and Community Facilities (Social Capital) (SCF) – Sicily 2012

AREA__KMSQ	**Percentage Area**
GREEN_OPEN space	2.3
Mixed Use	1.8
PARKING	0.3
PARKS	4.2
Residential	6.5
SOCIAL_AND_Community Facilities	7.3
TOURISM	49.8
Transport	1.1
Urban Areas	0.9
URBAN_development	13.9
URBAN_expansion	9.9
VILLAGE_core	2.1

8.3.3 Pivot: LANDUSE

Code	Theme	Indicator Name	Malta	Italy	Comments
L1	Island Type	Size of Island (sq. km) (SI)	P	P	2012 (MT), 2010 (IT)
L2	Island Admin	Island Distance to Mainland (IDM)	N/A	P	---- (MT), 2010 (IT)
L3	Town Insularity	Category of Town (Village, town, city) (CT)	P	P	2012 (MT), 2008 (IT)
L4	Town Insularity	Structural Insularity Metropolis, Satellite, Isolated (Town, Village, Hamlet) (SIT)	P	P	2012 (MT), 2008 (IT)
L5	Landuse	Main Landuse/Landcover (MLL)	P	P	2012 (MT), 2006 (IT)
L6	Landuse	Secondary Landuse/Landcover (SLL)	P	P	2012 (MT), 2006 (IT)
L7	Housing	Main Housing Category (H)	P	P	2005 (MT), 2010 (IT)
L8	Housing	Housing Availability – Emigration Driver (HA)	P	P	2012 (MT), 2010 (IT)
L9	Status	Dilapidation/Ruins (DRR)	P	N/A	2012 (MT),--- (IT)
L10	Status	Rustbelt/Sunshine Status (RSS)	P	N/A	2012 (MT),--- (IT)
L11	Transport	Distance to main Island City (DMC)	P	P	2012 (MT), 2010 (IT)
L12	Transport	Distance to State Capital City (DSC)	P	P	2012 (MT), 2010 (IT)

Code	Theme	Indicator Name	Malta	Italy	Comments
L1	Island Type	Size of Island (sq. km) (SI)	P	P	2012 (MT), 2010 (IT)

The Maltese Islands

Table 7.42: Size of Island (sq km) (SI) – Malta 2012

NUTS3	AREA_km_sq
Gozo	68.67
Malta	246.49

As indicated in previous sections, the size of the Maltese Islands amounts to an area of 68.67 square kilometres for Gozo and 246.49 for Malta (Table 7.42).

Sicily

The Sicilian regional area amounts to 25,730.60 square kilometres or 81 times the size of the Maltese Islands.

Indicator Code	Theme	Indicator Name	Malta	Italy	Comments
L2	Island Admin	Island Distance to Mainland (IDM)	N/A	P	---- (MT), 2010 (IT)

The Maltese Islands

This indicator is not applicable for the Maltese Islands due to the fact that it is an EU state with its own capital city, Valletta.

Sicily

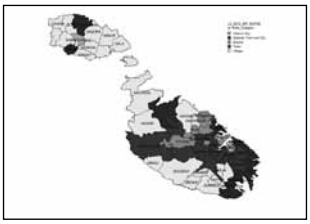
The distance between Sicily and the main city Rome is 573km (based on spatial Euclidian centroid distance), indicating requirements for air travel in order to conduct administrative activities and ensure cohesion between the central administration and the peripheral regions and provinces (Figure 7.38).

Figure 7.38: Island Distance to Mainland (IDM) – Sicily 2012

Indicator Code	Theme	Indicator Name	Malta	Italy	Comments
L3	Town Insularity	Category of Town (Village, town, city) (CT)	P	P	2012 (MT), 2008 (IT)

The Maltese Islands

Figure 7.39: Category of Town (Village, town, city) (CT) – Malta 2012



Malta is composed of 68 local councils as set up through the Local Councils Act in 1993. There are 54 NUTS5 local councils in Malta and 14 in Gozo. The categories are based on the conurbation structure which depicts that the main fortified cities are designated as historic cities (6 in number), 11 suburban towns, 17 peripheral towns, 24 villages and 10 seaside towns. Due to the high population density and high urban density experienced by the Maltese islands, such categorisations could be termed as hypothetical, especially due to the sprawl factor which has overtaken most towns and integrated them into one major metropolis (Figure 7.39 and Table 7.43).

Table 7.43: Category of Town (Village, town, city) (CT) – Malta 2012

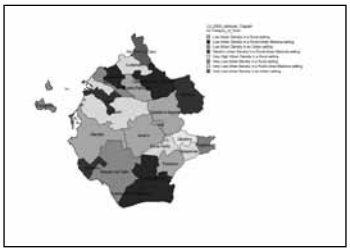
NUTS5	TOWN_CATEGORY
MDINA	Historic City
QORMI	Town
ZEBBUG (Malta)	Town
ZEJTUN	Town
RABAT (Victoria)	Historic City
ATTARD	Suburb
BALZAN	Suburb
BIRKIRKARA	Town
FGURA	Town
FONTANA	Village
GUDJA	Village
GHARGHUR	Village
GHAXAQ	Village
HAMRUN	Town
IKLIN	Suburb
KIRKOP	Village
LIJA	Suburb
LUQA	Town
MOSTA	Town
MQABBA	Village
SAFI	Village
SAN GWANN	Suburb
SANTA LUCIJA	Town
SANTA VENERA	Suburb
SWIEQI	Suburb
TARXIEN	Town
XEWKIJA	Village
SAN GILJAN	Seaside Town and City
PEMBROKE	Suburb
GZIRA	Town

NUTS5	TOWN_CATEGORY
SLIEMA	Seaside Town and City
TA' XBIEX	Suburb
VALLETTA	Historic City
PIETA	Town
MSIDA	Town
NAXXAR	Village
SAN PAWL IL-BAHAR	Seaside Town and City
MELLIEHA	Village
MGARR	Village
DINGLI	Village
SIGGIEWI	Village
QRENDI	Village
ZURRIEQ	Village
BIRZEBBUGIA	Seaside Town and City
MARSAXLOKK	Seaside Town and City
FLORIANA	Suburb
MARSA	Town
PAOLA	Town
BORMLA	Historic City
ISLA	Historic City
BIRGU	Historic City
KALKARA	Seaside Town and City
XGHAJRA	Seaside Town and City
ZABBAR	Town
MARSASCALA	Seaside Town and City
GHAJNSIELEM	Village
QALA	Village
NADUR	Village
XAGHRA	Village
ZEBBUG (Ghawdex)	Seaside Town and City
GHASRI	Village
GHARB	Village

NUTS5	TOWN_CATEGORY
SAN LAWRENZ	Village
KERCEM	Village
MUNXAR	Seaside Town and City
SANNAT	Village
MTARFA	Suburb
RABAT (Malta)	Town

Sicily

Figure 7.40: Category of Town (Village, town, city) (CT) – Sicily 2008



The Sicilian diversity in the towns and cities' categorisation was employed differently than in Malta, particularly due to the availability of a specific index of rurality and urbanisation which categorisations allowed for the creation of a very specific categorisations for the Towns in Trapani (Figure 7.40 and Table 7.44). Interestingly, the Sicilian Trapani province shows a propensity for Low or very low urban density in both urban and rural settings, with the largest category being comune with low urban densities in a rural setting (6 in number) followed by low and very low urban densities in a rural-urban balanced setting (4 and 4 comune respectively). In contrast the smallest categories are those related to either very low densities in entirely rural settings or to very high urban densities in rural settings (all building concentrated into a very small area that is surrounded by very large rural areas).

Table 7.44: Category of Town (Village, town, city) (CT) – Trapani Sicily 2008

Name	San Vito Lo Capo	Favignana	Pantelleria	Erice	Mazara del Vallo	Paceco	Campobello di Mazara	Petrosino
Population as on 31/12/2008	4,265	4,358	7,736	28,381	51,385	11,420	10,800	7,613
Area in square kilometers	59.69	37.45	83.02	47.3	275.62	58.36	65.79	44.54
Demographic density 2008	71.45	116.37	93.18	600.02	186.43	195.68	164.16	170.93
Urban area in square kilometres	2.98	1.94	4.29	6.05	16.47	2.22	4.53	1.35
Urban density in 2008	1,430.65	2,246.42	1,804.51	4,687.32	3,119.10	5,148.89	2,384.66	5,659.70
SAU (in square kilometers)	4.03	4.14	13.4	17.26	109.55	23.46	28.23	19.23
Rural index SAU/ Territory area	6.75	11.04	16.14	36.5	39.75	40.19	42.91	43.17
Type of Town	Very Low Urban Density in an Urban setting	Low Urban Density in an Urban setting	Very Low Urban Density in an Urban setting	Low Urban Density in an Urban setting	Low Urban Density in an Urban setting	Medium Urban Density in a Rural-Urban Balance setting	Low Urban Density in a Rural-Urban Balance setting	Medium Urban Density in a Rural-Urban Balance setting

Name	Custonaci	Castellammare del Golfo	Trapani	Valderice	Salaparuta	Alcamo	Santa Ninfa	Castelvetrano
Population as on 31/12/2008	5,365	15,071	70,547	12,086	1,777	45,915	5,178	30,516
Area in square kilometers	69.59	127.14	271.89	52.85	41.67	130.78	63.8	207.07
Demographic density 2008	77.09	118.54	259.47	228.68	42.64	351.09	81.16	147.37
Urban area in square kilometres	8.78	3.94	79.51	4.2	1.32	6.79	2.95	10.24
Urban density in 2008	611.19	3,823.26	887.29	2,879.62	1,350.96	6,765.39	1,758.21	2,980.30
SAU (in square kilometers)	32.17	60.88	150.09	29.81	23.76	75.06	37.76	123.71
Rural index SAU/ Territory area	46.23	47.88	55.2	56.4	57.02	57.39	59.18	59.74
Type of Town	Very Low Urban Density in a Rural-Urban Balance setting	Low Urban Density in a Rural-Urban Balance setting	Very Low Urban Density in a Rural-Urban Balance setting	Low Urban Density in a Rural-Urban Balance setting	Very Low Urban Density in a Rural-Urban Balance setting	Medium Urban Density in a Rural-Urban Balance setting	Very Low Urban Density in a Rural-Urban Balance setting	Low Urban Density in a Rural-Urban Balance setting

Name	Buseto Palizzolo	Salemi	Calatafimi-Segesta	Marsala	Poggioreale	Partanna	Gibellina	Vita
Population as on 31/12/2008	3,153	11,163	7,144	82,596	1,602	11,247	4,385	2,210
Area in square kilometers	72.72	181.7	154.78	241.72	37.52	82.41	45.02	8.88
Demographic density 2008	43.36	61.44	46.16	341.7	42.7	136.48	97.4	248.87
Urban area in square kilometres	0.77	3.31	3.15	18.49	1.18	2.83	0.36	0.89
Urban density in 2008	4,121.24	3,377.40	2,266.18	4,466.65	1,352.66	3,969.95	12,199.91	2,489.17
SAU (in square kilometers)	45.19	115.82	98.75	154.61	26.91	61.64	39.59	10.87
Rural index SAU/ Territory area	62.14	63.74	63.8	63.96	71.73	74.8	87.95	122.42
Type of Town	Low Urban Density in a Rural setting	Low Urban Density in a Rural setting	Low Urban Density in a Rural setting	Low Urban Density in a Rural setting	Very Low Urban Density in a Rural setting	Low Urban Density in a Rural setting	Very High Urban Density in a Rural setting	Low Urban Density in a Rural setting

Code	Theme	Indicator Name	Malta	Italy	Comments
L4	Town Insularity	Structural Insularity Metropolis, Satellite, Isolated (Town, Village, Hamlet) (SIT)	P	P	2012 (MT), 2008 (IT)

The Maltese Islands

Figure 7.41: Structural Insularity Metropolis, Satellite, Isolated (Town, Village, Hamlet) (SIT) – Malta 2012

As discussed in the town categorisation analysis, local councils can be categorised for their metropolitan, suburban, insular or double-insularity structure. In fact, the Maltese towns whilst in their majority (38) fall within the metropolitan (conurbation) or suburban agglomerate, another 16 NUTS5 areas are relatively insular with the entire Gozitan councils termed as double insular due to their geographical distance from the main island which hosts most if not all routes to commerce, travel and employment (Figure 7.41 and Table 7.45).

Table 7.45: Structural Insularity Metropolis, Satellite, Isolated (Town, Village, Hamlet) (SIT) – Malta 2012

NUTS 5	Town Category
ATTARD	Metropolis
BALZAN	Metropolis
BIRGU	Metropolis
BIRKIRKARA	Metropolis
BIRZEBBUGIA	Insular
BORMLA	Metropolis
DINGLI	Insular
FGURA	Metropolis

NUTS 5	Town Category
FLORIANA	Metropolis
FONTANA	Double Insular
GHAJNSIELEM	Double Insular
GHARB	Double Insular
GHARGHUR	Suburbs
GHASRI	Double Insular
GHAXAQ	Suburbs
GUDJA	Metropolis
GZIRA	Metropolis
HAMRUN	Metropolis
IKLIN	Suburbs
ISLA	Metropolis
KALKARA	Metropolis
KERCEM	Double Insular
KIRKOP	Insular
LIJA	Metropolis
LUQA	Suburbs
MARSA	Metropolis
MARSASCALA	Insular
MARSAXLOKK	Insular
MDINA	Insular
MELLIEHA	Insular
MGARR	Insular
MOSTA	Suburbs
MQABBA	Insular
MSIDA	Metropolis
MTARFA	Insular
MUNXAR	Double Insular
NADUR	Double Insular
NAXXAR	Insular
PAOLA	Metropolis
PEMBROKE	Metropolis

NUTS 5	Town Category
PIETA	Metropolis
QALA	Double Insular
QORMI	Metropolis
QRENDI	Insular
RABAT (Malta)	Insular
RABAT (Victoria)	Double Insular
SAFI	Insular
SAN GILJAN	Metropolis
SAN GWANN	Metropolis
SAN LAWRENZ	Double Insular
SANNAT	Double Insular
SANTA LUCIJA	Metropolis
SANTA VENERA	Metropolis
SIGGIEWI	Suburbs
SLIEMA	Metropolis
SWIEQI	Suburbs
TA' XBIEX	Metropolis
TARXIEN	Metropolis
VALLETTA	Metropolis
XAGHRA	Double Insular
XEMXIJA	Insular
XGHAJRA	Metropolis
XLENDI	Double Insular
ZABBAR	Metropolis
ZEBBUG (Ghawdex)	Double Insular
ZEBBUG (Malta)	Suburbs
ZEJTUN	Suburbs
ZURRIEQ	Insular

Sicily

Figure 7.42: Structural Insularity Metropolis, Satellite, Isolated (Town, Village, Hamlet) (SIT) – Sicily 2008

An analysis of the Sicilian Trapani commune shows that of the 24 comune, 6 are in the urban zones and can be termed as having low insularity, 3 have medium insularity, 15 exhibiting high to very high insularity, mainly due to the large distances from the main city, access to urban areas and the index of rurality (Figure 7.42 and Table 7.46).

Table 7.46: Structural Insularity Metropolis, Satellite, Isolated (Town, Village, Hamlet) (SIT) – Sicily 2008

Denomination for GI	Population 31-12-2008	Area (in km²)	Demographic density in 2008	Urban Area (in km²)	Urban density in 2008	SAU (in km²)	Rural index SAU/ Territory area	Insularity
Alcamo	45,915	130.78	351.09	6.79	6,765.39	75.06	57.39	Medium
Buseto Palizzolo	3,153	72.72	43.36	0.77	4,121.24	45.19	62.14	Very High
Calatafimi-Segesta	7,144	154.78	46.16	3.15	2,266.18	98.75	63.80	Very High
Campobello di Mazara	10,800	65.79	164.16	4.53	2,384.66	28.23	42.91	Very High
Castellammare Del Golfo	15,071	127.14	118.54	3.94	3,823.26	60.88	47.88	Very High
Castelvetrano	30,516	207.07	147.37	10.24	2,980.30	123.71	59.74	Very High
Custonaci	5,365	69.59	77.09	8.78	611.19	32.17	46.23	Very High
Erice	28,381	47.30	600.02	6.05	4,687.32	17.26	36.50	Low
Favignana	4,358	37.45	116.37	1.94	2,246.42	4.14	11.04	Low
Gibellina	4,385	45.02	97.40	0.36	12,199.91	39.59	87.95	High
Marsala	82,596	241.72	341.70	18.49	4,466.65	154.61	63.96	Very High
Mazara del Vallo	51,385	275.62	186.43	16.47	3,119.10	109.55	39.75	Low
Paceco	11,420	58.36	195.68	2.22	5,148.89	23.46	40.19	Medium
Pantelleria	7,736	83.02	93.18	4.29	1,804.51	13.40	16.14	Low
Partanna	11,247	82.41	136.48	2.83	3,969.95	61.64	74.80	Very High
Petrosino	7,613	44.54	170.93	1.35	5,659.70	19.23	43.17	Medium
Poggioreale	1,602	37.52	42.70	1.18	1,352.66	26.91	71.73	Very High
Salaparuta	1,777	41.67	42.64	1.32	1,350.96	23.76	57.02	Very High
Salemi	11,163	181.70	61.44	3.31	3,377.40	115.82	63.74	Very High
San Vito Lo Capo	4,265	59.69	71.45	2.98	1,430.65	4.03	6.75	Low
Santa Ninfa	5,178	63.80	81.16	2.95	1,758.21	37.76	59.18	Very High
Trapani	70,547	271.89	259.47	79.51	887.29	150.09	55.20	Low
Valderice	12,086	52.85	228.68	4.20	2,879.62	29.81	56.40	Very High
Vita	2,210	8.88	248.87	0.89	2,489.17	10.87	122.42	Very High

Indicator Code	Theme	Indicator Name	Malta	Italy	Comments
L5	Landuse	Main Landuse/ Landcover (MLL)	P	P	2012 (MT), 2006 (IT)

The Maltese Islands

Figure 7.43: Main Landuse/Landcover (MLL) – Malta 2012

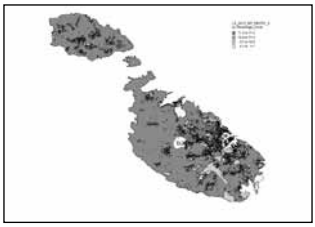


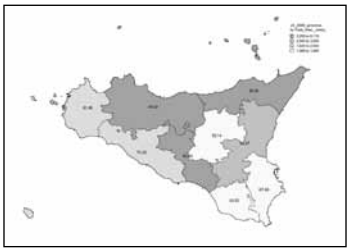
Table 7.47: Main Landuse/Landcover (MLL) – Malta 2012

ZONING	AREA_KM_SQ	PERCENTAGE
Rural	224.91	71.37
Residential	40.37	12.81
Industry	20.08	6.37
Limits to Development	18.15	5.76
Parks	7.70	2.44
Social and Community Facilities	3.00	0.95
Commercial	1.72	0.55
Recreation	0.39	0.12

Malta's main landuse/landcover category resides in the rural zoning (71.4%) followed by the residential sector at 12.8% and in turn by industrial areas (6.37%). Even at a relatively large percentage taken up by the rural areas, Malta remains one of the highest rated urbanised countries (Figure 7.43 and Table 7.47).

Sicily

Figure 7.44: Main Landuse/Landcover (MLL) Agriculture – Sicily 2006



The Sicilian landuse/landcover component shows that all provinces except for Palermo and Messina have a predominantly agricultural (rural) activity ranging from 93.4% for Caltanissetta to 52.1% in Enna. Whilst in Palermo the largest category is still agriculture the combination of the other landuses is greater than this single activity, whereby forestry takes second place. In Messina, however, forestry and semi natural areas take the main category with agriculture again taking second place (Figure 7.44 and Table 7.48).

Table 7.48: Main Landuse/Landcover (MLL) – Sicily 2006

Main Category	Agricultural areas	Artificial surfaces	Forest and semi natural areas	Water bodies	Wetlands	Grand Total
Agrigento	1840.55	107.35	560.21	4.87	0.7	2513.68
Caltanissetta	5706.49	51.79	346.38	3.36	0	6108.02
Catania	1717.65	249	1077.42	2.78	0	3046.85
Enna	710.8	32.79	601.26	18.45	0	1363.3
Messina	1280.88	169.09	1769.2	32.66	0.28	3252.11
Palermo	1710.88	243.07	1461.92	17.76	0	3433.63
Ragusa	1283.96	75.03	181.76	1.48	0	1542.23
Siracusa	1293.78	127.77	481.41	13.58	0.88	1917.42
Trapani	2079.6	169.65	265.99	4.75	17.46	2537.45
Grand Total	17624.59	1225.54	6745.55	99.69	19.32	25714.69

CLC Area by Main Category (CLC2006 Label 1) Sum of Area_km_sq

Indicator Code	Theme	Indicator Name	Malta	Italy	Comments
L6	Landuse	Secondary Landuse/ Landcover (SLL)	P	P	2012 (MT), 2006 (IT)

The Maltese Islands
Refer to L5

Table 7.49: Secondary Landuse/Landcover (SLL) – Malta 2012

ZONING	AREA_KM_SQ	PERCENTAGE
Rural	224.91	71.37
Residential	40.37	12.81
Industry	20.08	6.37
Limits to Development	18.15	5.76
Parks	7.70	2.44
Social and Community Facilities	3.00	0.95
Commercial	1.72	0.55
Recreation	0.39	0.12

Sicily
Refer to L5

Table 7.50: Secondary Landuse/Landcover (SLL) – Sicily 2006

Main Category	Agrigento	Caltanissetta	Catania	Enna	Messina	Palermo	Ragusa	Siracusa	Trapani	Grand Total
Agricultural areas	1840.55	5706.49	1717.65	710.8	1280.88	1710.88	1283.96	1293.78	2079.6	17624.59
Artificial surfaces	107.35	51.79	249	32.79	169.09	243.07	75.03	127.77	169.65	1225.54
Forest and semi natural areas	560.21	346.38	1077.42	601.26	1769.2	1461.92	181.76	481.41	265.99	6745.55
Water bodies	4.87	3.36	2.78	18.45	32.66	17.76	1.48	13.58	4.75	99.69
Wetlands	0.7	0	0	0	0.28	0	0	0.88	17.46	19.32
Grand Total	2513.68	6108.02	3046.85	1363.3	3252.11	3433.63	1542.23	1917.42	2537.45	25714.69

CLC Area by Main Category (CLC2006 Label 1) Sum of Area_km_sq

Indicator Code	Theme	Indicator Name	Malta	Italy	Comments
L7	Housing	Main Housing Category (H)	P	P	2005 (MT), 2010 (IT)

The Maltese Islands

Figure 7.45: Main Housing Category (H) – Malta 2005

Table 7.51: Main Housing Category (H) – Malta 2005

NUTS3	Malta	Gozo
Terraced house	58,569	10,017
Semi-detached house	5,883	1,144
Fully-detached house	3,597	639
Ground-floor tenement having its own airspace	10,873	1,619
Maisonette	39,825	926
Flat/Penthouse	51,022	5,842
Farmhouse	1,050	211
Suite of rooms forming part of a housing unit	661	48
Other	353	35
Total	**171,833**	**20,481**

The Maltese Islands Housing structure is predominantly terraced housing (34.1% Malta and 48.9% Gozo) following by and slowly being taken over by apartments (29.7% Malta and 28.5 Gozo), with census figures show that the trend is increasing particularly due to the fact that between 2006 and 2010 the largest volumes of approved dwellings constituted apartment blocks. This has rendered high urban densities, population movements and a subsequent reduction in cohesion as well as the depopulation of the urban cores (Figure 7.45 and Table 7.51). This has resulted in a situation where 53000 units remained vacant as at 2005 with the resultant problems ensuing from both massive overdevelopment and the unavailability of funds to buy such units.

Sicily

The Sicilian data is categorised based on calculations of conventional buildings though not by category. Table 7.52 shows that the number of dwellings being approved still results in a large percentage of vacant dwellings, ranging from 15.4% in Catania to 37.3% in Agrigento. This as in the Malta case related to second homes and dwellings built for the summer seasonal migration, mostly in illegal non-designated housing areas.

Table 7.52: Main Housing Category (H) – Sicily 2010

Data type	occupied conventional dwellings	number of vacant conventional dwellings	Total conventional dwellings	Percent Vacant Housing Availability
Trapani	169802	73390	243192	30.2
Palermo	465359	137750	603109	22.8
Messina	272455	102169	374624	27.3
Agrigento	171064	101699	272763	37.3
Caltanissetta	104417	51314	155731	33.0
Enna	69503	20722	90225	23.0
Catania	411370	74933	486303	15.4
Ragusa	117889	59027	176916	33.4
Siracusa	154509	32741	187250	17.5

Indicator Code	Theme	Indicator Name	Malta	Italy	Comments
L8	Housing	Housing Availability – Emigration Driver (HA)	P	P	2012 (MT), 2010 (IT)

The Maltese Islands

Figure 7.46: Housing Availability – Emigration Driver (HA) – Malta 2012

Table 7.53: Housing Availability – Emigration Driver (HA) – Malta 2012

NUTS3	**Malta**	**Gozo**
Terraced house	10422	3450
Semi-detached house	614	308
Fully-detached house	469	233
Ground-floor tenement having its own airspace	2602	624
Maisonette	9447	410
Flat/Penthouse	19599	4696
Suite of rooms forming part of a housing unit	221	41
Total Vacant	43374	9762
Total	171,833	20,481
Percentage Vacant	25.2	47.7

As discussed in Indicator L7, the vacancy component should offer an opportunity for migration, but such requires an analysis of which dwellings are in reality available on the market, either due to inheritance issues, very small units that cannot be developed unless combined with other units and other physical and social restrictions that hinder development. Interestingly, whilst Gozitans live mainly in terraced housing very few live in apartments, at the same time they have developed over 4,500 apartments that stand vacant, supposedly for summer tourism and foreigners. Considering that there are approximately 10,000 households in Gozo, at the same time there is the same additional stock available as vacant (Figure 7.46 and Table 7.53).

Sicily

The Sicilian component has been discussed in Indicator L7 (Table 7.54 also refers).

Table 7.54: Housing Availability – Emigration Driver (HA) – Sicily 2010

Data type	Occupied conventional dwellings	Number of vacant conventional dwellings	Total conventional dwellings	Percent Vacant Housing Availability
Trapani	169802	73390	243192	30.2
Palermo	465359	137750	603109	22.8
Messina	272455	102169	374624	27.3
Agrigento	171064	101699	272763	37.3
Caltanissetta	104417	51314	155731	33.0
Enna	69503	20722	90225	23.0
Catania	411370	74933	486303	15.4
Ragusa	117889	59027	176916	33.4
Siracusa	154509	32741	187250	17.5

Indicator Code	Theme	Indicator Name	Malta	Italy	Comments
L9	Status	Dilapidation/Ruins (DRR)	P	N/A	2012 (MT),---- (IT)

The Maltese Islands

Figure 7.47: Dilapidation/Ruins (DRR) – Malta 2012

Figure 7.47 and Table 7.55 depict a situation where 6 percent of all dwelling units are in an advanced state of deterioration/dilapidation and need urgent repairs. This means that nearly 12,000 units are not available for housing purposes and it is in such a scenario that such units fall prey to squatting, drug abuse and other offences.

Table 7.55: Dilapidation/Ruins (DRR) – Malta 2012

NUTS3	Malta	Gozo
In good state of repair	96015	11418
In need of minor repairs	44970	4962
In need of moderate repairs	15783	1696
In need of serious repairs	9240	1007
Dilapidated	1249	250
In shell form	4576	1148
Total Dwellings	171833	20481
Total Dilapidated serious Repairs	10489	1257
Percent Dilapidation Serious Repairs	6.1	6.14

Sicily

Data for this indictor is not available for Sicily, however, what is interesting is that Sicily hosts large areas depicting ruins that have resulted from a 1960s earthquake and are still destroyed, a situation much worse that the Maltese type of dilapidation.

Indicator Code	Theme	Indicator Name	Malta	Italy	Comments
L10	Status	Rustbelt/Sunshine Status (RSS)	P	N/A	2012 (MT),-- (IT)

The Maltese Islands

Figure 7.48: Rustbelt/Sunshine Status (RSS) – Malta 2012

The Maltese Islands host a phenomenon found in most industrial cities that have migrated their industry either to other countries of to other areas within the same country. This is reminiscent of the industrial complexes in American cities and other cities linked to the termination of the British Empire bases. Such was the case in Malta where the main

cities in the Grand Harbour area went through a rundown in the 1960s and 1970s which saw the closure of shipyard activity related to the navy and large outmigration. In turn other areas such Msida and Birzebbugia enjoyed resurgence through new technologies and industrial processes linked to hi-end technology. In turn Kalkara is expected to enjoy such a sunshine status once the main industrial area becomes a technology centre (Figure 7.48 and Table 7.56).

Table 7.56: Rustbelt/Sunshine Status (RSS) – Malta 2012

NUTS5	NUTS4	RSS_Status
MARSA	Southern Harbour District	Rustbelt
PAOLA	Southern Harbour District	Rustbelt
BORMLA	Southern Harbour District	Rustbelt
ISLA	Southern Harbour District	Rustbelt
BIRGU	Southern Harbour District	Rustbelt
MSIDA	Northern Harbour District	Sunshine
BIRZEBBUGIA	South Eastern District	Sunshine
KALKARA	Southern Harbour District	Proposed Sunshine

Sicily

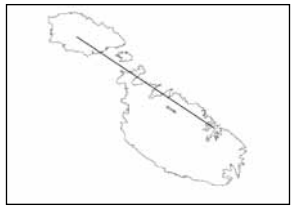
Rustbelt-Sunshine data is not available for the Sicilian Island.

Indicator Code	Theme	Indicator Name	Malta	Italy	Comments
L11	Transport	Distance to main Island City (DMC)	P	P	2012 (MT), 2010 (IT)

The Maltese Islands

The distance from Gozo to Malta (Victoria to Valletta) is 29.4 Km (Figure 7.49).

Figure 7.49: Distance to main Island City (DMC) – Malta 2012



Sicily

Figure 7.50 and Table 7.57 depict the distances from each town to the main city, which indicator points to another aspect of insularity, that pertaining to the need to travel long distances to the main regional city in order to acquire goods and services in some cases travelling 195 Km from Siracusa to reach Palermo.

Figure 7.50: Distance to main Island City (DMC) – Sicily 2010

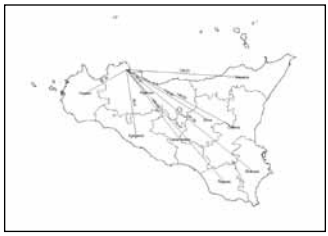


Table 7.57: Distance to main Island City (DMC) – Sicily 2010

Origin NUTS3	Destination NUTS3	Distance km sq
Siracusa	Palermo	195.28
Ragusa	Palermo	179.47
Catania	Palermo	146.82
Messina	Palermo	139.21
Enna	Palermo	114.93
Caltanissetta	Palermo	106.02
Agrigento	Palermo	80.60
Trapani	Palermo	57.35
Palermo	Palermo	37.01

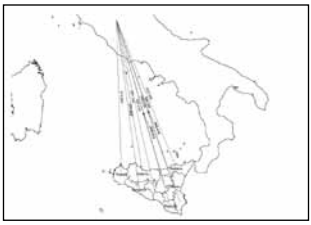
Indicator Code	Theme	Indicator Name	Malta	Italy	Comments
L12	Transport	Distance to State Capital City (DSC)	P	P	2012 (MT), 2010 (IT)

The Maltese Islands

Refer to L11. Distance from Gozo to Malta (Victoria to Valletta) is 29.4 Km

Sicily

Figure 7.51: Distance to State Capital City (DSC) – Sicily 2010



In addition to the description of L11, Figure 7.51 and Table 7.58 depict the distances from each town to the national city, which is where most head offices for services and other activities reside. In difference to the Malta-Gozo dynamic where a mere distance of 29km exists, the Sicily-Italy structure is very problematic since such distances (up to 646 Km) points towards either self-reliance in all the modes offered by opportunity or despondency should the residents deem that the state has abandoned their needs.

Table 7.58: Distance to State Capital City (DSC) – Sicily 2010

ORIGIN Province	DESTINATION City	DISTANCE_km sq
Trapani	Rome	514.9
Palermo	Rome	521.1
Agrigento	Rome	570.9
Caltanissetta	Rome	584.2
Enna	Rome	569.2
Ragusa	Rome	646.5
Siracusa	Rome	644.4
Catania	Rome	587.0
Messina	Rome	533.5

Concluding comments

This chapter covered the data components pertaining to this project's indicators, which data led to the mapping of the crime, social and landuse aspects which also integrated the interviews emanating from the local and regional areas. Indicators serve as a basis for trend analysis and through this process a series of datasets were established, which datasets show the extent to which the individual NUTS3 areas suffer from lacunae in data provision as well as identifying additional information that serves as a surrogate for the identified data structures.

The next chapter brings together these aspects and discusses the main findings of the research.

CHAPTER EIGHT

Integrative Approaches to Understanding the CRISOLA Phenomenology

Saviour Formosa and Janice Formosa Pace

8.0 Introduction

The previous chapter gave an overview of the main findings identified across the diverse methods used in this study as based on statistical analysis, interviews with policy makers and administrators at the NUTS levels as well as on-the-ground research. This chapter focuses on the visual identification of the hotspot approach in an attempt to review whether the crime-social and landuse aspects as seen by the policy-makers and administrators and as visualised from the ground through surveys. This is then compared to the spatial statistics outputted from the Maltese point data analysis, which allows for a comparison of the perspectives emanating from the interviews and the reported data as mapped in space.

A detailed study of the CRISOLA structures as covered by this project sought to understand the outcomes of the realities faced by the people on the ground, the experts in the implementation agencies pertaining to the three pivots as well as the administrators who manage the day-to-day running of the areas.

The project's emphasis on the spatial analysis of crime through an immersive process was aimed at investigating the relationships between the activity and the social and urban spaces they occur in. The horizontal approach is evident where GI data layers are created for each activity and the relevant correlations investigated. As identified in the project proposal, this process builds a visual map of the offences, the social relationships they pertain to and the landuse aspects they partake in. The project attempts to identify the linkages between the socio-economic/cultural parameters towards an understanding of poverty and deprivation as a surrogate for social and community health, the offences as a measure of attractiveness of an area and focuses on offender data as a measure of social disorganisation and the landuse zoning as a measure of affluence, leading to an understanding of opportunity structures.

The horizontal dynamics resulted in the identification of the social-spatial constitution of the areas which leads to a social-zoning structure which identified whether an area is taken up by a specific zoning type, whether the activity that pertains to that area is related

to the economic activity dominant in the area. In turn, the study sought to review the presence of criminal-spatial constitution of the areas which leads to the creation of maps outlining the crime-zoning structure and that of the physical constitution of areas leading to a landuse-zoning structure. The study builds up an understanding of the study areas' dynamics and the relative impact on social capital and social cohesion, that on security and safety and that on spatial capital. The analytical results would in turn aid the researchers to propose policy change based on a pivot of social change, criminological change and landuse change as based on the main finding in the area under question.

The project sought to understand how these different pivots fit together under one roof and primarily the main issue that surfaced concerned the validity of the NUTS3 regions as the best identifier for the CRISOLA model, but proposes a more detailed study at NUTS5 level due to the latter's intrinsic hands-on approach to policy making as against the more distant policy and decision-making taken at the NUTS3 layer.

This issue was made very apparent part-way through the project on two counts:

i. The volatility of the NUTS 3 region and the administrative and functional utility of this NUTS level. Case in point was experienced during the lifetime of the project when the Trapani province associated partner – The Provincia Regionale di Trapani retreated from the project due to administrative changes in the divisions of the regions in Sicily which stated that the NUTS3 region was abolished on 20th March 2013 and in turn their funding and administrative capacity curtailed. This also led to the restructuring of the project activity;
ii. In addition, small countries' use of the NUTS delineation as an administrative boundary becomes technically redundant due to the country's small size, which may have a main governmental structure (national level) and the least administrative unit being composed of specific towns or an aggregation of a number of hamlets. This was the case in the island of Malta where the main island does not have a specific NUTS3 designation whilst the island of Gozo has an administrator designated at NUTS4 (District) level but is also represented through a Ministry within the national Cabinet.

This situation was mitigated by the fact that the researchers where possible built up a knowledge base as based on the smallest possible zone, generally building up towards a comprehension of what the more abstract zones were comprised of. Thus it was deemed best to tackle this issue from the study of the NUTS5 or relative zones (Local Councils in Malta and Comune in Sicily) up towards the aggregated Districts at NUTS4 for Malta (in Sicily no such designation exists) and the original province structure, nine of which comprise the Sicilian island, whilst in Malta the national information was elicited, since the Gozitan island was already tackled at NUTS4.

The main fulcrum of this analysis was based on addressing the Prevention of and

Fight against Crime programme themes and objectives aimed at the prevention of crime through horizontal approaches, particularly the two themes of crime prevention and criminology as well as law enforcement. This was handled through the identification of the CRISOLA pivots as investigated through the identification of the relevant legislation, the administrators who handle the zonal safety and mitigate the impacts as well as the policy-makers who tackle such issues at the national level, which then filters down to the reality on the ground in the form of the local councils/comune administrators. This was made possible through the taking up of two objectives that aimed:

i. to stimulate, promote and develop horizontal methods and tools necessary for strategically preventing and fighting crime and guaranteeing security and public order. This was carried out through the triangulated method employing both qualitative analysis and hi-end spatial information systems which helped to analyse the relationships through the identification of the similarities and differences identified in the comparative analysis of what was highlighted by the administrators and the actual statistics. This was particularly more evident in the Maltese islands where data was available at high detail levels, that of the incident point level and the resultant outputs from the spatio-statistical analysis. Building up from such small data levels enhances the realities of what is expected on the ground allowing for a higher knowledge-base on which to develop policy making. The next chapter sections tackle this issue from a spatial perspective and propose change through the analysis of the perspective differences.
ii. to promote and develop coordination, cooperation and mutual understanding among law enforcement agencies, other national authorities and related European Union bodies. This objective was tackled through the building up of coordination measures and activities that made experts aware of the process, particularly through the expert interviews, the indicator structure and the resultant seminar as well as ongoing debate between the partners and their sustainers, particularly those experts who hold representation at national and international levels such as the ESPON network, the territorial cohesion aspects, CEPOL, amongst others. It is at this level that the projects' output are being taken to the other countries, especially where the dynamics between the different pivots are not taken up or treated in isolation.

Objectives

Whilst the main objectives of this project will strive to create a working model of the criminological, social and physical urban (CRISOLA) interactions that impinges on the implementation of crime-prevention strategies at source. The main aim is to study the process from a bottom-up approach taking the NUTS3 regional spatial level as base level since it includes both administrative regions and active communities. The project will

map crime and identify the relationships between the three parameters that keep a society intact through social cohesion and build up social capital in order to reduce crime. It will enable policy-makers to take informed action.

Methodology

The project is based on a socio-technic research approach. It is structured around a mindmap of the CRISOLA interactions in each of the participating NUTS3 regions. An initial desk-based study reviewed the available legislative and operational documentation to ascertain data and policy lacunae. The next phase undertook the creation of a series of indicators resulting in a data mining exercise to gather data on crime, social and landuse parameters using hi-end technologies as spatial information systems. The analytical process within the diverse chapters investigated the relationships between the CRISOLA parameters and the linkages to the documentation. The final phase in turn defined the current thematic structure through a series of maps showing the overlays between the pivots as well as the perspective emanating from the interviews and the spatio-statistical analysis as based on raw data. It finally posits recommendations for policy change and implementation, focusing on the critical themes that affect change, identifying the relative spatial constructs, highlighting the impact on capital and cohesion and finally targeting policy implementation strategies. The process also entailed the drafting of a number of academic articles published in conjunction with this report, which publication identified those crucial elements that require intervention.

Expected Results

The project's outcome is this policy-oriented document based on implementation of the CRISOLA model, though the creation of a series of visual and analytical data aids for policy-makers. The same results also depict the development of a crime-prevention information policy tool mapping criminal activity within the social and physical structures. The results are depicted in this chapter outlining a knowledge-based guidance highlighting the interaction between: a) the crime characteristics of the regions through an analysis of offender and offence composition where appropriate, b) the social characteristics of an area through an analysis of its poverty/deprivation as available, and c) the physical characteristics of an area, particularly its landuse, structural and zoning parameters. The resultant disparities between the different perspectives would present officers with a tool to act in preventing criminal behaviour.

Outputs

The project's outputs include the interview outcomes, with the policy-makers and enforcers as well as the administrators' perspectives on the CRISOLA relationships within

the NUTS3 regions of Trapani Province (IT), Malta Island (MT) and Gozo Island (MT). This was made possible through the previous chapters' reviews of legislation, policy measures and best-practice operational crime-prevention activities. The integration of the outputs serves as a tool to enable policy-makers to identify sources of social-cohesion/capital change through the use of a series of indicators which were created as part of this project from the desk-based and in-situ studies.

8.1 Methodology

As identified in the earlier chapters diverse methodological processes where employed in order to establish findings. Initially a study of the legislative tools at EU and national level (Italy and Malta) was carried out which enabled the establishment of a series of interviews which were conducted with policy makers and enforcers in the field who elicited their overarching perspectives on legislation and its enforcement by sector. This was compared set against national and EU legislation, together with social and environmental issues, land use issues and crime issues.

The four themes are repeated with the parallel research interviews held with the local council or comune representatives, additionally focusing on the visual perspectives of where the different CRISOLA sectors could be identified.

The analytical process was further delineated through a the identification of a series of indicators listed in chapter 6 and the findings section in chapter 7 as based on the analysis of the perspective interviews of the experts, the administrators of the NUTS level and the on-the-ground research.

The target areas under study consisted of the NUTS3 level as based on interviews with the NUTS5 level in Malta based on 68 administrative units, whilst in the Sicilian NUTS3 level interviews were held in the 9 provinces. As indicated in chapter 7 JANUS study concentrated on the Trapani Province which is located at the North-West part of the island. As indicated in previous sections, the Sicilian NUTS structure does not hold a NUTS4 or NUTS5 form but has the Comune designation, which is relative to the Maltese Local Councils (NUTS5). The analysis of the JANUS study focuses on the Provinces in general across all Sicily but essentially focuses on the NUTS5 equivalent for the Trapani province in particular.

8.2 Tools and Technologies

The study was based on the employed of diverse research tools using a triangulation method, with interviews held as based on a qualitative approach whilst the quantitative method was based on the employment of raw statistics as acquired from diverse statistical sources such as ISTAT (Italian Statistics Office) and NSO (Malta National Statistics Office) and from GIS data emanating from the Formosa (2007) study, the www.crimemalta.com

website and the spatial data acquired from on-the-ground data trawling.

To this effect the use of spatial statistics is made in order to generate thematic maps as depicted in chapter 7. The scope of this chapter is not to recreate the findings of the chapter but to review the different outputs together in one section. This chapter serves as an integrative study which brings together all the CRISOLA aspects in line with some very specific outputs emanating from the cross-thematic research outcomes.

8.3 Zoning

The Zoning study was held in both Malta and Sicily and covered the entire territory of Malta and that of Trapani. This was due to the fact that the project concentrated on the main areas of study being Malta and Gozo and Trapani as NUTS3 regions. Figures 8.1 and 8.2 depict the NUTS3 (Island) and NUTS5 (Local Councils) for the Maltese Islands whilst Figures 8.3 and 8.4 depict the NUTS3 (Provinces) and NUTS5-relative (Comune) for Sicily.

Fieldwork Zone:

Figure 8.1 NUTS3 – Islands

Figure 8.2 NUTS5 – Local Councils

Figure 8.3 Sicily NUTS 3

Figure 8.4 Trapani Comune (relative to NUTS5)

8.4 Thematic Aspects CRISOLA – Crime

In order to understand the CRISOLA pivots and how they relate to the two islands under study, sections 8.4, 8.5 and 8.6 bring together the findings from the different chapters through an initial discussion of the findings as based on each of the themes identified in Chapter 6.

The statistics show that there is similarity between the crimes and structures available for mitigating crime at the diverse levels with country-specific issues pertaining to both capacity and enforcement.

The situation emanating from the data analysis is also reflected through the feedback of the agency experts, where the Maltese thematic (administrators from the diverse agencies interviewed in the first session) experts findings identified various crucial issues, mainly that the agency representatives were well aware of their legal obligations and took its enforcement seriously. There were differences between those who saw enforcement as having an educative as opposed to a disciplinary function. Respondents pointed to diversity and differentiation in types of enforcement, confirming the emergence of the so-called 'extended police family'. Agency representatives saw themselves as having an inclusive role within the contours of the genesis of legislation, its development and its implementation. They saw themselves as operating 'with' rather than 'for' government.

The Sicilian experts exhibited high levels of professionalism and competences of specialised operators, though emphasising the fact that there is a lack of knowledge on the part of citizens, mainly due to the scarce executive actions in national legislation due to absence of integration, an excessive bureaucracy or inadequate allocation of resources, of which there is high fragmentation.

8.4.1 Incidence

C1	Incidence	Number of Crimes by Category of Crime (C)
C2	Incidence	Number of Crimes by Category of offender (CO)
C3	Incidence	Number of Crimes per 1000 persons (CR)

The incidence of offences was analysed as based on the number of crimes by category of crime, that of offender category and the number of crimes per 1000 persons.

The Maltese Islands' reported crime structure is mainly related to the island of Malta, which is predominantly theft amounting to 56%, followed by damages at 17% and in turn by bodily harm and domestic violence at 6.6% as at 2012.

Following an in-depth scientific analysis of 138,000 crimes reported from 2004 to 2012, shows that whilst theft comprises an 82,000 component, it is followed by 24,000 damages, the third highest and significant number relates to bodily harm at 10,000. The rest comprise 28 different offence categories. The studies take the form of a RISC assessment (Relative Index of Spatial Crime), trend analysis and spatio-statistical analysis.

Sicily's crime structure is found in the main city provinces, primarily Palermo and Catania, followed by the relatively affluent province of Messina and the agri-industrial province of Trapani. Interestingly, the poorest province reports the least offences, indicating a situation which requires further research. As in Malta, the Sicilian main offence component is theft reaching 50% of all offences. It diverges from the Maltese structure where theft is followed by the category 'others' and in turn by damages, all three components totalling 79%.

Whilst data pertaining to the number of offences by category of offender is not available for the Maltese islands due, the Sicilian component shows that the main city provinces of Palermo and Catania total over half of all offences in the provinces, the structure shows that Catania has the highest component of minor offenders, foreign offenders, female offenders, minor female offenders and foreign females. This structure is followed by Palermo and Messina, with the lowest ranking being Ragusa. The 95% Siracusa rate is highly alarming considering that it harbours 29,415 incident reports in one year.

In terms of offence rates across the islands, with a rate of 39.2 offences per 1000 persons, Malta ranks relatively high compared to the Gozitan low figure of 15.4 offences per 1000 persons. In comparison to other EUs states which range between 100 and 10 crimes per 1000 persons, the Maltese Islands have a relatively low rate. The double insularity experienced by Gozo brings to the surface the issue that offences in isolated or semi-isolated (through distance to the continent, to the main city or to the capital city), which results in either lower reporting rates through *omerta* (higher incidence of the dark figure) or lower actual crime incidents.

The Sicilian counterpart, on the other hand, shows that even the most insular areas experience higher rates than the Gozitan situation, with rates ranging from 25.88 offences per 1000 persons in Enna through 38.58 (on par with the Malta NUTS3) to 45.5 in Catania. The city provinces, Catania and Palermo experience the higher rates, pointing towards a higher propensity to report offences in the urban high density zones as against the lower rates comprising touristic-agricultural areas such as Agrigento and Enna. This perspective shows that the perception that offences in the Sicilian provinces are comparatively low due to a higher omerta' level is not the case due to the comparable rate in the Maltese Islands when analysed at Province (NUTS3) level. What is interesting in such an analysis is that at the higher detailed scale at NUTS5 such an omerta is evident as discussed in the interview chapters. Crime analysis requires studies at the more detailed levels as such levels indicate that parochialism (everyone is linked to other citizens in small townships/ villages and self-control is evident) or control by organised crime which deters reporting to the authorities in order to ensure that the enforcement agencies do not visit the area and thus highlight offence hotspots. This control explains why non-resident enforcers are at most kept away from the areas under control of both types of 'ruling group', something that is also experienced by the Maltese authorities in their strive to understand offence trends that occur in the insular, smaller and village-based Gozitan island.

8.4.2 Category

C4	Category	Proportion of Serious Crimes (SR)
C5	Category	Proportion of Non-Serious Crimes (NSR)

In contrast to the rate of crime described in the comparative analysis of crimes per 1000 persons, those NUTS3 zones that registered the smallest rates in contrast register the highest rates of serious crimes. In fact Gozo registers 13% serious crimes as against the 9.4% with high counts for bodily harm, drugs and violence against public officers for Gozo, with violence and drugs taking second and third place to bodily harm for the Malta island.

Similarly, Sicilian serious offences rate highest in the lowest reporting provinces, those of Enna (18.5%) and Agrigento (17.9%). This occurrence posits a potential for further study based on the fact that the lower the reporting rate points towards the occurrence that in these provinces people report more serious than non-serious offences, which strengthens the argument that the relationship between non-reporting and low rates is the result of a social structure that only partakes to bringing attention to offences to the justice system only when the worse of the worst occurs as the non-serious offences are handled through other social structures that are based on the PREFE structures. The political, religious,

educational, family and economic parameters governing such social interactionism serves as this controlling factors especially in larger countries where people live far from the main administrators established in the main cities or in areas where such societies are located in isolated, insular or double-insular physical circumstances.

In terms of non-serious offences, Malta's structure is mainly composed of theft, damages and domestic violence. As against the serious crimes analysis, the Malta island has less reports registered for serious crimes than Gozo but inversely higher figures for non-serious offences.

As in the Maltese scenario, Sicily's non-serious offence structure reflects a higher rate of non-serious offences, with provinces hosting the major cities registering the highest rates of reported crimes, mainly theft, other offences and damage. The eastern provinces register higher rates of non-serious offences, whilst the central and western/south-western areas register the lower rates of reporting, which include Trapani, Agrigento, Caltanissetta and Enna.

8.4.3 Police

C6	Police	Structure of Police Agencies (PA)
C7	Police	Number of Police Officers per 1000 persons (PR)

In terms of the structure of the Malta Police Force, Malta is divided in two regions- Region A (South) and Region B (North). Each Region is headed by an Assistant Commissioner. Region A covers districts 1 to 5 while Region B covers districts 6 to 10. Each district is headed by a Superintendent and there are several divisions in each district headed by an Inspector. Generally community policing is the duty of the district police, although all other branches of the force assist in this mission. There are also the specialised branches which form part of the Malta police force.

The structure of the Italian policing agency is made up of five principle bodies: la Polizia di Stato, the Carabinieri, the Corpo Forestale dello Stato and the Guardia della Finanza. There exist also a number of policing agencies such as the Polizia Municipale, the Guardia Costiera and the Polizia Penitenzaria that have policing functions that are more specific. For example the Polizia Municipale is responsible for the control of the municipality, the Guardia Costiera are a custom's police with responsibility to guard the coastal waters of Italy while the Polizia Penitenziare are responsible for prisoners.

The total police force strength in the Maltese Islands as of 09th October 2013 was 1,941. Of these, 1,814 are stationed in Malta while 127 are stationed in Gozo. Such a structure results in a rate of 4.65 Police Officers per 1000 persons. In the Italian structure, the number of Police Officers per 1000 persons amounted to 4.53. The figure shows that

the two countries have a relatively common rate of police per 1000 persons, with slightly less police in Sicily than the Maltese component.

8.4.4 Prisons

C8	Prisons	Number of Prisoners by Type of Crime, Sex, Age, AT/Sent (PI)
C9	Prisons	Rate of Incarceration per 1000 persons (PIR)
C10	Prisons	Immigrant Inmate rate (IIR)
C11	Prisons	Officer/Prisoner rate (OPR)

Malta's offender structure is based on those persons who were incarcerated at any specific time and which only covers those offences that result in incarceration as against those offences which were awarded alternative types of sentencing, such as suspended sentencing, conditional discharges, and probation, amongst others. In Malta the bulk is sourced from the Malta Island (mainly other, drugs and theft) and very few offenders from Gozo end up incarcerated for drugs and other offences. The 352:4 ratio is very stark considering that for every Gozitan there are 100 incarcerated Maltese offenders.

Sicily's offence structure is recorded in more detailed variable subdivision, which were divided by sex, where the main offender component is a male one, with the main cohorts ranging between 25 and 34 years with a wider range from 18 to 44 years. Palermo has the highest number of offenders with 7,493 as at 2005, followed by Catania, with nearly half that amount, followed by Messina and Trapani, then progressively smaller through the other provinces with Enna hosting the least offenders. Female offenders who are incarcerated in similar fashion as the total categories. In terms of age categories, females, particularly in the main cities also host older aged inmates aged 45 to 64 years.

The incarceration rate for the Maltese Islands stands at 1.49 persons per 1000 persons when accounting for all 622 persons in prison inclusive of the non-Maltese component which is covered in indicator C10 and which accounts for 35.9% of the incarcerated population.. The Maltese imprisonment rate refers to the total national rate as there are no figures for Gozo since the island does not host a prison.

Incarceration rates for the Sicilian provinces vary from a very low rate in the province of Enna which stands at 1.58, slightly lower than Malta and grows steadily to 5 times that amount or 6.04 inmates per 1000 persons in Palermo. Sicily hosts an average 4.5 inmates on the island with 22,500 inmates as at 2005. The figure is comparatively very high in Trapani considering that it host less serious crime than Catania but comes in a close second at 5.25 inmates per 1000 persons. All Sicilian provinces except for Enna host at least twice the Maltese counterpart, even for Agrigento, Ragusa, Siracusa and Trapani which have a quasi-similar population structure to the Maltese Islands.

The Maltese prison hosts 622 offenders of which 223 or 35.9% were foreign as of the cut-off data of 15th November 2013. These figures show a relatively high rate of foreign population composed mainly of Northern/Eastern and sub-Saharan African origin as well as Eastern European origin. The British component is also quite large during this period. In terms of sex, of the 223 foreign inmates, 198 were males (of whom 126 were sentenced and 72 were awaiting trial) and 25 female (of whom 20 were sentenced and 5 were awaiting trial). Interestingly, whilst there are more Maltese males than foreigners in prison (377:198), foreign females outnumber Maltese inmates (25:22).

The Sicilian immigrant inmate rate is drastically different than the Maltese structure, mainly due to the smaller percentages of foreign persons in prison. Of the 22497 foreigners in Sicilian prisons, these comprise 7.4% of all inmates. These figures range from 15.6% in Ragusa to 10.7% in Trapani and 10% in Agrigento, all areas that host large numbers of foreigner residents. The province registering the least percentage foreign inmates is Caltanisetta at 5.2%. More detailed analysis shows that inversely to the Maltese situation the foreign female component amounts to 4.8% of all female inmates, whilst males comprise 7.8%. Minors comprise surprising figures as the foreign component hosts a sizeable percentage of young inmates from all the minors' population, mainly 17% (foreign minors/all minors*100) in Enna, 11% in Trapani and 10% in Palermo. Considering that both Enna and Palermo did not feature highly in the general immigrant inmate rate, the figures for Enna and Palermo are relatively high.

Figures for prison officer/offender rates are available for the Maltese Islands and show a ratio of 0.3 or 3.5 inmates per officer, which in real-terms is higher due to the working-shifts that officers work through as well as administrative officers. Comparable rates for Sicily range from 0.2 officers (5.2 inmates per officer) in Augusta to 1.6 officer per inmate (0.6 inmates per officer) in Nicosia. The average ratios in Sicily is that of 0.5 officers per inmate (1.9 inmates per officer) or nearly double the load on the officers in the Maltese situation. In effect, only 1 prison in Sicily has a rate lower than the Maltese prison, 1 has the same rate and the other 25 have a higher officer per inmate ratio or in other words fewer inmates per officer.

8.4.5 Services

C12	Services	Probation Officer/Probationer rate (OPPR)

In terms of probation services, the Maltese Probation Officer/Probationer rate (OPPR) is calculated on the number of cases per probation officer which relates to 908 cases catered for by 26 probation officers which rates at 35 cases per officer.

The Sicilian probation officer/offender rate gives a rate of 42.4 cases per officer for the

Trapani province, for which data was available. The number of officers for all of Sicily comprises 157 probation officers for a population exceeding 5 million. This structure is spread across all the provinces, except for Enna that did not register probation figures. The Trapani figures show that whilst consultation and treatment comprised the main case structure dissemination across 13 probation officers with 551 cases with another 1598 cases under treatment or reporting (Source UEPE).

8.5 Thematic Aspects CRISOLA – Social

The need for deep social analysis based on the PREFE model is required to ensure that the socio-cultural and socio-economic realities faced by the citizens is reflected into the administrative efforts targeting cohesion. The experts' views on the social structures of the areas under study is reflected through the expression that although the subtle distinction between land use and location was not used by the majority of respondents, they were clear and emphatic in their views about the criminogenic localised nature of certain social variables in the Maltese Islands.

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.

There was a high level of agreement that the most useful ways forward as regards agency interventions included substantial investment in education and social and community support services orchestrated on an inter- agency partnership basis.

These views were share across the agencies with a high degree of concordance between respondents in relation to problem identification and problem resolution.

The Sicilian experts maintained that there is a need for the mitigation of the socio-environmental problems and the need to implement prevention processes through various means, such as the need to tackle the strong preoccupation towards high rates of unemployment and the lack of integration of detainees and immigrants. These issues, as supported by the data analysis stresses on the issues of reinventing social cohesion through the reinforcement of socio-cultural policies and through intensive collaboration between the different realities which operate in the territory. Such is necessary in order to aim for new strategies of valorisation of the territory and social promotion.

The main crime issues identified in the countries under study related to both the police-related offences but also to other domains. Whilst crime and disorder are perceived as a major issue, experts bring up the need for prevention measures to prevent the radicalisation of crimes linked to theft, trafficking and violence. They also stress that

disorganisation is linked to unemployment and drug dependency, on all the provincial territory, directly and indirectly associated to low levels of income and to illegal work. In Sicily there was mentioned the need for a reform of the judicial system. As a mitigation aspect, the employment of young persons who grossly outnumber all other age categories in unemployment rates is seen as a source of social peace. In addition, they link the fact that the introduction of innovation economic policies and effective valorisation of the territory would lead to societal restructuring and in turn the reduction of poverty and crime.

8.5.1 Demography

S1	Demography	Population (Age and Sex) (Pop)
S2	Demography	Population Composition (Immigrant/Total) (PopR)

Malta's population structure is composed of an ageing society with a very high population density base (over 417,000 persons residing in 315 square kilometres as at Census 2011), reading over 1,300 persons per square kilometre where Malta's density stands at 1,558 and that of Gozo at 458 respectively up from 1514 and 456 in 2005. This disparity is mainly due to the insularity that the second island experiences where fewer people live in Gozo as against the Maltese main NUTS3 area of Malta, which at deeper levels also shows that at the smaller 130-household Census enumeration areas most of the population lives in very small and concentrated zones. The population structure is also one that is rapidly growing old from a younger but stabilising population in 1986 to a declining and aged population structure in 2050, heavy on the older cohorts and very low on the child and employable cohorts. This rapid change brings up issues that require analysis in terms of safety and security at these different time periods.

The Sicilian population parameter shows a contrast to the Maltese situation with the highest density experienced in Catania at 305 persons per square kilometre followed by Palermo at 249 and at the other end is Enna with 38 persons per square kilometre. This structure is mainly related to the vast tracts of land available to the Sicilian population, which is employed for various activities, mainly agricultural. Of note is the fact that Caltanissetta, Messina and Enna are all showing a population decline which has been occurring since at least 2000, which could be related to an ageing population, movement to the cities or migration to other regions outside of Sicily.

The Maltese Islands population structure has a foreign component which stands at 2.93% for Malta and 3.68% for Gozo as of 2005, where the main attractors were those related to the *costa geriatrica* phenomenon which experiences the downward migration of elderly from the northern colder countries towards the southern warmer countries. The

figures as of 2005 did not account for immigrants registered under refugee, irregular and any other terms designated for persons who have not been registered or normalised. Gozo again has a higher rate than Malta as its is seen as a quiet rural area popular for retiring persons and those employed in location-less 'virtual' employment such as digitally-based and small industries.

The Sicilian provinces exhibit less than the Maltese counterparts, even the lower one of Malta, except for Ragusa which has a 5.6% foreign component, indicating a zone popular with migrants participatory in industry-related activity. Messina, the most affluent province comes second at 2.45% followed by Siracusa and Trapani with Enna having the smallest number of migrants.

8.5.2 Education

S3	Education	Educational Attainment (EDR)
S4	Education	Early School Leaving (ESLR)

Educational Attainment is an indicator aimed at identifying the level of available capacity for a society to move up the social ladder, which in the case of Malta such a structure is showing an increasing attainment at the tertiary level with higher acquisition levels for males at 11% in Malta and 9% in Gozo as against 9% and 8% respectively for females. At the other end of the scale there are more females who have no schooling background at 3% for both islands as against 2% for males.

Sicily's available data shows that at the diplomati scale there are more females who acquire a diploma as against males who do. This trend is found right across the provinces with the widest distance between the two found in Enna where a 55.1%:44.9% is evident, with Trapani a close second (54.8%:45.2%). The other provinces have a closer balanced structure.

The rate of Malta's early school leavers stood at 22.6 per cent in 2012 according to a document launched for consultation on the 5th April 2013. For the first time, Malta has a figure that is comparable with that of other EU countries. The figure is calculated according to an international formula that takes into account students between the ages of 18 and 24 who did not get their O levels, as per National Statistics Office director general report to the Times of Malta (2013). The educational factor requires further study in order to elicit better the relationships between these categories of persons, their social background and their employment status.

The Sicilian school leaving rate is not available but the attainment figures for those aged 15 years and over, when taken as a surrogate identified as pre-primary, primary, shows that 25.1% of all Sicilians fall under this category. Such information would be useful should more information have been available by age, sex and province.

8.5.3 Employment

S5	Employment	Main employment structure (ES)
S6	Employment	Unemployment Rate (UR)

The Maltese employment structure is based primarily on employed salaried persons with 85% located in Malta and 81% in Gozo. Self-employed persons in Gozo who do not employ other comprise 11% whilst those who employ others comprise 7.2% as against a lower rate for Malta which has a 9.1% and 5.4% component respectively. In addition less than 1% are registered as family workers. Such figures indicate that the entrepreneurial spirit in insular areas is more evident as the distance from the main city and commercial areas affect income, even in such small countries as Malta. In addition,, the geographical barrier offered by the sea channel between the island, even if albeit very narrow, still serves as a hindrance for economic growth.

The data available for analysis in the Sicilian Island shows that the main employment provinces in 2012 is mainly are Ragusa, Messina and Trapani all exhibiting less than 50% employment rate with Ragusa registering 47.6% and Caltanissetta the least at 38.16%. These figures were reviewed in detail as all province saw a relative decline over the year, mainly from 2008 except for Caltanissetta which saw a 3-year increase from 2009 and then rapidly declined in 2012. Some areas experienced a decline as from 2004 with some micro spikes in unique years (Ragusa), which situation shows that the employment structure has been experiencing stress earlier than the iconic 2008 recession year.

Poverty and in turn deprivation is seen as the main issue pertaining to the decline of social cohesion and in turn to a rise in offences and social disorganisation (Chapter 2). Such a situation is nominally analysed through unemployment as the main drive for poverty, due to its intrinsic factor that points towards a lack of income and in turn the need to acquire income from other sources, legally and illegally.

In Malta and Gozo, the unemployment levels are very low where in 2005, Malta registered a 3.3% (1.29% females and 5.02% for males) unemployment and a slightly higher 3.68% in Gozo (1.37% females and 5.69% for males).

Sicily's unemployment rate is a phenomenon through rate analysis, ranging from 16.3 in Catania to 21.7 and 21.9 in Enna and Caltanissetta respectively. Unemployment in Sicily appears as a long-standing reality with some provinces experiencing similar levels in 2004 as in 2012, but the effort made to reduce unemployment over the 2004-2007 period was short-lived as unemployment rapidly escalated back to the initial figures.

8.5.4 Economy

S7	Economy	Main Economic Drivers (ED)
S8	Economy	Economic Dependence on State (EDS)

The Maltese economy is based on manufacturing (17.6%), wholesale and retail trade in addition to public administration. Gozo's economic drivers are mainly based on the educational sector (12%), wholesale and retail trade (11.9%) and construction (11%) and other drivers in lesser percentages.

Sicily's business statistics point towards mainly services then industry with 'others' being defined as the highest generator though this needs to be further subdivided into more defined activities. This is followed by retail and transport/communications commerce being the main economy generator followed by raw industry and agriculture.

In terms of the individual NUTS3 dependency on the state, as both Malta and Gozo form part of the same NUTS1_2 aggregation, with a minister for Gozo in the national cabinet, this indicator is not applicable for this analysis.

Sicily, on the other hand was analysed for its dependence on the Italian state, which analysis shows medium dependence on the state as against full dependence for income generation.

8.5.5 Professionals

S11	Professionals	Availability of Rehabilitation Professional Services (professionals per 1000 persons) (RSP)
S12	Professionals	Professional Services Graduates (PSG)

The availability of professional rehabilitation services for offender management in Malta is that of 0.07 per 1000 persons. This variable should read per 100,000 persons which would render the result as 7 officers per 100,000 persons.

The Sicilian provinces, except for Caltanisetta, which has a slightly higher rate than Malta, exhibit on average half the rehabilitation officer rate than the Maltese counterpart. Agrigento and Ragusa have 3 officers per 100,000 persons whilst Enna posits no such service.

8.5.6 Community

S13	Community	Social and Community Facilities (Social Capital) (SCF)
S14	Community	Cohesion Level (Social Cohesion) (CLS)

An analysis of the main entities and structures required for the maintenance of social capital through the provision of established services, shows that in Malta the social and community facilities have a physical footprint in terms of space of less than 1%. Malta, with an area totalling 316 square kilometres and a total of 32% (101 km.sq) soil-sealed, has space for such facilities, even if such are not deemed too large, even when considering the major footprint taken up by the university, the hospitals, etc.

Sicily's social and community facilities take-up is analysed differently than that of Malta due to the non-availability of data pertaining to the whole of a region as against the urban zones. The latter zones, the facilities cover as much as 7.3% but this figure cannot be cross compared to the Maltese Islands one.

8.5.7 Integrating social issues at higher detail

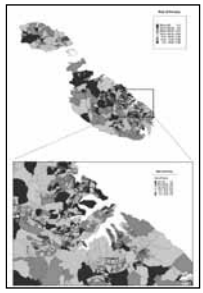
Formosa (2007) established that on studying crime at the smallest area possible (at enumeration area level) offenders tend to cluster in high population density areas, the best way forward to understand what these areas constitute is to look at the relationship between population density and poverty 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.

The analysis for poverty is based on risk assessment where unemployment is being used as a surrogate for poverty. Spearman's rho 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 In the Table above) 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 8.5 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.

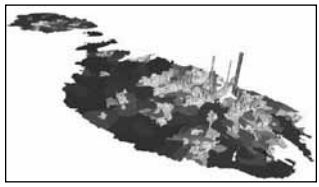
Figure 8.5: Graphical Poverty Rate – Enumeration Areas



The best way to review this result is to generate a series of maps in 3D that allow both population (Figure 8.6) and poverty (Figure 8.7) 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 8.8).

Step 1: The population density map (Figure 8.6) depicts those EAs at the national level of 1,200 persons per square kilometre in blue and the areas that have high densities in red.

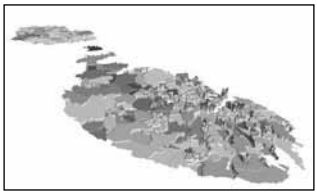
Figure 8.6: 3D population density map – Enumeration Areas



Source: Formosa (2007)

Step 2: The risk of poverty (Figure 8.7) depicts the EAs that have high poverty as red, green being the national level and blue indicating low poverty.

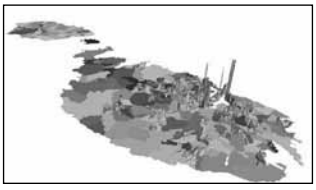
Figure 8.7: 3D risk of poverty maps – Enumeration Areas



Source: Formosa (2007)

Step 3: A combination map of Risk of Poverty map draped over a population density map is given in Figure 8.8. 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 8.6 highlighting the red population density spikes in Figure 8.7. 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 8.8: Risk of Poverty map draped over a population density map



Source: Formosa (2007)

8.6 Thematic Aspects CRISOLA - Landuse

In terms of landuse issues related to social change and the reduction of offences, experts mention the need for a revamping of the use of the territory and the need to tackle the inadequacy of economic and territorial exploitation policies. There is also the need to counter environmental exploitation, which is uncontrolled in Sicily as against the strict regime in Malta which also requires enhanced enforcement. Such activities have rendered either major overdevelopment or alternatively are associated to forms of abandonment of the territory. Thus, the need for urban requalification plans and urban works, already underway in the Maltese Islands, are urgently required in Sicily.

8.6.1 Island Type

L1	Island Type	Size of Island (sq km) (SI)

As indicated in previous sections, the size of the Maltese Islands amounts to an area of 68.67 square kilometres for Gozo and 246.49 for Malta.

The Sicilian regional area amounts to 25,730.60 square kilometres or 81 times the size of the Maltese Islands.

8.6.2 Island Administration

L2	Island Admin	Island Distance to Mainland (IDM)

This indicator is not applicable for the Maltese Islands due to the fact that it is an EU state with its own capital city, Valletta.

The distance between Sicily and the main city Rome is 573km (based on spatial Euclidian centroid distance), indicating requirements for air travel in order to conduct administrative activities and ensure cohesion between the central administration and the peripheral regions and provinces.

8.6.3 Town Insularity

L3	Town Insularity	Category of Town (Village, town, city) (CT)
L4	Town Insularity	Structural Insularity - Metropolis, Satellite, Isolated (Town, Village, Hamlet) (SIT)

Malta is composed of 68 local councils as set up through the Local Councils Act in 1993. There are 54 NUTS5 local councils in Malta and 14 in Gozo. The categories are based on the conurbation structure which depicts that the main fortified cities are designated as historic cities (6 in number), 11 suburban towns, 17 peripheral towns, 24 villages and 10 seaside towns. Due to the high population density and high urban density experienced by the Maltese islands, such categorisations could be termed as hypothetical, especially due to the sprawl factor which has overtaken most towns and integrated them into one major metropolis.

In addition to the above, local councils can be categorised for their metropolitan, suburban, insular or double-insularity structure. In fact, the Maltese towns whilst in their majority (38) fall within the metropolitan (conurbation) or suburban agglomerate, another 16 NUTS5 areas are relatively insular with the entire Gozitan councils termed as

double insular due to their geographical distance from the main island which hosts most if not all routes to commerce, travel and employment.

The Sicilian diversity in the towns and cities' categorisation was employed differently than in Malta, particularly due to the availability of a specific index of rurality and urbanisation which categorisations allowed for the creation of a very specific categorisations for the Towns in Trapani. Interestingly, the Sicilian Trapani province shows a propensity for Low or very low urban density in both urban and rural settings, with the largest category being comune with low urban densities in a rural setting (6 in number) followed by low and very low urban densities in a rural-urban balanced setting (4 and 4 comune respectively). In contrast the smallest categories are those related to either very low densities in entirely rural settings or to very high urban densities in rural settings (all building concentrated into a very small area that is surrounded by very large rural areas).

An analysis of the Sicilian Trapani comune shows that of the 24 comune, 6 are in the urban zones and can be termed as having low insularity, 3 have medium insularity, 15 exhibiting high to very high insularity, mainly due to the large distances from the main city, access to urban areas and the index of rurality.

8.6.4 Landuse

L5	Landuse	Main Landuse/Landcover (MLL)
L6	Landuse	Secondary Landuse/Landcover (SLL)

Malta's main landuse/landcover category resides in the rural zoning (71.4%) followed by the residential sector at 12.8% and in turn by industrial areas (6.37%). Even at a relatively large percentage taken up by the rural areas, Malta remains one of the highest rated urbanised countries.

The Sicilian landuse/landcover component shows that all provinces except for Palermo and Messina have a predominantly agricultural (rural) activity ranging from 93.4% for Caltanissetta to 52.1% in Enna. Whilst in Palermo the largest category is still agriculture the combination of the other landuses is greater than this single activity, whereby forestry takes second place. In Messina, however, forestry and semi natural areas take the main category with agriculture again taking second place.

8.6.5 Housing

L7	Housing	Main Housing Category (H)
L8	Housing	Housing Availability – Emigration Driver (HA)

The Maltese Islands Housing structure is predominantly terraced housing (34.1% Malta and 48.9% Gozo) following by and slowly being taken over by apartments (29.7% Malta and 28.5 Gozo), with census figures show that the trend is increasing particularly due to the fact that between 2006 and 2010 the largest volumes of approved dwellings constituted apartment blocks. This has rendered high urban densities, population movements and a subsequent reduction in cohesion as well as the depopulation of the urban cores. This has resulted in a situation where 53000 units remained vacant as at 2005 with the resultant problems ensuing from both massive overdevelopment and the unavailability of funds to buy such units.

The vacancy component should offer an opportunity for migration, but such requires an analysis of which dwellings are in reality available on the market, either due to inheritance issues, very small units that cannot be developed unless combined with other units and other physical and social restrictions that hinder development. Interestingly, whilst Gozitans live mainly in terraced housing very few live in apartments, at the same time they have developed over 4,500 apartments that stand vacant, supposedly for summer tourism and foreigners. Considering that there are approximately 10,000 households in Gozo, at the same time there is the same additional stock available as vacant.

The Sicilian data is categorised based on calculations of conventional buildings though not by category. shows that the number of dwellings being approved still results in a large percentage of vacant dwellings, ranging from 15.4% in Catania to 37.3% in Agrigento. This as in the Malta case related to second homes and dwellings built for the summer seasonal migration, mostly in illegal non-designated housing areas.

8.6.5 Status

L9	Status	Dilapidation/Ruins (DRR)
L10	Status	Rustbelt/Sunshine Status (RSS)

The Maltese figures depict a situation where 6 percent of all dwelling units are in an advanced state of deterioration/dilapidation and need urgent repairs. This means that nearly 12,000 units are not available for housing purposes and it is in such a scenario that such units fall prey to squatting, drug abuse and other offences.

Data for this indictor is not available for Sicily, however, what is interesting is that Sicily hosts large areas depicting ruins that have resulted from a 1960s earthquake and are still destroyed, a situation much worse that the Maltese type of dilapidation.

In terms of zonal status, the Maltese Islands host a unique phenomenon found in most industrial cities that have migrated their industry either to other countries of to other areas within the same country. This is reminiscent of the industrial complexes in American

cities and other cities linked to the termination of the British Empire bases. Such was the case in Malta where the main cities in the Grand Harbour area went through a rundown in the 1960s and 1970s which saw the closure of shipyard activity related to the navy and large outmigration. In turn other areas such Msida and Birzebbugia enjoyed resurgence through new technologies and industrial processes linked to hi-end technology. In turn, Kalkara is expected to enjoy such a sunshine status once the main industrial area becomes a technology centre.

Rustbelt-Sunshine data is not available for the Sicilian Island.

8.6.5 Transport

L11	Transport	Distance to main Island City (DMC)
L12	Transport	Distance to State Capital City (DSC)

The distance from Gozo to Malta (Victoria to Valletta) is 29.4 Km (Figure 7.49)

The Sicilian analysis depict the distances from each town to the main city, which indicator points to another aspect of insularity, that pertaining to the need to travel long distances to the main regional city in order to acquire goods and services in some cases travelling 195 Km from Siracusa to reach Palermo.

In addition, further analysis of the insularity component shows that the distances from each town to the national city, which is where most head offices for services and other activities reside make a difficult situation worse. In difference to the Malta-Gozo dynamic where a mere distance of 29km exists, the Sicily-Italy structure is very problematic since such distances (up to 646 Km) points towards either self-reliance in all the modes offered by opportunity or despondency should the residents deem that the state has abandoned their needs.

8.7 Perspectives from the CRISOLA pivots

The CRISOLA perspectives were analysed as based on the interviews with the thematic experts and enforcers as well as the administrators of the local and provincial regions. The results were then analysed against the data emanating from the data analysis and the spatial analysis.

Due to a dearth of data at the Sicilian point level, most outputs were either very abstract such as data at the Island or province level. However, at the fieldwork level, the information elicited from the main spatial data provides for the first time a provincial map pertaining to the three pivots. The project, at this level managed to acquire information for more than the designated Province of Trapani but also a mapped information base for all the provinces, with a higher detailed one for the Trapani province, particularly due to the

interviews and fieldwork carried out in each of the comunes in the province. Such is why it was deemed highly important for the information build up at the local level as such a process elicited a number of issues for change across the three CRISOLA pivots.

The Maltese scenario is comparatively highly advanced in terms of data provision at the high-detailed level which allowed for the mapping of data which was not available in the Sicilian scenario such as data on offender and offence location, poverty maps and other landuse maps, each of which could be overlaid. Therefore the Maltese scenario is delivered in higher detail and actually allows for better policy-making proposals.

The next sections review the integrative efforts from an island based scenario process, initially covering the Sicilian scenario, followed by the detailed Maltese scenario.

8.7.1 The Sicilian Scenario

With a relatively large area (25,730.60 square kilometres), a spatial analysis of the pivots shows that there are distinct areas across the whole of Sicily that are either taken up solely by social issues or solely by offence activity. The landuse aspect is reviewed in detail in the Trapani comune areas since at the provinces level most of the landuse was designated as agricultural areas, due to the major land taken up by this activity. Thus the landuse spatial aspect was removed to allow for a clear depiction of the social and crime data layers.

The maps depict polygonal shapes that are not precise but in ellipsoidal format due to the fact that they are based on an interpretation by the interviewer or the expert/administrator who generally find it very difficult to identify areas on a map and one has to interpret the perceived locational aspects pertaining to the social and crime aspects. In terms of landuse, these were generally generalised and could also be elicited from the Corine Land Cover map. The landuse aspect is investigated in the detailed Trapani area s against the entire province arena.

It is interesting to note that whilst preliminary crime and social maps were available for the Maltese Islands, these are the first social and crime maps for the Sicilian region. Very evidently, Figure 8.9 depicts highly concentrated crime zones (red areas), some large and distinct which were designated as mapping organised crime. It is vital to note that the term organised crime is here presented in its abstract form, since it includes all forms of such crime, inclusive of Mafia-related activities. In fact the larger zones depict such activities. The interactive map identifies better those zones based on the relative offence activity related to both individual acts and Mafia actions.

Figure 8.9: Sicily Interview Perspectives

In order to better understand the relationship between the different pivots, a province-based analysis was carried out, which provides better reading and interpretation. Text is elicited from the relative Chapter 5 with interventions based on the spatial interpretation of the findings.

Province of Palermo

The Province, which also hosts the capital of the Region, in virtue of the progressive urbanisation and building expansion in the last years, has seen a real changeover in the landscape (particularly the agricultural centres in the hinterland). Such a change has rendered rapid changes from an agricultural base to an economy primarily based on the tertiary sector, inclusive of some big industrial areas as well as a touristic component based on its environmental and cultural resources.

The issue identified through the indicators of proximity to the main country city and its core administrative function has been mitigated to a certain extent through its connections from an inter-provincial and international airport.

While the number of residents at Palermo has decreased in the last 40 years, on a provincial level the opposite is the case, with particular reference to the Metropolitan Area of Palermo: the surrounding areas, attractive for their way of life, has undergone an urbanisation process, which created major congestion on the arterial roads.

With regards to security, and prevention of criminal activities, the Police Forces, despatched in various stations, in order to cover all the territory, are not only occupied in the direct contrast of organised crime, but also first-hand interventions done by mobile radio sections above all in the area of Palermo.

Chapter 5 summarised the types of crimes which include drugs run by the Palermo Mafia, a strong increase in economic crimes and fraud against the State and international organisations, common crimes such as extortions, usury and aiding offenders to avoid justice, thefts from supermarkets, private apartments and other dwellings and crimes related to the environment.

Figure 8.10 identifies those areas that whilst appearing highly concentrated, are mainly identified outside of the main city and deal with public disorder and prostitution, tourism-

related illegal development, dumping of toxic, particularly in the Madonie zone where the Mafia is well established. Illegal dumping of toxic refuse poses another problem. The city itself hosts particular areas that are very problematic such as the ZEN (Zone di Espansione Nord) which posits a highly-negative social cohesion in terms of interaction with the surrounding areas, where also ironically an adjacent zone is deemed as very safe due to its zone control exercise by organised crime. This circumstance is even more so identified in Zona 8 – where two social realities are located near each other with poor and rich residential areas (Politeama and via Libertà) together with a unique situation where 100m from the high-end commercial area, there exists a large dilapidated area, which only now has focused on the rehabilitation of some buildings damaged during WWII.

Interestingly in Zona 7, social problems leading to extreme dysfunctionality are highly evident, where the council tried to attract investment to solve problem the created a huge shopping mall, which is right next to the ZEN, problematic area with high social dysfunction, high criminality within the Zen and low educational attainment. On a seemingly other-worldly perspective, this zone is located right next to an area identified as Mafia territory and in turn seen as safe by the residents due to their impact on crime reduction. This issue points towards the need to understand social cohesion and what works in such situations; whether to accept the fact that an area is extremely disorganised and left to its own devices due to lack of enforcement and capacity or alternatively to allow the Mafia or organisation seen as non-cohesive to effect their presence in the reduction of crime. This project elicited such a finding and posits the need to understand the Mafia's impact on cohesion in terms of the reduction of crime. Ironically organised crime is here perceived as the main tool which minimised crime in certain areas of Palermo.

As can be seen in Figure 8.11, the crime zones overlap with the poverty zones, reaching 64% of all crime concentrations. This issue is also identified in the Maltese scenario both through the professional expert input and the administrator information as well as the spatial analysis.

Figure 8.10: Sicily Interview Perspectives - Palermo Province

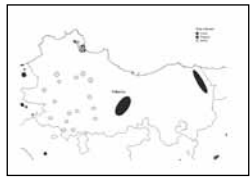
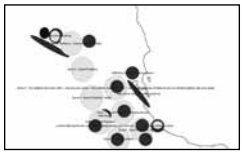


Figure 8.11: Sicily Interview Perspectives - Palermo City



Among the strategies proposed to reply to the collective need for security, it is advisable to adopt an integrated prevention between repression and interventions in the social sector to work on certain causes of criminality and to remove the conditions which favour the vicinity to criminality by young generations.

Province of Messina

Messina hosts a concentration of population with high education standards and activities in the tertiary sector with the main part of gainfully occupied persons employed in the services sector (public administration, education, business and tourism), followed by an industrial sector linked to shipyard and energy related activities. This, in addition to citrus-fruit cultivation, hazelnut cultivation, vine cultivation, which sector experienced a slow and constant decline due mainly to growing production costs forcing some local entrepreneurs to abandon the territory.

As in other realities of the South, even the province of Messina is affected by a progressively ageing population which has the highest levels in the comunes of the hinterland, with less than 2000 inhabitants (particularly Novara di Sicilia). The population decline is happening in favour of bordering comunes or even farther territories, other phenomena of a social level such as a particular decline in the young generation. Due to this shift, the resident foreigner's component is high when compared to the regional average, composed of a large Asian, Romanian and Moroccan community. This is greater in the districts of Taormina and the Eolian Islands. The main part of residents complains about the absence of an integration policy for immigrants.

The rate of employment is a little higher than the regional average with a slightly inferior average income, the lowest registered in the comunes of the "Nebrodi" The services, concentrated in principal urban centres, are reduced or absent in bordering zones, structurally linked to such centres; the principal infrastructures dislocated on the coast, penalising connections with towns in the hinterland.

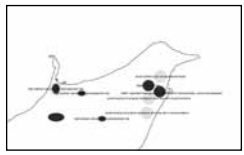
With regards to socio-assistance and territorial services, even if in the last years, there has been a re-distribution of resources from the Capital to the intermediate centres (Patti, Milazzo, Sant'Agata di Militello, Barcellona and Capo d'Orlando), the internal realities of the territory remain substantially emarginated. The real stronghold of Messina is the

presence of the tertiary sector especially the developed social services section, which is also aided by various associations.

With regards to crimes, Messina is considered as one of the safest provinces at a regional level, even if Authorities investigations have evidenced the existence of a strong relationship between institutional figures and mafia phenomena (the contrasting actions resulted in judicial investigations but even and above all in the confiscation of illicit properties and the precious collaboration deriving from those who side with the authorities "pentiti". Corruption and abuse of public office crimes are increasing in percentage, even economic crimes. In fact, the perception of safety is also gleaned from Figure 8.12 where few areas are identified as hosting both crime and social overlays, which are related to pollution. These areas are located in zones of high unemployment. Messina is highly particular for its social zoning areas which indicate two major zones of social inequity based social housing not properly developed which has led to social problems (Figure 8.13). This is a direct indication of the interactivity between growth of social problems emanating from poor development strategies.

Figure 8.12: Sicily Interview Perspectives - Messina Province

Figure 8.13: Sicily Interview Perspectives - Messina overlays



A tragic situation, which every year reaps many victims, is represented by numerous homicides and serious body harm, deriving from the violation of the Highway Code regulations; on the increase are accidents at place of work mainly involving the foreign workforce.

Technological crimes have almost doubled and there is a relevant increase in car and house thefts, in a minor quantity the number of robberies/hold-ups; abusive buildings have increased, although construction speculation has not assumed the exasperated aspect

as in the coastal areas of other regional provinces. The territory with major environmental risk is that of the industrial coastal area of the Messina district, which is problematic considering the touristic appeal of the area, inclusive of Taormina which is also victim to tourism-related offences. The share of minor criminality is superior to the regional average, so the promotion of projects aimed at legality, are brought forward by research institutes in order to render the younger generation more sensible to this aspect.

Province of Catania

The province of Catania has a strong demographic consistency and in the last twenty years there has been an increment of the population, although not homogeneously distributed. There is a progressive increase in centres nearest to Catania, deriving partly from a constant emigration from the province capital, which consequently tends to diminish in population. This movement is resulting in squatting in the dilapidated areas and the reactive measures resulting in the installation of CCTVs (Figure 14). Other offences in the city outskirts relates to high rates of reported domestic violence.

The population is mainly young although the phenomenon of ageing and the decrease in birth rates is starting to have a certain weight (particularly in centres further away from the city). The foreign residents in the province come mainly from Eastern Europe, followed by North Africans, occupied particularly in agriculture, manufacture and personal assistance services. In the cities of Catania and Misterbianco there is a high concentration of Asians, mainly Chinese involved in business activities as well as a specific Rom area (Figure 15).

The positive demographic trend is due to the presence of numerous entities, primarily the commercial sector, followed by the agricultural, construction and manufacturing sector even if the Province has a gross domestic product inferior to the Sicilian average.

Therefore the economic aspect is being dominated by the tertiary sector, while year after year the contraction of the primary sector is increasing together with the slow decline of the secondary sector. Although agriculture still represents a solid aspect of the economy particularly in areas at the foot of the mountains, it is characterised by a strong impasse linked to a scarce adjournment and a low propensity to take risks on the part of agricultural entrepreneurs who, isolated, are unable to face the challenges offered by a global market.

The reduced concentration of the hospitality sector reveals the missed realisation of important aspects of the tourism sector and the incapacity to promote assiduously archaeological, architectural (Baroque) and environmental resources linked to the presence of the volcano Etna.

The rate of unemployment in the province of Catania, although particularly high, is among the lowest in Sicily, while part of the economy is strongly influenced by illegal work and Cosa Nostra.

Figure 8.14: Sicily Interview Perspectives - Catania & Enna Provinces

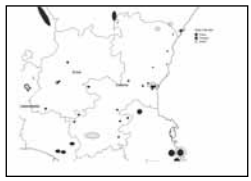
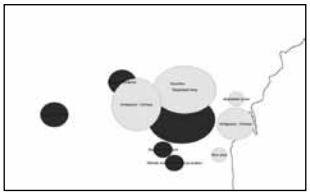


Figure 8.15: Sicily Interview Perspectives – Catania City



Province of Enna

The Province of Enna is situated in a central position on the inside of the Sicilian Island. However, the territory has always been quite emarginated vis-à-vis other Provinces (Figure 14).

Most of the twenty Comunes have an economy based on agriculture, and a diffused system of small and medium artisan activities. The demographic distribution is characterised by a strong concentration of the population in the urban centres, emigration and in converse the stable number of immigrants who do not compensate for the los.

From a social point of view, there are strong identity values, and certain cohesion of family groups is evident. Primary and Secondary education is around the 80% level, particularly in comunes where there are scholastic institutes and the main Centres.

Unemployment is less dramatic than in other areas, thanks to a sustained growth of independent jobs, even though the phenomenon of poverty and a general impoverishment urge many persons to seek help from local diocesan structures.

Physically, the zone San Pietro, where there are popular settlements, is one of the oldest zones of the city and even one of the poorest, from an urban point of view. There are many degraded buildings. , However, Enna is host to educational institutes, a university and the majority of retail and wholesale shops.

In terms of security, the Comune installed about thirty video cameras and reinforced security patrols in the area. Crimes most frequently reported include breaches of the law with regard to the disposal or recycling of special and dangerous waste products. A Mafia presence, although with a low profile in activity, conditions the economic and social

networks. Limited episodes of extortion and damages done by organised crime, even if this is down-sized due to lack of reports by businessmen or commercial entities.

Other offences include the Mafia's control over various financial sectors, usury, micro-criminality, thefts from dwellings, crimes against persons, prostitution of minors and crimes against heritage.

Authorities retain that criminality needs to be contrasted by repression and promotion of the culture of legality in schools, involving even families. One needs to invest in education and culture, with benefits and positive results in a civil community, since where the standard of education is low, much stronger is the presence of delinquency.

The Province of Siracusa

The province is characterised by a decrease in and ageing of the population. Increasingly, tourism and renewable energy, together with horticulture form part of the economic drive. The population is made up of an extremely heterogeneous social class: freelance professionals, employees, artisans, businessmen, but also labourers, low income families, unemployed or non-EU immigrants. A large part of families has a matriculation certificate. Many own second houses, used in summer, which contribute to a deteriorating landscape and environment due to lack of primary urban works.

Offences related to the environment derive from an excessive use of the territory linked to the intensive presence of greenhouses, and abusive constructions. In terms of education, Siracusa hosts a higher percentage of graduates and diploma holders in the comune Capital and a mixed presence of literate and illiterate people in the internal and southern comunes; and medium to low standards of education due to scarce higher and specialised formative courses in the Province.

With regards to criminality, there is a consistent Mafia component, rooted all over the territory active in drug trafficking but also in control of the agricultural sector, usury; micro-criminality related to thefts (houses and copper) and robberies (banks and post offices). Interestingly Enna hosts prostitution governed by Romanians who are active in female trafficking. A criminal phenomenon particularly diffused in the Capital is arson, particulalrly setting vehicles on fire. This is the majority however, in the majority of cases, is not linked to organised crime but to feuds between individuals.

Educational activities hosted by the University of Catania has helped to refurbish zones. However these zones following this educational and cultural enhancement process have been exposed to an increase in micro-criminality}.The residents of this zone are really preoccupied about security because of the proliferation of illicit activities and strong social degradation which compromise their way of life.

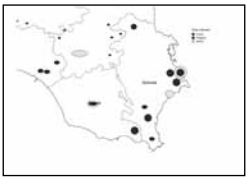
In terms of physical structures, many areas are composed of blocks of flats, ruined by vandalism and graffiti, abandoned, full of rubbish heaps and in some cases even

abandoned asbestos. Siracusa has great environmental problems linked to pollution due to the presence of the industrial areas in the extreme north. The irregular and fast urban expansion, determined by the growth of the new economy is at the base of a high rate of abusive buildings, especially in the peripheral zones of the city which, without services and infrastructures, have heterogeneous family groups of the same traditions.

The Provincial Headquarters of the Carabinieri of Siracusa in order to accentuate preventive measures and control of the territory and therefore, guarantee more contrasts to criminality by enforcing a sense of security in the population has affected various extraordinary supervision duties including the use of air surveillance.

As demonstarted in Figure 8.16, the main social issues that overlap with the crime areas are those related to the main city. The other forms separate zones.

Figure 8.16: Sicily Interview Perspectives - Siracusa and Ragusa Provinces



The Province of Ragusa

The province of Ragusa, situated at the extreme South-eastern part of the Sicilian region, represents an extremely smaller reality vis-à-vis other areas. Figure 8.16 depicts a small social issue zone that is located in the same area as the crime-related and security zone. The coastal territory is also under pressure by settlements intent on tourism but also agricultural interests. A number of towns in Ragusa have become principal destinations for nightlife.

Notwithstanding that economic crisis has greatly affected the economy of Ragusa province, it has an extremely contained rate of unemployment and an income pro-capita among the highest in Sicily, a situation determined by the development of the tertiary sector and the effective contribution given by the greenhouse horticultural sector, which situation has led to an increase of immigration towards these zones.

Even school truancy is extremely contained, evidencing more the relative socio-cultural well-being of residents (even if one cannot deny that in agricultural zones, there is a higher percentage vis-à-vis the provincial average, due to the necessity of families to make use of all resources, inside the families themselves, for activities relating to farming). However, the economic recession is causing calls for assistance to minors in a state of misery, mainly Italians, who turn to Caritas centres operating in Ragusa, Vittoria and Comiso for support.

Diverse social categories are exposed to risk, as are immigrant families and separated persons; among immigrants, communities from Eastern countries are in the most difficult situations. Besides psychological support, Caritas offers material support as well, sometimes even financial (by means of subsidies forms of credit). There is a diffused micro-criminality, active in robberies and drug trafficking due to the presence of non-EU groups of citizens particularly in the coastal zone, arson against economic operators and illegal work especially in agriculture and commercial services.

Particularly in the coastal areas (often uninhabited during winter and scarcely illuminated, so more appetising for thieves), there is a number of thefts which lately have focused on the industrial zone, where robberies, vandalism, thefts and abusive collection of material (relative above all to iron materials, copper, various metals) has been experienced. Although such phenomena have not yet assumed preoccupying proportions, many are requesting reinforcement of control services in the entire zone by law enforcement ably supported by video-surveillance system addressing zones considered more at risk.

Caltanissetta Province

The Province is made up largely of small and medium entities operating mainly in the agricultural and commercial sector, with an absolute superiority of the tertiary sector. The development of the industrial sector was initially accompanied by a rise in employment levels and social well-being in an area traditionally considered among the poorest in Sicily. In the long term the province experienced a constant decrease in the workforce together with the rapid increase in cost of living, with the progressive abandonment of agricultural activities and increase in unemployment rates.

The most Western tip is less populated, the towns are smaller, and have gone through a process of emigrantion. These towns are the most influenced by the phenomenon an ageing of the population. From a social point of view, there is not yet a great disaggregation of family nuclei, although there was a slight contraction in the composition of groups (two, three components per family). The province of Caltanissetta, together with that of Enna, is in the last place in female employment amongst the provinces); this is due to the absence of adequate work policies. It is, however, good to remember that behind these very high unemployment levels there are many cases of illegal work, not always conducive to organised crime.

An extremely poor province, where there are very high rates of school truancy and alarming thresholds of illiteracy, where many families live in poor conditions and the best solution for a better future is to emigrate. A reality which exposes the province, not only clans linked to Cosa Nostra, but also to an autonomous criminal organisation named "Stidda" (particularly active around Gela and Niscemi, traditionally areas at risk) which operate, sometimes together, in the aggression of public and private heritage (specifically

in the assignment of tenders re public works to industries controlled by extortions, taxes to entrepreneurs and businessmen).

In contrast with the past however, many businessmen have started to rebel against the imposition of the "pizzo" (a form of corruption), particularly, intent to re-launch the culture of legality in the city of Gela, where there is a very active association, the same as the one in Caltanissetta. The district of Caltanissetta has the sad national record of minors incriminated for Mafia crimes; minors carry out robberies and aggravated extortions, damages to property for intimidation purposes and some homicides. This phenomenon seems to move, hand in hand, with an often hidden school truancyIn a clear decline, sexual violence and stalking which, however, are still diffused due to poor socio-cultural contexts, if not degraded, inside family nuclei or against persons incapable of taking care of them, being minors or disabled.

There are many crimes against public administration. There has been a slight decrease in crimes against heritage (however the number of car and apartment thefts and robberies is still alarming) due to efficient prevention and territory control by law enforcement. Damages are perpetrated by means of arson mainly against business entities, motor vehicles, scooters, agricultural cultivations (diffused vandalism, used as a means of revenge for futile reasons sometimes in order to defraud insurance companies).

The territory and bordering zones around Gela stand out for a general negligence in the management of public property. A generally difficult situation accentuated by insufficient control thus a perception of insecurity by the population, but which is also due to shortage of essential services. Infractions in the health and safety sector at work are also numerous (often immigrants are involved), against which there should be supervisory actions, by means of a coordinated and permanent activity, by the various competent authorities together a major awareness of workers.

Many areas in the town centre have been abandoned for a long time, the result of a strong exodus and social impoverishment, particularly, the old Arab quarters of San Domenico, to the east of Piazza Garibaldi, characterised by many houses, most of which dilapidated and abandoned by residents; rented at high prices to groups of non-European citizens. The quarters are a refuge for neglected individuals and the homeless.

Paradoxically, even due to emigration towards the North, there is a town centre dominated by dilapidated constructions where numerous family groups live in extreme precarious conditions (not infrequent episodes of evacuation due to dangerous structures), while a big part of the outskirts area is widely under-utilised. In reality, the local Administration is carrying out vast refurbishment works for the recovery of some buildings with the aim to reconvert them for social purposes. There is, moreover, a scarce environmental sensibility. Many areas, particularly the quarters Angel in the town centre, have become open air landfills due to disposal of different waste products by residents.

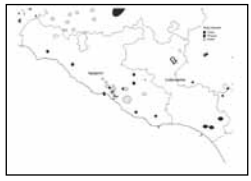
Caltanissetta is the Italian city with the highest index of absolute poverty, and represents a transit point for the migrant population. Over the past few years, the movements of people towards the Province of Caltanissetta have greatly diminished. However, those requesting international protection from other Sicilian provinces and zones of the peninsula still remain. There is also a community centre for refugees in zone Pian del Lago, where in emergencies, extra-communitarian citizens requesting asylum, pass the night in a camp, in tents or simply covered with blankets, in the space in front of the gate of the Community Centre; when they go out of the Centre in order to go to the city, they are forced to use a road with very heavy traffic but without pavements or illuminations (a dangerous situation which compromises these people's lives and that of the drivers themselves).

In order to enforce territory control, there is a vigilance service; a coordinated plan to control the regularity of stay of these foreigners; the empowerment of vigilance and prevention in scholastic Institutes; the prevention of drug dependency; the prevention of damages to scholastic structures, by means of patrol duties in civilian clothes, and to guarantee the smooth running of didactic activities; but also the vigilance and monitoring of parts of the communal roads effected by heavy rainfall etc., a better monitoring system by the Central Operations centre utilising video-surveillance cameras.

Other offences include arson attempts on cars and doors, intimidations with the aim of extortions against commercial activities. There is also a diffused micro-criminality, mainly among minors, specialised in thefts from dwellings, looting, pick-pocketing and robberies from shops.

Figure 8.17 shows that the central city zone is composed of overlapping social and crime zones and a series of offence zones situated in the far south related to development offences (construction of public works and racketeering.

Figure 8.17: Sicily Interview Perspectives - Caltanisetta and Agrigento Provinces



Province of Agrigento

A province dedicated mainly to zoological techniques and agriculture, in recent years has been witness to a number of hospitality services linked to rural tourism and typical products. Many of these zones are burdened by heavy demographic loss, diffused unemployment

and underemployment for example. The Province of Agrigento is considered as one of the most difficult to reside in, mainly with regards to living conditions and development, among all the Sicilian provinces. There is a high level of birth rate and at the same time a high level of emigration which has favoured a general tendency of abandoning the country zones.

The most common element as regards to the standard of education is the lower secondary school certificate, followed by the upper secondary school diploma and a few graduates. There are quite a consistent number of persons without a school certificate. The Province has high rates of school truancy; extremely frequent is the unskilled work of minors with low wages. There is an absence of socio-cultural meeting places particularly destined for the young generation for whom, thanks to the Department of Sociology in Agrigento, there is a call centre inside the scholastic institutions; besides a vast number of the population working as state employees, there is a high level of unemployment, above all among the younger sector. In reality, in most cases, statistics seem to be exasperated by the presence of a strong hidden economy.

