



EURES

**"Dynamics of voluntary homicide in Italy and
criminal contexts transformation"**

Presentation by Fabio Piacenti

EURES Economical and Social Studies, CEO

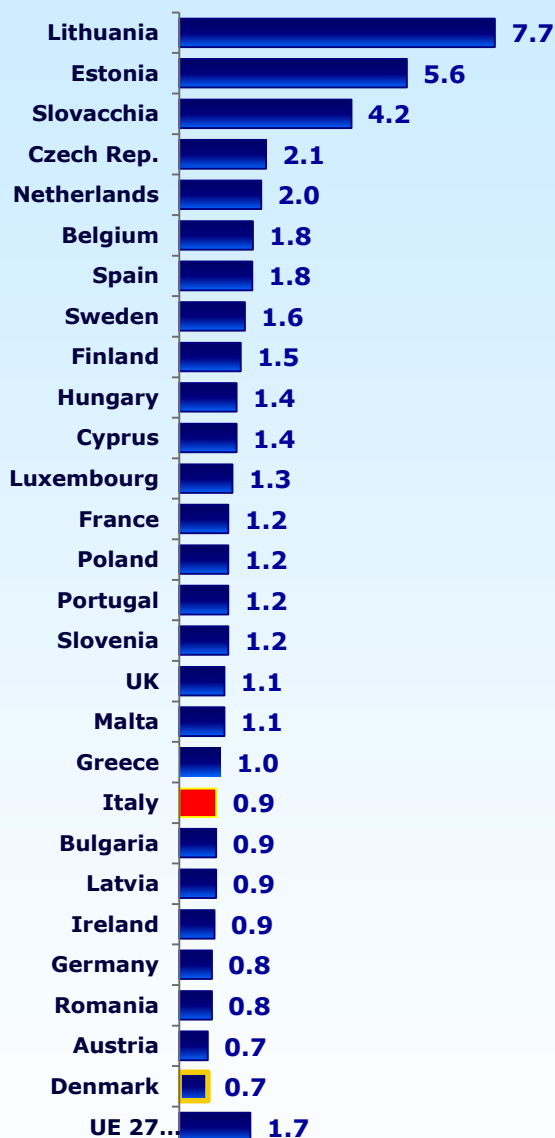
Mexico City, June the 20th, 2014

Voluntary homicide in Europe. Values and rate (average 2008-2012)

Voluntary Homicide – Count



Index for 100.000 population



Among the large European Countries, France (721 homicides as average between 2008 and 2012) and UK (720), have the highest homicide number, followed by Germany (695) and Italy (563).

Comparing the populations, as the chart shows, Italy has one of the lowest indexes (0,9 homicide per 100.000 population), as well as Bulgaria, Latvia and Ireland, after Germany and Romania (0,8), Austria and Denmark (0,7).

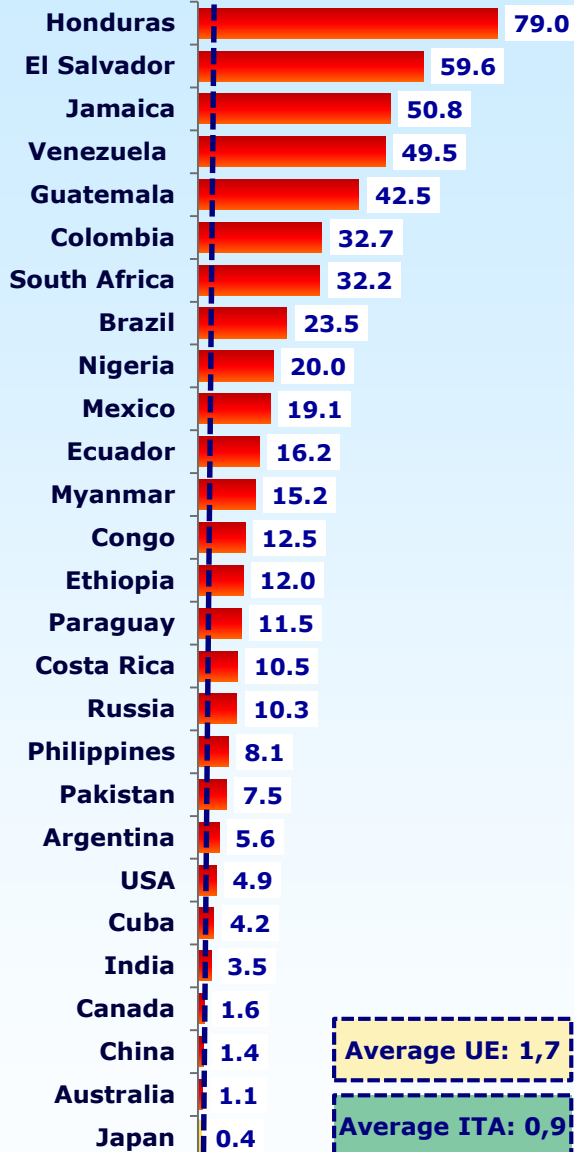
Higher indexes are in Greece (1,0), in Malta and UK (1,1), in Slovenia, Portugal and France (1,2). The highest risk is been detected in the Baltic Republics as Lituania (7,7) and Estonia (5,6) .

Voluntary homicide count and rate in some non-European countries

Count (Average 2008-2012)



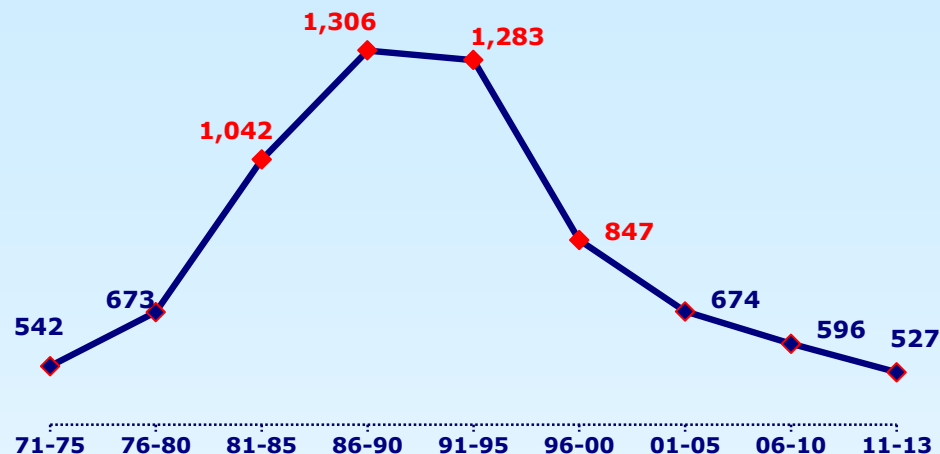
Rate per 100,000 (2008-2012)



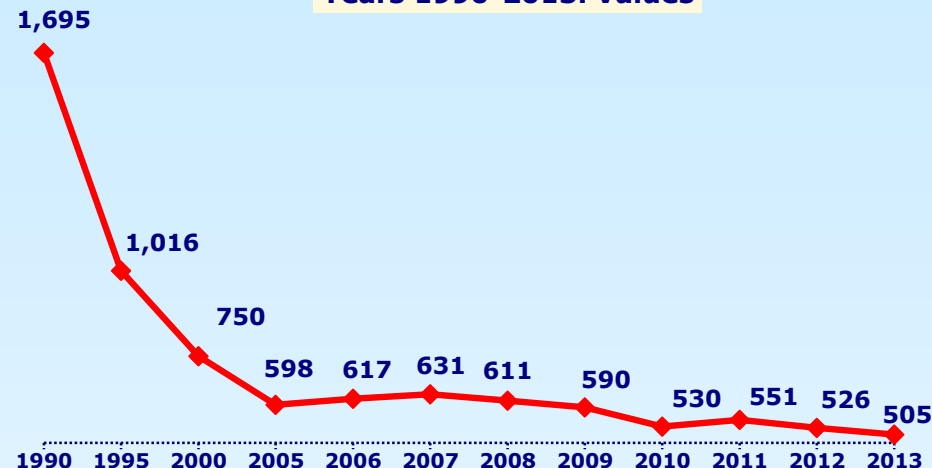
Comparing Europe with the rest of the World, the Continent seems like an happy island: considering the five Emerging Economies (the BRICS), South Africa with 16.600 homicides per year between 2008 and 2012, has an index almost twenty times higher than Europe (36,5 homicide per 100.000 population). It is been found a similar situation in Brazil with an average of 46.000 annual homicide along with an index of 23,5, followed by Russia (15.000 homicides and an index of 10,3), India (43.000 and 3,5) and China, with 14.000 homicides and an index slightly higher than Italy (1,4).

