



# STATISTICHE

Figures and graphs to analyse the Veneto region.

Flash



Defence against fear has always been the basic need of man. Fear in fact describes the state of he who feels insecure, whatever the reasons for this concern may be: fear of suffering physical and psychological violence; fear of potential accidents in everyday life or at work; fear of catastrophes, of terrorism and of war; fear of the future and not being able to maintain a free and dignified level of living for yourself and your loved ones. Today, economic uncertainty is the biggest concern; fear of the dreaded consequences of the economic

crisis weighs on the minds of almost half of Italians. Problems linked to the environment and climate are ever giving rise to concern, especially when you consider the impact that they will have on the younger generations.

Fear of crime and delinquency are timeless issues which are ever present even if the media concentrates on other news, such as the economic crisis or environmental disasters, because these issues always touch on the desire of man to live in security and peace. The world 'security' derives from the Latin sine cura ('without care') and describes a condition

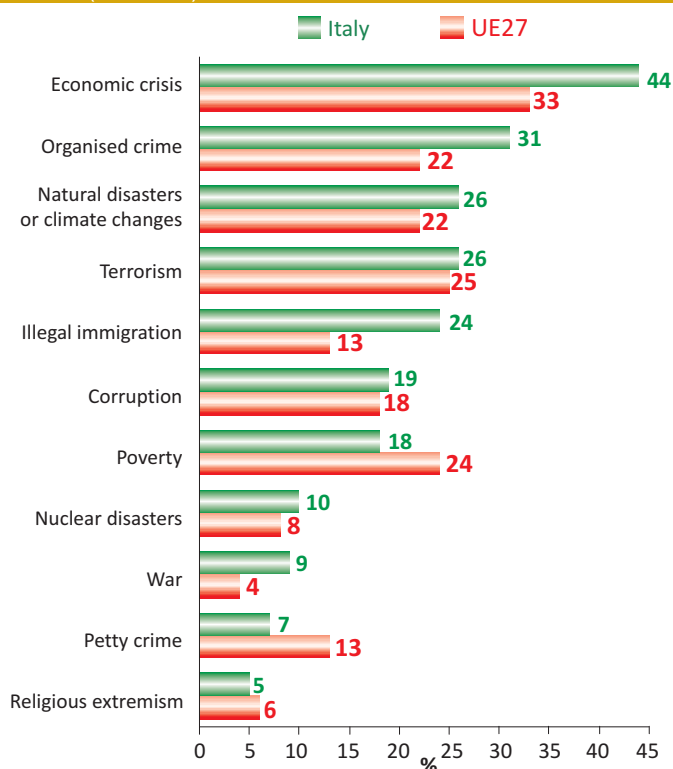
## DEFEND YOURSELF FROM FEAR

subjective to tranquillity on one hand, and the absence of danger on the other.

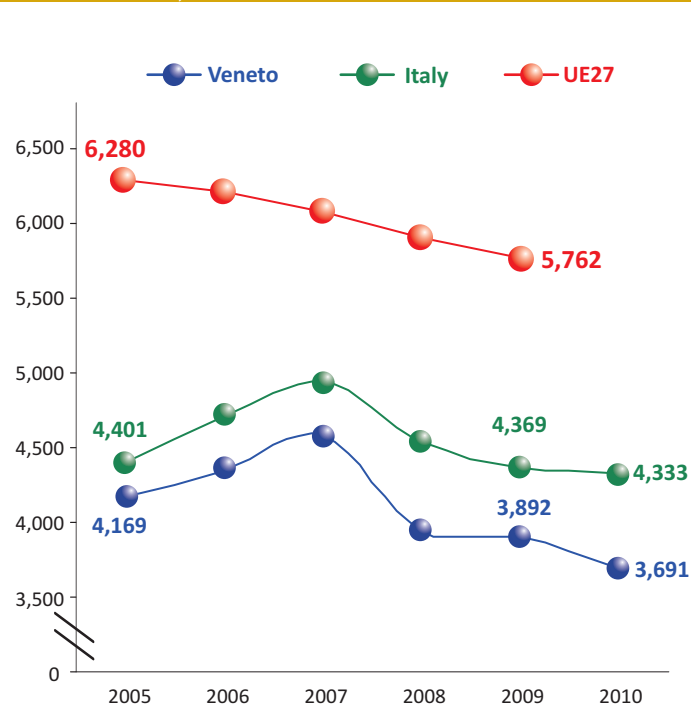
The analysis of crimes reported by the Police Forces to the Judicial Authorities conveys useful information about security and frequency and diffusion of crimes in the area. In 2010, the incidence rate for Italy was 433 crimes per 100,000 inhabitants, for Veneto it was equal to 3,691, for a total of 181,775 complaints. Compared to the national situation, that of Veneto is therefore more favourable, both because over time the level of complaints has remained consistently lower than the Italian average, and because the number of complaints has decreased in a more significant way, especially in recent years.

