

Prisons in Europe 2005-2015

Volume 1

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Country based information on penal institutions and prison populations was collected through questionnaires sent to the Prison Administrations of the member States of the Council of Europe. The information collected was analysed by the authors of this study. In addition, during the preparation of the study, three validation procedures were applied: internal, cross-national and peer-review.

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Executive Summary

This publication presents data on prison populations across Europe **from 2005 to 2015**.

The trends shown by the main indicators included in the study are the following:

Prison population rate

- The prison population rate **increased** in the following countries: Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, France, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Lithuania, Malta, Montenegro, Norway, Portugal, San Marino, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain (Catalonia), The FYRO Macedonia, Turkey, UK: England & Wales, UK: Northern Ireland, and UK: Scotland.
- The prison population rate **decreased** in the following countries: Austria, Republika Srpska, Bulgaria, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Moldova, Monaco, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Spain (total), Spain (State Administration), and Sweden.
- The prison population rate remained **stable** in Switzerland.

Flow of entries

- The flow of entries **increased** in the following countries: Belgium, Republika Srpska, Hungary, Ireland, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain (total), Spain (Catalonia), Spain (State Administration), and Turkey.
- The flow of entries **decreased** in the following countries: Albania, Andorra, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Sweden, Switzerland, The FYRO Macedonia, UK: England & Wales, UK: Northern Ireland, and UK: Scotland.
- The flow of entries remained **stable** in the following countries: Cyprus, France, and Portugal

Flow of releases

- The flow of releases **increased** in the following countries: Albania, Andorra, Azerbaijan, Belgium, France, Hungary, Ireland, Latvia, Moldova, San Marino, Slovak Republic, Spain (Catalonia), The FYRO Macedonia, and Turkey.
- The flow of releases **decreased** in the following countries: Armenia, Austria, Republika Srpska, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Iceland, Italy,

Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Spain (total), Norway, Poland, Romania, Slovenia, UK: Northern Ireland, and UK: Scotland.

- The flow of releases remained **stable** in the following countries: Denmark, Portugal, Russian Federation, Serbia, and Spain (State Administration).

Average length of imprisonment based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions

- The average length of imprisonment based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions **increased** in the following countries: Albania, Andorra, Austria, Republika Srpska, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Norway, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Switzerland, The FYRO Macedonia, Turkey, UK: England & Wales, UK: Northern Ireland, and UK: Scotland.
- The average length of imprisonment based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions **decreased** in the following countries: Hungary, Ireland, Netherlands, Poland, Slovenia, Spain (total), Spain (State Administration), and Sweden.
- The average length of imprisonment based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions remained **stable** in the following countries: Belgium, Finland, Monaco, and Spain (Catalonia).

Average length of imprisonment based on the stock and flow of entries in penal institutions

- The average length of imprisonment based on the stock and flow on entries in penal institutions **increased** in the following countries: Albania, Andorra, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Iceland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Monaco, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Switzerland, The FYRO Macedonia, Turkey, UK: England & Wales, UK: Northern Ireland, and UK: Scotland.
- The average length of imprisonment based on the stock and flow on entries in penal institutions **decreased** in the following countries: Republika Srpska, Hungary, Ireland, Latvia, Netherlands, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain (total), Spain (State Administration), and Sweden.
- The average length of imprisonment based on the stock and flow on entries in penal institutions remained **stable** in the Russian Federation, Serbia, and Spain (Catalonia).

Prison density

- The prison density **increased** in the following countries: Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belgium, France, Iceland, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Portugal, San Marino, Serbia, Slovenia, The FYRO Macedonia, Turkey, and UK: England & Wales.
- The prison density **decreased** in the following countries: Andorra, Austria, Republika Srpska, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Russian Federation, Spain (total), Spain (Catalonia), Spain (State Administration), Sweden, and UK: Scotland.
- The prison density remained **stable** in the following countries: Czech Republic, Lithuania, Romania, Slovak Republic, Switzerland, and UK: Northern Ireland.

Number of places in penal institutions

- The total number of places in penal institutions **increased** in the following countries: Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Republika Srpska, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, France, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Malta, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Spain (total), Spain (Catalonia), Spain (State Administration), Switzerland, The FYRO Macedonia, Turkey, UK: England & Wales, UK: Northern Ireland, and UK: Scotland.
- The total number of places in penal institutions **decreased** in the following countries: Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Moldova, Netherlands, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, and Sweden.
- The total number of places in penal institutions remained **stable** in the following countries: Lithuania, Monaco, Portugal, and Serbia.

Number of inmates

- The total number of inmates **increased** in the following countries: Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, France, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Malta, Montenegro, Norway, Portugal, San Marino, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain (total), Spain (Catalonia), Spain (State Administration), Switzerland, The FYRO Macedonia, Turkey, UK: England & Wales, UK: Northern Ireland, and UK: Scotland.
- The total number of inmates **decreased** in the following countries: Republika Srpska, Bulgaria, Croatia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Moldova, Monaco, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, and Sweden.
- The total number of inmates remained **stable** in Lithuania.

Number of staff

- The total number of staff **increased** in the following countries: Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Republika Srpska, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Norway, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain (total), Spain (Catalonia), Spain (State Administration), Sweden, Switzerland, The FYRO Macedonia, Turkey, and UK: Scotland.
- The total number of staff **decreased** in the following countries: Austria, Bulgaria, Denmark, Finland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Netherlands, Russian Federation, UK: England & Wales, and UK: Northern Ireland.
- The total number of staff remained **stable** in the following countries: Germany, Lithuania, Moldova, Portugal, and San Marino.

Number of custodial staff

- The total number of custodial staff **increased** in the following countries: Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Republika Srpska, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, France, Georgia, Hungary, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Monaco, Norway, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain (total), Spain (State Administration), The FYRO Macedonia, Turkey, and UK: Scotland.
- The total number of custodial staff **decreased** in the following countries: Austria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Netherlands, Portugal, Russian Federation, San Marino, Slovak Republic, Sweden, Switzerland, UK: England & Wales, and UK: Northern Ireland.

Percentage of female inmates in the prison population

- The percentage of female inmates **increased** in the following countries: Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Sweden, Turkey, UK: Northern Ireland, and UK: Scotland.
- The percentage of female inmates **decreased** in the following countries: Albania, Denmark, France, Georgia, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, and UK: England & Wales.

- The percentage of female inmates remained **stable** in the following countries: Republika Srpska, Bulgaria, Norway, San Marino, Spain (total), Spain (Catalonia), Spain (State Administration), Switzerland, and The FYRO Macedonia.

Percentage of foreign inmates in the prison population

- The percentage of foreign inmates in the prison population **increased** in the following countries: Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Republika Srpska, Bulgaria, Denmark, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Norway, Romania, Russian Federation, Spain (Catalonia), Sweden, The FYRO Macedonia, UK: Northern Ireland, and UK: Scotland.
- The percentage of foreign inmates in the prison population **decreased** in the following countries: Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Moldova, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain (total), Spain (State Administration), Turkey, and UK: England & Wales.
- The percentage of foreign inmates in the prison population remained **stable** in the following countries: Ireland, Italy, San Marino, Serbia, and Switzerland.

Percentage of inmates without a final sentence

- The percentage of inmates without a final sentence **increased** in the following countries: Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, and Sweden.
- The percentage of inmates without a final sentence **decreased** in the following countries: Belgium, Republika Srpska, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Georgia, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain (total), Spain (Catalonia), Spain (State Administration), The FYRO Macedonia, Turkey, UK: England & Wales, UK: Northern Ireland, and UK: Scotland.
- The percentage of inmates without a final sentence remained **stable** in Austria, Germany, and Switzerland.

Percentage of foreign inmates in pre-trial detention

- The percentage of foreign inmates in pre-trial detention **increased** in the following countries: Albania, Andorra, Austria, Azerbaijan, Republika Srpska, Denmark, Finland, Georgia, Germany,

Hungary, Iceland, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Malta, Monaco, Norway, Romania, Serbia, and UK: Northern Ireland.

- The percentage of foreign inmates in pre-trial detention **decreased** in the following countries: Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Moldova, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain (total), Spain (Catalonia), Spain (State Administration), Switzerland, The FYRO Macedonia, Turkey, UK: England & Wales, and UK: Scotland.
- The percentage of foreign inmates in pre-trial detention remained **stable** in San Marino.

These results can be summarized in the form of a Table as follows:

Indicator	Increase	Decrease	Stable	Not available
Prison population rate	Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, France, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Lithuania, Malta, Montenegro, Norway, Portugal, San Marino, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain (Catalonia), The FYRO Macedonia, Turkey, UK: England & Wales, UK: Northern Ireland, UK: Scotland.	Austria, BiH: Republika Srpska, Bulgaria, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Moldova, Monaco, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Spain (total), Spain (State Administration), Sweden.	Switzerland.	
Flow of entries	Belgium, BiH: Republika Srpska, Hungary, Ireland, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain (total), Spain (Catalonia), Spain (State Administration), Turkey.	Albania, Andorra, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Sweden, Switzerland, The FYRO Macedonia, UK: England & Wales, UK: Northern Ireland, UK: Scotland.	Cyprus, France, Portugal.	Armenia, Estonia, Greece, Montenegro.
Flow of releases	Albania, Andorra, Azerbaijan, Belgium, France, Hungary, Ireland, Latvia, Moldova, San Marino, Slovak Republic, Spain (Catalonia), The FYRO Macedonia, Turkey.	Armenia, Austria, BiH: Republika Srpska, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Iceland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Slovenia, Spain (total), UK: Northern Ireland, UK: Scotland.	Denmark, Portugal, Russian Federation, Serbia, Spain (State Administration).	Germany, Greece, Lithuania, Switzerland, UK: England & Wales.

Indicator	Increase	Decrease	Stable	Not available
Average length of imprisonment based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions	Albania, Andorra, Austria, BiH: Republika Srpska, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Iceland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Norway, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Switzerland, The FYRO Macedonia, Turkey, UK: Northern Ireland, UK: Scotland.	Hungary, Ireland, Netherlands, Poland, Slovenia, Spain (total), Spain (State Administration), Sweden.	Belgium, Finland, Monaco, Spain (Catalonia).	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Estonia, Georgia, Greece, Latvia, Montenegro, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovak Republic, UK: England & Wales.
Average length of imprisonment based on the stock and flow of entries in penal institutions	Albania, Andorra, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Iceland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Monaco, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Switzerland, The FYRO Macedonia, Turkey, UK: England & Wales, UK: Northern Ireland, UK: Scotland.	BiH: Republika Srpska, Hungary, Ireland, Latvia, Netherlands, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain (total), Spain (State Administration), Sweden.	Russian Federation, Serbia, Spain (Catalonia).	Armenia, Estonia, Greece, Montenegro.
Prison density	Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belgium, France, Iceland, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Portugal, San Marino, Serbia, Slovenia, The FYRO Macedonia, Turkey, UK: England & Wales.	Andorra, Austria, BiH: Republika Srpska, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Russian Federation, Spain (total), Spain (Catalonia), Spain (State Administration), Sweden, UK: Scotland.	Czech Republic, Lithuania, Romania, Slovak Republic, Switzerland, UK: Northern Ireland.	Montenegro.

Indicator	Increase	Decrease	Stable	Not available
Number of places in penal institutions	Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, BiH: Republika Srpska, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, France, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Malta, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain (total), Spain (Catalonia), Spain (State Administration), Switzerland, The FYRO Macedonia, Turkey, UK: England & Wales, UK: Northern Ireland, UK: Scotland.	Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Moldova, Netherlands, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Sweden.	Lithuania, Monaco, Portugal, Serbia.	Montenegro.
Number of inmates	Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, France, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Malta, Montenegro, Norway, Portugal, San Marino, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain (total), Spain (Catalonia), Spain (State Administration), Switzerland, The FYRO Macedonia, Turkey, UK: England & Wales, UK: Northern Ireland, UK: Scotland.	BiH: Republika Srpska, Bulgaria, Croatia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Moldova, Monaco, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Sweden.	Lithuania.	
Number of staff	Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Azerbaijan, BiH: Republika Srpska, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Norway, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain (total), Spain (Catalonia), Spain (State	Austria, Bulgaria, Denmark, Finland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Netherlands, Russian Federation, UK: England & Wales, UK: Northern Ireland.	Germany, Lithuania, Moldova, Portugal, San Marino.	Belgium, Montenegro.

Indicator	Increase	Decrease	Stable	Not available
	Administration), Sweden, Switzerland, The FYRO Macedonia, Turkey, UK: Scotland.			
Number of custodial staff among the total number of staff	Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Azerbaijan, BiH: Republika Srpska, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, France, Georgia, Hungary, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Monaco, Norway, Poland, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain (total), Spain (State Administration), The FYRO Macedonia, Turkey, UK: Scotland.	Austria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Netherlands, Portugal, Russian Federation, Slovak Republic, Sweden, Switzerland, UK: England & Wales, UK: Northern Ireland.		Belgium, Greece, Montenegro, Spain (Catalonia).
Percentage of female inmates in the prison population	Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Sweden, Turkey, UK: Northern Ireland, UK: Scotland.	Albania, Denmark, France, Georgia, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Monaco, Netherlands, Portugal, UK: England & Wales.	BiH: Republika Srpska, Bulgaria, Norway, San Marino, Spain (total), Spain (Catalonia), Spain (State Administration), Switzerland, The FYRO Macedonia.	
Percentage of foreign inmates in the prison population	Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, BiH: Republika Srpska, Bulgaria, Denmark, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Norway, Romania, Russian Federation, Spain (Catalonia), Sweden, The FYRO	Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Moldova, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain (total), Spain (State Administration), Turkey, UK: England & Wales.	Ireland, Italy, San Marino, Serbia, Switzerland.	Montenegro.

Indicator	Increase	Decrease	Stable	Not available
	Macedonia, UK: Northern Ireland, UK: Scotland.			
Percentage of inmates without final sentence	Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, UK: Scotland.	Belgium, BiH: Republika Srpska, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Georgia, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain (total), Spain (Catalonia), Spain (State Administration), The FYRO Macedonia, Turkey, UK: England & Wales, UK: Northern Ireland.	Austria, Germany, Switzerland.	Montenegro.
Percentage of foreign inmates in pre-trial detention	Albania, Andorra, Austria, Azerbaijan, BiH: Republika Srpska, Denmark, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Malta, Monaco, Norway, Romania, Serbia, UK: Northern Ireland, UK: Scotland.	Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Moldova, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain (total), Spain (Catalonia), Spain (State Administration), Switzerland, The FYRO Macedonia, Turkey, UK: England & Wales.	San Marino.	Armenia, France, Montenegro, Russian Federation, Sweden.

Part 1. Introduction

Aim of the study

Every year, the publication of the Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics (SPACE) attracts the attention of both policy makers and the press, who comment about the relative position of each country according to the different indicators included in the SPACE I report on prison populations in Europe (e.g. prison population rate, percentage of pre-trial detainees, or overcrowding). However, it is risky to draw conclusions or search insight for effective criminal policies on the basis of the time-specific situation in a given year, or on the changes observed from one year to the other. For example, a sudden decrease in the prison population of one country may not reflect an actual change in their criminal policy, but a punctual amnesty. This issue can be solved, or at least partially solved, through the use of time series that include information on the evolution of the main prison indicators across a relatively long period of time. In order to establish such a series, the Council of Europe and the European Union co-financed the current research within the general framework of the SPACE project. Hence, this study aims to provide a reliable series of 10 years of data (2005 to 2015) for the main indicators of the state of prisons in the 47 member States, which comprise 52 Prison Administrations, of the Council of Europe. The goal is to promote a better comprehension of the trends in the prison populations across Europe.

Structure of this publication

This publication is divided in four parts. The introduction presents the history of the Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics, the definitions used in this study and its methodology. The second part presents seventeen comparative indicators of the prison population in Europe. The third part includes a country profile for each Penal Administration of the Council of Europe. The fourth part includes the data collected for this research and is presented in a separate document, which constitutes the Volume 2 of the study.

History of the Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics (SPACE)

The Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics were created by the Council of Europe in 1983. Pierre V. Tournier (currently Research director at the *Centre national de la recherche scientifique*, CNRS, France) was in charge until 2001. Since 2002, they have been placed under the responsibility of Marcelo F. Aebi (Professor of Criminology at the University of Lausanne, Switzerland).

From 1984 to 2006, they were published in the *Prison Information Bulletin* (that in 1992 became the *Penological Information Bulletin* and was discontinued after 2006) of the Council of Europe. From 2000 to 2006, the Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics also became available as individual reports, which can be downloaded from the SPACE website. Since 2007, they are only available as annual reports downloadable from the SPACE website (www.unil.ch/space).

From 1984 to 1991, they were called *Statistics on penal populations in the member States of the Council of Europe*. In 1992, they were renamed as the *Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics* and became better known by the acronym SPACE (inspired by their French title of *Statistiques Pénales Annuelles du Conseil de l'Europe*).

From 1984 to 1991, the statistics included only information related to prison populations in Europe. In 1992, a series of questions on community sanctions and measures were introduced in the questionnaire used to collect the information. The answers to these questions were included as Part II of the reports. In 1997, they became a separate publication. Since then, the original series on prison populations have been known as SPACE I, and the series on community sanctions and measures as SPACE II. The frequency of the publication and the content of these two series have changed over the years. Currently, both series are published annually.

This study concerns data that are usually only published in the SPACE I report but, in order to streamline the reading of this research, we will refer to it as the SPACE report or simply as SPACE.

Definitions

This section includes the definitions of the main terms used throughout this study. The terms presented in *italics* can be found in the literature on prisons, but they have not been used systematically in this research because their definitions may vary across countries or because they are used only in some countries.

Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate: Corresponds to the average (i.e. arithmetic mean) amount of Euros spent per day by the prison administration for each inmate. This indicator must be interpreted cautiously because it is estimated by the countries and the way in which they are counted varies from country to country.

Average length of imprisonment based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months): Corresponds to the average number of months that inmates spent in penal institutions during a given year. In the SPACE questionnaire, countries are asked to provide the total number of days spent in penal institutions. This figure refers to the total number of days spent in penal institutions by *all persons* who spent *at least one day* in custody in the reference year (2014). No distinction is made between periods of detention pending a court decision and time spent serving sentences, nor between other categories of inmates included in the total prison population, such as fine defaulters or persons held in administrative detention. This kind of information is normally prepared by the departments responsible for prison budgets and are used by the administrations to calculate the average *daily cost* of imprisonment.

By dividing the number of days spent in penal institutions by 365, one obtains the best possible estimate of the average number of inmates in a given year. Then, by dividing that estimate by the total number of entries (flow) during the same year, and multiplying the result by 12, one obtains the average length of imprisonment based in months.

It must be noted that in the SPACE reports, the number of entries used for the computation corresponds to the one of the previous year, because it is put in relation with the prison population rate, which corresponds to the situation on 1st September of the year of the report and not on the last day of the year. However, in this study it was possible to use the flow for the same year, which provides a more accurate indicator. Nevertheless, from an empirical point of view, it can be seen in the country profiles included in this publication that there are no significant differences for the indicator of the average length when it is calculated using

the previous year flow data (indicator based on stock and flow) and when it is calculated with data for the same year (indicator based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions).

Average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow (in months): Corresponds to the average number of months that inmates spent in penal institutions during a given year. It is calculated by dividing the stock of prisoners by the flow of entries and multiplying by 12. This formula is an adaption of the demographic model of the stationary population. In the SPACE I reports, the stock refers to the prison population on 1st September of a given year and the flow to the total number of entries during the previous year. In this study, they both refer to the same year.

Detainees: *Inmates* who have not received a final sentence.

Detention rate: See *Prison population rate*.

Entries into penal institutions: Corresponds to the number of entries into penal institutions (including entries in pre-trial detention) during a whole year (See *Rate of entries into penal institutions* for further details).

Flow: See *Rate of entries into penal institutions*.

Flow of entries: See *Rate of entries into penal institutions*.

Flow of exits: See *Rate of releases from penal institutions*

Flow of releases: See *Rate of releases from penal institutions*

Imprisonment rate: See *Prison population rate*.

Inmates: Persons deprived of freedom in penal institutions. A distinction can be made between those who have received a final sentenced (known as *prisoners* or *sentenced prisoners*) and those who have not (known as *detainees*, *pre-trial detainees*, *remand prisoners*, or *prisoners in remand*).

Median age of the prison population: The median is the value that divides the data supplied by the country into two equal groups so that 50% of the observations are above the median and 50% are below it. This means that half of the prison population is older than the median age and the other half is younger.

Mortality rate (per 10,000 inmates): Corresponds to the number of inmates who died in prison during a whole year, per 10,000 inmates held in penal institutions at a given day of the year. Pre-trial detainees are included. In the SPACE surveys it is estimated on the basis of the inmates who died in prison during a full year and the number of inmates held in penal institutions on 1st September of the previous year.

Percentage of custodial staff among the total staff: Corresponds to the proportion of staff working in penal institutions who are dedicated solely to the custody of inmates (e.g. perimeter guards).

Percentage of female inmates: Corresponds to the proportion of women among the total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees).

Percentage of foreign inmates: Corresponds to the proportion of inmates who do not hold the nationality of the country in which they are deprived of freedom.

Percentage of foreigners among pre-trial detainees: Corresponds to the proportion of detainees who do not hold the nationality of the country in which they are held in pre-trial detention. By definition, the number of persons held in pre-trial detention (i.e. the *detainees*) should include all detainees without a final sentence (see *Percentage of non-sentenced inmates*). Thus, the percentage of foreigners among pre-trial detainees is also known as the percentage of foreigners without a final sentence. However, the reader must consider that some countries do not strictly follow the definition of *detainees*.

Percentage of foreigners without a final sentence: See *Percentage of foreigners among pre-trial detainees*.

Percentage of non-sentenced inmates: Corresponds to the proportion of inmates who are not serving a final sentence. In principle, this category includes (a) untried detainees (i.e. no court decision has been reached yet), (b) detainees found guilty but who have not received a sentence yet, (c) sentenced inmates who have appealed or who are within the statutory limit for doing so, and (d) detainees who have not received a final sentence yet, but who have started serving a prison sentence in advance. However, there are countries that exclude some of these categories (in particular, the sentenced inmates who have appealed or who are within the statutory limit for doing so) when counting the non-sentenced inmates.

Percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates: Corresponds to the proportion of detainees on remand (i.e. remanded in custody) among the total number of foreign inmates.

Percentage of suicides among inmates who died in prison: Corresponds to the proportion of inmates who committed suicide among the total number of inmates who died in penal institutions during a whole year.

Percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention among the total number of suicides: Corresponds to the proportion of detainees who committed suicide among the total number of inmates who committed suicide during a whole year.

Pre-trial detainees: See *Detainees*.

Pre-trial detention: Deprivation of freedom in a penal institution before a final sentence has been pronounced.

Preventive detention: In some countries (mainly in common law countries) it corresponds to a deprivation of freedom based on security reasons (for example, for dangerous offenders). In other countries (mainly in countries that used Latin languages, such as Italian, French, Spanish, Catalan or Portuguese) it is a synonym of *pre-trial detention*. Due to this ambiguity, the term is not used in this report.

Prison population rate: Corresponds to the number of *inmates* (including pre-trial detainees) per 100 000 inhabitants of the country, as of 1st September of each year. This indicator is commonly known as the *prison stock*, or the *stock of prisoners*, and sometimes referred to as the *detention rate*, the *prisoner rate*, or the *imprisonment rate*. The Council of Europe has adopted the term *prison population rate*. The date of 1st September is preferred to 31st December, because the number of inmates decreases artificially by the end of the year due to temporary releases that allow inmates to spend the holiday/Christmas period with his or her family.

Prison density (per 100 places): Corresponds to the number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) per 100 places available in penal institutions. It is calculated by dividing the number of inmates by the number of places in penal institutions and multiplying the result by 100. A number higher than 100 indicates a situation of *overcrowding* (there are more inmates than places available for them). This indicator must be interpreted cautiously, because the number of places available is provided by the countries, and the way in which they are counted varies from country to country.

Prison stock: See *Prison population rate*.

Prisoner rate: See *Prison population rate*.

Prisoners: *Inmates* who have received a final sentence.

Prisoners in remand: See *Detainees*.

Provisional detention: See *Pre-trial detention*.

Rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates: Corresponds to the number of inmates who died in penal institutions during a whole year, per 10,000 inmates. It is calculated by dividing the number of deaths in penal institutions by the number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees), and then multiplying the result by 10,000.

Rate of entries: See *Rate of entries into penal institutions*

Rate of entries into penal institutions: Corresponds to the number of entries into penal institutions (including entries in pre-trial detention) during a whole year, per 100 000 inhabitants of the country. This indicator is commonly known as the *flow of entries* or simply the *flow*. The counting unit is the *entry*, while for the prison population rate the counting unit is the *person*. The term *entry* refers to *all* entries into penal institutions, *except* entries following transfer from one penal institution to another, or in order to appear before a judicial

authority (e.g. investigating judge or trial court), or following a prison leave, a period of authorised absence, an escape, or after re-arrest by the police.

Rate of releases from penal institutions: Corresponds to the number of releases from penal institutions (including exits from pre-trial detention) during a whole year, per 100 000 inhabitants of the country. This indicator is commonly known as the *flow of exits* or *flow of releases*. The counting unit is the release, and the same restrictions explained for the *rate of entries* apply (e.g. the release should not refer to exits due to transfers from one penal institution to another, or in order to appear before a judicial authority, for a prison leave, a period of authorised absence, or an escape).

Ratio of inmates per staff: Corresponds to the number of inmates per one member of the staff of penal institutions. It is calculated by dividing the total number of inmates by the total number of staff working in penal institutions.

Remand: See *Pre-trial detention*.

Remand in custody: See *Pre-trial detention*.

Remand prisoners: See *Detainees*.

Sentenced prisoners: See *Prisoners*.

Stock of prisoners: See *Prison population rate*.

Suicide rate (per 10,000 inmates): Corresponds to the number of inmates who committed suicide in prison during a whole year, per 10,000 inmates held in penal institutions at a given day of the year. Pre-trial detainees are included. In the SPACE surveys, it is estimated on the basis of the inmates who committed suicide in prison during a full year and the number of inmates held in penal institutions on 1st September of the previous year.

Total budget spent by the prison administration: Corresponds to the total amount spent by the prison administration during a whole year, expressed in Euros.

Turnover ratio: The turnover ratio or *estimated exit rate per 100 potential exits* is defined as the ratio between the number of prisoners released during one year and the number of prisoners held in prison during the same year. The latter can be estimated by adding the number of persons held in penal institutions at the end of the previous year (*stock*) and the number of persons that entered into penal institutions during the year under study (*flow of entries*). However, as stock data on 31st December of the previous year are not available, the number of prisoners held in penal institutions on 1st September of that year is used as a proxy.

Methodology

Data collection

Data for the SPACE report are collected by means of a questionnaire sent every year to the Prison Administrations of the member States of the Council of Europe. Thus, the SPACE project helped created an extensive European network of experts in the field of prisons. In each country, the national correspondents are highly qualified staff employed at the National and/or regional administrations. Permanent contacts and exchanges with them are enriched by the collaboration with many international bodies (e.g. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime UNODC, International Centre for Prison Studies ICPC, European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction EMCDDA). Once the questionnaire is filled by the national correspondents, it is sent back to a team of experts of the University of Lausanne (UNIL), which undertakes a procedure of data validation that involves a multilevel counterchecking of the figures received.

However, some countries do not systematically answer the SPACE questionnaire, which means that there are years for which the information on those countries are either not available or incomplete. Moreover, both the questionnaire and the persons who fill it in for each country have changed over the years. Likewise, the way in which data are collected in some countries has also changed across time. As a consequence, it was not possible to establish the time series included in this study on the sole basis of the original SPACE reports.

In order to solve that issue, the UNIL research team compiled the data available for the main SPACE indicators from 2005 to 2015, and produced a country profile for each member State. The latter included the information available for some key indicators and a series of questions that should help clarifying the way in which the data are collected (metadata), as well as the observed trends. The country profile document was sent to the national correspondents of each country, who were asked to fill the blanks, provide the metadata, and explain sudden changes in the observed trends. Then, a two-days meeting with the SPACE I national correspondents took place in Strasbourg, in the month of March 2017.

Forty-one participants from 33 Council of Europe member States, representing 35 prison administrations, took part in the meeting. This provided both the national correspondents who attended the meeting and the UNIL research team with the opportunity of discussing the country profiles personally. After the meeting, most of the correspondents provided revised series for many of the indicators, which are the ones included in this study. It must be mentioned from the beginning, however, that there are still some missing values in the database, because some correspondents did not send the revised data and others were unable to provide the data, or at least a part of them, because the information required was not available.

The following prison administrations did not provide any revised data: Andorra, Bosnia and Herzegovina (State level), Bosnia and Herzegovina (Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina), Estonia, Germany, Greece, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Montenegro, San Marino, Slovenia, Northern Ireland, and Ukraine. However, in the case of Greece, it was possible to find some of the missing data in a series of documents that were kindly transmitted to us by Prof.

Nikolaos K. Koulouris. Finally, in the case of Slovenia, the national correspondent informed us that there were no modifications to introduce to the data already collected and that the missing data were not available.

Table 1.1 summarizes the information on the prison administrations that were represented at the meeting in Strasbourg and the ones that sent a revised version of the country profile document.

Table 1.1. Participation in the study

Country	Participation in the national correspondents meeting	Name of the correspondent who attended the meeting	Data updated by the national correspondent	Name of the correspondent who updated the data
Albania	x	Blerina GJERAZI	x	Blerina GJERAZI
Andorra	x	Carles OFERIL PRECIADO Jamaica ARTUÑEDO MOURIÑO		
Armenia	x	Kristina KHACHATRYAN	x	Kristina KHACHATRYAN
Austria	x	Christian MÜLLER	x	Christian MÜLLER
Azerbaijan	x	Javidan NAZAROV	x	Javidan NAZAROV
Belgium	x	Samuel DELTENRE	x	Samuel DELTENRE
BH: Bosnia and Herzegovina (State level)				
BH: Fed. Bosnia and Herzegovina				
BH: Republika Srpska			x	Duško ŠAIN
Bulgaria	x	Rumena BLIZNAKOVA	x	Rumena BLIZNAKOVA
Croatia	x	Marija OSTOJIĆ	x	Marija OSTOJIĆ
Cyprus			x	Georgia IOANNOU
Czech Republic	x	Iva PRUDLOVÁ	x	Iva PRUDLOVÁ
Denmark	x	Susanne HILDEBRANDT	x	Susanne HILDEBRANDT
Estonia				
Finland	x	Marja-Liisa MUILUVUORI	x	Marja-Liisa MUILUVUORI
France	x	Annie KENSEY Marie-Noëlle COMIN	x	Annie KENSEY Marie-Noëlle COMIN
Georgia	x	Nodar KAPANADZE	x	Nodar KAPANADZE
Germany	x	Bert GOETTING		
Greece	x	Ioannis LAMBRAKIS	(x)	See the comments below
Hungary	x	András RADVÁNSZKI	x	András RADVÁNSZKI
Iceland	x	Hafþís GUDMUNDSDÓTTIR	x	Hafþís GUDMUNDSDÓTTIR
Ireland	x	Alan CALLAGHAN	x	Alan CALLAGHAN
Italy	x	Andrea BECCARINI	x	Andrea BECCARINI
Latvia	x	Kristine KIPENA	x	Kristine KIPENA
Liechtenstein				
Lithuania			x	Rita STARKUVIENE
Luxembourg	x	Laurent MEYERS	x	Laurent MEYERS
Malta			x	Nigel BRUNO
Moldova	x	Vladimir COJOCARU	x	Vladimir COJOCARU
Monaco				
Montenegro				
Netherlands			x	Joost DE LOOFF
Norway	x	Gerhard PLOEG	x	Gerhard PLOEG
Poland	x	Aleksandra ROGOWSKA	x	Aleksandra ROGOWSKA
Portugal			x	Jose SEMEDO MOREIRA
Romania	x	Mariana COMAN	x	Mariana COMAN
Russian Federation			x	Aleksandra SAMARINA
San Marino				
Serbia (Republic of)	x	Snježana TRAVAR	x	Snježana TRAVAR
Slovak Republic	x	Peter KRIŠKA	x	Peter KRIŠKA
Slovenia	x	Robert FRIŠKOVEC	(x)	See the comments below
Spain (Total)	x	Jesús NÚÑEZ PEÑA	x	Rosa RODRIGUEZ DIAZ
Spain (State Administration)	x	Jesús NÚÑEZ PEÑA	x	Rosa RODRIGUEZ DIAZ
Spain (Catalonia)	x	Eulalia LUQUE	x	Eulalia LUQUE
Sweden			x	Dan ANDERSSON
Switzerland	x	Daniel LAUBSCHER	x	Daniel LAUBSCHER
the FYRO Macedonia	x	Jasmenka DONCHEVSKA	x	Jasmenka DONCHEVSKA
Turkey	x	Pelin DALKILIÇ	x	Pelin DALKILIÇ
UK: England and Wales			x	Alvin AUBEELUCK
UK: Northern Ireland	x	Johanna MCCAUGHEY		
UK: Scotland	x	Elizabeth FRASER	x	Elizabeth FRASER
Ukraine				

Comments

Greece: It was possible to find some of the missing data in a series of documents that were kindly transmitted to us by Prof. Nikolaos K. Koulouris.

Slovenia: The national correspondent informed us that there were no modifications to introduce to the data already collected and that the missing data were not available.

Data comparability

The Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics, SPACE, aim to produce comparable data for the different member States of the Council of Europe. However, any comparisons of the **levels** (in rates, ratios and percentages) shown by the countries according to different indicators are always problematic and must be conducted **very cautiously**. This is due to the fact that the way in which data are collected in different countries varies from country to country. For that reason, the SPACE surveys include questions on the way in which data are collected (usually known as **metadata**) in each country, which can help explain some artificial differences between countries. In the following paragraphs, we present the main methodological problems related to the comparison of the indicators included in this study.

Persons included in the prison population

In the case of the prison population rate, some differences in the number of persons held in penal institutions may be due to fact that countries do not include the same *categories of inmates*. In particular, the following categories are included in some countries but excluded in others:

1. Persons held in police stations or other similar types of investigative institutions before trial

These persons are **excluded** in most countries, but **included** in the following:

- Cyprus
- Georgia
- Montenegro
- San Marino
- Switzerland

2. Persons held in custodial institutions/units for juvenile offenders

These persons are **included** in most countries, but **excluded** in the following:

- Belgium
- Bulgaria
- Italy
- Netherlands
- Spain
- Sweden

The question is **not applicable** (i.e. these institutions do not exist) in these countries:

- Andorra
- Finland
- Iceland
- Poland

3. Persons placed in educational institutions/units for juvenile offenders

These persons are **excluded** in most countries, but **included** in the following:

- Romania
- Serbia
- Slovenia
- Switzerland

- Turkey
- UK: Northern Ireland

In addition, in **Italy**, **Portugal**, and **Spain**, juvenile offenders are managed by other authorities than the Prison Administration. In **Cyprus**, **Norway**, and **Sweden**, the definition of juvenile offender and the special regime applied to this category of offenders have some particularities which should be taken into account when making cross-sectional comparisons (see the SPACE reports for additional information).

4. Persons held in institutions for drug-addicted offenders outside penal institutions

These persons are **excluded** in most countries, but **included** in the following:

- Malta
- Spain

5. Persons with psychiatric disorders in psychiatric institutions or hospitals outside penal institutions (e.g. persons considered as non-criminally liable by the court, persons under security measures, etc.)

These persons are **excluded** in most countries, but **included** in the following:

- Austria
- Belgium
- Georgia
- Ireland
- Italy
- Malta
- Monaco
- Portugal

6. Asylum seekers or illegal aliens held for administrative reasons

These persons are **excluded** in most countries, but **included** in the following:

- Azerbaijan
- Belgium
- Germany
- Ireland
- Switzerland
- UK: England and Wales
- UK: Northern Ireland
- UK: Scotland

7. Persons held in private facilities (e.g. private prisons, detention centres, centres for the application of certain penal measures [e.g. centres for the treatment of psychiatric disorders, centres for the treatment of addictions etc.])

These persons are **excluded** in most countries, but **included** the following:

- Finland
- Germany
- UK: England and Wales
- UK: Scotland

8. Persons under electronic surveillance/Electronic Monitoring

These persons are **excluded** in most countries (in many of them the question is not applicable), but **included** in the following:

- Austria
- Belgium
- Cyprus
- Finland
- Georgia
- Greece
- Hungary
- Ireland
- Netherlands
- Poland
- Spain
- Turkey

9. Other categories

- France: Since 2008, figures on the total number of inmates include all persons under the responsibility of the Penal Administrations (*écroués*). As of 2015, the figures only include inmates who are effectively held in prisons (*écroués détenus*), the series have been corrected for the period lasting from 2008 until 2014.
- Italy: Italian data until 2003 included juveniles in the total prison population. Since 2004 these categories of inmates are no longer counted.

Date of reference for stock data (1st September)

SPACE provides stock data relating to the situation on 1st September of each year. However, some countries cannot produce data referring to that date and use a different one. In particular:

- **Bosnia and Herzegovina: Republika Srpska:** Stock data refer to 31st December instead of 1st September.
- **Croatia:** Stock data refer to 31st December instead of 1st September.
- **Czech Republic:** Stock data refer to 31st December instead of 1st September.
- **Georgia:** Stock data refer to 31st August instead of 1st September.
- **Germany:** Stock data refer to 31st March instead of 1st September.
- **Ireland:** Stock data refer to 31st August instead of 1st September.
- **Latvia:** Stock data refer to 1st October instead of 1st September.
- **Lithuania:** Stock data refer to 1st July instead of 1st September.
- **Poland:** Stock data refer to 31st December instead of 1st September.
- **Portugal:** Stock data refer to 31st December instead of 1st September.
- **Serbia:** Stock data refer to 31st December instead of 1st September.
- **Sweden:** Stock data refer to 1st October instead of 1st September.
- **Switzerland:** Stock data refer to 7th September instead of 1st September.
- **UK: England and Wales:** Stock data refer to 30th June instead of 1st September.

Territorial coverage:

In **Cyprus**, prison population figures *do not include* the areas that are not under the effective control of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus.

Capacity of penal institutions: [Disclaimer](#)

The indicators of prison density and prison overcrowding are calculated on the basis of the data on prison capacity provided by the countries, which correspond to their own estimation of it. The SPACE questionnaire provides a definition of overcrowding based on the design capacity of the prisons (i.e. there is overcrowding when there are more than 100 inmates per 100 places in penal institutions). However, as can be seen in the comments to Tables 1 and 1.2, most countries use the concept of operational capacity instead of design capacity (see the definitions below). As a consequence, the indicators of prison density and prison overcrowding do not allow for direct cross-national comparisons.

The *design capacity* corresponds to the number of inmates that a penal institution was intended to keep when it was constructed or renewed.

The *operational capacity* corresponds to the number of inmates that a penal institution can actually keep while remaining functional.

In practice, these definitions are usually slightly adapted by the different countries. For example, Scotland applies the *design capacity*, which according to the Information Center of the Scottish Parliament (SPICe), refers to “the number of inmates intended for prison facilities based on minimum standards” (*SPICe Briefing: The Scottish Criminal Justice System: The Prison Service*, by Graham Ross, 30 April 2012). On the other hand, England and Wales employ the *operational capacity*, which, according to the National Offender Management Service and HM Prison Service of England and Wales, is defined as “the total number of prisoners that an establishment can hold taking into account control security and the proper operation of the planned regime. It is determined by the Deputy Director of Custody on the basis of operational judgement and experience” (*Population Bulletin: monthly December 2015*).

Does the capacity of penal institution allow inmates to be accommodated during the night in individual cells?

Only the following countries have given an affirmative answer to this question:

- Denmark
- Estonia
- Iceland
- Malta
- Montenegro
- San Marino: There are 8 cells, 4 of which are equipped with bunk beds, so it is possible to place a second inmate in there.

How the capacity of penal institutions is calculated?

The following countries provided data on the way the capacity of their penal institutions is calculated:

- **Czech Republic:** The average surface is 3,64m², but in some units (such as units for special groups of offenders, units for juveniles etc,) the surface is up to 6m². The capacity in preventive detention (for dangerous offenders) is up to 11m².
- **France:** The capacity corresponds to the total area of cells divided by the total number of held inmates.

- **Hungary:** According to relevant national regulations, capacity should be measured per cells where each piece of furniture that lowers the available surface (e.g.: bunk beds) shall not be counted. During allocation, the available air-space should be at least 6m³. In the case of male prisoners, the available surface should be at least 3m²; while in in the case of female and juvenile prisoners it should be at least 3.5m².
- **Iceland:** The capacity corresponds to the number of prison cells.
- **Italy:** The capacity refers to the regular capacity of the whole prison system. In Italy, the current regular capacity of penal establishments is calculated on the basis of a Decree of the Ministry of Health of 1975 relevant to civil houses; the parameters of said Ministerial Decree were wholly adopted by the Penitentiary Administration: in particular, the surface foreseen for a single room is 9m², plus 5m² for each further bed. The analysis which derives from this Report must keep into consideration the fact that overcrowding found in various Countries is based upon non-uniform data, given that the survey criteria for prison density in various jurisdictions have substantial differences
- **Romania:** Surface area is 4m² per inmate in closed regime institutions, in maximum security institutions and in those designed for remand detention. In institutions with open regime, semi-liberty, in education centres it is 6m³ per inmate.
- **Slovak Republic:** The total accommodation area of a cell or a room is determined from the total area of the cell or room after deduction of the area occupied by the sanitary part placed in cell or room, separated toilet placed in cell or room, area over which is the clear height of the cell or room less than 1 300 mm, area covered with built-in furniture, area for windows and doors. Into the area of the cell or room it is counted the area of bow windows and bows, in case they are at least 1 200 mm wide, 300 mm deep and 2 000 mm high from the floor at the same time. Surface area is an average figure/data. In the Slovak Republic, the minimum accommodation area for one prisoner is defined by law as follows: 3.5 m² for men, 4 m² for women, 4 m² for juveniles.
- **Slovenia:** corresponds to the surface effectively available per each prisoner in the cells as follows: 9 m² per prisoner in single cells and 7m² per prisoner in multi-occupancy cells (common dormitories).
- **Switzerland:** Corresponds to the official capacity, that is, the total number of places available established by the competent authority, without infirmary and disciplinary cells.
- **UK: England and Wales:** Total useable operational capacity (published in *Prison Population Bulletin-Weekly 4 September 2016*):
<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/prison-population-figures-2016.xls>).
- **UK: Northern Ireland:** Capacity is not available for prison establishment but is 10.12 m² for the Juvenile Justice Centre and this refers to the bedroom size. Each young person has their own bedroom.
- **UK: Scotland:** Design capacity.

Distinction between institutions for pre-trial detainees and sentenced prisoners

The following countries indicated that they do not have separate institutions for pre-trial detainees:

- **Austria:** There is no exclusive remand institution in Austria, neither specific definition of capacity for pre-trials. Therefore, different institutions that accommodate remand

detainees and sentenced prisoners have to manage the total capacity of their prisons according to actual needs.

- **Estonia:** It is not possible to correctly establish the total number of cells as at 1st September 2016. The Estonian cell-type prisons are built in such a way that it is not necessary to distinguish cells for pre-trials and for those who are serving a sentence.
- **Finland:** There are no specific institutions for pre-trial detainees.
- **Ireland:** Remand prisoners can be held in any "closed" prison.
- **Monaco:** The capacity is the same regardless of the criminal category of inmates.
- **Netherlands:** The total capacity only refers to the capacity of the *adult* prison system. Besides the capacity of remand institutions and juvenile institutions, there are 1 906 places that can be used for both remand and sentenced prisoners, of which 590 are reserve places. Therefore, the total adult capacity is 10 688.
- **Norway:** Inmates on remand and those serving a sentence are held in the same institutions. Usually these groups are held in different wings but not always.
- **Spain:** The penal institutions in Spain are designed to host both remand and convicted inmates. Separate figures are not available.

Private facilities

The following countries declared that they also use private facilities:

- Finland
- Germany
- UK: England and Wales
- UK: Scotland

Institutions for juvenile offenders

Finland: There are no specific institutions for juvenile offenders.

Serbia: Imprisonment sentences are imposed to juveniles aged between 16 and 18 years old. They are served in penal-correctional facilities for juveniles and have a maximum duration of 10 years. The educational measure of sending a juvenile to a correctional facility is pronounced for juveniles aged from 14 to 18 years old. The length of this type of educational measure is from 6 months to 4 years.

Staff

UK: England & Wales: Staffing figures in this section cover public sector prisons in England and Wales only and exclude privately run prisons.

Main offence of sentenced prisoners

Some countries *cannot adapt* their categories to the ones of SPACE. This is the case of **Armenia**.

Some countries are *can only partially adapt* their categories to the ones of SPACE. This is the case of **Austria**.

Some countries do not apply the principal offence rule. This is the case of:

- Bulgaria
- Belgium

- Czech Republic
- Georgia
- Malta
- Turkey

Some countries cannot differentiate rape from other sexual offences. This is the case of:

- Azerbaijan
- Finland
- Germany
- Netherlands

The category of *terrorism* is not defined homogeneously across countries. In particular:

- **Ireland:** It includes offences from group 11 – Conspiracy to cause an explosion (1), possession of explosives in suspicious circumstances (13), and possession of explosives with intent (1).
- **Italy:** In the category of terrorism are included all types of crimes supplied in the Criminal Code under the denomination of “crimes against the personality of the State”.
- **Netherlands:** Categories of terrorism and cybercrime cannot be separated in these statistics.

The category of *Economic and financial crime* is not defined homogeneously across countries. In particular:

- **Italy** - Economic and financial offences include illegitimate competition and bankruptcy offences, but not money laundering and usury (included in the crime against property).

Flow of entries into penal institutions

The following countries could not adapt their definition of entry to the one provided by SPACE:

- **Armenia.** There is no definition of “entry” in the Armenian legislation.
- **Netherlands:** Entries following an escape/abscond are part of the total number of entries.
- **Switzerland:** It is not possible to distinguish all type of entries from first time entries (incarcerations).

Deaths in prison

- **Belgium:** Due to medical secrecy, institutions do not always know the cause of death of prisoners who died outside the prison.
- **Portugal:** Deaths in prison include pre-trial detainees and prisoners who died but only when in a civilian hospital.

Other particularities

- **Sweden:** Data concerning nationality are not available for pre-trial detainees. Therefore, the percentage of foreign inmates is calculated on the basis of the total number of sentenced inmates only.

Part 2. Comparative indicators of the prison populations in Europe

Comparative indicators of the prison populations in Europe

The aim of this section is to present the rates, ratios, average values and percentages for 17 key indicators of the prison populations in the 52 Prison Administrations of the 47 member States of the Council of Europe. Two of the three Prison Administrations of Bosnia and Herzegovina did not provide data for any of the years included in this study, and therefore are not included in the following Tables.

Each Table is divided into two sections. On the left side, the Table presents the situation in the 47 member States of the Council of Europe, which include 49 Prison Administrations. On the right side, the Table presents the situation in the 47 European Union member States, which include 30 Prison Administrations. The two Spanish prison administrations are presented together inside the Tables and in detail at the bottom of each Table, thus raising the number of Prison Administrations included to 51 and 32 respectively.

Each section of the Tables has been divided in three clusters that include roughly one third of the Prison Administrations included in the Table. Each cluster is presented with a different colour. The Prison Administrations are presented inside each cluster according to their ranking in each indicator. Thus, they are divided into those which score **high** in the indicator (upper 33% of the distribution), those which score **low** in the indicator (lower 33% of the distribution), and those which present a **medium** score (middle 33% of the distribution). The number of Prison Administrations (N) included varies for each indicator, because not all the countries provided data for each of the indicators. That number is indicated at the bottom right of each Table, while the number of Prison Administrations included in each cluster is indicated at the bottom right of each cluster. The data have been highlighted with a different colour when they relate to a different year than the one mentioned in the title of the Table, and the year of reference has been specified on the right side of the Table. The clusters presented in the following Tables are used in the country profiles included in Part 3 of this study.

Disclaimer on cross-national comparisons of prison population

It is reminded that cross-national comparisons of prison populations must be conducted cautiously. In particular, the categories included in the total number of inmates vary from country to country, and the same is true for the estimations of entries into prison, prison capacity (and prison density), average amount spent per day per one prisoner, prison staff, custodial staff, as well as prison mortality and suicides inside penal institutions.

Table 2.1. Prison population rates on 1st September 2015¹

Prison population rate (per 100,000 inhabitants)		
Comparative CoE 47 + 2		
Country	Data 2015	
San Marino	6,1	2014
Liechtenstein	21,3	
Iceland	44,4	
Netherlands	53,0	
Finland	54,8	
Denmark	56,1	
Sweden	58,6	
BiH Rep Srp	61,9	
Andorra	66,7	
Slovenia	67,8	
Norway	70,3	
Monaco	74,1	
Cyprus	77,1	
Germany	77,4	
Croatia	79,7	
Ireland	80,4	
Switzerland	82,7	
Italy	86,4	2014
UK North Ireland	91,5	
Austria	103,9	
Bulgaria	106,0	
Greece	109,3	
Belgium	113,7	
France	114,2	
Luxembourg	115,7	
Armenia	129,7	
Malta	134,0	
Portugal	137,5	
Spain (Total)	137,9	
Serbia	142,2	
UK Scotland	144,6	
Romania	144,9	
UK England and Wales	148,3	
Fyro Macedonia	168,9	2014
Montenegro	176,8	
Hungary	180,8	
Slovak Republic	185,9	
Poland	186,6	
Czech Republic	197,7	
Ukraine	204,0	
Albania	207,2	
Estonia	210,3	
Moldova	219,9	
Turkey	220,4	
Latvia	223,4	
Azerbaijan	249,3	
Georgia	274,6	
Lithuania	277,7	
Russian Fed	440,6	

Comparative UE 28 + 2		
Country	Data 2015	
Netherlands	53,0	9
Finland	54,8	
Denmark	56,1	
Sweden	58,6	
Slovenia	67,8	
Cyprus	77,1	
Germany	77,4	
Croatia	79,7	
Ireland	80,4	
Italy	86,4	11
UK North Ireland	91,5	
Austria	103,9	
Bulgaria	106,0	
Greece	109,3	
Belgium	113,7	
France	114,2	
Luxembourg	115,7	
Malta	134,0	
Portugal	137,5	
Spain (Total)	137,9	
UK Scotland	144,6	10
Romania	144,9	
UK England and Wales	148,3	
Hungary	180,8	
Slovak Republic	185,9	
Poland	186,6	
Czech Republic	197,7	
Estonia	210,3	
Latvia	223,4	
Lithuania	277,7	

Spain in detail		
Spain Catalonia	120,8	Medium
Spain State Adm	141,1	

Spain in detail		
Spain Catalonia	120,8	Medium
Spain State Adm	141,1	

Low

Medium

High

Data refers to another year

¹ Number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) per 100 000 inhabitants of the country on 1st September 2015.

Table 2.2. Flow of entries into penal institutions in 2014²

Flow of entries into penal institutions (per 100,000 inhabitants)		
Comparative CoE 47 + 2		
Country	Data 2014	
Portugal	51,9	14
San Marino	58,4	
Romania	62,9	
Bulgaria	69,1	
Andorra	81,9	
Italy	82,6	
Iceland	84,7	
Spain (Total)	98,0	
Czech Republic	101,3	
Azerbaijan	103,8	
Finland	105,5	
Greece	110,4	
Germany	117,1	
BiH Rep Srp	122,7	
Estonia	134,1	15
Austria	135,0	
France	137,7	
Liechtenstein	142,7	
Malta	148,3	
Fyro Macedonia	152,8	
Slovak Republic	166,1	
Slovenia	166,6	
Belgium	172,4	
Luxembourg	172,8	
Norway	174,7	
Georgia	197,6	
UK England and Wales	212,5	
Croatia	216,3	
UK North Ireland	219,7	
Albania	222,5	18
Poland	222,9	
Denmark	223,1	
Moldova	237,8	
Turkey	241,2	
Netherlands	254,5	
Cyprus	262,9	
Lithuania	287,6	
Hungary	311,3	
Serbia	325,3	
Monaco	348,9	
Ireland	356,3	
Russian Fed	376,6	
Montenegro	384,2	
Sweden	401,5	
Latvia	625,6	
UK Scotland	626,6	
Switzerland	645,0	
Armenia		2
Ukraine		
		49
Spain in detail		
Spain Catalonia	81,5	
Spain State Adm	101,1	
Comparative UE 28 + 2		
Country	Data 2014	
Portugal	51,9	9
Romania	62,9	
Bulgaria	69,1	
Italy	82,6	
Spain (Total)	98,0	
Czech Republic	101,3	
Finland	105,5	
Greece	110,4	
Germany	117,1	
Estonia	134,1	
Austria	135,0	10
France	137,7	
Malta	148,3	
Slovak Republic	166,1	
Slovenia	166,6	
Belgium	172,4	
Luxembourg	172,8	
UK England and Wales	212,5	
Croatia	216,3	
UK North Ireland	219,7	
Poland	222,9	
Denmark	223,1	
Netherlands	254,5	
Cyprus	262,9	
Lithuania	287,6	
Hungary	311,3	
Ireland	356,3	
Sweden	401,5	
Latvia	625,6	
UK Scotland	626,6	
		11
		30
Spain in detail		
Spain Catalonia	81,5	
Spain State Adm	101,1	
Low		
Medium		
High		
Miissing data		
Data refers to another year		
Spain in detail		
Spain Catalonia	81,5	
Spain State Adm	101,1	

² Number of entries into penal institutions (including entries in pre-trial detention) during the whole year 2014, per 100 000 inhabitants of the country.

Table 2.3. Flow of releases from penal institutions in 2014³

Flow of releases from penal institutions (per 100,000 inhabitants)		
Comparative CoE 47 + 2		
Country	Data 2014	
Armenia	48,5	13
San Marino	49,2	
Portugal	54,6	
Andorra	63,7	
Azerbaijan	63,9	
Bulgaria	74,7	
Romania	79,2	
Czech Republic	79,7	
Greece	86,3	
Spain (Total)	88,9	
Iceland	90,3	
Finland	106,2	
Italy	107,7	
Moldova	109,6	16
Liechtenstein	110,4	
Ukraine	115,9	
BiH Rep Srp	126,0	
Slovak Republic	126,9	
Austria	136,5	
France	138,6	
Denmark	145,0	
Malta	152,3	
Fyrom Macedonia	153,5	
Albania	154,5	
Russian Fed	154,6	
Estonia	158,3	
Slovenia	163,3	
Luxembourg	167,4	
Georgia	170,9	15
Norway	174,9	
Latvia	177,7	
Belgium	178,5	
Cyprus	196,7	
Croatia	214,0	
Turkey	219,9	
UK North Ireland	225,3	
Poland	227,5	
Hungary	240,8	
Netherlands	258,2	
Serbia	322,3	
UK Scotland	345,3	
Montenegro	358,8	
Monaco	359,5	
Ireland	367,3	
Germany		5
Lithuania		
Sweden		
Switzerland		
UK England and Wales		
Spain in detail		49
Spain Catalonia	82,0	
Spain State Adm	90,2	

Comparative UE 28 + 2		
Country	Data 2014	
Portugal	54,6	8
Bulgaria	74,7	
Romania	79,2	
Czech Republic	79,7	
Greece	86,3	
Spain (Total)	88,9	
Finland	106,2	
Italy	107,7	
Slovak Republic	126,9	8
Austria	136,5	
France	138,6	
Denmark	145,0	
Malta	152,3	
Estonia	158,3	
Slovenia	163,3	
Luxembourg	167,4	
Latvia	177,7	10
Belgium	178,5	
Cyprus	196,7	
Croatia	214,0	
UK North Ireland	225,3	
Poland	227,5	
Hungary	240,8	
Netherlands	258,2	
UK Scotland	345,3	
Ireland	367,3	
Germany		4
Lithuania		
Sweden		
UK England and Wales		
Spain in detail		30
Spain Catalonia	82,0	
Spain State Adm	90,2	

	Low
	Medium
	High
	Missing data
	Data refers to another year

³ Number of releases from penal institutions (including exits from pre-trial detention) during the whole year 2014, per 100 000 inhabitants of the country.

Table 2.4. Average length of imprisonment (expressed in months) in 2014: Estimation based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions in 2014

Average length of imprisonment (in months) based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions		
Comparative CoE 47 + 2		
Country	Data 2014	
Switzerland	1.6	2013
Sweden	1.7	
San Marino	1.8	
Liechtenstein	2.0	
Monaco	2.2	
UK Scotland	2.8	
Netherlands	2.9	
Ireland	2.9	
Cyprus	3.0	
Denmark	3.6	
Norway	5.0	
Serbia	5.2	
Slovenia	5.3	
UK North Ireland	5.5	2013
Croatia	5.8	
Finland	6.1	
BiH Rep Srp	6.5	
Iceland	6.6	
Montenegro	7.1	
Belgium	7.3	
Poland	7.6	
Andorra	7.6	
Germany	8.1	
Luxembourg	8.5	
France	8.9	2013
Austria	9.3	
Moldova	10.0	
Albania	10.1	
Malta	11.7	
Fyrmacedonia	11.9	
Hungary	12.1	
Lithuania	12.7	
Italy	13.7	
Spain (Total)	17.5	
Czech Republic	19.9	
Estonia	19.9	
Turkey	29.9	2013
Portugal	31.3	
Romania	37.7	
Armenia		
Azerbaijan		
Bulgaria		
Georgia		
Greece		
Latvia		
Russian Fed		
Slovak Republic		
UK England and Wales		
Ukraine		
		10
		49
Spain in detail		
Spain Catalonia	19.0	
Spain State Adm	17.2	
Comparative UE 28 + 2		
Country	Data 2014	
Sweden	1.7	2013
UK Scotland	2.8	
Netherlands	2.9	
Ireland	2.9	
Cyprus	3.0	
Denmark	3.6	
Slovenia	5.3	
UK North Ireland	5.5	
Croatia	5.8	
Finland	6.1	
Belgium	7.3	
Poland	7.6	
Germany	8.1	
Luxembourg	8.5	2013
France	8.9	
Austria	9.3	
Malta	11.7	
Hungary	12.1	
Lithuania	12.7	
Italy	13.7	
Spain (Total)	17.5	
Czech Republic	19.9	
Estonia	19.9	
Portugal	31.3	
Romania	37.7	
Bulgaria		2013
Greece		
Latvia		
Slovak Republic		
UK England and Wales		
		5
		30
Spain in detail		
Spain Catalonia	19.0	
Spain State Adm	17.2	

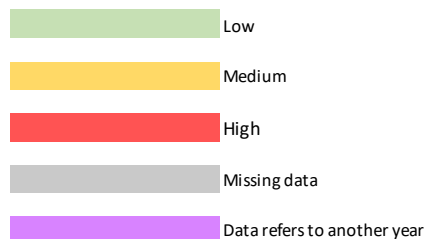


Table 2.5. Average length of imprisonment (expressed in months) in 2014: Estimation based on the stock on 1st September 2015 and the flow of entries in penal institutions in 2014

Average length of imprisonment (in months) based on the total number of prisoners in penal institutions		
Comparative CoE 47 + 2		
Country	Data 2014	
Switzerland	1,6	2013
Liechtenstein	1,8	
Sweden	1,8	
San Marino	2,5	
Monaco	2,6	
Netherlands	2,8	
UK Scotland	2,8	
Ireland	2,8	
Denmark	3,4	
Cyprus	3,6	
Latvia	4,6	2013
Croatia	4,9	
Norway	5,0	
Serbia	5,3	
Montenegro	5,3	
Slovenia	5,3	
UK North Ireland	5,5	
Finland	6,5	
BiH Rep Srp	6,5	
Iceland	6,7	
Hungary	7,1	
Belgium	8,2	
Luxembourg	8,3	
Germany	8,3	
UK England and Wales	8,5	
Austria	9,3	
Turkey	9,8	
Andorra	10,1	
Albania	10,1	
Moldova	10,2	
France	10,3	
Malta	10,9	
Poland	11,0	
Fyrom Macedonia	11,8	
Greece	12,7	
Lithuania	12,7	
Italy	13,0	
Slovak Republic	13,6	
Georgia	13,8	
Russian Fed	14,6	
Spain (Total)	17,4	
Bulgaria	20,1	
Estonia	20,1	
Czech Republic	21,0	
Azerbaijan	27,5	
Romania	30,3	
Portugal	31,0	
Armenia		
Ukraine		
		49
Spain in detail		
Spain Catalonia	18,9	
Spain State Adm	17,1	

Comparative UE 28 + 2		
Country	Data 2014	
Sweden	1,8	2013
Netherlands	2,8	
Ireland	2,8	
UK Scotland	2,8	
Denmark	3,4	
Cyprus	3,6	
Latvia	4,6	
Croatia	4,9	
Slovenia	5,3	
UK North Ireland	5,5	
Finland	6,5	
Hungary	7,1	
Belgium	8,2	
Luxembourg	8,3	
Germany	8,3	
UK England and Wales	8,5	
Austria	9,3	
France	10,3	
Malta	10,9	
Poland	11,0	
Greece	12,7	
Lithuania	12,7	
Italy	13,0	
Slovak Republic	13,6	
Spain (Total)	17,4	
Bulgaria	20,1	
Estonia	20,1	
Czech Republic	21,0	
Romania	30,3	
Portugal	31,0	
		30
Spain in detail		
Spain Catalonia	18,9	
Spain State Adm	17,1	

	Low
	Medium
	High
	Missing data
	Data refers to another year

Table 2.6. Prison density per 100 places on 1st September 2015⁴

Prison density (per 100 places)		
Comparative CoE 47 + 2		
Country	Data 2015	
San Marino	25,0	2014
Monaco	34,1	
Andorra	35,9	
Liechtenstein	40,0	
Georgia	47,9	
BiH Rep Srp	60,1	2014
Ukraine	65,7	
Bulgaria	73,6	
Latvia	75,2	
Netherlands	76,9	
Russian Fed	81,1	18
Poland	81,1	
Montenegro	81,5	
Spain (Total)	82,3	
Croatia	83,1	
Estonia	83,3	
Germany	84,7	
Armenia	84,8	
Denmark	85,2	
Lithuania	85,3	
Malta	86,2	
Ireland	89,6	
Norway	89,6	
Slovak Republic	90,2	
Sweden	90,9	
UK North Ireland	91,8	
Switzerland	93,7	15
Luxembourg	93,8	
Azerbaijan	94,9	
Iceland	95,4	
UK Scotland	95,8	
Cyprus	97,3	
UK England and Wales	97,6	
Finland	99,5	
Czech Republic	100,4	
Romania	101,3	
Turkey	101,3	
Austria	103,3	
Italy	105,6	
Slovenia	105,8	16
Serbia	106,4	
Portugal	113,0	
Moldova	117,0	
Greece	119,3	
Albania	119,6	
Belgium	127,0	
Hungary	129,4	
France	131,6	
Fyro Macedonia	138,2	49
Spain in detail		
Spain Catalonia	73,7	
Spain State Adm	83,9	

Comparative UE 28 + 2		
Country	Data 2015	
Bulgaria	73,6	10
Latvia	75,2	
Netherlands	76,9	
Poland	81,1	
Spain (Total)	82,3	
Croatia	83,1	
Estonia	83,3	
Germany	84,7	
Denmark	85,2	
Lithuania	85,3	
Malta	86,2	10
Ireland	89,6	
Slovak Republic	90,2	
Sweden	90,9	
UK North Ireland	91,8	
Luxembourg	93,8	
UK Scotland	95,8	
Cyprus	97,3	
UK England and Wales	97,6	
Finland	99,5	
Czech Republic	100,4	30
Romania	101,3	
Austria	103,3	
Italy	105,6	
Slovenia	105,8	
Portugal	113,0	
Greece	119,3	
Belgium	127,0	
Hungary	129,4	
France	131,6	10
Spain in detail		
Spain Catalonia	73,7	
Spain State Adm	83,9	

	Low
	Medium
	High
	Data refers to another year

⁴ Number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) per 100 places available in penal institutions on 1st September 2015

Table 2.7. Median age of the prison population on 1st September 2015

Median Age		
Comparative CoE 47 + 2		
Country	Data 2015	
Albania	28,0	2014
Monaco	28,0	
San Marino	29,7	
France	31,0	
Andorra	32,0	2014
Denmark	32,0	
Ireland	32,0	
Lithuania	32,0	
Iceland	32,0	2014
UK North Ireland	32,2	
Czech Republic	32,5	
Moldova	32,7	
Montenegro	33,0	2014
Turkey	33,0	
UK England and Wales	33,0	
Germany	33,7	
Austria	34,0	2014
Luxembourg	34,0	
Romania	34,0	
Georgia	34,0	
Poland	34,0	2014
Russian Fed	34,4	
Belgium	35,0	
Bulgaria	35,0	2014
Estonia	35,0	
Fyrom Macedonia	35,0	
Netherlands	35,0	
Norway	35,0	2014
Serbia	35,0	
Sweden	35,0	
BiH Rep Srp	35,6	
Finland	35,9	2014
Cyprus	36,0	
Slovak Republic	36,1	
Croatia	36,8	
Hungary	36,8	2013
Malta	37,0	
Portugal	37,0	
Spain (Total)	38,0	
Italy	39,0	2014
Latvia	40,0	
Liechtenstein	41,0	
Armenia		
Azerbaijan		
Greece		
Switzerland		
UK Scotland		
Ukraine		
Slovenia	(30-40)	2014
		7
		49
Spain in detail		
Spain Catalonia	37,0	
Spain State Adm		
Comparative UE 28 + 2		
Country	Data 2015	
France	31,0	2014
Denmark	32,0	
Ireland	32,0	
Lithuania	32,0	
UK North Ireland	32,2	2014
Czech Republic	32,5	
UK England and Wales	33,0	
Germany	33,7	
Austria	34,0	2014
Luxembourg	34,0	
Romania	34,0	
Poland	34,0	
Belgium	35,0	2014
Bulgaria	35,0	
Estonia	35,0	
Netherlands	35,0	
Sweden	35,0	2014
Finland	35,9	
Cyprus	36,0	
Slovak Republic	36,1	
Croatia	36,8	2013
Hungary	36,8	
Malta	37,0	
Portugal	37,0	
Spain (Total)	38,0	2014
Italy	39,0	
Latvia	40,0	
Greece		
Slovenia	(30-40)	2014
UK Scotland		
Ukraine		
		4
		30
Spain in detail		
Spain Catalonia	37,0	
Spain State Adm		

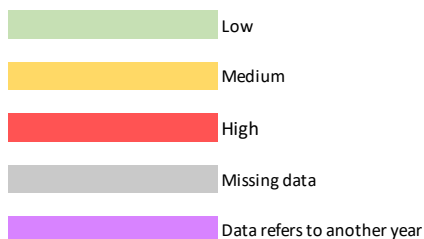


Table 2.8. Percentage of female inmates in the prison population on 1st September 2015

Percentage of female inmates (including pre-trial detainees)		
Comparative CoE 47 + 2		
Country	Data 2015	
San Marino	0,0	16
BiH Rep Srp	1,6	
Albania	2,0	
Azerbaijan	2,9	
Georgia	3,1	
UK North Ireland	3,1	
Fyro Macedonia	3,2	
Bulgaria	3,3	
Poland	3,4	
Montenegro	3,4	
Ireland	3,4	
France	3,5	
Turkey	3,6	
Serbia	3,6	
Denmark	3,7	
Lithuania	4,0	
Italy	4,1	17
Iceland	4,1	
Armenia	4,4	
UK England and Wales	4,5	
Greece	4,8	
Croatia	4,9	
Belgium	5,0	
Norway	5,1	
Romania	5,2	
Estonia	5,2	
UK Scotland	5,3	
Netherlands	5,4	
Switzerland	5,4	
Ukraine	5,4	
Sweden	5,7	
Slovenia	5,8	
Luxembourg	5,8	
Germany	5,9	16
Austria	5,9	
Portugal	6,1	
Cyprus	6,1	
Moldova	6,2	
Slovak Republic	6,4	
Malta	6,7	
Czech Republic	6,9	
Hungary	7,4	
Finland	7,6	
Spain (Total)	7,7	
Latvia	7,7	
Russian Fed	8,1	
Monaco	10,7	
Liechtenstein	12,5	
Andorra	21,2	

Comparative UE 28 + 2		
Country	Data 2015	
UK North Ireland	3,1	11
Bulgaria	3,3	
Poland	3,4	
Ireland	3,4	
France	3,5	
Denmark	3,7	
Lithuania	4,0	
Italy	4,1	
UK England and Wales	4,5	
Greece	4,8	
Croatia	4,9	
Belgium	5,0	10
Romania	5,2	
Estonia	5,2	
UK Scotland	5,3	
Netherlands	5,4	
Sweden	5,7	
Slovenia	5,8	
Luxembourg	5,8	
Germany	5,9	
Austria	5,9	
Portugal	6,1	9
Cyprus	6,1	
Slovak Republic	6,4	
Malta	6,7	
Czech Republic	6,9	
Hungary	7,4	
Finland	7,6	
Spain (Total)	7,7	
Latvia	7,7	30

Spain in detail		
Spain Catalonia	6,7	
Spain State Adm	7,9	

Spain in detail		
Spain Catalonia	6,7	
Spain State Adm	7,9	

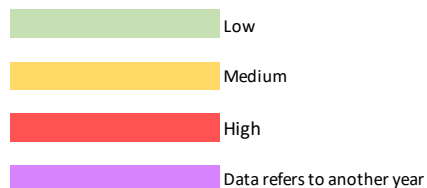


Table 2.9. Percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates on 1st September 2015

Percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates		
Comparative CoE 47 + 2		
Country	Data 2015	
Greece	18,4	15
Azerbaijan	20,8	
Spain (Total)	21,1	
Cyprus	21,2	
UK England and Wales	21,2	
Moldova	22,1	
Fyro Macedonia	22,7	
Ireland	23,5	
Romania	24,8	
Bulgaria	24,9	
Slovenia	26,0	
Portugal	26,7	
Lithuania	27,0	
Czech Republic	29,7	
Switzerland	29,9	
Estonia	30,4	15
Ukraine	31,2	
Austria	31,4	
Germany	31,6	
Iceland	33,3	
Georgia	33,9	
Belgium	34,7	
Slovak Republic	39,1	
Poland	40,7	
Malta	41,7	
Italy	42,2	
Finland	43,5	
Armenia	44,4	
Norway	44,8	
Serbia	46,7	
Turkey	47,3	15
Luxembourg	51,1	
Netherlands	51,4	
BiH Rep Srp	54,1	
Croatia	55,5	
Denmark	56,1	
Liechtenstein	57,1	
Montenegro	57,6	
UK North Ireland	62,8	
Albania	62,9	
Monaco	63,0	
Hungary	67,6	
Latvia	78,6	
Andorra	100,0	
San Marino	100,0	
France		4
Russian Fed		
Sweden		
UK Scotland		
Spain in detail		
Spain Catalonia	18,5	49
Spain State Adm	21,8	

Comparative UE 28 + 2		
Country	Data 2015	
Greece	18,4	8
Spain (Total)	21,1	
Cyprus	21,2	
UK England and Wales	21,2	
Ireland	23,5	
Romania	24,8	
Bulgaria	24,9	
Slovenia	26,0	
Portugal	26,7	
Lithuania	27,0	
Czech Republic	29,7	
Estonia	30,4	
Austria	31,4	
Germany	31,6	
Belgium	34,7	10
Slovak Republic	39,1	
Poland	40,7	
Malta	41,7	
Italy	42,2	
Finland	43,5	
Luxembourg	51,1	
Netherlands	51,4	
Croatia	55,5	
Denmark	56,1	
UK North Ireland	62,8	
Hungary	67,6	9
Latvia	78,6	
France		
Sweden		
UK Scotland		
Spain in detail		30
Spain Catalonia	18,5	3
Spain State Adm	21,8	

Low

Medium

High

Missing data

Data refers to another year

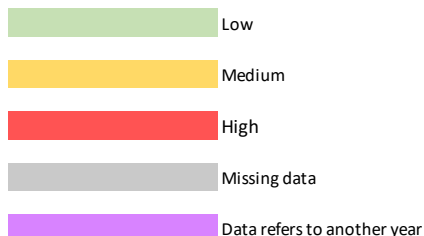


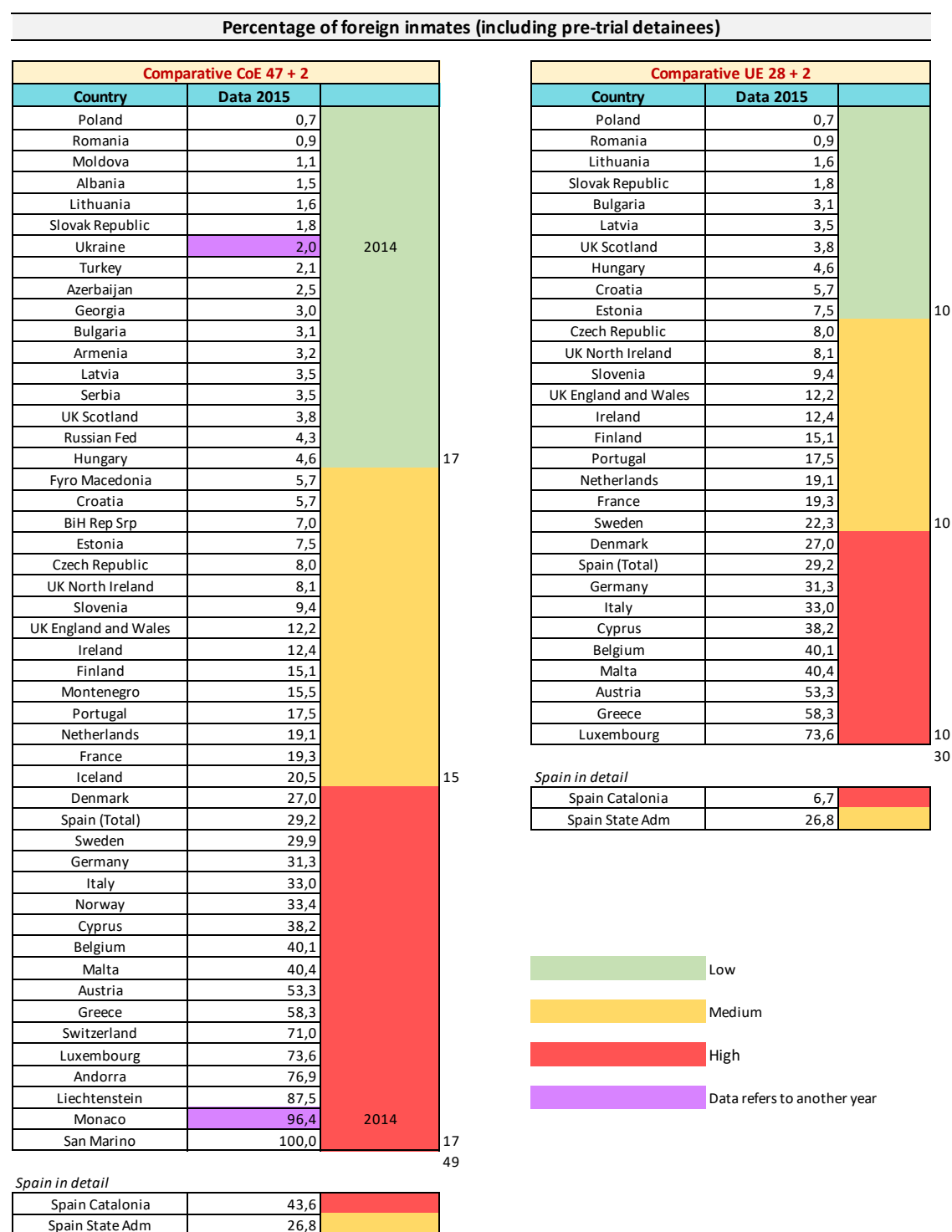
Table 2.10. Percentage of foreign inmates in the prison population on 1st September 2015

Table 2.11. Percentage of inmates without a final sentence on 1st September 2015

Percentage of non sentenced inmates		
Comparative CoE 47 + 2		
Country	Data 2015	
San Marino	0,0	
Poland	6,3	
Romania	8,4	
Bulgaria	8,6	
Czech Republic	9,4	
BiH Rep Srp	9,9	
The Fyro Macedonia	10,6	
Iceland	11,6	
Lithuania	12,4	
Spain (Total)	12,7	
Slovak Republic	13,4	
Georgia	13,8	
UK England and Wales	15,7	
Ireland	15,8	
Portugal	18,1	
Azerbaijan	18,3	
Slovenia	18,4	
Russian Fed	18,6	
Germany	19,9	
Ukraine	19,9	
Finland	20,2	
UK Scotland	20,7	
Moldova	20,9	
Turkey	21,7	
Estonia	22,2	
France	23,1	
Croatia	23,7	
Serbia	23,8	
Hungary	25,2	
Sweden	25,6	
Cyprus	26,0	
Armenia	26,7	
Norway	26,8	
Latvia	28,4	
Malta	28,7	
UK North Ireland	29,3	
Austria	33,0	
Montenegro	33,3	
Belgium	33,4	
Italy	35,2	
Denmark	36,3	
Greece	38,2	
Luxembourg	42,7	
Netherlands	45,1	
Switzerland	46,6	
Albania	49,2	
Liechtenstein	50,0	
Monaco	67,9	
Andorra	69,2	
		14
		19
		16
		49
Spain in detail		
Spain State Adm	12,5	
Spain Catalonia	13,5	
Comparative UE 28 + 2		
Country	Data 2015	
Poland	6,3	
Romania	8,4	
Bulgaria	8,6	
Czech Republic	9,4	
Lithuania	12,4	
Spain (Total)	12,7	
Slovak Republic	13,4	
UK England and Wales	15,7	
Ireland	15,8	
Portugal	18,1	
Slovenia	18,4	
Germany	19,9	
Finland	20,2	
UK Scotland	20,7	
Estonia	22,2	
France	23,0	
Croatia	23,7	
Hungary	25,2	
Sweden	25,6	
Cyprus	26,0	
Latvia	28,4	
Malta	28,7	
UK North Ireland	29,3	
Austria	33,0	
Belgium	33,4	
Italy	35,2	
Denmark	36,3	
Greece	38,2	
Luxembourg	42,7	
Netherlands	45,1	
		9
		11
		10
		30
Spain in detail		
Spain Catalonia	13,5	
Spain State Adm	12,5	

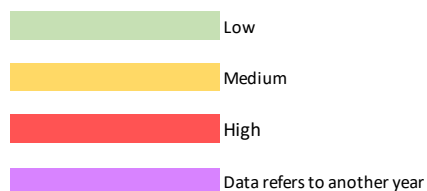


Table 2.12. Mortality rate (per 10,000 inmates) in 2014⁵

Rate of deaths (per 10,000 inmates)		
Comparative CoE 47 + 2		
Country	Data 2014	
Andorra	0,0	2013
Iceland	0,0	
Liechtenstein	0,0	
Monaco	0,0	
San Marino	0,0	
UK North Ireland	5,4	
Denmark	11,2	
Poland	13,8	
Luxembourg	15,2	
Czech Republic	15,5	
Norway	16,1	
Italy	17,0	
France	17,0	
Malta	17,5	
Slovak Republic	17,7	
Ireland	20,9	
Switzerland	21,7	2013
Greece	22,8	
Germany	23,1	
Austria	23,7	
Albania	23,9	
Turkey	25,1	
Netherlands	25,4	
Georgia	26,4	
Spain (Total)	27,0	
Estonia	27,0	
Sweden	27,3	
UK England and Wales	28,4	
Finland	29,1	
UK Scotland	30,5	
BiH Rep Srp	31,9	
Fyrom Macedonia	32,1	
Hungary	36,7	2013
Romania	38,6	
Slovenia	39,4	
Croatia	42,5	
Cyprus	44,1	
Belgium	44,7	
Bulgaria	45,3	
Lithuania	47,9	
Portugal	52,1	
Azerbaijan	54,5	
Latvia	58,2	
Serbia	59,3	
Russian Fed	61,1	
Moldova	62,8	
Ukraine	65,1	
Montenegro	66,2	
Armenia	95,5	
Spain in detail		
Spain State Adm	22,7	
Spain Catalonia	52,4	

Comparative UE 28 + 2		
Country	Data 2014	
UK North Ireland	5,4	10
Denmark	11,2	
Poland	13,8	
Luxembourg	15,2	
Czech Republic	15,5	
Italy	17,0	
France	17,0	
Malta	17,5	
Slovak Republic	17,7	
Ireland	20,9	
Greece	22,8	10
Germany	23,1	
Austria	23,7	
Netherlands	25,4	
Spain (Total)	27,0	
Estonia	27,0	
Sweden	27,3	
UK England and Wales	28,4	
Finland	29,1	
UK Scotland	30,5	
Hungary	36,7	10
Romania	38,6	
Slovenia	39,4	
Croatia	42,5	
Cyprus	44,1	
Belgium	44,7	
Bulgaria	45,3	
Lithuania	47,9	
Portugal	52,1	
Latvia	58,2	
Spain in detail		
Spain Catalonia	52,4	
Spain State Adm	22,7	

	Low
	Medium
	High
	Data refers to another year

⁵ Number of inmates who died in prison during the year 2014, per 10,000 inmates held in prison on 1st September 2013.