Trend of voluntary homicide in Italy. Values and rates 1971-2013

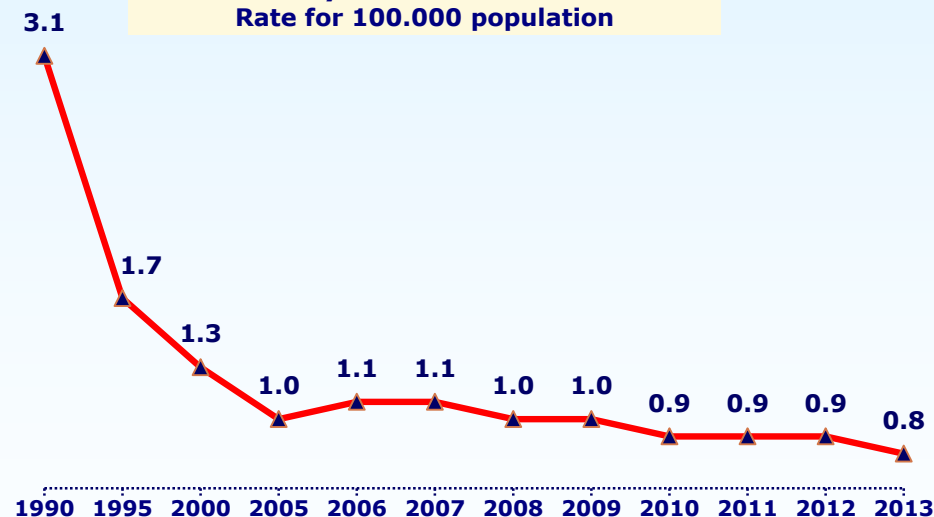
Average on a five years basis 1971-2013. Values



Years 1990-2013. Values



Trend in Italy between 1990 and 2013
Rate for 100.000 population

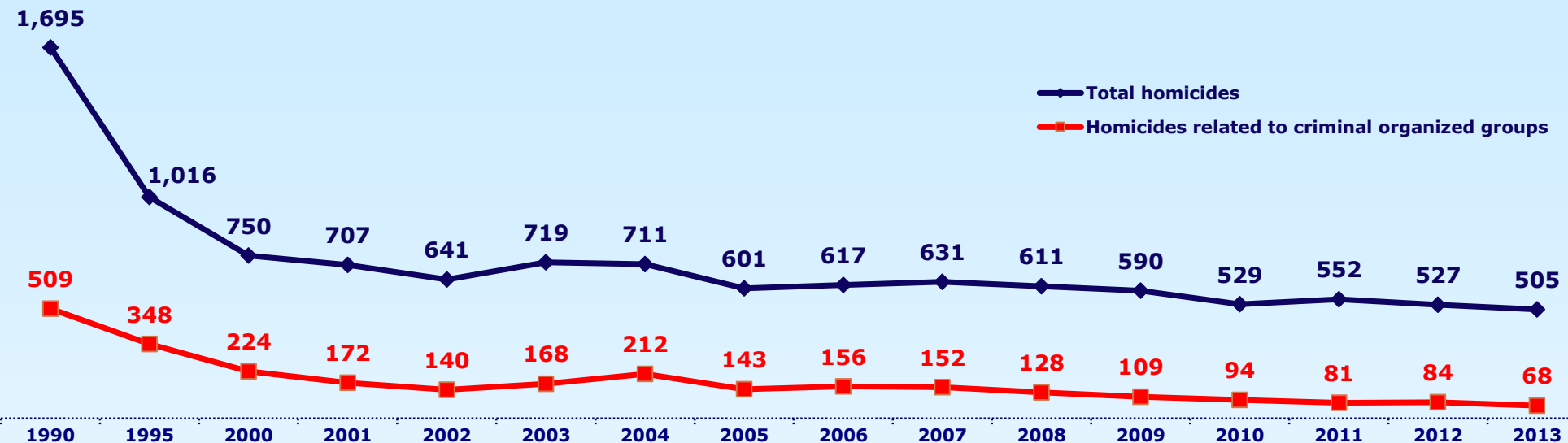


Between 1971 and today, in Italy, there has been a growing trend in the first twenty years, with a peak in the early nineties, a gradual decrease in the next two decades, and a stable value, close to 500-550 cases in the last five years.

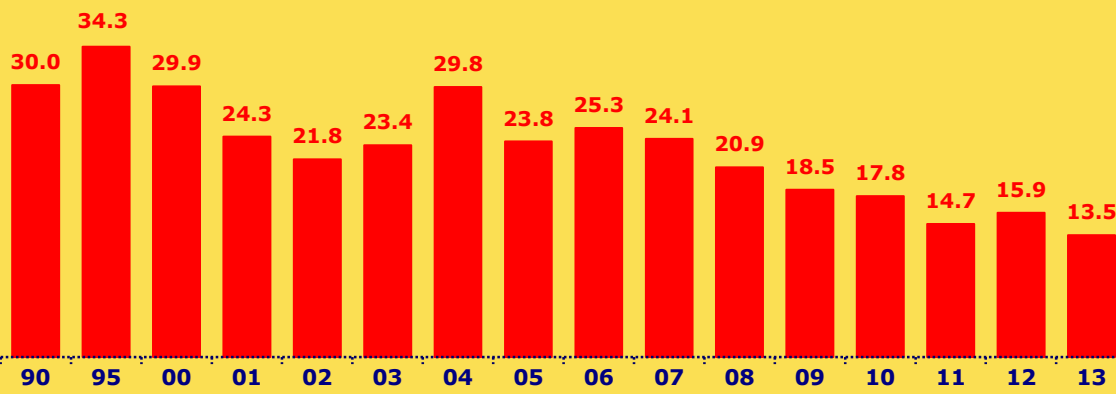
At the same time the rate per 100.000 population has gradually decreased from 3.1 in 1990 to 1.3 in 2000, dropping to 0.9 in 2010 and 0.8 in 2013.

Trend of homicides related to organized criminal groups in Italy

Values and percentage 1990-2013



Percentage homicides related to organized criminal groups/total homicides

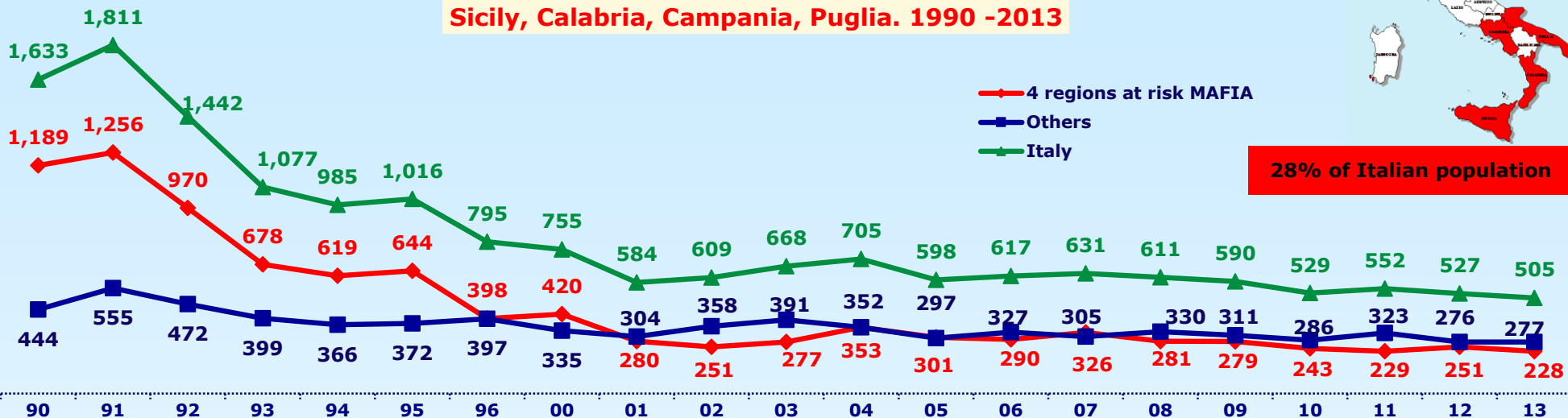


The main reason for the decrease in homicides in Italy is the modification of the strategies adopted by the Mafia, characterized by a growing "camouflage" in the legal economics and in productive business, where to launder the proceeds of criminal activity, and a consequent progressive renouncing of the homicidal mean. The murders certainly attributed to the Mafia - number, however, underestimated -, were in fact 509 in 1990 down to just 68 in 2013.

Trend and incidence of homicides in the 4 Italian regions with the highest "Mafia penetration"



Sicily, Calabria, Campania, Puglia. 1990 -2013

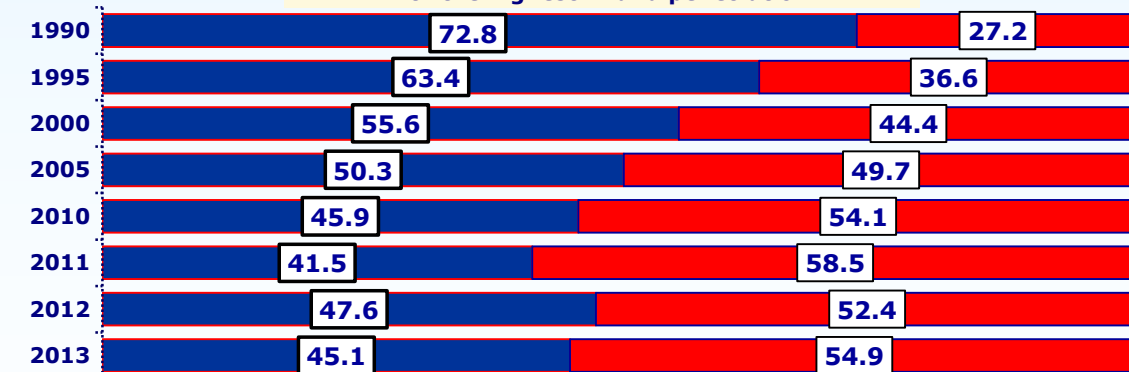


28% of Italian population

Rate per 100.000 (2000-2013)



Percentage of the homicides in the 4 Italian regions with the highest "Mafia penetration"