The conditions of under-development of the Agrigento context are strictly linked to socio-economic difficulties of the population, which cannot be remedied in a short term. Weak points in the system result also by the absence of efficient territorial connections and the ability of governance by public administrations which, along the years, have enabled the downgrading of the territory.

This already difficult context is, moreover, aggravated by the pressing presence of Mafia criminality, considered among the most active on a regional and international level (Canada and United States of America). The organisation is one employing the traditional type of delinquency such as arson, intimidations particularly towards business activities, artisan and industrial activities, with extortion purposes, but which often involve politicians and public employees. This is a territory in which the assassination method as an extreme act of punishment has not completely vanished.

The scarce reporting by the citizens in reporting crimes is attributed to the serious economic and occupational crisis which, for decades, exists in the territory. It is also the reason that escalates the increase of a diffused criminality. This does not exclusively adhere to the logics of organised crime, but more often unknown individuals are active in thefts from summer residences (uninhabited during the winter months) or theft of copper and violent pick-pocketing. There is a certain increase in armed robberies, drug trafficking, gambling (carried out in clandestine clubs or in gambling houses by video poker), and the sale of counterfeit goods. There are also episodes linked to stalking, and although on a smaller scale, sexual violence acts on minors.

This has resulted in a decrease in the control of the territory and therefore an increase in micro-criminality; this necessitates the participation of administrative personnel to

patrol and control the territory in uniform; increasing the personnel on foot and by car; integrating also a number of district police officers.

The Southern part is characterised by coastal settlement of San Leone (preferred destination seaside resort, with a small touristic port) and the district Zingarello, a small seasonal residential settlement made up of abusive multi-storey buildings.

The socio-economic characteristic of the population of the province capital are not substantially different those of the surrounding territory, even if there are some differences regarding institutions and cultural events, which in the capital have a major consistency.

Inside the city, bureaucratic and administrative centre of the whole province has different public schools even for infant years; there are also some public libraries, managed by institutional bodies and none (Local Council, Church and private individuals); numerous cultural associations, social cooperatives and many voluntary associations.

It is evident by the analysis of general infrastructures (economic and social) present in the territory, that such resources are not enough and inadequate for the needs of the whole population. The ageing population requires socio-health assistance, the increase in foreign presences, the diffusion of criminality linked to drug and alcohol dependency, are all phenomena leading inevitably to different needs and demands from the public system. Even illegal work represents a spreading social problem. In fact, hidden economy involves more than half the working population.

The geographical position and the close vicinity to the island of Lampedusa make Agrigento a proper "frontier" in the Mediterranean and therefore, continually forced to face illegal and clandestine immigration; there is a presence of immigrants coming mainly from different countries in North Africa (Morocco and Tunisia).

The control of the territory is ensured by the presence of a video surveillance system, activated in some zones of the centre (piazza Marconi, piazza Cavour) and piazza Aster at San Leone, retained at particular risk with regards public order. The installations of other cameras is in line, even in peripheral zones; the use of a mobile camera is intended to be used in order to discourage the usual uncivilised people who use public places as a landfill.

Province of Trapani

The twenty four districts of the Trapani province are characterised by a very inhomogeneous distribution of the population, with a huge concentration in the big urban centres of Alcamo, Castelvetrano Erice, Marsala, Mazara Del Vallo, Trapani (many of which in the proximity of the coastline) and scarcely inhabited in the hinterland districts.

This area still has visible damages, especially in zones close to the epicentre. There are many abandoned buildings in countryside and urban centres. There are many newly built areas in cement, to replace the temporary lodgings brought down after many years. The Belice experience represents, in a symbolic way, the failure in rebuilding and reintegrating

the territory, undertaken by the State. Many historic buildings, only partly hit by the earthquake, were totally put down for "security" reasons. In many cases the use of public funds gave way to controversies (many used the funds received to build the second and third home) which brought about the decrease in number of central nuclei of the population. Untraditional urban models were used thus giving way to excessive spreading out over large areas of the inhabited parts, hindering local entities in the management and maintenance of such a vast urban area. This brought about the phenomenon of using these dwellings for other purposes other than those social uses for which they were destined (such as 6 of the social and civic centres became local administrative offices, with the exception of Salaparuta which social centre was handed over to a Cultural Association). Even the pulling down of the barracks, built by huge amounts of asbestos posed numerous problems to the communities when it came to destroying such dangerous material.

Research on the labour market throughout the provincial territory puts in evidence that most of the population is employed in public administration and there is a clear predominance of the agricultural sector in respect to other economic sectors. In fact this amounts to over 40 per cent of the entire entrepreneurial system, assigning a proper record to the province with regards to other areas in Sicily.

As regards the labour market, one can see a negative trend in the fully employed, determined above all by the decrease in the construction and services sectors. This has concerned both genders; although one has to point out that the province has one of the lowest rates female unemployment. The labour market is not that flexible and favours precarious work. Indefinite contracts have diminished thus giving way to irregular contracts. One can notice much irregular work and illegal work conditions (particularly in the construction and agricultural sectors) discrepancies also exist between the exigencies of the labour market and the actual workforce due to lack of formative structures (this has given way to a strong nucleus of a non-specialised workforce) and a socio cult (aural system oriented towards highly qualified professionals in sectors which have little impact on local economy.

From the social point of view there are 2 elements that characterise the provincial panorama: the progressive ageing of the population (with an index of elderly people higher than the regional one) in line with national standards and a decrease in birth rate thus diminishing family nuclei. The Province is registering a slight demographic increase partly due to an increase in immigrants, consistently present in Pantelleria and the comune of Mazara Del Vallo. The highest number of foreigners comes from Romania, followed by North African countries. There is also a large Chinese community which has invested in commercial activities and restaurateurs throughout the territory.

In terms of social assistance policies, although along the years a plurality of policies has been promoted towards different social groups even in liaison with private entities,

infrastructures re disabled, migrants and centres for the prevention of violence on females are lacking. A real mapping of the territorial needs does not exist as regards social emergencies in areas where assistance centres, semi residential and day care are lacking.

The restructuring in the health sector, determined by exigencies of rationalisation of public resources, has moreover contributed to heavy pressure of resources in the hinterland and smaller centres, which population is often forced to move about in order to make use of specialised services. There is no coordination between administrators and workers thus failing to provide a high level personalised assistance.

Levels of security in the province of Trapani are quite close to the regional average, but this is highly influenced by the characteristics of local organised crime, which is totally apart from the economic and political network thus making it difficult for the authorities to suppress and even influences the level .of security perceived by the inhabitants.

The actual orientation of the Mafia gangs, headed by Castelvetrano boss Messina Danaro, is made up of money laundering of sums of money derived from illegal drug trafficking, which is subsequently invested in apparently legal activities run by persons who operate in different sections of the economic system.

This has been proven by certain activities of mafia gangs in the assignment of public tenders linked to construction and health, even by means of public auctions; numerous economic crimes are also connected to false contracts and fraud. Particular interest was shown by criminal organisations towards power plants for the production of alternative energy, which, as is known, benefit from certain forms of subsidised public financing. Many wind farms on the territory are under investigation by judicial authorities.

This criminal phenomenon can be seen also in the recycling of waste products and in the management of abusive landfills (which often involve the various quarries spread all over the territory). From the environmental point of view, although many court proceedings exist against local administrators for assumed irregularities in the management of public landfills, one has to state that this phenomenon is strengthened by inappropriate behaviour of private entities (individuals but also businessmen who work in the marble and construction sectors) who have transformed some areas in abusive spaces to recycle waste products.

The presence of Mafia organisations on local territory is due to the failure of state politics carried out in the past years by the central government. The Mafia has used this to the full in order to gain power and enrich itself resulting from the problems and aspirations of an area characterised by an ever spreading social discomfort.

The actual precarious economic situation, the difficulty of credit access by banks, have moreover aggravated the phenomenon of usury, intrinsically tied to gaming and betting environments, both legal or illegal, which are establishing themselves even in small communities. The Mafia knows the cultural value of the confiscation of properties, so much

so that there is a certain stepping back from intimidation (often social cooperatives) which is entrusted with the management of this heritage; contemporarily there is an attempt to regain the confiscated properties, part of which put up for auction after reacquiring them.

Moreover a micro criminality specialised in crimes against public administration and heritage is present in the territory. In order to ensure adequate security levels to the population (even considering the reduction of certain workgroups), one has tried to rationalise the presence of the Police Force on the territory by means of road blocks and prevention services.

As regards environmental crimes, reports re violations and abuse in the construction sector have increased (especially in coastal zones); such behaviour often brought forward by allowance of subsidies and exemptions during construction of buildings. One can note that usually reports are directed solely to land owners; a way to seriously hinder this phenomenon could be to punish the constructors also.

The major problems are the numerous abusive buildings, mostly in coastal areas, many of which – often acquired by communal entities – should be demolished; only the Comune of Marsala, following the adoption of some twenty ordinances to clear the occupancy of abusive property, has correctly activated the procedure, setting up the necessary acts to gain tenders for the removal of furnishings and demolition works (Figures 8.18 and 8.19).

The problem re management of migrants' arrivals remains, particularly clandestine arrivals along the coasts of Pantelleria and Trapani, especially during the summer months

Although there was a slowdown thanks also to international agreements with countries of origin for the control of coastal areas, the situation is still critical. Firstly, security forces specialised in immigrants' arrivals do not exist which means that these have to be deployed from elsewhere in the territory. Secondly, the strategy of criminal clans in immigrants trafficking has undergone profound changes, instead of using big boats suitable for hundreds of people, easily intercepted, there is a clear preference to modestly sized boats harder to intercept, without counting arrivals via land.

Around Trapani, there are different prison structures both for adults and minors, which are in a difficult situation due to overpopulation. Considering this dramatic increase in prison population, the major problems regard the difficulty, in respect to limited financial resources and personnel, of having to predispose the most appropriate and suitable measures so as to guarantee to all detainees these services of a socio cultural and psychological nature; in this sense the opening of an outside executive office to motivate the use of alternative detention measures.

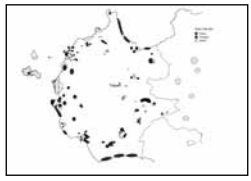
To this regard re the Pact of Security for Trapani province, a convention together with Erice, has been set up in order to activate a video surveillance system in public areas surrounding the correctional facility of Trapani, with the objective of recuperating Police prison wardens, employed in services of external vigilance. The absence of norms, the

fragmentation of social network, the desegregation of family nuclei instigated violent episodes against weaker subjects (minors and women) which seems to involve not only family groups but also public employees assigned to vigilance and prevention duties (between June 2011 and June 2012 there were around 50 court proceedings for sexual violence, paedophilia and some thirty others for stalking).

The number of cases of child violence denounced to the Judicial Authority represents only a small part of abuses committed against children and refers to those episodes, so evident, that they cannot be tolerated or misunderstood. Many reports are put forward by employees, who, due to their functions, cannot set aside their precise legal obligations.

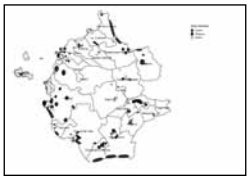
It seems evident, then, that the socio territorial context of the Province is quite problematic. There is a growing discomfort among citizens who live in a precarious situation, not only financially, but also socially. The exodus phenomenon from Comunes in the hinterland, the work crisis, the logics of nepotism which regulate the labour market , the sense of impotency are linked to a certain acceptance of the impossibility to change. A number of problems intersect each other thus involving choices done by the Institutions during the last years. There is a sense of profound mistrust against a State which is not succeeding in guaranteeing sufficient security and is not able to offer politics of an adequate development.

Figure 8.18: Sicily Interview Perspectives – Trapani CRISOLA



Interestingly Figures 8.18 and 8.19 depict a detailed outputs of the areas identified at comune level which areas are dominated by the coastal crimes related to Mafia activity in the construction industry, which many areas covered by crime ranging from theft to arson. Note is taken that quite a number of social areas overlap the other social layers again indicating an intrinsic factor that points towards the relationship between both poverty and crime, particularly the inner comune areas, and the outer touristic zones that serve as attractors for offences.

Figure 8.19: Sicily Interview Perspectives - Trapani Comunes



A more detailed study of the comune of Marsala shows that the interaction between the 3 pivots becomes more intense where the zones experience high population and high urban density. Figure 8.20 shows the Marsala area with its specific pivot zones that are distinct on the outskirts and overlap in the urban zones, the green open spaces and the residential zones. This reflects the realities faced by the researchers and their interviewees as shown in the field study of Marsala and Petrosino (Figure 5.21) with offences occurring in the peripheral areas of the urban zone as against the internal zones as well as on the coast.

Areas suffering from poverty and deprivation are in close proximity to the offence zones, which issue requires a seachange on how best to tackle this phenomenon. It also points towards the need for niche intervention, which implements very small area (those areas where poverty and crime exits in dilapidated areas as against a blanket investment in all areas. Managing small areas into a sustainable socio-physical mode is more sustainable than trying to tackle whole comunes in an environment that offers low finances in a period of recession, lack of professional capacity (as identified in the small relative number of probation and parole officers). The small niche targets would receive the expert input for the creation of social cohesion and capital.

Figure 8.20: Sicily Interview Perspectives - Marsala Petrosino Comunes

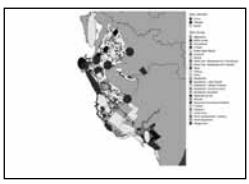
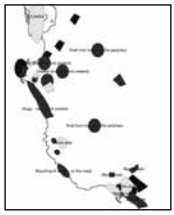


Figure 8.21: Sicily Interview Perspectives – Marsala detail



8.7.2 The Maltese Scenario

In contrast to the Sicilian Scenario, Malta has two NUTS3 regions but only one functioning through a national Ministry; Gozo which also has its own regional president. As in the case of Sicily, the Maltese study tackled the individual NUTS5 to ensure the build-up of specific analysis based on the hotspot approach which was not possible in the Sicilian scenario.

As drafted in the Sicilian province analysis, this section will bring up the main points of the main districts under study and then identify those issues that pertain to the actual comparison with the finding from the data and the spatial statistical analysis.

Figure 18.22: NUTS 4: Districts

District One: Southern Harbour District

The area is designated as a rust-belt zone with rapid population loss and an elderly population that is growing at a high rate. This is crucial in the undertaking of policy measures due to the fact that the elderly are perceived as the main potential or actual victims of crime, where the fear of crime is tangible, especially among the elderly. In addition, due to a weaker social cohesion, this district experiences a case where teenagers are also considered as potentially at risk from crime/criminals (mainly the uneducated and poor youngsters who become easy prey to criminals and addicted to narcotics).

Physically, the zone is very dense and polluted. This is due to various factors, mainly from the shipyards, power station, traffic congestion and other infrastructural issues. As regards to health and safety in this district, it is claimed that unfinished infrastructural works (example, those being done to Bacir Number 1 at Bormla), pose a danger; heavy

traffic, lack of parking spaces and traffic pollution pose a major threat to the health and safety of the residents; The pollution emanating from the Marsa power station and the industrial zones are also considered as hazardous to the health and safety of the residents.

Financial insecurity and poverty is very high, highlighting the issue that the social housing area is a probable crime and social problems' hotspot, which structures have resulted in a sense of learned helplessness, resignation and apathy that taken over this district. Since the Marsa ex-trade school is now being used as an open-centre for irregular/illegal migrants, residents complain that this area, particularly the Albert Town area, has been taken over by immigrants. Offences associated with these irregular migrants are: hate crime (inflicted by the Maltese upon immigrants, and/or amongst themselves) loitering, heavy drinking and unacceptable behaviour in public gardens.

In terms of security and safety, there are no official neighbourhood watch schemes. The installation of some CCTV cameras might have helped reduce crime. This stated, with the exception of Paola, Zabbar and Bormla, the level of crime is not alarming.

Thefts from cars and vandalism have decreased over the past years but drug-abuse/trafficking seems rampant and worsens the already precarious financial situation many residents might already be experiencing. Ironically, it is claimed that, in Bormla, the main hotspot is right next door to the police station. This spot is known for blatant and continuous drug-abuse.

Other offences include gambling, loitering/prostitution, domestic violence (and rape), nuisances, squabbles/fights, an extent of gang activity, vandalism, littering and illegal dumping are also problems. With the exception of Fgura, Floriana and Valletta, in general, police performance in this district is considered as unsatisfactory, particularly in Paola (Police absence in Paola is felt to the extent that it has become a major issue for the local council. There are CCTV cameras installed at the local council premises as well as at the police station, however the police seem to either take a long time to react or even refrain from taking any action when law-breaking gets recorded on camera), Zabbar (Zabbar residents seem to have lost faith and confidence in the police) and Bormla (it is claimed that drug-abuse is practised blatantly in the area next to the police station). However, if one refers to the regular police-council meetings, communication with the police could be considered as good but not as effective as expected. In fact, police-council-police communication channels are open, but results seem to be another matter. Residents seem to feel more confident to report offences to the local council rather than the police. They evidently, seem to feel more comfortable reporting to the local council because, it is claimed, only the local council can guarantee anonymity.

Figure 8.23: Southern Harbour District

Figure 8.23 outlines the different zoning as perceived by the administrators which zoning shows both distinct offence areas as well as overlaps between the different pivots. According to these persons the links between the physical areas such as industrial estates and crime is highly evident, whilst the interaction between the poverty areas and crime areas is highly evident in such areas as Marsa and Bormla as well as Santa Lucija in parts of the town.

District Two: Northern Harbour District

The Northern Harbour District hosts a major commercial zone and entertainment areas, which affect the social and wellbeing of the zones. There is high population and dwelling density, with major projects constantly effecting both health and wellbeing. This district is home to a former general hospital and a new general hospital, the University and private social and community facilities. It is also home to schools and services. Traffic is a major cause of concern,

The housing estates can be considered as potential crime hotspots since, in some cases, they seem to have become a breeding ground for delinquency (committed mainly, it is claimed, by deviant youths). Single parents and separated parents are on the increase, leading to a diminished quality of life and poor child-supervision. A perceived steady increase in teenage pregnancies, separations and drug abuse (particularly in playing fields and public toilets) was expressed. The level of crime is exacerbated by the general mediocre level of education in some of the towns, which also includes the main prostitution area in the Maltese Islands. The dark figure of crime was elicited due to the fact that there is a tangible reluctance to report.

Crime in general is perceived to be on the decrease. However, recorded crimes include theft from residences and shops (most of which takes place while residents – mostly elderly – attend the 7 am mass), vandalism pick pocketing and drug abuse. Thefts from shops are kept to a minimum as most shops are equipped with CCTV cameras. Interestingly, in one commercial area, Hamrun, in front of the piazza, adjacent to the Police Station, illegal gambling is perceived to form a very active occurrence.

On the whole, communication with the police is very good but most zones require more police presence.

Figure 8.24: Northern Harbour District

Figure 8.24 outlines the different zoning as perceived by the administrators which zoning shows both that those in the southern councils within the district area more aware of the convergence between the offences and the related landuse as against the northern part where the social aspect and the relative crime overlays are of concern. This is mostly due to the northern councils' heavier ratio of elderly persons, the impact of the commercial zones, particularly Sliema and San Giljan on the surrounding residential zone. The presence of a newly built residential area in Pembroke in the northern part of the district shows their concern for future potential problems emanating through a new cycle of young residents who will be living in a predominantly gray area.

District Three: South Eastern District

This district hosts the main industrial areas in the Islands comprising the Freeport, the fishing port/s, the major industrial estates of Hal-far and Bulebel, the airport and the quarry industry, amongst others. The zone host some relatively new towns such as Marsascala, a town that has maintained its seasonal status through progressively become mainly used for annual residence. The main offences are perceived to be theft, drug-abuse, domestic violence, driving without a license, over speeding plus other traffic contraventions, offences-related-to-village-feasts (getting drunk, disturbing the peace, urinating in public, indecent exposure and fighting) littering plus illegal dumping and vandalism.

Although few and far apart, some CCTV cameras have been installed in this district and in the case of one town a neighbourhood watch is in place. Although, as a whole, communication with the police is satisfactory, there seems to be a general lack of confidence in the police and omertà is tangible. In fact, it seems that residents find it easier and more natural to report crimes to the local council, rather than to the police. The elderly have been victimised by criminals in the past and thus are generally afflicted by an acute fear of crime and thus need police presence.

The residents that live close to the airport (this district is close to the airport) feel somewhat at risk precisely because of their proximity to the airport and fireworks factories

which did explode in the past. It is claimed that the Dellimara power station and the Freeport industrial zone (found in this district) pose a threat to the safety and security of residents that live close by.

Figure 8.25: South Eastern District

Figure 8.25 outlines the different zoning as perceived by the administrators which zoning shows both that the industrial zones are perceived as crime hotspots especially in Marsaxlokk and Birzebbugia. Whilst in the old villages to the west, the main concerns relates to the offences perceived in or in proximity to the village cores, in the seaside recreational towns, such an overlap between the pivots concerns crime and the social/ tourism areas.

District Four: Western District

The western district is predominantly taken up by agricultural activity, a major recreational zone (a former aerodrome) and tourism spots. The councils are quite insular due to the fact that they are located in the rural part, which incidentally in turn bring tourism to the zones. In terms of crime, the councils suffer from thefts from houses, cars and fields as well as snatch and grab, drugs and vandalism as well as illegal dumping. Interestingly the use of foul language is perceived as a nuisance due to its common occurrence, in turn pointing at the parochialism of the social interactionism in the area. The elderly feel they are potential targets of criminals and thus fear crime.

In terms of mitigation, there seems to be the perception that neighbourhood watch systems create more problems than it solves.

Figure 8.26: Western District

Interestingly, as against the inputs from the debates, Figure 8.26 highlights very few offence areas but those that are mapped have significant zones delineated. This is due to the fact that the Ta' Qali recreational zone is quite large. Rabat has a major crescent-shaped area depicting the urban periphery which is subject to considerable incidents. Interestingly, very few offence areas overlay social areas.

District Five: Northern District

The Northern District has a diversified structure with traditional villages and large towns. Located in this district is the fastest growing, highly diverse seaside town that hosts a large number of ethnic groups, an exponentially growing seasonal population. The zone hosts the largest sandy beaches attracting both tourism and the relative offences through the opportunity provided by the same visitors.

In terms of social issues, through increasing family dysfunction and breakups, the adverse consequences of this phenomenon are perceived to also be on the increase. These consequences include: violence, fights, mental issues and children left roaming the streets unsupervised. St Paul's Bay seems to be the worst hit, socially and crime-wise (there have even been cases of incest reported). This particular residential structure is mainly composed of apartment blocks, mostly very small and having low rents, which situation has resulted in an influx of lower-earning persons both of Maltese origin in addition to a major influx of persons hailing from foreign origin. The town is a veritable metropolitan cultural mix.

In terms of offences, offences include, vandalism, drug abuse/trafficking and the illegal disposal of syringes, child abuse and prostitution have also been reported in this district. In addition, theft and hold-ups are also reported.

Figure 8.27: Northern District

Figure 8.27 depict the perspectives outlined by the administrators, mainly the fact that the most comprehensive council delineated in sub-zones is that of San Pawl il-Bahar (top center), which exhibits 4 different crime zones, one social zone and a major infrastructural area. The latter, uniquely shows that the administrator sees the whole urban zone as one main area in a state of flux, where each pivot depends on or causes the other/s. On the bottom right is the town of Naxxar which shows layering between the crime and physical zones. On the other hand the agricultural village of Mgarr only depicts a very small area of offence, whilst Mellieha's administrators depicted all their beaches as suffering from offences, whilst an affluent area is depicted as a large area, which zone is composed of villas that have a 20x RISC (Relative Index of Spatial Crime, Formosa, 2007) rate, which reviews the potential risk that an area has compared to the national rate. The residential zones in the area have twenty times the probability of being burgled than any other within the national rate.

District Six: Gozo and Comino District

Gozo is a small sister island situated 20 minutes by ferry away from Malta. Gozo is considered as more rural and subsequently less developed. The population of Gozo is of about 31,000 persons as of 2005, comparable to the combined population size of two of the largest towns in Malta: Birkirkara and Attard. Since the young Gozitan generation tends to prefer living in Malta (perhaps because the main university campus is in Malta and perhaps because young Gozitans tend to be lured to Malta by job prospects), the Gozitan population is perceived to be an ageing one. In Gozo everybody seems to know everyone, so one would expect the inhabitants to live by the code of *omertà,* binding Gozitans to mind their own business and treat outsiders with suspicion. Consequently, one cannot expect conducting research on social problems and crime issues in Gozo to be easy.

In terms of economic activity, the level of unemployment in Gozo reflects the national average though slightly higher. In terms of education, the standard of the Gozitans reflects the national one, and attainment is on the rise. In terms of population structure, Gozo's population is an ageing one.

Although the Gozo crime rate is considered as low, it does not mean that crimes, such

as murders, do not occur in Gozo. Examples of killings are the two murders that took place in Marsalforn (that of Dr Grech the lawyer and Ġiġi Galea known as ir-Rizzu who was thrown in a well near the Għasri valley). Drug trafficking and drug abuse appear to be pressing problems in Gozo. In fact used syringes (left by drug-abusers) are frequently found lying around, even in public places. In terms of the impact of offences, Gozitans appears to experience fear of crime which seems to be particularly felt by the elderly. In Gozo, crime victimization is mainly associated with the elderly, however, it is claimed that there exists bullying among schoolchildren of any school age. In addition, there might also be cases of domestic violence (including child abuse).

Interestingly, the interviewees always claimed that crimes are perpetrated by outsiders. In terms of the internationalisation of criminality, Gozo was home for some fifteen years to Totò Riina (the Sicilian Mafia boss) actually took residence in Rabat, Gozo, before finally being apprehended. Perceived safety is still the norm in most Gozitan towns. There are still Gozitans with the habit of leaving the key in the front door or leaving the car key in their open vehicle.

Besides traffic congestion, over-speeding, heavy trucks damaging residences and the roads, pollution and parking problems, clubbing and revelling seem to be the activities that have the greatest negative impact on the safety and security of Gozitans.

Figure 8.28: Gozo and Comino District

Reviewing the spatial map, the main offence areas are to be found in the small island of Comino, which forms part of the council of Ghajnsielem in Gozo, which islands hosts summer-related offences in the main beaches. Only one family lives there and most crime is related to the tourism activities. This is also the case for the seaside zones of Dwejra, Xlendi and Marsalforn which towns experiences offences due to the large influx of internal tourism and foreign tourism. In terms of reporting of crimes, interestingly, cross-pivot overlaying is found mainly between crime and the physical areas.

As detailed in Chapter 5, the main aspects emanating from the Maltese NUTS3 can be summarised as analysed through the perspectives of the administrators who were mainly categorised in the following:

In Malta, the crime rate is not perceived as alarming. However, financial insecurity and poverty seems to reign in areas considered as industrial and working/lower class. Here, it is

held, a sense of learned helplessness, resignation and apathy has taken over and residents, particularly the young who are not academically successfully and are unemployed, tend to resort to escapisms such as substance abuse.

As, it appears, marital separations and family break-ups are fast increasing in Malta, the adverse consequences of this phenomenon seem to also be on the increase. These consequences include: violence, fights, mental issues and children left roaming the streets unsupervised. It seems that the housing estates can be considered as potential crime hotspots since, in some cases, they seem to have become a breeding ground for delinquency (mainly, it is claimed, by deviant youths) and violence. The frequent occurrence of nuisances, squabbles/fights is a problem, particularly amongst neighbours and in bars/entertainment zones. The use of foul language seems to be a common occurrence. In addition, administrators stress that there is a steady increase in teenage pregnancies, single parenting and marital separations, leading to a diminished quality of life and poor child-supervision.

Perceived crime in general seems to be on the decrease as against the real figures which show an increase as of 2009. However, although theft from houses and shops is sporadic (most of which takes place while residents – mostly elderly – attend mass), it occurs. In fact, thefts from houses, hold-ups, theft from cars, theft of bicycles/vehicles/boats, theft from fields, theft from beaches, pick-pocketing as well as snatch and grab cases have been reported.

The perceived main offences are theft, drug-abuse, domestic violence (even child abuse and incest), traffic contraventions (dangerous driving, driving without license, abusive parking, not wearing seat-belts and using mobiles while driving) seem very frequent, offences-related-to-village-feasts/carnival (getting drunk, disturbing the peace, urinating in public, indecent exposure and fighting) littering and vandalism. Illegal dumping is a problem – including dumping of used syringes associated with drug abuse, spray cans that are alleged collected and use by youths as inhalants and dumping of dead animals and other waste.

In terms of victimisation, teenagers are also considered as potentially at risk from crime/criminals. The elderly are perceived as the main potential or actual victims of crime, having potentially been victimised by criminals in the past and thus are generally afflicted by an acute fear of crime.

Irregular/illegal migrants seem to be viewed with suspicion and resentment. They have been, in fact, associated with offences such as: hate crime (inflicted by the Maltese upon them, and/or amongst themselves) loitering, heavy drinking and unacceptable behaviour in public gardens.

Neighbourhood watch schemes are rarely operative. There seems to be the general perception that neighbourhood watch systems create more problems than they solve. The

installation of CCTV cameras as a means to maintain public order is minimal despite the fact that, there seems to be the perception that, the installation of some CCTV cameras might have helped reduce crime.

Although, on the whole, though communication with the police is ongoing, there seems to be a general lack of confidence in the police and *omertà* (the typical Mediterranean code of silence, whereby everyone is expected to mind his/her own business) is tangible. In fact, it seems that the Maltese find it easier and more natural to report crimes to the local council, rather than to the police (because, it is claimed, only the local council can guarantee anonymity). Evidently, it is felt that most zones require more police presence and improved police performance. This is especially felt in industrial, lower/working class areas where it is felt that, the authorities have given up and criminals have taken over.

Having reviewed the different NUTS4 and NUTS3 Maltese CRISOLA structures, the next step is to understand the relationship between the outcomes of the administrators/experts perception and the data emanating from the indicators which was transposed to the CRISOLA maps as designated by Figures 8.29 to 8.39. The overlaid pivots are integrated into the SIS in order to allow for comparative outcomes based on the different spatial analysis made.

The Comparative Approach – Spatial Analysis and Perception

A comparative exercise was held between the data emanating from the statistical outputs and the perception of the experts and administrators. This comparison was held throughout the areas and in this analysis the generic trends are reviewed in order to understand the issue at NUTS3 (Malta and Gozo as distinct Islands).

The process entailed the depiction of all the three pivots as delineated in Figure 8.29. As in the Sicilian comune case, all the zones were mapped and layered in the same map, allowing for a review of the overlaps between the different pivots: crime, social and landuse. Interestingly the perception of the different stakeholders varies by pivot and by the location in itself, depending on the thematic perceptions they have of the locality as well as knowledge of the physical area itself. In some cases, such was lacking but in others the level of detail was such that the outcomes proved consonant with the target to mitigate the thematic problems being faced in the area.

Figure 8.29: CRISOLA administrator's perceptions

Having mapped all the perception layers as discussed in the NUTS3/NUTS4 descriptions above, then entire state was mapped through the CRISOLA perceptual process, to be reviewed against the data acquired through the diverse indicators.

The first map (Figure 8.30) depicting one of the crime themes relates to the offence-based geostatistical analysis using standard deviational ellipsoids, which identified those crime hotspots spread across the islands. The scope is to then review these ellipsoids as against the thematic maps inclusive of the administrators' perspectives. The crime concentration is based mainly in the conurbation with other hotspots located in the seaside towns and a few in Gozo.

Figure 8.30: Crime Pivot – Police Reported Offences Hotspots SDE

The second thematic map, Figure 8.31, depicted the poverty hotspots based on the number of persons receiving welfare benefits particularly unemployment benefits. The poverty concentrations are highly detailed and identify those areas that host a high concentration of the relative thematic aspect. The data is based on a spatial analysis of over 9.300 individual streets and depicts hotspots in practically every local council

Figure 8.31: Poverty Pivot – Unemployment Hotspots SDE

The next overlaying step (the laying of different datasets on top of each other to allow cross-thematic analysis) consisted of the building of the administrators/policy makers' perception with that emanating from the data. Figure 8.32 depicts the integrated findings where the project findings were overlaid with the crime data sourced from the Police Incident Reporting Sustem (PIRS) and www.crimemalta.com.

The overlays are immediately evident with overlays seen through the dark red ellipsoids representing the crime layer and the pinkish hue representing the perception layer.

Figure 8.32 CRISOLA Interview & Crime Pivot –
Police Reported Offences Hotspots SDE

The next overlaying step consisted of the building of the administrators/policy makers' perception with that emanating from the data. Figure 8.33 depicts the integrated findings where the project findings were overlaid with the poverty data sourced from the pre-2013 Ministry for Health, the Elderly and Community Care as at the time of data acquisition, currently the Ministry for the Family and Social Solidarity.

The overlays are again evident with overlays seen through the dark green ellipsoids representing the poverty layer and the yellow polygons representing the perception layer.

Figure 8.33: CRISOLA Interview & Poverty Pivot – Unemployment Hotspots SDE

The final overlaying step consisted of the building of the administrators/policy makers' perception with that emanating from both sets of crime and poverty data. Figure 8.34 depicts the integrated final findings. The overlays at this stage appear cluttered due to the zooming level and also the fact that the maps have too many details depicted in a small space. This issue is tackled in the next steps using zoomed levels that depict the areas in better clarity.

Figure 8.34: CRISOLA Interview & Crime - Poverty Pivot – Police Reported Offences Hotspots SDE & Poverty Pivot – Unemployment Hotspots SDE

Figure 8.35: CRISOLA Interview & Crime - Poverty Pivot – Police Reported Offences Hotspots SDE & Poverty Pivot – Unemployment Hotspots SDE: Gozo Overlays

Initiating a detailed analysis of the three layers (Figure 8.35), it is interesting to note that the perception of the Gozitan population has a strange relationship with the reporting of crimes. The perception of the policy makers is such that offences are committed in most local councils though some such as Qala either report no instances or very small areas where offences occur. Note must be made at this stage that offences occur in many areas,

but the concentration method using SDE or NNH ensures that only those areas where high concentrations of incidents occurring in close proximity to each other are analysed. This is also countered by the open method used with the administrators who did not pinpoint every crime incident but the generic area of offences that have concentrations of crimes.

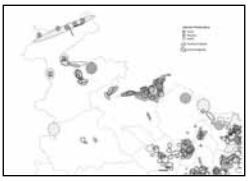
The disparity with reporting to the Police is very evident in that the only hotspots extracted from the crime data layer pertains to those areas that have a tourism-entertainment component such as Xlendi, Marsalforn, Mgarr ferry port, Rabat and Xewkija which is where the University Gozo campus is located. These areas are mainly frequented by Maltese and foreigners, which could imply that most reports made to the Police are brought forward by non-Gozitans. Further study is required here as evidently once more the omerta issue is brought to the fore.

This finding elicits a possibility that the mitigation of crime is not taken to the police but either not reported at all or in contrast, the victims take up his/her own means to get justice. Of 28 crime hotspots outlined by the policy maker, only 8 are highlighted in the offences (Police reporting) clusters. In turn, the poverty hotspots show that whilst there is an overlay with the social zoning as perceived by the administrators, most yellow social zones relate to the tourism and recreational aspect as against indicators of social stress. The only area which would need mitigation in Gozo in relation to poverty relates to Munxar where the poverty hotspot correlates with a large concentration of elderly.

Investigating the Northern Malta map (Figure 8.36), the main issue which is very evident concerns the seaside town of San Pawl il-Bahar. As mentioned previously the administrators are very aware of their surroundings and how the pivots operate around their day-to-day delivery. Interestingly the San Pawl-Bugibba-Qawra perceptions they have on crime is correlated to the actual crime hotspots as reported to the police. One surprising issue concerns Xemxija Hill which was not considered an offence area in their perception but an area mainly preoccupied with development (the blue ellipsoid). In terms of poverty, the spatial statistics shows a positive spatial correlation between poverty and crime and again the local council has painted a near perfect picture of the situation.

In contrast, the perceived offence area in Mellieha Santa Marija Estate does not even register in the police crime hotspot, whilst the main concern of the administrator is on the touristic area as against poverty zoning, which is evident from the green poverty hotspots in the old town centres but no mention is made of any such area in the debate with administrative representatives.

Figure 8.36: CRISOLA Interview & Crime - Poverty Pivot – Police Reported Offences Hotspots SDE & Poverty Pivot – Unemployment Hotspots SDE: Northern Malta Overlays



Of note in the towns of Naxxar and Mosta, is the fact that no mention is made of any social issues in the centres when the geostatistics highlight highly distinct areas spread over the urban zone. The council is either not aware of the situation, the issue is hidden in plain sight or that the intention not to report is deliberate due to a stigmatisation aspects. Incidentally, Naxxar mentioned the main development located at Maghtab as part of an embellishment programme and the touristic area in Bahar ic-Caghaq which has two highly distinct crime hotspots that were not highlighted as causing safety issues. This suggests the need to be more knowledgeable of the zone under administrative domain, a requirement for executives who know the area and the drive to acknowledge the situation which in turn would help in mitigation. One other town located in this map, Gharghur exhibits a correlation on social issues and poverty with the statistical data but omitted the issue of offences in the core.

A close investigation at the South Eastern Map elicits distinct outcomes in some places such as Marsascala mirroring the San Pawl il-Bahar aspect with certain zones clearly defined (such as the old core) and others omitted such as the offences committed in Saint Thomas Bay. The immediate impression emanating from this study is that administrators in many cases have a totally different picture on the crime and social realities of the area under their jurisdiction, particularly where specific locations are concerned. Whilst poverty and crime correlation in the spatial statistical analysis, such is rarely the case in the perception study, except for some towns such as Bormla, island and Birgu, walled cities that have been stigmatised from as far back as the post-WWII ending. It is these towns that show the same close correlation to the statistical analysis. Acceptance of the reality leads to mitigation steps followed by long-term change implementation strategies.

This is also the case in Paceville, where the correlation and perception are found in both groups, however such is not found in the Sliema council, even when such information on poverty zones was made available as far back as 2007 (Formosa, 2007). The first pivot to suffer is the social aspect and even where mentioned, the spatial location indication is hard to come by. The debates did not seek to extract this information but to guide towards

the indication of the existence of such areas, however in some cases this was to no avail. It is important to note at this stage that the representatives of the local administrators have knowledgeable persons who are aware of the locality happenings and also of the real area as well as to put forward a realistic picture to the interviewer/debater. This study was in two instances surprised that the highest offence ranking council refused and kept postponing the sessions, at the same time seeking to create a joint crime-reduction strategy. The other case related to a mayor who refused to participate an on the day of the session ensured that the researcher knew she was in the office and would not grant a few minutes to the session. Luckily in this case, the executive secretary was an old timer who lived in the locality and could offer sounder knowledge on the zones.

The second pivot to suffer from this disparity relates to the crime pivot where most councils did not state the areas positing problems but either very specific areas or none at all. Where mentioned in such cases, these normally related to recent incidents. Ironically, this issue requires in-depth approaches to mitigate such crisis management as few have a long-term strategy on crime mitigation or even try to understand the dynamics between the physical structures they manage in the towns, their relationship to the eradication of poverty and in turn the reduction of crime.

Interestingly, one council that sought to ensure its crime zones being highlighted and which was spot on the same locations as identified by the geostatistics, related to the Swieqi locality, which has a major crime hotspot that is the direct result of economic activity which has nothing to do with the town but everything with the entertainment business industry of Paceville, but suffers the effluent of its activity through damages, theft, bodily harm, amongst others.

Figure 8.37: CRISOLA Interview & Crime - Poverty Pivot – Police Reported Offences Hotspots SDE & Poverty Pivot – Unemployment Hotspots SDE: Eastern Malta Overlays

In addition, one highly surprising result related to three areas indicated as pertaining to the commission of crime and how no crime hotspots were elicited in the same areas from the official geostatistics. This related to the southernmost town Birzebbugia, (Figure 8.38) which houses the industrial areas, the immigrant communities, Freeport activities and

the recreational racetrack area. The perceived perception could offer either pointers to activity that is never reported in official statistics due to fear or disinterest or that this phenomenon could be a reactive aspect of perceived potential offences. On other terms it could also indicate knowledge of the activities compiled with difficulty to bring proof to bear.

Figure 8.38: CRISOLA Interview & Crime - Poverty Pivot – Police Reported Offences Hotspots SDE & Poverty Pivot – Unemployment Hotspots SDE: Southern Malta Overlays

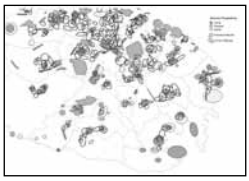
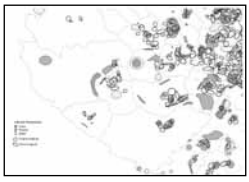


Figure 8.39 highlights one main spot already mentioned earlier which spot relates to the Ta' Qali recreational area where offence zones are delineated but official statistics do not depict a hotspot.

Figure 8.39: CRISOLA Interview & Crime - Poverty Pivot – Police Reported Offences Hotspots SDE & Poverty Pivot – Unemployment Hotspots SDE: Western Malta Overlays



Interestingly, the field research showed that crime problems are perceived as minimal by the local councils, with the island of Gozo being perceived as relatively crime free and what crime occurs it is blamed on outsiders. In Gozo people still leave their keys hanging outside their doors. The major preoccupation was shown vis-à-vis the number of family breakdown and family problems such as teenage pregnancies and single parent families. The problems mentioned were those of drug and alcohol abuse, domestic violence, prostitution and the young as potential trouble makers – morally based crimes, indicating that society feels safe. There is the mention of the elderly feeling unsafe, this being mainly

due to the fact that often times the elderly are targeted by criminals. Although there is good co-operation with the police by the local council, a number of councils said that people prefer to report crimes to them rather than go to the police. This was found in both Malta and Gozo. This feeling of omertà is typical in the Mediterranean islands, indicating that the Maltese islands are still a closed knit society where the neighbours are more to be trusted than outsiders.

Interactivities

Other information elicited from the findings shows that offences committed by convicted offenders fall within increasingly high dwelling concentrations, particularly apartment areas, low population density areas, occur in vacant dwelling concentrations and are mostly found within areas zones for apartments. They are also to be found in Urban Conservation Areas, linked to specific social and community areas such as schools though not for serious crimes. Finally very few high-poverty areas serve as crime attractors.

Crime and Landuse

In order to check for relationships between offence and residential dwelling types it was necessary to look at the available data and run a series of density tests by dwelling category. Dwellings are categorised per established nomenclatures used by NSO and EUROSTAT. The tests were based on both the convicted offenders' offences as well as the crimes reported to the police as found within a residential zoning spatial layer created for this purpose through a series of buffering, overlaying and cutting queries.

Malta is a highly dense country both in terms of population and development uptake leading to 32% soil-sealed by 2013 (MEPA). Development of dwellings is very high and rapid leading to large areas being developed for apartments, terraced housing, maisonettes and a variety of high-end units such as villas and bungalows. Each category tends to group in close proximity to their type both through choice and schemed zone requirements. Each category attracts different rates of residential offences, though apartments by far exceed the rest. In fact, basing a GIS study of police-reported offences by area taken up by each dwelling type, apartments overtake the sum of all the other categories' densities by three times.

This indicates that apartments serve as the main areas where crimes occur followed by villas, terraced dwellings, farmhouses and bungalows in that order. This also indicates that areas of high dwelling densities are prone to more offences than low density and more affluent areas. High affluence units such as villas, farmhouses and bungalow areas register 8.4% of residential burglaries occurring in all the residential areas. Apartments host 69.5%, whilst terraced houses host 22.1%. Such results indicate that the affluent dwelling types attract crime though at relatively small rates. Wikstrom's (1991) assertion that residential

burglaries tend to occur in areas of high-socio-economic status is not readily verified in the Maltese construct particularly due to the fact that apartments have recently become the main development type and figures are not yet available on their economic status.

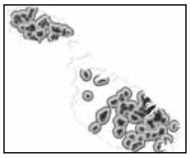
Following an analysis of offences as against various residential categories at a national level, the next section looks at the relationship between crime and the officially designated areas, focusing on the issue of village cores. As in the case of offender analysis, analysing offences based around the village cores and their 100m buffer areas, one can see that the Urban Conservation Area_Village Cores (UCA_VC) host most offences with decreasing rates the further out one moves from the boundaries. The results show that there is a similar trend for offences reported to the police and offences committed by convicted offenders.

However, in contrast to the poverty structure, where the UCA had lower rates than its immediate boundary, the offence categories sees the cores as having the highest rate of offender residences as well as offences occurring therein. The figures range from 33% of all offences reported to the police with another 21% and 10% in the immediate 100m and 200m boundaries totalling 64% of the offences registered within 1km from the town centre. This figure is nearly replicated by the known offenders' offences which totalled 78% in the same areas with 49% committed within the cores, thus indicating a higher propensity for these offenders to predate in the centres. Considering that offences within the core boundaries comprise 90% of all registered crime, the village cores are the main attractors for the larger part of all offences, particularly so for known offenders (Formosa, 2007).

As described above, the inner sectors of the village cores host most offences, however further detailed analysis shows that offences do diminish in number the further one moves from the cores, namely away from the social and community centres, retail areas and moves into the residential areas of a town. Offences gradually die out by the tenth duffer indicating that most offences in reality occur within a very short distance from the centre where up to 73% of offences occur within 300m of a core. This finding is an effective tool for decision makers to concentrate their efforts in a relatively small area in comparison to the rest of the islands, considering that this area totals 70 sq.km (inclusive of entire areas Valletta and the Three Cities) from the total 316 sq.km.

Graphical representations in top and 3D perspectives are given in Figure 8.39. The red zones represent the highest density areas ranging towards the blue (least) through yellow. The 3D perspective shows clearly the rate at which offences drop the further they move away from the red centre (UCA_VC boundary).

Figure 8.39: Offence Densities: Top Perspective



Offences and Social Community Structures

Along with landuse parameters that directly impinge on the social and environmental aspects of a society there are other more specific categories that have a direct relationship to offences. One spatial unit that was identified in the literature review concerned the other socially-specific area of education. This was highlighted due to its intrinsically critical importance in the identification of incidence of crime that relates to young victims. Maltese legislation states that any crime occurring within 100m of a school would induce harsher penalties, at least one sentence grade higher for serious crimes. This section looks at the total offences and then analyses drugs as the serious crime of choice.

In the case of total crimes, averages of 16.2% of all offences are located within close proximity to schools (Formosa, 2007).

Interestingly, since the areas taken up by schools fall within other areas that may harbour different uses such as leisure areas, a case in point being Paceville and Sliema, this analysis elicits the need to review crime by time. In view of this, generic crime and drugs offences were analysed against time in hours. This was taken as a percentage of the crimes within the educational zones by time. The result shows that there was a high rate of general crimes within the school period particularly around 12:00 to 13:00 (break time) though this was not replicated in the case of drugs which were very low during this time. On a day average, offences reported in the buffer zones during the school time were less than total offences (12% against 16.1%) whilst drugs registered 3.9% against 4.3% during the period.

Offences and Unemployment/Poverty

As analysed in the offender to poverty relationship, an offence to poverty relationship is necessary to the extent of identifying the main areas that attract crime and whether they have a poverty construct. In an attempt to analyse whether there is any relationship between areas of high unemployment and where offenders commit crime, a test was carried out on risk of poverty and risk of offence, a Spearman's rho of -0.024 and a p >0.001 at 0.493 shows that there is no relationship between areas of high poverty and offence locations.

Further spatial Hotspot analysis of poverty and offences committed therein shows that the offence clusters are radically different from the poverty ones, in that there are fewer

offence hotspots as against poverty hotspots, primarily due to the concentrated areas that opportunities are located in, already discussed such as the high rates of offences in recreational areas and commercial areas. The offence hotspots immediately bring to mind the evident relationship between offences and the specific areas such as Paceville in San Giljan, Valletta commercial area, industrial areas and other leisure-oriented areas such as Qormi, Marsascala and Birzebbugia.

A cross poverty-offence analysis shows that very few poverty hotspots intersect with offender hotspots at 1 Standard Deviation; in fact only 10.8% do so. However, taking a perspective of offence hotspots shows that 75.9% of them intersect with poverty areas, though mainly in places such as San Pawl il-Bahar which has a mixture of residential and leisure areas.

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.

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.

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 buffers.

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.

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. 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.

In summary, 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

This 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 – totalling 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.

The residential areas comprise the majority of offences in the Islands with residences taking up to 44% of all offences with a higher relative percentage of serious offences registered than the non-serious category. At 43,931 offences occurring within the residential areas, this component is very large and is best further analysed through type of crime analysis, shown later in this section.

In its review of seriousness by area, shows that the only category where serious offences exceeded the non-serious in a relative percentage analysis was the residential area. Other categories such as the commercial and the social-community zones showed nearly equal relationship.

Whilst residential areas comprise the larger part of offence location, the next largest category of offences fall within the development zones (21%), which includes areas being built up and those within the planning schemes. This is followed by commercial areas at (14%), rural areas (8%) and then recreation areas at 7%. The latter can be integrated with the commercial areas since it is a sub-category of commercial and both fall within closely clustered areas. In effect, the commercial and retail areas add up to 21%, registering the second highest landuse category equal to the development zones. The study results depicting the main landuse categories and offence rates, show relatively stable rates across the landuse categories, with some fluctuation in the new development zones, the commercial and recreation zones. The rest exhibit very low composition in crimes, and also offer very little fluctuation between the different categories.

Residential areas, having the highest percentage of reported offences also exhibit high rates in nearly all categories except 'burglary other' (that can only be found in the industrial and rural sectors) and relatively low for common assaults. 'Burglary dwelling' is high as is serious wounding and violence against the person. The latter would include domestic violence and other related incidences. A more detailed analysis of offences by zone and by category shows distinct offences that fall within particular areas, with cases easy to review such as a peak under 'burglary other'. Such a case is highly specific since very few 'burglaries other' can occur in residential areas where most of these have a specific burglary category. Though some do occur in residential areas, this is due to a number of industrial (small and medium sized) entities that are located within the residential zones; case in point being carpenters and panel beaters.

Interestingly, though residential areas hold a large volume of crimes, they also have within them a sizeable component of thefts from shops and leisure areas. This is true due to the particularity of Maltese land use, having a predominantly mixed-use composition, which

results in such cases as commercial and retail-related offences within the residential areas.

In addition, retail-related offences spill-off into the residential areas. A case in point refers to the San Giljan recreational zone which hosts the main night clubs, bars and restaurants grouping but since it does not host adequate parking facilities, vehicle-related offences overspill from Paceville into the adjacent San Giljan and Swieqi residential areas.

In summary, whilst the statistical analysis portrayed an image of dynamic societies that appear similar should the different pivots be studied in isolation? It is only when they are brought together that issues surface. In turn, the spatial analysis depicts a more intricate and complex series of relationships, whether tackled through overlay analysis or through spatial statistics.

The next section of the chapter elicits the main crucial points and sets out a series of recommendations for legislative, policy and operational change.

Recommendations from the JANUS Project

This final section reviews the main findings of the study and posits the areas that require mitigation, in each of the pivots as well as through the integrative aspects of the three CRISOLA pivots.

CRIME

Legislative aspect: enforcement

Maltese laws describe an ambitious nation that: is religiously fervent, believes in fate/destiny and cherishes every occasion to congregate and share joy. Naturally, this translates into activities and behaviours that need to be controlled/checked for the sake of order maintenance and rule of law. Legislation that integrates the three pivots has yet to be developed and the SPED provides an introductory exercise to such change. In addition, harsher laws and enforcement powers are called for especially in terms of spatial development and environmental protection, as well as welfare services fraud and abuse.

Respondents pointed to diversity and differentiation in types of enforcement, confirming the emergence of the so-called 'extended police family'. In context, capacity building may be more effective than legislative change.

Organised crime:

Due to continuing focussing on the phenomenon of organised crime, enhanced legislation is required to ensure social and legal protection from organised groups such as the Mafiosi and their operations, which could involve drug trafficking and fiscal abuse. Besides the adverse effects of the cultural inheritance of the Mediterranean mentality of honour and shame, which to a certain extent accepts, if not promotes, violence, when it is considered as being called for and justified (as in cases when the honour of the family is perceived to have been violated, putting the family to shame), Mediterranean culture is imbued with the positive values of family and solidarity – thus the emphasis on human rights, social care, substance-abuse prevention and the environment. This construct within which laws are enacted should be reassessed and legislation pushed towards more social rather than economic basis.

Criminal organisations, present on the territory under different forms (Cosa Nostra and Stidda in Sicily) tend to influence economic and productive sectors, thus affecting strongly the local political life, attracting the sympathy of a large part of the population (the link between civil society, Mafia, politics and economy has assumed preoccupying levels particularly in certain zones such as near Trapani). Fraud against the State and the European Economic Community is high, as regards mismanagement of public funds and the common good.

Recently, in zones where Mafia control has slowed down, a strong micro criminality: thefts, hold-ups, drug trafficking and prostitution(especially foreign oriented) is fast on the rise all over the territory, generating high levels of anxiety and fear among the population which, traditionally, finds it hard to see the institutions as a source of justice and protection.

Judicial System:
The perceived untrustworthiness of the judicial system particularly in Sicily (characterised by delays and inobservance of the case outcomes) increased, in the person at risk, the inclination for delinquency as there is no certainty regarding offender punishment and protection for honest persons, which is increasing the perception of insecurity and social injustice.

Physical Security:
The public is not aware of most CRISOLA pivots-related legislation. The Maltese culture looks at security as that of a watchman supervising a door or a gate. The fact that we never had any serious incidents does not help. So security personnel and top management look at the cost of security not at the additional value that is associated with security. An authority should be created to establish a baseline standard for security companies.

Police Visibility:
Although, on the whole, communication with the police is satisfactory, there seems to be a general lack of confidence in the police and omertà (the typical Mediterranean code of silence, whereby everyone is expected to mind his/her own business) is tangible. In fact, it seems that the Maltese find it easier and more natural to report crimes to the local council, rather than to the police. Evidently, it is felt that most zones require more police presence and improved police performance. This is especially felt in industrial, lower/working class areas where it is felt that, the authorities have given up and criminals have taken over, mainly to be found in Sicily.

Crime Management:
There are various things that have to be done concurrently, including both social and situational crime prevention strategies. These include: police officers on patrol; investigation; use of CCTV; use of security guards; provision of security doors, locks and keys; successful prosecution; and sensible sentencing judgements from the courts. The installation of CCTV cameras (for security, not traffic reasons) is minimal despite the fact that, there seems to be the perception that, the installation of some CCTV cameras might have helped reduce crime. There are no official neighbourhood watch schemes.

Social crime prevention includes keeping communities free from crime "hot spots" by making sure the physical environment is clean and presentable and not, therefore, subject to what is termed as "broken windows" degradation. Officials consider that the housing estates can be perceived as a potential crime hotspots since, in some cases, they seem to have become a breeding ground for delinquency (mainly, it is claimed, by deviant youths) and violence.

Young adults should have places where they can meet and entertain themselves, so social organizations, if properly run, are absolutely essential. These include music clubs and sports clubs. These need to be improved with investment. Additionally having good employment and being settled in a family atmosphere help to keep delinquency at bay. Where delinquency does occur offenders may benefit from short military training based on both education and discipline.

SOCIAL

Inadequacy of economic policies:
There is a certain inadequacy in economic policies and territorial exploitation, so much so that many respondents agree that there is the need to change direction in order to re-launch the economy and ensure better conditions of life. To the question if it were possible to point out activities or interventions regarding crime prevention or attenuation of social uneasiness, one is convinced that the state's ability in succeeding in giving an adequate job can diminish criminality, mainly through the activation of new work policies such as the facilitation of the administrative item for the creation of hospitality enterprises.

Immigration:
In Sicily, the emphasis on immigration laws reflects Italy's reactions that results from the need to protect its shores from recurrent waves of distraught and distressed boat people from Africa but also from the need to protect life, to safeguard and promote human rights – thus the social integration policy, promoting the full integration of immigrants. Further emphasis is required on this legislative process to ensure harmonisation across the three issues, pertaining to crime, social and landuse.

With regard to integration and, in particular, illegal immigration which often generates a 'criminal' workforce, cooperation between frontier and customs police, agreements in order to succeed in giving work, curtailing procedures in granting permissions of stay and adjournment of arrival quotas and an adequate regulation of immigrants' arrivals represent a partial solution to the problem.

There is a lack of integration of detainees and immigrants. Irregular/illegal migrants are viewed with suspicion and resentment. They have been, in fact, associated with offences

such as: hate crime (inflicted by the locals upon them, and/or amongst themselves) loitering, heavy drinking and unacceptable behaviour in public gardens.

More research is required on the status of offences carried out by immigrants in comparison to the local population and in comparison to other states. Do island depict higher rates that continental landmasses?

Internal migration:
There is an increasing concentration of people with a range of social problems (single parents, unemployed and pensioners) who are moving from areas subject to "gentrification" – the three cities, for example – to areas like Qawra an area of low property prices. This internal migration creates a hot-spot of social problems, with associated crime problems and a generalised sense of lack of community feeling, also marked as social cohesion.

Social Security:
In terms of national enforcement in social security, every reported case is investigated and this includes surprise home visits (without the need of a warrant), overview/analysis of bank accounts, water and electricity consumption and any other means to verify whether there is abuse of social benefits. The Maltese social security department also cooperates with similar foreign authorities in cases related to benefit fraud committed by Maltese living abroad or foreigners living in Malta.

In addition, experts identified that socio-environmental problems are hindered by the fragmentation of regional laws in social matters, mainly in Sicily, where the huge lack of systematisation registered at regional level, in the sector of social legislation, affects greatly the performance of operators in the territory who find it impossible to utilise tools in an adequate and complete manner.

Social Welfare:
In Malta there is pending legislation (Regulation of Social Welfare Services Act, or similar title, pending as of 2012) which will act as an all-embracing "mother act" for all entities – child care facilities, addiction services, residential out-of-home provision, services for migrants and support services for all. This follows the model of the Social care Commission in Scotland.

One-Stop Shop:
Establishment of a conceptual "one-stop shop" welfare provision facilities, with social workers, counsellors and psychologists, in well-known blighted areas – such as the inner-harbour area – but more recently in St Paul's Bay, Qawra and Bugibba, is required. Concern is highlighted about the internal migration of clients, especially young, single-

parent mothers, to these latter areas. There are also problems in "posh" areas, such as children being left for long periods with nannies.

Non-governmental organizations such as Caritas, Oasi, the national drug agency - Seqda, Appogg, and the Victims of Crime Support Unit are to team up and work closely together with Magistrates and law enforcement. It is useless to have all these organizations working separately and independently from each other.

Social and Community Issues:

Directive 2 of 2011 regulation Locations for Gaming Parlours stating Gaming Parlours shall have any and / or all access points to the proposed premises located at a radial distance of not less than seventy-five (75) metres from the respective entry points at the perimeter of social and community facilities. Legislation plays an important part in protecting communities. Current Maltese legislation defines that gambling parlours cannot be set-up within 75m of any social or community facility. Other legislation makes it an aggravation to sell drugs within 100m of such establishments. Considering developments in communication and transportation, the current safeguards appear to be irrelevant and need to be re-considered.

Crisis safety net:

One major recommendation resulted from the need to prepare for a safety net that protects society in terms of crises. The crisis induces national governments to take huge measures: cutting down costs in public expenditure have important repercussions on single families, increasing the quotas of individuals in difficulty, who sometimes find themselves forced to make certain choices (delinquency and illegal work), who feel always more abandoned by Institutions.

It is held that a sense of learned helplessness, resignation and apathy has taken over some districts and requires review and intervention in order to kick-start cohesion reigniting.

Education:

Education (such as social and communication skills to youths and adults) is the key and there is no distinction between north and south of the Island. Social problems are everywhere.

Education, legal instruments provided by the law, cross collaboration with other entities and authorities are key factors to mitigate crime and abuses. The need for education as a primary crime reduction mechanism was identified.

Educational reform – especially a move to more comprehensive education, fewer exams and continuous assessment – is seen as a way of more fully incorporating these "at

risk" youngsters in the community, and giving them an opportunity to acquire suitable and relevant work skills.

Education by schools and media is helping in educating our young generation about the consequences of crime. However more participation by professionals in various fields is required. There should be a partnership group on a locality basis and not just one national unit to prepare educational programmes for both children and adults.

Levels of education are mostly low and high levels of truancy are registered, particularly in superior schools. Many students do not end their scholastic programme because they prefer to start working in order to maintain themselves. The results brought about by social inclusion programmes introduced by the Region and Educational Institutions have left little impact (delayed projects, disorganisation, absence of a logical and a common aim).

Education: Wider aspects of Intervention

Wider role for the educational establishment through interactive education campaigns in which people like the elderly or single parents learn how to better understand and manage their physical security, their personal security and other assets.

There are generalised concerns about social fragmentation (as in internal migration) or social dislocation (as in restricted opportunities for youth). Prevention programmes should be targeted for minors who live in uneasy contexts, the opening of meeting centres, the presence of institutions on the territory with a promotional orientation seems to have a positive role in attenuating social uneasiness and crime prevention.

Publicity has an educational effect but also a dissuasive impact on would-be wrong doers. The term dissuasive impact is better than the word deterrence which possibly implies something too strong and too harsh. It's better to stop something before it happens than have to react afterwards.

The territory, due to motives linked to criminal activities and to the inadequacy of the Institutions, does not generate employment. In Sicily, there Is little attention to social and juvenile policies. This can be tackled through the Amelioration and implementation of resources for social policies. Prevention of uneasiness by means of targeted and individualised interventions in schools of every type and level is sought.

Investments in the formation of specialised personnel and psychological support should provide to families who live in degraded contexts.

Adolescents, abandoned by the institutions, inspired by casuistic models, have developed antisocial and deviant behaviour. Even in this case the answer to uneasiness is of a cultural type, one needs to elevate literacy levels and diffuse the culture of legality in schools, but also invest in the creation of social centres and in the prevention and promotion of well-being.

SPATIAL - LANDUSE

Unique Spatial Baseline:

This has led to a situation where this project had to go through diverse spatial constructs just to be able to define the spatial levels which were required for the analysis and which require the high-level decision makers to ensure inter-agency compatibility. One can immediately face an issue where in order to take a decision on the implementation of a safety policy for schools, one needs to bring together the police, the spatial planning experts, the health authorities, welfare services, employment, the statistics office, the local councils, the civil protection and other entities. There is only one thing missing: a unique baseline at NUTS3 level or even at an agreed upon level. Each of the entities works on a separate structure and on their own terms. Bringing experts on board for a holistic policy exercise in a specific zone currently requires at least two or three representatives from the relative overlapping zones for each theme. This is highly unworkable and goes beyond what this project aimed but the urgency highlighted by this project is required in order to mitigate for future change. One has to imagine what would happen should CPD require information from any entity for immediate command and control when there is no coherent structure.

NUTS & Regions:

The legislation needs to morph into a holistic structure where any one entity could work in conjunction with the rest without redundancy in conjunction with capacity and resource wastage. Even when in 2009, new legislation (amending the Local Councils Act Chapter 363 (11th Schedule)) was drafted, it created yet another regional construct that had nothing in common with the other entities' spatial constructs, even if it was an attempt to create some form of functionality between the local councils operations.

In effect this new legislation created another problem, that related to international projects and initiatives which rely on the established designations spread across the entire EU, in this case NUTS3 as established by EUROSTAT. Projects such as ESPON, SENSOR and many other operate on this spatial level, which is why it is even more important that both Malta and Sicily have a structured approach to NUTS3 baseline functionality with further inroads into the NUTS4 designations. The problem with NUTS3 is that even Sicily has now abdicated this designation through the abolishment of the Provincie within the operational period of this project. Thus it is imperative that a NUTS4 structure is established for Malta whilst Sicily would retain its NUTS3 designation for research purposes.

Concept of CPTED:

There is an increasing problem of young people congregation in public spaces / gardens and creating a nuisance. The public like the gardens but would prefer them not to be adjacent to where they live because of the noise and nuisance created by young people. We are increasingly looking to design out crime at the planning stage. One example would be a planning requirement for the Hilton hotel in Malta to provide a public garden as part of approval, but where the garden is locked at 7.00 pm. This prevents the unwanted congregation of noisy young people later on in the evening, drugs, theft (muggings) and vandalism.

A call is made for a balanced approach to planning for crime mitigation. A balanced land-use mix is important for environmental, economic, and safety reasons. There is nothing wrong with having a locality which is considered as an area of entertainment, but when one approves the entertainment area in the middle of a residential area, this would create a social issue with arguments between bar owners, party goers, and residents. Planning for balancing land uses would help to eliminate such inconvenience to neighbours.

The sense of the land ownership, its maintenance and management is a vital factor. If residents feel that the areas outside their doors do not belong to them, they will feel less safe. We have to encourage residents that crime is not a matter for the police only to tackle but it is also their problem that would affect their livelihood. If residents feel part of the common residential area, restoring order and reducing crime in our communities would be much easier.

Vandalism:

If public property is vandalized by means of graffiti or damages that give an impression of lack of ownership, this adds a sense of fear to the general public. Heavy fines and community work against convicted persons on vandalism would be the first issue. Nevertheless preventive measures such as border fences around public parks and recreational areas including the hours of operation to limit when and where these parks are opened and closed to the general public will definitely decrease and mitigate this illegal activity.

There is a supposed coincidence between territories greatly involved in abusive constructions and those in which the presence of organised crime is more relevant. Practically one can confirm that where the actual power of criminal organisations is more acute, there is also an elevated incidence of abuse. In this sense, confiscation would represent for the authorities, the possibility of re-acquiring the territory and affect works of social recovery through urban requalification plans and urban works.

Territorial Abandonment:
Phenomena of territorial marginality (often linked also to inadequate urban strategies), in major centres, in times of crisis, have grown more acute; this provokes episodes of abandonment of the territory and the risk that these territories may end up in the hands of criminal organisations that become the only strong recognised power. This came about through environmental exploitation, uncontrolled, associated to forms of abandonment of the territory.

Uneasiness:
Synergy is required between the present territorial services which consents a mapping of local uneasiness and the possibility of activating coordinated interventions. The intervention works to recover derelict and abandoned areas, the creation of green spaces, socialisation areas, make the citizens feel part of a community to which they can refer and urge positive behaviour.

Employment and Health:
Another problem is put forward by accidents on worksites, continually on the rise, thus showing a spread-out disinterest in the workers' health and safety norms more often than not considered too superficial.

INTEGRATIVE ASPECTS

Integrative Policy Structure:
One of the recommendations for change relates to the integration of the interactivities between the different pivots within a comprehensive policy structure. Each entity to date works on diverse methodologies which are not integrated.

Whilst the experts are highly adept in their fields, the tools they operate in may not be strategic or very-long term. There is one document that takes on such a strategic approach that related to development planning known as the Structure Plan. Whilst it covers landuse extensively, it does not cover criminality and does cover briefly social issues. Its current reincarnation, SPED (Strategic Document for the Environment and Planning, is attempting to widen the scope, however there are still too many unknowns on what it will look like to state that such a document will ensure integration of the CRISOLA pivots, as such is not it base remit.

Strategic Concepts:
One recommendation emanating from the project is that strategists should include such unpalatable constructs as is crime, inclusive of the fact that any strategy should look into

the fact that any decision they make in relation to space would impact displacement of offences and in turn population. This is highly vital since the past decades have shown massive displacement that effected social cohesion and social capital in terms of mass migration of people from the old cores to new zones without any consideration for the resultant interactionism decline. Offenders were unintentionally moved to new areas, whole societies were created without long-term cohesive issues being studied, also resulting in the depopulation of the old cores and loss of ownership.

Experts' awareness of legislation in cross-thematic issues:
This is a matter of the role and responsibility of the profession, organization, or institution. For instance a Medical Surgeon and a Lawyer are both professionals yet they have totally different responsibilities. Although medical practitioners are and should be aware of the medical practitioners legal regulations, their main role is that of providing medical care to patients; their knowledge of legislation is not that important for them. Lawyers on the other hand regard legislation as their principle guideline to their profession. Also, even law enforcement professionals are not always fully aware of certain legislations. For instance Customs officers or Malta Transport officers are very much proficient in customs law or traffic regulations yet they are not very aware of the criminal code.

Turf-Wars:
Co-operation between all the agencies involved is essential. There is absolutely no time or space for turf wars. Everyone has a specific role. Call for the acknowledgement that National Policy documents seek to improve coherence. Legislators are looking to maximise empowerment and accountability and the prevention of social problems.

Technology:
On the other hand, Modern technology such as the internet and other media has contributed to a large extent to public awareness in legislation matters. Through the media the public have acquired information and knowledge in certain legal aspects. Yet, the majority confuses and fails to distinguish between morality and legal issues. Therefore the knowledge that they have acquired through media often contradicts what the rule of law actually states.

Sustainability:
The eco-sustainable development, according to some persons, has to be taken into consideration, particularly if one keeps in mind that our territory is characterised by phenomena of environmental exploitation, by problems on which it is necessary to intervene in order to restore the territory to the civil community linked to abusive

constructions and to waste disposal. The environmental problem has a double value: on one hand the evident repercussions on clandestine trafficking of waste products and on the other hand problems linked to urban security.

These situations call for the prevention and repression of criminality, where it is deemed necessary that Police forces must intervene in a more incisive manner on the territory and a rationalisation of resources. One has to keep in mind, the cost cuts in public expenditure, rendered necessary by the serious crisis, have determined a drastic reduction in finances given to Police Forces. Public security needs to be given its due importance but also social wellbeing, to attain even by means of "recovery interventions of derelict and abandoned areas, the creation of green spaces, socialisation areas (which) make the citizens feel part of a community to which they can refer and boost positive behaviour".

Databases:
Recommendations related to access to common datasets in order to reduce crime but still within the data protection legislative parameters. The Identity card section should verify that the place indicated by these individuals exists and is inhabitable, through checks with security, welfare or other authorities such as utilities or development.

Futurism:
In addition, predictive analysis shows that demographic change will morph the Maltese population structure into an aged one which call for enhanced laws that protect vulnerable groups and cater for special-status zones that host the aged and other vulnerable persons.

Insularity and Double-Insularity:
The Sicilian reality is, undoubtedly complex, undergoing a strong marginality, typical of southern peripheral areas, accentuated as well by the fact that Sicily is an island: a context in which, notwithstanding the numerous natural and human resources, the lack of certain infrastructures not permitting the full use of possibilities offered by the territory, one has to add also the management and preventive measures are often inefficient if not even inadequate.

Executive Actions:
Need to address the scarce executive actions in national legislation due to absence of integration, an excessive bureaucracy or inadequate allocation of resources.

Multi-Faceted Intervention:
The need is felt to work in partnership to solve multi-faceted social and crime-related problems. There was a compelling sense of shared social responsibility that cut across agency and functional boundaries, together with an understanding that specialist roles cannot be divorced from work with other agencies and that this inter-connectedness requires co-operation.

Policy-Makers and Decision-Takers:
Need to allow for proactivity in cross-thematic policy making. Policy-makers try to be proactive at the strategic level. "Obviously we have to defer to the Minister's wishes, which might take the form of being reactive in relation to subsidiary legislation; but we have the licence to think strategically and this is welcomed by government". This aspect is deeply embedded in the organisational culture due to the fact that the experts have moved away from the parochial-local level to the wider cross-cultural levels within an international context.

From Reactive to Proactive:
Enforcement should be pre-planned but obviously lots of other enforcement is driven by the complaints received. Other domains take on Monitoring and educating the public to create awareness which minimises ignorance and actual damage.

CHAPTER NINE

Conclusion

Sandra Scicluna

This chapter aims at drawing the conclusions of this project together. We have considered a research based on qualitative and quantitative analysis, were the data from local councils and field experts was compared with that of official statistics related to crime social problems and land use (CRISOLA). Using this double barrel approach enriches the data, as we move from cold and dry statistics to the human experience in the field. Using one approach could be, in itself restrictive, as it would not give the whole picture. Since this research has, at its centre, not only the human element, but also the issue of crime prevention, using both the qualitative and quantitative approach became more important. Statistics portray the official, macro story, but interviews with people in the field, enable researchers to feel the pulse of society. Statistics identify the problems and point to possible solutions, interviews also point out problems but, in addition, they indicate possible solutions, taking into account the social, cultural and psychological set-up of the population under study.

Malta has 68 local councils - 54 NUTS5 local councils in Malta and 14 in Gozo. Since the Maltese archipelago is small in size, local councils are almost all attached to each other, creating a metropolis rather than small single villages. Since Sicily is much bigger than Malta (some claim it is 80 times bigger than Malta), the Sicilian situation is different with areas of urbanization separated by rural areas. An analysis of the province of Trapani shows that out of the 24 localities, 6 are urban areas with low insularity, three have medium insularity, while 15 localities can be defined as highly insular. A substantial difference between Malta and Sicily is that while Malta is predominantly residential, Sicily is predominantly rural. In both countries we see the phenomenon of empty houses. This is partially due to secondary or summer residences however empty residences are a temptation for squatters. In Malta 6% of all dwellings are listed as needing urgent repairs however in Sicily (although this data is not kept) we have seen a phenomenon where the 1968 Belice earthquake ruins have never been re-constructed. Dilapidated buildings lead to squatting, drug use and other offences.

Although no city or town in Malta is far from the capital (with Victoria in Gozo being

29.4 kilometres away), Malta is situated on one of the southernmost borders in Europe. The same could be said for Sicily, which is not only distant some 600 km from Rome but is also distant from Europe, adding to its double insularity.

One of the principle recommendations for long-term change was the co-operation and integration of related services. The importance of having an overall plan, engaging all the experts involved in the action makes any intervention efficient, effective and all encompassing. For example, in the drawing up of a strategic plan related to land use, one would need to consider the impact that the construction of an amusement park would have on crime, in that, opportunities for crime would increase. Therefore, when planning new areas, one has to consider factors like: crime displacement, the creation of ghettos and the visual impact there would be. It seems that, to date, professionals work on their own, however it would be more effective if all actors were to communicate and discuss issues with each other.

Another important point is the coordination of the legislative process. Laws should complement each other. Admittedly, it is difficult to have a common legislation for all, and this gets very difficult when one considers older pieces of legislation, however all new legislative proposals could be scrutinized by all the professionals/experts that would eventually be involved in the legal act. This exercise could be done through think-tanks, focus groups, seminars and any other type of fora. With this expert, multi-disciplinary advice, laws could be drastically improved, promoting a better quality of life for all. The legislative problem complicates itself even further when one considers EU legislation vis-à-vis nation state legislation. Legislation tends to reflect the politicians' perceived needs of society. For example, there is considerable emphasis on laws related to organized crime in Italy while only a couple of sections in the Criminal Code in the Maltese laws. One assumes that this is because Italy has problems with organized crime groups when compared to Malta. This could, to a certain extent, be true, but the interviews have shown a huge component of *omert*à in some Maltese sectors – a crucial component in organized criminal activity. In Malta, this *omert*à phenomenon seems to be limited to the under-reporting of crimes to the police. This fact might indicate that we need to address, not only the perceived needs of society, but also the cultural and social construct of society.

Organised criminal activity is present in Sicily, permeating the political and economic spheres. In Sicily, organized criminal groups that have lost control of their territory are being replaced by small criminal groups. This represents a bigger cause for concern to the general public, as the general impression is that mafia bosses are more efficient in protecting them than any law enforcement agency. Thus, it seems that, Sicilian people may more readily trust a mafia boss than law enforcers. This lack of trust in law enforcement has an old tradition, whereby the government was not seen as trust worthy or efficient enough to protect society's needs. Although there is no comparison between the Sicilian

and the Maltese situation, both countries seem to have a manifest lack of trust in law enforcement. This stems from the fact that, in the past, citizens of these Mediterranean islands could not depend on their governments to safeguard their rights. Instead, they sought an alternative remedy: protection provided by the underworld in exchange of favours. Naturally, this situation provides a fertile breeding ground for crime and, on this type of terrain, official law enforcement cannot be efficient and effective. This underlines the crucial importance of people-to-police trust. Without this trust, there cannot be a positive, fruitful relationship between the police and the public – and this adverse situation benefits organized crime and its players. Thus, it is important to develop the public's trust in the police.

Another key element is education – both the general public's and the experts' awareness of legislation in cross-thematic issues. The public gets most of its knowledge from the media, while experts tend to be very good in their field, but lack knowledge in other fields, especially if these fields are not considered as adjacent or complementary fields. For example, an architects' expertise lie in planning the construction of buildings but their expertise may fall short when it comes to foreseeing social or cultural issues. An example where buildings create crime zones would be the creation of ZEN in Palermo. The zone was created as an area to house the socially disadvantaged, however in its creation there was little to no attention given to cultural or social components. The creation of green spaces and recreational areas was not taken on-board, with the result that architectural planning created a crime hotspot, where visitors to the area run a high risk of becoming victims of crime. Where there is a high risk of crime the area is abandoned and there is no sense of ownership. Understanding the culture of the people, together with creating a culture of legality will help reduce crimes.

The family is still considered as an important component in preventing social and criminal problems. The rise of broken families and single parent families were mentioned in both Malta and Sicily. The creation of a "one-stop shop" welfare facility was another recommendation that came from the field. Having social workers, psychologist, doctors and other professionals in vulnerable areas enables people living in the area to effectively seek help. However, this research highlighted the fact that, even the section of society that is considered affluent is facing problems. These included children not being supervised or spending long periods of time with paid carers. Although the EU encourages women to go to work, little seems to be done when it comes to encouraging men to actively invest in family-care. Consequently, when women do stay in or return to the labour market, it could be that their children get supervised less. For this reason, it seems that most respondents considered women who work as detrimental to the development of youth values, since without the necessary guidance (and, particularly in the Mediterranean, the mentality seems to dictate that child-rearing is the domain of women) children are left to

develop their morality on their own. This was seen as highly undesirable as well as being detrimental to the children's development. The provision of education, even through prevention programmes and the opening of meeting centres, together with and the creation of a social and youth policy, was considered as extremely important. Marginality, isolation and the lack of the necessary infrastructure, all render the creation of a sound public/social policy necessary.

Another problem mentioned was the creation of high-rise housing and the problems created by overcrowding. The problems of gentrification, young people causing problems and poor people living in cheap housing, was also mentioned as a factor that promotes crime. This leads to the discussion of the importance of having planned housing with a good amount of green spaces. Such an example was the construction of the Hilton and Portomaso area in Malta. As part of the building permit, the devellopers had to rehabilitate a garden that was a few meters away from the development site and give it back to the community. The use of satellite cities was mentioned in Sicily and again this was seen as a problem as these cities often acted as sleeping towns with no sense of belonging to the community.

The research participants appealed for a policy addressing land-use, education, social problems and crime keeping in mind eco-sustainability. Respondents asked for a global policy with various facets that would enable a real response to problems. Most situations are dealt with through management by crisis, with no real plan to minimize problems or damages. Rather, once the problem occurs, professionals are constrained to hurriedly try to patch things up. Policy is reactive rather than proactive. Certain measures, like the construction of an efficient railway station in Sicily, would help reduce the marginality and the isolation of the island.

All in all, criminality was not perceived as a huge problem by the local government. There were problems related to illegal dumping, drug addiction, gambling and prostitution. These actions point towards social/moral problems rather than full blown criminal behaviour, although one can easily conclude that these are actions that are usually supported by crime groups. Gang activities and the trafficking of drugs, on the other hand, are more worrying. Other problems include problems associated with youths, such as loud noise, over-speeding and indecent exposure. Elderly victims of crime and irregular immigrants are also a cause for concern. It seems that disorganized neighbourhoods lead to criminal activities; therefore the importance of trying to improve neighbourhoods by creating a sense of belonging and addressing these issues through crime prevention educational programmes. The young, if left on their own, will seek adventures and in a situation where organized crime predominates, they will be easy prey.

Statistics confirm similarities between crimes and structures when it comes to combating crime in both islands. The most common crime in both Malta and Sicily is

theft (56% and 50% respectively). Could it be that those youngsters mentioned in the interviews are the same that are committing thefts? Crimes per 1,000 persons amount to 39.2 in Malta (with only 15.4 in Gozo) and between 25.88 (Enna) and 45.5 (Catania) in Sicily. This compared well with the EU average of between 10 and 100 crimes per 1,000. These rates could indicate that, the more insular a city (or island), the less crime or reporting occurs as pointed out by the interviewees. It is interesting to note that the areas that register the lowest reported crime rates, register the most serious crimes. One would expect that the contrary would occur, further pointing out that people do not report or report only when they have no other choice because the crime is so serious that it cannot be ignored or hidden.

Law enforcement is structured differently in Malta and Sicily. While Malta (probably due to its diminutive size and colonial experience) has one police force, Sicily (Italy) has five police enforcement bodies. However the number of police officers per 1,000 people is remarkably similar with 4.65 officers in Malta and 4.53 officers in Sicily. Malta has one prison while Sicily has a number of prisons. The incarceration population stands at 1.49 per 1,000 for Malta and between 1.58 (Enna) and 6.04 (Palermo) in Sicily, however these inmates do not necessarily come from Sicily as prisoners can be transferred between prisons in Italy according to availability of prison beds. Prison officer/prisoner rates differ with an almost 1:2 in Sicily and 1:3.5 in Malta. The probation service also has a similar caseload/probationer structure with 35 and 42 average cases per officer in Malta and Sicily respectively.

Population density is much higher in Malta than in Sicily. Malta has a density of over 1,300 people per square kilometres while the densest city (Catania) in Sicily has only 305 people per square kilometres. Educational attainment at the graduate level is between 8 and 11 percent in Malta, while about half the students in Sicily hold a post-secondary educational level. Early school leavers are about 22.6% while in Sicily this seems to stand at 25.1%. Unemployment is a serious problem in Sicily. While in Malta unemployment stands around 3% in Sicily it ranges from 16.3% in Catania to 21.9% in Caltanissetta. Although youths continue studying, employment seems to be an age-old problem which is not easily solved.

In conclusion, while this statistical analysis has pointed to some interesting data, the variables of crime, social problems and landuse cannot be studied in isolation. The islands have a lot of similarities with regards to isolation, crime rates, culture and social constructs however they are also different with regards to organized criminal activity, the economic structure and the employment situation. Recommendations can be divided into three: education, co-ordination and policy. This study clearly points to the fact that educational crime prevention strategies are important and urgently needed. Educational programmes would be able to address the issues of: trust in the government and law enforcement as

well as the emergence of new family structures. By addressing social and crime problems, educational measures would help in the fight against crime. The second area of intervention is co-operation and co-ordination between the services. Although this exists to a certain extent, most interviewees pointed to the fact that more needs to be done, even on a higher political level. The area of legislative co-ordination was also seen as very important. The final point highlighted is that of policy. Policy can be divided into a number of areas. There is the importance of a social and youth policy development which is crucial in any strategy against crime prevention. A policy addressing the planning of landuse and housing was also recommended to avoid creating the crime hot-spots. Therefore, one may conclude that, if governments manage to address crime, social and landuse issues through the sound construction of policies and legislation, local governments could concentrate on creating educational programmes that would address the problems of crime and social issues. This could help citizens feel that they belong to the community and thus, could start trusting the government when it comes to protection from wrong-doers.

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APPENDIX A

Interview Structure for JANUS

Saviour Formosa

Project Scope

- The study will build up an understanding of the study areas' dynamics and the relative impact on social capital/cohesion, that on security and safety and that on spatial capital.

Project outline

- The project will build a visual map of the offences, the social relationships they pertain to and the landuse aspects they partake in.
- The specific problems related to this study deal with eliciting crime-related issues from a proactive perspective. Crime is dealt with in a reactive manner at policy-making level due to the lack of interactivity between the social agencies and the law-enforcement agencies. This project takes an innovative approach in striving to tackle crimes from a spatial point of view bringing in the social interactionism of the players such as communities, legislators and professionals together with the locations that crime occurs in through cause or effect. Identifying the relationships between the hotspots and the physico-social structure will aid policymakers to initiate community-building measure to mitigate crime:
- The project will identify the connections between the
  - socio-economic/cultural parameters towards an understanding of poverty and deprivation as a surrogate for social and community health,
  - the offences as a measure of attractiveness of an area and focuses on offender data as a measure of social disorganization and
  - the landuse zoning as a measure of affluence, leading to an understanding of opportunity structures.
- The horizontal dynamics will result in the identification of the:
  - social-spatial constitution of the areas which leads to a social-zoning structure;
  - criminal-spatial constitution of the areas which leads to a crime-zoning structure and
  - physical constitution of the areas leading to a landuse-zoning structure.

- Areas to tackle during the interviews and which will be reflected in the questions as well as drafted on maps:
  The specific problems highlighted will be based on the following investigative steps:
  - identifying what are the crime characteristics of the regions through review of offender and offence composition;
  - identifying the social characteristics of an area through an analysis of its poverty/deprivation incidence;
  - identifying the physical characteristics of an area, particularly its landuse, structural and zoning parameters which may be affected by or cause crime.

The project will tackle this problem through integration of the three parameters and to ensure that the policy-makers understand and can use the tools to effect change.

Part B: Target Groups

Personnel to Interview: (from the list below NUTS 3, NUTS 4 and NUTS 5 for MT*, NUTS 3 and Comune NUTS 4 for IT)**

**Note that the list of Sub-NUTS 5 for Malta is included to help the interviewer to identify those areas which may need specific analysis and to discuss with the community communities should this need be realized)*

***NUTS 4 in Sicily equate to the Comune as NUTS 5 designation is not available – villages would be the closest but such is not mapped.)*

i. NUTS 3: JANUS NUTS 3 (only if in place) – MT 2 (Minister for Gozo and Minister of Justice/Home Affairs) – IT 9 (NUTS 3)
ii. NUTS 4: Regional Committees (only if in place) – MT 5 (NUTS 4) – IT 23 (NUTS 4)
iii. NUTS 5: Local Councillors/Mayors (all Mayors) – MT 68 (NUTS 5) – IT N/A
iv. Sub-NUTS 5: Local Community Committees (only if indicated by the Mayor) – MT 16 (Appendix A) – IT N/A

Part C: Maps
The interviewer will be provided with a map of the location (1 map for the general area and a series of sub-areas that should allow the interviewer/interviewee to zoom in and mark)

It is best if the following colour scales be used for the different characteristics:

Physical Characteristics:	Blue, Celeste (the darker the colour the more acute the problem) Dark Blue: Social and community facilities Blue: Industrial, etc
Social Characteristics:	Green, Light Green (the darker the colour the more acute the problem)
Crime Characteristics:	Red, Pink (the darker the colour the more acute the problem)
Misc: Locally identified areas:	Yellow (these areas mark the distinctions between diverse sub-areas that are not highlighted by legislation or nomenclature but are known to the councils as problem areas. A case in point is the Hofra area of Haz-Zebbug, which may indicate specific areas related to poverty or offences.

Map 1: Mgarr Locality

Map 2: Mgarr streets and urban/rural areas

Map 3: Mgarr urban zoom

Map 3: Mgarr CRISOLA
Mode: The Interviewer can choose to go through the questions together with the interviewer and mark the areas as the discussion take place or else discuss the maps beforehand (particularly the physical one and then bring up the questions)

Part D: Interview Structure

a. Physical Characteristics
Scope: identifying the physical characteristics of an area, particularly its landuse, structural and zoning parameters which may be affected by or cause crime.

Interview process:
- Perception of mayor on what type of locality they administer: (commercial, touristic, residential, agricultural, industrial, etc)
- Designate on the map the subdivisions of the locality by type of activity (urban, rural, historical/village core, residential, agric, etc) - Indicate those areas by state of repair (pristine, new, rundown, dilapidated, etc)
- In which areas has intervention been carried out, by type and by whom (LC or national gov or private/ngo)
- In which areas has intervention been planned for the next months/years, by type and by whom (LC or national gov or private/ngo)

b. Social Characteristics
Scope: identifying the social characteristics of an area through an analysis of its poverty/deprivation incidence,

Interview process:
- Perception of mayor on the level of poverty/deprivation/family-issues/other social issues in their locality, such as: broken families, unemployment, low level of education, immigrant issues, etc)
- Designate on the map the subdivisions of the locality by type of issue (poverty/deprivation/family-issues/other social issues in their locality, such as: broken families, unemployment, low level of education, immigrant issues, elderly-areas (village cores), etc)
- In which areas has intervention been carried out, by type and by whom (LC or national government, ngo or private/ngo)
- In which areas has intervention been planned for the next months/years, by type and by whom (LC or national government or private/ngo)

c. Crime Characteristics

Scope: identifying what are the crime characteristics of the regions through review of offender and offence composition

Interview process:

- Perception of mayor on the level of crime and security in the locality, offenders, offences, police presence, etc)
- Designate on the map the areas in locality by type of security/disorganisation issue (such as: playing field as a drug-trafficking zone, etc) Can you identify hotspots?
- In which areas has intervention been carried out, by type and by whom (LC or national government or private/ngo) (such as: surveillance technologies/CCTVs. gating, neighbourhood watches, police presence, legislation by area/bye-laws enacted by councils), etc)
- In which areas has intervention been planned for the next months/years, by type and by whom (LC or national government or private/ngo) (such as: surveillance technologies/CCTVs. gating, neighbourhood watches, police presence, legislation by area/bye-laws enacted by councils), etc)

d. Administrative Questions:

Scope: Identify those characteristics that effect communications across the various levels

i. Communication across the levels: across and within levels
   a. Public participation
   b. LC-Regional Committee
   c. LC-Community
   d. LC-National government
   e. LC-Agencies (public-private-ngo)

ii. Which issues are deemed too extensive for one council to tackle? How are they tackled/resolved?

e. Cross-Thematic Issues

Scope: Identify those **characteristics** of an area which may attract offences. Identify also those characteristics that may cause the creation of an area where offenders decide to live. What is the level of awareness of the Council and the community of these areas?

i. Is there a situation of intra/inter-council emigration where people leave their dwelling to other areas? Why is this so?
ii. Are you aware of the crime levels in your locality? Which crime categories do you deem are the most common? What is your perception on reporting? What type of victims would you categorise (persons by age group, dwelling type, physical structures such as retail/commercial – hotels, etc). What are the impacts of the industry/activities on the safety/security of the area?
iii. Is this an issue where the community protects itself through 'lack of knowledge' (through ignoring the fact that some activities exist or that they assume that a problem would 'go away'?
iv. Any other characteristics that are particular to the locality?

CAPITOLO CINQUE

Parte A - Aspetti Operativi II - Prospettive di Attuazione - Malta

Trevor Calafato e Andrew Willis

1. Finalità e Obiettivi
2. Metodologia e Intervistati
3. Strumenti di Ricerca
4. Risultati
5. Sinossi
6. Conclusioni

1. Finalita' e obiettivi

La ricerca mira a individuare le interrelazioni tra il crimine, le strutture sociali e l'uso del territorio nelle differenti aree– (Malta, e Trapani, Sicilia).

Un elemento di particolare importanza è costituito dalla normativa di settore in vigore (sociale,ambientale, territoriale e penale) e dal suo livello di applicazione a livello locale, rispetto alla legislazione Europea e quella Nazionale.

Le quattro tematiche sono state ulteriormente trattate, con analoghe ricerche, a livello dei comuni.

Questo report illustra il quadro normative in vigore a Malta.

2. Metodologia

Gli aspetti inerenti alla legislazione alle problematiche operative e al loro livello di applicazione (LOI) a secondo del settore di pertinenza in Malta (M) sono stati indagati mediante interviste rivolte a13 soggettiche detengono un ruolo chiave nell'amministrazione Maltese.

Nessuno degli intervistati è identificato con il proprio nome, quanto piuttosto con un il numero di ricerca. In questo caso il formato adottato per malta è costituito dallo acronimo LOI-M, seguito dal numero associato al singolo intervistato come da esempio di seguito riportato-LOI-M-01, LOI-M -02 etc.

Respondent LOI-M-01
Standards di benessere sociale

Respondent LOI-M-02
Autorità di malta per le risorse

Respondent LOI-M-03
Autorità di pianificazione ambientale di malta (MEPA)

Respondent LOI-M-04
Autorità di pianificazione ambientale di malta (MEPA)

Respondent LOI-M-05
Autorità per il Trasporti di malta

Respondent LOI-M-06
Comune

Respondent LOI-M-07
Autorità di salute ambientale

Respondent LOI-M-08
Forze Armate

Respondent LOI-M-09
Ispettorato beni culturali di malta

Respondent LOI-M-10
Dipartimento investigativo frodi

Respondent LOI-M-11
Autorità delle Lotterie e giochi

Respondent LOI-M-12
Forze di Polizia Maltese

Respondent LOI-M-13
Forze di Polizia Maltese

I soggetti sono stati intervistati da uno dei due autori sopracitati tra Dicembre 2011 e gennaio 2012. Ognuno ha frmato un'autorizzazione al trattamento dati. La durata dell'intervista mediamente era superiore ad un'ora. In calce ad ogni risposta sono riportate, in corsivo, eventuali integrazioni ed osservazioni particolari annotate durante l'incontro.

3. Strumenti di ricerca

I questionari sono strutturati in quindici domande secondo lo schema ivi riportato:

Legislazione

[1] Può identificare in ordine d'importanza almeno tre iniziative legislative a livello Nazionale o Europeo, in tema di sicurezza, criminalità e prevenzione dei reati che abbiano avuto ricadute in portanti sul suo ruolo e sulle sue responsabilità?

La più importante'?
La seconda più importante?
La terza più importante?

[2] Svolge un ruolo nella creazione o implementazione di politiche volte a far rispettare la conformità delle leggi?

- Se sì, quale
- Le sue responsabilità
- Il suo ruolo
- La sua autonomia decisionale

[3] Rispetto alle tre iniziative di cui sopra quali aspetti risultano particolarmente efficaci nell'esercizio del suo lavoro?

[4] Rispetto alle tre iniziative di cui sopra quali aspetti risultano, invece poco efficaci?

[5] [a] Chi opera nel suo settore conosce le normative di riferimento?

[b] Gli utenti sono informati delle normative di riferimento ?

Problemi sociali, ambientali e prevenzioni dei reati

[6] Ci sono problemi socio-ambientali che crede siano importanti e quali sono i risvolti nel suo settore?

[7] Può identificare qualche attività a essi collegata a che abbia un effetto sulla prevenzione dei reati?

[8] In relazione al disagio sociale pensa che si possa effettuare qualche intervento che contribuisca al miglioramento della situazione attuale?

Uso del territorio e prevenzioni dei reati
[9] Ci sono problemi relativi allo sfruttamento del territorio o al suo impiego che crede siano importanti?

[10] Puoi identificare qualche attività collegata all'uso del territorio che abbia un effetto sulla prevenzione dei reati?

[11] Rispetto all'utilizzo del territorio pensa che si possa effettuare qualche intervento che contribuisca al miglioramento della situazione attuale?

Reati, disordine e prevenzione dei reati
[12] Ci sono dei reati particolari o problemi di disordine sociale che considera più rilevanti?

[13] Mi potrebbe indicare delle misure utili alla prevenzione dei reati?

[14] Allo stato attuale quale intervento potrebbe contribuire al miglioramento della situazione odierna?

[15] Mi fa un esempio in cui questi tre settori, interagendo tra di loro, abbiano attenuato o potenziato l'attività illegale?

Grazie per il suo aiuto e co-operazione.

I dati ottenuti sono stati raggruppati in quattro aree, in ciascuna delle quali sono riportate domande e risposte precedute dal numero associato all'intervistato.

Legislazione	**Domande 1 – 5b**
Problemi sociali e ambientali	**Domande 6 – 8**
Uso del territorio	**Domande 9 – 11**
Reati, disordine	**Domande 12 – 15**

In molti casi gli intervistati hanno offerto spunti per ulteriori commenti e osservazioni meglio codificate in categorie diverse rispetto alle domande poste in quel momento dell'intervista. Le risposte sono state trascritte interamente con le incongruenze e occasionali sovrapposizioni che si sono presentate durante l'intervista, sebbene si sia cercato d'inserire le risposte all'interno del quadro di discussione più coerente.

4. Risultati

Respondent LOI-M-01

Legislazione

[1] Può identificare in ordine d'importanza almeno tre iniziative legislative a livello Nazionale o Europeo, in tema di sicurezza, criminalità e prevenzione dei reati che abbiano avuto ricadute in portanti sul suo ruolo e sulle sue responsabilità?

1. La legislazione più importante è il capitolo 310 della legge di malta, relativa alla custodia e al sequestro di minori, Legge XIII del 1999 e successive modifiche della legge VI del 2001, insieme al II Regolamento di Brussels (EC) numero 2201/2003 – la Convenzione dell'Unione Europea sui conflitti in materia di diritto familiare tra gli stati membri; in particolare per gli aspetti relativi al divorzio, alla custodia dei minori e al sequestro di minori in campo internazionale. Una pluralità di casi– almeno 10 per anno – sono riconducibili alla legge che contiene anche disposizioni relative al contatto e alla cura dei figli nel caso di separazioni.

2. La legge sull'adozione amministrativa del 2008 Cap 495, la legge in materia di affidamento (Foster Care Act 2008 Cap 491), il Regolamento consiliare (EC) Num 4/2009 del 18 Dicembre 2008 sulla giurisdizione, leggi da applicare, riconoscimento e attuazione delle decisioni oltre che sulla cooperazione in materia di obbligo di mantenimento; essi si riferiscono alla disposizioni e alla regolamentazione dei servizi per i bambini dopo la separazione e alla vigilanza sugli accordi per la custodia.

3. Legge sulla Pubblica Amministrazione Cap 497, relativa alla gestione delle risorse umane e al codice disciplinare, centrata sul management e non sugli utenti finali.

[2] Svolge un ruolo nella creazione o implementazione di politiche volte a far rispettare la conformità delle leggi?

Si, ho partecipato alla redazione della legislazione 4 anni fa, ma ho anche fornito dati e note ai rappresentanti politici. In qualità di controllori stiamo contribuendo a formare le politiche e a fornire informazioni, dati e risultati di ricerche. Stiamo inoltre contribuendo al dibattito pubblico sugli standard, sui criteri e sulle concessioni di licenze.

Vi è in sospeso una legislazione (Legge sulla Regolamentazione dei servizi di Social Welfare, o qualcosa di simile, ci auguriamo sia presentata nel 2012) che fungerà da quadro di riferimento per tutti gli enti – strutture di assistenza per l'infanzia, servizi per la lotta alle dipendenze, servizi residenziali ed esterni, servizi per migranti e servizi d'assistenza in generale, secondo il modello di social care adottato in Scozia.

[3] Rispetto alle tre iniziative di cui sopra quali aspetti risultano particolarmente efficaci nell'esercizio del suo lavoro?
Esiste un quadro amministrativo di riferimento per conformità e l'attuazione delle leggi. Gli atti normativi più ricorrenti il cap. 310 della Legge di Malta, la Legge sul sequestro e sulla minori e la Legge sull'Adozione del 2008 Cap 495.

Al momento l'attenzione si sta concentrando sul sistema di concessione delle licenze (Case e Centri) ma una maggiore attenzione meriterebbe la distinzione tra rispetto degli standards minimi, garanzia di qualità e sviluppo. Stiamo cercando di operare una differenziazione tra standard minimi e qualità. Gli assessori svolgono in tale ambito un ruolo importante.

[4] Rispetto alle tre iniziative di cui sopra quali aspetti risultano, invece poco efficaci?
Tutte le leggi sono pienamente rispettate.

[5] [a] Chi opera nel suo settore conosce le normative di riferimento?

All'interno del Dipartimento tutti hanno piena consapevolezza degli aspetti giuridici, legali e dell'attuazione delle norme. Noi organizziamo seminari per altri professionisti del settore come l'ordine degli avvocati e i membri della magistratura. Alcuni avvocati sono ben coscienti del proprio lavoro e collaborano attivamente con noi, mentre altri no.

[5][b] Gli utenti sono informati delle normative di riferimento?
Solo nel caso in cui ne siano direttamente interessati. Abbiamo qualche richiesta relativa agli strumenti legali esistenti in materia di sequestro di minori. In generale il grande pubblico mostra di conoscere i "casi più sensazionali" che hanno l'attenzione dei media.

Problemi sociali, ambientali e prevenzioni dei reati

6] Ci sono problemi socio-ambientali che crede siano importanti e quali sono i risvolti nel suo settore?

