

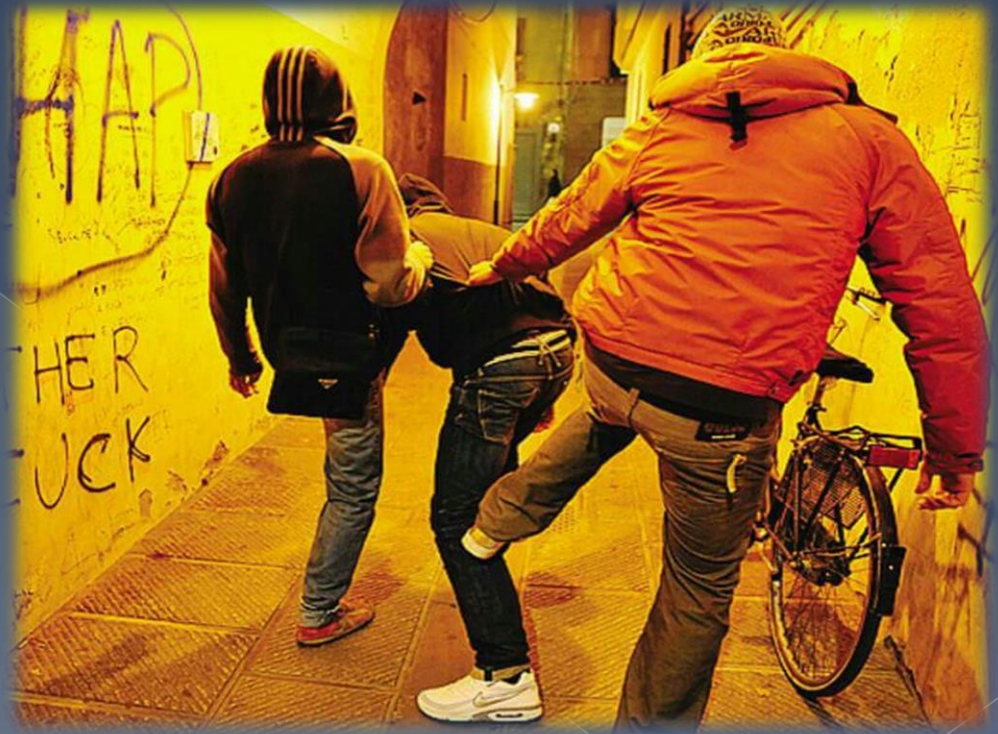


YOUTH CRIMINALITY



The issue in Italy

In order to have a detailed view of the phenomenon of juvenile criminality in Italy, an analysis of the official data defining the issue in Italy, may be useful. An element that undoubtedly arouses concern is the increase of over 50% of youngsters of eighteen years old reported in recent years.