4 regions at risk MAFIA

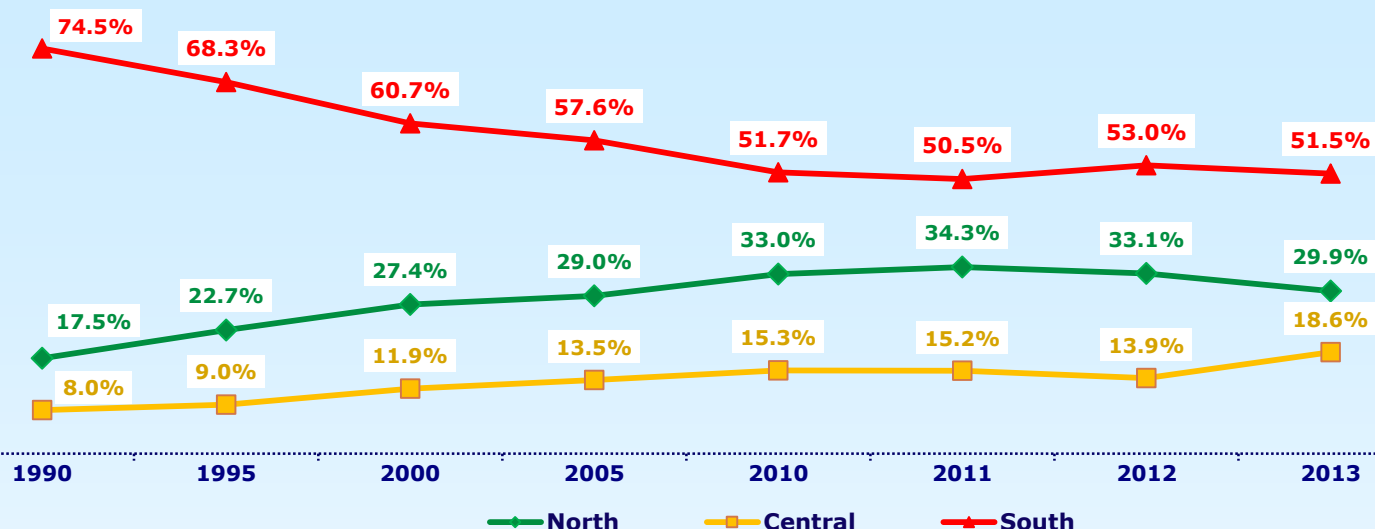
Beyond the homicides certainly attributed to the Mafia, the dynamic observed in Italy is directly derived from that of the 4 mafia regions (Calabria, Sicily, Puglia, Campania), where the main criminal organizations (Mafia, Camorra, 'Ndrangheta, Pugliese Organized Crime) have their own territorial reference: between 1990 and today the homicides in these 4 regions has fallen from 1,189 to 276, while those made in the Centre-North, went from 444 to 272.

The rate per 100,000 population (average 2000-2013) is 1.4 in the 4 mafia regions, dropping to 0.7 in the rest of Italy.

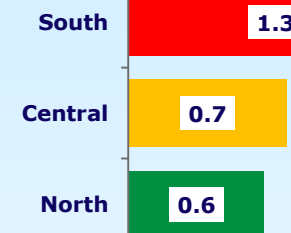
Dynamics of homicide in Italy according to Geographic Area



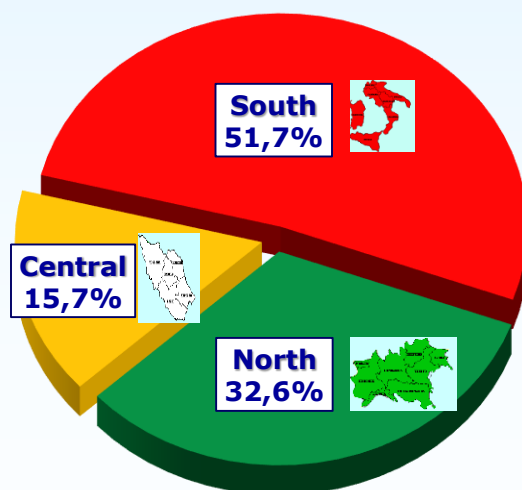
Percentage distribution. Years 1990-2013



Rate per 100,000
Average 2010-2013



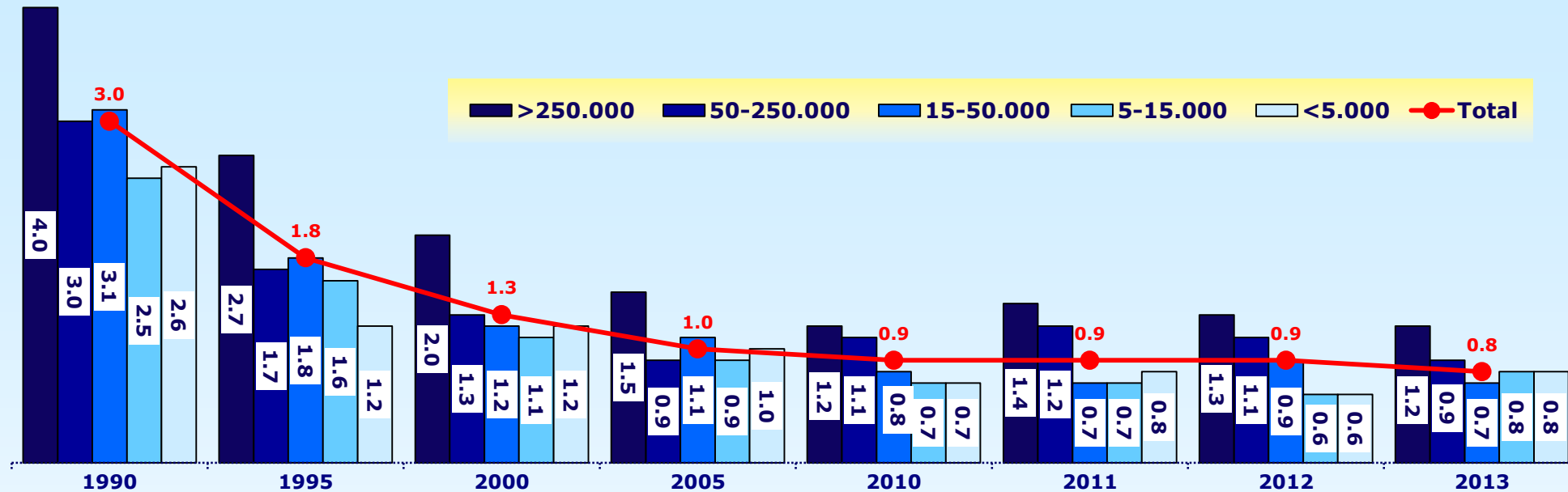
Percentage distribution of homicides according to geographic area. Average 2010-2013



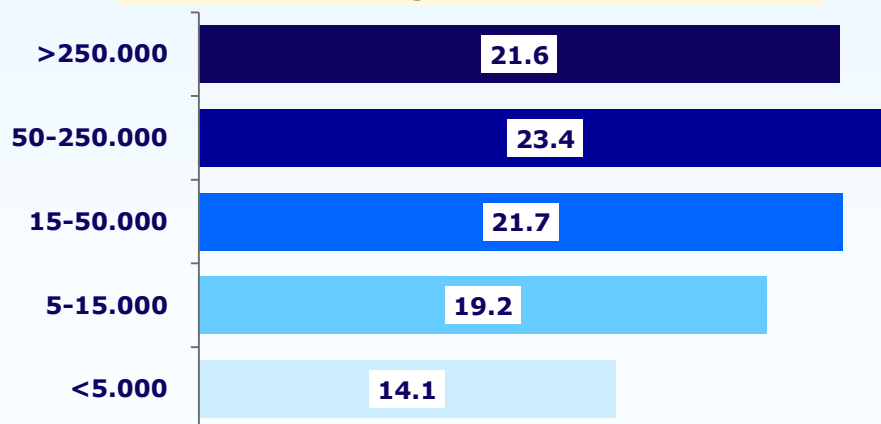
The South of Italy is the area of major incidence of homicide (with the 51.7% of the total between 2010 e il 2013), followed by the North (32,6% of the victims) and by the Central Area (15,7%). The rate per 100,000 population is 1.3 in the South, falling to 0.7 in the Centre and to 0.6 in the North. Considerably higher in the past, the percentage of cases in the South, reaching 68.3% of the total in 1995 and 74.5% in 1990.

Dinamics on homicides in Italy on a demographic basis

Rate for 100,000. Years 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005, 2010-2013

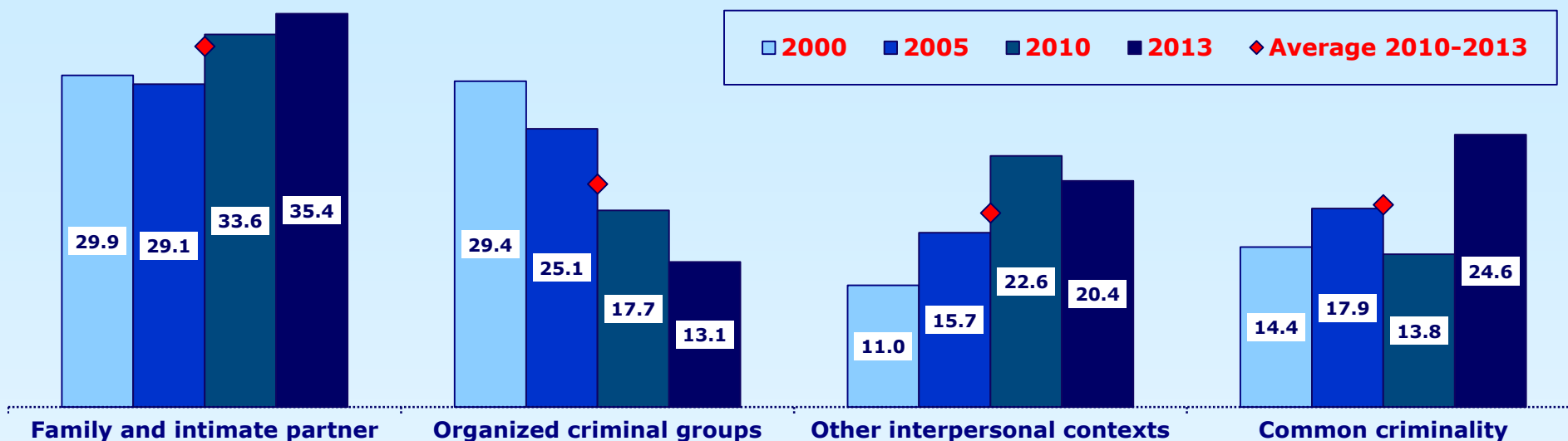


Percentage distribution on demographic basis
Average 2010-2013



The homicidal risk in Italy is strictly related to the size of the population, being the highest in large urban areas with more than 250,000 population (1.2 per 100 000 in 2013) and the lowest in small towns (0.8 in municipalities with less than 15,000 population). The homicidal rate is, however, in strong decrease in all considered groups, declining by more than two-thirds of its value between 1990 and 2013.