Il recente progetto relativo alle politiche assistenziali nazionali per i minori rappresenta una vera e propria priorità, come quelli relativi agli ordini di custodia, servizi residenziali ed esterni per svariati utenti, o ancora ai minori o i soggetti che abusano di stupefacenti.Il dipartimento provvedeva a fornire diversi servizi fno a sei anni fa; adesso svolge funzioni di regolamentazione, sorveglianza e concessione delle licenze per le attività svolte dalla Fondazione per i servizi di assistenza sociale per conto del Ministero, in relazione ai servizi di assistenza sociale per gli ordini di custodia, famiglie e minori, adozione, abuso di sostanze stupefacenti e minori in difcoltà.

[7] Può identificare qualche attività a essi collegata a che abbia un effetto sulla prevenzione dei reati?
La recente concentrazione di sforzi per garantire concretamente un sistema di assistenza/collocamento in strutture residenziali che lavori contemporanemente con i minori e con le famiglie d'origine, per interrompere il ciclo vizioso che spesso coinvolge le due parti; si pensi anche a servizi per adulti in difficoltà, ma non per anziani.

[8] In relazione al disagio sociale pensa che si possa effettuare qualche intervento che contribuisca al miglioramento della situazione attuale?
La cooperazione tra tutte le agenzie è essenziale; non c'è assolutamente tempo e spazio per inutili guerre di zona. Ognuno ha uno specifico ruolo, La politica nazionale cerca di promuovere la coesione. Si sta cercando, inoltre di potenziare l'empowerment, il senso di responsabilità e le politiche di prevenzione nei confronti delle problematiche sociali.

Uso del territorio e prevenzioni dei reati

[9] Ci sono problemi relativi allo sfruttamento del territorio o al suo impiego che crede siano importanti?

[10] Puoi identificare qualche attività collegata all'uso del territorio che abbia un effetto sulla prevenzione dei reati?

[11] Rispetto all'utilizzo del territorio pensa che si possa effettuare qualche intervento che contribuisca al miglioramento della situazione attuale?
Noi abbiamo aperto o stiamo progettando l'apertura di uno sportello unico per i servizi di welfare, con assistenti sociali, counsellors e psicologi, nelle zone degradate – come l'area portuale — e più recentemente a St Paul's Bay, Qawra e Bugibba. Noi siamo particolarmente preoccupati per i fenomeni di migrazione interna, che coinvolgono queste aree, in particolar modo da parte dei giovani e delle madri single. Ci sono anche alcune problemi comuni alle aree "benestanti" che vedono come protagonisti i minori spesso lasciati troppo tempo da soli con le *baby sitter.*

Reati, disordine e prevenzione dei reati

[12] Ci sono dei reati particolari / o problemi di disordine sociale che considera più rilevanti?

[13] Mi potrebbe indicare delle misure utili alla prevenzione dei reati?

[14] Allo stato attuale quale intervento potrebbe contribuire al miglioramento della situazione odierna?

Abbiamo, inoltre, una serie di problemi piuttosto rilevanti sul collocamento dei minori in strutture di assistenzache,nello specifico, potremmo defnire un modello d'instituzionalizzazione per cui bambini sono inseriti all'interno di strutture religiose. Gli standard dei servizi di assistenza sono esemplari ma permangono problemi relativi ai fnanziamento, elevati costi di mantenimento e alla continua contrazione di vocazioni. Siamo altresì fortemente preoccupati per la scarsa attenzione posta sul successo dei programmi di reinserimento dei minori all'interno della comunità. Da sottolineare inoltre, un ulteriore criticità, rappresentata dallo "sballottamento" dei minori da una casa all'altra.Un esempio positivo è rapprensentato da un approccio sperimentale dei Salesiani: i ragazzi con particolari difcoltà comportamentali vivono in autonomia in piccole unità, ciò permette di incoraggiare il contatto con la comunità ed evitare i pericoli dell'istituzionalizzazione, garantendo una maggiore vicinanza con gli assistenti sociali e una maggiore attività con le famiglie di origine.

[15] Mi fa un esempio in cui questi tre settori, interagendo tra di loro, abbiano attenuato o potenziato l'attività illegale?

Respondent LOI-M-02

Legislazione

[1] Può identificare in ordine d'importanza almeno tre iniziative legislative a livello Nazionale o Europeo, in tema di sicurezza, criminalità e prevenzione dei reati che abbiano avuto ricadute in portanti sul suo ruolo e sulle sue responsabilità?

Il fondamento legislativo della nostra attività e costituito dalla Legge relativa all'Autorità Maltese per le risorse naturali, Cap, 423. Tutte le altre sono accessorie o integrazioni della stessa.

[2] Svolge un ruolo nella creazione o implementazione di politiche volte a far rispettare la conformità delle leggi?
Si, forniamo pareri al governo e lo facciamo in via proattiva, siamo in grado di elaborare piani d'azione ma non è di nostra competenza la pubblicazione/emissione di documenti d'indirizzo strategico. Noi siamo convinti di offrire in questo modo elementi fondamentali per la legislazione e per il suo sviluppo.

[3] Rispetto alle tre iniziative di cui sopra quali aspetti risultano particolarmente efficaci nell'esercizio del suo lavoro?
Laddove ci siano reati la polizia è chiamata a far rispettare le leggi. Abbiamo due ispettori e ne stanno nominando altri che avranno il compito di far rispettare le leggi nel campo delle risorse idriche ed energetiche.

[4] Rispetto alle tre iniziative di cui sopra quali aspetti risultano, invece poco efficaci?
Quei settori nei quali le direttive Europee vengono concretamente disattese, quali ad esempio il mercato del gas naturale.

[5] [a] Chi opera nel suo settore conosce le normative di riferimento?
Abbastanza. Come vede io sono in grado di ricomporre il quadro legislativo in pochi secondi. Tale padronanza è abbastanza comune. L'MRA ha inoltre uno staff tecnico che deve avere padronanza della legislazione, parte della quale è estremamente complessa.

[5] [b] Gli utenti sono informati delle normative di riferimento?
Vi è una duplice considerazione da fare. In primis,alcuni nostri utenti operano nel settore delle risorse energetiche e posseggono una buona conoscenza, seppur settoriale, della normative di loro interesse– per esempio, i rivenditori di petrolio. In secondo luogo, per quanto attiene il pubblico più vasto, alcuni dimostrano di avere delle conoscenze estremamente generali rispetto agli aspetti normativi che possono avere ricadute importanti sulle loro attività – come ad esempio, in relazione all'elettricità.

Problemi sociali, ambientali e prevenzioni dei reati

6] Ci sono problemi socio-ambientali che crede siano importanti e quali sono i risvolti nel suo settore?
La problematica che imperversa frequentemente sui media e che interessa il pubblico è quella riconducibile all'uso delle risorse idriche (incluse quelle del sottosuolo) ed elettriche.

[7] Può identificare qualche attività a essi collegata a che abbia un effetto sulla prevenzione dei reati?
L'efettiva applicazione delle leggi esercita un'infuenza dissuasiva sui potenziali comportamenti devianti – si pensi ad esempio alla moratoria sulle trivellazioni dei pozzi.

[8] In relazione al disagio sociale pensa che si possa effettuare qualche intervento che contribuisca al miglioramento della situazione attuale?
Onestamente no.

Uso del territorio e prevenzioni dei reati

[9] Ci sono problemi relativi allo sfruttamento del territorio o al suo impiego che crede siano importanti?
L'MRA ha una rilevanza minore rispetto al MEPA,con cui abbiamo ottime relazioni. Laddove necessario il Mepa si avvale della nostra attività di consulenza. Siamo particolarmente compiaciuti di poterli aiutare quando ci dicono "Cosa ne pensate di...?"

[10] Puoi identificare qualche attività collegata all'uso del territorio che abbia un effetto sulla prevenzione dei reati?
Nessuna soluzione concretamente realizzabile.

[11] Rispetto all'utilizzo del territorio pensa che si possa effettuare qualche intervento che contribuisca al miglioramento della situazione attuale?
No.

Reati, disordine e prevenzione dei reati

[12] Ci sono dei reati particolari o problemi di disordine sociale che considera più rilevanti?
La mancata registrazione delle risorse idriche del sottosuolo costituisce un fattore d'illegalità che dovremmo segnalare alle forze di polizia, sebbene la casistica annuale sia bassa.

Ci interessiamo inoltre, dell'applicazione della normativa in materia di qualità del carburante per garantire, ad esempio, che le stazioni di benzina, vendano del carburante che soddisfi i requisiti di qualità. A livello nazionale e a livello europeo esistono degli standard che vanno applicati. Abbiamo, inoltre, la necessita di assicurare che il carburante sia venduto con livello di tassazione adeguato, – per esempio, accertando che il carburante marino che beneficia di una tassazione leggermente inferiore non sia rivenduto presso

i distributori di benzina convenzionali. Si è registrato un numero di segnalazioni alla polizia ancora modesto- circa quattro o cinque nell'ultimo anno, ma questo genere di episodi sta cominciando a diffondersi sempre di più. La corretta applicazione delle leggi è importante poiché ha un "impatto dissuasivo" dato dall'invio di messaggi non ambigui nei confronti dei potenziali malfattori.

[13] Mi potrebbe indicare delle misure utili alla prevenzione dei reati?
L'MRA è coinvolta in una pluralità di campagne di comunicazione e d'informazione sui servizi offerti e i settori d'intervento. Tale funzione educativa rappresenta una componente basilare del nostro lavoro, permettendoci di aumentare i livelli di consapevolezza ma anche di evidenziare gli obblighi di legge più recenti – ad esempio, promuovendo campagne che illustrino i nuovi requisiti richiesti in materia di risorse idriche. Questo tipo di pubblicità ha un duplice effetto: educativo ma anche di dissuasivo nei confronti dei soggetti pronti a delinquere. Il termine dissuasivo è preferibile rispetto a quello di deterrente,che ha spesso un'accezione troppo forte e dura. E' meglio prevenire prima che un evento accada piuttosto che dover correre ai ripari successivamente.

[14] Allo stato attuale quale intervento potrebbe contribuire al miglioramento della situazione odierna?
Come sopra.

[15] Mi fa un esempio in cui questi tre settori, interagendo tra di loro, abbiano attenuato o potenziato l'attività illegale?
Non aspetti relativi anche all'uso del territorio. Ho qualche difficoltà a rispondere in maniera "olistica", per cui plausibilmente la miglior risposta "in realtà no".

Respondent LOI-M-03

Legislazione

[1] Può identificare in ordine d'importanza almeno tre iniziative legislative a livello Nazionale o Europeo, in tema di sicurezza, criminalità e prevenzione dei reati che abbiano avuto ricadute in portanti sul suo ruolo e sulle sue responsabilità?
La normativa di riferimento è costituita dalla legge sull'Ambiente la pianificazione dello sviluppo del 2010 che integra e sostituisce le leggi sulla Pianificazione dello Sviluppo e sulla Tutela dell'ambiente. La nuova normativa ha rimosso incongruenze e sovrapposizioni, colmando alcune lacune, tra le innovazioni previste anche una nuova concezione della pianificazione lontana dal tradizionale "uso del territorio" in una prospettiva spaziale e

non semplicemente orizzontale– vedasi Articoli 51-57. Ciò agevola la cooperazione tra i diversi ambiti in un approccio di tipo olistico.

[2] Svolge un ruolo nella creazione o implementazione di politiche volte a far rispettare la conformità delle leggi?
Si, questa sezione del MEPA (Pianifcazione) cerca di agire in maniera fattiva a livello strategico. Chiaramente dobbiamo sottometterci alla volontà del Ministero, che, in relazione alla legislazione accessoria, può avere caratteristiche di tipo reattivo; ma abbiamo comunque la libertà di pensare in maniera strategica cosa è che è ben vista dal governo. Questo aspetto è fortemente incorporato all'interno della cultura organizzativa.

[3] Rispetto alle tre iniziative di cui sopra quali aspetti risultano particolarmente efficaci nell'esercizio del suo lavoro?
Il mio dipartimento monitora le politiche e i piani d'azione ma non ha un ruolo diretto nell'esecuzione delle leggi. Ci sono quattro dipartimenti – Pianificazione, Ambiente, Enforcement e Servizi aziendali – l'enforcement è una delle attività principali ma non la sola del dipartimento.

[4] Rispetto alle tre iniziative di cui sopra quali aspetti risultano, invece poco efficaci?
N/A. Vedi sopra.

[5] [a] Chi opera nel suo settore conosce le normative di riferimento?
In generale "Si" devono esserlo. Ad oggi non può negare che ci sia una certa difficoltà nell'acquisizione delle conoscenze rispetto alla normativa più recente

[5] [b] Gli utenti sono informati delle normative di riferimento?
In generale, c'è una scarsa consapevolezza delle attività del Mepa a livello strategico e una conoscenza migliore rispetto alle questioni che hanno un impatto diretto sulla società.

Problemi sociali, ambientali e prevenzioni dei reati

6] Ci sono problemi socio-ambientali che crede siano importanti e quali sono i risvolti nel suo settore?
Ne esistono due:
In primis, vi è un incremento dei soggetti con problemi sociali (genitori single, i disoccupati e pensionati) che si spostano dalle aree soggette a processi di gentrifcazione -le Tre Città (Cospicua, Vittoriosa e Senglea) ad esempio–verso zone come Qawra, un' area in cui i prezzi del mercato immobiliare sono modesti. Questa migrazione interna

favorisce la creazione di zone calde, con problemi sociali, cui si associano dinamiche criminali e unoscarso senso di appartenenza alla comunità. Altre aree soggette a medesimi cambiamenti sono Msida e Hamrun.

Secondariamente, con circa 310,000 veicoli a motore sull'Isola, c'è un incremento dei problemi legati all'inquinamento dell'aria e la diffusione di problemi respiratori e dell'asma.

[7] Può identificare qualche attività a essi collegata a che abbia un effetto sulla prevenzione dei reati?
Ci sono inoltre problemi legati all'assembramento di gruppi di adolescenti negli spazi pubblici e nei giardini che genera fastidio. Alla gente piacciono i giardini ma molti preferirebbero che queste zone fossero lontane dalle aree residenziali a causa dei rumori e del fastidio provocato dagli adolescenti. Cerchiamo continuamente di studiare il crimine a livello della pianificazione. Un esempio potrebbe essere quello di prevedere, ai fini dell'approvazione, come elemento di progettazione per l'Hilton hotel, la creazione di un giardino pubblico la cui chiusura è fissata alle 19.00. Ciò eviterebbe la formazione di gruppi di adolescenti rumorosi nelle ore più tardi.

[8] In relazione al disagio sociale pensa che si possa effettuare qualche intervento che contribuisca al miglioramento della situazione attuale?
Come sopra.

Uso del territorio e prevenzioni dei reati

[9] Ci sono problemi relativi allo sfruttamento del territorio o al suo impiego che crede siano importanti?
C'è un retaggio storico (risalente agli anni ottanta) per cui il territorio si presta a un duplice uso - residenziale e commerciale. Dalle zone residenziali delle aree centrali ci si sposta verso quelli che possiamo defnire quartieri satellite o città dormitorio, ove vi è una forte carenza di servizi sociali e per la comunità. Si rende necessario favorire e sostenere un forte senso identitario collettivo nelle aree in cui le carenze sono più evidenti.

[10] Puoi identificare qualche attività collegata all'uso del territorio che abbia un effetto sulla prevenzione dei reati?
Come sopra.

[11] Rispetto all'utilizzo del territorio pensa che si possa effettuare qualche intervento che contribuisca al miglioramento della situazione attuale?
Come sopra.

Reati, disordine e prevenzione dei reati

[12] Ci sono dei reati particolari o problemi di disordine sociale che considera più rilevanti?
C'è una crisi di valori tra i giovani, plausibilmente a causa della scarsa presenza genitoriale (spesso i genitori sono impegnata nel lavoro). La partecipazione delle donne al mercato del lavoro è ancora bassa, attorno al 50% e le politiche Europee incoraggiano e promuovono il coinvolgimento delle stessa. Ciò potrebbe rivelarsi utile e auspicabile, ma ci potrebbe anche essere un effetto indesiderato, proprio in relazione ai valori giovanili.

Tale problema diventa particolarmente pressante nel caso dei più giovani con bassi o nulli livelli di educazione spesso "scaricati" dalla società in un'età difficile e nel caso in cui cominciano a "sganciarsi" dalla società. L'abolizione dei corsi professionali ha ulteriormente peggiorato la situazione.

[13] Mi potrebbe indicare delle misure utili alla prevenzione dei reati?
Il Governo sta in parte cercando di rimediare con il prolungamento dell'orario scolastico, fissando la chiusura alle 16.00 pomeridiane (in precedenza alle 14.30), creando un ambiente sicuro, protetto e impegnativo per gli adolescenti. Chiaramente con costi di gestione addizionali.

La riforma del sistema d'Istruzione, inoltre,– specialmente con il potenziamento degli istituti comprensivi, il minore numero di esami e i sistemi di valutazione continua– è vista come uno strumento ulteriore per reinserire i giovani a rischio all'interno della comunità, dando loro la possibilità di acquisire idonee e rilevanti abilità lavorative.

[14] Allo stato attuale quale intervento potrebbe contribuire al miglioramento della situazione odierna?
Come sopra.

[15] Mi fa un esempio in cui questi tre settori, interagendo tra di loro, abbiano attenuato o potenziato l'attività illegale?
C'è stata una concentrazione di sforzi nelle tre città per innalzare i livelli generali di educazione e per promuovere l'empowerment nei giovani, ofrendo competenze per lo sviluppo relative alle future opportunità lavorative.

Respondent LOI-M-04

Legislazione

[1] Può identificare in ordine d'importanza almeno tre iniziative legislative a livello Nazionale o Europeo, in tema di sicurezza, criminalità e prevenzione dei reati che abbiano avuto ricadute in portanti sul suo ruolo e sulle sue responsabilità?
La normativa di riferimento è costituita dalla legge sull'Ambiente la pianificazione dello sviluppo del 2010 che integra e sostituisce le leggi sulla Pianificazione dello Sviluppo e sulla Tutela dell'ambiente. La nuova normativa ha rimosso incongruenze e sovrapposizioni, colmando alcune lacune.

[2] Svolge un ruolo nella creazione o implementazione di politiche volte a far rispettare la conformità delle leggi?
Il nuovo consiglio per l'attuazione delle normative ha responsabilità in materia di conformità piuttosto che di politiche, sebbene a nostro parere, potrebbe essere opportuno,per esempio, in relazione ai progetti di legge delle multe giornaliere come risposta alla devianza.

[3] Rispetto alle tre iniziative di cui sopra quali aspetti risultano particolarmente efficaci nell'esercizio del suo lavoro?
Tutte le aree tutelate dalla legge sull'Ambiente e la pianificazione dello sviluppo del 2010. Circa il 60% delle attività di controllo riguarda le infrazioni esterne alle aree di sviluppo (aree rurali, dove perlopiù il problema è costituito dalla mancanza di autorizzazioni rispetto ai diversi usi del territorio), mentre il 40% riguarda le aree di sviluppo (zone urbane, i cui problemi maggiori sono rappresentati dal cambio di destinazione d'uso e dai permessi, assieme al rilascio del Certificato di conformità alla fine dei lavori). Sebbene la maggior parte delle nostre attività implichi qualche forma di azione penale, cerchiamo di evitare laddove possibile il ricorso alla soluzione. E macchinosa e lenta e ci sono difficoltà a rintracciare magistrati e giudici con conoscenze specifiche. Non abbiamo poteri per il controllo del rispetto delle leggi e possiamo esercitarli in maniera tempestiva.

[4] Rispetto alle tre iniziative di cui sopra quali aspetti risultano, invece poco efficaci?
Non abbiamo esperienza in relazione alla pratica delle "multe giornaliere"" che è in fase di realizzazione.

[5] [a] Chi opera nel suo settore conosce le normative di riferimento?
Ci sono 31 agenti preposti al controllo del rispetto della legge e sei ufficiali superiori. I primi sono uno staff tecnico con conoscenze specialistiche ed esperienza ma non in possesso di un diploma di laurea. Il direttorato per l'Enforcement cresce in questo nuovo ruolo come uno dei Quattro Direttorati del MEPA. Ci aspettiamo di avere maggiore rispetto e più risorse – cosi da garantire un maggiore osservanza e applicazione delle regole.

[5] [b] Gli utenti sono informati delle normative di riferimento?
Per essere veramente efficaci dovremmo essere visti come un potere deterrente come,per esempio, capace di ricorrere all'abbattimento degli edifici abusivi – e perché ciò avvenga necessitiamo di una maggiore pubblicità ed esposizione. Noi invitiamo i media a prestare attenzione ad alcuni eventi particolarmente drammatici in cui siamo stati impegnati. Ciò rappresenta uno strumento potente per mostrare che noi prendiamo seriamente le nostre responsabilità e che è necessario ottenere le idonee autorizzazioni piuttosto che cercare di bypassare il problema. Secondo un recente sondaggio, l' attività di vigilanza del MEPA è stata considerata come uno degli aspetti migliori della recente riforma e si è registrata una crescita di consensi (dal 50% al 80%).

Problemi sociali, ambientali e prevenzioni dei reati

[6] Ci sono problemi socio-ambientali che crede siano importanti e quali sono i risvolti nel suo settore?
Si, numerosi. Innanzitutto, nelle aree rurali qualche volta scopriamo che i caseggiati rurali (cit.) vengono spesso utilizzati impropriamente come edifci residenziali, tra l'altro estremamente modesti – e che l'inquilino, single, di genere maschile, solitamente con un matrimonio o una relazione fallita alle spalle e fgli, non avendo un posto dove dormire, si accomoda alla buona incurante del rispetto delle leggi. Spesso veniamo a conoscenza di questa realtà durante azioni dirette di verifca del rispetto della legge. Ci sarebbe bisogno di una rete di sicurezza ma questo non rientra nelle nostre competenze.

[7] Può identificare qualche attività a essi collegata a che abbia un effetto sulla prevenzione dei reati?
Come sopra.

[8] In relazione al disagio sociale pensa che si possa effettuare qualche intervento che contribuisca al miglioramento della situazione attuale?
Come sopra.

Uso del territorio e prevenzioni dei reati

[9] Ci sono problemi relativi allo sfruttamento del territorio o al suo impiego che crede siano importanti?
Tutte le nostre attività correlate all'uso del territorio – per esempio, i problemi relativi all'uso improprio delle roulotte e capannoni agricoli.

[10] Puoi identificare qualche attività collegata all'uso del territorio che abbia un effetto sulla prevenzione dei reati?
Come detto in precedenza, sebbene sia sempre possibile intraprendere un'azione giudiziaria, i nostri poteri esecutivi ci consentono di agire in maniera più efficace e veloce.

[11] Rispetto all'utilizzo del territorio pensa che si possa effettuare qualche intervento che contribuisca al miglioramento della situazione attuale?
Come sopra.

Reati, disordine e prevenzione dei reati

[12] Ci sono dei reati particolari o problemi di disordine sociale che considera più rilevanti?
Quando interveniamo, siamo ben consapevoli del fatto che ciò potrebbe generare episodi di disordine o peggio ancora aggressività nei confronti degli ufficiali del Mepa, la polizia in sevizio e gli agenti di sicurezza.

Inoltre, abbiamo qualche problema (apparentemente ciclico) in relazione al rilascio fraudolento dei certificati di conformità degli edifici, specialmente ricorrendo a fabbricati precedenti al 1967 come riferimento per le certificazioni che vengono utilizzate successivamente per altri edifici. Un successo dell'azione penale potrebbe portare ad una riduzione del problema per qualche tempo ma presto qualcun'altro sarà invischiato in questo racket.

[13] Mi potrebbe indicare delle misure utili alla prevenzione dei reati?
No.

[14] Allo stato attuale quale intervento potrebbe contribuire al miglioramento della situazione odierna?
Come sopra.

[15] Mi fa un esempio in cui questi tre settori, interagendo tra di loro, abbiano attenuato o potenziato l'attività illegale?
Molte delle nostre attività afferiscono ambiti tra loro correlati, quali lo sfruttamento del territorio, problematiche sociali che potenzialmente potrebbero avere ricadute sul penale. Ciò significa che, nella nostra attività di routine, il crimine incrocia tali settori.

Respondent LOI-M-O5

Legislazione

[1] Può identificare in ordine d'importanza almeno tre iniziative legislative a livello Nazionale o Europeo, in tema di sicurezza, criminalità e prevenzione dei reati che abbiano avuto ricadute in portanti sul suo ruolo e sulle sue responsabilità?
Sebbene la direzione dei Trasporti di Malta (TM) sia responsabile per i trasporti su strada, le seguenti leggi riguardano la sicurezza marittima:

La più importante: Regolamento CE 725 delf 2004 – ISPS Codice della Organizzazione Marittima Internazionale IMO attualmente in vigore in tutta l'Unione Europea sul controllo di conformità (sull' interfaccia navi/impianti portuali).

Seconda più importante: Direttiva 2005/65 – Sicurezza portuale e regolamenti in materia di sicurezza portuale

Terza più importante: Sicurezza Marittima (Regolamenti e Direttive).

[2] Svolge un ruolo nella creazione o implementazione di politiche volte a far rispettare la conformità delle leggi?
Tra i compiti cui siamo preposti vi è l'implementazione dei servizi di sicurezza portuale (agenti), il coordinamento delle problematiche in materia di sicurezza marittima relative ai porti. In teoria dovrebbe essere solo un'attività di supervisione ma essendoci scarsità di risorse oltre che delle attività di coordinamento siamo responsabili di tutti gli operatori impegnati nella sicurezza degli impianti portuali (PFSO). La figura del "PFSO" è preposta alle problematiche in materia di sicurezza all'interno degli impianti (Regolamento 725 of 2004).

Ciascun agente deve stilare un piano di sicurezza basato su un documento di valutazione dei rischi fornito dalla Direzione per i Trasporti. La legge stabilisce che la valutazione possa essere fatta direttamente dalla Direzione per i Trasporti o affidata ad un'organizzazione esterna specializzata nel settore. In questo caso è compito della Direzione approvare la documentazione predisposta. Di fatto si opta per una gestione interna della valutazione, per ridurre i costi in base a quali misure di sicurezza siano effettivamente adottate.

Il PFSO deve assicurarsi che il piano di sicurezza sia effettivamente in uso e a tal

fine son previsti 4 addestramenti e un'esercitazione all'anno. I primi coinvolgono solo il personale interno mentre l'esercitazione vede protagonisti anche altre autorità come la Polizia, Protezione Civile o Esercito.

Quest'ufficio supervisiona lo svolgimento delle esercitazioni; un nostro funzionario assiste e annota i risultati. Alcuni addestramenti o esercitazioni servono a fornire indicazioni che successivamente possono aiutare a migliorare il sistema attuale.

Il peso delle decisioni politiche e della normative in materia di sicurezza portuale grava su questa direzione, che procede al loro sviluppo ed a eventuali rettifiche. Possiamo portare in tribunale qualsiasi struttura portuale che non segua le disposizioni dei regolamenti in materia di sicurezza. Al momento si sta pensando alla possibilità di cominciare a risolvere i problemi internamente per risparmiare tempo e denaro.

[3] Rispetto alle tre iniziative di cui sopra quali aspetti risultano particolarmente efficaci nell'esercizio del suo lavoro?
Quello più applicato è il regolamento 725 del 2004 – che impone alle strutture portuali di eseguire gli addestramenti e le esercitazioni richieste per assicurarsi che i sistemi di sicurezza adottati siano in linea con gli standards fissati. Da sottolineare anche che le raccomandazioni indicate nella valutazione dei rischi devono essere effettivamente implementate. Le strutture sono soggette a controlli a sorpresa da parte degli ispettori.

[4] Rispetto alle tre iniziative di cui sopra quali aspetti risultano, invece poco efficaci?
La parte meno applicata è quella relativa alla possibilità che le strutture portuali siano citate in giudizio per qualsiasi non conformità mentre ciò comporterebbe per L'Autorità la perdita di migliaia di sterline.

[5] [a] Chi opera nel suo settore conosce le normative di riferimento?
Queste legislazioni hanno previsto la creazione di altre figure professionali, impregnate nelle strutture portuali, che sono a conoscenza della normativa e la devono rispettare. Di seguito le figure indicate:

- RSO (Organismo di sicurezza riconosciuto)
- PFSO
- PSO (agente di sicurezza portuale)

Le fgure di cui sopra devono frequentare corsi in materia di sicurezza marittima. l'RSO deve seguire diferenti procedure ma deve possedere particolari competenze per lo svolgimento di questo lavoro. Il PFSO deve eseguire una esercitazione a settimanaGli armatori devono fornire un responsabile sicurezza per la società (CSO), responsabile della fotta, oltre adun ufciale di sicurezza per la nave (SSO,. responsabile dell'imbarcazione.

Questi professionisti devono assicurare la sicurezza delle operazioni Nave-Porto. L'PFSO deve garantire che il sistema di sicurezza sia attivo nel momento in cui la nave entra in porto aldilà delle altre procedure operative.

[5] [b] Gli utenti sono informati delle normative di riferimento?
Il pubblico non è al corrente della legislazione. Nella cultura maltese la sicurezza è associata alla visione del guardiano che sta alla porta o al cancello. Il fatto che non abbiamo avuto problemi di questo tipo non aiuta ad innalzare i livelli di attenzione. Così il personale di sicurezza egli alti dirigenti non considerano i costi della sicurezza come un valore addizionale.

Problemi sociali, ambientali e prevenzioni dei reati

6] Ci sono problemi socio-ambientali che crede siano importanti e quali sono i risvolti nel suo settore?
La sicurezza non è considerata un elemento fondamentale. Il settore della sicurezza ha attratto perlopiù persone avide, più interessate alla prospettiva di guadagno facile che al rispetto delle leggi. Questo non ha certamente aiutato a garantire alti standard, oltre la fatto che i lavoratori del settore sono spesso mal pagati per cui devono sobbarcarsi turni più pesanti per avere uno salario decente Ciò si intreccia con il problema di avere sistemi di sicurezza non efcaci. Di conseguenza il concetto di sicurezza è frequentemente connesso a lavori come quello del receptionist e dell'autista. Questo può determinare un allentamento della visione del "Guardiano" e indurre più alti standard.

[7] Può identificare qualche attività a essi collegata a che abbia un effetto sulla prevenzione dei reati?
E' un problema di qualità contro quantità. Qualità non significa necessariamente alti livelli di standard formativi quanto piuttosto che il settore della sicurezza sia impostato in maniera tale che il training, il management e le compagnie specializzate in tale abito abbiano procedure standardizzate e siano regolamentate da un ente riconosciuto . Ciò dovrebbe comportare un innalzamento dei salari e il superamento della cultura del tipo "macho" associata alla sicurezza.

[8] In relazione al disagio sociale pensa che si possa effettuare qualche intervento che contribuisca al miglioramento della situazione attuale?
Si dovrebbe creare un ente che abbia il compito uniformare i diversi attori del settore mediante l'introduzione di procedure standard.

Uso del territorio e prevenzioni dei reati

[9] Ci sono problemi relativi allo sfruttamento del territorio o al suo impiego che crede siano importanti?
Puntando l'attenzione sulle strutture portuali si possono rivenire diversi tipi di crimini, per esempio:

Le parti di rame vengono rubate, nell'area marina di Cottonera i reati si concentrano di più su crimini meno specifici come il furto di apparecchiature GPS rispetto ad altri materiali facilmente rivendibili. Tali tipi di reati sono associati al consumo di sostanze stupefacenti. Al porto franco si riscontra un elevato numero di crimini economici (come contrabbando, prodotti contraffatti) e terrorismo laddove Malta potrebbe essere usata come porto di trasbordo per il trasporto di materiali pericolosi o armi. Altre strutture portuali immagazzinano carburante: da quando il prezzo del carburante è salito, è aumentata la domanda e anche i furti di carburante.

[10] Puoi identificare qualche attività collegata all'uso del territorio che abbia un effetto sulla prevenzione dei reati?

Più attrezzature per il controllo del Freeport (ad oggi solo l' 1.5% / 2% dei container sono soggetti a controllo con gli scanner).

I cantieri navali dovrebbero investire sulle strutture (come i sistemi di videosorveglianza CCTV e una più adeguata recinzione) e sulle risorse umane.

L'Autorità dovrebbe potenziare il sistema di videosorveglianza portuale, strumentodeterrente e di prevenzione contro i crimine, in modo da coprire più aree, parallelamente si dovrebbe investire di più nelle risorse umane.

[11] Rispetto all'utilizzo del territorio pensa che si possa effettuare qualche intervento che contribuisca al miglioramento della situazione attuale?
L'Autorità dovrebbe imporre un aumento delle perquisizioni sui veicoli in uscita dalle strutture portuali. Comunque questo è a discrezione del PFSO.

Aumento del numero di telecamere nelle strade circostanti le aree portuali.Maggiori pattugliamenti nelle aree marine, ambito di competenza dell'esercito e della polizia.

Reati, disordine e prevenzione dei reati

[12] Ci sono dei reati particolari o problemi di disordine sociale che considera più rilevanti?

Contrabbando di prodotti contrafati, carburante e trafco di sigarette sono i problemi più pressanti al momento. Questi variano a seconda della domanda, per esempio l'alcol

attualmente non rappresenta un problema poiché il suo prezzo di mercato non è molto alto.

[13] Mi potrebbe indicare delle misure utili alla prevenzione dei reati?
Maggiori pattugliamenti nelle aree marine e più collaborazione e comunicazione tra il dipartimento per i Trasporti e L'Autorità per le risorse naturali, la Polizia, l'Esercito e le Dogane. Recentemente è stata istituita la Commissione per la Sicurezza Marittima grazie al regolamento in materia di sicurezza portuale. I membri della Commissione sono l'ente per i Trasporti di Malta, la Polizia, l'Esercito, le Dogane, i servizi di sicurezza di Malta; essa è presieduta dal segretario permanente del MITC (Malta International Training Centre). Questa Commissione si riunisce ogni tre mesi e afronta i problemi aferenti la sicurezza marittima. Uno sforzo di collaborazione aiuterebbe ad afrontare tali problematiche in maniera più efcace.

[14] Allo stato attuale quale intervento potrebbe contribuire al miglioramento della situazione odierna?
Riunire tutte le istituzioni coinvolte e lavorare insieme.

[15] Mi fa un esempio in cui questi tre settori, interagendo tra di loro, abbiano attenuato o potenziato l'attività illegale?
La Commissione Nazionale mira a riunire questi tre aspetti cosicchè ognuno possa fornire più soluzioni per affrontare i problemi individuati.

Respondent LOI-M- 06

Legislazione

[1] Può identificare in ordine d'importanza almeno tre iniziative legislative a livello Nazionale o Europeo, in tema di sicurezza, criminalità e prevenzione dei reati che abbiano avuto ricadute in portanti sul suo ruolo e sulle sue responsabilità?
Più importante – Cap. 363 Regolamento in materia di Consigli Comunali e successive integrazioni (Questo dipartimento fornisce un aiuto amministrativo e finanziario a tutti i consigli municipali. Il coordinamento è garantito dalla presenza di un segretario esecutivo fornito da questo dipartimento).

La seconda più importante – Cap.12 Codice di Procedure Civile e Cap. 16 Codice Civile

La terza più importante – Cap. 9 Codice di procedura Penale (Quando ci sono indagini interne con l'aiuto della Polizia e del Procuratore generale).

[2] Svolge un ruolo nella creazione o implementazione di politiche volte a far rispettare la conformità delle leggi?

Si, questa sezione è impegnata nella progettazione legislativa, nelle decisioni politiche e nell'implementazione, esecuzione e controllo delle leggi. A tal fne noi abbiamo un avvocato all'interno del nostro ufcio. I consigli locali promulgano leggi secondarie ma sotto la supervisione di questo Dipartimento. Questo dipartimento emette note per indirizzare l'attività dei Consigli locali sebbene non interferisca nella loro gestione. Questo Dipartimento inoltre rilascia note relative ai prestiti o formazione (su elementi di decision making, creatività, regolamenti fnanziari e disposizioni sui contratti pubblici). Alcuni di questi corsi durano anche 15 settimane,

Maggiori controlli sul rispetto della legge sono efettuati dai governatori locali a livello regionale. Laddove ci siano comportamenti non accettabili esistono commissioni disciplinari. Questo dipartimento provvede solo alla formazione di commissioni amministrative. Ad esempio la commissione governativa.

[3] Rispetto alle tre iniziative di cui sopra quali aspetti risultano particolarmente efficaci nell'esercizio del suo lavoro?

Sezioni 49 (Ruolo del segretario esecutivo) and 33 (Funzioni dei Comuni, procedure ed incontri) del Capitolo 363.

[4] Rispetto alle tre iniziative di cui sopra quali aspetti risultano, invece poco efficaci?

Difficile indicarne uno nello specifico, poiché ciascun comune presenta proprie problematiche e applica in maniera diversificata il capitolo 363.

[5] [a] Chi opera nel suo settore conosce le normative di riferimento?

I professionisti del settore sono veramente molto informati.

[5] [b] Gli utenti sono informati delle normative di riferimento?

Il grande pubblico plausibilmente non conosce la normative di settore ma ha una certa familiarità con il Dipartimento al quale fanno riferimento quando il comune non prende provvedimenti.

Problemi sociali, ambientali e prevenzioni dei reati

6] Ci sono problemi socio-ambientali che crede siano importanti e quali sono i risvolti nel suo settore?

Anche nel nostro settore ci possono essere problemi sociali. Alcune di queste problematiche generano pettegolezzi all'interno dello staff. In realtà abbiamo una struttura per aiutare le persone in difficoltà.

[7] Può identificare qualche attività a essi collegata a che abbia un effetto sulla prevenzione dei reati?
Non vi è una connessione diretta con la prevenzione con il crimine salvo nel caso in cui trasmettiamo informazioni scottanti alla polizia.

[8] In relazione al disagio sociale pensa che si possa effettuare qualche intervento che contribuisca al miglioramento della situazione attuale?
L'Istruzione (come lo sviluppo di abilità sociali e comunicative nei giovani e negli adulti) è la chiave di tutto, senza alcuna distinzione tra Nord e Sud dell'isola. I problemi sociali sono ovunque.

Uso del territorio e prevenzioni dei reati

[9] Ci sono problemi relativi allo sfruttamento del territorio o al suo impiego che crede siano importanti?
I consigli locali hanno il compito di informare le autorità competenti cosicché la competente sezione (Government Property Division) possa intraprendere azioni adeguate.

[10] Puoi identificare qualche attività collegata all'uso del territorio che abbia un effetto sulla prevenzione dei reati?
N/A

[11] Rispetto all'utilizzo del territorio pensa che si possa effettuare qualche intervento che contribuisca al miglioramento della situazione attuale?
La sorveglianza e il monitoraggio sono essenziali nel controllo dell'uso del territorio. Laddove si scopra un abuso, occorre analizzare la problematica caso per caso.

Reati, disordine e prevenzione dei reati

[12] Ci sono dei reati particolari o problemi di disordine sociale che considera più rilevanti?
Le droghe sono un grosso problema e generano molte attività criminali.

[13] Mi potrebbe indicare delle misure utili alla prevenzione dei reati?
Il Dipartimento non svolge alcun ruolo nella prevenzione ma il personale è impegnato in corsi che afrontano la problematica.

[14] Allo stato attuale quale intervento potrebbe contribuire al miglioramento della situazione odierna?
Io credo molto nella prevenzione (meglio che curare) e il modo migliore è educare la gente come accennato sopra.

[15] Mi fa un esempio in cui questi tre settori, interagendo tra di loro, abbiano attenuato o potenziato l'attività illegale?
Non proprio ma si dovrebbe essere più consapevoli delle strategie per la sicurezza urbana (Target Hardening) e di prevenzione del crimini, come ad esempio evitare di lasciare il portafogli o altre cose di valore in macchina.

Respondent LOI-M-07

Legislazione

[1] Può identificare in ordine d'importanza almeno tre iniziative legislative a livello Nazionale o Europeo, in tema di sicurezza, criminalità e prevenzione dei reati che abbiano avuto ricadute in portanti sul suo ruolo e sulle sue responsabilità?
Più importante – Legge sulla sicurezza alimentare: tale norma include diverse disposizioni (sia locali che Europee come il Regolamento 178 del 2002, 852 del 2004 tra gli altri)

Seconda più importante – Legge sulla Sanità Pubblica – su base locale e nazionale.

Terza più importante –Ingegneria sanitaria nel Cap. 10 del Codice di Polizia. Questa normativa pone l'attenzione sugli elementi problematici quali il drenaggio o la depurazione. Ci si è focalizzati più sul mercato interno e sugli spazi aperti in cui i rifiuti vengono abbandonati.

Queste legislazioni sono tutte importanti per questo direttorato ma sono state citate in questo ordine per evidenziare il livello di implementazione di ciascuna.

[2] Svolge un ruolo nella creazione o implementazione di politiche volte a far rispettare la conformità delle leggi?
Le leggi precedentemente citate sono di competenza del Sovrintendente della Sanità Pubblicache dirige questi ufci. Il Sovrintendente afronta con Ministero diversi aspetti incluso quello legislativo. A quel punto potremmo redigere delle norme che saranno trasmesse al consulente legale e alla Procura generale.

[3] Rispetto alle tre iniziative di cui sopra quali aspetti risultano particolarmente efficaci nell'esercizio del suo lavoro?
La legge sulla sicurezza alimentare (FSA) è la più conosciuta . La nostra direzione è divisa in due sezioni: una impegnata nel settore della sicurezza alimentare e nell'applicazione delle

procedure stabilite dalla legge di cui sopra e l'altra sulla salute ambientale con particolare attenzione al virus della legionella e alle acque di balneazione. La FSA si occupa di tutti i casi in cui vi siano prodotti e preparazioni alimentari venduti al pubblico.

Nel caso in cui il prodotto alimentare sia di derivazione animale viene regolamento dalla legge in materia di servizi veterinari. In tutti gli altri casi, grossisti, commercianti a dettaglio e altre organizzazioni (come durante le feste) dipendono da questa Direzione.

Per garantire l'applicazione della FSA, si attua un monitoraggio di questa stabilimenti. Le ispezioni dipendono dal rischio, ossia quando un stabilimento è considerato come più esposto a rischio rispetto ad altri, esse avvengono in maniera regolare. C'è una checklist che viene inserita all'interno di un sistema computerizzato e classifcata in maniera automatica – così si ofre al soggetto autorizzato, un avviso per efettuare delle migliorie, con delle scadenze specifche per colmare le lacune. Se le carenze non sono superate in maniera adeguata, la legge fornisce i mezzi per agire in maniera più persuasiva:

- Per l'impresa (il soggetto concorda con L'Autorità la tempistica entro cui risolvere il problema)
- Divieto (chiusura dei locali senza il coinvolgimento del tribunale)
- Ordine restrittivo/ingiunzione (che implica il controllo del processo di produzione)
- Il caso viene portato in tribunale.

Queste misure non seguono necessariamente questo ordine che può cambiare da caso a caso.

La legge in materia di salute Pubblica contiene disposizioni in materia di:

Controlli per la Legionella – effettuati presso le Istituzioni e gli stabilimenti per verificare la presenza di tale batterio. Se i livelli dovessero essere troppo alti, lo stabilimento dovrebbe essere chiuso e sottoposto a misure sanitarie

Stagione balneare (maggio- Ottobre) – campioni di acqua prelevati da siti di balneari e testati ogni settimana.

Controllo del tabacco - in questo caso le ispezioni sono eseguite dalla polizia, ma questa direzione è responsabile per le illustrazioni riportate sui pacchi di sigarette e le indagini di mercato.

Il Codice di polizia (Capitolo 10) prevede le ispezioni nei casi in cui le acque refue causano disagi e potenziali problemi sanitari dovuti ad eventuali perdite. Gli spazi aperti adibiti a discariche potrebbero attirare i ratti, ecc. Il proprietario viene avvisato e se non si interviene in maniera aeguata e in tempo utile, viene portato in tribunale.

Ci sono circa 7.000 reclami segnalati a questa direzione ogni anno. La maggior parte di essi sono trattati in breve tempo per esempio mettendo del veleno nei luoghi in cui vengono avvistati ratti.

[4] Rispetto alle tre iniziative di cui sopra quali aspetti risultano, invece poco efficaci?
Capitolo 10 del Codice di Polizia e il Tobacco Control – afferiscono ambiti ben specifici e necessitano di ispezioni ad hoc.

Chiaramente si prevede il raforzamento anche di altri ambiti ma nella maggior parte di casi ci si indirizza verso il settore che registra più reclami.

[5] [a] Chi opera nel suo settore conosce le normative di riferimento?
Gli agenti addetti alla protezione ambientale, sono professionisti del settore specializzati nel settore delle Scienze della salute presso l' Università di Malta. Essi sono registrati presso il Consiglio per le Professioni complementari alla medicina e ricevono un mandato da parte del Presidente.

[5] [b] Gli utenti sono informati delle normative di riferimento?
Il Pubblico potrebbe non essere a conoscenza delle normative esistenti, ma è molto consapevole di questa direzione e dele sue funzioni. Tuttavia, mensilmente facciamo comunicati stampa sulle nostre funzioni e cerchiamo di essere molto trasparenti per aumentare i livelli di attenzione. Seguiamo anche commenti sui quotidiani e siti web correlati. Ora stiamo anche utilizzando Facebook.

Problemi sociali, ambientali e prevenzioni dei reati

6] Ci sono problemi socio-ambientali che crede siano importanti e quali sono i risvolti nel suo settore?
Ci sono un certo numero di casi sociali, sono in aumento gli individui che vivono letteralmente in una camera, spesso edifci senza agibilità, o anziani, che accumulano sacchi di spazzatura e di animali in questo piccolo spazio. A parte gli odori che si sprigionano, di certo non si tratta di ambienti sani. Sfortunamente la Direzione non è attrezzata per affrontare tali situazioni e l'unica opzione è quella di riccorrere al tribunale. L' unico vantaggio è che attraverso i tribunali ci si relaziona e si collabora con altri enti per cercare di aiutare queste persone. Per esempio il Dipartimento di pulizia pubblica, l'ente per l'erogazione dei servizi idrici e Enemalt possono fornire un contributo, cercare residenze alternative, etc. Questo problema è difuso in tutta Malta anche se si può immaginare che nelle aree portuali (Valletta , ma anche Sliema e nella Baia di San Paolo) ove ci sono alcuni degli edifci più antichi e zone densamente popolate, tali episodi siano più frequenti. Il giudice può non essere la soluzione giusta, ma fnora è l'unica opzione.

[7] Può identificare qualche attività a essi collegata a che abbia un effetto sulla prevenzione dei reati?
In questo caso il crimine è la sporcizia e l'azione giudiziaria potrebbe essere una tecnica preventiva oltre che uno strumento deterrente.

[8] In relazione al disagio sociale pensa che si possa effettuare qualche intervento che contribuisca al miglioramento della situazione attuale?
Trovare altri metodi per affrontare tali casi, senza coinvolgere i tribunali.

Uso del territorio e prevenzioni dei reati

[9] Ci sono problemi relativi allo sfruttamento del territorio o al suo impiego che crede siano importanti?
Per quanto riguarda l'uso del territorio questa direzione non è direttamente coinvolta anche se L'Autorità di Malta per la Pianifcazione Ambientale (MEPA) è costantemente in contatto con noi per eventuali consulenze su eventuali impatti sulla salute. Così forniamo suggerimenti in questa materia in quanto questi ufci sono coinvolti nel controllo integrato per la prevenzione dell'inquinamento. Il MEPA ci consulta ogni qualvolta ci sia un rischio per la salute, cioè la maggior parte del tempo. Ad esempio se un posto particolare sta per per essere trasformato in un ristorante siamo coinvolti e forniamo eventuali raccomandazioni. L'Unità di coordinamento per le politiche in materia di salute ambientale è incaricato di fornire deucidazioni sugli aspetti legali.

Abbiamo anche il compito di far attuare i regolamenti sulle cliniche che fanno tatuaggi e piercing, autorizzate da questo di dipartimento. Anche in questo settore ci possono essere delle ricadute sul sociale, perché alcune persone potrebbero scegliere cliniche senza licenza per risparmiare un po 'di denaro o altri aspetti sociali.

[10] Puoi identificare qualche attività collegata all'uso del territorio che abbia un effetto sulla prevenzione dei reati?
Possiamo impedire l'apertura di un ristorante o la chiusura di una fabbrica di cemento. Ciò impedisce la perpetrazione dei crimini

[11] Rispetto all'utilizzo del territorio pensa che si possa effettuare qualche intervento che contribuisca al miglioramento della situazione attuale?
Il confronto con tutti gli stackeholders

Reati, disordine e prevenzione dei reati

[12] Ci sono dei reati particolari o problemi di disordine sociale che considera più rilevanti?

Quei casi in cui esiste un rischio sanitario elevato. Per esempio la legge in materia di sanità pubblica (PHA) e la FSA disciplinano casi che sono a rischio imminente per la salute pubblica. Questo ci consente di chiudere lo stabilimento anche prima di andare in tribunale. Questo vale per qualsiasi luogo, istituzione o territorio (spiaggia), ecc che rappresenta un rischio imminente per la salute pubblica.

[13] Mi potrebbe indicare delle misure utili alla prevenzione dei reati?

La FSA e PHA sono costruite sul principio della responsabilità aziendale (due diligence) .Ciò signifca che l'operatore (ristoratore, albergo, ecc) ha la responsabilità di non creare alcun tipo di rischio per la salute pubblica. Se essi non provano di aver adempiuto agli obblighi previsti e di aver ridotto al minimo i rischi, devono essere ritenuti colpevoli. In questo caso la persona o entità hanno una responsabilità oggettiva e devono dimostrare di aver agito in maniera responsabile.

[14] Allo stato attuale quale intervento potrebbe contribuire al miglioramento della situazione odierna?

L' educazione e la sensibilizzazione, mostrando le eventuali ricadute sulla gente. Questo è il modo migliore per prevenire e migliorare le cose.

Sanzioni amministrative per le organizzazioni e gli operatori potrebbero anche essere efcaci (sebbene allo stato attuale non risultino implementate) e potrebbero consentire un notevole risparmio di tempo.

[15] Mi fa un esempio in cui questi tre settori, interagendo tra di loro, abbiano attenuato o potenziato l'attività illegale?

Istruzione, gli strumenti giuridici previsti dalla legge, la collaborazione con altri enti e autorità sono fattori chiave per mitigare la criminalità e gli abusi.

Respondent LOI-M-08

Legislazione

[1] Può identificare in ordine d'importanza almeno tre iniziative legislative a livello Nazionale o Europeo, in tema di sicurezza, criminalità e prevenzione dei reati che abbiano avuto ricadute in portanti sul suo ruolo e sulle sue responsabilità?
Più importante – Cap. 33 delle legge "ordinanza in materia di esplosivi"
Seconda Più importante– Cap. 480 Legge sulle forze armate
Terza più imprtante – N/A

[2] Svolge un ruolo nella creazione o implementazione di politiche volte a far rispettare la conformità delle leggi?
Le forze armate sono coinvolte nella redazione della legislazione nel Cap. 33 (3) a proposito del rilascio di autorizzazioni per l'introduzione di materiale esplosivo nel territorio maltese. Il controllo sul materiale pirotecnico illegale è compito della Polizia.

[3] Rispetto alle tre iniziative di cui sopra quali aspetti risultano particolarmente efficaci nell'esercizio del suo lavoro?
Cap. 33 (3) le condizioni per il rilascio di autorizzazioni per l'introduzione di materiale esplosivo nel territorio maltese

[4] Rispetto alle tre iniziative di cui sopra quali aspetti risultano, invece poco efficaci?
Alcune parti del Cap.33 sono obsolete e necessiterebbero di revisioni e miglioramenti.

[5] [a] Chi opera nel suo settore conosce le normative di riferimento?
Trattasi di un settore estremamente specialistico e gli avvocati penalisti e professioni non hanno in generale molta familiarità con queste pratiche poiché i casi sono estremamente rari. La legge sulla disciplina delle munizioni, le armi, la tipologia di licenze e la condotta degli ufciali, è abbastanza recente (2005). La polizia ha il compito di assicurare il rispetto della normativa più recente.

[5] [b] Gli utenti sono informati delle normative di riferimento?
Coloro che trattano materiale pirotecnico seguono corsi organizzati dal Ministero della Giustizia e degli Affari Interni. I corsi sono indirizzati a tutti coloro che operano in questo settore. In base alle prescrizioni del capitolo 33 sono rilasciati quattro tipi di licenze:

- Licence A – viene rilasciata ai produttori che possono svolgere la propria attività senza alcuna supervisione

- Licence B – rilasciata a coloro che aiutano il fabbricante
- Licence C – rilasciata a coloro che si occupano dell'esplosione dei fuochi ma non hanno alcun accesso all'azienda
- Licence D – per apprendisti che hanno accesso all'azienda produttrice e ambiscono a conseguire la licenza B.

Problemi sociali, ambientali e prevenzioni dei reati

6] Ci sono problemi socio-ambientali che crede siano importanti e quali sono i risvolti nel suo settore?
I fuochi d'artificio sono parte integrante della cultura maltese. Coloro che operano nel settore sono considerati nei propri villaggi degli eroi e in caso di morte sul lavoro, delle vittime. I fuochi pirotecnici sono anche una forma d'arte e vi è una certa soddisfazione per i fabbricanti, soprattutto quando lavorano per beneficenza. Ad oggi il numero di richieste si aggira attorno alle 500 (senza contare i soggetti già autorizzati) per 35 industrie specializzate nel settore. Alcuni esplosivi chimici rilasciano gas e residui estremamente dannosi per l'ambiente. Un altro aspetto preso in considerazione dalla legge maltese è quello dell'imballaggio del materiale esplosivo: i fuochi d'artificio sono fatti di carta o cartone non in materiale plastico. L'uso della carta o del cartone è dovuto a due motivi: per ragioni di sicurezza (quando vi è lo scoppio non vi sono schegge di plastica nell'aria) e secondariamente poiché carta e cartone sono facilmente degradabili.

[7] **Può identificare qualche attività a essi collegata a che abbia un effetto sulla prevenzione dei reati?**
Gli esplosivi e gli elementi precursori (sostanze) possono essere usati per i fuochi illegali. Quando sono scaduti o non completi. Per esempio il perclorato di potassio può essere comprato senza alcun tipo di limite. Sarebbero auspicabili migliori controlli e l'introduzione di quote ben precise .

[8] **In relazione al disagio sociale pensa che si possa effettuare qualche intervento che contribuisca al miglioramento della situazione attuale?**
L'Istruzione è la chiave di tutto. I corsi attuali sono incentrati sulla chimica e gli infortuni affichè i soggetti autorizzati prendano consapevolezza della pericolosità di questo lavoro.

Uso del territorio e prevenzioni dei reati

[9] Ci sono problemi relativi allo sfruttamento del territorio o al suo impiego che crede siano importanti?
Il MEPA indica quali sono i luoghi in cui si possono aprire fabbriche di materiale pirotecnico.

[10] Puoi identificare qualche attività collegata all'uso del territorio che abbia un effetto sulla prevenzione dei reati?
N/A

[11] Rispetto all'utilizzo del territorio pensa che si possa effettuare qualche intervento che contribuisca al miglioramento della situazione attuale?
N/A

Reati, disordine e prevenzione dei reati

[12] Ci sono dei reati particolari o problemi di disordine sociale che considera più rilevanti?
Internet consente un maggior accesso alle informazioni. Per esempio i fuochi a stelline o che fanno scintille sono definiti dalla legge come abbastanza sicuri e non regolamentati come altri tipi di materiale. Su internet è possibile scovare metodi per creare esplosivi a partire da questo tipo di materiale. Ci sono stati casi a Malta in cui i bambini hanno creato fuochi artigianali.

[13] Mi potrebbe indicare delle misure utili alla prevenzione dei reati?
N/A

[14] Allo stato attuale quale intervento potrebbe contribuire al miglioramento della situazione odierna?
Internet sotto questo aspetto è estremamente difficile da tenere sotto controllo.

[15] Mi fa un esempio in cui questi tre settori, interagendo tra di loro, abbiano attenuato o potenziato l'attività illegale?
Negli ultimi anni del ventesimo secolo fu piazzata una bomba nella cattedrale di Gozo. Un prete della parrocchia aveva vietato l'uso di giochi pirotecnici per qualche particolare motivo e la popolazione decise di reagire a tale presa di posizione.

Respondent LOI-M-09

Legislazione

[1] Può identificare in ordine d'importanza almeno tre iniziative legislative a livello Nazionale o Europeo, in tema di sicurezza, criminalità e prevenzione dei reati che abbiano avuto ricadute in portanti sul suo ruolo e sulle sue responsabilità?

- Più importante – Capitolo 445 legge sul Patrimonio Culturale
- Seconda più importante - Capitolo 356 Legge in materia di Pianificazione dello Sviluppo
- Terza più importante – Regolamento Eu 116/2009, Decisione del Consiglio 97/7/EEC e L.N. 46 (2005).

[2] Svolge un ruolo nella creazione o implementazione di politiche volte a far rispettare la conformità delle leggi?

Si, questo dipartimento ofre suggerimenti per la realizzazione, l' esecuzione e la conformità delle leggi. Il Capitolo 445 S.7 (5) defnisce le Funzioni e i compiti della sovritendenza.

[3] Rispetto alle tre iniziative di cui sopra quali aspetti risultano particolarmente efficaci nell'esercizio del suo lavoro?

Il settore che coinvolge maggiormente i beni culturali **è quello** della progettazione e gli elementi del Capitolo 445 con più alto livello di esecutività sono quelli corrispondenti alla Sezione 7 (5 (b, d, e and g)). Tutte queste sezioni in qualche modo sono relative all'uso del territorio. Il dipartimento è impegnato anche nel controllo dei lavori indipendentemente dall'attività consultiva; si tratta di circa 200 casi per anno e la maggior parte sono volti allo valorizzazione (del territorio). La sovraintendenza è preposta anche al controllo degli operatori del settore (restauratori e importatori di opere d'arte).

[4] Rispetto alle tre iniziative di cui sopra quali aspetti risultano, invece poco efficaci?

Trattasi di una legislazione molto recente (2002) che contempla in maniera soddisfacente gli aspetti normativi afferenti questo dipartimento.

[5] [a] Chi opera nel suo settore conosce le normative di riferimento?

Gli avvocati hanno una buona padronanza mentre gli architetti cominciano a confrontarsi sempre più con tale normativa che ha efetti diretti sul loro lavoro.

[5] [b] Gli utenti sono informati delle normative di riferimento?

La gente ha una scarsa conoscenza.

Problemi sociali, ambientali e prevenzioni dei reati

6] Ci sono problemi socio-ambientali che crede siano importanti e quali sono i risvolti nel suo settore?
Una politica di valorizzazione e i costi che ne derivano implicano diversi problemi. Cosi l'impiego e l'implementazione della normative di settore generano dei costi e hanno delle ricadute sugli utenti finali. Condizioni simili si possono rinvenire nell'import-export delle antichità o di altri pezzi d'arte.

[7] Può identificare qualche attività a essi collegata a che abbia un effetto sulla prevenzione dei reati?
Il monitoraggio rappresenta lo strumento migliore.

[8] In relazione al disagio sociale pensa che si possa effettuare qualche intervento che contribuisca al miglioramento della situazione attuale?
Un incremento adeguato di tutte le risorse, incluse quelle umane oltre all'individuazione delle diverse implicazioni. La sovrintendenza può imporre controlli sull'importazione e soprattutto sull'esportazione dei beni considerati parte del patrimonio locale.

Uso del territorio e prevenzioni dei reati

[9] Ci sono problemi relativi allo sfruttamento del territorio o al suo impiego che crede siano importanti?
Vedi sopra

[10] Puoi identificare qualche attività collegata all'uso del territorio che abbia un effetto sulla prevenzione dei reati?
Il monitoraggio è uno strumento molto importante.

[11] Rispetto all'utilizzo del territorio pensa che si possa effettuare qualche intervento che contribuisca al miglioramento della situazione attuale?
Vedasi risposta 8.

Reati, disordine e prevenzione dei reati

[12] Ci sono dei reati particolari o problemi di disordine sociale che considera più rilevanti?
La minaccia e la distruzione del patrimonio culturale oltre agli scavi e alle esportazioni illegali sono alcuni crimini riconducibili al settore dei beni culturali.

[13] Mi potrebbe indicare delle misure utili alla prevenzione dei reati?
Il controllo, la sensibilizzazione della gente ed una maggiore consapevolezza permettono di ridurre l'ignoranza e i danni al patrimonio culturale.

[14] Allo stato attuale quale intervento potrebbe contribuire al miglioramento della situazione odierna?
Come accennato in precedenza (Nr.13) una maggiore consapevolezza nella gente .A ciò si dovrebbe accompagnare una forte reparto, dedito al controllo delle del rispetto dell leggi, che collabori con la polizia.

[15] Mi fa un esempio in cui questi tre settori, interagendo tra di loro, abbiano attenuato o potenziato l'attività illegale?
Comè evidente dall'intera intervista la valorizzazione e lo sviluppo mettono pressione con efetti deterrenti nei confronti dei potenziali o reali malfattori.

Respondent LOI-M-10

Legislazione

[1] Può identificare in ordine d'importanza almeno tre iniziative legislative a livello Nazionale o Europeo, in tema di sicurezza, criminalità e prevenzione dei reati che abbiano avuto ricadute in portanti sul suo ruolo e sulle sue responsabilità?
Il dipartimento investigativo per le frodi previdenziali (BFID), istituito nel 2005 opera su tutte le segnalazioni relative a presunti abusi in materia di indennità sociale e nell'individuazione di nuove prassi fraudolente.

- Più importante – Legge sulla Sicurezza sociale, Capitolo 318 (che conferisce a questo reparto il potere di procedere all'investigazioni).
- Seconda più importante – Codice Penale, Capitolo 9, ma pochissimi casi sono seguiti dalla polizia.

Per ogni segnalazione è avviata un'indagine che include blitz a sorpresa (senza bisogno di un mandato) accesso ai conti bancari, controllo consumi idrici ed elettrici, per accertarsi che sussistano comportamenti illegali. Siamo in contatto con le autorità estere per il controllo dei soggetti residenti all'estero ma che si avvalgono illecitamente di benefit sociali locali e degli stranieri che abusano del sistema Maltese.

[2] Svolge un ruolo nella creazione o implementazione di politiche volte a far rispettare la conformità delle leggi?
Siamo impegnati in attività di progettazione e modifiche della legislazione e talora nell'applicazione della stessa. L'obiettivo è il miglioramento continuo dell'attuale legislazione e il colmare eventuali lacune.

[3] Rispetto alle tre iniziative di cui sopra quali aspetti risultano particolarmente efficaci nell'esercizio del suo lavoro?
Legge sulla Sicurezza Sociale, Capitolo 318.

[4] Rispetto alle tre iniziative di cui sopra quali aspetti risultano, invece poco efficaci?
N/A

[5] [a] Chi opera nel suo settore conosce le normative di riferimento?
Professionisti della agenzia Appogg (un'agenzia che si occupa di problemi sociali), Dipartimento per l'Istruzione, avvocati e commercialisti conoscono bene la legge sulla Sicurezza sociale, Cap. 318 e sono consapevoli dell'esistenza di questo dipartimento.

[5] [b] Gli utenti sono informati delle normative di riferimento?
Molte persone sanno dell'esistenza del Social Security Act, Cap. 318, e cercano di aggirare o bypassare la norma. Pochi, invece, conoscono il nostro dipartimento perchèmanteniamo un basso proflo. Le persone tendono a sporgere denuncia nel caso in cui i soggetti mostrino di avere uno stile di vita molto al di sopra dello stipendio guadagnato.

Problemi sociali, ambientali e prevenzioni dei reati

6] Ci sono problemi socio-ambientali che crede siano importanti e quali sono i risvolti nel suo settore?
I benefici sociali sono una forma di aiuto che lo stato offre alle persone in difficoltà. Chiunque abusi di tali indennità è oggetto d'indagine. Per esempio un genitore single è soggetto a particolari agevolazioni e può lavorare con contratto part time non superiore ai 53 Euro per settimana. Se il genitore single trova un'occupazione full time, il pagamento dei benefici sociali dovrebbe cessare. I problemi sociali sono comuni a tutti i diversi strati sociali e comportano una pluralità di abusi. L'applicazione del Social Security Act, Cap. 318, non fornisce strumenti oggettivamente deterrenti.

[7] Può identificare qualche attività a essi collegata a che abbia un effetto sulla prevenzione dei reati?
Non siamo impegnati in attività di prevenzione del crimine, miriamo piuttosto ad arrestare il fenomeno degli abusi in materia di previdenza sociale.

[8] In relazione al disagio sociale pensa che si possa effettuare qualche intervento che contribuisca al miglioramento della situazione attuale?
Le agevolazioni dovrebbero essere concesse ai soggetti bisognosi. Per esempio come previsto nel Budget (per il 2012) nel 2010 sono stati spesi 21.2 milioni di euro in benefici sociali. La riduzione degli illeciti comporterebbe un taglio delle spese e la possibilità per il Governo di fornire servizi migliori.

Uso del territorio e prevenzioni dei reati

[9] Ci sono problemi relativi allo sfruttamento del territorio o al suo impiego che crede siano importanti?
Le persone possono cambiare indirizzo senza fornire alcuna prova o certificato della loro effettiva residenza. Per esempio le persone dichiarano di avere un dato domicilio e poi si scopre che trattasi di una stanza nei campi o una stalla per cavalli senza servizi igienici o elettrici. Il cambio di domicilio gli permette di accedere alle agevolazioni che non meriterebbero in quanto la loro residenza dovrebbe essere presso i loro genitori o ad un altro indirizzo che non consentirebbe loro di beneficiare di simili agevolazioni.

[10] Puoi identificare qualche attività collegata all'uso del territorio che abbia un effetto sulla prevenzione dei reati?
La sezione per il rilascio delle carte d'identità che dobrebbe verificare cheil posto indicato sia abitabile attraverso la collaborazione con il MEPA o altre autorità come l'Esercito o Enemalta.

[11] Rispetto all'utilizzo del territorio pensa che si possa effettuare qualche intervento che contribuisca al miglioramento della situazione attuale?
Vedasi la nr.10.

Reati, disordine e prevenzione dei reati

[12] Ci sono dei reati particolari o problemi di disordine sociale che considera più rilevanti?
Nessuno in particolare.

[13] Mi potrebbe indicare delle misure utili alla prevenzione dei reati?
N/A

[14] Allo stato attuale quale intervento potrebbe contribuire al miglioramento della situazione odierna?
N/A

[15] Mi fa un esempio in cui questi tre settori, interagendo tra di loro, abbiano attenuato o potenziato l'attività illegale?
L'abuso dei benefci sociali e la fornitura di falsi indirizzi potrebbero essere riconducibili ad altri reati come il trafco di droga ed è possible che gli investigatori di questo dipartimento si trovino improvvisamente di fronte a situazioni simili, per le quali nessuno di noi (nel Dipartimento) è preparato.

Respondent LOI-M-11

Legislazione

[1] Può identificare in ordine d'importanza almeno tre iniziative legislative a livello Nazionale o Europeo, in tema di sicurezza, criminalità e prevenzione dei reati che abbiano avuto ricadute in portanti sul suo ruolo e sulle sue responsabilità?
L'autorità per le lotterie e i giochi regolamenta i giochi d'azzardo, quelli di abilità e quelli che rientrano in entrambe le categorie.

- La più importante:legge in materia di Lotterie e altri Giochi d'azzardo (LGA, 2001 e Gaming Act, 1998. Il Gaming Act disciplina i casinò e la LGA tutte le altre tipologie di gioco. Il legislatore dovrebbe rendere esecutive le due normative.
- Seconda preferenza: Regolamento contro il riciclaggio di denaro e i finanziamenti al terrorismo
- Terza preferenza: Legge in materia di protezione dei dati, Legge in materia di reati informatici, Legge in materia di prevenzione della corruzione (contro la corruzione nel mondo dello sport) e Legge che regola Il diritto societario (company law).

[2] Svolge un ruolo nella creazione o implementazione di politiche volte a far rispettare la conformità delle leggi?
La LGA definisce gli ambiti di pertinenza dell'Autorità che, con uno staff tecnico, svolge un ruolo di consulenza nei confronti del Governo. Noi non siamo politici. L'Autorità svolge un ruolo attivo nel garantire la conformità e l'attuazione delle leggi, anche in collaborazione con la Polizia.

[3] Rispetto alle tre iniziative di cui sopra quali aspetti risultano particolarmente efficaci nell'esercizio del suo lavoro?
Il gioco d'azzardo è illegale e la legge stabilisce quando un gioco diventa lecito. La LGA è un provvedimento omnicomprensivo pertanto esistono direttive più specifiche quali quelle sui Giochi d'azzardo on line, o sugli Operatori delle lotteria nazionale,etc.

[4] Rispetto alle tre iniziative di cui sopra quali aspetti risultano, invece poco efficaci?
Nessuna

[5] [a] Chi opera nel suo settore conosce le normative di riferimento?
La nostra normativa è parte integrante del sistema legislativo maltese poichè disciplina anche la concessione delle licenze. Non ci si aspetta che gli avvocati, le imprese di revisione contabile, siano così esperti anche se conoscono la legge.

[5] [b] Gli utenti sono informati delle normative di riferimento?
Non credo che la gente abbia molta familiarità con la legislazione di settore, piuttosto il pubblico in generale è al corrente che L'Autorità disciplina il settore dei giochi di azzardo

Problemi sociali, ambientali e prevenzioni dei reati

6] Ci sono problemi socio-ambientali che crede siano importanti e quali sono i risvolti nel suo settore?
La regolamentazione delle attività d'azzardo è basata su 3 concetti principali:
- I giochi forniti sono corretti
- Le fasce deboli, inclusi i minori non possono essere sfruttate
- Il gioco d'azzardo non è nelle mani del crimine, nè afetto da fenomeni di riciclaggio e frode.

Il secondo aspetto si concentra maggiormente sulle implicazioni sociali del gioco. La LGA si basa sull'etica del gioco responsabile, i giochi d'azzardo nella nostra ottica rappresentano solo un'opportunità d'intrattenimento e non un problema. Per esempio nel caso dei giochi on-line, la legge specifica che debbano esserci dei riscontri di realtà (con continui riferimenti alla realtà) visualizzati sullo schermo. Il soggetto autorizzato dovrebbe far si che siano visualizzati per tutta il gioco durante il quale un contatore automatico aggiorna e mostra il conto del giocatore:
a. Il soggetto autorizzato dovrebbe garantire a ciascun giocatore l'accesso al reality check ad intervalli di un'ora;
b. Il reality check dovrebbe: sospendere il gioco; indicare chiaramente da quanto il

giocatore sta giocando; visualizzando le vittorie e le sconfitte del giocatore in tale periodo di tempo; chiedere al giocatore la conferma della lettura dei messaggi; ofrire un 'opzione al giocatore.

Inoltre il Gaming Act stabilisce che i casinò debbano offrire la possibilità di autoesclusione. Le persone possono decidere di limitare il proprio accesso ai casino per 6 mesi o un anno, un periodo che può essere prorogato. Il Casinò che ha accesso alla lista può verificare se il soggetto è sospeso prima dell'ingresso. L'esclusione puo anche essere predisposta dal Tribunale (Direttiva 5 of 2011: Self-Barring Directive 2011).

[7] Può identificare qualche attività a essi collegata a che abbia un effetto sulla prevenzione dei reati?

Con la normativa che regola il gioco d'azzardo puoi combattere i reati dei potenziali consumatori o operatori.

Per quanto riguarda il consumatore: frode (carte di credito false o rubate) ai danni dell'operatore; barare (i potenziali giocatori si mettono d'accordo per ingannare gli operatori).

Per quanto riguarda l'operatore: possono essere di diverso tipo. Prima della concessione dell'autorizzazione da parte dell'autorità vengono condotte specifiche indagini per accertarsi che il soggetto o l'organizzazione sia idonea. Ispezionando le condizioni dell'azienda, stabilità finanziaria, moralità e integrità del soggetto autorizzato e di tutte le sue componenti fino ai proprietari e a coloro che possiedono un interesse del 5% o più. Con le ispezioni sul passato penale, sul tipo di denunce che hanno avuto e in quale periodo, L'Autorità decide quando concedere l'autorizzazione e quando no.

Tra i compiti dell'Autorità vi è anche la lotta al riciclaggio del denaro. Se si sospetta dell'esistenza di un caso di riciclaggio si segnala la cosa alla FIAU (Financial Intelligence Analysis Unit) che avvia le indagini.

Il rilascio dell'autorizzazione da parte dell'Autorità è un privilegio non un diritto come le licenze commerciali.

[8] In relazione al disagio sociale pensa che si possa effettuare qualche intervento che contribuisca al miglioramento della situazione attuale?

Il gioco d'azzardo è spesso correlato a criticità sociali e per questa ragione è regolamentato accuratamente in modo da non trasformarsi in un ulteriore problema. Una politica proibizionista offre un terreno fertile per il fiorire dell'economia sommersa all'interno della quale la società non è garantita e non c'è un ordine pubblico. Per cui la soluzione migliore e di permettere il gioco d'azzardo, regolamentandolo. Spesso le attività illegali sono collegate all'usura.

Le Statistiche della agenzia Sedqa (l'agenzia nazionale della droga) e della Caritas evidenziano che I problemi connessi ai giochi d'azzardo sono bassi, (meno 1%). La Sedqa fornisce un supporto psicologico, la Caritas dirige i gruppi dei "giocatori anonimi" per aiutare la società. C'è un elemento di controllo che riduce la possibilità che ci possa essere un aumento di questo 1%. Esiste un problema con il gioco d'azzardo (la persona esagera con il gioco ma non necessariamente ne è dipendente) che è diferente dalla dipendenza dal gioco d'azzardo (perdita totale del controllo – la vita del soggetto gravita intorno a questa dipendenza). Il gioco d'azzardo spesso è collegato all'abuso di sostanze alcoliche.

Uso del territorio e prevenzioni dei reati

[9] Ci sono problemi relativi allo sfruttamento del territorio o al suo impiego che crede siano importanti?

Non ci sono dati scientifici a riguardo. Per esempio il Lotto e le lotterie nazionali sono più diffuse in quei territori in cui vi è una concentrazione di oltre 250,000 abitanti. Nulla dimostra che per esempio che ci siano più persone che giocano alla lotteria nazionale a Sud di Malta piuttosto che al Nord.

Alcuni dati sono evincibili dai casinò. Quello di Vittoria ha un'affluenza più bassa rispetto ad altre strutture dell'isola. Ciò potrebbe essere correlato ai livelli di reddito. Ma non esiste alcuna indicazione sulla provenienza dei clienti.

[10] Puoi identificare qualche attività collegata all'uso del territorio che abbia un effetto sulla prevenzione dei reati?

Direttiva 2 del 2011 Regolamento che disciplina le sale da Gioco (Locations for Gaming Parlours stating). Le sale da gioco devono avere tutti i punti di accesso situati ad una distanza radiale di non meno di settantacinque (75) metri dal:

i. perimetro delle scuole quali:
a. Giardini d'Infanzia
b. Scuole primarie
c. Scuola secondarie
d. Scuole d'istruzione post-secondaria
e. Scuole Terziarie
f. Scuole speciali
g. Centri di assistenza all'infanzia
h. Summer School
i. Scuole Commerciali
j. Scuole IT
k. Scuola di lingue

ii. Strutture per anziani, quali centri residenziali e centri di assistenza diurna;

iii. Luoghi di culto

iv. Luoghi o infrastrutture pubbliche quali:
a. M.U.S.E.U.M (un'organizzazione religiosa)
b. SATU (Un programma per prigonieri tossico dipendenti)
c. SEDQA (l'agenzia nazionale contro la droga)
d. Appogg (un'agenzia che si occupa di problemi sociali)
e. CARITAS
f. campi sportivi;
g. Parchi giochi e campi di calcio

[11] Rispetto all'utilizzo del territorio pensa che si possa effettuare qualche intervento che contribuisca al miglioramento della situazione attuale?
No.

Reati, disordine e prevenzione dei reati

[12] Ci sono dei reati particolari o problemi di disordine sociale che considera più rilevanti?
Frode e riciclaggio di denaro sporco.

[13] Mi potrebbe indicare delle misure utili alla prevenzione dei reati?
La legge sul gioco è centrata sull'aspetto della prevenzione.

[14] Allo stato attuale quale intervento potrebbe contribuire al miglioramento della situazione odierna?
In qualità di ente regolatore, l'Autorità è lì per salvaguardare l'interesse e l'ordine pubblico. Il gioco è in continua evoluzione soprattutto attraverso le tecnologie innovative. L'Autorità deve essere costantemente all'avanguardia sulle nuove tecnologie e i nuovi tipo di gioco, ad esempio Second Life, Battaglia Warcraf o Facebook (Farmville è utilizzato per lo scambio di denaro). Le Leggi maltesi adottano il principio della neutralità tecnologica per cui non c'è bisogno che siano aggiornate ogni mese o annualmente, esse si concentrano piuttosto sulle principali componenti del gioco, il che costituisce un buon vantaggio. L'Autorità evidenzia le nuove problematiche al governo, che decide quali misure adottare.

[15] Mi fa un esempio in cui questi tre settori, interagendo tra di loro, abbiano attenuato o potenziato l'attività illegale?
Le sale da gioco rappresentano un buon esempio. Per esempio queste sale non possono fornire cibo o bevande per cui il giocatore deve lasciare il posto per poter prendere qualcosa da bere. Tuttavia con il gioco a distanza, con il cyberspazio, la dimensione territoriale scompare del tutto.

Respondent LOI-M-12

Legislazione

[1] Può identificare in ordine d'importanza almeno tre iniziative legislative a livello Nazionale o Europeo, in tema di sicurezza, criminalità e prevenzione dei reati che abbiano avuto ricadute in portanti sul suo ruolo e sulle sue responsabilità?
a. La Costituzione di Malta è il riferimento normativo più importante per gli agenti di polizia e per tutte le forze dell'ordine. Essa celebra il diritto alla vita, libertà, libertà di espressione, protezione dagli atti disumani etc.
b. Come poliziotto penso che il capitolo 9 del Codice Penale sia la seconda normativa di riferimento. Contiene tutti i principali crimini e le pene . Ciascun agente dovrebbe averne un ottima conoscenza. Occorre ricordare che a Malta la polizia è impegnata nelle procure.
c. La terza, in ordine d'importanza , potrebbe essere il capitolo 164 della legge sulla Polizia. Essa descrive i principali obiettivi delle forze di polizia di Malta, l'etica e il comportamento di ogni agente di polizia indipendentemente del proprio rango, oltre che il codice di comportamento per le indagini, interviste e process.

[2] Svolge un ruolo nella creazione o implementazione di politiche volte a far rispettare la conformità delle leggi?
Gli agenti di polizia, con grande apprensione dei criminali, sono impegnati nella politiche di prevenzione e l'individuazione dei crimini, oltre che del mantenimento dell'ordine pubblico. Gli agenti di polizia hanno anche il potere di arrestare le persone e procedere al fermo per un periodo di tempo limitato, insieme ad altri compiti e poteri. La redazione della Legislazione non è nostra responsabilità, ma l'applicazione si. Anche se il ruolo della polizia non implica la redazione di testi legislativi, ciò non ci esclude dal dare il nostro parere per modificare e suggerire nuove ipotesi normative. Spetta poi al Parlamento attuare tali proposte.

[3] Rispetto alle tre iniziative di cui sopra quali aspetti risultano particolarmente efficaci nell'esercizio del suo lavoro?
Tutte le leggi sono e devono essere considerate di pari importanza. Eppure ci sono alcune norme che la polizia fa rispettare più di altri. Come ho già accennato, il codice penale dovrebbe essere quello più implementato. Esso comprende reati come l'omicidio, il furto, la frode e reati contro la persona. Il codice penale prevede anche contravvenzioni che sono considerate reati minori ma sono comunque applicate da tutti gli agenti di polizia durante il loro turno di servizio.

[4] Rispetto alle tre iniziative di cui sopra quali aspetti risultano, invece poco efficaci?
Nonostante sia una norma molto importante nella nostra società, il Capitolo 26 del Codice Civile è quello che trova minore applicazione. Un caso giudiziario può essere sia di natura civile che penale. La responsabilità della polizia include solo la fattispecie penale. Le cause civili coinvolgono solo due privati e non includono questioni come l'ordine pubblico o la pace.

[5] [a] Chi opera nel suo settore conosce le normative di riferimento?
Dipende dal ruolo e dalla responsabilità della professione, dell'organizzazione o dell'istituzione. Per esempio un medico chirurgo e un avvocato sono entrambi professionisti eppure hanno responsabilità totalmente diverse. Anche se i medici sono e dovrebbero essere a conoscenza delle norme di legge afferenti il settore sanitario, il loro ruolo principale è quello di fornire cure mediche per i pazienti, la conoscenza della legislazione non è così importante per loro. Per gli avvocati, d'altra parte, la legge rappresenta il principio guida della loro professione. Inoltre, anche i professionisti delle forze dell'ordine non sono sempre pienamente consapevoli di talune norme. Per esempio i funzionari doganali o i funzionari del Ministero dei trasporti sono molto abili nel diritto doganale o nella regolamentazione afferente il traffico ma non hanno molta familiarità con il codice penale .

[5] [b] Gli utenti sono informati delle normative di riferimento?
Le moderne tecnologie come Internet e gli altri mezzi di comunicazione hanno contribuito in larga misura alla sensibilizzazione del pubblico in materia di legislazione. Attraverso i media il pubblico hanno acquisito informazioni e conoscenze relative ad alcuni aspetti giuridici. Eppure, la maggior parte si confonde e non riesce a distinguere tra morale e questioni legali. Pertanto spesso le conoscenze che hanno acquisito attraverso i media contraddicono quello che lo Stato di diritto aferma in realtà.

Problemi sociali, ambientali e prevenzioni dei reati

6] Ci sono problemi socio-ambientali che crede siano importanti e quali sono i risvolti nel suo settore?
Le statistiche nazionali dimostrano che i reati in materia di abuso di droga, violenza domestica, criminalità informatica e l'usura sono in aumento. Tali crimini sono considerati come problemi sociali e quindi sono importanti dal punto di vista della polizia. Tali casi non devono essere considerati solo come reati, ma una minaccia per la società in generale. Questi crimini istillano paura nella società e, pertanto, gli dovrebbe essere data una certa attenzione.

[7] **Può identificare qualche attività a essi collegata a che abbia un effetto sulla prevenzione dei reati?**
L'abuso di droga è una delle principali minacce sociali nel mondo. Un utile elemento di prevenzione del crimine è quello di arrivare a comprendere le diverse opportunità criminali e la capacità del trasgressore di avvantaggiarsene, la valutazione dei rischio di essere scoperti e delle probabili conseguenze. Per esperienza posso dire che un certo numero di persone che consumano droghe sono anche spacciatori. Per la legge attuale il consumo di droga è un atto criminale e punibile con la reclusione, ma le Corti nell'affrontare questo problema, reputano il tossicodipendente una vittima. Questo è sbagliato. Io credo che la riduzione della domanda di droga sia l'unico modo efficace per ridurre il consumo di droga (approvvigionamento) nel lungo periodo. Questo potrebbe essere affrontato con l'introduzione di una struttura correttiva in cui sono ammessi solo i tossicodipendenti condannati. Essi saranno sottoposti a un corso di terapia educativa e intensiva per eliminare il consumo di droga e riceveranno un aiuto specializzato per liberarsi dal vizio. Eppure è importante che questo aiuto sia dato in ambienti circoscritti e protetti.

[8] **In relazione al disagio sociale pensa che si possa effettuare qualche intervento che contribuisca al miglioramento della situazione attuale?**
Le organizzazioni non governative come la Caritas, Oasi, l'agenzia nazionale contro la droga - Seqda, Appogg, e le Unità di sostegno alle vittime del crimine dovrebbero cooperare e lavorare in stretta collaborazione con i magistrati e la polizia. E 'inutile avere tutte queste organizzazioni che lavorano separatamente e indipendentemente l'una dall'altra.

Uso del territorio e prevenzioni dei reati

[9] Ci sono problemi relativi allo sfruttamento del territorio o al suo impiego che crede siano importanti?
Un uso del territorio equilibrato è importante per motivi ambientali, economici e di sicurezza. Perciò io considero l'aspetto dell' uso equlibrato del territorio come una questione importante. Per fare un esempio, pub, bar e club, anche se elementi integrati nella vita urbana, sono anche considerati come un aspetto negativo per le aree residenziali. Non c'è niente di male ad avere una località che è considerata come uno spazio di intrattenimento, ma quando si mescolano la zona di intrattenimento e la zona residenziale, questo crea un problema sociale con discussioni tra proprietari di bar, partecipanti alle feste e residenti. Una pianifcazione territoriale aiuterebbe ad eliminare tali inconvenienti ai vicini.

[10] Puoi identificare qualche attività collegata all'uso del territorio che abbia un effetto sulla prevenzione dei reati?
L'espressione "generatori di attività" defnisce gli usi o le strutture che attirano la gente, creano attività e riempiono le strade delle zone disabitate bersagliate dal crimine. Tale attività contribuirà a ridurre le opportunità per la criminalità. In alcune aree si nota che il raforzamento dei generatori di attività' attraverso il ricorso a strumenti di sorveglianzaa circuito chiuso, come le videocamere, rivelatesi un utile strumento di prevenzione del crimine.

[11] Rispetto all'utilizzo del territorio pensa che si possa efettuare qualche intervento che contribuisca al miglioramento della situazione attuale?
Il senso di proprietà della terra, la sua manutenzione e gestione è un fattore vitale. Se i residenti ritengono che le aree esterne alle loro proprietà non appartengono a loro, si sentiranno meno sicuri. Dobbiamo far capire ai residenti che il crimine non è solo una questione da affrontare che riguarda solo la polizia, ma è anche un problema che interessa anche la loro vita. Se i residenti si sentissero parte integrante dell'area residenziale in cui vivono, ripristinare l'ordine e ridurre la criminalità nelle nostre comunità sarebbe molto più facile

Reati, disordine e prevenzione dei reati

[12] Ci sono dei reati particolari o problemi di disordine sociale che considera più rilevanti?
L'abuso di droga, i furti e gli atti vandalici sono considerati come una sfida giornaliera alla polizia. Questi crimini causano problemi di disturbo all'interno di una comunità. Anche se la gente in generale attenziona i casi di frode, reati di riciclaggio di denaro, evasione fiscale e gli altri, è più interessata alle questioni afferenti la sicurezza all'interno della comunità. Crimini di droga, furti e atti di vandalismo causano paura in particolare tra gli anziani, le donne e i bambini che sono considerati obiettivi sensibili dai criminali.

[13] Mi potrebbe indicare delle misure utili alla prevenzione dei reati?
L'Istruzione nelle scuole e i mezzi di comunicazione stanno aiutando a educare le nostre giovani generazioni alle conseguenze del crimine. È necessaria tuttavia una maggiore partecipazione da parte di professionisti in vari campi. Ci dovrebbe essere un gruppo di collaborazione su base locale e non solo di un' unità nazionale per preparare i programmi educativi per bambini e adulti.

[14] Allo stato attuale quale intervento potrebbe contribuire al miglioramento della situazione odierna?
L'abbellimento delle aree ricreative e delle piazze sta guadagnando un sacco di popolarità dai consigli locali. Ciò significa che l'arredo urbano deve essere composto da un materiale durevole e resistente agli atti vandalici. Questa idea è già stata realizzata da paesi stranieri e si è dimostrata efficace nella riduzione del vandalismo. Pochi mesi fa una statua in gesso fu eretta a Sliema e in due giorni è stata danneggiata. Naturalmente il motivo è che il gesso non è un materiale resistente agli atti vandalici. Tuttavia, tali misure dovrebbero essere accompagnate da maggiori illuminazioni, polizia a piedi e pattuglie mobili.

[15] Mi fa un esempio in cui questi tre settori, interagendo tra di loro, abbiano attenuato o potenziato l'attività illegale?
Se la proprietà pubblica è vandalizzata mediante graffiti o danni che danno l'idea di uno scarso senso della proprietà, questo infonde un senso di paura nel pubblico. Pesanti multe e il lavoro della comunità nei confronti di persone condannate per atti di vandalismo sarebbe il primo punto. Tuttavia le misure di prevenzione, quali recinzioni intorno a parchi pubblici e ad aree ricreative, le ore di funzionamento che definiscono quando questi parchi sono aperti e chiusi al pubblico, saranno sicuramente utili a ridurre e mitigare questa attività illegale.

Respondent LOI- M-13

Legislazione

[1] Può identificare in ordine d'importanza almeno tre iniziative legislative a livello Nazionale o Europeo, in tema di sicurezza, criminalità e prevenzione dei reati che abbiano avuto ricadute in portanti sul suo ruolo e sulle sue responsabilità?

1. Codice Criminale Cap 9 / Note di carattere legale
2. Codice delle leggi di Polizia, Cap 10
3. Ordinanza sulle droghe pesanti Cap 101

Seguiti da:
Police Act
Commercio e Licenze Act 7 Note di carattere legale
Legge sulla libertà vigilata Cap 446

[2] Svolge un ruolo nella creazione o implementazione di politiche volte a far rispettare la conformità delle leggi?

Sicuramente la polizia è responsabile per l'attuazione, la redazione e la conformità a qualsiasi legge che passa attraverso il Parlamento. Il principio organizzativo è quello gerarchico, vale a dire dal Commissario di Polizia, agli assistenti Commissari, ai Sovrintendenti, fino agli ispettori, sergenti e ufficiali di prima linea. Eventuali violazioni sono indagate e perseguite in tribunale. La conoscenza della legge è importante per la sua stessa applicazione - ad esempio per l'applicazione della legge sulla libertà provisoria e la sospensione condizionale della pena e la sospensione delle licenze. Così, si è anche in grado di interpretare correttamente la legge.

[3] Rispetto alle tre iniziative di cui sopra quali aspetti risultano particolarmente efficaci nell'esercizio del suo lavoro?

Nessuna legge è predominante, ma il codice penale è al primo posto. Le altre leggi sono importanti - per esempio, il codice di leggi di polizia Cap 10, La legge sul commercio e sulle licenze e l' Ordinanza sulle Droghe Pericolose Cap 101.

[4] Rispetto alle tre iniziative di cui sopra quali aspetti risultano, invece poco efficaci?

Tutte le leggi sono importanti anche se il loro utilizzo dipende dalle caratteristiche di ogni singolo caso. Le leggi sono come le componenti del fuoco - con il fumo, odori e fiamme. Quella più applicata è il codice penale.

[5] [a] Chi opera nel suo settore conosce le normative di riferimento?
Tutti gli agenti di polizia, in particolare gli ispettori, hanno una buona conoscenza della legge. Alcuni sono poi specializzati in determinati settori, per esempio, la droga, omicidi, furti, ufficiali della polizia amministrattiva (Administrative Law Enforcement (ALE)) esperti in diritto ambientale, funzionari dell'immigrazione e forze della polizia con compiti di vigilanza del quartiere.

[5] [b] Gli utenti sono informati delle normative di riferimento?
Questo dipende dalla persona. Molte volte la gente ha solo una vaga idea della legge. La maggior parte delle persone sa cosa è giusto o sbagliato (per esempio che rubare è un reato), ma non conosce i dettagli della legge. Molti traggono le loro informazioni sulla "legge" da ciò che vedono sugli schermi televisivi, che spesso mostrano una realtà molto diversa rispetto al caso reale. Inoltre, la loro conoscenza è incompleta. Sanno, per esempio, che sono tenuti ad avere una patente di guida, ma non capiscono le ripercussioni di un incidente stradale di cui sono responsabili.

Problemi sociali, ambientali e prevenzioni dei reati

6] Ci sono problemi socio-ambientali che crede siano importanti e quali sono i risvolti nel suo settore?
Sicuramente - per esempio, problemi familiari (la violenza domestica, l'abuso di alcol, bassa autostima), problemi economici e di bassi livelli di istruzione possono contribuire allo sviluppo di comportamenti delinquenziali. L'abuso di droga è un problema enorme e una delle principali cause della criminalità, soprattutto furti.

[7] Può identificare qualche attività a essi collegata a che abbia un effetto sulla prevenzione dei reati?
Forse campagne di educazione in cui le persone (ad esempio) come gli anziani o i genitori single imparino a comprendere e gestire la loro sicurezza fsica o altro.

[8] In relazione al disagio sociale pensa che si possa effettuare qualche intervento che contribuisca al miglioramento della situazione attuale?
Non ho alcun dubbio che l'educazione sia lo strumento migliore per ridurre la criminalità, e una campagna dovrebbe includere i condannati per reati. Guardando oltre vi è un urgente bisogno che ONG e funzionari di polizia costituiscano "un grande cerchio", con responsabilità condivise, per individuare le strategie migliori da adottare. Tanti "cerchi" possono portare a troppe visioni ma mai condurre ad una conclusione o ad una linea d'azione comune. La responsabilità condivisa tra le agenzie costituisce l'unico modo per garantire i migliori risultati.

Uso del territorio e prevenzioni dei reati

[9] Ci sono problemi relativi allo sfruttamento del territorio o al suo impiego che crede siano importanti?

Preferirei parlare di ambito territoriale piuttosto che di uso del suolo. Il contesto territoriale è uno dei modi principali attraverso cui la polizia ottiene conoscenze sulla criminalità e dei suoi modelli, in modo da fornire una risposta professionale. Infatti i servizi di sorveglianza sono strutturati per zona a seconda dell'ambito territoriale. Nel mio settore di responsabilità (la parte settentrionale di Malta) ci sono sei distretti di polizia. Ciascuno presenta una propria tipologia di crimini e di problematiche aferenti la prevenzione dei reati.

Distretto 6 – Sliema

Questa è un'area turistica con hotel. Negli hotel ci sono oltre 300 furti di telefoni cellulari all'anno. Ci sono anche posti abbandonati , che sono obiettivi per squatters, che presentano problemi di droga e prostituzione. Questi non sono di per sé i più gravi dei crimini, ma pesano sulla vita e il benessere dei residenti locali e possono avere un impatto negativo quando i turisti ne sono colpiti o si sentono a rischio..

Distretto 6a – St Julians

Questo è il centro della vita notturna dell'isola . Trent'anni fa c'era un unico bar, oggi ci sono 140 bar registrati e alcuni sono aperti senza permessi (in fase di regolarizzazione). Un grande numero di persone si concentra in un'area molto piccola (circa 2 km quadrati), per divertirsi.

Questo comporta il consumo su larga scala di alcool che viene spesso acquistato al di fuori dall'area, presso i cosiddetti "shop bottle" che sostanzialmente hanno prezzi più economici rispetto a quelli i locali. Tra la popolazione locale vi è la tendenza a spendere tutti i soldi fno all'ultimo centesimo - quasi un testamento volontario di uno stile di vita edonistico. La cifra si aggirano tra i 50 ei 70 euro a persona a sera. Ciò è un 'bene per le imprese locali, ma porta con sé una serie di problemi associati di ubriachezza, rumore e disturbo della quiete pubblica.

Abbiamo avuto un problema particolare con degli studenti spagnoli nella zona – lo spostamento tra circa le sei scuole di lingua inglese , la " vita notturna "e la loro sistemazione un po' fuori mano-. Hanno causato rumore e danni penali. La questione è stata affrontata con l'ambasciatore spagnolo. Ci siamo accordati su un libretto che specifcasse le aspettative connesse al ruolo dello studente straniero a Malta, con i nomi di una "persona di contatto" e regolamenti che comprendevano l'essere sospesi se impegnati in comportamenti antisociali e illegali. Questo atto di cooperazione ha funzionato bene

per tenere sotto controllo una situazione difficile. Malta ha bisogno dei suoi "clienti" di lingua inglese e noi li accogliamo, ma la comunità deve fare di più (come sopra) per strutturare l'esperienza di apprendimento in modo da evitare comportamenti anti-sociali.

Distretto 7 – Hamrun

Include un' area in cui un tempo, durante la Seconda Guerra Mondiale, sorgeva il campo di volo di Ta 'Qali. Ora è sede di circa 31 diverse attività sportive e ricreative, tra cui lo Stadio Nazionale, il Parco Nazionale, il mercato aperto, il Museo della Guerra e il Museo dell'Aviazione, una pista, impianti basket, quelli per aeromodelli e molto più. E ' un'attrazione per le persone, specialmente nel fne settimana. La sorveglianza è un problema importante. I reati sono costituiti da furti alle persone, scippi, furti di veicoli a motore e di disturbi associati alle partite di calcio.

Noi siamo la sola autorità di sicurezza presente. Il mercato, per esempio, anche se grande, complesso e afollato, non ne ha. Abbiamo bisogno della presenza di guardie di sicurezza da aggiungere alla presenza di polizia. I vari imprenditori devono assumersi la responsabilità di "sorvegliare" le proprie attività e di fornire un servizio di sicurezza che afanchi quello della polizia. Ci sono alcune guardie di sicurezza - se si possono chiamare così - al National Stadium , ma loro non sono addestrati secondo gli standard degli agenti di polizia. Queste fgure possono essere defnite come "sicurezza", ma in realtà sono perlopiù "amministratori" . Questa è la più grossa falla nel sistema di sicurezza.

Distretto 8 – Birkirkara

Si tratta di una vasta area residenziale. I criminicommessi includono furti nelle ville, anche quando occupate, pensiamo principalmente ai tossicodipendenti (che hanno bisogno di molte risorse economiche per l'acquisto della droga) e ai lavoratori migranti appena arrivati. Quest'ultimi trovano un impiego sicuro in zone in cui ci sono cantieri edili o nella raccolta dei rifiuti, ad entrambe le attività offrono la possibilità di individuare possibili bersagli residenziali e valutare il modo in cui vengono protetti (o non). Vi è anche un problema relativo al danneggiamento di autoveicoli, determinato dalle divergenze e litigi che avvengono tra i cittadini.

Distretto 9 - Mosta

C'è qualche crimine agricolo a Mgarr e nei dintorni. Il problema più grande è a Buggibba e nelle aree di Baia di San Paolo. Queste zone hanno attratto nuovi residenti locali che possono permettersi appartamenti (molto piccoli) a basso costo ma di bassa qualità. C'è una grossa migrazione interna che vede protagonisti i delinquenti condannati (inclini alla criminalità reiterata) e genitori (che sono potenzialmente inclini al crimine a causa delle ristrettezze economiche). Tra i reati si segnala la prostituzione, la violazione di domicilio

e i furti di veicoli a motore. Si tratta di un chiaro caso di come le condizioni socio-economiche generano criminalità all'interno di un'area geografica ben definita.

Distretto 10 - Gozo

L'isola di Gozo , con i suoi 30.000 abitanti è un misto di reati, tra cui furti in immobili, furti nei cantieri ed i reati di trafco (guida in stato di ubriachezza, senza assicurazione, mancato rispetto di semaforo). Il problema della sorveglianza a Gozo ha a che fare con il suo isolamento sociale" che potrebbe essere un prodotto della sua dimensione e/o isolamento geografco rispetto all'isola più grande. Gli abitanti di Gozo trovano gli stranieri difcili da capire e viceversa, e sono talvolta riluttanti a divulgare informazioni. Tengono le cose per sè. Anche se questo è un diritto sociale e culturale perfettamente comprensibile, non è qualcosa che aiuta polizia - che ha sempre fatto afdamento sulla collaborazione della gente per avere successo.

[10] Si può puntare a qualsiasi attività in relazione all'uso del suolo che ha un utile componente di prevenzione della criminalità ?

I terreni utilizzati a fini ricreativi , specialmente per i giovani adulti. Talora questi rappresentano un problema, perché queste strutture, molto gradite, possono attrarre le persone che fanno un rumore e disturbano gli altri.

[11] In relazione all'uso del suolo si può pensare a qualcosa di utile che si potrebbe fare per migliorare le cose ?

Vedi sopra.

Criminalità, il disordine e la prevenzione della criminalità

[12] Ci sono dei reati particolari o problemi di disturbo si pensa siano importanti ?

Vedi sopra – Elenco dei reati da parte della polizia del distretto .Il Crimine deve essere compreso nel suo contesto locale.

[13] Mi potrebbe indicare delle misure utili alla prevenzione dei reati?

Ci sono varie cose che devono essere fatte simultaneamente, tra cui le strategie di prevenzione del crimine in termini sociali e situazionali.

Queste includono: agenti di polizia di pattuglia, indagini, l'uso di telecamere a circuito chiuso, l'uso di guardie di sicurezza, fornitura di porte blindate, serrature e chiavi; il successo dei processi, e condanne pesanti del tribunale .

Prevenzione del crimine da un punto di vista sociale, significa: tenere le comunità libere dalla "zone calde" della criminalità, facendo in modo che l'ambiente fisico sia pulito

e presentabile e, quindi, non soggetto a ciò che noi chiamiamo " finestre rotte " degrado .

