



STATISTICHE

figures and graphs to understand the Veneto

Flash

True social inclusion able to set off the imbalances between areas, social groups and people, is a prerequisite for the growth of the country. Inclusion calls into question the rights of citizenship: access to social rights (education, work, health, etc.) and civil rights in order to participate in decision-making. But all freedom and rights must be exercised within a framework made up of justice, legality and security. Knowing that you can apply to a court for a dispute, to get justice in a short period, being able to rely on a system of rules that are clear, recognised, fair and efficient, is crucial for coexistence and integration. Of course it is also an important tool for promoting the growth and recovery of the economy.

JUSTICE, LEGALITY AND SECURITY: THE FOUNDATION OF ALL RIGHTS

There are many dimensions that contribute to determining the level of legality, security and civilisation of a country: the presence of guarantees of a fair and responsible exercise of power by the State, in accordance with the laws, for common good and in a transparent manner, fighting against corruption; protection of fundamental human rights; the level of crimes, conflicts and maintenance of public order;

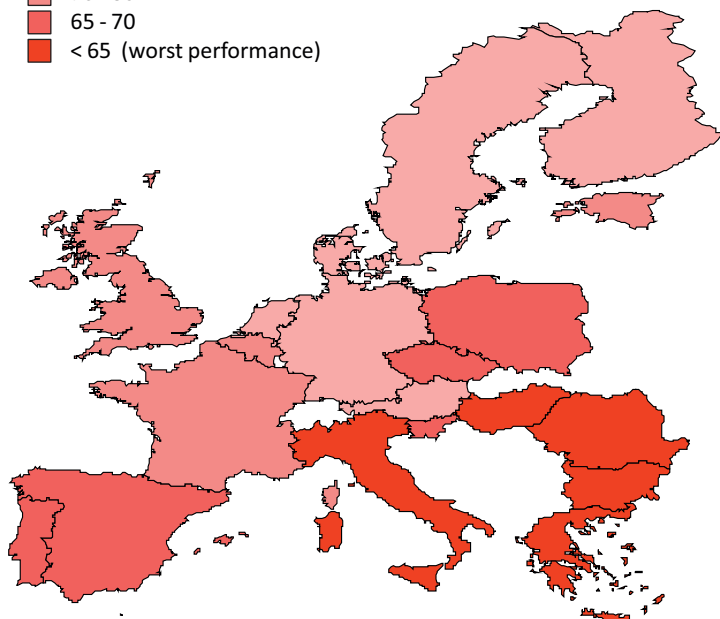
accessibility of justice, sustainability, efficiency and independence of the judicial system. Some of these aspects are analysed in the research 'WJP Rule of Law Index 2014', prepared by the World Justice Project, which compares the rule of law in 99 countries around the world, highlighting their strengths and weaknesses with synthetic indices of performance that assume increasing values in correspondence of the highest levels of legality. At an international level, Italy shows some important limitations: with 63 points out of 100, it is at 29th place in the ranking of the 99 countries surveyed, and most importantly, it is the most affected by delays and inefficiencies among the 30 most industrialised and high income countries (27th out of 30). At the top of the ranking come the countries of Northern Europe: Denmark and Norway came first, followed by Sweden and Finland.

The most problematic aspects that penalise the Italian system are the lack of transparency (29th place among the 30 most industrialised countries), order and security, the inefficiency of civil justice, corruption, but the situation is better with regard to the recognition and respect of fundamental rights (21st).

GUARANTEES TO AMPLIFY IN ITALY

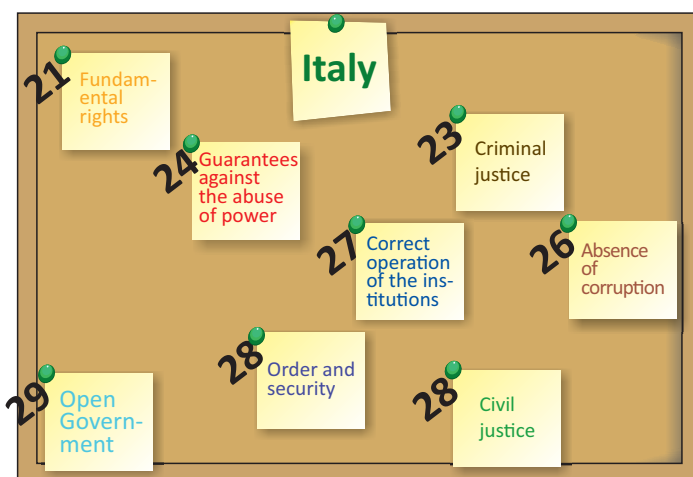
Global Rule of Law Index 2014: synthetic indicator of the rule of law in some countries of the EU27