Context-related homicidal distribution in Italy



	2000		2005		2010		2011		2012		2013	
	V.A.	%	V.A.	%	V.A.	%	V.A.	%	V.A.	%	V.A.	%
Family and intimate partner	226	29,9	174	29,1	178	33,6	195	35,4	175	33,3	179	35,4
Common criminality	109	14,4	107	17,9	73	13,8	97	17,6	122	23,2	124	24,6
Other interpersonal contexts	83	11,0	94	15,7	120	22,6	117	21,2	89	16,9	103	20,4
Organized criminal groups	222	29,4	150	25,1	94	17,7	81	14,7	84	16,0	66	13,1
Others/Non available	116	15,3	73	12,2	65	12,3	61	11,1	56	10,6	33	6,5
Total	756	100,0	598	100,0	530	100,0	551	100,0	526	100,0	505	100,0

Since 2000, in Italy the highest number of voluntary homicides happens in the family and in intimate context, the rising incidence of which reached the highest value in 2013 (35.4%). Numerous murders are attributed to common crime (24.6% in 2013) and to the "other interpersonal contexts", as neighborhood, acquaintanceship and friendship, or work and business relationship, intra-group or ethnics (20.4%). In the 2013 it's been recorded the lowest incidence of mafia-related homicides (13.5%).

Homicidal distribution according to the weapon



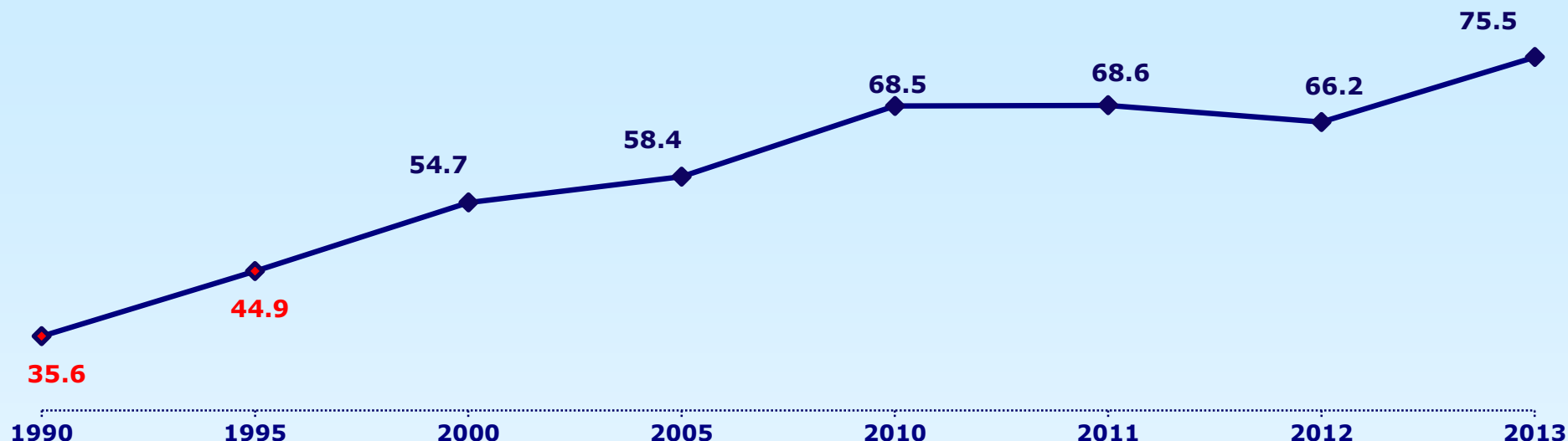
Weapon used in homicides in Italy. 1995, 2000, 2005, 2010 to 2013. Values and %

	1995		2000		2005		2010		2011		2012		2013	
	V.A.	%	V.A.	%	V.A.	%	V.A.	%	V.A.	%	V.A.	%	V.A.	%
Firearm	652	64,2	416	55,1	324	54,2	236	44,5	235	42,6	255	48,5	226	44,8
Stabbing weapon	155	15,3	135	17,9	119	19,9	129	24,3	146	26,5	109	20,7	128	25,3
Improper weapon	115	11,3	96	12,7	80	13,4	78	14,8	92	16,8	70	13,4	71	14,1
Physical violence	79	7,8	66	8,7	50	8,3	79	14,9	75	13,7	77	14,6	72	14,3
Not available	15	1,5	42	5,6	25	4,2	8	1,5	3	0,5	15	2,9	8	1,6
Total	1.016	100,0	755	100,0	598	100,0	530	100	551	100,0	526	100,0	505	100,0

Next to the contexts of the voluntary homicides, the type of weapon used in Italy has changed as well: firearms remain the most frequent (44.8% in 2013), but declines of nearly 20 percentage points compared to 1995 (64.2%). Is in sharp increase, instead, the use of stabbing weapons (from 15.3% in 1995 to 25.3% in 2013), and especially the physical violence (strangulation, suffocation, beatings), grown from 7.8% in 1995 to 15% in recent years.

Solved homicides in Italy

Years 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005, 2010-2013. Percentage



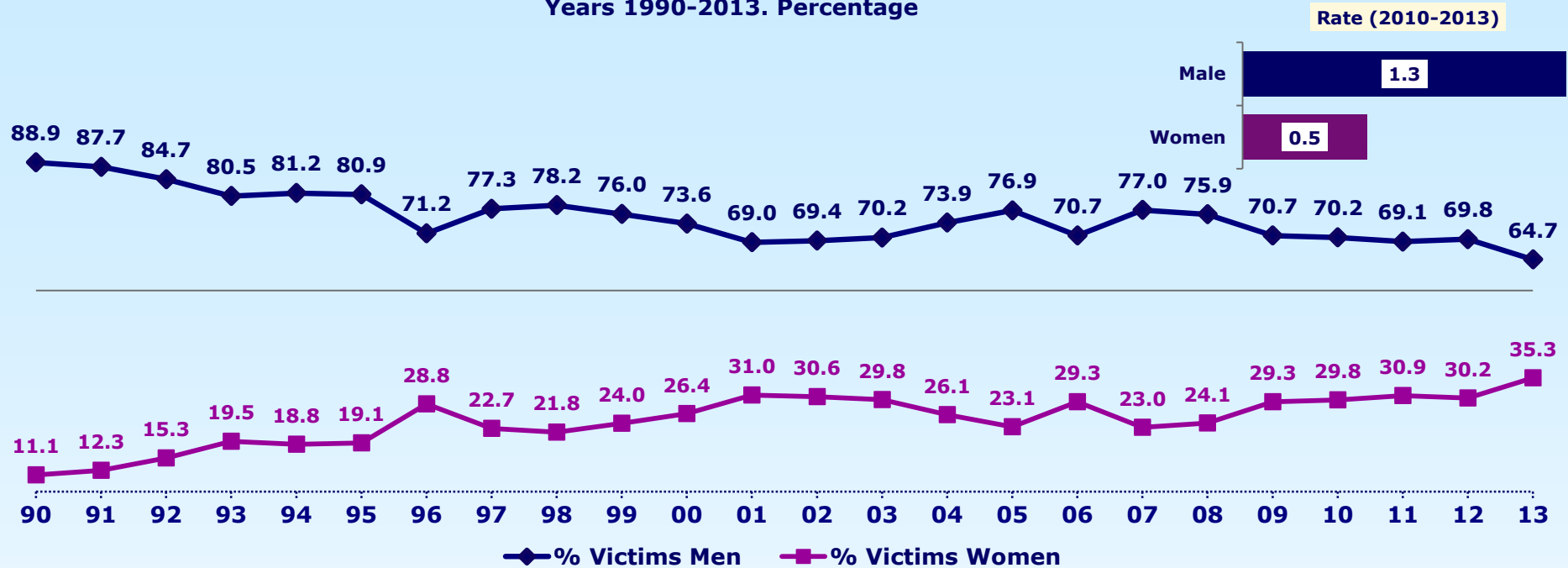
Investigative result between 1990 and 2013. Values and percentage

	1990		1995		2000		2005		2010		2011		2012		2013	
	Values	%	Values	%	Values	%	Values	%	Values	%	Values	%	Values	%	Values	%
Positive	582	35,6	456	44,9	413	54,7	349	58,4	363	68,5	378	68,6	348	66,2	368	75,5
Negative	1.051	64,4	560	55,1	342	45,3	249	41,6	167	31,5	173	31,4	178	33,8	133	26,5
Total	1.633	100,0	1.016	100,0	755	100,0	598	100,0	530	100,0	551	100,0	526	100,0	501	100,0

Considering the decrease in the mafia homicides, generally with an unknown perpetrator in the short term, and the increase in the interpersonal homicides, almost always solved by the Police, as well as the best investigative capacity and scientific investigation, the percentage of positive results in Italy, as shown, is growing day by day, going up from 35.6% in 1990 to 75.5% in 2013.