Compared to an international scale, Veneto also presents a more comfortable situation, flanking Italy well below the European average, bearing in mind that different Counties can be characterised by different legal systems.

MAIN CONCERNS FOR THE SAFETY OF THE COUNTRY (%VALUE). ITALY AND EU27 – YEAR 2011



CRIMES REPORTED EVERY 100,000 INHABITANTS (\*) VENETO, ITALY AND EU27 – YEARS 2005:2010



(\*) Crimes reported by the Police Forces to the Judicial Authorities

Source: processing by the Veneto Region – Directorate Regional Statistical System on Eurostat, Istat (national institute of statistics), Eurobarometre and Interior Ministry data

### ALSO AVAILABLE:

- Statistical Report 2012: Veneto, descriptions and comparisons
- The Education Quality in Veneto
- Economic Scenario, conjuncture indicators – June 2012

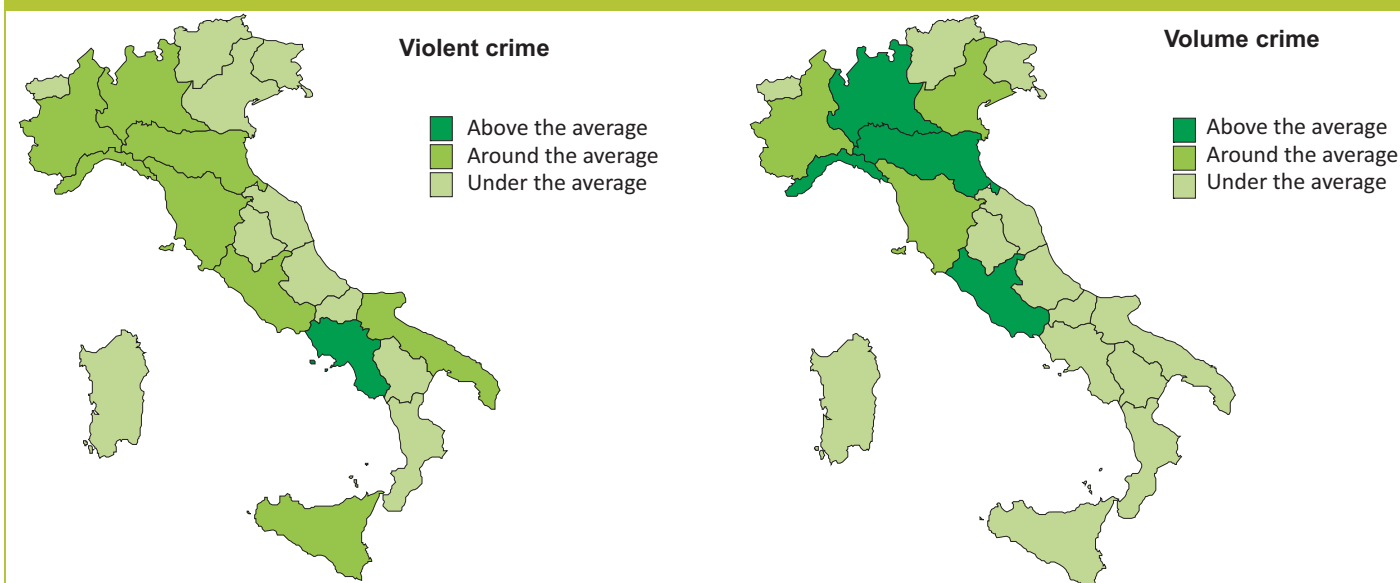
<http://www.regione.veneto.it/statistica>