- ≥ 80 (best performance)
- 70 - 80
- 65 - 70
- < 65 (worst performance)



LACK OF TRANSPARENCY, CORRUPTION AND INEFFICIENCY: THE DISFUNCTIONS OF ITALY

Rule of Law Index 2014: Italy's position in the ranking of the 30 most industrialized countries by index size



Source: Regione Veneto - Sezione Sistema Statistico Regionale on data from the World Justice Project

THE FOLLOWING ARE AVAILABLE:

- Statistical report 2014: Paths of growth
- Demographic trends 2013
- Tourism - final data as of June 2014

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

There is a need for security in today's society: caring about the situations of international instability, but also the occurrence of new social conflicts and acts of violence in everyday life. Starting in 2011, both in Veneto and in Italy, crime started to grow, marking a reversal in the trend of the previous two years. In 2012 and in Veneto the number of crimes reported by police forces to the judicial

FEELING SAFE

authorities was 201,102 (+5% compared to 2011), i.e. 4,100 crimes per 100,000 inhabitants, a figure still below the Italian average (4,734). Among the most common offences are theft (58% of charges) and damage (12%); these are minor offences but their being particularly common means that they significantly affect citizens perception of security.

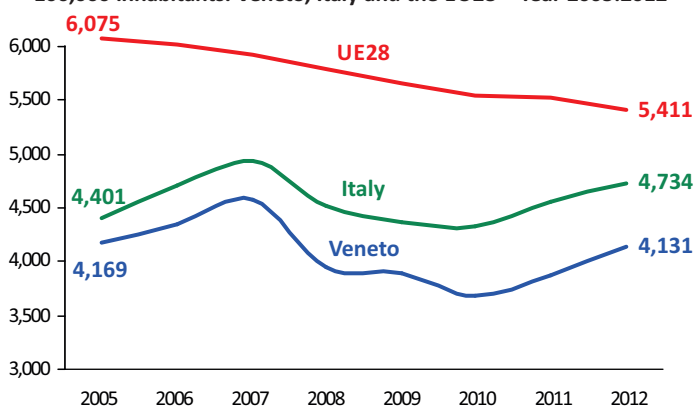
More and more connected by the web, we are more vulnerable and exposed to new risks, such as fraud and computer-related fraud, which are the third most common type of crime reported. Compared to last year, an increase is recorded in the number of crimes on the street (pick pocketing (+16.9%), muggings (+4.2%) and car thefts), theft in shops (+12%) and thefts and robberies in homes (+19%). This means 20,376 thefts/robberies in homes, about 2 cases per hour.

The financial crisis has brought with it an increase in petty crime, but also, even if it is less obvious, an increase in criminal organisation activities, skilled in taking advantage of the difficulties faced by businesses. The infiltration of organised crime now affects many sectors and also covers areas not commonly considered to be at risk: particularly exposed is Lazio, and among the northern regions Veneto, Lombardy and Emilia Romagna have a medium to high risk.

The rising of crime rate brings a growing sense of insecurity and concern along with it. People think that crime is one of the main problems of the country and their daily life is affected by this belief, so that 32% of households in Veneto claim to live in an area at risk of crime (31% in Italy), against 25% of two years ago. Nearly 78% of people are afraid of being the victim of a home burglary or violent acts, 30% do not feel safe going out after dark and 15% when home alone. The concern is greater for those who have already been victims of crime (87%), because the trauma does not end with the episode, but it continues over time, generating fear and causing a more intensive perception of the risk of crime for themselves and others.