Table 2.13. Percentage of suicides among inmates who died in prison in 2014

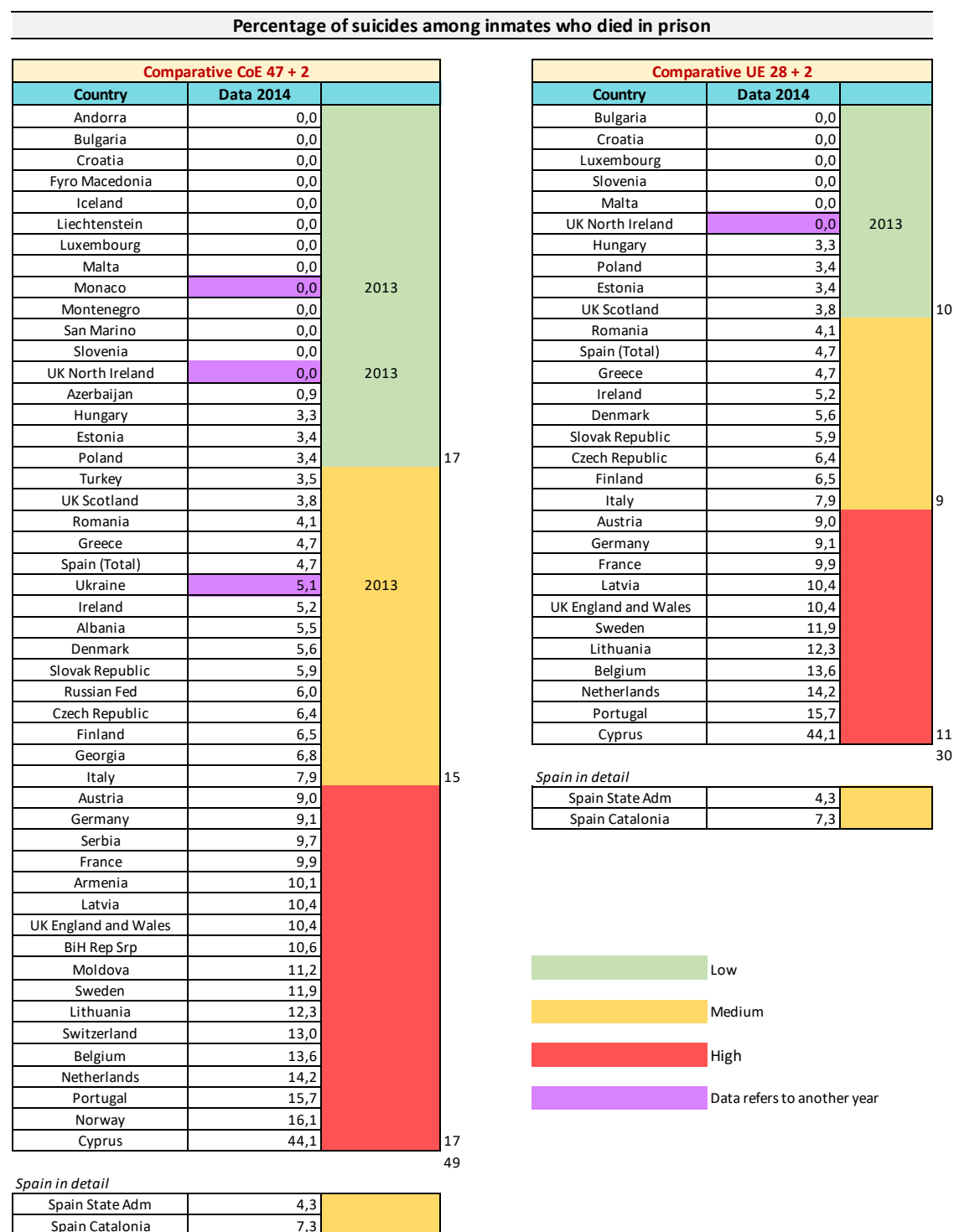


Table 2.14. Percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention among inmates who committed suicide in 2014

Percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention among the total number of suicides		
Comparative CoE 47 + 2		
Country	Data 2014	
Andorra	0,0	2013
Armenia	0,0	
Azerbaijan	0,0	
BiH Rep Srp	0,0	
Bulgaria	0,0	
Croatia	0,0	
Cyprus	0,0	
France	0,0	
Fyro Macedonia	0,0	
Georgia	0,0	
Iceland	0,0	
Ireland	0,0	
Liechtenstein	0,0	
Luxembourg	0,0	
Malta	0,0	
Moldova	0,0	
Monaco	0,0	
Montenegro	0,0	
Norway	0,0	
Romania	0,0	
San Marino	0,0	
Slovenia	0,0	
UK North Ireland	0,0	
Lithuania	9,1	2013
Slovak Republic	16,7	
Spain (Total)	19,4	
Latvia	20,0	
UK Scotland	33,3	
Turkey	37,7	
Switzerland	44,4	
Italy	48,8	
Czech Republic	50,0	
Hungary	50,0	
Netherlands	50,0	2013
Sweden	57,1	
Albania	66,7	
Belgium	71,4	
Austria	87,5	
Denmark	100,0	
Estonia	100,0	
Finland	100,0	
Germany		
Greece		
Poland		
Portugal		
Russian Fed		
Serbia		
UK England and Wales		
Ukraine		
Spain in detail		
Spain State Adm	8,3	
Spain Catalonia	57,1	

Comparative UE 28 + 2		
Country	Data 2014	
Bulgaria	0,0	2013
Croatia	0,0	
Cyprus	0,0	
France	0,0	
Ireland	0,0	
Luxembourg	0,0	
Romania	0,0	
Slovenia	0,0	
Malta	0,0	
UK North Ireland	0,0	
Lithuania	9,1	2013
Slovak Republic	16,7	
Spain (Total)	19,4	
Latvia	20,0	
UK Scotland	33,3	
Italy	48,8	
Czech Republic	50,0	
Hungary	50,0	
Netherlands	50,0	
Sweden	57,1	
Belgium	71,4	
Austria	87,5	
Denmark	100,0	
Estonia	100,0	
Finland	100,0	
Germany		2013
Greece		
Poland		
Portugal		
UK England and Wales		
Spain in detail		
Spain Catalonia	57,1	
Spain State Adm	8,3	

Low	
Medium	
High	
Missing data	
Data refers to another year	

Table 2.15. Ratio of inmates per one member of staff on 1st September 2015

Ratio of inmates per staff		
Comparative CoE 47 + 2		
Country	Data 2015	
San Marino	0,3	2014
Liechtenstein	0,5	
Monaco	0,6	
Andorra	0,6	
Denmark	0,7	
Sweden	0,8	
Netherlands	0,8	
UK North Ireland	0,9	
Norway	1,0	
BiH Rep Srp	1,0	
Ireland	1,0	
Italy	1,2	
Finland	1,2	
Croatia	1,3	
Iceland	1,3	
Albania	1,4	
Belgium	1,4	
Luxembourg	1,6	2014
Switzerland	1,6	
Cyprus	1,7	
Estonia	1,7	
Slovenia	1,7	
UK Scotland	1,7	
Latvia	1,7	
Bulgaria	1,8	
Ukraine	1,8	
Armenia	1,8	
Germany	1,8	
Czech Republic	1,9	
Slovak Republic	1,9	
UK England and Wales	2,0	
France	2,1	2014
Malta	2,1	
Hungary	2,1	
Russian Fed	2,2	
Spain (Total)	2,2	
Georgia	2,2	
Romania	2,2	
Montenegro	2,3	
Portugal	2,3	
Lithuania	2,3	
Poland	2,4	
Austria	2,4	
Serbia	2,5	
Greece	2,6	
Moldova	2,8	
Turkey	3,7	
Azerbaijan	3,7	
Fyro Macedonia	4,0	
		17
		15
		17
		49
Spain in detail		
Spain State Adm	2,3	
Spain Catalonia	1,8	
Comparative UE 28 + 2		
Country	Data 2015	
Denmark	0,7	9
Sweden	0,8	
Netherlands	0,8	
UK North Ireland	0,9	
Ireland	1,0	
Italy	1,2	
Finland	1,2	
Croatia	1,3	
Belgium	1,4	
Luxembourg	1,6	
Cyprus	1,7	10
Slovenia	1,7	
UK Scotland	1,7	
Estonia	1,7	
Latvia	1,7	
Bulgaria	1,8	
Germany	1,8	
Czech Republic	1,9	
Slovak Republic	1,9	
UK England and Wales	2,0	
France	2,1	11
Malta	2,1	
Hungary	2,1	
Spain (Total)	2,2	
Romania	2,2	
Portugal	2,3	
Lithuania	2,3	
Poland	2,4	
Austria	2,4	
Greece	2,6	
		30
Spain in detail		
Spain Catalonia	1,8	
Spain State Adm	2,3	

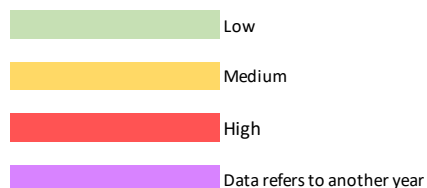


Table 2.16. Percentage of custodial staff in the total staff on 1st September 2015

Percentage of custodial staff in the total staff		
Comparative CoE 47 + 2		
Country	Data 2015	
Slovak Republic	15,4	2014
Czech Republic	19,2	
Ukraine	23,1	
Montenegro	30,0	
Romania	33,6	
Greece	39,9	
Estonia	40,8	
Georgia	48,9	
Switzerland	50,3	
UK England and Wales	50,5	
Poland	53,2	2014
Armenia	54,2	
Azerbaijan	54,2	
Netherlands	54,7	
Denmark	54,7	
Finland	54,8	
BiH Rep Srp	55,5	
Lithuania	57,2	
Serbia	58,0	
Croatia	59,5	
Slovenia	60,9	2014
Sweden	61,6	
Spain (Total)	62,3	
Fyro Macedonia	62,8	
Bulgaria	63,8	
Russian Fed	64,3	
Portugal	65,3	
Andorra	65,4	
Norway	65,5	
Latvia	65,6	
Iceland	66,9	2014
Monaco	69,6	
Moldova	69,9	
Ireland	71,4	
France	72,0	
Luxembourg	72,3	
UK Scotland	73,0	
Germany	73,3	
Belgium	73,6	
UK North Ireland	74,0	2014
Albania	74,4	
Hungary	79,1	
Italy	79,6	
Austria	82,1	
Turkey	82,5	
San Marino	83,3	
Malta	92,6	
Liechtenstein	93,8	
Cyprus	96,9	
Spain in detail		
Spain Catalonia	65,0	
Spain State Adm	61,8	

Comparative UE 28 + 2		
Country	Data 2015	
Slovak Republic	15,4	2014
Czech Republic	19,2	
Romania	33,6	
Greece	39,9	
Estonia	40,8	
UK England and Wales	50,5	
Poland	53,2	
Denmark	54,7	
Netherlands	54,7	
Finland	54,8	
Lithuania	57,2	2014
Croatia	59,5	
Slovenia	60,9	
Sweden	61,6	
Spain (Total)	62,3	
Bulgaria	63,8	
Portugal	65,3	
Latvia	65,6	
Ireland	71,4	
France	72,0	2014
Luxembourg	72,3	
UK Scotland	73,0	
Germany	73,3	
Belgium	73,6	
UK North Ireland	74,0	
Hungary	79,1	
Italy	79,6	
Austria	82,1	
Malta	92,6	
Cyprus	96,9	
Spain in detail		
Spain Catalonia	65,0	
Spain State Adm	61,8	

	Low
	Medium
	High
	Data refers to another year

Table 2.17. Average amount spent per day for the detention on one inmate in 2014 (expressed in Euro)

Average amount spent per day for the detention of one person (€)			
Comparative CoE 47 + 2			
Country	Data 2014		
Ukraine	2,7	2013	
Georgia	5,7		
Croatia	7,3		
Moldova	7,4		
The Fyro Macedonia	9,8		
Armenia	10,3		
Azerbaijan	11,8		
Albania	13,4		
Bulgaria	13,7		
Lithuania	16,1		
Montenegro	19,0		
Serbia	19,4		
Romania	19,8		
Poland	20,4		2013
Turkey	21,7		
Russian Fed	22,5		
Latvia	22,6		
Hungary	26,6		
Greece	28,2	2013	
BiH Rep Srp	29,0		
Estonia	39,4		
Slovak Republic	39,4		
Portugal	41,2		
Monaco	43,2		
Czech Republic	45,0		
Malta	50,0		
Spain (Total)	59,7		
Slovenia	60,0		
Cyprus	75,0		
France	102,7		
UK North Ireland	112,2		
Austria	113,0		
UK England and Wales	115,8		
UK Scotland	125,0		
Germany	129,4		
Belgium	137,3		
Italy	141,8		
Iceland	149,0	2013	
Finland	175,0		
Andorra	186,4		
Ireland	189,0		
Denmark	191,0		
Luxembourg	206,5		
Liechtenstein	230,0		
Netherlands	273,0		
Sweden	345,0		
Norway	348,0		
San Marino	480,8		
Switzerland			
			49
Spain in detail			
Spain State Adm	59,7		
Spain Catalonia			
Comparative UE 28 + 2			
Country	Data 2014		
Croatia	7,3	2013	
Bulgaria	13,7		
Lithuania	16,1		
Romania	19,8		
Poland	20,4		
Latvia	22,6		
Hungary	26,6		
Greece	28,2		
Estonia	39,4		
Slovak Republic	39,4		
Portugal	41,2		
Czech Republic	45,0		
Malta	50,0		
Spain (Total)	59,7		
Slovenia	60,0		
Cyprus	75,0		
France	102,7		
UK North Ireland	112,2		
Austria	113,0		
UK England and Wales	115,8		
UK Scotland	125,0		
Germany	129,4		
Belgium	137,3		
Italy	141,8		
Finland	175,0		
Ireland	189,0		
Denmark	191,0		
Luxembourg	206,5		
Netherlands	273,0		
Sweden	345,0		
		30	
Spain in detail			
Spain State Adm	59,7		
Spain Catalonia			

Low

Medium

High

Missing data

Data refers to another year

Part 3. Country Profiles

Country Profiles

The aim of this section is to present the data collected for this study in the form of 51 profiles that describe the prison populations in the Prison Administrations of the 47 member States of the Council of Europe. Two of the administrations of Bosnia and Herzegovina did not provide data for any of the years included in this study, and therefore are not included among the profiles. In the case of Spain, there is one profile for the whole nation and another two that present the profiles of each of its Prison Administrations.

Each country profile includes a Table with Key Facts about the country, which are presented in the form of several indicators referring to the latest available year and to the evolution during the latest ten years, as well as the relative position of the country (low, medium or high) for each indicator compared to the 28 member States of the European Union ("EU 28") and the 47 member States of the Council of Europe ("CoE 47"). The classification in "low", "medium" and "high" is based on the comparative indicators presented in Part 2 of this study. The country profile is divided in four sections and includes 8 Figures. The four sections are the following:

- Key facts
- The country in brief: This section summarizes the trends shown in the key facts from 2005 to 2014/15. It illustrates which indicators have increased, which have decreased and which have remained stable. The indicator is considered as showing a stable trend if the variation is lower than 5%.
- The country in comparative perspective: This section compares each country to the rest of the countries included in the study.
- General comments: This section includes eight Figures, comments to these Figures and some possible explanations of the observed trends. The eight Figures are numbered from 1 to 8 within each country profile and also include, between brackets, their absolute number from 1 to 408.

The Key facts include indicators of stock and flow. The stock indicators refer to the situation on 1st September 2015. The flow indicators refer to the situation during the year 2014. On the basis of the data included in this study, we have calculated for each indicator the average for the 10 to 11 years under study. This average is presented in the fifth column of the country profiles.

Finally, the last column of the country profiles provides a graphic indicator of the trend observed when one compares the last year of the series (2014 and 2015 respectively) to the first one (2005). The arrows included in this column reflect the evolution of the indicator according to the following table:

↔	+/- 4.9%	stable
↑	+5 to +9%	slight increase
↑↑	+10 to +19%	moderate increase
↑↑↑	+20 to +49%	substantial increase
↑↑↑↑	+50% and more	huge increase
↓	-5 to -9%	slight decrease
↓↓	-10 to -19%	moderate decrease
↓↓↓	-20 to -49%	substantial decrease
↓↓↓↓	-50% and more	huge decrease

The data used for the country profiles is presented in Part 4 of this study, which is presented in a separate document (Volume 2).

COUNTRY PROFILE	ALBANIA		TRENDS 2005-2015		
Key Facts					
	2014/15	Comparative		Evolution 2005-2014/15	
		CoE 47	EU 28	Average	% Change
Prison population rate (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) (01.09.2015)	207.2	High	NAP	153.7	↑↑↑↑↑
Rate of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants)	222.5	High	NAP	163.0	↓↓↓
Rate of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) – Available since 2009	154.5	Medium	NAP	112.4*	↑↑↑↑↑
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	10.1	High	NAP	12.1	↑↑↑↑↑
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	10.1	Medium	NAP	12.9	↑↑↑↑↑
Prison density (inmates per 100 places) (01.09.2015)	119.6	High	NAP	112.5	↑↑
Median age of the prison population (in years) (01.09.2015)	28.0	Low	NAP	30.2	↓↓
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	2.0	Low	NAP	2.3	↓↓↓
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	1.5	Low	NAP	1.1	↑↑↑↑↑
of which: in pre-trial detention	62.9	High	NAP	56.0	↑↑↑↑↑
Percentage of non-sentenced inmates (01.09.2015)	49.2	High	NAP	38.1	↑↑↑↑↑
Rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates in 2014	23.9	Medium	NAP	25.4	↓
Rate of suicides per 10,000 inmates in 2014 (n=3)	5.5	Medium	NAP	5.1	↓↓↓
of which: % in pre-trial detention (n=2) - Available since 2013	66.7	High	NAP	NAP	NAP
Ratio of inmates per staff (number of inmates per 1 staff person) (01.09.2015)	1.4	Low	NAP	1.4	↔
Percentage of custodial staff in the total staff (01.09.2015)	74.4	High	NAP	75.0	↔
Total budget spent by the prison administration in 2014 (in Euro) – Available since 2011	21 982 160	NAP	NAP	25 854 720**	↓↓↓
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate in 2014 (in Euro) – Available since 2008	13.4	Low	NAP	13.8***	↓↓↓

*Average calculated from 2009 to 2014

**Average calculated from 2011 to 2014

***Average calculated from 2008 to 2014

Albania in brief

- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show a *decrease*: rate of entries into penal institutions (-28%), median age of the prison population (-17%), percentage of female inmates (-25%), rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates (-9%), percentage of suicides (-37%), and total budget spent by the prison administration (-22%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show an *increase*: prison population rate (+90%), rate of releases from penal institutions (+79%), average length of detention based on the number of days spent in penal institutions (+111%), average length of detention based on stock and flow (+139%), prison density (+15%), percentage of foreign inmates (+115%), percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates (+151%), percentage of non-sentenced inmates (+175%), and average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (+48%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators remain *stable*: ratio of inmates per staff (+3%), and percentage of custodial staff in the total staff (-3%).

Albania in comparative perspective

- Compared to other European countries, in 2014/15 Albania presents:
 - **Low:** Median age of the prison population, percentage of female inmates, percentage of foreign inmates, ratio of inmates per staff, average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate.
 - **Medium:** Rate of releases from penal institutions, average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow, rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates, percentage of suicides.
 - **High:** Prison population rate, rate of entries into penal institutions, average length of imprisonment based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions, prison density, percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates, percentage of non-sentenced inmates, percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention, percentage of custodial staff in the total staff.

General comments

Figure 1 (1)

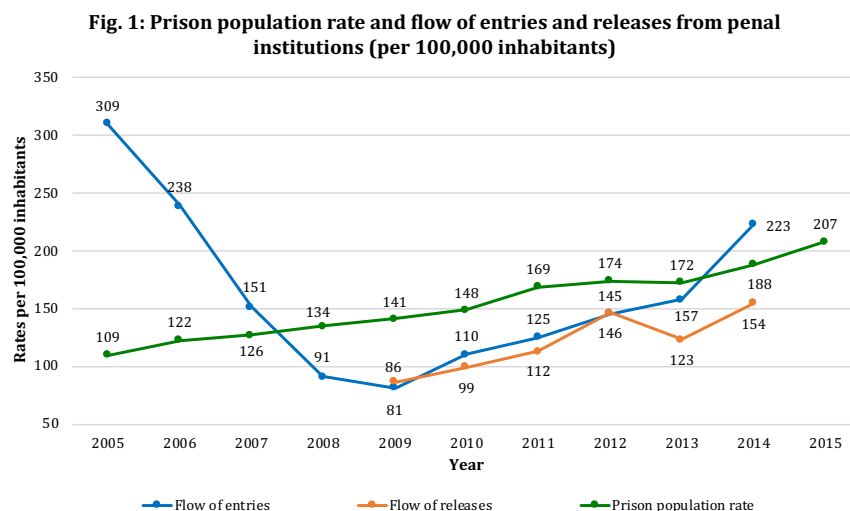


Figure 1 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison population rate of Albania (stock) increased by 90%. In 2005, the country had 109 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 207.

From 2005 to 2014, the rate of entries (flow of entries) decreased by 28%. In 2005, there were 309 entries into penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 223.

From 2009 to 2014, the rate of releases (flow of releases) increased by 79%. In 2009, there were 86 releases from penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 154.

The flow of entries and the flow of releases show relatively similar rates and trends.

According to the information collected during this research, there are several factors that play a role in the observed trends in Figure 1. During the period under study, the Ministry of Justice became the authority in charge of the pre-trial detention centres. At the same time, a series of modifications and amendments to the Albanian Criminal Code were introduced, which led to an increase in the number and variety of criminal acts included in it. In 2009, the Albanian Probation Service started operating, but it seems that it did not have a major influence on the trend observed for the prison population rate. Finally, amnesty laws were adopted by the Albanian Parliament in November 2012 and March 2014, which led to an increase in the flow of releases. Two additional laws on amnesties were adopted after the period under study, in December 2015 and December 2016 respectively.

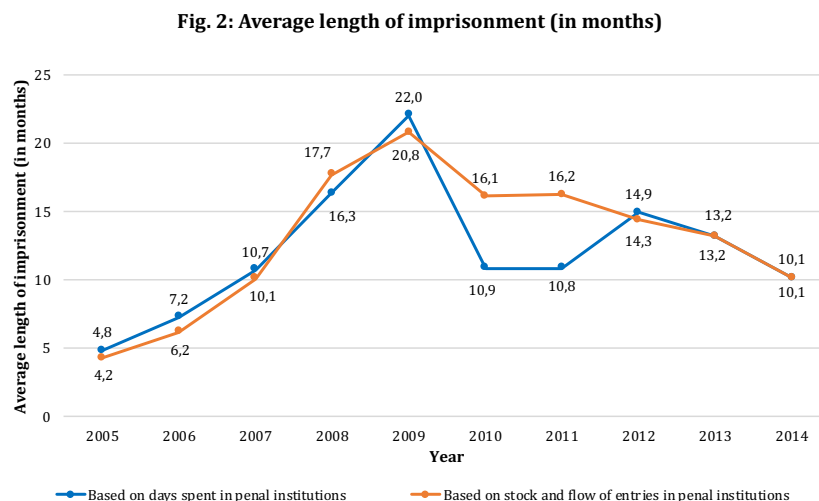
Figure 2 (2)

Figure 2 shows that, from 2005 to 2014, the average length of imprisonment based on the number of days spent in penal institutions increased by 111%. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 4.8 months, while in 2014 it was 10.1 months.

When the average length of imprisonment is computed on the basis of the ratio between the stock and the flow, it shows an increase of 139%. According to this indicator, in 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 4.2 months, while in 2014 it was 10.1 months.

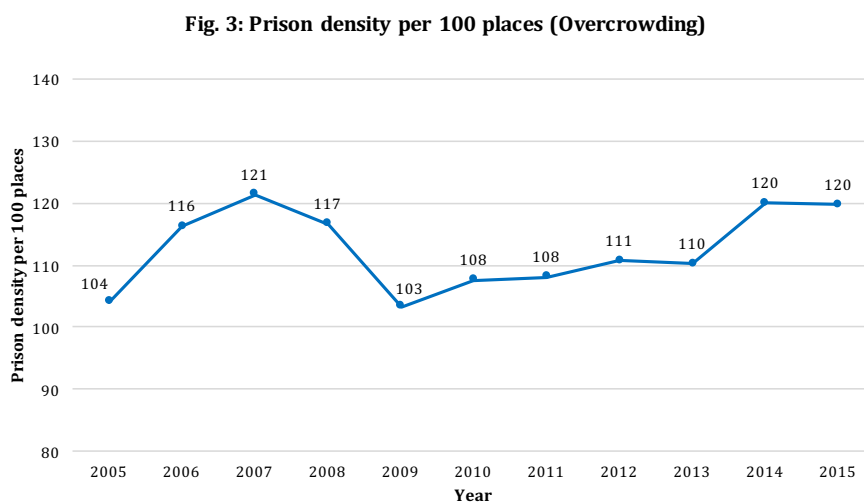
Figure 3 (3)

Figure 3 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison density of Albania increased by 15%. In 2005, the country had 104 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 120.

Figure 4 (4)

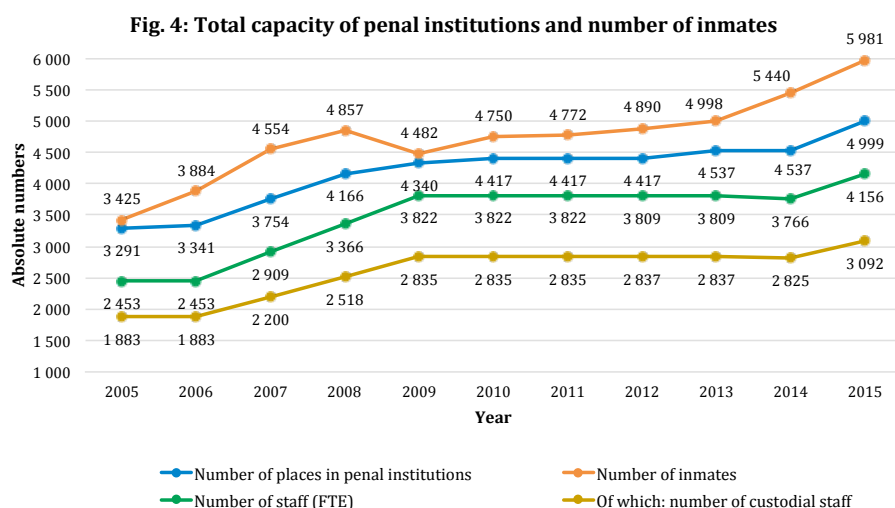


Figure 4 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the total number of places in penal institutions in Albania increased by 52%. In 2005, the country had 3,291 places, while in 2015 it had 4,999. According to the information collected during this research, this is due to the construction of new penal institutions.

During the same period, the total number of inmates increased by 75%. In 2005, the country had 3,425 inmates, while in 2015 it had 5,981.

From 2005 to 2015, the total number of staff increased by 69%. In 2005, Albania had in total a staff of 2,453 persons, while in 2015 it had 4,156.

During the same period, the total number of custodial staff increased by 64%. In 2005, the total custodial staff was 1,883 persons, while in 2015 it was 3,092.

Figure 5 (5)

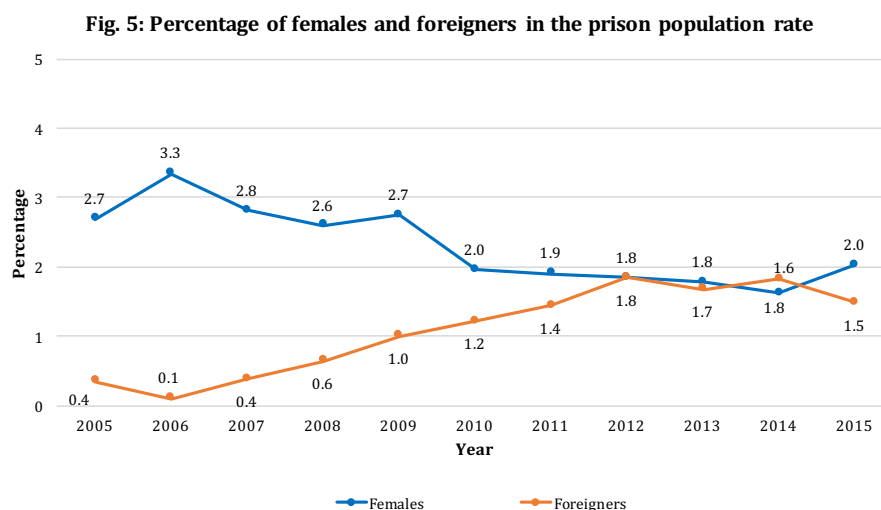


Figure 5 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of female inmates decreased by 25%. In 2005, 2.7% of the inmates were females, while in 2015 they represented 2.0% of the total prison population.

During the same period, the percentage of foreign inmates increased by 325%. In 2005, 0.4% of the inmates were foreigners, while in 2015 they represented 1.5% of the total prison population.

Figure 6 (6)

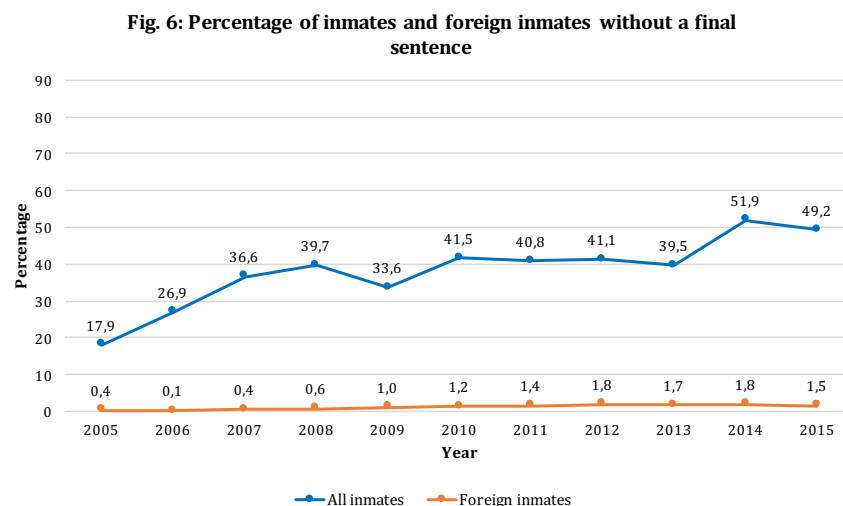


Figure 6 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence increased by 175%. In 2005, 18% of the inmates did not have a final sentence while, in 2015, inmates without a final sentence represented 49% of all inmates.

During the same period, the percentage of foreigners held in pre-trial detention increased by 325%. In 2005, they represented 0.4% of the total number of inmates, while in 2015 they represented 1.5% of them.

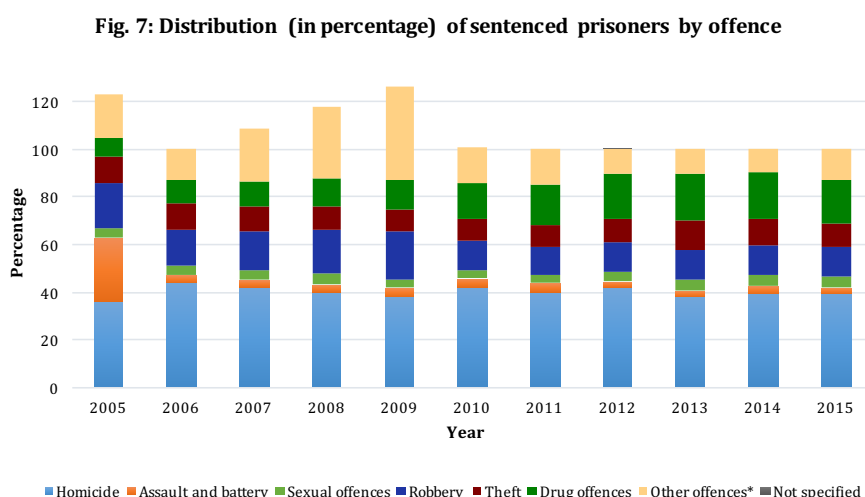
Figure 7⁶⁷⁸ (7)

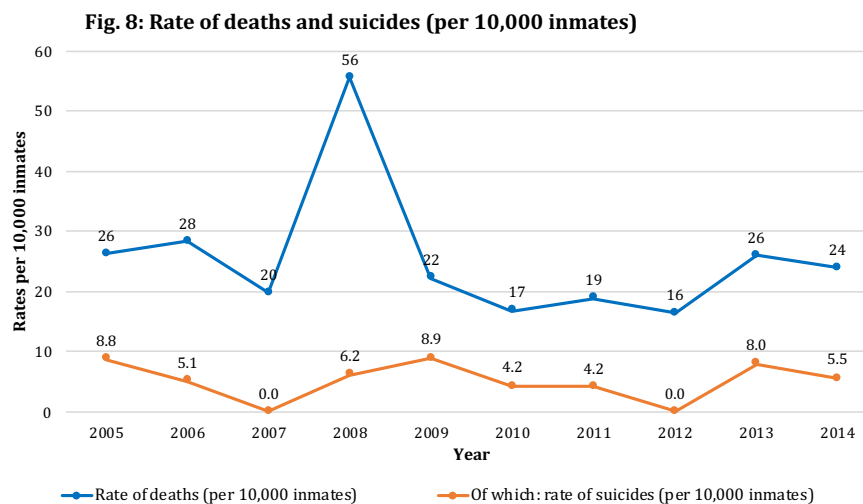
Figure 7 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentages of prisoners serving sentences for homicide, sexual offences, and drug offences, have increased; while the percentages of those serving sentences for assault and battery, robbery, theft, and other types of offences have decreased.

⁶ The figures provided by the country do not always add to 100%.

⁷ Sexual offences include (1) rape (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005), and (2) other sexual offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008).

⁸ Other offences include (1) economic and financial offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008); (2) terrorism (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (3) organised crime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (4) cybercrime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2014); and (5) other cases (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005).

Figure 8 (8)



The instability of the trends for deaths and suicides per 10,000 inmates shown in Figure 8 illustrates the impossibility of reaching statistically reliable conclusions when the absolute number of cases that generated the rates is low. From 2005 to 2014, the annual number of inmates who died in prison oscillated between 8 and 27 and, among them, the number of those who committed suicide fluctuated between 3 and none.

COUNTRY PROFILE	ANDORRA		TRENDS 2005-2015		
Key Facts					
	2014/15	Comparative		Evolution 2005-2014/15	
		CoE 47	EU 28	Average	% Change
Prison population rate (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) on 01.09.2015	66.7	Low	NAP	58.3	↑↑
Rate of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants)	81.9	Low	NAP	118.1	↓↓↓↓
Rate of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) – Available since 2009	63.7	Low	NAP	90.8*	↑↑↑↑↑
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	7.6	Medium	NAP	5.4	↑↑↑↑
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	10.1	Medium	NAP	6.2	↑↑↑↑↑
Prison density on 01.09.2015 (inmates per 100 places)	35.9	Low	NAP	35.9	↔↔
Median age of the prison population on 01.09.2015 (in years)	32.0	Low	NAP	30.6	---
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	21.2	High	NAP	10.8	↑↑↑↑↑
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	76.9	High	NAP	75.8	↑↑↑↑
of which: in pre-trial detention	100.0	High	NAP	53.5	↑↑↑↑↑
Percentage of non-sentenced inmates (01.09.2015)	69.2	High	NAP	59.0	↑
Rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates in 2014	0.0	Low	NAP	24.4	↔↔
Rate of suicides per 10,000 inmates in 2014 (n=0)	0.0	Low	NAP	24.4	↔↔
of which: % in pre-trial detention (n=0) - Available since 2013	0.0	Low	NAP	NAP	NAP
Ratio of inmates per staff (number of inmates per 1 staff person)	0.6	Low	NAP	0.7	↓↓
Percentage of custodial staff in the total staff	65.4	Medium	NAP	79.0	↓↓
Total budget spent by the prison administration (in Euro) – Available since 2011	3 333 337	NAP	NAP	3 319 421**	↑
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (in Euro) – Available since 2008	186.4	High	NAP	161.1***	↑↑↑↑↑

* Average calculated from 2009 to 2014

** Average calculated from 2011 to 2014

*** Average calculated from 2008 to 2014

Cautionary statement

Andorra has a population of roughly 80,000 persons. On 1st September of every year, Andorra usually has less than 70 inmates. From a statistical point of view, this means that it is not possible to establish reliable time series. As a consequence, the figures, rates and graphs included in this report are given purely as an indication and must be interpreted very cautiously.

Andorra in brief

- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show a *decrease*: rate of entries into penal institutions (-32%), ratio of inmates per staff (-15%), and percentage of custodial staff (-18%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show an *increase*: prison population rate (+13%), rate of releases from penal institutions (+115%), average length of detention based on the total number of days spent in penal institution (+34%), average length of detention based on stock and flow (+70%), percentage of female inmates (+863%), percentage of foreign inmates (+40%), percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates (+108%), percentage of non-sentenced inmates (+7%), total budget spent by the prison administration (+8%), and average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (+1602%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators remain *stable*: prison density (-2%).

Andorra in comparative perspective

- Compared to other European countries, in 2014/15 Andorra presents:
 - **Low:** Prison population rate, rate of entries into penal institutions, rate of releases from penal institutions, prison density, median age of the prison population, rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates, rate of suicides per 10,000 inmates, percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention, ratio of inmates per staff.
 - **Medium:** Average length of detention based on the total number of days spent in penal institution, average length of detention based on stock and flow, percentage of custodial staff in the total staff.
 - **High:** Percentage of female inmates, percentage of foreign inmates, percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates, percentage of non-sentenced inmates, average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate.

General comments

Figure 1 (9)

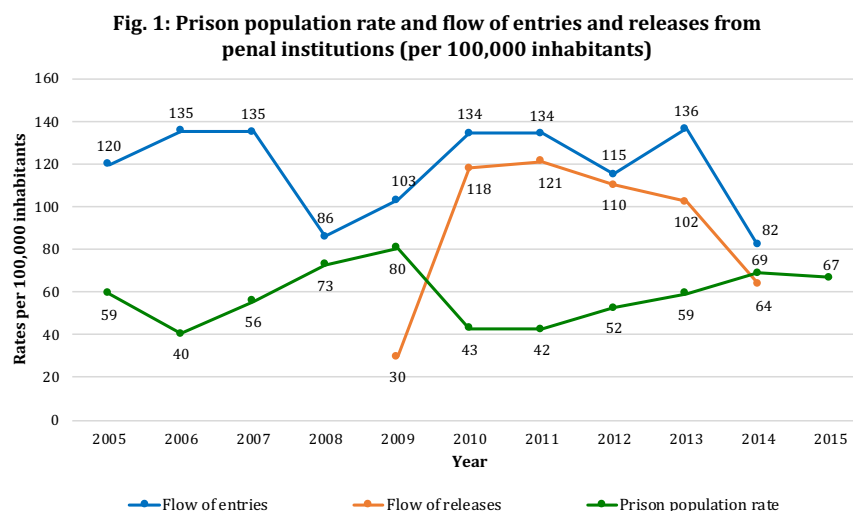


Figure 1 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison population rate of Andorra (stock) increased by 13%. In 2005, the country had 59 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 67.

From 2005 to 2014, the rate of entries (flow of entries) decreased by 32%. In 2005, there were 120 entries into penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 82.

From 2009 to 2014, the rate of releases (flow of releases) increased by 115%. In 2009, there were 30 releases from penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 64.

The flow of entries and the flow of releases show dissimilar rates and relatively similar trends.

Figure 2 (10)

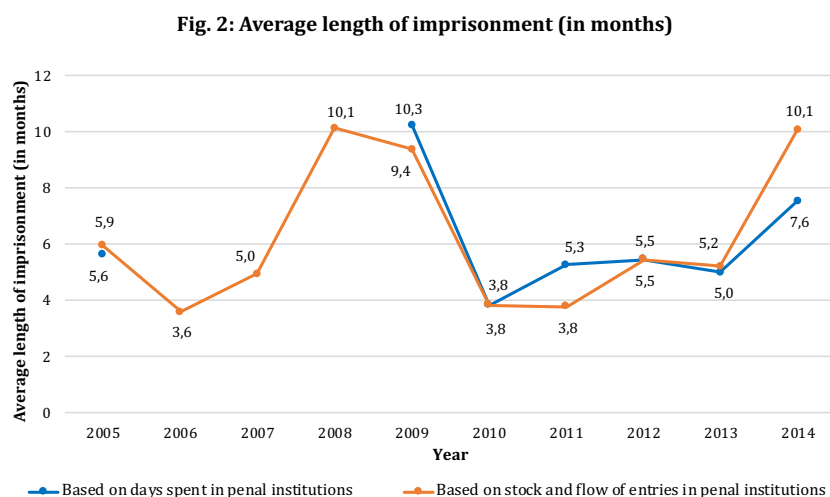


Figure 2 shows that, from 2005 to 2014, the average length of imprisonment based on the number of days spent in penal institutions increased by 34%. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 5.6 months, while in 2014 it was 7.6 months.

During the same period, the average length of imprisonment computed on the basis of the ratio between the stock and the flow increased by 70%. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 5.9 months, while in 2014 it was 10.1 months.

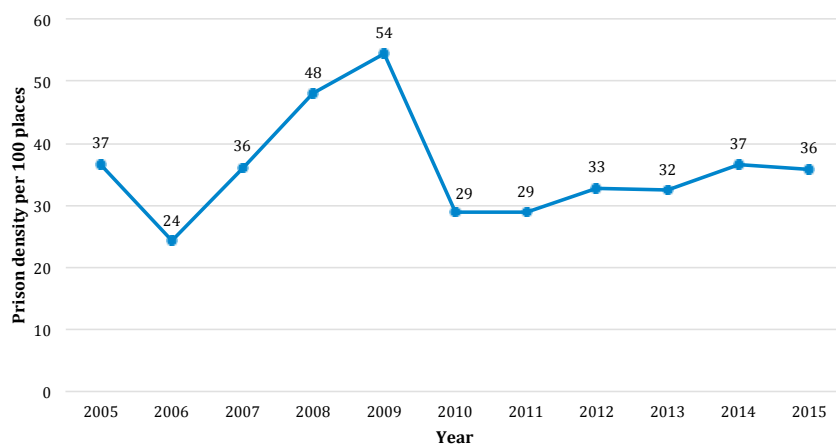
Figure 3 (11)**Fig. 3: Prison density per 100 places (Overcrowding)**

Figure 3 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison density of Andorra decreased by 2%. In 2005, the country had 37 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 36.

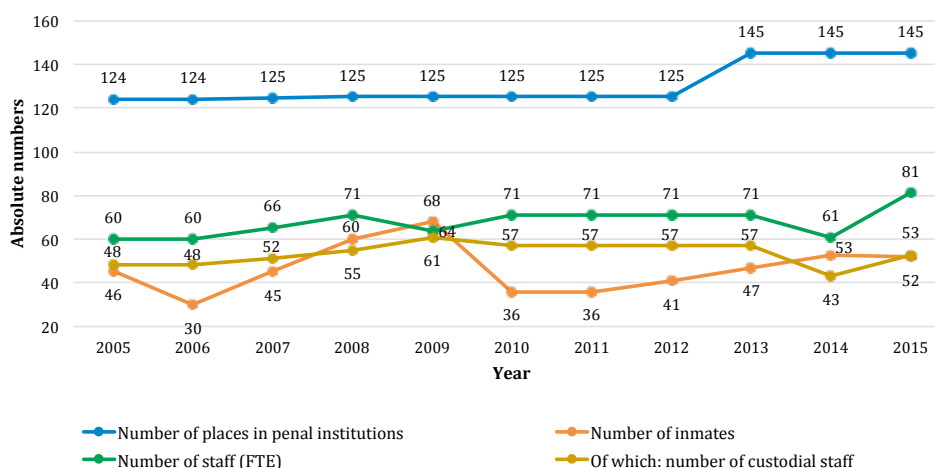
Figure 4 (12)**Fig. 4: Total capacity of penal institutions and number of inmates**

Figure 4 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the total number of places in penal institutions in Andorra increased by 17%. In 2005, the country had 124 places, while in 2015 it had 145.

During the same period, the total number of inmates increased by 14%. In 2005, the country had 46 inmates, while in 2015 it had 52.

From 2005 to 2015, the total number of staff increased by 35%. In 2005, Andorra had in total a staff of 60 persons, while in 2015 it had 81.

During the same period, the total number of custodial staff increased by 10%. In 2005, the total custodial staff was 48 persons, while in 2015 it was 53.

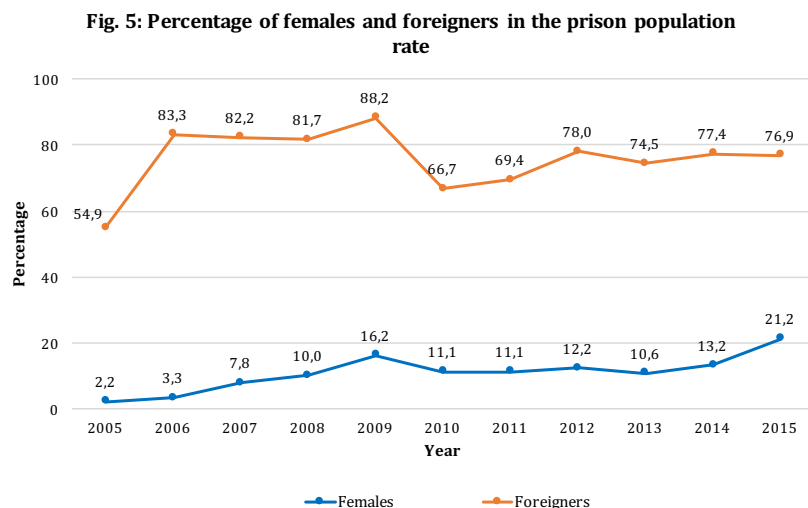
Figure 5 (13)

Figure 5 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of female inmates increased by 863%. In 2005, 2.2% of the inmates were females, while in 2015 they represented 21.2% of the total prison population.

During the same period, the percentage of foreign inmates increased by 40%. In 2005, 55% of the inmates were foreigners, while in 2015 they represented 77% of the total prison population.

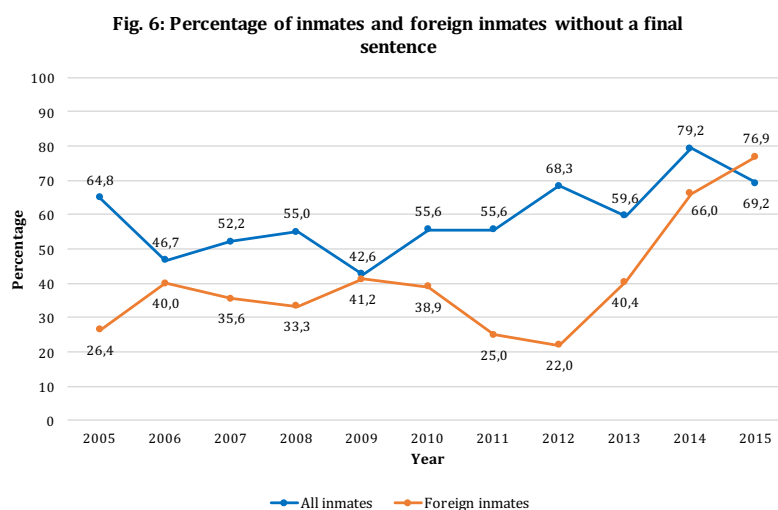
Figure 6 (14)

Figure 6 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence increased by 7%. In 2005, 65% of the inmates did not have a final sentence while, in 2015, inmates without a final sentence represented 69% of all inmates.

During the same period, the percentage of foreigners held in pre-trial detention increased by 192%. In 2005, they represented 26% of the total number of inmates, while in 2015 they represented 77% of them.

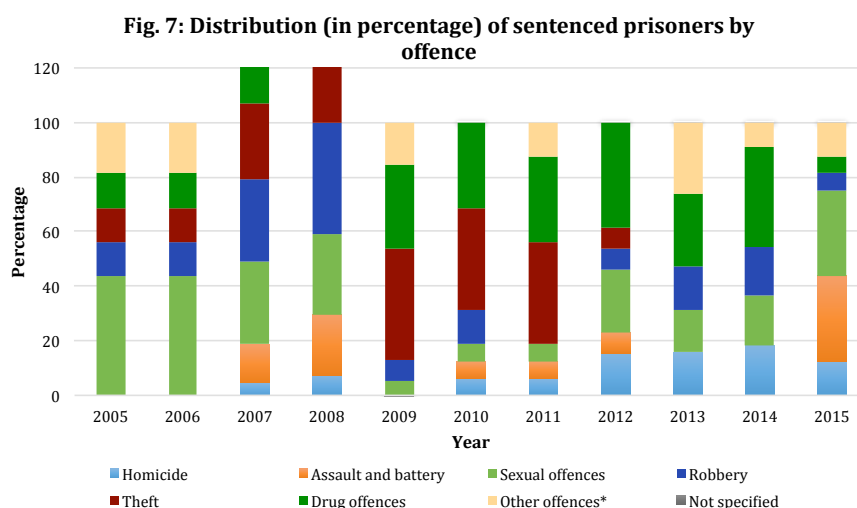
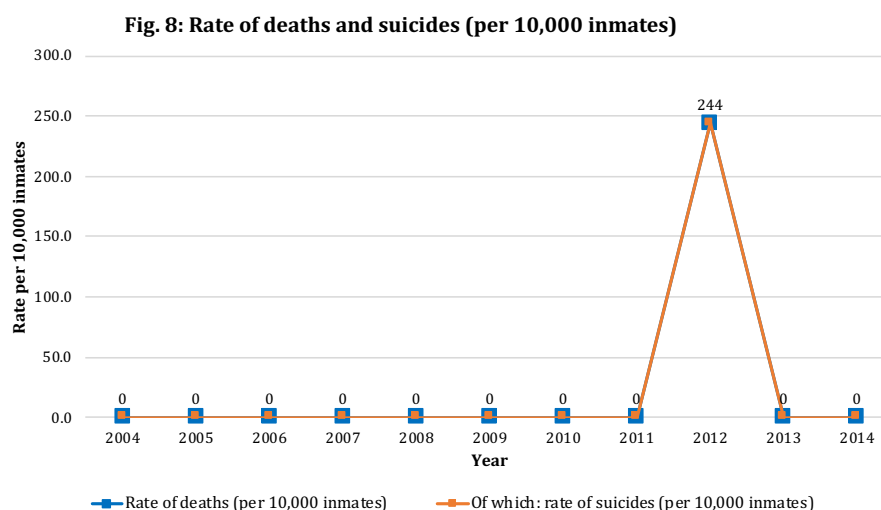
Figure 7⁹¹⁰¹¹ (15)

Figure 7 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentages of prisoners serving sentences for homicide as well as for assault and battery have increased; while the percentages of those serving sentences for sexual offences, robbery, theft, drug offences, and other types of offences have decreased.

Figure 8 (16)



The instability of the trends for deaths and suicides per 10,000 inmates shown in Figure 8 illustrates the impossibility of reaching statistically reliable conclusions when the absolute number of cases that generated the rates is low. According to the information collected during this research, the peak observed in 2012 corresponds to the suicide of one inmate; while in the rest of the years included in the Figure there were no deaths in prison. As a consequence, the trends for deaths and suicides in prison are identical.

⁹ The figures provided by the country do not always add to 100%.

¹⁰ Sexual offences include (1) rape (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005), and (2) other sexual offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008).

¹¹ Other offences include (1) economic and financial offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008); (2) terrorism (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (3) organised crime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (4) cybercrime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2014); and (5) other cases (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005).

COUNTRY PROFILE	ARMENIA			TRENDS 2005-2015	
Key Facts					
	2014/15	Comparative		Evolution 2005-2014/15	
		CoE 47	EU 28	Average	% Change
Prison population rate (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) (01.09.2015)	129.7	Medium	NAP	136.0	↑↑↑↑
Rate of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants)	---	---	NAP	---	---
Rate of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) – Available since 2009	48.5	Low	NAP	63.9*	↓↓↓↓
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	---	---	NAP	---	---
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	---	---	NAP	---	---
Prison density (inmates per 100 places) (01.09.2015)	84.8	Low	NAP	97.9	↑↑↑↑
Median age of the prison population (in years) (01.09.2015)	---	---	NAP	---	---
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	4.4	Medium	NAP	3.7	↑↑↑↑↑
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	3.2	Low	NAP	2.4	↑↑↑↑↑
of which: in pre-trial detention	44.4	Medium	NAP	57.9	↓↓↓↓
Percentage of non-sentenced inmates (01.09.2015)	26.7	Medium	NAP	29.4	↔
Rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates in 2014	95.5	High	NAP	60.9	↑↑↑↑
Rate of suicides per 10,000 inmates in 2014 (n=4)	10.1	High	NAP	7.6	↓
of which: % in pre-trial detention (n=0) - Available since 2013	0.0	Low	NAP	NAP	NAP
Ratio of inmates per staff (number of inmates per 1 staff person) (01.09.2015)	1.8	Medium	NAP	2.4	↓↓↓↓
Percentage of custodial staff in the total staff (01.09.2015)	54.2	Low	NAP	63.7	↓↓↓↓
Total budget spent by the prison administration in 2014 (in Euro) – Available since 2011	21 982 160	NAP	NAP	15 211 432**	↑↑↑↑↑
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate in 2014 (in Euro) – Available since 2008	10.3	Low	NAP	---	---

*Average calculated from 2009 to 2014

**Average calculated from 2011 to 2014

Armenia in brief

- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show a *decrease*: rate of releases from penal institutions (-25%), percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates (-38%), percentage of suicides (-5%), ratio of inmates per staff (-26%), and percentage of custodial staff in the total staff (-34%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show an *increase*: prison population rate (+48%), prison density (+22%), percentage of female inmates (+59%), percentage of foreign inmates (+1207%), rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates (+30%), and total budget spent by the prison administration (+64%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators remain *stable*: percentage of non-sentenced inmates (+4%).

Armenia in comparative perspective

- Compared to other European countries, Armenia presents:
 - **Low:** Rate of releases from penal institutions, prison density, percentage of foreign inmates, percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention, percentage of custodial staff, average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate.
 - **Medium:** Prison population rate, percentage of female, percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates, percentage of non-sentenced inmates, ratio of inmates per staff.
 - **High:** Rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates, percentage of suicides.

General comments

Figure 1 (17)

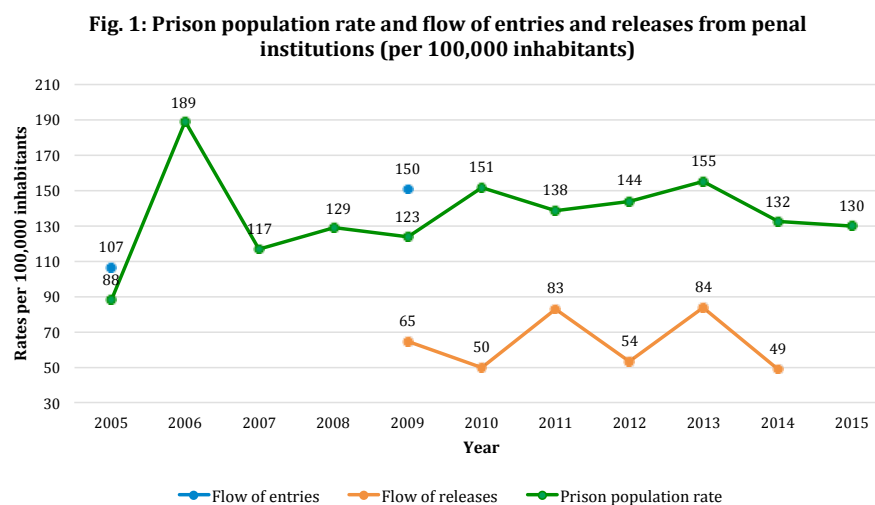
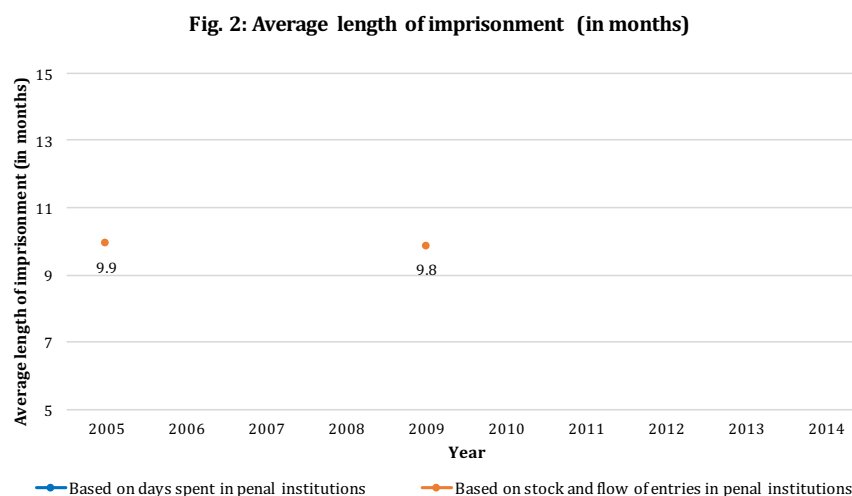


Figure 1 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison population rate of Armenia (stock) increased by 48%. In 2005, the country had 88 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 130.

For the rate of entries (flow of entries) most of the data were not available.

From 2009 to 2014, the rate of releases (flow of releases) decreased by 25%. In 2009, there were 65 releases from penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 49.

Figure 2 (18)



Most of the data required for the estimation of the average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow were not available.

No data were available for the estimation of the average length of imprisonment based on the number of days spent in penal institutions.

Figure 3 (19)

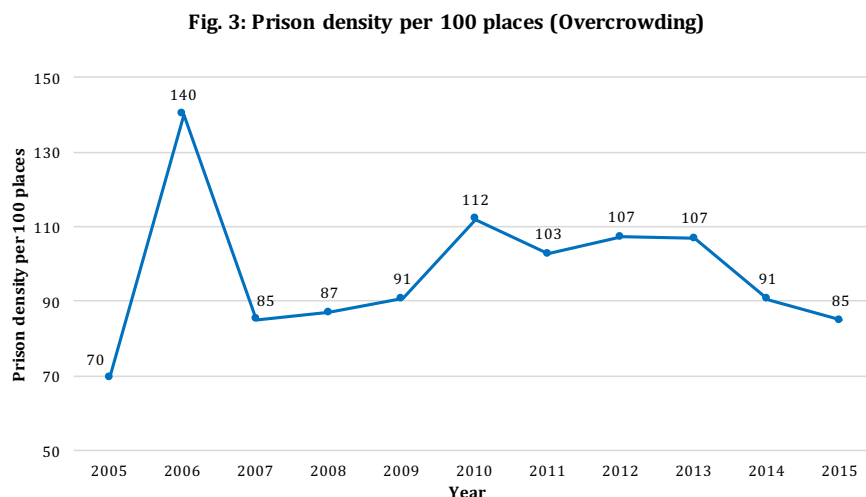


Figure 3 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison density of Armenia increased by 22%. In 2005, the country had 70 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 85.

Figure 4 (20)

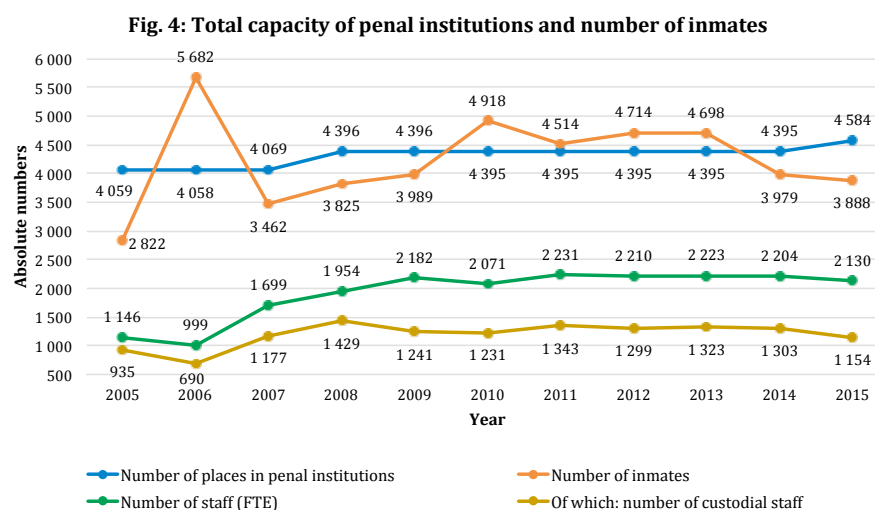


Figure 4 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the total number of places in penal institutions in Armenia increased by 13%. In 2005, the country had 4,059 places, while in 2015, it had 4,584. According to the information collected during this research, the number of places in penal institutions increased due to the construction of the new “Armavir” penitentiary institution. The “Armavir” penitentiary institution has a total capacity of 1,240 places, of which 200 are foreseen for pre-trial detainees.

During the same period, the total number of inmates increased by 38%. In 2005, the country had 2,822 inmates, while in 2015, it had 3,888.

From 2005 to 2015, the total number of staff increased by 86%. In 2005, Armenia had in total a staff of 1,146 persons, while in 2015, it had 2,130.

During the same period, the total number of custodial staff increased by 23%. In 2005, the total custodial staff was 935 persons, while in 2015, it was 1,154.

Figure 5 (21)

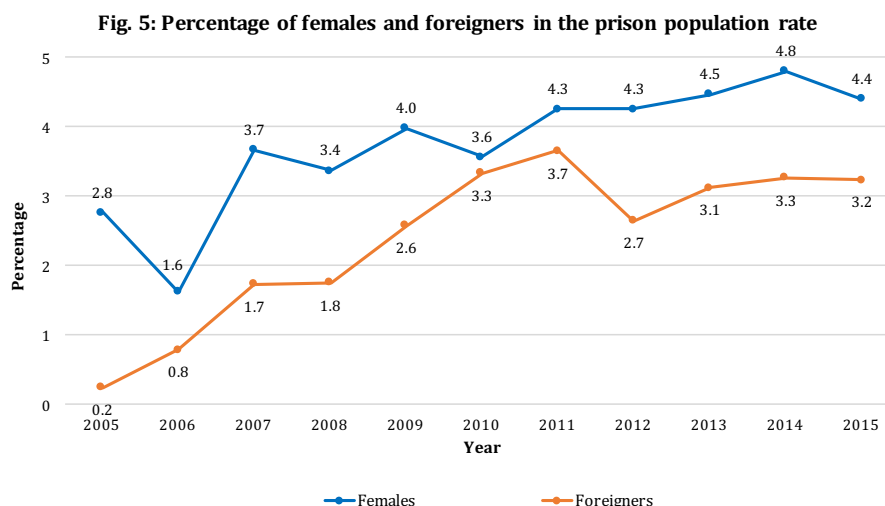


Figure 5 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of female inmates increased by 59%. In 2005, 2.8% of the inmates were females, while in 2015 they represented 4.4% of the total prison population.

During the same period, the percentage of foreign inmates increased by 1,207%. In 2005, 0.2% of the inmates were foreigners, while in 2015 they represented 3.2% of the total prison population.

Figure 6 (22)

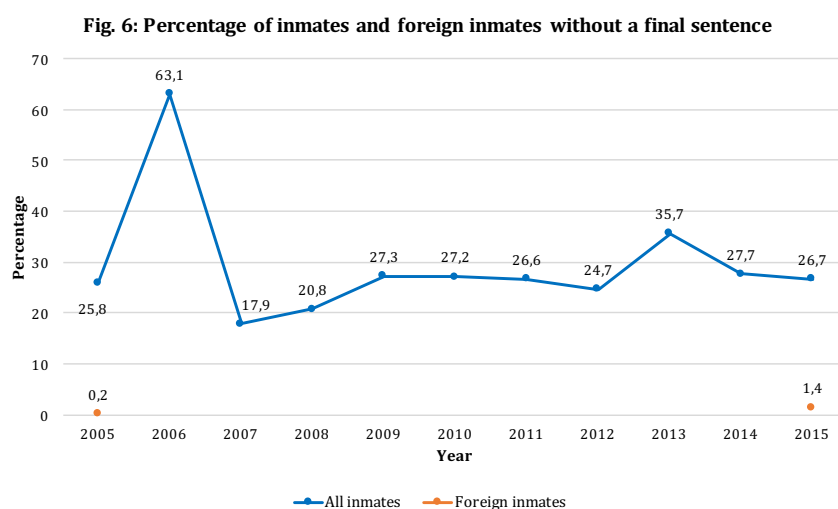


Figure 6 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of detainees without a final sentence increased by 4%. In 2005, 26% of the detainees did not have a final sentence, while in 2015 they were 27%.

For the percentage of foreign persons in pre-trial detention most of the data were not available.

Figure 7¹²¹³¹⁴ (23)

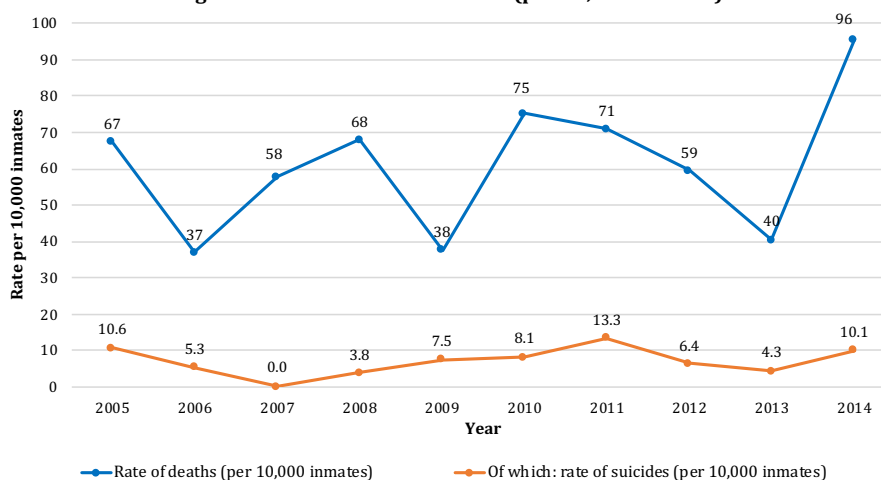
Fig. 7: Distribution (in percentage) of sentenced prisoners by offence



As can be seen in Figure 7, data were not available for the distribution of sentenced prisoners by offence. This is due to the fact that Armenia uses different categories of offences than the ones used in SPACE: (1) Crimes against life and health; (2) Crimes against property, economy and economic activity; (3) Crimes against public safety, public order and morality; (4) Crimes against public health; (5) Crimes against state safety; (6) Crimes against military; (7) Crimes against peace and human safety.

