REGIONE DEL VENETO

YEAR 16 – SEPTEMBER 2016

STATISTICHE FLASH

UNDERSTANDING VENETO IN FIGURES AND DIAGRAMS

The Italian Constitution sets forth in Article 27 the essential condition of a prison sentence and its function: tending towards the rehabilitation and resocialization of he who is sentenced for committing a crime. In the light of the protection that the Constitution itself awards prisoners and of the significance that this assumes in a state which defends the unassailable rights of the individual, the rehabilitation function must be of primary concern, supported, in order to find positive solutions, by a different form of punishment, which proves itself capable of bridging the distance with the reality outside, thus making a beneficial choice with a view to the gradual reintegration of the prison inmate into free society. Indeed, rehabilitation is a basic necessity of which society must be fully aware and for which it must be responsible, in a process that must begin with understanding of the prison world and of its mechanisms of government and animation, in an attempt, which can no longer be delayed, to alter public perception.

A BRIDGE BETWEEN INSIDE AND OUTSIDE

Italy has a recorded rate of imprisonment that is well below the European average: according to Eurostat data, in 2014, there were 90 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, as compared to 119 for EU28. The rate in Veneto is even lower, at 42, as of 31 December 2015 (86 nationally). In our region, the prison population held within the two Case di Reclusione and seven Case Circondariali (prisons) amounted to 2,136 individuals, as of 30 June 2016, 6.6% fewer than in 2015. The prisoners are mainly young men with poor-average education. Foreigners make up 54% of inmates, a significant proportion, but one that can be explained, in part, by the fact that, compared to Italians, they have access to fewer alternatives to prison because they are often without the essential housing requirements and family references. Around 30% of inmates were unemployed at the time of incarceration. The overall length of prison sentence is less than five years for 54% of those sentenced and 45.4% have less than two years left in prison. In this panorama, the opportunity for inmates to work constitutes a fundamental element in their recovery and reintegration, which, in any case, within a short period of time, will see them once again reintroduced into society, with their personal needs, their criminal debt paid and the necessity to acquire the same self-respect as any other citizen.

LOW RATES OF IMPRISONMENT IN VENETO

Number of inmates per 100,000 inhabitants (D).
EU28 – Year 2014 (*)

(*) For Belgium, Cyprus and Luxembourg, the data refers to 2013

HIGHER NUMBERS OF YOUNG MEN WITH POOR-AVERAGE EDUCATION

Prisoner profile (*). Veneto and Italy – Year 2016

%	Veneto	Italy
male	94.7	95.2
foreign	54.3	33.6
under 40 years of age	52.9	49.9
single	47.1	33.9
up to middle school diploma	50.0	43.7
unemployed at time of committing the crime	29.6	19.1
sentence of under 5 years	54.4	45.6
remaining sentence of under 2 years	45.4	41.6
in work	39.4	28.2
female inmates in work	61.9	37.1

(*) Situation as of 30 June

Source: Veneto Region Data Processing – Regional Statistical System O.U. on D.A.P. (Penitentiary Administration Dept.) data – Dept. for the Development and Management of the Automated IT System – Statistical Section and Eurostat

WEB Flash

AVAILABLE:
- 2016 Statistical Report – il Veneto si racconta, il Veneto si confronta
- Population register movement – Year 2015
- Labour market as of 2015

http://www.regione.veneto.it/web/statistica

MORE WORK AND BETTER INTEGRATION: VENETO NO.1 IN ITALY

The opportunity for inmates to work will facilitate and supports his future re-entry into society and, at the same time, prison employment will be an "on-hand" local resource for business owners, an immediate economic return and not simply a form of social care. Therefore, the increase Veneto in the past decade of the proportion of inmates in employment is particularly positive and significant: as of 30 June 2016, the figure stood at 39.4% (almost thirteen percentage points more than in 2006), the highest in Italy. In recent years, there has been an especially significant increase in widespread promotional and information campaigns by the Regional Penitentiary Administration Agency, determined by a number of variables identified through regional awareness, as well as business owner initiative with regard to viewing prisons as a potential resource.