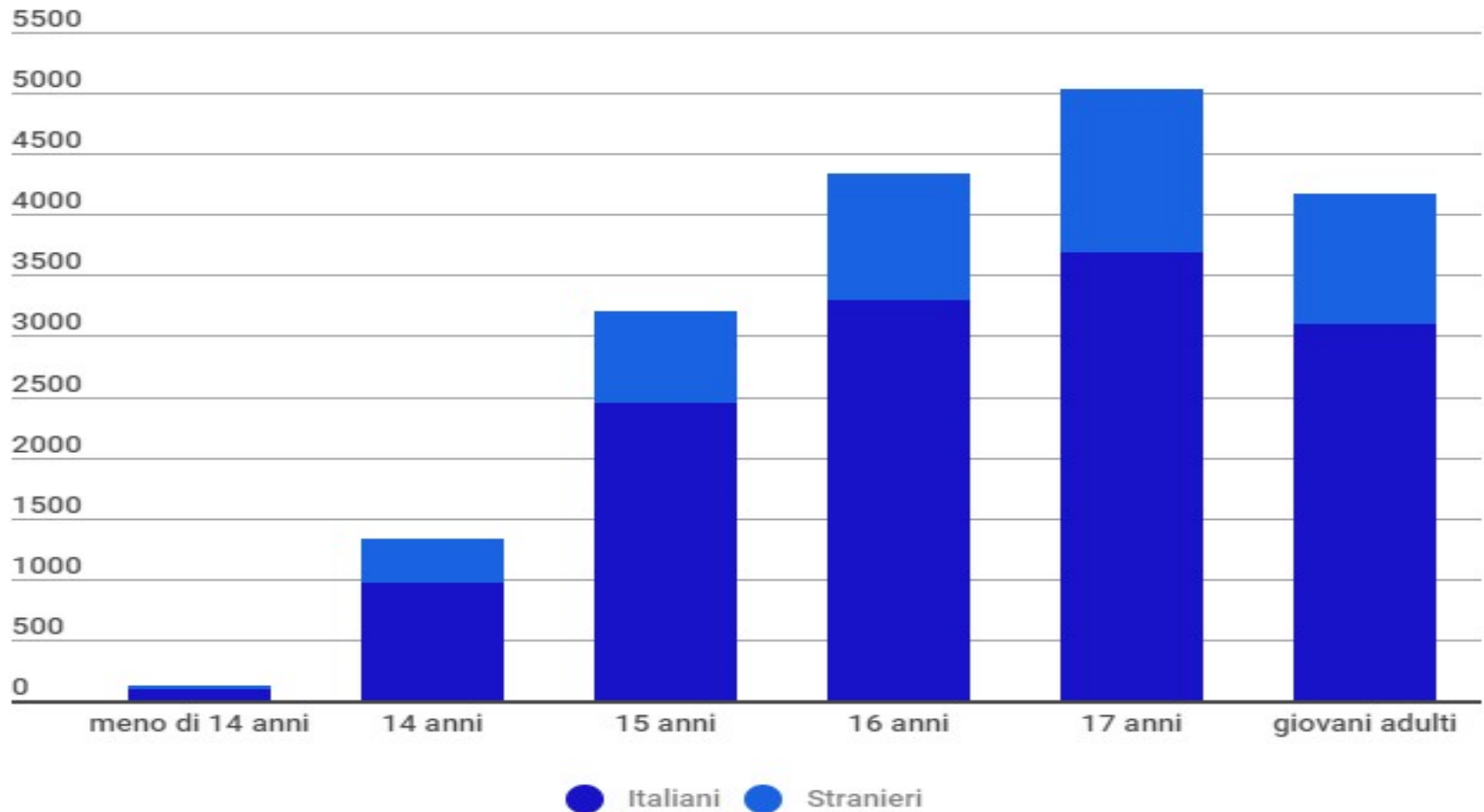


42.732 minors were reported:

- 13,540 for burglary
- 4,115 for drugs
- 3,628 for voluntary personal injuries
- 2,896 for receiving stolen goods
- 2,500 for robbery
- 630 for sexual assault
- 65 for voluntary homicide