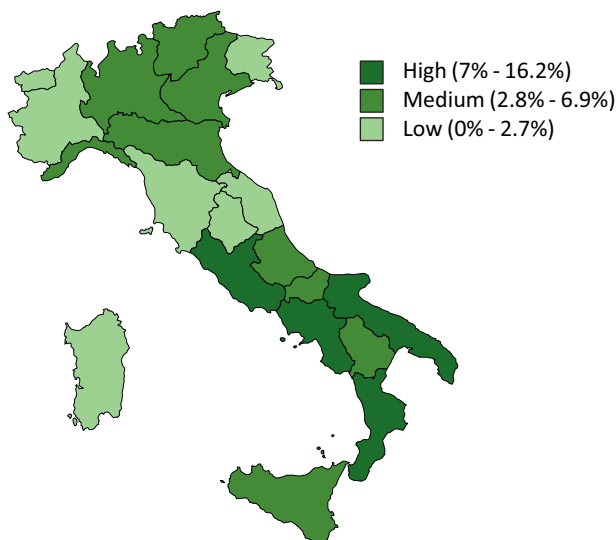
IN TIMES OF CRISIS THE CRIME RATE INCREASES

Offenses reported by police forces to the judicial authorities per 100,000 inhabitants. Veneto, Italy and the EU28 – Year 2005:2012



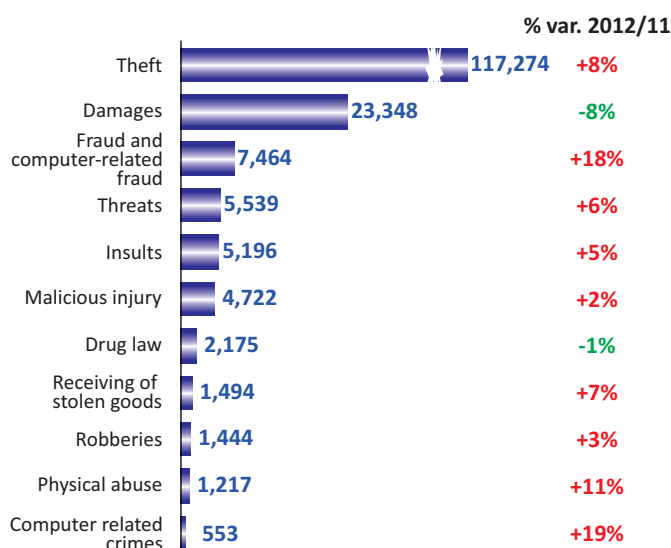
AS WELL AS ORGANISED CRIME...

Percentage of businesses that claim to have had suffered from at least one offence from organised crime in the 12 months preceding the interview



PETTY CRIME INCREASES...

Crimes reported with a higher frequency. Veneto – year 2012



EVEN IN VENETO PEOPLE FEEL MORE INSECURE

I believe that crime is a problem for the country (47.9%) and now I am scared (87%). I am afraid of suffering, I have been victim to a crime, a burglary, or a mugging (77.8%). I do not feel safe when home alone (14.6%) or to go out after dark (30.2%).

Possibility to access to an efficient judicial system is one the fundamental principles of European democracy; it also helps to strengthen the confidence of the citizens and businesses in the institutions, triggering mechanisms of positive economic growth. The European Union itself, in setting priorities to boost growth, reiterates the need to improve national justice systems to simplify the working conditions of businesses.

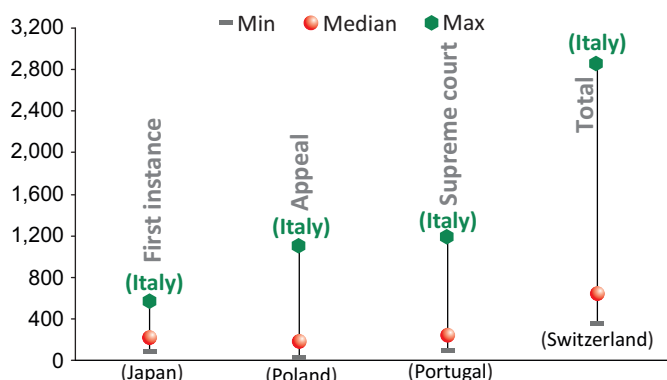
A SLOW JUSTICE IS A JUSTICE DENIED

With regard to civil justice, the duration of proceedings is a criticality in Italy: on average it takes about 500 days to reach a decision at first instance (against an average of 240 days in OECD countries) and almost eight years to reach the final judgment in the Supreme Court. Locally, in 2012 for a civil lawsuit in the district of Venice an average of 336 days

were needed for a decision at first instance, a better performance than most of the other districts; but Venice not so efficient in the second instance: in the case of an appeal another 1163 days were needed, for a total of over 4 years, while in the district of Trento a year and a half were enough. Even for the largest number of businesses, the demand for civil justice is higher in Verona (4,048 new cases of the first instance per 100,000 vs. the regional average of 3,473), in Treviso and Padua. Nevertheless, here judicial decisions require a time which is on average shorter and a greater number cases is treated.