Figure 8 (24)

Fig. 8: Rate of deaths and suicides (per 10,000 inmates)



The instability of the trends for deaths and suicides per 10,000 inmates shown in Figure 8 illustrates the impossibility of reaching statistically reliable conclusions when the absolute number of cases that generated the rates is low. From 2005 to 2014, the annual number of inmates who died in prison oscillated between 19 and 38 and, among them, the number of those who committed suicide fluctuated between 6 and none.

¹² The figures provided by the country do not always add to 100%.

¹³ Sexual offences include (1) rape (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005), and (2) other sexual offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008).

¹⁴ Other offences include (1) economic and financial offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008); (2) terrorism (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (3) organised crime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (4) cybercrime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2014); and (5) other cases (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005).

COUNTRY PROFILE	AUSTRIA		TRENDS 2005-2015		
Key Facts					
	2014/15	Comparative		Evolution 2005-2014/15	
		CoE 47	EU 28	Average	% Change
Prison population rate (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) (01.09.2015)	103.9	Medium	Medium	103.8	↔↔
Rate of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants)	135.0	Medium	Medium	150.0	↓↓↓↓
Rate of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) – Available since 2009	136.5	Medium	Medium	140.3*	↓
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	9.3	Medium	Medium	8.6	↑↑
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	9.3	Medium	Medium	8.3	↑↑↑↑
Prison density (inmates per 100 places) (01.09.2015)	103.3	High	High	100.9	↔↔
Median age of the prison population (in years) (01.09.2015)	34.0	Medium	Medium	34.0	↔↔
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	5.9	High	Medium	5.8	↑↑
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	53.3	High	High	46.3	↑↑
of which: in pre-trial detention	31.4	Medium	Medium	30.4	↔↔
Percentage of non-sentenced inmates (01.09.2015)	33.0	High	High	32.7	↔↔
Rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates in 2014	23.7	Medium	Medium	35.7	↓↓↓↓
Rate of suicides per 10,000 inmates in 2014 (n=8)	9.0	High	High	11.0	↑↑↑↑
of which: % in pre-trial detention (n=7) – Available since 2013	87.5	High	High	NAP	NAP
Ratio of inmates per staff (number of inmates per 1 staff person) (01.09.2015)	2.4	High	High	2.2	↑↑
Percentage of custodial staff in the total staff (01.09.2015)	82.1	High	High	79.5	↑
Total budget spent by the prison administration in 2014 (in Euro) – Available since 2011	416 973 092	NAP	NAP	392 722 154**	↑↑
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate in 2014 (in Euro) – Available since 2008	113.0	Medium	Medium	103.9***	↑↑

*Average calculated from 2009 to 2014

**Average calculated from 2011 to 2014

***Average calculated from 2008 to 2014

Austria in brief

- Comparing 2014/15 to 2004/5, the following indicators show a *decrease*: rate of entries into penal institutions (-23%), rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates (-42%)
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2004/5, the following indicators show an *increase*: average length of imprisonment based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (+19%), average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow (+27%), percentage of female inmates (+17%), percentage of foreign inmates (+17%), percentage of suicides (+32%), ratio of inmates per staff (+11%), percentage of custodial staff in the total staff (+6%), total budget spent by the prison administration (+20%), and average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (+13%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2004/5, the following indicators remain *stable*: prison population rate (-3%), rate of releases from penal institutions (-4%), prison density (-3%), median age of the prison population (+4%), percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates (+4%) and percentage of non-sentenced inmates (0%).

Austria in comparative perspective

- Compared to other European countries, Austria presents:
 - **Low**: None of indicators.
 - **Medium**: Prison population rate, rate of entries into penal institutions, rate of releases from penal institutions, average length of imprisonment based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions, average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow, median age of the prison population, percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates, rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates, average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate.
 - **High**: Prison density, percentage of foreign inmates, percentage of non-sentenced inmates, rate of suicides per 10,000 inmates, percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention, rate of inmates per staff percentage of custodial staff in the total staff.
- When the percentage of female inmates, is calculated, the Austrian percentage is high compared to the member States of the Council of Europe, but medium compared to the member States of the European Union.

General comments

Figure 1 (25)

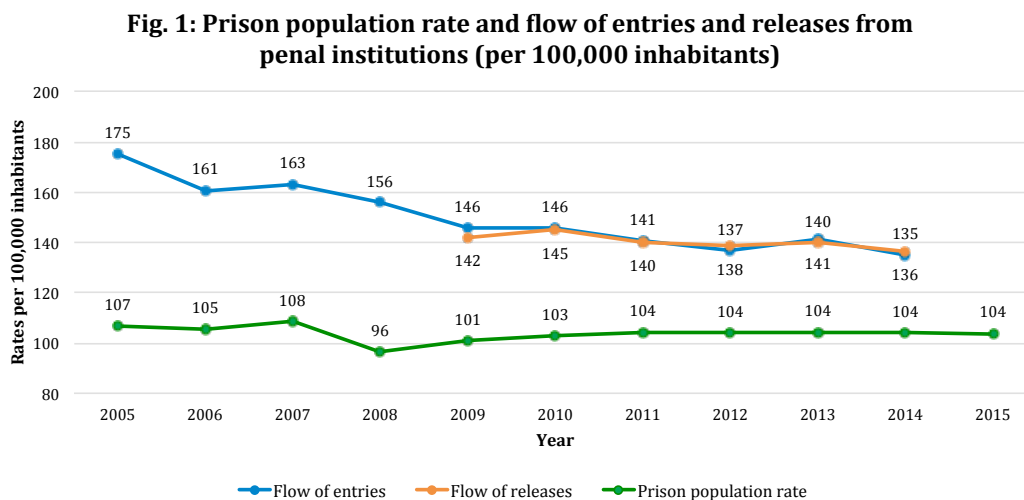


Figure 1 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison population rate of Austria (stock) decreased by 3%. In 2005, the country had 107 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 104.

From 2005 to 2014, the rate of entries (flow of entries) decreased by 23%. In 2005, there were 175 entries into penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 135.

According to the information collected during this research, the number of entries into prison as well as the prison population rate decreased in 2008 due to a legislative amendment to the criminal law that became applicable that year (Strafrechtsreform 2008; BGBl Nr 109/2007).

From 2009 to 2014, the rate of releases (flow of releases) decreased by 4%. In 2009, there were 142 releases from penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 136.

The flow of entries and the flow of releases show similar rates and trends.

Figure 2 (26)

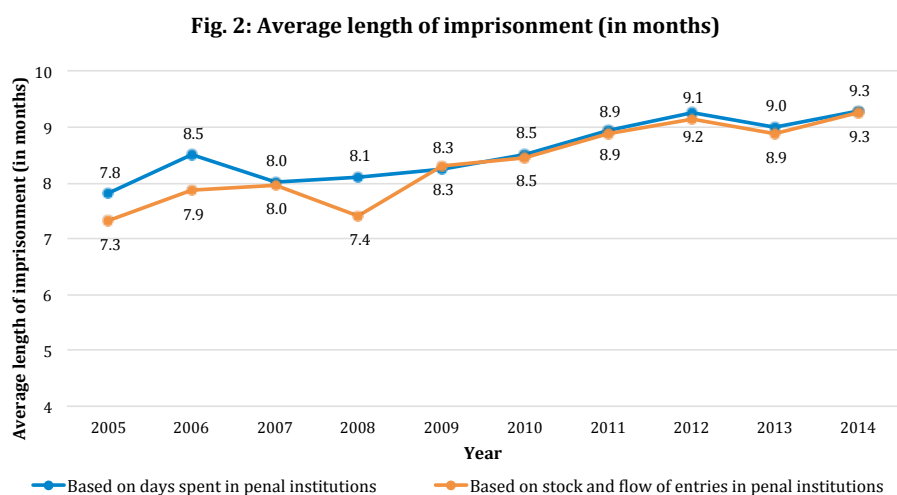


Figure 2 shows that, from 2004 to 2014, the average length of imprisonment based on the number of days spent in penal institutions increased by 19%. In 2004, the average length of imprisonment was 7.8 months, while in 2014 it was 9.3 months.

When the average length of imprisonment is computed on the basis of the ratio between the stock and the flow, it shows an increase of 27%. According to this indicator, in 2004, the average length of imprisonment was 7.3 months, while in 2014 it was 9.3 months.

Figure 3 (27)

Fig. 3: Prison density per 100 places (Overcrowding)

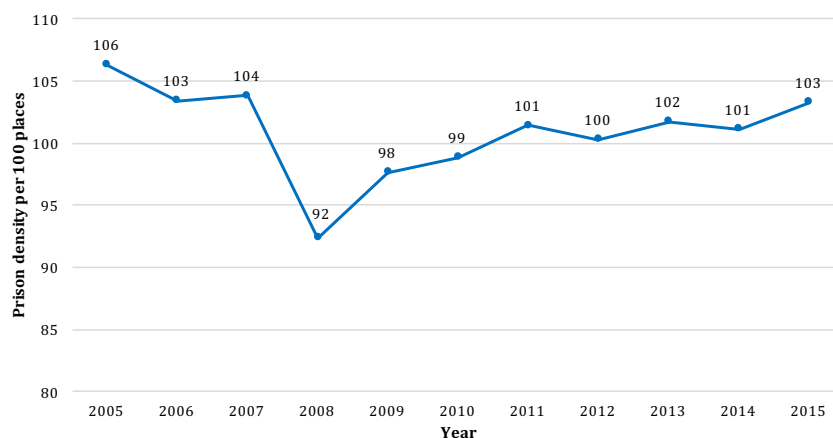


Figure 3 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison density of Austria decreased by 3%. In 2005, the country had 106 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 103.

Figure 4 (28)

Fig. 4: Total capacity of penal institutions and number of inmates

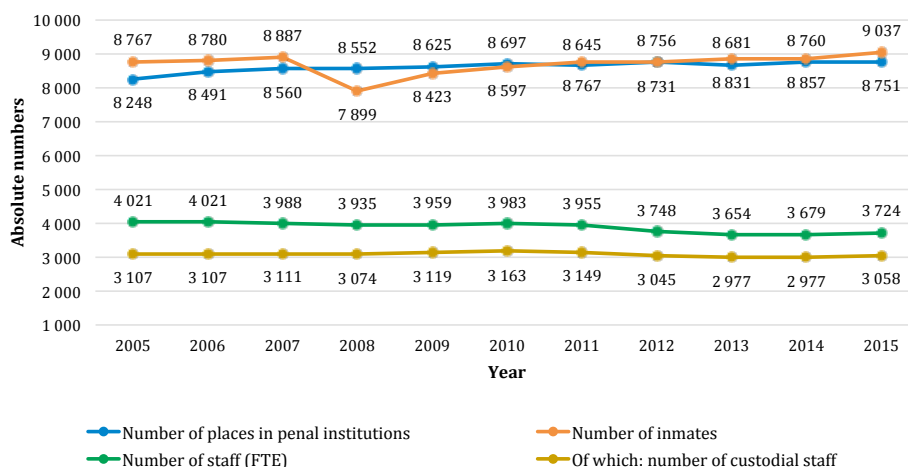


Figure 4 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the total number of places in penal institutions in Austria increased by 2%. In 2005, the country had 8,248 places, while in 2015 it had 8,751. According to the information collected during this research, the number of places in penal institutions increased due to the construction of new prison cells as well as renovations conducted within the existing penal institutions.

During the same period, the total number of inmates increased by 2%. In 2005, the country had 8,767 inmates, while in 2015 it had 9,037.

From 2005 to 2015, the total number of staff decreased by 7%. In 2005, Austria had in total a staff of 4,021 persons, while in 2015 it had 3,724.

During the same period, the total number of custodial staff decreased by 2%. In 2005, the total custodial staff was 3,107 persons, while in 2015 it was 3,058.

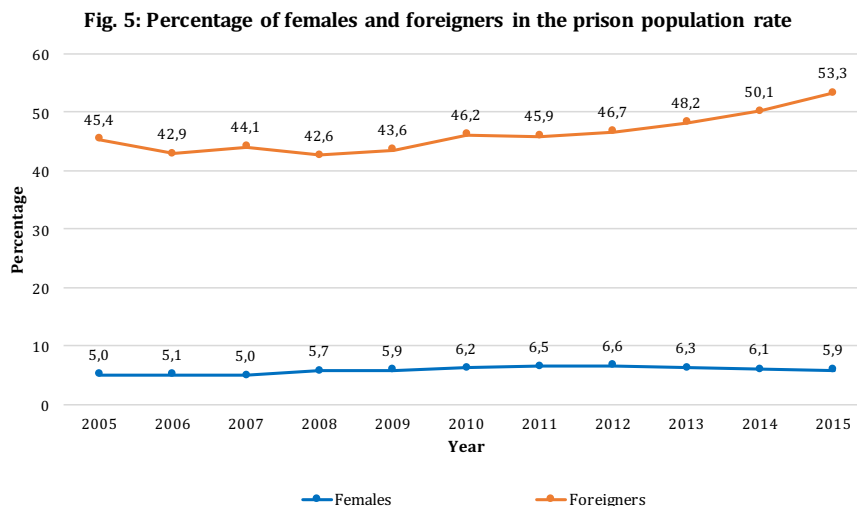
Figure 5 (29)

Figure 5 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of female inmates increased by 17%. In 2005, 5.0% of the inmates were females while, in 2015, they represented 5.9% of the total prison population.

During the same period, the percentage of foreign inmates increased by 17%. In 2005, 45% of the inmates were foreigners, while in 2015 they represented 53% of the total prison population.

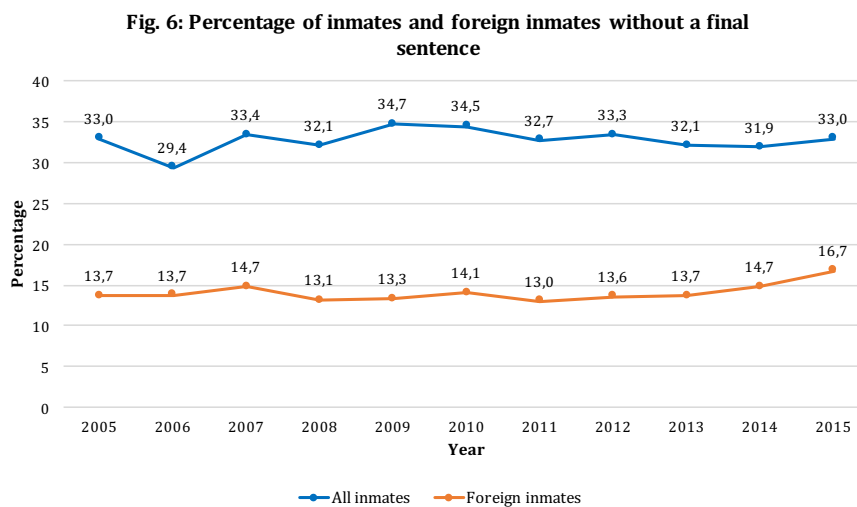
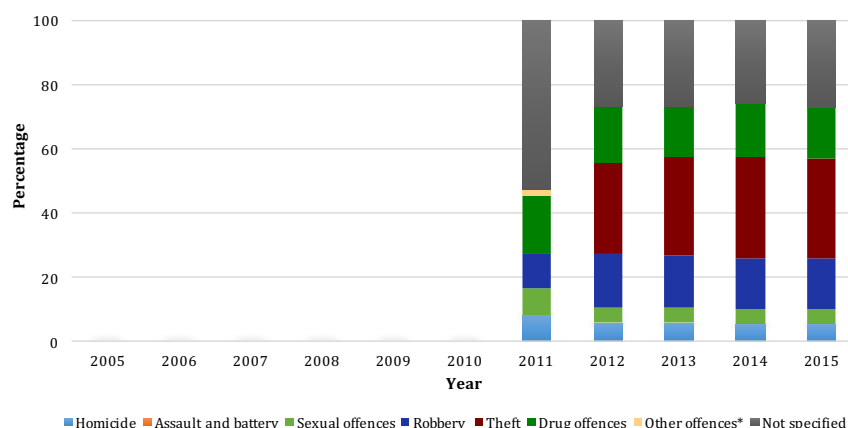
Figure 6 (30)

Figure 6 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence remained stable. In 2005 and 2015, inmates without a final sentence represented 33% of the all inmates.

During the same period, the percentage of foreigners held in pre-trial detention increased by 22%. In 2005, they represented 14% of the total number of inmates, while in 2015 they represented 17% of them.

Figure 7¹⁵¹⁶¹⁷ (31)

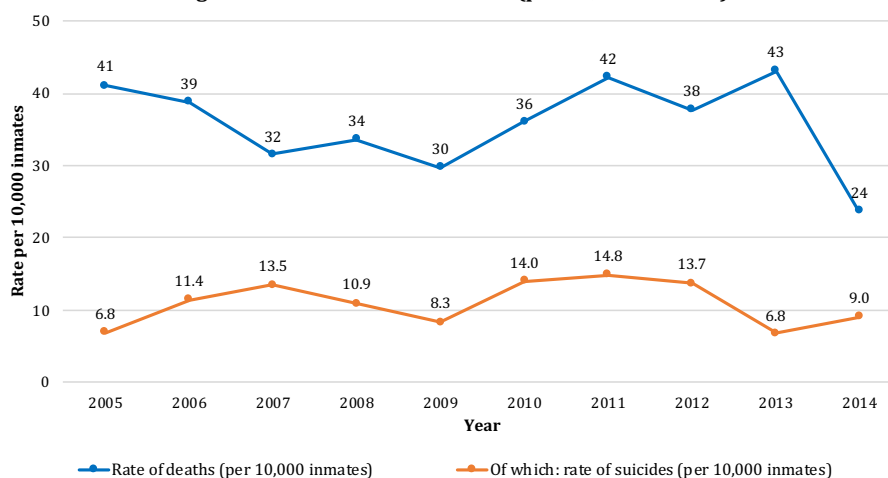
Fig. 7: Distribution (in percentage) of sentenced prisoners by offence



As can be seen in Figure 7, data on the distribution of sentenced prisoners by offence were not available for most of the series. Moreover, in the years for which data are available, the classification of offences does not fully correspond to the categories used in SPACE because it is based on the legal definitions provided by the Austrian criminal law.

Figure 8 (32)

Fig. 8: Rate of deaths and suicides (per 10,000 inmates)



The instability of the trends for deaths and suicides per 10,000 inmates shown in Figure 8 illustrates the impossibility of reaching statistically reliable conclusions when the absolute number of cases that generated the rates is low. From 2005 to 2014, the annual number of inmates who died in prison oscillated between 21 and 38 and, among them, the number of those who committed suicide fluctuated between 6 and 13.

¹⁵ The figures provided by the country do not always add to 100%.

¹⁶ Sexual offences include (1) rape (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005), and (2) other sexual offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008).

¹⁷ Other offences include (1) economic and financial offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008); (2) terrorism (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (3) organised crime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (4) cybercrime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2014); and (5) other cases (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005).

COUNTRY PROFILE	AZERBAIJAN		TRENDS 2005-2015		
Key Facts					
	2014/15	Comparative		Evolution 2005-2014/15	
		CoE 47	EU 28	Average	% Change
Prison population rate (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) on 01.09.2015	249.3	High	NAP	233.8	↑↑↑↑
Rate of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants)	103.8	Low	NAP	91.5	↓↓↓↓
Rate of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) – Available since 2009	63.9	Low	NAP	65.2*	↔
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	---	---	NAP	---	---
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	27.5	High	NAP	37.3	↑↑↑↑↑
Prison density on 01.09.2015 (inmates per 100 places)	94.9	Medium	NAP	82.2	↑↑↑↑
Median age of the prison population on 01.09.2015 (in years)	---	---	NAP	---	---
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	2.9	Low	NAP	2.4	↑↑↑↑↑
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	2.5	Low	NAP	3.1	↑↑
of which: in pre-trial detention	20.8	Low	NAP	18.6	↑↑
Percentage of non-sentenced inmates (01.09.2015)	18.3	Medium	NAP	15.6	↑↑↑↑↑
Rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates in 2014	54.5	High	NAP	65.8	↓↓↓↓
Rate of suicides per 10,000 inmates in 2014 (n=2)	0.9	Low	NAP	2.2	↓↓↓↓↓
of which: % in pre-trial detention (n=0) - Available since 2013	0.0	Low	NAP	NAP	NAP
Ratio of inmates per staff (number of inmates per 1 staff person)	3.7**	High	NAP	4.6	↔
Percentage of custodial staff in the total staff	54.2**	Low	NAP	37.1	↑↑↑↑↑
Total budget spent by the prison administration (in Euro) – Available since 2011	79 404 498	NAP	NAP	79 954 722***	↑↑
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (in Euro) – Available since 2008	11.8	Low	NAP	10.1****	↑↑↑↑

* Average calculated from 2009 to 2014

** Data refers to 2014

*** Average calculated from 2011 to 2014

**** Average calculated from 2008 to 2014

Azerbaijan in brief

- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show a *decrease*: rate of entries into penal institutions (-24%), rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates (-38%), and percentage of suicides (-70%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show an *increase*: prison population rate (+23%), average length of detention based on stock and flow (+54%), prison density (+25%), percentage of female inmates (+83%), percentage of foreign inmates (+12%), percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates (+12%), percentage of non-sentenced inmates (+78%), percentage of custodial staff (+298%), total budget spent by the prison administration (+11%), and average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (+34%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators remain *stable*: rate of releases from penal institutions (+2%), ratio of inmates per staff (+1%).

Azerbaijan in comparative perspective

- Compared to other European countries, in 2014/15 Azerbaijan presents:
 - **Low:** Rate of entries into penal institutions, rate of releases from penal institutions, percentage of female inmates, percentage of foreign inmates, percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates, rate of suicides per 10,000 inmates, percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention, percentage of custodial staff in the total staff, average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate.
 - **Medium:** Prison density, percentage of non-sentenced inmates.
 - **High:** Prison population rate, average length of detention based on stock and flow, rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates, ratio of inmates per staff.

General comments

Figure 1 (33)

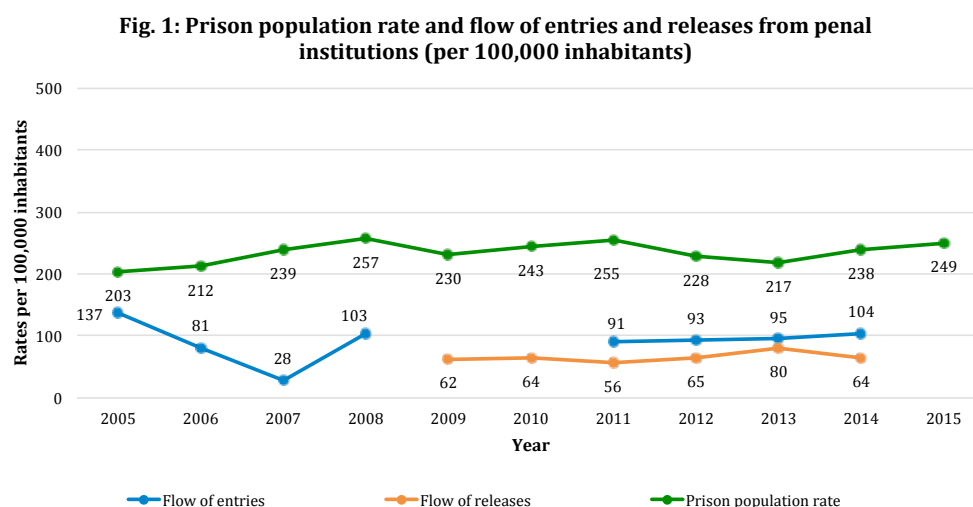


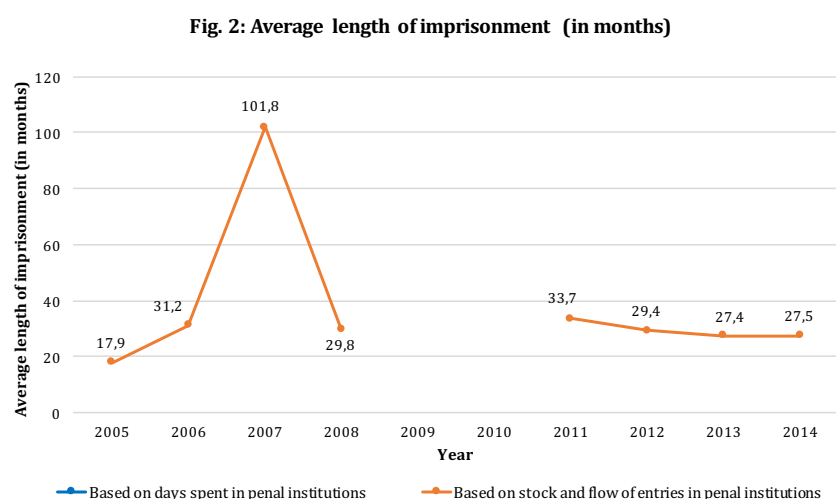
Figure 1 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison population rate of Azerbaijan (stock) increased by 23%. In 2005, the country had 203 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 249.

From 2005 to 2014, the rate of entries (flow of entries) decreased by 24%. In 2005, there were 137 entries into penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 104.

From 2009 to 2014, the rate of releases (flow of releases) increased by 2%. In 2009, there were 62 releases from penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 64.

The flow of entries and the flow of releases show relatively similar rates and trends.

Figure 2 (34)



From 2005 to 2014, the average length of imprisonment computed on the basis of the ratio between the stock and the flow increased by 54%. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 18 months, while in 2014 it was 28 months.

Data were not available for the estimation of the average length of imprisonment based on the number of days spent in penal institutions.

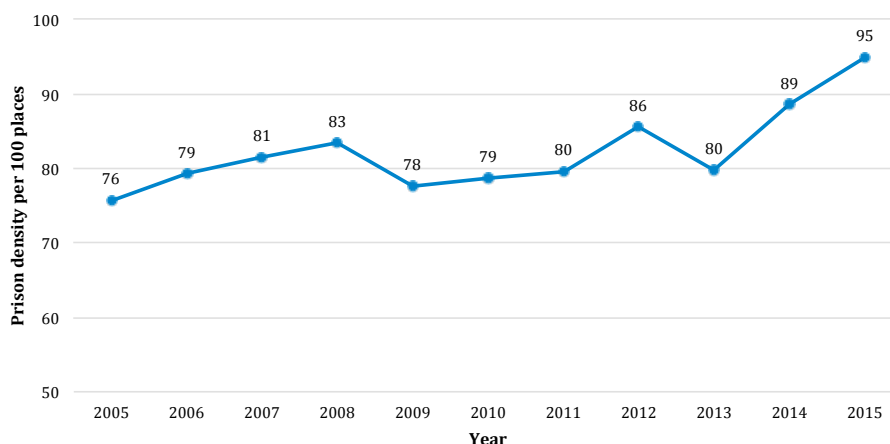
Figure 3 (35)**Fig. 3: Prison density per 100 places (Overcrowding)**

Figure 3 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison density of Azerbaijan increased by 25%. In 2005, the country had 76 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 95.

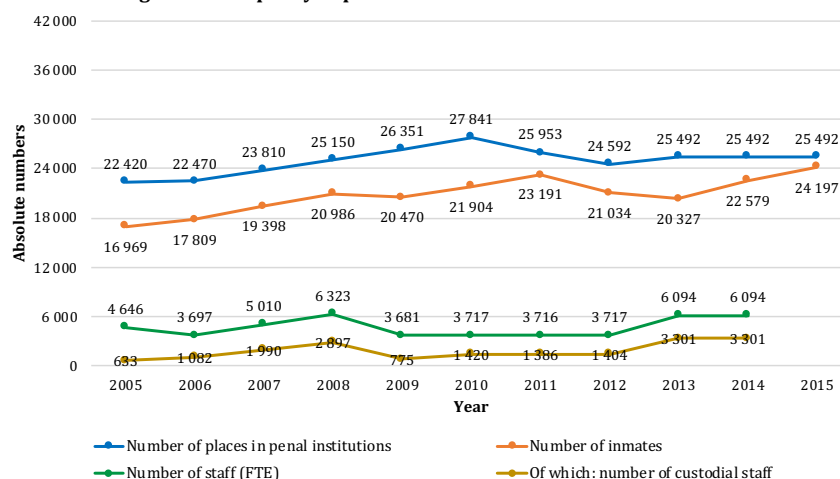
Figure 4 (36)**Fig. 4: Total capacity of penal institutions and number of inmates**

Figure 4 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the total number of places in penal institutions in Azerbaijan increased by 7%. In 2005, the country had 22,420 places, while in 2015 it had 25,492.

During the same period, the total number of inmates increased by 25%. In 2005, the country had 16,969 inmates, while in 2015 it had 24,197.

From 2005 to 2014, the total number of staff increased by 31%. In 2005, Azerbaijan had in total a staff of 4,646 persons, while in 2014 it had 6,094.

During the same period, the total number of custodial staff increased by 422%. In 2005, the total custodial staff was 633 persons, while in 2014 it was 3,301.

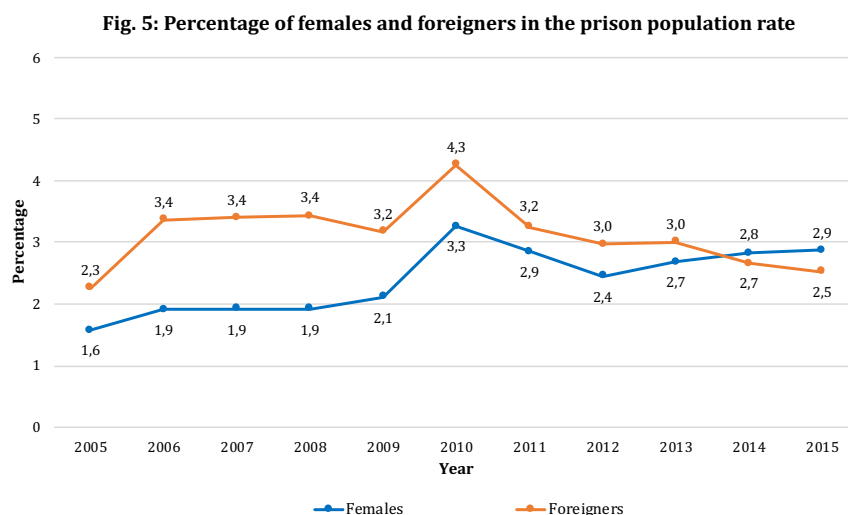
Figure 5 (37)

Figure 5 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of female inmates increased by 83%. In 2005, 1.6% of the inmates were females, while in 2015 they represented 2.9% of the total prison population.

During the same period, the percentage of foreign inmates increased by 12%. In 2005, 2.3% of the inmates were foreigners, while in 2015 they represented 2.5% of the total prison population.

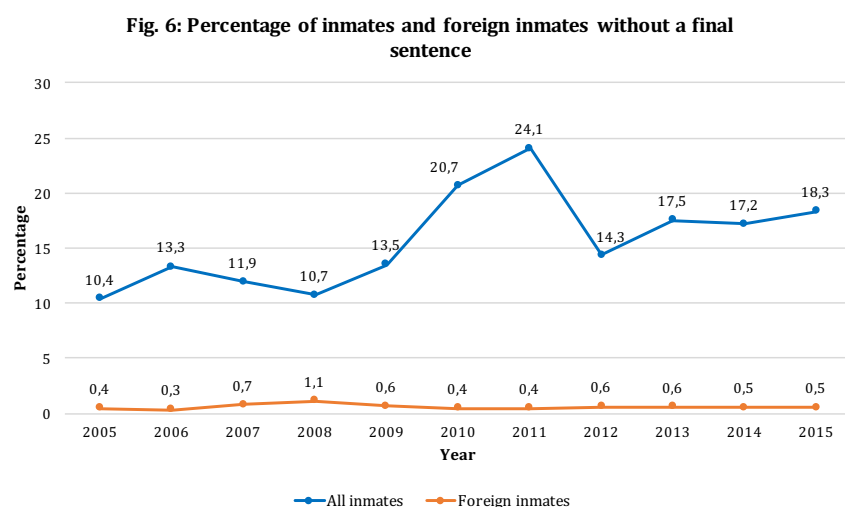
Figure 6 (38)

Figure 6 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence increased by 77%. In 2005, 10% of the inmates did not have a final sentence while, in 2015, inmates without a final sentence represented 18% of all inmates.

During the same period, the percentage of foreigners held in pre-trial detention increased by 25%. In 2005, they represented 0.4% of the total number of inmates, while in 2015 they represented 0.5% of them.

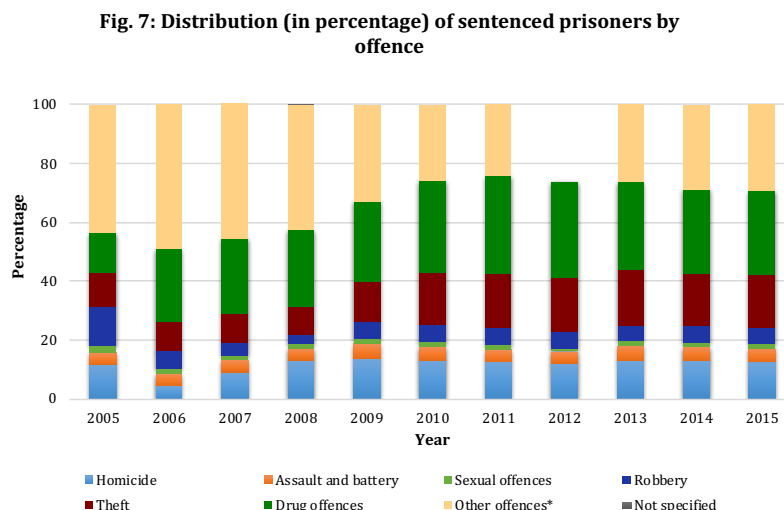
Figure 7¹⁸¹⁹²⁰ (39)

Figure 7 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentages of prisoners serving sentences for homicide, assault and battery, theft, and drug offences have increased; while the percentages of those serving sentences for sexual offences, robbery, and other types of offences have decreased.

Figure 8 (40)

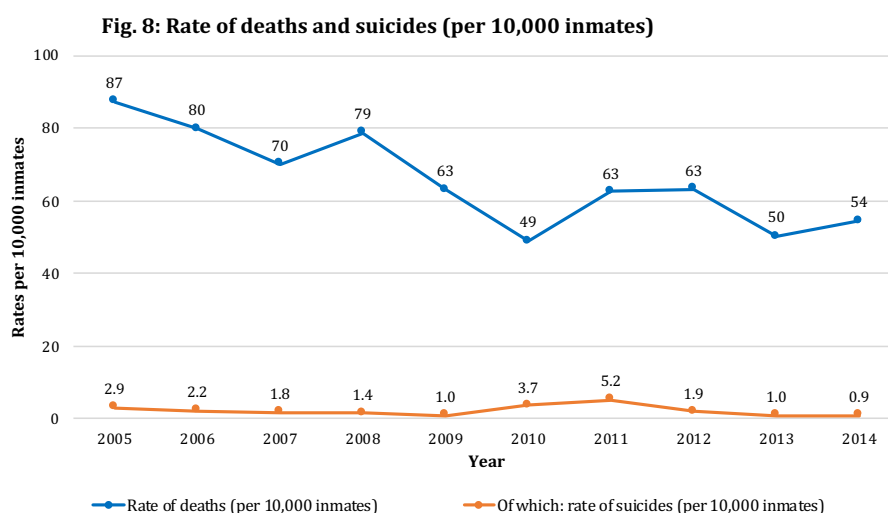


Figure 8 shows that, from 2005 to 2014, the rate of deaths of inmates in penal institutions per 10,000 inmates decreased by 38%. In 2005, there were 87 deaths per 10,000 inmates, while in 2014 there were 54. The rate of suicides also shows an overall decrease but, from a statistical point of view, the absolute numbers are too low (between 2 and 12 suicides per year) to reach reliable conclusions about the observed trends.

¹⁸ The figures provided by the country do not always add to 100%.

¹⁹ Sexual offences include (1) rape (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005), and (2) other sexual offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008).

²⁰ Other offences include (1) economic and financial offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008); (2) terrorism (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (3) organised crime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (4) cybercrime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2014); and (5) other cases (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005).

COUNTRY PROFILE	BELGIUM		TRENDS 2005-2015		
Key Facts					
	2014/15	Comparative		Evolution 2005-2014/15	
		CoE 47	EU 28	Average	% Change
Prison population rate (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) (01.09.2015)	113.7	Medium	Medium	104.5	↑↑↑↑
Rate of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants)	172.4	Medium	Medium	165.5	↑↑
Rate of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) – Available since 2009	178.5	High	High	164.4*	↑↑
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	7.3	Medium	Medium	7.1	↔↔
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	8.2	Medium	Medium	7.5	↑↑
Prison density (inmates per 100 places) (01.09.2015)	127.0	High	High	124.9	↑↑
Median age of the prison population (in years) (01.09.2015)	35.0	Medium	Medium	33.9	↔↔
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	5.0	Medium	Medium	4.3	↑↑↑↑
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	40.1	High	High	41.5	↔↔
of which: in pre-trial detention	34.7	Medium	Medium	38.4	↓↓↓↓
Percentage of non-sentenced inmates (01.09.2015)	33.4	High	High	39.0	↑↑
Rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates in 2014	44.7	High	High	43.3	↑↑↑↑
Rate of suicides per 10,000 inmates in 2014 (n=18)	13.6	High	High	12.7	↑↑
of which: % in pre-trial detention (n=10) - Available since 2013	71.4**	High	High	NAP	NAP
Ratio of inmates per staff (number of inmates per 1 staff person) (01.09.2015)	1.4	Low	Low	1.4	---
Percentage of custodial staff in the total staff (01.09.2015)	73.6	High	High	75.6	---
Total budget spent by the prison administration in 2014 (in Euro) – Available since 2011	594 640 286	NAP	NAP	587 238 071 ***	↔↔
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate in 2014 (in Euro) – Available since 2014	137.3	High	High	---	---

*Average calculated from 2009 to 2014

**Data refers to 2013

*** Average calculated from 2011 to 2014

Belgium in brief

- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show a *decrease*: percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates (-20%), and percentage non-sentenced inmates (-23%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show an *increase*: prison population rate (+27%), rate of entries into penal institutions (+19%), rate of releases from penal institutions (+10%), average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow (+11%), prison density (+15%), percentage of female inmates (+23%), rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates (+27%) and percentage of suicides (+16%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators remain *stable*: average length of imprisonment based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (0%), median age of the prison population (+1%), percentage of foreign inmates (-3%), and total budget spent by the prison administration (+3%).

Belgium in comparative perspective

- Compared to other European countries, in 2014/15 Belgium presents:
 - **Low:** Ratio of inmates per staff.
 - **Medium:** Prison population rate, rate of entries into penal institutions, average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow, average length of imprisonment based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions, median age of the prison population, percentage of female inmates, percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates.
 - **High:** Rate of releases from penal institutions, prison density, percentage of foreign inmates, percentage of non-sentenced inmates, rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates, rate of suicides per 10,000 inmates, percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention, percentage of custodial staff in the total staff, average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate.

General comments

Figure 1 (41)

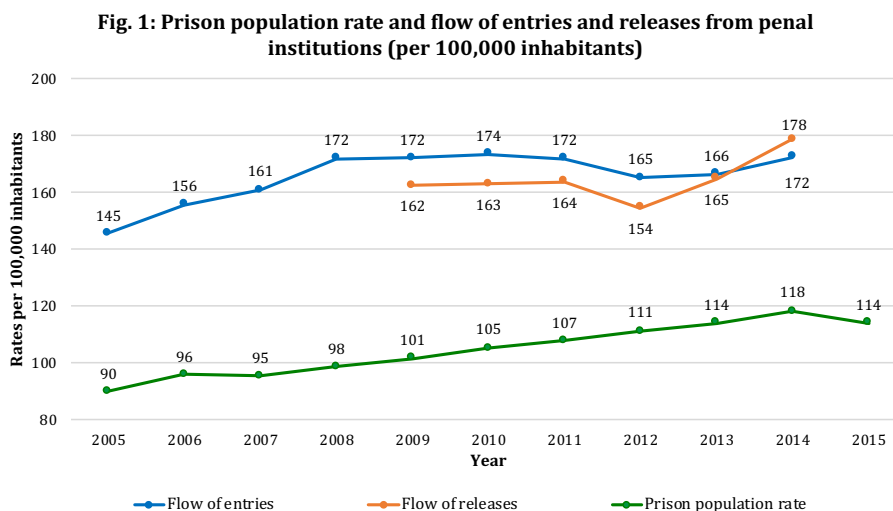


Figure 1 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison population rate of Belgium (stock) increased by 27%. In 2005, the country had 90 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 114. According to the information collected during this research, the slight decrease observed in 2015 is partly due to the opening of a new Forensic Psychiatric Centre in Ghent, which is not directly managed by the Belgian Prison Service. Some inmates were released to be transferred to this new facility.

From 2005 to 2014, the rate of entries (flow of entries) increased by 19%. In 2005, there were 145 entries into penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 172.

From 2009 to 2014, the rate of releases (flow of releases) increased by 10%. In 2009, there were 162 releases from penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 178.

The flow of entries and the flow of releases show relatively similar rates and trends.

Figure 2 (42)

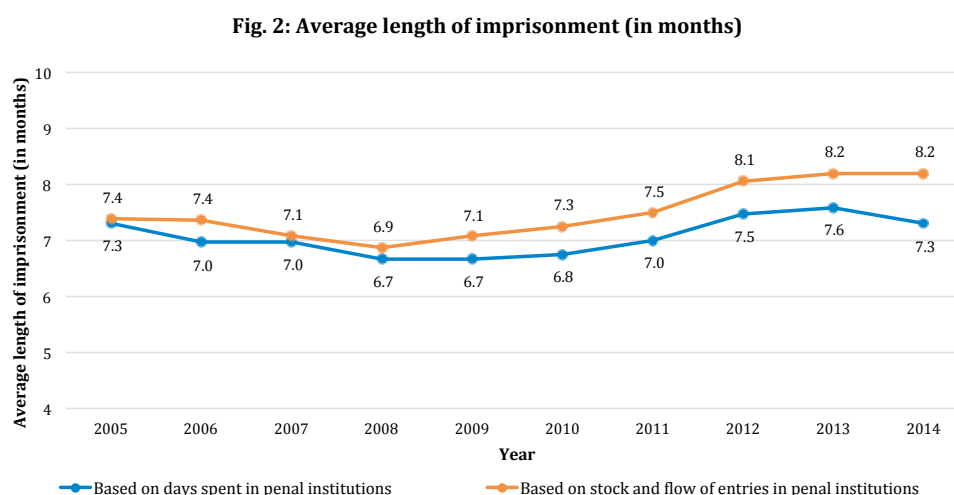


Figure 2 shows that, in 2005 and 2014, the average length of imprisonment based on the number of days spent in penal institutions remained stable. In 2005 and 2014, the average length of imprisonment was 7.3 months.

When the average length of imprisonment is computed on the basis of the ratio between the stock and the flow, it shows an increase of 11%. According to this indicator, in 2005 the average length of imprisonment was 7.4 months, while in 2014 it was 8.2 months.

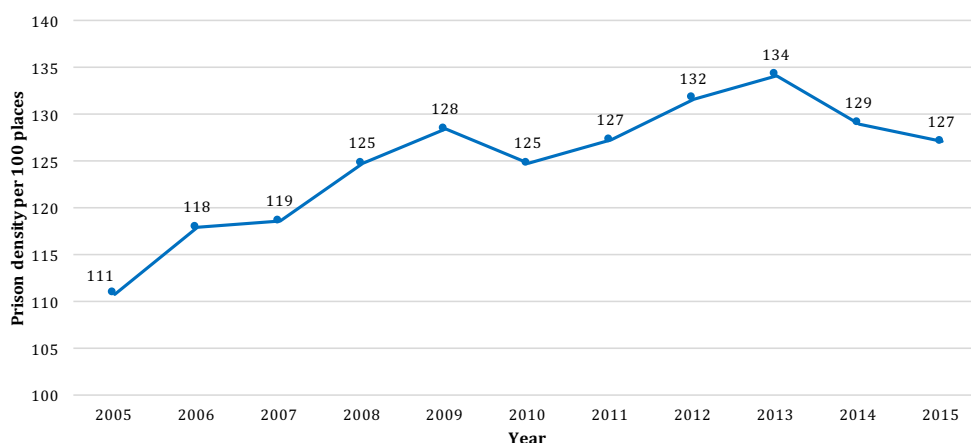
Figure 3 (43)**Fig. 3: Prison density per 100 places (Overcrowding)**

Figure 3 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison density of Belgium increased by 15%. In 2005, the country had 111 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 127.

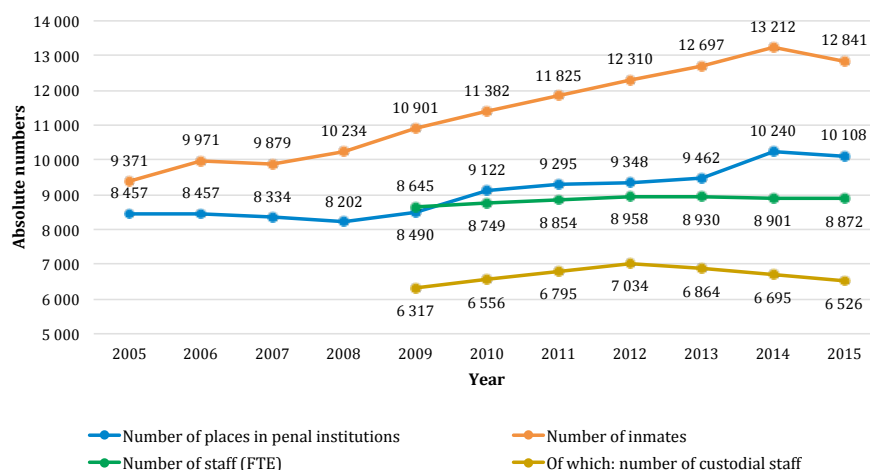
Figure 4 (44)**Fig. 4: Total capacity of penal institutions and number of inmates**

Figure 4 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the total number of places in penal institutions in Belgium increased by 20%. In 2005, the country had 8,457 places, while in 2015 it had 10,108. According to the information collected during this research, this is due to the construction and renovation of prisons, as well as the rental of detention places in penal institutions located in the Netherlands.

During the same period, the total number of inmates increased by 37%. In 2005, the country had 9,371 inmates, while in 2015 it had 12,841.

Data for the total number of staff and custodial staff are only available from 2009 to 2015 and show a relative stability.

Figure 5 (45)

Fig. 5: Percentage of females and foreigners in the prison population rate

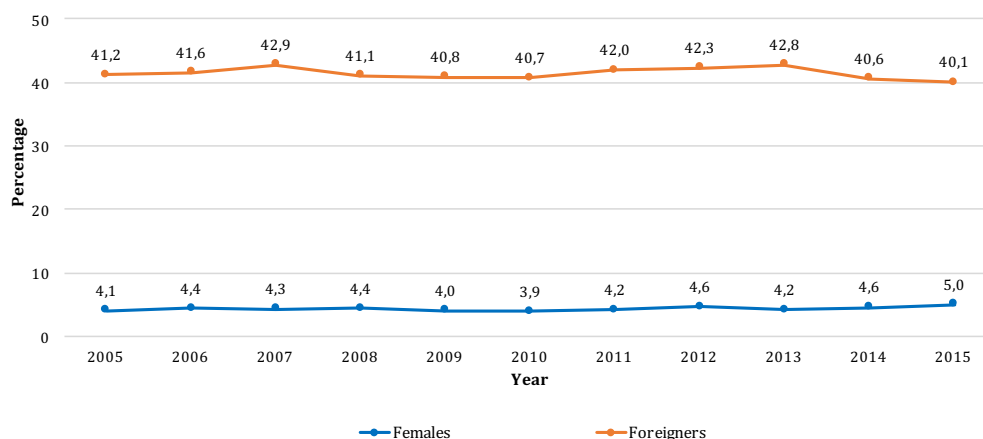


Figure 5 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of female inmates increased by 23%. In 2005, 4.1% of the inmates were females, while in 2015 they represented 5.0% of the total prison population.

During the same period, the percentage of foreign inmates decreased by 3%. In 2005, 41% of the inmates were foreigners, while in 2015 they represented 40% of the total prison population.

Figure 6 (46)

Fig. 6: Percentage of inmates and foreign inmates without a final sentence

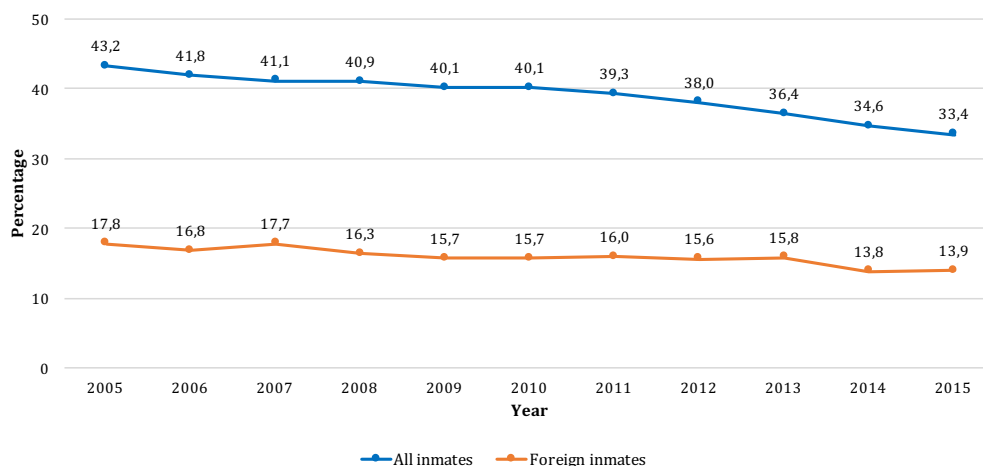
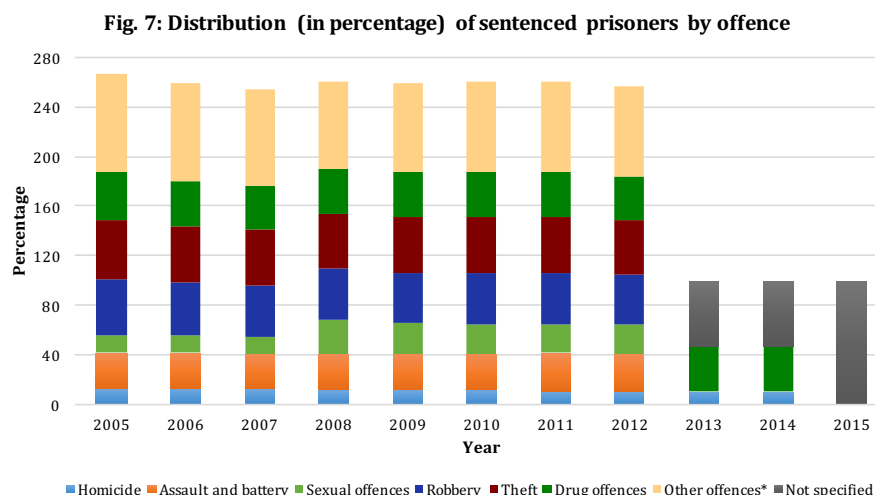


Figure 6 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence decreased by 23%. In 2005, 43% of the inmates did not have a final sentence while, in 2015, inmates without a final sentence represented 33% of all inmates.

During the same period, the percentage of foreigners held in pre-trial detention decreased by 22%. In 2005, they represented 18% of the total number of inmates, while in 2015 they represented 14% of them.

Figure 7²¹²²²³ (47)

As can be seen in Figure 7, data on the distribution of sentenced prisoners by offence were not fully available for the last three years of the series. The data available for the years 2005 to 2012 produces percentages that exceed 100% because the country does not apply the principal offence rule. As a consequence, it is not possible to reach reliable conclusions about the trends observed, except in the case of homicide, which constitutes the most serious offence. Prisoners sentenced for homicide represented 12.9% of all sentenced prisoners in 2005 and 11% in 2014, which represents a decrease of 15%.

Figure 8 (48)

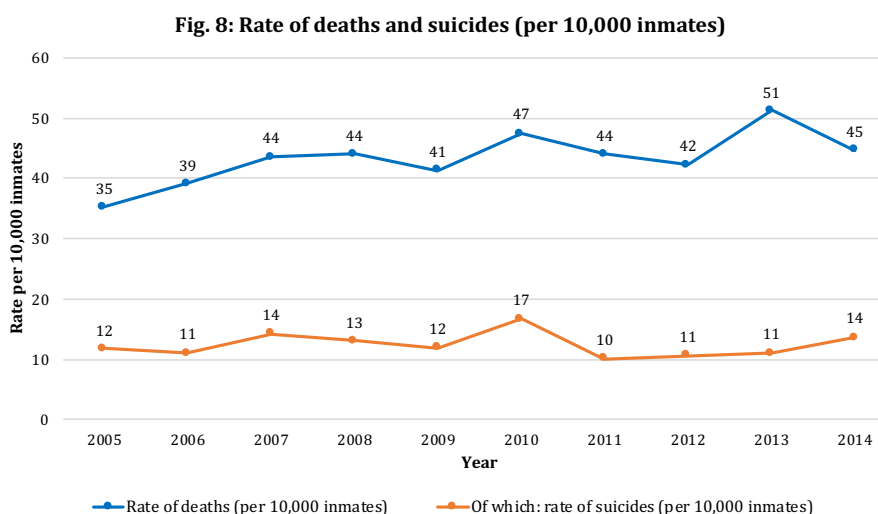


Figure 8 shows that, from 2005 to 2014, the rate of deaths of inmates in penal institutions per 10,000 inmates increased by 27%. In 2005, there were 35 deaths per 10,000 inmates, while in 2014 there were 45. The rate of suicides was also 16% higher in 2014 than in 2005 but, from a statistical point of view, the absolute numbers are too low (between 8 and 18 suicides per year) to reach reliable conclusions about the observed trends.

²¹ The figures provided by the country do not always add to 100%.

²² Sexual offences include (1) rape (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005), and (2) other sexual offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008).

²³ Other offences include (1) economic and financial offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008); (2) terrorism (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (3) organised crime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (4) cybercrime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2014); and (5) other cases (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005).

COUNTRY PROFILE **BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA: REPUBLIKA SRPSKA** TRENDS 2005-2015

Key Facts

	2014/15	Comparative		Evolution 2005-2014/15	
		CoE 47	EU 28	Average	% Change
Prison population rate (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) on 01.09.2015	61.9	Low	NAP	68.4	↓↓↓
Rate of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants)	122.7	Low	NAP	102.3	↑↑↑↑
Rate of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants)	126.0	Medium	NAP	108.1	↓
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	6.5	Medium	NAP	7.4	↑
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	6.5	Medium	NAP	8.2	↓↓↓↓
Prison density on 01.09.2015 (inmates per 100 places)	60.1	Low	NAP	79.4	↓↓↓↓
Median age of the prison population on 01.09.2015 (in years)	35.6*	High	NAP	33.1	↔↔
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	1.6	Low	NAP	1.6	↔↔
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	7.0	Medium	NAP	4.7	↑↑
of which: in pre-trial detention	54.1	High	NAP	41.1	↑↑↑↑↑
Percentage of non-sentenced inmates (01.09.2015)	9.9	Low	NAP	14.9	↓↓↓↓
Rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates in 2014	31.9	Medium	NAP	44.0	↓↓
Rate of suicides per 10,000 inmates in 2014 (n=1)	10.6	Low	NAP	4.2	↑↑↑↑↑
of which: % in pre-trial detention (n=0) - Available since 2013	0.0	Low	NAP	NAP	NAP
Ratio of inmates per staff (number of inmates per 1 staff person)	1.0	Low	NAP	1.3	↓↓↓↓
Percentage of custodial staff in the total staff	55.5	Medium	NAP	56.5	↑
Total budget spent by the prison administration (in Euro) – Available since 2011	14 372 347	NAP	NAP	13 114 734**	↑↑
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (in Euro) – Available since 2008	29.0	Medium	NAP	26.4***	↑↑↑↑

* Data refers to 2014

**Average calculated from 2011 to 2014

*** Average calculated from 2008 to 2014

Bosnia and Herzegovina: Republika Srpska in brief

- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show a *decrease*: prison population rate (-15%), average length of detention based on stock and flow (-30%), prison density (-37%), percentage of non-sentenced inmates (-39%), rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates (-18%) and ratio of inmates per staff (-40%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show an *increase*: rate of entries into penal institutions (+29%), rate of releases from penal institutions (+50%), average length of detention based on the number of days spent in penal institutions (+8%), percentage of foreign inmates (+19%), percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates (+150%), percentage of custodial staff in the total staff (+5%), total budget spent by the prison administration (+13%), and average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (+45%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators remain *stable*: median age of the prison population (+4%), percentage of female inmates (+3%) and percentage of suicides (+4%).

Bosnia and Herzegovina: Republika Srpska in comparative perspective

- Compared to other European countries, in 2014/15 the Republika Srpska presents:
 - **Low:** prison population rate, rate of entries into penal institutions, prison density, percentage of female inmates, percentage of non-sentenced inmates, rate of suicides per 10,000 inmates, percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention, ratio of inmates per staff.
 - **Medium:** rate of releases from penal institutions, average length of detention based on stock and flow, average length of detention based on the number of days spent in penal institutions, percentage of foreign inmates, rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates, percentage of custodial staff in the total staff, average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate.
 - **High:** median age of the prison population, percentage of foreign inmates in pre-trial detention.

General comments

Figure 1 (49)

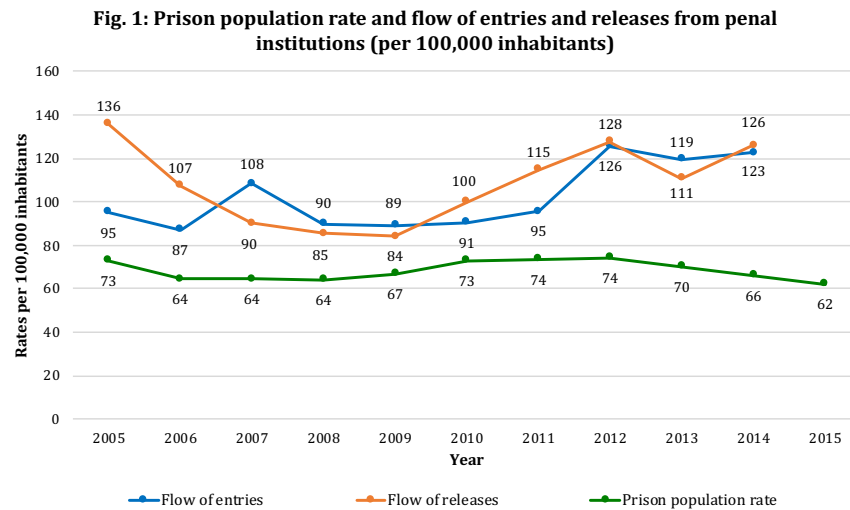


Figure 1 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison population rate of the Republika Srpska (stock) decreased by 15%. In 2005, the country had 73 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 62.

From 2005 to 2014, the rate of entries (flow of entries) increased by 29%. In 2005, there were 95 entries into penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 123.

During the same period, the rate of releases (flow of releases) decreased by 7%. In 2005, there were 136 releases from penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 126.

The flow of entries and the flow of releases show a relatively similar rates and trends.

Figure 2 (50)

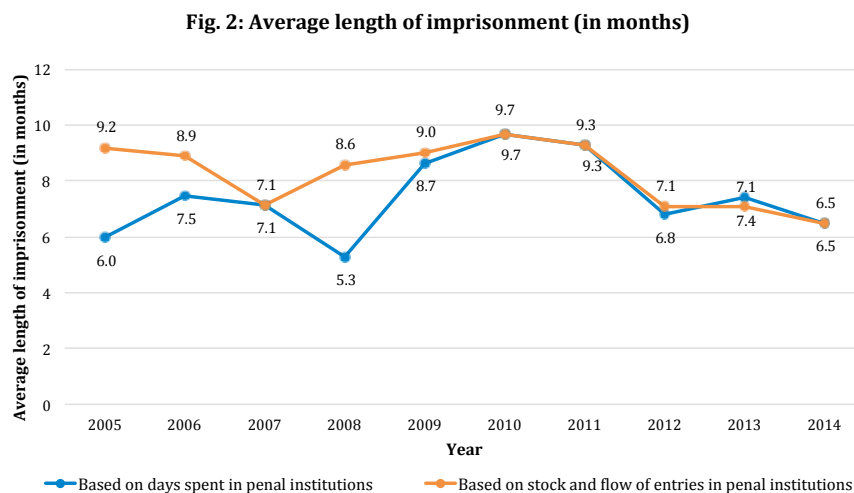


Figure 2 shows that, from 2005 to 2014, the average length of imprisonment based on the number of days spent in penal institutions increased by 8%. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 6.0 months, while in 2014 it was 6.5 months.

When the average length of imprisonment is computed on the basis of the ratio between the stock and the flow, it shows a decrease of 30%. According to this indicator, in 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 9.2 months, while in 2014 it was 6.5 months. However, since 2010, the rates and trends of the average length of imprisonment are similar independently of the way in which this indicator is calculated.

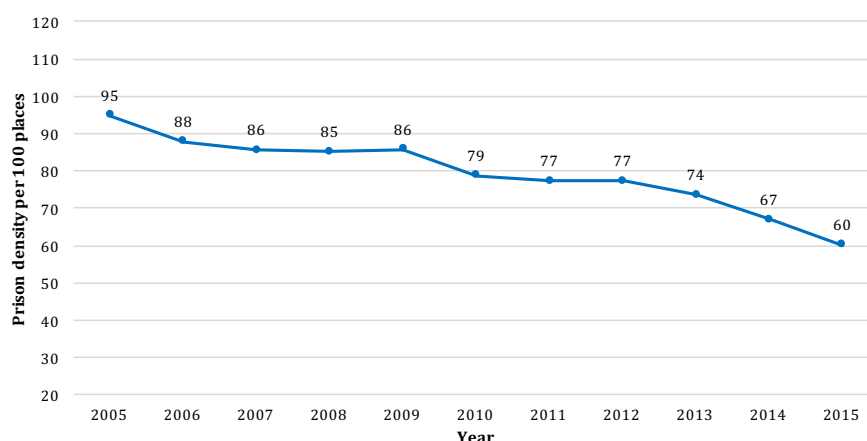
Figure 3 (51)**Fig. 3: Prison density per 100 places (Overcrowding)**

Figure 3 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison density of the Republika Srpska decreased by 37%. In 2005, the country had 95 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 60.

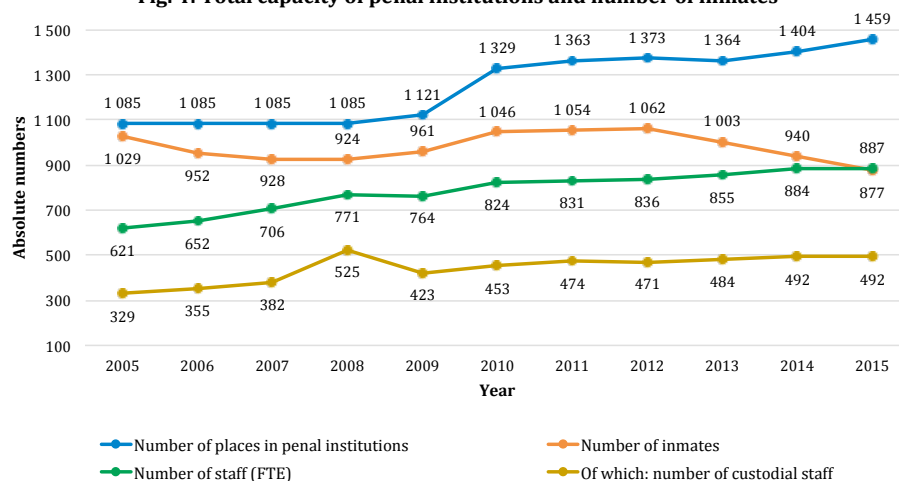
Figure 4 (52)**Fig. 4: Total capacity of penal institutions and number of inmates**

Figure 4 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the total number of places in penal institutions in the Republika Srpska increased by 29%. In 2005, the country had 1,085 places, while in 2015 it had 1,459.

During the same period, the total number of inmates decreased by 9%. In 2005, the country had 1,029 inmates, while in 2015 it had 877.

From 2005 to 2015, the total number of staff increased by 43%. In 2005, the Republika Srpska had in total a staff of 621 persons, while in 2015 it had 887.

During the same period, the total number of custodial staff increased by 50%. In 2005, the total custodial staff was 329 persons, while in 2015 it was 492.

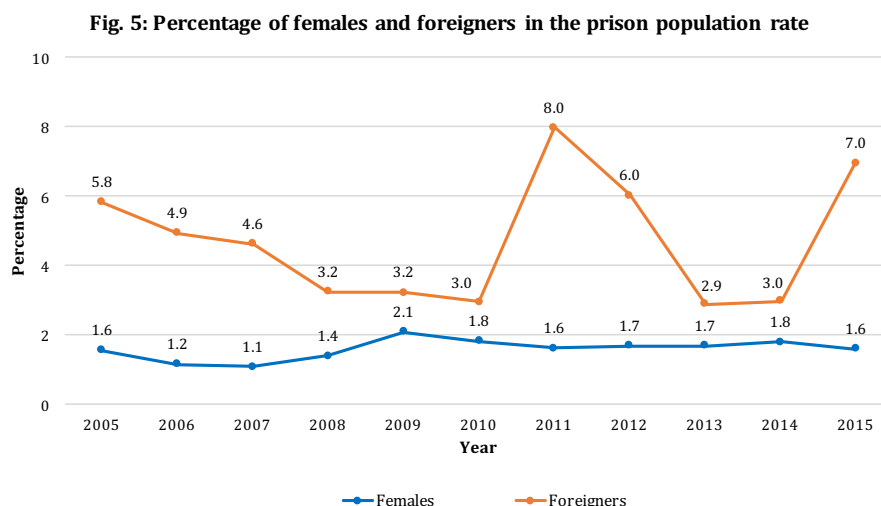
Figure 5 (53)

Figure 5 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of female inmates remained stable. In 2005 and 2015, 1.6% of the total prison population were females.

During the same period, the percentage of foreign inmates increased by 19%. In 2005, 5.8% of the inmates were foreigners, while in 2015 they represented 7.0% of the total prison population.

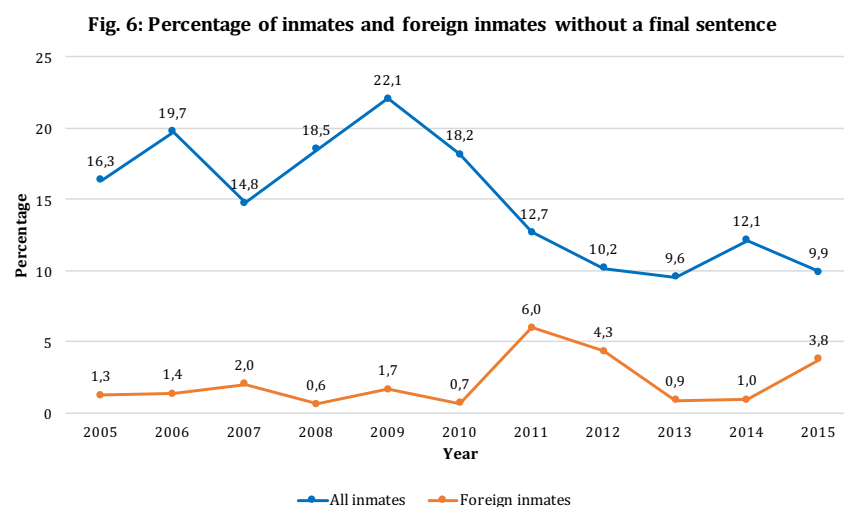
Figure 6 (54)

Figure 6 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence decreased by 39%. In 2005, 16% of the inmates did not have a final sentence while, in 2015, inmates without a final sentence represented 10% of all inmates.

During the same period, the percentage of foreigners held in pre-trial detention increased by 198%. In 2005, they represented 1.3% of the total number of inmates, while in 2015 they represented 3.8% of them.

According to the information collected during this research, a new law on criminal procedure entered into force in 2009. This law has greatly tightened the conditions of detention.

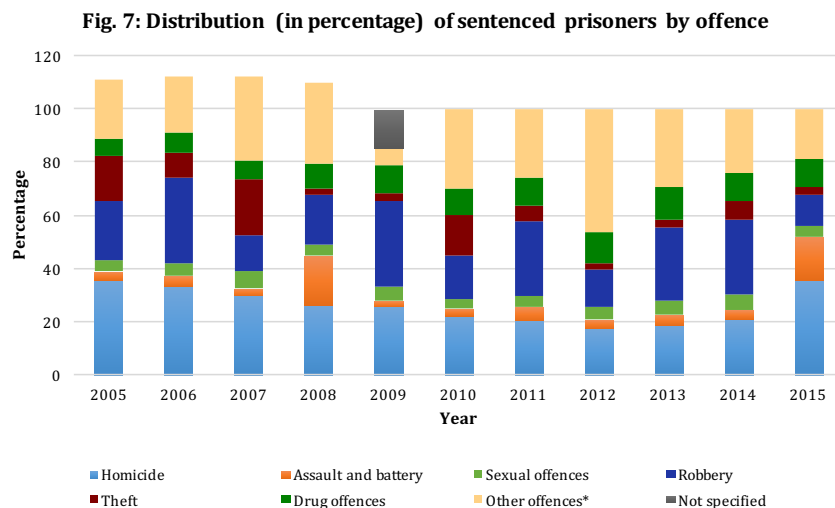
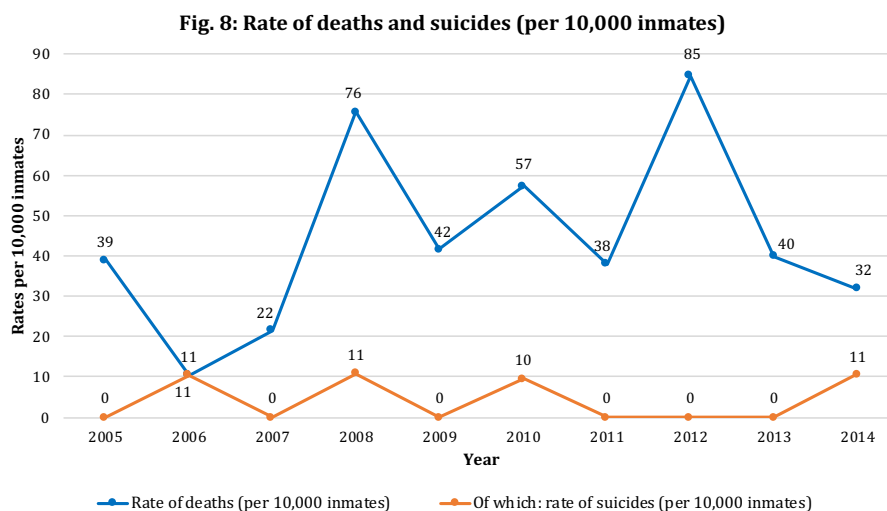
Figure 7²⁴²⁵²⁶ (55)

Figure 7 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentages of prisoners serving sentences for assault and battery, sexual offences, and drug offences have increased; while the percentages of those serving sentences for robbery, theft, and other types of offences have decreased.

Figure 8 (56)



The instability of the trends for deaths and suicides per 10,000 inmates shown in Figure 8 illustrates the impossibility of reaching statistically reliable conclusions when the absolute number of cases that generated the rates is low. From 2005 to 2014, the annual number of inmates who died in prison oscillated between 1 and 9 and, among them, the number of those who committed suicide fluctuated between one and none.

²⁴ The figures provided by the country do not always add to 100%.

²⁵ Sexual offences include (1) rape (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005), and (2) other sexual offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008).

²⁶ Other offences include (1) economic and financial offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008); (2) terrorism (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (3) organised crime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (4) cybercrime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2014); and (5) other cases (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005).

COUNTRY PROFILE	BULGARIA		TRENDS 2005-2015		
Key Facts					
	2014/15	Comparative		Evolution 2005-2014/15	
		CoE 47	EU 28	Average	% Change
Prison population rate (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) on 01.09.2015	106.0	Medium	Medium	131.3	↓↓↓↓
Rate of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants)	69.1	Low	Low	87.0	↓↓↓↓
Rate of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants)	74.7	Low	Low	91.2	↓↓↓↓
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	---	---	---	---	---
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	20.1	High	High	18.6	↑
Prison density on 01.09.2015 (inmates per 100 places)	(73.6)	(Low)	(Low)	(108.1)	(↓↓↓↓↓)
Median age of the prison population on 01.09.2015 (in years)	35.0	Medium	Medium	34.6	↔↔
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	3.3	Low	Low	3.2	↔↔
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	3.1	Low	Low	2.2	↑↑↑↑
<i>of which:</i> in pre-trial detention	24.9	Low	Low	23.6	↓↓↓↓↓
Percentage of non-sentenced inmates (01.09.2015)	8.6	Low	Low	10.2	↓↓↓↓↓
Rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates in 2014	45.3	High	High	42.2	↑↑↑↑
Rate of suicides per 10,000 inmates in 2014 (n=0)	0.0	Low	Low	2.5	↓↓↓↓↓
<i>of which:</i> % in pre-trial detention (n=0) - <i>Available since 2013</i>	0.0	Low	Low	NAP	NAP
Ratio of inmates per staff (number of inmates per 1 staff person)	1.8	Medium	Medium	2.1	↓↓↓↓
Percentage of custodial staff in the total staff	63.8	Medium	Medium	68.0	↑
Total budget spent by the prison administration (in Euro) – <i>Available since 2013</i>	58 899 382	NAP	NAP	---	---
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (in Euro) – <i>Available since 2014</i>	13.7	Low	Low	---	---

Bulgaria in brief

- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show a *decrease*: prison population rate (-28%), rate of entries into penal institutions (-26%), rate of releases from penal institutions (-23%), prison density (-59%), percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates (-50%), percentage of non-sentenced inmates (-50%), percentage of suicides (there were no suicides in 2014), and ratio of inmates per staff (-33%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show an *increase*: average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow (+7%), percentage of foreign inmates (+34%), rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates (+23%), and percentage of custodial staff in the total staff (+5%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators remain *stable*: median age of the prison population (+3%), and percentage of female inmates (0%).