In 2016 more than 18,000 minors were registered in Juvenile Facilities

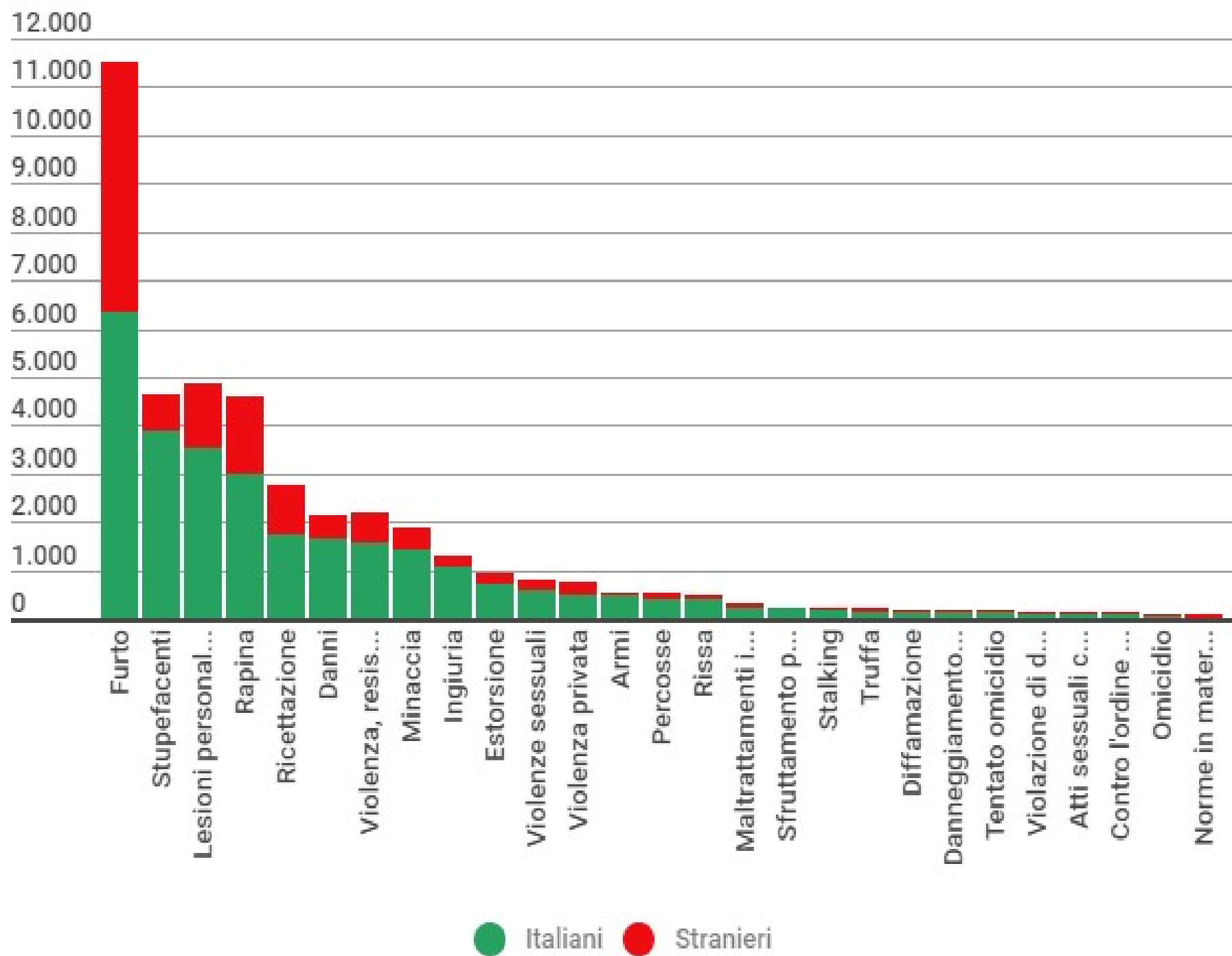


- The Ministry of Justice shows negative data about minors breaking the law. The graphic above displays the age of minors **breaking the law. Under 15 years old, they are entrusted to** Social Services.
- Italians are 13,400 (74.72% of the total). The other 4.600 are foreigners.