Society is evolving, and crime and its perception are changing with it. From the organised crime of the 80's and 90's, we have passed to other forms of delinquency, such as that 'on the street', characterised by acts of violence and by episodes of petty crime, bag snatching and robberies for example. Even the most violent crimes, such as homicide, once mainly traced to the underworld, today are often committed within the contexts of daily life, spilling over, in extreme cases, into the privacy of homes. Theft and damage are among the most reported crimes and those which have increased the most over the last few years. In particular, there has been a decrease in reports of vehicle theft, however, theft in the home, in shops and 'sleight of hand' theft.

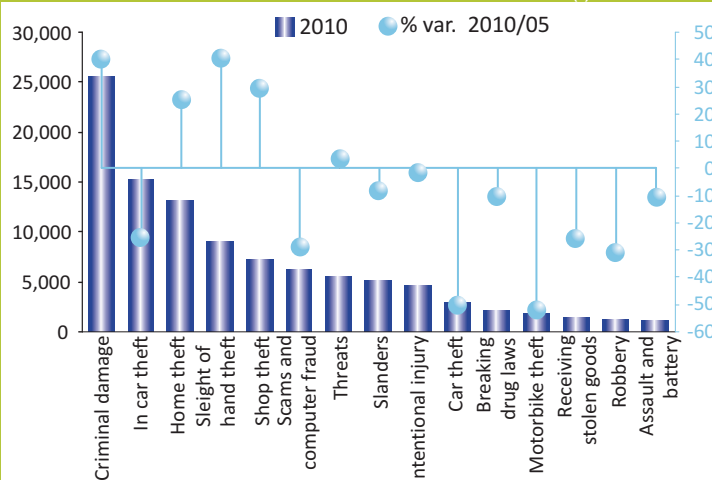
## REPORTED CRIMES

There is a distinction between 'violent crime', which refers to particular crimes against the person (homicides, intentional injury and sexual violence) and against personal property (bag snatching and robbery), and 'volume crime', which regards crimes which are less serious but more diffused in the territory. Both types of crime have a significant impact on the sensitivity of citizens and on their perceptions of security, the first because these types of crime are particularly brutal and the second because they are more frequent. Volume crime offences represent over 50% of the total, violent crime has instead a marginal weight: in Veneto, per 100,000 inhabitants, 1986 complaints are filed which are attributable to forms of volume crime and 142 which regard violent crime offences. Violent crime and volume crime are not necessarily correlated. The concentration of violent crime is strong in Campania and Sicily, probably attributable to organised crime, whilst the volume crime recorded greater rates in many of the central-northern regions, especially in those having large metropolitan areas. Above all, the crimes committed in homes seem to hit the central-north, probably due to greater economic well-being and different family life styles. Veneto, like the rest of the north-east of Italy, belongs to the group of regions virtuous for violent crime, with an incidence lower than the national average of 33%.

### VIOLENT CRIME RATE AND VOLUME CRIME PER REGION – YEAR 2010 (\*)



### MOST FREQUENT REPORTED CRIMES VENETO YEAR 2010 AND VARIATION % 2010/05 (\*)



### VIOLENT AND VOLUME CRIME: RATES PER 100,000 INHABITANTS AND PER TYPE ITALY, VENETO AND THE VENETIAN PROVINCES – YEAR 2010 (\*)