Bulgaria in comparative perspective

- Compared to other European countries, in 2014/15 Bulgaria presents:
 - **Low:** Rate of releases from penal institutions, prison density, percentage of foreign inmates, percentage of foreigners in pre-trial detention, percentage of non-sentenced inmates, rate of suicides per 10,000 inmates, percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention, average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate.
 - **Medium:** Prison population rate, median age of the prison population, ratio of inmates per staff, percentage of custodial staff in the total staff.
 - **High:** Average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow, rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates.

General comments

Figure 1 (57)

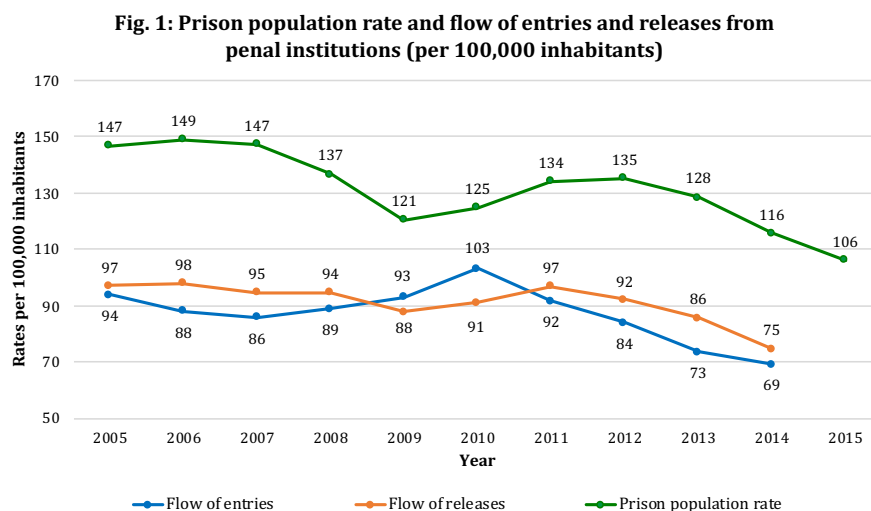


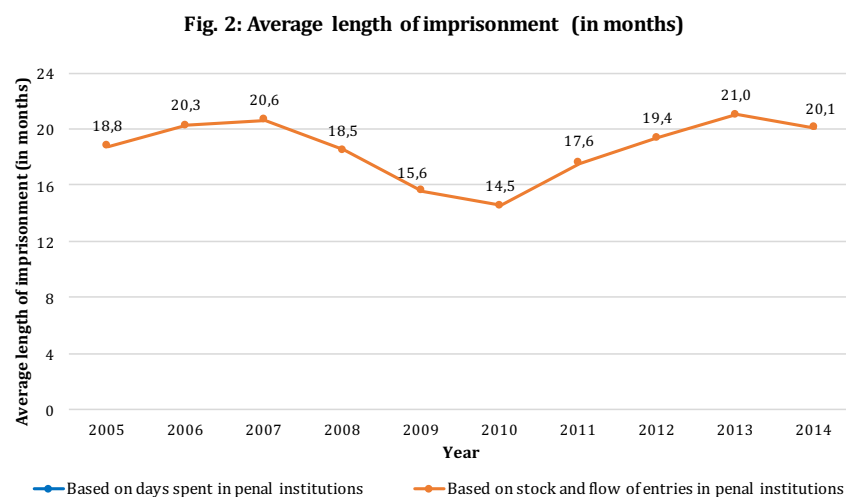
Figure 1 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison population rate of Bulgaria (stock) decreased by 28%. In 2005, the country had 147 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 106.

From 2005 to 2014, the rate of entries (flow of entries) decreased by 26%. In 2005, there were 94 entries into penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 69.

During the same period, the rate of releases (flow of releases) decreased by 23%. In 2005, there were 97 releases from penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 75.

The flow of entries and the flow of releases show relatively similar rates and trends.

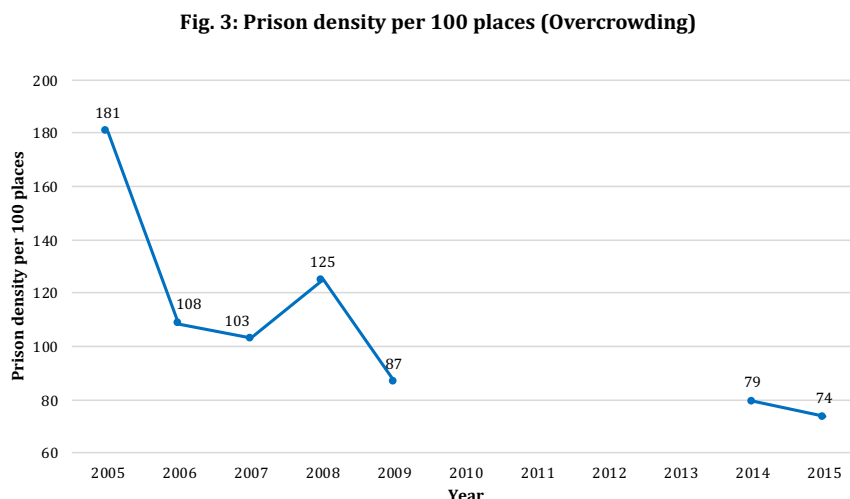
Figure 2 (58)



When the average length of imprisonment is computed on the basis of the ratio between the stock and the flow, it shows an increase of 7%. According to this indicator, in 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 19 months, while in 2014 it was 20 months.

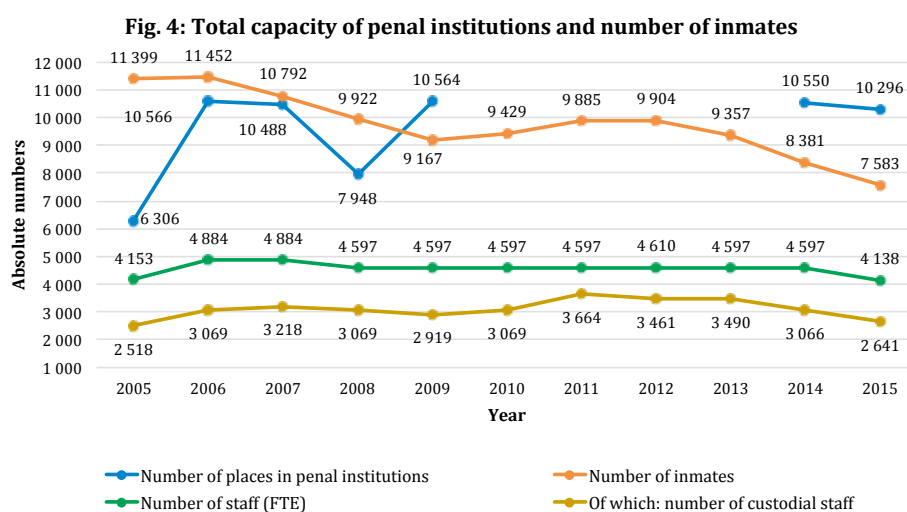
Data were not available for the estimation of the average length of imprisonment based on the number of days spent in penal institutions.

Figure 3 (59)



The figures on the capacity of the Bulgarian penal institutions could not confirmed by the SPACE national correspondent. As a consequence, the rates presented in this report are based on the figures that the country provided for the annual SPACE surveys. According to them, Figure 3 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison density of Bulgaria decreased by 59%. In 2005, the country had 181 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 74.

Figure 4 (60)



The figures on the capacity of the Bulgarian penal institutions could not confirmed by the SPACE national correspondent. The figures presented in this report are the ones that the country provided for the annual SPACE surveys. According to them, Figure 4 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the total number of places in penal institutions in Bulgaria increased by 16%. In 2005, the country had 6,306 places, while in 2015 it had 10,296.

During the same period, the total number of inmates decreased by 31%. In 2005, the country had 11,399 inmates, while in 2015 it had 7,583.

From 2005 to 2015, the total number of staff decreased by 5%. In 2005, Bulgaria had in total a staff of 4,153 persons, while in 2015 it had 4,138.

During the same period, the total number of custodial staff increased by 34%. In 2005, the total custodial staff was 2,518 persons, while in 2015 it was 2,641.

Figure 5 (61)

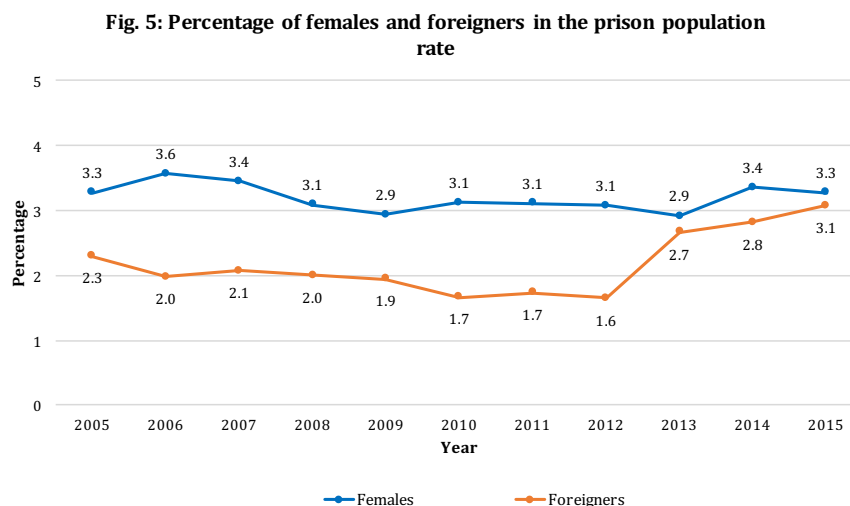


Figure 5 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of female inmates remained stable. In 2005 and 2015, 3.3% of the inmates were females.

During the same period, the percentage of foreign inmates increased by 34%. In 2005, 2.3% of the inmates were foreigners, while in 2015 they represented 3.1% of the total prison population.

Figure 6 (62)

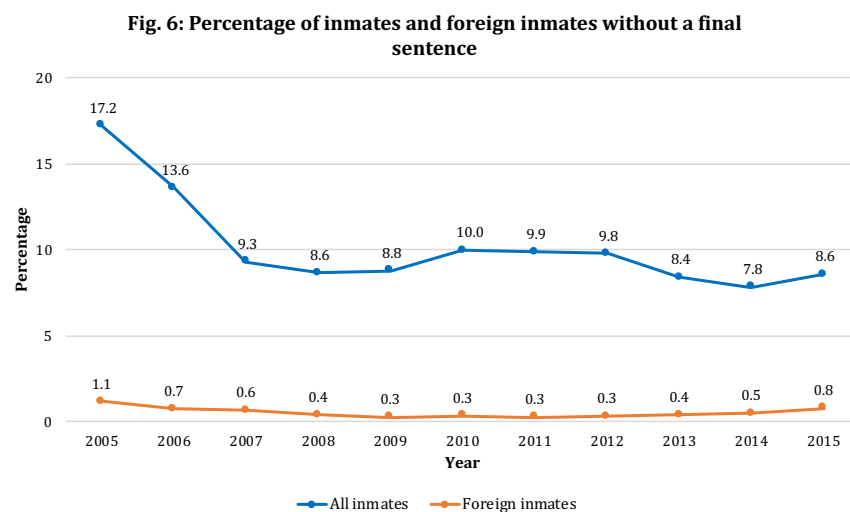


Figure 6 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence decreased by 50%. In 2005, 17.2% of the inmates did not have a final sentence while, in 2015, inmates without a final sentence represented 8.6% of all inmates.

During the same period, the percentage of foreigners held in pre-trial detention decreased by 33%. In 2005, they represented 1.1% of the total number of inmates, while in 2015 they represented 0.8% of them.

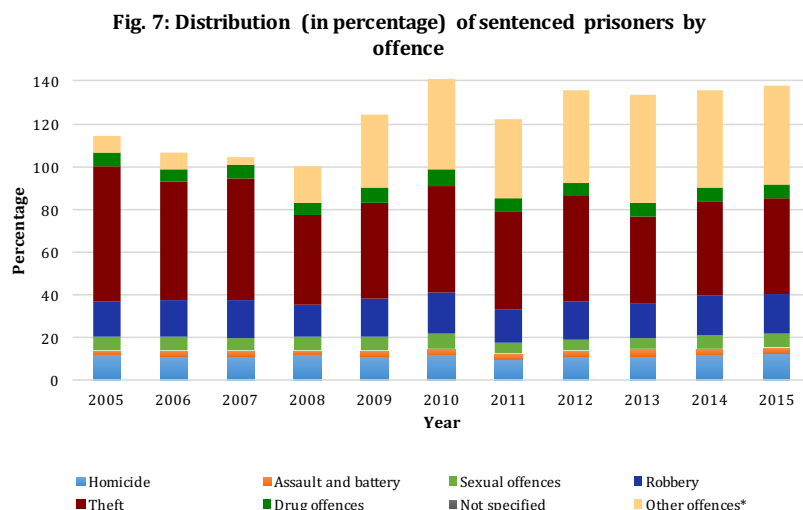
Figure 7²⁷²⁸²⁹ (63)

Figure 7 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentages of prisoners serving sentences for homicide, assault and battery, robbery, drug offences, and other types of offences have increased; while the percentages of those serving sentences for theft have decreased.

Figure 8 (64)

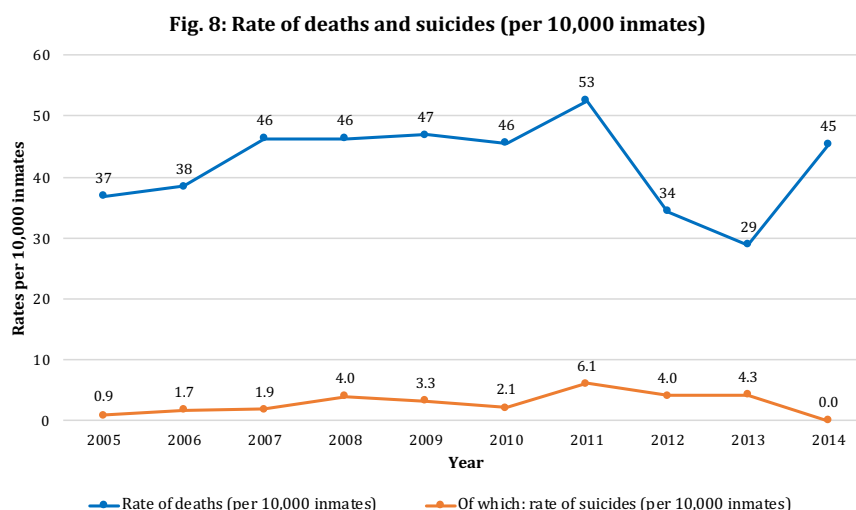


Figure 8 shows that, from 2005 to 2014, the rate of deaths of inmates in penal institutions per 10,000 inmates increased by 23%. In 2005, there were 37 deaths per 10,000 inmates, while in 2014 there were 45. The trend, however, is not stable because the overall decrease observed from 2005 to 2011 was followed by a pronounced decrease in 2012 and 2013, and a new increase in 2014.

Any interpretation of the rates and trends of suicides would be misleading because, from a statistical point of view, the absolute numbers are too low (between 6 suicides and none per year) to reach reliable conclusions.

²⁷ The figures provided by the country do not always add to 100%.

²⁸ Sexual offences include (1) rape (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005), and (2) other sexual offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008).

²⁹ Other offences include (1) economic and financial offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008); (2) terrorism (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (3) organised crime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (4) cybercrime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2014); (5) other cases (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005).

COUNTRY PROFILE	CROATIA		TRENDS 2005-2015		
Key Facts					
	2014/15	Comparative		Evolution 2005-2014/15	
		CoE 47	EU 28	Average	% Change
Prison population rate (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) on 01.09.2015	79.7	Low	Low	98.5	↔↔↔
Rate of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants)	216.3	Medium	Medium	288.1	↓↓↓↓
Rate of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) – Available since 2009	214.0	High	High	257.8*	↓↓↓↓
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	5.8**	Medium	Medium	4.3***	↑↑↑↑↑
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	4.9	Low	Low	4.2	↑↑↑↑↑
Prison density on 01.09.2015 (inmates per 100 places)	83.1	Low	Low	120.3	↓↓↓↓
Median age of the prison population on 01.09.2015 (in years)	36.8	High	High	35.7	↔↔↔
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	4.9	Medium	Low	4.6	↑↑↑↑
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	5.7	Medium	Low	6.0	↓↓↓
of which: in pre-trial detention	55.5	High	High	46.4	↑↑
Percentage of non-sentenced inmates (01.09.2015)	23.7	Medium	Medium	26.3	↓↓↓↓
Rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates in 2014	42.5	High	High	26.7	↓↓↓↓
Rate of suicides per 10,000 inmates in 2014 (n=0)	0.0	Low	Low	3.2	↓↓↓↓↓
of which: % in pre-trial detention (n=0) - Available since 2013	0.0	Low	Low	NAP	NAP
Ratio of inmates per staff (number of inmates per 1 staff person)	1.3	Low	Low	1.7	↓↓↓
Percentage of custodial staff in the total staff	59.5	Medium	Medium	58.3	↑
Total budget spent by the prison administration (in Euro) – Available since 2011	71 427 935	NAP	NAP	70 479 168****	↔↔↔
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (in Euro) – Available since 2008	7.3	Low	Low	16.2*****	↓↓↓↓↓

*Average calculated from 2009 to 2014

**Data refers to 2013

*** Average calculated from 2005 to 2013

**** Average calculated from 2011 to 2014

***** Average calculated from 2008 to 2014

Croatia in brief

- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show a *decrease*: rate of entries into penal institutions (-28%), rate of releases from penal institutions (-23%), prison density (-25%), percentage of foreign inmates (-16%), percentage of non-sentenced inmates (-40%), rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates (-21%), percentage of suicides (there were no suicides in 2014), ratio of inmates per staff (-15%), and average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (-83%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show an *increase*: average length of imprisonment based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (+98%), average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow (+57%), percentage of female inmates (+22%), percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates (+10%), and percentage of custodial staff in the total staff (+5%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators remain *stable*: prison population rate (+2%), median age of the prison population (+3%), and total budget spent by the prison administration (-1%).

Croatia in comparative perspective

- Compared to other European countries, in 2014/15 Croatia presents:
 - **Low:** prison population rate, average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow, prison density, rate of suicides per 10,000 inmates, percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention, ratio of inmates per staff, average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate.
 - **Medium:** rate of entries into penal institutions, average length of imprisonment based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions, percentage of non-sentenced inmates, percentage of custodial staff in the total staff.
 - **High:** rate of releases from penal institutions, median age of the prison population, percentage of foreigners in pre-trial detention, rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates.
- When the percentage of female and the percentage of foreign inmates are calculated, the Croatian percentages are medium compared to the member States of the Council of Europe, but low compared to the member States of the European Union.

General comments

Figure 1 (65)

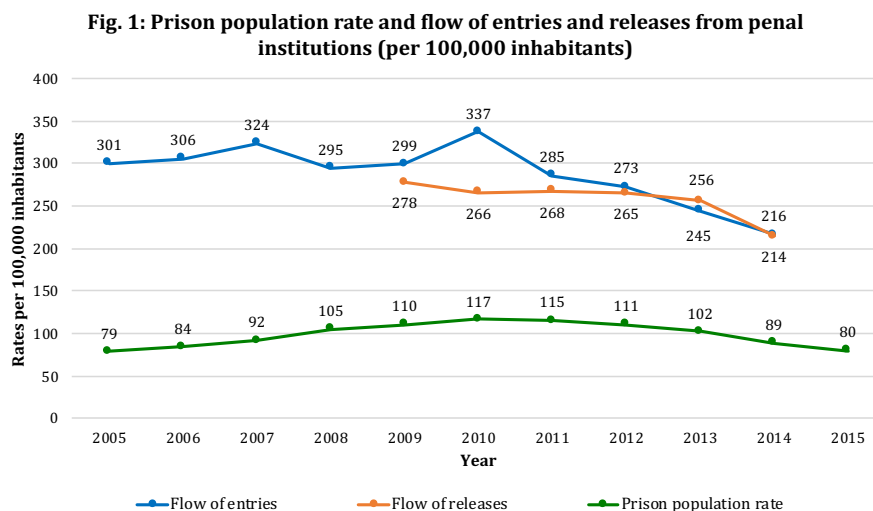


Figure 1 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison population rate of Croatia (stock) increased by 2%. In 2005, the country had 79 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 80. According to the information collected during this research, the decrease observed in the prison population rate since 2011 is due to several factors including an increased application of community sanctions and measures and modifications to the criminal code, in particular the decriminalization of some offences related to the possession of soft drugs.

From 2005 to 2014, the rate of entries (flow of entries) decreased by 28%. In 2005, there were 301 entries into penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 216.

From 2009 to 2014, the rate of releases (flow of releases) decreased by 23%. In 2009, there were 278 releases from penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 214.

The flow of entries and the flow of releases show relatively similar rates and trends.

Figure 2 (66)

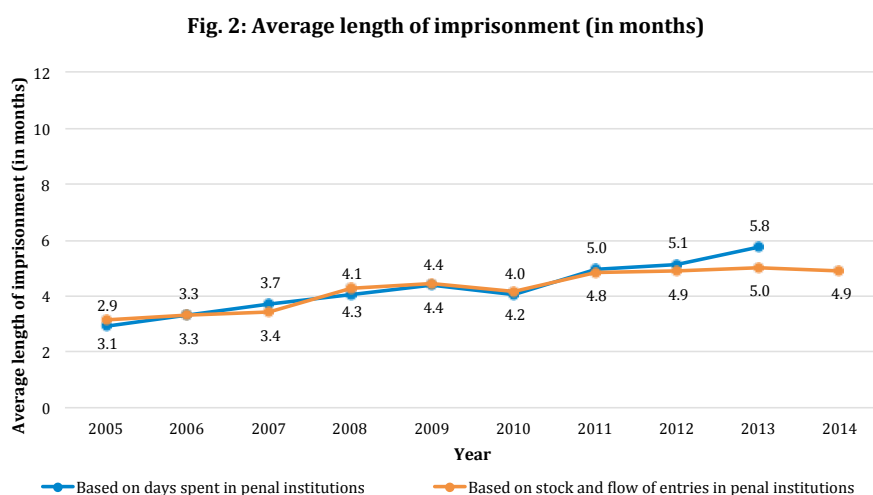


Figure 2 shows that, from 2005 to 2013, the average length of imprisonment based on the number of days spent in penal institutions increased by 98%. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 2.9 months, while in 2013 it was 5.8 months.

From 2005 to 2014, when the average length of imprisonment is computed on the basis of the ratio between the stock and the flow, it shows an increase of 57%. According to this indicator, in 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 3.1 months, while in 2014 it was 4.9 months.

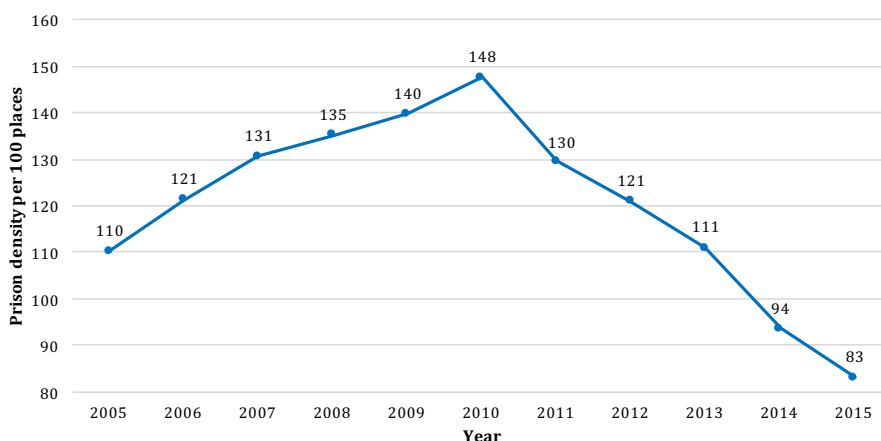
Figure 3 (67)**Fig. 3: Prison density per 100 places (Overcrowding)**

Figure 3 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison density of Croatia decreased by 25%. In 2005, the country had 110 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 83.

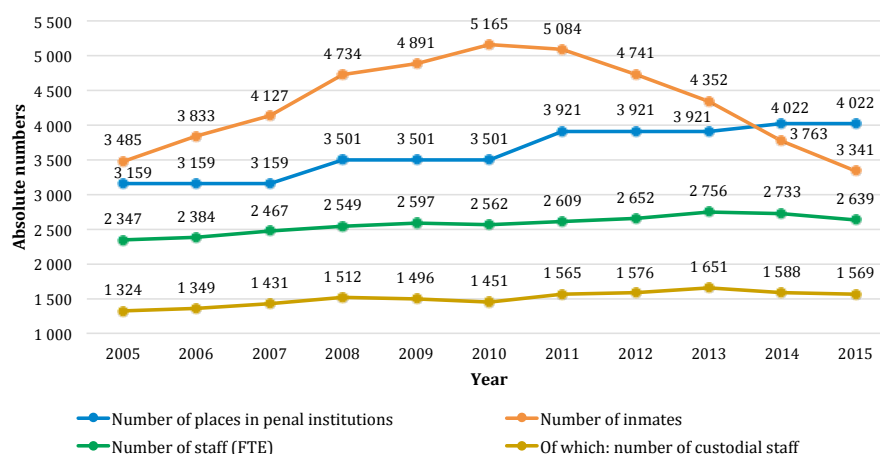
Figure 4 (68)**Fig. 4: Total capacity of penal institutions and number of inmates**

Figure 4 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the total number of places in penal institutions in Croatia increased by 27%. In 2005, the country had 3,159 places, while in 2015 it had 4,022.

During the same period, the total number of inmates decreased by 4%. In 2005, the country had 3,485 inmates, while in 2015 it had 3,341.

From 2005 to 2015, the total number of staff increased by 12%. In 2005, Croatia had in total a staff of 2,347 persons, while in 2015 it had 2,639.

During the same period, the total number of custodial staff increased by 19%. In 2005, the total custodial staff was 1,324 persons, while in 2015 it was 1,569.

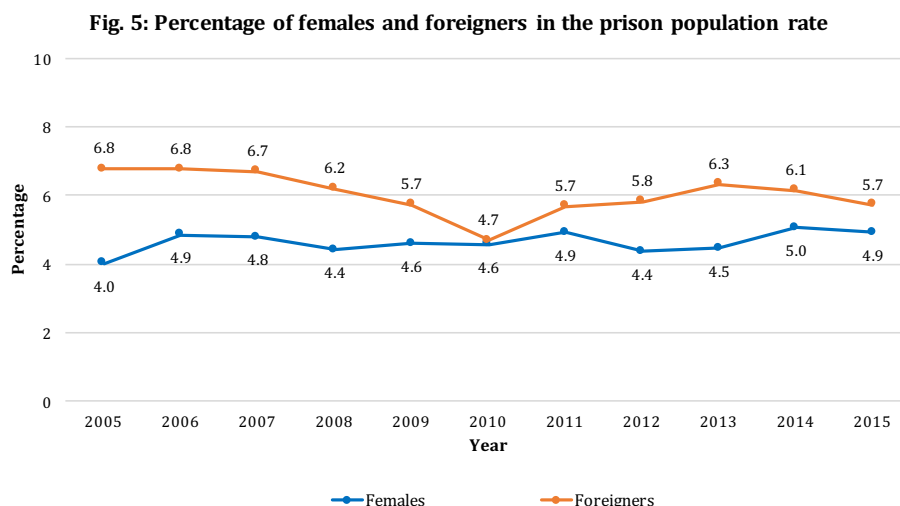
Figure 5 (69)

Figure 5 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of female inmates increased by 22%. In 2005, 4.0% of the inmates were females, while in 2015 they were 4.9%.

During the same period, the percentage of foreign inmates decreased by 16%. In 2005, 6.8% of the inmates were foreigners, while in 2015 they represented 5.7% of the total prison population.

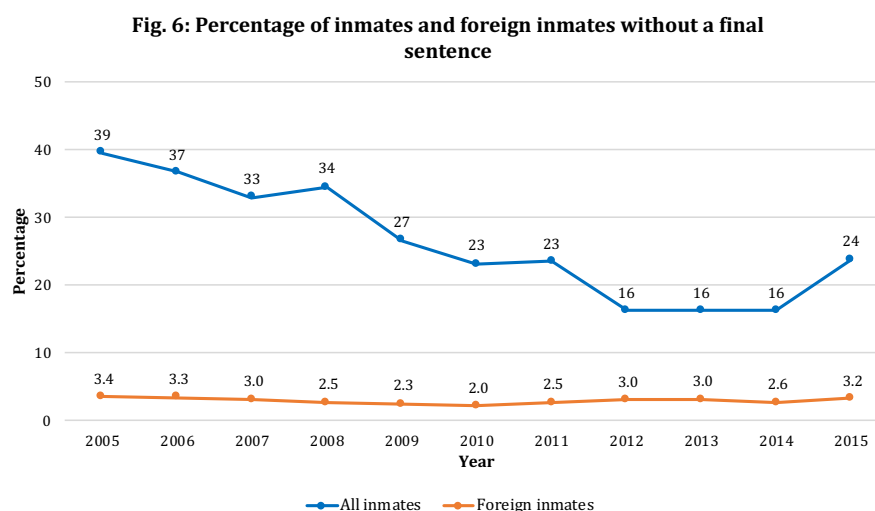
Figure 6 (70)

Figure 6 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence decreased by 40%. In 2005, 39% of the inmates did not have a final sentence while, in 2015, inmates without a final sentence represented 24% of all inmates.

During the same period, the percentage of foreigners held in pre-trial detention decreased by 7%. In 2005, they represented 3.4% of the total number of inmates, while in 2015 they represented 3.2% of them.

Figure 7³⁰³¹³² (71)

Fig. 7: Distribution (in percentage) of sentenced prisoners by offence

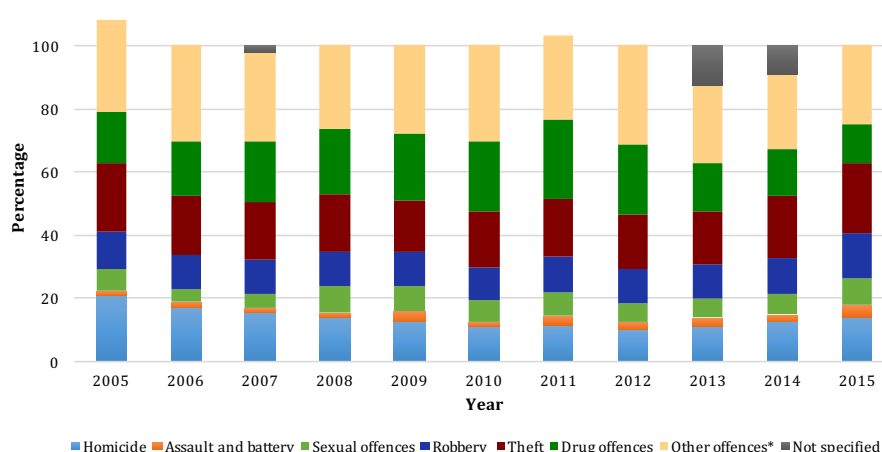


Figure 7 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentages of prisoners serving sentences for assault and battery, sexual offences, and robbery have increased; while the percentages of those serving sentences for homicide, drug offences, and other types of offences have decreased. The percentage of those serving sentences for theft remained stable.

Figure 8 (72)

Fig. 8: Rate of deaths and suicides (per 10,000 inmates)

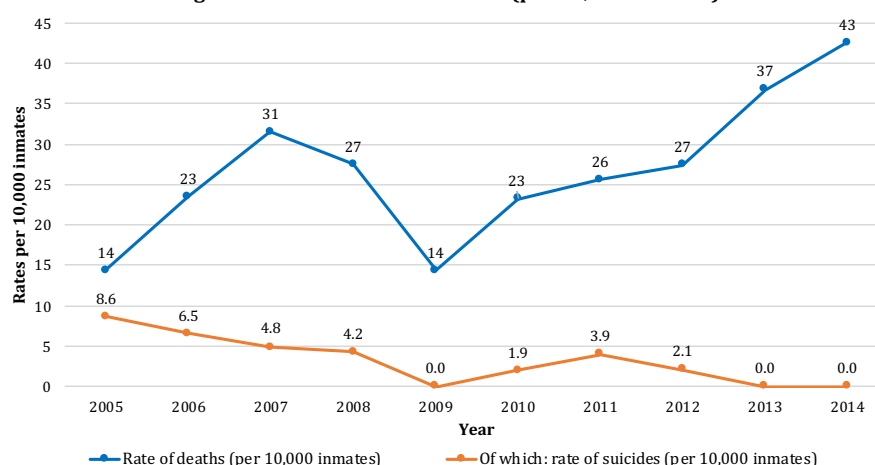


Figure 8 shows an overall increasing trend in the rate of deaths of inmates in penal institutions per 10,000 inmates. However, this trend must be interpreted cautiously because, from a statistical point of view, the absolute number of cases studied is low. In particular, there were 10 deaths of inmates in 2005 and 16 in 2014.

Any interpretation of the rates and trends of suicides would be misleading because, from a statistical point of view, the absolute numbers are too low (between 3 suicides and none per year) to reach reliable conclusions.

³⁰ The figures provided by the country do not always add to 100%.

³¹ Sexual offences include (1) rape (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005), and (2) other sexual offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008).

³² Other offences include (1) economic and financial offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008); (2) terrorism (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (3) organised crime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (4) cybercrime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2014); and (5) other cases (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005).

COUNTRY PROFILE	CYPRUS		TRENDS 2005-2015		
Key Facts					
	2014/15	Comparative		Evolution 2005-2014/15	
		CoE 47	EU 28	Average	% Change
Prison population rate (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) on 01.09.2015	77.1	Low	Low	93.9	↑↑↑↑
Rate of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants)	262.9	High	High	313.9	↔↔
Rate of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) – Available since 2009	196.7	High	High	245.1*	↓↓↓↓
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	3.0	Low	Low	---	---
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	3.6	Low	Low	3.6	↑↑↑↑
Prison density on 01.09.2015 (inmates per 100 places)	97.3	Medium	Medium	132.6	↓↓↓↓
Median age of the prison population on 01.09.2015 (in years)	36.0	High	High	33.9	---
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	6.1	High	High	4.9	↑↑↑↑↑
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	38.2	High	High	42.4	↓↓↓
of which: in pre-trial detention	21.2	Low	Low	20.9	↓↓↓
Percentage of non-sentenced inmates (01.09.2015)	26.0	Medium	Medium	34.0	↑↑↑↑
Rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates in 2014	44.1	High	High	19.0	↓↓↓↓
Rate of suicides per 10,000 inmates in 2014 (n=3)	44.1	High	High	8.1	↑↑↑↑↑
of which: % in pre-trial detention (n=0) – Available since 2013	0.0	Low	Low	NAP	NAP
Ratio of inmates per staff (number of inmates per 1 staff person)	1.7	Medium	Medium	1.9	↑↑
Percentage of custodial staff in the total staff	96.9	High	High	90.3	↑↑
Total budget spent by the prison administration (in Euro) – Available since 2011	15 279 577	NAP	NAP	17 239 269**	↓↓↓
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (in Euro) – Available since 2008	75.0	Medium	Medium	65.0***	↑↑

*Average calculated from 2009 to 2014

** Average calculated from 2011 to 2014

*** Average calculated from 2008 to 2014

Cyprus in brief

- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show a *decrease*: rate of releases from penal institutions (-26%), prison density (-37%), percentage of foreign inmates (-16%), percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates (-10%), rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates (-22%), and total budget spent by the prison administration (-18%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show an *increase*: prison population rate (+22%), average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow (+26%), percentage of female inmates (+54%), percentage of non-sentenced inmates (+42%), ratio of inmates per staff (+10%), percentage of custodial staff in the total staff (+11%), and average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (+17%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators remain *stable*: rate of entries into penal institutions (-1%).

Cyprus in comparative perspective

- Compared to other European countries, in 2014/15 Cyprus presents:
 - **Low:** Prison population rate, average length of imprisonment based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions, average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow, percentage of foreigners in pre-trial detention, percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention.
 - **Medium:** Prison density, percentage of non-sentenced inmates, ratio of inmates per staff, average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate.
 - **High:** Rate of entries into penal institutions, rate of releases from penal institutions, median age of the prison population, percentage of female inmates, percentage of foreign inmates, rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates, rate of suicides per 10,000 inmates, percentage of custodial staff in the total staff.

General comments

Figure 1 (73)

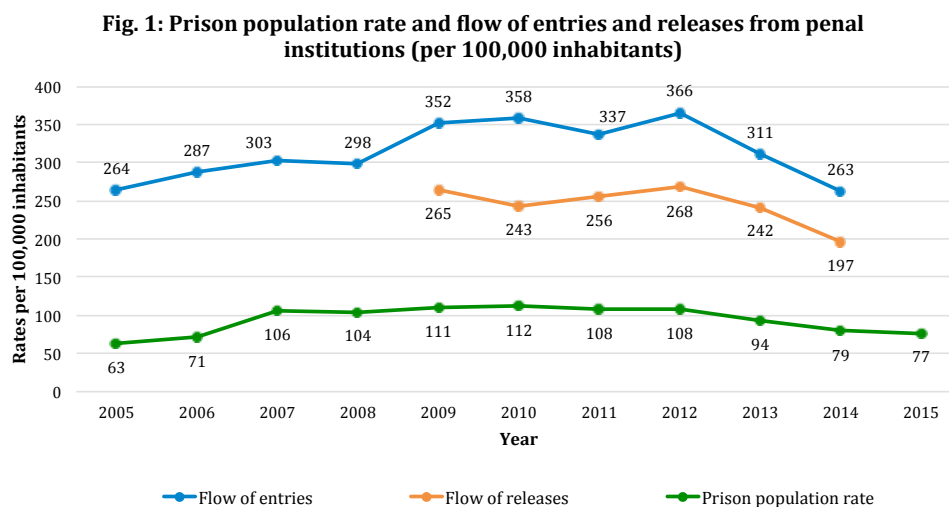


Figure 1 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison population rate of Cyprus (stock) increased by 22%. In 2005, the country had 63 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 77.

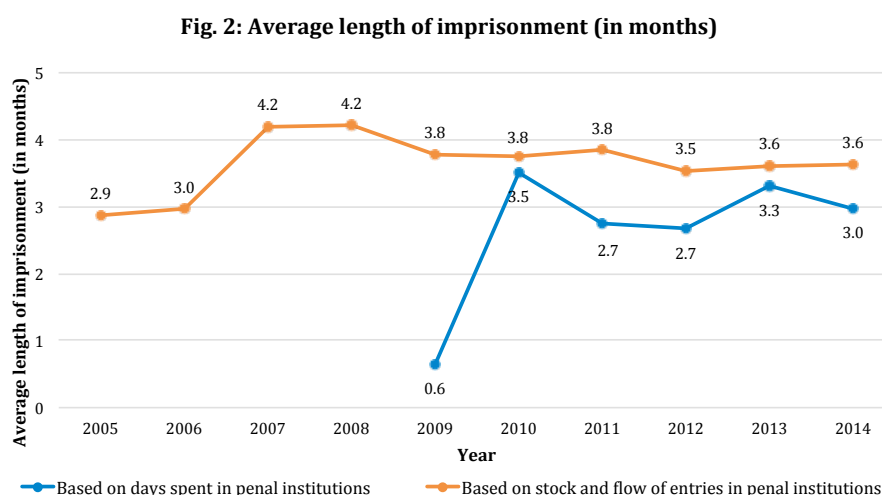
From 2005 to 2014, the rate of entries (flow of entries) remained relatively stable. In 2005, there were 264 entries into penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 263.

From 2009 to 2014, the rate of releases (flow of releases) decreased by 26%. In 2009, there were 265 releases from penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 197.

The flow of entries and the flow of releases show dissimilar rates but similar trends.

According to the information collected during this research, a possible explanation for the decrease observed in these indicators after 2012 is that alternative sanctions, such as community service and fines, were implemented to a greater degree after 2012. This led to a decrease in the flow of entries and, consequently, to a parallel decrease in the flow of releases.

Figure 2 (74)



When the average length of imprisonment is computed on the basis of the ratio between the stock and the flow, it shows an increase of 26%. According to this indicator, in 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 2.9 months, while in 2014 it was 3.6 months.

Data for the estimation of the average length of imprisonment based on the number of days spent in penal institutions were only available from 2009 to 2014. Leaving aside the value shown in 2009, which stands as an outlier in the series, the trends from 2010 to 2014 are similar to the ones shown by the indicator based on the stock and flow.

Figure 3 (75)

Fig. 3: Prison density per 100 places (Overcrowding)

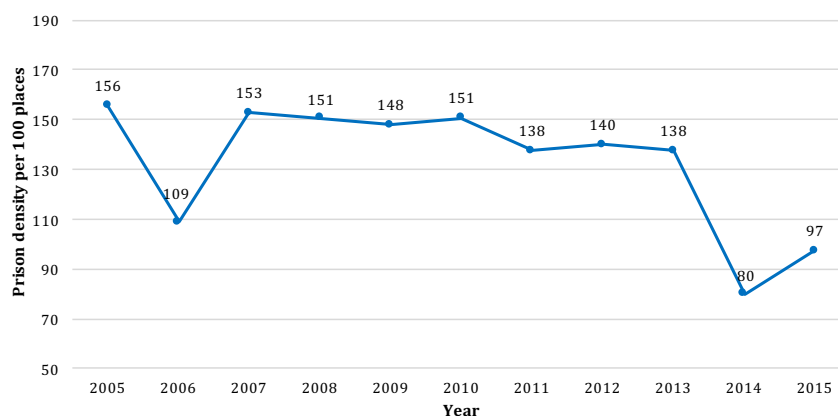


Figure 3 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison density of Cyprus decreased by 37%. In 2005, the country had 156 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 97.

Figure 4 (76)

Fig. 4: Total capacity of penal institutions and number of inmates

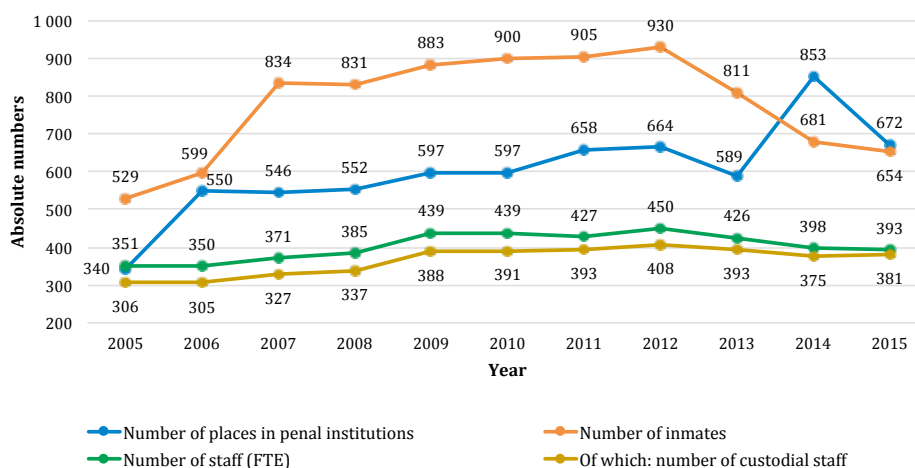


Figure 4 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the total number of places in penal institutions in Cyprus increased by 98%. In 2005, the country had 340 places, while in 2015 it had 672. According to the information collected during this research, the total capacity of penal institutions in Cyprus depend on the number of places available in the central Prison of Nicosia, which is the only correctional facility of the country, and on the number of places available in police custody. The increase observed between 2013 and 2014 corresponds to an increase in the number of places available both in the prison (where the open section was extended) and in police custody places. The fluctuations observed are indeed mainly due to variations in the number of places of police custody. The reason is that the number of places made available for custody at police stations changes from year to year.

During the same period, the total number of inmates increased by 24%. In 2005, the country had 529 inmates, while in 2015 it had 654.

From 2005 to 2015, the total number of staff increased by 12%. In 2005, Cyprus had in total a staff of 351 persons, while in 2015 it had 393.

During the same period, the total number of custodial staff increased by 25%. In 2005, the total custodial staff was 306 persons, while in 2015 it was 381.

Figure 5 (77)

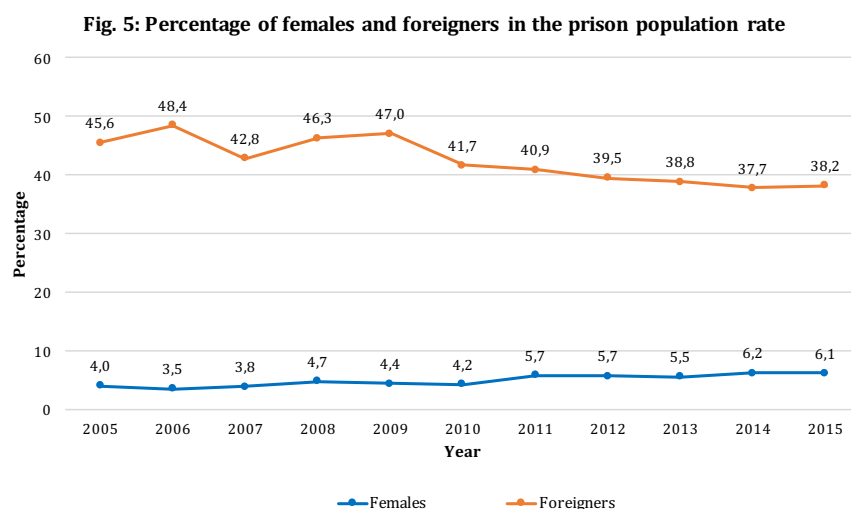


Figure 5 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of female inmates increased by 54%. In 2005, 4.0% of the inmates were females, while in 2015 they were 6.1%.

During the same period, the percentage of foreign inmates decreased by 16%. In 2005, 46% of the inmates were foreigners, while in 2015 they represented 38% of the total prison population.

Figure 6 (78)

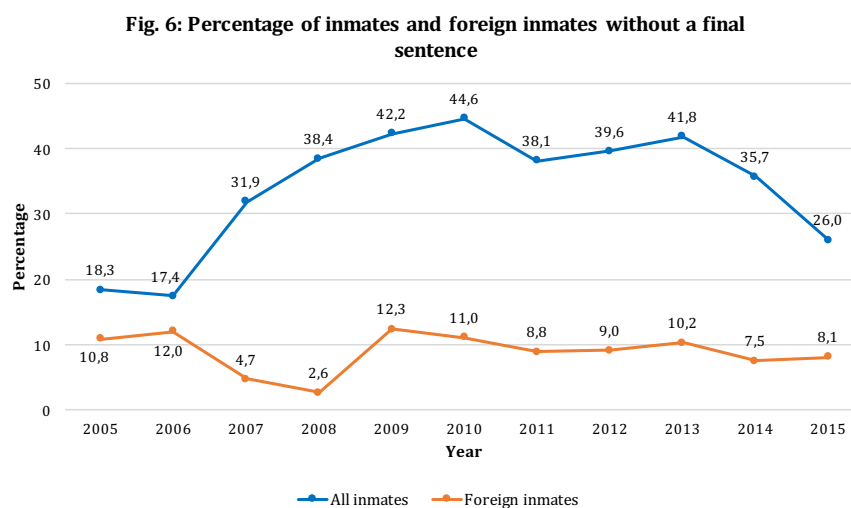


Figure 6 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence increased by 42%. In 2005, 18% of the inmates did not have a final sentence while, in 2015, inmates without a final sentence represented 26% of all inmates.

During the same period, the percentage of foreigners held in pre-trial detention decreased by 25%. In 2005, they represented 10.8% of the total number of inmates, while in 2015 they represented 8.1% of them.

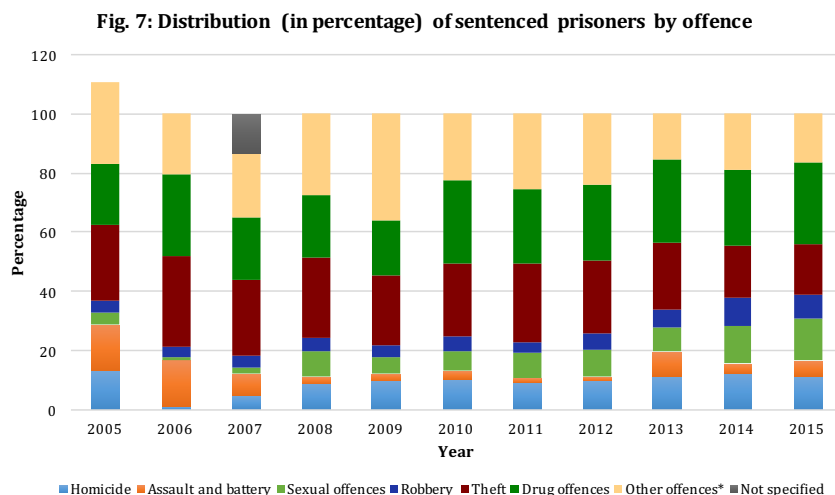
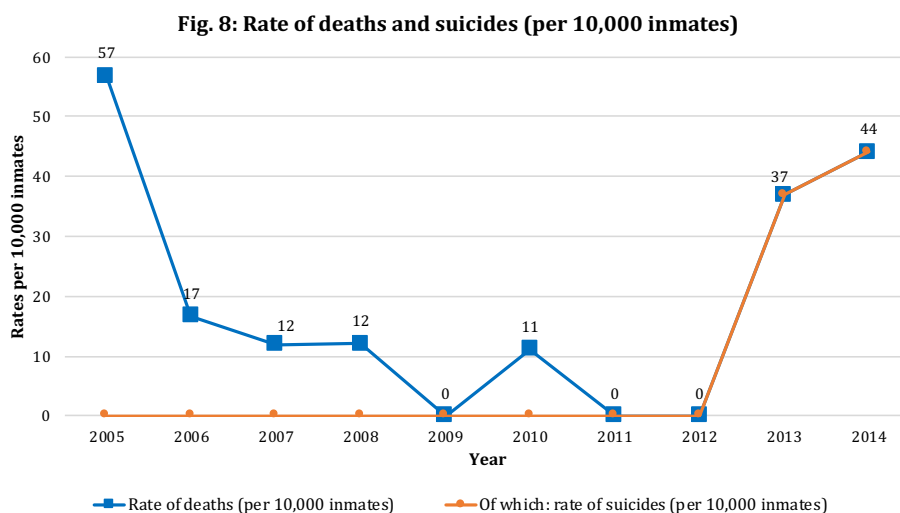
Figure 7³³³⁴³⁵ (79)

Figure 7 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentages of prisoners serving sentences for sexual offences, robbery, and drug offences have increased; while the percentages of those serving sentences for homicide, assault and battery, theft, and other types of offences have decreased.

Figure 8 (80)



The instability of the trends for deaths and suicides per 10,000 inmates shown in Figure 8 illustrates the impossibility of reaching statistically reliable conclusions when the absolute number of cases that generated the rates is low. For example, in 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2010 the rate corresponds to the death of one inmate per year. Three inmates died in 2013 and another three in 2014; all of them had committed suicide.

³³ The figures provided by the country do not always add to 100%.

³⁴ Sexual offences include: (1) rape (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005), and (2) other sexual offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008).

³⁵ Other offences include: (1) economic and financial offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008); (2) terrorism (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (3) organised crime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (4) cybercrime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2014); and (5) other cases (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005).

COUNTRY PROFILE	CZECH REPUBLIC		TRENDS 2005-2015		
Key Facts					
	2014/15	Comparative		Evolution 2005-2014/15	
		CoE 47	EU 28	Average	% Change
Prison population rate (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) on 01.09.2015	197.7	High	High	194.8	↑
Rate of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants)	101.3	Low	Low	148.7	↓↓↓↓
Rate of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) – Available since 2009	79.7	Low	Low	130.3*	↓↓↓↓
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	19.9	High	High	16.0	↑↑↑↑↑
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	21.0	High	High	16.5	↑↑↑↑↑
Prison density on 01.09.2015 (inmates per 100 places)	100.4	High	High	101.9	↔↔
Median age of the prison population on 01.09.2015 (in years)	32.5	Low	Low	34.2	↓
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	6.9	High	High	5.7	↑↑↑↑
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	8.0	Medium	Medium	7.7	↓
of which: in pre-trial detention	29.7	Low	Medium	35.9	↓↓↓↓
Percentage of non-sentenced inmates (01.09.2015)	9.4	Low	Low	11.8	↓↓↓↓
Rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates in 2014	15.5	Low	Low	15.3	↑↑↑↑↑
Rate of suicides per 10,000 inmates in 2014 (n=12)	6.4	Medium	Medium	5.5	↑↑↑↑↑
of which: % in pre-trial detention (n=6) – Available since 2013	50.0	High	High	55.3	↓↓↓↓
Ratio of inmates per staff (number of inmates per 1 staff person)	1.9	Medium	Medium	1.9	↑
Percentage of custodial staff in the total staff	19.2	Low	Low	28.9	↓↓↓↓↓
Total budget spent by the prison administration (in Euro) – Available since 2011	283 200 000	NAP	NAP	293 942 686**	↔↔
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (in Euro) – Available since 2008	45.0	Medium	Medium	36.1***	↑↑↑↑

*Average calculated from 2009 to 2014

** Average calculated from 2011 to 2014

*** Average calculated from 2008 to 2014

Czech Republic in brief

- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show a *decrease*: rate of entries into penal institutions (-45%), rate of releases from penal institutions (-38%), median age of the prison population (-7%), percentage of foreign inmates (-8%), percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates (-32%), percentage of non-sentenced inmates (-40%), percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention (-40%), and percentage of custodial staff in the total staff (-68%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show an *increase*: prison population rate (+6%), average length of imprisonment based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (+65%), average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow (+74%), percentage of female inmates (+48%), rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates (+65%), percentage of suicides (+104%), ratio of inmates per staff (+8%), and average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (+36%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators remain *stable*: prison density (-1%), and total budget spent by the prison administration (-3%).

Czech Republic in comparative perspective

- Compared to other European countries, in 2014/15 Czech Republic presents:
 - **Low:** rate of releases from penal institutions, median age of the prison population, percentage of non-sentenced inmates, rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates, percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention, percentage of custodial staff in the total staff.
 - **Medium:** percentage of foreign inmates, percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates, rate of suicides per 10,000 inmates, ratio of inmates per staff, average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate.
 - **High:** prison population rate, average length of imprisonment based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions, average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow, prison density, percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention.
- When the percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates is calculated, the Czech percentage is low compared to the member States of the Council of Europe, but medium compared to the member States of the European Union.

General comments

Figure 1 (81)

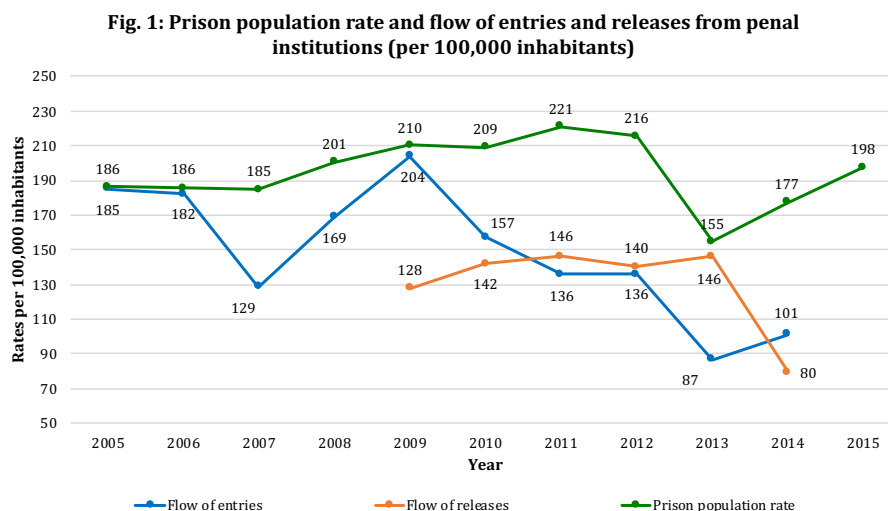


Figure 1 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison population rate of Czech Republic (stock) increased by 6%. In 2005, the country had 186 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 198.

From 2005 to 2014, the rate of entries (flow of entries) decreased by 45%. In 2005, there were 185 entries into penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 101.

From 2009 to 2014, the rate of releases (flow of releases) decreased by 38%. In 2009, there were 128 releases from penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 80.

The flow of entries and the flow of releases show dissimilar rates and trends.

According to the information collected during this research, the observed trends in Figure 1 are influenced by a new law that entered into force in 2010 and transformed some offences in petty offences or misdemeanours (for example, driving without a license is not a crime anymore). As a consequence, there was a decrease in the flow of entries into prison from 2010 to 2013. This was accompanied by an increased use of community sanctions and measures. The decrease in the number of inmates in 2013 is explained by an amnesty that released prisoners sentenced to short term imprisonment. The amnesty applied also to some convicts who had not started serving their prison sentence yet.

Figure 2 (82)

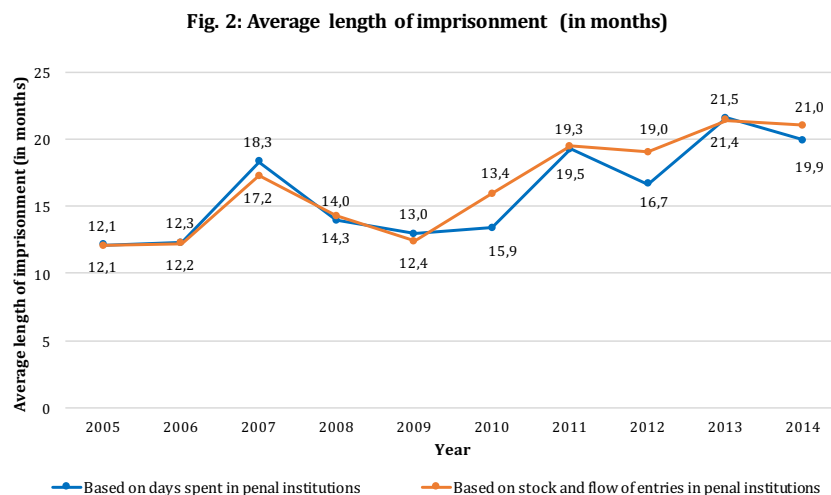


Figure 2 shows that, from 2005 to 2014, the average length of imprisonment based on the number of days spent in penal institutions increased by 65%. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 12.1 months, while in 2014 it was 19.9 months.

When the average length of imprisonment is computed on the basis of the ratio between the stock and the flow, it shows an increase of 74%. According to this indicator, in 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 12 months, while in 2014 it was 21 months.

Figure 3 (83)

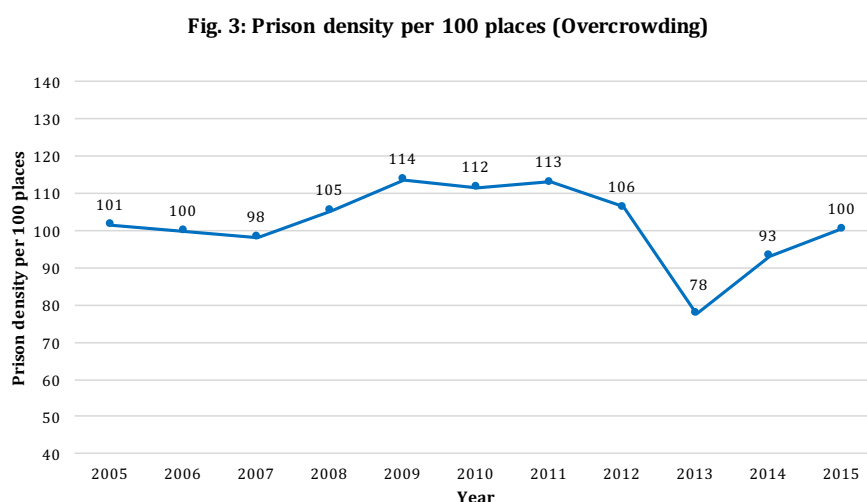


Figure 3 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison density of Czech Republic remained relatively stable. In 2005, the country had 101 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 100.

Figure 4 (84)

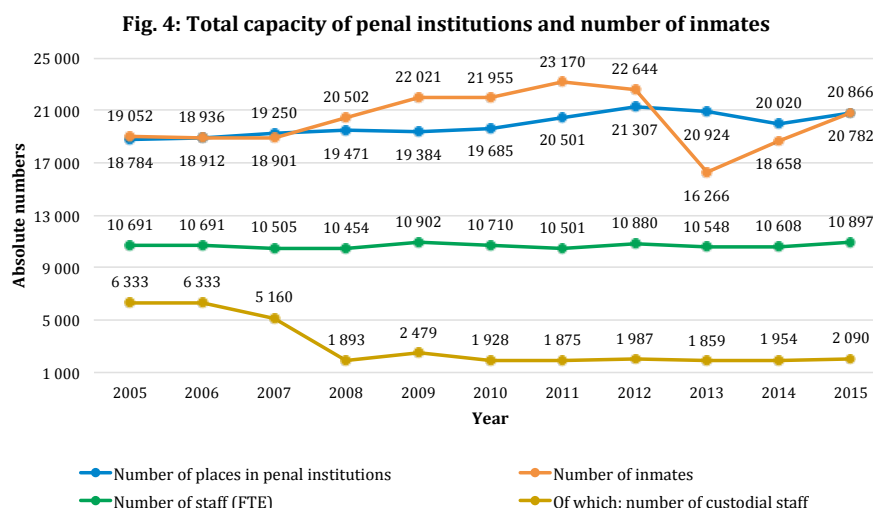


Figure 4 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the total number of places in penal institutions in Czech Republic increased by 11%. In 2005, the country had 18,784 places, while in 2015 it had 20,782. According to the information collected during this research, the increase was due to construction works conducted within the existing prisons that led to an increase in the number of places available. Three additional detached prisons (Prilepy, Postorna, Visni Lhoty) were also in use when the capacity reached its peak in 2012. Following the amnesty mentioned in the comments to Figure 1, on 1st May 2013, the Drahonice Prison was closed due to the decrease in the number of inmates.

From 2005 to 2015, the total number of inmates increased by 10%. In 2005, the country had 19,052 inmates, while in 2015 it had 20,866.

During the same period, the total number of staff increased by 2%. In 2005, Czech Republic had in total a staff of 10,691 persons, while in 2015 it had 10,897.

From 2005 to 2015, the total number of custodial staff decreased by 67%. In 2005, the total custodial staff was 6,333 persons, while in 2015 it was 2,090. According to the information collected during this research, the decrease observed at the beginning of the series (mainly from 2007 to 2008) is due to a change in the methodology used to qualify the staff working in prisons as custodial or not. In the first years of the series, all the staff working with prisoners was counted as custodial staff. Since 2008, however, only the guards are considered as custodial staff. Additional information on the way staff is counted in the Czech Republic can be found in the annual SPACE reports for the years 2013, 2014 and 2015.

Figure 5 (85)

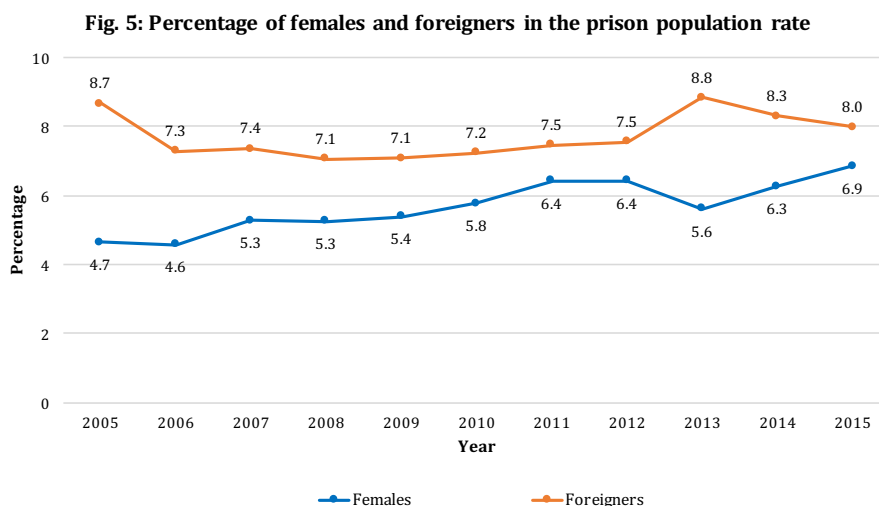


Figure 5 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of female inmates increased by 48%. In 2005, 4.7% of the inmates were females, while in 2015 they were 6.9%.

During the same period, the percentage of foreign inmates decreased by 8%. In 2005, 8.7% of the inmates were foreigners, while in 2015 they represented 8.0% of the total prison population.

Figure 6 (86)

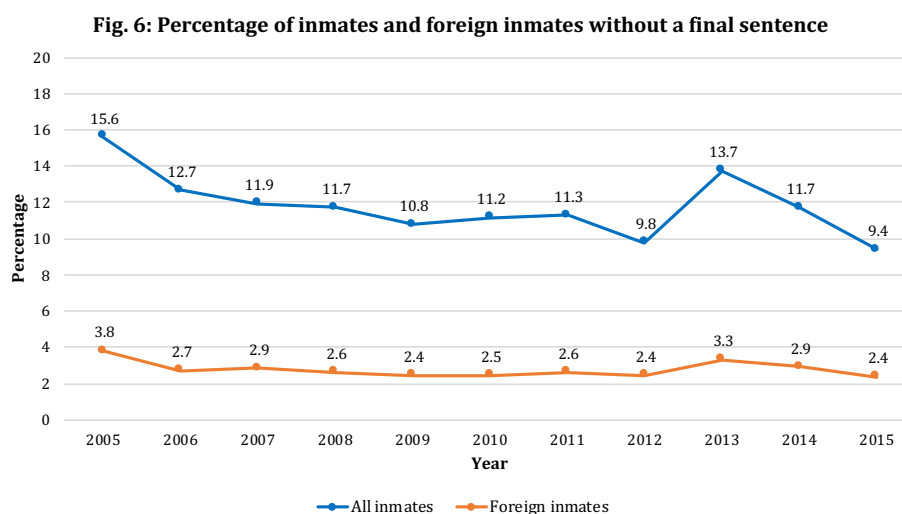


Figure 6 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence decreased by 40%. In 2005, 15.6% of the inmates did not have a final sentence, while in 2015 inmates without a final sentence represented 9.4% of all inmates.

During the same period, the percentage of foreigners held in pre-trial detention decreased by 37%. In 2005, they represented 3.8% of the total number of inmates, while in 2015 they represented 2.4% of them.

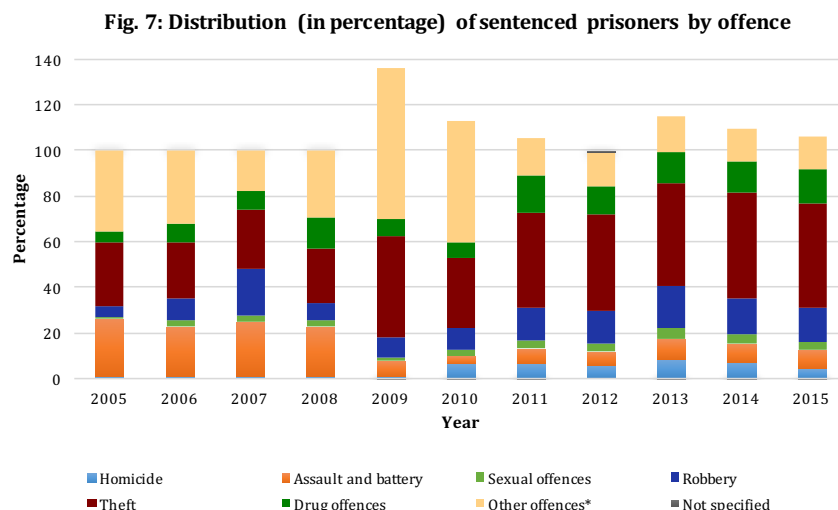
Figure 7³⁶³⁷³⁸ (87)

Figure 7 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentages of prisoners serving sentences for homicide, sexual offences, robbery, theft, and drug offences have increased; while the percentages of those serving sentences for assault and battery as well as for other types of offences have decreased. The total exceeds sometimes 100% because the Czech Republic does not apply the principal offence rule.

Figure 8 (88)

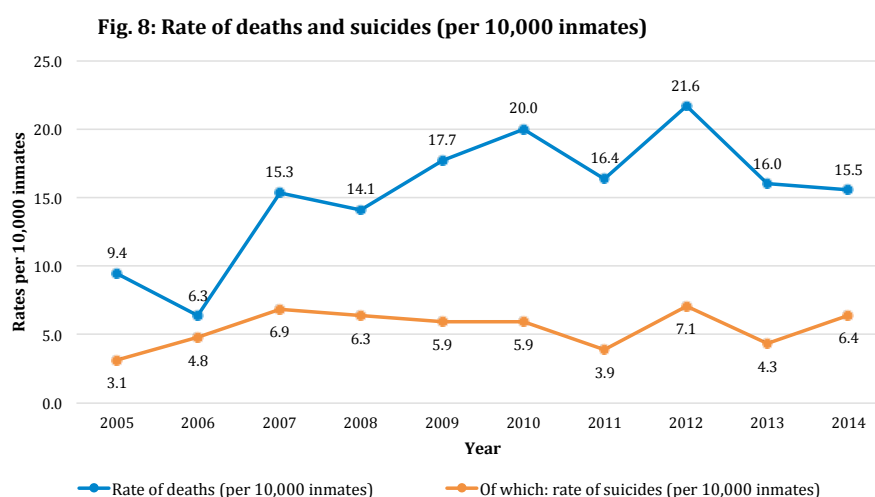


Figure 8 shows that, from 2005 to 2014, the rate of deaths of inmates in penal institutions per 10,000 inmates increased by 64%. In 2005, there were 9.4 deaths per 10,000 inmates, while in 2014 there were 15.5.

Any interpretation of the rates and trends of suicides would be misleading because, from a statistical point of view, the absolute numbers are too low (between 6 and 16 suicides per year) to reach reliable conclusions.

³⁶ The figures provided by the country do not always add to 100%.

³⁷ Sexual offences include: (1) rape (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005), and (2) other sexual offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008).

³⁸ Other offences include: (1) economic and financial offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008); (2) terrorism (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (3) organised crime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (4) cybercrime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2014); and (5) other cases (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005).

COUNTRY PROFILE	DENMARK		TRENDS 2005-2015		
Key Facts					
	2014/15	Comparative		Evolution 2005-2014/15	
		CoE 47	EU 28	Average	% Change
Prison population rate (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) on 01.09.2015	56.1	Low	Low	67.8	↓↓↓↓
Rate of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants)	223.1	High	High	260.5**	↓↓↓↓**
Rate of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) – Available since 2009	145.0	Medium	Medium	151.7*	↔↔
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	3.6	Low	Low	3.2**	↑↑↑↑**
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	3.4	Low	Low	3.2**	↑↑↑↑**
Prison density on 01.09.2015 (inmates per 100 places)	85.2	Medium	Low	92.7	↓↓↓
Median age of the prison population on 01.09.2015 (in years)	32.0	Low	Low	31.4	↔↔
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	3.7	Low	Low	4.4	↓↓↓
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	27.0	High	High	22.6	↑↑↑↑
of which: in pre-trial detention	56.1	High	High	53.0	↑↑↑
Percentage of non-sentenced inmates (01.09.2015)	36.3	High	High	34.5	↑↑↑↑
Rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates in 2014	11.2	Low	Low	23.5	↓↓↓↓↓
Rate of suicides per 10,000 inmates in 2014 (n=2)	5.6	Medium	Medium	11.3	↓↓↓↓↓
of which: % in pre-trial detention (n=2) – Available since 2013	100.0	High	High	NAP	NAP
Ratio of inmates per staff (number of inmates per 1 staff person)	0.7	Low	Low	0.8	↓↓↓
Percentage of custodial staff in the total staff	54.7	Low	Low	56.2	↓
Total budget spent by the prison administration (in Euro) – Available since 2011	411 000 100	NAP	NAP	398 189 276***	↑
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (in Euro) – Available since 2008	191.0	High	High	177.3****	↑↑↑↑

*Average calculated from 2009 to 2014

** Average and Percentage change calculated from 2006 to 2014

*** Average calculated from 2011 to 2014

**** Average calculated from 2008 to 2014

Denmark in brief

- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show a *decrease*: prison population rate (-27%), prison density (-12%), percentage of female inmates (-17%), rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates (-67%), percentage of suicides (-71%), ratio of inmates per staff (-19%), and percentage of custodial staff in the total staff (-6%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show an *increase*: percentage of foreign inmates (+48%), percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates (+17%), percentage of non-sentenced inmates (+32%), total budget spent by the prison administration (+5%), and average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (+41%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators remain *stable*: rate of releases from penal institutions (0%), and median age of the +1%).