- The first crimes are made between 16 and 17 years old. The number of the youngest people (14 years old) breaking the law are 129, 32 of them are foreigners.
- 5.000 17-years-old are put in rehabilitation centres. The decision is taken by the Ministry of Justice. The 16-years-old are 4,168.
- The “young adults”, i.e. 18-years-old, are more than 4.000.



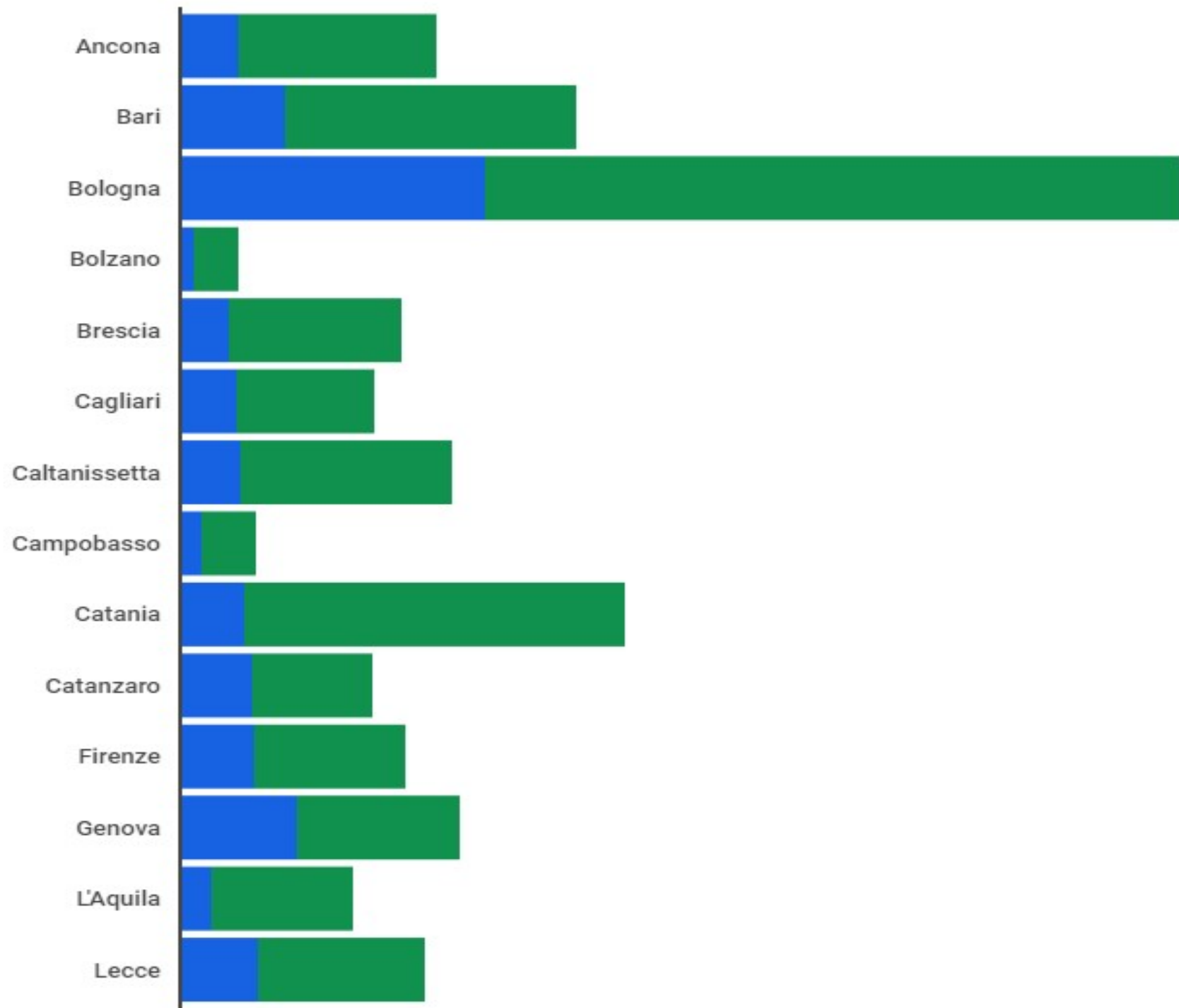
Where are foreigners from?