There are relatively more female inmates in employment than men and more Italians than foreigners, who are made up mainly of Moroccans, Romanians and Albanians, consistent with the highest foreign citizen population numbers in the region. More specifically, in 2016, 62% or inmates had a job (40.5% nationally) as compared to 38.4% of male inmates (25.5% nationally) and, of foreign inmates (which make up more than half of all prisoners), 35.5% are employed, as compared to 45.5% of inmates of Italian nationality.

INMATES IN EMPLOYMENT ON THE INCREASE

Percentage in employment of total number of inmates. Veneto and Italy – Years 2006:2016 (*)

VENETO NO.1 REGION FOR INMATES IN EMPLOYMENT

Percentage in employment of total number of inmates. Regional rankings – Year 2016 (*)

MORE WOMEN IN EMPLOYEMENT THAN MEN AND ITALIANS THAN FOREIGNERS, WHO...

Percentage in employment of total number of inmates per gender and nationality. Veneto – Years 2006 and 2016 (*)

...ARE MAINLY MOROCCAN AND ROMANIAN, CONSISTENT WITH THE HIGHEST NUMBERS IN FOREIGN POPULATIONS WITHIN THE REGION

% distribution of foreign inmates in employment per main nationalities (**). Veneto – Year 2016 (*)

(*) Situation as of 30 June for each year

(**) Employed with enterprises and cooperatives

Source: Veneto Region Data Processing – Regional Statistical System O.U. on D.A.P. (Penitentiary Administration Dept.) data – Dept. for the Development and Management of the Automated IT System – Statistical Section

AGAINST RECURRENCE, JOB PLACEMENT SUSTAINABLE

Of the 842 inmates in employment recorded as of 30 June 2016 in Veneto, 57.4% are employed by the Penitentiary Administration, whilst the remaining 42.6% are employed as part of a custodial sentence or have been allocated work on the outside according to Article 21 of Law No. 354 of 1975 or work within institutions for enterprises or cooperatives. Work for enterprises, cooperatives or other bodies, which is usually more specialised and similar to market demands, is more likely to lead to an actual job opportunity upon release from prison. There are many types of inmate employment: the most common undertaken within the institution for enterprises or cooperatives is production line work, which amounts for 51.4% of jobs in all the institutions, call centres (23.1%) and cake/bread/pizza baking (13.9%). Smaller proportions of prison inmates are employed in carpentry, metalwork, typography, publishing, book-binding, shoe making, leatherwork, laundry services and dressmaking.

Having a job provides each person with the opportunity to understand the values considered by society to be of central importance to proper and shared integration and enables real and total social rehabilitation that shuns the repetition of deviant behaviour. In 2016, in Veneto, 29.6% or inmates were unemployed at the time of sentencing and just 9.5% were in work, mostly as factory workers. Therefore, the opportunity to work and form healthy and positive interpersonal relationships meets the needs of all citizens, as it does for prison inmates who seek acceptance of their social dignity, capable of looking after themselves and their loved ones.

MANY INMATES WORK FOR ENTERPRISES AND COOPERATIVES...

Inmates in employment per type of job. Veneto – Year 2016 (*)

	Men	Woman	Total
Total inmates in employment	**772**	**70**	**842**
working for Penitentiary Administration	456	27	483
NOT working for Penitentiary Administration	316	43	359
of which (% distribution)			
Under custodial sentence (a)	*7.9*	*4.7*	*7.5*
Outside employment Art. 21 (b)	*18.4*	*53.5*	*22.6*
Working within the institution for an enterprise or cooperative (c)	*73.7*	*41.9*	*69.9*

Main types of employment. Veneto – Year 2016 (*)

(a) Only inmates under custodial sentence who are freelancers or work for outside employers

(b) Law No. 354 of 1975 – Penitentiary Regulations

(c) Inmates working as co.co.co. (Continuous Collaboration Contract) partners for cooperatives and enterprises, including working from home as per Art. 52 of Presidential Decree 230/2000 and penitentiary employment not managed by the Penitentiary Administration.