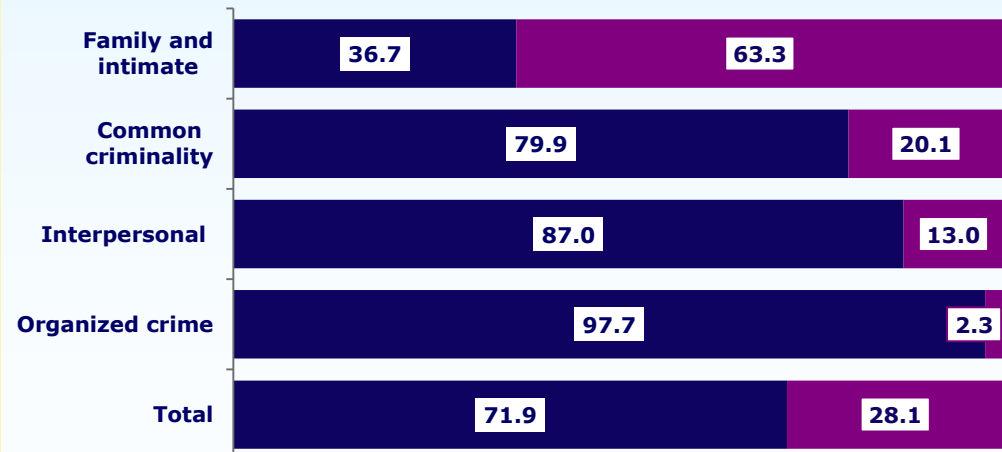
Dynamic of homicides in Italy according to the gender of the victims

Years 1990-2013. Percentage

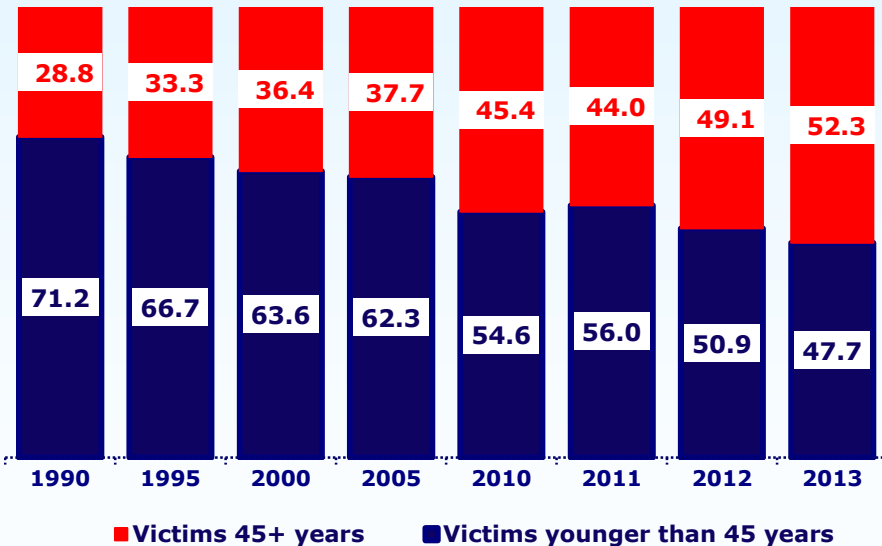
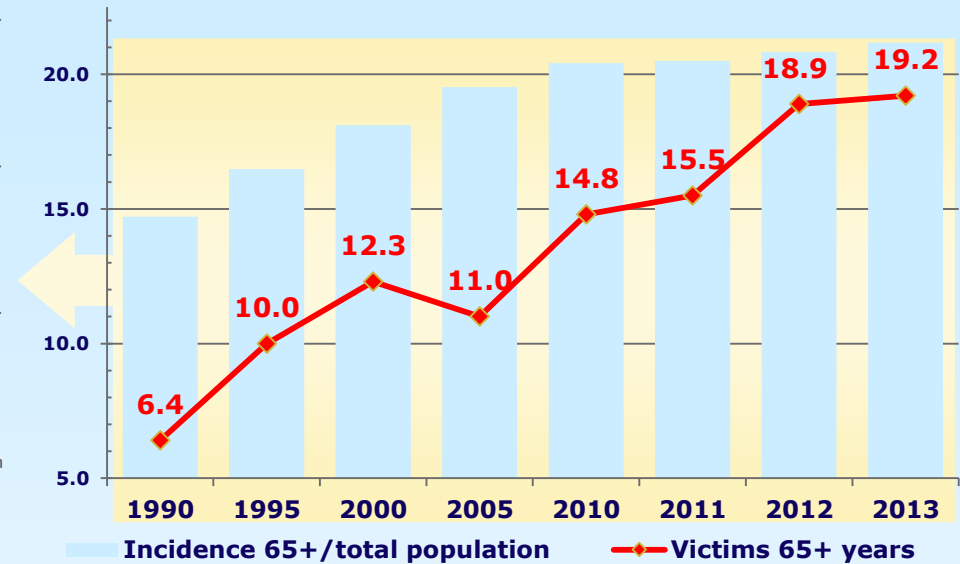
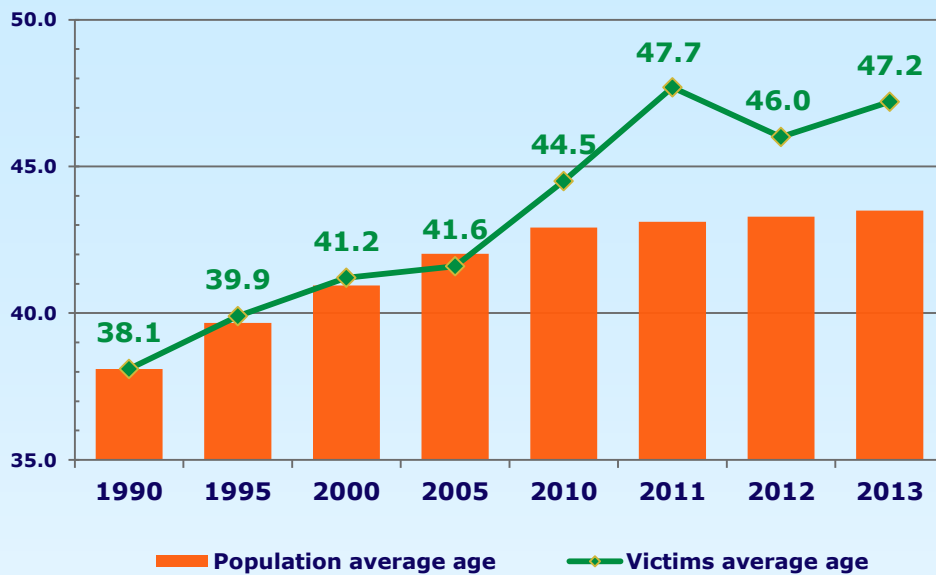


The knowledge about the profile of the victims is of great importance to understand the changes of the murders in Italy. In fact the victims are males in 77.5% of cases and females in the remaining 24.5% (average 1990-2013), except within the family, where most of the victims (63,3%) are female. The incidence of women, however, is progressively increased from 11. 1% in 1990 to 26.4% in 2000, to 35.3% in 2013, the highest number ever recorded in Italy. At the same time the specific rate per 100,000 population (average 2010-2013) is 1.3 for men and 0.5 for women.

Gender victims according to homicidal context. 2000-2013



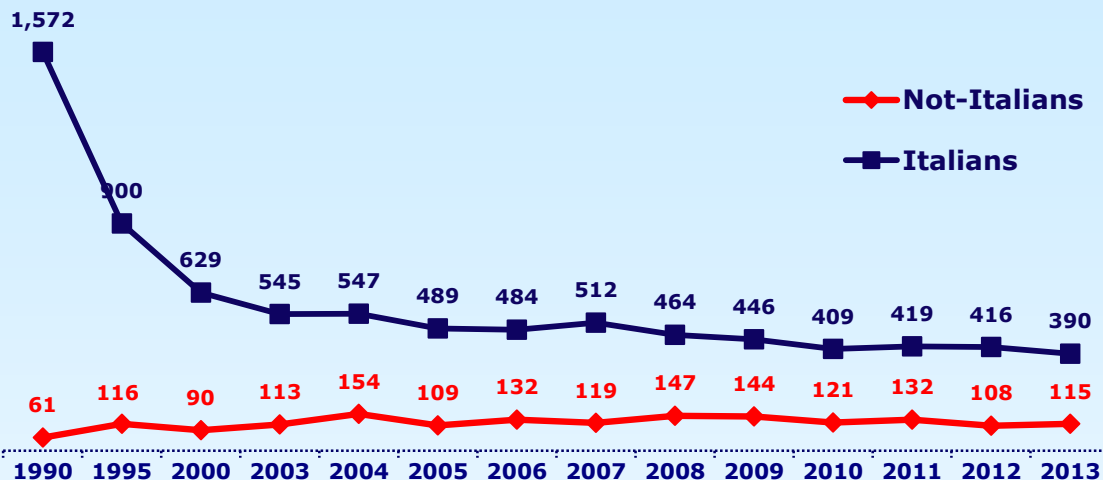
Dynamics of the homicides in Italy according to the age of the victims



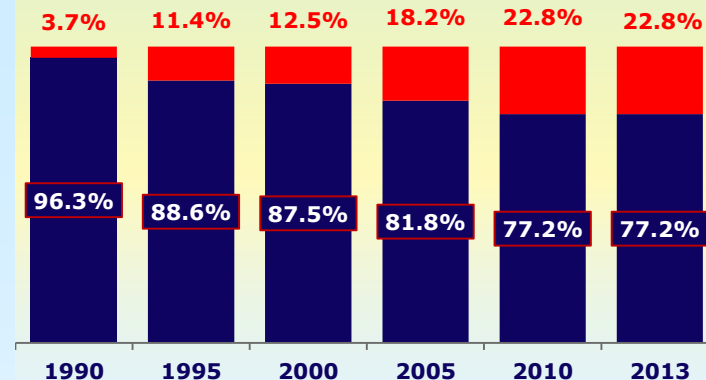
Even the age of the victims explains the transformation of the homicidal behaviour in Italy over the last 25 years. The increasing incidence of interpersonal homicides and common criminality-related, and therefore, the importance of economic factors, leads to an increase in the presence of adult and elderly victims. The percentage of victims with more than 45 years in fact rose from 28.8% in 1990 to 36.4% in 2000, and to 52.3% in 2013; at the same time the percentage of elderly victims rose from 6.4% in 1990 (when it accounted for 15% of the population), to 19.2% in 2013, a value close to their actual incidence population.