Gli adolescenti dovrebbero avere posti dove possono incontrarsi e divertirsi ,per cui organizzazioni sociali, se adeguate, sono assolutamente essenziali. Queste includono music club e società sportive che devono essere migliorate con gli investimenti .

Inoltre avere buon lavoro e il vivere in un ambiente familiare aiutano a tenere a bada la delinquenza .

Quando si verifca un episodio di delinquenza, i trasgressori possono benefciare di un addestramento militare basato sull'educazione e sulla disciplina.

[14] Allo stato attuale quale intervento potrebbe contribuire al miglioramento della situazione odierna?

Sì. Su base regolare - per esempio, trimestrale, i profili dei criminali, presenti a livello distrettuale, dovrebbero essere pubblicati nell'interesse della popolazione locale cossicchè entri a conoscenza di ciò che accade nella loro zona, in modo che il loro giudizio possa indirizzare l'attività di sorveglianza. Abbiamo bisogno di prendere le informazioni sul crimine attraverso gli stakeholder locali. Questo permetterà, in una data area, di attivare controlli della polizia in maniera più consapevole.

[15] Mi fa un esempio in cui questi tre settori, interagendo tra di loro, abbiano attenuato o potenziato l'attività illegale?

Le interazioni tra funzionari di polizia e la magistratura sono sempre state buone e molto utili, consentendo anche l' aggiornamento della legislazione.

5 . DISCUSSIONE

La discussione che segue presenta le risposte aggregate, afferenti i quattro temi principali:

Legislazione

Domande [1] a [5]

[1] Può identificare in ordine d'importanza almeno tre iniziative legislative a livello Nazionale o Europeo, in tema di sicurezza, criminalità e prevenzione dei reati che abbiano avuto ricadute in portanti sul suo ruolo e sulle sue responsabilità?

- La più importante'?
- La seconda più importante?
- La terza più importante?

[2] Svolge un ruolo nella creazione o implementazione di politiche volte a far rispettare la conformità delle leggi?

- Se sì, quale
- Le sue responsabilità
- Il suo ruolo
- La sua autonomia decisionale

[3] Rispetto alle tre iniziative di cui sopra quali aspetti risultano particolarmente efficaci nell'esercizio del suo lavoro?

[4] Rispetto alle tre iniziative di cui sopra quali aspetti risultano, invece poco efficaci?

[5] [a] Chi opera nel suo settore conosce le normative di riferimento?
[b] Gli utenti sono informati delle normative di riferimento?

Forse in manieraprevedibile ma anche rassicurante, all'interno delle agenzie c'era la consapevolezza di un alto livello per quanto riguarda i requisiti di legge. In 13 casi su 13 (100%), le risposte sono state chiare ed efficaci. Per esempio:

Respondent LOI- M-13
(1) Codice Criminale Cap 9 / Note di carattere legale
(2) Codice delle leggi di Polizia, Cap 10
(3) Ordinanza sulle droghe pesanti Cap 101

Seguiti da:
Police Act
Commercio e Licenze Act 7 Note di carattere legale
Legge sulla libertà vigilata Cap 446
Q1 Respondent LOI-M-13

La più importante:legge in materia di Lotterie e altri Giochi d'azzardo (LGA, 2001 e Gaming Act, 1998. Il Gaming Act disciplina i casinò e la LGA tutte le altre tipologie di gioco. Il legislatore dovrebbe rendere esecutive le due normative.
Q1 Respondent LOI-M-11

Abbastanza. Come vede io sono in grado di ricomporre il quadro legislativo in pochi secondi. Tale padronanza è abbastanza comune. L'MRA ha inoltre uno staff tecnico che deve avere padronanza della legislazione, parte della quale è estremamente complessa.
Q5a respondent LOI-M-02

Inoltre, tutti gli intervistati (13/13 o 100%) erano a conoscenza delle responsabilità in materia di esecuzione delle leggi:

Esiste un quadro amministrativo di riferimento per conformità e l'attuazione delle leggi... Tutte le leggi sono pienamente rispettate
Q3 and Q4 Respondent LOI-M-01

Laddove ci siano reati la polizia è chiamata a far rispettare le leggi. Abbiamo due ispettori e ne stanno nominando altri, che avranno il compito di far rispettare le leggi nel campo delle risorse idriche ed energetiche.
Q2 Respondent LOI-M-02

In generale "Si" devono esserlo. Ad oggi non può negare che ci sia una certa difficoltà nell'acquisizione delle conoscenze rispetto alla normativa più recente
Q5a Respondent LOI-M-03

In sei casi (46%) gli intervistati erano in grado di indicare leggi che afferiscono ambiti nondi esclusiva competenza delle forze di polizia, sottolineando la diversità e la diferenziazione in materia di esecuzione e l'emergere della cosidetta 'famiglia allargata di polizia:

> Laddove ci siano reati la polizia è chiamata a far rispettare le leggi. Abbiamo due ispettori e ne stanno nominando altri, che avranno il compito di far rispettare le leggi nel campo delle risorse idriche ed energetiche.
> *Q3 Respondent LOI-M-02*

> Sebbene la maggior parte delle nostre attività implichi qualche forma di azione penale, cerchiamo di evitare laddove possibile il ricorso alla soluzione. E' macchinosa e lenta e ci sono difcoltà a rintracciare magistrati e giudici con conoscenze specifche. Non abbiamo poteri per il controllo del rispetto delle leggi e possiamo esercitarli in maniera tempestiva.
> *Q3 Respondent LOI-M-04*

> Queste legislazioni hanno previsto la creazione di altre fgure professionali, impegnate nelle strutture portuali, che sono a conoscenza della normativa e la devono rispettare. Di seguito le fgure indicate: RSO (Organismo di sicurezza riconosciuto); PFSO; PSO (agente di sicurezza portuale).
> *Q4 Respondent LOI-M-05*

> Il dipartimento investigativo per le frodi previdenziali (BFID), istituito nel 2005 opera su tutte le segnalazioni relative a presunti abusi in materia di indennità sociale e nell'individuazione di nuove prassi fraudolente.
> *Q1 Respondent LOI-M-10*

> L'Autorità [Lotterie e Gioco d'Azzardo] svolge un ruolo attivo nel garantire la conformità e l'attuazione delle leggi, anche in collaborazione con la Polizia.
> *Q2 Respondent LOI-M-11*

La maggioranza dei rappresentanti delle agenzie (10/13 o 77%), ha ritenuto che il pubblico sia poco informato sulla legislazione con l'eccezione dei casi che ricevono l'attenzione della media - per esempio, i casi di tutela dei minori o quelli relativi all'energia elettrica e all'estrazione delle acque sotterranee:

> Solo nel caso in cui ne siano direttamente interessati. Abbiamo qualche richiesta relativa agli strumenti legali esistenti in materia di sequestro di minori. In generale il grande pubblico mostra di conoscere i "casi più sensazionali" che hanno l'attenzione dei media.
> *Q5b Respondent LOI-M-01*

> Vi è una duplice considerazione da fare. In primis,alcuni nostri utenti operano nel settore delle risorse energetiche e posseggono una buona conoscenza, seppur settorialedella normative di loro interesse– per esempio, i rivenditori di petrolio. In secondo luogo, per quanto attiene il pubblico più vasto, alcuni dimostrano di avere delle conoscenze estremamente generali rispetto agli aspetti normativi che possono avere ricadute importanti sulle loro attività – come ad esempio, in relazione all' elettricità.
> *Q5b respondent LOI-M-02*

La stragrande maggioranza degli intervistati (10/13 o 77%) vedono se stessi e le loro agenzie molto coinvolte nel processo legislativo - vicini al governo e attivamente impegnati, ma non responsabili dei risultati legislativi. C'era un forte senso di un 'divisione del lavoro' eanche di vicinanza e collaborazione con il governo; diffusa la convinzione di essere ingrado di pensare in modo proattivo aicambiamenti e allo sviluppo delle politiche; sisegnala la possibilità di avere un dialogo aperto con il ministero, così come di risponderein maniera adeguata alle urgenze governative:

> Si, forniamo pareri al governo e lo facciamo in via proattiva, siamo in grado di elaborare piani d'azione ma non è di nostra competenza la pubblicazione/emissione di documenti d'indirizzo strategico. Noi siamo convinti di offrire in questo modo elementi fondamentali per la legislazione e per il suo sviluppo.
> *Q2 Respondent LOI-M-O2*

> Si, questa sezione è impegnata nella progettazione legislativa, nelle decisioni politiche e nell'implementazione, esecuzione e controllo delle leggi.
> *Q2 Respondent LOI-M-06*

> Si, questa sezione del MEPA (Pianifcazione) cerca di agire in maniera fattiva a livello strategico. Chiaramente dobbiamo sottometterci alla volontà del Ministero, che, in relazione alla legislazione accessoria, può avere caratteristiche di tipo reattivo; ma abbiamo comunque la libertà di pensare in maniera strategica cosa è che è ben vista dal governo. Questo aspetto è fortemente incorporato all'interno della cultura organizzativa.
> *Q2 Respondent LOI-M-03*

> Si, ho partecipato alla redazione della legislazione ... In qualità di controllori stiamo contribuendo a formare le politiche e a fornire informazioni, dati e risultati di ricerche. Stiamo inoltre contribuendo al dibattito pubblico sugli standard, sui criteri e sulle concessioni di licenze.
> *Q2 respondent LOI-M-01*

C'è stata un'interessante divisione tra i rappresentanti delle agenzie in relazione al'vigore' associato all' esecuzione delle leggi e la logica ad essa sottesa. In un caso, i rappresentanti della stessa Agenzia hanno scelto un approccio piuttosto diverso. Uno su quattro degli intervistati (23%) ha visto l'esecuzione come processo 'deterrente':

> Per essere veramente efficaci dovremmo essere visti come un potere deterrente come,per esempio, capace di ricorrere all'abbattimento degli edifici abusivi – e perché ciò avvenga necessitiamo di una maggiore pubblicità ed esposizione. Noi invitiamo i media a prestare attenzione ad alcuni eventi particolarmente drammatici in cui siamo stati impegnati. Ciò rappresenta uno strumento potente per mostrare che noi prendiamo seriamente le nostre responsabilità e che è necessario ottenere le idonee autorizzazioni piuttosto che cercare di bypassare il problema.
> *Q5b Respondent LOI-M-04*

> L' efettiva applicazione delle leggi esercita un'infuenza dissuasiva sui potenziali comportamenti devianti.
> *Q7 Respondent LOI-M-02*

Un numero uguale di intervistati (23%) ha visto l'esecuzione più in termini di istruzione e di garanzia della qualità:

> L'MRA è coinvolta in una pluralità di campagne di comunicazione e d'informazione sui servizi offerti e i settori d'intervento. Tale funzione educativa rappresenta una componente basilare del nostro lavoro, permettendoci di aumentare i livelli di consapevolezza ma anche di evidenziare gli obblighi di legge più recenti – ad esempio, promuovendo campagne che illustrino i nuovi requisiti richiesti in materia di risorse idriche. Questo tipo di pubblicità ha un duplice effetto: educativo ma anche di dissuasivo nei confronti dei soggetti pronti a delinquere. Il termine dissuasivo è preferibile rispetto a quello di deterrente,che ha spesso un'accezione troppo forte e dura. E' meglio prevenire prima che un evento accada piuttosto che dover correre ai ripari successivamente.
> *Q13 Respondent LOI-M-02*

> Al momento l'attenzione si sta concentrando sul sistema di concessione delle licenze (Case e Centri) ma una maggiore attenzione meriterebbe la distinzione tra rispetto degli standards minimi, garanzia di qualità e sviluppo. Stiamo cercando di operare una differenziazione tra standard minimi e qualità. Q3 respondent LOI-M-01
> L'educazione e la sensibilizzazione, mostrando le eventuali ricadute sulla gente. Questo è il modo migliore per prevenire e migliorare le cose.
> *Q14 Respondent LOI-M-06*

Vi è una differenza interessante qui, cioè quello di esercitare un effetto dissuasivo attraverso l'applicazione e la penalizzazione o tramite l'istruzione e la pubblicità. Anche se gli intervistati non hanno usato il termine, la diferenza essenziale è tra il coinvolgimento dell'agenzia in modo proattivo a fini preventivi e il ruolo svolto dalleagenzie nell'evitare che un crimine commesso o un problema si ripresentino.

[2] Problemi sociali, ambientali e prevenzioni dei reati

Domande 6 – 8

[6] Ci sono problemi socio-ambientali che crede siano importanti e quali sono i risvolti nel suo settore?

[7] Può identificare qualche attività a essi collegata a che abbia un effetto sulla prevenzione dei reati?

[8] In relazione al disagio sociale pensa che si possa effettuare qualche intervento che contribuisca al miglioramento della situazione attuale?

La stragrande maggioranza degli intervistati (11/13 o 85%) ha menzionato esempi specifci di ciò che potrebbero essere chiamati fattori di disagio sociale con una associazione positiva tra criminalità e le aree a rischio di reati e una generalizzata mancanza di benessere per gli individui, le loro famiglie e anche le zone in cui vivevano. Queste preoccupazioni erano specifche e sono state menzionate da molte agenzie. Alcune aree sono state identifcatecome più vulnerabili al disagio sociale causato dalla migrazione interna di alcune persone (genitori single, disoccupati e pensionati) che dalle zone soggette a gentrificazione siin aree - come Qawra – con case più accessibili. Questo ha creato delle zone a rischio per per il crimine e problemi sociali:

> Sicuramente - per esempio, problemi familiari (la violenza domestica, l'abuso di alcol, bassa autostima), problemi economici e di bassi livelli di istruzione possono contribuire a di comportamento delinquenziale. L'abuso di droga è un problema enorme e una delle principali cause della criminalità, soprattutto furti.
> *Q6 Respondent LOI-M-13*

> [Ci sono] zone degradate – come l'area portuale — e più recentemente a St Paul's Bay, Qawra e Bugibba. Noi siamo particolarmente preoccupati per i fenomeni di migrazione interna, che coinvolgono queste aree, in particolar modo da parte dei giovani e delle madri single. Ci sono anche alcune problemi comuni alle aree "benestanti" che vedono come protagonisti i minori spesso lasciati troppo tempo da soli con le baby sitter
> *Q11 Respondent LOI-M-01*

V]i è un incremento dei soggetti con problemi sociali (genitori single, i disoccupati e pensionati) che si spostano dalle areesoggette a processi di gentrifcazione -le Tre Città (Cospicua, Vittoriosa e Senglea) ad esempio–verso zone come Qawra, un' area in cui i prezzi del mercato immobiliare sono modesti. Questa migrazione interna favorisce la creazione di zone calde, con problemi sociali, cui si associano dinamiche criminali e uno scarsosenso di appartenenza alla comunità. Altre aree soggette a medesimi cambiamenti sono Msida e Hamrun.
Q6 Respondent LOI-M-03

Dalle zone residenziali delle aree centrali ci si sposta verso quelli che possiamo definire quartieri satellite o città dormitorio, ove vi è una forte carenza di servizi sociali e per la comunità. Si rende necessario favorire e sostenere un forte senso identitario collettivo nelle aree in cui le carenze sono più evidenti.
Q9 Respondent LOI-M-03

Ci sono un certo numero di casi sociali, sono in aumento gli individui che vivono letteralmente in una camera, spesso edifici senza agibilità o anziani, che accumulano sacchi di spazzatura e di animali in questo piccolo spazio. A parte gli odori che si sprigionano, di certo non si tratta di ambienti sani.
Q6 Respondent LOI-M-07

Il problema dei giovani riuniti nelle aree pubbliche è stato evidenziato da due (15%) degli intervistati:

Ci sono inoltre problemi legati all'assembramento di gruppi di adolescenti negli spazi pubblici e nei giardini che genera fastidio. Alla gente piacciono i giardini ma molti preferirebbero che queste zone fossero lontane dalle aree residenziali a causa dei rumori e del fastidio provocato dagli adolescenti.
Q7 Respondent LOI-M-03

I terreni utilizzati a fini ricreativi , specialmente per i giovani adulti. Talora questi rappresentano un problema, perché queste strutture, molto gradite, possono attrarre le persone che fanno un rumore e disturbano gli altri.
Q10 Respondent LOI-M-13

La soluzione per questi problemi ha preso una forma pragmatica, con soluzioni su misura per le esigenze individuate a livello locale:

> Ci sono inoltre problemi legati all'assembramento di gruppi di adolescenti negli spazi pubblici e nei giardini che genera fastidio. Alla gente piacciono i giardini ma molti preferirebbero che queste zone fossero lontane dalle aree residenziali a causa dei rumori e del fastidio provocato dagli adolescenti. Cerchiamo continuamente di studiare il crimine a livello della pianificazione. Un esempio potrebbe essere quello di prevedere, ai fini dell'approvazione, come elemento di progettazione per l'Hilton hotel, la creazione di un giardino pubblico la cui chiusura è fissata alle 19.00. Ciò eviterebbe la formazione di gruppi di adolescenti rumorosi nelle ore più tardi.
> *Q7 respondent LOI-M-03*

[3] Uso del territorio e prevenzioni dei reati

Domande 9 – 11
[9] Ci sono problemi relativi allo sfruttamento del territorio o al suo impiego che crede siano importanti?

[10] Puoi identificare qualche attività collegata all'uso del territorio che abbia un effetto sulla prevenzione dei reati?

[11] Rispetto all'utilizzo del territorio pensa che si possa effettuare qualche intervento che contribuisca al miglioramento della situazione attuale?

Una minoranza di tre intervistati (3/13 o 23%) ha fatto specifico riferimento all'uso del suolo:

> Tutte le nostre attività correlate all'uso del territorio – per esempio, i problemi relativi all'uso improprio of caravans e capannoni agricoli.
> *Q9 Respondent LOI-M-04*

La maggioranza degli intervistati (10/13 o il 77%) ha evidenziato particolari aree con riferimento al luogo, piuttosto che l'uso del territorio. Hanno individuato, invece,un insieme di problemi connessi con le aree geografche defnite, ben note.Il tema di fondo era il collegamento tra migrazione interna berso le aree "degradate" anche se spesso non è chiaro se la piaga sociale è una condizione di base di queste aree o una conseguenza di essa o entrambe. Per esempio:

C'è qualche crimine agricolo a Mgarr e nei dintorni. Il problema più grande è a Bugibba e nelle aree di Baia di San Paolo. Queste zone hanno attratto nuovi residenti locali che possono permettersi appartamenti (molto piccoli) a basso costo ma di bassa qualità. C'è una grossa migrazione interna che vede protagonisti i delinquenti condannati (inclini alla criminalità reiterata) e genitori (che sono potenzialmente inclini al crimine a causa delle ristrettezze economiche). Tra i reati si segnala la prostituzione, la violazione di domicilio e i furti di veicoli a motore. Si tratta di un chiaro caso di come le condizioni socio-economiche generano criminalità all'interno di un'area geografica ben definita.
Q9 Respondent LOI-M-13

Noi abbiamo aperto o stiamo progettando l'apertura di uno sportello unico per i servizi di welfare, con assistenti sociali, counsellors e psicologi, nelle zone degradate – come l'area portuale — e più recentemente a St Paul's Bay, Qawra e Bugibba.
Q11 Respondent LOI-M-01

La più completa rassegna territoriale di reati stata oferta da un alto funzionario di polizia, prendendo in considerazione i distretti di polizia presenti:Il contesto territoriale è uno dei modi principali attraverso cui la polizia ottiene conoscenze sulla criminalità e dei suoi modelli, in modo da fornire una risposta professionale. Infatti i servizi di sorveglianza sono strutturati per zona a seconda dell'ambito territoriale. Nel mio settore di responsabilità (la parte settentrionale di Malta) ci sono sei distretti di polizia. Ciascuno presenta una propria tipologia di crimini e di problematiche aferenti la prevenzione dei reati.

Distretto 6 – Sliema
Questa è un'area turistica con hotel. Ci sono oltre 300 furti di telefoni cellulari all'anno. Ci sono anche posti abbandonati che sono obiettivi per squatters, che presentano problemi di droga e prostituzione. Questi non sono di per sé i più gravi dei crimini, ma pesano sulla vita e il benessere dei residenti locali e possono avere un impatto negativo quando i turisti ne sono colpiti o si sentono a rischio e possono avere un impatto negativo quando i turisti ne sono colpiti o si sentono a rischio.

Distretto 6a – St Julians
Questo è il centro della vita notturna dell'isola . Trent'anni fa c'era un unico bar, oggi ci sono 140 bar registrati e aluni sono aperti senza permessi (in fase di regolarizzazione). Un grande numero di persone si concentra in un'area molto piccola (2 km quadrati), per divertirsi.

Questo comporta il consumo su larga scala di alcool che viene spesso acquistato al di fuori dall'area, presso i cosiddetti "shop bottle" che sostanzialmente hanno prezzi più economici rispetto a quelli i locali. Tra la popolazione locale vi è la tendenza a spendere tutti i soldi fno all'ultimo centesimo - quasi un testamento volontario di uno stile di vita edonistico. La cifra si aggirano tra i 50 ei 70 euro a persona a sera. Ciò è un 'bene per le imprese locali, ma porta con sé una serie di problemi associati di ubriachezza, rumore e disturbo della quiete pubblica.

Abbiamo avuto un problema particolare con degli studenti spagnoli nella zona – lo spostamento tra circa le sei scuole di lingua inglese , la " vita notturna "e la loro sistemazione un po' fuori mano-. Hanno causato rumore e danni penali. La questione è stata affrontata con l'ambasciatore spagnolo. Ci siamo accordati su un libretto che specifcasse le aspettative connesse al ruolo dello studente straniero a Malta, con i nomi di una "persona di contatto" e regolamenti che comprendevano l'essere sospesi se impegnati in comportamenti antisociali e illegali. Questo atto di cooperazione ha funzionato bene per tenere sotto controllo una situazione difcile. Malta ha bisogno dei suoi "clienti" di lingua inglese e noi li accogliamo, ma la comunità deve fare di più (come sopra) per strutturare l'esperienza di apprendimento in modo da evitare comportamenti anti-sociali.

Distretto 7 – Hamrun

Include un' area in cui un tempo, durante la Seconda Guerra Mondiale, sorgeva il campo di volo di Ta 'Qali. Ora è sede di circa 31 diverse attività sportive e ricreative, tra cui lo Stadio Nazionale, il Parco Nazionale, il mercato aperto, il Museo della Guerra e il Museo dell'Aviazione, una pista, impianti basket, quelli per aeromodelli e molto più. E ' un'attrazione per le persone, specialmente nel fne settimana. La sorveglianza è un problema importante. I reati sono costituiti da furti alle persone, scippi, furti di veicoli a motore e di disturbi associati alle partite di calcio.

Noi siamo la sola autorità di sicurezza presente. Il mercato, per esempio, anche se grande, complesso e afollato, non ne ha. Abbiamo bisogno della presenza di guardie disicurezza da aggiungere alla presenza di polizia. I vari imprenditori devono assumersi la responsabilità di "sorvegliare" le proprie attività e di fornire un servizio di sicurezza che afanchi quello della polizia. Ci sono alcune guardie di sicurezza - se si possono chiamare così - al National Stadium , ma loro non sono addestrati secondo gli standard degli agenti di polizia. Queste fgure possono essere defnite come "sicurezza", ma in realtà sono perlopiù "amministratori" . Questa è la più grossa falla nel sistema di sicurezza.

Distretto 8 – Birkirkara
Si tratta di una vasta area residenziale. I crimini commessi includono furti nelle ville, anche quando occupate, pensiamo principalmente ai tossicodipendenti (che hanno bisogno di molte risorse economiche per l'acquisto della droga) e ai lavoratori migranti appena arrivati. Quest'ultimi trovano un impiego sicuro in zone in cui ci sono cantieri edili o nella raccolta dei rifiuti, ad entrambe le attività offrono la possibilità di individuare possibili bersagli residenziali e valutare il modo in cui vengono protetti (o non). Vi è anche un problema relativo al danneggiamento di autoveicoli, determinato dalle divergenze e litigi che avvengono tra i cittadini.

Distretto 9 - Mosta
C'è qualche crimine agricolo a Mgarr e nei dintorni. Il problema più grande è a Bugibba e nelle aree di Baia di San Paolo. Queste zone hanno attratto nuovi residenti locali che possono permettersi appartamenti (molto piccoli) a basso costo ma di bassa qualità. C'è una grossa migrazione interna che vede protagonisti i delinquenti condannati (inclini alla criminalità reiterata) e genitori (che sono potenzialmente inclini al crimine a causa delle ristrettezze economiche). Tra i reati si segnala la prostituzione, la violazione di domicilio e i furti di veicoli a motore. Si tratta di un chiaro caso di come le condizioni socio-economiche generano criminalità all'interno di un'area geografica ben definita.

Distretto 10 - Gozo
L'isola di Gozo , con i suoi 30.000 abitanti è un misto di reati, tra cui furti in immobili, furti nei cantieri ed i reati di trafco (guida in stato di ubriachezza, senza assicurazione, mancato rispetto di semaforo). Il problema della sorveglianza a Gozo ha a che fare con il suo " isolamento sociale" che potrebbe essere un prodotto della sua dimensione e/o isolamento geografico rispetto all'isola più grande. Gli abitanti di Gozo trovano gli stranieri difficili da capire e viceversa, e sono talvolta riluttanti a divulgare informazioni. Tengono le cose per sè. Anche se questo è un diritto sociale e culturale perfettamente comprensibile, non è qualcosa che aiuta polizia - che ha sempre fatto affidamento sulla collaborazione della gente per avere successo.
Q9 Respondent LOI-M-13

[4] Reati, disordine e prevenzione dei reati

Domande 12 – 15
[12] Ci sono dei reati particolari o problemi di disordine sociale che considera più rilevanti?

[13] Mi potrebbe indicare delle misure utili alla prevenzione dei reati?

[14] Allo stato attuale quale intervento potrebbe contribuire al miglioramento della situazione odierna?

[15] Mi fa un esempio in cui questi tre settori, interagendo tra di loro, abbiano attenuato o potenziato l'attività illegale?

La serie fnale di domande è più generica e ha permesso nuovamente agli intervistati di individuare iproblemi e anche diproporre le possibili soluzioni. Le risposte tendono a rifettere le idee e le opinioni che erano perlopiù state formulate precendetemente ma ne rafforzano il valore. Essi confermano anche i risultati precedenti.

Le domande fnali sulla strada da percorrere sono stati caratterizzate da una combinazione di suggerimenti che hanno avuto come denominatore comune due o più dei seguenti elementi di base come diagnosi e / o rimedio. Ciò appare evidente in alcune risposte 12/13(92%). Le prime due categorie riguardano le diagnosi. Le ultime due categorie riguardano soluzioni

- Meno preoccupazione per la criminalità di alto livello, ma preoccupazioni più banali sui problemi di "qualità della vita " (in particolare dove i bambini si riuniscono e giocano).
- preoccupazioni sulla frammentazione sociale (come la migrazione interna) o dislocazione sociale (come in limitava la possibilità per i giovani) .
- La necessità di formazione come un meccanismo di riduzione del crimine.
- La necessità di lavorare in collaborazione per risolvere i problemi sociali e la criminalità. C'era un senso convincente di responsabilità sociale condivisa che si trovava in tutte le agenzie e che non si limita alla loro funzione, insieme ad una comprensione che ruoli specialistici non possono esseri separati dal lavoro con altre agenzie e che questa interconnessione richiede una cooperazione senza spazio per "guerre di territorio". Gli intervistati hanno inoltre sottolineato, in generale, di ottimi rapporti di lavoro tra le agenzie . Infne, vi sono stati generalizzate preoccupazioni per il futuro dei giovani senza opportunità, coloro che sono già diventati "scarti dalla società" prima di aver avuto la possibilità di diventare un membro funzionale di essa.

Le seguenti citazioni illustrano uesti punti di vista e la loro interconnessione:

Educazione
C'è una crisi di valori tra i giovani, plausibilmente a causa della scarsa presenza genitoriale (spesso i genitori sono impegnati nel lavoro). La partecipazione delle donne al mercato del lavoro è ancora bassa, attorno al 50% e le politiche Europee incoraggiano e promuovono il coinvolgimento delle stessa. Ciò potrebbe rivelarsi utile e auspicabile, ma ci potrebbe anche essere un efetto indesiderato, proprio in relazione ai valori giovanili.

Tale problema diventa particolarmente pressante nel caso dei più giovani con bassi o nulli livelli di educazione spesso "scaricati" dalla società in un'età difficile e nel caso in cui cominciano a "sganciarsi" dalla società. L'abolizione dei corsi professionali ha ulteriormente peggiorato la situazione.
Q12 Respondent LOI-M-03

Non ho alcun dubbio che l'educazione sia lo strumento migliore per ridurre la criminalità e una campagna dovrebbe includere i condannati per reati. Guardando oltre vi è un urgente bisogno che ONG e funzionari di polizia costituiscano "un grande cerchio", con responsabilità condivise, per indivuare le strategie migliori da padottare. Tanti "cerchi" possono portare a troppe visioni ma mai condurre ad una conclusione o ad una linea d'azione comune. La responsabilità condivisa tra le agenzie costituisce l'unico modo per garantire i migliori risultati.
Q8 Respondent LOI-M-13

C'è stata una concentrazione di sforzi nelle tre città per innalzare i livelli generali di educazione, e per promuovere l'empowerment nei giovani, offrendo competenze per lo sviluppo relative alle future opportunità lavorative.
Q15 Respondent LOI-M-03

L'Istruzione (come lo sviluppo di abilità sociali e comunicative nei giovani e negli adulti) è la chiave di tutto, senza alcuna distinzione tra Nord e Sud dell'isola. I problemi sociali sono ovunque.
Q8 Respondent LOI-M-06

La riforma del sistema d'Istruzione, inoltre,– specialmente con il potenziamento degli istituti comprensivi, il minore numero di esami e i sistemi di valutazione continua– è vista come uno strumento ulteriore per reinserire i giovani a rischio all'interno della

comunità, dando loro la possibilità di acquisire idonee e rilevanti abilità lavorative.
Q13 Respondent LOI-M-03

L'Istruzione è la chiave di tutto. I corsi attuali sono incentrati sulla chimica e gli infortuni affichè i soggetti autorizzati prendano consapevolezza della pericolosità di questo lavoro.
Q8 respondent LOI-M-08

Forse campagne di educazione in cui le persone (ad esempio) come gli anziani o i genitori single imparino a comprendere e gestire la loro sicurezza fsica o altro..... Non ho alcun dubbio che l'educazione sia lo strumento migliore per ridurre la criminalità...
Q7 and Q8 Respondent LOI-M-13

Partnership e cooperazione inter-agenziale

La cooperazione tra tutte le agenzie è essenziale; non c'è assolutamente tempo e spazio per inutili guerre di zona.
Q8 Respondent LOI-M-01

L'MRA ha una rilevanza minore rispetto al MEPA,con cui abbiamo ottime relazioni. Laddove necessario il Mepa si avvale della nostra attività di consulenza. Siamo particolarmente compiaciuti di poterli aiutare quando ci dicono "Cosa ne pensate di...?"
Q9 Respondent LOI-M-02

Molte delle nostre attività afferiscono ambiti tra loro correlati, quali lo sfruttamento del territorio, problematiche sociali che potenzialmente potrebbero avere ricadute sul penale. Ciò significa che, nella nostra attività di routine, il crimine incrocia tali settori.
Q15 Respondent LOI-M-04

[P]iù collaborazione e comunicazione tra il dipartimento per i Trasporti e L'Autorità per le risorse naturali, la Polizia, l'Esercito e le Dogane. Recentemente è stata istituita la Commissione per la Sicurezza Marittima ... Riunire tutte le istituzioni coinvolte e lavorare insieme... La Commissione Nazionale mira a riunire questi tre aspetti cosicchè ognuno possa fornire più soluzioni per affrontare i problemi individuati.
Qs13, 14 and 15 Respondent LOI-M-05

Il confronto con tutti gli stackeholders
Q11 Respondent LOI-M-07

[V]i è un urgente bisogno che ONG e funzionari di polizia costituiscano "un grande cerchio", con responsabilità condivise, per individuare le strategie migliori da adottare. Tanti "cerchi" possono portare a troppe visioni ma mai condurre ad una conclusione o ad una linea d'azione comune. La responsabilità condivisa tra le agenzie costituisce l'unico modo per garantire i migliori risultati.
Q8 Respondent LOI-M-13

6. CONCLUSIONE

I risultati possono essere riassunti come una elenco di breve punti:

- I rappresentanti dell'Agenzie erano ben consapevoli dei loro obblighi legali e prendono sul serio l'applicazione della normativa di settore.
- Ci sono diferenze tra coloroche vedono l'esecuzione delle leggi come strumentoeducativo piuttosto che come strumento disciplinare.
- Gli intervistati hanno sottolineato la diversità e la diferenziazione nell'applicazione della legge, che conferma l'emergere della cosidettta 'famiglia allargata della polizia':
- I rappresentanti delle Agenzie credono di avere un ruolo attivo nella creazione della legislazione, nel suo sviluppo e nella sua attuazione. Essi , operano in collaborazione con il governo piuttosto che 'per' il governo.
- Anche se la sottile distinzione tra uso del suolo e la localizzazione non è state utilizzata, la maggior parte degli intervistati è stata chiara e incisiva nel sottolineare la localizza--zione criminogena di certe variabili sociali.
- Tra queste, la migrazione interna di soggetti con basso status socio-economico dalle aree centrali veros quelle potremmo defnire nuove città satellite (con la baia di San Paolo, Qawra e Bugibba il più frequentemente citati), spesso con una percentuale sproporzionata di genitori single, con conseguenti efetti su adulti e bambini e senza un adeguato livello di supporto della comunità o di coesione. Queste aree sarebbero viste come aree di estrema dislocazione sociale.
- C'era un alto livello di accordo che tra le strategie ottimali da adottare per quanto concerne gli interventi delle agenzie sono un investimento sostanziale nella istruzione e i servizi sociali a sostegno della comunità basati sulla collaborazione tra lediverse agenzie.
- Queste opinioni sono abbastanza diffuse tra leagenzie e vi è un ampio grado di condivisione in rapporto all' identifcazione dei problemi e alla risoluzione degli stessi.

CAPITOLO CINQUE

Parte B - Aspetti Operativi II - Prospettive di Attuazione - Sicilia

Floriana Vita, Antonella Loredana Lombardo e Paola Giacolone

1. Finalità e Obiettivi
2. Metodologia e Interivistati
3. Strumenti di Ricerca
4. Risultati
5. Sinossi
6. Conclusioni

1. Finalità e obiettivi

La ricerca mira a individuare le interrelazioni tra il crimine, le strutture sociali e l'uso del territorio nelle differenti aree– (Malta, Trapani e la Sicilia).

Un elemento di particolare importanza è costituito dalla normativa di settore in vigore (sociale,ambientale penale) e dal suo livello di applicazione a livello locale, rispetto alla legislazione Europea e quella Nazionale. Le tre tematiche sono state ulteriormente trattate, con analoghe ricerche, a livello comunale per il circondario di Trapani e ripetute nelle altre Province.

2. Metodologia

L'attività d'indagine sulla legislazione ha visto coinvolti soggetti che occupano posizioni di rilievo all'interno delle amministrazioni pubbliche.

1. Respondent LOI-S-1
   RESPONSABILE CENTRO ACCOGLIENZA (MARSALA)
2. Respondent LOI-S-2
   ASSESSORE
3. Respondent LOI-S-3
   ASSISTENTE SOCIALE (TRAPANI)

4. Respondent LOI-S-4
   Addetto Genio Civile (Castelvetrano)
5. Respondent LOI-S-5
   Avvocato Esperto in Sicurezza e Immigrazione (Trapani)
6. Respondent LOI-S-6
   Deputato Regionale impegnato nelle Politiche Sociali
7. Respondent LOI-S-7
   Addetto Arpa (Alcamo)
8. Respondent LOI-S-8
   Carabiniere (Salemi)
9. Respondent LOI-S-9
   Funzionario Provinciale addetto agli Affari Economici (Trapani)
10. Respondent LOI-S-10
    Psicologo (Petrosino)
11. Respondent LOI-S-11
    Operatore SERT
12. Respondent LOI-S-12
    Avvocato Penalista (Campobello)
13. Respondent LOI-S-13
    Psicologo Centro Accoglienza (Marsala)
14. Respondent LOI-S-14
    Commissario di Polizia (Castelvetrano)
15. Respondent LOI-S-15
    Poliziotto impegnato nella lotta all'Immigrazione (Trapani)
16. Respondent Loi-S-16
    Orientatore Scolastico (Marsala)

Le risposte sono associate ad un acronimo LOI -S seguito dal numero associato al questionario per garantire l'anonimità. L'indagine è stata effettuata nell'annualità 2011-2012. Tutti i partecipanti hanno dato il proprio consenso al trattamento dati. La durata dell'intervista varia da 30 min. ad un'ora. In calce ad ogni risposta sono riportate, in corsivo, eventuali integrazioni ed osservazioni particolari precedentemente annotate.

3. Strumenti di ricerca

I questionari sono strutturati in quindici domande secondo lo schema ivi riportato:

Legislazione

1. Può identificare in ordine d'importanza almeno tre iniziative legislative a livello Nazionale o Europeo, in tema di sicurezza, criminalità e prevenzione dei reati che abbiano avuto ricadute in portanti sul suo ruolo e sulle sue responsabilità?

2. Svolge un ruolo nella creazione o implementazione di politiche volte a far rispettare la conformità delle leggi?

- Se sì, quale
- Le sue responsabilità
- Il suo ruolo
- La sua autonomia decisionale

3. Rispetto alle tre iniziative di cui sopra quali aspetti risultano particolarmente efficaci nell'esercizio del suo lavoro?

4. Rispetto alle tre iniziative di cui sopra quali aspetti risultano, invece poco efficaci?

5. a. Chi opera nel suo settore conoscono le normative di riferimento?
   a. Molto
   b. Abbastanza
   c. Sufficientemente
   d. Mediocremente
   e. Scarsamente
   f. Per nulla

   b. Gli utenti sono informati delle normative di riferimento ?
   a. Molto
   b. Abbastanza
   c. Sufficientemente
   d. Mediocremente
   e. Scarsamente
   f. Per nulla

Problemi sociali, ambientali e prevenzioni dei reati

6. Ci sono problemi socio-ambientali che crede siano importanti e quali sono i risvolti nel suo settore?

7. Può identificare qualche attività a essi collegata a che abbia un effetto sulla prevenzione dei reati?

8. In relazione al disagio sociale pensa che si possa effettuare qualche intervento che contribuisca al miglioramento della situazione attuale?

Uso del territorio e prevenzioni dei reati

9. Ci sono problemi relativi allo sfruttamento del territorio o al suo impiego che crede siano importanti?

10. Puoi identificare qualche attività collegata all'uso del territorio che abbia un effetto sulla prevenzione dei reati?

11. Rispetto all'utilizzo del territorio pensa che si possa effettuare qualche intervento che contribuisca al miglioramento della situazione attuale?

Reati, disordine e prevenzione dei reati

12. Ci sono dei reati particolari / o problemi di disordine sociale che considera più rilevanti?
    a. Violenza alle persone (lesioni, rissa ecc.)
    b. Reati sessuali (violenza carnale, atti di libidine ecc.)
    c. Furto (borseggio, furto d'auto, furto in appartamento ecc.)
    d. Rapina
    e. Truffe e altri crimini economici
    f. Spaccio
    g. Lavoro Nero
    h. Disoccupazione
    i. Immigrazione
    j. Amoralità
    k. Tossicodipendenze e alcolismo
    l. Povertà
    m. Prostituzione
    n. Altro (specificare)

13. Mi potrebbe indicare delle misure utili alla prevenzione dei reati?

14. Allo stato attuale quale intervento potrebbe contribuire al miglioramento della situazione odierna?

15. Mi fa un esempio in cui questi tre settori, interagendo tra di loro, abbiano attenuato o potenziato l'attività illegale?

I dati ottenuti sono stati raggruppati in Quattro aree, in ciascuna delle quali sono riportate domande e risposte precedute dal numero associato all'intervistato.

Legislazione	Qs 1 – 5b
Problemi sociali, ambientali e prevenzioni dei reati	Qs 6 – 8
Uso del territorio e prevenzioni dei reati	Qs 9 – 11
Reati, disordine e prevenzione dei reati	Qs 12 – 15

4. Findings

Respondent LOI –S- 01

Legislazione

1. **Può identificare in ordine d'importanza almeno tre iniziative legislative a livello Nazionale o Europeo, in tema di sicurezza, criminalità e prevenzione dei reati che abbiano avuto ricadute in portanti sul suo ruolo e sulle sue responsabilità?**
   1) Art 30 Nazioni Unite diritti del fanciullo
   2) DPCM del 7 marzo 1994
   3) Legge 6 marzo del 1998 n. 40

La legge del 6.3.1998 disciplina l'immigrazione e introduce norme sulla condizione dello straniero (integrazione e regolamentazione fussi d'entrata)

2. **Svolge un ruolo nella creazione o implementazione di politiche volte a far rispettare la conformità delle leggi?**
   Attuazione politiche di prevenzione sociale
   Responsabile centro di accoglienza
   Psicologo
   Nd

Il soggetto, responsabile di un centro di accoglienza per minori, opera attivamente sul territorio per la riduzione del fenomeno del disagio sociale e della dispersione scolastica, presumibilmente con margini di autonomia bassi.

3. **Rispetto alle tre iniziative di cui sopra quali aspetti risultano particolarmente efficaci nell'esercizio del suo lavoro?**
   Istituzione comitato tutela minori

4. **Rispetto alle tre iniziative di cui sopra quali aspetti risultano, invece poco efficaci?**
   Scarsa attuazione

5. **a. Coloro che operano nel suo settore conoscono le normative di riferimento?**
   Sufficientemente

b. Gli utenti sono informati delle normative di riferimento?
Abbastanza

Problemi sociali, ambientali e prevenzioni dei reati

[6] Ci sono problemi socio-ambientali che crede siano importanti e quali sono i risvolti nel suo settore?
Soprattutto quelli che amplificano la patologia

[7] Può identificare qualche attività a essi collegata a che abbia un effetto sulla prevenzione dei reati?
Riuscire a dare un lavoro adeguato può diminuire i reati

[8] In relazione al disagio sociale pensa che si possa effettuare qualche intervento che contribuisca al miglioramento della situazione attuale?
Sostegno psicologico e orientamento

Uso del territorio e prevenzioni dei reati

[9] Ci sono problemi relativi allo sfruttamento del territorio o al suo impiego che crede siano importanti?
Pregiudizio

[10] Puoi identificare qualche attività collegata all'uso del territorio che abbia un effetto sulla prevenzione dei reati?
Accordo con le aziende per dare la Borsa lavoro

[11] Rispetto all'utilizzo del territorio pensa che si possa effettuare qualche intervento che contribuisca al miglioramento della situazione attuale?
Le cooperative che lavorano nel settore si dovrebbero unire

Reati, disordine e prevenzione dei reati

[12] Ci sono dei reati particolari / o problemi di disordine sociale che considera più rilevanti?
- Reati sessuali
- Truffe e altri crimini economici
- Spaccio
- Lavoro Nero
- Disoccupazione
- Tossicodipendenze e alcolismo

[13] Mi potrebbe indicare delle misure utili alla prevenzione dei reati?
L' entrata dell' Italia nell'accordo di Schengen.

[14] Allo stato attuale quale intervento potrebbe contribuire al miglioramento della situazione odierna?
La completa attuazione della nuova legge sull'immigrazione del 6/3/1998.

[15] Mi fa un esempio in cui questi tre settori, interagendo tra di loro, abbiano attenuato o potenziato l'attività illegale?
Dare aiuto concreto e promuovere l'integrazione attenuano l'attività illegale

Respondent LOI – S-02

Legislazione

[1] Può identificare in ordine d'importanza almeno tre iniziative legislative a livello Nazionale o Europeo, in tema di sicurezza, criminalità e prevenzione dei reati che abbiano avuto ricadute importanti sul suo ruolo e sulle sue responsabilità?
1) Legge n.183 del 12/11/2011 in materia di rapporti di lavoro

2) Legge 30/2003, riforma relativa all'occupazione e al mercato del lavoro che, in contiguità con la riforma Treu, tenta di modernizzare un settore ormai saturo come quello del mercato del lavoro.

[2] Svolge un ruolo nella creazione o implementazione di politiche volte a far rispettare la conformità delle leggi?
Si, in maniera indiretta.

Attività di consulenza nei confronti dell'Ente e di gestione contenziosi e contrattazione pubblica

Assessore Affari legali

Collegiale e autonoma

L'intervistato, solo in maniera indiretta ha un ruolo nell'implementazione di politiche volte al rispetto delle leggi, in quanto espleta funzioni di direzione e controllo con responsabilità collegiale ed autonoma.

[3] Rispetto alle tre iniziative di cui sopra quali aspetti risultano particolarmente efficaci nell'esercizio del suo lavoro?

La possibilità per i Comune di utilizzare parte dei fondi Fas per far fronte alla riduzione degli interventi statali

[4] Rispetto alle tre iniziative di cui sopra quali aspetti risultano, invece poco efficaci?

(Legge Biagi) L'eccessiva frammentarietà in materia di contrattazione:di fatto si traduce in aumento della precarietà nel nome della flessibilità

[5a]Coloro che operano nel suo settore conoscono le normative di riferimento?

Abbastanza

[5b]Gli utenti sono informati delle normative di riferimento ?

Sufficientemente

Problemi sociali, ambientali e prevenzioni dei reati

[6] Ci sono problemi socio-ambientali che crede siano importanti e quali sono i risvolti nel suo settore?
Frammentazione delle leggi regionali in materia sociale

Presumibilmente la forte disorganicità che si registra a livello regionale, nel settore della legislazione sociale, incide pesantemente sulle prestazioni degli operatori sul territorio che si trovano nell'impossibilità di utilizzare gli strumenti in maniera adeguata e completa

[7] Può identificare qualche attività a essi collegata a che abbia un effetto sulla prevenzione dei reati?
Maggiore controllo del territorio, pene più severe per i crimini

[8] In relazione al disagio sociale pensa che si possa effettuare qualche intervento che contribuisca al miglioramento della situazione attuale?
La cultura, l'istruzione e la concreta possibilità di un'occupazione ritengo che siano gli strumenti concreti per reagire al disagio sociale

Uso del territorio e prevenzioni dei reati

[9] Ci sono problemi relativi allo sfruttamento del territorio o al suo impiego che crede siano importanti?
Sì, ritengo che il territorio dovrebbe essere sfruttato compatibilmente al rispetto per l'ambiente

[10] Puoi identificare qualche attività collegata all'uso del territorio che abbia un effetto sulla prevenzione dei reati?
Corretto uso degli strumenti urbanistici per prevenire gli abusi edilizi

[11] Rispetto all'utilizzo del territorio pensa che si possa effettuare qualche intervento che contribuisca al miglioramento della situazione attuale?
Il soggetto non sa rispondere perché la domanda richiede, a suo avviso, competenze di cui non è in possesso

Reati, disordine e prevenzione dei reati

[12] Ci sono dei reati particolari / o problemi di disordine sociale che considera più rilevanti?

- Furto (borseggio, furto d'auto, furto in appartamento ecc.)
- Rapina
- Lavoro Nero
- Disoccupazione
- Tossicodipendenze e alcolismo
- Povertà

[13] Mi potrebbe indicare delle misure utili alla prevenzione dei reati?
Pene concrete, rieducazione del reo, lavoro

[14] Allo stato attuale quale intervento potrebbe contribuire al miglioramento della situazione odierna?
Sbocchi occupazionali

[15] Mi fa un esempio in cui questi tre settori, interagendo tra di loro, abbiano attenuato o potenziato l'attività illegale?
L'inaffidabilità del nostro sistema giudiziario (caratterizzato da ritardi e inadempienze) alimentano, nel soggetto a rischio, la propensione a delinquere non essendoci la percezione della certezza della pena e e nei soggetti onesti la percezione di insicurezza e ingiustizia sociale

Respondent LOI – S-03

Legislazione

[1] Può identificare in ordine d'importanza almeno tre iniziative legislative a livello Nazionale o Europeo, in tema di sicurezza, criminalità e prevenzione dei reati che abbiano avuto ricadute importanti sul suo ruolo e sulle sue responsabilità?

1. Pacchetto sicurezza
2. Legge 125 del 24 luglio in materia di ordinamento delle autonomie locali e sicurezza urbana
3. Legge 216 del 19 luglio n.216

La Legge 15.07.2009, comunemente definito pacchetto sicurezza, tra gli altri provvedimenti ha introdotto il reato di immigrazione clandestina.

La Legge 15.07.2009, comunemente defnita pacchetto sicurezza, tra gli altri provvedimenti ha introdotto il reato di immigrazione clandestina

[2] Svolge un ruolo nella creazione o implementazione di politiche volte a far rispettare la conformità delle leggi?

- Attuazione interventi sociali per detenuti e famiglie in difficoltà
- Assistente sociale
- Bassa

L'intervistato, svolge i compiti di sostegno e assistenza nei confronti degli utenti sottoposti a misure di sicurezza alternative alla detenzione e in particolare all'istituto dell'affidamento in prova al servizio sociale; sebbene con bassi livelli di autonomia di inoltre è impegnata in progetti di prevenzione e social care per la riduzione del disagio sociale

[3] Rispetto alle tre iniziative di cui sopra quali aspetti risultano particolarmente efficaci nell'esercizio del suo lavoro?

Creazione uffici esecuzione penale esterni

[4] Rispetto alle tre iniziative di cui sopra quali aspetti risultano, invece poco efficaci?

Il reato di immigrazione illegale non solo costituisce un problema in termini etici ma anche comporta costi economici che lo rendono di fatto difficilmente perseguibile

[5a] Coloro che operano nel suo settore conoscono le normative di riferimento?

Molto

[5b] Gli utenti sono informati delle normative di riferimento ?

Scarsamente

Problemi sociali, ambientali e prevenzioni dei reati

[6] Ci sono problemi socio-ambientali che crede siano importanti e quali sono i risvolti nel suo settore?

E' la cura dei rapporti tra la società esterna e il detenuto riabilitato

[7] Può identificare qualche attività a essi collegata a che abbia un effetto sulla prevenzione dei reati?
Creazione di cooperative lavoro per chi esce dal carcere

[8] In relazione al disagio sociale pensa che si possa effettuare qualche intervento che contribuisca al miglioramento della situazione attuale?
Vi sono diverse aree d'intervento non coperte

Uso del territorio e prevenzioni dei reati

[9] Ci sono problemi relativi allo sfruttamento del territorio o al suo impiego che crede siano importanti?
Nel nostro territorio più che mai

[10] Puoi identificare qualche attività collegata all'uso del territorio che abbia un effetto sulla prevenzione dei reati?
Smaltimento rifiuti

La problematica ambientale ha una duplice valenza: da un lato le evidenti ricadute nel traffico clandestino dei rifiuti e dall'altro i problemi legati alla sicurezza urbana

[11] Rispetto all'utilizzo del territorio pensa che si possa effettuare qualche intervento che contribuisca al miglioramento della situazione attuale?
Certamente si

Reati, disordine e prevenzione dei reati

[12] Ci sono dei reati particolari / o problemi di disordine sociale che considera più rilevanti?

- Lavoro Nero
- Disoccupazione
- Tossicodipendenze e alcolismo
- Povertà

[13] Mi potrebbe indicare delle misure utili alla prevenzione dei reati?
Maggior incremento delle politiche di social care

[14] Allo stato attuale quale intervento potrebbe contribuire al miglioramento della situazione odierna?
Politiche di sostegno alle famiglie con bassissimo reddito

[15] Mi fa un esempio in cui questi tre settori, interagendo tra di loro, abbiano attenuato o potenziato l'attività illegale?
Nd

Respondent LOI – S-04

Legislazione

[1] Può identificare in ordine d'importanza almeno tre iniziative legislative a livello Nazionale o Europeo, in tema di sicurezza, criminalità e prevenzione dei reati che abbiano avuto ricadute in portanti sul suo ruolo e sulle sue responsabilità?

1) Legge regionale 7 del 2012 disposizioni in materia di stabilità regionale
2) Legge regionale smaltimento rifiuti (regolamentazione attività sindaci)
3) Legge amianto

La legge 257 del 1992 contenente *disposizioni per la cessazione dell'impiego dell'amianto, prevedeva alcune misure di sostegno per un delimitato numero di lavoratori, occupati in imprese impegnate in processi di ristrutturazione e riconversione a seguito del divieto di utilizzare l'amianto*

[2] Svolge un ruolo nella creazione o implementazione di politiche volte a far rispettare la conformità delle leggi?

- Sviluppo territorio
- Rilascio concessioni
- Funzionario
- Collegiale

Funzionario della pubblica amministrazione addetto al settore urbanistica e al controllo delle concessioni edilizie, con funzioni di responsabilità collegiale.

[3] Rispetto alle tre iniziative di cui sopra quali aspetti risultano particolarmente efficaci nell'esercizio del suo lavoro?
Patto di stabilità "sviluppo del territorio" nel rispetto dell'ambiente

[4] Rispetto alle tre iniziative di cui sopra quali aspetti risultano, invece poco efficaci?
Norme relative allo smaltimento dei rifiuti, scarsa razionalizzazione risorse economiche

[5a] Coloro che operano nel suo settore conoscono le normative di riferimento?
Molto

[5b] Gli utenti sono informati delle normative di riferimento ?
Sufficientemente

Problemi sociali, ambientali e prevenzioni dei reati

[6] Ci sono problemi socio-ambientali che crede siano importanti e quali sono i risvolti nel suo settore?
Abuso edilizio

[7] Può identificare qualche attività a essi collegata a che abbia un effetto sulla prevenzione dei reati?
Intensificare i controlli sul rilascio delle concessioni e la revisione dei piani regolatori

[8] In relazione al disagio sociale pensa che si possa effettuare qualche intervento che contribuisca al miglioramento della situazione attuale?
Facilitare l'iter amministrativo volto alla creazione di attività ricettive

L'intervistato si riferisce in questo caso non al problema edilizio quanto piuttosto al problema della disoccupazione a livello locale.

Uso del territorio e prevenzioni dei reati

[9] Ci sono problemi relativi allo sfruttamento del territorio o al suo impiego che crede siano importanti?
Sfruttamento ambientale

[10] Puoi identificare qualche attività collegata all'uso del territorio che abbia un effetto sulla prevenzione dei reati?
Implementare le politiche volte a favorire l'apertura di nuove attività imprenditoriali

[11] Rispetto all'utilizzo del territorio pensa che si possa effettuare qualche intervento che contribuisca al miglioramento della situazione attuale?
Il problema attuale è quello di riuscire a sviluppare l'agricoltura e il turismo al fine di creare sbocchi occupazionali

Reati, disordine e prevenzione dei reati

[12] Ci sono dei reati particolari / o problemi di disordine sociale che considera più rilevanti?

- Furto (borseggio, furto d'auto, furto in appartamento ecc.)
- Lavoro Nero
- Disoccupazione
- Povertà

[13] Mi potrebbe indicare delle misure utili alla prevenzione dei reati?
Nd

[14] Allo stato attuale quale intervento potrebbe contribuire al miglioramento della situazione odierna?
Valorizzare il patrimonio del centro urbano al fine di promuovere l'attività turistica

[15] Mi fa un esempio in cui questi tre settori, interagendo tra di loro, abbiano attenuato o potenziato l'attività illegale?
Maggiore scolarizzazione, maggiore sviluppo, minore disoccupazione

Respondent LOI –S- 05

Legislazione

[1] Può identificare in ordine d'importanza almeno tre iniziative legislative a livello Nazionale o Europeo, in tema di sicurezza, criminalità e prevenzione dei reati che abbiano avuto ricadute in portanti sul suo ruolo e sulle sue responsabilità?

1) Legge Bossi Fini
2) Legge Turco Napolitano
3) DM 02/08/1977

Comunemente definita Bossi- Fini, la legge n. 189 del 2002, regola le condizione di ingresso, permanenza ed espulsione degli immigrati .

In riferimento alla legge Turco-Napolitano vedasi legge 03.06.1998

Il decreto ministeriale del 1977 afferisce alla gestione dei servizi di polizia di Frontiera

[2] Svolge un ruolo nella creazione o implementazione di politiche volte a far rispettare la conformità delle leggi?

No

Avvocato esperto in sicurezza e immigrazione

Scarsa *(autonomia nell'implementazione di politiche)*

[3] Rispetto alle tre iniziative di cui sopra quali aspetti risultano particolarmente efficaci nell'esercizio del suo lavoro?

L'introduzione della Polizia di frontiera

[4] Rispetto alle tre iniziative di cui sopra quali aspetti risultano, invece poco efficaci?

Difficoltà burocratiche legate al controllo dell'identità, alle pratiche di ricongiungimento e al rilascio dei permessi di soggiorno

[5a] Coloro che operano nel suo settore conoscono le normative di riferimento?

Abbastanza

[5b] Gli utenti sono informati delle normative di riferimento ?

Scarsamente

Problemi sociali, ambientali e prevenzioni dei reati

[6] Ci sono problemi socio-ambientali che crede siano importanti e quali sono i risvolti nel suo settore?

Disoccupazione che crea delinquenza e micro-criminalità

[7] Può identificare qualche attività a essi collegata a che abbia un effetto sulla prevenzione dei reati?

Politiche di lavoro

[8] In relazione al disagio sociale pensa che si possa effettuare qualche intervento che contribuisca al miglioramento della situazione attuale?
Sì, creando alternative per i giovani (posti di lavoro)

Uso del territorio e prevenzioni dei reati

[9] Ci sono problemi relativi allo sfruttamento del territorio o al suo impiego che crede siano importanti?
Sì, territorio poco sfruttato a fini turistici

[10] Puoi identificare qualche attività collegata all'uso del territorio che abbia un effetto sulla prevenzione dei reati?
Bonifica del litorale (creazione posti di lavoro e miglioramento immagine della città)

[11] Rispetto all'utilizzo del territorio pensa che si possa effettuare qualche intervento che contribuisca al miglioramento della situazione attuale?
Si, abusivismo edilizio

Reati, disordine e prevenzione dei reati

[12] Ci sono dei reati particolari / o problemi di disordine sociale che considera più rilevanti?

- Disoccupazione
- Rapina
- Tossicodipendenze e alcolismo
- Povertà
- Spaccio
- Violenza alle persone

[13] Mi potrebbe indicare delle misure utili alla prevenzione dei reati?
Certezza della pena

[14] Allo stato attuale quale intervento potrebbe contribuire al miglioramento della situazione odierna?
Processi più rapidi

[15] Mi fa un esempio in cui questi tre settori, interagendo tra di loro, abbiano attenuato o potenziato l'attività illegale?
Confisca case abusive

Si segnala una supposta coincidenza fra i territori maggiormente abusati dall'edilizia e quelli in cui è più marcata la presenza della criminalità organizzata. *Si sostiene, in pratica, che laddove il potere di fatto delle organizzazioni malavitose sia maggiormente acuto, si registri anche un'elevata incidenza del fenomeno abusivi stico. Il fenomeno della confisca in tal senso rappresenterebbe per l'autorità la possibilità di riappropriarsi del territorio ed effettuare opere di bonifica sociale*

Respondent LOI – S-06

Legislazione

[1] Può identificare in ordine d'importanza almeno tre iniziative legislative a livello Nazionale o Europeo, in tema di sicurezza, criminalità e prevenzione dei reati che abbiano avuto ricadute in portanti sul suo ruolo e sulle sue responsabilità?

1) Legge 125 del 24 luglio in materia di ordinamento delle autonomie locali e sicurezza urbana

2)Proposta di legge sull'utilizzo dei proventi derivanti dai sequestri dei beni confiscati

3) Legge 55 del 19.03.1990

La legge 55/90 individua nuove disposizioni per la prevenzione della delinquenza di tipo mafioso e di altre gravi forme di manifestazione di pericolosità sociale

[2] Svolge un ruolo nella creazione o implementazione di politiche volte a far rispettare la conformità delle leggi?

- Deputato regionale addetto alle politiche sociali
- Collegiale

[3] Rispetto alle tre iniziative di cui sopra quali aspetti risultano particolarmente efficaci nell'esercizio del suo lavoro?
Art 2-ter rapida definizione dei processi relativi a reati per i quali è prevista la trattazione prioritaria

[4] Rispetto alle tre iniziative di cui sopra quali aspetti risultano, invece poco efficaci?
La legge sull'utilizzo dei proventi non trova applicazione in ambito nazionale

[5a] Coloro che operano nel suo settore conoscono le normative di riferimento?
Mediocremente

[5b] Gli utenti sono informati delle normative di riferimento ?
Mediocremente

Problemi sociali, ambientali e prevenzioni dei reati

[6] Ci sono problemi socio-ambientali che crede siano importanti e quali sono i risvolti nel suo settore?
Mancanza di prospettive legate a scarsa propensione al rischio

[7] Può identificare qualche attività a essi collegata a che abbia un effetto sulla prevenzione dei reati?
Promozione culturale

[8] In relazione al disagio sociale pensa che si possa effettuare qualche intervento che contribuisca al miglioramento della situazione attuale?
Innalzare i tassi di alfabetizzazione e diffondere la cultura della legalità attraverso interventi nelle scuole

Uso del territorio e prevenzioni dei reati

[9] Ci sono problemi relativi allo sfruttamento del territorio o al suo impiego che crede siano importanti?
Scarso popolamento del centro storico di Marsala nelle ore serali

[10] Puoi identificare qualche attività collegata all'uso del territorio che abbia un effetto sulla prevenzione dei reati?
Utilizzo sul territorio del comando di polizia municipale in maniera tale da incentivare la presenza e il controllo del territorio stesso

[11] Rispetto all'utilizzo del territorio pensa che si possa effettuare qualche intervento che contribuisca al miglioramento della situazione attuale?
Razionalizzazione delle risorse
Reati, disordine e prevenzione dei reati

[12] Ci sono dei reati particolari / o problemi di disordine sociale che considera più rilevanti?

- Lavoro Nero
- Disoccupazione
- Immigrazione
- Povertà
- Altro (Reati mafiosi)

[13] Mi potrebbe indicare delle misure utili alla prevenzione dei reati?
Approvazione della legge regolatrice sul sequestro preventivo dei beni

[14] Allo stato attuale quale intervento potrebbe contribuire al miglioramento della situazione odierna?
Politiche di sviluppo territoriale

[15] Mi fa un esempio in cui questi tre settori, interagendo tra di loro, abbiano attenuato o potenziato l'attività illegale?
La disoccupazione si accompagna spesso al degrado del territorio favorendo l'emergere di comportamenti criminali

Respondent LOI –S- 07

Legislazione

[1] Può identificare in ordine d'importanza almeno tre iniziative legislative a livello Nazionale o Europeo, in tema di sicurezza, criminalità e prevenzione dei reati che abbiano avuto ricadute in portanti sul suo ruolo e sulle sue responsabilità?

1) Piano regolatore
2) Legge dismissione amianto
3) Decreto sull'ambiente

Il Piano Regolatore Generale e' uno degli atti di pianificazione territoriale con il quale il Comune, disciplina l'utilizzo e la trasformazione del suo territorio e delle relative risorse.

La legge 152 del 2006 definita comunemente Codice o Decreto ambiente organizza la normativa ambientale esistente in sei settori: rifiuti e bonifiche, acqua, difesa del suolo, inquinamento atmosferico, procedure ambientali, danno ambientale, in cui è compresa la procedura di Valutazione Ambientale Strategica

[2] Svolge un ruolo nella creazione o implementazione di politiche volte a far rispettare la conformità delle leggi?
No
Addetto Arpa

[3] Rispetto alle tre iniziative di cui sopra quali aspetti risultano particolarmente efficaci nell'esercizio del suo lavoro?
Norme su abusi edilizi

[4] Rispetto alle tre iniziative di cui sopra quali aspetti risultano, invece poco efficaci?
Mancata regolarizzazione e attuazione delle norme sulla dismissione dei rifiuti

[5a] Coloro che operano nel suo settore conoscono le normative di riferimento?
Abbastanza

[5b] Gli utenti sono informati delle normative di riferimento ?
Abbastanza

Problemi sociali, ambientali e prevenzioni dei reati

[6] Ci sono problemi socio-ambientali che crede siano importanti e quali sono i risvolti nel suo settore?
Emigrazione e abbandono del territorio

[7] Può identificare qualche attività a essi collegata a che abbia un effetto sulla prevenzione dei reati?
No

[8] In relazione al disagio sociale pensa che si possa effettuare qualche intervento che contribuisca al miglioramento della situazione attuale?
Si, cercare di incentivare l'agricoltura legata al turismo
Uso del territorio e prevenzioni dei reati

[9] Ci sono problemi relativi allo sfruttamento del territorio o al suo impiego che crede siano importanti?
Sì, potenziare il reparto agricolo turistico

[10] Puoi identificare qualche attività collegata all'uso del territorio che abbia un effetto sulla prevenzione dei reati?
Potenziamento del reparto agricolo per dare lavoro

[11] Rispetto all'utilizzo del territorio pensa che si possa effettuare qualche intervento che contribuisca al miglioramento della situazione attuale?
Turismo enogastronomico e potenziamento territoriale
Reati, disordine e prevenzione dei reati

[12] Ci sono dei reati particolari / o problemi di disordine sociale che considera più rilevanti?

- Spaccio
- Lavoro Nero
- Disoccupazione
- Abusisvismo

[13] Mi potrebbe indicare delle misure utili alla prevenzione dei reati?
Presenza sul territorio-minore pressione fiscale

[14] Allo stato attuale quale intervento potrebbe contribuire al miglioramento della situazione odierna?
Diminuire la pressione fiscale

[15] Mi fa un esempio in cui questi tre settori, interagendo tra di loro, abbiano attenuato o potenziato l'attività illegale?
La pressione fiscale fa si che il cittadino onesto si trovi nella condizione di dover evadere per arrivare a fine mese.

Respondent LOI –S- 08

Legislazione

[1] Può identificare in ordine d'importanza almeno tre iniziative legislative a livello Nazionale o Europeo, in tema di sicurezza, criminalità e prevenzione dei reati che abbiano avuto ricadute in portanti sul suo ruolo e sulle sue responsabilità?
Legge sulle sostanze stupefacenti 49/2006
Legge sulle sostanze stupefacenti 309/199

[2] Svolge un ruolo nella creazione o implementazione di politiche volte a far rispettare la conformità delle leggi?

- Si
- Controllo
- Carabiniere
- Bassa
- Figura professionale impegnata nel controllo del territorio con bassi livelli di autonomia

[3] Rispetto alle tre iniziative di cui sopra quali aspetti risultano particolarmente efficaci nell'esercizio del suo lavoro?

Non so

[4] Rispetto alle tre iniziative di cui sopra quali aspetti risultano, invece poco efficaci?

Gli investimenti nella prevenzione

[5a] Coloro che operano nel suo settore conoscono le normative di riferimento?

Sufficientemente

[5b] Gli utenti sono informati delle normative di riferimento ?

Scarsamente

Problemi sociali, ambientali e prevenzioni dei reati

[6] Ci sono problemi socio-ambientali che crede siano importanti e quali sono i risvolti nel suo settore?

Spaccio

[7] Può identificare qualche attività a essi collegata a che abbia un effetto sulla prevenzione dei reati?

Creazione centri sociali

[8] In relazione al disagio sociale pensa che si possa effettuare qualche intervento che contribuisca al miglioramento della situazione attuale?

Intervento incisivo forze dell'ordine e promozione progetti culturali

Uso del territorio e prevenzioni dei reati

[9] Ci sono problemi relativi allo sfruttamento del territorio o al suo impiego che crede siano importanti?
Degrado urbano, abbandono centro storico

[10] Puoi identificare qualche attività collegata all'uso del territorio che abbia un effetto sulla prevenzione dei reati?
Ristrutturazione , interventi di edilizia urbana e recupero del territorio

[11] Rispetto all'utilizzo del territorio pensa che si possa effettuare qualche intervento che contribuisca al miglioramento della situazione attuale?

- Sviluppo rete turistica
- Reati, disordine e prevenzione dei reati

[12] Ci sono dei reati particolari / o problemi di disordine sociale che considera più rilevanti?

- Furto (borseggio, furto d'auto, furto in appartamento ecc.)
- Spaccio
- Disoccupazione
- Tossicodipendenze e alcolismo

[13] Mi potrebbe indicare delle misure utili alla prevenzione dei reati?
Maggiore controllo del territorio

[14] Allo stato attuale quale intervento potrebbe contribuire al miglioramento della situazione odierna?
Valorizzazione risorse locali

[15] Mi fa un esempio in cui questi tre settori, interagendo tra di loro, abbiano attenuato o potenziato l'attività illegale?
L'abbandono del territorio e l'inefficacia del piano regolatore hanno contribuito a rendere alcune zone (centro storico e zone popolari) scarsamente sicure

Respondent LOI – S-09

Legislazione

[1] Può identificare in ordine d'importanza almeno tre iniziative legislative a livello Nazionale o Europeo, in tema di sicurezza, criminalità e prevenzione dei reati che abbiano avuto ricadute in portanti sul suo ruolo e sulle sue responsabilità?

1) Legge quadro 328/2000
2) Legge regionale 26/86

Legge quadro per la realizzazione del sistema integrato di interventi e servizi sociali

Legge regionale 26/86 introduce nuove norme in materia di controllo della attività urbanistico - edilizia, riordino urbanistico e sanatoria delle opere abusive

[2] Svolge un ruolo nella creazione o implementazione di politiche volte a far rispettare la conformità delle leggi?

- No
- Affari Economici
- Funzionario
- Individuale e collegiale

L'intervistato non ha un ruolo diretto nella creazione /implementazione di politiche di rispetto delle leggi ma ha un forte radicamento sul territorio legato all'esperienza nel settore dello sviluppo delle attività produttive

[3] Rispetto alle tre iniziative di cui sopra quali aspetti risultano particolarmente efficaci nell'esercizio del suo lavoro?

Visto contabile provvedimenti impegno spesa pubblica

Il Visto contabile implica un controllo successivo di legittimità formale e di contenuto sugli impegni di spesa, costituendosi dunque come strumento imprescindibile per frenare illeciti e sprechi

[4] Rispetto alle tre iniziative di cui sopra quali aspetti risultano, invece poco efficaci?

Le pretese di universalismo della legge 328/2000 poiché esistono prestazioni che non possono essere destinabili a tutti gli utenti per mancanza di risorse

[5a] Coloro che operano nel suo settore conoscono le normative di riferimento?
Abbastanza

[5b] Gli utenti sono informati delle normative di riferimento ?
Scarsamente

Problemi sociali, ambientali e prevenzioni dei reati

[6] Ci sono problemi socio-ambientali che crede siano importanti e quali sono i risvolti nel suo settore?
Il progressivo impoverimento dell'area e l'abbandono di alcune zone (centri e periferie agricole)

[7] Può identificare qualche attività a essi collegata a che abbia un effetto sulla prevenzione dei reati
Sviluppo economico-attività- di promozione- innalzamento dei tassi di alfabetizzazione

[8] In relazione al disagio sociale pensa che si possa effettuare qualche intervento che contribuisca al miglioramento della situazione attuale?
Creazione di sbocchi occupazionali

Uso del territorio e prevenzioni dei reati

[9] Ci sono problemi relativi allo sfruttamento del territorio o al suo impiego che crede siano importanti?
L'utilizzo degli impianti eolici sotto il profilo del degrado paesaggistico

[10] Puoi identificare qualche attività collegata all'uso del territorio che abbia un effetto sulla prevenzione dei reati?
Controlli sulle concessioni

[11] Rispetto all'utilizzo del territorio pensa che si possa effettuare qualche intervento che contribuisca al miglioramento della situazione attuale?
Si, incentivare la diversificazione delle culture agricole per dare slancio all'economia che è in crisi

Reati, disordine e prevenzione dei reati

[12] Ci sono dei reati particolari / o problemi di disordine sociale che considera più rilevanti?

- Furto (borseggio, furto d'auto, furto in appartamento ecc.)
- Povertà
- Spaccio
- Degrado ambientale
- Lavoro Nero

[13] Mi potrebbe indicare delle misure utili alla prevenzione dei reati?

Avvio attività di animazione socio-culturale nelle aree classificate a rischio

[14] Allo stato attuale quale intervento potrebbe contribuire al miglioramento della situazione odierna?

Maggiore coinvolgimento delle categorie a rischio in attività culturali, sportive e lavorative.

[15] Mi fa un esempio in cui questi tre settori, interagendo tra di loro, abbiano attenuato o potenziato l'attività illegale

- Vedi sopra

Respondent LOI – S-10

- Legislazione

[1] Può identificare in ordine d'importanza almeno tre iniziative legislative a livello Nazionale o Europeo, in tema di sicurezza, criminalità e prevenzione dei reati che abbiano avuto ricadute in portanti sul suo ruolo e sulle sue responsabilità?

1) Le modifiche introdotte dalla legge del 21/02//2006 in relazione all'Art 73 del DPR 309 del 1990

2) DPR 309 del 1990 Testo unico delle leggi in materia di disciplina degli stupefacenti

La legge 49/ 2006 ha introdotto modifiche rilevanti in materia di utilizzo di sostanze stupefacenti ed in particolare ha appesantito la disciplina sanzionatoria penale e amministrativa legata al possesso di sostanze psicotrope.

[2] Svolge un ruolo nella creazione o implementazione di politiche volte a far rispettare la conformità delle leggi?
Indiretto, poiché impegnata in attività di recupero e ri-socializzazione dei tossicodipendenti

Psicologa

[3] Rispetto alle tre iniziative di cui sopra quali aspetti risultano particolarmente efficaci nell'esercizio del suo lavoro?
L'introduzione delle sanzioni amministrative nel caso di uso personale delle sostanze psicotrope

[4] Rispetto alle tre iniziative di cui sopra quali aspetti risultano, invece poco efficaci?
Di fatto le modifiche introdotte all'art. 73 tendono ad aumentare la pressione punitiva anche per l'uso personale per la difficoltà determinata dal fatto che il sospettato deve poter dimostrare che la sostanza in suo possesso sia per uso personale (onere della prova)

[5a] Coloro che operano nel suo settore conoscono le normative di riferimento?
Abbastanza

[5b] Gli utenti sono informati delle normative di riferimento ?
Scarsamente

Problemi sociali, ambientali e prevenzioni dei reati

[6] Ci sono problemi socio-ambientali che crede siano importanti e quali sono i risvolti nel suo settore?
I comportamenti antisociali e devianti dei giovani adolescenti

[7] Può identificare qualche attività a essi collegata a che abbia un effetto sulla prevenzione dei reati?
Prevenzione e promozione del benessere nelle scuole

[8] In relazione al disagio sociale pensa che si possa effettuare qualche intervento che contribuisca al miglioramento della situazione attuale?
Interventi di supporto e sostegno agli adulti di riferimento

Uso del territorio e prevenzioni dei reati

[9] Ci sono problemi relativi allo sfruttamento del territorio o al suo impiego che crede siano importanti?
Mancanza centri di aggregazione per i giovani

[10] Puoi identificare qualche attività collegata all'uso del territorio che abbia un effetto sulla prevenzione dei reati?
Creazione di nuovi centri che fungano da catalizzatore positivo per i giovani

[11] Rispetto all'utilizzo del territorio pensa che si possa effettuare qualche intervento che contribuisca al miglioramento della situazione attuale?
Apertura delle strutture oramai dismesse

Reati, disordine e prevenzione dei reati

[12] Ci sono dei reati particolari / o problemi di disordine sociale che considera più rilevanti?

- Reati sessuali
- Tossicodipendenze e alcolismo
- Spaccio
- Violenza alle persone

[13] Mi potrebbe indicare delle misure utili alla prevenzione dei reati?
Promozione stili di vita sani nell'età dello sviluppo

[14] Allo stato attuale quale intervento potrebbe contribuire al miglioramento della situazione odierna?
Potenziamento delle pene alternative rispetto alla detenzione che consentano una reale integrazione del soggetto con difficoltà

[15] Mi fa un esempio in cui questi tre settori, interagendo tra di loro, abbiano attenuato o potenziato l'attività illegale?
La liberalizzazione delle droghe a base di cannabis e l'investimento in politiche di prevenzione consentono la riduzione del traffico illegale e contemporaneamente il superamento della concezione del tossicomane come criminale.

Respondent LOI –S-11

Legislazione

[1] Può identificare in ordine d'importanza almeno tre iniziative legislative a livello Nazionale o Europeo, in tema di sicurezza, criminalità e prevenzione dei reati che abbiano avuto ricadute in portanti sul suo ruolo e sulle sue responsabilità?

1. Testo unico in materia di disciplina delle sostanze stupefacenti 309/1990
2. Legge 125 del 30 marzo del 2001 che disciplina le norme volte e alla prevenzione, alla cura ed al reinserimento sociale dei soggetti affetti da problemi di alcol
3. Legge 21.02.2006 relativa a disposizioni per favorire il recupero di tossicodipendenti recidivi

[2] Svolge un ruolo nella creazione o implementazione di politiche volte a far rispettare la conformità delle leggi?

Svolgo attività di ricerca territoriale nelle aree di intervento della prevenzione, e riabilitazione al fine di elaborare piani di intervento volti alla prevenzione e al trattamento delle dipendenze

Psicologo

Il soggetto, opera all'interno di un Sert ovvero un struttura di servizi per le Tossicodipendenze.

[3] Rispetto alle tre iniziative di cui sopra quali aspetti risultano particolarmente efficaci nell'esercizio del suo lavoro?

L'equiparazione in termini di pericolosità tra droghe cosiddette leggere e le sostanze stupefacenti "pesanti"

[4] Rispetto alle tre iniziative di cui sopra quali aspetti risultano, invece poco efficaci?

Sistema sanzionatorio inadeguato rispetto alla problematica in oggetto poiché nodn favorisce il reinserimento del soggetto affetto da tossicodipendenza

[5a] Coloro che operano nel suo settore conoscono le normative di riferimento?

Abbastanza

[b] Gli utenti sono informati delle normative di riferimento ?

Scarsamente

Problemi sociali, ambientali e prevenzioni dei reati

[6] Ci sono problemi socio-ambientali che crede siano importanti e quali sono i risvolti nel suo settore?
Poca attenzione alle politiche sociali e giovanili

[7] Può identificare qualche attività a essi collegata a che abbia un effetto sulla prevenzione dei reati?
Agire a livello nazionale per ridare centralità alle problematiche della prevenzione (si registra ad esempio una tendenza in Italia a sottovalutare il problema della diffusione dell'AIDS e delle malattie sessualmente trasmissibili)

[8] In relazione al disagio sociale pensa che si possa effettuare qualche intervento che contribuisca al miglioramento della situazione attuale?
Migliorare e implementare le risorse per le politiche sociali
Uso del territorio e prevenzioni dei reati

[9] Ci sono problemi relativi allo sfruttamento del territorio o al suo impiego che crede siano importanti?
Centri di aggregazione giovanili dove i ragazzi possano sperimentare attività espressive e apprendere modelli di comportamento positivi

[10] Puoi identificare qualche attività collegata all'uso del territorio che abbia un effetto sulla prevenzione dei reati?
Creazione di nuovi centri

[11] Rispetto all'utilizzo del territorio pensa che si possa effettuare qualche intervento che contribuisca al miglioramento della situazione attuale?
Una mappatura dei servizi socio territoriali presenti sul territorio e una messa in rete degli stessi

Reati, disordine e prevenzione dei reati

[12] Ci sono dei reati particolari / o problemi di disordine sociale che considera più rilevanti?

- Spaccio
- Tossicodipendenze e alcolismo
- Reati sessuali
- Violenza alle persone

[13] Mi potrebbe indicare delle misure utili alla prevenzione dei reati?
Prevenzione del disagio attraversi interventi mirati ed individualizzati nelle scuole di ogni ordine e grado

[14] Allo stato attuale quale intervento potrebbe contribuire al miglioramento della situazione odierna?
Investimenti nella formazione del personale specializzato e supporto psicologico fornito alle famiglie che vivono in contesti degradati

[15] Mi fa un esempio in cui questi tre settori, interagendo tra di loro, abbiano attenuato o potenziato l'attività illegale?
I fenomeni di marginalizzazione territoriale (legati spesso anche a strategie urbanistiche inadeguate), nei centri umani maggiori, nel tempo della crisi, si sono ulteriormente acuiti; questo provoca fenomeni di abbandono del territorio e il rischio che ad appropriarsi di questi territori siano proprio le organizzazioni malavitose che diventano l'unico potere forte riconosciuto

Respondent LOI – S-12

Legislazione

[1] Può identificare in ordine d'importanza almeno tre iniziative legislative a livello Nazionale o Europeo, in tema di sicurezza, criminalità e prevenzione dei reati che abbiano avuto ricadute in portanti sul suo ruolo e sulle sue responsabilità?

1) Decreto svuota carceri
2) Pacchetto sicurezza
3) Legge 125/2008

La legge n.9 del 17/02/2012 viene definito decreto svuota carceri, l'intento del Leglislatore era di ridurre il problema del sovrappopolamento degli istituti penitenziari attraverso principalmente l'innalzamento del periodo di pene detentiva da svolgere nel proprio domicilio

[2] Svolge un ruolo nella creazione o implementazione di politiche volte a far rispettare la conformità delle leggi?

Avvocato penalista

Scarsa (autonomia)

[3] Rispetto alle tre iniziative di cui sopra quali aspetti risultano particolarmente efficaci nell'esercizio del suo lavoro?

Conferimento di poteri di controllo per il mantenimento della sicurezza pubblica ai sindaci

[4] Rispetto alle tre iniziative di cui sopra quali aspetti risultano, invece poco efficaci?

Problemi rispetto all'identificazione dei migranti

[5a] Coloro che operano nel suo settore conoscono le normative di riferimento?

Mediocremente

[5b] Gli utenti sono informati delle normative di riferimento?

Sufficientemente

Problemi sociali, ambientali e prevenzioni dei reati

[6] Ci sono problemi socio-ambientali che crede siano importanti e quali sono i risvolti nel suo settore?

Disoccupazione, mancanza d'incentivi alle imprese

[7] Può identificare qualche attività a essi collegata a che abbia un effetto sulla prevenzione dei reati?

L'occupazione e la scolarizzazione

[8] In relazione al disagio sociale pensa che si possa effettuare qualche intervento che contribuisca al miglioramento della situazione attuale?

Creare sbocchi occupazionali

Uso del territorio e prevenzioni dei reati

[9] Ci sono problemi relativi allo sfruttamento del territorio o al suo impiego che crede siano importanti?
Sfruttamento delle condizioni di disagio culturale e occupazionale di alcune zone

[10] Puoi identificare qualche attività collegata all'uso del territorio che abbia un effetto sulla prevenzione dei reati?
Sviluppo economico , creare nuove occupazioni

[11] Rispetto all'utilizzo del territorio pensa che si possa effettuare qualche intervento che contribuisca al miglioramento della situazione attuale?
Potenziare le attività agricole ed economiche presenti sul territorio

Reati, disordine e prevenzione dei reati

[12] Ci sono dei reati particolari / o problemi di disordine sociale che considera più rilevanti?

- Lavoro nero
- Disoccupazione
- Immigrazione

[13] Mi potrebbe indicare delle misure utili alla prevenzione dei reati?
Garantire pari condizioni di lavoro a tutti i cittadini

[14] Allo stato attuale quale intervento potrebbe contribuire al miglioramento della situazione odierna?
Maggiori opportunità di lavoro

[15] Mi fa un esempio in cui questi tre settori, interagendo tra di loro, abbiano attenuato o potenziato l'attività illegale?
Esistono progetti a livello provinciale che vedono la collaborazione di istituzioni, forze dell'ordine e soggetti privati che operano nel settore sociale che hanno permesso la formazione sul territorio di associazioni spontanee di cittadini impegnati nella diffusione delle legalità e del senso civico.

Respondent LOI –S- 13

Legislazione

[1] Può identificare in ordine d'importanza almeno tre iniziative legislative a livello Nazionale o Europeo, in tema di sicurezza, criminalità e prevenzione dei reati che abbiano avuto ricadute in portanti sul suo ruolo e sulle sue responsabilità?

1) Accordo Schengen
2) Legge 6 marzo del 1998 n. 40
3) Legge Prostituzione Minorile e pedofilia

La legge del 3 agosto 1998, n. 269, defnisce le norme contro lo sfruttamento della prostituzione, della pornografa, del turismo sessuale a danno di minori, quali nuove forme di riduzione in schiavitù. In merito all'accordo di Schengen, plausibilmente, come evincibile dalle risposte di seguito riportate, si vuole sottolineare la valenza innovativa dell`introduzione di un sistema di controllo dei fussi migratori a livello europeo.

[2] Svolge un ruolo nella creazione o implementazione di politiche volte a far rispettare la conformità delle leggi?

Psicologo
Sostenere i percorsi d'integrazione
Bassa *(autonomia decisionale)*

[3] Rispetto alle tre iniziative di cui sopra quali aspetti risultano particolarmente efficaci nell'esercizio del suo lavoro?
Regolamentazione dei flussi d'ingresso

[4] Rispetto alle tre iniziative di cui sopra quali aspetti risultano, invece poco efficaci?
Scarso livello di esecutività

[5a] Coloro che operano nel suo settore conoscono le normative di riferimento?
Sufficientemente

[5b] Gli utenti sono informati delle normative di riferimento ?
Sufficientemente

Problemi sociali, ambientali e prevenzioni dei reati

[6] Ci sono problemi socio-ambientali che crede siano importanti e quali sono i risvolti nel suo settore?
I flussi migratori sorgono per l'impoverimento di molti paesi e per sfuggire alle situazioni di guerra, regimi oppressivi, a persecuzioni politiche o religiose

In questo caso l'intervistato non solo sottolinea l'esistenza di un problema socio-ambientale legato al fenomeno immigratorio ma le cause ab origine *che lo determinano e sulle quali si dovrebbe intervenire*

[7] Può identificare qualche attività a essi collegata a che abbia un effetto sulla prevenzione dei reati?
La cooperazione tra polizie di frontiera e doganali per la lotta alla criminalità, frode fiscale e immigrazione clandestina

[8] In relazione al disagio sociale pensa che si possa effettuare qualche intervento che contribuisca al miglioramento della situazione attuale?
Più accordi tra le aziende per riuscire a dare lavoro

Uso del territorio e prevenzioni dei reati

[9] Ci sono problemi relativi allo sfruttamento del territorio o al suo impiego che crede siano importanti?
Gli accordi di Dublino del 1997 e il trattato di Amsterdam 1997 hanno ristretto i diritti degli immigrati clandestini nel territorio europeo

[10] Puoi identificare qualche attività collegata all'uso del territorio che abbia un effetto sulla prevenzione dei reati?
L'Istituzione del SIS che ha lo scopo di garantire la pubblica sicurezza l'ordine pubblico

[11] Rispetto all'utilizzo del territorio pensa che si possa effettuare qualche intervento che contribuisca al miglioramento della situazione attuale?
Attività di promozione per l'integrazione culturale
Reati, disordine e prevenzione dei reati

[12] Ci sono dei reati particolari / o problemi di disordine sociale che considera più rilevanti?

- Immigrazione
- Reati sessuali
- Furto (borseggio, furto d'auto, furto in appartamento ecc.)
- Truffe ed altri crimini economici
- Lavoro Nero
- Tossicodipendenze e alcolismo
- Prostituzione

[13] Mi potrebbe indicare delle misure utili alla prevenzione dei reati?
Importanti sono gli accordi bilaterali con i paesi di emigrazione come strumento di gestione dei flussi

[14] Allo stato attuale quale intervento potrebbe contribuire al miglioramento della situazione odierna?
Frenare l'immigrazione clandestina che rappresenta il "Volano" di tutte le attività impiantate

Maggiori opportunità di lavoro

[15] Mi fa un esempio in cui questi tre settori, interagendo tra di loro, abbiano attenuato o potenziato l'attività illegale?
Nd

Respondent LOI – S- 14

Legislazione

[1] Può identificare in ordine d'importanza almeno tre iniziative legislative a livello Nazionale o Europeo, in tema di sicurezza, criminalità e prevenzione dei reati che abbiano avuto ricadute in portanti sul suo ruolo e sulle sue responsabilità?

1) Art 416/bis c.p. Associazione di tipo mafiosa e art 384 c.p.p.
2) Direttiva commissione europea del 12.03,2012
3) Art 266 cpp intercettazioni

L'art 384 del Codice di Procedura Penale. disciplina le condizioni dell'arresto in flagranza e del fermo dell'indiziato di un reato

La direttiva Europea stabilisce principi chiave in merito alla confisca dei beni su base territoriale europea

[2] Svolge un ruolo nella creazione o implementazione di politiche volte a far rispettare la conformità delle leggi?
Si

Applicazione leggi
Ispettore di polizia
Media (Autonomia decisionale)

[3] Rispetto alle tre iniziative di cui sopra quali aspetti risultano particolarmente efficaci nell'esercizio del suo lavoro?
Fermo d'indiziato di reato (384 C.P.P) consente, in alcuni casi circoscritti, al di fuori della flagranza del reato,di procedere al fermo del soggetto sospettato di aver commesso un reato per cui lo stato stabilisce ll'ergastolo o la reclusione (non inf. a due anni e non sup. a sei anni) o per delitti con finalità terroristiche, armi da guerra o eversione dell'ordinamento democratico

[4] Rispetto alle tre iniziative di cui sopra quali aspetti risultano, invece poco efficaci?
Art 266 in tema di riservatezza e diffusione illegale delle intercettazioni

[5a] Coloro che operano nel suo settore conoscono le normative di riferimento?
Molto

[5b] Gli utenti sono informati delle normative di riferimento ?
Mediocremente

Problemi sociali, ambientali e prevenzioni dei reati

[6] Ci sono problemi socio-ambientali che crede siano importanti e quali sono i risvolti nel suo settore?
Mancanza d'inserimento professionale detenuti

[7] Può identificare qualche attività a essi collegata a che abbia un effetto sulla prevenzione dei reati?
Maggiore presenza servizi sociali sul territorio

[8] In relazione al disagio sociale pensa che si possa effettuare qualche intervento che contribuisca al miglioramento della situazione attuale?
Maggiore prevenzione sul territorio, presenza capillare centri di ascolto, associazioni volontariato, forze dell'ordine

Uso del territorio e prevenzioni dei reati

[9] Ci sono problemi relativi allo sfruttamento del territorio o al suo impiego che crede siano importanti?
Scarso impiego delle risorse legate allo sviluppo del turismo

[10] Puoi identificare qualche attività collegata all'uso del territorio che abbia un effetto sulla prevenzione dei reati?
Mappatura soggetti pregiudicati e a rischio delinquere

[11] Rispetto all'utilizzo del territorio pensa che si possa effettuare qualche intervento che contribuisca al miglioramento della situazione attuale?
Interventi economici volti alla rivalutazione di zone in vista di uno sviluppo turistico

Reati, disordine e prevenzione dei reati

[12] Ci sono dei reati particolari / o problemi di disordine sociale che considera più rilevanti?
Tossicodipendenze e alcolismo
Furto (borseggio, furto d'auto, furto in appartamento ecc.)

[13] Mi potrebbe indicare delle misure utili alla prevenzione dei reati?
Maggiore controllo del territorio attraverso la presenza delle forze dell'ordine

[14] Allo stato attuale quale intervento potrebbe contribuire al miglioramento della situazione odierna?
Interventi nelle scuole volti alla diffusione del concetto di legalità

[15] Mi fa un esempio in cui questi tre settori, interagendo tra di loro, abbiano attenuato o potenziato l'attività illegale?
I programmi di prevenzione destinati ai minori che vivono in contesti disagiati,l'apertura di centri aggregativi , la presenza delle istituzioni sul territorio con un orientamento promozionale sembra avere un ruolo positivo sull'attenuarsi del disagio sociale e la prevenzione dei reati

Respondent LOI – S-15

Legislazione

[1] Può identificare in ordine d'importanza almeno tre iniziative legislative a livello Nazionale o Europeo, in tema di sicurezza, criminalità e prevenzione dei reati che abbiano avuto ricadute in portanti sul suo ruolo e sulle sue responsabilità?

1) Legge Martelli 1990
2) Legge Turco-Napolitano 1998
3) Pacchetto Sicurezza

Con l'espressione ***legge Martelli*** è conosciuta la Legge *28 febbraio 1990 n. 39 che venne emanata con lo scopo di regolare organicamente l'immigrazione, ridefinire lo status di rifugiato, introdurre la programmazione dei flussi dall'estero, precisare le modalità di ingresso e respingimento alla frontiera e il soggiorno in Italia*

[2] Svolge un ruolo nella creazione o implementazione di politiche volte a far rispettare la conformità delle leggi?

Verifica e controllo rispetto delle leggi
Poliziotto

[3] Rispetto alle tre iniziative di cui sopra quali aspetti risultano particolarmente efficaci nell'esercizio del suo lavoro?

Ordinamento dei flussi d'ingresso

[4] Rispetto alle tre iniziative di cui sopra quali aspetti risultano, invece poco efficaci?

Introduzione reato d'immigrazione clandestina

[5a] Coloro che operano nel suo settore conoscono le normative di riferimento?

Abbastanza

[5b] Gli utenti sono informati delle normative di riferimento ?

Scarsamente

Problemi sociali, ambientali e prevenzioni dei reati

[6] Ci sono problemi socio-ambientali che crede siano importanti e quali sono i risvolti nel suo settore?
L'immigrazione non regolamentata che crea manodopera criminale

[7] Può identificare qualche attività a essi collegata a che abbia un effetto sulla prevenzione dei reati?
Buona regolamentazione del flusso di immigrati

[8] In relazione al disagio sociale pensa che si possa effettuare qualche intervento che contribuisca al miglioramento della situazione attuale?
Snellimento delle procedure per il rilascio dei permessi di soggiorno e aggiornamento quote d'ingresso

Uso del territorio e prevenzioni dei reati

[9] Ci sono problemi relativi allo sfruttamento del territorio o al suo impiego che crede siano importanti?
Il territorio, per motivi legati alla presenza di attività criminali e per l'inadeguatezza delle Istituzioni non genera occupazione

[10] Puoi identificare qualche attività collegata all'uso del territorio che abbia un effetto sulla prevenzione dei reati?
Incentivare la crezione di strutture ricettive ed aumentare il livello delle infrastrutture

[11] Rispetto all'utilizzo del territorio pensa che si possa effettuare qualche intervento che contribuisca al miglioramento della situazione attuale?
Incremento delle politiche d'implementazione turistica per creare occupazione

Reati, disordine e prevenzione dei reati

[12] Ci sono dei reati particolari / o problemi di disordine sociale che considera più rilevanti?

- Immigrazione
- Violenza alle persone
- Reati sessuali
- Furto (borseggio, furto d'auto, furto in appartamento ecc.)
- Rapina
- Spaccio

[13] Mi potrebbe indicare delle misure utili alla prevenzione dei reati?
Assicurare la certezza della pena

[14] Allo stato attuale quale intervento potrebbe contribuire al miglioramento della situazione odierna?
Rilancio dell'economia

[15] Mi fa un esempio in cui questi tre settori, interagendo tra di loro, abbiano attenuato o potenziato l'attività illegale?
Ovviamente l'occupazione è fonte di pace sociale con ricadute positive contro la criminalità

Respondent LOI – S-16

Legislazione

][1] Può identificare in ordine d'importanza almeno tre iniziative legislative a livello Nazionale o Europeo, in tema di sicurezza, criminalità e prevenzione dei reati che abbiano avuto ricadute in portanti sul suo ruolo e sulle sue responsabilità?

1) Legge delega 59/97 in materia di autonomia organizzativa degli istituti scolastici
2) Il decreto legislativo 76/2005 in merito al diritto-dovere all'istruzione

[2] Svolge un ruolo nella creazione o implementazione di politiche volte a far rispettare la conformità delle leggi?
No, orientatore impegnato in progetti contro la dispersione scolastica

[3] Rispetto alle tre iniziative di cui sopra quali aspetti risultano particolarmente efficaci nell'esercizio del suo lavoro?
La possibilità per la scuola di diversificare la propria offerta e farsi promotrice di azione di prevenzione anche affidandosi a centri di servizio esterni

[4] Rispetto alle tre iniziative di cui sopra quali aspetti risultano, invece poco efficaci?
In merito alle reale copertura finanziaria degli interventi di orientamento

[5a] Coloro che operano nel suo settore conoscono le normative di riferimento?
Abbastanza

[5b] Gli utenti sono informati delle normative di riferimento ?
Per nulla

Problemi sociali, ambientali e prevenzioni dei reati

[6] Ci sono problemi socio-ambientali che crede siano importanti e quali sono i risvolti nel suo settore?
Un fenomeno di disgregazione delle famiglie e delle agenzie di socializzazione

[7] Può identificare qualche attività a essi collegata a che abbia un effetto sulla prevenzione dei reati?
Sostegno psicologico e opere di promozione culturale

[8] In relazione al disagio sociale pensa che si possa effettuare qualche intervento che contribuisca al miglioramento della situazione attuale?
Difficilmente, poiché il tessuto sociale è sempre più disgregato e non esistono riferimenti forti

Uso del territorio e prevenzioni dei reati

[9] Ci sono problemi relativi allo sfruttamento del territorio o al suo impiego che crede siano importanti?
Debole presenza sul territorio delle agenzie educative

[10] Puoi identificare qualche attività collegata all'uso del territorio che abbia un effetto sulla prevenzione dei reati?
Gli interventi di recupero delle aree dismesse e abbandonate, la creazione di spazi verdi, di aree di socializzazione, consentono ai cittadini di sentirsi parte di una comunità cui poter fare riferimento e innescare comportamenti positivi

[11] Rispetto all'utilizzo del territorio pensa che si possa effettuare qualche intervento che contribuisca al miglioramento della situazione attuale?
Una sinergia tra i servizi territoriali presenti che consenta una mappatura del disagio locale e la possibilità di attivare interventi coordinati.

Reati, disordine e prevenzione dei reati

[12] Ci sono dei reati particolari / o problemi di disordine sociale che considera più rilevanti?

- Furto (borseggio, furto d'auto, furto in appartamento ecc.)
- Spaccio
- Amoralità
- Tossicodipendenze e alcolismo

[13] Mi potrebbe indicare delle misure utili alla prevenzione dei reati?
Prevenzione nelle scuole di ogni ordine e grado

[14] Allo stato attuale quale intervento potrebbe contribuire al miglioramento della situazione odierna?
Maggiore attenzione alle politiche per il sociale

[15] Mi fa un esempio in cui questi tre settori, interagendo tra di loro, abbiano attenuato o potenziato l'attività illegale?
La crisi impone ai governi nazionali misure imponenti:i tagli alla spesa pubblica hanno ricadute importanti sulle singole famiglie, accrescendo la quota dei soggetti in difficoltà che si trovano talvolta a scelte obbligate (delinquenza e lavoro nero), che si sentono sempre più abbandonate dalle Istituzioni

5) Sinossi

Legislazione ed implementazione
Domande 1-5b

[1] Può identificare in ordine d'importanza almeno tre iniziative legislative a livello Nazionale o Europeo, in tema di sicurezza, criminalità e prevenzione dei reati che abbiano avuto ricadute in portanti sul suo ruolo e sulle sue responsabilità?

[2] Svolge un ruolo nella creazione o implementazione di politiche volte a far rispettare la conformità delle leggi?

[3] Rispetto alle tre iniziative di cui sopra quali aspetti risultano particolarmente efficaci nell'esercizio del suo lavoro?

[4] Rispetto alle tre iniziative di cui sopra quali aspetti risultano, invece poco efficaci?

[5]
[a] Coloro che operano nel suo settore conoscono le normative di riferimento?
[b] Gli utenti sono informati delle normative di riferimento ?