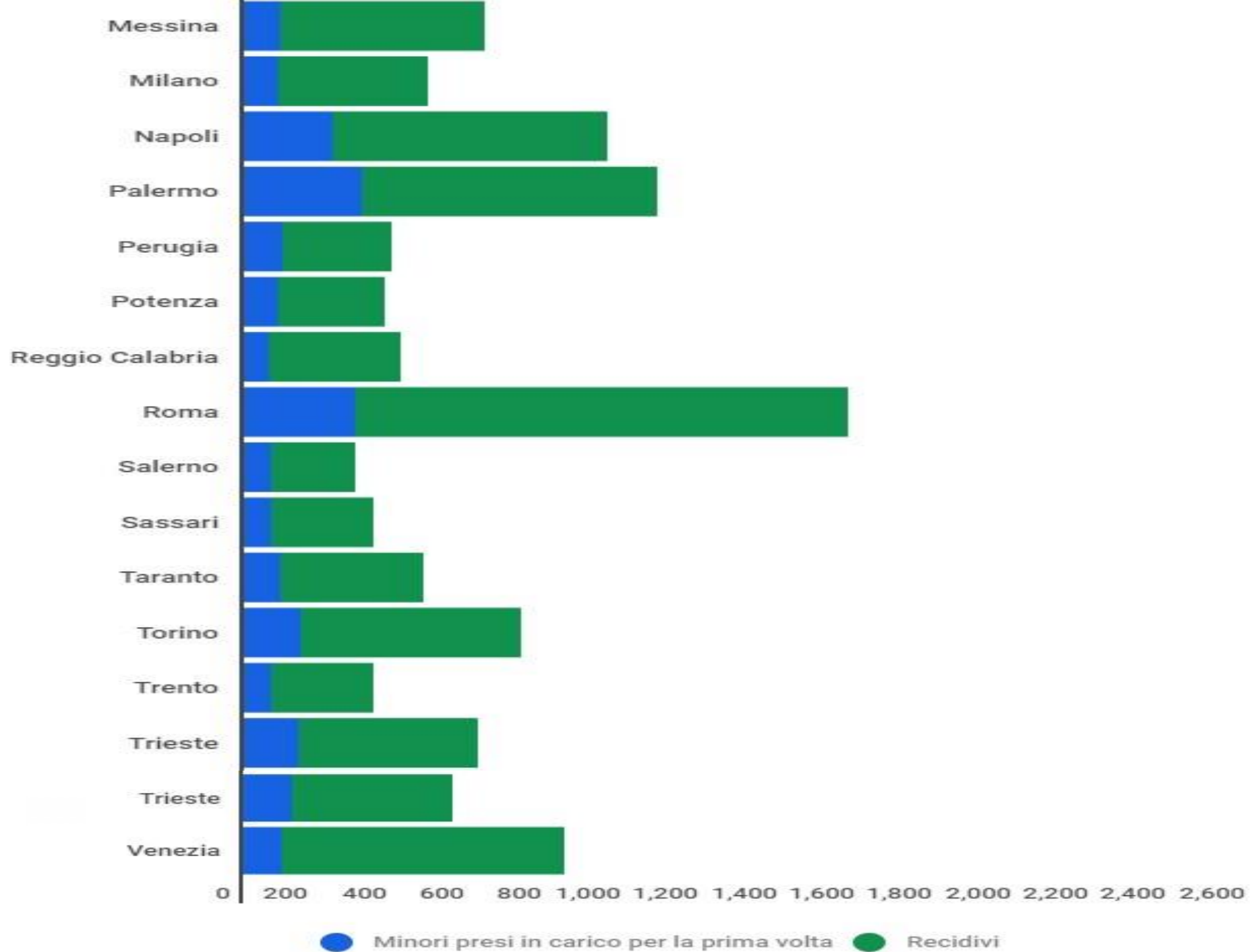
- In 2016, African minors, condemned in Italy were 1,615. The second major group, condemned in Italy, were made by Romanian people: 939. The third one was made by Moroccan people: more than 700; while the fourth is made by Albanian people: 508. Brazilian and Ecuadorian people condemned are 318.
- In total, there are 44,462 crimes made by minors. The next graphic shows the number of Italian minors committing crimes in green, while the foreigners are shown in red. 22,300 crimes are made against property, while 12,300 crimes are made against people. The third category of recorded crimes are made against public safety, like trafficking and damages.
- Thefts are the most frequent cause of condemn: 11,515 cases. The injury cases are 5000. The drug trafficking is the third crime and the robbery is the fourth one, about 4500



