

CHAPTER SEVEN

Data and Mapping for CRISOLA

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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



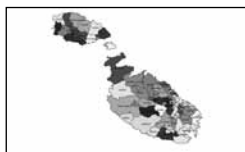
The Maltese NUTS4 level consists of 5 zones in the main island of Malta and another in the combined area of Gozo and Comino (Figure 7.2). These areas do not have an administrator as per NUTS nomenclature, except for the Gozo District which has an administrator through the post of Minister who also forms 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

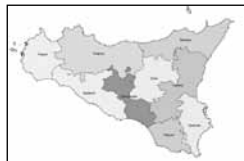
designation, which is relative to the Maltese Local Councils (NUTS5). The analysis of the JANUS study focuses on the Provinces in general across all Sicily but essentially focuses on the NUTS5 equivalent for the Trapani province in particular (Figure 7.6).

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, Caltanissetta, Catania, Enna, Messina, Palermo, Ragusa, Siracusa, and Trapani. The provinces are administered by a Capo Della Provincia.

Figure 7.4 Sicily NUTS 3

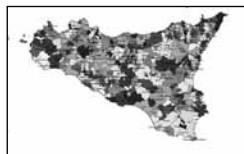


Figure 7.4a Sicily NUTS 3



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

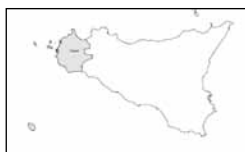
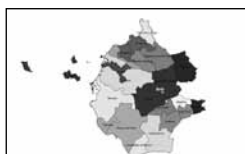


Figure 7.7 Trapani Comune



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

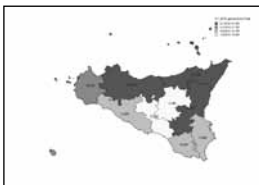


Table 7.6: Number of Crimes by Category of Crime (C) – Sicily 2010

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
Total 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 motorcycles	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

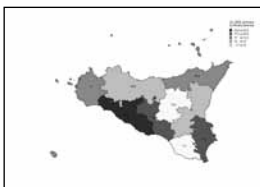
Code	Theme	Indicator Name	Malta	Italy	Comments
C2	Incidence	Number of Crimes by Category of offender (CO)	N/A	P	---- (MT), 2005 (IT)

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



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 Caltanissetta, 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 EU 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

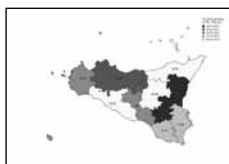


Table 7.9: Number of Crimes per 1000 persons (CR) – Sicily 2010

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

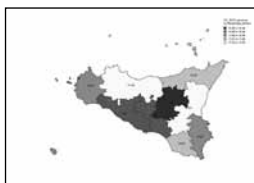


Table 7.11: Proportion of Serious Crimes (SR) – Sicily 2010

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 against 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

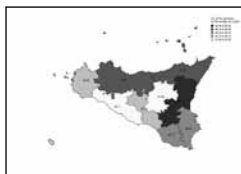


Table 7.13: Proportion of Non-Serious Crimes (NSR) – Sicily 2010

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 act 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. Its 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 transferred 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 certain autonomy to investigate 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



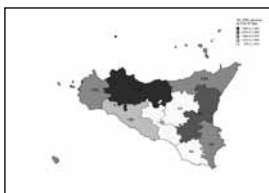
Malta's offender structure is based on those persons who were incarcerated at any specific time and which only covers those offences that result in incarceration as against those offences which were awarded alternative types of sentencing, such as suspended sentencing, conditional discharges, and probation, 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

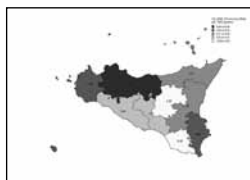
CCF population	622
Population	417,617
Incarceration Rate per 1000 persons	1.49

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 hosts 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_persons
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)

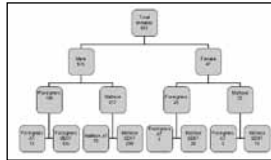
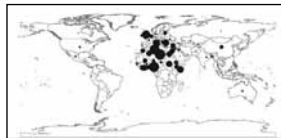


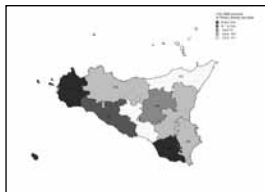
Figure 7.21: Immigrant Inmate Country of Origin – 2000s