Gli intervistati hanno mostrato di avere una conoscenza generale della normativa di riferimento applicabile al settore specifico e rispondono alle domande in maniera estremamente concisa. 1 caso su 15 ha fornito una risposta non pertinente: l'intervistato,

esperto nel settore dell'accoglienza, cita tra le iniziative più importanti il DPCM del 7 marzo 1994 relativo alla regolamentazione delle telecomunicazioni (ipotizziamo avesse voluto far riferimento alla circolare ministeriale n. 73 del 2 marzo 1994 in materia di dialogo interculturale)
Q1 Respondent LOI –S- 01

Si è registrata in molti casi una forte tendenza ad identificare la normativa in via generale senza citare talora i relativi riferimenti specifici o l'ambito di applicazione.
Si citano alcuni casi a titolo esemplificativo
3) Legge 6 marzo 1994
Q1 Respondent LOI –S- 01

1) Pacchetto sicurezza
3) Legge 216 del 19 luglio
Q1 Respondent LOI –S- 03

2) Legge regionale smaltimento rifiuti (regolamentazione attività sindaci)
3) Legge amianto
Q1 Respondent LOI –S- 04

1) Legge Bossi Fini
2) Legge Turco Napolitano
Q1 Respondent LOI –S- 05

1) Piano regolatore
2) Legge dismissione amianto
3) Decreto sull'ambiente
Q1 Respondent LOI –S- 07

1)Legge Quadro 328/2000
2) Legge Reginale 26/1980
Q1 Respondent LOI –S- 09

1) Decreto svuota carceri
2) Pacchetto sicurezza
Q1 Respondent LOI – S-12

1) Legge Martelli 1990
2) Legge Turco-Napolitano 1998
3) Pacchettio Sicurezza
Q1 Respondent LOI – S-15

Vi è una particolare recettività rispetto alla normativa in materia d'immigrazione e di sicurezza e ai problemi legati all'integrazione; abbastanza comuni sono i riferimenti alla legge Martelli, al Pacchetto sicurezza;alla Legge Bossi-Fini e a quella Turco Napolitano

Q1 Respondent LOI – 01
Q1 Respondent LOI – 03
Q1 Respondent LOI – 05
Q1 Respondent LOI – 12
Q1 Respondent LOI – 13
Q1 Respondent LOI – 15

Normativa minore in materia di sicurezza:
Legge 125 del 22/07/2008 (Autonomia locale e sicurezza urbana)
Q1 Respondent LOI –S-03; Q1 Respondent LOI –S-06; Q1 Respondent LOI –S-012
Decreto Ministeriale 2/08/1977 *(Polizia di frontiera)*
Q1 Respondent LOI –S-05
Legge 55 del 19.03.1990 (Prevenzione reati mafiosi) *Respondent Q1 LOI –S-06*
Art 416 del Codice Penale *(Associazione* mafiosa*)e Art 384 e 266* Codice di Procedura Penale *(Fermo indiziato di reato e intercettazioni)*
Direttiva commissione europea del 12.03,2012 (*confisca dei beni)*
Q1 Respondent LOI –S-014
Legge n. 9 del 02/2012 in materia carceraria
Q1 Respondent LOI –S-012
Legge 216 del 19/07/1991 (Interventi minori a rischio delinquenza)
Q1 Respondent LOI – 03)
La legge del 3 agosto 1998, n. 269 (prostituzione e pornografia minorile)
Q1 Respondent LOI –S-013

- E in tema di sicurezza ambientale

La Legge 257 del 1992 e Legge regionale 9/3/2005 (Smaltimento rifiuti pericolosi e carcasse)
Q1 Respondent LOI –S-4,

La legge 152 del 2006 (Legge quadro in materia ambientale)
Q1 Respondent LOI –S-7,

Comune, per gli operatori impegnati nella lotta contro le dipendenze, è il riferimento al testo unico 309/1990 e successive modifiche, che disciplina tra l'altro anche le sanzioni amministrative e penali connesse al possesso illegale delle sostanze stupefacenti (Q1 *Respondent LOI –S-08; Q1 Respondent LOI –S-10,*
Q1 Respondent LOI –S-11)

La maggior parte dei soggetti è impegnata solo indirettamente nella creazione o implementazione di attività volte al rispetto e alla conformità delle leggi; si tratta di fgure che operano nel settore dei servizi socio- territoriali con gradi di autonomia non elevati (Respondent LOI –S-01; Respondent LOI –S-03; Respondent LOI –S- 10) o liberi professionisti o semplici funzionari pubblici (Respondent LOI –S- 02; Respondent LOI –S-0 4; Respondent LOI –S-0 7, Respondent LOI –S-09; Respondent LOI –S- 16).

Solo in un caso si registra un ruolo diretto nella creazione di nuove leggi e politiche (*Respondent LOI –S- 06).*

Tre intervistati svolgono compiti di controllo legati al rispetto delle leggi e all'implementazione della sicurezza in quanto appartenenti alle forze dell'ordine: *Respondent LOI –S- 08 Respondent LOI – S-14 Respondent LOI –S- 15*

La metà degli intervistati evidenzia, seppur in maniera non esplicita, un problema, almeno a livello locale, di applicazione di alcune normative legate a motivi specifici quali :

- Scarsa esecutività
  Q4 Respondent LOI – S-01, Q4 Respondent LOI – S-15,

- Mancanza di risorse economiche
  Q4 Respondent LOI –S- 03, Q4 Respondent LOI –S- 04, Q4 Respondent LOI – S- 08 e Q4 Respondent LOI – S- 09, Q4 Respondent LOI – S-16

- Problemi burocratici
  Q4 Respondent LOI – S-05 e Q4 Respondent LOI – S-12, Q4 Respondent LOI – S-13

- Mancato raccordo con governo nazionale
  Q4 Respondent LOI –S- 06;

Es:
Mancata regolarizzazione e attuazione delle norme sulla dismissione dei rifiuti
Q4 Respondent LOI –S- 07.

Nello specifico, per quanto attiene al reato d'immigrazione clandestina, introdotto dal Legislatore (sui cui esistono dubbi di legittimità costituzionale), si sottolinea non solo l'esistenza di un problema etico ma soprattutto i costi e le difficoltà burocratiche relative all'identificazione dei soggetti
Q4 Respondent LOI –S- 03, Q4 Respondent LOI –S- 05, Q4 Respondent LOI –S- 12 e Q4 Respondent LOI –S- 15.

In riferimento alla lotta contro il possesso di sostanze illegali, se da un lato emerge l'apprezzamento nei confronti dell'introduzione della sanzione amministrativa (art 73, uso personale) e dell'equiparazione di tutte le sostanze illegali, dall'altro le modifiche introdotte al Legislatore sembrano inadeguate poiché non incentivano il meccanismo delle pena alternativa (riabilitazione, comunità e lavori socialmente utili) e tendono a criminalizzare comportamenti che sono vere e proprie patologie e che richiedono maggiori interventi nel settore della prevenzione (la tossicodipendenza va curata e non punita)
(Q3 Respondent LOI –S-08; Q3/Q4 Respondent LOI –S-10, Q3/Q4 Respondent LOI –S-11)

In tema di degrado ambientale, si sottolinea la necessità di operare una "regolarizzazione delle norme sulla dismissione dei rifiuti" *Q3 Respondent LOI –S-7*
e di procedere ad una migliore allocazione delle risorse
"Norme relative allo smaltimento dei rifiuti, scarsa razionalizzazione risorse economiche" *Q4 Respondent LOI –S-4*

Diffusa è la convinzione, presso gli operatori specializzati, di possedere buoni livelli di competenza in materia legislativa, mentre la situazione si ribalta totalmente rispetto alla percezione del livello di competenze possedute dagli utenti finali (eccezione fatta per il settore urbanistico e ambientale**).**

"Abbastanza" *Q5.b Respondent LOI-S-07.*

In contro tendenza anche la risposta fornita da un responsabile del centro di accoglienza la quale ritiene che i livelli di conoscenze, posseduti dagli utenti finali, nel settore sociale e dell'integrazione siano elevati.

"Abbastanza"
Q5.b Respondent LOI –S-01

Problemi sociali, ambientali e prevenzioni dei reati

[6] Ci sono problemi socio-ambientali che crede siano importanti e quali sono i risvolti nel suo settore?

[7] Può identificare qualche attività a essi collegata a che abbia un effetto sulla prevenzione dei reati?

[8] In relazione al disagio sociale pensa che si possa effettuare qualche intervento che contribuisca al miglioramento della situazione attuale?

La crisi ha ulteriormente aggravato un contesto territoriale in cui si registra una "Mancanza di prospettive legate a scarsa propensione al rischio" (*Q6 Respondent LOI-M-6)* e un fenomeno crescente di "Emigrazione e abbandono del territorio" (*Q6 Respondent LOI-S-07).*

"Il progressivo impoverimento dell'area e l'abbandono di alcune zone (centri e periferie agricole) *[Q6 Respondent LOI-S-09],* "La disoccupazione che crea delinquenza e microcriminalità" (*Q6 Respondent LOI-S-05)* "Disoccupazione e mancanza d'incentivi alle imprese" (*Q6 Respondent LOI-S-12.*) sono temi che tagliano trasversalmente tutte le interviste.

Dalle risposte fornite trapela una certa inadeguatezza delle politiche economiche e di sfruttamento territoriale fin qui attivate, tanto che molti degli intervistati sono concordi nel ritenere che occorra un'inversione di marcia per rilanciare l'economia del territorio e assicurare un miglioramento delle condizioni di vita dei soggetti. Alla domanda se fosse possibile individuare attività o interventi in materia di prevenzione dei reati o per attenuare il disagio sociale, nella convinzione che " riuscire a dare un lavoro adeguato può diminuire i reati" (*Q7 Respondent LOI-S- 01),* la maggior parte risponde che occorre avviare nuove" politiche di lavoro" (*Q7 Respondent LOI-S-05)* e interventi diversificati quali:

"Facilitare l'iter amministrativo per la creazione di imprese ricettive"
Q8 Respondent LOI-S-05.
"..cercare di incentivare l'agricoltura legata al turismo"
Q8 Respondent LOI-S-7
"Creazione sbocchi occupazionali"

Q8 Respondent LOI-S-9 Q8 Respondent LOI-S-12
in particolare per dare ",…alternative a giovani"
Q8 Respondent LOI-S-5

Anche l'investimento nelle politiche socio-culturali sembra essere la ricetta per attenuare il disagio sociale e per la prevenzione dei reati, investendo nelle scuole, nelle associazioni (al fine di promuovere la cultura della legalità e innalzare il livello culturale) e rafforzando la presenza delle forze dell'ordine sul territorio per aumentare la percezione di sicurezza nei cittadini.

"Maggior controllo del territorio, pene più severe per i crimini"
Q7 Respondent LOI-S-02
"La cultura, l'istruzione e la concreta possibilità di un'occupazione sono strumenti concreti per reagire al disagio sociale"
Q8 Respondent LOI-S-02
"Promozione culturale"
Q7 Respondent LOI-S-06
"Intervento incisivo delle forze dell'ordine e promozione progetti socioculturali"
Q8 *Respondent LOI-S-08*
"Supporto economico-attività di promozione-innalzamento tassi di alfabetizzazione"
Q7 *Respondent LOI-S-09*
"Occupazione e scolarizzazione"
Q7 *Respondent LOI-S-12*
"Maggiore prevenzione sul territorio, presenza capillare centri di ascolto, associazioni volontariato, forze dell'ordine"
Q8 Respondent LOI-S-14

E proprio i giovani sono i più colpiti dalla crisi socio economica del nostro Paese che dimostra troppo spesso "poca attenzione per le politiche sociali e culturali". Un'impasse da cui sembra difcile uscire poiché "Il tessuto sociale è sempre più scollato, non esistono riferimenti forti"
Q8 *Respondent LOI-S-16*
"Disgregazione delle famiglie e delle agenzie di socializzazione"
Q7 *Respondent LOI-S-16*
Gli adolescenti, abbandonati dalle istituzioni, ispirati da modelli consumistici, hanno sviluppato "comportamenti antisociali e devianti" *(Q7 Respondent LOI-S-10)*. Anche in questo caso la risposta al disagio è di tipo culturale, occorre "elevare i tassi di alfabetizzazione e diffondere la cultura della legalità nelle scuole" *(Q8 Respondent*

LOI-S-6) ma anche investire nella "Creazione centri sociali" (Q7 *Respondent LOI-S-08) e nella* "Prevenzione e promozione del benessere…." (Q7 *Respondent LOI-S-10)*

Ai giovani e anche alle famiglie in difficoltà devono essere rivolti gli interventi di supporto e sostegno psicologico

Q8 *Respondent LOI-S-01* Q8 *Respondent LOI-S-10* Q7 *Respondent LOI-S-16*

In tema di diritti sociali sembra importante che la società civile si attivi per ripensare il carcere come ad un istituto collocato all'interno di una rete di servizi e in continuità con la realtà territoriale di riferimento

"….. la cura dei rapporti tra la società esterna e il detenuto riabilitato"
Q6 Respondent LOI-S-03 rappresenta un punto debole del nostro sistema.

"Mancanza d'inserimento professionale detenuti "
Q6 Respondent LOI-S-14

"Creazione di cooperative lavoro per chi esce dal carcere"
Q7 Respondent LOI-S-03

In tema d'integrazione e, in particolare, d'immigrazione clandestina che spesso genera manodopera criminale" (*Q6 Respondent LOI-M-15),* la "cooperazione tra le polizia di frontiera e doganali….." gli accordi per riuscire a dare lavoro" (Q7/Q8 *Respondent LOI-S-13),* lo "snellimento delle procedure per il rilascio dei permessi di soggiorno e l'aggiornamento delle quote d'ingresso"e una "buona regolamentazione del flusso di immigrati" (*Q7/Q8 Respondent LOI-S-15)* rappresentano una parziale soluzione al problema.

Anche la tematica del degrado ambientale sembra rappresentare un punto critico, con ricadute in termini sociali, con particolare riferimento al fenomeno dell' abusivismo edilizio (*Q6 Respondent LOI-S-04)* la cui soluzione, secondo l'intervistato, consiste nel ricorso a strumenti di controllo per quanto attiene il meccanismo delle concessioni (*Q7 Respondent LOI-S-04).*

Uso del territorio e prevenzione dei reati

"Ritengo che il territorio debba essere sfruttato compatibilmente al rispetto per l'ambiente"
Q9 Respondent LOI-S-02

Lo sviluppo ecosostenibile è considerato da alcuni soggetti imprescindibile in particolare se si tiene conto che il nostro territorio è caratterizzato da fenomeni di "sfruttamento ambientale" (*Q9 Respondent LOI-S-04),* da problemi su cui è necessario intervenire al fine di restituire il territorio alla comunità civile legati all'"abusivismo edilizio" (*Q11 Respondent LOI-S-5)* e allo "smaltimento dei rifiuti" (*Q10 Respondent LOI-S-03).* La problematica ambientale ha una duplice valenza: da un lato le evidenti ricadute nel traffico clandestino dei rifiuti e dall'altro i problemi legati alla sicurezza urbana.

Una certa preoccupazione è espressa anche nei confronti dell"utilizzo degli impianti eolici sotto il profilo del degrado paesaggistico" (Q9 Respondent LOI-S-9) e nei confronti dell'abbandono del territorio e del degrado urbano dei centri storici *(Q9 Respondent LOI-S-8)*

"Scarso popolamento del centro storico di Marsala nelle ore serali"
Q9 Respondent LOI-S-6

Come meccanismo di prevenzione si suggerisce il ricorso a strumenti di controllo per quanto attiene le concessioni

"Controlli sulle concessioni"
Q7 Respondent LOI-S-09

Ma anche la promozione di interventi appropriati di recupero del territorio, di riqualificazione urbana che, secondo gli intervistati, seppur indirettamente, possono avere ricadute positive in termini prevenzione dei reati.

"Corretto uso degli strumenti urbanistici per prevenire gli abusi edilizi" che spesso non sono applicati in maniera puntuale
Q10 Respondent LOI-S-02

"Ristrutturazione , interventi di edilizia urbana e recupero del territorio"
Q10 Respondent LOI-S-06

"Bonifica del litorale (creazione posti di lavoro e miglioramento immagine della città)"
Q10 Respondent LOI-S-05

A fronte di "un territorio poco sfruttato a fini turistici" (Q9 *Respondent LOI-S-05* e Q9 LOI-S-14) oltre il 45% degli intervistati suggerisce d'investire in politiche di sviluppo territoriale e diversificazione dell'economia locale (ancora una volta prevale la concezione che una buona politica occupazionale sia fonte di benessere sociale):

"Accordo con le aziende per dare Borse Lavoro"
Q10 Respondent LOI-S-01

"Implementare le politiche volte a favorire l'apertura di nuove attività imprenditoriali"
"Il problema attuale è quello di riuscire a sviluppare l'agricoltura e il turismo al fine di creare sbocchi occupazionali"
Q10/Q11 Respondent LlOI-S-04

"Potenziamento del compartimento agricolo per dare lavoro" e "Turismo enogastronomico e potenziamento territoriale"
Q10/Q11 Respondent LlOI-S-07

"Sviuppo rete turistica"
Q11 Respondent LlOI-S-08

"La diversificazione delle culture agricole per dare slancio all'economia"
Q11 Respondent LOI-S-09

"Sviluppo economico, creare nuove occupazione" e "Potenziare e aiutare le attività agricole e economiche presenti sul territorio"
Q10/Q11 Respondent LOI-S-12

" Interventi economici volti alla rivalutazione di zone in vista di uno sviluppo turistico"
Q11 Respondent LOI-S-14

"Incentivare la creazione di strutture ricettive ed aumentare il livello delle infrastrutture" e Politiche sul rilancio di un turismo ecosostenibile"
Q11 Respondent LOI-S-15

Un problema (che rappresenta a sua volta unaspiegazione del ritardo nello sviluppo economico) è che "Il territorio, per motivi legati alla presenza di attività criminali e per l'inadeguatezza delle Istituzioni non genera occupazione"
Q10 *Respondent LOI-S-15*

Per garantire un maggiore ordine pubblico, e assicurare la prevenzione e la repressione della criminalità, si ritiene necessario un intervento più incisivo delle forze dell'ordine sul territorio e una razionalizzazione delle risorse (*Q11- Respondent-LOI-S-6).* Si tenga conto che i tagli sulla spesa pubblica, resi necessari dalla grave situazione congiunturale, hanno determinato una drastica riduzione dei finanziamenti a favore delle forze dell'Ordine,
"…in maniera tale da incentivare la presenza e il controllo del territorio stesso"
Q10 Respondent LOI-S-06

Tra gli strumenti proposti risulta utile anche una "Mappatura soggetti pregiudicati e a rischio delinquere"

Q10 Respondent LOI-S-14

Sicurezza pubblica ma anche benessere sociale, da perseguire anche attraverso "gli interventi di recupero delle aree dismesse e abbandonate, la creazione di spazi verdi, le aree di socializzazione (che) consentono ai cittadini di sentirsi parte di una comunità cui poter fare riferimento ed innescare comportamenti positivi" (*Q10 Respondent LOI-S-10*).

Si ripropone la tematica del disagio giovanile (Q9 Respondent LOI-S-10) e la richiesta di investire nella "creazione di nuovi centri che fungano catalizzatore positivo per i giovani" (*Q10 Respondent LOI-S-10*).

"Centri di aggregazione giovanile dove i ragazzi possano sperimentare attività espressive e apprendere modelli di comportamento positivi"

Q10 Respondent LOI-S-11

Un ruolo importante è giocato dai servizi socio-territoriali, data la debole presenza sul territorio delle agenzie educative"

Q9 Respondent LOI-S-16

che dovrebbero uscire dall'isolamento e perseguire la logica del consociativismo al fine di favorire una

"mappatura di servizi socio-territoriali presenti sul territorio e una messa in rete degli stessi"

Q11 Respondent LOI-S-11

"Le cooperative che lavorano nel settore si dovrebbero unire"

Q11 Respondent LOI-S-1

Si tratta di avviare una "Una sinergia tra i servizi territoriali presenti che consenta una mappatura del disagio locale e la possibilità di attivare interventi coordinati"

Q11 Respondent LOI-S-16

E in ultimo in relazione all'immigrazione si considera utile l'istituzione del "Sistema Informazione Schengen (SIS) che ha lo scopo di garantire la pubblica sicurezza… ma ancora si insiste sull'opportunità di incentivare le attività di promozione per l'integrazione multiculturale"

Q10/Q11 Respondent LOI-S-13

Reati, disordine e prevenzione dei reati

In generale gli intervistati ritengono che, seppur non eccessivamente allarmanti, esistono fenomeni criminosi che si sono radicalizzati negli ultimi anni quali: lo spaccio di sostanze stupefacenti (9 casi su 16) e il furto (8 su 16) seguiti da violenza (reati sessuali e violenza personale) (5) e rapine.

Il lavoro nero è la piaga sociale che investe, in maniera maggiore o minore, tutti i comuni del territorio, insieme al fenomeno della tossicodipendenza e della disoccupazione ormai dilaganti (citati da almeno 8 intervistati) cui si collegano alti livelli di povertà. Seppur in maniera minore si registra una certa preoccupazione nei confronti della problematica dell'emigrazione e dell'immigrazione. Sembra abbastanza singolare che, in un territorio come quello di Trapani (a forte concentrazione mafiosa che nel capoluogo, come ad Alcamo e Marsala è più imprenditoriale mentre a Castelvetrano e Mazara del Vallo è più all'antica) il fenomeno mafioso sia citato soltanto in un caso.

In tema di prevenzione dei reati si registrano diverse tendenze :

a) la necessità di un'ampia riforma del sistema giudiziario al fine di garantire
"la certezza della pena"
Q13 Respondent LOI-S-05 ; *Q13 Respondent LOI-S-15*

L'inaffidabilità del nostro sistema giudiziario (caratterizzato da ritardi e inadempienze) alimenta, nel soggetto a rischio, la propensione a delinquere non essendoci la percezione della certezza della pena e, nei soggetti onesti, la percezione d'insicurezza e ingiustizia sociale
Q15 Respondent LOI-S-02

assicurando un risoluzione più rapida dei procedimenti ai fini di evitare il pericolo della prescrizione:
"Processi più rapidi"
Q14 Respondent LOI-S-05

E l'esecuzione di condanne esemplari a titolo di ammonimento:
"Confisca case abusive"
Q1 5Respondent LOI-S-5
"L'approvazione di una legge regolatrice (sul) sequestro preventivo dei beni"
Q13 Respondent LOI-S-06
"Conseguenze punitive per comportamenti scorretti"
Q14 Respondent LOI-S-10

Ma anche pene più adeguate per i soggetti tossicodipendenti:

"Potenziamento delle pene alternative rispetto alla detenzione che consentano una reale integrazione del soggetto in difficoltà"

Q14 *Respondent LOI-S-10*

b) Una presenza più capillare sul territorio delle autorità preposte poiché "L'abbandono del territorio……ha contribuito a rendere alcune zone – centro storico e zone popolari – scarsamente sicure",

Q 15 *Respondent LOI-S-08*

Maggiore controllo del territorio attraverso la presenza delle forze dell'ordine

Q13 Respondent LOI-S-14; Q13 Respondent LOI-S-08

c) L'esistenza di "progetti a livello provinciale che vedono la collaborazione di istituzioni, forze dell'ordine e soggetti privati che operano nel settore sociale che hanno permesso la formazione sul territorio di associazioni spontanee di cittadini impegnati nella diffusione delle legalità e del senso civico" sembra dar ragione a quanti chiedono un rafforzamento di politiche di social care.

Q15 *Respondent LOI-S-12*

"Avviare attività di animazione socioculturale nelle aree classificate a rischio"

Q13 *Respondent LOI-S-09*

"Promozione di stili di vita sani nell'età dello sviluppo"

Q13 *Respondent LOI-S-10*

"Interventi nelle scuole volti alla diffusione del concetto di legalità"

Q13 *Respondent LOI-S-14*

"Prevenzione nelle scuole di ogni ordine e grado"

Q13 Respondent LOI-S-14

"Maggiore coinvolgimento delle categorie a rischio in attività culturali, sportive e lavorative"

Q14 Respondent LOI-S-09

"Garantire pari condizioni di lavoro a tutti i cittadini"

Q13 Respondent LOI-S-12

"Politiche di sostegno alle famiglie con bassissimo reddito"
Q14 Respondent LOI-S-03

d) Una tesi (abbastanza discussa in Italia) individua, nella pressione fiscale, aumentata vertiginosamente negli ultimi anni, la ragione degli alti livelli di evasione (ne deriva che un alleggerimento del carico fiscale, da un lato rilancerebbe l'economia e dall'altro darebbe respiro alle famiglie)

"La pressione fiscale fa si che il cittadino onesto si trovi nella condizione di dover evadere per arrivare a fine mese"
Q15 Respondent LOI-S-07

Come si è avuto modo di riscontrare anche precedentemente, le risposte alla domanda n. 15, che chiedeva ai soggetti di individuare situazioni esemplari che potessero avere un effetto deterrente o meno sui crimini, talora si configura in termini di diagnosi di un problema e talora come soluzione.

Se ad esempio "la crisi ha imposto ai governi nazionali misure importanti, i tagli alla spesa pubblica hanno avuto ricadute importanti sulle singole famiglie accrescendo la quota dei soggetti in difficoltà che si ritrovano talvolta a scelte obbligate (delinquenza e lavoro nero) e si sentono sempre più abbandonati dalla Istituzioni"
Q15 Respondent LOI-S-15

È pur vero che " programmi di prevenzione destinati ai minori che vivono in contesti disagiati,l'apertura di centri aggregativi , la presenza delle istituzioni sul territorio con un orientamento promozionale sembra avere un ruolo positivo sull'attenuarsi del disagio sociale e la prevenzione dei reati"
Q15 Respondent LOI-S-14

O ancora se "la disoccupazione si accompagna spesso a degrado territoriale, favorendo l'emergere di comportamenti criminali"
Q15 Respondent LOI-S-6

"dare aiuti concreti e promuovere l'integrazione attenuano l'attività illegale"
Q15 Respondent LOI-S-1

E infne se "I fenomeni di marginalizzazione territoriale (legati spesso anche a strategie urbanistiche inadeguate), nei centri urbani maggiori, nel tempo della crisi, si sono

ulteriormente acuiti, ciò provoca fenomeni di abbandono del territorio e il rischio chead appropriarsi di questi territori siano proprio le organizzazioni malavitose che diventano l'unico potere forte riconosciuto"

Q15 Respondent LOI-S-11

Allora ben vengano " gli interventi economici volti alla rivalutazione delle zone in vista di uno sviluppo turistico"

Q15 Respondenti LOI-S-14

Le Politiche di sviluppo territoriale rappresentano lo strumento da molti indicato per superare l'impasse della situazione attuale. Da più parti si suggerisce il rilancio dell'economia, la valorizzazione delle risorse locali, la creazione di nuovi sbocchi occupazionali poiché dai dati emersi è possibile affermare che la disoccupazione e il conseguente abbandono del territorio, la mancata attuazione dei piani regolatori, rappresentano di certo un incentivo per le pratiche criminali, mentre alti livelli di scolarizzazione e occupazione costituiscono garanzia di sicurezza sociale.

Da sottolineare la risposta fornita da un operatore in merito al traffico di stupefacenti e al problema delle tossicodipendenze. "La liberalizzazione delle droghe a base di cannabis e l'investimento in politiche di prevenzione consentono la riduzione del traffico illegale e contemporaneamente il superamento della concezione del tossicomane come criminale".

Q15 Respondent LOI-S-11

Se è vero che trattasi di una posizione minoritaria, all'interno del dibattito culturale italiano, non si può negare che l'attuale sistema sanzionatorio risulti a molti come inadeguato.

Conclusioni

Legislazione
- Alti livelli di professionalità e competenze degli operatori specializzati;
- Mancanza di consapevolezza da parte dei cittadini;
- Scarsa esecutività della legislazione nazionale a causa di una mancata integrazione, un'eccessiva burocratizzazione o inadeguata allocazione delle risorse;
- Forte frammentazione.

Problemi socio-ambientali e prevenzione
- Forte preoccupazione per gli alti livelli di disoccupazione;
- Mancata integrazione detenuti e immigrati;
- Necessità di puntare su nuove strategie di valorizzazione del territorio e promozione sociale;
- Rafforzamento delle politiche socio-culturali e di collaborazione tra le differenti realtà che operano nel territorio.

Uso del territorio e prevenzione
- Inadeguatezza delle politiche economiche e di sfruttamento territoriale attivate;
- Sfruttamento ambientale non controllato associato a forme di abbandono del territorio;
- Necessità piani di riqualificazione urbana e opere di urbanizzazione;
- Controllo capillare del territorio da parte delle Autorità.

Reati disordine e prevenzione
- Radicalizzazione dei reati legati al furto, spaccio e violenza;
- Disoccupazione e tossicodipendenza, su tutto il territorio provinciale, associati a bassi livelli di reddito e a lavoro nero;
- Riforma del sistema giudiziario;
- Occupazione fonte di pace sociale;
- Innovazione politiche economiche e di valorizzazione del territorio.

CAPITOLO SEI

Indicatori per CRISOLA

Saviour Formosa

Questo capitolo elenca i principali indicatori sviluppati nel corso dello studio basati sul feedback degli esperti e studi di base efettuati nelle prime fasi del progetto.

La prima sezione elenca la tabella degli indicatori e quindi raffigura le formule e le descrizioni che servono come linee guida per la funzionalità di analitica.

Punto Cardine: Reati

Codice	Tema	Indicatore	MT	IT	Commenti
C1	Incidenza	Numero di Reati per tipologia di reato(C)	P	P	2012 (MT), 2010 (IT)
C2	Incidenza	Numero di reati per tipologia di reo (CO)	N/A	P	---- (MT), 2005 (IT)
C3	Incidenza	Numero di Reati per 1000 persone (CR)	P	P	2012 (MT), 2010 (IT)
C4	Categoria	Proporzione di reati gravi (SR)	P	P	2012 (MT), 2010 (IT)
C5	Categoria	Proporzione di reati non-gravi (NSC)	P	P	2012 (MT), 2010 (IT)
C6	Polizia	Struttura delle Agenzie della Forza dell'Ordine (PA)	P	P	2012 (MT), 2012 (IT)
C7	Polizia	Numero di polizia per 1000 persone (PR)	P	P	2012 (MT), 2010 (IT)
C8	Prigioni	Numero di detenuti per categoria di reati, sesso, età, sentenziati o no (PI)	P	P	2009 (MT), 2005 (IT)
C9	Prigioni	Tasso di detenuti per 1000 persone (PIR)	P	P	2012 (MT), 2005 (IT)

C10	Prigioni	Proporzione di detenuti nazionali/immigranti Proporzione (IIR)	P	P	2012 (MT), 2005 (IT)
C11	Prigioni	Ufficiali/detenuti (OPR)	P	P	2012 (MT), 2013 (IT)
C12	Servizi	Ufficiale di Probation/Numero di Persone sotto sorveglianza	P	P	2013 (MT), 2012 (IT)
C13	Servizi	Servizi disponibili (SA)	-	-	Proposta Per Futuri Studii
C14	Servizi	Personale per i Servizi per 1000 persone (SOR)	-	-	Proposta Per Futuri Studii
	TOTALE	**14**	**P**		

Punto Cardine: SOCIALE

Codice	**Tema**	**Indicatore**	**MT**	**IT**	**Commenti**
S1	Demografia	Popolazione (Età e Sesso) (Pop)	P	P	2005 (MT), 2010 (IT)
S2	Demografia	Composizione della Popolazione (Nazionale/Immigranti)(PopR)	P	P	2005 (MT), 2007 (IT)
S3	Educazione	Livello di educazione ottenuto (EDR)	P	-	2005 (MT), ---- (IT)
S4	Educazione	Abbandono della scuola d'obbligo	P	P	2013 (MT), 2004 (IT)
S5	Impiego	Strutture principali per l'impiego (ES)	P	P	2005 (MT), 2004 (IT)
S6	Impiego	Livelli di disoccupazione (UR)	P	P	2005 (MT), 2012 (IT)
S7	Economia	L'Economia Principale (EDS)	P	P	2005 (MT), 2010 (IT)
S8	Economia	La dipendenza Economica sullo stato (EDS)	N/A	P	---- (MT), 2010 (IT)
S9	Riabilitazione	Numero di programmi di riabilitazione (PRP)	-	-	Proposta Per Futuri Studii
S10	Riabilitazione	Percentuale di successo dei programmi (PSR)	-	-	Proposta Per Futuri Studii

S11	Professionisti	Disponibilità di servizi professionali (professionisti per 1000 persone) (RSP)	P	P	2010 (MT), 2010 (IT)
S12	Professionisti	Graduati professionisti (PSG)	-	-	Proposta Per Futuri Studii
S13	Comunità	Facilita sociali e comunitarie (Capitale Sociale) SCF)	P	P	2012 (MT), 2010 (IT)
S14	Comunità	Livello di Coesione (Coesione Sociale) (CLS)	-	-	Proposta Per Futuri Studii
	TOTALE	14	P		

Punto Cardine: Uso del Territorio

Codice	Tema	Indicatore	MT	IT	Commenti
L1	Tipo d'isola	Grandezza dell'isola (Km quadrati) (SI)	P	P	2012 (MT), 2010 (IT)
L2	Amministrazione dell'Isola	Distanza dal continente (IDM)	N/A	P	---- (MT), 2010 (IT)
L3	Insularità del Paese	Categoria del Paese (Villaggio, citta) (CT)	P	P	2012 (MT), 2008 (IT)
L4	Insularità del Paese	Metropoli, Satellite, Paese isolato, Villaggio,Borgo (SIT)	P	P	2012 (MT), 2008 (IT)
L5	Uso del territorio	Uso primario del territorio (MLL)	P	P	2012 (MT), 2006 (IT)
L6	Uso del territorio	Uso secondario del territorio (SLL)	P	P	2012 (MT), 2006 (IT)
L7	Abitazione	Categoria delle abitazioni principali (H)	P	P	2005 (MT), 2010 (IT)
L8	Abitazione	Disponibilità delle case– Motivazione per Emigrare (HA)	P	P	2012 (MT), 2010 (IT)
L9	Status	Dilapidato/Rovine (DRR)	P	N/A	2012 (MT), ---- (IT)
L10	Status	Industria di ferro/ Tecnologica (RSS)	P	N/A	2012 (MT), ---- (IT)
L11	Trasporti	Distanza dalla città principale dell'isola (DMC)	P	P	2012 (MT), 2010 (IT)

L12	Trasporti	Distanza dalla città principale del continente (DSC)	P	P	2012 (MT), 2010 (IT)
	TOTALE	12	P		

Primo Punto Cardine: Aspetto REATI (CRIME)

Codice	Tema	Indicatore
C1	Incidenza	Numero di Reati per tipologia di reato (C)
C2	Incidenza	Numero di reati per tipologia di reo (CO)
C3	Incidenza	Numero di Reati per 1000 persone (CR)
C4	Categoria	Proporzione di reati gravi (SR)
C5	Categoria	Proporzione di reati minori (NSC)
C6	Polizia	Struttura delle Agenzie della Forza dell'Ordine (PA)
C7	Polizia	Numero di polizia per 1000 persone (PR)
C8	Prigioni	Numero di detenuti per categoria di reati, sesso, età, sentenziati o no (PI)
C9	Prigioni	Tasso di detenuti per 1000 persone (PIR)
C10	Prigioni	Proporzione di detenuti nazionali/immigranti Proporzione (IIR)
C11	Prigioni	Ufficiali/detenuti (OPR)
C12	Servizi	Ufficiale di Probation/Numero di Persone sotto sorveglianza
C13	Servizi	Servizi disponibili (SA)
C14	Servizi	Personale per i Servizi per 1000 persone (SOR)
	TOTALE	14

Codice	**C1: Incidenza**
Nome dell'Indicatore	**Numero di Reati per tipologia di Reato (C)**
Descrizione	Numero di reati riportati nell'Anno N [Numero] Totale
Formula	*C = N (Y)*
	C = Reati Riportati alla polizia in un anno
	N = Numero di reati
	Y = L'ultimo anno completo nel quale la statistica è stata riportata

Data necessaria per completare l'indicatore:

Data del Rapporto

Scala (livelli NUTS)

Genere di file

Fonte

Commenti

Nota: **Data** del Rapporto, **Scala** (livelli NUTS), **Genere di** file, **Fonte e Commenti** vengono ripetuti in ogni indicatore e che quindi sono stati rimossi dalle pagine successive.

Codice	**C2: Incidenza**
Nome dell'indicatore	**Numero di Reati per tipologia di Rei** (C0)
Descrizione	Numero di reati rapportati nell'anno N (numero) per tipo di reo
Formula	CO = N / (Y)(O)
	C = Reati riportati alla polizia nel anno
	N = Numero di reati
	O = Categoria dei rei (locali o emigranti)
	Y = = L'ultimo anno completo nel quale la statistica è stata riportata

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Codice	**C3: Incidenza**
Nome dell'indicatore	**Numero di Reati per 1000 persone** (CR)
Descrizione	Numero di reati rapportati nell'anno N per 1000 persone[Rata]
Formula	CR = C / Pop (Y) * 1000
	CR = Reati per 1000 persone *C = Reati riportate alla polizia nel anno* *Pop = Popolazione* *Y = = L'ultimo anno completo nel quale la statistica è stata riportata*

Codice	**C4: Categoria**
Nome dell'indicatore	**Proporzione di reati Gravi** (SR)*
Descrizione	Proporzioni di reati gravi comparati a tutti i reati nell'anno N [%]
Formula	SR = SC / C (Y) *100
	SR = Rata di reati gravi *SC = Reati gravi* *C = Reati riportati alla polizia nel anno* *Y = L'ultimo anno completo nel quale la statistica è stata riportati*
	* Reati Gravi (Classificazione) Più Gravi: Aggressioni, Reati di Droga, Tentato Omicidio, Omicidio, Stupro, furto da case Meno Gravi: Furto d'auto, corruzione, furti, fraudi. Reati non Gravi: tutti gli altri reati (Formosa, 2007: 188)

Codice	**C5: Categoria**
Nome dell'indicatore	**Proporzione di reati Minori** (NSR)*
Descrizione	Proporzione di reati minori comparati a tutti i reati nel anno N [%]
Formula	NSR = NSC / C (Y) *100
	NSR = Rata di reati minori *NSC = Reati non gravi* *C = Reati riportati alla polizia nel anno* *Y = = L'ultimo anno completo nel quale la statistica è stata riportata*
	* Reati Gravi (Classificazione) Più Gravi: Aggressioni, Reati di Droga, Tentato Omicidio, Omicidio, Stupro, furto da case Minori: Furto d'auto, corruzione, furti, frodi. Reati non Gravi: tutti gli altri reati (Formosa, 2007: 188)

Codice	**C6: Polizia**
Nome del indicatore	**Struttura delle Agenzie della Forza dell'Ordine** (PA)
Descrizione	Lista di agenzie di polizia e il loro ruolo [Descrittivo]
Formula	Descrittiva
	Nome dell'agenzia di polizia Il ruolo dell'agenzia Giurisdizione Strutture di relazione Potenziale per l'integrazione (Comunicazione Inter-agenziale)

Codice	**C7: Polizia**
Nome del Indicatore	**Numero di polizia per 1000 persone** (PR)
Descrizione	Numero di polizia per 1000 persone nell' anno N [Rata] per tipo di servizio di polizia
Formula	PR = PO / Pop (Y) * 1000
	PR = Officiali di polizia per 1000 persone nel anno N *PO = Officiali di polizia nell' anno* *Pop = Popolazione* *Y = L'ultimo anno completo nel quale la statistica è stata riportata*

Codice	**C8: Prigioni**
Nome del indicatore	**Numero di detenuti per categoria di reati, sesso, età, sentenziati o non** (PI)
Descrizione	Numero di prigionieri nel anno N [Numero]
Formula	PI = NPI (Y) (C) (S) (A) (AT/SE/BA/SCO/SS/PO)
	PI = Prigionieri nell' anno *NPI = Numero di prigionieri* *Y = L'ultimo anno completo nel quale la statistica è stata riportata* *C = Categoria di reati* *S = Sesso (Maschile – Femminile)* *A = Età (0-4, 5-9, 10-14, 15-19…)* *AT = Non sentenziati* *SE = Sentenziati* *BA= liberta provvisoria su cauzione* *CSO = Lavoro nella comunità* *SS – Sentenza Sospesa* *PO = Ordine di sorveglianza*

Codice	**C9: Prigioni**
Nome del indicatore	**Tasso di detenuti per 1000 persone** (PIR)
Descrizione	Numero di prigionieri nell'anno N per 1000 persone[Rata] per tipo di sentenza
Formula	PIR = NPI / Pop (Y) * 1000 (AT/SE/BA/CSO/SS/PO)
	PIR = Prigionieri per 1000 persone *NPI = Numero di prigionieri* *Pop = Popolazione* *Y = L'ultimo anno completo nel quale la statistica è stata riportata* *AT = Non sentenziati* *SE = Sentenziati* *BA= liberta provvisoria su cauzione* *CSO = Lavoro nella comunità* *SS – Sentenza Sospesa* *PO = Ordine di sorveglianza*

Codice	**C10: Prigioni**
Nome del indicatore	**Rata di detenuti immigranti** (IIR)
Descrizione	Proporzione di prigionieri immigranti a confronto del totale di prigionieri nell' anno N [%]
Formula	IIR = II / NPI (Y) *100
	IIR = Tasso di prigionieri stranieri *II = Prigionieri stranieri* *NPI = Numero di prigionieri* *Y = L'ultimo anno completo nel quale la statistica è stata riportata*

Codice	**C11: Prigioni**
Nome del indicatore	**Rata ufficiale/detenuti** (OPR)
Descrizione	Proporzione di polizia penitenziaria nelle prigioni per numero di prigionieri nel anno N [proporzione]
Formula	OPR = OP / NPI (Y)
	OPR = Proporzione di ufficiali nelle prigioni per numero di prigionieri *OP = Polizia penitenziaria* *NPI = Numero di prigionieri* *Y = L'ultimo anno completo nel quale la statistica è stata riportata*

Codice	**C12: Servizi**
Nome dell'indicatore	**Ufficiale di *Probation*/Numero di Persone sotto sorveglianza**
Descrizione	
Formula	OPPR= OPP/NPP (Y)
	OPPR = Proporzione di ufficiali di sorveglianza UEPE contro persone sorvegliate dal UEPE *OPP = Numero di ufficiali di sorveglianza UEPE* *NPP = Numero di rei sotto misure di sorveglianza* *Y = L'ultimo anno completo nel quale la statistica è stata riportata*

Codice	**C13: Servizi**
Nome dell'indicatore	**Servizi disponibili** (SA)
Descrizione	Lista di agenzie che offrono servizi e il loro ruolo [Descrizione]. Deve essere divisa in categorie per tipo di servizio che offre l'agenzia, tipo di reati e rei
Formula	Descrittiva
	Nome dell'Agenzia *Ruolo dell' Agenzia* *Giurisdizione* *Strutture per fare rapporti* *Potenziale per l'integrazione (Comunicazione Inter-agenziale)*

Codice	**C14: Servizi**
Nome del indicatore	**Personale per i servizi per 1000 persone** (SOR)
Descrizione	Numero di ufficiali per 1000 persone nell' anno N [Rata]
Formula	SOR = SO / Pop (Y) * 1000
	SOR = Ufficiali per 1000 persone *SO = Ufficiali nel anno* *Pop = Popolazione* *Y = L'ultimo anno completo nel quale la statistica è stata riportata*

Secondo Punto Cardine: Aspetto SOCIALE

Codice	Tema	Indicatore
S1	Demografia	Popolazione (Età e Sesso) (Pop)
S2	Demografia	Composizione della Popolazione (Nazionale/Immigranti) (PopR)
S3	Educazione	Livello di educazione ottenuto (EDR)
S4	Educazione	Abbandono della scuola d'obbligo
S5	Impiego	Strutture principali per l'impiego (ES)
S6	Impiego	Livelli di disoccupazione (UR)
S7	Economia	L'Economia Principale (EDS)
S8	Economia	La dipendenza Economica sullo stato (EDS)
S9	Riabilitazione	Numero di programmi di riabilitazione (PRP)
S10	Riabilitazione	Percentuale di successo dei programmi (PSR)
S11	Professionisti	Disponibilità di servizi professionali (professionisti per 1000 persone) (RSP)
S12	Professionisti	Graduati professionisti (PSG)
S13	Comunità	Facilitazioni sociali e comunitarie (Capitale Sociale) SCF)
S14	Comunità	Livello di Coesione (Coesione Sociale) (CLS)
	TOTALE	**14**

Codice	**S1: Demografia**
Nome del indicatore	**Popolazione (Età e Sesso)** (Pop)
Descrizione	Struttura della popolazione [Numero]
Formula	Pop = P (A) (S) (Y)
	Pop = Struttura della popolazione per età e sesso
	P = Numero della popolazione
	A = Età (0-4, 5-9, 10-14, 15-19…)
	S = Sesso (Maschile e Femminile)
	Y = L'ultimo anno completo nel quale la statistica è stata riportata

Codice	**S2: Demografia**
Nome del indicatore	**Composizione della popolazione (Nazionale/Immigranti)** (PopR)
Descrizione	Proporzione d'immigranti comparata alla popolazione in totale per anno N [%]
Formula	PopR = PopI / Pop (Y) *100
	PopR = Rapporto della popolazione d'immigranti
	PopI = Età e sesso per la popolazione d'immigranti
	Pop = Struttura della popolazione per età e sesso
	Y = L'ultimo anno completo nel quale la statistica è stata riportata

Codice	**S3: Educazione**
Nome del indicatore	Livello di educazione ottenuto (EDR)
Descrizione	Proporzione della popolazione per livello di educazione ottenuto nel anno N [%]
Formula	EDR= PopED / Pop (Y) *100
	EDR = Proporzione di livello di educazione ottenuto per categoria del livello educativo ottenuto
	PopED = Numero della popolazione per età e sesso per livello educativo ottenuto
	Pop = Struttura della popolazione per età e sesso
	Y = L'ultimo anno completo nel quale la statistica è stata raccolto

Codice	**S4: Educazione**
Nome del indicatore	**Abbandono della scuola d'obbligo** (ESLR)
Descrizione	Proporzione di persone che hanno abbandonato la scuola d'obbligo comparato alla popolazione in totale per anno N [%]
Formula	ESLR = ESL / Pop (Y) *100
	ESLR = Proporzione delle persone che hanno abbandonato la scuola d'obbligo ESL = Persone che hanno abbandonato la scuola d'obbligo per età e sesso Pop = Struttura della popolazione per età e sesso Y = L'ultimo anno completo nel quale la statistica è stata riportata

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Codice	**S5: Impiego**
Nome del indicatore	**Strutture principali per l'impiego** (ES)
Descrizione	Strutture principali per l'impiego segnalate nell'anno N [No]
Formula	ES = NE (Y)
	ES = Strutture principali per l'impiego segnalate nell'anno per categoria nell'anno *NE = Numero d'impiegati per categoria per età e sesso* *Y = L'ultimo anno completo nel quale la statistica è stata riportata*

Codice	**S6: Impiego**
Nome del indicatore	**Livelli di disoccupazione** (UR)
Formula	UR = U / Pop (A) (S) (Y)
	UR = Disoccupazione per età e sesso U = Numero di disoccupati Pop = Struttura della popolazione per età e sesso A = Età (0-4, 5-9, 10-14, 15-19…) S = Sesso (Maschile e Femminile)

Y Y = L'ultimo anno completo nel quale la statistica è stata riportata

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Codice	**S7: Economia**
Nome del indicatore	**L'Economia Principale** (ED)
Descrizione	Categorie economiche principali nell'anno N [Descrizione]
Formula	Descrizione
	Primo motore/motivazione (Categoria di attività, ex agricoltura, servizio) *Secondo motore di attività (Categoria di attività)* *Terzo motore di attività Driver (Categoria di attività)*

Codice	**S8: Economia**
Nome del indicatore	**La Dipendenza Economica sullo stato** (EDS)
Descrizione	Livello di dipendenza of economica sul governo centrale [Descrizione]
Formula	Descrizione
	Elevata dipendenza (Senza reddito) *Dipendenza media* *Bassa dipendenza* *Autosufficiente*

Codice	**S9: Riabilitazione**
Nome del indicatore	**Numero di programmi di riabilitazione** (RPR)
Descrizione	Numero di programmi di riabilitazione per 1000 persone nell' anno N [Rate]
Formula	RPR = RP / Pop (Y) * 1000
	RPR = I programmi di riabilitazione per 1000 persone *RP = I programmi di riabilitazione in anno* *Pop = Popolazione* *Y = L'ultimo anno completo nel quale la statistica è stata riportata*

Codice	**S10: Riabilitazione**
Nome del indicatore	**Percentuale di successo dei programmi** (PSR)
Descrizione	Numero di riabilitazione di successo per popolazione nel programma Anno N [No]
Formula	PSR = RPG / RPop (Y) * 100
	PSR = Programma di successo per 1000 persone RPG = Laureati dei programmi di riabilitazione nell'anno RPop = Popolazione dei programmi riabilitazione Y = L'ultimo anno completo nel quale la statistica è stata riportata

Codice	**S11: Professionisti**
Nome del indicatore	**Disponibilità di servizi professionali (professionisti per 1000 persone)** (RSP)
Descrizione	Numero di professionisti in riabilitazione segnalati nell'anno N [No]
Formula	PSR = PSO / Pop (Y) * 1000
	PSR = Responsabili professionali per 1000 persone PSO = Responsabili professionali per 1000 persone nell'anno Pop = Popolazione Y = L'ultimo anno completo nel quale la statistica è stata riportata

Codice	**S12: Professionisti**
Nome del indicatore	**Graduati professionisti** (PSG)
Descrizione	Numero di Graduati Professionisti nell' anno N [Numero]
Formula	PSG (Y)
	PSG = Numero di professionisti laureati nell'anno.

Codice	**S13: Communita**
Nome del indicatore	**Facilitazioni sociali e comunitarie (Capitale Sociale)** (SCF)
Descrizione	Numero di facilita sociale e comunitarie (PREFE) riportate nel anno N [Numero]
Formula	SCF = NSC * PREFE (Y)
	SCF = Presenza di strutture sociali e comunitarie nell' anno *NSC = Numero di facilita (1 punto per ogni struttura PREFE)* *PREFE = Politica, Religiosa, Economica, Famiglia, Educazione* *Y = L'ultimo anno completo nel quale la statistica è stata riportata*

Codice	**L12: Comunità**
Nome del indicatore	**Livello di Coesione (Coesione Sociale)** (CLS)
Descrizione	Presenza di attività di coesione sociale nell' anno N [Descrizione]
Formula	CLS = SCF * AC (Y)
	CLS = Livelli di coesioni nell' anno SCF = Presenza di strutture sociali e comunitarie AC = Numero di attività del PREFE (1 punto per ogni attività) Y = L'ultimo anno completo nel quale la statistica è stata riportata

Terzo punto Cardine: Aspetto USO DEL TERRITORIO

Codice	Tema	Indicatore
L1	Tipo d'isola	Grandezza dell'isola (Km quadrati) (SI)
L2	Amministrazione dell'Isola	Distanza dal continente (IDM)
L3	Insularità del Paese	Categoria del Paese (Villaggio, citta) (CT)
L4	Insularità del Paese	Metropoli, Satellite, Paese isolato, Villaggio,Borgo (SIT)
L5	Uso del territorio	Uso primario del territorio (MLL)
L6	Uso del territorio	Uso secondario del territorio (SLL)
L7	Abitazione	Categoria delle abitazioni principali (H)
L8	Abitazione	Disponibilità delle case– Motivazione per Emigrare (HA)
L9	Status	Dilapidato/Rovine (DRR)
L10	Status	Industria di ferro/Tecnologica (RSS)
L11	Trasporti	Distanza dalla città principale dell'isola (DMC)
L12	Trasporti	Distanza dalla città principale del continente (DSC)
	TOTALE	**12**

Codice	**L1: Tipo d'isola**
Nome del indicatore	**Grandezza dell'isola (Km quadrati)** (SI)*
Descrizione	Grandezza del isola [Area]
Formula	SI (Y)
	SI = Area in chilometri quadrati *Y = L'ultimo anno completo nel quale la statistica è stata riportata* *NB – Compresi le isole

Codice	**L2: Amministrazione dell'Isola**
Nome del indicatore	**Distanza dal continente** (IDM)
Descrizione	Distanza dell'isola alla terraferma più vicina in un anno N [Km]
Formula	IDM (Y)
	IDM = Distanza dell'isola (baricentro) dal centroide terraferma in anno *Y = L'ultimo anno completo nel quale la statistica è stata riportata*

Codice	**L3: Insularità del Paese**
Nome del indicatore	**Categoria del Paese (Villaggio, Citt**à) (CT)*
Descrizione	Paese principale nell' anno N [Descrizione]
Formula	CT (Y)
	CT = Categoria di città nell'anno *Y = L'ultimo anno completo nel quale la statistica è stata riportata* ** le categorie comprendono metropoli, citta grandi, citta piccoli, villaggi, bagli, paesi isolati*

Codice	**L4: Insularità del Paese**
Nome del indicatore	**Metropoli, Satellite, Paese isolato, Villaggio, Borgo** (SIT)
Descrizione	Livello d'insularità nell' anno N [Numero]
Formula	SIT (Y)
	SIT = Livello comune d'insularità nell'anno (categoria in termini di unione - agglomerazione)
	Y = L'ultimo anno completo nel quale la statistica è stata riportata

Codice	**L5: Uso del territorio**
Nome del indicatore	**Uso primario del territorio** (MLL)
Descrizione	Tipi principali del uso del suolo nell'anno N [No]
Formula	MLL (Y)
	MLL = Uso del suolo principale nell'anno
	N = Numero di reati
	Y = L'ultimo anno completo nel quale la statistica è stata riportata

Codice	**L6: Uso del territorio**
Nome del indicatore	**Uso secondario del territorio** (SLL)
Descrizione	Uso secondario del territorio nell'anno N [No]
Formula	SLL (Y)
	SLL = Uso secondario del territorio nell'anno
	N = Numero di reati
	Y = L'ultimo anno completo nel quale la statistica è stata riportata

Codice	**L7: Abitazione**
Nome del indicatore	**Categoria delle abitazioni principali** (H)
Descrizione	I tipi di abitazioni principali come segnalate nell'anno N [No]
Formula	H = NH (Y)
	H = Categoria delle abitazioni principali nell'anno
	NH = Numero di unità residenziali per tipo
	Y = L'ultimo anno completo nel quale la statistica è stata riportata

Codice	**L8: Abitazione**
Nome del indicatore	**Disponibilità delle case– Motivazione per Emigrare** (HAR)
Descrizione	Proporzione di abitazioni vacanti comparate al numero di abitazione segnalati nell'anno N [%]
Formula	HAR = VH / H (Y) *100
	HAR = Rate delle disponibilità delle case *VH = Le categorie delle case vacanti in un anno* *H = Categoria delle abitazioni principali nell'anno* *Y = L'ultimo anno completo nel quale la statistica è stata riportata*

Codice	**L9: Status**
Nome del indicatore	**Dilapidato/Rovine** (DRR)
Descrizione	Percentuale di edifici dilapidati / Rovine rispetto ai totali Edifici riportati nell'anno N [%]
Formula	DRR = DR / TotB (Y) *100
	DRR = Tasso di edifici / rovine dilapidati *DR = Numero di edifici dilapidati / rovine* *TotB = Numero totale di edifici* *Y = L'ultimo anno completo nel quale la statistica è stata riportata*

Codice	**L10: Status**
Nome del indicatore	**Industria di ferro/Tecnologica** (RSS)
Descrizione	Stato industriale del paese [Descrizione]
Formula	Descrittiva
	Vecchia industria di Ferro *Nuova industria di Ferro* *Vecchia industria tecnologica* *Nuova Industria tecnologica* *Altra*

Codice	**L11: Trasporti**
Nome del indicatore	**Distanza dalla citta principale dell'isola** (DMC)
Descrizione	Distanza dalla città principale dell'isola nell' anno N [Km]
Formula	DMC (Y)
	DMC = Distanza dalla città (centroidi) dalla principale città dell'isola centroidi nello anno
	Y = L'ultimo anno completo nel quale la statistica è stata riportata

Codice	**L12: Trasporti**
Nome del indicatore	**Distanza dalla citta principale del continente** (DSC)
Descrizione	Distanza dalla città principale del continente nell' anno N [Km]
Formula	DSC (Y)
	DSC = Distanza dalla citta principale (centroidi) dalla città capitale del paese – città centroide nell' anno
	Y = L'ultimo anno completo nel quale la statistica è stata riportata

CAPITOLO SETTE

Analisi dei dati e delle mappe per CRISOLA

Saviour Formosa, Floriana Vita , Stephen Conchin E Sandra Scicluna

7.0 Introduzione

L' analisi dei dati è stata effettuata attraverso percorsi tematici costruiti mediante l'utilizzo di fogli elettronici e sistemi di informazione geografica . E ' da notare che i dati derivano da fonti diverse e sono stati aggregati in un sistema GIS. Questo processo è stato basato sull'utilizzo di diversi strumenti e set di dati quali Corine Land Cover (Agenzia europea dell'ambiente), fonti statistiche (ISTAT Italia e Malta NSO), ricerche e interviste sul campo condotte attraverso le fasi I e II del progetto. I colloqui iniziali con gli esperti e i rappresentanti dei consigli locali (MT) e dei Comuni / Province (IT) hanno prodotto preziose informazioni che hanno portato all'individuazione di aree a rischio. È interessante notare che le osservazioni basate sulle interviste ai responsabili politici e quelle provenienti dai dati grezzi, descrivono realtà talora molto distanti. L'uso di analisi hotspot approfondite come fatto a Malta, al contrario dello studio siciliano che non possiede informazioni di questo tipo, mostrano la necessità di un approccio hotspot per garantire l'intrinseca diferenza tra prospettive e dati reali.

7.1 Indicatori

Il processo di analisi è stata effettuato attraverso l'identificazione iniziale di una serie d'indicatori elencati nel capitolo 7, che individua gli elementi fondamentali e gli attributi necessari per analizzare gli indicatori. I principali gruppi d'indicatori sono elencati in base al quadro di seguito (Tavola 7.1 - CRI-Crimine, Tavola 7.2 - SO-sociale, Tavola 7.3 - LA-Uso del suolo).

Tavola 7.1: Reati

Codice	**Tema**	**Indicatore**
C1	Incidenza	Numero di Reati per Categoria di reato (C)
C2	Incidenza	Numero di reati per tipologia di reo (CO)
C3	Incidenza	Numero di Reati per 1000 persone (CR)
C4	Categoria	Proporzione di reati gravi (SR)
C5	Categoria	Proporzione di reati minori (NSC)
C6	Polizia	Struttura delle Agenzie della Forza dell'Ordine (PA)
C7	Polizia	Numero di polizia per 1000 persone (PR)
C8	Prigioni	Numero di detenuti per tipologia di reato, sesso, età, sentenziati o no (PI)
C9	Prigioni	Tasso di detenuti per 1000 persone (PIR)
C10	Prigioni	Proporzione di detenuti nazionali/immigranti Proporzione (IIR)
C11	Prigioni	Ufficiali/ detenuti (OPR)
C12	Servizi	Ufficiale di Probation/Numero di Persone sotto sorveglianza
C13	Servizi	Servizi disponibili (SA)
C14	Servizi	Personale per i Servizi per 1000 persone (SOR)
	TOTALE	**14**

Tavola 7.2 SOCIALE

Codice	Tema	Indicatore
S1	Demografia	Popolazione (Età e Sesso) (Pop)
S2	Demografia	Composizione della Popolazione (Nazionale/Immigranti) (PopR)
S3	Educazione	Livello di educazione ottenuto (EDR)
S4	Educazione	Abbandono della scuola d'obbligo
S5	Impiego	Caratteristiche principali della struttura occupazionale (ES)
S6	Impiego	Livelli di disoccupazione (UR)
S7	Economia	L'Economia Principale (EDS)
S8	Economia	La dipendenza Economica sullo stato (EDS)
S9	Riabilitazione	Numero di programmi di riabilitazione (PRP)
S10	Riabilitazione	Percentuale di successo dei programmi (PSR)
S11	Professionisti	Disponibilità di servizi professionali (professionisti per 1000 persone) (RSP)
S12	Professionisti	Graduati professionisti (PSG)
S13	Comunità	Facilitazioni sociali e comunitarie (Capitale Sociale) (SCF.)
S14	Comunità	Livello di Coesione (Coesione Sociale) (CLS)
	TOTALE	**14**

Tavola 7.3 Uso del Territorio

Codice	Tema	Indicatore
L1	Tipo d'isola	Grandezza dell'isola (Km quadrati) (SI)
L2	Amministrazione dell'Isola	Distanza dal continente (IDM)
L3	Insularità del Paese	Categoria del Paese (Villaggio, città) (CT)
L4	Insularità del Paese	Metropoli, Satellite, Paese isolato, Villaggio,Borgo (SIT)
L5	Uso del territorio	Uso primario del territorio (MLL)
L6	Uso del territorio	Uso secondario del territorio (SLL)
L7	Abitazione	Tipologia delle principali (abitazioni H)
L8	Abitazione	Disponibilità delle case– Motivazione ad Emigrare (HA)
L9	Status	Dilapidato/Rovine (DRR.)
L10	Status	Industria di ferro/Tecnologica (RSS)
L11	Trasporti	Distanza dalla città principale dell'isola (DMC)
L12	Trasporti	Distanza dalla città principale del continente (DSC)
	TOTALE	**12**

Lo sviluppo degli indicatori si è basato su una serie di dibattiti e workshop che hanno permesso l'individuazione di diversi elementi che costituiscono una set d'informazioni di base per l'analisi dei parametri CRISOLA. Dei parametri individuati, su un totale di quaranta, trentaquattro sono stati utilizzati per la corrente ricerca, mentre altri sei indicatori sono stati segnalati per successivi studi. Gli ultimi sei indicatori non possono essere utilizzati all'interno di Janus a causa della mancanza o indisponibilità dei dati necessari. Le sezioni successive sono relative ai punti cardine di CRISOLA oltre che all'analisi dei risultati in una prospettiva spaziale ed evidenziano come i risultati degli indicatori influenzano le relazioni tra i tre settori.

7.2 Il database

I database sono stati costruiti al fne di consentire la redazione di una serie di mappe che hanno contribuito all'aggregazione dei dati nel sistema GIS. I dati sono presi da varie fonti, incluse le serie di dati nazionali dei rispettivi paesi, nonché altri dati disponibili online attraverso siti come l'Agenzia europea per l'ambiente, L'Agenzia per la pianificazione e per l'ambiente di Malta, o altri siti come: http://www.diva-gis.org/gdata http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/gisco_Geographical_information_maps/popups/references/administrative_units_statistical_units_1

E' da notare che JANUS si concentra su dati a livello NUTS 3 (9 province per l'isola

siciliana) e due regioni (isole) per le isole maltesi. Anche se lo studio principalmente si concentra sul NUTS 3, in diversi indicatori, sono stati analizzati altri livelli più dettagliati, livello NUTS 4 o livello distrettuale (per le isole maltesi, anche se non esiste un equivalente siciliano) e livello NUTS 5 (Consigli locali per le isole maltesi e Comune per l'isola siciliana). È interessante notare che la decisione di analizzare i dati a questo livello è stata presa al fine di assicurare la coerenza tra le varie informazioni e come surrogato per diversi di dati disponibili per le controparti maltesi e siciliane. A Malta, la criminalità, i dati sociali e e ambientali sono disponibili a livello di una posizione unica coordinate xy, mentre in Sicilia a livello comunale.

La disponibilità dei dati dettagliati è tale che è possibile applicarli ad aggregati di diverse aree, in cui cuascun livello indica quelle aree che hanno richiesto uno studio approfondito e un intervento specializzato. Questo metodo permette anche analisi basate sulla statistica spaziale. Tale tipologia di dati permette ai ricercatori di costruire aggregati più alti, più astratti, strade, comunità, consigli locali, NUTS4, NUTS 3 e NUTS 2, NUTS1, NUTS0. Sono stati, pertanto, esaminati i parametri CRISOLA, a livello NUTS5/4/3 a seconda della disponibilità dei dati, anche se il livello NUTS 3 è di primaria importanza. La sezione finale di questo studio esamina l'approccio comparativo dei tre parametri principali di CRISOLA, in base ai risultati derivanti dalle diverse fasi del progetto: interviste ai professionisti - operatori, agli amministratori e indicatori finali. È interessante notare che il confronto di cui sopra comporta risultati diversi rispetto a quelli profilati dai responsabili politici e decisionali, che ad esempio possono essere ben distanti dai risultati statistici provenienti dall'analisi spaziale attuata nelle isole maltesi.

7.2.1 Le isole Maltesi

La figura 7.1 e la 7.3 mostrano la mappa NUTS e le aggregazioni come sopra descritte

Il livello NUTS 3 maltese è composto da due aree principali :l'isola di Malta e la superficie complessiva di Gozo e Comino (Figura 7.1).

Figura 7.1: NUTS 3 – Isole[1]

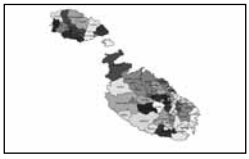
1 Le figure intere si trovano nel capitolo in inglese

Il livello NUTS4 maltese è composto da 5 zone dell'isola di Malta e da un'altra zona (Gozo e Comino) (Figura 7.2). Queste aree non hanno un amministratore come da nomenclatura Nuts, ad eccezione del distretto di Gozo, che ha un amministratore (il ministro), che fa anche parte del Gabinetto Nazionale.

Figura 7.2 NUTS 4: Distretti

Il livello NUTS5 maltese è composto da 68 unità amministrative, con 54 situate nella principale isola di Malta e altre 14 nella zona combinata di Gozo e Comino (Figura 7.3). Queste aree hanno un amministratore come da nomenclatura NUTS, che prevede la carica di Sindaco, che esercita il proprio potere sui rispettivi Consigli, eletti direttamente dal popolo.

Figura 7.3: NUTS 5: Distretti



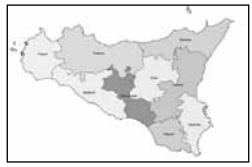
7.2.2 Le isole Siciliane

Le figure 7.4-7.7 raffigurano le relative mappe NUTS e aggregazioni della struttura siciliana. E' da rilevare che lo studio JANUS si è concentrato sulla provincia di Trapani che si trova nella parte nord-ovest dell'isola. Come indicato nei paragrafi precedenti, la struttura NUTS siciliana non ha i livelli NUTS4 o NUTS5 ma i Comuni, paragonabili ai Consigli locali maltesi (NUTS5). JANUS analizza le Province in generale, ma si concentra essenzialmente sulla NUTS5 equivalente alla provincia di Trapani (Figura 7.6).

Il livello NUTS3 siciliano è costituito da nove province come illustrato nella Figura 7.4. In particolare, la figura 7.4 bis raffigura l'isola principale con le province di Agrigento, Caltanissetta, Catania, Enna, Messina, Palermo, Ragusa, Siracusa e Trapani. Le province sono amministrate da presidenti.

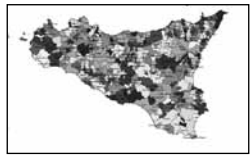
Figura 7.4: Sicilia NUTS 3

Figura 7.4a: Sicilia NUTS 3



Il NUTS5 in Sicilia è composto da391 unità amministrative dislocate nelle diverse province: Agrigento (43) Caltanissetta (22), Catania (58), Enna (20), Messina (109), Palermo (82), Ragusa (12), Siracusa (21) Trapani (24) - (Figura 7.5). Queste aree hanno un amministratore, il Sindaco, che esercita il proprio potere sui consigli eletti dal popolo.

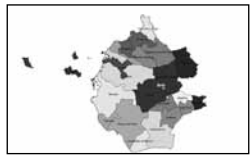
Figura 7.5: Sicilia NUTS 5: Comune



Lo studio si è concentrato sulla provincia di Trapani (Figura 7.6), che ha ventiquattro Comuni (Figura 7.7), due ricadenti sulle isole minori di Pantelleria e Favignana.

Figura 7.6: Trapani Provincia

Figure 7.7: Trapani Comune



7.3 L'analisi tematica – Analisi degli indicatori

Il primo degli indicatori base di CRISOLA è stato analizzato secondo le linee guida stabilite nel capitolo dedicato agli indicatori. Sono stati esaminati dodici indicatori, ciascuno riportato qui di seguito. Nella Tavola 7.4 sono elencati gli indicatori e la disponibilità di ogni set di dati per paese e per anno.

7.3.1 REATI

Tavola 7.4: Indicatori del Punto cardinale: Reati

Codice	Tema	Indicatore	MT	IT	Commenti
C1	Incidenza	Numero di Reati per Categori di reato (C)	**P**	**P**	2012 (MT), 2010 (IT)
C2	Incidenza	Numero di reati per Tipologia di reo (CO)	**N/A**	**P**	---- (MT), 2005 (IT)
C3	Incidenza	Numero di Reati per 1000 persone (CR)	**P**	**P**	2012 (MT), 2010 (IT)
C4	Categoria	Proporzione di reati gravi (SR)	**P**	**P**	2012 (MT), 2010 (IT)
C5	Categoria	Proporzione di reati minori(NSC)	**P**	**P**	2012 (MT), 2010 (IT)
C6	Polizia	Struttura delle Agenzie della Forza dell'Ordine (PA)	**P**	**P**	2012 (MT), 2012(IT)
C7	Polizia	Numero di polizia per 1000 persone (PR)	**P**	**P**	2012 (MT), 2010 (IT)
C8	Prigioni	Numero di detenuti per tipologia di reato i, sesso, età, sentenziati o no (PI)	**P**	**P**	2009 (MT), 2005 (IT)
C9	Prigioni	Tasso di detenuti per 1000 persone (PIR)	**P**	**P**	2012 (MT), 2005 (IT)
C10	Prigioni	Proporzione di detenuti nazionali/immigranti Proporzione (IIR)	**P**	**P**	2012 (MT), 2005 (IT)
C11	Prigioni	Ufficiali/ detenuti (OPR)	**P**	-	2012 (MT), ---- (IT)
C12	Servizi	Ufficiale di Probation/ Numero di Persone sotto sorveglianza	**P**	**P**	2013 (MT), 2012 (IT)
C13	Servizi	Servizi disponibili (SA)	-	-	Proposta Per Futuri Studii
C14	Servizi	Personale per i Servizi per 1000 persone (SOR)	-	-	Proposta Per Futuri Studii
	TOTALE	**14**	**P**		

7.3.1.1: Punto Cardine Indicatore 1: Numero di reati per tipologia di reato (C)

Codice	Tema	Indicatore	MT	IT	Commenti
C1	Incidenza	Numero di Reati per tipologia di reati (C)	**P**	**P**	2012 (MT), 2010 (IT)

Le isole maltesi

La struttura dei reati delle isole maltesi,analizzata nel corso degli anni, grazie ad alcunidati provenienti perlopiù dal sito di www.crimemalta.com, mostra dal 2009 un aumento costante dei fenomeni criminali; il 2009 è l'anno con i tassi più bassi mai registrati. Il trend di crescita ha raggiunto la media segnalata tra il 1998 e il 2007. Circa il 50% dei crimini non sono dichiarati, supponendo una certa costanza del dato, per gli anni che vanno dal 1998 al 2012, è possibile stimare l'esistenza di circa 15.000 reati non segnalati, un numero troppo elevato per poter essere preso in considerazione. È interessante notare che quest'anno doveva essere lanciato un progetto europeo per studiare i fenomeni criminali nascosti che avrebbe consentito di accertare il livello corrente di reati non denunciati e di migliorare le ricerche sul crimine.

Le cause di questo cambiamento sono molteplici. Le scienze sociali puntano al rapporto tra criminalità e povertà (assoluta o relativa). Con l'aumento della povertà o con periodi di austerità, in cui il reddito disponibile diminuisce, la criminalità sperimenta una reazione inversa poiché tende ad aumentare. Allo stesso modo, la vicinanza a determinati beni porta a un aumento della criminalità poiché alcuni artefatti rappresentano un'opportunità per il crimine, per non parlare dell'accesso a strumenti che favoriscono i 'nuovi' reati come la frode o il furto informatico.

Un'analisi scientifca approfondita dei 138.000 reati denunciati tra il 2004-2012, mostra che ci sono stati 82.000 furti, seguiti da 24.000 danni, il terzo numero più alto e signifcativo si riferisce alle lesioni fsiche (10.000). Il resto comprende ventotto diverse categorie di reato. Gli studi sono espressi attraversi una valutazione RISC (indice relativo di crimine spaziale), analisi dei trend e l'analisi statistica spaziale. Alcuni elementi principali (Tavola 7.5):

- **I furti sono aumentati del 27%, dal** 2009 (6,800 casi) al 2012 (8,690 casi);
- **Danni fisici, in media 1.111 casi all'anno o tre incidenti al giorno (media 2004-2012) con una certa costanza annuale;**
- **Frode in aumento** un caso al giorno (360 nel 2012 rispetto ai 160 del 2004);
- **Crimini informatici (**in aumento a causa della consapevolezza della vittima della necessità di denunciare e del fatto che i trasgressori sempre più ambiziosi ,cercano nuovi strumenti), sono aumentati da 10 nel 2004 a 250 nel 2012;
- **Droghe** da 78 nel 2004 a 203 nel 2012;

- **Abbandono di minori / Infanticidio** sono passati da una media di 2 tra il 2004-2008 a 11 nel 2012;
- **Prostituzione** da 16 casi nel 2004 a 101 nel 2012 son un picco di 130 nel 2011;
- **Violenza domestica** è incrementata, dai 450 casi del 2008 ai 1028 nel 2012;
- R**esistenza al pubblico ufficiale,** praticamente raddoppiata, dai 111 casi del 2004 ai 230 del 2012.

Tavola 7.5: Numero di reati per tipologia di reato (C) – Malta 2012

NUTS3	**Malta**	**Gozo**
Aborto	1	0
Abuso di potere	1	0
Incendi doloso	87	4
Tentato reato	612	13
Violenze fisiche	1001	31
Crimini informatici	238	5
Crimini contro l'ordine pubblico	1	0
Crimini contro la quiete pubblica	1	0
Crimine nei confronti dei giudici	2	0
Danni	2479	134
Violenza Domestica	1009	19
Droga	182	21
Falsificazione	85	1

NUTS3	**Malta**	**Gozo**
Frodi	349	10
Omicidio	7	0
Immigrazione	20	0
Infanticidio/ abbandono di minori	11	0
Spergiuri e falsa testimonianza	11	0
Pornografia	5	0
Prostituzione	101	0
Reati sessuali	111	0
Furti	8458	232
Minacce e violenza privata	137	4
Violazione dei confini	9	0
Resistenza al pubblico ufficiale	219	11
Totale	**15137**	**485**

Sicilia

Il crimine, in Sicilia, è fortemente radicato nei capoluoghi di Provincia, soprattutto Palermo e Catania, seguiti dall'area relativamente ricca di Messina e dalla Provincia di Trapani. È interessante notare che la provincia più povera registra il numero minori di reati, il che suggerisce l'opportunità di ulteriori ricerche. Come a Malta, la componente principale dei reati è furto, la cui incidenza è circa del 50%; seguito dalla categoria 'altri' e danni, le tre componenti insieme costituiscono il 79% dei reati (Figura 7.8 e Tavola 7.6).

Figura 7.8: Numero di reati per Categoria di reato (C) – Sicilia 2010

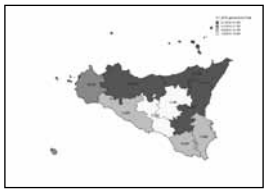


Tavola 7.6: Numero di reati per tipologia di reato (C) – Sicilia 2010

PROVINCE	Trapani	Palermo	Messina	Agrigento	Caltanissetta	Enna	Catania	Ragusa	Siracusa
Strage	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Omic_volo_cons_Tot	5	11	3	4	4	4	17	6	6
Omic_volo_cons_furto_o_rapina	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Omic_volo_cons_tipo_mafioso	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	0	1
Omic_volo_cons_terroristico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tentati omicidi	9	18	10	19	13	1	44	14	13
Infanticidi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Omicidi preterinten zionali	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Omicidi colposi totale	10	29	15	4	7	2	18	18	3
Omicidi colposi_stradale	5	16	5	3	5	0	9	14	3
Percosse	103	194	107	94	75	25	239	45	83
Lesioni dolose	665	1,146	616	519	358	161	918	377	474
Minacce	762	1,421	946	915	642	315	1,327	476	620
Sequestri di persona	11	26	6	9	8	3	30	9	6
Ingiurie	575	987	581	531	460	219	890	306	376
Violenze sessuali	31	78	35	26	18	9	58	23	21
Atti sessuali con minorenne	7	12	9	3	1	1	10	1	5
Corruzione di minorenne	1	4	2	0	0	3	4	2	0
Sfruttamento e favoreggiamento della prostituzione	6	11	10	7	0	1	34	7	4
Pornografia minorile e detenzione di materiale pedoporno grafico	3	8	1	2	0	1	24	2	1

PROVINCE	Trapani	Palermo	Messina	Agrigento	Caltanissetta	Enna	Catania	Ragusa	Siracusa
Furti Totale	7,478	27,322	8,282	4,886	4,118	1,553	29,968	5,208	6,126
Di cui furti con strappo	123	510	65	57	138	24	815	42	75
Di cui furti con destrezza	280	1,323	189	137	76	58	926	112	208
Di cui furti in abitazioni	1,768	2,375	722	753	765	285	2,636	884	880
Di cui furti in esercizi commerciali	560	1,087	490	272	188	78	963	298	288
Di cui furti in auto in sosta	769	3,229	824	542	305	95	2,725	455	443
Di cui furti di opere d'arte e materiale archeologico	5	9	5	3	2	3	13	3	2
Di cui furti di automezzi pesanti trasportanti merci	2	9	13	3	6	3	48	11	8
Di cui furti di ciclomotori	483	1,755	432	169	137	26	778	358	352
Di cui furti di motocicli	59	2,872	596	62	64	11	1,941	73	350
Di cui furti di autovetture	340	4,019	764	220	219	105	8,345	345	578
Rapine Totale	146	1,340	159	108	86	26	1,182	100	104
Di cui rapine in abitazione	24	89	21	12	12	5	69	11	9
Di cui rapine in banca	19	31	9	17	3	2	18	13	9
Di cui rapine in uffici postali	4	17	4	3	0	0	16	0	2
Di cui rapine in esercizi commerciali	19	250	36	19	5	3	320	20	21
Di cui rapine in pubblica via	47	642	51	35	44	11	451	35	42
Estorsioni	54	104	102	46	38	29	166	36	74
Truffe e frodi informatiche	486	2,582	871	409	337	186	1,244	406	585
Delitti informatici	30	138	41	3	6	14	157	52	25

PROVINCE	Trapani	Palermo	Messina	Agrigento	Caltanissetta	Enna	Catania	Ragusa	Siracusa
Contraffazione di marchi e prodotti industriali	39	173	171	44	21	15	170	44	39
Violazione della proprietà intellettuale	5	115	34	22	6	7	85	13	9
Ricettazione	193	563	204	130	87	61	327	181	110
Riciclaggio e impiego di denaro, beni o utilità di provenienza illecita	8	24	14	3	5	3	52	7	5
Usura	2	6	6	5	2	2	8	1	6
Danneggiamenti	2,003	6,156	4,002	2,337	1,788	768	4,788	1,320	2,129
Incendi Totale	51	265	271	138	45	45	185	29	121
Di cui incendi boschivi	3	7	57	57	2	0	22	0	1
Danneggiamen-to seguito da incendio	277	356	438	257	329	62	256	142	230
Normativa sugli stupefacenti	163	588	293	156	77	56	647	123	195
Attentati	3	8	3	0	2	0	6	7	0
Associazione per delinquere	6	15	3	7	6	4	12	12	2
Associazione di tipo mafioso	2	8	0	0	3	2	5	1	0
Contrabbando	0	2	1	1	0	0	20	1	5
Altri delitti	3,132	7,482	3,892	2,704	1,963	912	6,478	1,951	2,289
Totale	16,268	51,194	21,128	13,390	10,505	4,490	49,370	10,920	13,666

Codice	Tema	Indicatore	MT	IT	Commenti
C2	Incidenza	Numero di reati per tipologia di reo (CO)	N/A	**P**	---- (MT), 2005 (IT)

Le isole Maltesi

I dati relativi al numero di reati per di tipologia di reo non sono disponibili per le isole maltesi a causa del fatto che le migliori fonti di d'informazioni provengono dai dati sui detenuti riportati nelle sezioni successive di questo capitolo.

Sicilia

Figura 7.9: Numero di reati per Tipologia di reo (CO) – Sicilia 2005

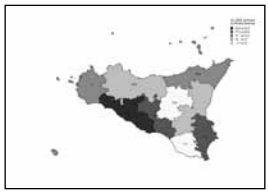


Tavola 7.7: Numero di reati per Tipologia di reo (CO) – Sicilia 2005

PROVINCE	Trapani	Palermo	Messina	Agrigento	Caltanissetta	Enna	Catania	Ragusa	Siracusa
Totale delitti	17893	57148	33946	13879	16547	6304	51001	6074	29415
Delitti di autore ignoto	12960	48461	27419	11780	14118	4603	42649	3684	27839
Totale Denunciate	4741	8913	6727	2068	2511	1678	8363	2412	1610
Totale minorenni Denunciate	175	479	224	134	109	47	522	109	185
Stranieri Denunciate	307	579	384	203	133	112	629	308	96
Stranieri minorenni Denunciate	12	25	22	13	10	4	29	10	7
Totale Femmine denunciate	806	1235	1084	292	318	227	1269	212	231
Totale minorenni Femmine denunciate	18	44	26	12	18	3	27	11	8
Straniere Femmine denunciate	24	61	53	17	18	17	67	16	17
Straniere minorenni Femmine denunciate	3	12	7	2	6	1	8	1	4
Anno	2005	2005	2005	2005	2005	2005	2005	2005	2005

Le province di Palermo e Catania totalizzano più della metà di tutti i reati delle altre province, Catania ha la più alta componente di criminalità minorile, detenuti stranieri, detenuti di sesso femminile, criminalità femminile straniera. Subito dopo seguono Palermo e Messina e ai margini della classifica si trova Ragusa. Trapani è al quinto posto. Nel Siracusano vi è un 95% di reati con autori sconosciuti, seguito da Caltanisetta, Agrigento e Palermo al 85%, Catania (84%), Messina (81%), Enna (73%), Trapani (72%) e Ragusa al 61%. Queste ultime tre hanno un tasso di risoluzione dei casi relativamente adeguato. Il tasso di Siracusa il 95% è molto allarmante se si considera che ci sono circa 29.415 reati all'anno (Figura 7.9 e Tavola 7.8)

Codice	Tema	Indicatore	MT	IT	Commenti
C3	Incidenza	Tasso di Reati per 1000 persone (CR)	P	P	2012 (MT), 2010 (IT)

Le isole Maltesi

Figura 7.10: Tasso di Reati per 1000 persone (CR) – Malta 2012

Tavola 7.8: Tasso di Reati per 1000 persone (CR) – Malta 2012

NUTS3	Totale	Popolazione	Reati per 1000 persone
Malta	15137	386198	39.2
Gozo	485	31419	15.4

Con un tasso di 39,2 reati ogni 1000 persone, Malta mostra percentuali relativamente più elevate rispetto a Gozo (15,4 reati ogni 1000 persone). In confronto ad altri stati europei che registrano dai 100 a 10 reati ogni 1000 persone, le isole maltesi hanno un tasso relativamente basso. La doppia insularità di Gozo porta in superficie il problema dei reati isolati o semi-isolati (con distanza dal continente, dalla città principale o per la capitale), che si traduce in tassi più bassi di reporting (maggiore incidenza di reati non segnalati) o in episodi di criminalità effettivi inferiori (Figura 7.10 e Tavola 7.9).

Sicilia

Figura 7.11: Tasso di Reati per 1000 persone (CR) – Sicilia 2010

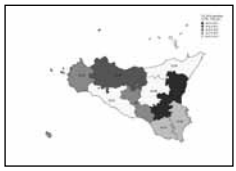


Tavola 7.9: Numero di Reati per 1000 persone (CR) – Sicilia 2010

Regione	Reati 2010	Segnalati alla polizia	Pop. 2010	Per 1000 pers
Trapani	16268	4,947	435,913	37.32
Palermo	51194	10,497	1,244,680	41.13
Messina	21128	6,010	654,601	32.28
Agrigento	13390	4,508	455,083	29.42
Caltanissetta	10505	2,976	272,289	38.58
Enna	4490	1,793	173,515	25.88
Catania	49370	9,401	1,084,977	45.50
Ragusa	10920	3,127	313,901	34.79
Siracusa	13666	3,817	402,840	33.92

La controparte siciliana, dimostra che anche le più aree insulari sperimentano tassi più elevati rispetto alla situazione di Gozo, con tassi che variano da 25,88 reati ogni 1000 persone a Enna, al 38,58 del Nisseno (alla pari con le NUTS 3 di Malta), fino al 45,5 a Catania. Catania e Palermo sperimentano i tassi più elevati, evidenziando una maggiore propensione della popolazione, residente nelle zone urbane e ad alta densità, a denunciare i reati , contro i tassi più bassi registrati nelle aree turistico - agricole come Agrigento ed Enna (Figura 7.11 e Tavola 7.9) . Ciò evidenzia che la percezione della scarsa incidenza dei reati sul territorio siciliano sia causata da alti livelli di omertà (non comparabili con i tassi riscontrati nelle isole maltesi a livello di Nuts 3). E' interessante che,a livello di NUTS5,tale omertà risulta evidente come accennato nei capitoli dedicati alle interviste. L'analisi del crimine richiederebbe studi più approfonditi che mostrino il grado di campanilismo (il legame che intercorre tra i cittadini nei piccoli comuni / villaggi), ove vi sono evidenti forme di auto–controllo o di controllo da parte della criminalità organizzata, che scoraggiano le segnalazioni alle autorità per evitare il controllo delle forze dell'ordine su una zona o su un'area hotspot. Questo spiegherebbe perché i criminali provenienti da

fuori siano tenuti a distanza dalle zone in cui imperano tali fenomeni, qualcosa di simile è stato sperimentato anche dalle autorità maltesi impegnate a cogliere le tendenze criminali nei piccoli villaggi di Gozo.

Codice	Tema	Indicatore	MT	IT	Commenti
C4	Categoria	Proporzione di reati gravi (SR)	P	P	2012 (MT), 2010 (IT)

Le isole Maltesi

Figura 7.12: Proporzione di reati gravi (SR) – Malta 2012

Tavola 7.10: Proporzione di reati gravi (SR) – Malta 2012

NUTS3	Malta	Gozo
Aborto	1	0
Danni fisici	1001	31
Droga	182	21
Omicidio	7	0
Infanticidio/ abbandono di minori	11	0
Violenza su un publico ufficiale	219	11
Totale reati gravi	1421	63
Totale reati	15137	485
Percentuale reati gravi	9.4	13

In contrasto con il tasso di criminalità descritto nell'analisi comparativa dei crimini ogni 1000 persone, quelle zone che prima, a livello di NUTS3, hanno registrato i tassi più bassi, al contrario registrano i più alti tassi di reati gravi. Infatti, Gozo registra il 13% di crimini gravi contro il 9,4% con numeri elevati in relazione alle lesioni personali, droga e violenza contro pubblici ufficiali, mentre a Malta le lesioni fisiche rappresentano il reato più diffuso, seguito dalla violenza dalla droga, rispettivamente al secondo e al terzo posto(Figura 7.12 e Tavola 7.10)

Sicilia

Figura 7.13: Proporzione di reati gravi (SR) – Sicilia 2010

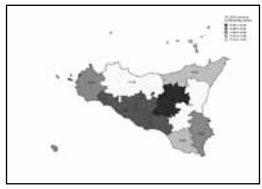


Tavola 7.11: Proporzione reati gravi(SR) – Sicilia 2010

PROVINCE	Trapani	Palermo	Messina	Agrigento	Caltanissetta	Enna	Catania	Ragusa	Siracusa
Omic_volo_cons_Tot	5	11	3	4	4	4	17	6	6
Tentati omicidi	9	18	10	19	13	1	44	14	13
Infanticidi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Omicidi preterintenzionali	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Omicidi colposi totale	10	29	15	4	7	2	18	18	3
Percosse	103	194	107	94	75	25	239	45	83
Lesioni dolose	665	1,146	616	519	358	161	918	377	474
Minacce	762	1,421	946	915	642	315	1,327	476	620
Sequestri di persona	11	26	6	9	8	3	30	9	6
Ingiurie	575	987	581	531	460	219	890	306	376
Violenze sessuali	31	78	35	26	18	9	58	23	21
Atti sessuali con minorenne	7	12	9	3	1	1	10	1	5
Corruzione di minorenne	1	4	2	0	0	3	4	2	0
Sfruttamento e favoreggiamento della prostituzione	6	11	10	7	0	1	34	7	4
Pornografia minorile e detenzione di materiale pedopornografico	3	8	1	2	0	1	24	2	1
Rapine Totale	146	1,340	159	108	86	26	1,182	100	104
Normativa sugli stupefacenti	163	588	293	156	77	56	647	123	195
Associazione di tipo mafioso	2	8	0	0	3	2	5	1	0
Totale reati gravi	2,501	5,883	2,793	2,397	1,752	829	5,448	1,510	1,911
Totale	16,268	51,194	21,128	13,390	10,505	4,490	49,370	10,920	13,666
Percentuale reati gravi	15.4	11.5	13.2	17.9	16.7	18.5	11	13.8	14

Come nel caso delle isole maltesi, in Sicilia la percentuale di reati più gravi è maggiore nelle province in cui si registra una minore propensione a sporgere denuncia, come Enna (18,5) e Agrigento (17,9%) . Ciò rappresenta un punto di partenza per ulteriori analisi in considerazione del fatto che la bassa percentuale di reati segnalati coesista con la maggiore propensione a denunciare i reati più gravi, il che rafforza la tesi che le poche segnalazioni siano il risultato di una struttura sociale che si rivolge alla giustizia solo nel caso delle fattispecie più delittuose mentre i reati meno gravi sono gestiti attraverso altre strutture sociale. Le condizioni politiche, religiose, educative, familiari ed economiche che regolano le interazioni sociali servono come fattori di controllo in particolare nei paesi più grandi, dove la gente vive lontano dalle autorità centrali, nelle città o in zone in cui tali società si trovano in isolamento a causa delle caratteristiche ambientali insulari o doppiamente insulari (Figura 7.13 e Tavola 7.1).

Codice	Tema	Indicatore	MT	IT	Commenti
C5	Categoria	Proporzione di reati minori (NSC)	P	P	2012 (MT), 2010 (IT)

Le isole Maltesi

Figura 7.14: Proporzione di reati minori (NSC) – Malta 2012

I reati minori a Malta sono costituiti principalmente da furti, danni e la violenza domestica (Figura 7.14 e Tavola 7.12). L'isola di Malta ha meno segnalazioni di reati gravi rispetto a Gozo, ma una maggiore percentuale di delitti minori denunciati.

Tavola 7.12: Proporzione di reati minori (NSC) – malta 2012

NUTS3	Malta	Gozo
Abusi d'ufficio	1	0
Incendi	87	4
Tentato reato	612	13
Frodi informatiche	238	5
Crimimi contro l'ordine pubblico	1	0
C rimimi contro la quete pubblica	1	0
Crimini contro le autorita di giustizia	2	0
Danni	2479	134
Violenze domestiche	1009	19
Falsificazione	85	1
Frode	349	10
Immigrazione	20	0
Spergiuro e falsa testimonianza	11	0
Pornografia	5	0
Prostituzione	101	0
Reati sessauali	111	0
Furti	8458	232
Tminacce e violenza privata	137	4
Violazione dei confini	9	0
Totale crimini minori	13716	422
Total crimini	15137	485
Percentuale crimini minori	90.6	87

Sicilia

Figura 7.15: Proporzione di reati minori (NSC) – Sicilia 2010

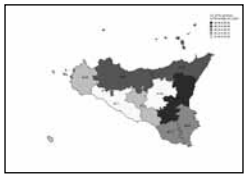


Tavola 7.13: Proporzione di reati minori (NSC) – Sicilia 2010

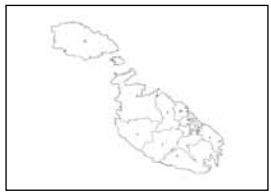
PROVINCE	Trapani	Palermo	Messina	Agrigento	Caltanissetta	Enna	Catania	Ragusa	Siracusa
Strage	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Furti Totale	7,478	27,322	8,282	4,886	4,118	1,553	29,968	5,208	6,126
Estorsioni	54	104	102	46	38	29	166	36	74
Truffe e frodi informatiche	486	2,582	871	409	337	186	1,244	406	585
Delitti informatici	30	138	41	3	6	14	157	52	25
Contraffazione di marchi e prodotti industriali	39	173	171	44	21	15	170	44	39
Violazione della proprietà intellettuale	5	115	34	22	6	7	85	13	9
Ricettazione	193	563	204	130	87	61	327	181	110
Riciclaggio e impiego di denaro, beni o utilità di provenienza illecita	8	24	14	3	5	3	52	7	5
Usura	2	6	6	5	2	2	8	1	6
Danneggiamenti	2,003	6,156	4,002	2,337	1,788	768	4,788	1,320	2,129
Incendi Totale	51	265	271	138	45	45	185	29	121
Danneggiamento seguito da incendio	277	356	438	257	329	62	256	142	230
Attentati	3	8	3	0	2	0	6	7	0
Associazione per delinquere	6	15	3	7	6	4	12	12	2
Contrabbando	0	2	1	1	0	0	20	1	5
Altri delitti	3,132	7,482	3,892	2,704	1,963	912	6,478	1,951	2,289
Totale reati minori	13,767	45,311	18,335	10,993	8,753	3,661	43,922	9,410	11,755
Totale	16,268	51,194	21,128	13,390	10,505	4,490	49,370	10,920	13,666
Percentuale di reati minori	84.6	88.5	86.8	82.1	83.3	81.5	89	86.2	86

Come Malta, la Sicilia ha un'alta percentuale di reati minori , con le grandi città che registrano i più alti tassi di reati denunciati, principalmente furti e danni. Le province orientali registrano un'alta concentrazione di fattispecie meno delittuose, mentre le aree centrali occidentali / sud-ovest registrano una scarsa propensione a denunciare i delitti alle autorità (Trapani, Agrigento, Caltanissetta ed Enna). (Figura 7.15 e Tavola 7.13).

Codice	Tema	Indicatore	MT	IT	Commenti
C6	Polizia	Struttura delle Agenzie della Forza dell'Ordine (PA)	P	P	2012 (MT), 2012 (IT)

Le isole Maltesi

Figure 7.16: Struttura delle Agenzie della Forza dell'Ordine (PA) – Malta 2012



Fonte: www.pulizija.gov.mt / cmru.police@gov.mt and http://www.mpa.org.mt/#/malta-police/4529989862
Nota: la figura 7.16 e stata modifcata quando il distretto 5 e stato diviso in due nel 2011.

"La Polizia di Malta" nella sua forma attuale risale a un proclama durante il governatorato Sir Thomas Maitland (1813-1814) . Quando Malta divenne una colonia della corona del Regno Unito e dell'Irlanda con il Trattato di Parigi , Maitland fu nominato governatore e comandante in capo di Malta alle dipendenze dalla Commissione del principe reggente, del 23 luglio 1813. Dalla sua nomina Maitland, ha intrapreso molte riforme anche relative al mantenimento della legge e dell'ordine . Con la dichiarazione XXII del 1° luglio 1814, Maitland stabilì che tutte le competenze fino ad allora esercitate, per quanto riguarda la gestione della polizia dopo il 12 luglio 1814, fossero amministrate dalle autorità secondo le procedure stabilite. La polizia doveva essere divisa in due reparti distinti - la polizia esecutiva e giudiziaria. L'ispettore generale di polizia (al giorno d'oggi il commissario di polizia) doveva essere il capo della polizia esecutiva. I magistrati dovevano essere i capi della polizia giudiziaria. Dal 12 luglio in poi , l'intera gestione e il controllo della polizia esecutiva passò sotto la sovrintendenza immediata dell'ispettore generale di polizia alle dipendenze del governatore. Dopo la concessione dell'indipendenza, nel 1921, il

dipartimento di polizia è passato sotto la responsabilità del governo maltese . Il primo ministro designato , responsabile per la giustizia e la polizia, era il dottor Alfredo Caruana Gatto. La Police Force di Malta è una delle forze di polizia più antiche d'Europa .

La struttura della Police Force e suddivisa territorialmente in due aree di competenza: - Regione A (Sud) e Regione B (Nord) . Ogni Regione è diretta da un commissario . Una regione incorpora i distretti dall'1 al 5 mentre la Regione B interessa i distretti che vanno dal 6 al 10 (Figura 7.16) . Ogni distretto è diretto da un sovrintendente e ci sono diverse divisioni guidate da un ispettore. Generalmente il mantenimento dell'ordine pubblico è diretta responsabilità del Malta Police Force, anche se tutti gli altri rami della forza l'assistono in questa missione. La polizia di Malta dispone anche di reparti specializzati.

Sicilia

IIn Italia, la sicurezza dei cittadini è tutelata da diverse forze dell'ordine, che dipendono da diferenti Ministeri: tradizionalmente, nell'ordinamento Italiano, esistono 5 forze dell'ordine nazionali (Polizia di Stato , Carabinieri, il Corpo Forestale dello Stato, Guardia della Finanza, polizia penitenziaria) più i corpi di polizia locale come la Polizia municipale, che esercita il proprio controllo all'interno del territori comunali , della Guardia Costiera con la responsabilità di custodire le acque costiere d'Italia. Di seguito viene presentato un quadro sintetico delLe cinque forze dell'Ordine cheagiscono sul territorio italiano e che hanno un mandato di applicazione della legge in tutto il territorio.

La Polizia di Stato fa parte del Dipartimento della Pubblica Sicurezza del Ministero degli Interni . I suoi compiti principali sono quelli di garantire l'ordine pubblico e la pace , nonché di indagare sui crimini . La Polizia di Stato collabora con le altre forze di polizia in Italia . Nel 2005 la forza di polizia era composta da 105.324 agenti di polizia , di cui oltre 15.000 donne . C'erano 893 amministratori, 1,839 Vice-questori, 723 commissari capo , 19.230 ispettori , 666 vice ispettori , 13.677 sovrintendenti,38.976 Assistenti e Agenti 29,320 .I carabinieri sono un'istituzione militare dipendente dal Ministero della Difesa per quanto attiene ai compiti militari e funzionalmente dal ministro dell'interno, per quanto attiene ai compiti di tutela dell'ordine e della sicurezza pubblica.

I Carabinieri sono ramifcati in due sezioni, una più propriamente militare, impegnata nel mantenimento della pace, che svolge la propria attività in paesi stranieri e l'altra volta alla difesa e al mantenimento dell'ordine pubblico in Italia , attraverso l'accertamento dei reati . I ruoli dei Carabinieri e della Polizia di Stato spesso si sovrappongono. Nel 2011 la forza lavoro dei Carabinieri consisteva di 114.778 - 3.797 funzionari, 29.531 Marescialli, 20.000 brigadieri e 61.450 appuntati e carabinieri semplici.

Il Corpo Forestale dello Stato (Corpo Forestale dello Stato) è un'agenzia di polizia nazionale dipendente dal Ministero delle Politiche Agricole Alimentari e Forestali. Il suo compito principale è la salvaguardia ambientale, con particolare attenzione delle foreste e

alla protezione delle risorse naturali. Previene e combatte gli incendi , è responsabile della protezione civile nelle zone montane e la prima agenzia deputata a intervenire in caso di catastrofe . E ' in forza con circa 8.500 agenti.

La Guardia di Finanza è una polizia militare dipendente dal Ministero dell'Economia e delle Finanze. Si occupa principalmente di reati economici e finanziari. Negli ultimi anni è stato coinvolta nella lotta contro il traffico di droga. A sua disposizione ha più di 600 imbarcazioni / navi e più di 100 velivoli a guardia delle acque territoriali italiane. Attualmente impiega 68.134 persone.

La Polizia Penitenziaria: è un Corpo di polizia civile, dipendente dal Ministero di Grazia e Giustizia, che svolge i propri compiti alla dipendenza e sotto la direzione dell'autorità giudiziaria, in conformità a quanto stabilito dal codice di procedura penale ; il personale addetto attende ad assicurare l'esecuzione dei provvedimenti restrittivi della libertà personale; garantisce l'ordine all'interno degli istituti di prevenzione e di pena e ne tutela la sicurezza; partecipa, anche nell'ambito di gruppi di lavoro, alle attività di osservazione e di trattamento rieducativo dei detenuti e degli internati; espleta il servizio di traduzione dei detenuti ed internati ed il servizio di piantonamento dei detenuti ed internati ricoverati in luoghi esterni di cura. Da rilevare che si sta portando avanti un progetto di riforma che dovrebbe portare allo scioglimento dell'Arma dei Carabinieri che, in un futuro prossimo, potrebbe essere accorpata alla Polizia di Stato, destinata a essere trasformata in polizia locale di secondo livello. Intanto il potere militare dovrebbe essere trasferito a un corpo sovranazionale chiamato Forza di gendarmeria europea e dotato di piena autonomia, nonché di particolari immunità ed inviolabilità

Codice	Tema	Indicatore	MT	IT	Commenti
C7	Polizia	Numero di polizia per 1000 persone (PR)	P	P	2012 (MT), 2010 (IT)

Le isole Maltesi

L'organico delle forze di polizia nelle isole maltesi, al 9 Ottobre 2013 era di 1941. Di questi, 1814 sono di stanza a Malta, mentre 127 stazionano a Gozo. Una siffatta struttura ha un tasso di 4,65 Ufficiali di Polizia per 1000 persone (Fonte: Malta Police Force).