...AN IMPORTANT OPPORTUNITY FOR THE LARGE NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED AT THE TIME OF SENTENCING

Percentage of employed and unemployed inmates at the time of sentencing. Veneto and Italy – Years 2006 and 2016 (*)

% distribution of inmates per professional situation at the time of sentencing. Veneto – Years 2006 and 2016 (*)

(*) Situation as of 30 June for each year

Source: Veneto Region Data Processing – Regional Statistical System O.U. on D.A.P. (Penitentiary Administration Dept.) data – Dept. for the Development and Management of the Automated IT System – Statistical Section

STATISTICHE FLASH

UNDERSTANDING VENETO IN FIGURES AND DIAGRAMS

THE FORMATION, A BASIS FOR THE FUTURE

The reform of the penitentiary system underlines the significance of vocational training as the initial stage of the path towards social and occupational reintegration; in particular, training is the prerequisite for establishing a productive policy of work in prison that is directly related to the demands of the outside labour market and an effective policy of reintegration after leaving prison. A forward-looking vision, therefore, for the inmate and for society itself, which assumes even greater importance if we consider that a large proportion of inmates are below 50 years in age and the majority have only a few years of sentence to serve before leaving prison.

Therefore, the Penitentiary Administration can, at its discretion, outline even more precisely its facilitation and support activities, with the support and stimulation of enterprises willing to engage in production within a prison establishment.

There must be specific focus on the search for institutional work that is related to work in the outside world, which enables an increase in the competitiveness of production in prison, in such a way as to broaden the demand and supply of employment according to market mechanisms, in direct correspondence with economic situations outside of the institution, with a positive view to delocalisation that sees prison as a place of local economic development. Once the concrete intervention of the Penitentiary Administration has been defined, which, in addition to envisaging a tax and contributions incentive scheme and the opportunity to use suitable premises, also guarantees the best and most adequate working conditions and suitable staff training, with the fundamental contribution to accredited training agencies, a vision is formed of work as a real opportunity to be provided to inmates in line with a system that seeks to humanise incarceration.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING: IMPORTANT TOOLS FOR SOCIAL AND OCCUPATIONAL REINTEGRATION...

Inmates on vocational courses per type of work and penitentiary institution. Veneto – 2nd half of 2015

Institution and course	% distribution of participants	% foreign inmates
Belluno Prison		
catering	3.1	75.0
IT	8.5	36.4
Padua Prison		
decorating	8.5	9.1
gardening	7.8	60.0
book-binding	6.2	25.0
Rovigo Prison		
IT	5.4	42.9
Verona Prison		
general maintenance	4.7	50.0
handcrafts	9.3	75.0
carpentry	6.2	50.0
construction	14.0	88.9
Vicenza Prison		
construction	20.2	73.1
beauty therapy	6.2	50.0
Total	**100.0**	**57.4**

(*) Situation as of 30 June for each year

(**) Employed with enterprises and cooperatives

...TO COMPENSATE FOR LACK OF EDUCATION AND SUPPORT YOUNG PEOPLE...

Veneto – Year 2016 (*)

Inmates in employment according to age

Inmates according to academic qualification

...AND THEIR FAMILIES UPON RELEASE

% distribution of inmates according to sentence left to serve. Year 2016 (*)

Source: Veneto Region Data Processing – Regional Statistical System O.U. on D.A.P. (Penitentiary Administration Dept.) data – Dept. for the Development and Management of the Automated IT System – Statistical Section

Ministry of Justice
- Department of Penitentiary Administration
- Regional Triveneto Agency
- Office of Inmates and Treatment
Angela Venezia
Marina Caneva
Piazza del Castello, 12
35141 Padova
phone 049/8242111
e-mail: pr.padova@giustizia.it

Sezione Sistema Statistico Regionale

Veneto Region
- Regional Council Administration
- Secretary General of Planning
- Regional Statistical System Section

Rio dei Tre Ponti - Dorsoduro 3494/A
30123 Venezia
phone 041/2792109 fax 014/2792099
e-mail: statistica@regione.veneto.it
http://www.regione.veneto.it/web/statistica

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For further information: Desirè Molin 041/2791677