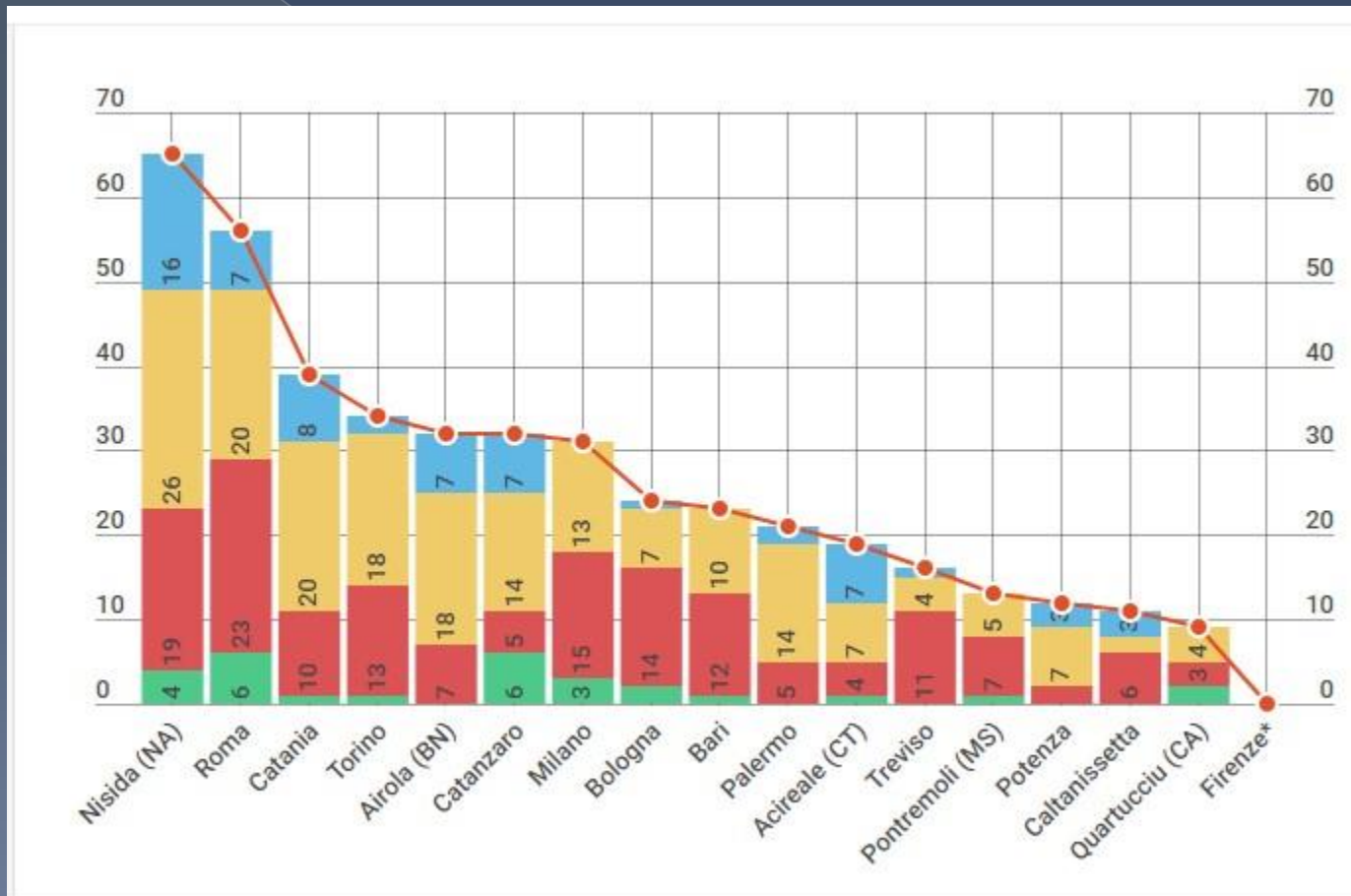
N° of crimes committed in the different Italian cities