Denmark in comparative perspective

- Compared to other European countries, in 2014/15 Denmark presents:
 - **Low:** Prison population rate, average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow, average length of imprisonment based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions, median age of the prison population, percentage of female inmates, rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates, ratio of inmates per staff, percentage of custodial staff in the total staff.
 - **Medium:** Rate of releases from penal institutions, percentage of suicides.
 - **High:** Rate of entries into penal institutions, percentage of foreign inmates, percentage of foreign inmates in pre-trial detention, percentage of non-sentenced inmates, percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention, average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate.
- When the prison density is calculated, the Danish result is medium compared to the member States of the Council of Europe, but low compared to the member States of the European Union.

General comments

Figure 1 (89)

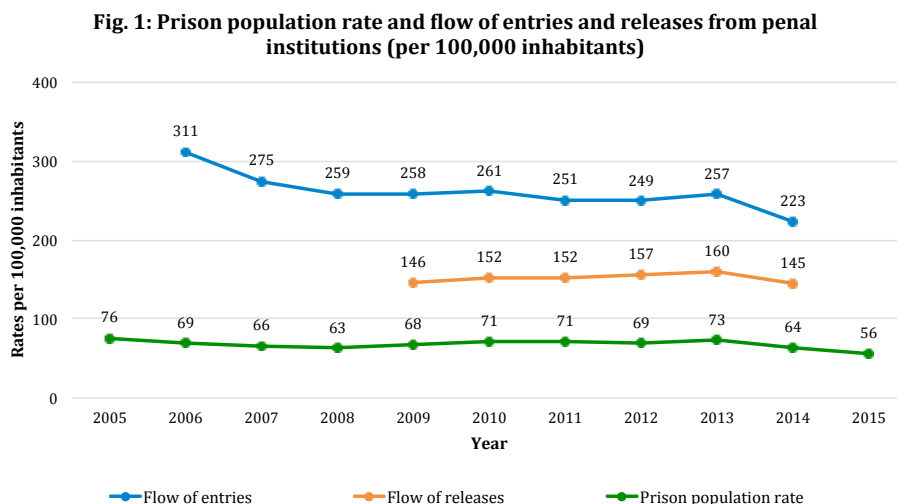


Figure 1 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison population rate of Denmark (stock) decreased by 27%. In 2005, the country had 76 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 56.

From 2006 to 2014, the rate of entries (flow of entries) decreased by 28%. In 2006, there were 311 releases from penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 223.

From 2009 to 2014, the rate of releases (flow of releases) remained relatively stable. In 2009, there were 146 releases from penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 145.

The flow of entries and the flow of releases show dissimilar rates but similar trends.

According to the information collected during this research, there are four trend breaks in the period:

- In 2005, an increase in the number of sentenced prisoners due to the elimination of a waiting list of sentenced offenders that should have entered in prison in early 2006.
- In 2007-2008, a decrease in the number of sentenced prisoners due to the implementation of new police reforms and court reforms in 2007.
- In 2008-2009, an increase in the number of pre-trial detainees due partially to an increased number of pre-trial detentions and partially to an increase in the length of pre-trial detention.
- In 2015, a decrease in the number of inmates, which is mainly due to a decrease in the number of pre-trial detainees as a result of changes in resource priorities within the police force in connection with the terrorist attack in Copenhagen in early 2015.

Figure 2 (90)



Figure 2 shows that, from 2006 to 2014, the average length of imprisonment based on the number of days spent in penal institutions increased by 30%. In 2006, the average length of imprisonment was 2.8 months, while in 2014 it was 3.6 months.

When the average length of imprisonment is computed on the basis of the ratio between the stock and the flow, it shows an increase of 28%. According to this indicator, in 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 2.7 months, while in 2014 it was 3.4 months.

Figure 3 (91)

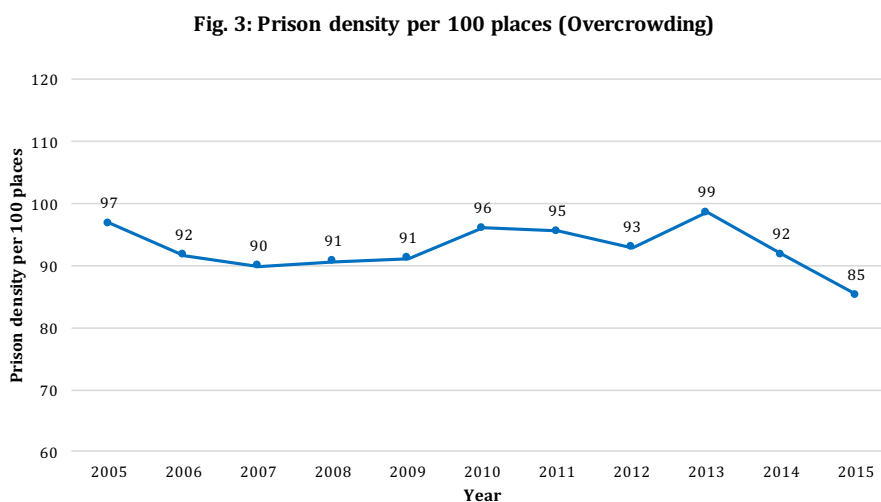


Figure 3 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison density of Denmark decreased by 12%. In 2005, the country had 97 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 85.

Figure 4 (92)

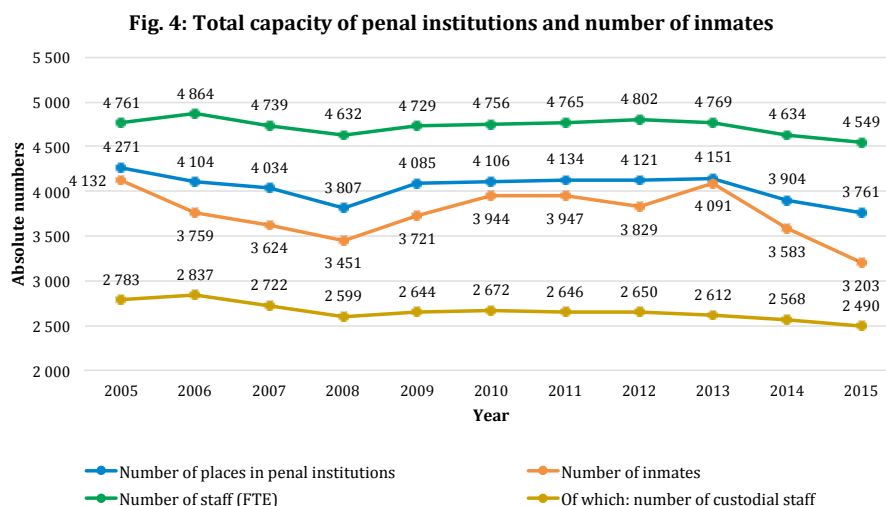


Figure 4 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the total number of places in penal institutions in Denmark decreased by 12%. In 2005, the country had 4,271 places, while in 2015 it had 3,761.

During the same period, the total number of inmates decreased by 23%. In 2005, the country had 4,132 inmates, while in 2015 it had 3,203.

From 2005 to 2015, the total number of staff decreased by 5%. In 2005, Denmark had in total a staff of 4,761 persons, while in 2015 it had 4,549.

During the same period, the total number of custodial staff decreased by 11%. In 2005, the total custodial staff was 2,783 persons, while in 2015 it was 2,490.

Figure 5 (93)

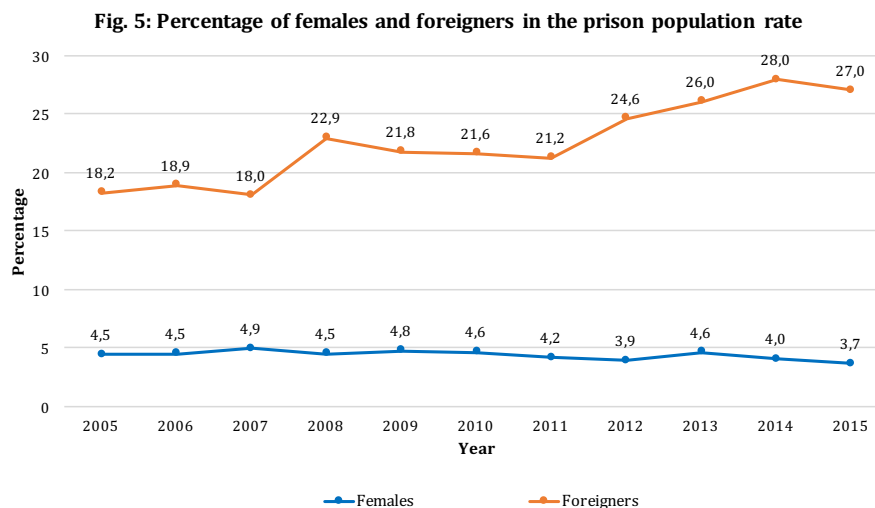


Figure 5 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of female inmates decreased by 17%. In 2005, 4.5% of the inmates were females, while in 2015 they were 3.7%.

During the same period, the percentage of foreign inmates increased by 48%. In 2005, 18% of the inmates were foreigners, while in 2015 they represented 27% of the total prison population. According to the information collected during this research, the annual increase in the number of foreign inmates since 2012 is driven mainly by an increase in the number of foreign pre-trial detainees placed in detention according to the Aliens Act.

Figure 6 (94)

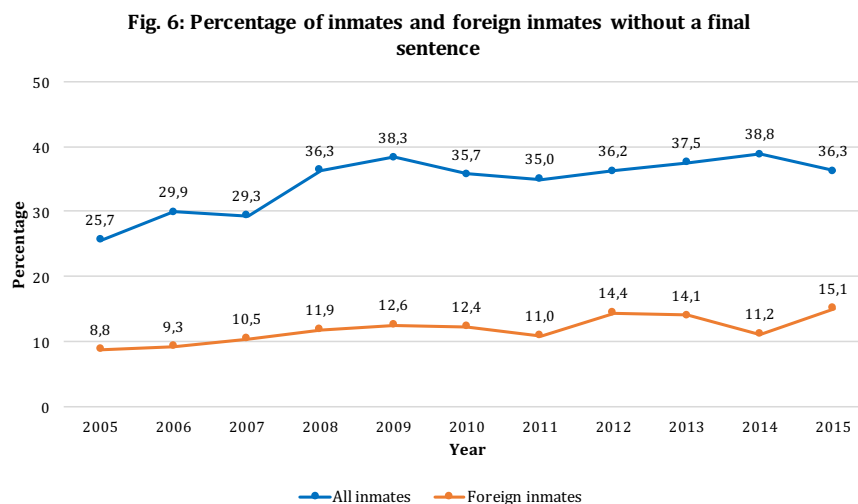


Figure 6 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence increased by 32%. In 2005, 28% of the inmates did not have a final sentence while, in 2015, inmates without a final sentence represented 36% of all inmates. According to the information collected during this research, this is due to the increase in the number of foreign persons placed in pre-trial detention (see the comments to Figure 5).

During the same period, the percentage of foreigners held in pre-trial detention increased by 72%. In 2005, they represented 8.8% of the total number of inmates, while in 2015 they represented 15.1% of them.

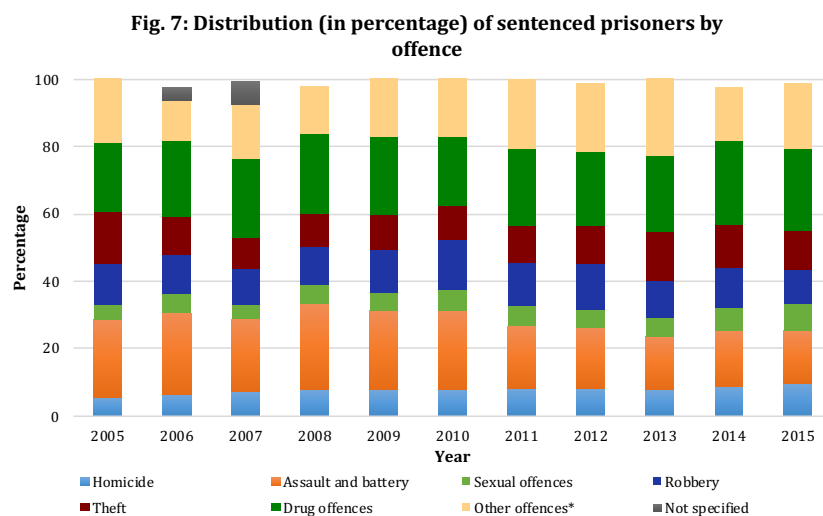
Figure 7³⁹⁴⁰⁴¹ (95)

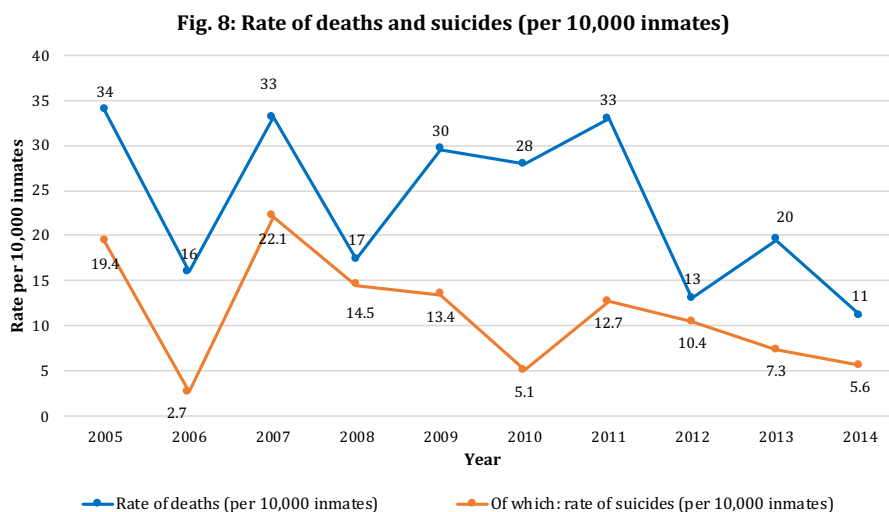
Figure 7 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentages of prisoners serving sentences for homicide, sexual offences, and drug offences have increased; while the percentages of those serving sentences for assault and battery, robbery, theft, and other types of offences have decreased.

³⁹ The figures provided by the country do not always add to 100%.

⁴⁰ Sexual offences include (1) rape (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005), and (2) other sexual offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008).

⁴¹ Other offences include (1) economic and financial offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008); (2) terrorism (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (3) organised crime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (4) cybercrime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2014); (5) other cases (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005).

Figure 8 (96)



The instability of the trends for deaths and suicides per 10,000 inmates shown in Figure 8 illustrates the impossibility of reaching statistically reliable conclusions when the absolute number of cases that generated the rates is low. From 2005 to 2014, the annual number of inmates who died in prison oscillated between 4 and 15 and, among them, the number of those who committed suicide fluctuated between 2 and 8.

COUNTRY PROFILE	ESTONIA		TRENDS 2005-2015		
Key Facts					
	2014/15	Comparative		Evolution 2005-2014/15	
		CoE 47	EU 28	Average	% Change
Prison population rate (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) on 01.09.2015	210.3	High	High	264.4	↓↓↓↓
Rate of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants)	134.1	Medium	Medium	---	---
Rate of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) – Available since 2009	158.3	Medium	Medium	195.8*	↓↓↓↓
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	19.9	High	High	---	---
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	20.1	High	High	---	---
Prison density on 01.09.2015 (inmates per 100 places)	83.3	Low	Low	94.0	↓↓
Median age of the prison population on 01.09.2015 (in years)	35.0	Medium	Medium	32.5	↑↑
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	5.2	Medium	Medium	5.1	↑
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	7.5	Medium	Low	25.3	↓↓↓↓↓
of which: in pre-trial detention	30.4	Medium	Medium	27.6	↑↑
Percentage of non-sentenced inmates (01.09.2015)	22.2	Medium	Medium	23.7	↔
Rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates in 2014	27.0	Medium	Medium	24.2	↑↑↑↑
Rate of suicides per 10,000 inmates in 2014 (n=1)	3.4	Low	Low	4.9	↑↑↑↑
of which: % in pre-trial detention (n=1) - Available since 2013	100.0	High	High	NAP	NAP
Ratio of inmates per staff (number of inmates per 1 staff person)	1.7	Medium	Medium	2.0	↓↓↓↓
Percentage of custodial staff in the total staff	40.8	Low	Low	54.3	↓↓↓↓↓
Total budget spent by the prison administration (in Euro) – Available since 2011	43 671 208	NAP	NAP	42 324 995**	↑↑
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (in Euro) – Available since 2008	39.4	Medium	Low	---	---

* Average calculated from 2009 to 2014

** Average calculated from 2011 to 2014

Estonia in brief

- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show a *decrease*: prison population rate (-36%), rate of releases from penal institutions (-35%), prison density (-16%), percentage of foreign inmates (-82%), ratio of inmates per staff (-39%), and percentage of custodial staff (-52%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show an *increase*: median age of the population (+11%), percentage of female inmates (+9%), percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates (+16%), rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates (+32%), percentage of suicides (+49%), and total budget spent by the prison administration (+10%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators remain *stable*: percentage of non-sentenced inmates (-4%).

Estonia in comparative perspective

- Compared to other European countries, in 2014/15 Estonia presents:
 - **Low**: Prison density, rate of suicides per 10,000 inmates, percentage of custodial staff in the total staff.
 - **Medium**: Rate of entries into penal institutions, rate of releases from penal institutions, median age of the prison population, percentage of female inmates, percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates, percentage of non-sentenced inmates, rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates, ratio of inmates per staff.
 - **High**: Prison population rate, average length of detention based on the total number of days spent in penal institution, average length of detention based on stock and flow, percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention.
- When the percentage of foreign inmates and the average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate are calculated, the Estonian results are medium compared to the member States of the Council of Europe, but low compared to the member States of the European Union.

General comments

Figure 1 (97)

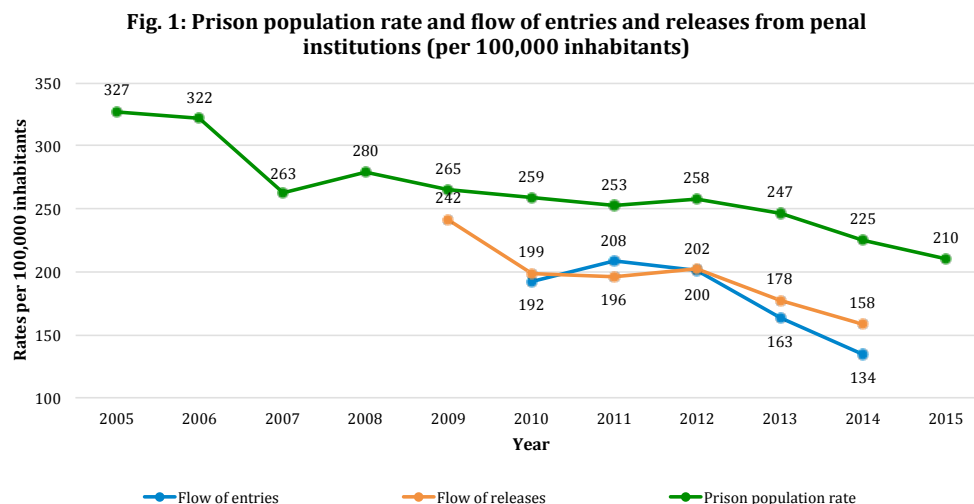


Figure 1 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison population rate of Estonia (stock) decreased by 36%. In 2005, the country had 327 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 210.

For the rate of entries (flow of entries) most of the data were not available.

From 2009 to 2014, the rate of releases (flow of releases) decreased by 35%. In 2009, there were 242 releases from penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 158.

The flow of entries and the flow of releases show relatively similar rates and trends.

Figure 2 (98)



The data required for the estimation of the average length of imprisonment on the basis of the ratio between the stock and the flow are only available since 2010. They show an increase of 25% from 2010 to 2014. In 2010, the average length of imprisonment was 16.2 months, while in 2014 it was 19.9 months.

Data were not available for the estimation of the average length of imprisonment based on the number of days spent in penal institutions.

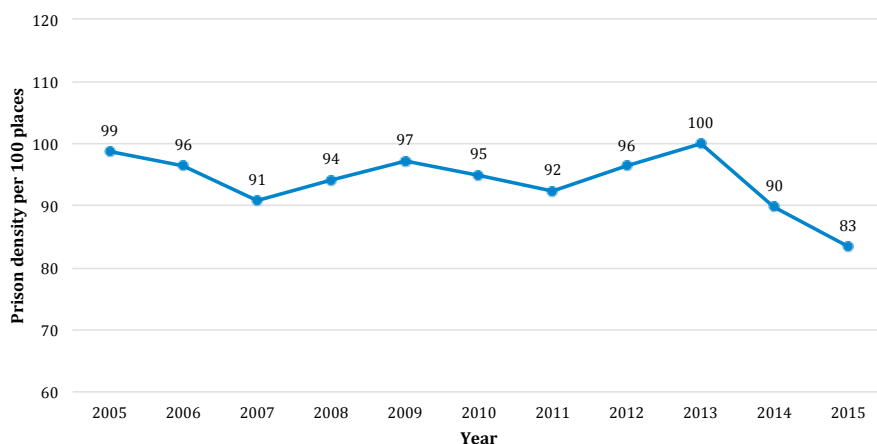
Figure 3 (99)**Fig. 3: Prison density per 100 places (Overcrowding)**

Figure 3 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison density of Estonia decreased by 16%. In 2005, the country had 99 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 83.

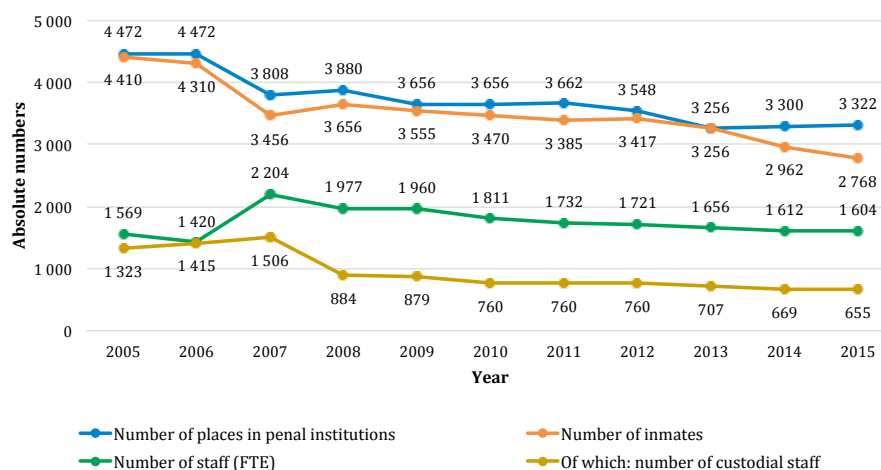
Figure 4 (100)**Fig. 4: Total capacity of penal institutions and number of inmates**

Figure 4 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the total number of places in penal institutions in Estonia decreased by 26%. In 2005, the country had 4,472 places, while in 2015 it had 3,322.

During the same period, the total number of inmates decreased by 37%. In 2005, the country had 4,410 inmates, while in 2015 it had 2,768.

From 2005 to 2015, the total number of staff increased by 2%. In 2005, Estonia had in total a staff of 1,569 persons, while in 2015 it had 1,604.

During the same period, the total number of custodial staff decreased by 51%. In 2005, the total custodial staff was 1,323 persons, while in 2015 it was 655.

Figure 5 (101)

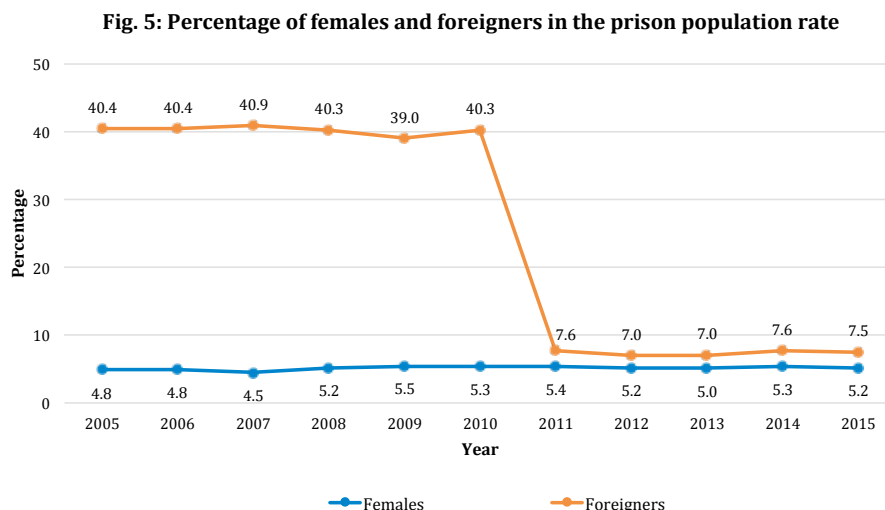


Figure 5 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of female inmates increased by 9%. In 2005, 4.8% of the inmates were females, while in 2015 they represented 5.2% of the total prison population.

During the same period, the percentage of foreign inmates decreased by 82%. In 2005, 40.4% of the inmates were foreigners, while in 2015 they represented 7.5% of the total prison population.

Figure 6 (102)

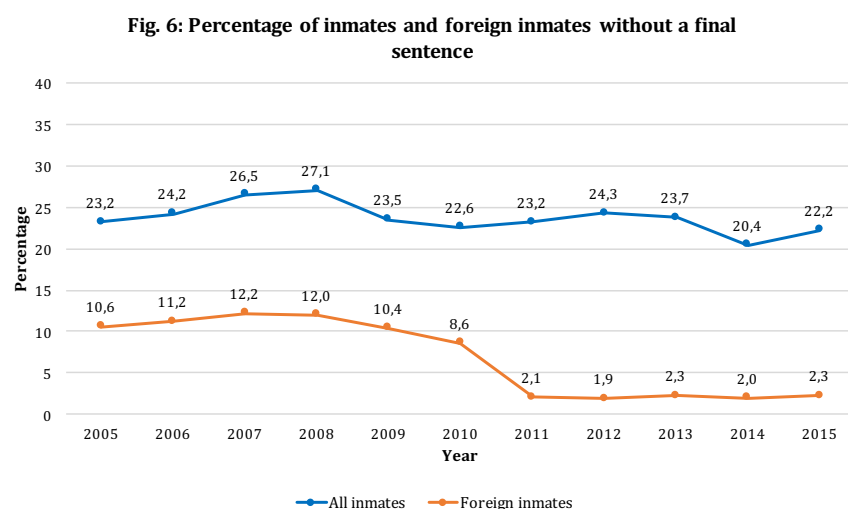


Figure 6 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence decreased by 4%. In 2005, 23% of the inmates did not have a final sentence while, in 2015, inmates without a final sentence represented 22% of all inmates.

During the same period, the percentage of foreigners held in pre-trial detention decreased by 79%. In 2005, they represented 10.6% of the total number of inmates, while in 2015 they represented 2.3% of them.

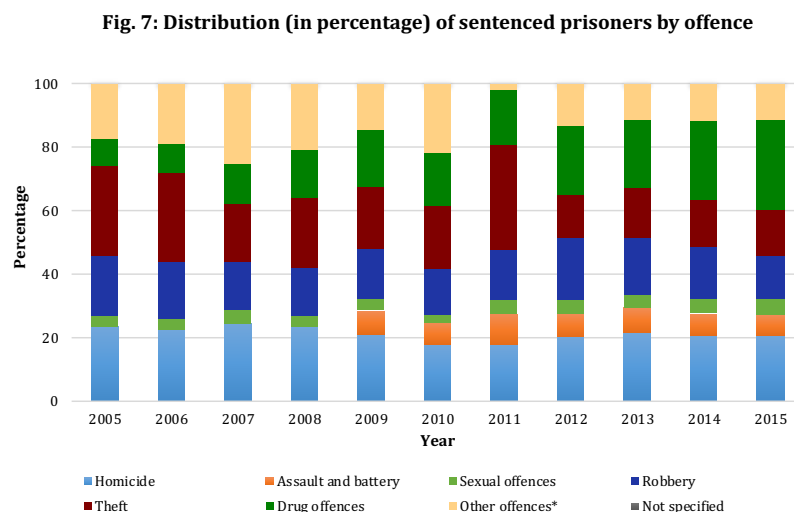
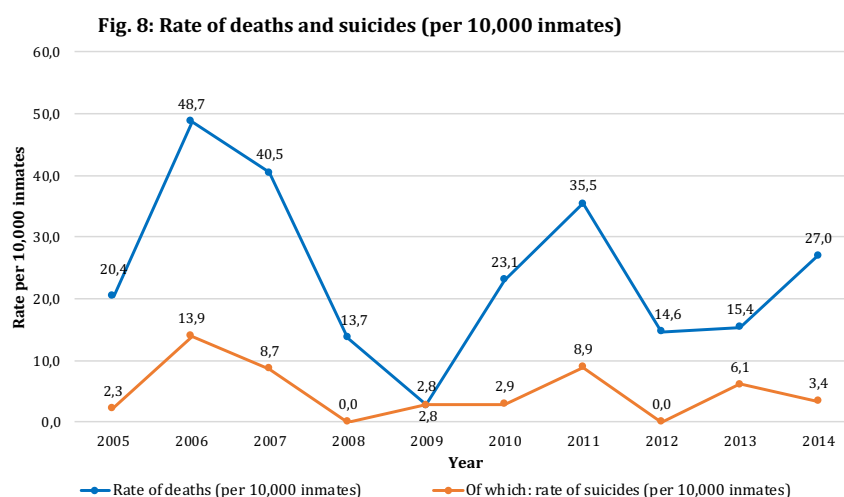
Figure 7⁴²⁴³⁴⁴ (103)

Figure 7 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentages of prisoners serving sentences for sexual offences and drug offences have increased; while the percentages of those serving sentences for homicide, robbery, theft, and other types of offences have decreased.

Figure 8 (104)



The instability of the trends for deaths and suicides per 10,000 inmates shown in Figure 8 illustrates the impossibility of reaching statistically reliable conclusions when the absolute number of cases that generated the rates is low. From 2005 to 2014, the annual number of inmates who died in prison oscillated between 1 and 22 and, among them, the number of those who committed suicide fluctuated between 6 and none.

⁴² The figures provided by the country do not always add to 100%.

⁴³ Sexual offences include (1) rape (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005), and (2) other sexual offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008).

⁴⁴ Other offences include 1 economic and financial offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008); (2) terrorism (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (3) organised crime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (4) cybercrime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2014), and (5) other cases (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005).

COUNTRY PROFILE	FINLAND		TRENDS 2005-2015		
Key Facts					
	2014/15	Comparative		Evolution 2005-2014/15	
		CoE 47	EU 28	Average	% Change
Prison population rate (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) on 01.09.2015	54.8	Low	Low	63.8	↓↓↓↓
Rate of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants)	105.5	Low	Low	126.1	↓↓↓↓
Rate of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants)	106.2	Low	Low	127.0	↓↓↓↓
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	6.1	Medium	Medium	6.0	↔
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	6.5	Medium	Medium	6.2	↑
Prison density on 01.09.2015 (inmates per 100 places)	99.5	Medium	High	103.7	↓↓
Median age of the prison population on 01.09.2015 (in years)	35.9	High	High	35.3	↔
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	7.6	High	High	7.1	↑↑↑
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	15.1	Medium	Medium	11.8	↑↑↑↑
of which: in pre-trial detention	43.5	Medium	High	41.5	↑
Percentage of non-sentenced inmates (01.09.2015)	20.2	Medium	Medium	17.3	↑↑↑↑
Rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates in 2014	29.1	Medium	Medium	21.2	↑↑↑↑
Rate of suicides per 10,000 inmates in 2014 (n=2)	6.5	Medium	Medium	9.9	↓↓↓
of which: % in pre-trial detention (n=2) – Available since 2006	100.0	High	High	55.1*	↑↑↑↑
Ratio of inmates per staff (number of inmates per 1 staff person)	1.2	Low	Low	1.2	↓↓
Percentage of custodial staff in the total staff	54.8	Low	Low	53.6	↔
Total budget spent by the prison administration (in Euro) – Available since 2011	197 258 000	NAP	NAP	195 839 000**	↔
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (in Euro) – Available since 2008	175.0	High	High	160.7***	↑↑↑

* Average calculated from 2006 to 2014

** Average calculated from 2011 to 2014

*** Average calculated from 2008 to 2014

Finland in brief

- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show a *decrease*: prison population rate (-26%), rate of entries into penal institutions (-27%), rate of releases from penal institutions (-21%), prison density (-12%), percentage of suicides (-38%), and ratio of inmates per staff (-11%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show an *increase*: average length of detention based on stock and flow (+5%), percentage of female inmates (+24%), percentage of foreign inmates (+118%), percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates (+6%), percentage of non-sentenced inmates (+52%), rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates (+61%), and average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (+20%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators remain *stable*: average length of imprisonment based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (-1%), median age of the population (+3%), percentage of custodial staff in the total staff (-1%), and total budget spent by the prison administration (+2%).

Finland in comparative perspective

- Compared to other European countries, in 2014/15 Finland presents:
 - **Low:** Prison population rate, rate of entries into penal institutions, rate of releases from penal institutions, ratio of inmates per staff, percentage of custodial staff in the total staff.
 - **Medium:** Average length of imprisonment, prison density, percentage of foreign inmates, percentage of non-sentenced inmates, rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates, percentage of suicides.
 - **High:** Median age of the prison population, percentage of female inmates, percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention, average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate.
- When the prison density and percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates are calculated, the Finnish results are medium compared to the member States of the Council of Europe, but high compared to the member States of the European Union.

General comments

Figure 1 (105)

Fig. 1: Prison population rate and flow of entries and releases from penal institutions (per 100,000 inhabitants)

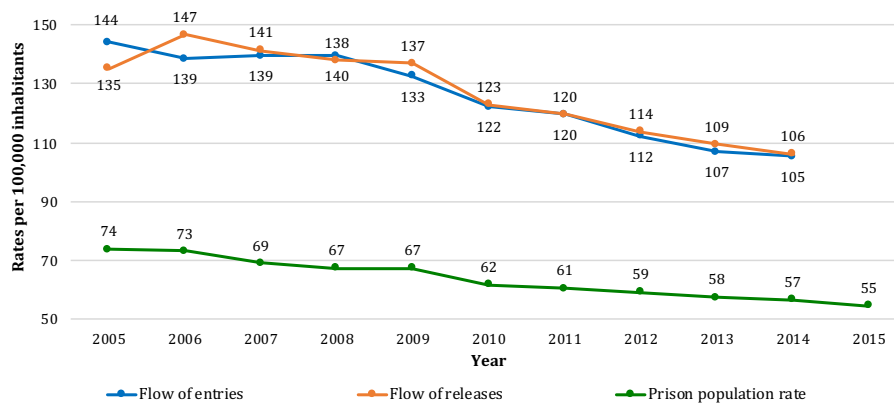


Figure 1 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison population rate of Finland (stock) decreased by 26%. In 2005, the country had 74 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 55.

From 2005 to 2014, the rate of entries (flow of entries) decreased by 27%. In 2005, there were 144 entries into penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 105.

During the same period, the rate of releases (flow of releases) decreased by 21%. In 2005, there were 135 releases from penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 106.

The flow of entries and the flow of releases show similar rates and trends.

According to the information collected during this research, the decrease in the prison population is mainly due to a new imprisonment legislation, which entered into force in 2006. The main reforms that lowered the prison population were the changes related to conditional releases and the detention of young offenders. In addition, the mitigations regarding the conversion of fines in imprisonment, as well as the introduction of electronic monitoring, also contributed to the decrease. Finally, there was also a decrease in the number of offences recorded by the police and in the sentences imposed by the courts.

Figure 2 (106)

Fig. 2: Average length of imprisonment (in months)

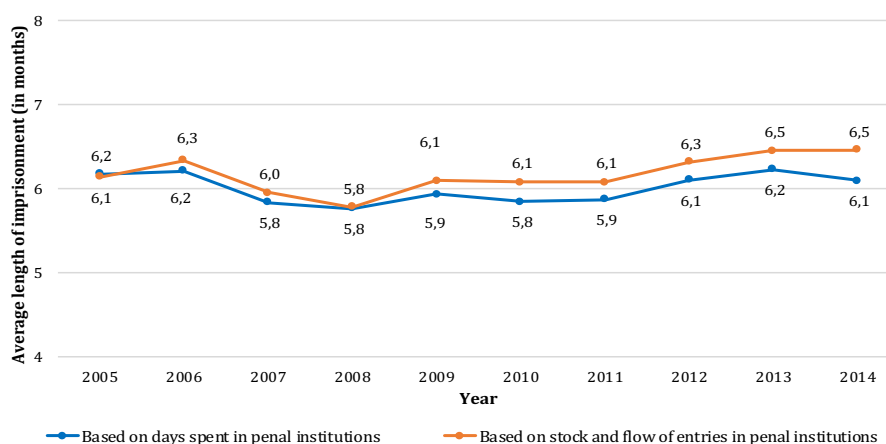


Figure 2 shows that, from 2005 to 2014, the average length of imprisonment based on the number of days spent in penal institutions remained relatively stable. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 6.2 months, while in 2014 it was 6.1 months.

When the average length of imprisonment is computed on the basis of the ratio between the stock and the flow, it shows an increase of 5%. According to this indicator, in 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 6.1 months, while in 2014 it was 6.5 months.

Figure 3 (107)

Fig. 3: Prison density per 100 places (Overcrowding)

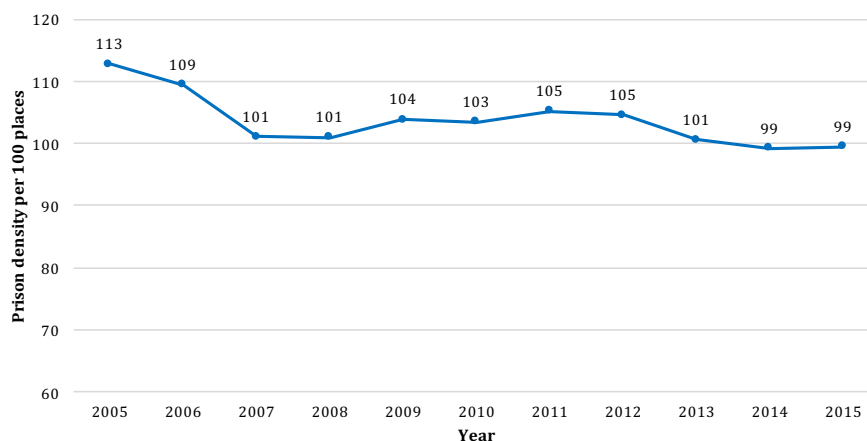


Figure 3 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison density of Finland decreased by 12%. In 2005, the country had 113 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 99.

Figure 4 (108)

Fig. 4: Total capacity of penal institutions and number of inmates

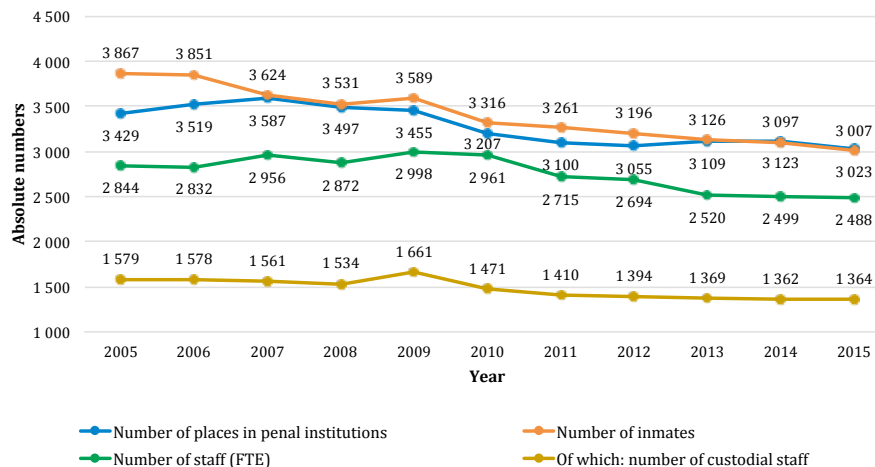


Figure 4 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the total number of places in penal institutions in Finland decreased by 12%. In 2005, the country had 3,429 places, while in 2015 it had 3,023.

During the same period, the total number of inmates decreased by 22%. In 2005, the country had 3,867 inmates, while in 2015 it had 3,007.

From 2005 to 2015, the total number of staff decreased by 13%. In 2005, Finland had in total a staff of 2,844 persons, while in 2015 it had 2,488.

During the same period, the total number of custodial staff decreased by 14%. In 2005, the total custodial staff was 1,579 persons, while in 2015 it was 1,364.

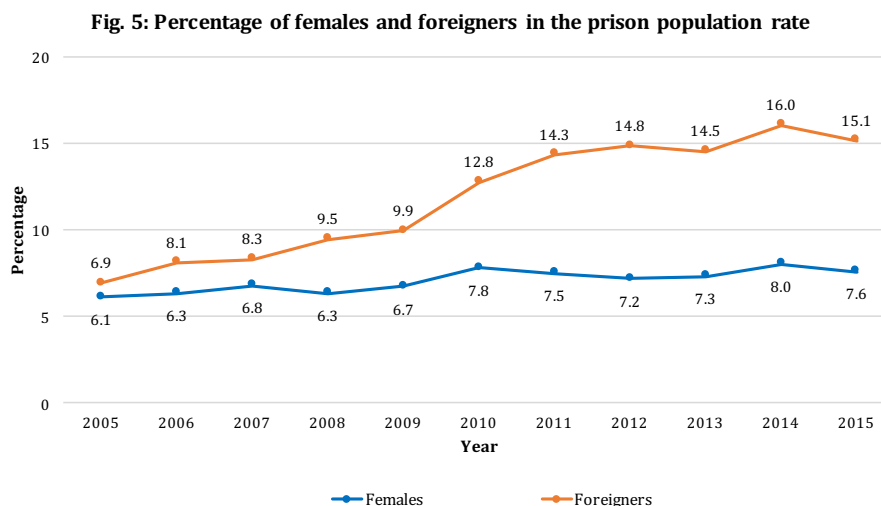
Figure 5 (109)

Figure 5 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of female inmates increased by 24%. In 2005, 6.1% of the inmates were females, while in 2015 they represented 7.6% of the total prison population.

During the same period, the percentage of foreign inmates increased by 118%. In 2005, 6.9% of the inmates were foreigners, while in 2015 they represented 15.1% of the total prison population. According to the information collected during this research, the explanations of the increase in the percentage of foreign inmates usually given in Estonia put that increase in relation to the integration of the country in the Schengen Area since 21 December 2007.

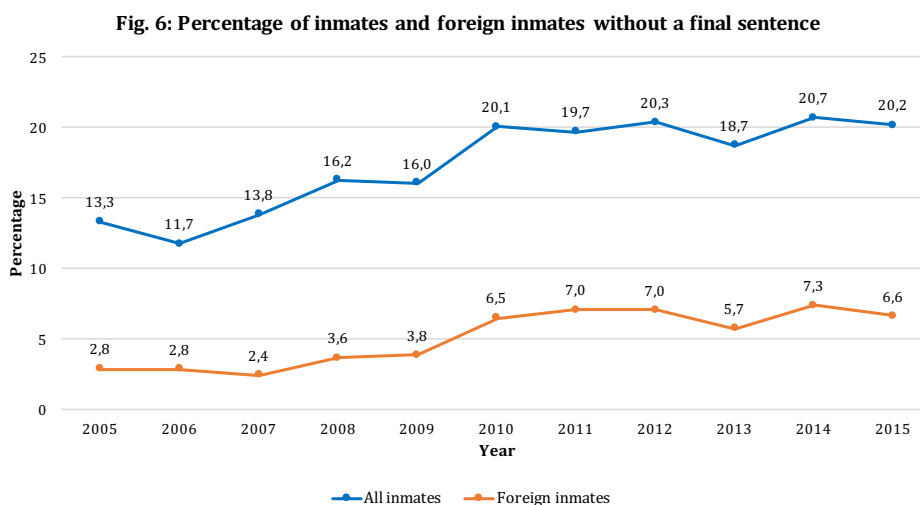
Figure 6 (110)

Figure 6 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence increased by 52%. In 2005, 13% of the inmates did not have a final sentence while, in 2015, inmates without a final sentence represented 20% of all inmates.

During the same period, the percentage of foreigners held in pre-trial detention increased by 132%. In 2005, they represented 2.8% of the total number of inmates, while in 2015 they represented 6.6% of them.

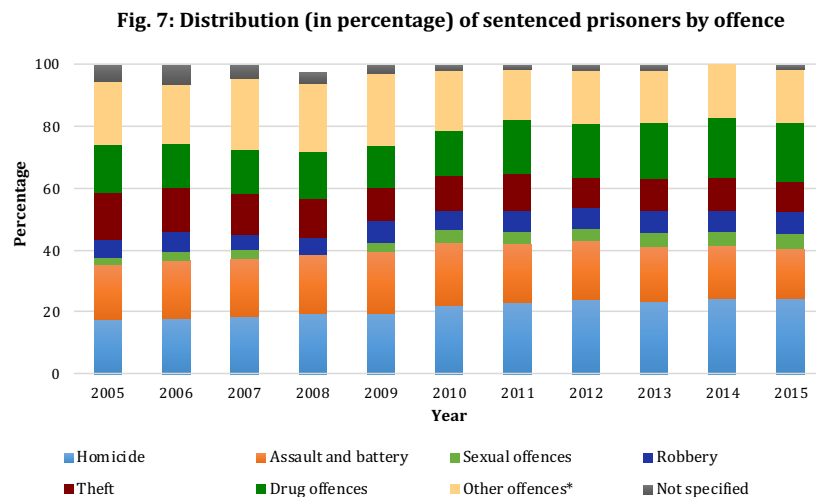
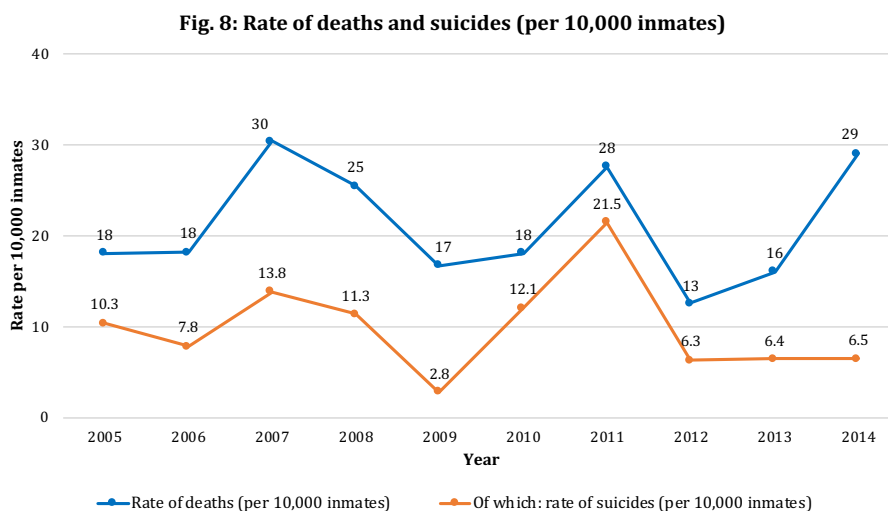
Figure 7⁴⁵⁴⁶⁴⁷ (111)

Figure 7 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentages of prisoners serving sentences for homicide, sexual offences, robbery, and drug offences have increased; while the percentages of those serving sentences for assault and battery, theft, and other types of offences have decreased.

Figure 8 (112)



The instability of the trends for deaths and suicides per 10,000 inmates shown in Figure 8 illustrates the impossibility of reaching statistically reliable conclusions when the absolute number of cases that generated the rates is low. From 2005 to 2014, the annual number of inmates who died in prison oscillated between 4 and 11 and, among them, the number of those who committed suicide fluctuated between 1 and 7.

⁴⁵ The figures provided by the country do not always add to 100%.

⁴⁶ Sexual offences include (1) rape (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005), and (2) other sexual offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008).

⁴⁷ Other offences include (1) economic and financial offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008); (2) terrorism (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (3) organised crime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007), (4) cybercrime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2014); and (5) other cases (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005).

COUNTRY PROFILE	FRANCE		TRENDS 2005-2015		
Key Facts					
	2014/15	Comparative		Evolution 2005-2014/15	
		CoE 47	EU 28	Average	% Change
Prison population rate (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) on 01.09.2015	114.2	Medium	Medium	106.8	↑↑↑↑
Rate of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants)	137.7	Medium	Medium	136.2	↔↔
Rate of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) – Available since 2009	138.6	Medium	Medium	131.8*	↑
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	8.9	Medium	Medium	8.7	↑
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	10.3	Medium	Medium	9.3	↑↑
Prison density on 01.09.2015 (inmates per 100 places)	131.6	High	High	126.4	↔↔
Median age of the prison population on 01.09.2015 (in years)	31.0	Low	Low	31.9	↔↔
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	3.5	Low	Low	3.6	↓
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	19.3	Medium	Medium	18.7	↑
of which: in pre-trial detention	---	---	---	---	---
Percentage of non-sentenced inmates (01.09.2015)	23.1	Medium	Medium	25.3	↓↓↓
Rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates in 2014	17.0	Low	Low	28.2	↓↓↓↓
Rate of suicides per 10,000 inmates in 2014 (n=77)	9.9	High	High	14.6	↓↓↓↓
of which: % in pre-trial detention (n=0) – Available since 2013	0.0	Low	Low	NAP	NAP
Ratio of inmates per staff (number of inmates per 1 staff person)	2.1	High	High	2.1	↔↔
Percentage of custodial staff in the total staff	72.0	High	High	73.3	↓↓
Total budget spent by the prison administration (in Euro) – Available since 2011	2 523 691 845	NAP	NAP	2 418 278 212 **	↑↑
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (in Euro) – Available since 2008	102.7	Medium	Medium	94.5***	↑↑↑

*Average calculated from 2009 to 2014

** Average calculated from 2011 to 2014

*** Average calculated from 2008 to 2014

France in brief

- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show a *decrease*: percentage of female inmates (-8%), percentage of foreign inmates (-5%), percentage of non-sentenced inmates (-68%), rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates (-55%), percentage of suicides (-46%), ratio of inmates per staff (-15%), and percentage of custodial staff in the total staff (-12%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show an *increase*: prison population rate (+23%), prison density (+16%), rate of releases from penal institutions (+6%), average length of imprisonment based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (+7%), average length of detention based on stock and flow (+11%), total budget spent by the prison administration (+12%), and average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (+21%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators remain *stable*: rate of entries into penal institutions (+1%), median age of the population (-4%).

France in comparative perspective

- Compared to other European countries, in 2014/15 France presents:
 - **Low:** Median age of the prison population, percentage of female inmates, percentage of non-sentenced inmates, rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates, percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention.
 - **Medium:** Prison population rate, rate of entries into penal institutions, rate of releases from penal institutions, average length of imprisonment based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions, average length of detention based on stock and flow, percentage of foreign inmates, ratio of inmates per staff, average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate.
 - **High:** Prison density, rate of suicides per 10,000 inmates, percentage of custodial staff in the total staff.

General comments

Figure 1 (113)

Fig. 1: Prison population rate and flow of entries and releases from penal institutions (per 100,000 inhabitants)

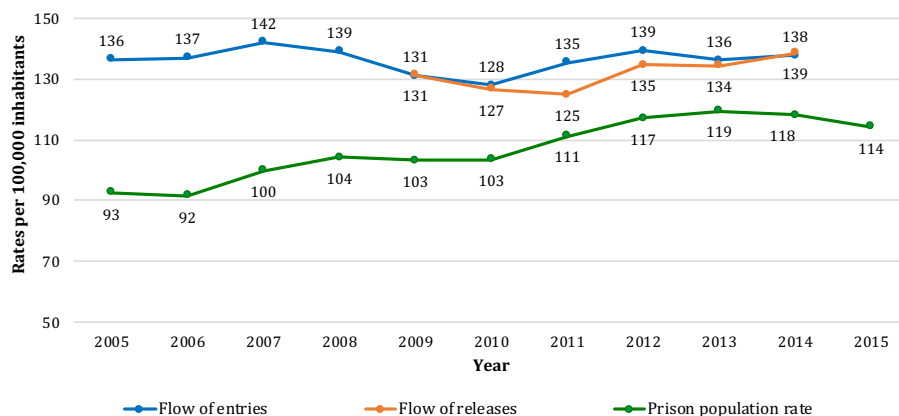


Figure 1 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison population rate of France (stock) increased by 23%. In 2005, the country had 93 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 114.

From 2005 to 2014, the rate of entries (flow of entries) remained relatively stable. In 2005, there were 136 entries into penal institutions per 100,000 habitants, while in 2014 there were 138.

From 2009 to 2014, the rate of releases (flow of releases) increased by 6%. In 2009, there were 131 releases from penal institutions per 100,000 habitants, while in 2014 there were 139.

The flow of entries and the flow of releases show relatively similar rates and trends.

Figure 2 (114)

Fig. 2: Average length of imprisonment (in months)

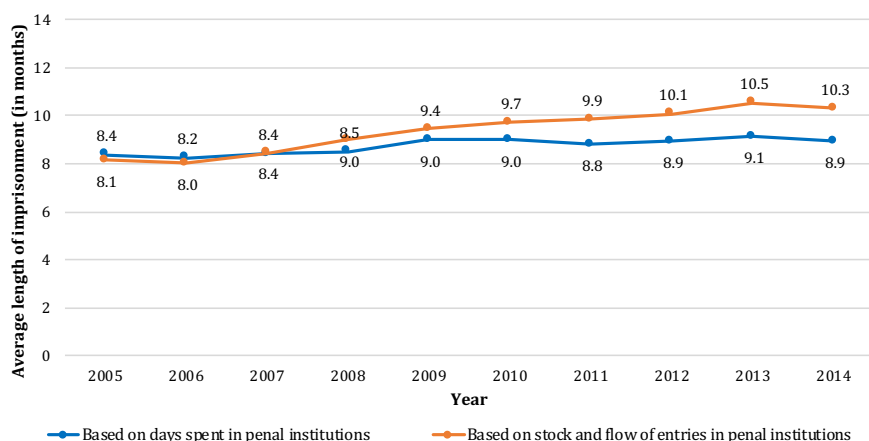


Figure 2 shows that, from 2005 to 2014, the average length of imprisonment based on the number of days spent in penal institutions increased by 7%. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 8.4 months, while in 2014 it was 8.9 months.

During the same period, the average length of imprisonment computed on the basis of the ratio between the stock and the flow increased by 26%. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 8.1 months, while in 2014 it was 10.3 months.

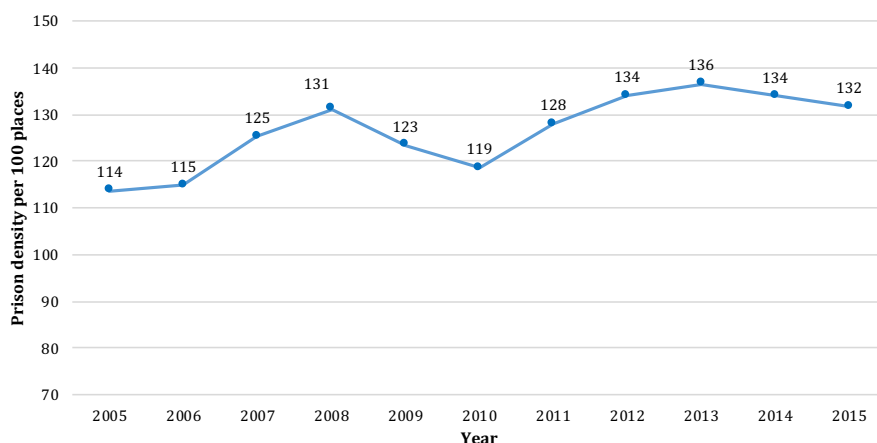
Figure 3 (115)**Fig. 3: Prison density per 100 places (Overcrowding)**

Figure 3 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison density of France increased by 16%. In 2005, the country had 114 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 132.

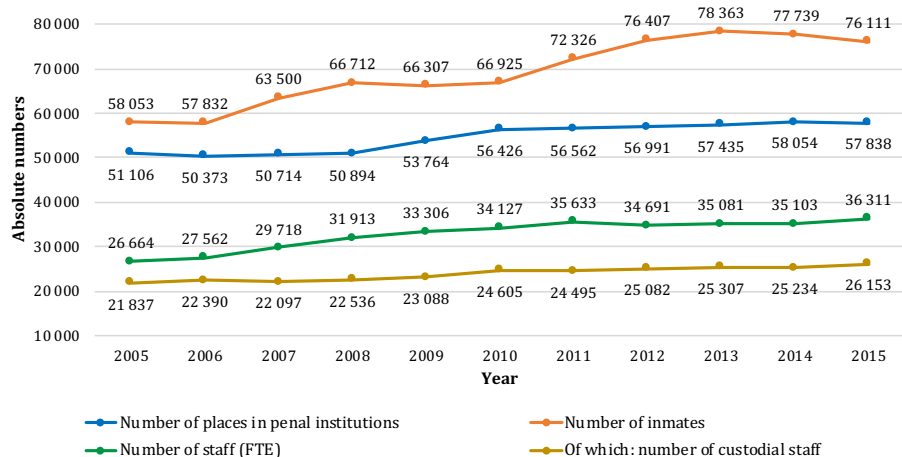
Figure 4 (116)**Fig. 4: Total capacity of penal institutions and number of inmates**

Figure 4 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the total number of places in penal institutions in France increased by 13%. In 2005, the country had 51,106 places, while in 2015 it had 57,838. According to the information collected during this research, the number of places in penal institutions increased due to the construction of new penal institutions.

During the same period, the total number of inmates increased by 31%. In 2005, the country had 58,053 inmates, while in 2015 it had 76,111.

From 2005 to 2015, the total number of staff increased by 36%. In 2005, France had in total a staff of 26,664 persons, while in 2015 it had 36,311.

During the same period, the total number of custodial staff increased by 20%. In 2005, the total custodial staff was 21,837 persons, while in 2015 it was 26,153.

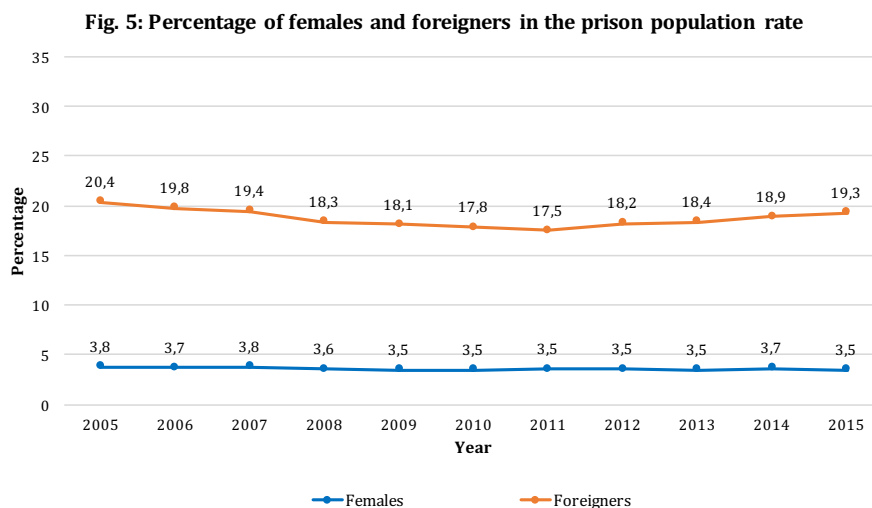
Figure 5 (117)

Figure 5 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of female inmates decreased by 8%. In 2005, 3.8% of the inmates were females, while in 2015 they represented 3.5% of the total prison population.

During the same period, the percentage of foreign inmates decreased by 5%. In 2005, 20% of the inmates were foreigners, while in 2015 they represented 19% of the total prison population.

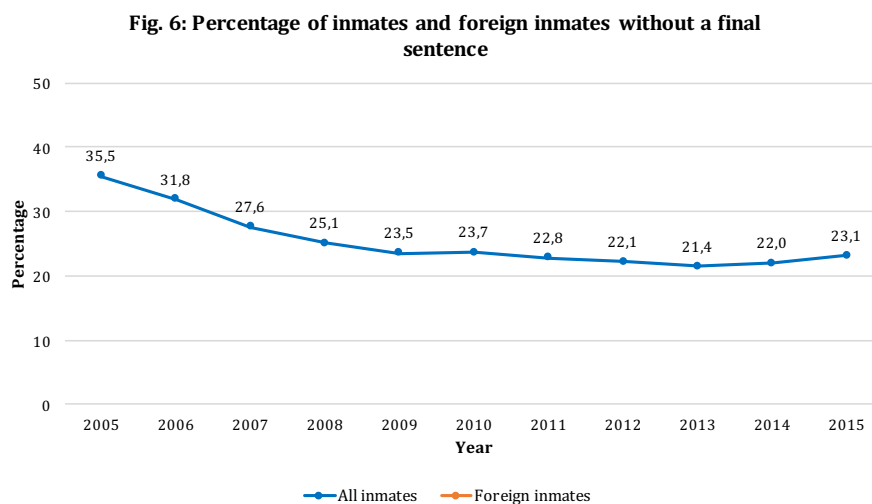
Figure 6 (118)

Figure 6 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence decreased by 35%. In 2005, 35% of the inmates did not have a final sentence while, in 2015, inmates without a final sentence represented 23% of all inmates.

Data on the percentage of foreign persons in pre-trial detention were not available.

Figure 7⁴⁸⁴⁹⁵⁰ (119)

Fig. 7: Distribution (in percentage) of sentenced prisoners by offence

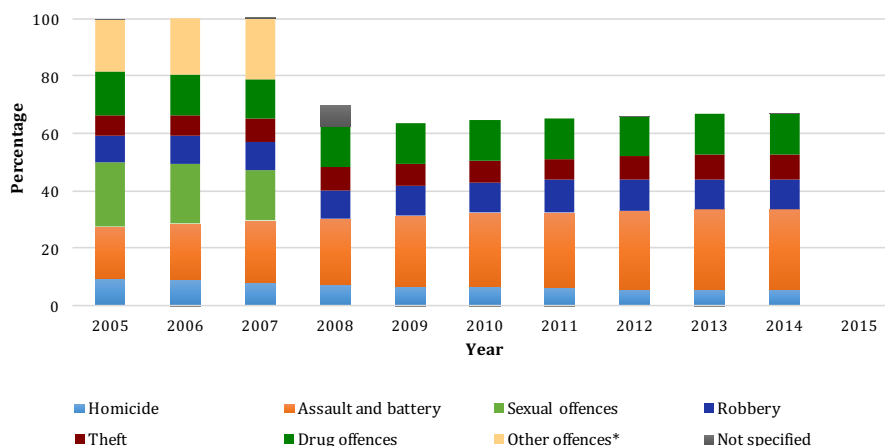


Figure 7 shows that, from 2005 to 2014, the percentages of prisoners serving sentences for assault and battery, robbery, and theft have increased; while the percentages of those serving sentences for homicide have decreased.

Figure 8 (120)

Fig. 8: Rate of deaths and suicides (per 10,000 inmates)

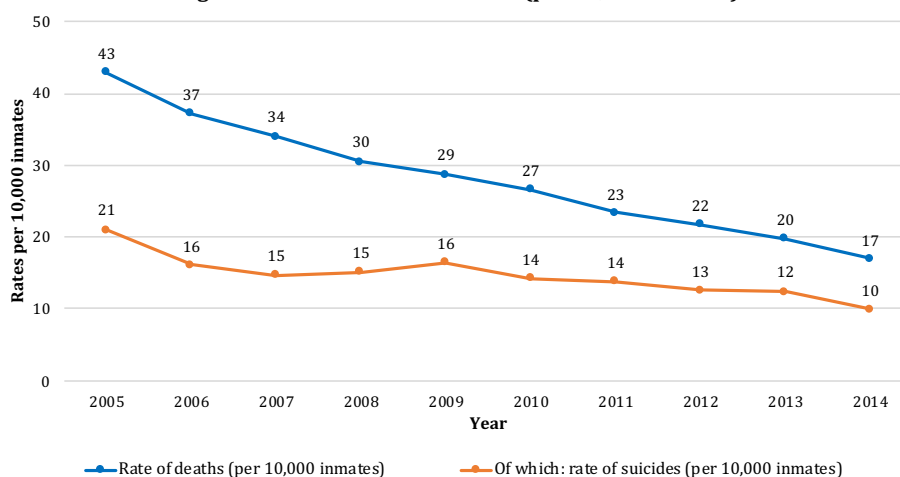


Figure 8 shows that, from 2005 to 2014, the rate of deaths of inmates in penal institutions per 10,000 inmates decreased by 60%. In 2005, there were 43 deaths per 10,000 inmates, while in 2014 there were 17.

During the same period, the rate of suicides of inmates in penal institutions per 10,000 inmates decreased by 53%. In 2005, there were 21 suicides per 10,000 inmates, while in 2014 there were 10.

⁴⁸ The figures provided by the country do not always add to 100%.

⁴⁹ Sexual offences include (1) rape (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005), and (2) other sexual offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008).

⁵⁰ Other offences include (1) economic and financial offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008); (2) terrorism (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (3) organised crime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (4) cybercrime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2014); and (5) other cases (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005).

COUNTRY PROFILE	GEORGIA		TRENDS 2005-2015		
Key Facts					
	2014/15	Comparative		Evolution 2005-2014/15	
		CoE 47	EU 28	Average	% Change
Prison population rate (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) on 01.09.2015	274.6	High	NAP	369.5	↑↑↑↑
Rate of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants)	197.6	Medium	NAP	250.4	↓↓↓↓
Rate of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) – Available since 2009	170.9	Medium	NAP	243.8*	↓↓
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	---	---	NAP	---	---
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	13.8	High	NAP	24.4	↑↑↑↑↑
Prison density on 01.09.2015 (inmates per 100 places)	47.9	Low	NAP	92.4	↓↓↓↓↓
Median age of the prison population on 01.09.2015 (in years)	34.0**	Medium	NAP	---	---
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	3.1	Low	NAP	4.3	↓↓↓↓↓
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	3.0	Low	NAP	1.6	↑↑↑↑↑
of which: in pre-trial detention	33.9	Medium	NAP	18.2	↑↑↑↑↑
Percentage of non-sentenced inmates (01.09.2015)	13.8	Low	NAP	19.5	↓↓↓↓↓
Rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates in 2014	26.4	Medium	NAP	47.3	↓↓↓↓↓
Rate of suicides per 10,000 inmates in 2014 (n=7)	6.8	Medium	NAP	2.6	↑↑
of which: % in pre-trial detention (n=0) – Available since 2013	0.0	Low	NAP	NAP	NAP
Ratio of inmates per staff (number of inmates per 1 staff person)	2.2	High	NAP	5.5	↓↓
Percentage of custodial staff in the total staff	48.9	Low	NAP	61.5	↑
Total budget spent by the prison administration (in Euro) – Available since 2011	53 159 872	NAP	NAP	55 247 110***	↔
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (in Euro) – Available since 2008	5.7	Low	NAP	---	---

*Average calculated from 2009 to 2014

**Data refers to 2014

*** Average calculated from 2011 to 2014

Georgia in brief

- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show a *decrease*: rate of entries into penal institutions (-54%), rate of releases from penal institutions (-16%), prison density (-56%), percentage of female inmates (-52%), percentage of non-sentenced inmates (-77%), rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates (-53%), ratio of inmates per staff (-19%), and percentage of custodial staff in the total staff (-17%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show an *increase*: prison population rate (+37%), average length of detention based on stock and flow (+145%), percentage of foreign inmates (+245%), percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates (+10'245%), and percentage of suicides (+19%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators remain *stable*: total budget spent by the prison administration (-2%).

Georgia in comparative perspective

- Compared to other European countries, in 2014/15 Georgia presents:
 - **Low**: Prison density, percentage of female inmates, percentage of foreign inmates, percentage of non-sentenced inmates, percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention, percentage of custodial staff in the total staff, average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate.
 - **Medium**: Rate of entries into penal institutions, rate of releases from penal institutions, median age, percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates, rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates, percentage of suicides.
 - **High**: Prison population rate, average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow, ratio of inmates per staff.

General comments

Figure 1 (121)

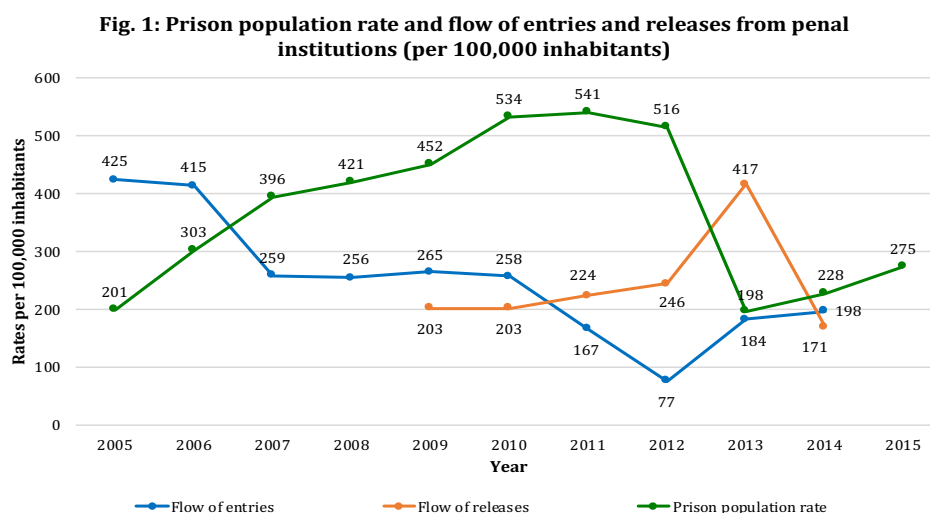
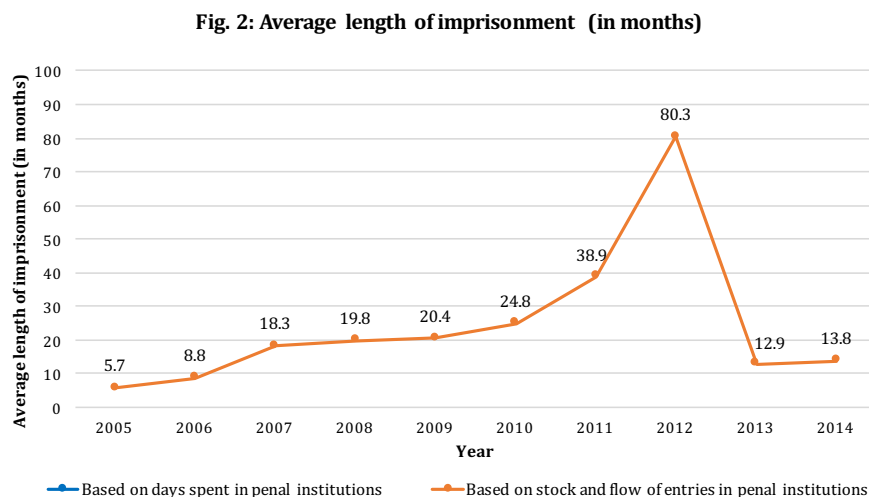


Figure 1 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison population rate of Georgia (stock) increased by 37%. In 2005, the country had 201 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 275. According to the information collected during this research, the increase observed from 2005 to 2012 is mainly due to the fact that, during that period, the country applied a strict law enforcement policy and there were practically no community sanctions and measures that could have acted as alternatives to imprisonment. In particular, the large increase observed from 2005 to 2007 is related to the massive arrest of entrepreneurs and other actors suspected of having worked in close collaboration with the previous government. The decrease in the prison population rate from 2012 to 2013 is due to an amnesty, whose effects can be observed in the high number of releases registered in 2013. From 2014 to 2015, the increase is not due to an increase in the number of inmates—as can be seen in the absolute numbers presented in Figure 4—but to a decrease of the population of the country that passed from 4,490,498 inhabitants in 2014 to 3,729,500 in 2015.

From 2005 to 2014, the rate of entries (flow of entries) decreased by 54%. In 2005, there were 425 entries into penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 198.

From 2009 to 2014, the rate of releases (flow of releases) decreased by 16%. In 2009, there were 203 releases from penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 171.

The flow of entries and the flow of releases show dissimilar rates and trends.

Figure 2 (122)

During the same period, the average length of imprisonment computed on the basis of the ratio between the stock and the flow increased by 145%. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 5.7 months, while in 2014 it was 13.8 months.

Data were not available for the estimation of the average length of imprisonment based on the number of days spent in penal institutions.

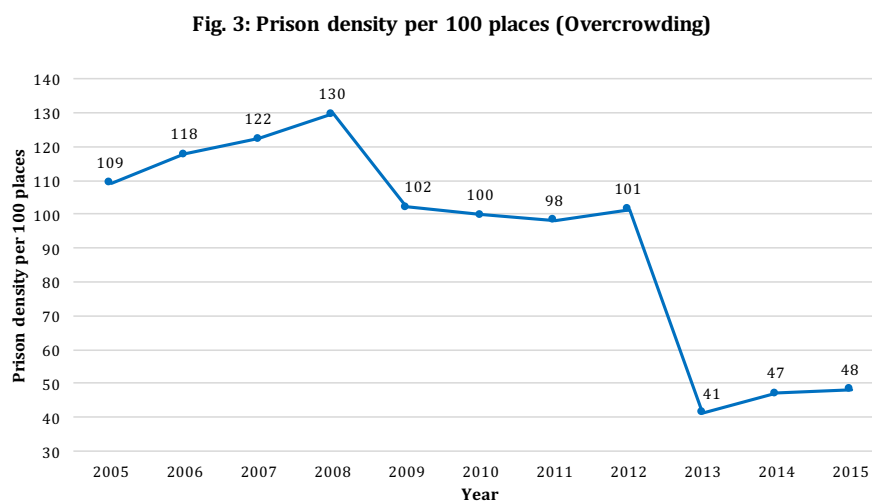
Figure 3 (123)

Figure 3 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison density of Georgia decreased by 56%. In 2005, the country had 109 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 48.