Dynamics of the homicides in Italy according to the nationality of the victims

italian and Not-Italian victims . Values 1990-2013



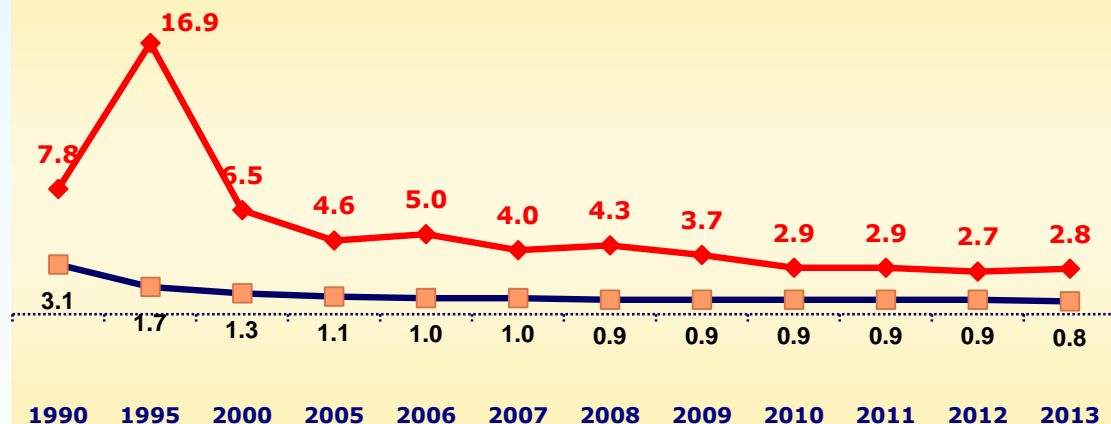
Share of the victims by nationality



The "Not-Italian" victims trend differs from the homicidal general dynamic, increasing between 1990 and 2009 and decreasing slightly in the last 4 years. This trend is directly related to the large number of immigrants who reached Italy in the last 20 years, whose integration process has been more difficult in the first decade, improving progressively in subsequent years.

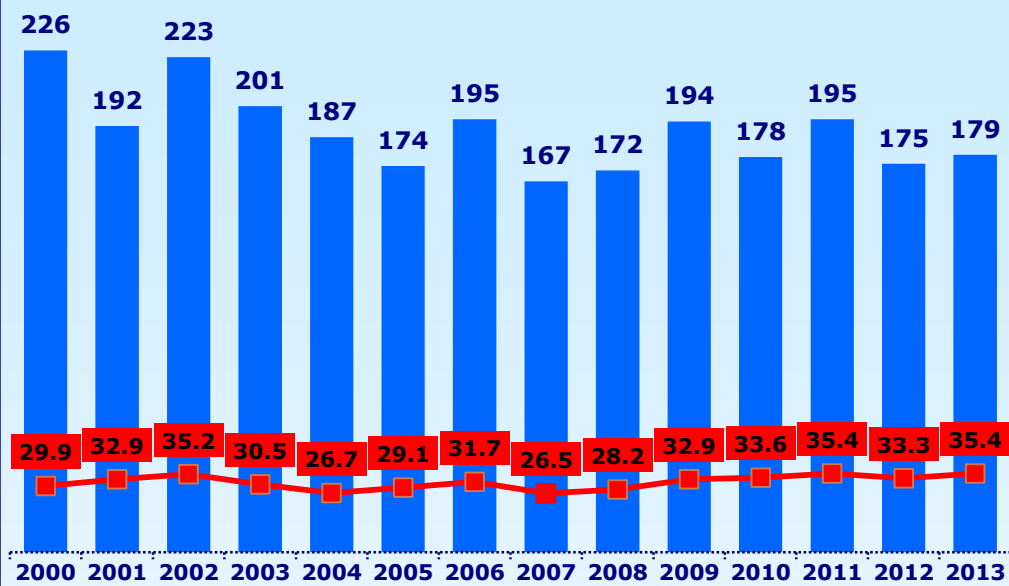
The rate per 100,000 population remains among the "Not Italians" much higher than the total (2.8 in 2013 against 0.8) and its victims percentage is grown from 3.7% in 1990 to 22.8% in 2013.

Rate per 100.000 population non Italian and total. 1990-2013



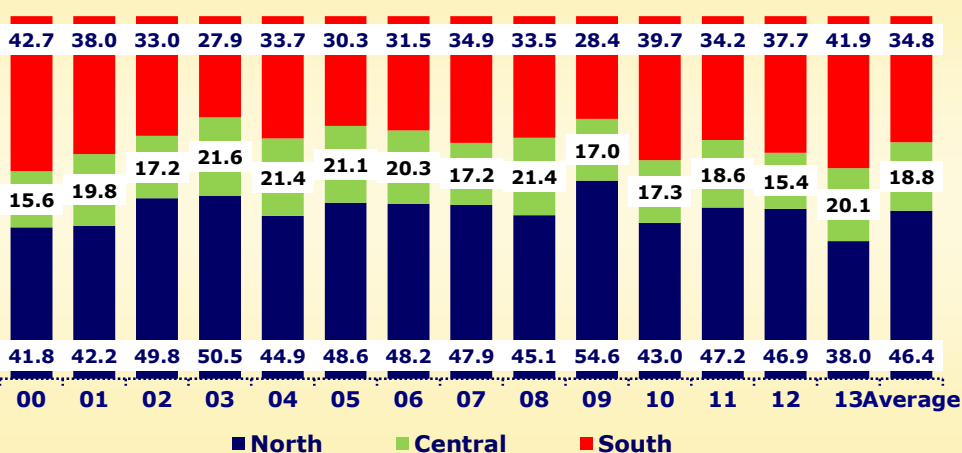
FOCUS 1 - HOMICIDES IN THE FAMILY AND IN THE INTIMATE RELATIONSHIPS

Values and percentage of the total. 2000-2013.

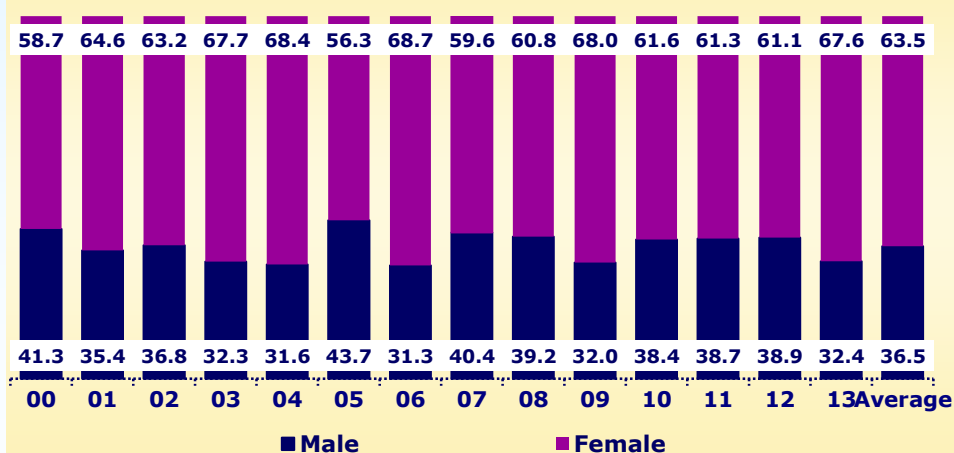


Focusing on the homicides in the familiar and intimate context (from 2000 to today), their number and their features result more or less stable, with an annual average of 184 victims, amounting to a victim every 2 days. Their highest number is in the North Italian regions, probably because of its smaller family structure (predominantly mononuclear), for its strong cultural changes in family organization and gender relations, as well for the domestic and foreign immigration that has generated important cross-cultural conflicts in family relationships. The victims of the familiar homicides are mainly women (63.5% of the total between 2000 and 2013) while the 86.9% of the perpetrators are men.