- The next graphic displays, in the blue colour, the number of minors condemned for the first time, while the ones in green are repeated offenders. It also displays the number of crimes committed by minors in the different Italian cities. Most cases are in Bologna (2,600), Rome (1,384) and Catania (1,118).
10,526 are repeated offenders





Naples has the highest number of minor criminals



In Naples, there are 65 prisoners, one above two is immigrant or foreigner

- In 2017, in the Italian prisons there were 437 minors and young people. The city with the highest number of minor criminals is Naples, followed by Rome and Catania.
- This graphic represents, in decreasing order, 17 Italian jails for minors, distributed in different Italian cities. At first place there is the jail of Nisida, near Naples: including 65 young people, until 15 December 2017. At second place, there is Roma (56) and then Catania (39), Torino (34) and Airola, near Benevento, which registers 32 very young prisoners, and Catanzaro as well. Florence closes the classification with no prisoners, but this is only a temporary status: the jail for minors in Florence, has opened some days before the last update of these data.

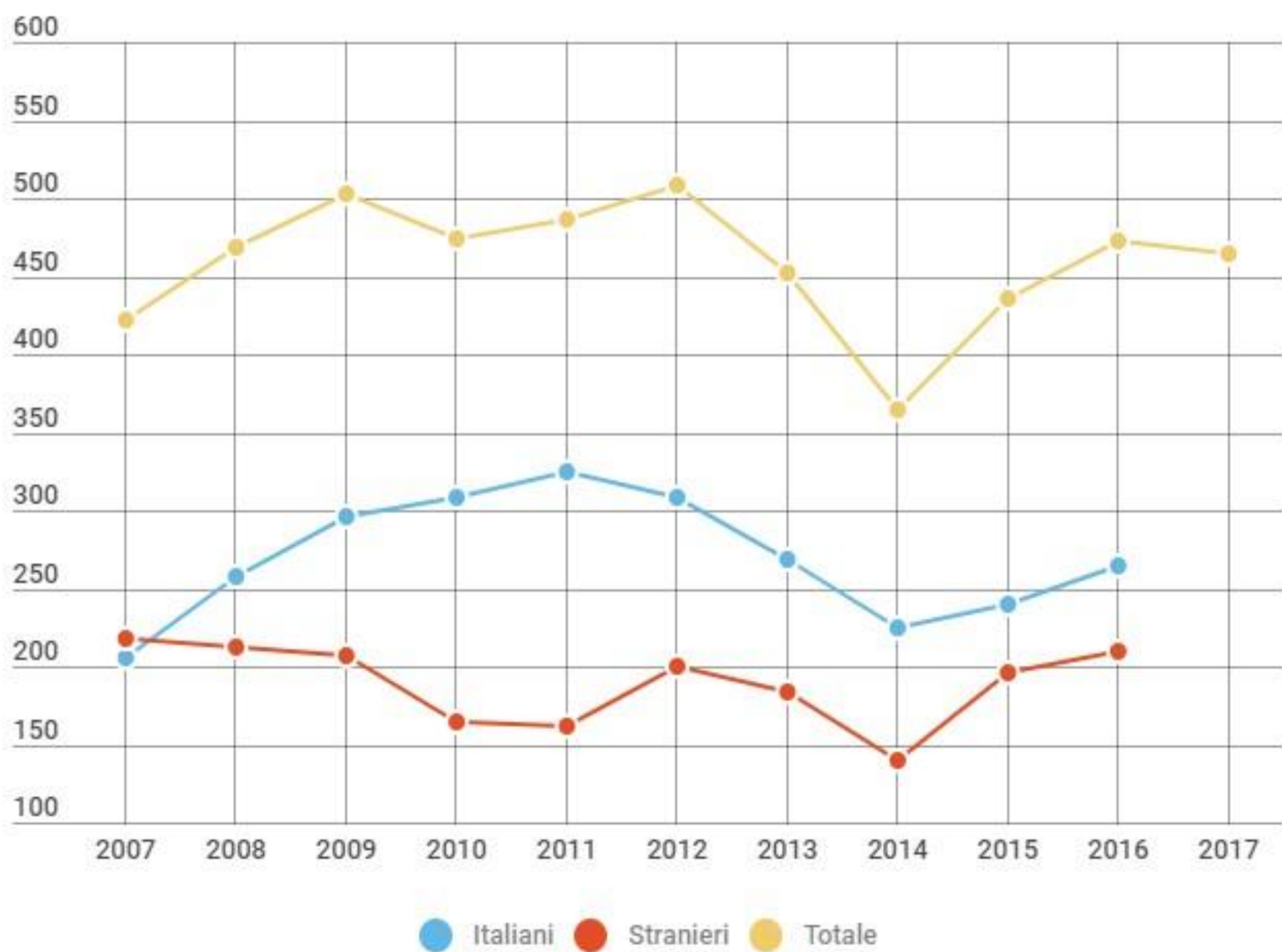
The 43% are between 18 and 20 years old

- Among 437 prisoners, at the end of 2017, about 189 people were between 18 and 20 years old: 64 prisoners were between 21 and 24 years old; 28 prisoners were under 15; 156 were between 16 and 17 years old.