	Total crime rate	Violent crime			Volume crime		
		Total	of which Homicides	Bag snatching and robbery	Total	of which Robberies and theft in the home	Vehicle theft
Verona	3,871	156	1.0	34	2,044	208	119
Vicenza	3,158	135	0.6	33	1,736	255	91
Belluno	2,372	95	0.4	4	890	121	20
Treviso	2,562	94	0.5	19	1,430	241	63
Venezia	4,819	179	0.7	45	2,677	349	107
Padova	4,443	161	0.6	39	2,417	318	135
Rovigo	3,191	124	0.3	21	1,527	299	67
<b>Veneto</b>	<b>3,691</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>1,986</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>98</b>
<b>Italia</b>	<b>4,333</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>2,194</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>327</b>

(\*) Crimes reported by the Police Forces to the Judicial Authority

Source: processing by the Veneto Region – Directorate Regional Statistical System on Istat (national institute of statistics) and Interior Ministry data

Behind every crime there is a person. The victim, in addition to suffering the indignity of violation of himself/herself or of something that belongs to him/her, must then deal with the consequences which are more or less severe also for his/her family. In 2008-09, 4.6% of Venetians declared to have been victims, within the previous year, of at least one bag snatching, pick pocketing, or theft of personal

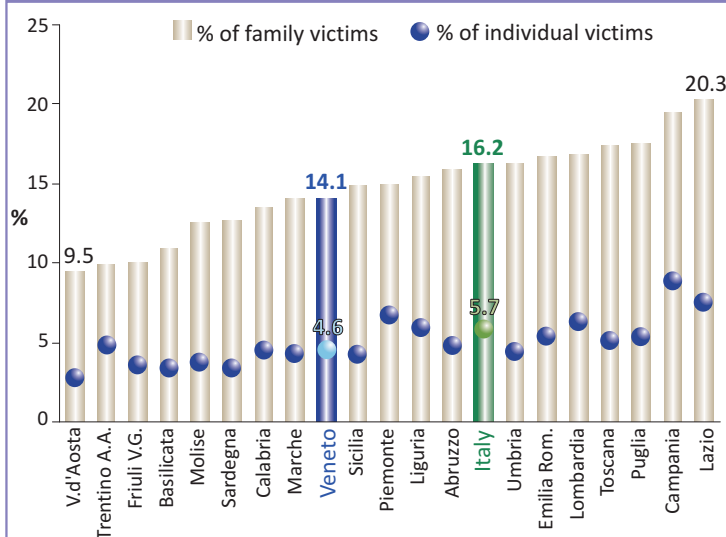
belonging or violent crime such as threat, assault and battery or robbery. If instead we consider the crimes suffered by the families, mainly in home or vehicle theft, there are an average of 14 victims per 100.

An especially serious aspect is the repetition of the offence against the same subject. A part of the population are particularly fragile and more

## VICTIMS AND CONDITIONS OF RISK

exposed: in Veneto, 23% of victims declare to have suffered more than one crime against the individual: this means that almost half of all criminal events concentrate on 10 people per 1000 inhabitants. The phenomenon is yet more worrying when considering that the frequency of violent crime is almost double that of individual property crime. The crimes against the family are even more extensive, so much that 40 families out of 100 and almost 29% of the victims are hit by crimes. Therefore, it is clear that the probability of suffering a crime is not equally distributed among every individual. The victim may find himself/herself in a situation or environment of risk, or show off something that attracts criminal interest, such as money or a valuable object; finally the victim may be particularly vulnerable due to his/her physical characteristics, socio-economic status or lifestyle habits. Young people below 30 years are at more risk (9.8% have suffered a crime): compared to older people, they spend more time out of the home and therefore are more exposed situations of risk. It should be noted, in fact, that there is a greater risk for those who frequently go out at night or use public transport. Furthermore, people who are doing well economically, are more educated or who have a higher paid profession are also more exposed. In large cities and their suburbs, social disorder and marginalisation tend to be concentrated, and the occurrence of theft or crime is more probable. Finally, families living in detached homes, mansions and cottages are more at risk of home theft.