Family homicides according to the geographic area. Percentage 2000-2013

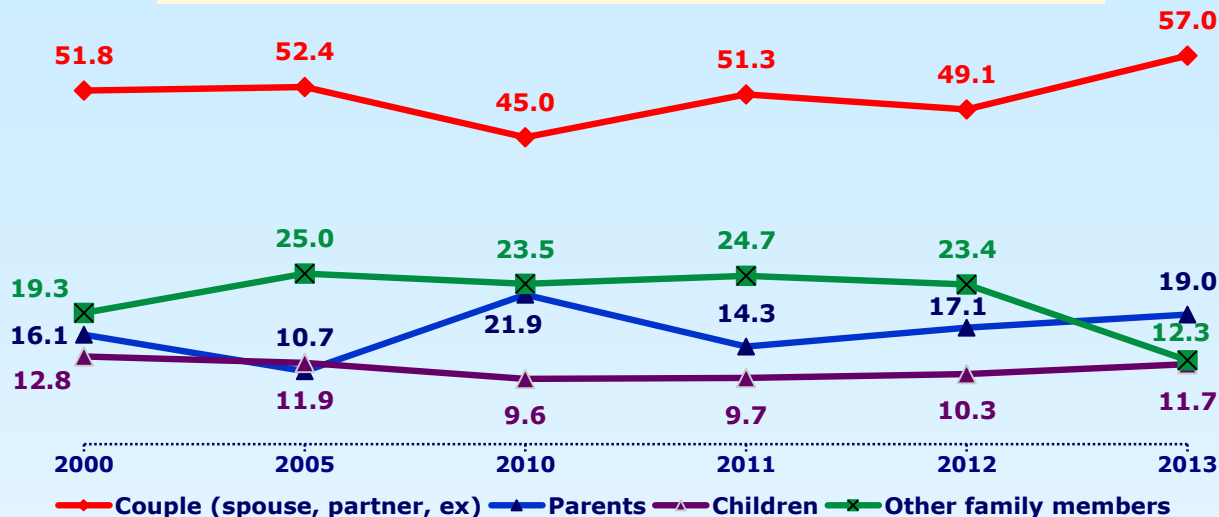


Family homicides according to the victims' gender. Percentage 2000-2013

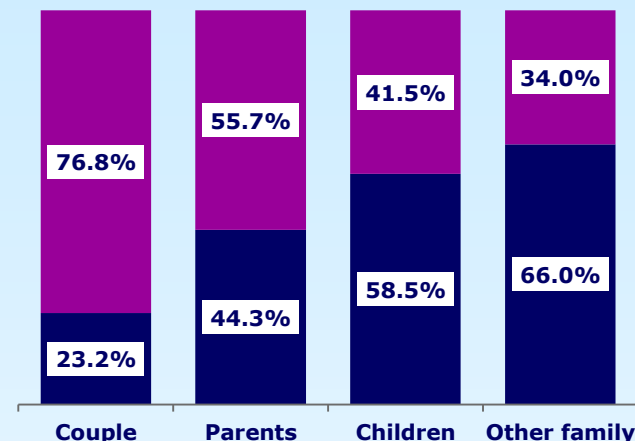


FOCUS 1 - HOMICIDES IN THE FAMILY AND IN THE INTIMATE RELATIONSHIPS

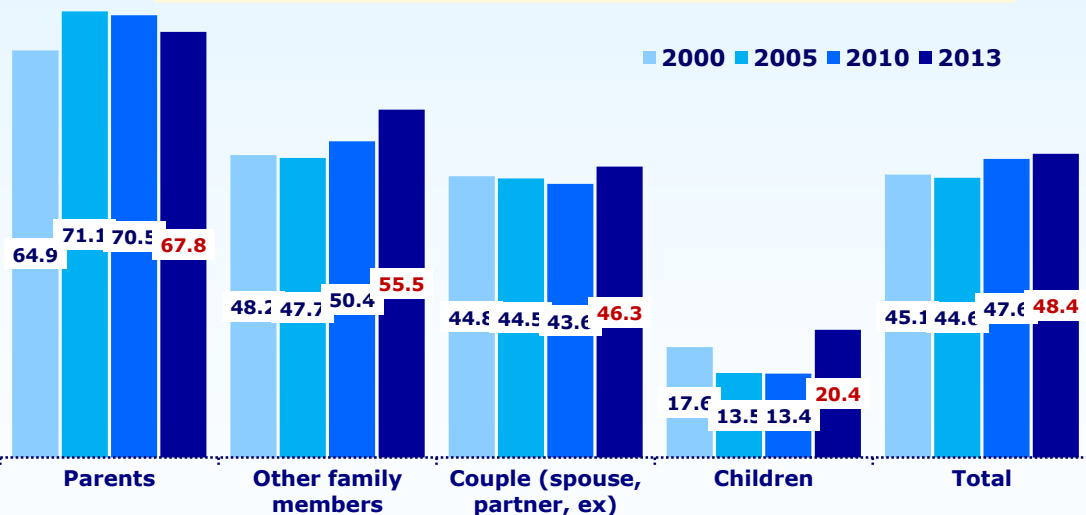
Incidence of relationship in the family and intimate homicides. Years 1990 -2013. Percentage



Gender victims % in according to relationship in family and intimate homicides. Average 2010-2013



Victims mean age according to relationship in family and intimate homicides. Years 2000 -2013

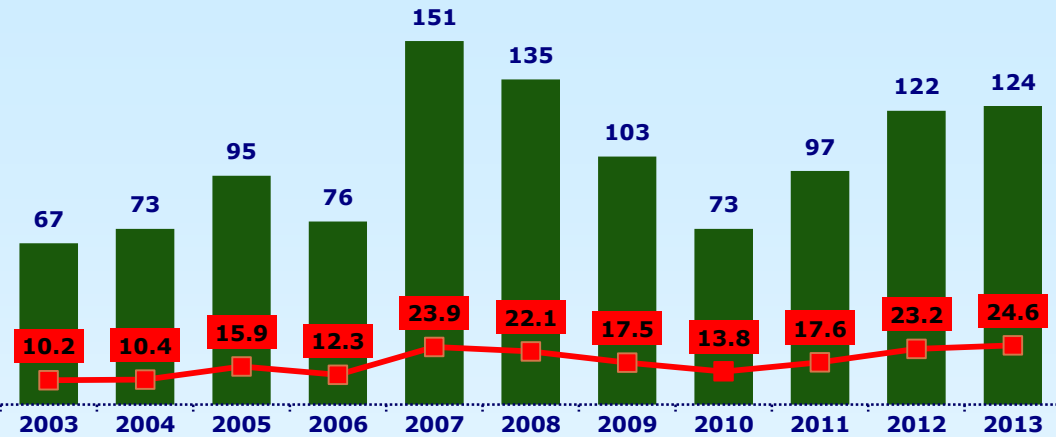


Inside the family and in intimate homicides, emerges, over the years, a constant incidence of the various actors involved: their majority generally happens within the couple (spouse, partner, ex-partner), a percentage between 20-30% involves the parent/child relationship (with a prevalence of victims among parents) and the remaining 20-25% regards the other familiar figures.

The gender distribution shows a prevalence of female victims in the couple (76.8%) as well as parents (55,7%), while the male victims prevail among the children (58,5%) and especially within other familiar figures (66%).

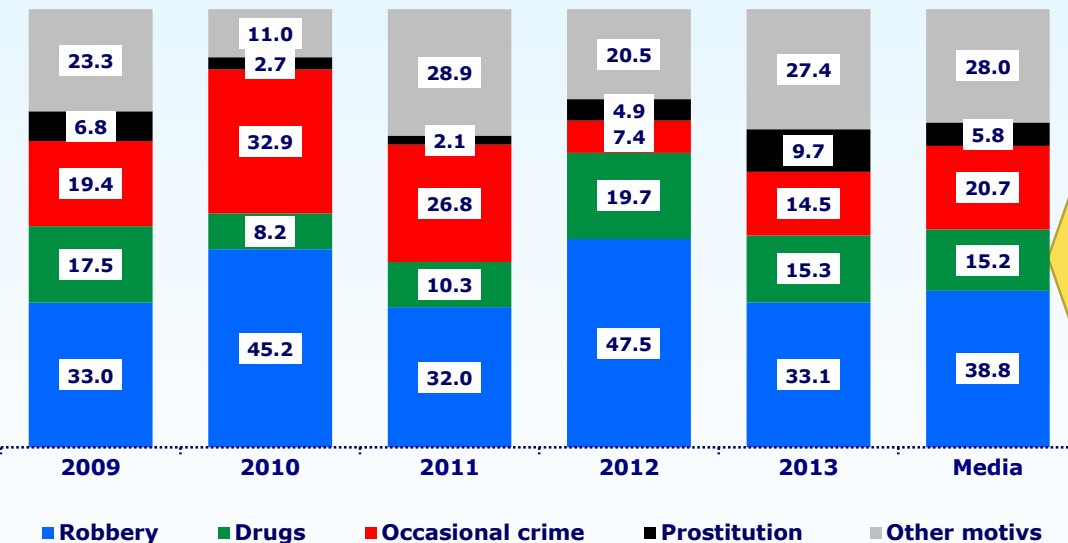
FOCUS 2 – COMMON CRIMINALITY HOMICIDES IN ITALY

Values and percentage of the total. 2003-2013

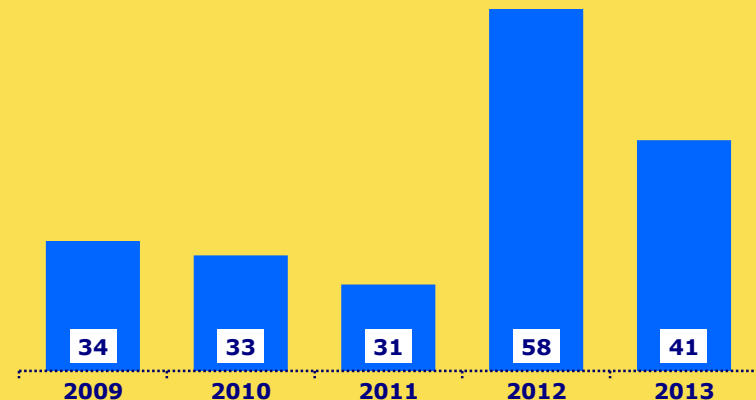


Generally increasing in Italy, the homicides committed by the "common criminality" (or diffuse) represent a heterogeneous and highly variable context. The robberies and the activities related to prostitution and drugs are hits most relevant fields, as well as the presence of homicides resulting from urban traffic conflicts, fights between young people or other litigation without precedent violence or contact. To note, in particular, the increasing number of bloody murders for robbery targeting alone elderly, pointed out by a close insider often working for them (caregivers, gardeners, craftsmen, etc).