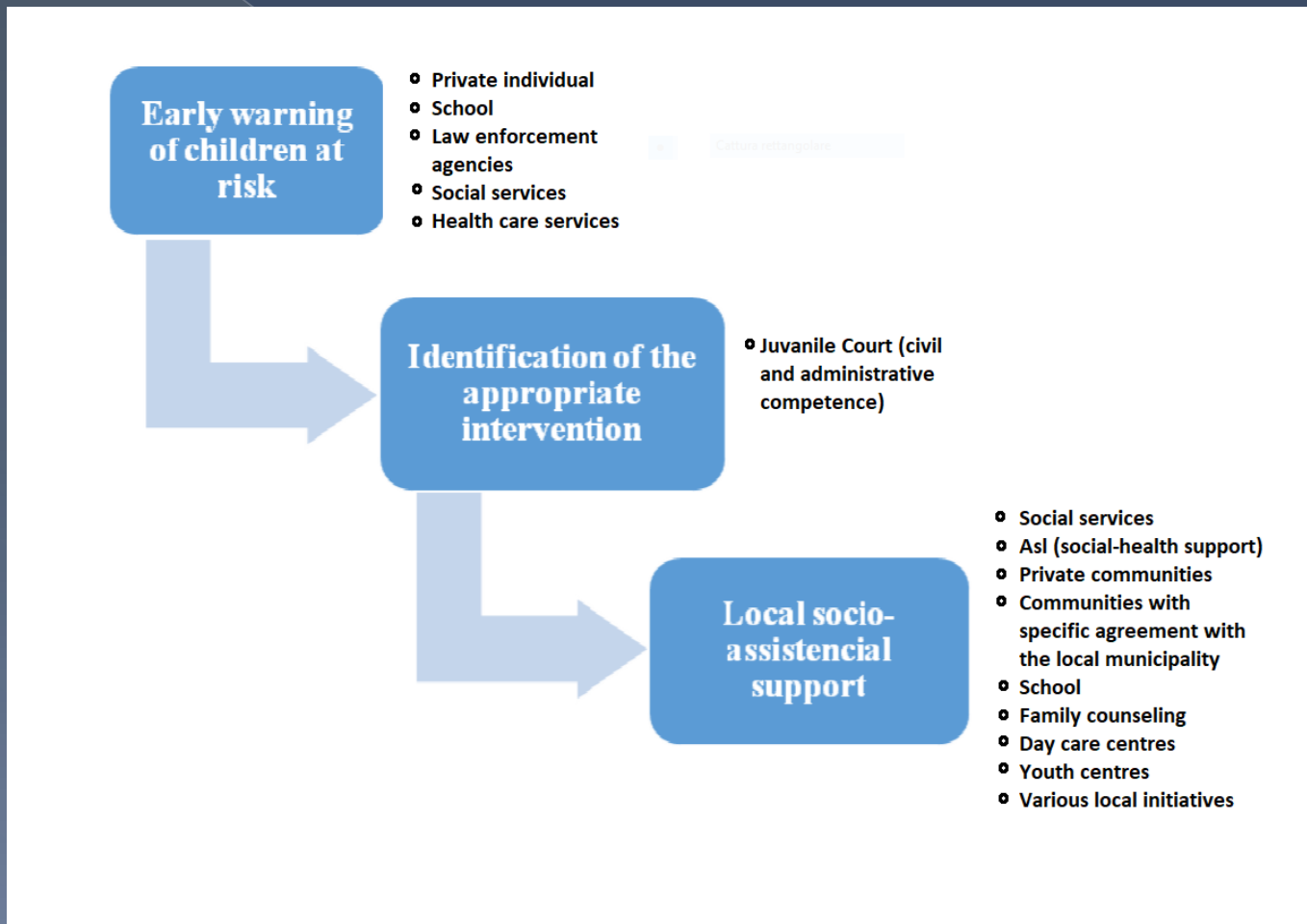


47% of minors involved in crimes are immigrants

- At the end of 2017, 0.6% of minors, in jails, were women. The last graphic shows how the number of Italian and foreign prisoners in jails have been changing during the years.
- In 2007 the number of Italian and foreign prisoners were almost equal: 205 Italians and 218 foreigners. At the end of 2017, Italian prisoners were 231, while foreigners were 206.



How the Italian system works with children at risk



- In 2013, minors, handled by youth social services, were 20,213. In the same year there were 2,020 admissions in the juvenile classification homes: 1,894 in the residential communities, 1,201 in the juvenile detention centers.



- Minors in charge to youth social services increased from 2010 and 2011 (+9.8%). In 2013, the growth was 10,1% compared to 2010 and +13,4% compared to 2008. The increase is also due to a longer length in the care center.



- In 2013, 3.456 juveniles were placed by the judge under supervision status according to a program laid out by the Juvenile justice services. An increase by 85% was registered with reference to 2003.



Bullying and cyberbullying in Italy

- As concerns bullying and cyberbullying in Italy, the phenomenon has greatly increased: *Telefono Azzurro* data revealed that in just the last two years the percentage of this wrongdoing has doubled. According to “Observing Teenagers”, a survey carried out by *Telefono Azzurro* and *DoxaKids* on over 1500 Italian students between the ages of 11 and 19, 35% of the kids admitted to having been involved in bullying, or having been a victim of it.
- Other research reveals that among the most diffused practices of cyberbullying, the following stand out: violent and vulgar messages, vilification, identity theft, the exclusion of victims from online friend groups.



- Now what happens if we turn our gaze to the larger European context? Yet again, results cause great consternation. According to the reports of OCSE (Organization For Economic Cooperation and Development), Italy is recorded to have the lowest number of juvenile bullying. In fact, as low as 5% of Italian teenagers complain about being victims of this type of abuse. Only one European country proves to have better statistics, namely, Switzerland at 4%. On the opposite end of the spectrum is Austria, where statistics regarding juvenile violence appear most concerning. In general, 11% is the average for juvenile violence in European and North American countries is also 11%.



Central and Northern European countries are in a worse situation

- Recorded on good authority, Italy juvenile criminality has undergone a sharp incline, which is undeniably based as much on statistics of government bodies data as on the Attorney General's report. And yet, Italy, in fact, ranks the second lowest among European countries for child crime rate. Certainly, it would be helpful if our analysis - comparing juvenile criminality in Europe - was systematically and constantly updated, but, as it was correctly pointed out, the comparison is difficult in view of the gaping differences between sources of national information. What is clear, in any case, is that juvenile delinquency regarding Central and Northern European countries arouses the greatest alarm (in the following order: Germany, France, England). Italy, on the other hand, fortunately occupies one of the last places within the embarrassing classification.

Thank you all for your attention