To improve, the performance of the judicial system requires more investments in ICT, as new technologies encourage the speed up of procedures and reduce the cost of time and work, whilst improving the availability of information. In this, Italy still does too little: in 2010, ICT absorbed just 1.9% of the total budget allocated to justice, a percentage among the lowest at an international level (average 3.9%). In recent periods, however, there has been an acceleration towards digital: for example, in the first six months in 2014, the documents filed electronically in the district of Venice rose to 40,541, 240% higher when compared with the previous semester (Italy: +76%). And from the 30th June 2014, the use of electronic civil lawsuit for the courts will be obligatory for new processes and from 31st December 2014 it will also be for those pending (Law no. 114/2014).

AT A SNAIL'S PACE: ITALY IS THE WORST PERFORMER IN CIVIL JUSTICE
Duration in days of civil proceedings by degree of judgment in OECD countries – Year 2010



... WITH VARIABLE RESULTS AMONG THE COURTS

Civil justice in the courts: some indicators.
Areas of the district of Venice – Year 2012 (*)

	Application for civil justice (a)	% of cases exhausted (b)	average duration in days (c)
Bassano del Grappa	2,996	50.3	353
Belluno	2,588	50.2	412
Padua	3,506	52.2	353
Rovigo	3,056	47.0	379
Treviso	3,905	56.2	276
Venice	2,910	42.9	389
Verona	4,048	54.5	297
Vicenza	3,357	47.4	390
District of Venice total	3,473	50.9	336
National total	4,487	45.1	459

(a) Application for civil justice = the number of new proceedings occurring per year per 100,000 inhabitants

(b) % of cases exhausted = (settled proceedings/pending cases at the beginning of the year + developments of proceedings)*100

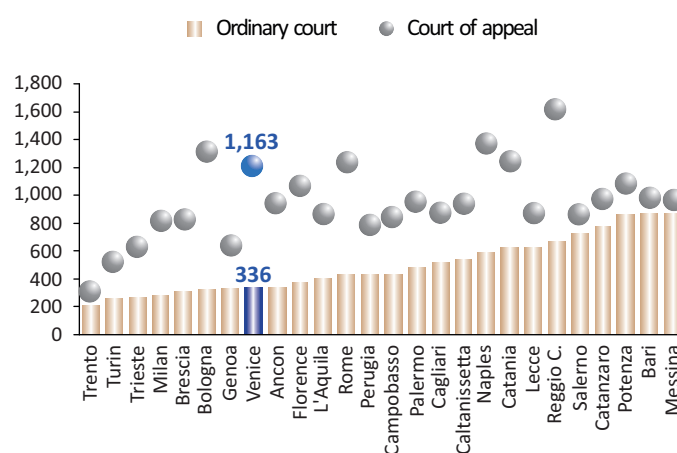
(c) Average duration in days = (pending initial proceedings + final pendings)/(Lawyers + defined)*365

(*) District of the superior court means territorial jurisdiction. In 2012 the district of Venice had jurisdiction over the entire Veneto region and the town of Erto and Casso (PN).

Source: Regione Veneto - Sezione Sistema Statistico Regionale on data from OECD, CEPEJ, Ministry of Justice and Istat

VENETO IS A BETTER PERFORMER IN THE FIRST DEGREE OF JUDGEMENT

Average duration in days of civil proceedings by district Year 2012 (*)



TOWARDS THE ELECTRONIC CRIMINAL LAWSUIT

In the first six months of 2014, **40,541** documents were filed electronically in **Veneto**, **+240%** compared to the previous semester **(Italy: +76%)**

Italy, faced with a rate of imprisonment among the lowest in Europe (112 prisoners per 100,000 inhabitants compared to the European average of 150), registers a higher level of overcrowding in prisons, both for a larger number of prisoners awaiting judgment, both for the minor use of alternatives to detention. In 2013, Italian penitential institutions, designed for a maximum capacity of 47,709 seats, home to 62,536 inmates, about 131 per 100 beds provided (European average is 98). In Veneto there are 2,969 prisoners, almost 50% than the number of places available, with peaks of overcrowding highest in Vicenza and Treviso. The situation of Italian prisons has long been under observation and subject to profound criticism, also at a national level. Not much more than a year ago, the European Court condemned Italy for having violated the Convention on Human Rights for the conditions of prisoners considered 'inhumane' ('Torreggiani' sentence)¹, asking for suitable measures to be adopted in order to eliminate overcrowding and repair the violated rights as soon as