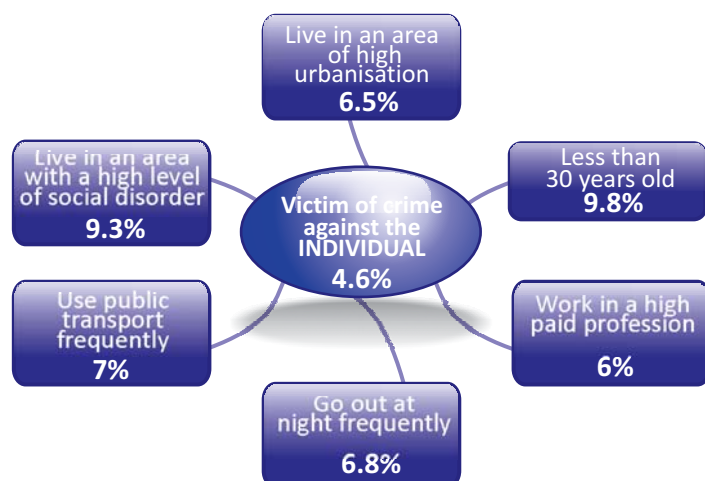
% OF PERSONS AND FAMILIES WHO HAVE BEEN VICTIMS OF AT LEAST ONE CRIME PER REGION – YEARS 2008-09



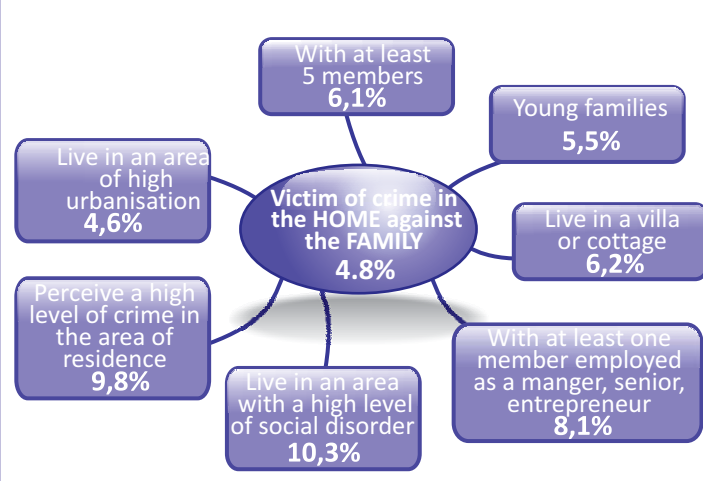
MULTI-VICTIMS: SOME INDICATORS VENETO AND ITALY – YEARS 2008-09

	Individuals		Family	
	Veneto	Italia	Veneto	Italia
Multi-victims per 1000 individuals/families	10.3	13.5	40.1	62.9
Multi-victims per 100 victims	22.6	23.6	28.5	38.8
Crimes per victim	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.8
Crimes suffered by multi-victims per 100 crimes	49.0	51.9	56.6	65.6

% INDIVIDUAL VICTIMS OF AT LEAST ONE CRIME PER CHARACTERISTIC VENETO – YEARS 2008-09



% FAMILY VICTIMS OF AT LEAST ONE CRIME PER CHARACTERISTIC VENETO – YEARS 2008-09



# STATISTICHE *Flash*

Feeling threatened and living in fear of suffering a crime, negatively impact on the quality of life. The fear that something bad may happen to us or our loved ones is likely to accentuate distrust against others, thus risking undermining our overall well-being. Concern about crime is not always justified by an effective increase of criminal events, often it stems from the perception the individual has of his/her own experience, and fed by what the individual sees and hears from the news, by fears linked to social problems..

## CONCERN FOR SAFETY

48% of Venetians say that they are worried about the level of crime in the Country, so much so that they consider it one of the priority issues, second only to unemployment. This in the abstract. When considering the concrete risk of suffering a crime, almost 80% of people say that they are worried about thefts in the home or car theft, or are afraid of being a victim of other acts of violence. The crimes produce direct victims and also indirect victims who are those who, despite not having

suffered directly any crime, are scared and feel insecure. Although the majority of Venetian citizens feel substantially calm, and a large share of people, 30%, are scared when it is dark to go out alone, and 15% are scared to stay home alone.

The concern is higher amongst those who have already been a victim of crime in the past; the trauma of the crime committed against them often does not end with the episode, but continues over time, generating fear and intensifying the feeling of risk of being the victims (they or others) of a crime.