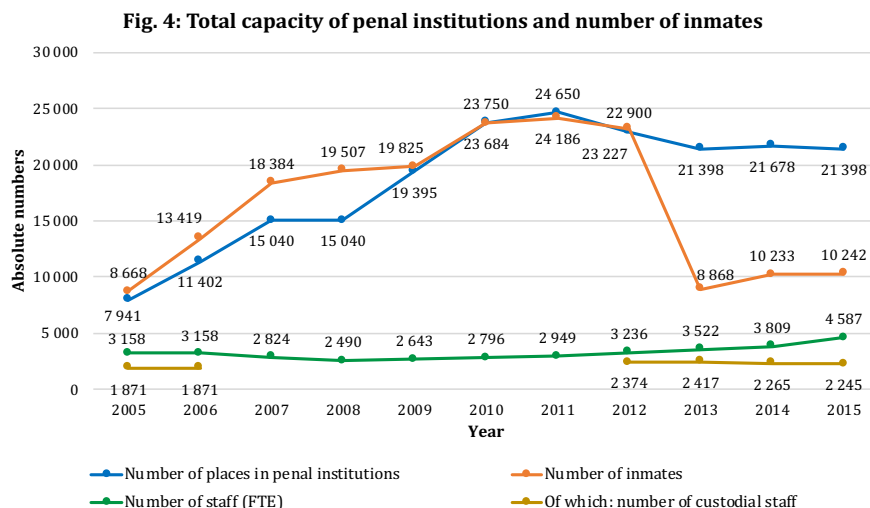
Figure 4 (124)

Figure 4 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the total number of places in penal institutions in Georgia increased by 170%. In 2005, the country had 7,941 places, while in 2015 it had 21,398. According to the information collected during this research, the increase is due to the construction of new penal institutions and to the redesign of the existing ones.

During the same period, the total number of inmates increased by 18%. In 2005, the country had 8,668 inmates, while in 2015 it had 10,242.

From 2005 to 2015, the total number of staff increased by 45%. In 2005, Georgia had in total a staff of 3,158 persons, while in 2015 it had 4,587.

During the same period, the total number of custodial staff increased by 20%. In 2005, the total custodial staff was 1,871 persons, while in 2015 it was 2,245.

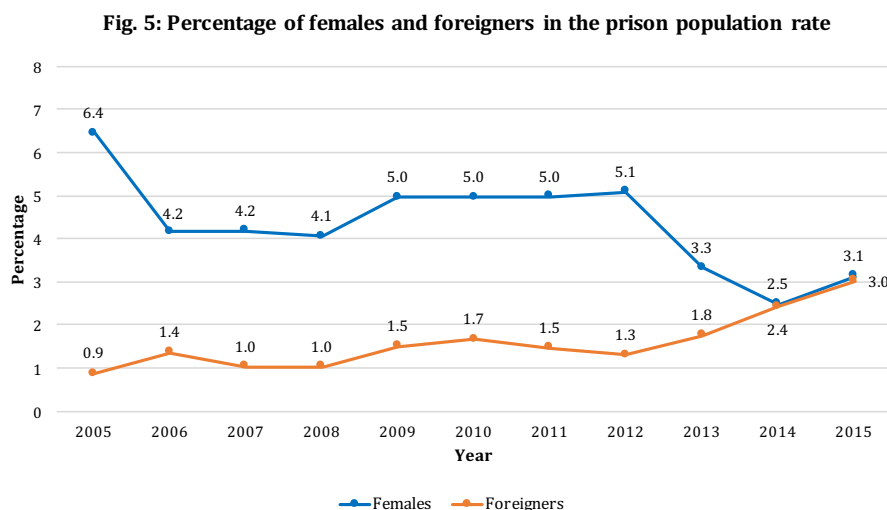
Figure 5 (125)

Figure 5 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of female inmates decreased by 52%. In 2005, 6.4 % of all inmates were females, while in 2015 they represented 3.1% of the total prison population.

During the same period, the percentage of foreign inmates increased by 245%. In 2005, 0.9% of the inmates were foreigners, while in 2015 they represented 3.0% of the total prison population.

Figure 6 (126)

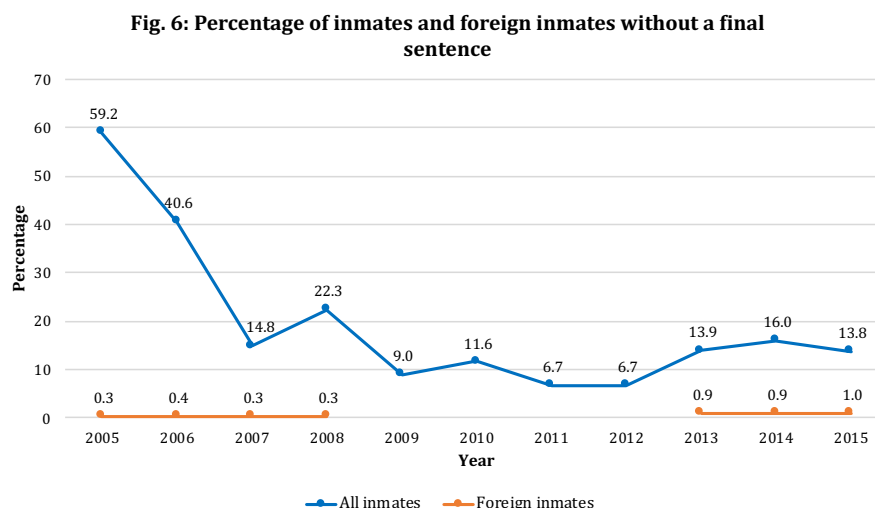


Figure 6 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence decreased by 77%. In 2005, 59.2% of the inmates did not have a final sentence while, in 2015, inmates without a final sentence represented 13.8% of all inmates. According to the information collected during this research, the large share of prisoners without a final sentence observed in 2005 and 2006 is related to the massive arrest of entrepreneurs and other actors suspected of having worked in close collaboration with the previous government (see the comments to Figure 1).

From 2005 to 2015, the percentage of foreigners held in pre-trial detention increased by 242%. In 2005, they represented 0.3% of the total number of inmates, while in 2015 they represented 1.0% of them.

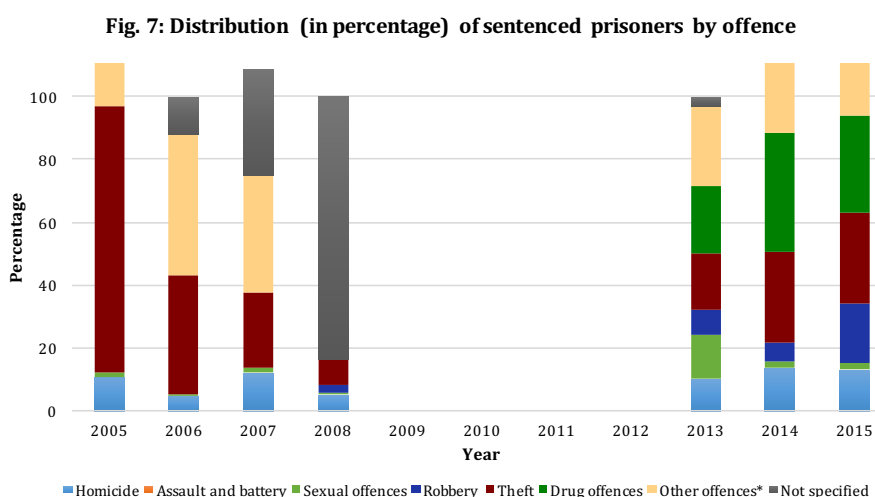
Figure 7⁵¹⁵²⁵³ (127)

Figure 7 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentages of prisoners serving sentences for homicide and sexual offences have increased; while the percentages of those serving sentences for theft and other types of offences

⁵¹ The figures provided by the country do not always add to 100%.

⁵² Sexual offences include (1) rape (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005), and (2) other sexual offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008).

⁵³ Other offences include (1) economic and financial offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008); (2) terrorism (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (3) organised crime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (4) cybercrime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2014); and (5) other cases (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005).

have decreased. In some years, the total percentage exceeds 100% because the country does not apply the principal offence rule.

Figure 8 (128)

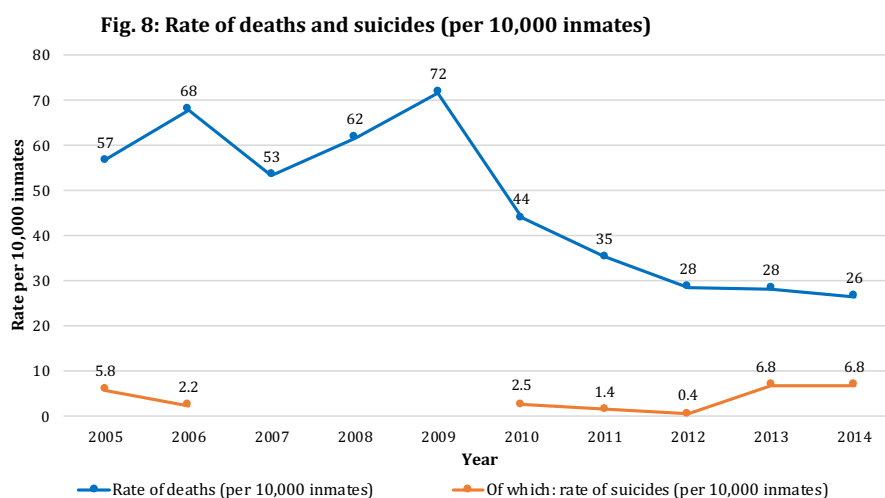


Figure 8 shows that, from 2005 to 2014, the rate of deaths of inmates in penal institutions per 10,000 inmates decreased by 53%. In 2005, there were 57 deaths per 10,000 inmates, while in 2014 there were 26.

Any interpretation of the rates and trends of suicides would be misleading because, from a statistical point of view, the absolute numbers are too low (between 1 and 7 suicides per year) to reach reliable conclusions.

COUNTRY PROFILE	GERMANY		TRENDS 2005-2015		
Key Facts					
	2014/15	Comparative		Evolution 2005-2014/15	
		CoE 47	EU 28	Average	% Change
Prison population rate (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) on 01.09.2015	77.4	Low	Low	88.0	↓↓
Rate of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants)	117.1	Low	Low	132.1	↓↓↓↓
Rate of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants)	---	---	---	---	---
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	8.1	Medium	Medium	7.8	↑↑↑↑↑
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	8.3	Medium	Medium	8.1	↑
Prison density on 01.09.2015 (inmates per 100 places)	84.7	Low	Low	91.7	↓↓
Median age of the prison population on 01.09.2015 (in years)	33.7*	Low	Low	33.9**	↔→**
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	5.9	High	Medium	5.4	↑↑↑↑
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	31.3	High	High	27.7	↑↑
<i>of which:</i> in pre-trial detention	31.6	Medium	Medium	31.4	↔→
Percentage of non-sentenced inmates (01.09.2015)	19.9	Medium	Medium	17.7	↔→
Rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates in 2014	23.1	Medium	Medium	20.1	↑↑
Rate of suicides per 10,000 inmates in 2014 (n=60)	9.1	Medium	Medium	8.7	↓↓
<i>of which:</i> % in pre-trial detention (n=NA) – Available since 2013	---	---	---	NAP	NAP
Ratio of inmates per staff (number of inmates per 1 staff person)	1.8	Medium	Medium	2.0	↓↓
Percentage of custodial staff in the total staff	73.3*	High	High	73.8	↔→
Total budget spent by the prison administration (in Euro) – Available since 2011	3 023 411 535	NAP	NAP	2 868 115 872***	↑
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (in Euro) – Available since 2008	129.4	High	High	110.9****	↑↑↑↑

* Data refers to 2014

** Average and percentage change calculated from 2005 to 2014

*** Average calculated from 2011 to 2014

**** Average calculated from 2008 to 2014

Germany in brief

- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show a *decrease*: prison population rate (-19%), rate of entries into penal institutions (-22%), prison density (-14%), percentage of suicides (-11%), ratio of inmates per staff (-19%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show an *increase*: average length of detention based on the total number of days spent in penal institution (+51%), average length of detention based on stock and flow (+8%), percentage of female inmates (+22%), percentage of foreign inmates (+12%), rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates (+14%), total budget spent by the prison administration (+8%), and average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (+37%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators remain *stable*: median age of the population (-3%), percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates (+1%), percentage of non-sentenced inmates (0%), and percentage of custodial staff (-3%).

Germany in comparative perspective

- Compared to other European countries, in 2014/15 Germany presents:
 - **Low**: Prison population rate, rate of entries into penal institutions, prison density, median age of the prison population.
 - **Medium**: Average length of detention based on the total number of days spent in penal institution, average length of detention based on stock and flow, percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates, percentage of non-sentenced inmates, rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates, rate of suicides per 10,000 inmates, ratio of inmates per staff.
 - **High**: Percentage of foreign inmates, percentage of custodial staff in the total staff, average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate.
- When the percentage of female inmates is calculated, the German percentage is high compared to the member States of the Council of Europe, but medium compared to the member States of the European Union.

General comments

Figure 1 (129)

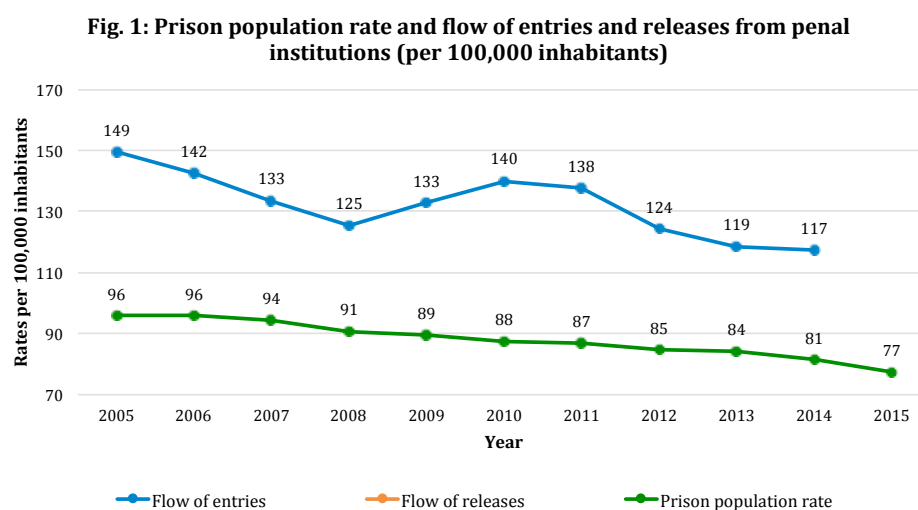


Figure 1 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison population rate of Germany (stock) decreased by 19%. In 2005, the country had 96 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants while, in 2015, it had 77.

From 2005 to 2014, the rate of entries (flow of entries) decreased by 22%. In 2005, there were 149 entries into penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 117.

For the rate of releases (flow of releases) data were not available.

Figure 2 (130)

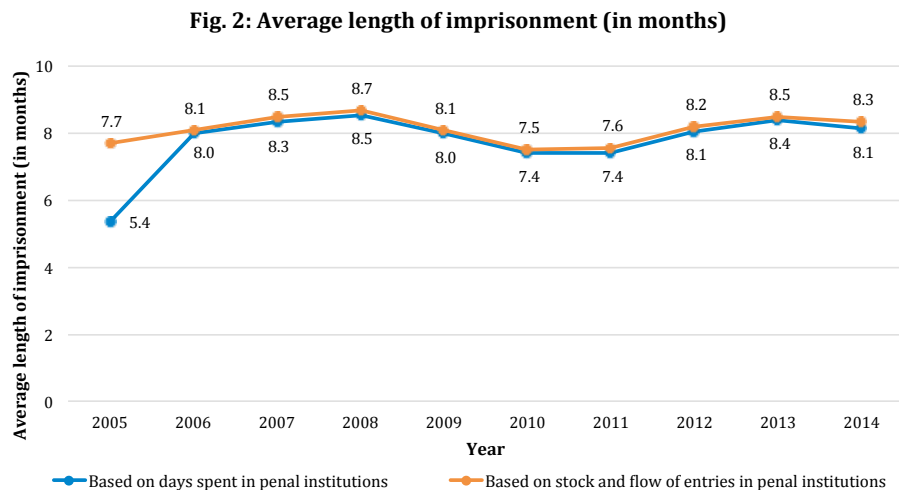


Figure 2 shows that, from 2005 to 2014, the average length of imprisonment based on the number of days spent in penal institutions increased by 51%. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 5.4 months, while in 2014 it was 8.1 months.

During the same period, the average length of imprisonment computed on the basis of the ratio between the stock and the flow increased by 8%. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 7.7 months, while in 2014 it was 8.3 months.

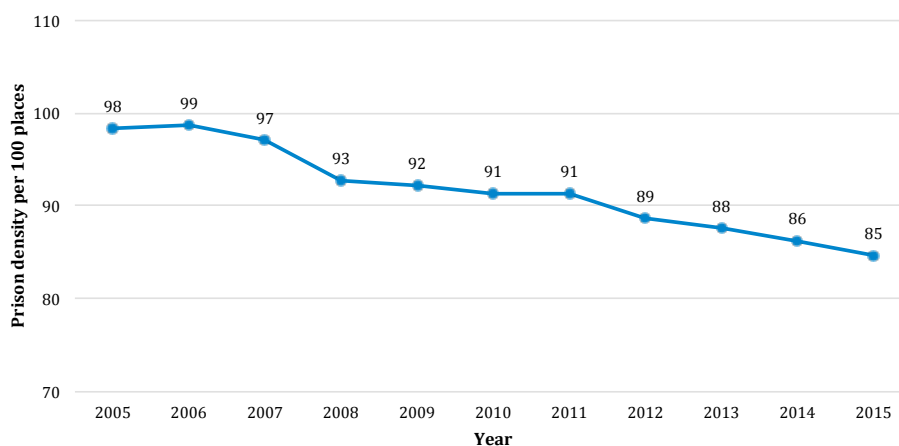
Figure 3 (131)**Fig. 3: Prison density per 100 places (Overcrowding)**

Figure 3 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison density of Germany decreased by 14%. In 2005, the country had 98 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 85.

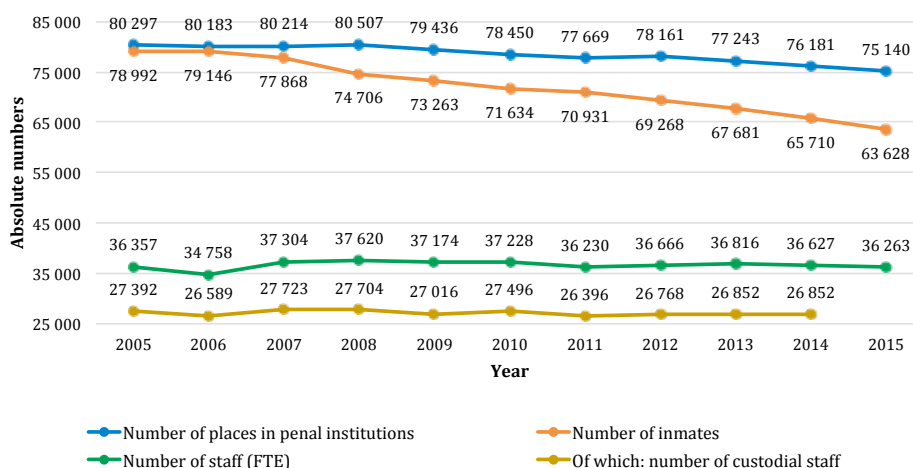
Figure 4 (132)**Fig. 4: Total capacity of penal institutions and number of inmates**

Figure 4 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the total number of places in penal institutions in Germany decreased by 6%. In 2005, the country had 80,297 places, while in 2015 it had 75,140.

During the same period, the total number of inmates decreased by 20%. In 2005, the country had 78,992 inmates, while in 2015 it had 63,628.

From 2005 to 2015, the total number of staff remained relatively stable. In 2005, Germany had in total a staff of 36,357 persons, while in 2015 it had 36,263.

From 2005 to 2014, the total number of custodial staff decreased by 2%. In 2005, the total custodial staff was 27,392 persons, while in 2014 it was 26,852.

Figure 5 (133)

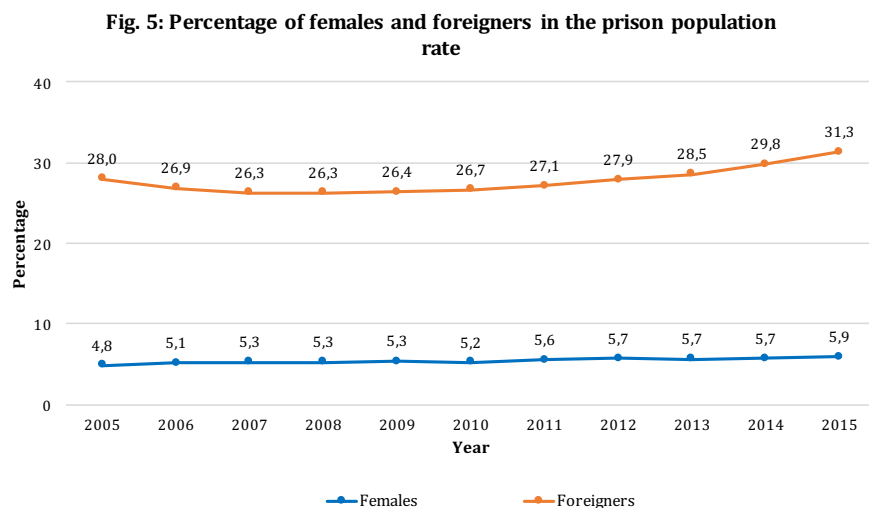


Figure 5 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of female inmates increased by 22%. In 2005, 4.8% of the inmates were females, while in 2015 they represented 5.9% of the total prison population.

During the same period, the percentage of foreign inmates increased by 12%. In 2005, 28% of the inmates were foreigners, while in 2015 they represented 31% of the total prison population.

Figure 6 (134)

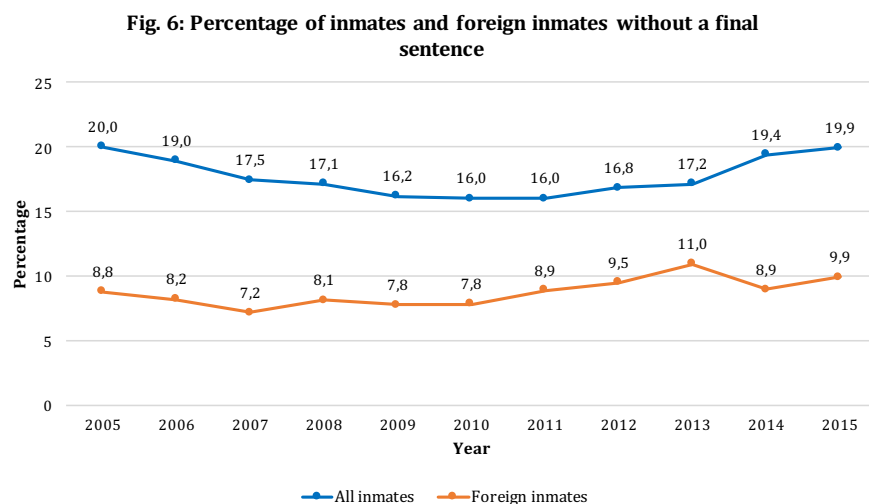


Figure 6 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence remained stable. In 2005 and 2015, inmates without a final sentence represented 20% of all inmates.

During the same period, the percentage of foreigners held in pre-trial detention increased by 13%. In 2005, they represented 8.8% of the total number of inmates, while in 2015 they represented 9.9% of them.

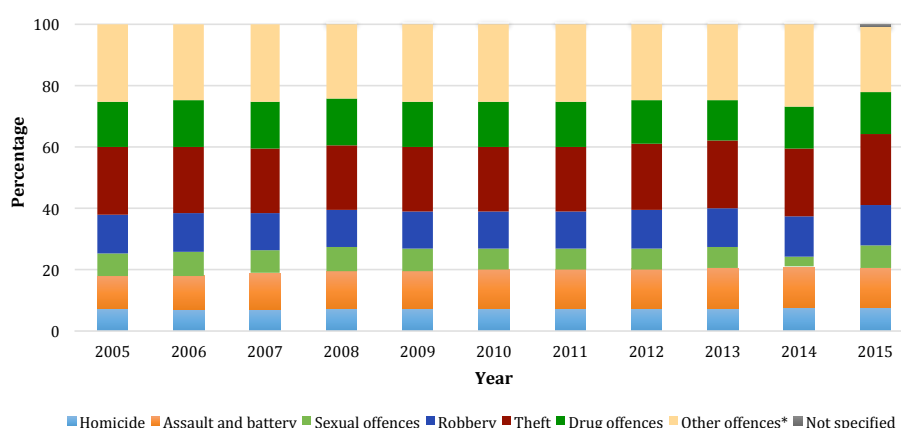
Figure 7⁵⁴⁵⁵⁵⁶ (135)**Fig. 7: Distribution (in percentage) of sentenced prisoners by offence**

Figure 7 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentages of prisoners serving sentences for homicide, assault and battery, robbery, and theft have increased; while the percentages of those serving sentences for sexual offences, drug offences, and other types of offences have decreased.

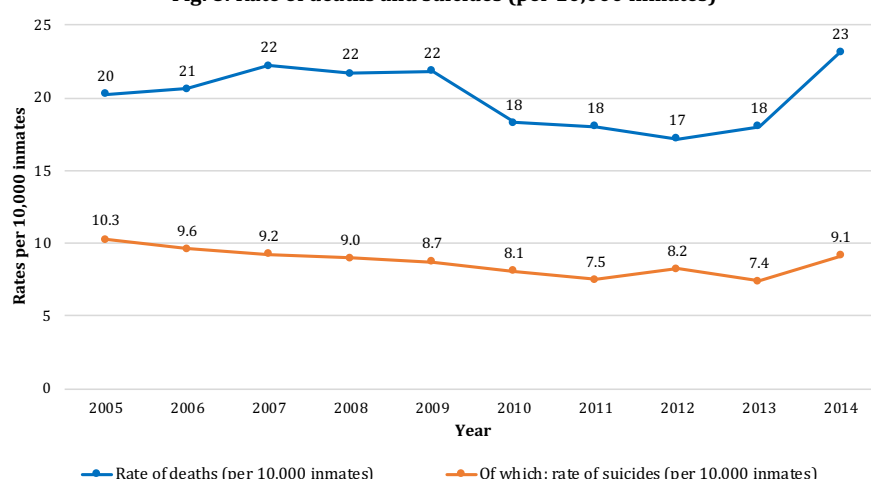
Figure 8 (136)**Fig. 8: Rate of deaths and suicides (per 10,000 inmates)**

Figure 8 shows that, from 2005 to 2014, the rate of deaths of inmates in penal institutions per 10,000 inmates increased by 14%. In 2005, there were 20 deaths per 10,000 inmates, while in 2014 there were 23.

During the same period, the rate of suicides of inmates in penal institutions per 10,000 inmates decreased by 11%. In 2005, there were 10 suicides per 10,000 inmates, while in 2014 there were 9.

⁵⁴ The figures provided by the country do not always add to 100%.

⁵⁵ Sexual offences include (1) rape (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005), and (2) other sexual offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008).

⁵⁶ Other offences include (1) economic and financial offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008); (2) terrorism (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (3) organised crime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (4) cybercrime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2014); and (5) other cases (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005).

COUNTRY PROFILE	GREECE		TRENDS 2005-2015		
Key Facts					
	2014/15	Comparative		Evolution 2005-2014/15	
		CoE 47	EU 28	Average	% Change
Prison population rate (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) on 01.09.2015	109.3	Medium	Medium	103.5	↑↑↑↑
Rate of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants)	110.4	Low	Low	---	---
Rate of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) – Available since 2009	86.3	Low	Low	---	---
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	---	---	---	---	---
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	12.7	High	High	---	---
Prison density on 01.09.2015 (inmates per 100 places)	119.3	High	High	135.5	↓↓↓↓
Median age of the prison population on 01.09.2015 (in years)	---	---	---	---	---
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	4.8	Medium	Low	5.2	↓↓
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	58.3	High	High	53.6	↑↑↑↑
of which: in pre-trial detention	18.4	Low	Low	31.6	↓↓↓↓↓
Percentage of non-sentenced inmates (01.09.2015)	38.2	High	High	28.2	↑↑↑↑
Rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates in 2014	22.8	Medium	Medium	---	---
Rate of suicides per 10,000 inmates in 2014 (n=6)	4.7	Medium	Medium	---	↓↓↓↓
of which: % in pre-trial detention (n=NA) - Available since 2013	---	---	---	NAP	NAP
Ratio of inmates per staff (number of inmates per 1 staff person)	2.6	High	High	2.8	↑↑↑↑
Percentage of custodial staff in the total staff	39.9	Low	Low	---	---
Total budget spent by the prison administration (in Euro) – Available since 2011	108 879 000	NAP	NAP	77 115 096*	↑↑↑↑↑
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (in Euro) – Available since 2008	28.2	Medium	Low	19.0**	↑↑↑↑

* Average calculated from 2011 to 2014

** Average calculated from 2008 to 2014

Greece in brief

- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show a *decrease*: prison density (-24%), percentage of female inmates (-29%), percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates (-52%), and percentage of suicides (-31%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show an *increase*: prison population rate (+39%), percentage of foreign inmates (+37%), percentage of non-sentenced inmates (+30%), ratio of inmates per staff (+27%), total budget spent by the prison administration (+151%), and average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (+22%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators remain *stable*: none of indicators remained stable.

Greece in comparative perspective

- Compared to other European countries, in 2014/15 Greece presents:
 - **Low**: Rate of entries into penal institutions, rate of releases from penal institutions, percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates, percentage of custodial staff in the total staff.
 - **Medium**: Prison population rate, rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates, percentage of suicides.
 - **High**: Average length of detention based on stock and flow, prison density, percentage of foreign inmates, percentage of non-sentenced inmates, ratio of inmates per staff.
- When the percentage of female inmates and the average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate is calculated, the Greek result is medium compared to the member States of the Council of Europe, but low compared to the member States of the European Union.

General comments

Figure 1 (137)

Fig. 1: Prison population rate and flow of entries and releases from penal institutions (per 100,000 inhabitants)

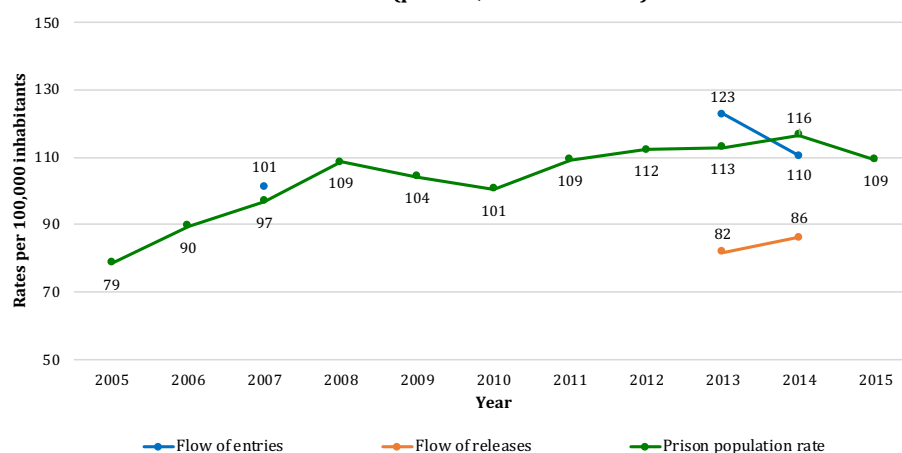
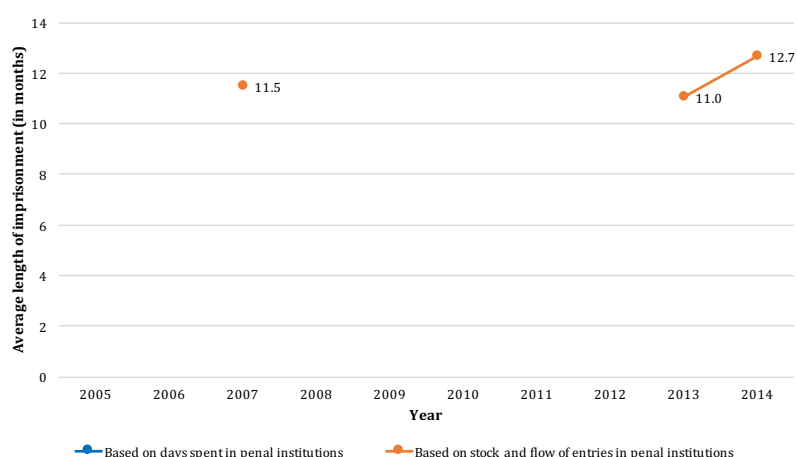


Figure 1 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison population rate of Greece (stock) increased by 39%. In 2005, the country had 79 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 109.

Most of the data on the flow of entries and the flow of releases were not available.

Figure 2 (138)

Fig. 2: Average length of imprisonment (in months)



Most of the data required for the estimation of the average length of imprisonment on the basis of the ratio between the stock and the flow were not available.

No data were available for the estimation of the average length of imprisonment based on the number of days spent in penal institutions

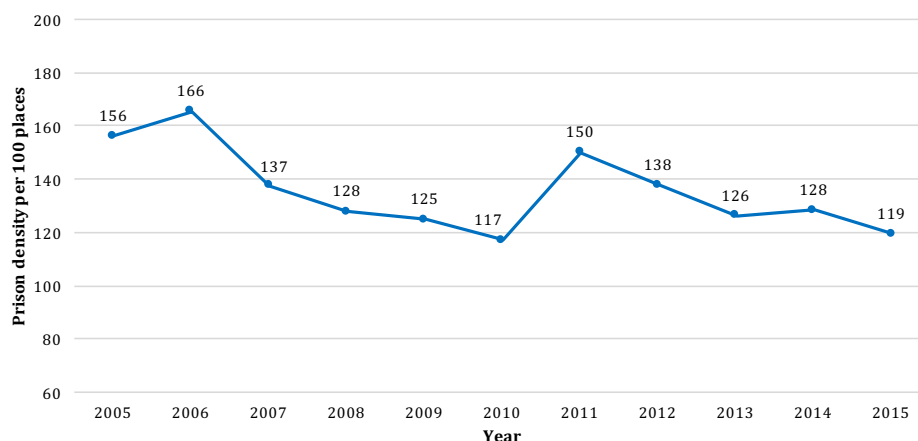
Figure 3 (139)**Fig. 3: Prison density per 100 places (Overcrowding)**

Figure 3 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison density of Greece decreased by 24%. In 2005, the country had 156 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 119.

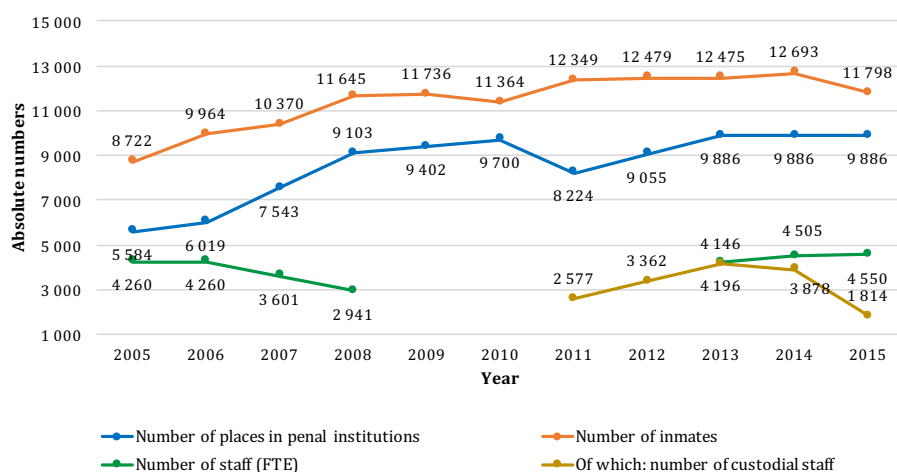
Figure 4 (140)**Fig. 4: Total capacity of penal institutions and number of inmates**

Figure 4 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the total number of places in penal institutions in Greece increased by 77%. In 2005, the country had 5,584 places, while in 2015 it had 9,886.

During the same period, the total number of inmates increased by 35%. In 2005, the country had 8,722 inmates, while in 2015 it had 11,798.

From 2005 to 2015, the total number of staff increased by 7%. In 2005, Greece had in total a staff of 4,260 persons, while in 2015 it had 4,550.

For the total number of custodial staff most of the data were not available.

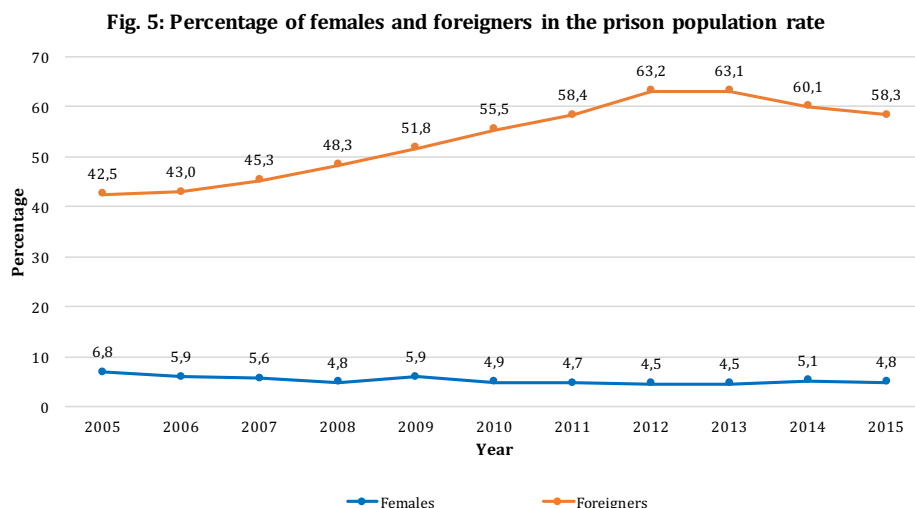
Figure 5 (141)

Figure 5 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of female inmates decreased by 29%. In 2005, 6.8% of the inmates were females, while in 2015 they represented 4.8% of the total prison population.

During the same period, the percentage of foreign inmates increased by 37%. In 2005, 42% of the inmates were foreigners, while in 2015 they represented 58% of the total prison population.

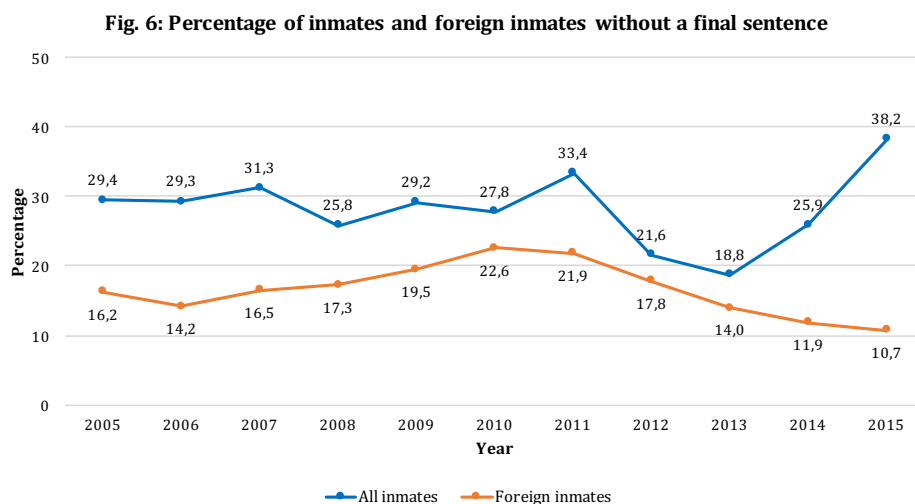
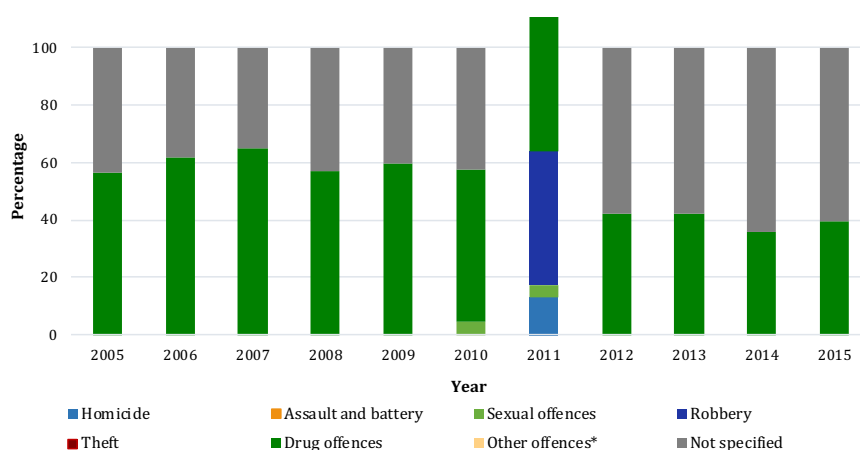
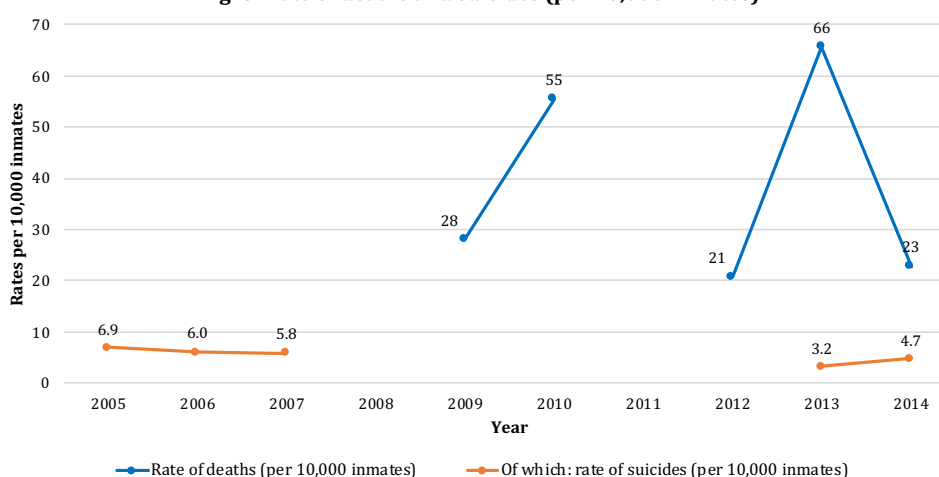
Figure 6 (142)

Figure 6 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence increased by 30%. In 2005, 29% of the inmates did not have a final sentence while, in 2015, inmates without a final sentence represented 38% of all inmates.

During the same period, the percentage of foreigners held in pre-trial detention decreased by 34%. In 2005, they represented 16% of the total number of inmates, while in 2015 they represented 11% of them.

Figure 7⁵⁷⁵⁸⁵⁹ (143)**Fig. 7: Distribution (in percentage) of sentenced prisoners by offence**

Data on the distribution of sentenced prisoners by offence were available only for drug offences. As can be seen in Figure 7, prisoners sentenced for drug offences represented 56.3% of all sentenced prisoners in 2005 and 39.4% in 2015, which represents a decrease of 30%.

Figure 8 (144)**Fig. 8: Rate of deaths and suicides (per 10,000 inmates)**

As can be seen in Figure 8, most of the data on deaths and suicides in penal institutions were not available. For the years in which data were available, the rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates shows extremely instable trends even if the absolute numbers are not necessarily low (between 26 and 82 deaths in prison per year).

On the contrary, any interpretation of the rates and trends of suicides would be misleading because, from a statistical point of view, the absolute numbers are too low (between 6 cases and none per year) to reach reliable conclusions.

⁵⁷ The figures provided by the country do not always add to 100%.

⁵⁸ Sexual offences include (1) rape (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005), and (2) other sexual offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008).

⁵⁹ Other offences include (1) economic and financial offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008); (2) terrorism (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (3) organised crime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (4) cybercrime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2014); and (5) other cases (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005).

COUNTRY PROFILE	HUNGARY		TRENDS 2005-2015		
Key Facts					
	2014/15	Comparative		Evolution 2005-2014/15	
		CoE 47	EU 28	Average	% Change
Prison population rate (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) on 01.09.2015	180.8	High	High	168.1	↑↑
Rate of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants)	311.3	High	High	238.3	↑↑↑↑
Rate of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) – Available since 2009	240.8	High	High	201.9*	↑↑↑↑
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	12.1	High	High	10.3	↓↓↓
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	7.1	Medium	Medium	8.9	↓↓↓↓
Prison density on 01.09.2015 (inmates per 100 places)	129.4	High	High	135.9	↓↓
Median age of the prison population on 01.09.2015 (in years)	36.8	High	High	34.8	↑
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	7.4	High	High	6.9	↑↑↑
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	4.6	Low	Low	3.8	↑↑↑
of which: in pre-trial detention	67.6	High	High	53.2	↑↑↑↑
Percentage of non-sentenced inmates (01.09.2015)	25.2	Medium	Medium	29.3	↓
Rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates in 2014	36.7	High	High	29.2	↑↑↑
Rate of suicides per 10,000 inmates in 2014 (n=6)	3.3	Low	Low	4.0	↑↑↑
of which: % in pre-trial detention (n=3) – Available since 2013	50.0	High	High	NAP	NAP
Ratio of inmates per staff (number of inmates per 1 staff person)	2.1	High	High	2.2	↓↓
Percentage of custodial staff in the total staff	79.1	High	High	56.2	↑↑↑↑
Total budget spent by the prison administration (in Euro) – Available since 2011	191 196 858	NAP	NAP	181 600 915**	↑↑
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (in Euro) – Available since 2008	26.6	Medium	Low	28.2***	↓↓

*Average calculated from 2009 to 2014

** Average calculated from 2011 to 2014

*** Average calculated from 2008 to 2014

Hungary in brief

- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show a *decrease*: average length of detention based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (-28%), average length of detention based on stock and flow (-55%), prison density (-11%), percentage of non-sentenced inmates (-9%), percentage of suicides (-10%), ratio of inmates per staff (-11%), and average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (12%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show an *increase*: prison population rate (+11%), rate of entries into penal institutions (+152%), rate of releases from penal institutions (+54%), median age of the population (+8%), percentage of female inmates (+21%), percentage of foreign inmates (+21%), percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates (+291%), rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates (+16%), percentage of custodial staff in the total staff (+63%), and total budget spent by the prison administration (10%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators none of indicators remain *stable*.

Hungary in comparative perspective

- Compared to other European countries, in 2014/15 Hungary presents:
 - **Low**: Percentage of foreign inmates, percentage of suicides.
 - **Medium**: Average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow, percentage of non-sentenced inmates.
 - **High**: Prison population rate, rate of entries into penal institutions, rate of releases from penal institutions, average length of detention based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions, prison density, median age of the prison population, percentage of female inmates, percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates, rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates, percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention, ratio of inmates per staff, percentage of custodial staff in the total staff.
- When the average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate is calculated, the Hungarian average is medium compared to the member States of the Council of Europe, but low compared to the member States of the European Union.

General comments

Figure 1 (145)

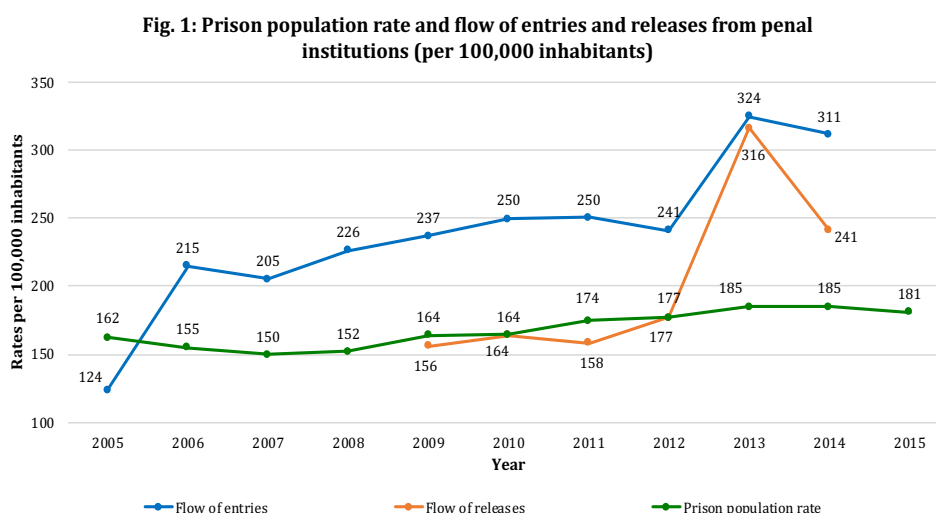


Figure 1 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison population rate of Hungary (stock) increased by 11%. In 2005, the country had 162 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 181. According to the information collected during this research, the increase observed since 2011 is due to the introduction of a new criminal code in 2010, which is harsher than the former one and led to an increase in the number of inmates.

From 2005 to 2014, the rate of entries (flow of entries) increased by 152%. In 2005, there were 124 entries into penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 311.

According to the information collected during this research, the increases observed since 2013 are mainly due to the introduction of a new Criminal Code in 2012 and to stricter judicial practices. In that perspective, courts are pronouncing more severe verdicts which include an enhanced use of prison sentences.

From 2009 to 2014, the rate of releases (flow of releases) increased by 54%. In 2009, there were 156 releases from penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 241.

The flow of entries and the flow of releases show dissimilar rates but rather similar trends.

Figure 2 (146)

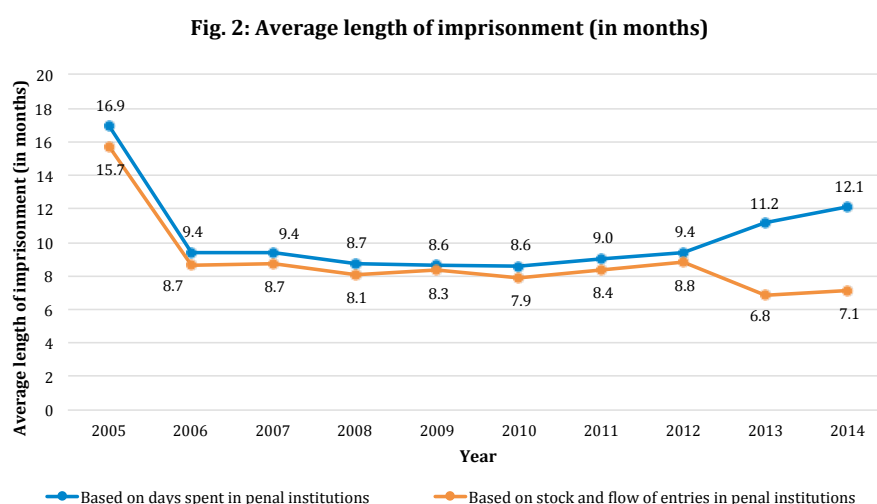


Figure 2 shows that, from 2005 to 2014, the average length of imprisonment based on the number of days spent in penal institutions decreased by 28%. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 16.9 months, while in 2014 it was 12.1 months.

During the same period, the average length of imprisonment computed on the basis of the ratio between the stock and the flow decreased by 55%. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 15.7 months, while in 2014 it was 7.1 months.

Figure 3 (147)

Fig. 3: Prison density per 100 places (Overcrowding)

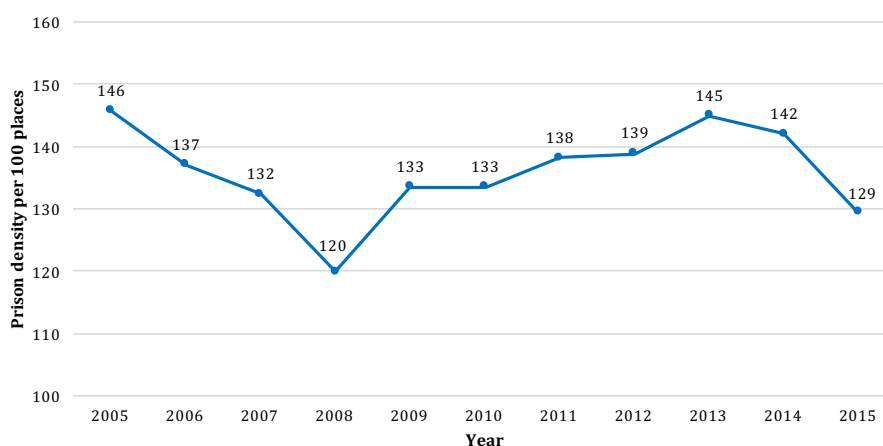


Figure 3 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison density of Hungary decreased by 11%. In 2005, the country had 146 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 129.

Figure 4 (148)

Fig. 4: Total capacity of penal institutions and number of inmates

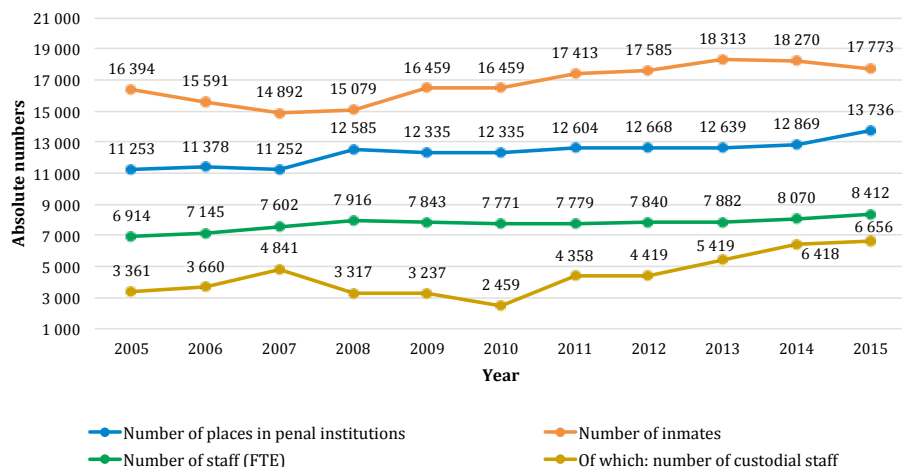


Figure 4 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the total number of places in penal institutions in Hungary increased by 22%. In 2005, the country had 11,253 places, while in 2015 it had 13,736.

During the same period, the total number of inmates increased by 8%. In 2005, the country had 16,394 inmates, while in 2015 it had 17,773.

From 2005 to 2015, the total number of staff increased by 22%. In 2005, Hungary had in total a staff of 6,914 persons, while in 2015 it had 8,412.

During the same period, the total number of custodial staff increased by 98%. In 2005, the total custodial staff was 3,361 persons, while in 2015 it was 6,656.

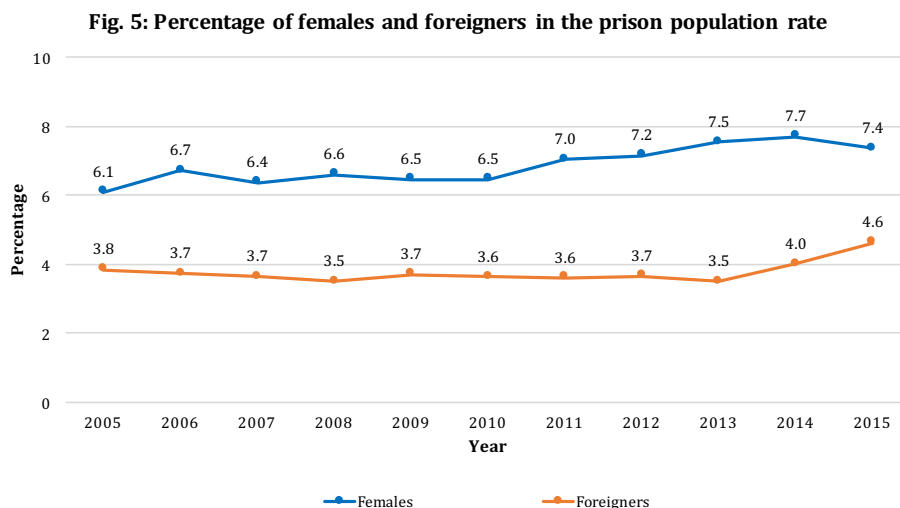
Figure 5 (149)

Figure 5 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of female inmates increased by 21%. In 2005, 6.1 % of the inmates were females, while in 2015 they represented 7.4% of the total prison population.

During the same period, the percentage of foreign inmates increased by 21%. In 2005, 3.8% of the inmates were foreigners, while in 2015 they represented 4.6% of the total prison population.

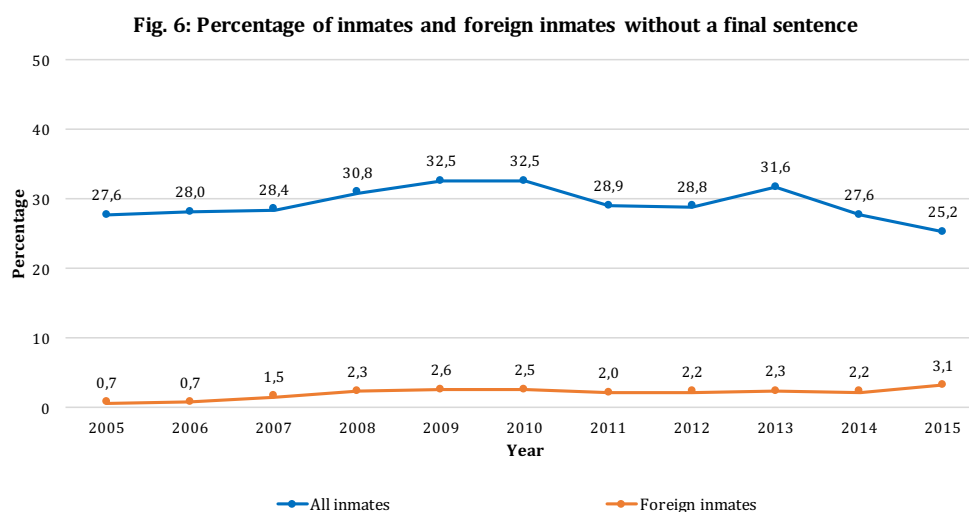
Figure 6 (150)

Figure 6 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence decreased by 9%. In 2005, 28% of the inmates did not have a final sentence while, in 2015, inmates without a final sentence represented 25% of all inmates.

During the same period, the percentage of foreigners held in pre-trial detention increased by 371%. In 2005, they represented 0.7% of the total number of inmates, while in 2015 they represented 3.1% of them.

Figure 7⁶⁰⁶¹⁶² (151)

Fig. 7: Distribution (in percentage) of sentenced prisoners by offence

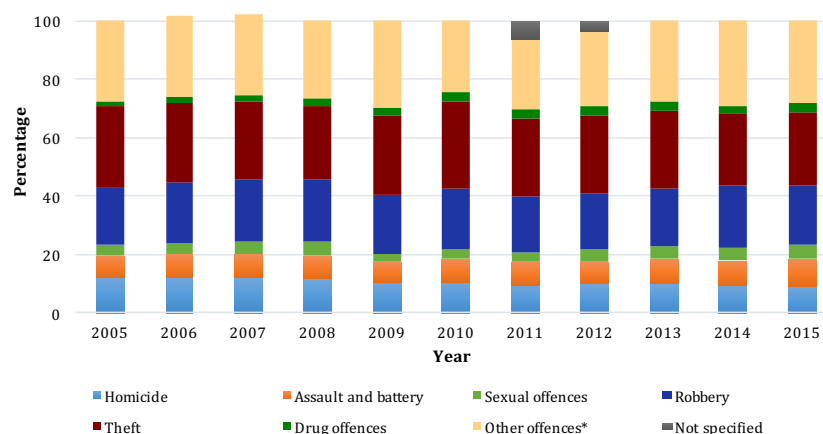


Figure 7 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentages of prisoners serving sentences for assault and battery, sexual offences, and drug offences have increased; while the percentages of those serving sentences for homicide and theft have decreased.

Figure 8 (152)

Fig. 8: Rate of deaths and suicides (per 10,000 inmates)



Figure 8 shows that, from 2005 to 2014, the rate of deaths of inmates in penal institutions per 10,000 inmates increased by 31%. In 2005, there were 28 deaths per 10,000 inmates, while in 2014 there were 37.

Any interpretation of the rates and trends of suicides would be misleading because, from a statistical point of view, the absolute numbers are too low (between 4 and 9 cases per year) to reach reliable conclusions.

⁶⁰ The figures provided by the country do not always add to 100%.

⁶¹ Sexual offences include (1) rape (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005), and (2) other sexual offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008).

⁶² Other offences includes (1) economic and financial offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008); (2) terrorism (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007), (3) organised crime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (4) cybercrime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2014); and (5) other cases (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005).

COUNTRY PROFILE	ICELAND		TRENDS 2005-2015		
Key Facts					
	2014/15	Comparative		Evolution 2005-2014/15	
		CoE 47	EU 28	Average	% Change
Prison population rate (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) on 01.09.2015	44.4	Low	NAP	45.1	↑↑↑
Rate of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants)	84.7	Low	NAP	105.1	↓↓↓↓
Rate of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants)	90.3	Low	NAP	107.4	↓↓↓
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	6.6	Medium	NAP	5.1	↑↑↑↑↑
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	6.7	Medium	NAP	5.2	↑↑↑↑↑
Prison density on 01.09.2015 (inmates per 100 places)	95.4	Medium	NAP	93.8	↑↑↑
Median age of the prison population on 01.09.2015 (in years)	32.0*	Low	NAP	31.9	↓
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	4.1	Medium	NAP	5.2	↓↓↓↓
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	20.5	Medium	NAP	17.3	↑↑↑↑↑
of which: in pre-trial detention	33.3	Medium	NAP	21.3	↓
Percentage of non-sentenced inmates (01.09.2015)	11.6	Low	NAP	11.6	↓↓↓↓
Rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates in 2014	0.0	Low	NAP	45.5	↓↓↓↓↓
Rate of suicides per 10,000 inmates in 2014 (n=0)	0.0	Low	NAP	23.7	↓↓↓↓↓
of which: % in pre-trial detention (n=0) – Available since 2013	0.0	Low	NAP	---	↓↓↓↓↓
Ratio of inmates per staff (number of inmates per 1 staff person)	1.3	Low	NAP	1.3	↓
Percentage of custodial staff in the total staff	66.9	Medium	NAP	67.8	↓
Total budget spent by the prison administration (in Euro) – Available since 2011	8 522 631*	NAP	NAP	8 204 402***	↑
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (in Euro) – Available since 2008	149.0**	High	NAP	130.7****	↑↑↑↑↑

* Data refers to 2014

** Data refers to 2013

*** Average calculated from 2011 to 2014

**** Average calculated from 2008 to 2013

Iceland in brief

- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show a *decrease*: rate of entries into penal institutions (-23%), rate of releases from penal institutions (-18%), median age of the population (-5%), percentage of female inmates (-30%), percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates (-7%), percentage of non-sentenced inmates (-23%), rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates (there were no deaths in 2014), percentage of suicides (there were no suicides in 2014), ratio of inmates per staff (-8%), and percentage of custodial staff in the total staff (-9%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show an *increase*: prison population rate (+10%), average length of detention based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (+53%), average length of detention based on stock and flow (-51%), prison density (+10%), percentage of foreign inmates (+75%), total budget spent by the prison administration (+8%), and average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (+394%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, none of indicators remain *stable*.

Iceland in comparative perspective

- Compared to other European countries, in 2014/15 Iceland presents:
 - **Low:** Prison population rate, rate of entries into penal institutions, rate of releases from penal institutions, median age of the prison population, percentage of non-sentenced inmates, rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates, rate of suicides per 10,000 inmates, ratio of inmates per staff.
 - **Medium:** Average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow, average length of detention based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions, prison density, percentage of female inmates, percentage of foreign inmates, percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates, percentage of custodial staff in the total staff.
 - **High:** Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate.

General comments

Figure 1 (153)

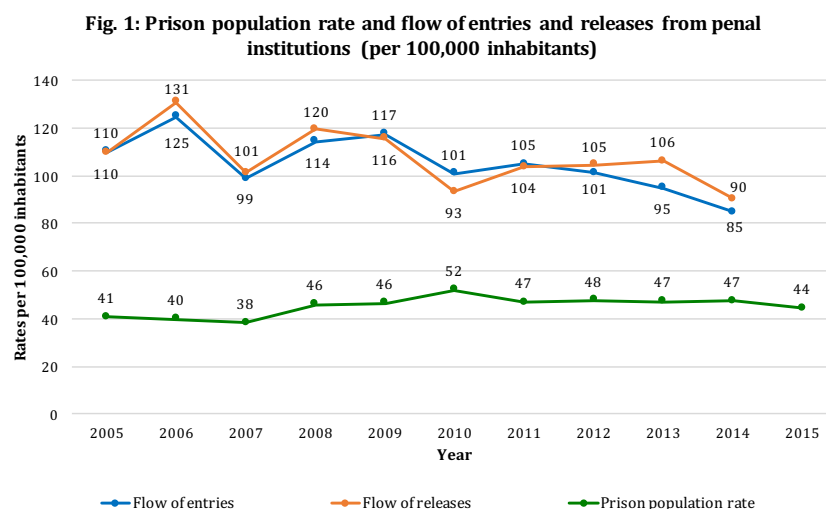


Figure 1 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison population rate of Iceland (stock) increased by 10%. In 2005, the country had 41 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 44.

From 2005 to 2014, the rate of entries (flow of entries) decreased by 23%. In 2005, there were 110 entries into penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 85

During the same period, the rate of releases (flow of releases) decreased by 18%. In 2005, there were 110 releases from penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 90.

The flow of entries and the flow of releases show similar rates and trends.

Figure 2 (154)

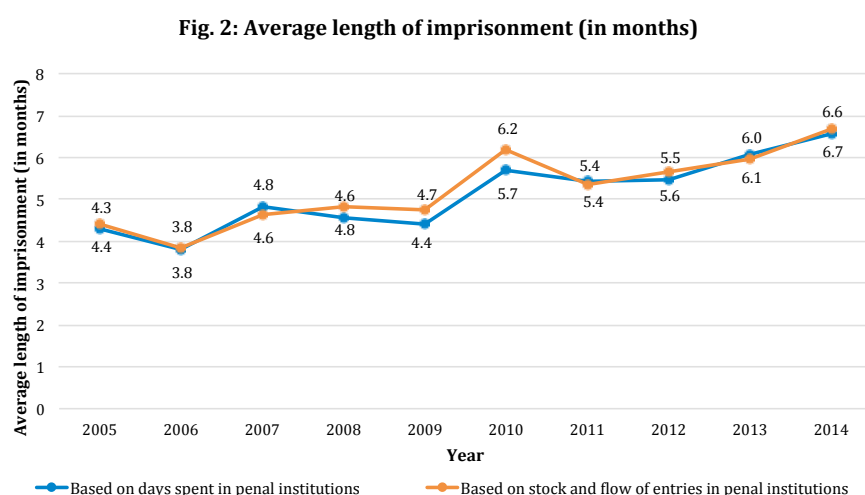


Figure 2 shows that, from 2005 to 2014, the average length of imprisonment based on the number of days spent in penal institutions increased by 53%. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 4.3 months, while in 2014 it was 6.6 months.

During the same period, the average length of imprisonment computed on the basis of the ratio between the stock and the flow increased by 51%. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 4.4 months, while in 2014 it was 6.7 months.

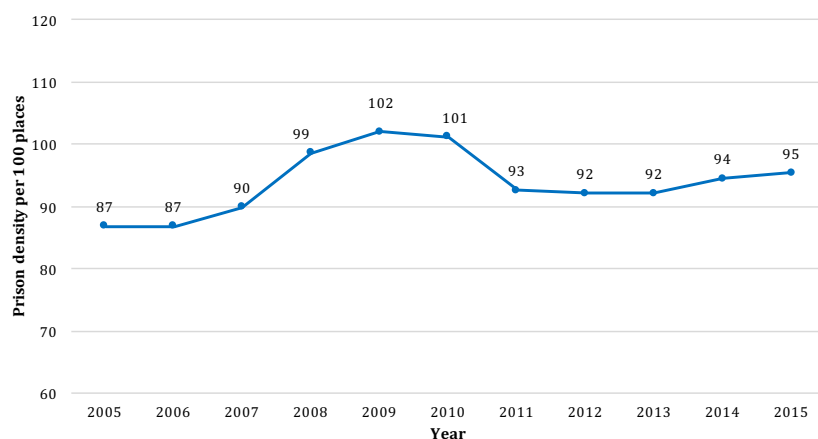
Figure 3 (155)**Fig. 3: Prison density per 100 places (Overcrowding)**

Figure 3 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison density of Iceland increased by 10%. In 2005, the country had 87 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 95.

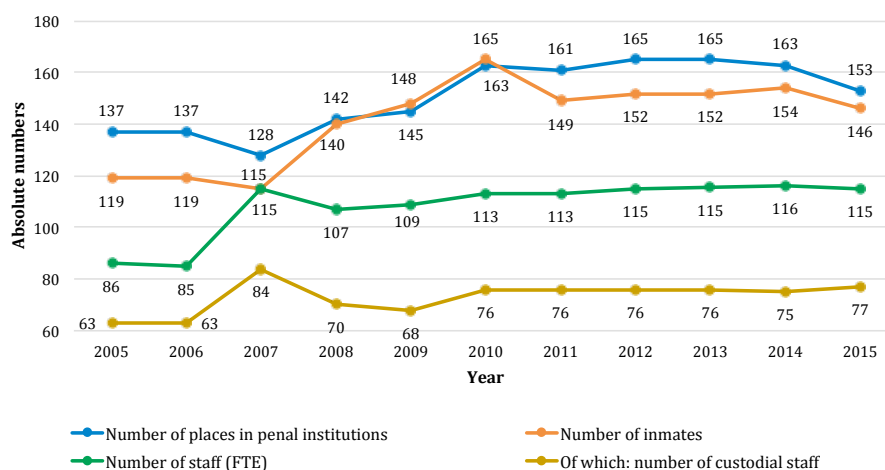
Figure 4 (156)**Fig. 4: Total capacity of penal institutions and number of inmates**

Figure 4 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the total number of places in penal institutions in Iceland increased by 12%. In 2005, the country had 137 places, while in 2015 it had 153.

During the same period, the total number of inmates increased by 23%. In 2005, the country had 119 inmates, while in 2015 it had 146.

From 2005 to 2015, the total number of staff increased by 34%. In 2005, Iceland had in total a staff of 86 persons, while in 2015 it had 115.

During the same period, the total number of custodial staff increased by 22%. In 2005, the total custodial staff was 63 persons, while in 2015 it was 77.

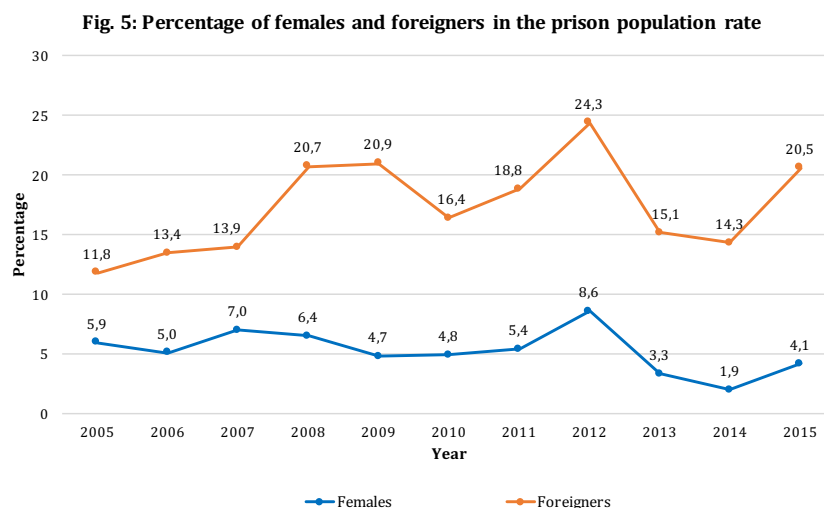
Figure 5 (157)

Figure 5 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of female inmates decreased by 30%. In 2005, 5.9 % of the inmates were females, while in 2015 they represented 4.1% of the total prison population. According to the information collected during this research, the decrease in the percentage of female inmates is related to the closing of two prisons for women in 2014, which were replaced by a new one in 2016. As a consequence, more women were placed in the waiting list for incarceration instead of being sent to penal institutions. This led to a decrease in the number of women incarcerated from 2013 to 2015, but that number is expected to increase again with the opening of the new penal institution for women in 2016.

From 2005 to 2015, the percentage of foreign inmates increased by 75%. In 2005, 12% of the inmates were foreigners, while in 2015 they represented 21% of the total prison population.

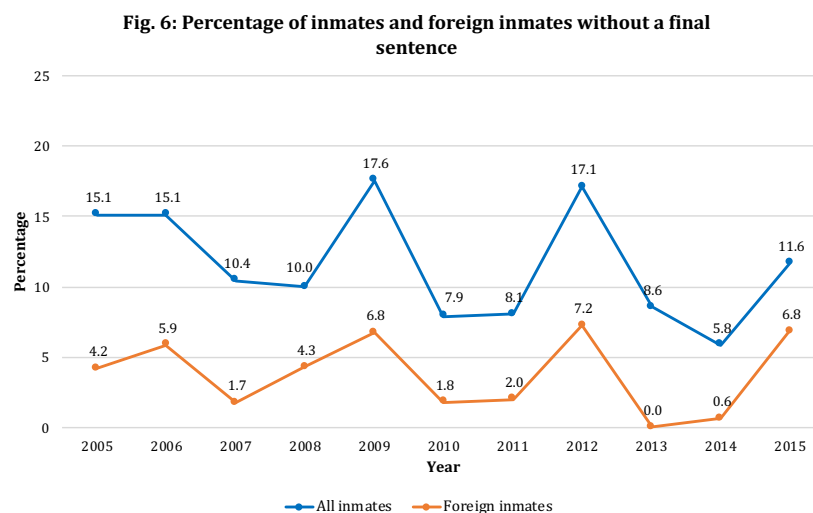
Figure 6 (158)

Figure 6 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence decreased by 23%. In 2005, 15.1% of the inmates did not have a final sentence while, in 2015, inmates without a final sentence represented 11.6% of all inmates.