PRISONERS ARE NOT NUMBERS BUT PEOPLE

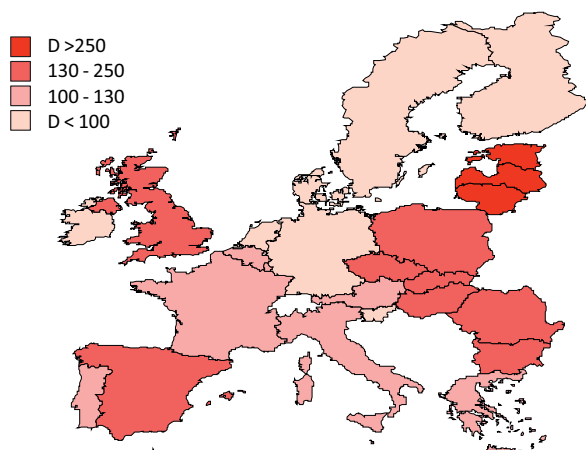
possible. In response to the provisions of the European Court, Law no. 117/2014 recognises the right to compensation for those forced to live in cells at the limits of tolerable conditions: for detainees that have already been released, compensation is planned, for those still in prison, a reduced sentence.

The prisoners are on the whole young males with a medium-low education. Foreigners in prisons in Veneto are 58%, an important percentage partly explained considering that, compared to Italians, foreigners are less able to take advantage of alternative measures to prison (at national level 13%, compared to 31% of Italians), because often lacking the requirements for them to ask for a suitable family environment, housing and a suitable job. About 68% of those in prison are convicted in a definitive way, among these 29% must serve a total sentence of less than three years, 22% from three to five years. Work plays a key role in the rehabilitation of the prisoner. In the Veneto, 41% of inmates work, the figure higher than the national average, preferably to an external employer to the prison administration (28.5%). Work in businesses, cooperatives and other subjects, usually more specialized and similar to what the market demands, it can turn into a real and solid work opportunity at the end of their sentence. One of the most successful experiences in our region is the patisserie manufacture of prisoners in Padua: prisoners, led by skilled pastry chefs, turning out artisan products of recognized quality.

¹ In accepting the appeal filed by some Italian prisoners to report on being forced to share cells to small, having a personal space of just 3 square metres.

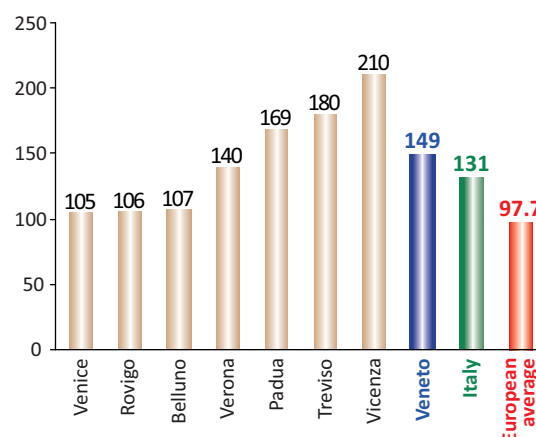
IN ITALY THE DETENTION RATE IS LOWER THAN MANY EUROPEAN COUNTRIES...

The number of detainees per 100,000 inhabitants (D). EU27 – Year 2012



... BUT OVERCROWDING IS HIGH IN PRISONS

Overcrowding in prisons: detainees for every 100 places available – Year 2013



PROFILE OF THE PRISONER

Year 2013	Veneto	Italy
% of males	95.3	95.7
% of those less than 40 years old	56.9	54.4
% with at most a middle school education with less than	59.9	47.7
% of those unmarried	48.5	38.9
% of foreigners	58.0	34.9

Year 2013	Veneto	Italy
% of those definitively condemned	67.7	61.5
% of those with a sentence of less than 5 years (a)	51.3	46.6
% of those working	40.8	23.3
Of which are not employed by the prison administration	28.5	15.7

(a) For prisoners with at least a definitive condemnation

Source: Regione Veneto - Sezione Sistema Statistico Regionale on data from the Ministry of Justice and the Council of Europe



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