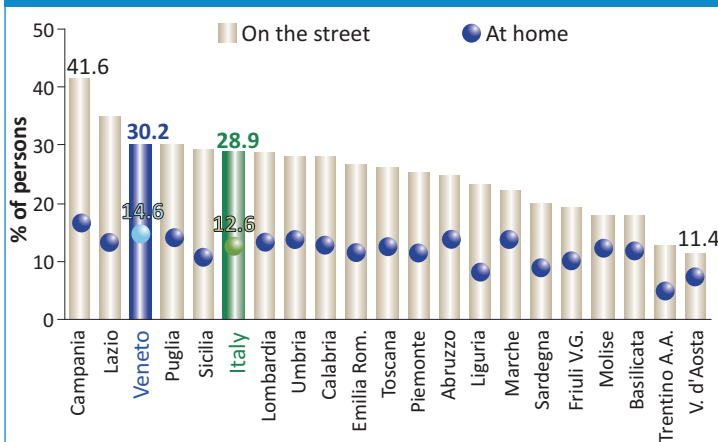
Furthermore, the sense of insecurity does not depend only on the probability of suffering a crime, but also on the vulnerability of the person: for example, those who feel more fragile and therefore more exposed prove to have greater fear, such as women and older people. To prevent unpleasant episodes is becoming important, especially for those who have already been a victim and therefore living with a greater sense of insecurity. They avoid dangerous places in the evening, prefer not to go out alone or take something with them for defence.

### PERCEPTION OF CRIME: INDICATORS OF CONCERN. VENETO AND ITALY – YEARS 2008-09

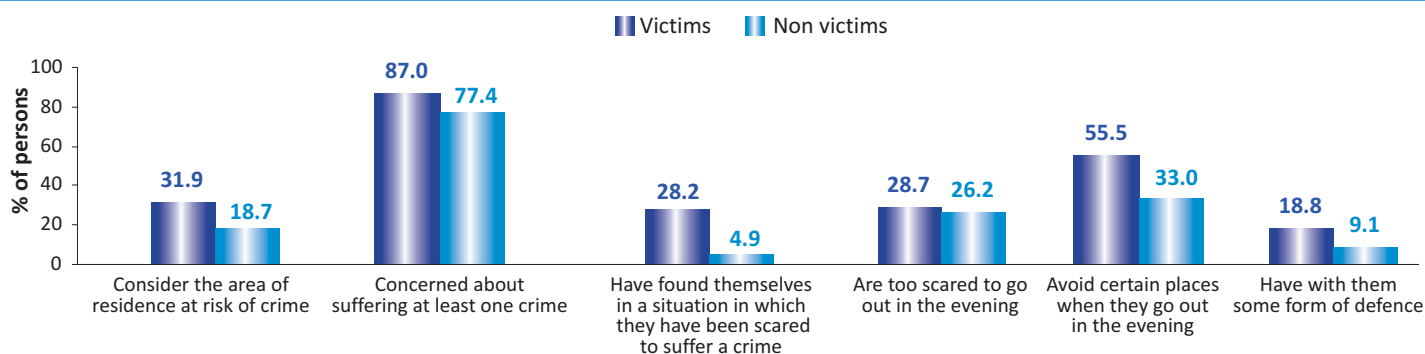
% of persons at least 14 years old that:	Veneto	Italy
Consider crime a priority problem in the Country (a)	47.9	52.1
Consider their area of residence very or quite at risk of crime	19.3	22.0
Are very or quite concerned about suffering at least one crime	77.8	77.6
In the last three months have found themselves in situation in which they were scared of suffering a crime	5.9	5.5

(a) Il dato è riferito al 2010

### INDICATORS OF INSECURITY PER REGION – YEARS 2008 - 09



### INDICATORS OF CONCERN PER EXPERIENCE OF VICTIMISATION. VENETO YEARS 2008-2009



Source: processing by the Veneto Region – Directorate Regional Statistical System and Istat (national institute of statistics)



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