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 Caltanissetta 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

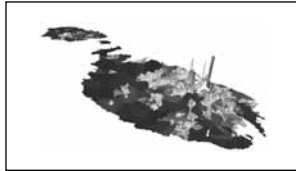
Table 7.25: Population (Age and Sex) (Pop) – 2011 Census preliminary Report

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

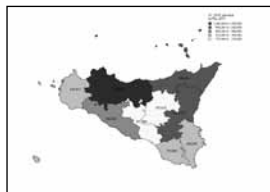


Table 7.26: Population (Age and Sex) (Pop) – Sicily 2000–2010

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

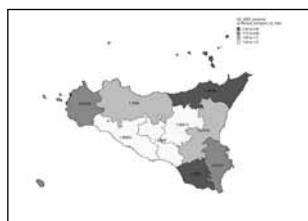


Table 7.28: Population Composition (Immigrant/Total) (PopR) – Sicily 2007

Province	Trapani	Palermo	Messina	Agrigento	Caltanissetta	Enna	Catania	Ragusa	Siracusa	Sicilia
Male Foreign	4,376	10,011	7,194	3,423	1,712	696	7,608	8,724	4,311	48,055
Pop 2007										
Female Foreign	4,348	11,231	8,840	3,727	1,909	1,137	9,419	5,551	3,935	50,097
Pop 2007										
Total Foreign	8,724	21,242	16,034	7,150	3,621	1,833	17,027	14,275	8,246	98,152
Pop 2007										
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	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

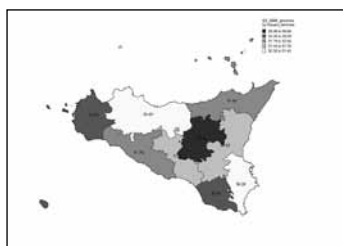
NUTS3	Malta	Gozo
Total	309,903	25,573
No schooling	7,464	637
Special school for persons with a disability	880	45
Pre-primary	1,246	168
Primary	77,990	7,650
Secondary	140,805	11,039
Post-secondary	43,121	3,250
Non-tertiary	8,481	536
Tertiary	29,916	2,248

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,		Lower		Upper		Post		Tertiary (university, Doctoral and specialization courses)		Total
	Primary	Secondary	Secondary	Secondary	Secondary	Secondary	Secondary	Secondary	Specialization courses	Specialization courses	
2004	1343.292	1394.536	70.506	1053.557	288.064	4149.955					4180.048
2005	1313.567	1413.338	59.712	1079.508	313.924	4190.899					4205.594
2006	1261.209	1427.142	67.229	1101.678	333.641	4226.668					4242.32
2007	1243.801	1444.319	63.032	1104.933	349.51	4256.434					4269.325
2008	1204.288	1471.821	74.675	1107.312	368.572	4272.458					
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



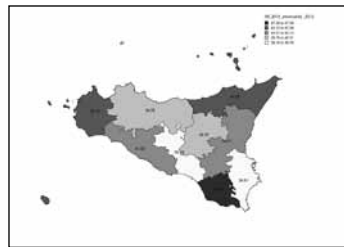
The Maltese employment structure is based primarily on employed salaried persons with 85% located in Malta and 81% in Gozo. Self-employed persons in Gozo who do not employ other comprise 11% whilst those who employ others comprise 7.2% as against a lower rate for Malta which has a 9.1% and 5.4% component 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

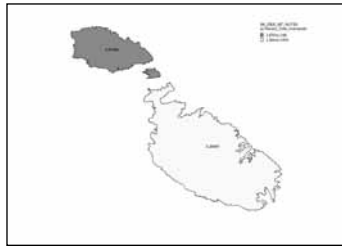
Province	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Trapani	44.43	43.87	47.27	45.53	46.47	43.20	42.57	42.44	42.13
Palermo	42.49	42.88	43.02	43.92	43.15	42.79	41.31	40.35	39.78
Messina	45.05	47.82	48.78	48.17	45.88	45.23	44.62	44.54	44.29
Agrigento	39.93	41.36	42.36	42.78	42.43	42.83	40.72	42.47	41.62
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_Unemployed	3.3	3.68
Percent_Males_Unemployed	5.02	5.69
Percent_Females_Unemployed	1.29	1.37