Sicilia

Nella struttura italiana, le informazioni sono disponibili a livello nazionale, il numero di agenti di polizia per 1000 persone è pari a 4,53. La figura mostra che i due paesi hanno un tasso relativamente comune, forse un pò minore in Sicilia rispetto alla componente maltese *(Fonte: Eurostat - online data code: crim_plce)*

Codice	Tema	Indicatore	MT	IT	Commenti
C8	Prigioni	Numero di detenuti per categoria di reati, sesso, età, sentenziati o no (PI)	P	P	2009 (MT), 2005 (IT)

Le isole Maltesi

Figura 7.17: Numero di prigionieri per categoria di reati, sesso, età, sentenziati o no (PI)– Malta 2009

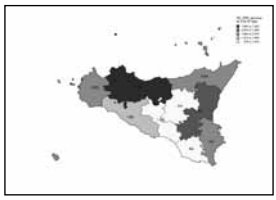
Il dato di Malta si basa sui soggetti incarcerati in un dato momento e copre quei reati puniti con il carcere escludendo quei reati cui sono stati assegnati pene alternative, come la sospensione della pena, gli scarichi condizionali, tra gli altri. La maggior parte dei criminali proviene dall'isola di Malta (droga e furto e altri) e alcuni, orginari di Gozo, finiscono in carcere per droga e altri reati. Il rapporto è di 352 a 4, molto forte se si considera che per ogni Gozzitano ci sono 100 detenuti maltesi (Figura 7.17 e Tavola 7.13)

Tavola 7.13: Numero di prigionieri per tipologia di reato, sesso, età, sentenziati o no (PI) – Malta 2009

NUTS5	Malta	Gozo
Danni	8	0
Droghe	70	2
Frodi	6	0
Altro	120	2
Rapine	88	0
Furti	14	0
Delitti contro la persona	46	0
Totale	**352**	**4**

Sicilia

Figura 7.18: Numero di detenuti per tipologia di reato, sesso, età, sentenziati o no (PI) – Sicily 2005



Le statiche afferenti il profilo dei criminali in Sicilia sono più dettagliate e si suddividono in molteplici variabili, sesso, perlopiù maschi, tra i 25 ei 34 anni (Figura 7.18 e tavola 7.14). Palermo ha il più alto numero di delinquenti con 7493 nel 2005, seguita da Catania, con quasi la metà rispetto al Capoluogo Siciliano, da Messina e Trapani, fino ad arrivare al fanalino di coda di Enna. Non vi sono grosse differenziazioni di genere nella composizione dei detenuti. Se si fa riferimento all'età, vi è una grossa concentrazione, in particolare nelle città più grandi, dei detenuti di età compresa tra i 45 ei 64 anni.

Tavola 7.14: Numero di detenuti per tipologia di reato, sesso, età, sentenziati o no (PI) – Sicilia 2005

PROVINCE	Tot 14-17	Tot 18-24	Tot 25-34	Tot 35-44	Tot 45-54	Tot 55-64	Tot 65 +	Totale
Trapani	18	543	696	484	299	174	68	2282
Palermo	87	1886	2382	1612	903	428	195	7493
Messina	25	560	738	590	349	210	93	2565
Agrigento	10	273	433	361	247	173	65	1562
Caltanissetta	21	239	295	224	122	74	31	1006
Enna	6	53	81	60	33	27	16	276
Catania	62	1074	1523	997	534	235	85	4510
Ragusa	0	227	310	218	115	59	23	952
Siracusa	28	427	598	401	214	137	46	1851

PROVINCE	Donne 14-17	Donne 18-24	Donne 25-34	Donne 35-44	Donne 45-54	Donne 55-64	Donne 65 +	Donne Totale
Trapani	1	81	123	97	46	38	16	402
Palermo	3	180	277	236	152	98	37	983
Messina	1	71	101	105	74	51	24	427
Agrigento	1	31	50	55	52	52	13	254
Caltanissetta	0	13	41	38	24	18	6	140
Enna	0	3	13	5	4	4	3	32
Catania	4	105	147	129	79	49	23	536
Ragusa	0	18	36	41	11	10	4	120
Siracusa	0	54	89	66	38	35	10	292

PROVINCE	Uomini 14-17	Uomini 18-24	Uomini 25-34	Uomini 35-44	Uomini 45-54	Uomini 55-64	Uomini 65 +	Uomini Totale
Trapani	17	462	573	387	253	136	52	1880
Palermo	84	1706	2105	1376	751	330	158	6510
Messina	24	489	637	485	275	159	69	2138
Agrigento	9	242	383	306	195	121	52	1308
Caltanissetta	21	226	254	186	98	56	25	866
Enna	6	50	68	55	29	23	13	244
Catania	58	969	1376	868	455	186	62	3974
Ragusa	0	209	274	177	104	49	19	832
Siracusa	28	373	509	335	176	102	36	1559

Codice	Tema	Indicatore	MT	IT	Commenti
C9	Prigioni	Tasso di detenuti per 1000 persone (PIR)	P	P	2012 (MT), 2005 (IT)

Le isole Maltesi

Tavola 7.15: Tasso di detenuti per 1000 persone (PIR) – Malta 2012

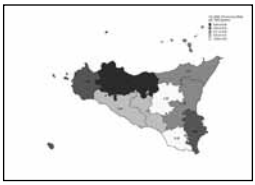
Popolazione - 15 Novembre 2012	
Detenuti	622
Popolazione	417,617
Tasso di carcerati per 1000 persone	1.49

Popolazione come 15th November 2012

Il tasso di detenzione nelle isole maltesi si attesta a 1,49 persone ogni 1000 persone; tra i 622 soggetti vi è anche una minoranza straniera cui è associato l'indicatore C10 e che rappresenta il 35,9% della popolazione carceraria . Il dato si riferisce al totale e in quanto Gozo non ospita un carcere (Tavola 7.15)

Sicilia

Figura 7.19: Detenuti per 1000 persone (PIR) – Sicilia 2005



I tassi di detenzione nelle province siciliane variano da percentuali molto basse, in provincia di Enna si attestano intorno all'1,58 (leggermente inferiore a Malta) , sino ad un aumento del quintuplo, 6,04 detenuti per 1000 persone a Palermo (Figura 7.19 e Tavola 7.16). La Sicilia ha in media 4,5 detenuti (con 22.500 detenuti al 2005). La cifra è molto elevata a Trapani, che seppur con un tasso di reati gravi inferiore a quello di Catania, la segue con 5,25 detenuti per 1000 persone. Tutte le province siciliane, ad eccezione di Enna, hanno almeno il doppio della popolazione carceraria Maltese, anche Agrigento, Ragusa, Siracusa e Trapani che hanno una struttura demografica abbastanza similare alle isole maltesi.

Tavola 7.16: Detenuti per 1000 persone (PIR) – Sicilia 2005

NUTS3	DETENUTI	Pop_2005	VALORE_per_1000_persone
Agrigento	1562	457039	3.42
Caltanissetta	1006	274001	3.67
Catania	4510	1075657	4.19
Enna	276	174199	1.58
Messina	2565	655640	3.91
Palermo	7493	1239808	6.04
Ragusa	952	308103	3.09
Siracusa	1851	398330	4.65
Trapani	2282	434435	5.25

Codice	Tema	Indicatore	MT	IT	Commenti
C10	Prigioni	Proporzione detenuti nazionali/ immigrati Proporzione (IIR)	P	P	2012 (MT), 2005 (IT)

Le isole Maltesi

Tavola 7.17: Proporzione di detenuti nazionali/immigrati (IIR) – Malta 2012

Cittadinanza	Maltese	Extracomunitari	Totale
Numero	399	223	622
Percentuale	64.1	35.9	100.0

Il carcere maltese ospita 622 detenuti, di cui 223 stranieri (il 35,9%) , come emerso dai dati del 15 novembre 2013 (Tavola 7.17 e Figura 7.20). Queste cifre indicano un tasso relativamente alto di popolazione straniera, proveniente principalmente dal Nord / Est e di origine africana sub-sahariana e orientale (Figura 7.21). La componente britannica è anche abbastanza ampia . In termini di sesso, dei 223 detenuti stranieri, 198 sono maschi (dei quali 126 sono stati condannati e 72 in attesa di giudizio) e 25 femmine (di cui 20 condannate e 5 in attesa di giudizio). È interessante notare che, mentre la componente maschile maltese è maggiore rispetto a quella straniera (377:198), le donne straniere detenute sono di più di quelle maltesi (25:22)

Figura 7.20: Proporzione di detenuti nazionali/immigranti Proporzione (IIR) – Malta 2012 (15 Novembre 2012)

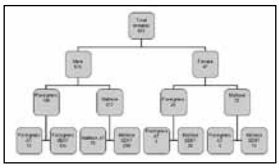
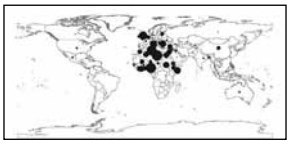


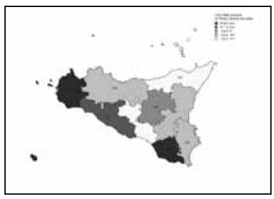
Figura 7.21: Detenuti immigrati e provenienza – 2000



Fonte: www.crimemalta.com

Sicilia

Figura 7.22 Proporzione di detenuti nazionali/immigrati (IIR) – Sicily 2005



La percentuale di detenuti immigrati sul territorio siciliano è ben distante da quella maltese. I 22.497 stranieri nelle carceri siciliane, rappresentano il 7,4% di tutti i detenuti . Queste cifre vanno dall' 15,6% di Ragusa al 10,7 % a Trapani e al 10 % di Agrigento , tutte aree che ospitano un gran numero di residenti stranieri . La provincia che fa registrare la minor percentuale di detenuti stranieri è Caltanissetta al 5,2 %.Un'analisi più dettagliata mostra che al contrario di Malta, la componente femminile straniera è pari al 4,8 % del totale delle popolazione femminile, mentre i maschi costituiscono il 7,8% (Figura 7.22 e Tavola 7.18). Impressionanti i dati sulla criminalità minorile di origine straniera che raggiungono il 17% (minori stranieri / Tutti i minori * 100) a Enna, l'11 % a Trapani e il 10 % a Palermo. Considerando che a Enna e Palermo non evidenziano alti tassi di popolazione carceraria straniera, tali cifre per Enna e Palermo sono relativamente elevate

Tavola 7.18: Proporzione di carcerati nazionali/immigranti Proporzione (IIR) – Sicily 2005

PROVINCE	Trapani	Palermo	Messina	Agrigento	Caltanissetta	Enna	Catania	Ragusa	Siracusa
Totale	2282	7493	2565	1562	1006	276	4510	952	1851
Italiani Mas Fem	2039	7019	2407	1406	954	257	4215	804	1730
Estero Mas Fem	243	474	158	156	52	19	295	148	121
Totale Minorenni	18	87	25	10	21	6	62	0	28
Italiani Minorenni	16	78	24	10	21	5	58	0	28
Estero Minorenni	2	9	1	0	0	1	4	0	0
Totale Maschile	1880	6510	2138	1308	866	244	3974	832	1559
Italiani Maschile	1659	6082	1997	1163	818	227	3711	693	1449
Estero Maschile	221	428	141	145	48	17	263	139	110
Totale Femmine	402	983	427	254	140	32	536	120	292
Italiani Femmine	380	937	410	243	136	30	504	111	281
Estero Femmine	22	46	17	11	4	2	32	9	11
Totale Fem Minorenni	1	3	1	1	0	0	4	0	0
Italiani Fem Minorenni	1	1	1	1	0	0	3	0	0
Estero Fem Minorenni	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Percent Mas sul totale	82.4	86.9	83.4	83.7	86.1	88.4	88.1	87.4	84.2
Percent fem sul totale	17.6	13.1	16.6	16.3	13.9	11.6	11.9	12.6	15.8
Percent stranieri sul totale	10.6	6.3	6.2	10	5.2	6.9	6.5	15.5	6.5
Percent minorenni sul totale	0.8	1.2	1	0.6	2.1	2.2	1.4	0	1.5

Codice	Tema	Indicatore	MT	Italia	Commenti
C11	Prigioni	Ufficiali/Detenuti (OPR)	P	P	2012 (MT), 2012/2013 (IT)

Le isole Maltesi

Tavola 7.19: Ufficiali/detenuti (OPR) – Malta 2012

Ufficiali	180
Detenuti	622
Tasso di Ufficiali/Detenuti	0.3

I dati relativi al rapporto tra detenuti e ufficiali di sorveglianza nelle isole maltesi mostrano una rapporto di 0,3 o 3,5 detenuti per ogni funzionario, in realtà, il valore è più alto a causa dei turni lavorativi che gli agenti e funzionari amministrativi svolgono (Tavola 7.19).

Sicilia

Tavola 7.19 b: Ufficiali/detenuti (OPR) – Sicilia 2013

Comune	Detenuti	Addetti di polizia	Rapporto Ufficiali/detenuti
Agrigento	435	200	0.5
Sciacca	46	61	1.3
Caltanissetta	282	220	0.8
Gela	80	32	0.4
San Cataldo	118	68	0.6
Caltagirone	291	153	0.5
Catania "Bicocca"	268	125	0.5
Catania "Piazza Lanza"	484	248	0.5
Giarre	85	32	0.4
Enna	172	125	0.7
Nicosia	35	57	1.6
Piazza Armerina	119	50	0.4
Barcellona Pozzo di Gotto	187	100	0.5
Messina	346	226	0.7
Mistretta	28	36	1.3
Palermo "Pagliarelli"	1,350	500	0.4
Palermo "Ucciardone"	513	368	0.7
Termini Imerese	160	121	0.8
Modica	75	35	0.5
Ragusa	177	77	0.4
Augusta	470	90	0.2
Noto	242	70	0.3
Siracusa	479	282	0.6
Castelvetrano	109	50	0.5
Favignana "Giuseppe Barraco"	102	113	1.1
Trapani	502	290	0.6
Totale	7155	3729	0.5

Elaborazione su dati Dipartimento dell'amministrazione penitenziaria - Ufficio per lo sviluppo e la gestione del sistema informativo automatizzato statistica ed automazione di supporto dipartimentale - Sezione Statistica e I stat 2013
Fonte: Antigone in prison First report on the online Italian prisons

Codice	Tema	Indicatore	MT	IT	Commenti
C12	Servizi	Ufficiale di sorveglianza/Numero di Persone sotto sorveglianza (OPPR)	P	P	2013 (MT), 2012 (IT)

Le isole Maltesi

Il rapporto tra ufficiali e soggetti sottoposti a misura di sorveglianza è calcolato in base al numero di casi assegnato a ciascun ufficiale di sorveglianza ed è relativo ai 908 casi seguiti da 26 ufficiali ovverossia 35 casi per funzionario(Tavole 7.20 e 7.21).

Tavola 7.20: Ufficiale di Probation/Numero di Persone sotto sorveglianza (OPPR) – Malta 2013

	Direttore	Ass Dir	Ufficiale di sorveglianza	Senior PO	PO	Risorse Umane	Sec Staff	Psicologi	Avvocato	Sicurezza
MALTA	1	1	1	2	23	1	3	2	1	1

Tavola 7.21: Ufficiale di Probation/Numero di Persone sotto sorveglianza (OPPR) 2013

Libertà vigilata	Sospensione condizionale della pena con obbligo di supervisione	Lavori pubblica utilità	Combination Orders	Sospensione provvisoria	Rapporti per la commissione per la libertà vigilata	Libertà sulla Parola	Rapporti investigativi preliminari / Indagini sociali etc	Rapporti dulle vittime	TOTAL
609	111	10	35	67	28	2	37	9	908

Sicilia

Tavolala 7.22: Ufficiale di Probation/Numero di Persone sotto sorveglianza (OPPR) – Sicily 2013

Province	**Agrigento**	**Caltanissetta**	**Catania**	**Messina**	**Palermo**	**Ragusa**	**Siracusa**	**Trapani**
Province	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Direttore					1			
Ass Dir	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Responsabile servizio sociale	1	1	1	1	1		1	1
Responsabile risorse umane	8	11	27	19	40	4	10	13
Assistenti sociali		6	3	9	6	1		
ausiliari	1	1	1	1	1		1	
Contabile			1		1		1	
Ass. Contabile	4	1	3		3	2	4	3
Segretari	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Operatore centralino	1	1	1					
Addetto filtro ed accoglienza	1	2	6	2	3	1	2	1

Tavola 7.22b: Ufficiali di Probation/Numero di Persone sotto sorveglianza (OPPR) – Sicilia 2011

Misure alternative	**Affidamento**	**semilibertà**	**detenzione domiciliare**	**Libertà vigilata; libertà controllata; semidetenzione.**
Sicilia	720	88	787	440

In Sicilia vi è un tasso di 42,4 casi per agente nella provincia di Trapani. Il numero di ufficiali per tutta la Sicilia comprende 157 ufficiali giudiziari per una popolazione superiore ai 5 milioni. Da segnalare che ad eccezione delle altre Province, Enna si distingue per il fatto che non si registrano casi di libertà vigilata. I dati mostrano che, a Trapani ci sono 13 ufficiali con 551 casi, con altri 1.598 casi oggetto di trattamento o di segnalazione (Fonte UEPE)

8.3.2 SOCIALE

Il secondo degli indicatori base di CRISOLA è stato analizzato secondo le linee guida stabilite nel capitolo degli indicatori. Sono stati esaminati dieci indicatori, ognuno sintetizzato di seguito, mentre altri quattro richiedono l'acquisizione di ulteriori dati (che potrebbero non essere ancora disponibili) . Nella tavola 7.23 sono elencati gli indicatori e la disponibilità di ogni set di dati per paese e per anno

Tavola 7.23: Indicatori sociali

Codice	Tema	Indicatore	Malta	Italia	Commenti
S1	Demografia	Popolazione (Età e Sesso) (Pop)	P	P	2005 (MT), 2010 (IT)
S2	Demografia	Composizione della Popolazione (Nazionale/ Immigranti)(PopR)	P	P	2005 (MT), 2007 (IT)
S3	Educazione	Livello di educazione ottenuto (EDR)	P	-	2005 (MT), ---- (IT)
S4	Educazione	Abbandono della scuola d'obbligo (ESLR)	P	P	2013 (MT), 2004 (IT)
S5	Impiego	Caratteristiche principali della struttura della struttura occupazionale (ES)	P	P	2005 (MT), 2004 (IT)
S6	Impiego	Livelli di disoccupazione (UR)	P	P	2005 (MT), 2012 (IT)
S7	Economia	L'Economia Principale (EDS)	P	P	2005 (MT), 2008 (IT)
S8	Economia	La dipendenza Economica sullo stato (EDS)	N/A	P	---- (MT), 2010 (IT)
S9	Riabilitazione	Numero di programmi di riabilitazione (PRP)	-	-	Proposta Per Futuri Studii
S10	Riabilitazione	Percentuale di successo dei programmi (PSR)	-	-	Proposta Per Futuri Studii
S11	Professionisti	Disponibilità di servizi professionali (professionisti per 1000 persone) (RSP)	P	P	2010 (MT), 2010 (IT)
S12	Professionisti	Graduati professionisti (PSG)	-	-	Proposta Per Futuri Studii
S13	Comunità	Facilitazioni sociali e comunitarie (Capitale Sociale) (SCF)	P	P	2012 (MT), 2010 (IT)
S14	Comunità	Livello di Coesione (Coesione Sociale) (CLS)	-	-	Proposta Per Futuri Studii
	TOTALE	14	P		

Codice	Tema	Indicatore	MT	IT	Commenti
S1	Demografia	Popolazione (Età e Sesso) (Pop)	P	P	2005 (MT), 2010 (IT)

Le isole Maltesi

Figura 7.23: Popolazione (Età e Sesso) (Pop) - Malta 2005

Tavola 7.24: Popolazione (Età e Sesso) (Pop) – Malta 2005

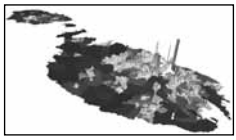
NUTS3	Total e	Uomini	Donne	Area km/q	Popdens
Malta	373,955	185,533	188,422	247	1,514
Gozo	31,007	15,286	15,721	68	456

Tavola 7.25: Popolazione (Età e Sesso) (Pop) – 2011 Census preliminary Report

NUTS3	Total	Maschi	Femmine	Area km/q	Popdens
Malta	384,912	207,185	208,870	247	1,558
Gozo	31,143	15,485	15,658	68	458

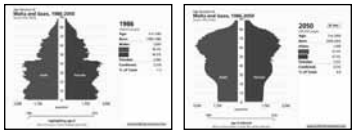
La struttura demografica Maltese è interessata da processi d'invecchiamento, con un'altissima densità demografica (oltre 417.000 persone residenti in 315 chilometri quadrati, al censimento 2011, per un totale di 1.300 persone per chilometro quadrato); ad oggi, la densità di Malta è pari a 1.558 e a Gozo è di 458 (al 2005 si registravano rispettivamente 1514 e 456). (Figura 7.23 e tavole 7,24-7,25). Questa disparità è dovuta principalmente alla condizione d'insularità di Gozo, in cui si concentrano meno persone, rispetto alla principale zona NUTS 3 maltese, in cui la maggior parte della popolazione vive concentrata in aree molto piccole (Figura 7.24). La struttura della popolazione è interessata da processi d'invecchiamento, passando plausibilmente da un certo equilibrio nel 1986 a una struttura della popolazione, composta perlopiù da anziani e in continua diminuzione nel 2005. Questo rapido cambiamento fa emergere questioni che richiedono un'analisi nel tempo, in termini di sicurezza e protezione del territorio (Figura 7.25) .

Figura 7.24: Densità della Popolazione per Area – Malta, Census 2005



Fonte: Formosa (2007)

Figura 7.25: Piramide della popolazione – Malta 1986-2050



Fonte: NSO, (accessed 2013), http://www.fernuni-hagen.de/statliteracy/chapter4/Malta_Pyramid/pyramid6_29.html

Sicilia

Figura 7.26: Popolazione (Età e Sesso) (Pop) – Sicilia 2010

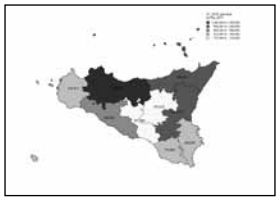


Tavola 7.26: Popolazione (Età e Sesso) (Pop) – Sicilia 2000-2010

Provincia	**Trapani**	**Palermo**	**Messina**	**Agrigento**	**Caltanissetta**	**Enna**	**Catania**	**Ragusa**	**Siracusa**
Pop_2000	425,742	1,237,993	661,708	452,084	274,955	178,245	1,054,559	295,473	397,309
Pop_2005	434,435	1,239,808	655,640	457,039	274,001	174,199	1,075,657	308,103	398,330
Pop_2010	435,913	1,244,680	654,601	455,083	272,289	173,515	1,084,977	313,901	402,840
Area (Km.sq)	2,461.31	4,992.23	3,247.34	3,041.90	2,128.20	2,562.13	3,552.20	1,614.02	2,108.80
Popdens_2000	172.97	247.98	203.77	148.62	129.2	69.57	296.87	183.07	188.41
Popdens_2005	176.51	248.35	201.9	150.25	128.75	67.99	302.81	190.89	188.89
Popdens_2010	177.11	249.32	201.58	149.6	127.94	67.72	305.44	194.48	191.03

Per quanto attiene la realtà siciliana, Catania mostra una maggiore densità demografca, con 305 persone per chilometro quadrato, seguita da Palermo con 249 e all'altro estremità, Enna con 38 persone per chilometro quadrato. Questo valore è correlato alla disponibilità di vasti appezzamenti, perlopiù utilizzati a fini agricoli. Da sottolineare che Caltanissetta, Messina ed Enna hanno visto una riduzione della propria popolazione a partire dal 2000, fenomeno correlabile all'invecchiamento della popolazione o alla migrazione interna verso altre città o verso altre regioni (Figura 7.26 e Tavola 7.26).

Codice	Tema	Indicatore	MT	IT	Commenti
S2	Demografia	Composizione della Popolazione (Nazionale/ Immigranti)(PopR)	P	P	2005 (MT), 2007 (IT)

Le isole Maltesi

Figura 7.27: Composizione della Popolazione (Nazionale/Immigranti)(PopR) – Malta 2005

Tavola 7.27: Composizione della Popolazione (Nazionale/Immigranti)(PopR) – Malta 2005

NUTS3	Malta	Gozo
Totale	373,955	31,007
Maschi	185,533	15,286
Femmine	188,422	15,721
Maltese Total i	362,983	29,867
Maltese di sesso m	180,145	14,762
Maltese di sesso F	182,838	15,105
Non-Maltesi Totale	10,972	1,140
Non-Maltesi di sesso m	5,388	524
Non-Maltesi di sesso F	5,584	616
Percent Immig Tot	2.93	3.68
Percent Immig di sesso m	2.9	3.43
Percent Immig F di sesso f	2.96	3.92

La componente straniera si attesta dal 2005 attorno al 2,93% per Malta e al 3,68% per Gozo, a causa del fenomeno della "costa geriatrica" ossia una migrazione verso il basso delle persone anziane dai paesi più freddi del nord verso i paesi sud, più caldi. I dati al 2005 non prendono in considerazione i rifugiati, gli irregolari e gli altri soggetti non immatricolati o in attesa di normalizzazione. Gozo ha un tasso superiore a quello di Malta, poiché è vista come una tranquilla zona rurale, attraente per i pensionati e per coloro che svolgono un lavoro legato all'industria digitale (Figura 7.27 e Tavola 7.27)

Sicilia

Figura 7.28: Composizione della Popolazione (Nazionale/Immigranti)(PopR) – Sicily 2007

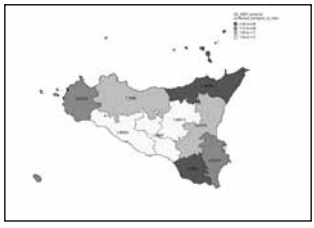


Tavola 7.28: Composizione della Popolazione (Nazionale/Immigranti)(PopR) – Sicily 2007

Provincia	Trapani	Palermo	Messina	Agrigento	Caltanissetta	Enna	Catania	Ragusa	Siracusa	Sicilia
Popolazione Straniera di sesso m2007	4,376	10,011	7,194	3,423	1,712	696	7,608	8,724	4,311	48,055
Pop Straniera di sesso m 2007	4,348	11,231	8,840	3,727	1,909	1,137	9,419	5,551	3,935	50,097
Total Pop Straniera 2007	8,724	21,242	16,034	7,150	3,621	1,833	17,027	14,275	8,246	98,152
Minorenni - Maschi	1,141	2,710	1,758	609	370	152	1,746	1,624	638	10,748
Minorenni - Femmine	1,105	2,620	1,587	569	387	155	1,693	1,428	584	10,128
Minorenni - Totale	2,246	5,330	3,345	1,178	757	307	3,439	3,052	1,222	20,876
Stranieri minorenni Maschi	26.07	27.07	24.44	17.79	21.61	21.84	22.95	18.62	14.8	22.37
Stranieri minorenni Femmine	25.41	23.33	17.95	15.27	20.27	13.63	17.97	25.73	14.84	20.22
Stranieri minorenni	25.75	25.09	20.86	16.48	20.91	16.75	20.2	21.38	14.82	21.27
Popolazione 2007	435,974	1,243,385	654,032	455,550	272,570	173,723	1,081,915	311,770	400,764	5,029,683
Percent Immigrant of Total	2	1.71	2.45	1.57	1.33	1.06	1.57	4.58	2.06	1.95

Le province siciliane hanno tassi inferiori rispetto a quello Maltese, ad eccezione di Ragusa che ha una componente straniera del 5,6%, a causa dell'impiego dei migranti nel settore agricolo. Messina, la provincia più ricca è al secondo posto (2,45)% seguita da Siracusa e Trapani, con Enna che ha le percentuali più basse (Figura 7.28 e Tavola 7.28).

Codice	Tema	Indicatore	MT	IT	Commenti
S3	Educazione	Livello di educazione ottenuto (EDR)	P	-	2005 (MT), ---- (IT)

Le isole Maltesi

Figura 7.29: Livello di educazione ottenuto (EDR) – Malta 2005

Il livello d'istruzione è un indicatore volto a individuare la mobilità sociale di una comunità, nel caso di Malta, vi è un crescente numero di soggetti specializzati nel livello terziario, in particolare maschi (11% a Malta e il 9% a Gozo, contro il 9% e 8% per le femmine). All'altro estremo circa il 3% delle donne non ha alcun livello di scolarità contro il 2% dei maschi (Figura 7.29 e Tavola 7.29).

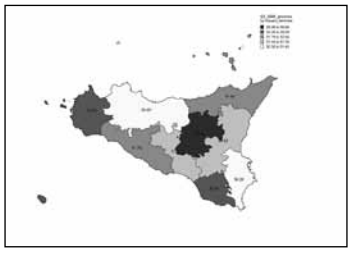
Tavola 7.29: Livello di educazione ottenuto (EDR) – Malta 2005

NUTS3	Malta	Gozo
Totale	309,903	25,573
Analfabeti	7,464	637
Soggetti disabili frequentanti scuole speciali	880	45
Scuola materna	1,246	168
Scuola primaria	77,990	7,650
Scuola secondaria	140,805	11,039
Scuola Post-secondaria	43,121	3,250
Scuola Non-terziaria	8,481	536
Terziaria	29,916	2,248

NUTS3	Malta	Gozo
Totale soggetti di sesso M	152,695	12,485
Analfabeti soggetti di sesso M	2,902	248
Soggetti disabili di sesso M frequentanti scuole speciali	540	26
Scuola materna - soggetti di sesso M	435	56
Scuola primaria - soggetti di sesso M	33,209	3,280
Scuola secondaria -soggetti di sesso M	71,675	5,826
Scuola Post-secondaria soggetti di sesso M	22,659	1,599
Scuola Non-terziaria - soggetti di sesso M	4,994	284
Terziaria - soggetti di sesso M	16,281	1,166

Sicilia

Figura 7.30: Livello di educazione ottenuto (EDR) – Sicily 2008



I dati a disposizione, per la Sicilia dimostrano che la percentuale di soggetti che acquisiscono il diploma è composta perlopiù da donne. Le province con un maggiore forbice sono quella di Enna (con 55,1%: 44,9%,) e Trapani (54,8%: 45,2%). Le altre province hanno una struttura più equilibrata (Figura 7.30 e tavola 7.30).

Tavola 7.30: Livello di educazione ottenuto (EDR) – Sicily 2008

Provincia	Totale diplomati	Totale diplomati femmine	Totale diplomati maschi	Percent femmine	Percent maschi
Trapani	3,786	2,073	1,713	54.8	45.2
Palermo	11,116	5,635	5,481	50.7	49.3
Messina	5,949	3,084	2,865	51.8	48.2
Agrigento	4,329	2,242	2,087	51.8	48.2
Caltanissetta	2,373	1,222	1,151	51.5	48.5
Enna	1,639	903	736	55.1	44.9
Catania	10,777	5,543	5,234	51.4	48.6
Ragusa	2,498	1,300	1,198	52.0	48.0
Siracusa	3,787	1,904	1,883	50.3	49.7
Sicilia	46,254	23,906	22,348	51.7	48.3

Codice	Tema	Indicatore	MT	IT	Commenti
S4	Educazione	Abbandono della scuola d'obbligo (ESLR)	P	P	2013 (MT), 2004 (IT)

Le isole Maltesi

Il tasso di abbandono scolastico a Malta si attesta al 22,6 per cento nel 2012, (dati aggiornati al 5 aprile 2013). Per la prima volta, Malta ha un valore paragonabile a quello di altri paesi dell'UE. Il dato è calcolato secondo una formula internazionale che tiene conto degli studenti di età compresa tra 18 e 24 che non hanno ottenuto i livelli 0, come si evince dal rapporto del ufficio di statistica nazionale (2013). Il fattore educativo necessita di ulteriori studi al fine di individuare meglio le relazioni tra questi soggetti, la loro provenienza sociale e la loro condizione occupazionale.

Sicilia

Tavola 7.31: Livello di educazione ottenuto (EDR) – Sicily 2008

Dataset: Population 15 years and over by highest level of education

Territorio	Livello d'istruzione	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Sicilia	analfabeti, primaria	1343.292	1313.567	1261.209	1243.801	1204.288	1158.628	1131.038	1104.74	1073.969
	Scuola media	1394.536	1413.338	1427.142	1444.319	1471.821	1472.343	1484.336	1491.71	1485.274
	Scuola superiore	70.506	59.712	67.229	63.032	74.675	77.843	81.032	93.259	96.075
	post secondaria	1053.557	1079.508	1101.678	1104.933	1107.312	1140.274	1169.919	1196.59	1209.671
	terziaria (università, dottorato e corsi di specializzazione)	288.064	313.924	333.641	349.51	368.572	393.232	390.109	383.026	407.469
	totale	4149.955	4180.048	4190.899	4205.594	4226.668	4242.32	4256.434	4269.325	4272.458

Data estratta il 04 Ott 2013 alle 23:58 UTC (GMT) da I.Stat

I dati sulla dispersione scolastica in Sicilia non sono disponibili poiché molto frammentati, ma in via indiretta, dai dati illustrati nella tavola 7.31 è possibile ricavare un valore che si attesta attorno al 25,1%. Tale informazione potrebbe essere utile se ci fosse un ulteriore differenziazione per età, sesso e provincia.

Codice	Tema	Indicatore	MT	IT	Commenti
S5	Impiego	Caratteristiche principali della struttura occupazionale (ES)	P	P	2005 (MT), 2004 (IT)

Le isole Maltesi

Figura 7.31: Strutture principali per l'impiego (ES) – Malta 2005

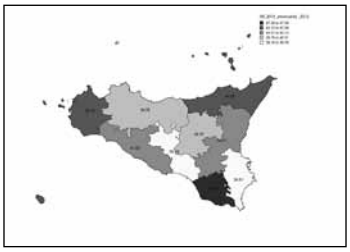
La struttura occupazionale maltese si basa principalmente sui salariati occupati con l'85% che si trova a Malta e l'81% a Gozo. I lavoratori autonomi a Gozo sono l'11%, mentre i lavoratori con dipendenti sono il 7,2% contro un tasso più basso per Malta (9,1% e 5,4%). Inoltre meno dell'uno per cento sono registrati come collaboratori familiari. Tali cifre indicano che lo spirito imprenditoriale in aree insulari è più evidente come gli efetti sul reddito della distanza dalla città principale e dalle aree commerciali. Inoltre, la barriera geografca oferta dal canale di mare, rappresenta ancora un ostacolo per la crescita economica (Figura 7.31 e Tavola 7.32).

Tavola 7.32: Caratteristiche principali della struttura dell'impiego (ES) – Malta 2005

NUTS3	Malta	Gozo
Totale	143,098	10,385
Impiegati	121,998	8,440
Lavoratori autonomi con dipendenti	7,765	751
Lavoratori autonomi senza dipendenti	13,001	1,141
	334	53

Sicilia

Figure 7.32: Strutture principali per l'impiego (ES) – Sicilia 2012



I dati disponibili dimostrano che l'occupazione nel 2012 è maggiore nelle province di Ragusa, Messina e Trapani (tasso di occupazione inferiore al 50%) , con Ragusa che registra un 47,6% e Caltanissetta il minimo con 38.16%. Questi dati sono stati esaminati in dettaglio provinciale e si è notato un evidente declino, soprattutto a partire dal 2008, tranne per Caltanissetta che ha visto un aumento nel triennio successivo al 2009, per ridursi rapidamente nel 2012. Alcune aree hanno sperimentato una contrazione a partire dal 2004 con alcuni micro picchi di anni (Ragusa), il che dimostra che la struttura occupazionale vive una condizione di stress antecedente alla recessione del 2008 (Tavola 7.33).

Tavola 7.33: Caratteristiche principali della strutturaoccupazionale (ES) – Sicilia 2012

Dataset: Percentuale occupati- 15-64 years

Province	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**
Trapani	44.43	43.87	47.27	45.53	46.47	43.20	42.57	42.44	42.13
Palermo	42.49	42.88	43.02	43.92	43.15	42.79	41.31	40.35	39.78
Messina	45.05	47.82	48.78	48.17	45.88	45.23	44.62	44.54	44.29
Agrigento	39.93	41.36	42.36	42.78	42.43	42.83	40.72	42.47	41.62
Caltanissetta	39.36	42.25	41.03	40.51	40.84	38.53	39.81	40.20	38.16
Enna	40.72	41.28	43.45	43.80	43.65	44.81	44.01	41.59	39.76
Catania	42.45	43.89	43.74	42.80	42.96	42.30	41.26	41.16	40.51
Ragusa	57.13	52.37	55.47	54.11	51.99	50.13	49.72	49.03	47.59
Siracusa	40.05	41.03	44.58	42.27	42.73	45.23	45.19	44.07	38.81

Dati per 05 Ott 2013 06:52 UTC (GMT) from I. Stat

Codice	Tema	Indicatore	MT	IT	Commenti
S6	Impiego	Livelli di disoccupazione (UR)	P	P	2005 (MT), 2012 (IT)

Le isole Maltesi

Figura 7.33: Livelli di disoccupazione (UR) – Malta 2005

La povertà e la deprivazione sono viste come un problema collegato all'indebolimento della coesione sociale e all'aumento dei reati e della disorganizzazione sociale (capitolo 2). Tale situazione è analizzata mediante l'osservazione della disoccupazione, motore principale della povertà, nell'ottica in cui la mancanza di reddito fisso si associa alla necessità di acquisire una rendita da altre fonti, siano esse legali o illegali.

A Malta e Gozo, i livelli di disoccupazione sono molto bassi, nel 2005 Malta ha registrato un tasso di disoccupazione del 3,3% e (1,29% femmine e 5,02% per i maschi), leggermente più alto quello di Gozo del 3,68% (1,37% femmine e 5,69% per i maschi).

Tavola 7.34: Livelli di disoccupazione (UR) – Malta 2005

NUTS3	Malta	Gozo
Total	309,903	25,573
Occupati	143,098	10,385
disoccupati	10,242	941
Inattivi	156,563	14,247
Totale maschi	165,180	12,485
Maschi occupati	104,039	7,043
Maschi disoccupati	7,177	591
Maschi inattivi	53,964	4,851
Totale donne	170,296	13,088
Donne occupate	49,444	3,342
Donne disoccupate	4,006	350
Donne inattive	116,846	9,396
Percent_Total_occupati	3.3	3.68
Percent maschi dissoccupati	5.02	5.69
Percent_donne disoccupate	1.29	1.37

Sicilia

Figura 7.34: : Livelli di disoccupazione (UR) – Sicilia 2012

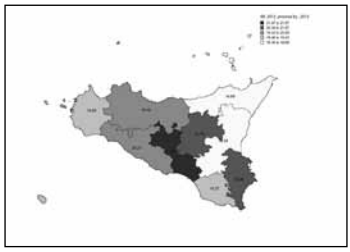


Tavola 7.35: Livelli di disoccupazione (UR) – Sicilia2012

Province	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**
Trapani	15.8	15.8	10.4	11.0	10.7	11.0	13.0	12.8	18.1
Palermo	20.3	19.2	18.6	15.5	17.1	17.9	18.7	16.0	19.4
Messina	16.1	13.1	10.7	10.4	13.6	14.1	13.5	12.5	16.6
Agrigento	20.4	17.7	13.3	16.7	16.8	17.6	19.2	17.7	20.2
Caltanissetta	20.4	19.2	16.6	15.7	14.5	15.3	16.5	17.1	21.9
Enna	21.6	19.4	16.7	16.3	16.0	15.2	16.7	14.0	21.7
Catania	15.0	15.3	12.3	11.6	12.0	11.3	12.0	12.5	16.3
Ragusa	8.0	10.8	6.7	8.3	8.4	8.9	9.1	12.5	19.4
Siracusa	17.7	14.6	11.5	11.5	11.6	8.5	10.5	15.5	20.3

Il tasso di disoccupazione della Sicilia varia dal 16,3 di Catania al 21,7 e 21,9 di Enna e Caltanissetta. La disoccupazione in Sicilia appare come un fenomeno di lunga data, con alcune province che mostrano tassi costanti dal 2004 al 2012, ma lo sforzo fatto per ridurre la disoccupazione nel periodo 2004-2007 è stato poco incisivo, indi per cui la disoccupazione è di nuovo in rapida escalation (Figura 7.34 e Tavola 7.35).

Codice	Tema	Indicatore	MT	IT	Commenti
S7	Economia	L'Economia Principale (EDS)	P	P	2005 (MT), 2008 (IT)

Le isole Maltesi

Figura 7.35: L'Economia Principale (EDS) – Malta 2005

L'economia maltese è basata sul manifatturiero (17,6%), sul commercio all'ingrosso e al dettaglio oltre che sulla pubblica amministrazione. Le leve economiche di Gozo si basano principalmente sul settore educativo (12%), il commercio all'ingrosso e al dettaglio (11,9%) e il settore edile (11%).

Tavola 7.36: L'Economia Principale (EDS) – Malta 2005

NUTS3	**Malta**	**Gozo**
Total	143,098.00	10,385.00
Agricoltura, caccia e silvicoltura	1,908.10	341.3
Pesca	341.1	88
Attività estrattive	627.7	46.5
Manifatturiero	25,169.00	1,032.40
Settore energetico	2,809.40	308.8
Costruzioni	9,860.90	1,142.30
commercio	23,236.90	1,237.50
Alberghi e ristoranti	11,785.60	938.6
Trasporti,magazzinaggio e comunicazioni	11,243.20	709.4
Intermediazione monetaria e finanziaria	5,287.70	276.7
Attività immobiliari, noleggio, informatica e ricerca	10,028.60	377.4
Pubbl.amministrazione e difesa; assic.socia	12,096.90	1,004.00
Istruzione	11,850.10	1,242.10
Sanità	10,277.60	1,082.90
Altri servizi pubblici,sociali e personali	6,012.30	550.4
Servizi domestici presso famiglie e	155.8	6.7
i Imprese non classificate	407.1	0

NUTS3	**Malta**	**Gozo**
Totale	84.83	15.17
Agricoltura, caccia e silvicoltura %	79.49	20.51
Pesca%	93.11	6.89
Attività estrattive %	96.06	3.94
Manifatturiero %	90.1	9.9
Settore energetico%	89.62	10.38
Costruzioni %	94.94	5.06
commercio %	92.62	7.38
Alberghi e ristoranti %	94.07	5.93
Trasporti,magazzinaggio e comunicazioni %	95.03	4.97
Intermediazione monetaria e finanziaria %	96.37	3.63
Attività immobiliari., noleggio, informatica e ricerca %	92.34	7.66
Pubbl.amministrazione e difesa; assic.socia %	90.51	9.49
Istruzione %	90.47	9.53
Sanità %	91.61	8.39
Altri servizi pubblici,sociali e personali %	95.86	4.14
Servizi domestici presso famiglie %	100	0

Tavola 7.37: L'Economia Principale (EDS) – Sicily 2008

Imprese	**Palermo**	**Agrigento**	**Caltanissetta**	**Catania**	**Enna**	**Messina**	**Ragusa**	**Siracusa**	**Trapani**	**Sicilia**
Totale	79387	39902	22534	85916	14704	48440	29890	29612	43731	394116
Agricoltura, caccia e silvicoltura	13285	14966	6306	17693	5905	7482	10155	8191	16720	100703
Pesca	180	344	21	321	1	169	131	191	613	1971
Attività estrattive	61	31	103	39	12	55	19	26	110	456
Manifatturiero	8244	2780	2175	8811	1271	5310	2613	2819	3567	37590
Settore energetico	70	18	11	97	3	17	11	21	23	271
Costruzioni	8759	4234	2437	10282	1678	7206	3637	3711	4385	46329
commercio	30618	11274	7284	30947	3520	17094	8154	8375	11285	128551
Alberghi e ristoranti	2830	1506	781	2446	480	2284	945	1167	1403	13842
Trasporti, magazzinaggio e comunicazioni	2396	874	796	3088	382	1769	862	753	953	11873
Intermediazione monetaria e finanziaria	1637	488	307	1476	196	1047	367	489	595	6602
Attività immobiliari, noleggio, informatica e ricerca	5622	1434	1069	5035	557	2965	1551	2022	2059	22314
Pubbl.amministrazione e difesa; assic.socia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Istruzione	642	189	79	405	66	272	105	170	194	2122
Sanità	735	269	114	672	67	313	197	220	298	2885
Altri servizi pubblici,sociali e personali	3680	1191	888	3437	549	2200	1113	1280	1404	15742
Servizi domestici presso famiglie e	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
i Imprese non classificate	628	304	163	1166	17	257	30	176	122	2863

I dati confermano come l'agricoltura e il commercio rappresentino i pilastri dell'Economia siciliana, seguiti dal settore edile a manifatturiero. Palermo e Catania, oltre che Messina restano al centro dei maggiori scambi commerciali.

Codice	Tema	Indicatore	MT	IT	Commenti
S8	Economia	La dipendenza Economica sullo stato (EDS)	N/A	P	---- (MT), 2010 (IT)

Le isole Maltesi

Data la particolare suddivisione di Malta e Gozo (facenti parti di un unico aggregato a livello di NUTS2- questo indicatore non è applicabile)

Sicilia

Tavola 7.38: La dipendenza Economica sullo stato (EDS) – Sicily 2010

Dataset: Regional Structural Business Statistics (2010) - NACE 2007

Variable	Sicilia
Dipendenza – numero di unità	Medium Dependence
Dipendenza – giro d'affari – migliaia di euro	Medium Dependence
Dipendenza – Valore aggiunto al costo dei fattori- migliaia di euro	Medium Dependence
Dipendenza – costi personali - migliaia di euro	Medium Dependence
Dipendenza – investimenti beni tangibili- migliaia di euro	Medium Dependence
Dipendenza – numero di soggetti impiegati	Medium Dependence
Dipendenza – numero di dipendenti	Medium Dependence

Codice	Tema	Indicatore	MT	IT	Commenti
S11	Professionisti	Disponibilità di servizi professionali (professionisti per 1000 persone) (RSP)	P	P	2010 (MT), 2010 (IT)

L'isole Maltesi

Tavola 7.39: Disponibilità di servizi professionali (professionisti per 1000 persone) (RSP) – Malta 2010

	Maltese Islands
Direttore	1
Ass Dir	1
Principle PO	1
Senior PO	2
PO	23
Totale_Professionisti	28
Popolazione	417,617
Professionisti_per_1000_persone	0.07

La disponibilità di servizi di riabilitazione professionale a Malta è di 0,07 per 1000 persone. Tale valore, calcolato su 100.000, indica la presenza di 7 ufficiali ogni 100.000 persone (Tavola 7.39).

Sicilia

Figura 7.36: Disponibilità di servizi professionali (professionisti per 1000 persone) (RSP) – Sicily 2013

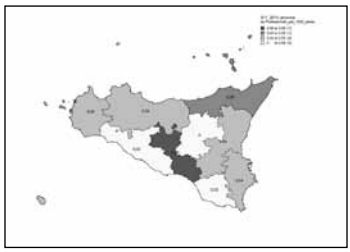


Tavola 7.40: Disponibilità di servizi professionali (Assistenti professionisti per 1000 persone) (RSP) – Sicilia 2013

Province	**Agrigento**	**Caltanissetta**	**Catania**	**Enna**	**Messina**	**Palermo**	**Ragusa**	**Siracusa**	**Trapani**
Director	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1
Ass Dir						1			
Responsasabile dei servizi sociali	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1
Respondabile risorse umane	1	1	1		1	1		1	1
Assistenti sociali	8	11	27		19	40	4	10	13
Assistenti		6	3		9	6	1		
Unità di polizia penitenziari*	1	2	6		2	3	1	2	1
Totale Professionisti	12	22	39	0	33	53	8	15	17
Popolazione totale	455,550	272,570	1,081,915	173,723	654,032	1,243,385	311,770	400,764	435,974
Professionals per 1000 persons	0.03	0.08	0.04	0	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04

Le province siciliane, ad eccezione di Caltanisetta, hanno un tasso leggermente superiore a quello di Malta, circa la metà del tasso medio maltese. Agrigento e Ragusa hanno 3 ufficiali per 100.000 persone, mentre Enna non offre questo servizio (Figura 7.36 e Tavola 7.40).

Codice	Tema	Indicatore	MT	IT	Commenti
S13	Comunità	Facilita sociali e comunitarie (Capitale Sociale) (SCF)	P	P	2012 (MT), 2010 (IT)

Le isole Maltesi

Figura 7.37: Facilitazioni sociali e comunitarie (Capitale Sociale) (SCF) – Malta 2012

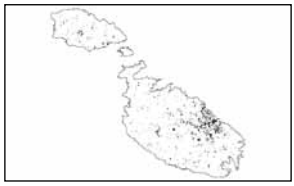


Tavola 7.41: Facilitazioni sociali e comunitarie (Capitale Sociale) (SCF) – Malta 2012

Zoning	Zoning_orig	Area_km_sq	Percentage_Cover
SCF	Stutture e centri sociali	3	0.95
REC	Aree ricreative	0.39	0.12
IND	Industria	20.08	6.37
PRK	Parchi	7.7	2.44
COM	Commerciale	1.72	0.55
URB	Zona soggetta aVincoli	18.15	5.76
RUR	Rurale	224.91	71.37
RES	Residemziale	40.37	12.81

L'analisi dei principali enti e delle strutture necessarie al mantenimento del capitale sociale, dimostra che a Malta i servizi sociali e di comunità coprono meno dell' 1% del territorio maltese. Malta, con una superficie totale di 316 chilometri quadrati, di cui circa un 32% (101 km.sq) soggetto a fenomeni di erosione, dispone di spazi per tali impianti, sebbene non siano considerati abbastanza ampi, considerato che in questa categoria rientrano le università, gli ospedali, ecc (Figura 7.37 e Tavola 7.41).

Sicilia

La presenza di servizi sociali e comunitari in Sicilia è analizzata in modo diverso rispetto a quella di Malta, a causa dell'assenza di dati regionali rispetto alle zone urbane. In quest'ultime la presenza dei servizi arriva al 7,3%, ma questo dato non può essere comparato con quello delle isole maltesi

Tavola 7.41: Facilitazioni sociali e comunitarie (Capitale Sociale) (SCF) – Sicily 2012

AREA__KMSQ	**% Area**
Spazi Verdi aperti	2.3
Uso misto	1.8
Parcheggi	0.3
Parchi	4.2
Residenziale	6.5
Centri e strutture sociali	7.3
Turistico	49.8
Trasporti	1.1
Aree urbane	0.9
Sviluppo Urbano	13.9
Espansione urbana	9.9
Centri cittadini	2.1

8.3.3 USO DEL TERRITORIO

Tavola 7.3 : Uso del Territorio

Codice	Tema	Indicatore	MT	Italia	Commenti
L1	Tipo d'isola	Grandezza dell'isola (Km quadrati) (SI)	P	P	2012 (MT), 2010 (IT)
L2	Amministrazione dell'Isola	Distanza dal continente (IDM)	N/A	P	---- (MT), 2010 (IT)
L3	Insularità del Paese	Categoria del Paese (Villaggio, citta) (CT)	P	P	2012 (MT), 2008 (IT)
L4	Insularità del Paese	Metropoli, Satellite, Paese isolato, Villaggio,Borgo (SIT)	P	P	2012 (MT), 2008 (IT)
L5	Uso del territorio	Uso primario del territorio (MLL)	P	P	2012 (MT), 2006 (IT)
L6	Uso del territorio	Uso secondario del territorio (SLL)	P	P	2012 (MT), 2006 (IT)
L7	Abitazione	Categoria delle abitazioni principali (H)	P	P	2005 (MT), 2010 (IT)
L8	Abitazione	Disponibilità delle case– Motivazione per Emigrare (HA)	P	P	2012 (MT), 2010 (IT)
L9	Status	Dilapidato/Rovine (DRR)	P	N/A	2012 (MT), ---- (IT)
L10	Status	Industria di ferro/ Tecnologica (RSS)	P	N/A	2012 (MT), ---- (IT)
L11	Trasporti	Distanza dalla città principale dell'isola (DMC)	P	P	2012 (MT), 2010 (IT)
L12	Trasporti	Distanza dalla città principale del continente (DSC)	P	P	2012 (MT), 2010 (IT)
	TOTALE	**12**	**P**		

Codice	Tema	Indicatore	MT	IT	Commenti
L1	Tipo d'isola	Grandezza dell'isola (Km quadrati) (SI)	P	P	2012 (MT), 2010 (IT)

Le isole Maltesi

Tavola 7.42: Grandezza dell'isola (Km quadrati) (SI) – Malta 2012

NUTS3	AREA_km_sq
Gozo	68.67
Malta	246.49

Come indicato nei paragrafi precedenti, la dimensione delle isole maltesi è pari a una superficie di 68,67 chilometri quadrati per Gozo e 246,49 per Malta (Tavola 7.42).

Sicilia

La Regione Siciliana conta circa 25,730.60 chilometri quadrati , 81 volte le dimensioni delle isole maltesi.

Codice	Tema	Indicatore	MT	IT	Commenti
L2	Amministrazione dell'Isola	Distanza dal continente (IDM)	N/A	P	---- (MT), 2010 (IT)

Le isole Maltesi

Questo indicatore non è applicabile alle isole maltesi a causa del fatto che si tratta di uno Stato dell'UE con capitale Valletta.

Sicilia

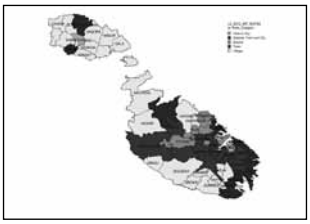
La distanza tra la Sicilia e Roma (capitale) è di 573 km (in base alla distanza euclidea dal baricentro), che indica la necessità di strutture per il trasporto aereo, al fine garantire il disbrigo di attività amministrative e la coesione tra l'amministrazione centrale e le regioni periferiche e le province (Figura 7.38).

Figura 7.38: Distanza dal continente (IDM) – Sicily 2012

Codice	Tema	Indicatore	MT	IT	Commenti
L3	Insularità del Paese	Categoria del Paese (Villaggio, citta) (CT)	P	P	2012 (MT), 2008 (IT)

Le isole Maltesi

Figure 7.39: Categoria del Paese (Villaggio, citta) (CT) – Malta 2012



Malta è composta da 68 consigli locali come previsto dal Local Council Act del 1993. A lvello NUTS5 ci sono 54 consigli locali a Malta e 14 a Gozo. Le categorie sono basate sulla struttura di conurbazione che identifica le principali città fortificate come città storiche (6 in numero), 11 città suburbane, 17 città periferiche, 24 villaggi e 10 città di mare. A causa della elevata densità demografica ed urbana che caratterizzano le isole maltesi, queste categorizzazioni sono ipotetiche, soprattutto per i fenomeni di espansione, che hanno coinvolto la maggior parte delle città integrandole in un'importante metropoli (Figura 7.39 e Tavola 7.43: Categoria del Paese (Villaggio, citta) (CT) – Malta 2012

Tavola 7.43: Categoria del Paese (Villaggio, Città) (CT) – Malta 2012

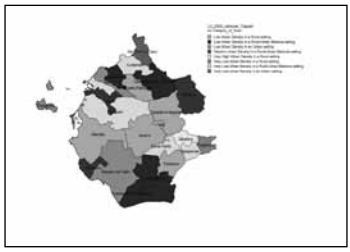
NUTS5	TOWN_CATEG
MDINA	Città storica
QORMI	Città
ZEBBUG (Malta)	Città
ZEJTUN	Città
RABAT (Victoria)	Città storica
ATTARD	Sobborgo
BALZAN	Sobborgo
BIRKIRKARA	Città
FGURA	Città
FONTANA	Villaggio
GUDJA	Villaggio
GHARGHUR	Villaggio
GHAXAQ	Villaggio
HAMRUN	Città
IKLIN	Periferia
KIRKOP	Villaggio
LIJA	Periferia
LUQA	Città
MOSTA	Città
MQABBA	Villaggio
SAFI	Villaggio
SAN GWANN	Periferia
SANTA LUCIJA	Città
SANTA VENERA	Periferia
SWIEQI	Periferia
TARXIEN	Città
XEWKIJA	Villaggio
SAN GILJAN	Città di mare
PEMBROKE	Periferia
GZIRA	Città

NUTS5	TOWN_CATEG
SLIEMA	Città di mare
TA' XBIEX	Periferia
VALLETTA	Città storica
PIETA	Città
MSIDA	Città
NAXXAR	Villaggio
SAN PAWL IL-BAHAR	Città di mare
MELLIEHA	Villaggio
MGARR	Villaggio
DINGLI	Villaggio
SIGGIEWI	Villaggio
QRENDI	Villaggio
ZURRIEQ	Villaggio
BIRZEBBUGIA	Città di mare
MARSAXLOKK	Città di mare
FLORIANA	Periferia
MARSA	Città
PAOLA	Città
BORMLA	Città storica
ISLA	Città storica
BIRGU	Città storica
KALKARA	Città di mare
XGHAJRA	Città di mare
ZABBAR	Città
MARSASCALA	Città di mare
GHAJNSIELEM	Villaggio
QALA	Villaggio
NADUR	Villaggio
XAGHRA	Villaggio
ZEBBUG (Ghawdex)	Città di mare
GHASRI	Villaggio
GHARB	Villaggio

NUTS5	TOWN_CATEG
SAN LAWRENZ	Villaggio
KERCEM	Villaggio
MUNXAR	Città di mare
SANNAT	Villaggio
MTARFA	Periferia
RABAT (Malta)	Città

Sicilia

Figure 7.40: Categoria del Paese (Villaggio, citta) (CT) – Sicilia 2008



La disponibilità di dati specifici di ruralizzazione e urbanizzazione, ha permesso la realizzazione di una rappresentazione più dettagliata della provincia di Trapani che in generale si contraddistingue per bassi livelli di densità sia nelle aree urbane che in quelle rurali

Tavola 7.44: Categoria del Paese (Villaggio, citta) (CT) – Trapani Sicily 2008

Denominazione	**San Vito Lo Capo**	**Favignana**	**Pantelleria**	**Erice**	**Mazara del Vallo**	**Paceco**	**Campobello di Mazara**	**Petrosino**
Popolazione 31-12-2008	4,265	4,358	7,736	28,381	51,385	11,420	10,800	7,613
Superficie territoriale (Kmq)	59.69	37.45	83.02	47.3	275.62	58.36	65.79	44.54
Densità demografica 2008	71.45	116.37	93.18	600.02	186.43	195.68	164.16	170.93
Superfice urbana (kmq)	2.98	1.94	4.29	6.05	16.47	2.22	4.53	1.35
Densità Urbana 2008	1,430.65	2,246.42	1,804.51	4,687.32	3,119.10	5,148.89	2,384.66	5,659.70
SAU (in Kmq)	4.03	4.14	13.4	17.26	109.55	23.46	28.23	19.23
Indice di ruralità SAU/Superficie territoriale	6.75	11.04	16.14	36.5	39.75	40.19	42.91	43.17
Category of Town	Densità urbana estremamente bassa	Densità urbana bassa	Densità urbana estremamente bassa	Densità urbana bassa	Densità urbana bassa	Densità urbana Media in aree urbane e rurali	Densità urbana bassa in aree urbane e rurali	Densità urbana Media in aree urbane e rurali

Denominazione	Custonaci	Castellammare del Golfo	Trapani	Valderice	Salaparuta	Alcamo	Santa Ninfa	Castelvetrano
Popolazione 31-12-2008	5,365	15,071	70,547	12,086	1,777	45,915	5,178	30,516
Superficie territoriale (Kmq)	69.59	127.14	271.89	52.85	41.67	130.78	63.8	207.07
Densità demografica 2008	77.09	118.54	259.47	228.68	42.64	351.09	81.16	147.37
Superfice urbana (kmq)	8.78	3.94	79.51	4.2	1.32	6.79	2.95	10.24
Densità Urbana 2008	611.19	3,823.26	887.29	2,879.62	1,350.96	6,765.39	1,758.21	2,980.30
SAU (in Kmq)	32.17	60.88	150.09	29.81	23.76	75.06	37.76	123.71
Indice di ruralità SAU/Superficie territoriale	46.23	47.88	55.2	56.4	57.02	57.39	59.18	59.74
Category of Town	Densità urbana molto bassa in aree urbane e rurali	Densità urbana bassa in aree urbane e rurali	Densità urbana molto bassa in aree urbane e rurali	Densità urbana bassa in aree urbane e rurali	Densità urbana molto bassa in aree urbane e rurali	Densità urbana Media in aree urbane e rurali	Densità urbana molto bassa in aree urbane e rurali	Densità urbana bassa in aree urbane e rurali

Denominazione	Buseto Palizzolo	Salemi	Calatafimi-Segesta	Marsala	Poggioreale	Partanna	Gibellina	Vita
Popolazione 31-12-2008	3,153	11,163	7,144	82,596	1,602	11,247	4,385	2,210
Superficie territoriale (Kmq)	72.72	181.7	154.78	241.72	37.52	82.41	45.02	8.88
Densità demografica 2008	43.36	61.44	46.16	341.7	42.7	136.48	97.4	248.87
Superfice urbana (kmq)	0.77	3.31	3.15	18.49	1.18	2.83	0.36	0.89
Densità Urbana 2008	4,121.24	3,377.40	2,266.18	4,466.65	1,352.66	3,969.95	12,199.91	2,489.17
SAU (in Kmq)	45.19	115.82	98.75	154.61	26.91	61.64	39.59	10.87
Indice di ruralità SAU/Superficie territoriale	62.14	63.74	63.8	63.96	71.73	74.8	87.95	122.42
Category of Town	Densità urbana bassa in aree rurali	Densità urbana bassa in aree rurali	Densità urbana bassa in aree rurali	Densità urbana bassa in aree rurali	Densità urbana molto bassa in aree rurali	Densità urbana bassa in aree rurali	Densità urbana molto alta in aree rurali	Densità urbana bassa in aree rurali

Codice	Tema	Indicatore	MT	IT	Commenti
L4	Insularità del Paese	Metropoli, Satellite, Paese isolato, Villaggio,Borgo (SIT)	P	P	2012 (MT), 2008 (IT)

Le isole Maltesi

Figura 7.41: Insularità del Paese - Metropoli, Satellite, Paese isolato, Villaggio,Borgo (SIT) – Malta 2012

Come accennato in precedenza i consigli locali possono essere suddivisi in metropolitani, periferie, insulari e doppiamente insulari. Per quanto riguarda Malta, ben 38 Consigli ricadono nell'area metropolitana (conubarzione) o periferica, mentre altri 16 NUTS5 area sono insulari. Gozo è doppiamente insulare a causa della sua distanza geografica dai centri economici e dai maggiori poli economici (Figura 7.41 and Tavola7.45).

Tavola 7.45: Insularità del Paese - Metropoli, Satellite, Paese isolato, Villaggio,Borgo (SIT) – Malta 2012

NUTS 5	Tipologia
ATTARD	Metropoli
BALZAN	Metropoli
BIRGU	Metropoli
BIRKIRKARA	Metropolii
BIRZEBBUGIA	Insulare
BORMLA	Metropoli
DINGLI	Insulare
FGURA	Metropoli
FLORIANA	Metropoli

NUTS 5	Tipologia
FONTANA	Doppiamente Insulare
GHAJNSIELEM	Doppiamente Insulare
GHARB	Doppiamente Insulare
GHARGHUR	Periferia
GHASRI	Doppiamente Insulare
GHAXAQ	Periferia
GUDJA	Metropoli
GZIRA	Metropoli
HAMRUN	Metropoli
IKLIN	Periferia
ISLA	Metropoli
KALKARA	Metropoli
KERCEM	Doppiamente Insulare
KIRKOP	Insulare
LIJA	Metropoli
LUQA	Periferia
MARSA	Metropoli
MARSASCALA	Insulare
MARSAXLOKK	Insulare
MDINA	Insulare
MELLIEHA	Insulare
MGARR	Insulare
MOSTA	Periferia
MQABBA	Insulare
MSIDA	Metropoli
MTARFA	Insulare
MUNXAR	Doppiamente Insulare
NADUR	Doppiamente Insulare
NAXXAR	Insulare
PAOLA	Metropoli
PEMBROKE	Metropoli
PIETA	Metropoli

NUTS 5	Tipologia
QALA	Doppiamente Insulare
QORMI	Metropoli
QRENDI	Insulare
RABAT (Malta)	Insulare
RABAT (Victoria)	Doppiamente Insulare
SAFI	Insulare
SAN GILJAN	Metropoli
SAN GWANN	Metropoli
SAN LAWRENZ	Doppiamente Insulare
SANNAT	Doppiamente Insulare
SANTA LUCIJA	Metropoli
SANTA VENERA	Metropoli
SIGGIEWI	Periferia
SLIEMA	Metropoli
SWIEQI	Periferia
TA' XBIEX	Metropoli
TARXIEN	Metropoli
VALLETTA	Metropoli
XAGHRA	Doppiamente Insulare
XEMXIJA	Insulare
XGHAJRA	Metropoli
XLENDI	Doppiamente Insulare
ZABBAR	Metropoli
ZEBBUG (Ghawdex)	Doppiamente Insulare
ZEBBUG (Malta)	Periferia
ZEJTUN	Periferia
ZURRIEQ	Insulare

Sicilia

Figura 7.42: Insularità del Paese - Metropoli, Satellite, Paese isolato, Villaggio,Borgo (SIT) – Sicily 2008

L'analisi della provincia siciliana di Trapani mostra che dei 24 comuni, 6 ricadono in zone urbane e hanno una bassa insularità, 3 hanno un' insularità media, 15 presentano un tasso d'insularità elevato a della loro distanza dalla città principale, la difficoltà all'accesso alle aree urbane e dell'indice di ruralità posseduto (Figura 7.42 e Tavola 7.46).

Tavola 7.46: Insularità del Paese - Metropoli, Satellite, Paese isolato, Villaggio,Borgo (SIT) – Sicilia 2008

Denominazione for GI	Popolazione 31-12-2008	Superficie territoriale (Kmq)	Densità demografica 2008	Superfice urbana (kmq)	Densità Urbana 2008	SAU (in Kmq)	Indice di ruralità SAU/Superficie territoriale	Insularity
Alcamo	45,915	130.78	351.09	6.79	6,765.39	75.06	57.39	Media
Buseto Palizzolo	3,153	72.72	43.36	0.77	4,121.24	45.19	62.14	Molto Alta
Calatafimi-Segesta	7,144	154.78	46.16	3.15	2,266.18	98.75	63.80	Molto Alta
Campobello di Mazara	10,800	65.79	164.16	4.53	2,384.66	28.23	42.91	Molto Alta
Castellammare Del Golfo	15,071	127.14	118.54	3.94	3,823.26	60.88	47.88	Molto Alta
Castelvetrano	30,516	207.07	147.37	10.24	2,980.30	123.71	59.74	Molto Alta
Custonaci	5,365	69.59	77.09	8.78	611.19	32.17	46.23	Molto Alta
Erice	28,381	47.30	600.02	6.05	4,687.32	17.26	36.50	Bassa
Favignana	4,358	37.45	116.37	1.94	2,246.42	4.14	11.04	Bassa
Gibellina	4,385	45.02	97.40	0.36	12,199.91	39.59	87.95	Alta
Marsala	82,596	241.72	341.70	18.49	4,466.65	154.61	63.96	Molto Alta
Mazara del Vallo	51,385	275.62	186.43	16.47	3,119.10	109.55	39.75	Bassa
Paceco	11,420	58.36	195.68	2.22	5,148.89	23.46	40.19	Media
Pantelleria	7,736	83.02	93.18	4.29	1,804.51	13.40	16.14	Bassa
Partanna	11,247	82.41	136.48	2.83	3,969.95	61.64	74.80	Molto Alta
Petrosino	7,613	44.54	170.93	1.35	5,659.70	19.23	43.17	Media
Poggioreale	1,602	37.52	42.70	1.18	1,352.66	26.91	71.73	Molto Alta
Salaparuta	1,777	41.67	42.64	1.32	1,350.96	23.76	57.02	Molto Alta
Salemi	11,163	181.70	61.44	3.31	3,377.40	115.82	63.74	Molto Alta
San Vito Lo Capo	4,265	59.69	71.45	2.98	1,430.65	4.03	6.75	Bassa
Santa Ninfa	5,178	63.80	81.16	2.95	1,758.21	37.76	59.18	Molto Alta
Trapani	70,547	271.89	259.47	79.51	887.29	150.09	55.20	Bassa
Valderice	12,086	52.85	228.68	4.20	2,879.62	29.81	56.40	Molto Alta
Vita	2,210	8.88	248.87	0.89	2,489.17	10.87	122.42	Molto Alta

Codice	Tema	Indicatore	MT	IT	Commenti
L5	Uso del territorio	Uso primario del territorio (MLL)	P	P	2012 (MT), 2006 (IT)

Le isole Maltesi

Figura 7.43: Uso primario del territorio (MLL) – Malta 2012

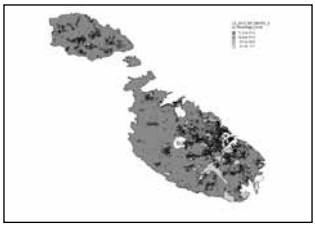


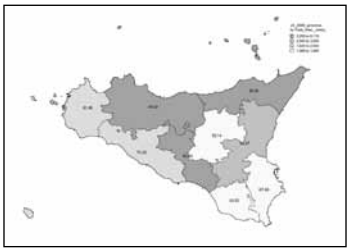
Tavola 7.47: Uso primario del territorio (MLL) – Malta 2012

ZONIZZAZIONE	AREA_KM_SQ	PERCENTUALE
Rurale	224.91	71.37
Residenziale	40.37	12.81
Industria	20.08	6.37
Vincoli ambientali	18.15	5.76
Parchi	7.70	2.44
Centri e servizi sociali	3.00	0.95
Commerciale	1.72	0.55
Ricreazione	0.39	0.12

Il territorio maltese è in larga parte caratterizzato da aree rurali (71,4%), seguite da quelle residenziali al 12,8%, e dalle aree industriali (6,37%). Nonostante la presenza di un elevato tasso di ruralità, Malta rimane uno dei territori più urbanizzati (Figura 7.43 e Tavola 7.)

Sicilia

Figura 7.44: Uso primario del territorio (MLL) Agricoltura – Sicilia 2006



Tutte le province ad eccezione di Palermo e Messina hanno prevalentemente un territorio agricolo (rurale), passando dal 93,4% di Caltanissetta al 52,1% di Enna. Mentre a Palermo l'agricoltura rappresenta la categoria maggiore, vi è comunque un buon equilibrio tra le altre tipologie(foreste e silvicoltura sono seconde). A Messina, si trova la silvicoltura e le aree seminaturali (Figura 7.44 e Tavola 7.48)

Tavola 7.48: Uso primario del territorio (MLL) – Sicilia 2006

Categoria Principale	Aree agricole	Superfici artificiali	Foreste e aree semi naturale	Bacini idrici	Paludi	Totale
Agrigento	1840.55	107.35	560.21	4.87	0.7	2513.68
Caltanissetta	5706.49	51.79	346.38	3.36	0	6108.02
Catania	1717.65	249	1077.42	2.78	0	3046.85
Enna	710.8	32.79	601.26	18.45	0	1363.3
Messina	1280.88	169.09	1769.2	32.66	0.28	3252.11
Palermo	1710.88	243.07	1461.92	17.76	0	3433.63
Ragusa	1283.96	75.03	181.76	1.48	0	1542.23
Siracusa	1293.78	127.77	481.41	13.58	0.88	1917.42
Trapani	2079.6	169.65	265.99	4.75	17.46	2537.45
Grand Total	**17624.59**	**1225.54**	**6745.55**	**99.69**	**19.32**	**25714.69**

Codice	Tema	Indicatore	MT	IT	Commenti
L6	Uso del territorio	Uso secondario del territorio (SLL)	P	P	2012 (MT), 2006 (IT)

Le isole Maltesi
Vedi L5

Tavola 7.49: Uso secondario del territorio (SLL) – Malta 2012

ZONIZZAZIONE	AREA_KM_SQ	PERCENTAGE
Rurale	224.91	71.37
Residenziale	40.37	12.81
Industria	20.08	6.37
Vincoli ambientali	18.15	5.76
Parchi	7.70	2.44
Centri e servizi sociali	3.00	0.95
Commerciale	1.72	0.55
Ricreazione	0.39	0.12

Sicilia
Vedi o L5

Main Category	Aree agricole	Superfici artificiali	Foreste e aree semi naturale	Bacini idrici	Paludi	Totale
Agrigento	1840.55	107.35	560.21	4.87	0.7	2513.68
Caltanissetta	5706.49	51.79	346.38	3.36	0	6108.02
Catania	1717.65	249	1077.42	2.78	0	3046.85
Enna	710.8	32.79	601.26	18.45	0	1363.3
Messina	1280.88	169.09	1769.2	32.66	0.28	3252.11
Palermo	1710.88	243.07	1461.92	17.76	0	3433.63
Ragusa	1283.96	75.03	181.76	1.48	0	1542.23
Siracusa	1293.78	127.77	481.41	13.58	0.88	1917.42
Trapani	2079.6	169.65	265.99	4.75	17.46	2537.45
Grand Total	17624.59	1225.54	6745.55	99.69	19.32	25714.69

Codice	Tema	Indicatore	MT	IT	Commenti
L7	Abitazione	Tipologia abitazioni principali (H)	P	P	2005 (MT), 2010 (IT)

Le isole Maltesi

Figura 7.45: Tipologia abitazioni principali (H) – Malta 2005

Tavola 7.51 Tipologia abitazioni principali (H) – Malta 2005

NUTS3	**Malta**	**Gozo**
A schiera	58,569	10,017
Bifamiliari	5,883	1,144
Case indipendenti	3,597	639
Piano terra con spazio indipendente	10,873	1,619
Maisonette	39,825	926
Appartamenti	51,022	5,842
Case colonichr	1,050	211
Stanze singole	661	48
Altro	353	35
Totale	**171,833**	**20,481**

La struttura abitativa più frequente nelle isole maltesi è quelle delle casette a schiera (34,1% a Malta e 48,9% Gozo), anche i condomini si stanno lentamente espandendo (29,7% a Malta e Gozo 28,5), plausibilmente a causa del fatto che la maggior parte di licenze emesse dal 2006 al 2010 riguardavano perlopiù la costruzione di strutture condominiali. Si sono pertanto create delle aree ad alta densità urbana, con un conseguente indebolimento della coesione sociale, così come lo spopolamento dei centri urbani (Figura 7.45 e Tavola 7.51). Questo ha portato ad una situazione in cui 53.000 unità sono rimaste vacanti (2005) con i relativi problemi che ne derivano dallo sviluppo eccessivo alla mancanza di risorse finanziarie per l'acquisto di tali unità.

Sicilia

Il dato siciliano è calcolato sulla base degli edifici occupati. La Tavola 7.52 mostra l'alta percentuale di abitazioni vacanti, che vanno dal 15,4% di Catania al 37,3% ad Agrigento. Trattasi, come nel caso di Malta , di seconde case e abitazioni stagionali, costruite spesso in maniera abusiva.

Tavola 7.52: Categoria delle abitazioni principali (H) – Sicily 2010

Tipologia	numero di abitazioni occupate da residenti	numero di abitazioni occupate esclusivamente da non residenti o non occupate	Numero di abitazioni	Percentuale case non occupate
Trapani	169802	73390	243192	30.2
Palermo	465359	137750	603109	22.8
Messina	272455	102169	374624	27.3
Agrigento	171064	101699	272763	37.3
Caltanissetta	104417	51314	155731	33.0
Enna	69503	20722	90225	23.0
Catania	411370	74933	486303	15.4
Ragusa	117889	59027	176916	33.4
Siracusa	154509	32741	187250	17.5

Codice	Tema	Indicatore	MT	IT	Commenti
L8	Abitazione	Disponibilità di case– Motivazione ad Emigrare (HA)	P	P	2012 (MT), 2010 (IT)

Le isole Maltesi

Figura 7.46: Disponibilità di case– Motivazione ad Emigrare (HA) – Malta 2012

Tavola 7.53: Disponibilità di case– Motivazione ad Emigrare (HA)– Malta 2012

NUTS3	**Malta**	**Gozo**
A schiera	10422	3450
Bifamiliari	614	308
Case indipendenti	469	233
Piano terra con spazio indipendente	2602	624
Maisonette	9447	410
Appartamenti	19599	4696
Case colonichr	221	41
Stanze singole	43374	9762
Totale	171,833	20,481
Percentuale case non occupate	25.2	47.7

Come discusso nell' indicatore L7, la presenza di molte case vacanti dovrebbe offrire una opportunità per la migrazione, ma ciò richiede l'analisi delle abitazioni realmente sul mercato incluse quelle unità, che a causa di questioni ereditarie, sono troppo modeste per essere vendute isolatamente, o altre su cui ricadono vincoli di tipo ambientale e sociale. È interessante notare che, nonostante i Gozzitani vivano principalmente in case a schiera e solo pochi in appartamenti, sono stati creati oltre 4.500. appartamenti al momento vacanti, destinati presumibilmente al turismo estivo e stranieri. Considerando che a Gozo ci sono circa 10.000 famiglie, circa la metà delle abitazioni non è occupata (Figura 7.46 e Tavola 7.53)

Sicilia

I dati siciliani sono stati discussi nell' indicatore L7 (Tavola 7.54).

Tavola 7.54: Disponibilità delle case– Motivazione per Emigrare (HA) – Sicily 2010

Tipologia	numero di abitazioni occupate da residenti	numero di abitazioni occupate esclusivamente da non residenti o non occupate	Numero di abitazioni	Percentuale case non occupate
Trapani	169802	73390	243192	30.2
Palermo	465359	137750	603109	22.8
Messina	272455	102169	374624	27.3
Agrigento	171064	101699	272763	37.3
Caltanissetta	104417	51314	155731	33.0
Enna	69503	20722	90225	23.0
Catania	411370	74933	486303	15.4
Ragusa	117889	59027	176916	33.4
Siracusa	154509	32741	187250	17.5

Codice	Tema	Indicatore	MT	IT	Commenti
L9	Status	Dilapidato/Rovine (DRR)	P	N/A	2012 (MT), ---- (IT)

Le isole Maltesi

Figura 7.47: Dilapidato/Rovine (DRR) – Malta 2012

Come evidenziato dalla Figura 7.47 e dalla Tavola 7.55 circa il 6 per cento di tutte le unità abitative sono in avanzato stato di degrado e necessitano di riparazioni urgenti. Ciò significa che quasi 12.000 unità non sono disponibili ed in questo scenario è facile che tali unità siano oggetto di fenomeni di squat, abuso di droga e altri reati.

Tavola 7.55: Dilapidato/Rovine (DRR) – Malta 2012

NUTS3	**Malta**	**Gozo**
In buono stato	96015	11418
Necessitante di piccoli interventi	44970	4962
Necessitante di modeste riparazioni	15783	1696
Necessitante di imponenti interventi di ripristino	9240	1007
In rovina	1249	250
Carcasse edifici	4576	1148
Totale edifici	171833	20481
Totale edifici in rovina e necessitanti di imponenti interventi di ripristino	10489	1257
Percentuale Edifici in rovina e necessitanti di imponenti interventi di ripristino	6.1	6.14

Sicilia

Non ci sono dati disponibili per il territorio Siciliano, da segnalare, comunque, che nella provincia di Trapani, molte abitazioni sono in stato di degrado a causa del terremoto del 1968, una situazione molto più drammatica di quella Maltese.

Codice	**Tema**	**Indicatore**	**MT**	**IT**	**Commenti**
L10	Status	Industria di ferro/Tecnologica (RSS)	P	N/A	2012 (MT), ---- (IT)

Le isole Maltesi

Figura 7.48: Industria di ferro/Tecnologica (RSS) – Malta 2012

Le isole maltesi sono afitte da fenomeni comuni alla maggior parte delle città industriali, che hanno subito processi di deindustrializzazione, come i complessi industriali delle città americane e di altre città il cui destino economico è stato legato alla dissoluzione dell'impero britannico come nel caso di Malta. La zona intorno a Grand Harbour, che tra 1960 e 1970 ha visto la chiusura delle attività cantieristiche, ha vissuto una forte emigrazione. Altre aree come Msida e Birzebbugia hanno goduto di una rinascita grazie alle nuove tecnologie e ai processi industriali legati alla tecnologia high-end. Ci si aspetta che anche Kalkara sarà rilanciata nel momento in cui la principale area industriale diventerà un polo tecnologico (Figura 7.48 e Tavola 7.56).

Tavola 7.56: Industria di ferro/Tecnologica (RSS)– Malta 2012

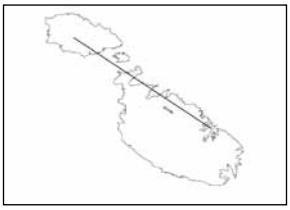
NUTS5	NUTS4	RSS_Stato
MARSA	Southern Harbour District	Postindustriale
PAOLA	Southern Harbour District	Postindustriale
BORMLA	Southern Harbour District	Postindustriale
ISLA	Southern Harbour District	Postindustriale
BIRGU	Southern Harbour District	Postindustriale
MSIDA	Northern Harbour District	Tecnologica
BIRZEBBUGIA	South Eastern District	Tecnologica
KALKARA	Southern Harbour District	In fase di sviluppo

Sicilia
I dati non sono disponibili per il territorio Siciliano.

Codice	Tema	Indicatore	MT	IT	Commenti
L11	Trasporti	Distanza dalla città principale dell'isola (DMC)	P	P	2012 (MT), 2010 (IT)

Le isole Maltesi
La distanza da Gozo a Malta (Victoria -Valletta) è di 29.4 Km (Figure 7.49)

Figura 7.49: Distanza dalla città principale dell'isola (DMC) – Malta 2012



Sicilia
La figura 7.50 e la tavola 7.57 mostrano la distanza tra le province e il capoluogo di regione, che evidenzia chiaramente quanto ci si debba spostare a per approvvigionarsi di beni o usufruire di determinati servizi (molti dei quali siti a Palermo), in alcun casi anche 195 km (Siracusa-Palermo).

Figura 7.50: Distanza dalla città principale dell'isola (DMC) – Sicily 2010

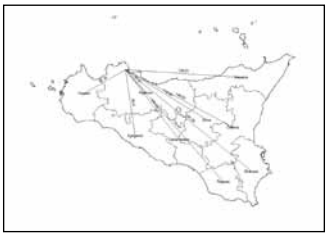


Tavola 7.57: Distanza dalla città principale dell'isola (DMC) – Sicilia 2010

Origine NUTS3	Destinazione NUTS3	Distanza km sq
Siracusa	Palermo	195.28
Ragusa	Palermo	179.47
Catania	Palermo	146.82
Messina	Palermo	139.21
Enna	Palermo	114.93
Caltanissetta	Palermo	106.02
Agrigento	Palermo	80.60
Trapani	Palermo	57.35
Palermo	Palermo	37.01

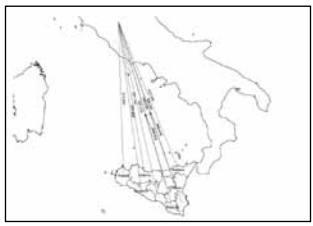
Codice	Tema	Indicatore	MT	IT	Commenti
L12	Trasporti	Distanza dalla città principale del continente (DSC)	P	P	2012 (MT), 2010 (IT)

Le isole Maltesi

Indicatore L11. Distanza da Gozo a Malta (Victoria a Valletta) - 29.4 Km

Sicilia

Figure 7.51: Distanza dalla città principale del continente (DSC) – Sicilia 2010



Oltre alla descrizione dell'indicatore L11, la Figura 7.51 e la Tavola 7.58 raffigurano le distanze tra le singole città e la Capitale, sede dei principali servizi e di altre attività. A differenza di Malta-Gozo dove esiste una distanza di 29 km, la struttura Sicilia-Italia è molto problematica in quanto tali distanze (fino a 646 Km) favoriscono lo sviluppo di condizioni di autosufficienza, il che costituisce un'opportunità che al tempo stesso può

tradursi in atteggiamenti di sconforto qualora il residenti ritengano che lo Stato li abbia abbandonato.

Tavola 7.58: Distanza dalla città principale del continente (DSC) – Sicily 2010

ORIGINE Province	DESTINAZIONE CITTA'	DISTANZA_km/q
Trapani	Roma	514.9
Palermo	Roma	521.1
Agrigento	Roma	570.9
Caltanissetta	Roma	584.2
Enna	Roma	569.2
Ragusa	Roma	646.5
Siracusa	Roma	644.4
Catania	Roma	587.0
Messina	Roma	533.5

Conclusioni

In questo capitolo sono stati riportati i dati relativi agli indicatori di questo progetto, che hanno portato alla mappatura del crimine, degli aspetti sociali e dell'uso del suolo e che sono stati integrati con le interviste. Gli indicatori servono come base per l'analisi dei trend e tale processo ha permesso la costruzione di un database che evidenzia come ci siano alcune lacune nella fornitura di dati afferenti il NUTS3 e la necessità ad individuare informazioni aggiuntive che servano da surrogato.

Nel prossimo capitolo i diversi aspetti saranno collegati tra loro in maniera da poter evidenziare i risultati principali della ricerca.

CAPITOLO OTTO

Approcci Integrativi per Comprendere la Fenomenologia CRISOLA

Saviour Formosa e Janice Formosa Pace

Questa sezione esamina i principali risultati emersi, individuando le aree che necessitano di particolari interventi, in ciascuno dei settori individuati e in relazione ai parametri integrativi che costituiscono la base di CRISOLA.

CRIMINE

Aspetto legislativo:attuazione

Dall'analisi della legislazione maltese emerge il quadro di una nazione ambiziosa: ferventemente religiosa; credente nel fato/destino e che non perde ogni occasione per riunirsi e condividere la gioia. Naturalmente, ciò si traduce, talora, in attività e comportamenti che devono essere controllati per il mantenimento dell'ordine pubblico. La legislazione che integra i tre diversi aspetti di Crisola deve ancora essere sviluppata e il piano strategico per l'ambiente e lo sviluppo rappresenta un primo approccio integrativo verso il cambiamento. Da più parti si sottolinea la necessità di leggi più severe e maggiori poteri di esecuzione soprattutto in relazione alle politiche di sviluppo territoriale e di tutela ambientale, così come nel settore delle frodi previdenziali e degli abusi.

Gli intervistati hanno sottolineato la diversità e la differenziazione nell'esecuzione delle leggi, sottolineando l'emergere della cosiddetta 'famiglia estesa della polizia'. Talora il ricorso al capacity building può essere più efficace di una modifica legislativa.

Criminalità organizzata:

La necessaria attenzione nei confronti della criminalità organizzata, impone un ulteriore raforzamento della normativa per garantire adeguati livelli di protezione sociale e legale contro le organizzazione mafiose e i loro interessi (tra i tanti si segnalano il trafico di droga e gli abusi fiscali).

Oltre agli effetti negativi del patrimonio culturale mediterraneo basato su concetti

quali l'onore e la vergogna, che arriva ad accettare, se non addirittura promuovere, la violenza, quando considerata giustificata (come nei casi in cui l'onore stato violato e la famiglia è esposta alla vergogna), la cultura mediterranea è intrisa anche di valori positivi, quali quello della famiglia e della solidarietà – questo spiega l'accento sui diritti umani, l'assistenza sociale, la prevenzione contro l'abuso di sostanze e la salvaguardia dell'ambiente. l paradigma socio-culturale all'interno del quale sono promulgate le leggi dovrebbe essere rivisto e la legislazione dovrebbe perseguire degli interessi di tipo sociale piuttosto che esclusivamente economici. Le organizzazioni criminali, presenti sul territorio sotto forme diverse (Cosa Nostra e Stidda in Sicilia) pesano sui settori economici e produttivi, infuenzando anche pesantemente la vita politica locale, attirandosi la simpatia di gran parte della popolazione (il collegamento tra la società civile, mafa, politica ed economia ha assunto livelli particolarmente preoccupanti in alcune zone, come ad esempio nel circondario di Trapani). Le trufe ai danni dello Stato e alla Comunità economica europea sono elevate, soprattutto in relazione alla cattiva gestione dei fondi pubblici e della proprietà pubblica.

Recentemente, nelle zone dove il controllo mafioso si è allentato, si sta sviluppando una forte microcriminalità: furti, rapine, traffico di droga e prostituzione (soprattutto estera) si diffondono rapidamente su tutto il territorio, generando alti livelli di ansia e paura tra l la popolazione, che tradizionalmente stenta a vedere le istituzioni come fonte di giustizia e protezione.

Sistema Giudiziario:
La percezione dell'inaffidabilità del sistema giudiziario (caratterizzato da ritardi e inosservanze), in particolare in Sicilia, da un lato è un incentivo per i fenomeni delinquenziali in quanto non vi è alcuna certezza della pena, mentre nei cittadini onesti cresce la percezione di insicurezza e di ingiustizia sociale.

Sicurezza fisica:
I cittadini non sono a conoscenza degli aspetti di CRISOLA correlati alla legislazione. Nella cultura Maltese il concetto di sicurezza è spesso associato all'idea della sentinella che sorveglia una porta o un cancello. Il fatto che sul territorio maltese non si siano verifcati incidenti gravi non aiuta. Quindi coloro che operano nel settore della sicurezza e gli alti vertici guardano più ai costi della sicurezza che al suo valore aggiunto. Dovrebbe essere creato un organismo preposto a defnire degli standard per le società di sicurezza.

Visibilità Polizia:
Anche se, nel complesso, la comunicazione con la polizia è soddisfacente, sembra che ci sia una generale mancanza di fiducia nella polizia e l'omertà (il tipico codice del silenzio

mediterraneo, in base a cui ciascuno tende a farsi gli affari propri) è tangibile. In realtà, sembra che i maltesi trovino più facile e più naturale riferire i reati al consiglio locale piuttosto che alla polizia. Si ritiene che la maggior parte delle zone siciliane necessitino di una maggiore presenza della polizia e un servizio di sorveglianza migliore; tale esigenza è particolarmente sentita nelle aree industriali e abitate dalla classi minori e operaie, una volta abbandonate dalle autorità, i criminali hanno preso il sopravvento.

Gestione del Crimine:
Ci sono varie provvedimenti da intraprendere simultaneamente, tra cui le strategie di prevenzione sociale e situazionale: pattugliamenti, indagini, uso di telecamere a circuito chiuso; guardie di sicurezza, fornitura di porte blindate, serrature e chiavi; successo dei procedimenti penali e sentenze di condanna adeguate. L'installazione di telecamere a circuito chiuso (per la sicurezza, non semplicemente per regolare il traffico) è minima, nonostante il fatto che l'installazione di alcune telecamere a circuito chiuso potrebbe contribuire a ridurre la criminalità. Non ci sono sistemi di sorveglianza di quartiere.

La prevenzione sociale del crimine implica anche la comunità sia libera da aree a rischio, garantendo un ambiente fsico pulito e presentabile e, quindi, non soggetto ad un progressivo deterioramento, come descritto dalla teoria delle "fnestre rotte". Si ritiene che i quartieri popolari possono essere percepiti come particolarmente a rischio, in quanto, sembrano essere diventati un terreno fertile per la delinquenza (perlopiù giovani devianti) e la violenza.

I giovani dovrebbero avere luoghi dove possono incontrasi e divertirsi, così le organizzazioni sociali, se funzionanti, sono assolutamente essenziali. Queste includono music-club e circoli sportivi, su cui si dovrebbe investire. Inoltre avere una buona occupazione e vivere in un ambiente familiare sereno contribuisce a tenere a bada la delinquenza. Dove vi sono fenomeni delinquenziali, i trasgressori possono benefciare di breve addestramento militare, basato sull'istruzione e la disciplina.

SOCIALE

Inadeguatezza delle politiche economiche:
C'è una certa inadeguatezza delle politiche economiche e di sviluppo locale, tanto che molti intervistati concordano sul fatto che vi sia la necessità di cambiare direzione al fine di rilanciare l'economia e assicurare migliori condizioni di vita. Alla domanda se fosse possibile rilevare attività o interventi in materia di prevenzione della criminalità o attenuazione di disagio sociale, è emersa, tra tutte le soluzioni offerte, la convinzione che la capacità dello Stato di garantire adeguati livelli occupazionali possa ridurre la criminalità, soprattutto attraverso l'attivazione di nuove politiche del lavoro o la creazione

a livello amministrativo di facilitazioni per la creazione di imprese che operano nel settore alberghiero.

Immigrazione:
In Sicilia, l'enfasi sulle leggi sull'immigrazione riflette le diverse posizioni italiane rispetto al fenomeno, dalla necessità di proteggere le coste dalle ondate ricorrenti di barconi con gente disperata che arriva dall'Africa, a quella di garantire il diritto alla vita, per tutelare e promuovere i diritti umani - da cui discende un interesse per una politica sociale di integrazione volta a promuovere la piena integrazione degli immigrati. Ulteriore attenzione è necessaria in questo procedimento legislativo per garantire l'armonizzazione tra gli aspetti relativi al crimine, al sociale e all'uso del territorio.

Per quanto riguarda l'integrazione e, in particolare, l'immigrazione clandestina che spesso genera una forza lavoro 'criminale', sono state individuate una serie di misure che possono costituire una parziale soluzione del problema: la cooperazione tra la polizia di frontiera e doganali, la stipula di accordi per incrementare i livelli occupazionali di un territorio, accorciare i tempi burocratici per il rilascio dei permessi di soggiorno e l'aggiornamento delle quote che regolamentano i flussi di arrivo e oltre che un'adeguata regolamentazione degli ingressi. Vi è una mancanza di integrazione tra detenuti e immigrati. Gli irregolari/clandestini sono visti con sospetto e risentimento. Sono stati, infatti, associati a reati quali: crimine d'odio (nei confronti dei locali e tra loro stessi) vagabondaggio, alcolismo e comportamenti inaccettabili nei giardini pubblici.

Sono necessari studi più approfonditi sullo stato dei reati perpetrati dagli immigrati rispetto alla popolazione locale e in confronto agli altri Stati. E' possibile che le Isole evidenzino valori maggiori rispetto ai territori continentali?

La migrazione interna:
Vi è una crescente concentrazione di persone, con una serie di problemi sociali (genitori single, disoccupati e pensionati) che si muovono da zone soggette a "gentrifcation" - le tre città, per esempio – verso posti in cui il costo del patrimonio immobiliare è più modesto, come Qawra. Questa migrazione interna crea una concentrazione di problemi sociali e fenomeni criminali oltre che uno scarso sviluppo del senso di appartenenza ad una comunità come evidenziato dai livelli di coesione sociale.

Sicurezza sociale:
Per quanto riguarda il processo di enforcement in tema di previdenza sociale, per ogni segnalazione, viene istruita un'indagine che può includere visite a domicilio a sorpresa (senza la necessità di un mandato), controllo/analesi di conti bancari, dei consumi idrici ed elettrici o qualsiasi altro mezzo per verificare che non vi sia alcun abuso dei benefici

sociali. Le istituzioni maltesi sono in contatto con le corrispondenti autorità estere, per sorvegliare gli individui che soggiornano all'estero, ma che usufruiscano in maniera indebita di benefici locali o di stranieri che abusano del sistema maltese. Inoltre, gli esperti hanno evidenziato che i problemi socio-ambientali sono ulteriormente acuiti dalla frammentazione delle leggi regionali in materia sociale, soprattutto in Sicilia, in cui la mancanza di sistematizzazione nel settore della legislazione sociale a livello regionale e della sua integrazione con quella nazionale, influenza notevolmente le prestazioni degli operatori sul territorio che si trovano nell'impossibilità di utilizzare gli strumenti in maniera adeguata e completa.

Welfare:
C'è una normativa in via di approvazione (Regolamento del Social Welfare Services Act, o un titolo simile, al 2012) che funzionerà da legge quadro disciplinando i servizi di assistenza all'infanzia, servizi per le dipendenze, le prestazioni residenziali, i servizi per i migranti e servizi di supporto oltre che i servizi per l'affidamento, sulla modello della Commissione per l'Assistenza Scozzese.

One-Stop Shop:
Istituzione di un punto di accesso a tutti i servizi di welfare, con assistenti sociali, consulenti e psicologi, in aree notoriamente degradate - come la zona interna del porto - o più recentemente nella Baia di San Paolo, Qawra e Bugibba. Si manifesta una certa preoccupazione per i fenomeni di migrazione interna che coinvolgono soprattutto i giovani, madri monoparentali. Ci sono anche problemi nelle aree "posh"(più ricche), come bambini che rimangono per lunghi periodi con le bambinaie.

Le organizzazioni non governative come la Caritas, Oasi, l'agenzia nazionale per la lotta alla droga - Seqda, Appogg, e l'Unità di supporto alle vittime del crimine dovrebbero collaborare e coordinarsi con i magistrati e la polizia. E' inutile avere tutte queste organizzazioni che lavorano separatamente ed indipendentemente l'una dall'altra.

Aspetti sociali
La direttiva 2 del 2011 in materia di sale da gioco,stabilisce che i relativi punti di accesso non devono trovarsi ad una distanza radiale inferiore ai settantacinque (75) metri dal perimetro di eventuali strutture sociali o comunitarie. Tale distanza oltre a quella prevista per le farmacie non sono funzionali, in quanto troppo ridotte e la presenza dei veicoli o della moderna telefonia ha profondamente trasformato le dinamiche di tale interazionismo sociale.

Rete di sicurezza per la gestione della Crisi:
Una raccomandazione importante nasce dalla necessità di creare una rete di sicurezza che protegga la società dalle crisi. La crisi induce i governi nazionali ad adottare misure enormi: l'abbattimento dei costi della spesa pubblica ha importanti ripercussioni sulle singole famiglie, aumenta il numero dei soggetti in difficoltà, costretti a compiere scelte non onorevoli (delinquenza e lavoro illegale) e che si sentono sempre più abbandonati dalle istituzioni.

Si ritiene che vi sia un senso di impotenza acquisita, la rassegnazione e l'apatia dominano in alcuni distretti e ciò richiede l'adozione di una serie d'interventi per ripristinare la coesione sociale.

Istruzione:
La formazione è la chiave (come le competenze sociali e comunicative per giovani e adulti) senza alcuna distinzione tra nord e sud dell'isola. I problemi sociali sono ovunque.

L'Istruzione, gli strumenti giuridici previsti dalla legge, la collaborazione incrociata con altri enti e autorità sono fattori chiave per la riduzione della criminalità. La formazione è stata identificata come un meccanismo primario di riduzione del crimine.

La riforma dell'istruzione - soprattutto in vista di un sistema formativo più completo, con una riduzione del numero di esami e un sistema di valutazione continua – consentirebbe un maggiore coinvolgimento dei giovani "a rischio" all'interno della comunità, dando loro la possibilità di acquisire adeguate e rilevanti competenze professionali.

L'istruzione nelle scuole e attraverso i media sta aiutando a educare le giovani generazioni sulle conseguenze del crimine. Tuttavia è necessaria una maggiore partecipazione di professionisti in vari campi. Ci dovrebbe essere un partnership su base locale e non solo nazionale per preparare programmi educativi per bambini e adulti.

I livelli di istruzione sono perlopiù bassi e si sono registrati alti livelli di assenteismo, in particolare nelle scuole superiori. Molti studenti non finiscono il loro programma scolastico perché preferiscono iniziare a lavorare per mantenersi. I programmi di inclusione sociale attuati dalla Regione e dalle istituzioni educative hanno avuto poco impatto (progetti in ritardo, disorganizzazione, mancanza di una logica e di un obiettivo comuni).

Istruzione: interventi più ampi
Un ruolo più ampio per l'Istituzione scolastica attraverso campagne educative interattive attraverso in cui gli individui, come i genitori anziani o singoli imparino a capire e gestire al meglio le questioni afferenti la loro sicurezza fisica, sicurezza personale e le altre attività.