Contexts related to the common criminality homicides (2009-2013)



Homicides robbery-related (2009-2013). Values



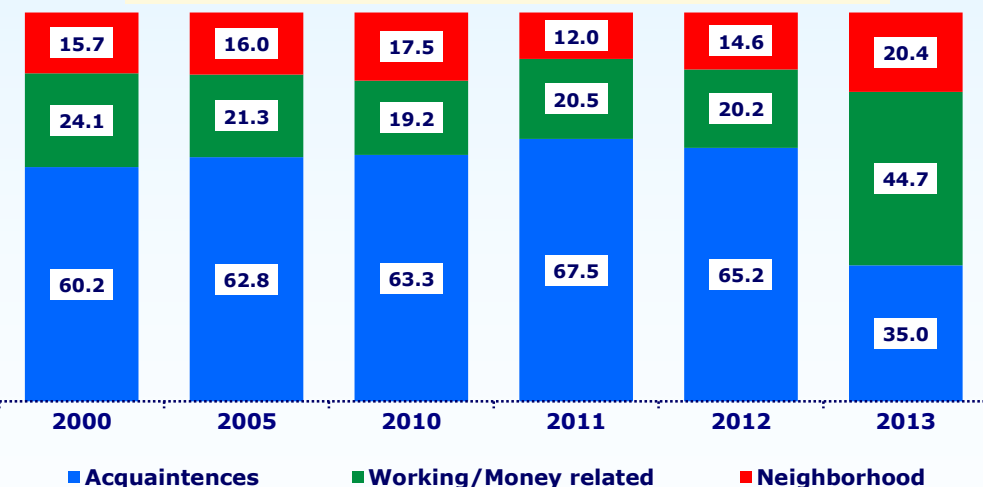
FOCUS 3 – DYNAMIC AND TYPE OF THE INTERPERSONAL HOMICIDES IN ITALY

Trend 2000-2013. Values and %

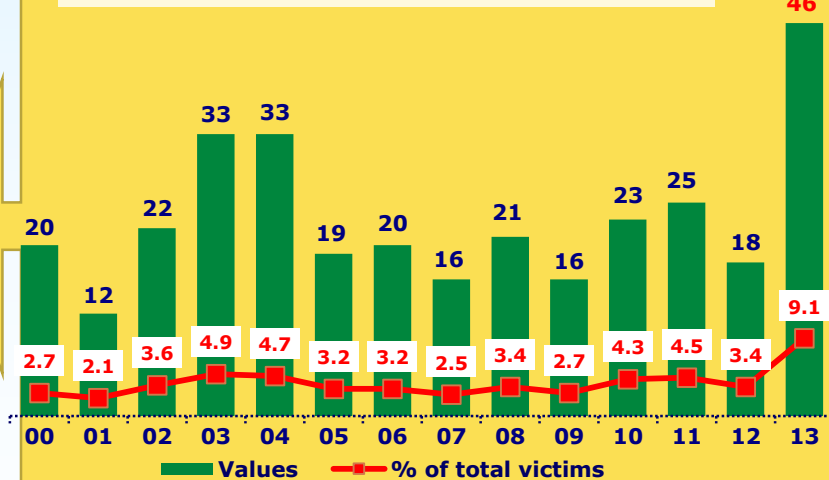


In evidence, finally, the trend and the composition of the interpersonal homicides represents in Italy about a fifth of the intentional total (107 cases, the average 2000-2013). Their growth compared to 2000 is due to the numerous murders intra-group, made within immigrant communities for reasons not related to illegal activities, but also to the many murders work- or business-related, linked to the economical crisis still present in Italy, which reached the highest peak in 2013 (46 murders, amounting to 9.1% of the total, compared with values always lower than 5% in previous years). The growth of the neighborhood murders, linked to the exasperation of futile conflicts, seems to indicate the risk of a growing number of ordinary citizens, worn off and hopeless, to turn themselves into unpredictably heinous criminals.

Composition % of interpersonal homicides in Italy
Years 2000-2013

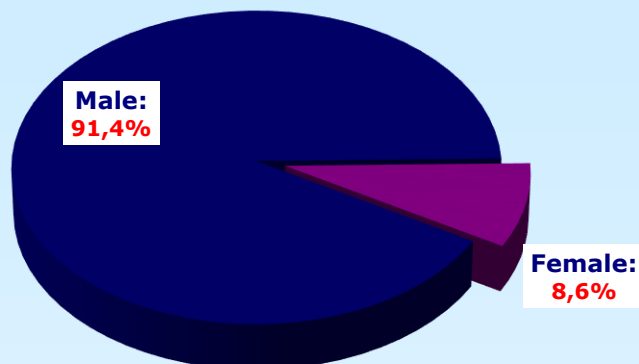


Homicides working or money related/total homicides
Years 2000-2013. Count and %



PROFILE OF THE PERPETRATORS

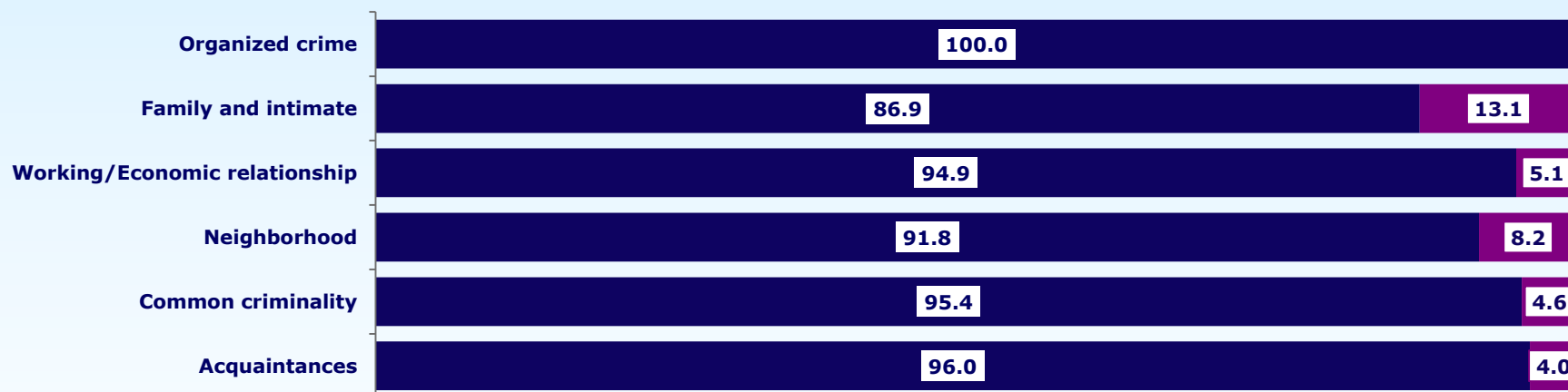
**Perpetrators according to the gender.
Average 2008-2013 (%)**



**Main perpetrators of intentional homicides in Italy according to the gender
Years 2008-2013 – Values and percentage**

	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
	V.A.	%	V.A.	%	V.A.	%	V.A.	%	V.A.	%	V.A.	%
Men	416	91,6	495	91,7	400	89,5	399	91,9	383	91,4	407	92,3
Women	38	8,4	45	8,3	47	10,5	35	8,1	36	8,6	34	7,7
Total	454	100,0	540	100,0	447	100,0	434	100,0	419	100,0	441	100,0

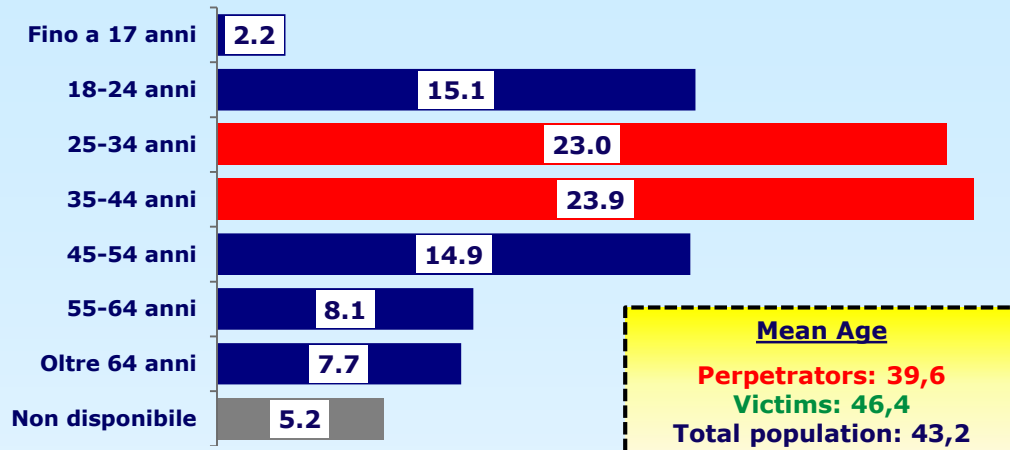
Main perpetrators according to the gender and homicidal context



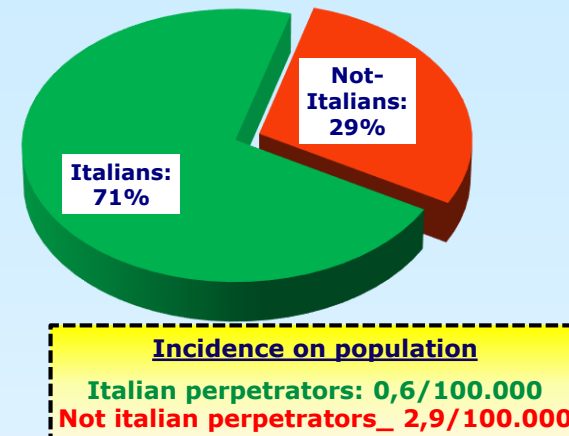
The homicides perpetrator is a man in 91.4% of the total, rising to 100% among those mafia-related. A higher female incidence is found in family and intimate partner homicides (13.1%) and, secondarily, in the neighborhood relations (8.2%). Marginal, however, is the role of women in the murders of acquaintances (4% of the perpetrators), in common criminality (4.6%) and in those working or business related (5.1%).

PROFILE OF THE PERPETRATORS

Perpetrators by age. Average 2010-2013 (%)



Perpetrators according to nationality. Average 2010-2013. %



Homicides victims and perpetrators according to professional situation. Average 2010-2013



Comparing perpetrator and victim profiles, it has been discovered, among the first, an average age lower than 6 years (39.6 years versus 46.4), and a percentage of employment comparable to that of the victims (48.9% versus 47.5%).

The incidence of non-Italian authors (29%) showed that their homicidal rate is five times greater than the Italians (2.9 perpetrators per 100,000 non-Italian population versus 0.6 among Italians).