Sicily

Figure 7.34: Unemployment Rate (UR) – Sicily 2012

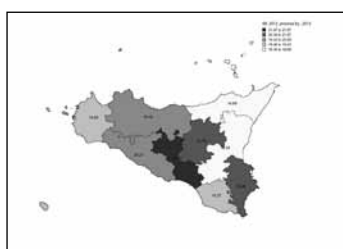


Table 7.35: Unemployment Rate (UR) – Sicily 2012

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

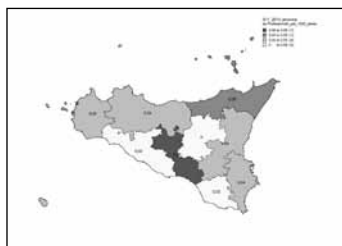


Table 7.40: Availability of Rehabilitation Professional Services (professionals per 1000 persons) (RSP) – Sicily 2013

Province	Agrigento	Caltanissetta	Catania	Enna	Messina	Palermo	Ragusa	Siracusa	Trapani
Director	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ass Dir						1			
Head of Social Services	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Head human resources	1	1	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 Caltanissetta, 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

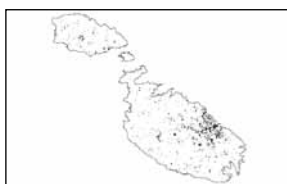


Table 7.41: Social and Community Facilities (Social Capital) (SCF) – Malta 2012

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).

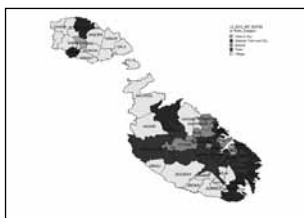
Figure 7.38: Island Distance to Mainland (IDM) – Sicily 2012



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

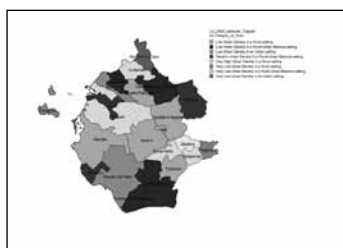
NUTS5	TOWN_CATEGORY
MDINA	Historic City
QORMI	Town
ZEBBUG (Malta)	Town
ZEJTUN	Town
RABAT (Victoria)	Historic City
ATTARD	Suburb
BALZAN	Suburb
BIRKIRKARA	Town
FGURA	Town
FONTANA	Village
GUDJA	Village
GHARGHUR	Village
GHAXAQ	Village
HAMRUN	Town
IKLIN	Suburb
KIRKOP	Village
LIJA	Suburb
LUQA	Town
MOSTA	Town
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	Customaci	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 kilometers	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	Busetto 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	Structural Insularity Metropolis, Satellite, Insularity 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 km ²)	Demographic density in 2008	Urban Area (in km ²)	Urban density in 2008	SAU (in km ²)	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

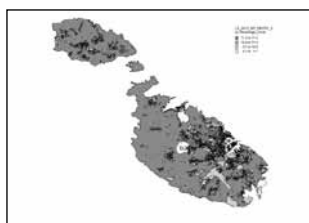


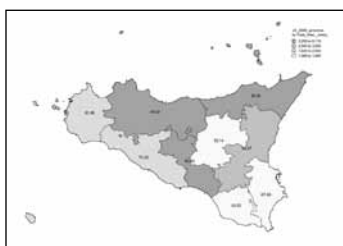
Table 7.47: Main Landuse/Landcover (MLL) – Malta 2012

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 indicator 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 than 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 or 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

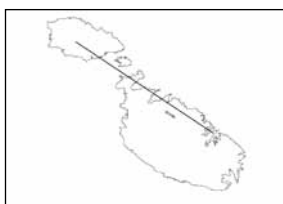
Rustbelt-Sunshine data is not available for the Sicilian Island.

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

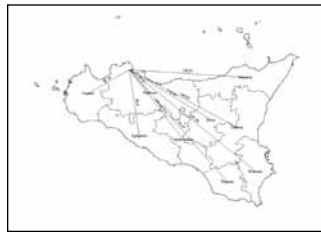


Table 7.57: Distance to main Island City (DMC) – Sicily 2010

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

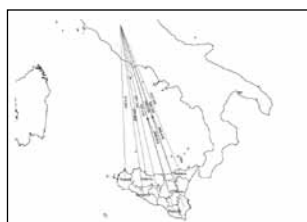
Indicator Code	Theme	Indicator Name	Malta	Italy	Comments
L12	Transport	Distance to State Capital City (DSC)	P	P	2012 (MT), 2010 (IT)

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.