C'è una paura generalizzata circa la frammentazione sociale (in relazione alla migrazione interna) o dislocazione sociale (in riferimento alle limitate opportunità per i giovani). I programmi di prevenzione dovrebbero essere mirati ai minori che vivono in

contesti di disagio; l'apertura di centri di riunione, la presenza delle istituzioni sul territorio con un orientamento promozionale sembra avere un ruolo positivo nell'attenuazione del disagio sociale e nella prevenzione della criminalità.

La pubblicità ha un efetto educativo, ma anche un efetto dissuasivo sulle aspiranti malfattori. L'uso del termine dissuasivo è più adeguato di quello di deterrente che spesso ha un'accezione troppo dura. E' meglio prevenire che intervenire successivamente per arginare un problema. Il territorio, a causa delle attività criminali e per l'inadeguatezza delle istituzioni, non genera occupazione. In Sicilia, c'è poca attenzione alle politiche sociali e giovanili.Tale situazione può essere afrontata con il miglioramento e l'implementazione delle risorse per le politiche sociali. Da più parti emerge la richiesta di prevenire il disagio mediante interventi mirati e individualizzati nelle scuole di ogni ordine e grado.

Vi è la necessita di maggiori investimenti nella formazione di personale specializzato e alle famiglie che vivono in contesti degradati dovrebbe essere fornito un sostegno psicologico.

Gli adolescenti, abbandonati dalle istituzioni, hanno sviluppato comportamenti antisociali e devianti. Anche in questo caso la risposta al disagio è di tipo culturale, si ha la necessità di elevare i livelli di alfabetizzazione e diffondere la cultura della legalità nelle scuole, ma anche investire nella creazione di centri sociali e nella prevenzione e promozione del benessere.

SPAZIALE - Uso del Suolo

Un'unica Baseline spaziale:

Questo progetto si è interfacciato con diversi costrutti spaziali per essere in grado di definire i livelli spaziali per l'analisi e che necessitano di decision makers di un certo profilo per garantire la compatibilità tra le diverse agenzie. Si può cercare di risolvere immediatamente un problema, per cui al fine di prendere una decisione sulla realizzazione di una politica di sicurezza per le scuole, si ha la necessità di riunire le forze di polizia, gli esperti di pianificazione territoriale, le autorità sanitarie, i servizi sociali, l'occupazione, l'ufficio di statistica, i consigli locali, la protezione civile e gli altri enti. C'è solo una cosa che manca: una base di riferimento unica a livello NUTS 3 o almeno l'accordo su un livello! Ognuno degli enti opera in una struttura separata e secondo un proprio schema operativo. Spingere gli esperti in un esercizio di politica olistica rispetto ad una determinata zona al momento implica il coinvolgimento di almeno due o tre rappresentanti delle relative zone sovrapposte per ciascun tema. Questo è inattuabile e va ben oltre gli obiettivi di questo progetto, ma gli aspetti messi in luce da questo progetto possono costituire un'opportunità per il futuro cambiamento. Si deve immaginare cosa accadrebbe se il dipartimento della protezione civile, in caso di un intervento immediato, avesse necessità di richiedere informazioni ai diversi operatori, quando non vi è alcuna struttura coerente.

NUTS e Regioni:
La legislazione deve trasformarsi in una struttura olistica in cui qualsiasi entità può funzionare in coordinamento con le altre eliminando la ridondanza e riducendo lo spreco delle risorse. Nel 2009, nel tentativo di introdurre una maggiore razionalizzazione nella attività dei consigli locali, è stato redatta una nuova normativa (che modifica il Local Councils Act, capitolo 363 Tabella 11) che ha creato un altro costrutto regionale che non aveva nulla in comune con quelli degli altri enti. In effetti questa nuova normativa ha creato un ulteriore problema, quello relativo ai progetti internazionali e iniziative che si basano su nomenclature ufficiali, in questo caso NUTS3 come stabilito da Eurostat. Progetti come ESPON, SENSOR e molti altri operano a questo livello spaziale, per questa ragione è ancora più importante che sia Malta e la Sicilia sviluppino un approccio strutturato al base-line NUTS 3 con ulteriori incursioni nel NUTS4. Il problema con il NUTS3, è che nel corso del progetto, la Sicilia ha mostrato di voler abbandonare questa nomenclatura, con il progetto di abolizione della Provincie. Pertanto è indispensabile che a Malta sia istituita una struttura NUTS4, mentre la Sicilia manterrebbe la sua designazione NUTS3 per scopi di ricerca.

Il concetto – Prevenzione del crimine attraverso la progettazione ambientala (*Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design – CPTED*):
Vi è un problema rappresentato dalla concentrazione di giovani nelle zone pubbliche o nei giardini, arrecando disturbi. Alla popolazione piacciono i giardini, ma preferirebbe non vivere vicino a fonti di fastidio. In fase di progettazione di un intervento si dovrebbe tenere conto delle possibile impatto su eventuali fenomeni criminali, si potrebbe ad esempio inserire come pre-requisito per la costruzione dell'hotel Hilton di Malta la fornitura di un giardino pubblico il cui orario di chiusura sia fissato alle ore 19:00. S'impedirebbe in questa maniera che i giovani si attardino nella zona fino ad ora tarda. Occorre un approccio equilibrato nella pianificazione delle strategie di riduzione della criminalità. Un mix equilibrato nell' uso del territorio è importante per una pluralità di motivi di ordine ambientale, economico e di sicurezza. Non c'è nulla di male ad avere una località considerata zona di intrattenimento, ma quando si approva la creazione di una zona di intrattenimento nel bel mezzo di una zona residenziale, questo genera un problema sociale con discussioni tra proprietari di bar, i frequentatori di partito e i residenti. Una corretta pianificazione contribuirebbe ad eliminare tali inconvenienti.

Il senso di attaccamento alla propria terra e la sua manutenzione sono un fattore vitale. Se i residenti ritengono che le aree aldilà dei loro caseggiati non appartengono a loro, si sentiranno meno sicuri. Dobbiamo convincere i residenti del fatto che i fenomeni criminali non sono di esclusiva pertinenza delle Forze dell'ordine ma che li interessano direttamente. Se queste persone si sentono parte della comunità in cui vivono, il ripristino dell'ordine pubblico e la riduzione del crimine sarebbero molto più semplici.

Vandalismo:
Se la proprietà pubblica viene vandalizzata con graffiti o danni che suggeriscono l'idea di un'assenza dello Stato, si diffonde un senso di paura nel pubblico. Il ricorso a pesanti multe e ai lavori socialmente utili nei confronti delle persone condannate per atti di vandalismo, può rappresentare una parziale soluzione. Tuttavia le misure preventive come le recinzioni vicino a parchi pubblici e aree ricreative, o la corretta regolamentazione degli orari di apertura e chiusura potrebbe servire a contrastare l'attività illegale.

Sembra ci sia una coincidenza tra i territori in cui proliferano le costruzioni abusive e quelli in cui la presenza della criminalità organizzata è più rilevante, per cui si può afermare che, laddove l'efettivo potere delle organizzazioni criminali è maggiore, vi è anche una elevata concentrazione di abusivismo edilizio. In questo senso, la confsca rappresenterebbe per le autorità, la possibilità di ri-acquisire il territorio e promuovere attività di recupero sociale attraverso piani di riqualifcazione urbana e opere di urbanizzazione.

Abbandono territoriale:
Sempre più diffusi, nei grandi centri e in tempi di crisi, sono i fenomeni di marginalità territoriale (spesso legati anche alle inadeguate strategie urbane); questo provoca fenomeni di abbandono del territorio e il rischio che queste aree possano finire nelle mani delle organizzazioni criminali che diventano l'unico potere forte riconosciuto. Tale situazione è facilmente spiegabile con uno sfruttamento ambientale incontrollato, associato a forme di abbandono del territorio.

Disagio:
È necessaria una sinergia tra gli attuali servizi territoriali, che consenta una mappatura del disagio locale e la possibilità di attivare interventi coordinati. Si devono attivare strategie per recuperare le aree dismesse e abbandonate, la creazione di spazi verdi, aree di socializzazione, oltre che rendere i cittadini parte di una comunità cui possono fare riferimento in maniera tale da sviluppare comportamenti positivi.

Lavoro e salute:
Un altro problema è legato agli incidenti nei cantieri, continuamente in crescita; si evidenzia quindi un forte disinteresse in materia di salute e sicurezza dei lavoratori.

ASPETTI INTEGRATIVI

Struttura Politica Integrativa:
Una delle raccomandazioni per il cambiamento riguarda l'integrazione dell' interazione tra i diversi parametri esaminati all'interno di una struttura politica globale. Ogni entità ad oggi lavora con diverse metodologie che non sono integrate tra loro.

Mentre gli esperti sono molto abili nel loro settore, gli strumenti con cui operano non sempre hanno una valenza strategica o sono a lungo termine. C'è un documento che ha un tale approccio strategico, quello relativo alla pianificazione dello sviluppo noto come il Piano strutturale che attenziona in maniera esaustiva la tematica afferente l'uso del suolo, ma non si occupa di criminalità e affronta solo in maniera superficiale le dinamiche sociali. La sua attuale rivisitazione, lo SPED (Documento Strategico per l'Ambiente e Pianificazione, sta tentando di ampliarne il campo di applicazione, ma ci sono ancora troppe incognite, per esempio rispetto all'integrazione dei parametri di CRISOLA.

Concetti strategici:
Una raccomandazione proveniente dal progetto è che chi elabora le strategie dovrebbe attenzionare alcuni aspetti sgradevoli come ad esempio il reato, tenendo bene a mente il fatto che ogni decisione presa in relazione allo spazio ha un impatto sullo spostamento dei reati e conseguentemente sulla popolazione. Questo è molto importante in quanto negli ultimi decenni si sono dimostrati i massicci spostamenti correlati alla coesione sociale e al capitale sociale in termini di migrazione di massa di persone dai nuclei antichi nuclei verso le zone recenti, senza alcuna considerazione per il conseguente declino delledelle relazioni sociali. I trasgressori sono stati accidentalmente spostati in nuove aree, intere società sono state create senza tener conto in fase di studio dei problemi di coesione a lungo termine, con conseguente spopolamento dei vecchi nuclei e la perdita della proprietà.

Consapevolezza esperti della legislazione in questioni interdisciplinari:
Trattasi di una questione correlata ruolo e alla responsabilità della professione, istituzioneo organizzazione. Ad esempio medico chirurgo e un avvocato sono dei professionisti, ma hanno diverse responsabilità. Anche se i medici sono e dovrebbero essere consapevoli dei disposizioni di legge in ambito sanitario, il loro ruolo principale è quello di fornire assistenza medica ai pazienti, la loro conoscenza della legislazione non è così importante.
Cosa ben diversa per gli avvocati la cui professionalità si basa proprio sulla conoscenza del sistema legislativo. Inoltre, anche i professionisti delle forze dell'ordine non sono sempre pienamente consapevoli di alcune normative. Per esempio i doganieri o funzionari dell'ente per i trasporti di Malta sono molto abili nel diritto doganale o nella regolamentazione del traffico ma non sono spesso hanno una conoscenza solo superficiale del codice penale.

Turf-Wars:
La cooperazione tra tutte le agenzie coinvolte è essenziale. Non c'è assolutamente nessun tempo o spazio per guerre di territorio. Ognuno ha un ruolo specifco.Occorre assicurarsi che documenti di politica nazionale garantiscano una maggiore coerenza. I legislatori stanno cercando di massimizzare il livello di empowerment e la responsabilità e la prevenzione dei problemi sociali.

Tecnologia:
D'altra parte, la tecnologia moderna come Internet e gli altri mezzi di comunicazione ha contribuito in larga misura alla sensibilizzazione del pubblico in materia di legislazione. Eppure, la maggioranza confonde e non riesce a distinguere tra morale e questioni legali. Pertanto, la conoscenze acquisite attraverso i media spesso contraddicono ciò che lo Stato di diritto in realtà afferma.

Sostenibilità:
Secondo alcuni, deve essere preso in considerazione lo sviluppo eco-sostenibile, soprattutto se si tiene presente che il nostro territorio è caratterizzato da fenomeni di sfruttamento ambientale, da problemi sui quali è necessario intervenire per restituire alla comunità civile intere aree, che spesso sono afitte da problematiche correlate alle costruzioni abusive e allo smaltimento dei rifuti. Il problema ambientale ha un doppio efetto: da una parte le evidenti ripercussioni sul trafco clandestino dei rifuti prodotti e dall' altro i problemi legati alla sicurezza urbana.

Queste situazioni richiedono un massiccio intervento per la prevenzione e la repressione della criminalità, attraverso un maggiore coinvolgimento sul territorio delle forze di polizia e una razionalizzazione delle risorse. Occorre sottolineare che i tagli dei costi della spesa pubblica, resisi necessari dalla grave crisi, hanno determinato una drastica riduzione delle risorse fnanziare assegnate alle Forze dell'ordine. Si deve riconoscere l'importanza non solo della necessità di garantire la sicurezza pubblica, ma anche il benessere sociale, da raggiungere anche attraverso "interventi di recupero delle aree abbandonate, la creazione di spazi verdi, aree di socializzazione (che) rendano i cittadini si sentono parte di una comunità alla quale possono fare riferimento e innescare comportamenti positivi".

Database:
Predisporre set di dati comuni al fine di ridurre la criminalità, rispettando le prescrizioni in materia di protezione dei dati. Gli uffici anagrafe dovrebbero verificare la veridicità delle affermazioni rilasciate dai soggetti in merito al proprio luogo di residenza, attraverso controlli incrociati con il sistema di previdenza e di sicurezza o altri enti.

Futurismo:
L'analisi predittiva dimostra che la struttura della popolazione maltese è interessata da processi di invecchiamento che richiedono leggi innovative a protezione dei gruppi vulnerabili e si rivolgono alle zone a statuto speciale.

L'insularità e la Doppia-insularità:
La realtà siciliana è, senza alcun dubbio, complessa, caratterizzata da una condizione di forte marginalità, tipica delle zone periferiche del sud, accentuata dal fatto che la Sicilia è un'isola: un contesto nel quale, nonostante le numerose risorse naturali e umane, la mancanza di alcune infrastrutture non consente il pieno utilizzo delle possibilità oferte dal territorio, si deve aggiungere anche che il management locale e le misure preventive sono spesso inefcienti e inadeguati.

Esevutività:
Necessità di afrontare e riconoscere i punti deboli delle legislazioni nazionali, che diventano scarsamente esecutive a causa della loro mancata integrazione, di una burocrazia eccessiva o inadeguata allocazione delle risorse.

Intervento Multi-sfaccettato:
Si avverte l'esigenza di lavorare in partnership per risolvere i problemi sociali e connessi alla criminalità. C'era un senso condiviso di responsabilità sociale che attraversa le diverse istituzioni, oltre al riconoscimento che i ruoli specialistici non posso prescindere dalla collaborazione e ordinamento con le altre agenzie.

Decisori e politici:
Necessità di attivare strategie di tipo proattivo. I responsabili politici hanno l'obbligo morale, a livello strategico, di mostrarsi propositivi nonostante si debbano attenere alle decisioni del Ministero che potrebbero ancora seguire una logica di tipo reattivo. Questo aspetto è strettamente legato alla cultura organizzativa, determinata dal fatto che gli esperti si allontanano sempre più dal ristretto contesto locale, affacciandosi su panorami di tipo internazionale.

Da reattivo a proattivo:
Si dovrebbe cercare di prevedere una determinata situazione e prendere le adeguate misure ma, ovviamente, in realtà la gran parte dei procedimenti è successiva alla presentazione di eventuali segnalazioni o denunce. Il monitoraggio e l'educazione servono a creare la consapevolezza, aumentando i livelli di consapevolezza e riducendo i danni.

CAPITOLO NOVE

Conclusioni

Sandra Scicluna

Lo studio efettuato si è avvalso di analisi sia qualitativa che quantitativa, i dati provenienti da enti locali ed esperti sul campo sono stati confrontati con le statistiche ufciali relative alla criminalità, ai problemi sociali e all'uso del suolo (CRISOLA). Questo doppio approccio consente l'arricchimento dei dati, spostandosi dalle fredde e asciutte statistiche all'esperienza umana. L'uso di un sola metodologia è intrinsecamente riduttivo in quanto non sempre consente la ricostruzione di un quadro completo. La dinamica qualitativo/quantitativa risulta ancora più utile nella messa a punto di strategie di prevenzione del crimine. Le statistiche raccontano la storia ufciale, ma le interviste con chi opera nel settore, consentono di tenere il polso della società. Le statistiche individuano i problemi e spunti di possibili soluzioni, le interviste sottolineano i problemi, ma ci dicono anche quali sono le possibili soluzioni, tenendo conto dell'aspetto socio-culturale e psicologico del campione osservato.

Malta ha 68 consigli locali (NUTS5)- 54 consigli locali a Malta e 14 a Gozo. I Consigli locali sono quasi tutti collegati tra di loro, nel tempo si è pertanto venuta a creare una conurbazione metropolitana. La situazione siciliana, con la presenza di aree di urbanizzazione nettamente separate da zone rurali, risulta diversa. Dall'analisi della provincia di Trapani risulta che delle 24 località, 6 sono aree urbane a bassa insularità, 3 hanno media insularità, mentre 15 frazioni possono essere definite come altamente insulare.

Una differenza sostanziale tra Malta e la Sicilia è che, mentre la prima è prevalentemente residenziale, la Sicilia è prevalentemente rurale; in entrambi i casi vi è un'alta percentuale di case vacanti (trattasi spesso di seconde case o residenze estive vuote, una vera e propria tentazione per gli squatter). A Malta il 6% delle abitazioni necessità di riparazioni urgenti; sebbene non esistano dati aggiornati sullo stato del patrimonio edilizio in Sicilia, nel Belice molti centri storici sono in uno stato di declino a causa delle conseguenze del terremoto del 1968. Gli edifici fatiscenti portano a accovacciata, uso di droga e altri reati.

Anche se non vi sono grandi distanze tra le singole città maltesi e la capitale (la

distanza tra Valletta e Gozo è pari a 29,4 km), il suo territorio si trova in una delle aree più meridionali dell'Europa. Lo stesso si potrebbe dire per la Sicilia, che vive una condizione di doppia insularità: non solo è distante circa 600 km da Roma, ma è anche molto lontana dall'Europa.

Una delle principali indicazioni emerse, nella prospettiva di un cambiamento a lungo termine, è stata la cooperazione e l'integrazione dei servizi connessi. L'importanza di avere un piano globale, che coinvolga tutti gli esperti, rende ogni intervento efficiente, efficace ed onnicomprensivo. Per esempio, se c'è un piano strategico relativo all' uso del suolo bisogna considerare l'impatto che la costruzione di un parco di divertimenti possa avere sulla criminalità. Pertanto, quando si pianifica una nuova zona si dovrebbero considerare alcuni aspetti cose come lo spostamento della criminalità, la creazione di ghetti e l'impatto visivo. I professionisti hanno sostenuto che a tutt'oggi la maggior parte degli interventi sono abbastanza isolati, ma sarebbe più efcace la comunicazione e la cooperazione tra tutti gli operatori.

Un altro punto importante è la coerenza del processo legislativo. Le leggi dovrebbero integrarsi vicendevolmente. Certamente non è possibile avere una legislazione comune per tutti, questo diventa poi molto difficile se si tratta di antiche normative, tuttavia tutte le nuove proposte legislative dovrebbero passare sotto la lente degli operatori di settore in maniera tale da coinvolgerli attivamente. La situazione diventa ancora più complessa se si guarda all'inquadramento della legislazione dell'UE all'interno di quella nazionale. La legislazione tende a riflettere la percezione da parte del politico di quelli che sono i bisogni della società. Ad esempio, si trova una certa enfasi sulle leggi relative alla criminalità organizzata in Italia, mentre solo un paio di sezioni del codice penale maltese sono dedicate all'argomento; fenomeno spiegabile per il fatto che in Italia c'è una maggiore presenza della criminalità organizzata rispetto a Malta. Questo è vero in una certa misura, ma è da sottolineare anche che dalle interviste è emersa, in ambito maltese, una certa omertà - una componente fondamentale dell'attività criminale organizzata , che sembra però tradursi solo in una minore segnalazione dei reati alla polizia. Ciò indica che occorre affrontare non solo quelli che sembrano i bisogni della società, ma anche il costrutto culturale e sociale in cui questa è situata.

In Sicilia, la criminalità organizzata è fortemente radicata ed in grado di incidere pesantemente sui processi decisionali ed economici; i gruppi criminali tradizionali sembrano però gradualmente aver perso il controllo capillare del territorio, sta diffondendosi una criminalità spicciola che paradossalmente spaventa maggiormente la cittadinanza, parte della quale resta convinta del fatto che talora la presenza mafiosa sia una garanzia maggiore per il mantenimento dell'ordine pubblico, di quanto non lo siano le forze dell'ordine. La sfiducia nelle Istituzioni e nelle Autorità ha radici storiche. Anche se la situazione della Sicilia e di Malta non è paragonabile, in entrambi i territori si manifesta

un'evidente mancanza di fiducia nelle forze dell'ordine. Ciò deriva dal fatto che in passato i cittadini non potevano contare sul governi per tutelare i loro diritti, pertanto un rimedio alternativo doveva essere cercato. Questo fatto dimostra chiaramente l'importanza del patto di fducia che si deve creare tra cittadini e forze di polizia e viceversa.

Un altro elemento chiave è l'educazione - sia per i cittadini che per gli esperti di settore. Il grande pubblico trae la maggior parte delle informazioni dai media, mentre i professionisti, abbastanza competenti nel proprio ambito, mostrano scarsa attenzione rispetto ad altri settori (in particolare se non considerati afni o contigui). Ad esempio, un architetto può essere estremamente abile nella progettazione di edifci, ma assolutamente inadatto nella previsione delle ricadute sociali, culturali o economiche del suo intervento. Un esempio di come l'ambiente architettonico possa costituire un opportunità per il crimine è rappresentato dal quartiere Zen (1 e 2) di Palermo. Nella progettazione della zona, destinata ad ospitare gruppi socialmente svantaggiati, non si è tenuto conto delle dimensioni per così dire socio-culturali dell'intervento (ad esempio l' assenza di spazi verdi e aree ricreative) con il risultato che la pianifcazione architettonica ha favorito la creazione di un luogo malfamato e ad elevato rischio criminalità. Le zone in cui vi è un elevato tasso di fenomeni criminali, sono spesso abbandonate e non si sviluppa il senso della proprietà. La comprensione della cultura locale oltre alla creazione di una cultura della legalità possono contribuire alla riduzione dei crimini.

La famiglia rappresenta ancora un elemento centrale nella prevenzione dei problemi sociali e penali. In entrambi i territori si è registrato un aumento di famiglie disgregate e famiglie monoparentali. La creazione di una struttura di welfare «one-stop shop» è stata valutata molto positivamente da diversi professionisti. Poter beneficiare di assistenti sociali, psicologi, medici e altri professionisti in aree a rischio, costituisce un utile supporto per i residenti. Paradossalmente è emerso che anche le classi benestanti sono afflitte da problemi: quali una scarsa attenzione genitoriale nei confronti dei minori, spesso lasciati soli o con le babysitter. Sebbene l'UE incoraggi l'occupazione femminile, sembra che la maggior parte degli intervistati la consideri come dannosa, perché senza la guida materna i giovani tendono a sviluppare una propria moralità che spesso si rivela distorta. L'educazione come i programmi di prevenzione e l'apertura di centri aggregativi, insieme all'implementazione di politiche sociali e a sostegno della gioventù sono considerate estremamente importanti. Marginalità, isolamento e mancanza delle necessarie infrastrutture rendono necessaria la creazione di una politica pubblica e sociale.

Un altro problema, affrontato da molti, è stata la creazione degli imponenti complessi condominiali ed i problemi creati dalla convivenza. La gentrificazione, i giovani che causano problemi e le persone povere che vivono in alloggi a basso costo, sono spesso visti come fattore propulsivi della criminalità. Pertanto l'accento sulla disponibilità di alloggi

adeguati e di spazi verdi. Un esempio è la costruzione dell'Hilton a Malta. Per ottenere il permesso di costruzione, l'Azienda si è dovuta impegnare nel ripristino di un giardino vicino da aprire al pubblico. La presenza di città o quartieri satellite, sviluppata in alcune zone della Sicilia (Catania e Palermo), viene avvertita come problematica, poiché trattasi di aree dormitorio i cui residenti non sviluppano alcun senso identitario o di comunità.

C'è anche la richiesta di sviluppo di una politica eco-sostenibile del territorio, un approccio ecologico che consenta di affrontare i processi educativi e sociali oltre che i fenomeni criminali. Gli intervistati hanno chiesto una politica globale che attenzioni le diverse sfaccettature e consenta una pronta risposta ai problemi. Nella maggior parte dei casi, s'interviene per arginare la "crisi", senza la messa a punto di un piano di azione preventivo che consenta di minimizzare i problemi o i danni. Piuttosto una volta che il problema si verifca, i professionisti sono costretti a cercare di risolverlo nel più breve tempo. Si tratta di una politica reattiva piuttosto che proattiva. Certe provvedimenti, come la costruzione di una sistema di trafco ferroviario efciente in Sicilia, possono contribuire a ridurne la dimensione periferica e la condizione isolamento dei suoi residenti.

Tutto sommato la criminalità non è stato percepita come un problema rilevante da parte del governo locale. Sono stati segnalati problemi legati a discariche abusive, tossicodipendenza, gioco d'azzardo e la prostituzione; trattasi di problemi sociali/morali piuttosto che di comportamenti criminali diretti, anche se, come facilmente intuibile, talora sono riconducibili a gruppi criminali organizzati. Più preoccupanti sono le attività delle gang e quelle correlate al trafco di droga o ancora gli schiamazzi dei giovani; vittime del crimine sono gli anziani e gli immigrati irregolari. Sembra che i quartieri disorganizzati portino ad attività criminali; pertanto si sottolinea l'importanza di cercare di migliorare la vivibilità di alcuni quartieri raforzando il senso di appartenenza e afrontando le criticità attraverso programmi educativi di prevenzione della crimine. I giovani, se lasciati soli, vanno in cerca di nuove esperienze e, in una situazione in cui predomina la criminalità organizzata, ne diventano facile preda.

Le statistiche confermano le somiglianze tra fenomeni criminali e strutture impegnate nella lotta alla criminalità, tra i due paesi. Il reato più comune sia a Malta che in Sicilia è il furto (rispettivamente 56% e 50%). E' possibile che quei giovani di cui più volte si parla nelle interviste siano gli stessi che commettono furti? Rispetto alle medie europee, per cui ogni 1.000 persone si verificano dai 100 ai 10 reati, a Malta vengono compiuti circa 39,2 reati (solo 15,4 a Gozo), mentre in Sicilia il valore si attesta tra i 25.88 (Enna) e i 45,5 (Catania) in Sicilia. Questi valori suggeriscono che in una città più insulare (o nelle isole), come sottolineato dagli intervistati, si verifichino meno reati o ci sia una minore propensione a segnalare i crimini alle autorità. E' interessante notare che le aree in cui la percentuale dei reati denunciati è minore, registrano una fenomenologia di reati più gravi. Ci si aspetterebbe il contrario, in realtà sembra chiaro che le persone ricorrono alle

autorità quando l'efferatezza del reato è tale da non poter essere sottaciuta. L'applicazione della legge segue delle modalità diverse a Malta e in Sicilia. Mentre Malta (probabilmente grazie alle sue dimensioni e all'esperienza coloniale) ha un'unica forza di polizia, in Sicilia (e in Italia) esistono 5 forze dell'ordine. Tuttavia, il numero di agenti di polizia ogni 1.000 persone è molto simile con 4,65 ufciali a Malta e circa 4,53 ufciali in Sicilia.

Malta ha un'unica struttura detentiva, mentre in Sicilia ne esistono molte di più. La popolazione carceraria a Malta è pari a 1,49 ogni 1.000 persone; in Sicilia il valore si attesta circa tra l'1.58 (Enna) e il 6,04 (Palermo), non necessariamente i detenuti presenti provengono dalla Sicilia poiché la popolazione carceraria viene distribuita sul territorio nazionale in base alla disponibilità di posti letto. Il rapporto tra autorità penitenziaria/ detenuto tra le due isole è alquanto differente: quasi 1:2 in Sicilia e 1:3.5 a Malta. Il servizio di libertà vigilata dispone di una struttura simile per quanto attiene il carico di lavoro/ dipendenti, con una media di 35 casi per ufficiale a Malta e 42 in Sicilia. La densità demografica a Malta è maggiore che in Sicilia. Malta ha una densità di oltre 1.300 abitanti per kmq, mentre la città siciliana con maggiore densità (Catania) ha solo 305 persone per kmq. I laureati rappresentano circa l'8-11% a Malta, mentre circa la metà degli soggetti in Sicilia è in possesso di un livello di istruzione post-secondaria. Nel territorio maltese gli abbandoni scolastici sono al 22,6% circa, mentre in Sicilia il dato si attesta al 25,1%.

La disoccupazione è un problema serio in Sicilia: mentre a Malta la disoccupazione si aggira intorno al 3%, in Sicilia si va dal 16,3% di Catania al 21,9 di Caltanissetta. Nonostante gli elevati livelli d'istruzione registrati, il problema occupazionale sembra essere un problema annoso e non facilmente risolvibile. Le leve economiche di Malta si basano sulla produzione (17,6%), la educazione (12%), il commercio all'ingrosso e al dettaglio (11,9%) e sulle costruzioni (11%). L'economia della Sicilia è costituita perlopiù dai servizi e dall'agricoltura.

In conclusione, mentre le analisi statistiche hanno evidenziato alcuni dati interessanti, i fenomeni criminali, i problemi sociali e l'uso del suolo non possono essere considerati come monadi isolate. I territori insulari presentano molte analogie per quanto riguarda l'isolamento, i tassi di criminalità, la cultura e costrutti sociali; esistono tuttavia elementi profondamente diversi, come la presenza di criminalità organizzata, la struttura economica e la situazione occupazionale. I suggerimenti emersi dai dati raccolti possono essere suddivisi in tre categorie - formazione, coordinamento e politiche. Un aspetto molto importante indica chiaramente come le strategie educative di prevenzione della criminalità siano estremamente importanti e necessitino di essere ulteriormente potenziate. I programmi educativi devono essere in grado di afrontare la questione della fducia nelle Istituzioni e nelle forze dell'ordine, così come l'emergere di nuove strutture familiari. L'adozione di adeguate misure educative per affrontare i problemi sociali e i fenomeni criminali, può dare un contributo alla lotta contro la criminalità. La seconda

area di intervento è la cooperazione e il coordinamento tra i servizi. Anche se esiste in una certa misura, la maggior parte degli intervistati ha sottolineato il fatto che si devono fare sforzi maggiori in tal senso. L'ultimo punto individuato è quello della politiche. Da un lato si sottolinea l'importanza dello sviluppo di politiche sociali e a sostegno dei giovani, fondamentale in qualsiasi strategia contro la prevenzione della criminalità. È emersa anche un vasto orientamento che auspica una rinnovata politica di progettazione ambientale e territoriale per evitare la creazione di zone a rischio. Pertanto si può concludere che se a livello centrale, il governo deve combattere la criminalità, le problematiche sociali e territoriali, attraverso la costruzione di una solida politica e una legislazione integrata, i governi locali potranno invece concentrarsi sulla creazione di programmi educativi in grado di affrontare i fenomeni criminali e le questioni sociali. Ciò potrebbe aiutare i cittadini a sentirsi parte della comunità e a restituire loro la fiducia nelle Istituzioni.

APPENDICE A

Struttura Intervista per JANUS

Saviour Formosa

Struttura per l'intervista agli Assessori dei vari comini

a. Caratteristiche Fisiche
Scopo: identificando le caratteristiche fisiche di una zona, specialmente la relativa utilizzazione del territorio, i parametri strutturali e le suddivisioni in zone che possono essere influenzati o che possono promuovere i reati.

Processo dell'intervista:

i. La percezione dell'assessore sul genere di località che loro amministrano (commerciale, turistica, residenziale, agricola, industriale ecc.)
ii. Tracciare sulla cartina le suddivisioni della località per tipo di attività (rurale, urbano, centro storico, residenziale, agricolo ecc.) – Indicare le zone a base della riparazione (nuovo, dilapidata ecc.)
iii. In quale zona c'e` stato qualche intervento, come e da chi (municipio, provincia, nazionale, ONG, privato ecc.)
iv. In quale zona e stato pianificato qualche intervento nei prossimi mesi/anni, come e da chi (municipio, provincia, governo nazionale, ONG, privato, ecc.)

b. Caratteristici Sociali
Scopo: identificando le caratteristiche sociali di una zona con un'analisi della relativa incidenza di povertà.

Processo dell'intervista:

- La percezione dell'assessore sul livello di povertà/ depravazione/ problemi famigliari/ e problemi sociali nella località (disimpiego, separazioni famigliari, livello di educazione bassa, problemi con immigrati ecc.)
- Tracciare sulla cartina le suddivisioni della località per tipo di problema (disimpiego, separazioni famigliari, livello di educazione bassa, problemi con immigrati ecc.)

- In quale zona c'e` stato qualche intervento, come e da chi (municipio, provincia, nazionale, ONG, privato ecc.)
- In quale zona e stato pianificato qualche intervento nei prossimi mesi/anni, come e da chi (municipio, provincia, governo nazionale, ONG, privato, ecc.)

c. Caratteristici dei reati

Scopo: identificando le caratteristiche dei reati del posto (provincia o comune) comparando le caratteristiche dei criminali e dei reati.

Processo dell'intervista:

- La percezione dell'assessore sul livello di reati e sicurtà nella località, i criminali, i reati, la presenza della polizia ecc.
- Tracciare sulla cartina le suddivisioni della località per tipo di sicurtà/ disorganizzazione (per esempio un campo di gioco come zona di spaccio di droga) Puoi identificare le zone (hot spots)?
- In quale zona c'e` stato qualche intervento, come e da chi (municipio, provincia, nazionale, ONG, privato ecc.) – per esempio camere a circuito chiuso, CCTVs, presenza della polizia ecc.
- In quale zona e stato pianificato qualche intervento nei prossimi mesi/anni, come e da chi (municipio, provincia, governo nazionale, ONG, privato, ecc.) - per esempio camere a circuito chiuso, CCTVs, presenza della polizia ecc.

d. Domande amministrative

Scopo: identificano le caratteristiche che hanno un effetto sulla comunicazione nei vari livelli -

i. Comunicazione tra I livelli:
   a. Partecipazione del pubblico generale
   b. Comune – Comitati regionali
   c. Comune – Comitati specifici
   d. Comune – Governo Nazionale
   e. Comune – Governo provinciale
   f. Comune – Agenzie (pubbliche – private - ONG)

ii. Quali questioni sono visti come troppo estesi per essere trattati da un solo comune? Come sono indirizzate/risolte?

e. Tematica trasversale

Scopo: Identifichi le caratteristiche di una zona che può attrarre dei reati. Identifichi inoltre quelle caratteristiche possono causare la creazione di una zona dove i rei decidono di vivere. Che cosa è il livello di consapevolezza del comune e della comunità di queste zone?

i. C'e` una situazione di emigrazione da una zona al altra del comune o del paese dove la gente lascia la loro dimora per andare in altre zone? Perché succede questo?
ii. Siete a conoscenza sui livelli di criminalità nella sua località? Quali categorie di crimine ritenete sia il più comune? Che cosa è la vostra percezione sulla segnalazione dei reati alla polizia? Che tipo di vittime voi categorizzerebbe (età, tipo di dimora, zone tipo industriate/commerciale come vendita al dettaglio, hotel, ecc). Quali sono gli effetti dell'industria sulla sicurezza della zona?
iii. È questo una questione dove la comunità si auto protegge con mancanza di sapere (ignorando il fatto che alcune attività esistono o che suppongono che ignorando un problema il problema andrebbe via)?
iv. Ci sono altri caratteristici particolari che appartengono a questa località?

Figures - *Figuri*

Figure 7.1 NUTS 3 – Islands - *Figura 7.1 NUTS 3 – Isole*

Figure 7.2 NUTS 4: Districts - *Figura 7.2 NUTS 4: Distretti*

Figure 7.3 NUTS 5: Districts - *Figura 7.3 NUTS 5: Distretti*

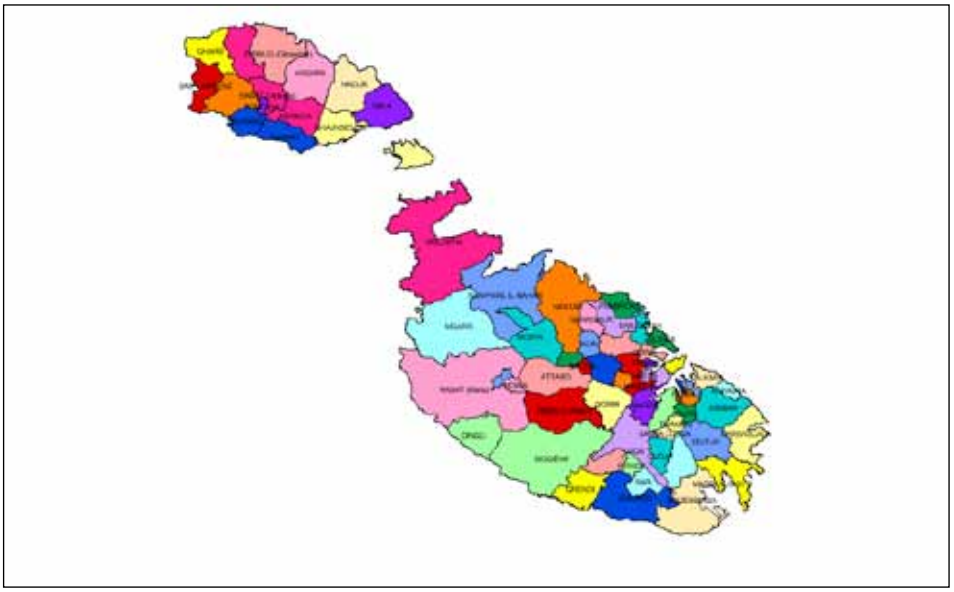


Figure 7.4 Sicily NUTS 3 - *Figura 7.4 Sicilia NUTS 3*

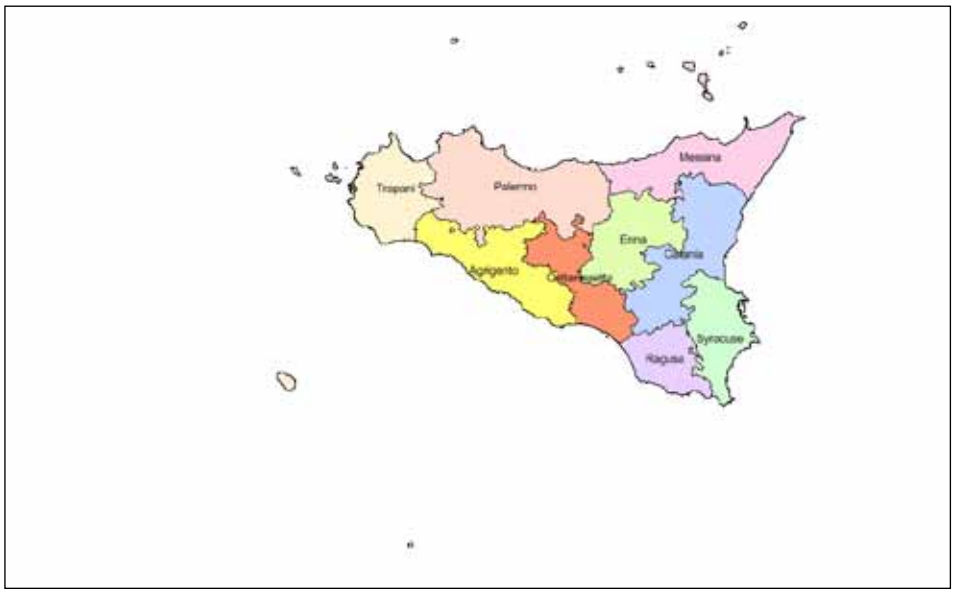


Figure 7.4a Sicily NUTS 3 - *Figura 7.4a Sicilia NUTS 3*

Figure 7.5 Sicily NUTS 5: Comune - *Figura 7.5 Sicilia NUTS 5: Comune*

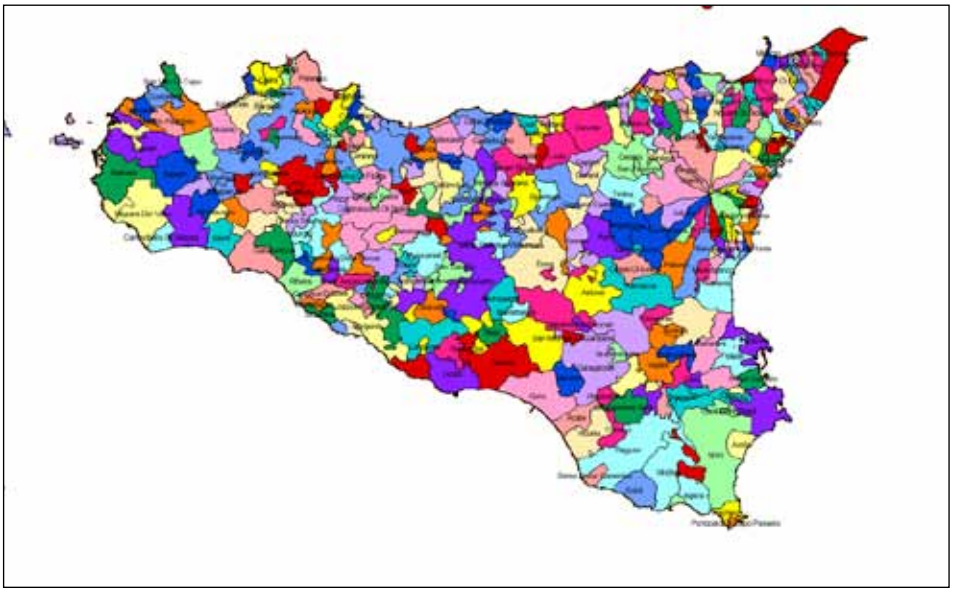


Figure 7.6 Trapani Province - *Figura 7.6 Trapani Provincia*

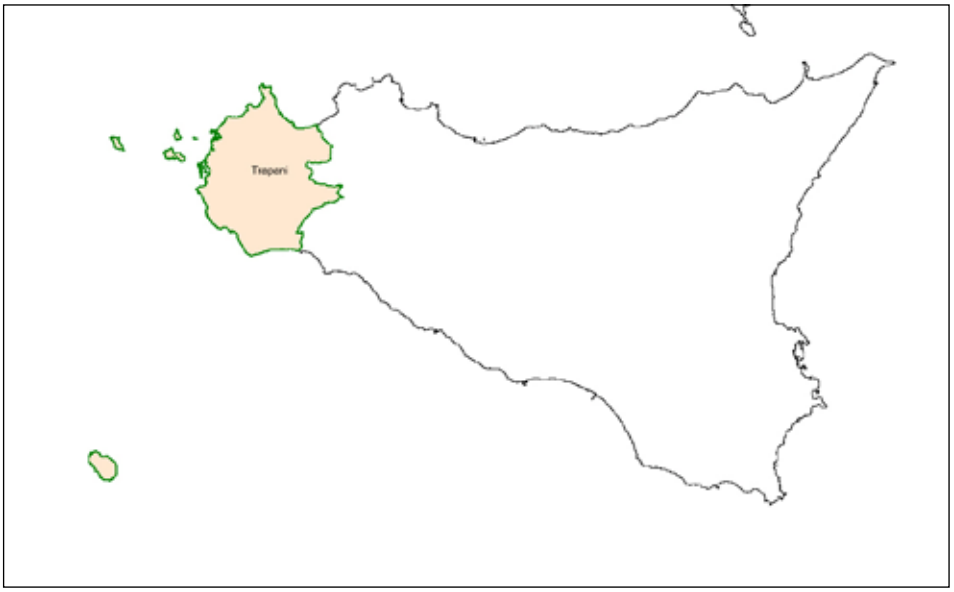


Figure 7.7 Trapani Comune - *Figura 7.7 Trapani Comune*

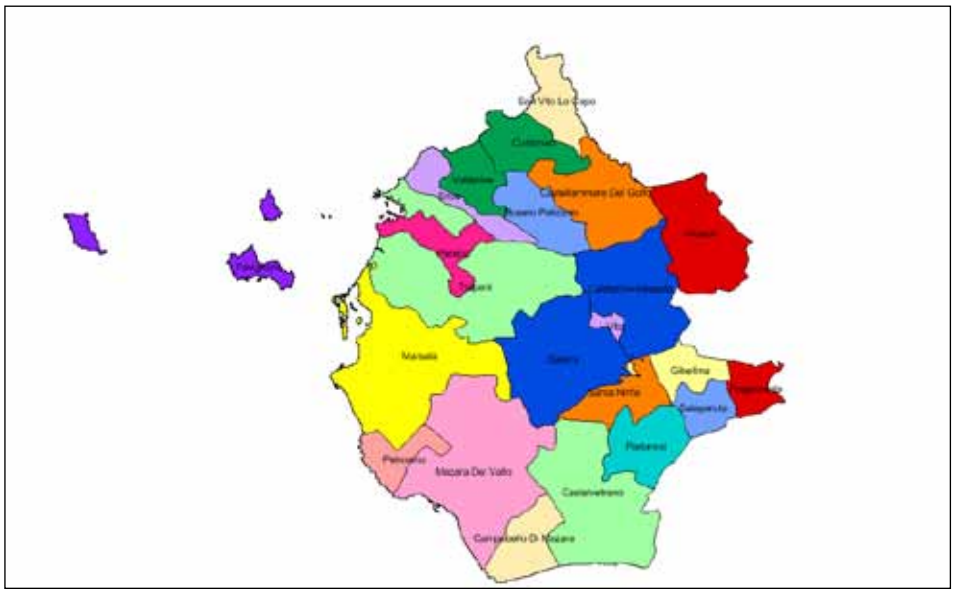


Figure 7.8: Number of Crimes by Category of Crime (C) – Sicily 2010
Figura 7.8: Numero di reati per Tipologia di reato (C) – Sicilia 2010

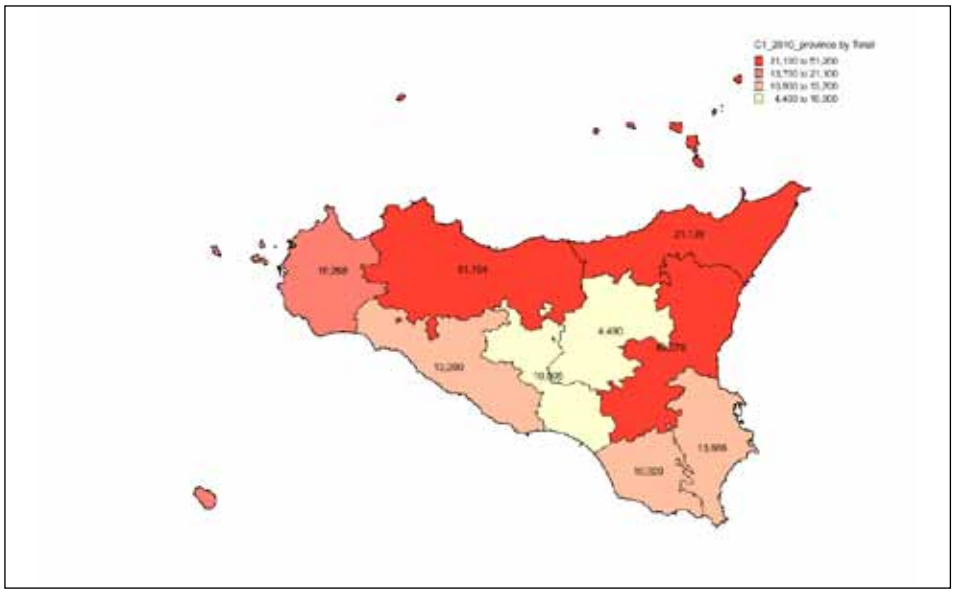


Figure 7.9: Number of Crimes by Category of offender (CO) – Sicily 2005
Figura 7.9: Numero di reati per Tipologia di reo (CO) – Sicilia 2005

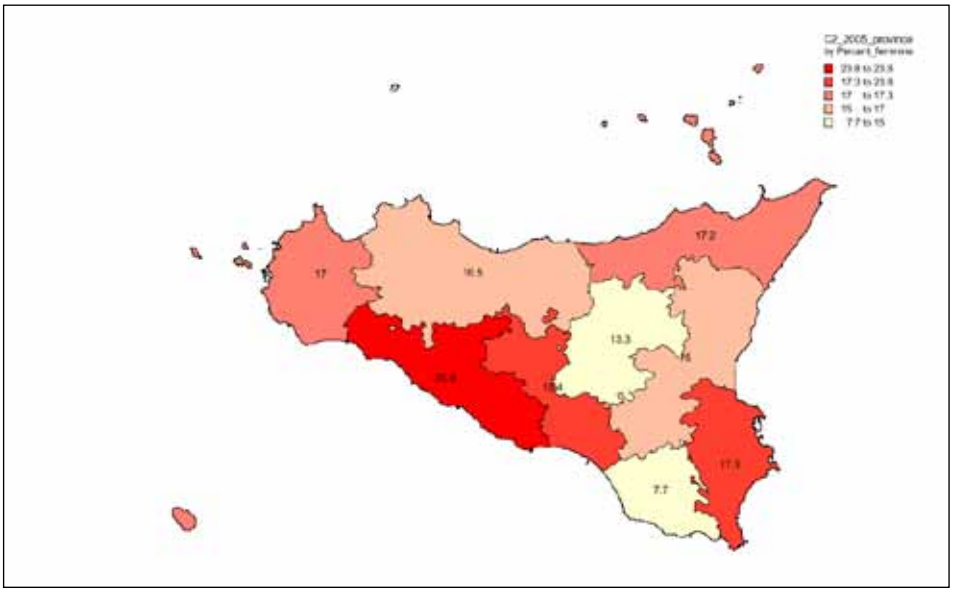


Figure 7.10: Number of Crimes per 1000 persons (CR) – Malta 2012
Figura 7.10: Numero di Reati per 1000 persone (CR) – Malta 2012

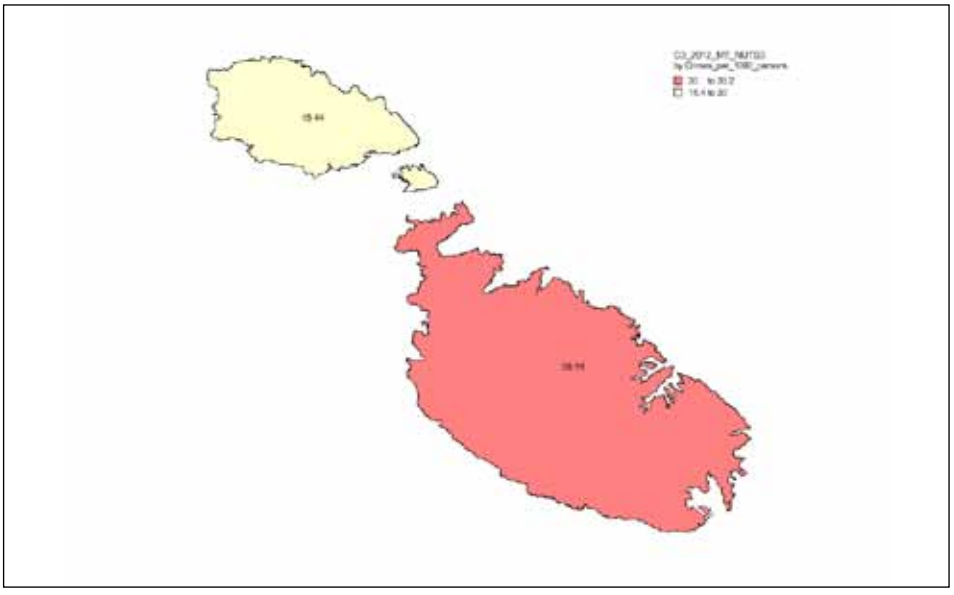


Figure 7.11: Number of Crimes per 1000 persons (CR) – Sicily 2010
Figura 7.11: Numero di Reati per 1000 persone (CR) – Sicilia 2010

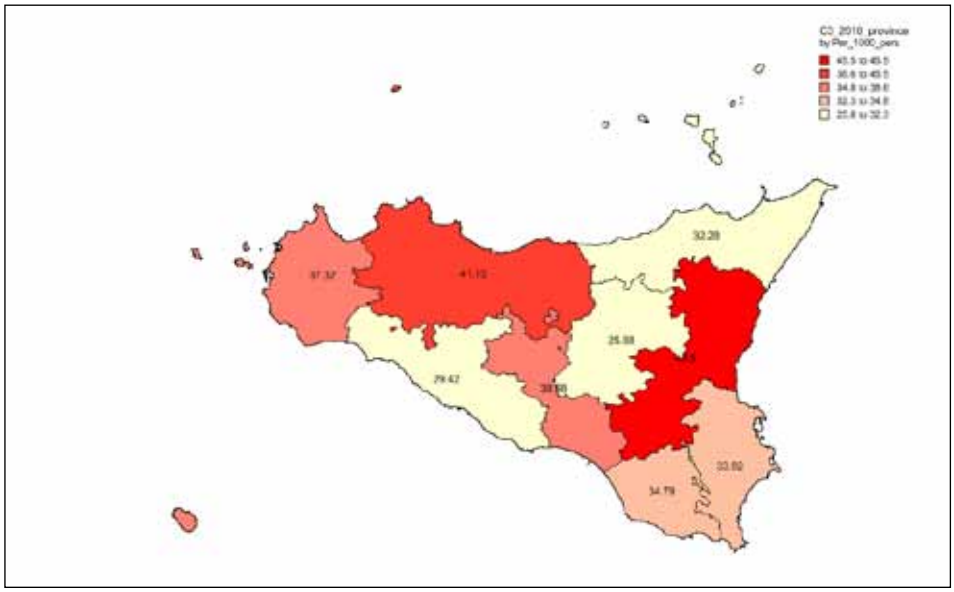


Figure 7.12: Proportion of Serious Crimes (SR) – Malta 2012
Figura 7.12: Proporzione di reati gravi (SR) – Malta 2012

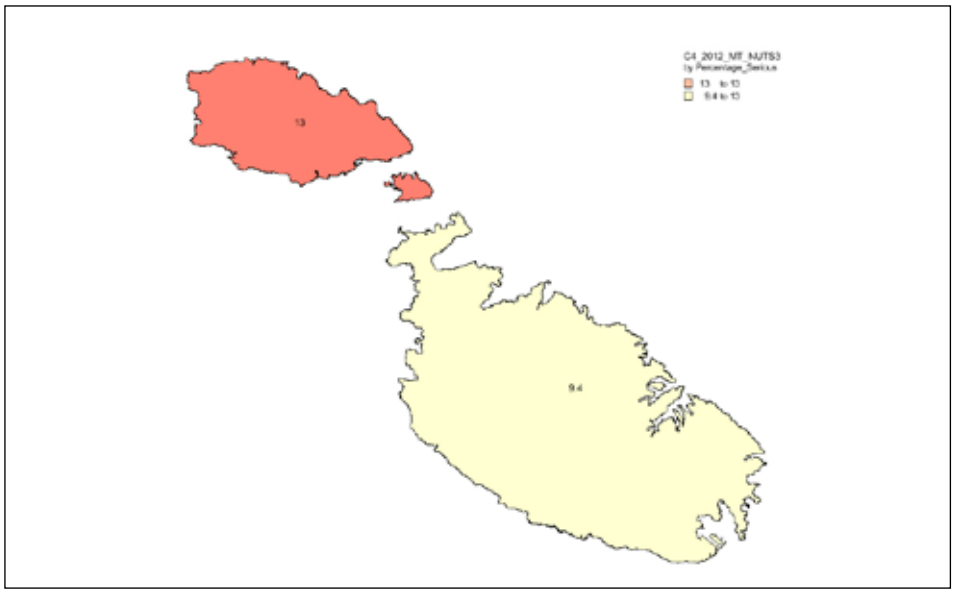


Figure 7.13: Proportion of Serious Crimes (SR) – Sicily 2010
Figura 7.13: Proporzione di reati gravi (SR) – Sicilia 2010

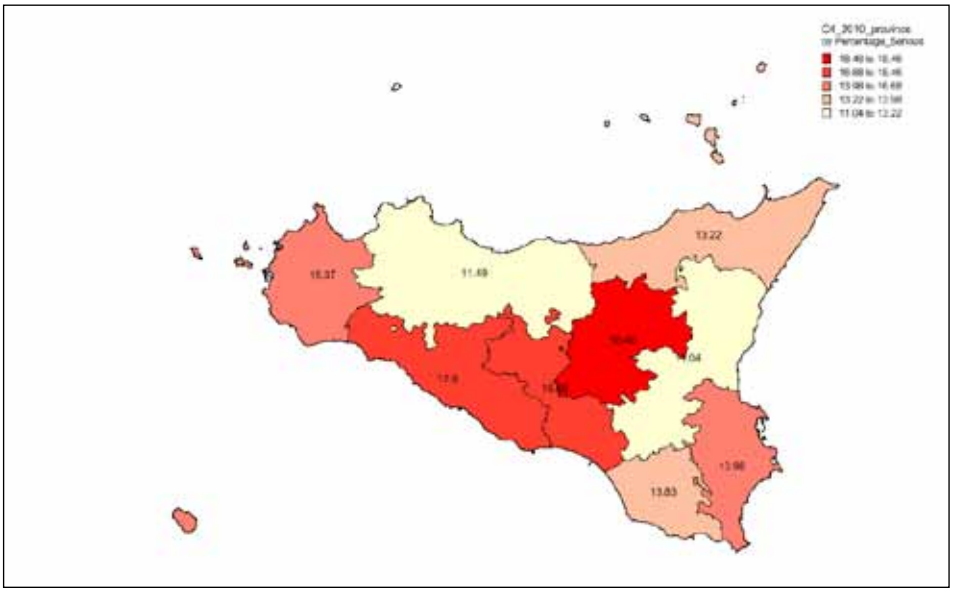


Figure 7.14: Proportion of Non-Serious Crimes (NSR) – Malta 2012
Figura 7.14: Proporzione di reati minori (NSC) – Malta 2012

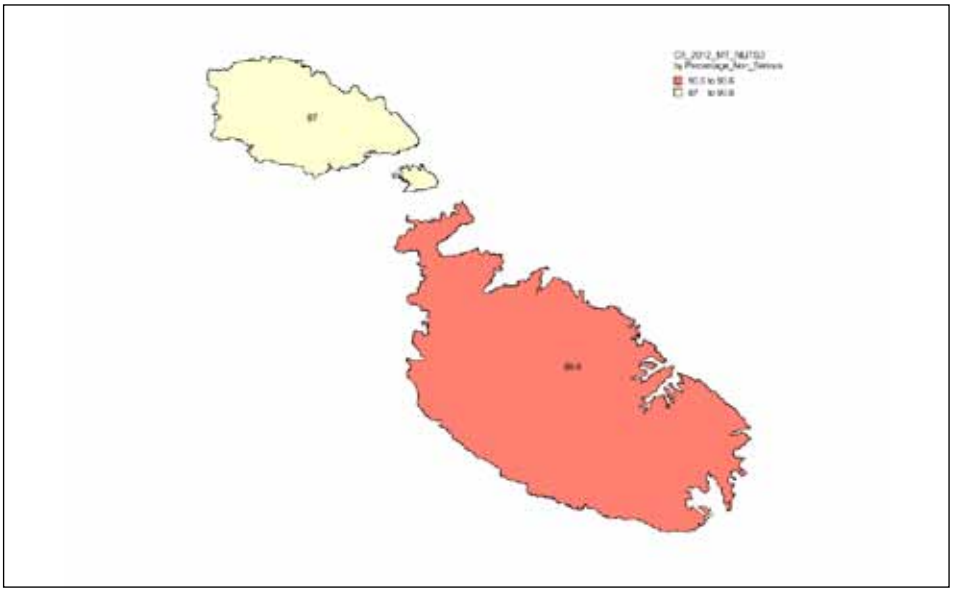


Figure 7.15: Proportion of Non-Serious Crimes (NSR) – Sicily 2010
Figura 7.15: Proporzione di reati minori (NSC) – Sicilia 2010

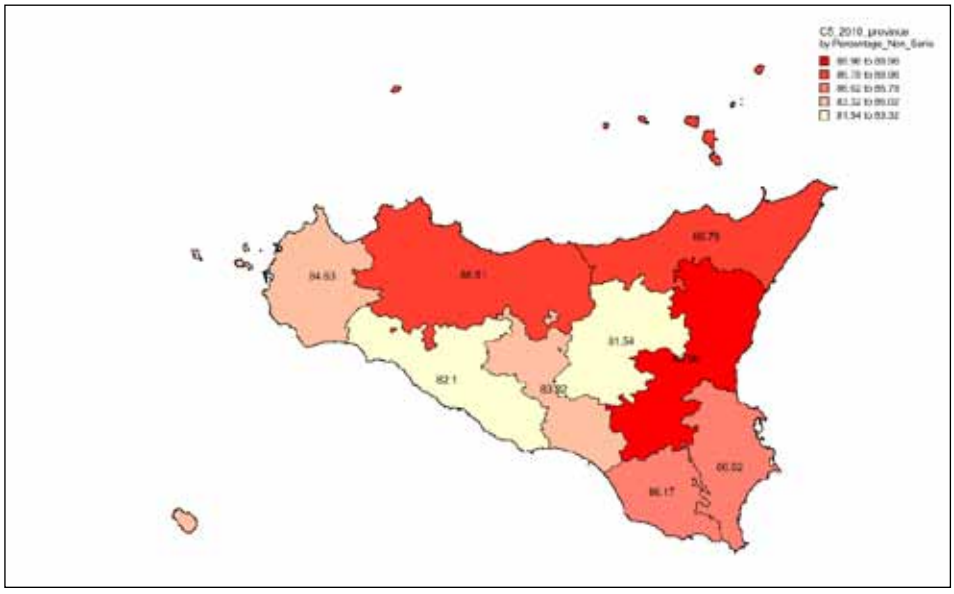


Figure 7.16: Structure of Police Agencies (PA) – Malta 2012
Figure 7.16: Struttura delle Agenzie della Forza dell'Ordine (PA) – Malta 2012

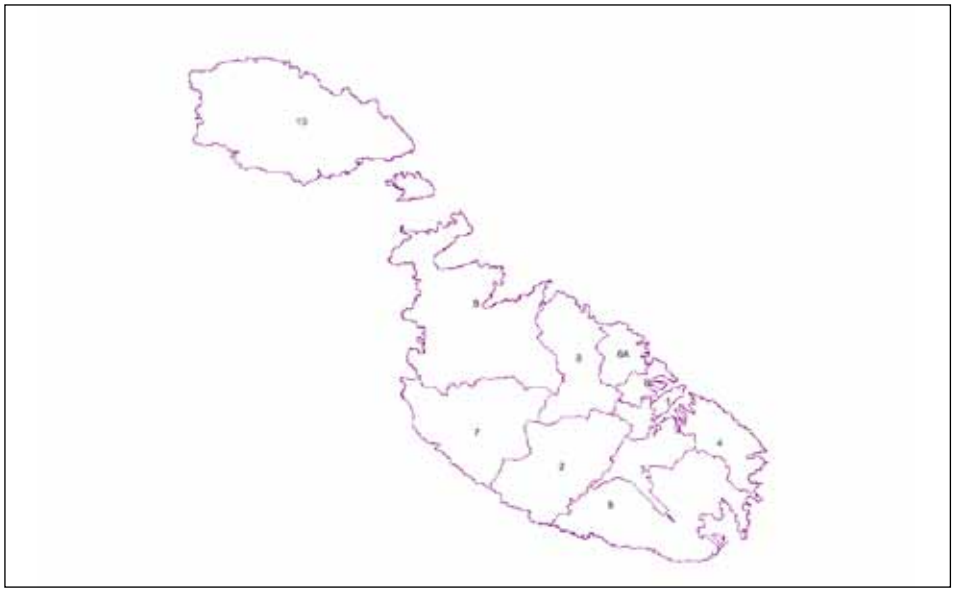


Figure 7.17: Number of Prisoners by Type of Crime, Sex, Age, AT/Sent (PI) – Malta 2009
Figura 7.17: Numero di prigionieri per categoria di reati, sesso, età, sentenziati o no (PI)– Malta 2009

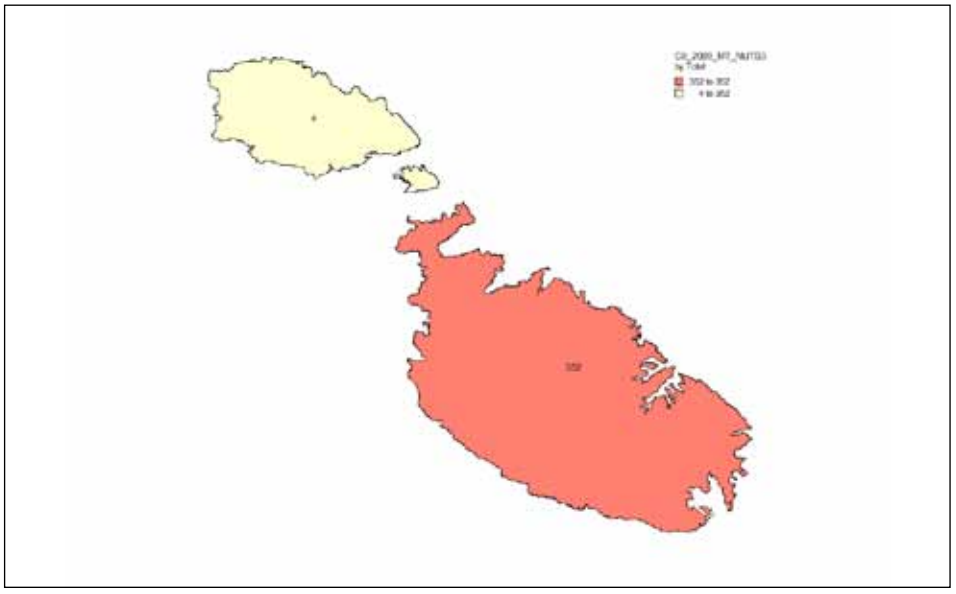


Figure 7.18: Number of Prisoners by Type of Crime, Sex, Age, AT/Sent (PI) – Sicily 2005
Figura 7.18: Numero di detenuti per tipologia di reato, sesso, età, sentenziati o no (PI) – Sicily 2005

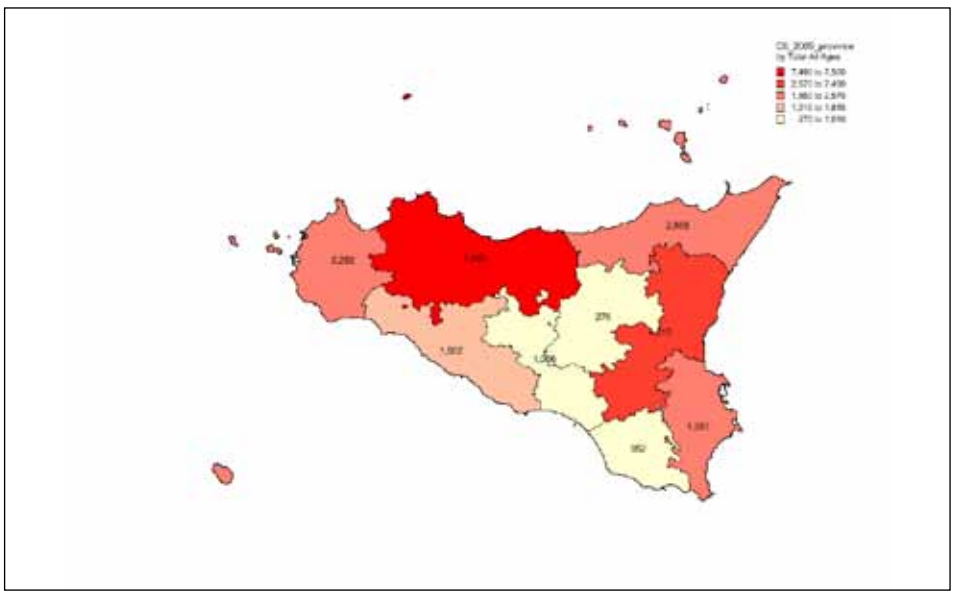


Figure 7.19: Rate of Incarceration per 1000 persons (PIR) – Sicily 2005 – Sicily 2005
Figura 7.19: Detenuti per 1000 persone (PIR) – Sicilia 2005

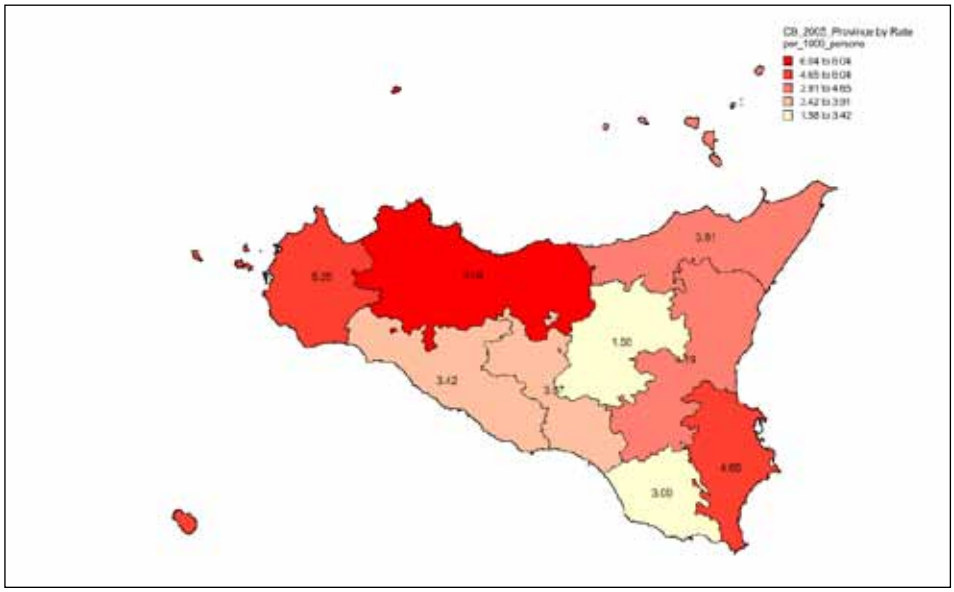


Figure 7.20: Immigrant Inmate rate (IIR) – Malta 2012 (as at November 15th 2012)
Figura 7.20: Proporzione di detenuti nazionali/immigranti Proporzione (IIR) – Malta 2012 (15 Novembre 2012)

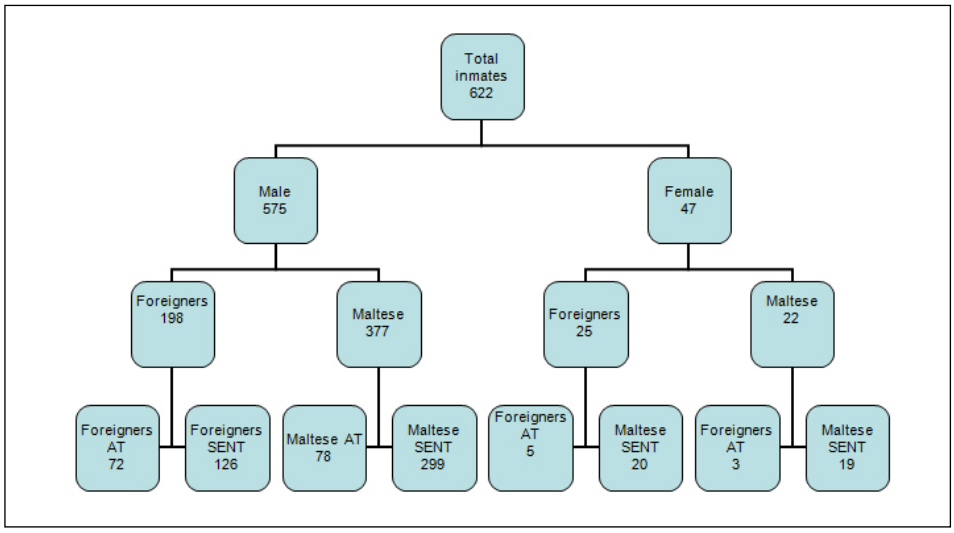


Figure 7.21: Immigrant Inmate Country of Origin – 2000s
Figura 7.21: Detenuti immigrati e provenienza – 2000

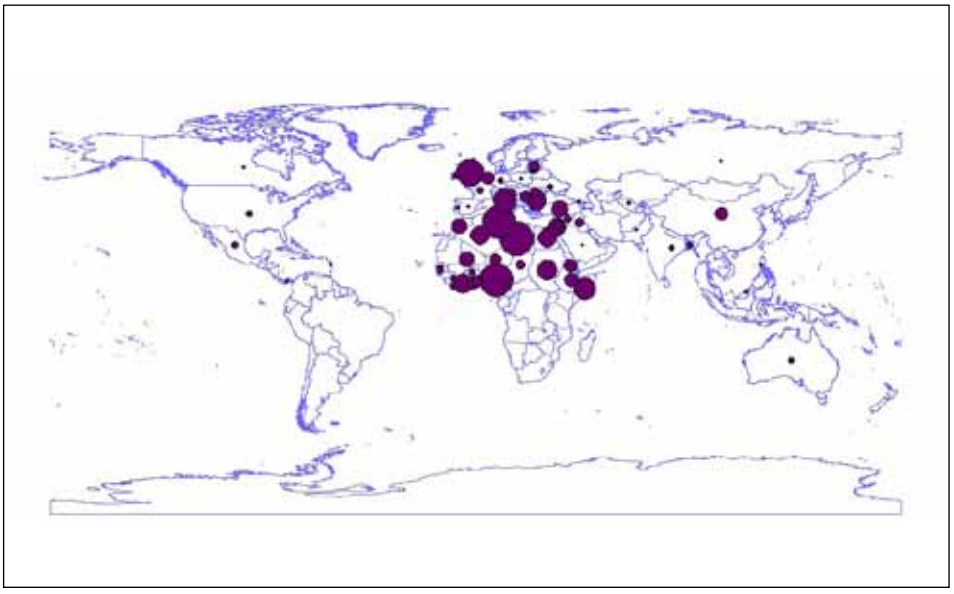


Figure 7.22: Immigrant Inmate rate (IIR) – Sicily 2005
Figura 7.22 Proporzione di detenuti nazionali/immigrati (IIR) – Sicily 2005

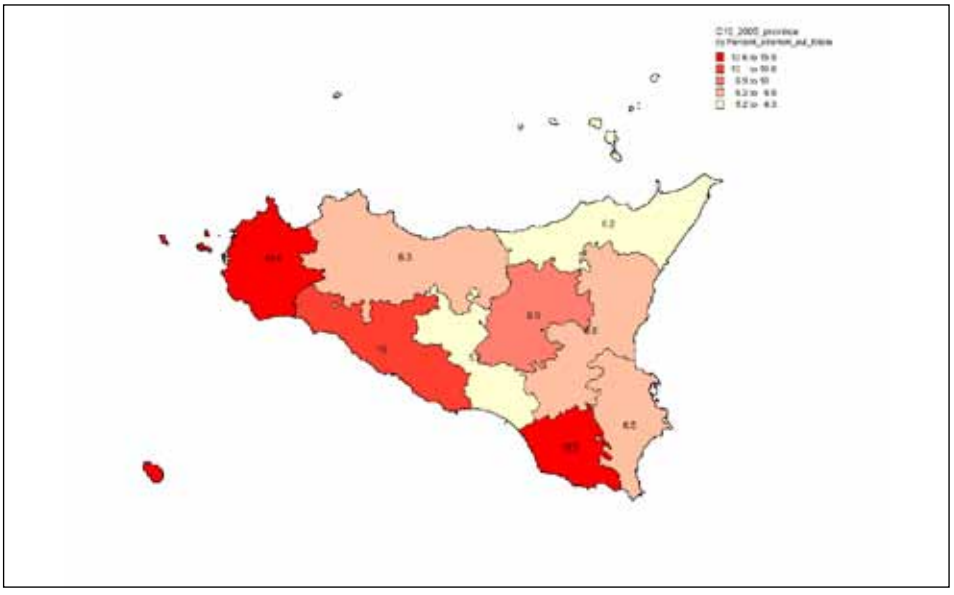


Figure 7.23: Population (Age and Sex) (Pop) Malta 2005
Figura 7.23: Popolazione (Età e Sesso) (Pop) - Malta 2005

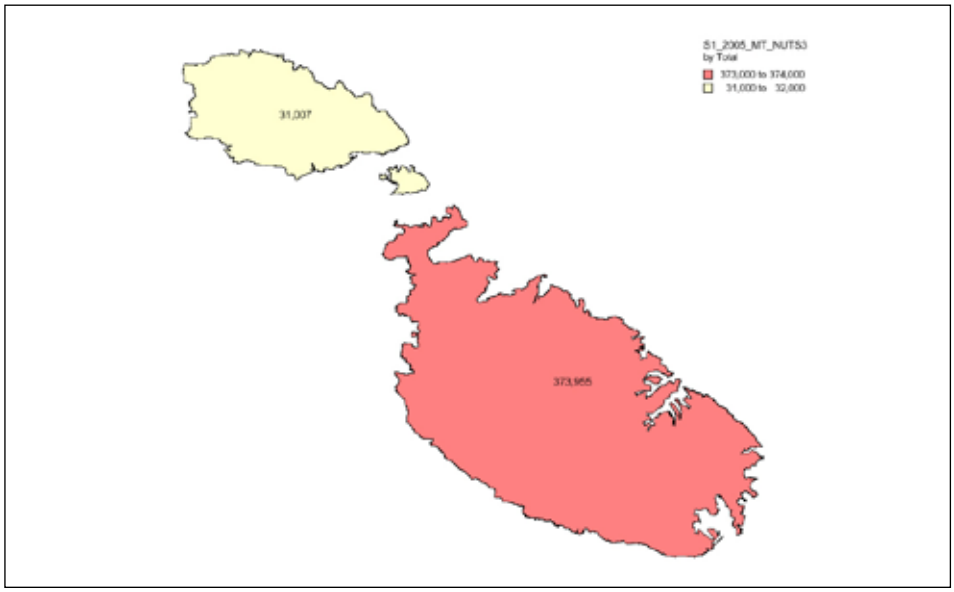


Figure 7.24: Population Density at Enumeration Area – Census 2005
Figura 7.24: Densità della Popolazione per Area – Malta, Census 2005

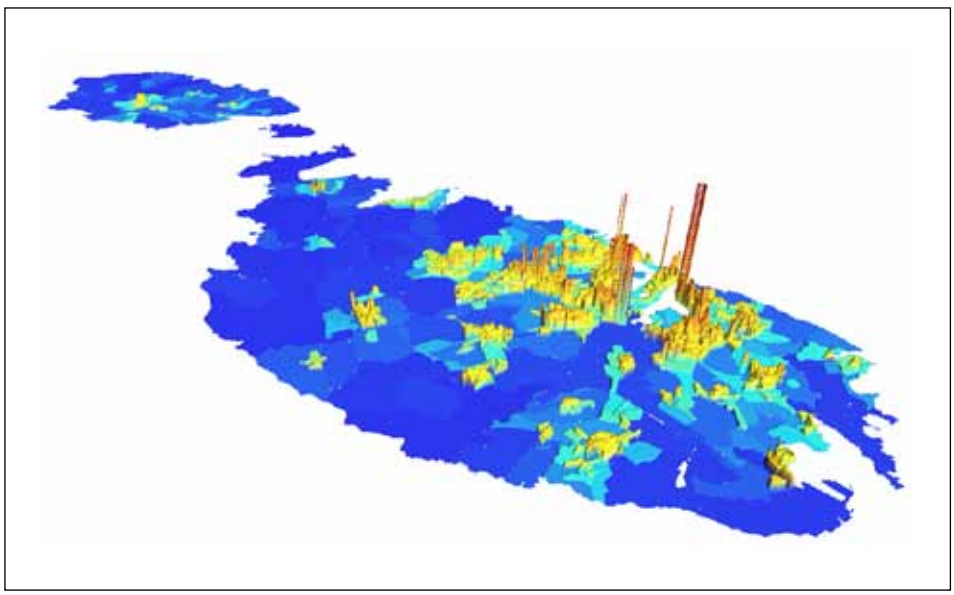


Figure 7.25: Population Pyramids – Malta 1986-2050
Figura 7.25: Piramide della popolazione – Malta 1986-2050

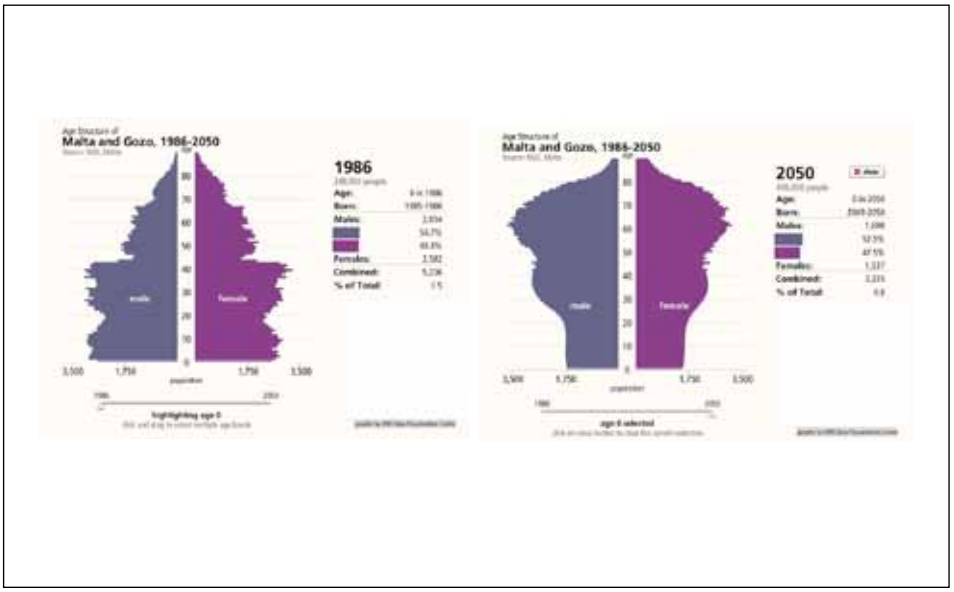


Figure 7.26: Population (Age and Sex) (Pop) – Sicily 2010
Figura 7.26: Popolazione (Età e Sesso) (Pop) – Sicilia 2010

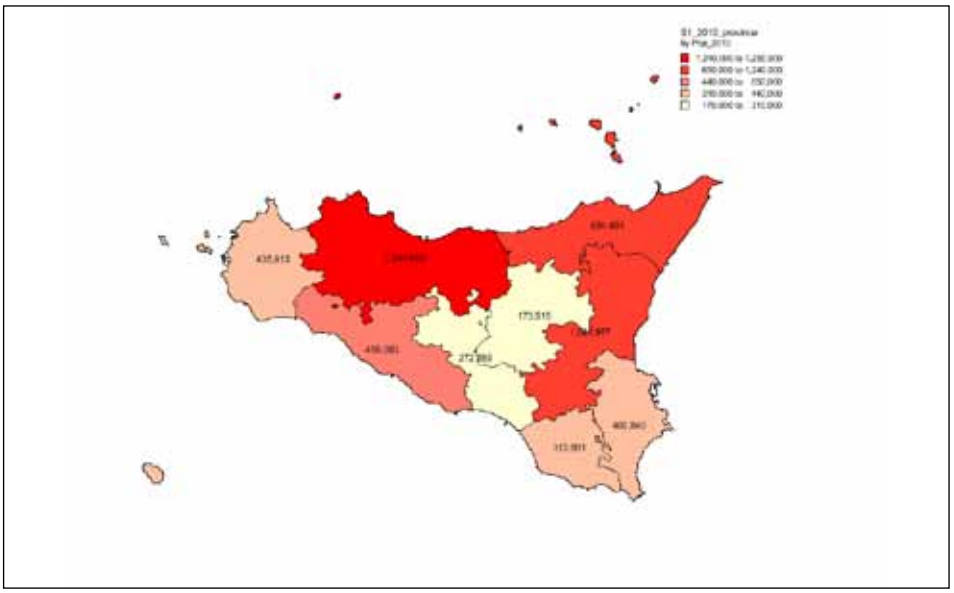


Figure 7.27: Population Composition (Immigrant/Total) (PopR) – Malta 2005
Figura 7.27: Composizione della Popolazione (Nazionale/Immigranti)(PopR) – Malta 2005

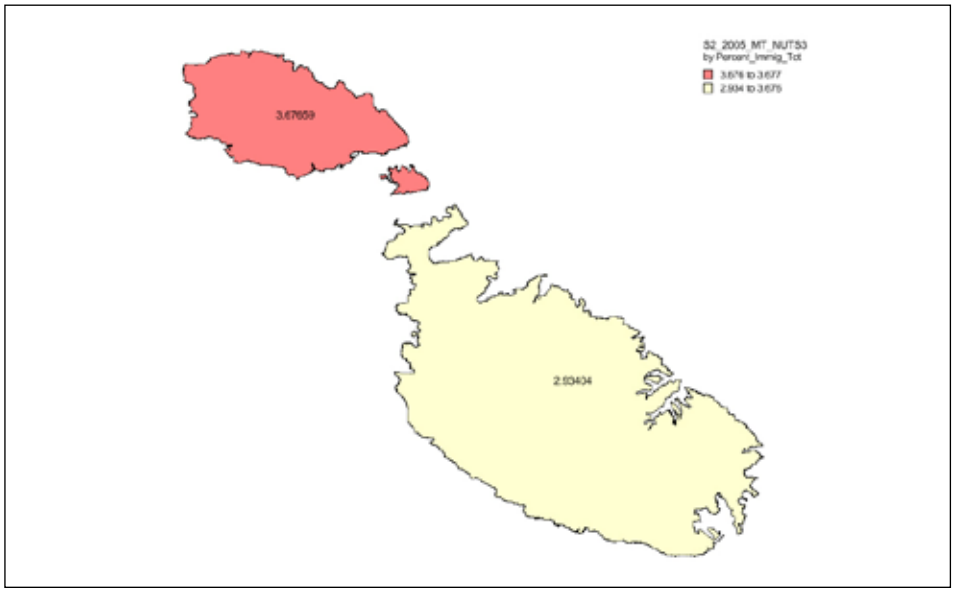


Figure 7.28: Population Composition (Immigrant/Total) (PopR) – Sicily 2007
Figura 7.28: Composizione della Popolazione (Nazionale/Immigranti)(PopR) – Sicily 2007

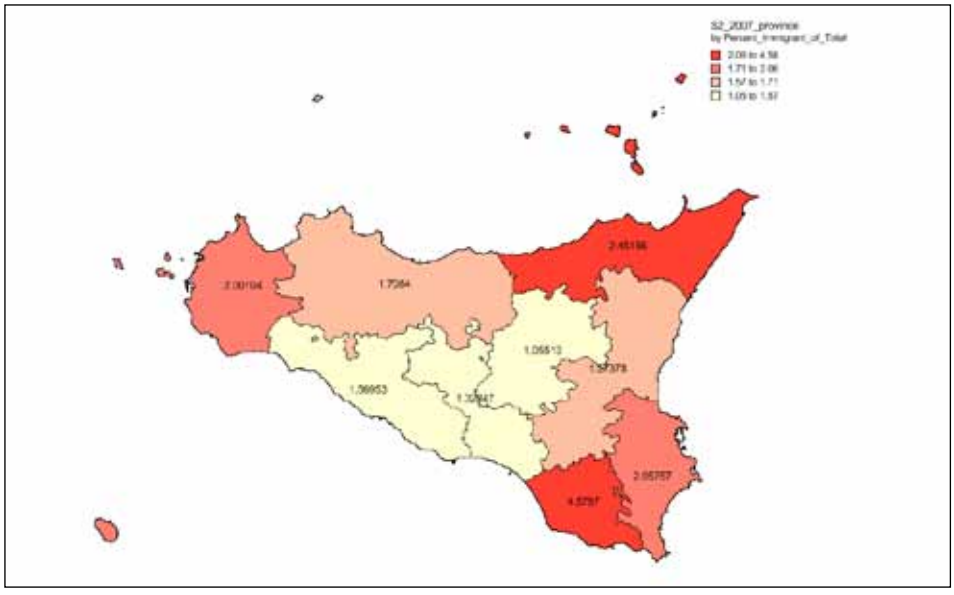


Figure 7.29: Educational Attainment (EDR) – Malta 2005
Figura 7.29: Livello di educazione ottenuto (EDR) – Malta 2005

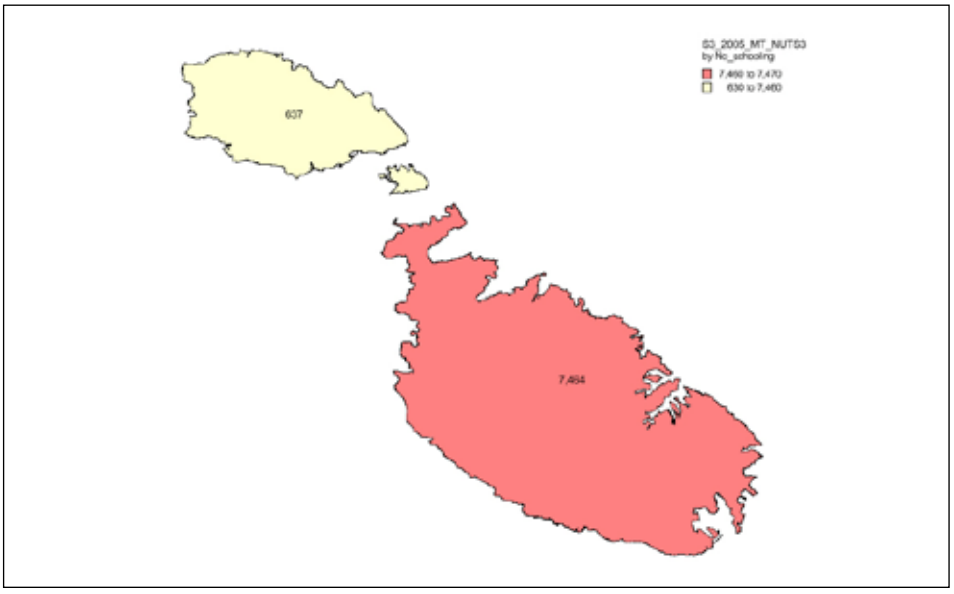


Figure 7.30: Educational Attainment (EDR) – Sicily 2008
Figura 7.30: Livello di educazione ottenuto (EDR) – Sicily 2008

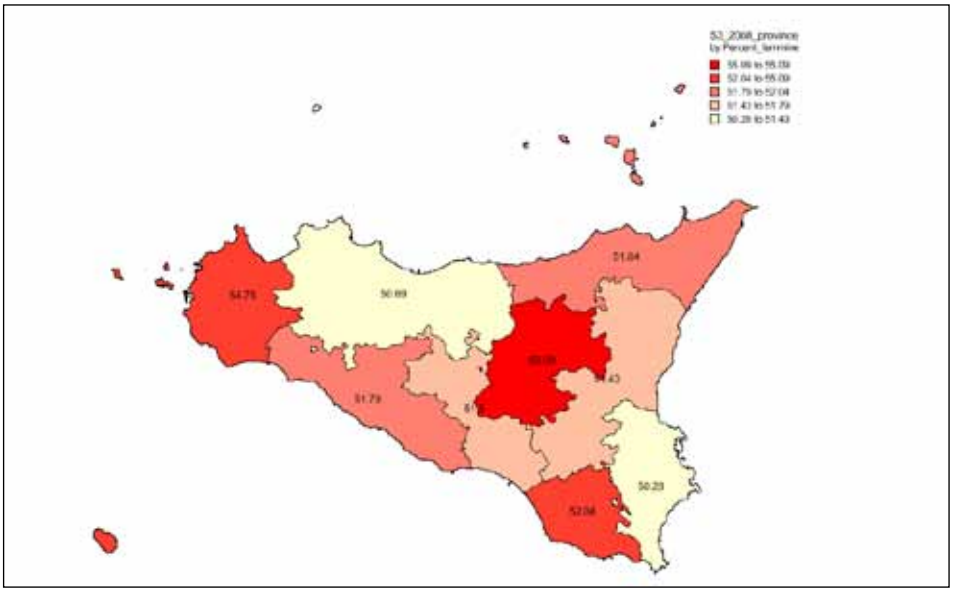


Figure 7.31: Main employment structure (ES) – Malta 2005
Figura 7.31: Strutture principali per l'impiego (ES) – Malta 2005

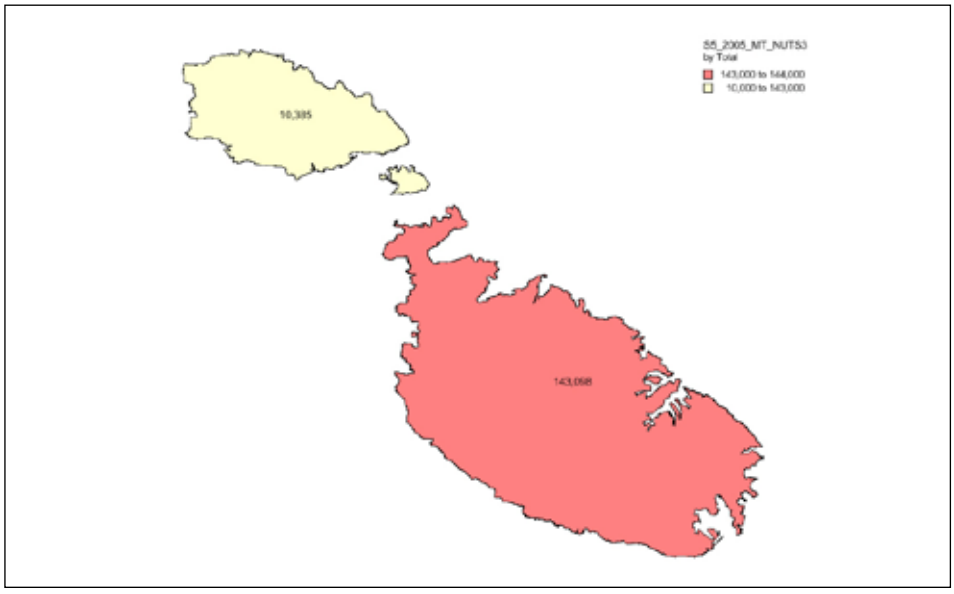


Figure 7.32: Main employment structure (ES) – Sicily 2012
Figure 7.32: Caratteristiche principali della struttura dell'impiego (ES) – Sicilia 2012

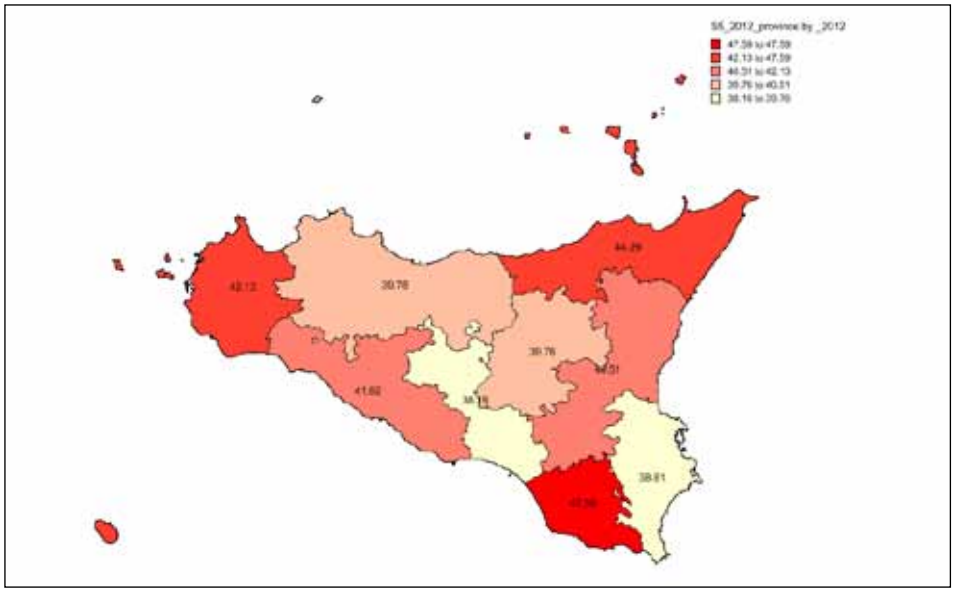


Figure 7.33: Unemployment Rate (UR) – Malta 2005
Figura 7.33: Livelli di disoccupazione (UR) – Malta 2005

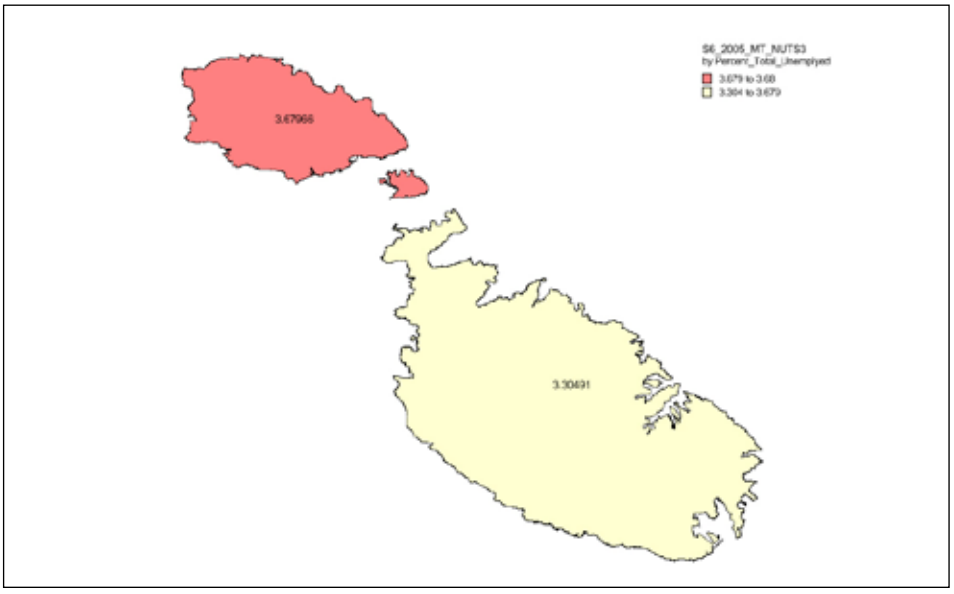


Figure 7.34: Unemployment Rate (UR) – Sicily 2012
Figura 7.34: : Livelli di disoccupazione (UR) – Sicilia 2012

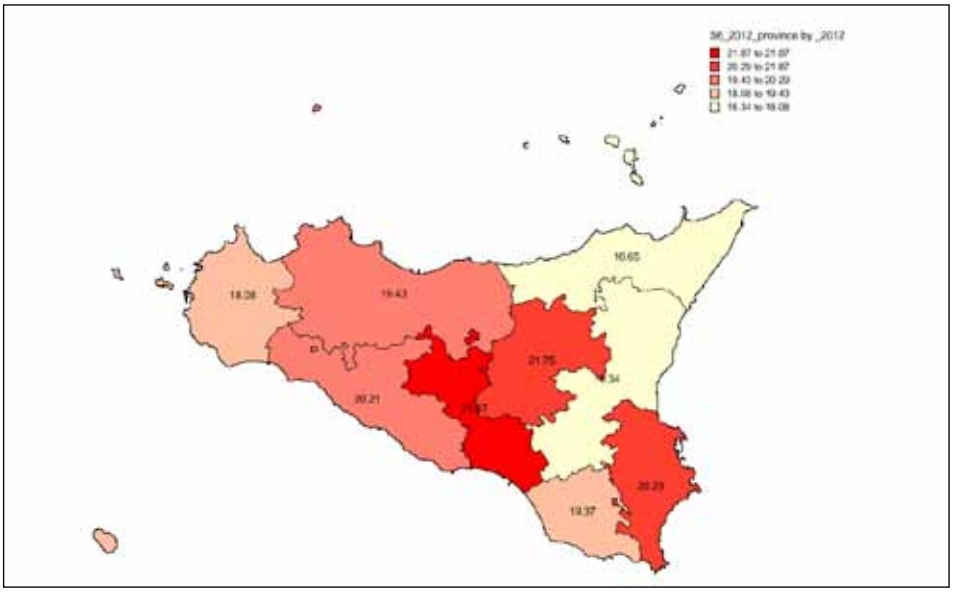


Figure 7.35: Main Economic Drivers (ED) – Malta 2005
Figura 7.35: L'Economia Principale (EDS) – Malta 2005