During the same period, the percentage of foreigners held in pre-trial detention increased by 63%. In 2005, they represented 4.2% of the total number of inmates, while in 2015 they represented 6.8% of them.

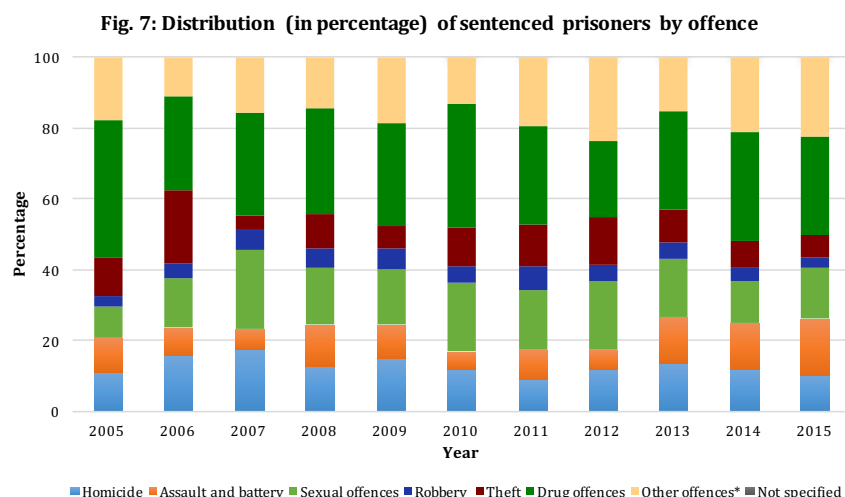
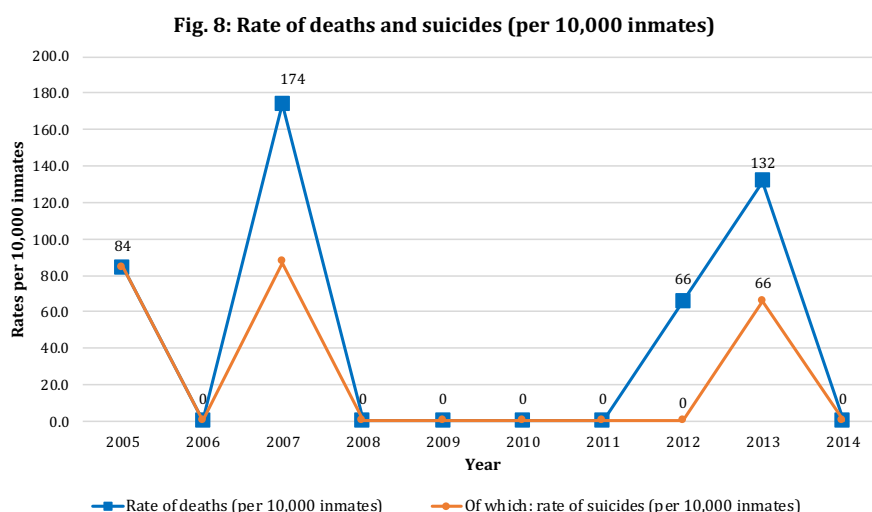
Figure 7⁶³⁶⁴⁶⁵ (159)

Figure 7 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentages of prisoners serving sentences for assault and battery, sexual offences, and other types of offences have increased; while the percentages of those serving sentences for homicide, theft, and drug offences have decreased.

Figure 8 (160)



The instability of the trends for deaths and suicides per 10,000 inmates shown in Figure 8 illustrates the impossibility of reaching statistically reliable conclusions when the absolute number of cases that generated the rates is low. In most of the years under study, there were no deaths of inmates in penal institutions. The peaks observed in 2007 and 2013 correspond to two deaths in each of those years, while there was one suicide in 2005, one in 2007 and one in 2013.

⁶³ The figures provided by the country do not always add to 100%.

⁶⁴ Sexual offences include (1) rape (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005), and (2) other sexual offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008).

⁶⁵ Other offences includes (1) economic and financial offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008); (2) terrorism (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (3) organised crime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (4) cybercrime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2014); and (5) other cases (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005).

COUNTRY PROFILE		IRELAND		TRENDS 2005-2015	
Key Facts					
	2014/15	Comparative		Evolution 2005-2014/15	
		CoE 47	EU 28	Average	% Change
Prison population rate (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) on 01.09.2015	80.4	Low	Low	85.6	↔↔
Rate of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants)	356.3	High	High	339.2	↑↑↑↑
Rate of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) – Available since 2009	367.3	High	High	371.0*	↑
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	2.9	Low	Low	3.1	↓↓↓
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	2.8	Low	Low	3.1	↓↓↓↓
Prison density on 01.09.2015 (inmates per 100 places)	89.6	Medium	Medium	94.0	↔↔
Median age of the prison population on 01.09.2015 (in years)	32.0	Low	Low	30.2	↔↔
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	3.4	Low	Low	3.5	↑
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	12.4	Medium	Medium	13.1	↔↔
of which: in pre-trial detention	23.5	Low	Low	31.0	↓↓↓↓
Percentage of non-sentenced inmates (01.09.2015)	15.8	Low	Low	16.1	↓↓↓↓
Rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates in 2014	20.9	Low	Low	23.2	↓↓↓
Rate of suicides per 10,000 inmates in 2014 (n=2)	5.2	Medium	Medium	4.0	↓↓↓
of which: % in pre-trial detention (n=0) – Available since 2013	0.0	Low	Low	NAP	NAP
Ratio of inmates per staff (number of inmates per 1 staff person)	1.0	Low	Low	1.0	↑↑↑
Percentage of custodial staff in the total staff	71.4	High	Medium	74.9	↓
Total budget spent by the prison administration (in Euro) – Available since 2011	388 890 900	NAP	NAP	350 788 975**	↑↑↑
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (in Euro) – Available since 2008	189.0	High	High	197.9***	↓↓↓↓

*Average calculated from 2009 to 2014

** Average calculated from 2011 to 2014

*** Average calculated from 2008 to 2014

Ireland in brief

- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show a *decrease*: average length of detention based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (-17%), average length of detention based on stock and flow (-20%), percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates (-31%), percentage of non-sentenced inmates (-20%), percentage of non-sentenced inmates, rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates (-17%), percentage of suicides (-17%), percentage of custodial staff in the total staff (-7%), and average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (-25%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show an *increase*: rate of entries into penal institutions (+34%), rate of releases from penal institutions (+8%), percentage of female inmates (+5%), ratio of inmates per staff (+15%), and total budget spent by the prison administration (+12%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators remain *stable*: prison population rate (+4%), prison density (-3%), prison density (-3%), median age of the population (+3%), and percentage of foreign inmates (-1%).

Ireland in comparative perspective

- Compared to other European countries, in 2014/15 Ireland presents:
 - **Low**: Prison population rate, average length of detention based on stock and flow, average length of detention based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions, median age of the prison population, percentage of female inmates, percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates, rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates, percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention, ratio of inmates per staff.
 - **Medium**: Prison density, percentage of foreign inmates, percentage of suicides.
 - **High**: Rate of entries into penal institutions, rate of releases from penal institutions, average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate.
- When the percentage of custodial staff in the total staff is calculated, the German percentage is high compared to the member States of the Council of Europe, but medium compared to the member States of the European Union.

General comments

Figure 1 (161)

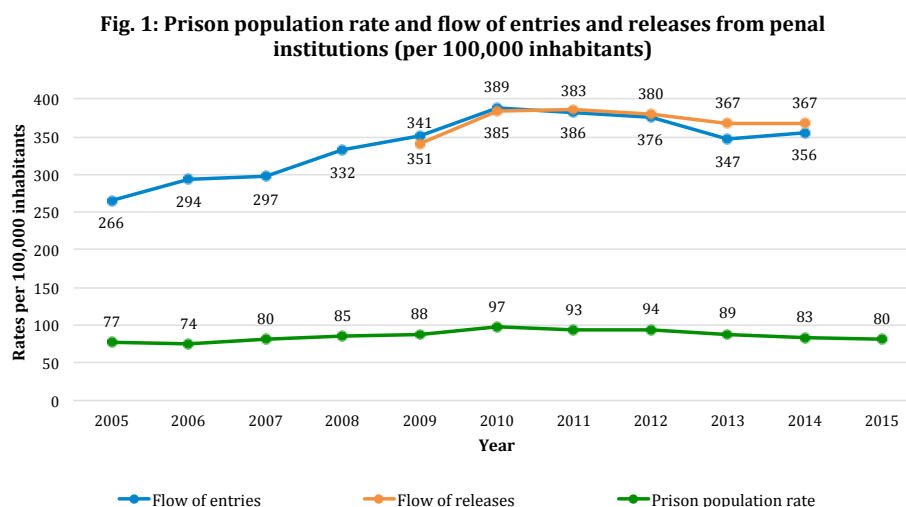


Figure 1 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison population rate of Ireland (stock) increased by 4%. In 2005, the country had 77 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 80. According to the information provided by the SPACE national correspondent, the increase or decrease of numbers in custody and indeed on probation supervision in the community at different times is often a product of a complex set of interconnected factors, including changes in numbers of crimes committed and reported, relative detection and prosecution rates, and sentencing decisions, as well as demographic changes in the population over time, such as the numbers of people in the population who are in the age groupings that are statistically more at-risk of offending, as well as a range of socio-economic and other factors. In addition, the way the criminal justice agencies and other organisations work together to manage and rehabilitate offenders, also has an impact on crime and offending, including impacting on reoffending rates and imprisonment levels too. For a number of years now, the Irish Prison and Probation Services have consciously focused on working more closely together, as well as with other partners such as An Garda Síochána and the Irish Youth Justice Service, and a range of other departments and agencies, as well as the community and voluntary sector. In doing this, they have jointly targeted their resources and efforts in ways that have been shown by research to have the best impact. This includes ensuring that the well-trained staff carry out risk assessments to ensure the Irish Prison and Probation Services prioritise those at highest risk of reoffending, that they use evidence-informed practice, and that they work at a highly developed level of interagency co-operation, including sharing information and training, and co-ordinating the different case management systems. In addition, the availability of accurate data, nationally and internationally (like the SPACE statistics), which are accurately collected and collated, is essential for the development of good policy and practice to respond to crime, and specifically for the effective management of offenders.

From 2005 to 2014, the rate of entries (flow of entries) increased by 34%. In 2005, there were 266 entries into penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 356.

From 2009 to 2014, the rate of releases (flow of releases) increased by 8%. In 2009, there were 341 releases from penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 367.

The flow of entries and the flow of releases show similar rates and trends.

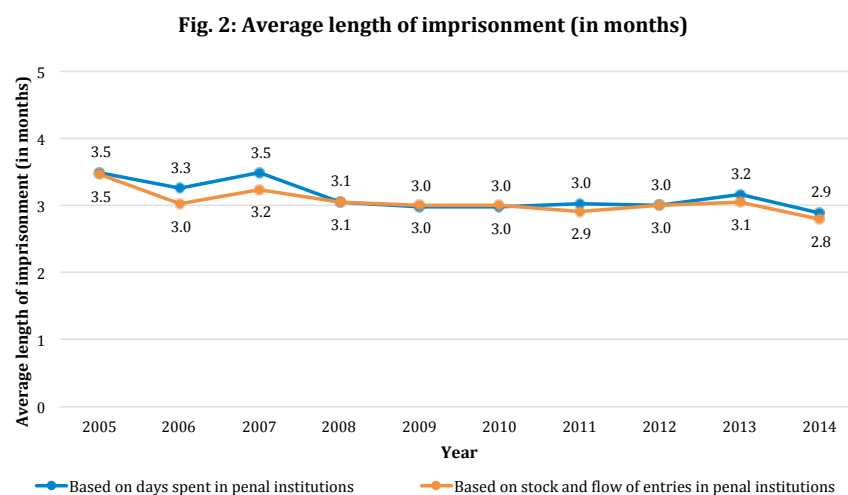
Figure 2 (162)

Figure 2 shows that, from 2005 to 2014, the average length of imprisonment based on the number of days spent in penal institutions decreased by 17%. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 3.5 months, while in 2014 it was 2.9 months.

During the same period, the average length of imprisonment computed on the basis of the ratio between the stock and the flow decreased by 20%. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 3.5 months, while in 2014 it was 2.8 months.

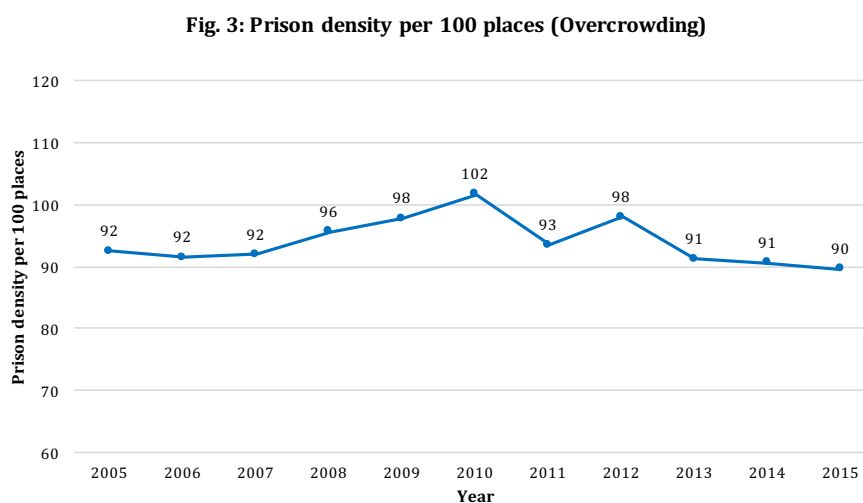
Figure 3 (163)

Figure 3 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison density of Ireland decreased by 3%. In 2005, the country had 92 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 90.

Figure 4 (164)

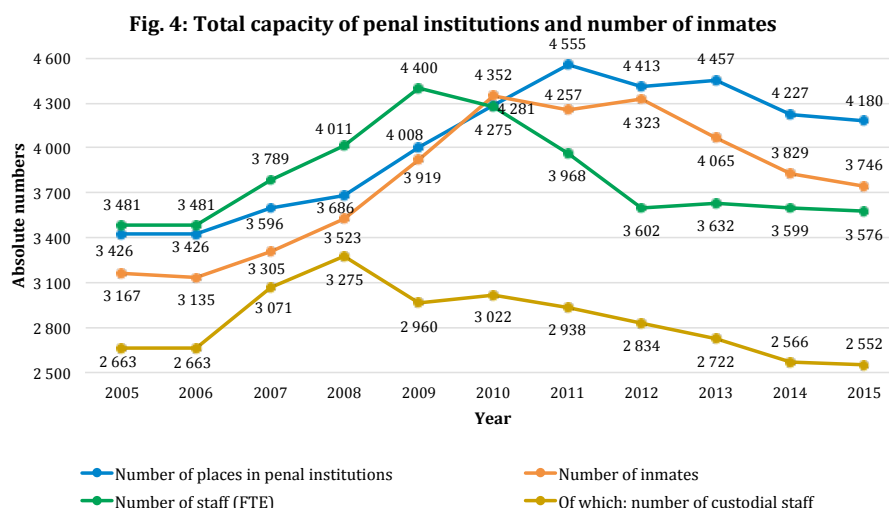


Figure 4 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the total number of places in penal institutions in Ireland increased by 22%. In 2005, the country had 3,426 places, while in 2015 it had 4,180. According to the information provided by the SPACE national correspondent, huge progress has been made by the Irish Prison Service in enhancing and modernising the prison estate since the late nineties. This has been achieved through improvement works to existing accommodation and through the provision of new prison accommodation blocks.

During the same period, the total number of inmates increased by 18%. In 2005, the country had 3,167 inmates, while in 2015 it had 3,746.

From 2005 to 2015, the total number of staff increased by 3%. In 2005, Ireland had in total a staff of 3,481 persons, while in 2015 it had 3,576.

During the same period, the total number of custodial staff decreased by 4%. In 2005, the total custodial staff was 2,663 persons, while in 2015 it was 2,552. According to the information provided by the SPACE national correspondent, in accordance with Government Decision S180/20/10/0964C of 3 February and 24 March 2009 on the implementation of savings measures on public service numbers (more generally referred to as the moratorium on public sector recruitment), the filling of vacancies in the Irish Prison Service is subject to the approval of the Minister for Public Expenditure and Reform. Overall the prison service is down 57 staff on the agreed staffing numbers. In 2016, the Public Appointments Service launched a recruitment campaign on behalf of the Irish Prison Service for Recruit Prison Officers, the first since 2008. It is intended to recruit approximately 80 new prison officers in 2017, which will increase to at least 216 in 2018. This recruitment will allow scope for the IPS to fill vacancies across the prison Estate, including those arising from retirements.

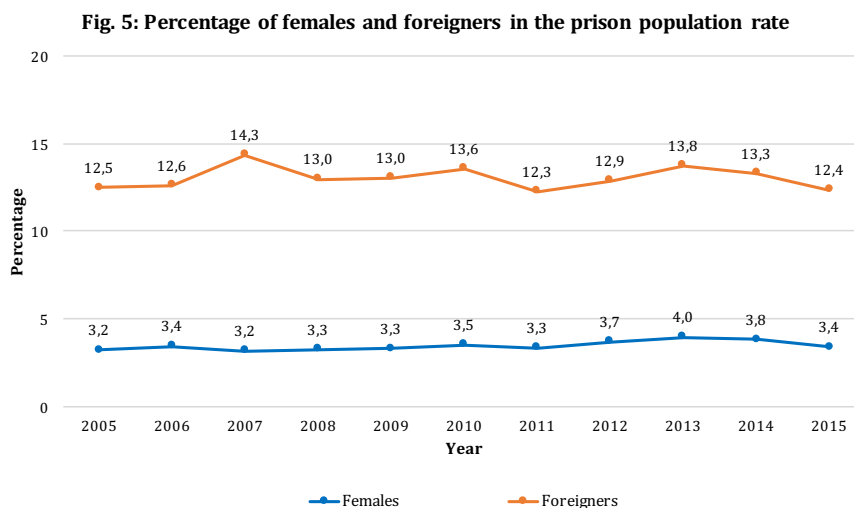
Figure 5 (165)

Figure 5 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of female inmates increased by 5%. In 2005, 3.2% of the inmates were females, while in 2015 they represented 3.4% of the total prison population.

During the same period, the percentage of foreign inmates remained stable. In 2005 and 2015, 12% of the total prison population were foreigners.

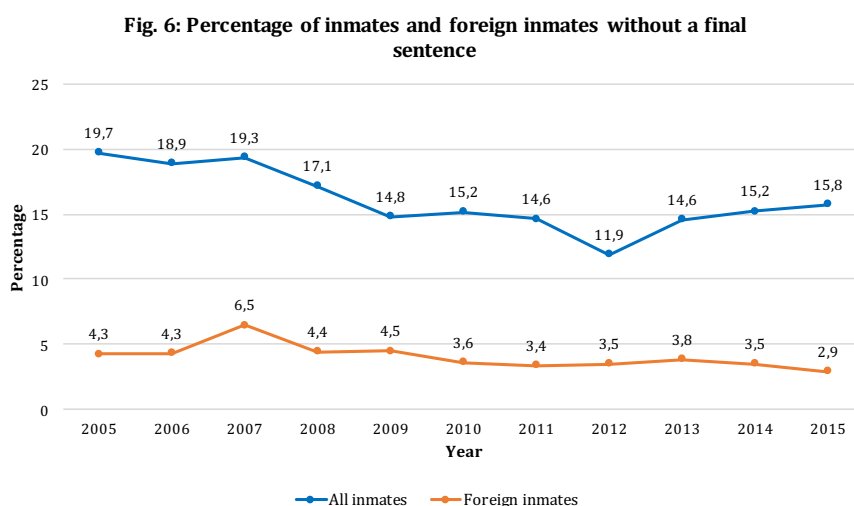
Figure 6 (166)

Figure 6 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence decreased by 20%. In 2005, 20% of the inmates did not have a final sentence while, in 2015, inmates without a final sentence represented 16% of all inmates.

During the same period, the percentage of foreigners held in pre-trial detention decreased by 32%. In 2005, they represented 4.3% of the total number of inmates, while in 2015 they represented 2.9% of them.

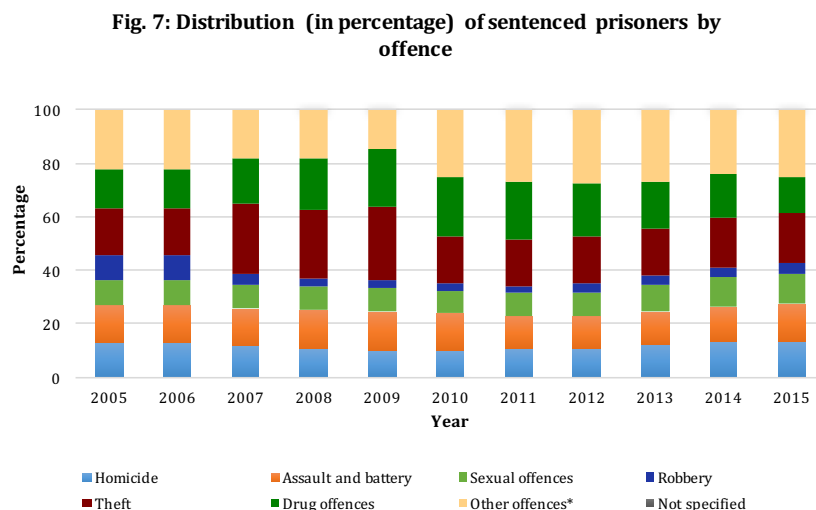
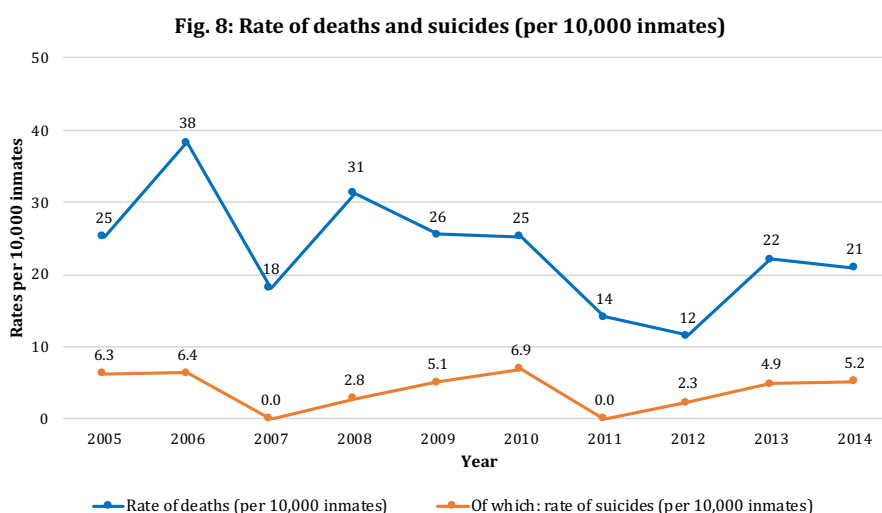
Figure 7⁶⁶⁶⁷⁶⁸ (167)

Figure 7 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentages of prisoners serving sentences for homicide, sexual offences, theft, and other types of offences have increased; while the percentages of those serving sentences for robbery and drug offences have decreased.

Figure 8 (168)



From 2005 to 2014, both the rate of deaths and the rate of suicides per 10,000 inmates show an overall decreasing trend but, from a statistical point of view, the absolute numbers are too low (between 5 and 12 deaths per year, of which 1 to 3 suicides) to reach reliable conclusions about that trend.

⁶⁶ The figures provided by the country do not always add to 100%.

⁶⁷ Sexual offences include (1) rape (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005), and (2) other sexual offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008).

⁶⁸ Other offences include (1) economic and financial offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008); (2) terrorism (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (3) organised crime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (4) cybercrime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2014); and (5) other cases (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005).

COUNTRY PROFILE	ITALY		TRENDS 2005-2015		
Key Facts					
	2014/15	Comparative		Evolution 2005-2014/15	
		CoE 47	EU 28	Average	% Change
Prison population rate (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) on 01.09.2015	86.4	Medium	Medium	97.1	↓↓↓
Rate of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants)	82.6	Low	Low	132.5	↓↓↓↓
Rate of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) – Available since 2009	107.7	Low	Low	122.8*	↓↓↓
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	13.7	High	High	---	---
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	13.0	High	High	9.4	↑↑↑↑↑
Prison density on 01.09.2015 (inmates per 100 places)	105.6	High	High	128.0	↓↓↓↓
Median age of the prison population on 01.09.2015 (in years)	39.0	High	High	36.8	↑
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	4.1	Medium	Low	4.4	↓↓↓
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	33.0	High	High	35.0	↔↔
of which: in pre-trial detention	42.2	Medium	High	52.8	↓↓↓
Percentage of non-sentenced inmates (01.09.2015)	35.2	High	High	45.8	↓
Rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates in 2014	17.0	Low	Low	25.2	↓↓↓↓
Rate of suicides per 10,000 inmates in 2014 (n=43)	7.9	Medium	Medium	9.0	↓↓↓
of which: % in pre-trial detention (n=21) – Available since 2013	48.8	Medium	Medium	53.4	↑↑↑↑
Ratio of inmates per staff (number of inmates per 1 staff person)	1.2	Low	Low	1.3	↓
Percentage of custodial staff in the total staff	79.6	High	High	81.5	↓
Total budget spent by the prison administration (in Euro) – Available since 2011	2 714 126 966	NAP	NAP	3 001 892 337**	↓↓↓
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (in Euro) – Available since 2008	141.8	High	High	127.2***	↑↑↑

*Average calculated from 2009 to 2014

** Average calculated from 2011 to 2014

*** Average calculated from 2008 to 2014

Italy in brief

- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show a *decrease*: prison population rate (-15%), rate of entries into penal institutions (-46%), rate of releases from penal institutions (-12%), prison density (-24%), percentage of female inmates (-15%), percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates (-14%), percentage of non-sentenced inmates (7%), rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates (-41%), percentage of suicides (-17%), ratio of inmates per staff (-7%), percentage of custodial staff in the total staff (-6%), and total budget spent by the prison administration (-13%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show an *increase*: average length of detention based on stock and flow (+63%), median age of the population (+8%), percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention (+40%), and average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (+17%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators remain *stable*: percentage of foreign inmates (0%).

Italy in comparative perspective

- Compared to other European countries, in 2014/15 Italy presents:
 - **Low**: Rate of entries into penal institutions, rate of releases from penal institutions, rate of deaths per 10,000, ratio of inmates per staff.
 - **Medium**: Prison population rate, percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates, percentage of suicides.
 - **High**: Average length of detention based on stock and flow, average length of detention based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions, prison density, median age of the prison population, percentage of foreign inmates, percentage of non-sentenced inmates, percentage of custodial staff in the total staff, average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate.
- When the percentage of female inmates is calculated, the Italian percentage is medium compared to the member States of the Council of Europe, but low compared to the member States of the European Union.
- When the percentage of foreign inmates in pre-trial detention is calculated, the Italian percentage is medium compared to the member States of the Council of Europe, but high compared to the member States of the European Union.

General comments

Figure 1 (169)

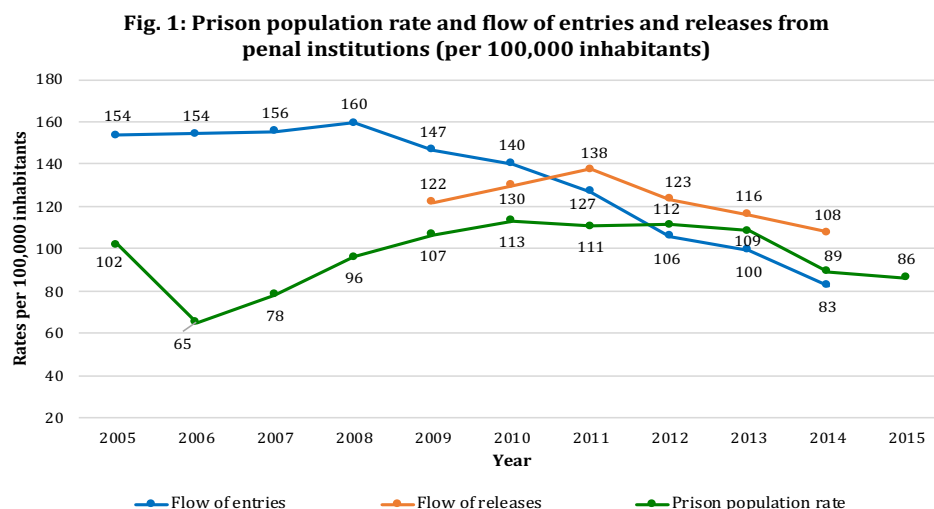


Figure 1 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison population rate of Italy (stock) decreased by 15%. In 2005, the country had 102 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 86. The decrease in the prison population rate from 2005 to 2006 is due to the Act of collective pardon no. 240, which entered into force on 1st August 2006 and led to the liberation of roughly one third of the inmates. According to the information provided by the SPACE national correspondent the reasons for the relative stabilization of the prison population from 2009 to 2013, and its decrease after that, are related mainly to the measures adopted by the Italian Government in its fight against prison overcrowding. Since 2009, these measures included a provision for the admission to “home detention” of prisoners having to serve a prison sentence of up to 1 year (Law 199/2010). Since 2012, a number of other measures were taken, aimed also at reducing prison overcrowding. In particular, one should mention:

- Law of 17 February 2012, No. 9, amending the Law 199/2010 relevant to the execution of sentence at the offender's domicile.
- Law of 9 August 2013, No. 94, converting the Law-by-Decree No. 78 of 1 July 2013 which eliminates recidivism as an obstacle to the suspension of the order of execution of punishment.
- Law-by-decree of 23 December 2013, No. 146, "Urgent measures for the protection of the fundamental rights of prisoners and for the controlled decrease of prison population". Converted into law on 21 February 2014, law No. 10.
- Judgment of the Constitutional Court No. 32/2014 of 12 February 2014 on the way the sanctions for drug-related offences should be applied: It repealed the aggravation of the punishment for drug-related crimes, thus enabling a larger number of offenders to serve community sanctions and measures as an alternative to imprisonment.
- Law of 28 April 2014, No. 67 which introduced the probation (*Messa alla prova*) for adults, consisting in suspending the penal procedure during the first-instance trial upon request of the accused person, in the cases of less serious crimes.
- Law-by-decree of 26 June 2014, No. 92, "Urgent provisions in matter of compensatory remedies in favour of prisoners and internees who suffered a treatment in violation of article 3 of the European Convention of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and in matter of amendments to the Code of Criminal Procedure and to the relevant enforcement provisions, to the regulations of the Corps of Penitentiary Police and to the Penitentiary Act, also for juveniles. Converted into law on 11 August 2014, law No. 117

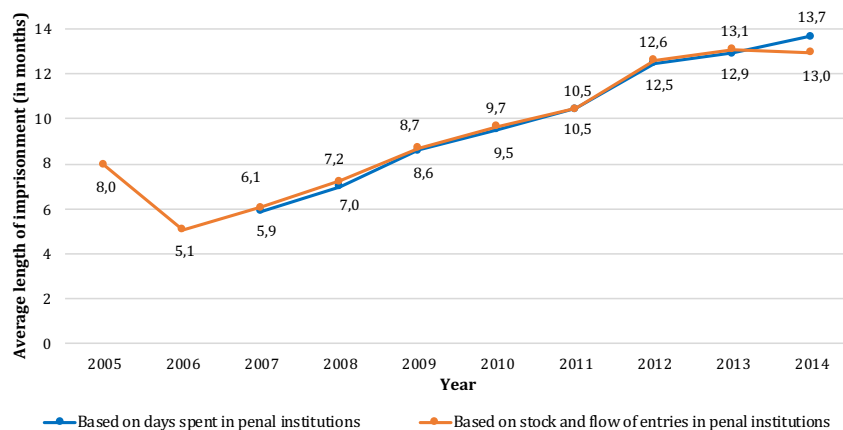
From 2005 to 2014, the rate of entries (flow of entries) decreased by 46%. In 2005, there were 154 entries into penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 83.

From 2009 to 2014, the rate of releases (flow of releases) decreased by 12%. In 2009, there were 122 releases from penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 108.

The flow of entries and the flow of releases show dissimilar rates but similar trends.

Figure 2 (170)

Fig. 2: Average length of imprisonment (in months)



From 2005 to 2014, the average length of imprisonment computed on the basis of the ratio between the stock and the flow increased by 63%. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 8.0 months, while in 2014 it was 13.0 months.

The trend is similar when the average length of imprisonment is estimated on the basis of the number of days spent in penal institutions, even if in that case data for the first two years of the series were not available.

Figure 3 (171)

Fig. 3: Prison density per 100 places (Overcrowding)

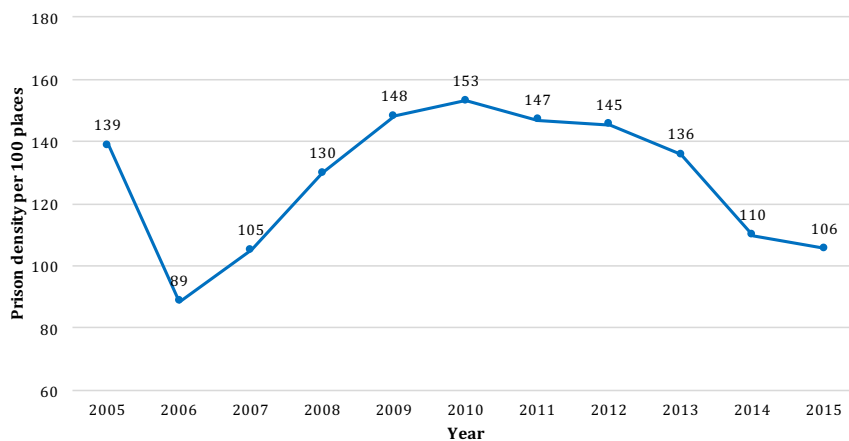


Figure 3 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison density of Italy decreased by 24%. In 2005, the country had 139 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 106.

Figure 4 (172)

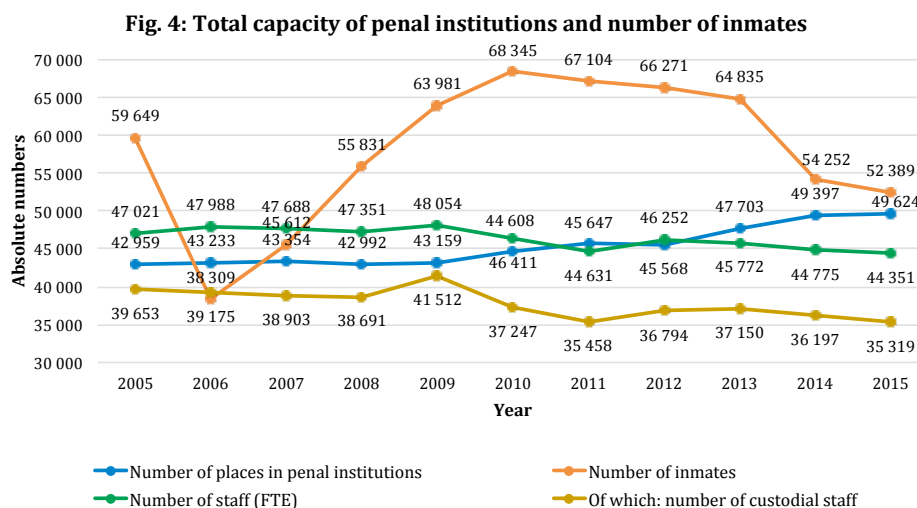


Figure 4 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the total number of places in penal institutions in Italy increased by 16%. In 2005, the country had 42,959 places, while in 2015 it had 49,624. According to the information provided by the SPACE national correspondent, the increase in the number of places available is due to a big effort of the Penitentiary Administration in recovering the unused spaces in each prison of the country, as well as to the building of some new wings and new prisons.

During the same period, the total number of inmates decreased by 12%. In 2005, the country had 59,649 inmates, while in 2015 it had 52,389.

From 2005 to 2015, the total number of staff decreased by 6%. In 2005, Italy had in total a staff of 47,021 persons, while in 2015 it had 44,351.

During the same period, the total number of custodial staff decreased by 11%. In 2005, the total custodial staff was 39,653 persons, while in 2015 it was 35,319. According to the information provided by the SPACE national correspondent, the decrease in the number of custodial staff (Penitentiary Police officers) is due to the so-called “spending review” carried out in the Italian Public Administration. In order to deal with this issue, and also with the aim of starting a new model of detention in the Italian prisons, the Italian Administration introduced the so-called “dynamic surveillance”, which is a way of supervising inmates’ behaviour based on staff mobility throughout the structure, rather than occupying steady posts. Thus, with a lower number of personnel it is possible to control the same number of inmates and of places.

Figure 5 (173)

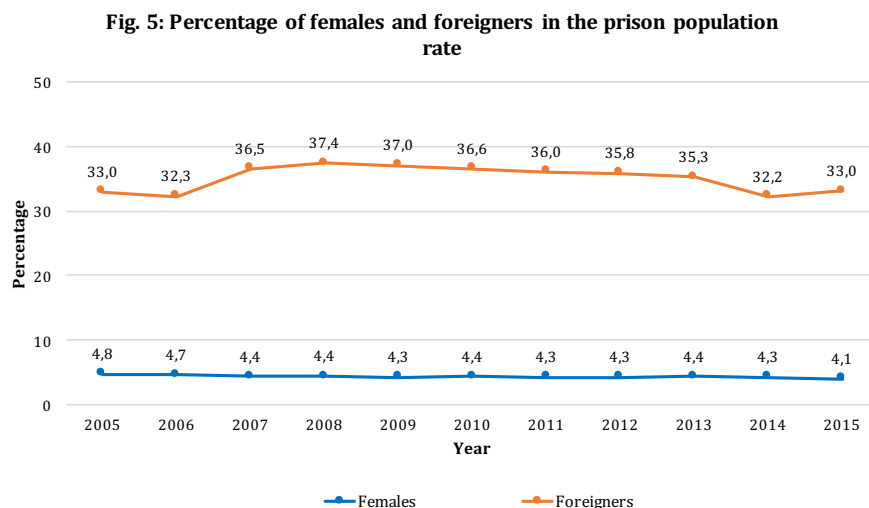


Figure 5 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of female inmates decreased by 15%. In 2005, 4.8% of the inmates were females, while in 2015 they represented 4.1% of the total prison population.

During the same period, the percentage of foreign inmates remained stable. In 2005 and 2015, 33% of the inmates were foreigners.

Figure 6 (174)

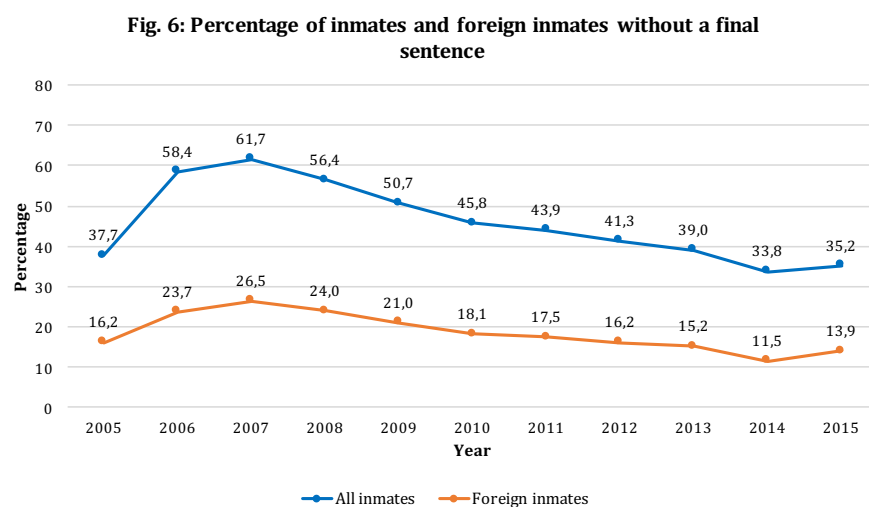


Figure 6 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence decreased by 7%. In 2005, 38% of the inmates did not have a final sentence while, in 2015, inmates without a final sentence represented 35% of all inmates. According to the information provided by the SPACE national correspondent, the decrease in the number of inmates without a final sentence is basically due to the policy agreed with law enforcement agencies and the judiciary to reduce the very short detention stays (a few days). Moreover, in April 2015, a Law on the reduction in the use of pre-trial detention entered into force.

During the same period, the percentage of foreigners held in pre-trial detention decreased by 14%. In 2005, they represented 16% of the total number of inmates, while in 2015 they represented 14% of them.

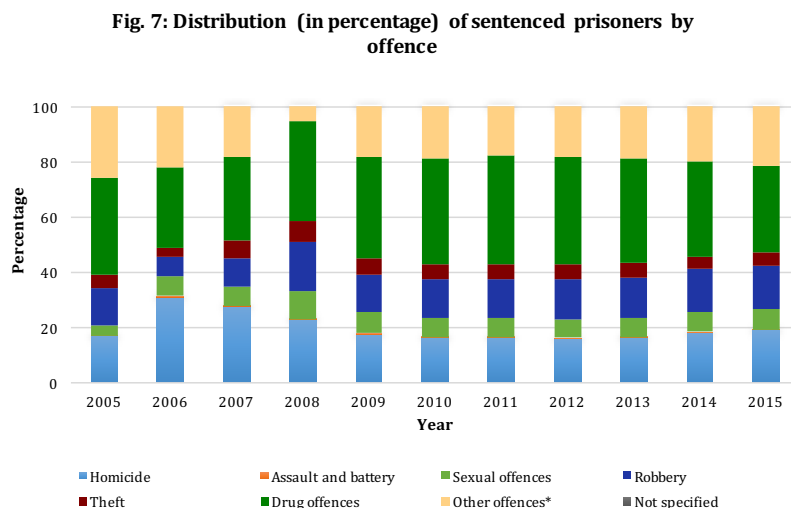
Figure 7⁶⁹⁷⁰⁷¹ (175)

Figure 7 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentages of prisoners serving sentences for homicide, assault and battery, sexual offences, and robbery have increased; while the percentages of those serving sentences for drug offences, and other types of offences have decreased.

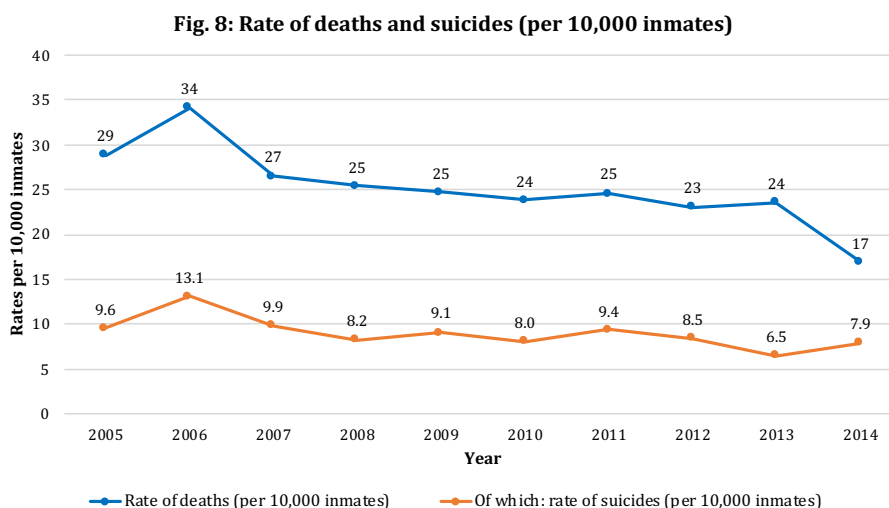
Figure 8 (176)

Figure 8 shows that, from 2005 to 2014, the rate of deaths of inmates in penal institutions per 10,000 inmates decreased by 41%. In 2005, there were 29 deaths per 10,000 inmates, while in 2014 there were 17.

During the same period, the rate of suicides of inmates in penal institutions per 10,000 inmates decreased by 17%. In 2005, there were 9.6 suicides per 10,000 inmates, while in 2014 there were 7.9.

⁶⁹ The figures provided by the country do not always add to 100%.

⁷⁰ Sexual offences include (1) rape (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005), and (2) other sexual offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008).

⁷¹ Other offences include (1) economic and financial offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008); (2) terrorism (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (3) organised crime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (4) cybercrime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2014); and (5) other cases (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005).

COUNTRY PROFILE	LATVIA		TRENDS 2005-2015		
Key Facts					
	2014/15	Comparative		Evolution 2005-2014/15	
		CoE 47	EU 28	Average	% Change
Prison population rate (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) on 01.09.2015	223.4	High	High	284.2	↓↓↓↓
Rate of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants)	625.6	High	High	714.2	↓↓
Rate of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) – Available since 2009	177.7	High	High	171.8*	↑↑
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	---	---	---	---	---
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	4.6	Low	Low	4.9	↓
Prison density on 01.09.2015 (inmates per 100 places)	75.2	Low	Low	76.5	↓
Median age of the prison population on 01.09.2015 (in years)	40.0	High	High	35.6	↑↑
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	7.7	High	High	6.3	↑↑↑↑
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	3.5	Low	Low	1.4	↑↑↑↑↑
of which: in pre-trial detention	78.6	High	High	52.3	↓↓↓↓
Percentage of non-sentenced inmates (01.09.2015)	28.4	High	High	28.6	↓↓
Rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates in 2014	58.2	High	High	39.0	↑↑↑↑↑
Rate of suicides per 10,000 inmates in 2014 (n=5)	10.4	High	High	7.6	↑↑↑↑↑
of which: % in pre-trial detention (n=1) – Available since 2013	20.0	Medium	Medium	NAP	NAP
Ratio of inmates per staff (number of inmates per 1 staff person)	1.7	Medium	Medium	2.0	↓↓↓↓
Percentage of custodial staff in the total staff	65.6	Medium	Medium	53.4	↑
Total budget spent by the prison administration (in Euro) – Available since 2011	41 454 507	NAP	NAP	37 898 218**	↑↑
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (in Euro) – Available since 2008	22.6	Medium	Low	16.5***	↑

*Average calculated from 2009 to 2014

** Average calculated from 2011 to 2014

*** Average calculated from 2008 to 2014

Latvia in brief

- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show a *decrease*: prison population rate (-29%), rate of entries into penal institutions (-16%), average length of detention based on stock and flow (-9%), prison density (-5%), percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates (-21%), percentage of non-sentenced inmates (-14%), and ratio of inmates per staff (-25%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show an *increase*: rate of releases from penal institutions (+11%), median age of the population (+18%), percentage of female inmates (+36%), percentage of foreign inmates (+873%), rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates (+45%), percentage of custodial staff in the total staff (+6%), total budget spent by the prison administration (+14%), and average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (+8%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators remain *stable*: percentage of suicides (+1%).

Latvia in comparative perspective

- Compared to other European countries, in 2014/15 Latvia presents:
 - **Low:** Average length of detention based on stock and flow, prison density, percentage of foreign inmates.
 - **Medium:** Percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention, ratio of inmates per staff, percentage of custodial staff in the total staff.
 - **High:** Prison population rate, rate of entries into penal institutions, rate of releases from penal institutions, median age of the prison population, percentage of female inmates, percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates, percentage of non-sentenced inmates, rate of deaths per 10,000, percentage of suicides.
- When the average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate is calculated, the Latvian average is medium compared to the member States of the Council of Europe, but low compared to the member States of the European Union.

General comments

Figure 1 (177)

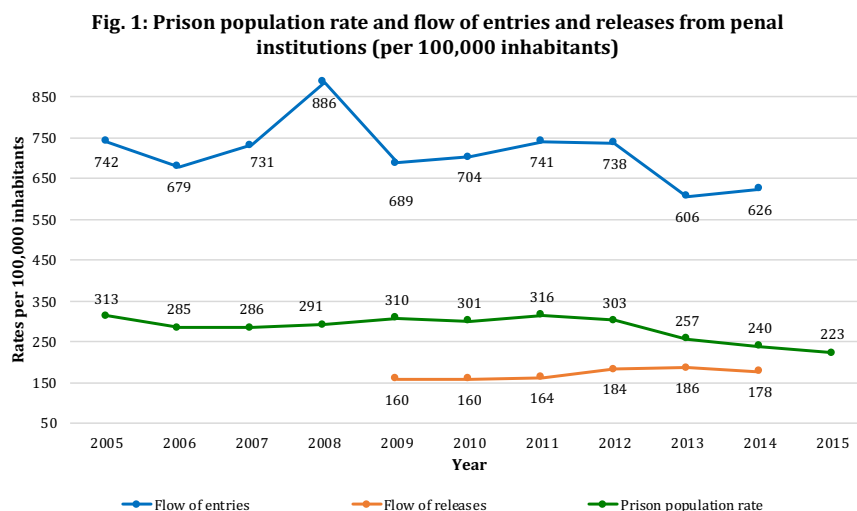


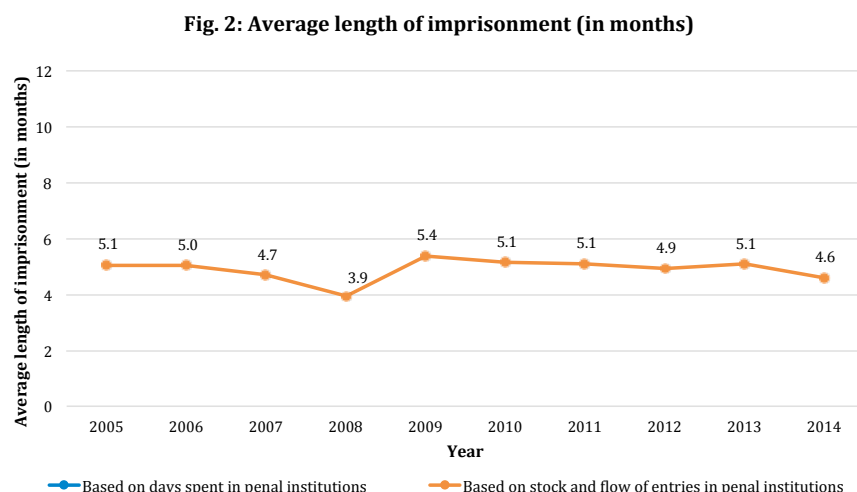
Figure 1 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison population rate of Latvia (stock) decreased by 29%. In 2005, the country had 313 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 223.

From 2005 to 2014, the rate of entries (flow of entries) decreased by 16%. In 2005, there were 742 entries into penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 626.

From 2009 to 2014, the rate of releases (flow of releases) increased by 11%. In 2009, there were 160 releases from penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 178.

The flow of entries and the flow of releases show dissimilar rates but relatively similar trends.

Figure 2 (178)



From 2005 to 2014, the average length of imprisonment computed on the basis of the ratio between the stock and the flow decreased by 9%. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 5.1 months, while in 2014 it was 4.6 months.

Data were not available for the estimation of the average length of imprisonment based on the number of days spent in penal institutions.

Figure 3 (179)

Fig. 3: Prison density per 100 places (Overcrowding)

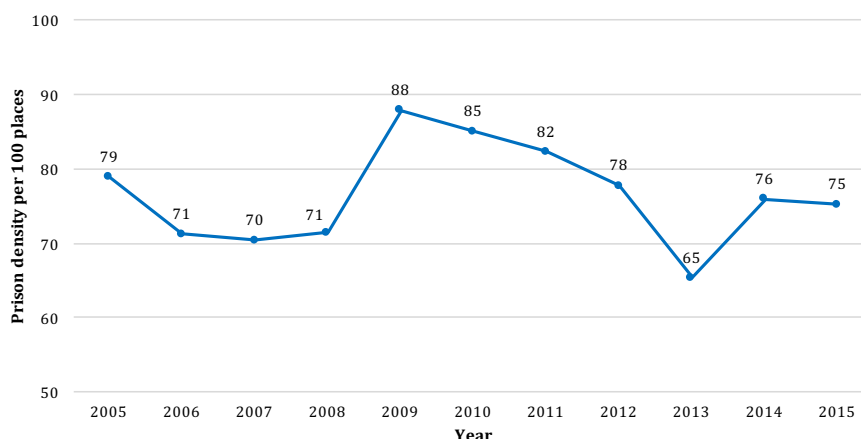


Figure 3 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison density of Latvia decreased by 5%. In 2005, the country had 79 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 75.

Figure 4 (180)

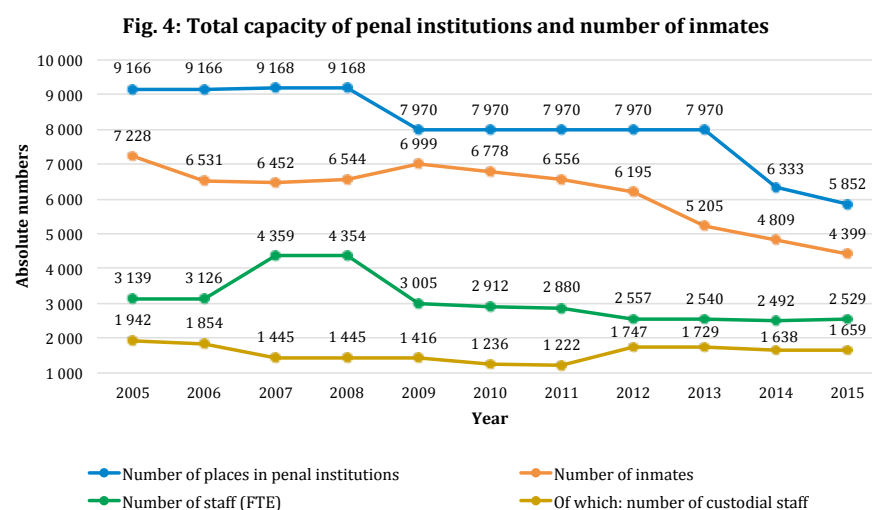


Figure 4 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the total number of places in penal institutions in Latvia decreased by 36%. In 2005, the country had 9,166 places, while in 2015 it had 5,852. According to the information provided by the SPACE national correspondent, the number of places in penal institutions decreased due to the closure of some prisons. To comply with the proposed actions in the Cabinet Declaration of 20 December 2007, set in paragraph 1.8., on the need to ensure the modernization of the penal institutions in accordance with international standards, as well as optimize the number of prisons, since 31 October 2008, four separate prisons were combined and two larger prisons were created. In particular, Matisa prison and Central prison were merged together. Grīvas and Daugavpils prisons were also merged together. On the other hand, in 15 December 2015 Pārlielupes prison was closed. As a result, the number of prisons was reduced from 15 to 12.

Similarly, to assess whether the existing prisoners are provided with dignified residence conditions, on 11 September 2013 the Prison Administration issued the order "The prison accommodation audit". On the basis of this order an auditing commission was created, which included the officials and employees of the Latvian Prison Administration and the Ministry of Justice. From October 2013 to May 2014, the Commission conducted a survey of all residential premises in penal institutions according to the following criteria:

- The adequacy of the living space: The living space in dormitory type of premises has to be at least 4 square meters per inmate, but in solitary cells it must be at least 9 square meters;
- The need for capital and/or cosmetic repairs;

- The sufficiency of natural and artificial lighting;
- The existence and adequacy of ventilation;
- The existence and adequacy of delimitation of the sanitary unit;
- The individual bed space;
- A minimum of microclimate parameters;
- The compliance with the general conditions of hygiene and epidemiological safety.

All the information collected by the survey commission was compiled in accordance with the referred criteria and proposals were submitted to the Ministry of Justice to ensure that the residential space complies with human dignity, and the conditions do not encourage inhuman, humiliating treatment and ill-treatment of persons. The commission also submitted proposals about financial investment to improve the living space (separately for each prison).

In the light of the above, on 2 July 2014, the Minister of Justice issued two orders, namely: Order No. 1-1/259 "On the types of the deprivation of liberty institutions and the number of prisoners" and Order No. 1-1/260 "The elimination of the deprivation of liberty institution". In compliance with these Orders, on 1 November 2014 the Administration closed the Skirotava prison. As a result, the total number of prisons was reduced from 12 to 11.

In accordance with the Ministry of Justice Order No. 1-1/492 of 30 December 2014, "On the types of the deprivation of liberty institutions and the number of prisoners", which established a maximum number of inmates in all places of imprisonment, from 2013 to 2015, the number of inmates was reduced by 2'118 (from 7'970 to 5'852).

From 2005 to 2015, the total number of inmates decreased by 39%. In 2005, the country had 7,228 inmates, while in 2015 it had 4,399.

From 2005 to 2015, the total number of staff decreased by 19%. In 2005, Latvia had in total a staff of 3,139 persons, while in 2015 it had 2,529.

During the same period, the total number of custodial staff decreased by 15%. In 2005, the total custodial staff was 1,942 persons, while in 2015 it was 1,659.

According to the information provided by the SPACE national correspondent, the increase in the number of staff observed in 2007 was due to the European Community initiative EQUAL project "New solutions for the promotion of the employment of former prisoners" (hereafter, the "Project"). Within the framework of the Project, psychologists and social workers were employed and then recruited as Prisons Administration staff at the end of the Project.

In the context of the economic crisis of the country, and according to a decision adopted in Cabinet meeting on 1 July 2008 (Protocol No. 45 31. § paragraph 16) the total number of State Administration employees in 2008-2009 had to be reduced by at least 5%. The staff reductions also took place in the Latvian Prison Administration and the number of staff was significantly reduced. For example, on 1 June 2009, a major reduction of staff took place in Olaine Prison (Latvian Prison Hospital) where some of the prison units were closed. As a consequence, 170 positions were eliminated, including 31 officers, 10 employees and 129 medical practitioners.

The number of persons employed in the prison administration continued to decline slightly in 2014, but increased slightly in 2015, pursuant to the Law "On the state budget for 2015" programme of the Ministry of Justice "Criminal enforcement", sub-programme "Places of imprisonment". Thus, in 2014, the Prison Administration initiated a new policy initiative, "The implementation of re-socialization process of sentenced persons", to ensure the implementation of the re-socialization process of convicted persons in accordance with Cabinet Regulation No. 191 of 9 April 2013 "Implementing procedures for re-socialization of sentenced persons". Thus, new positions for psychologists, social workers, chaplains and narcologists were created.

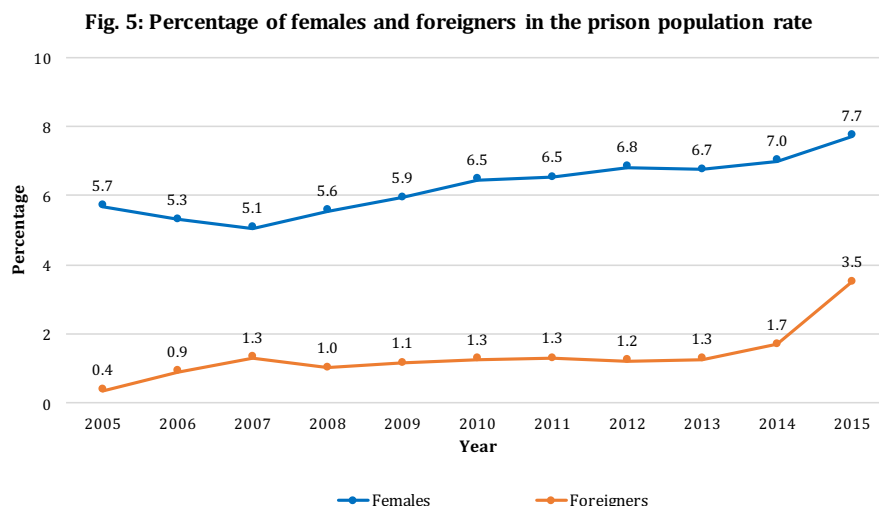
Figure 5 (181)

Figure 5 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of female inmates increased by 36%. In 2005, 5.7% of the inmates were females, while in 2015 they represented 7.7% of the total prison population.

During the same period, the percentage of foreign inmates increased by 873%. In 2005, 0.4% of the inmates were foreigners, while in 2015 they represented 3.5% of the total prison population. According to the information provided by the SPACE national correspondent, the percentage of foreign inmates increased dramatically in 2015 due to the imprisonment of citizens from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, who were accused of illegal crossing of the State border of the Republic of Latvia. For illegal crossing of the State border of the Republic of Latvia, the criminal court usually sentenced the persons concerned with deprivation of liberty for up to six months and, as an additional sanction, the forced expulsion from the Republic of Latvia after serving their sentence.

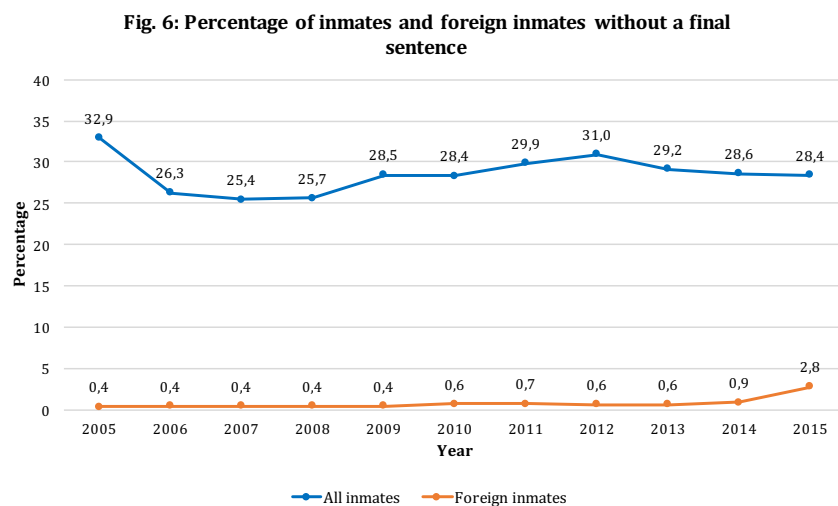
Figure 6 (182)

Figure 6 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence decreased by 14%. In 2005, 33% of the inmates did not have a final sentence while, in 2015, inmates without a final sentence represented 28% of all inmates.

During the same period, the percentage of foreigners held in pre-trial detention increased by 665%. In 2005, they represented 0.4% of the total number of inmates, while in 2015 they represented 2.8% of them (see the comment on Figure 5 concerning foreign inmates).

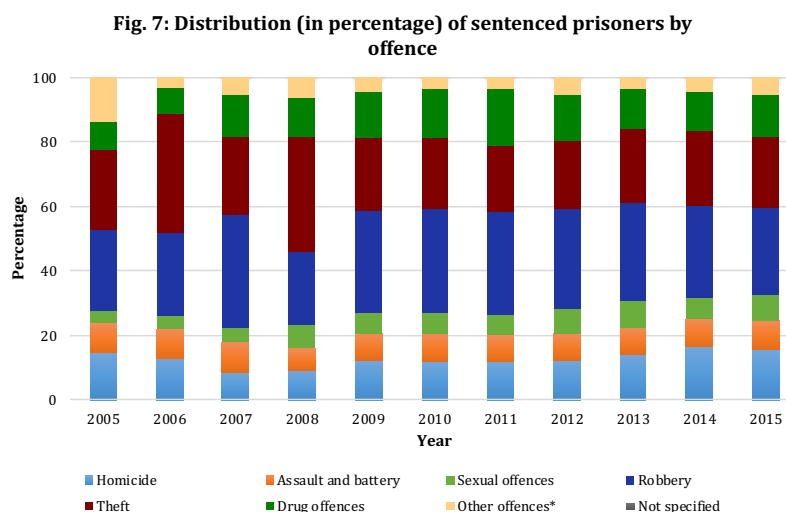
Figure 7⁷²⁷³⁷⁴ (183)

Figure 7 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentages of prisoners serving sentences for sexual offences, robbery, and drug offences have increased; while the percentages of those serving sentences for theft and other types of offences have decreased.

Figure 8 (184)

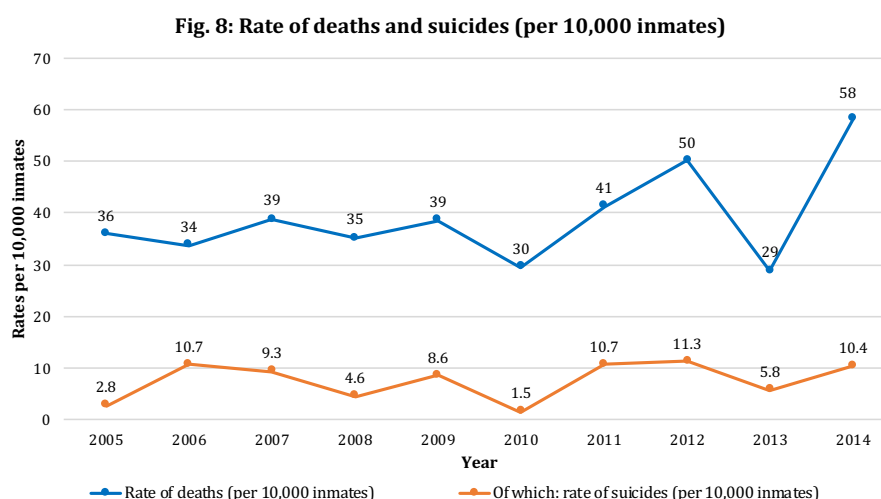


Figure 8 shows that, from 2005 to 2014, the rate of deaths of inmates in penal institutions per 10,000 inmates increased by 62%. In 2005, there were 36 deaths per 10,000 inmates, while in 2014 there were 58.

Any interpretation of the rates and trends of suicides would be misleading because, from a statistical point of view, the absolute numbers are too low (between 1 and 8 suicides per year) to reach reliable conclusions.

⁷² The figures provided by the country do not always add to 100%.

⁷³ Sexual offences include (1) rape (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005), and 2 other sexual offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008).

⁷⁴ Other offences include (1) economic and financial offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008); (2) terrorism (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (3) organised crime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (4) cybercrime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2014); and (5) other cases (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005).

COUNTRY PROFILE	LIECHTENSTEIN		TRENDS 2005-2015		
Key Facts					
	2014/15	Comparative		Evolution 2005-2014/15	
		CoE 47	EU 28	Average	% Change
Prison population rate (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) on 01.09.2015	21.3	Low	NAP	26.2	↓↓↓↓
Rate of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants)	142.7	Medium	NAP	243.5	↓↓↓↓↓
Rate of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) – Available since 2009	110.4	Medium	NAP	191.7*	↓↓↓↓↓
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	2.0	Low	NAP	1.4	↑↑↑↑↑
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	1.8	Low	NAP	1.5	↑↑↑↑↑
Prison density on 01.09.2015 (inmates per 100 places)	40.0	Low	NAP	45.3	↓↓↓
Median age of the prison population on 01.09.2015 (in years)	41.0	High	NAP	40.7	↑
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	12.5	High	NAP	3.8	↑↑↑↑↑
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	87.5	High	NAP	61.9	↑↑↑↑
of which: in pre-trial detention	57.1	High	NAP	41.9	↑↑↑↑
Percentage of non-sentenced inmates (01.09.2015)	50.0	High	NAP	47.0	↓↓↓
Rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates in 2014	0.0	Low	NAP	0.0	↔↔
Rate of suicides per 10,000 inmates in 2014 (n=0)	0.0	Low	NAP	0.0	↔↔
of which: % in pre-trial detention (n=0) - Available since 2013	0.0	Low	NAP	NAP	NAP
Ratio of inmates per staff (number of inmates per 1 staff person)	0.5	Low	NAP	0.6	↔↔
Percentage of custodial staff in the total staff	93.8	High	NAP	84.0	↑↑↑↑↑
Total budget spent by the prison administration (in Euro) – Available since 2011	1 629 000	NAP	NAP	1 738 250**	↓
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (in Euro) – Available since 2008	230.0	High	NAP	227.9***	↑

* Average calculated from 2009 to 2014

** Average calculated from 2011 to 2014

*** Average calculated from 2008 to 2014

Cautionary statement

Liechtenstein has a population of roughly 37,000 persons. The majority of its prisoners serve their sentences in Austrian prisons and are not included in the statistics of the country. Hence, on 1st September of every year, Liechtenstein usually has less than 15 inmates. From a statistical point of view, this means that it is not possible to establish reliable time series. As a consequence, the figures, rates and graphs included in this report are given purely as an indication and must be interpreted very cautiously.

Lichtenstein in brief

- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show a *decrease*: prison population rate (-26%), rate of entries into penal institutions (-62%), rate of releases from penal institutions (-71%), prison density (-12%), percentage of non-sentenced inmates (-17%), and total budget spent by the prison administration (-8%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show an *increase*: average length of detention based on the total number of days spent in penal institution (+194%), average length of detention based on stock and flow (+96%), median age of the population (+6%), percentage of foreign inmates (+25%), percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates (+33%), percentage of custodial staff (+108%), and average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (+7%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators remain *stable*: ratio of inmates per staff (0%).

Lichtenstein in comparative perspective

- Compared to other European countries, in 2014/15 Lichtenstein presents:
 - **Low**: Prison population rate, average length of detention based on the total number of days spent in penal institution, average length of detention based on stock and flow, prison density, rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates, rate of suicides per 10,000 inmates, percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention, ratio of inmates per staff.
 - **Medium**: rate of entries into penal institutions, rate of releases from penal institutions.
 - **High**: Median age of the prison population, percentage of female inmates, percentage of foreign inmates, percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates, percentage of non-sentenced inmates, percentage of custodial staff in the total staff, average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate.

General comments

Figure 1 (185)

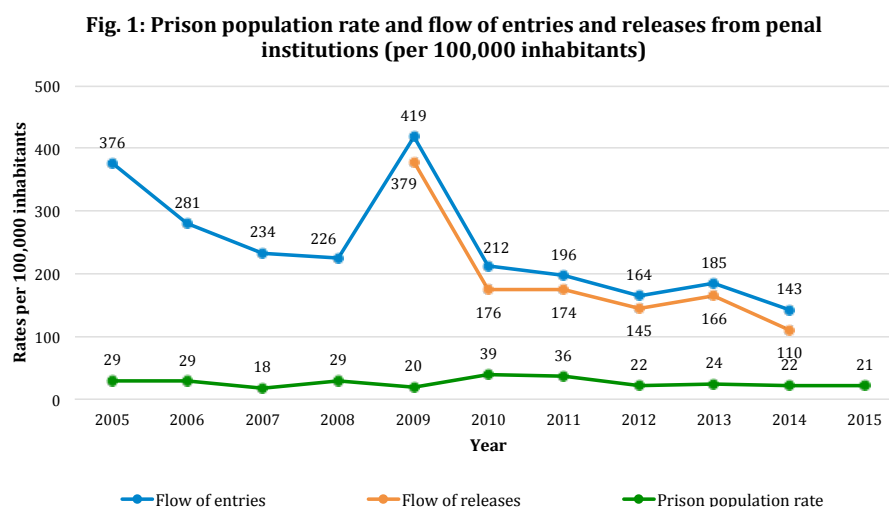


Figure 1 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison population rate of Lichtenstein (stock) decreased by 26%. In 2005, the country had 29 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 21.

From 2005 to 2014, the rate of entries (flow of entries) decreased by 62%. In 2005, there were 376 entries into penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 143.

From 2009 to 2014, the rate of releases (flow of releases) decreased by 71%. In 2009, there were 379 releases from penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 110.

The flow of entries and the flow of releases show relatively similar rates and trends.

Figure 2 (186)

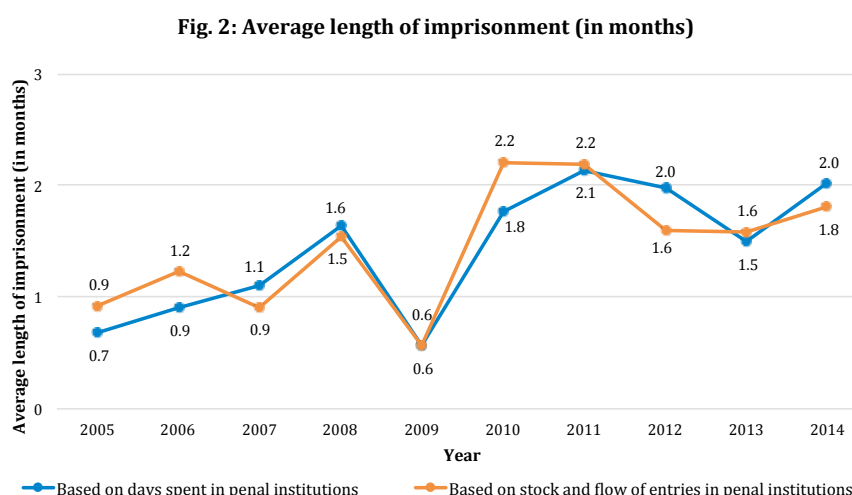


Figure 2 shows that, from 2005 to 2014, the average length of imprisonment based on the number of days spent in penal institutions increased by 194%. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 0.7 months, while in 2014 it was 2.0 months.

During the same period, the average length of imprisonment is computed on the basis of the ratio between the stock and the flow increased by 96%. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 0.9 months, while in 2014 it was 1.8 months.