Figure 7.36: Availability of Rehabilitation Professional Services (professionals per 1000 persons) (RSP) – Sicily 2013
Figura 7.36: Disponibilità di servizi professionali (professionisti per 1000 persone) (RSP) – Sicily 2013

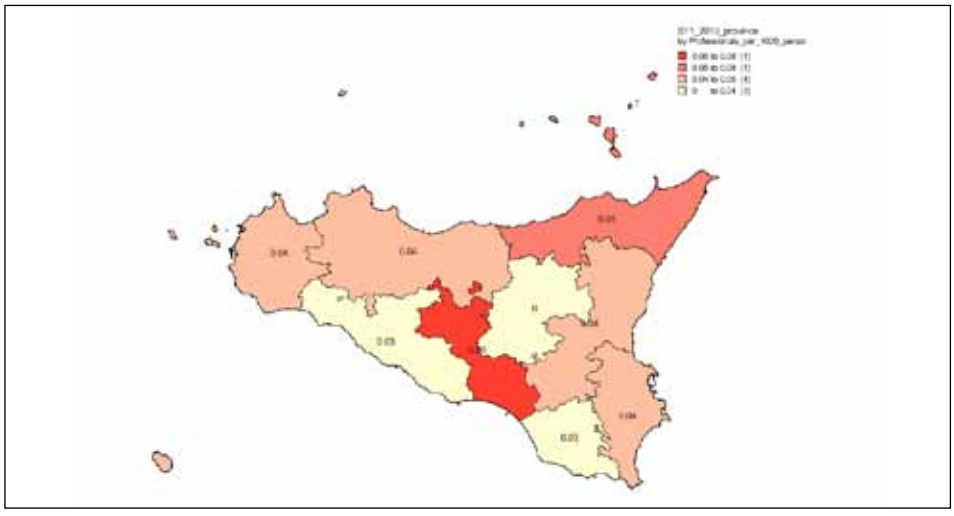


Figure 7.37: Social and Community Facilities (Social Capital) (SCF) – Malta 2012
Figura 7.37: Facilitazioni sociali e comunitarie (Capitale Sociale) (SCF) – Malta 2012

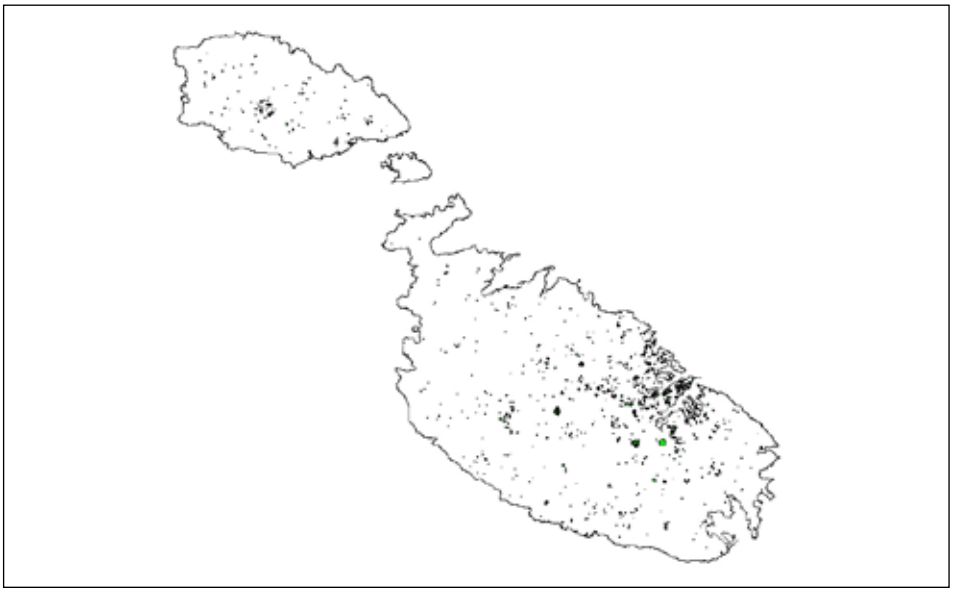


Figure 7.38: Island Distance to Mainland (IDM) – Sicily 2012
Figura 7.38: Distanza dal continente (IDM) – Sicily 2012

Figure 7.39: Category of Town (Village, town, city) (CT) – Malta 2012
Figure 7.39: Categoria del Paese (Villaggio, citta) (CT) – Malta 2012

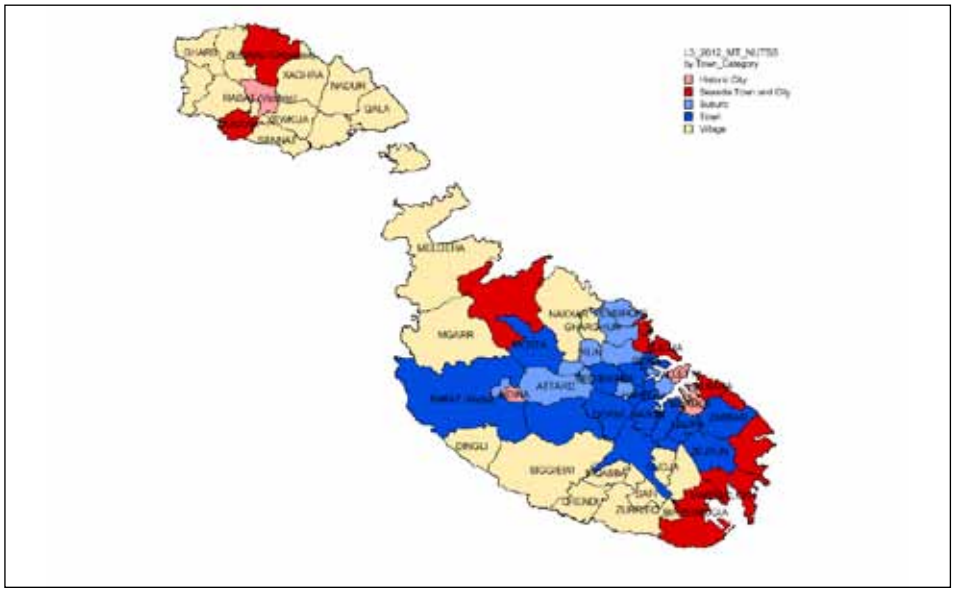


Figure 7.40: Category of Town (Village, town, city) (CT) – Sicily 2008
Figure 7.40: Categoria del Paese (Villaggio, citta) (CT) – Sicilia 2008

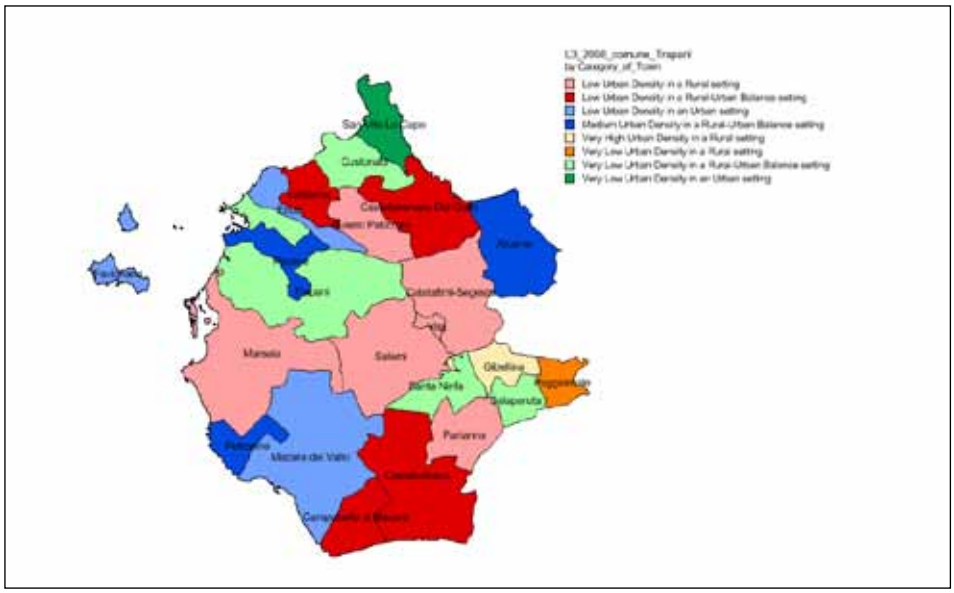


Figure 7.41: Structural Insularity Metropolis, Satellite, Isolated (Town, Village, Hamlet) (SIT) – Malta 2012

Figura 7.41: Insularità del Paese - Metropoli, Satellite, Paese isolato, Villaggio,Borgo (SIT) – Malta 2012

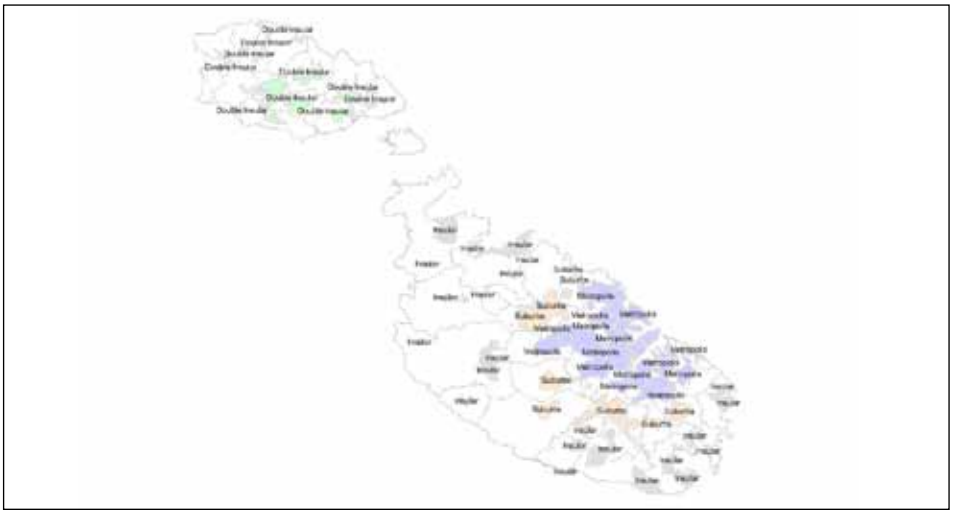


Figure 7.42: Structural Insularity Metropolis, Satellite, Isolated (Town, Village, Hamlet) (SIT) – Sicily 2008

Figura 7.42: Insularità del Paese - Metropoli, Satellite, Paese isolato, Villaggio,Borgo (SIT) – Sicily 2008

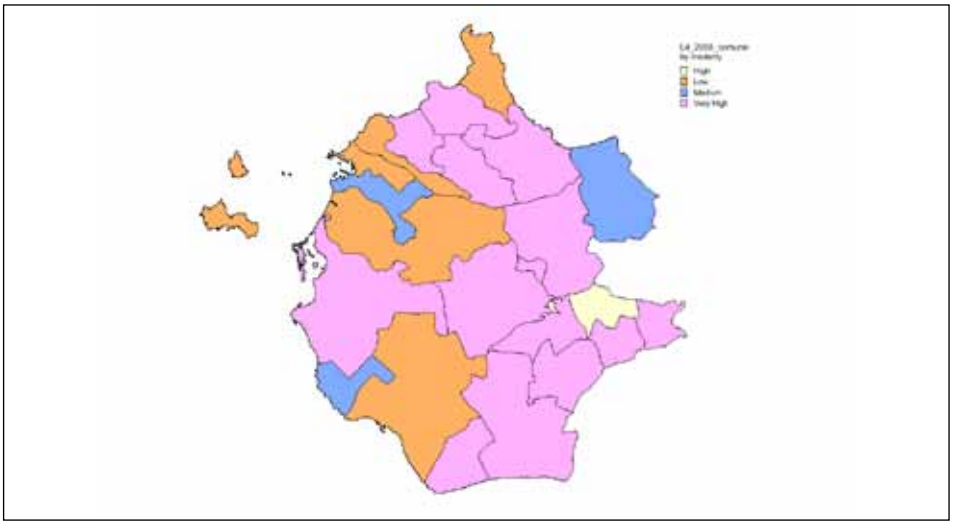


Figure 7.43: Main Landuse/Landcover (MLL) – Malta 2012
Figura 7.43: Uso primario del territorio (MLL) – Malta 2012

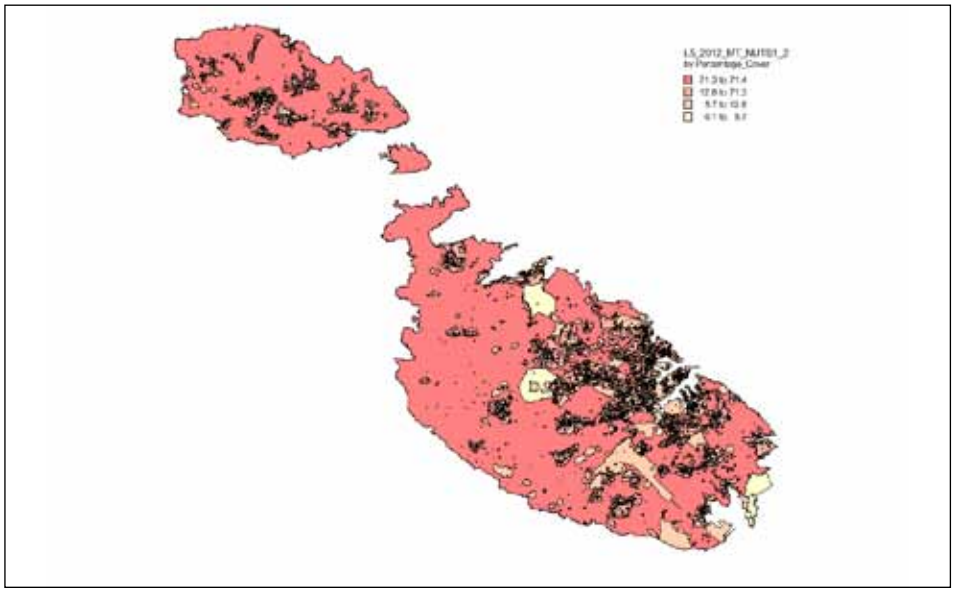


Figure 7.44: Main Landuse/Landcover (MLL) Agriculture – Sicily 2006
Figura 7.44: Uso primario del territorio (MLL) Agricoltura – Sicilia 2006

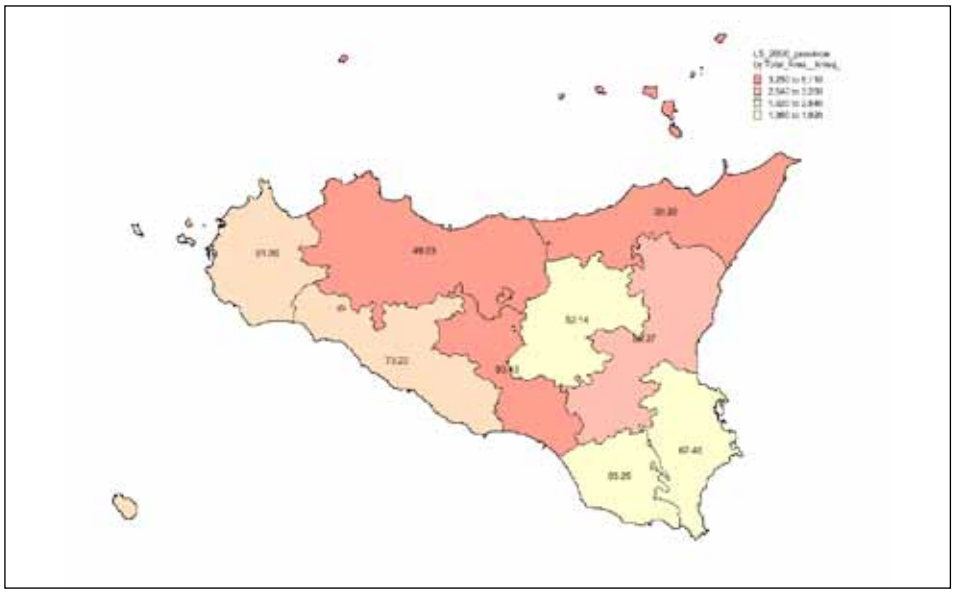


Figure 7.45: Main Housing Category (H) – Malta 2005
Figura 7.45: Tipologia abitazioni principali (H) – Malta 2005

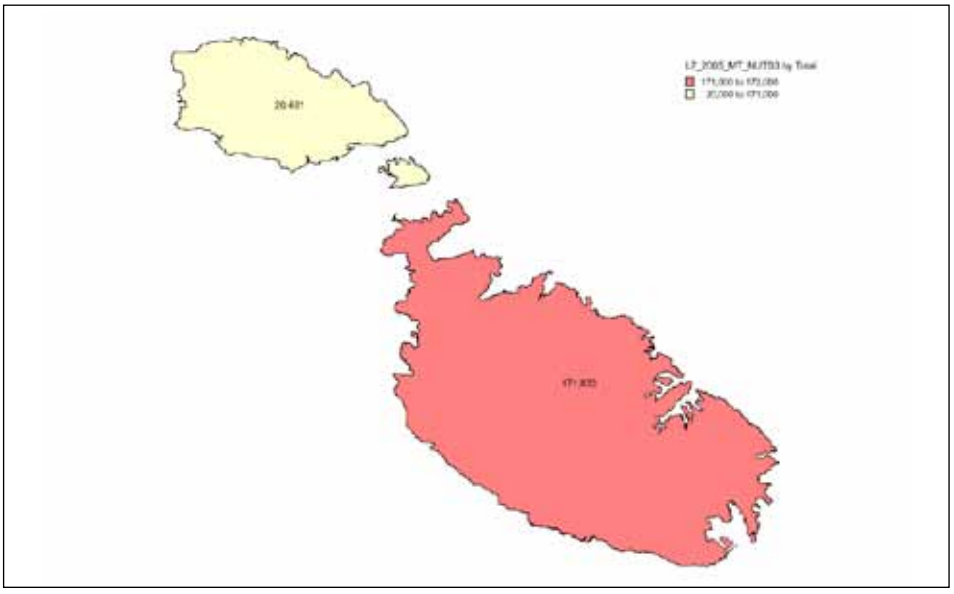


Figure 7.46: Housing Availability – Emigration Driver (HA) – Malta 2012
Figura 7.46: Disponibilità di case– Motivazione ad Emigrare (HA) – Malta 2012

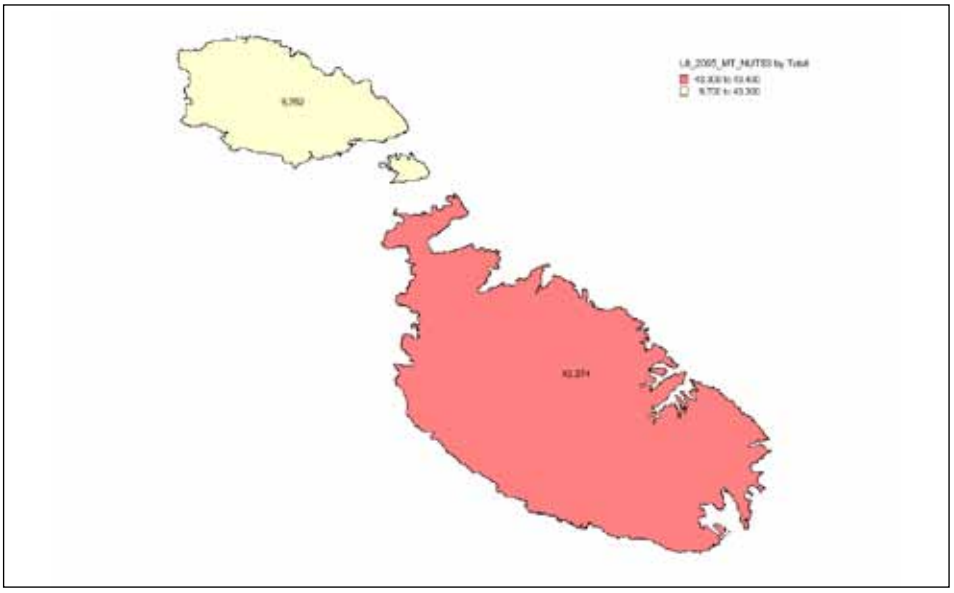


Figure 7.47: Dilapidation/Ruins (DRR) – Malta 2012
Figura 7.47: Dilapidato/Rovine (DRR) – Malta 2012

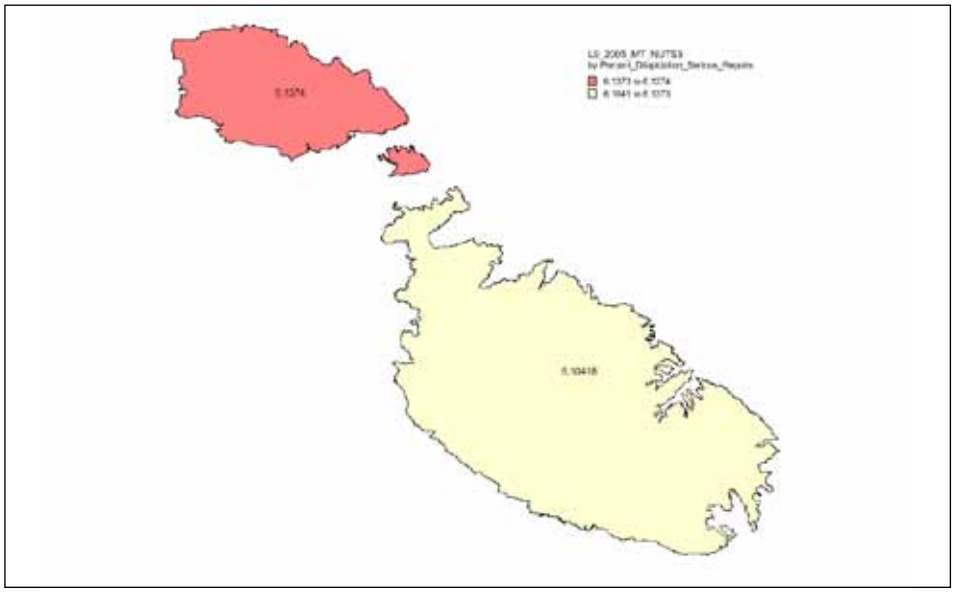


Figure 7.48: Rustbelt/Sunshine Status (RSS) – Malta 2012
Figura 7.48: Industria di ferro/Tecnologica (RSS) – Malta 2012

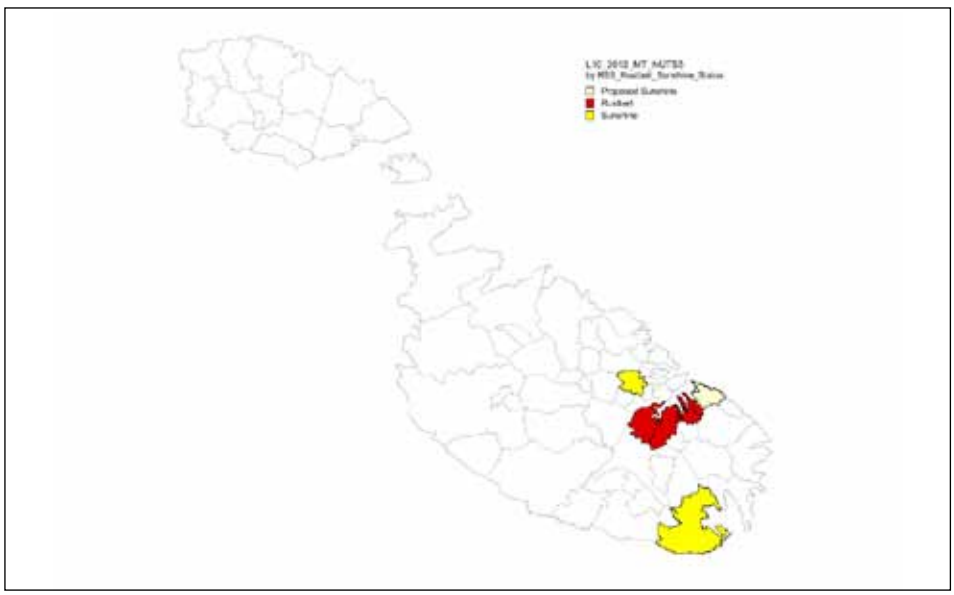


Figure 7.49: Distance to main Island City (DMC) – Malta 2012
Figure 7.49: La distanza da Gozo a Malta (Victoria -Valletta) è di 29.4 Km

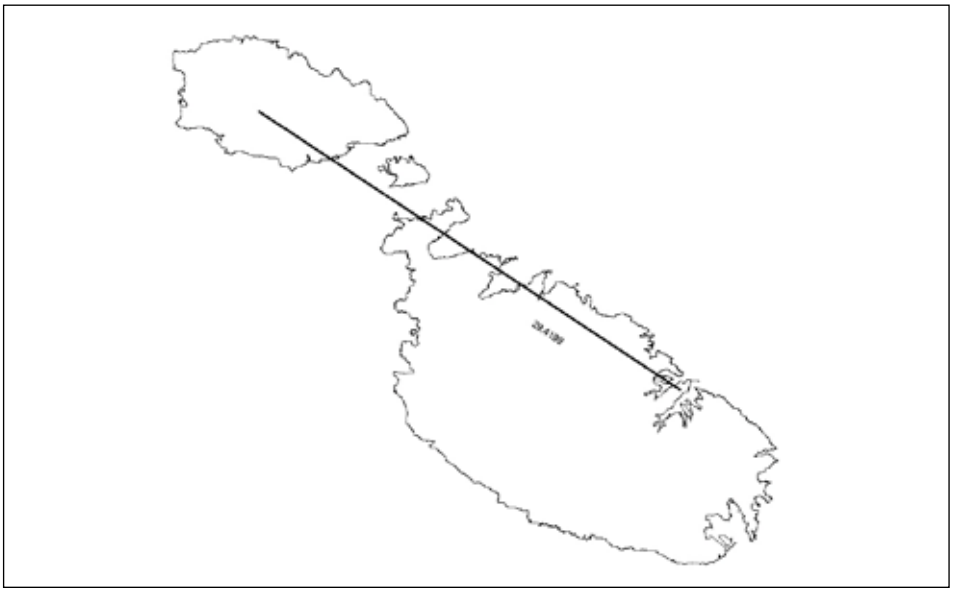


Figure 7.50: Distance to main Island City (DMC) – Sicily 2010
Figura 7.50: Distanza dalla città principale dell'isola (DMC) – Sicily 2010

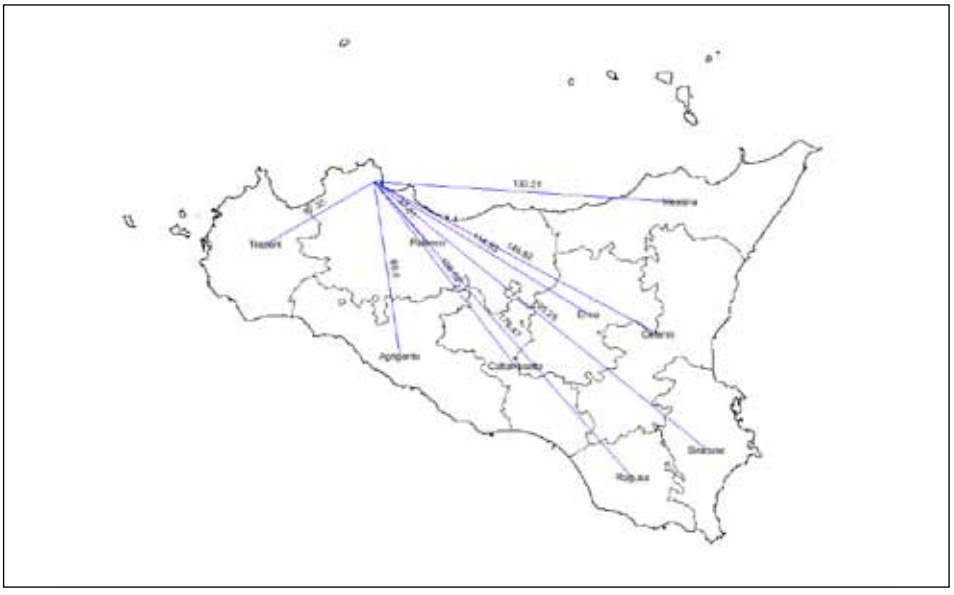


Figure 7.51: Distance to State Capital City (DSC) – Sicily 2010
Figure 7.51: Distanza dalla città principale del continente (DSC) – Sicili 2010

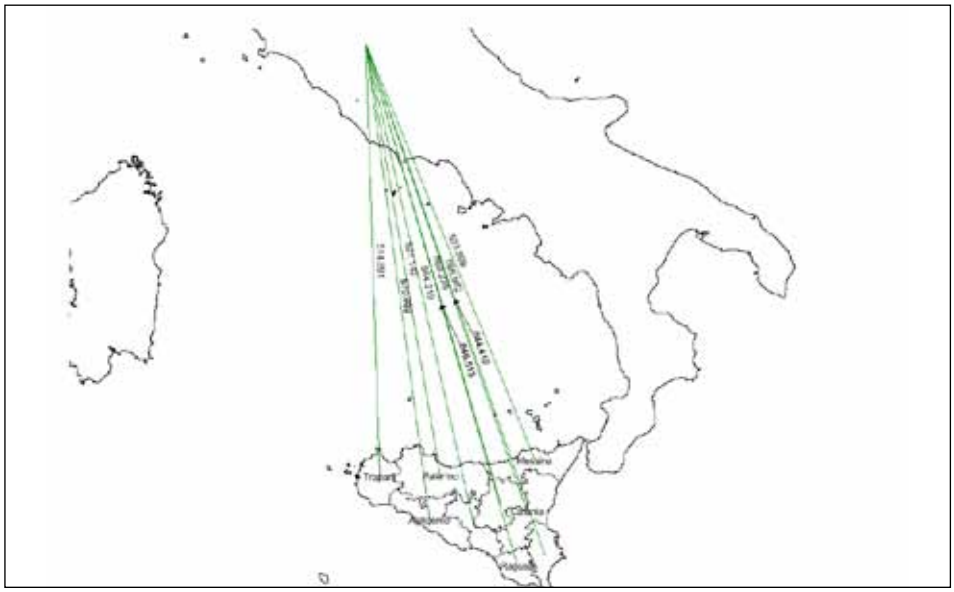


Figure 8.1 NUTS3 – Islands

Figure 8.2 NUTS5 – Local Councils

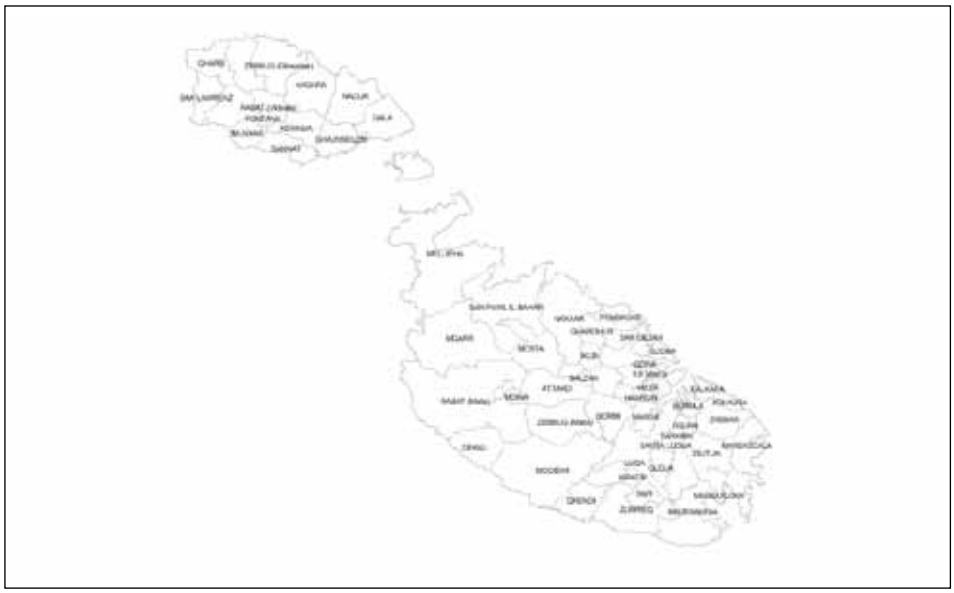


Figure 8.3 Sicily NUTS 3

Figure 8.4 Trapani Comune (relative to NUTS5)

Figure 8.5: Graphical Poverty Rate – Enumeration Areas

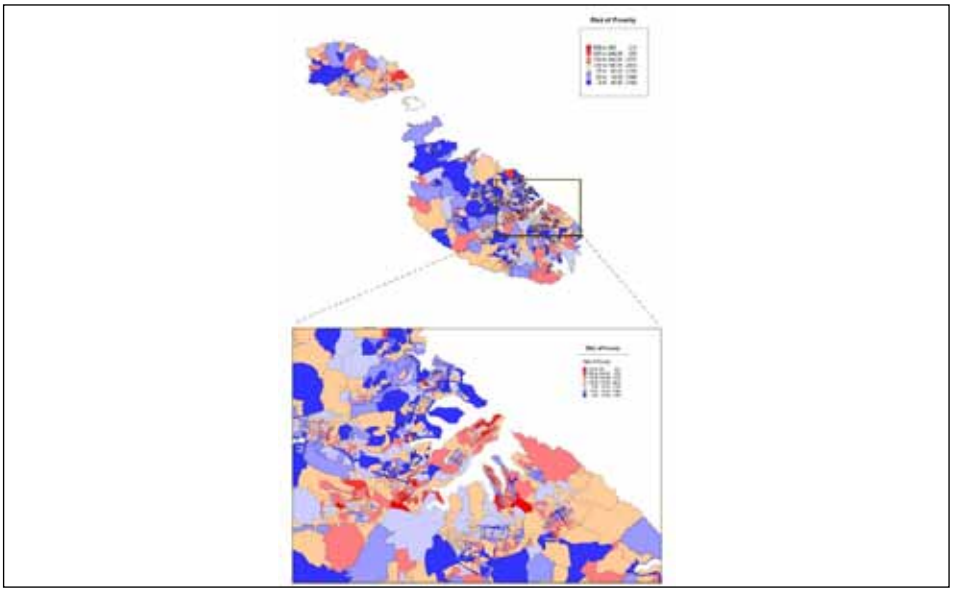


Figure 8.6: 3D population density map – Enumeration Areas

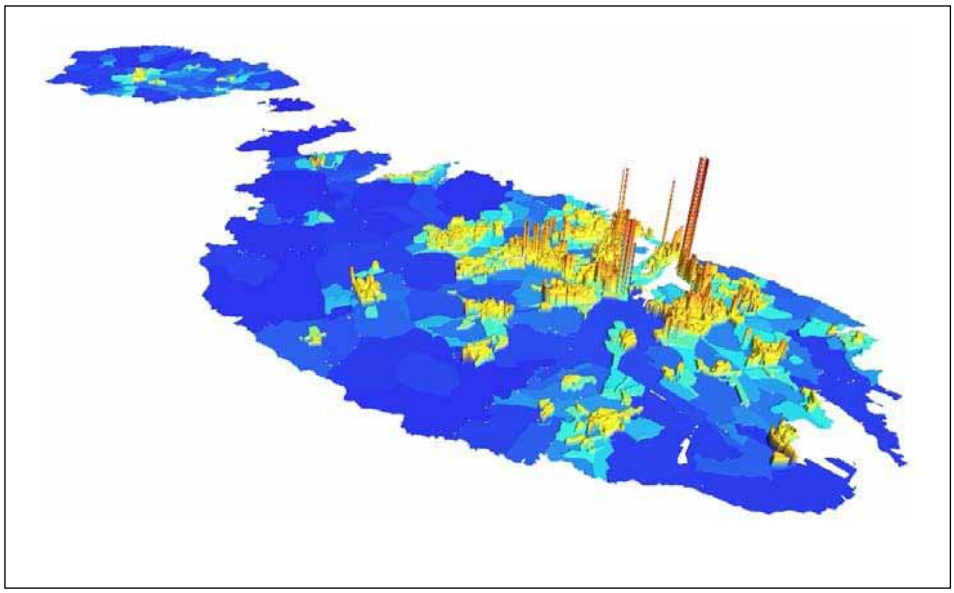


Figure 8.7: 3D risk of poverty maps – Enumeration Areas

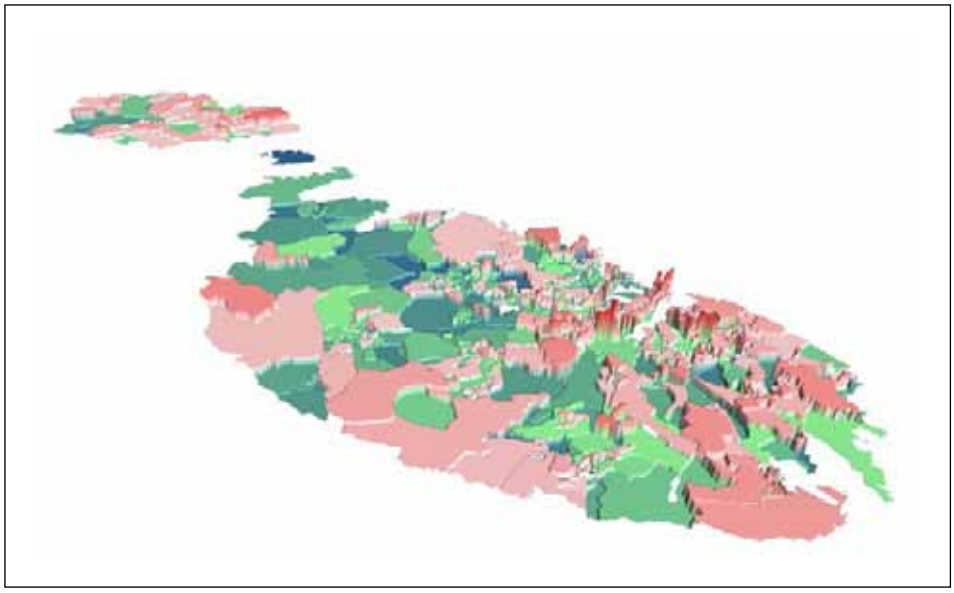


Figure 8.8: Risk of Poverty map draped over a population density map

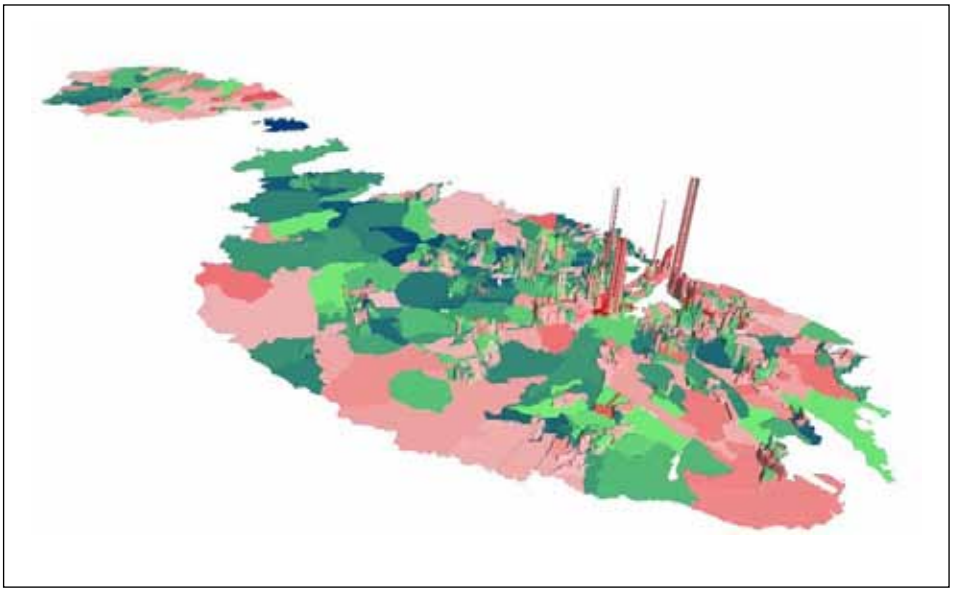


Figure 8.9: Sicily Interview Perspectives

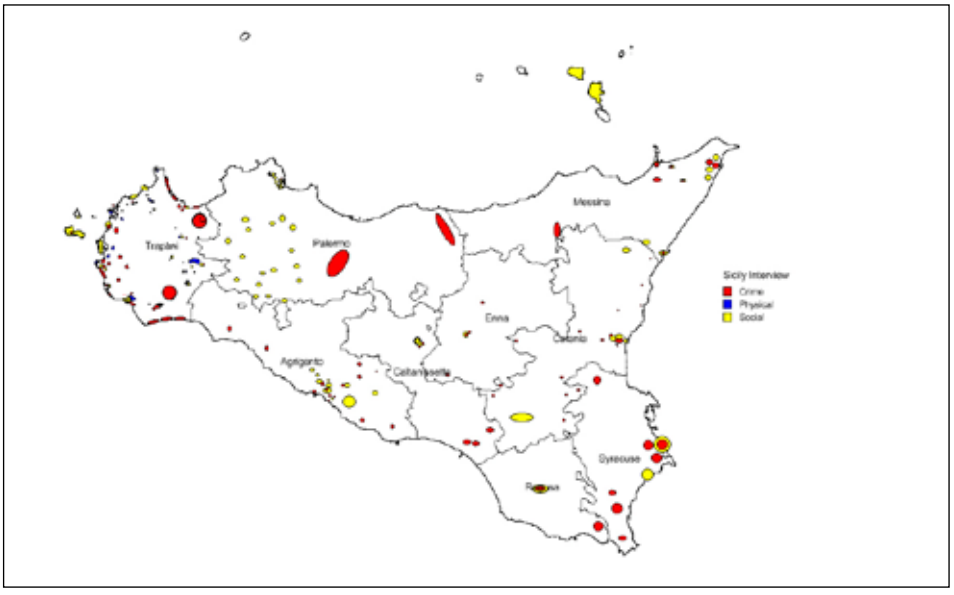


Figure 8.10: Sicily Interview Perspectives - Palermo Province

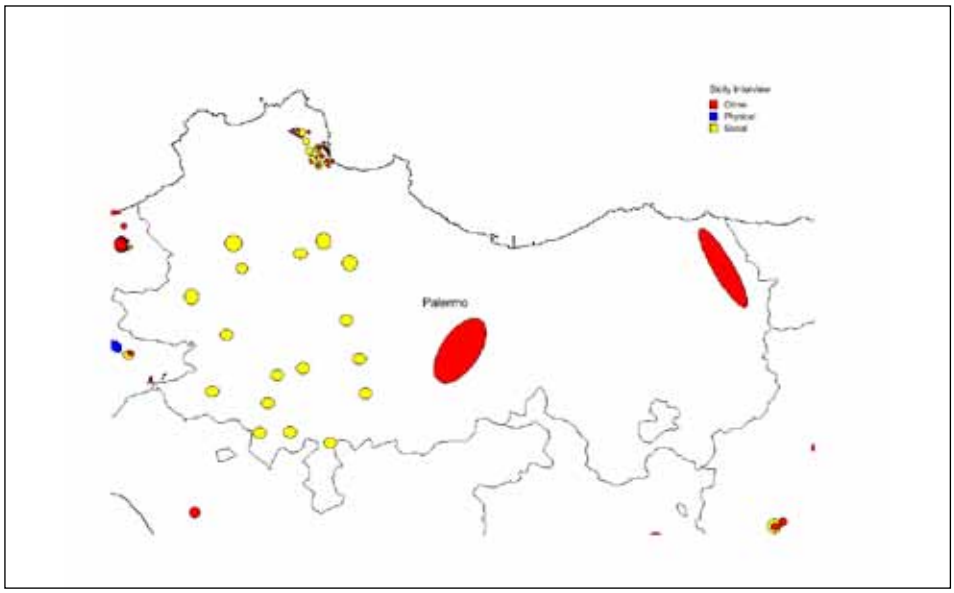


Figure 8.11: Sicily Interview Perspectives - Palermo City

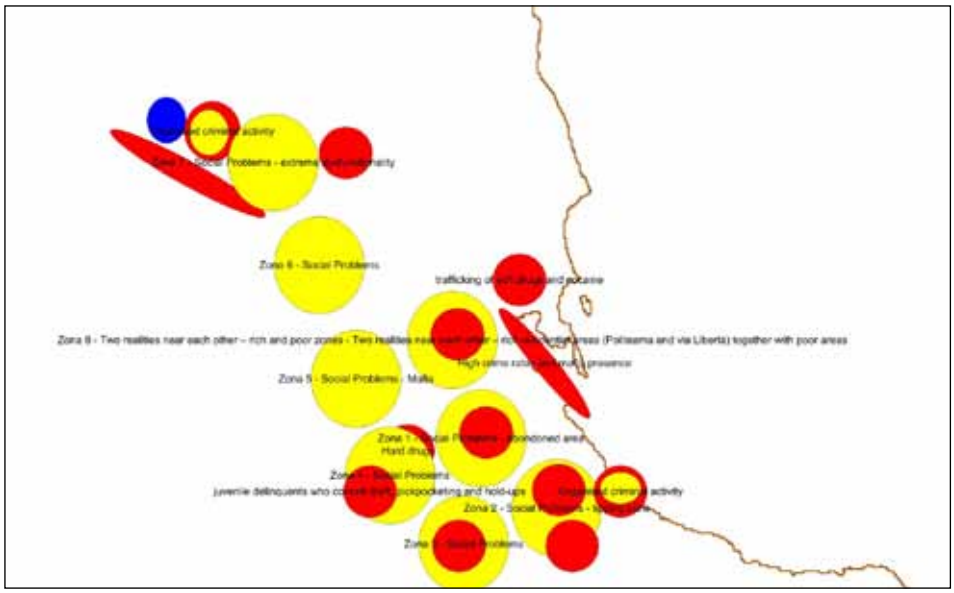


Figure 8.12: Sicily Interview Perspectives - Messina Province

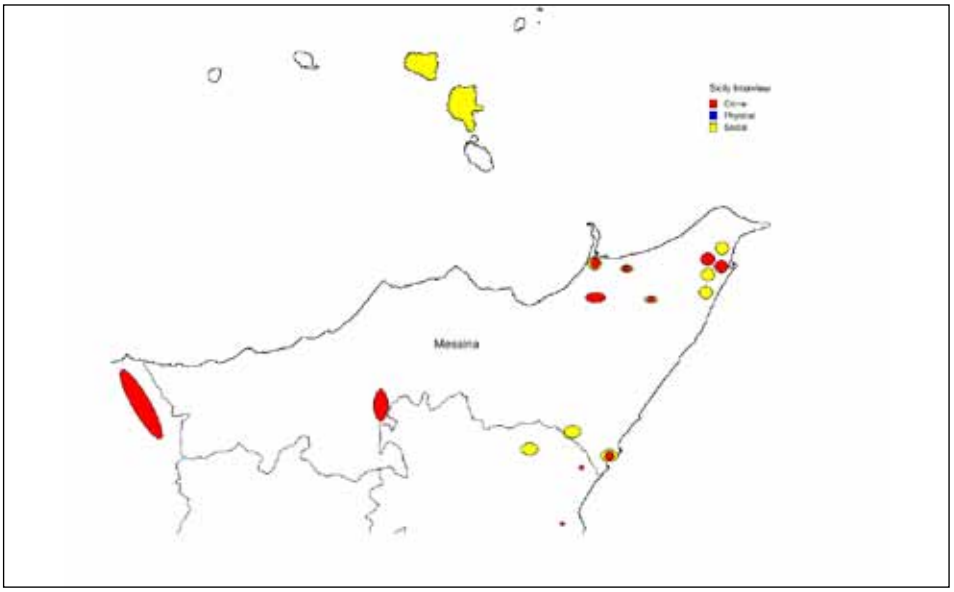


Figure 8.13: Sicily Interview Perspectives - Messina overlays

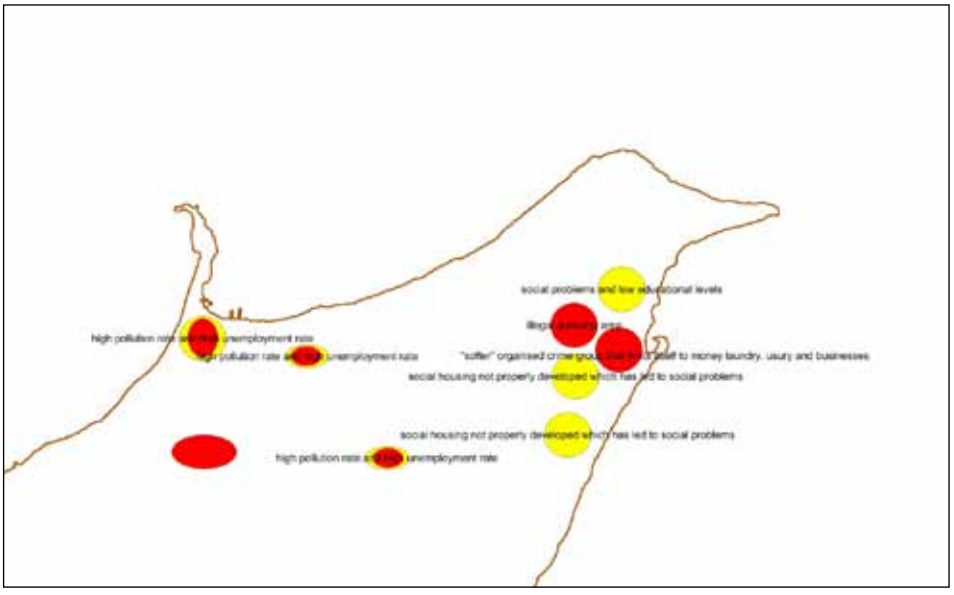


Figure 8.14: Sicily Interview Perspectives - Catania & Enna Provinces

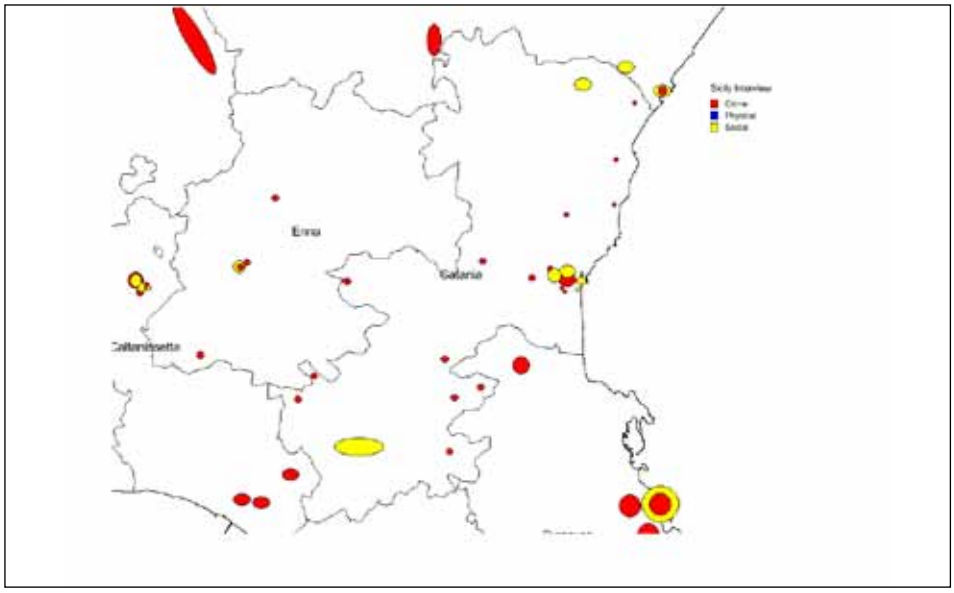


Figure 8.15: Sicily Interview Perspectives – Catania City

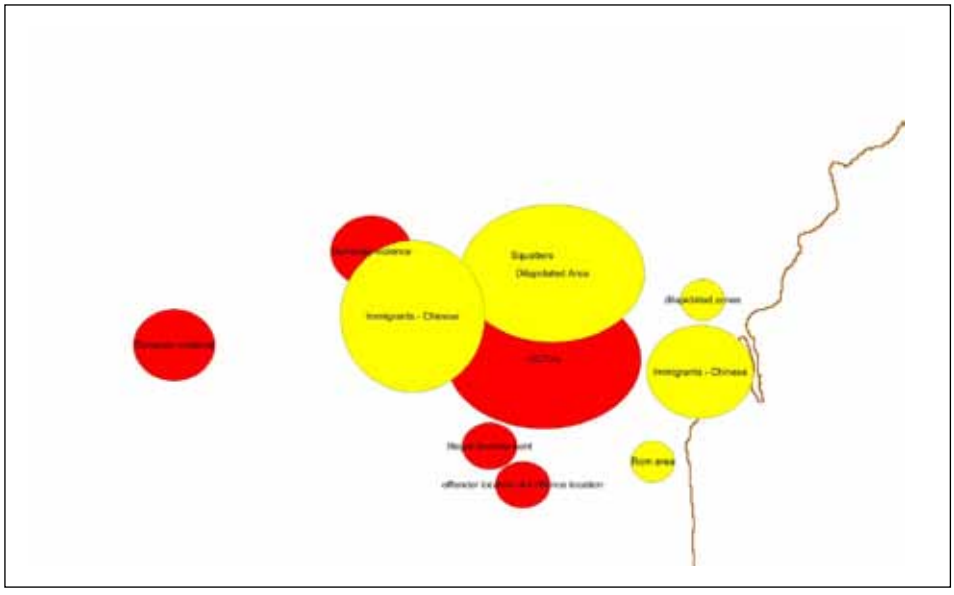


Figure 8.16: Sicily Interview Perspectives - Siracusa and Ragusa Provinces

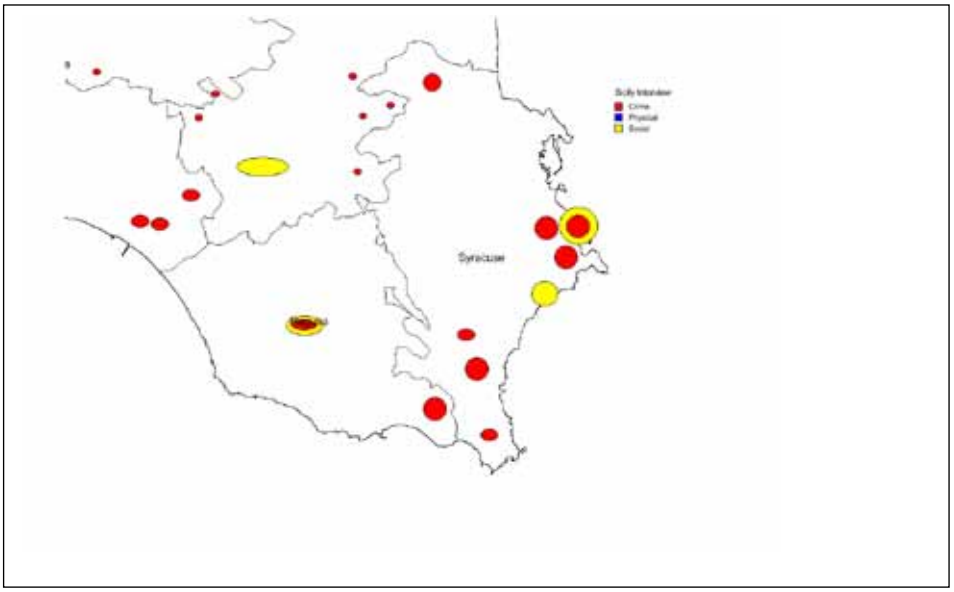


Figure 8.17: Sicily Interview Perspectives - Caltanisetta and Agrigento Provinces

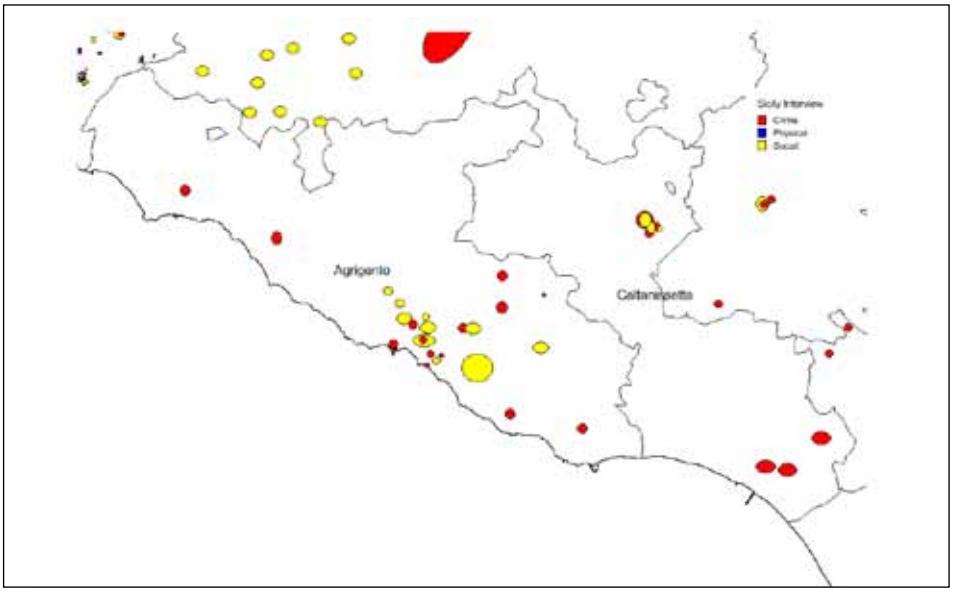


Figure 8.18: Sicily Interview Perspectives – Trapani CRISOLA

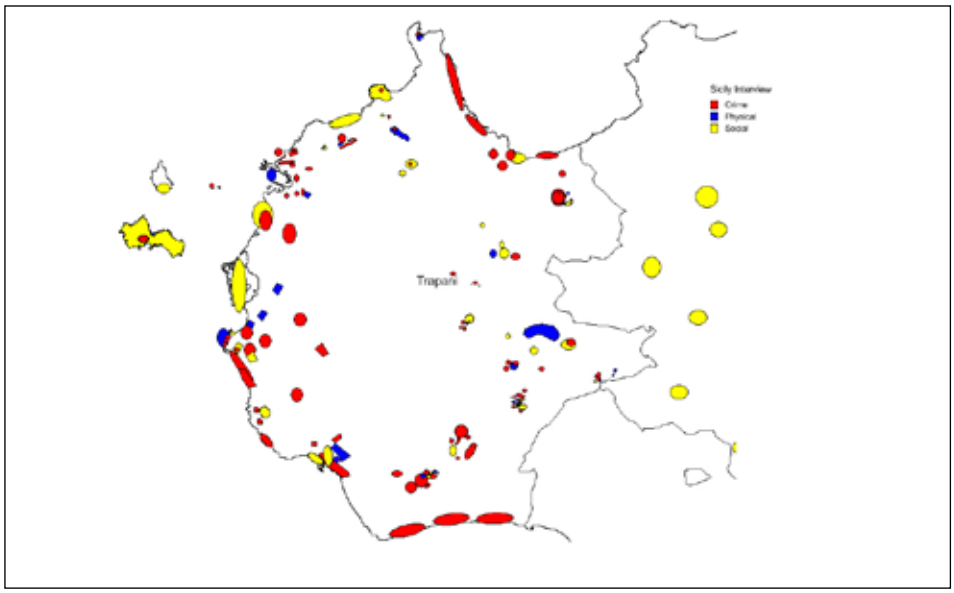


Figure 8.19: Sicily Interview Perspectives - Trapani Comunes

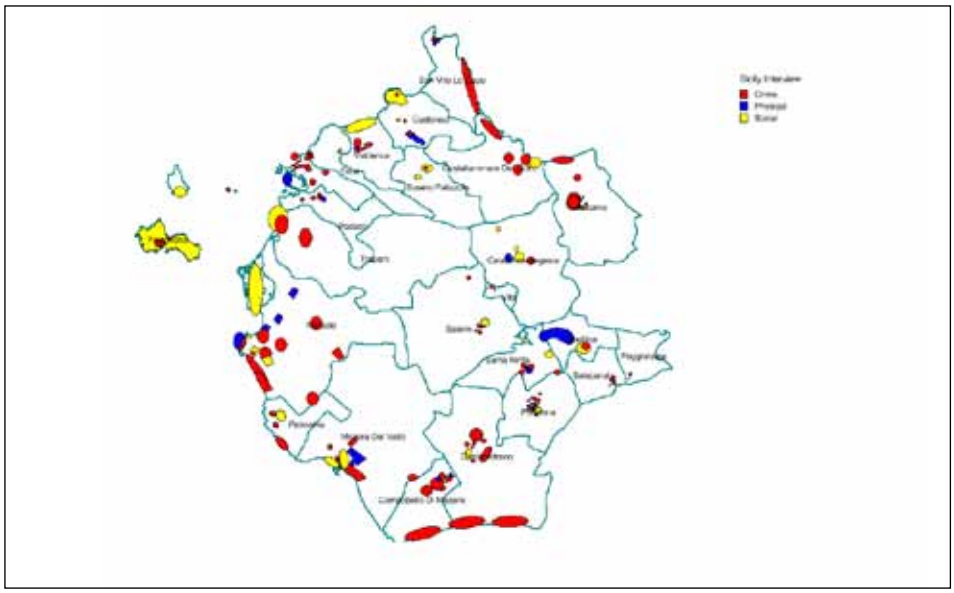


Figure 8.20: Sicily Interview Perspectives - Marsala Petrosino Comunes

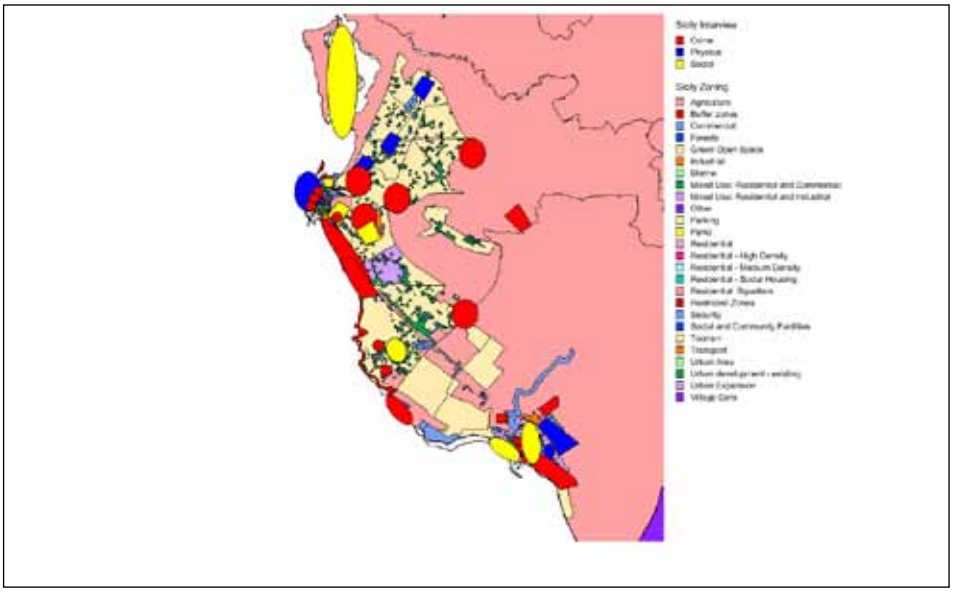


Figure 8.21: Sicily Interview Perspectives – Marsala detail

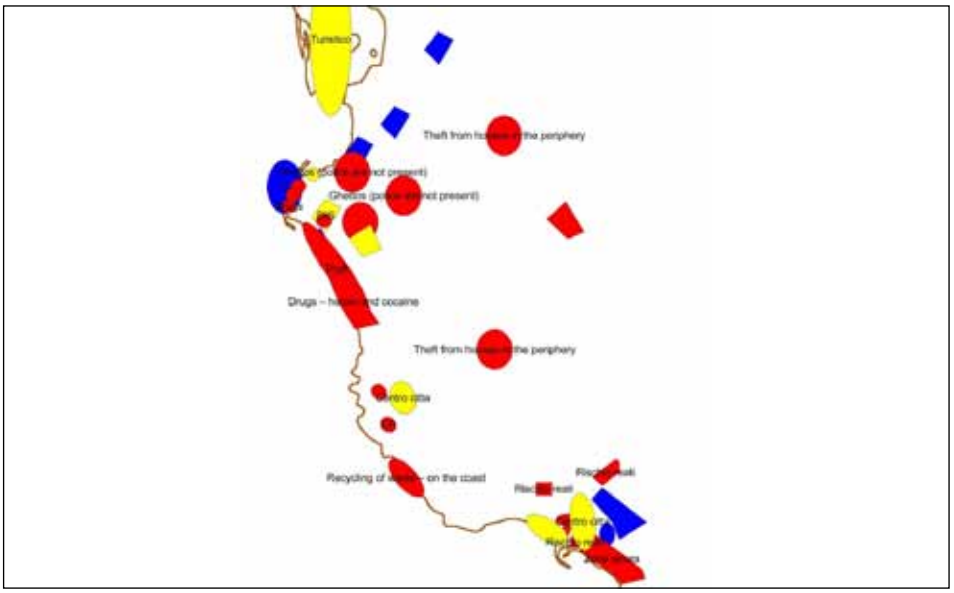


Figure 8.22: NUTS 4: Districts

Figure 8.23: Southern Harbour District

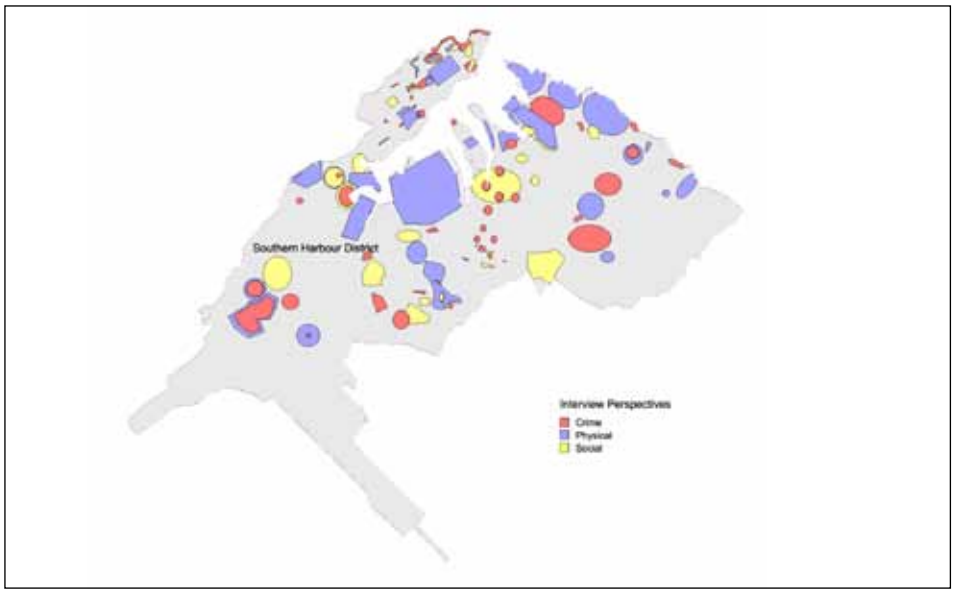


Figure 8.24: Northern Harbour District

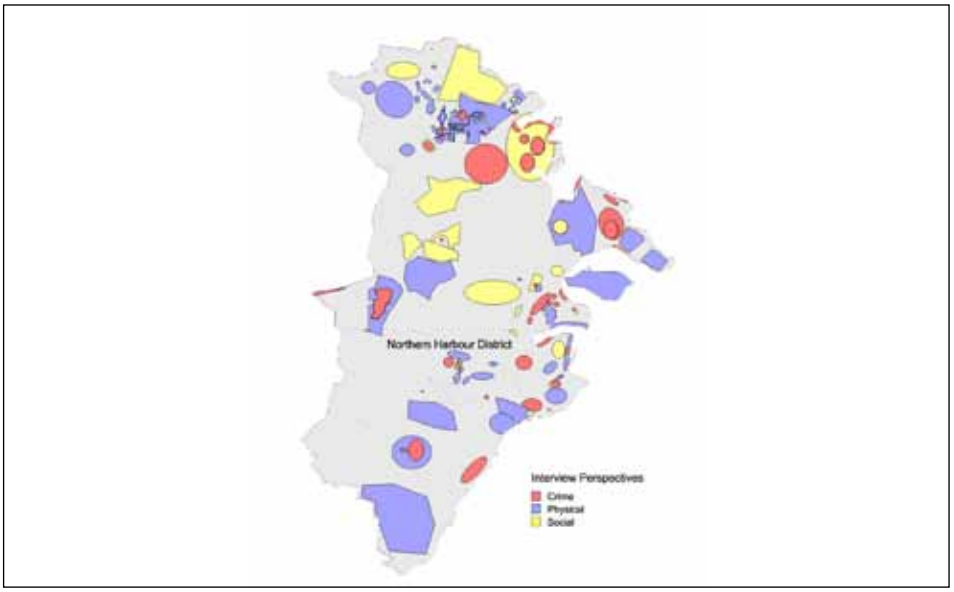


Figure 8.25: South Eastern District

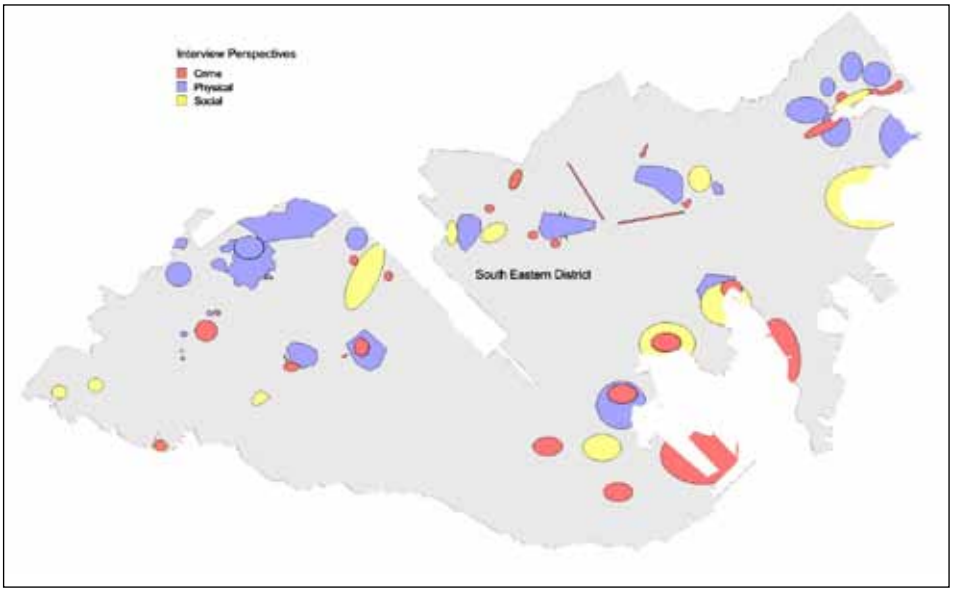


Figure 8.26: Western District

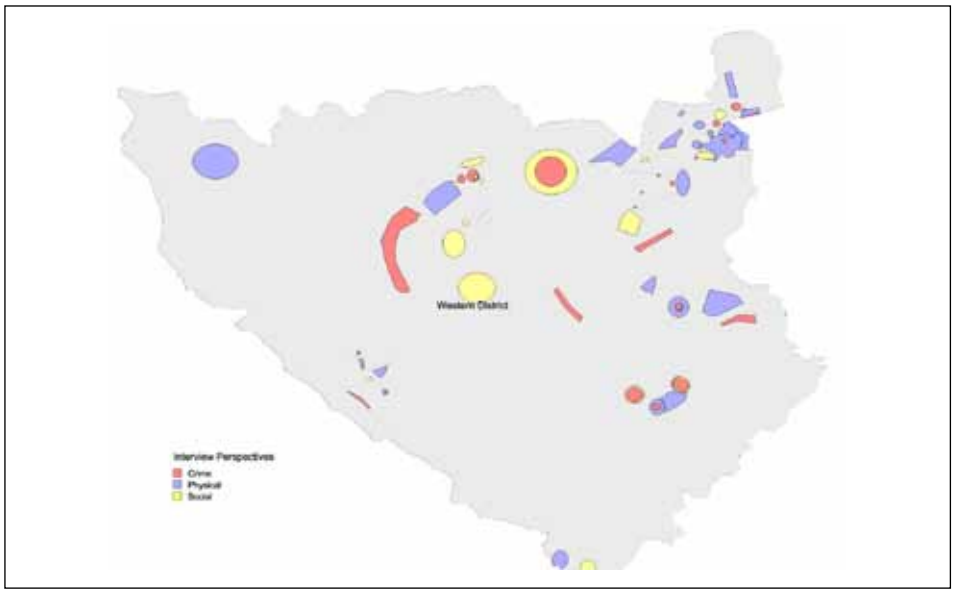


Figure 8.27: Northern District

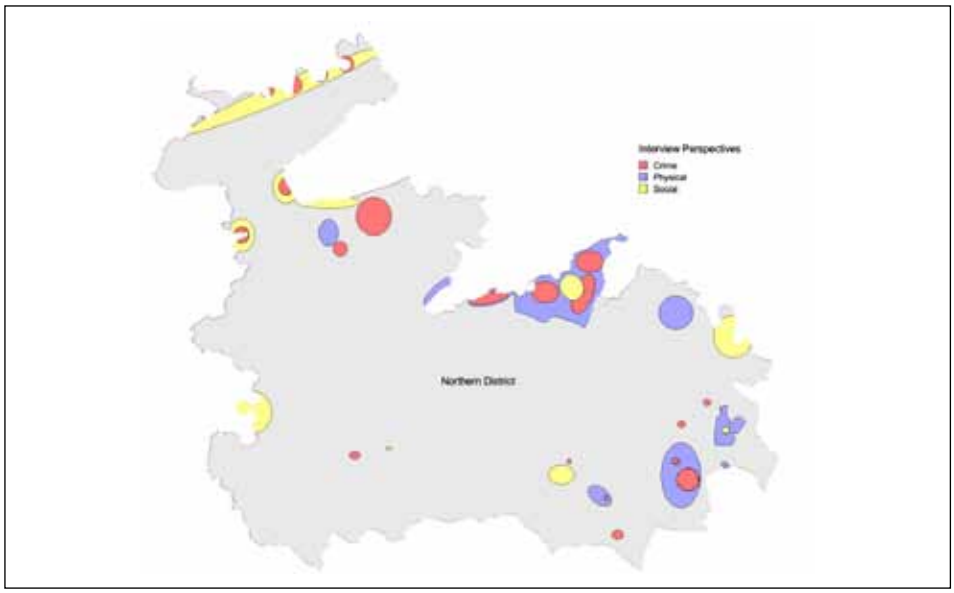


Figure 8.28: Gozo and Comino District

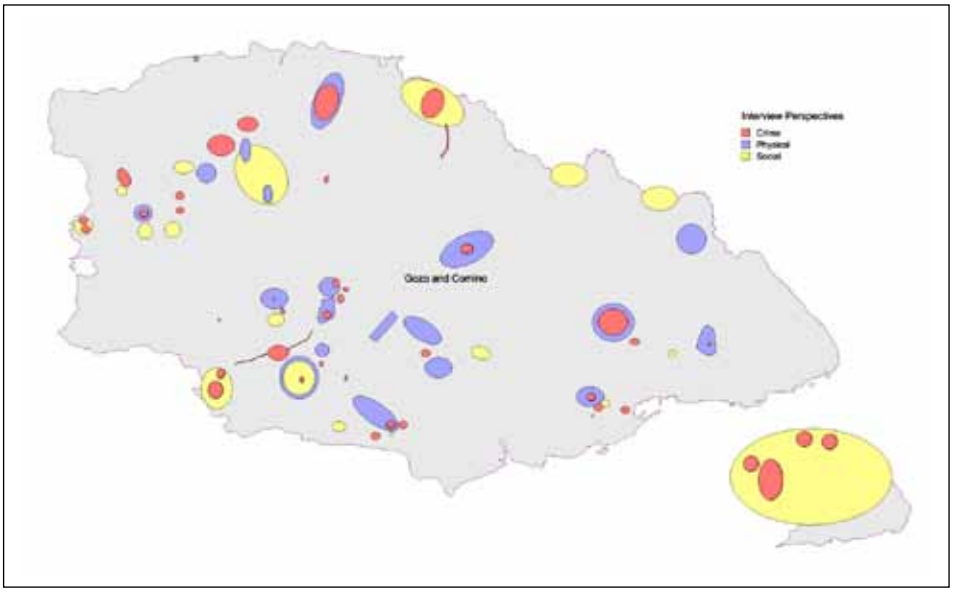


Figure 8.29: CRISOLA administrator's perceptions

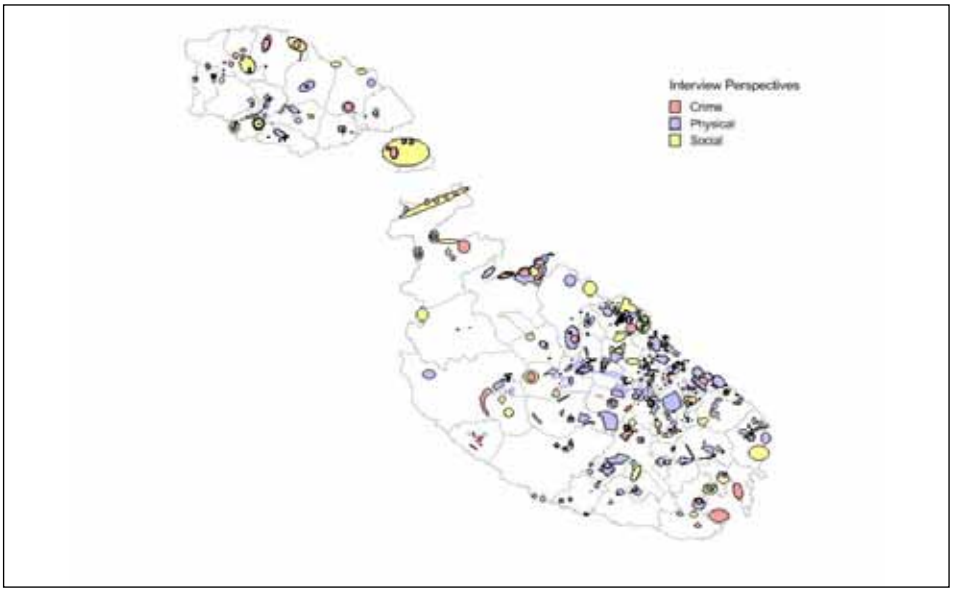


Figure 8.30: Crime Pivot – Police Reported Offences Hotspots SDE

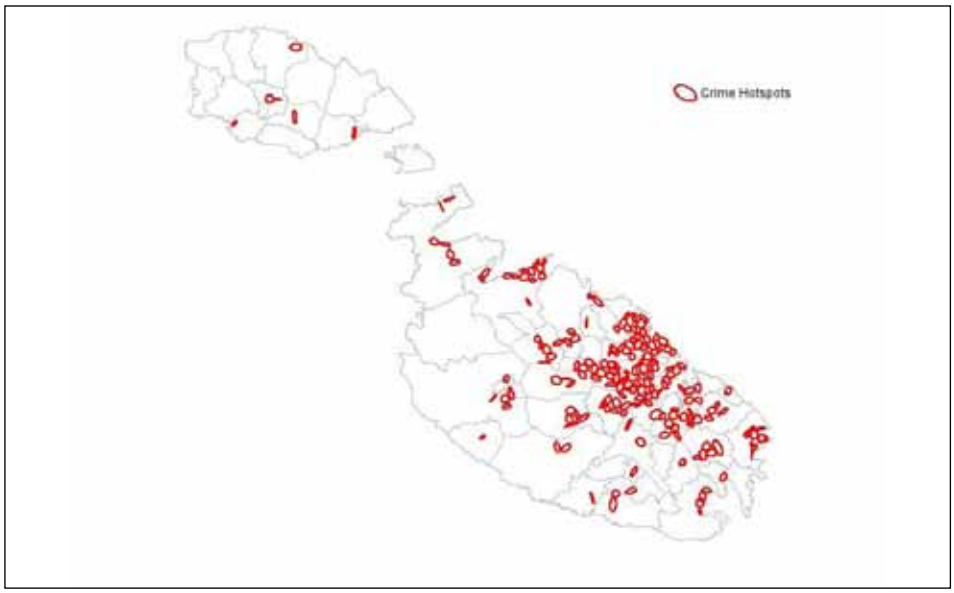


Figure 8.31: Poverty Pivot – Unemployment Hotspots SDE

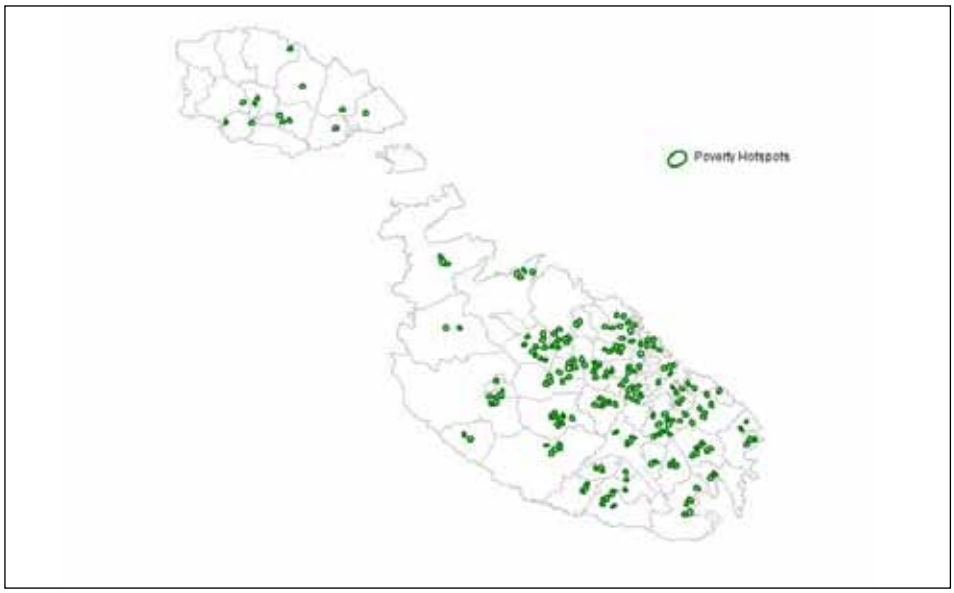


Figure 8.32: CRISOLA Interview & Crime Pivot – Police Reported Offences Hotspots SDE

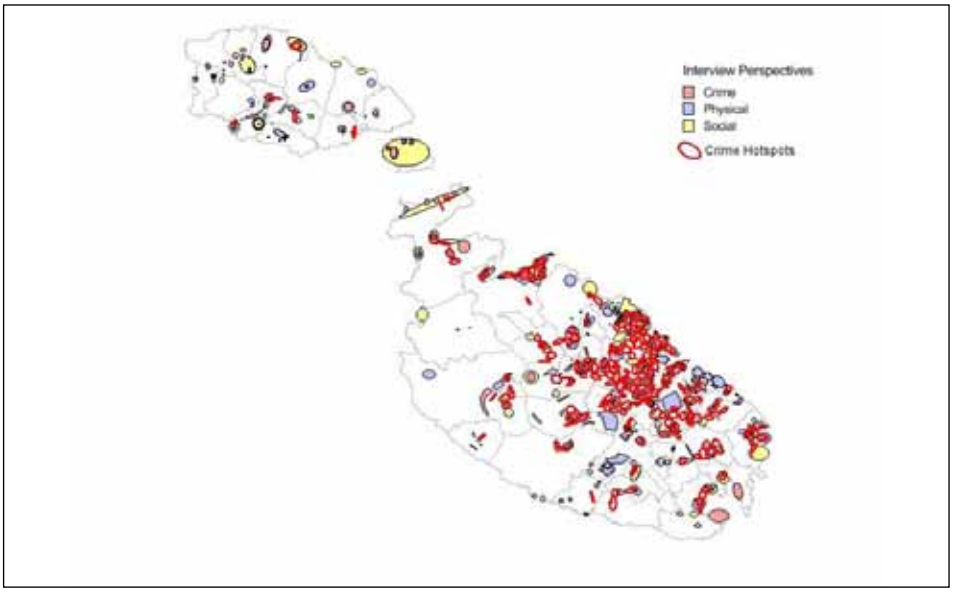


Figure 8.33: CRISOLA Interview & Poverty Pivot – Unemployment Hotspots SDE

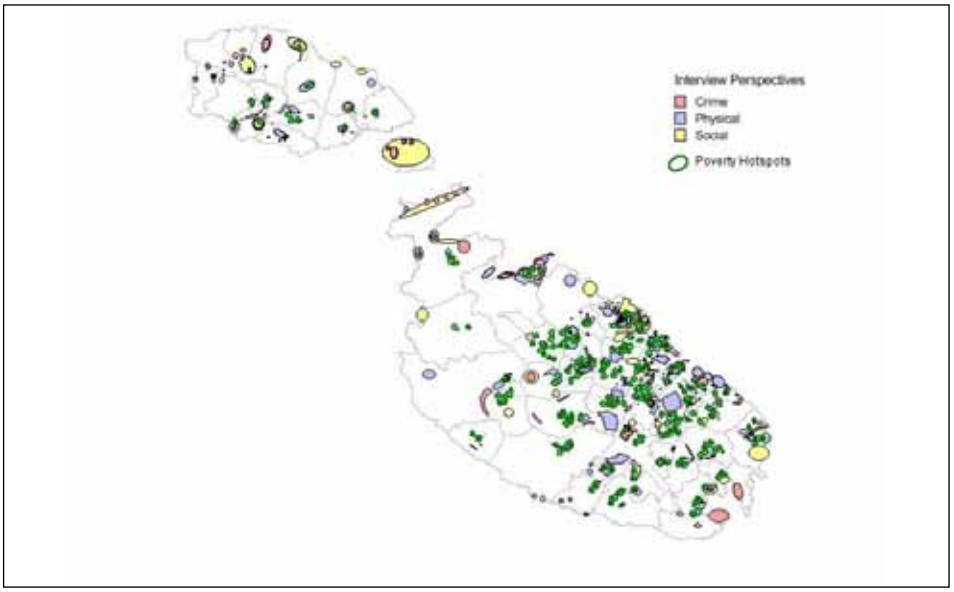


Figure 8.34: CRISOLA Interview & Crime - Poverty Pivot – Police Reported Offences Hotspots SDE & Poverty Pivot – Unemployment Hotspots SDE

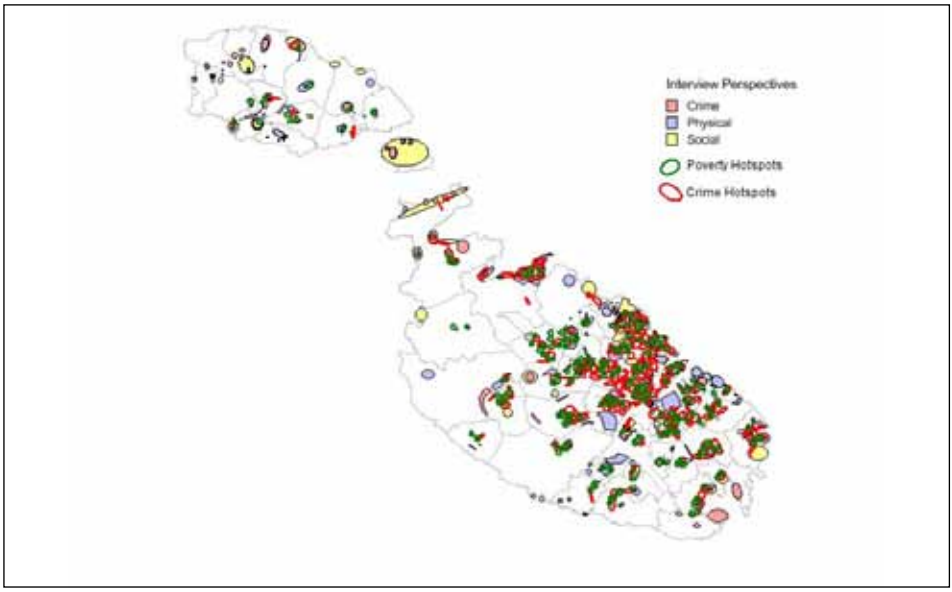


Figure 8.35: CRISOLA Interview & Crime - Poverty Pivot – Police Reported Offences Hotspots SDE & Poverty Pivot – Unemployment Hotspots SDE: Gozo Overlays

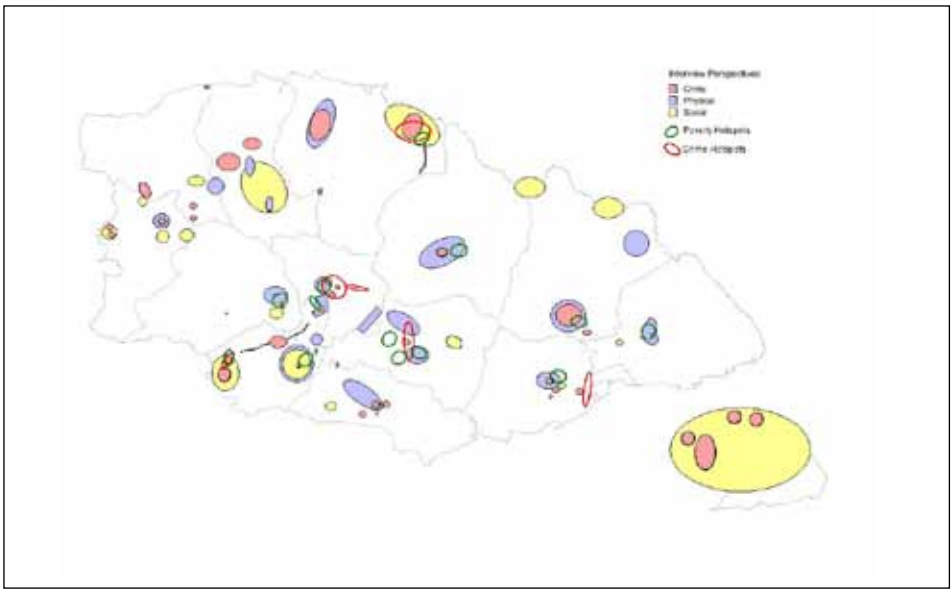


Figure 8.36: CRISOLA Interview & Crime - Poverty Pivot – Police Reported Offences Hotspots SDE & Poverty Pivot – Unemployment Hotspots SDE: Northern Malta Overlays

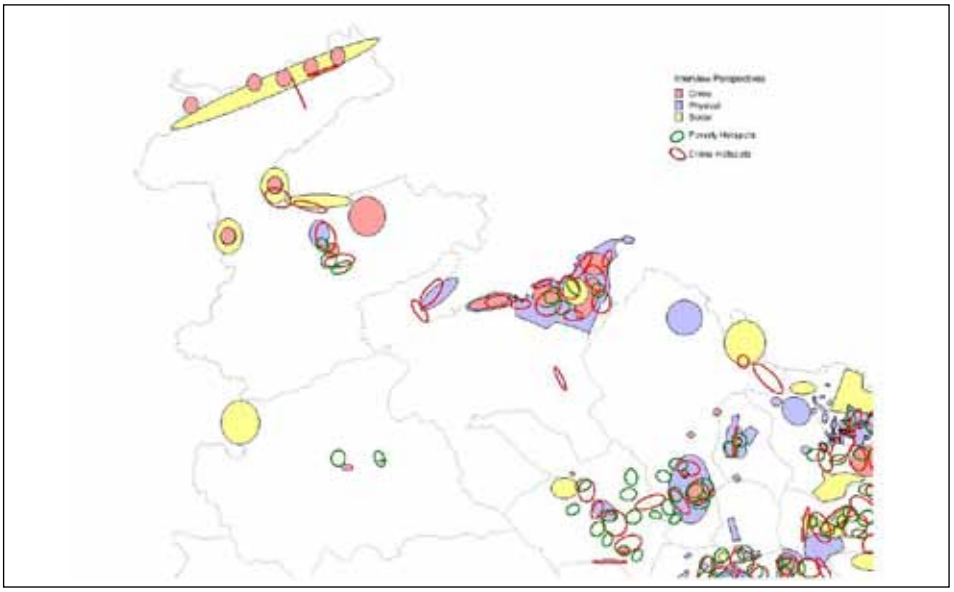


Figure 8.37: CRISOLA Interview & Crime - Poverty Pivot – Police Reported Offences Hotspots SDE & Poverty Pivot – Unemployment Hotspots SDE: Eastern Malta Overlays

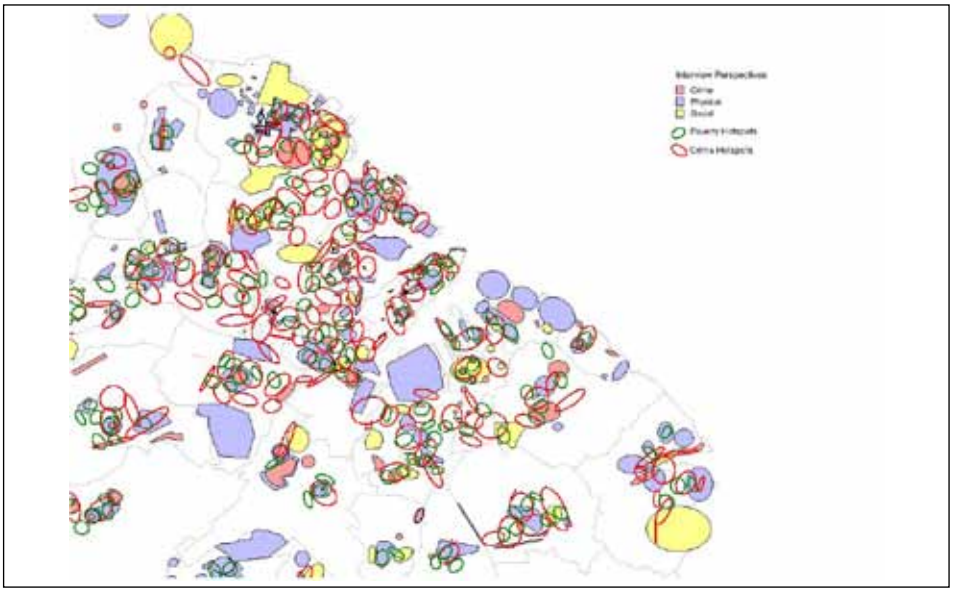


Figure 8.38: CRISOLA Interview & Crime - Poverty Pivot – Police Reported Offences Hotspots SDE & Poverty Pivot – Unemployment Hotspots SDE: Southern Malta Overlays

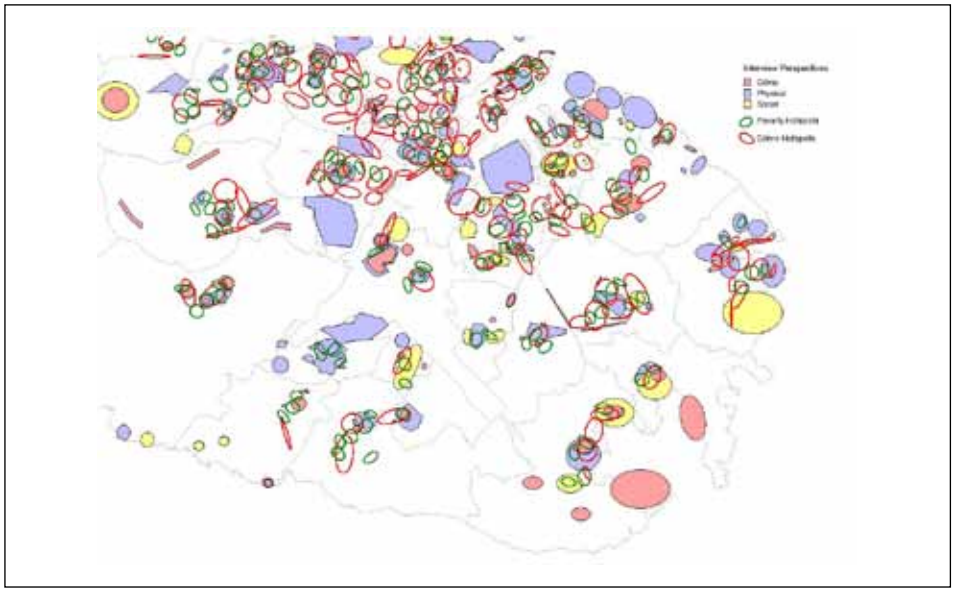


Figure 8.39: CRISOLA Interview & Crime - Poverty Pivot – Police Reported Offences Hotspots SDE & Poverty Pivot – Unemployment Hotspots SDE: Western Malta Overlays

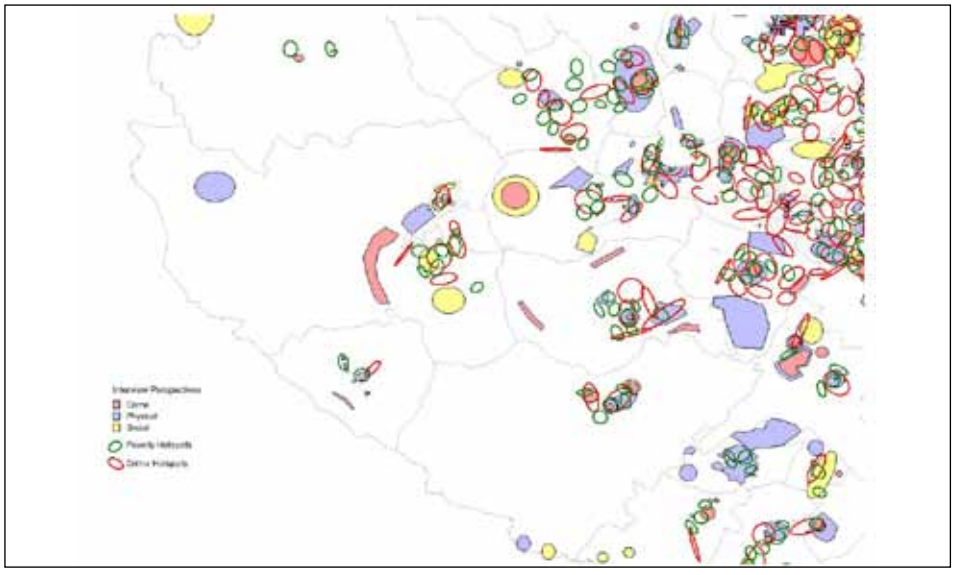
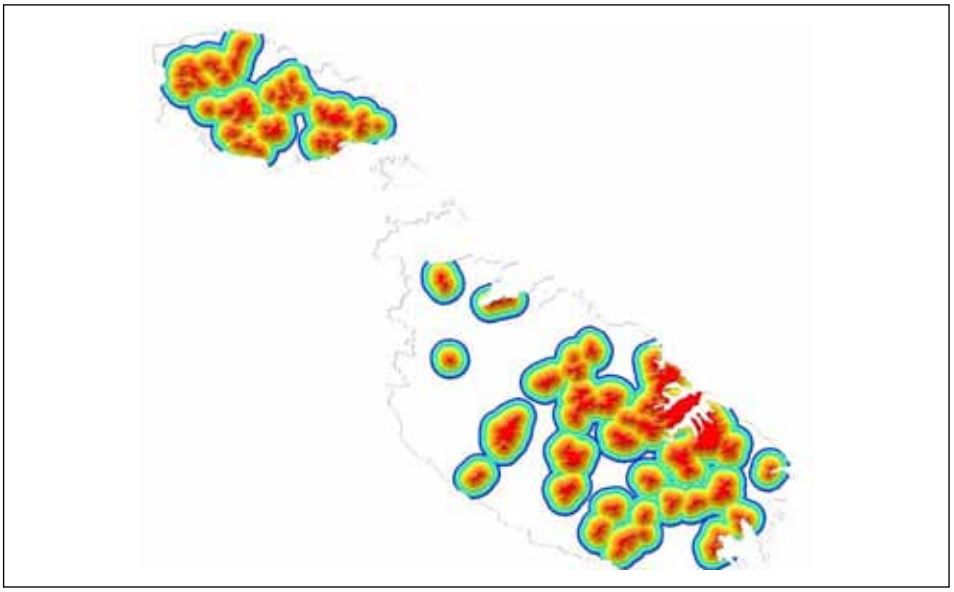


Figure 8.39: Offence Densities: Top Perspective



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