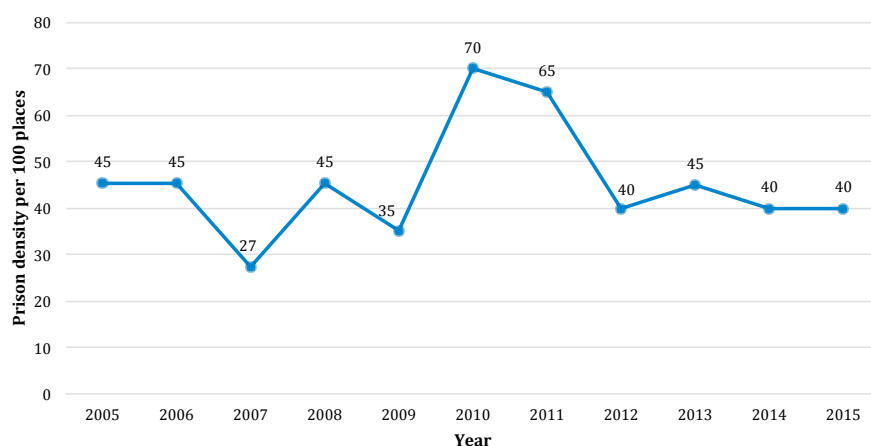
Figure 3 (187)**Fig. 3: Prison density per 100 places (Overcrowding)**

Figure 3 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison density of Lichtenstein decreased by 12%. In 2005, the country had 45 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 40.

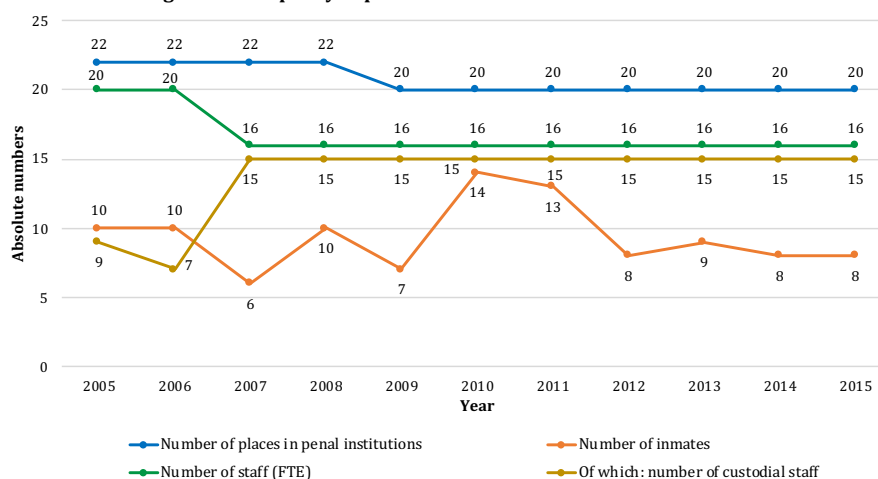
Figure 4 (188)**Fig. 4: Total capacity of penal institutions and number of inmates**

Figure 4 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the total number of places in penal institutions in Lichtenstein decreased by 9%. In 2005, the country had 22 places, while in 2015 it had 20.

During the same period, the total number of inmates decreased by 20%. In 2005, the country had 10 inmates, while in 2015 it had 8.

From 2005 to 2015, the total number of staff decreased by 20%. In 2005, Lichtenstein had in total a staff of 20 persons, while in 2015 it had 16.

During the same period, the total number of custodial staff increased by 67%. In 2005, the total custodial staff was 9 persons, while in 2015 it was 15.

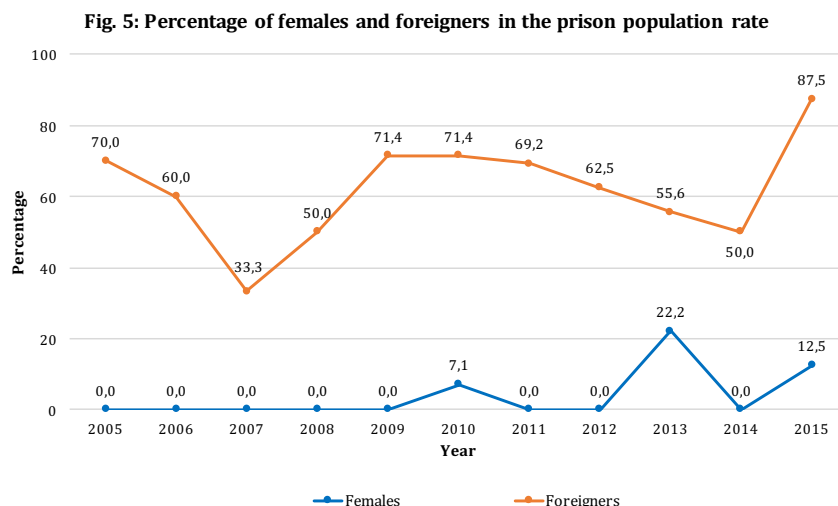
Figure 5 (189)

Figure 5 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of female inmates passed from 0.0% to 12.5%.

During the same period, the percentage of foreign inmates increased by 25%. In 2005, 70% of the inmates were foreigners, while in 2015 they represented 88% of the total prison population.

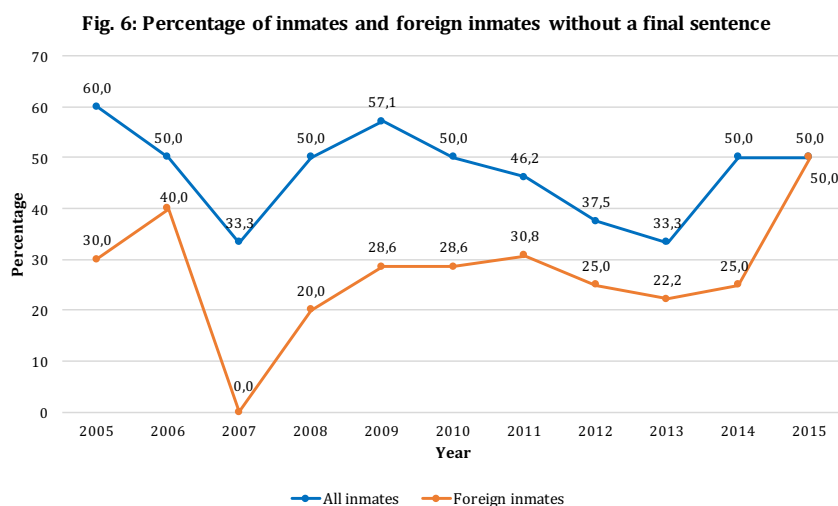
Figure 6 (190)

Figure 6 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence decreased by 17%. In 2005, 60% of the inmates did not have a final sentence while, in 2015, inmates without a final sentence represented 50% of all inmates.

During the same period, the percentage of foreigners held in pre-trial detention increased by 67%. In 2005, they represented 30% of the total number of inmates, while in 2015 they represented 50% of them.

Figure 7⁷⁵⁷⁷ (191)

Fig. 7: Distribution (in percentage) of sentenced prisoners by offence

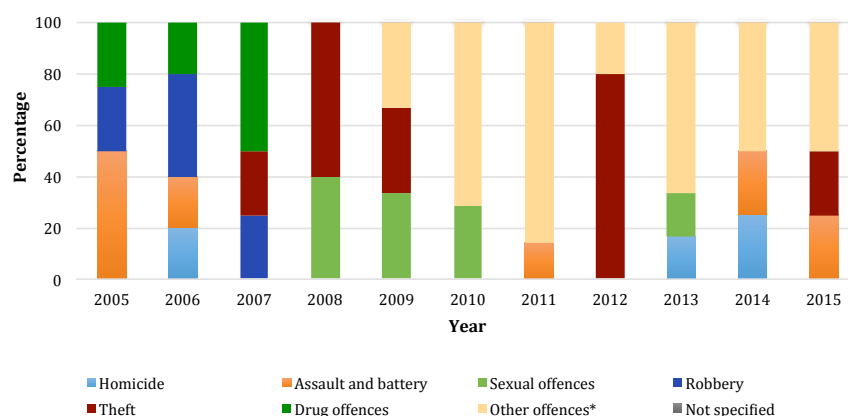
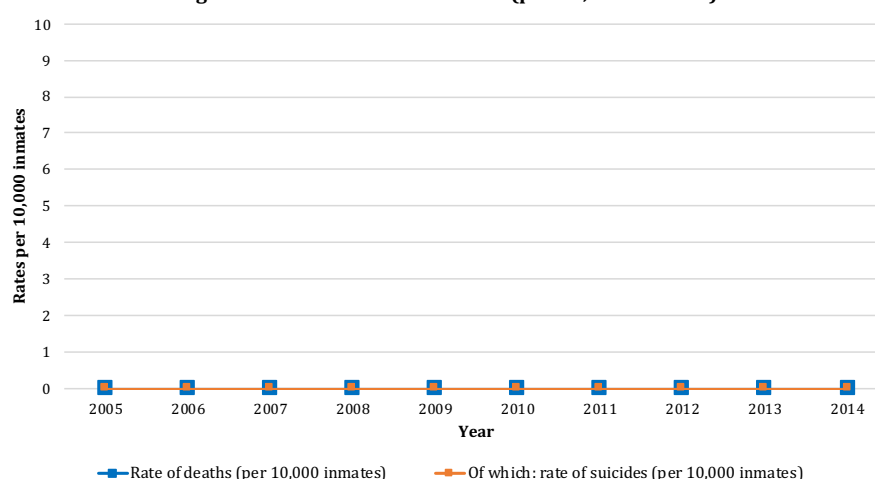


Figure 7 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentages of prisoners serving sentences for theft and other types of offences have increased; while the percentages of those serving sentences for assault and battery, robbery, and drug offences have decreased.

Figure 8 (192)

Fig. 8: Rate of deaths and suicides (per 10,000 inmates)



Between 2005 and 2014, no inmates died in the penal institutions of the country.

⁷⁵ The figures provided by the country do not always add to 100%.

⁷⁶ Sexual offences include (1) rape (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005), and (2) other sexual offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008).

⁷⁷ Other offences include (1) economic and financial offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008); (2) terrorism (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (3) organised crime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (4) cybercrime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2014); and (5) other cases (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005).

COUNTRY PROFILE	LITHUANIA		TRENDS 2005-2015		
Key Facts					
	2014/15	Comparative		Evolution 2005-2014/15	
		CoE 47	EU 28	Average	% Change
Prison population rate (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) on 01.09.2015	277.7	High	High	270.3	↑↑
Rate of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants)	287.6	High	High	301.6	↓↓
Rate of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants)	---	---	---	---	---
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	12.7	High	High	10.7	↑↑↑↑↑
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	12.7	High	High	10.8	↑↑↑↑↑
Prison density on 01.09.2015 (inmates per 100 places)	85.3	Medium	Low	92.5	↔↔
Median age of the prison population on 01.09.2015 (in years)	32.0	Low	Low	30.8	↔↔
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	4.0	Low	Low	4.2	↑↑↑↑
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	1.6	Low	Low	1.3	↑↑↑↑↑
of which: in pre-trial detention	27.0	Low	Medium	37.0	↑↑↑↑
Percentage of non-sentenced inmates (01.09.2015)	12.4	Low	Low	16.3	↓↓↓↓
Rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates in 2014	47.9	High	High	36.8	↑↑↑↑↑
Rate of suicides per 10,000 inmates in 2014 (n=11)	12.3	High	High	11.4	↓↓
of which: % in pre-trial detention (n=1) – Available since 2013	9.1	Medium	Medium	31.1	↑↑↑↑↑
Ratio of inmates per staff (number of inmates per 1 staff person)	2.3	High	High	2.5	↔↔
Percentage of custodial staff in the total staff	57.2	Medium	Medium	56.4	↓↓
Total budget spent by the prison administration (in Euro) – Available since 2011	587 280 000	NAP	NAP	563 168 738*	↔↔
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (in Euro) – Available since 2008	16.1	Low	Low	15.0**	↓↓

* Average calculated from 2011 to 2014

** Average calculated from 2008 to 2014

Lithuania in brief

- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show a *decrease*: rate of entries into penal institutions (-14%), percentage of non-sentenced inmates (-35%), percentage of suicides (-11%), percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention (-83%), and average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (-13%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show an *increase*: prison population rate (+19%), average length of detention based on the total number of days spent in penal institution (+51%), average length of detention based on stock and flow (+52%), percentage of female inmates (+21%), percentage of foreign inmates (+87%), percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates (+29%), rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates (+53%), and percentage of custodial staff in the total staff (+7%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators remain *stable*: prison density (+1%), median age of the population (-2%), ratio of inmates per staff (+1%), and total budget spent by the prison administration (+4%).

Lithuania in comparative perspective

- Compared to other European countries, in 2014/15 Lithuania presents:
 - **Low:** Median age of the prison population, percentage of female inmates, percentage of foreign inmates, percentage of non-sentenced inmates, average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate.
 - **Medium:** Percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention, percentage of custodial staff in the total staff.
 - **High:** Prison population rate, rate of entries into penal institutions, average length of detention based on stock and flow, average length of detention based on the total number of days spent in penal institution, rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates, rate of suicides per 10,000 inmates, ratio of inmates per staff.
- When the prison density is calculated, the Lithuanian rate is medium compared to the member States of the Council of Europe, but low compared to the member States of the European Union.
- When the percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates is calculated, the Lithuanian percentage is low compared to the member States of the Council of Europe, but medium compared to the member States of the European Union.

General comments

Figure 1 (193)

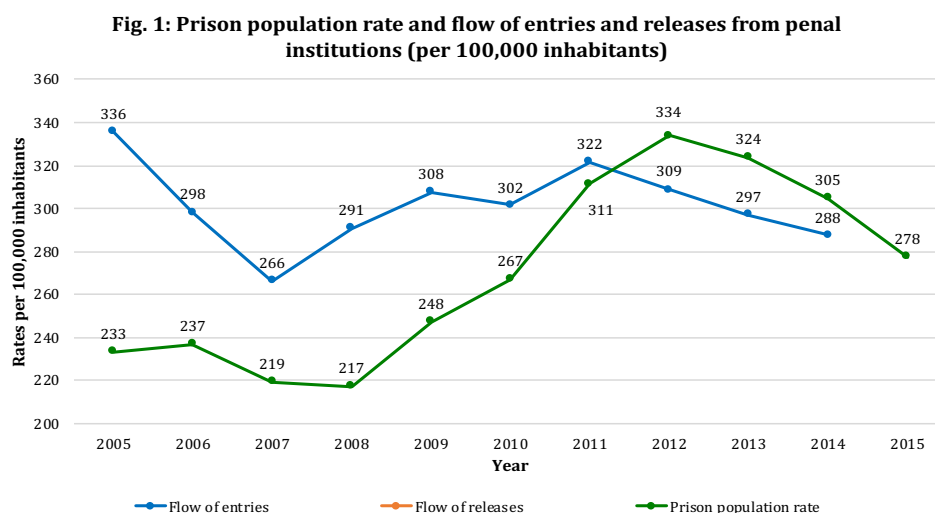


Figure 1 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison population rate of Lithuania (stock) increased by 19%. In 2005, the country had 233 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 278.

From 2005 to 2014, the rate of entries (flow of entries) decreased by 14%. In 2005, there were 336 entries into penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 288.

Data on the flow of releases were not available.

Figure 2 (194)

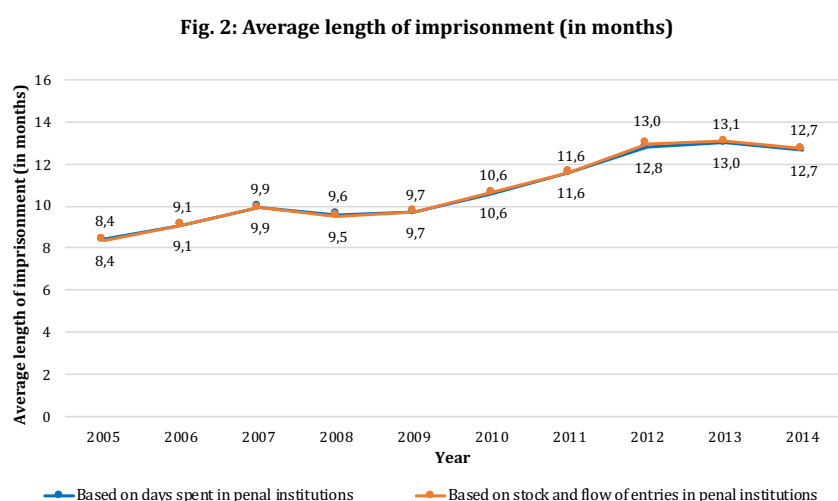


Figure 2 shows that, from 2005 to 2014, the average length of imprisonment based on the number of days spent in penal institutions increased by 51%. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 8.4 months, while in 2014 it was 12.7 months.

During the same period, the average length of imprisonment computed on the basis of the ratio between the stock and the flow increased by 52%. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 8.4 months, while in 2014 it was 12.7 months.

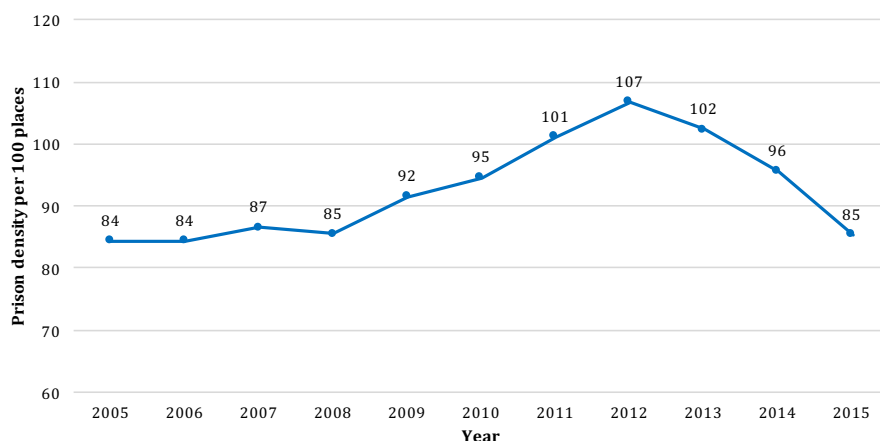
Figure 3 (195)**Fig. 3: Prison density per 100 places (Overcrowding)**

Figure 3 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison density of Lithuania remained relatively stable. In 2005, the country had 84 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 85.

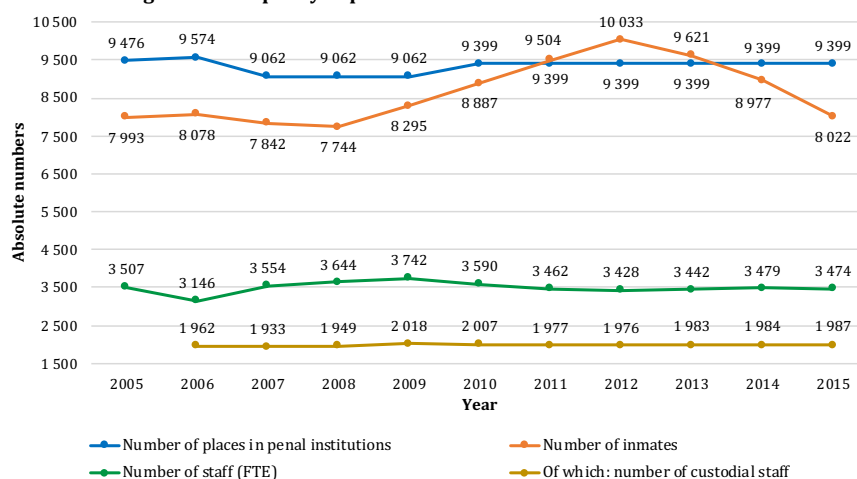
Figure 4 (196)**Fig. 4: Total capacity of penal institutions and number of inmates**

Figure 4 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the total number of places in penal institutions in Lithuania remained relatively stable. In 2005, the country had 9,476 places, while in 2015 it had 9,399. According to the information collected during this research, the slight fluctuations observed are due to renovation works of existing facilities.

During the same period, the total number of inmates remained relatively stable until 2008, it increased since then and until 2012, but decreased again after that. Thus, overall, the total number of inmates in 2005 (7,993 inmates) is similar to the one observed in 2015 (8,022).

From 2005 to 2015, the total number of staff remained relatively stable. In 2005, Lithuania had in total a staff of 3,507 persons, while in 2015 it had 3,474.

From 2006 to 2015, the total number of custodial staff increased by 4%. In 2006, the total custodial staff was 1,962 persons, while in 2015 it was 1,987.

According to the information collected during this research, the slight fluctuations in the number of staff observed during the period under study are due to the reorganisation of the Prison Administration.

Figure 5 (197)

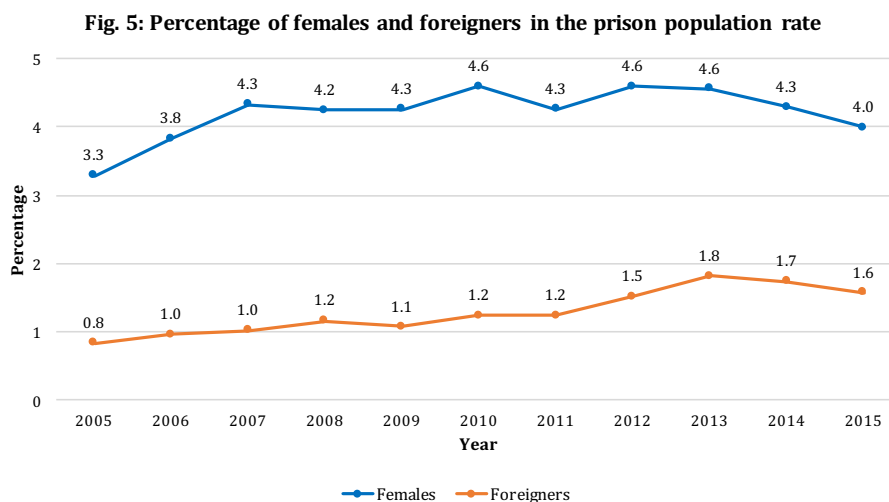


Figure 5 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of female inmates increased by 21%. In 2005, 3.3% of the inmates were females, while in 2015 they represented 4.0% of the total prison population.

During the same period, the percentage of foreign inmates increased by 87%. In 2005, 0.8% of the inmates were foreigners, while in 2015 they represented 1.6% of the total prison population. According to the information collected during this research, the explanations of the increase in the percentage of foreign inmates usually given in Lithuania put that increase in relation to the integration of the country in the Schengen Area since 21 December 2007.

Figure 6 (198)

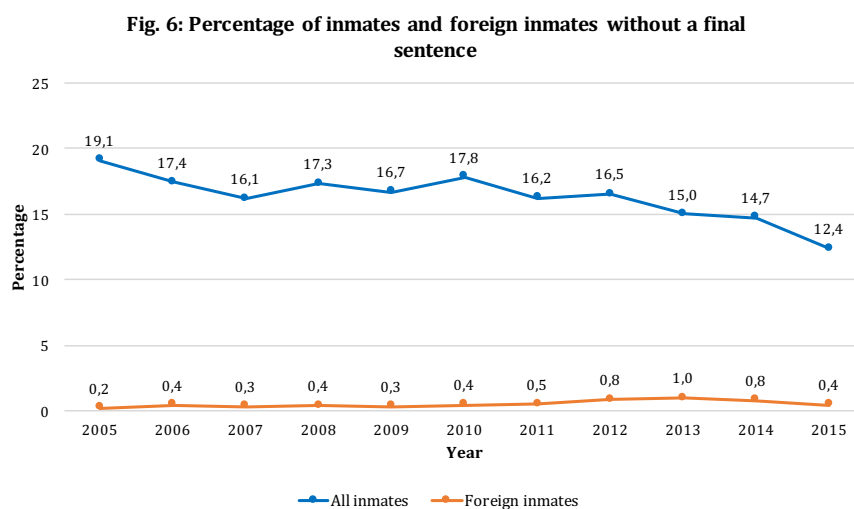


Figure 6 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence decreased by 35%. In 2005, 19% of the inmates did not have a final sentence while, in 2015, inmates without a final sentence represented 12% of all inmates. According to the information collected during this research, this decrease is mainly due to the reinforcement of the conditions required to use arrest as a preventive measure, to the introduction of electronic monitoring, and to the fact that court trials became faster.

From 2005 to 2015, the percentage of foreigners held in pre-trial detention increased by 142%. In 2005, they represented 0.2% of the total number of inmates, while in 2015 they represented 0.4% of them.

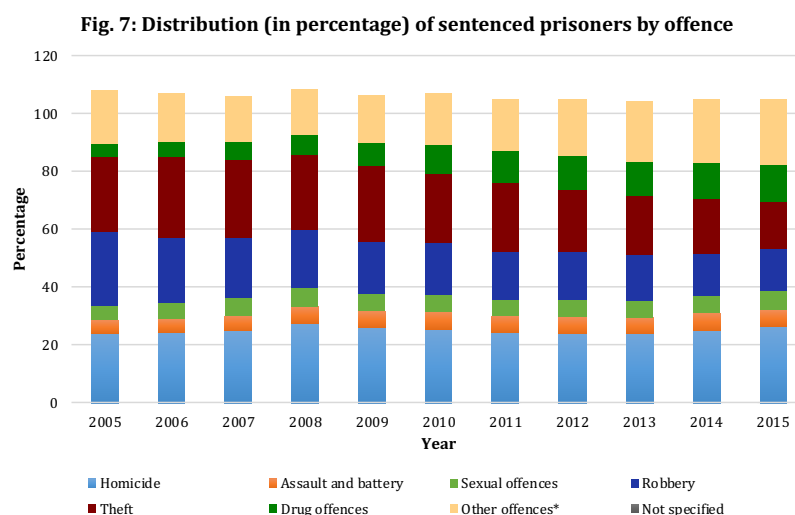
Figure 7⁷⁸⁷⁹⁸⁰ (199)

Figure 7 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentages of prisoners serving sentences for homicide, assault and battery, sexual offences, drug offences, and other types of offences have increased; while the percentages of those serving sentences for robbery and theft have decreased. According to the information collected during this research, the percentages exceed 100% because, in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, sentenced prisoners who have submitted their written consent are able to start the service of their term of imprisonment before the hearing of their case by the court of appeal. Thus, sentenced inmates who have submitted an appeal, as well as inmates whose sentence has come into force before their transfer to a penitentiary institution, are included in the total number of prisoners included in Figure 7, together with those whose sentence has come into force and are already serving it. However, only the latter are included in the total number of sentenced prisoners provided by the country.

Figure 8 (200)

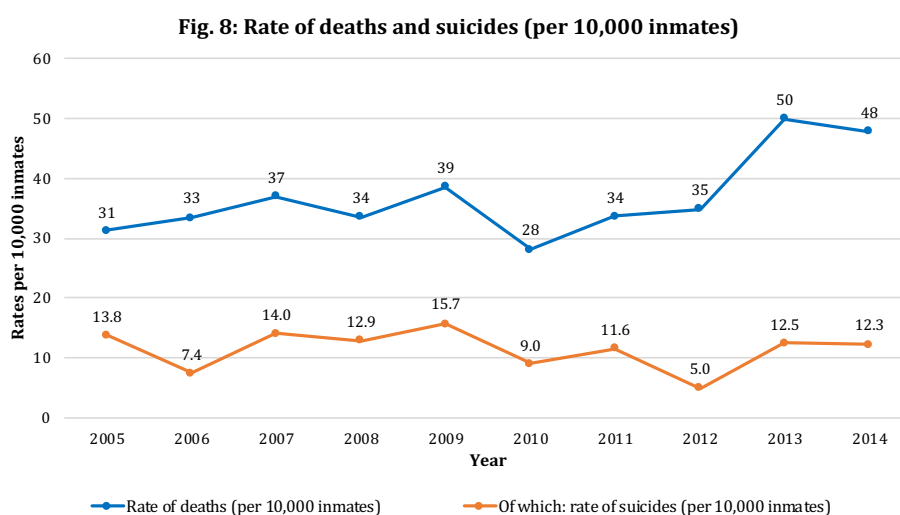


Figure 8 shows that, from 2005 to 2014, the rate of deaths of inmates in penal institutions per 10,000 inmates increased by 53%. In 2005, there were 31 deaths per 10,000 inmates, while in 2014 there were 48.

⁷⁸ The figures provided by the country do not always add to 100%.

⁷⁹ Sexual offences include (1) rape (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005), and (2) other sexual offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008).

⁸⁰ Other offences include (1) economic and financial offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008); (2) terrorism (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (3) organised crime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (4) cybercrime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2014); and (5) other cases (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005).

The rate of suicides per 10,000 inmates remained relatively stable, although this trend must be interpreted cautiously because, from a statistical point of view, the absolute numbers are too low (between 4 and 13 suicides per year) to reach reliable conclusions

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COUNTRY PROFILE	LUXEMBOURG		TRENDS 2005-2015		
Key Facts					
	2014/15	Comparative		Evolution 2005-2014/15	
		CoE 47	EU 28	Average	% Change
Prison population rate (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) on 01.09.2015	115.7	Medium	Medium	136.8	↓↓↓↓
Rate of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants)	172.8	Medium	Medium	216.8	↓↓↓↓
Rate of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) – Available since 2009	167.4	Medium	Medium	196.8*	↓↓↓↓
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	8.5	Medium	Medium	8.0	↑↑↑↑
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	8.3	Medium	Medium	7.9	↑↑↑↑
Prison density on 01.09.2015 (inmates per 100 places)	93.8	Medium	Medium	94.6	↑
Median age of the prison population on 01.09.2015 (in years)	34.0	Medium	Medium	34.3	↓
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	5.8	Medium	Medium	4.5	↑↑↑↑
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	73.6	High	High	70.8	↔↔
of which: in pre-trial detention	51.1	High	High	48.8	↓
Percentage of non-sentenced inmates (01.09.2015)	42.7	High	High	42.9	↓↓
Rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates in 2014	15.2	Low	Low	34.6	↓↓↓↓↓
Rate of suicides per 10,000 inmates in 2014 (n=0)	0.0	Low	Low	22.9	↓↓↓↓↓
of which: % in pre-trial detention (n=0) – Available since 2013	0.0	Low	Low	57.4	↓↓↓↓↓
Ratio of inmates per staff (number of inmates per 1 staff person)	1.6	Medium	Medium	1.7	↓↓↓↓
Percentage of custodial staff in the total staff	72.3	High	High	71.8	↔↔
Total budget spent by the prison administration (in Euro) – Available since 2011	50 867 880	NAP	NAP	49 066 034**	↑
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (in Euro) – Available since 2008	206.5	High	High	183.9***	↑↑↑↑

* Average calculated from 2009 to 2014

** Average calculated from 2011 to 2014

*** Average calculated from 2008 to 2014

Luxembourg in brief

- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show a *decrease*: prison population rate (-24%), rate of entries into penal institutions (-40%), rate of releases from penal institutions (-31%), median age of the population (-8%), percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates (-7%), percentage of non-sentenced inmates (-11%), rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates (-47%), percentage of suicides (there were no suicides in 2014), percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention (there were no suicides in 2014), and ratio of inmates per staff (-20%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show an *increase*: average length of detention based on the total number of days spent in penal institution (+35%), average length of detention based on stock and flow (+29%), prison density (+6%), percentage of female inmates (+27%), total budget spent by the prison administration (+7%), and average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (+31%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators remain *stable*: percentage of foreign inmates (+3%), and percentage of custodial staff (+3%).

Luxembourg in comparative perspective

- Compared to other European countries, in 2014/15 Luxembourg presents:
 - **Low:** Rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates, rate of suicides per 10,000 inmates, percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention.
 - **Medium:** Prison population rate, rate of entries into penal institutions, rate of releases from penal institutions, average length of detention based on stock and flow, average length of detention based on the total number of days spent in penal institution, prison density, median age of the prison population, percentage of female inmates, ratio of inmates per staff.
 - **High:** Percentage of foreign inmates, percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates, percentage of non-sentenced inmates, percentage of custodial staff in the total staff, average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate.

General comments

Figure 1 (201)

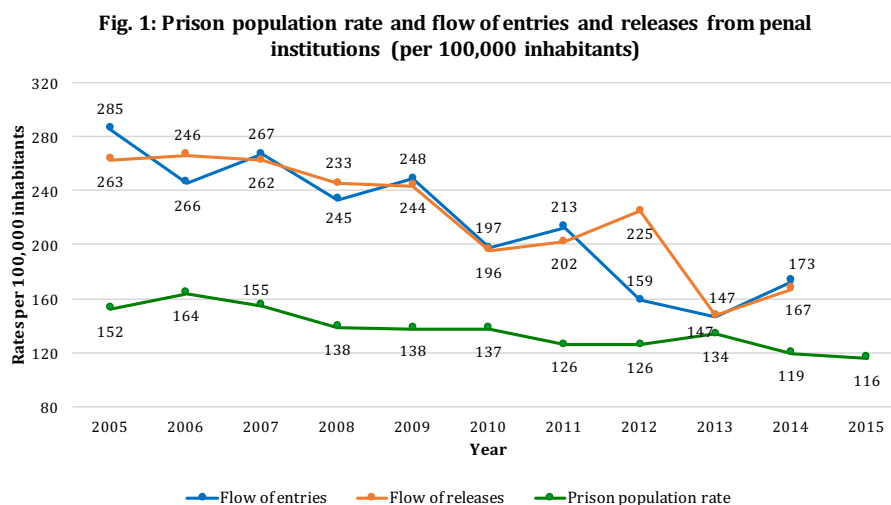


Figure 1 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison population rate of Luxembourg (stock) decreased by 24%. In 2005, the country had 152 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 116.

From 2005 to 2014, the rate of entries (flow of entries) decreased by 40%. In 2005, there were 285 entries into penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 173.

During the same period, the rate of releases (flow of releases) decreased by 31%. In 2005, there were 244 releases from penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 167.

From 2007 to 2011, the flow of entries and the flow of releases show relatively similar rates and trends.

Figure 2 (202)

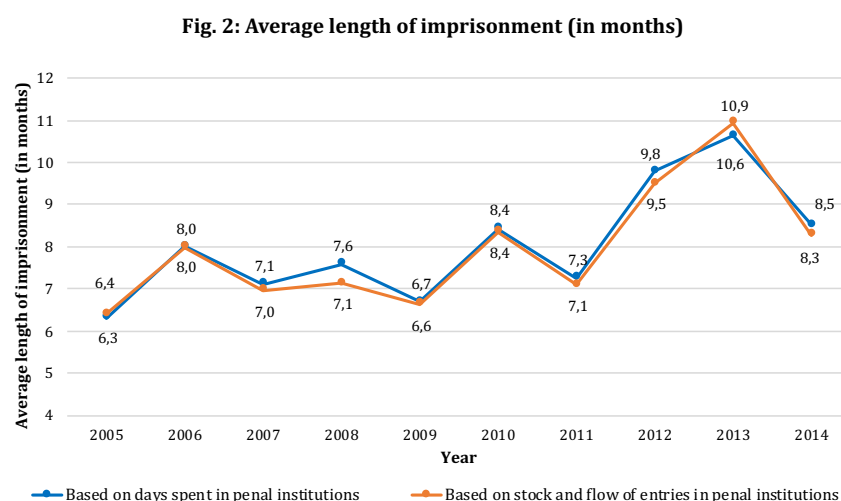


Figure 2 shows that, from 2005 to 2014, the average length of imprisonment based on the number of days spent in penal institutions increased by 35%. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 6.4 months, while in 2014 it was 8.5 months.

During the same period, the average length of imprisonment computed on the basis of the ratio between the stock and the flow increased by 29%. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 6.4 months, while in 2014 it was 8.3 months.

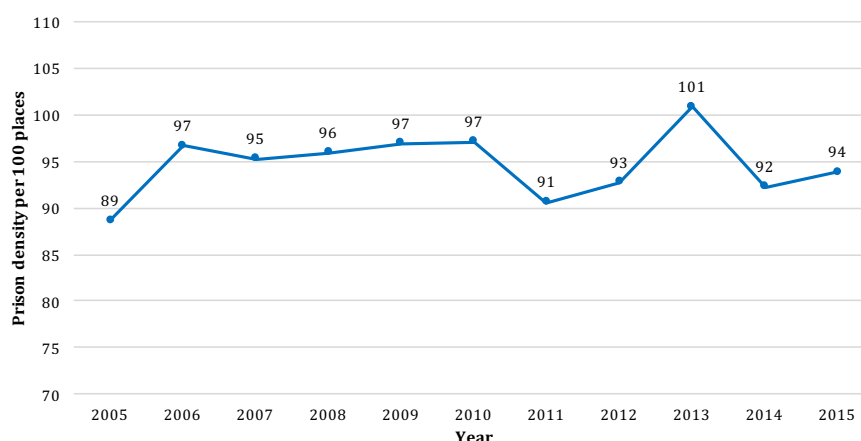
Figure 3 (203)**Fig. 3: Prison density per 100 places (Overcrowding)**

Figure 3 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison density of Luxembourg increased by 6%. In 2005, the country had 89 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 94.

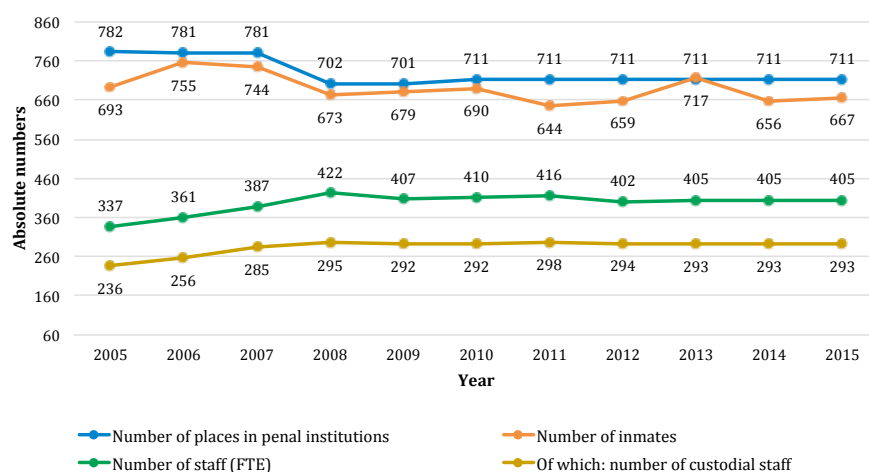
Figure 4 (204)**Fig. 4: Total capacity of penal institutions and number of inmates**

Figure 4 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the total number of places in penal institutions in Luxembourg decreased by 9%. In 2005, the country had 782 places, while in 2015 it had 711.

During the same period, the total number of inmates decreased by 4%. In 2005, the country had 693 inmates, while in 2015 it had 667.

From 2005 to 2015, the total number of staff increased by 20%. In 2005, Luxembourg had in total a staff of 337 persons, while in 2015 it had 405.

During the same period, the total number of custodial staff increased by 24%. In 2005, the total custodial staff was 236 persons, while in 2015 it was 293.

Figure 5 (205)

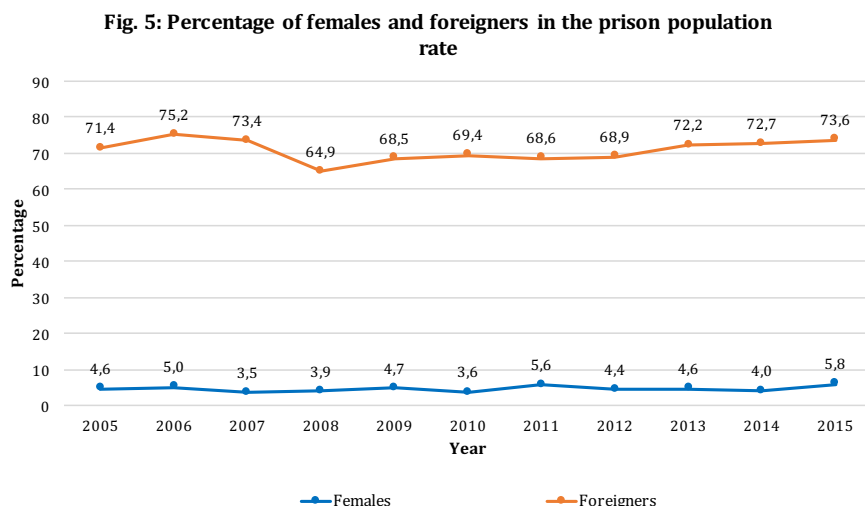


Figure 5 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of female inmates increased by 27%. In 2005, 4.6% of the inmates were females, while in 2015 they represented 5.8% of the total prison population.

During the same period, the percentage of foreign inmates increased by 3%. In 2005, 71% of the inmates were foreigners, while in 2015 they represented 74% of the total prison population. According to the information collected during this research, the high percentage of foreigners in the prison population of the country is partially related to the fact that community sanctions and measures, which would act as alternatives to imprisonment, can seldom be applied to persons who do not have their legal residence in Luxembourg.

Figure 6 (206)

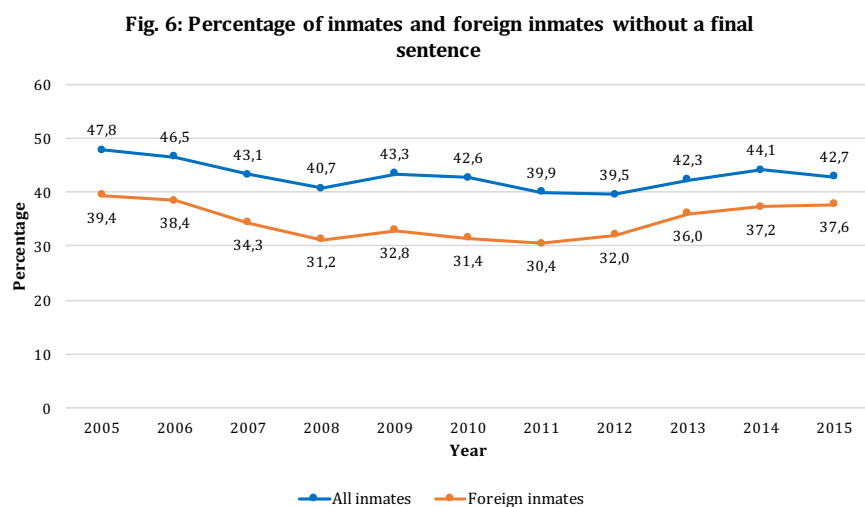


Figure 6 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence decreased by 11%. In 2005, 48% of the inmates did not have a final sentence while, in 2015, inmates without a final sentence represented 43% of all inmates.

During the same period, the percentage of foreigners held in pre-trial detention decreased by 5%. In 2005, they represented 39% of the total number of inmates, while in 2015 they represented 38% of them.

Figure 7⁸¹⁸²⁸³ (207)

Fig. 7: Distribution (in percentage) of sentenced prisoners by offence

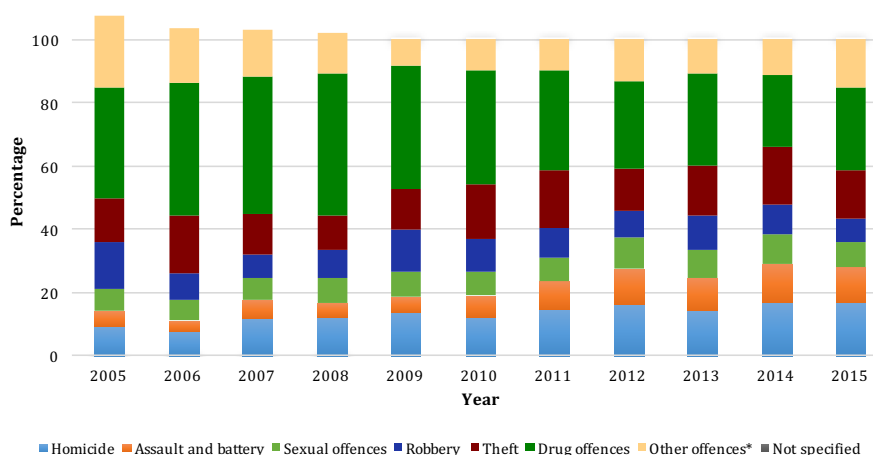
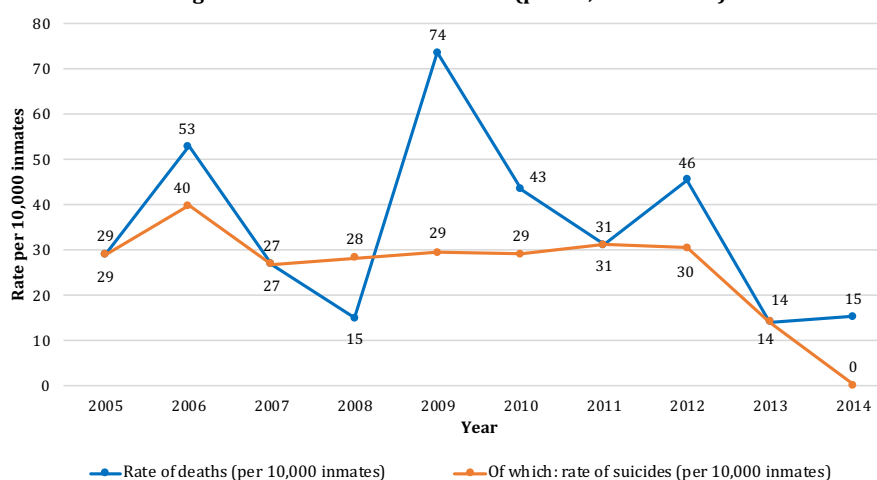


Figure 7 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentages of prisoners serving sentences for homicide, assault and battery, sexual offences, and theft have increased; while the percentages of those serving sentences for robbery, drug offences, and other types of offences have decreased.

Figure 8 (208)

Fig. 8: Rate of deaths and suicides (per 10,000 inmates)



The rates of deaths and suicides per 10,000 inmates show overall downward trends; however, any interpretation of them would be misleading because, from a statistical point of view, the absolute numbers are too low (between 1 and 5 deaths per year and, among them, 3 to no suicides per year) to reach reliable conclusions.

⁸¹ The figures provided by the country do not always add to 100%.

⁸² Sexual offences include (1) rape (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005), and (2) other sexual offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008).

⁸³ Other offences include (1) economic and financial offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008); (2) terrorism (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (3) organised crime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (4) cybercrime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2014); and (5) other cases (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005).

COUNTRY PROFILE	MALTA		TRENDS 2005-2015		
Key Facts					
	2014/15	Comparative		Evolution 2005-2014/15	
		CoE 47	EU 28	Average	% Change
Prison population rate (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) on 01.09.2015	134.0	Medium	Medium	125.0	↑↑↑↑↑
Rate of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants)	148.3	Medium	Medium	153.9	↓
Rate of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) – Available since 2009	152.3	Medium	Medium	158.5*	↓
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	11.7	High	Medium	10.3	↑↑↑↑↑
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	10.9	Medium	Medium	9.7	↑↑↑↑↑
Prison density on 01.09.2015 (inmates per 100 places)	86.2	Medium	Medium	95.3	↑↑↑↑
Median age of the prison population on 01.09.2015 (in years)	37**	High	High	35.0***	↑
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	6.7	High	High	6.0	↑↑
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	40.4	High	High	34.5	↑
of which: in pre-trial detention	41.7	Medium	Medium	56.3	↑
Percentage of non-sentenced inmates (01.09.2015)	28.7	High	High	40.2	↓↓
Rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates in 2014	17.5	Low	Low	14.2	↑↑↑↑↑
Rate of suicides per 10,000 inmates in 2014 (n=0)	0.0	Low	Low	3.7	↔
of which: % in pre-trial detention (n=0) – Available since 2013	0.0	Low	Low	NAP	NAP
Ratio of inmates per staff (number of inmates per 1 staff person)	2.1	High	High	2.4	↑↑↑↑↑
Percentage of custodial staff in the total staff	92.6	High	High	82.7	↑↑↑↑
Total budget spent by the prison administration (in Euro) – Available since 2011	9 000 000**	NAP	NAP	9 000 000****	↔
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (in Euro) – Available since 2010	50.0**	Medium	Medium	50.0*****	↔

* Average calculated from 2009 to 2014

** Data refers to 2013

*** Average calculated from 2005 to 2013

**** Average calculated from 2011 to 2013

***** Average calculated from 2010 to 2013

Malta in brief

- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show a *decrease*: rate of entries into penal institutions (-5%), rate of releases from penal institutions (-6%), and percentage of non-sentenced inmates (-11%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show an *increase*: prison population rate (+81%), average length of detention based on the total number of days spent in penal institution (+74%), average length of detention based on stock and flow (+90%), prison density (+39%), percentage of female inmates (+18%), percentage of foreign inmates (+32%), percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates (+8%), ratio of inmates per staff (+65%), and percentage of custodial staff (+40%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators remain *stable*: none of indicators remain stable.

Malta in comparative perspective

- Compared to other European countries, in 2014/15 Malta presents:
 - **Low**: Rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates, rate of suicides per 10,000 inmates, percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention.
 - **Medium**: Prison population rate, rate of entries into penal institutions, rate of releases from penal institutions, average length of detention based on stock and flow, prison density, percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates, average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate.
 - **High**: Median age of the prison population, percentage of female inmates, percentage of foreign inmates, percentage of non-sentenced inmates, ratio of inmates per staff, percentage of custodial staff in the total staff.
- When the average length of detention based on the total number of days spent in penal institution is calculated, the length observed in Malta is high compared to the member States of the Council of Europe, but medium compared to the member States of the European Union.

General comments

Figure 1 (209)

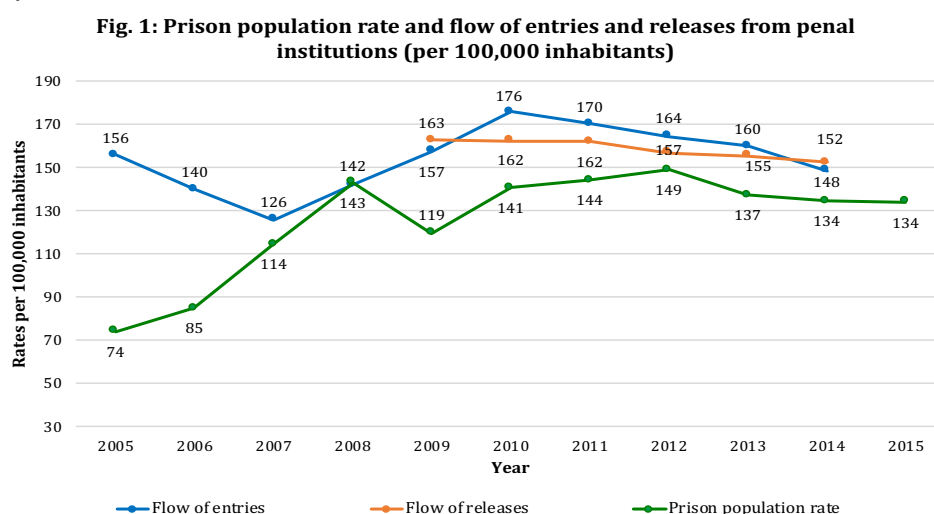


Figure 1 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison population rate of Malta (stock) increased by 81%. In 2005, the country had 74 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 134. The increase took place mainly at the beginning of the series (from 2005 to 2008) and, according to the information collected during this research, was partially related to the influx of illegal immigrants which saturated the capacities of the criminal justice system, leading to a huge increase of inmates without a final sentence (see Figure 6). This problem was solved through a reform of the criminal justice administration that resulted in an increase of the number of magistrates of the country.

From 2005 to 2014, the rate of entries (flow of entries) decreased by 5%. In 2005, there were 156 entries into penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 148.

From 2009 to 2014, the rate of releases (flow of releases) decreased by 6%. In 2009, there were 163 releases from penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 152.

The flow of entries and the flow of releases show relatively similar rates and trends.

Figure 2 (210)

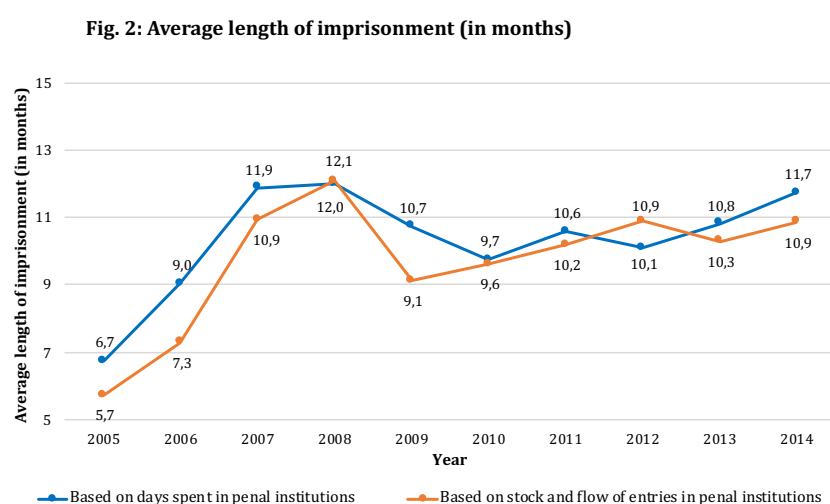


Figure 2 shows that, from 2005 to 2014, the average length of imprisonment based on the number of days spent in penal institutions increased by 74%. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 6.7 months, while in 2014 it was 11.7 months. The increase took place mainly at the beginning of the series and is related to the situation described in the comments to Figure 1.

During the same period, the average length of imprisonment computed on the basis of the ratio between the stock and the flow increased by 90%. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 5.7 months, while in 2014 it was 10.9 months.

Figure 3 (211)

Fig. 3: Prison density per 100 places (Overcrowding)

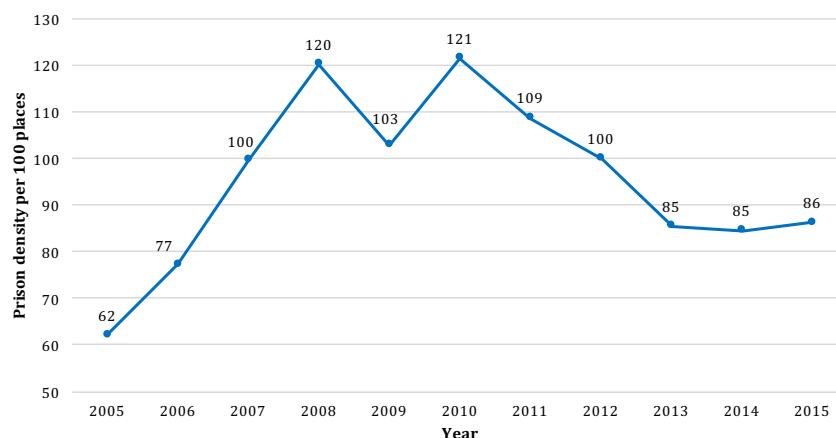


Figure 3 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison density of Malta increased by 39%. In 2005, the country had 62 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 86. The increase observed at the beginning of the series is related to the situation described in the comments to Figure 1.

Figure 4 (212)

Fig. 4: Total capacity of penal institutions and number of inmates

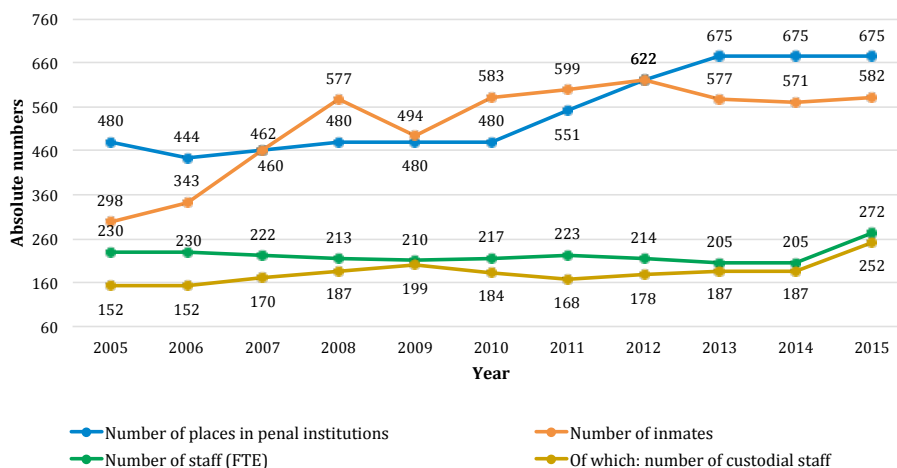


Figure 4 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the total number of places in penal institutions in Malta increased by 41%. In 2005, the country had 480 places, while in 2015 it had 675.

During the same period, the total number of inmates increased by 95%. In 2005, the country had 298 inmates, while in 2015 it had 582.

From 2005 to 2015, the total number of staff increased by 18%. In 2005, Malta had in total a staff of 230 persons, while in 2015 it had 272.

During the same period, the total number of custodial staff increased by 66%. In 2005, the total custodial staff was 152 persons, while in 2015 it was 252.

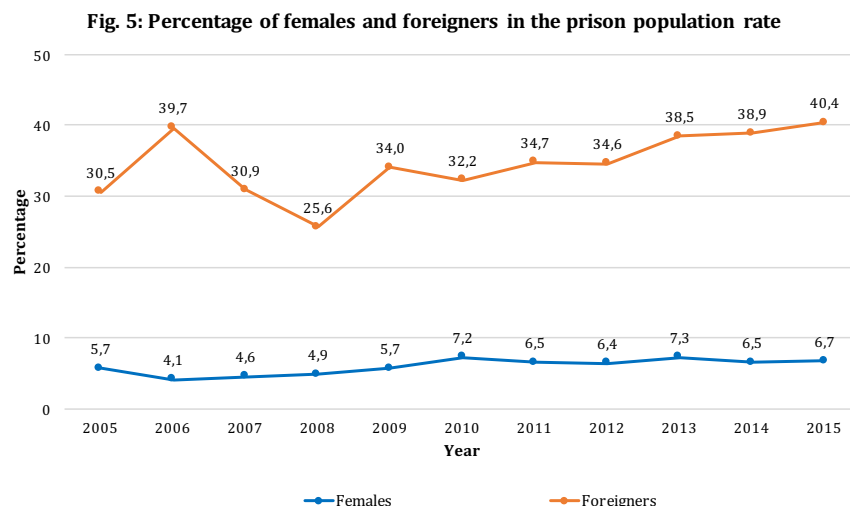
Figure 5 (213)

Figure 5 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of female inmates increased by 18%. In 2005, 5.7% of the inmates were females, while in 2015 they represented 6.7% of the total prison population.

During the same period, the percentage of foreign inmates increased by 32%. In 2005, 31% of the inmates were foreigners, while in 2015 they represented 40% of the total prison population.

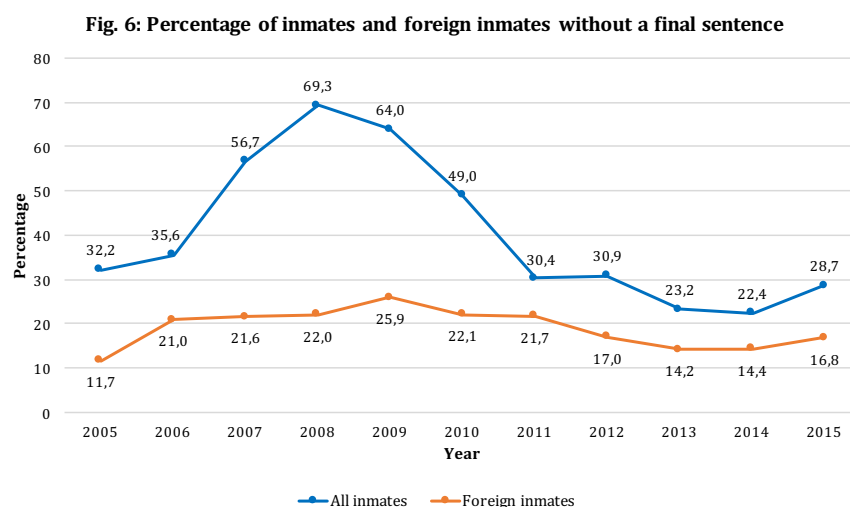
Figure 6 (214)

Figure 6 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence decreased by 11%. In 2005, 32% of the inmates did not have a final sentence while, in 2015, inmates without a final sentence represented 29% of all inmates. The increase observed at the beginning of the series is related to the situation described in the comments to Figure 1.

During the same period, the percentage of foreigners held in pre-trial detention increased by 43%. In 2005, they represented 12% of the total number of inmates, while in 2015 they represented 17% of them.

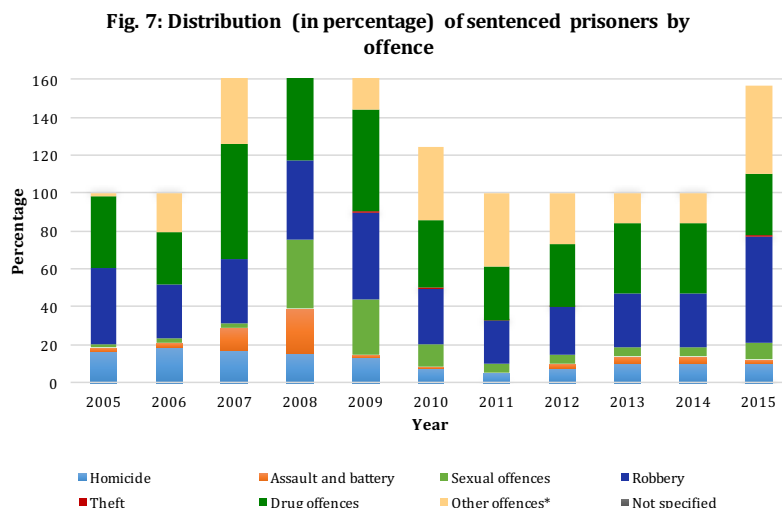
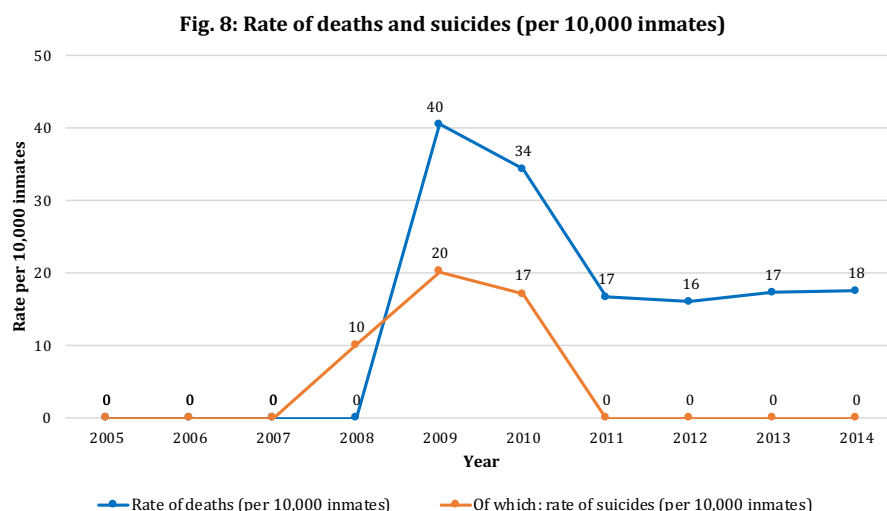
Figure 7⁸⁴⁸⁵⁸⁶ (215)

Figure 7 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentages of prisoners serving sentences for assault and battery, sexual offences, robbery, and other types of offences have increased; while the percentages of those serving sentences for homicide, and drug offences have decreased. These trends must be interpreted cautiously because the country did not apply the principal offence rule systematically when providing the data for Figure 7.

Figure 8 (216)



The instability of the trends for deaths and suicides per 10,000 inmates shown in Figure 8 illustrates the impossibility of reaching statistically reliable conclusions when the absolute number of cases that generated the rates is low. From 2005 to 2014, the annual number of inmates who died in prison oscillated between 2 and none and, among them, the number of those who committed suicide fluctuated between 1 and none.

⁸⁴ The figures provided by the country do not always add to 100%.

⁸⁵ Sexual offences include (1) rape (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005), and (2) other sexual offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008).

⁸⁶ Other offences include (1) economic and financial offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008); (2) terrorism (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (3) organised crime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (4) cybercrime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2014); and (5) other cases (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005).

COUNTRY PROFILE	MOLDOVA		TRENDS 2005-2015		
Key Facts					
	2014/15	Comparative		Evolution 2005-2014/15	
		CoE 47	EU 28	Average	% Change
Prison population rate (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) on 01.09.2015	219.9	High	NAP	198.0	↓↓↓
Rate of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants)	237.8	High	NAP	335.5	↓↓↓↓
Rate of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) – Available since 2009	109.6	Medium	NAP	73.4*	↑↑↑↑↑
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	10.0	High	NAP	7.2	↑↑↑↑
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	10.2	Medium	NAP	7.3	↑↑↑↑
Prison density on 01.09.2015 (inmates per 100 places)	117.0	High	NAP	83.8	↑↑↑↑↑
Median age of the prison population on 01.09.2015 (in years)	32.7**	Low	NAP	31.7	↔↔
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	6.2	High	NAP	5.8	↑↑↑↑
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	1.1	Low	NAP	1.4	↓↓↓↓
of which: in pre-trial detention	22.1	Low	NAP	19.4	↓↓↓↓
Percentage of non-sentenced inmates (01.09.2015)	20.9	Medium	NAP	20.5	↓↓↓↓
Rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates in 2014	62.8	High	NAP	59.8	↓↓↓↓
Rate of suicides per 10,000 inmates in 2014 (n=8)	11.2	High	NAP	6.8	↑↑↑↑↑
of which: % in pre-trial detention (n=0) – Available since 2014	0.0	Low	NAP	NAP	NAP
Ratio of inmates per staff (number of inmates per 1 staff person)	2.8	High	NAP	2.5	↓↓↓
Percentage of custodial staff in the total staff	69.9	Medium	NAP	62.0	↑↑
Total budget spent by the prison administration (in Euro) – Available since 2011	18 811 600	NAP	NAP	18 316 154***	↔↔
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (in Euro) – Available since 2008	7.4	Low	NAP	6.6****	↑↑↑↑↑

* Average calculated from 2009 to 2014

** Data refers to 2014

*** Average calculated from 2011 to 2014

**** Average calculated from 2008 to 2014

Moldova in brief

- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show a *decrease*: prison population rate (-12%), rate of entries into penal institutions (-39%), percentage of foreign inmates (-39%), percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates (-44%), percentage of non-sentenced inmates (-23%), rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates (-21%), and ratio of inmates per staff (-12%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show an *increase*: rate of releases from penal institutions (+90%), average length of detention based on the total number of days spent in penal institution (+32%), average length of detention based on stock and flow (+32%), prison density (+65%), percentage of female inmates (+25%), percentage of suicides (+151%), percentage of custodial staff (+16%), and average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (+92%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators remain *stable*: median age of the population (+4%), and total budget spent by the prison administration (+4%).

Moldova in comparative perspective

- Compared to other European countries, in 2014/15 Moldova presents:
 - **Low**: Median age of the prison population, percentage of foreign inmates, percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates, percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention, average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate.
 - **Medium**: rate of releases from penal institutions, average length of detention based on stock and flow, percentage of non-sentenced inmates, percentage of custodial staff in the total staff.
 - **High**: Prison population rate, rate of entries into penal institutions, average length of detention based on the total number of days spent in penal institution, prison density, percentage of female inmates, rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates, rate of suicides per 10,000 inmates, ratio of inmates per staff.

General comments

Figure 1 (217)

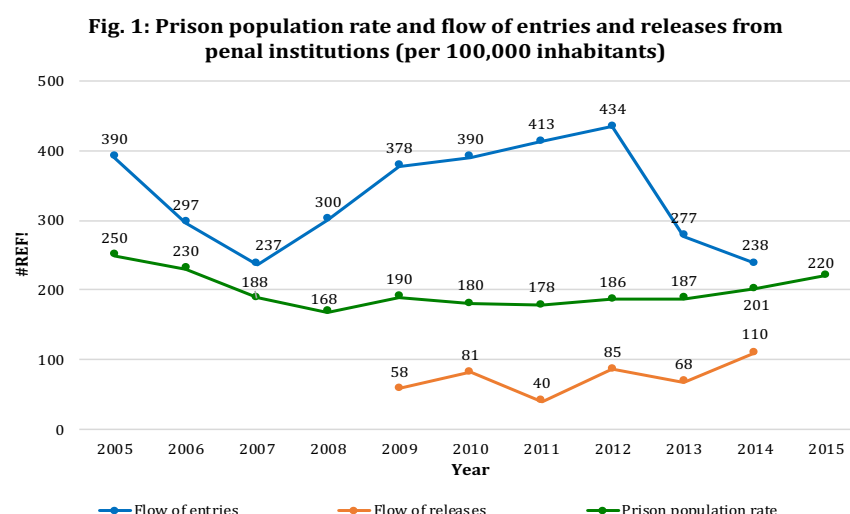


Figure 1 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison population rate of Moldova (stock) decreased by 12%. In 2005, the country had 250 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 220.

From 2005 to 2014, the rate of entries (flow of entries) decreased by 39%. In 2005, there were 390 entries into penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 238.

From 2009 to 2014, the rate of releases (flow of releases) increased by 90%. In 2009, there were 58 releases from penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 110.

The flow of entries and the flow of releases show dissimilar rates and trends.

According to the information provided by the SPACE national correspondent, the observed trends in Figure 1 are related to several factors. The reduction of the prison population is mainly related to laws on amnesties for some categories of detainees and to legal reforms. In particular:

- The law on amnesty in connection with the 10th anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution (No. 278, 2004) through which 1,323 inmates were released and 3,320 were granted a reduction of the length of their detention.
- Law No. 188 of 10 July 2008 on amnesty in connection with the declaration of the year 2008 as "Year of Youth". In this regard, in 2009, the courts examined the situation of 608 inmates and decided to liberate 299 of them and reduced the length of the sentence for another 147, while no changes were made for the remaining 162 inmates.
- The legal system of the country allows inmates to reduce the length of their detention through their work in prison. Before 2005, this compensation system implied that, for persons working in normal conditions, 3 days of work would count as 4 days of detention. In 2005, there was a change in the method of calculation that benefited the inmates, because 2 days of work in normal conditions started to be counted as 3 days of detention. In 2012, on the contrary, there was a new change but in detriment of the inmates, because working days in normal conditions started again to be counted as 3-for-4, and also working days in harmful conditions passed from being counted as 1-for-3 to 2-for-3.
- The Law no.184 from 29.06.2006, on modification and completion of the Criminal Code, aims to reduce the length of criminal sanctions and to increase the number of offenses for which community sanctions and measures can be used as alternatives to imprisonment.
- The reduction of the number of detainees, was also due to a revised concept of punitive policy oriented to the decriminalization of acts by implementing provisions of the law No. 292-XVI of 21.12.2007 and No. 277-XVI of 18 December 2008, which introduced modifications to the Criminal Code. Thus, until 31.12.2009, the Supreme Court of Justice examined 750 files and decided to reduce the length of detention of 498 inmates and replace imprisonment by a milder punishment for another 4 inmates.

- As a consequence of these laws, the number of persons in pre-trial detention decreased roughly from 3,000 to approximately 1,300 during the period under study.

Figure 2 (218)

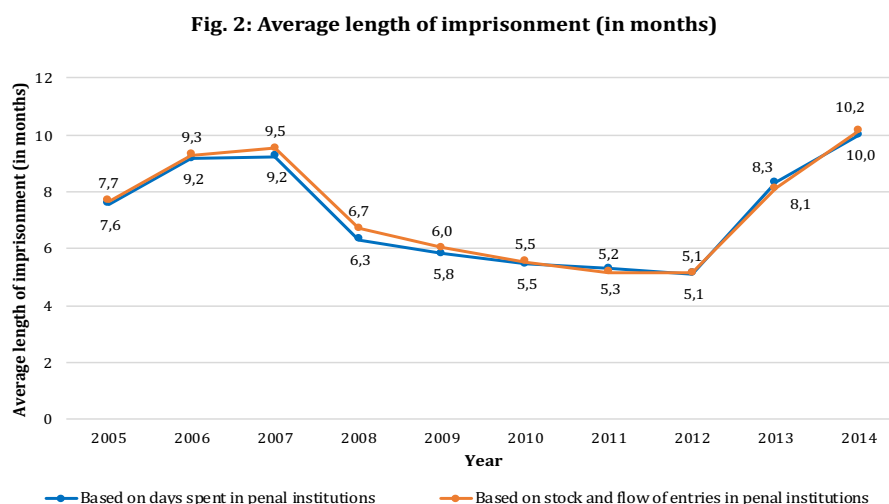


Figure 2 shows that, from 2005 to 2014, the average length of imprisonment based on the number of days spent in penal institutions increased by 32%. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 7.6 months, while in 2014 it was 10.0 months.

During the same period, the average length of imprisonment computed on the basis of the ratio between the stock and the flow increased by 32%. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 7.7 months, while in 2014 it was 10.2 months.

Figure 3 (219)

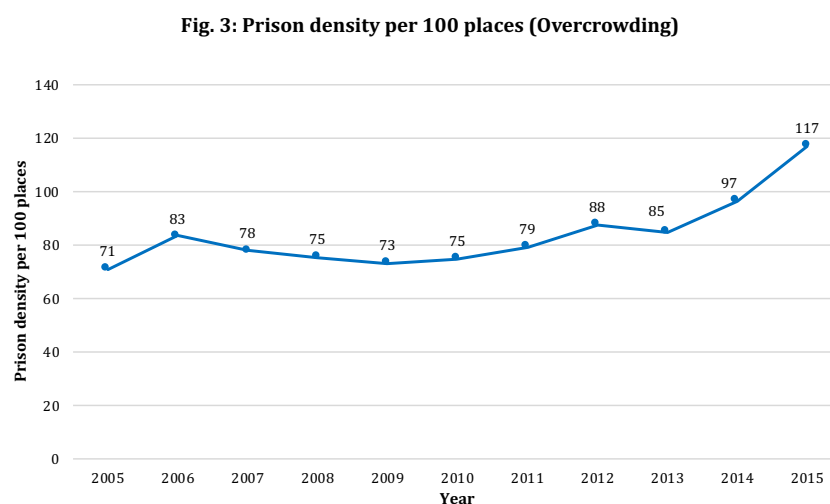


Figure 3 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison density of Moldova increased by 65%. In 2005, the country had 71 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 117.

Figure 4 (220)

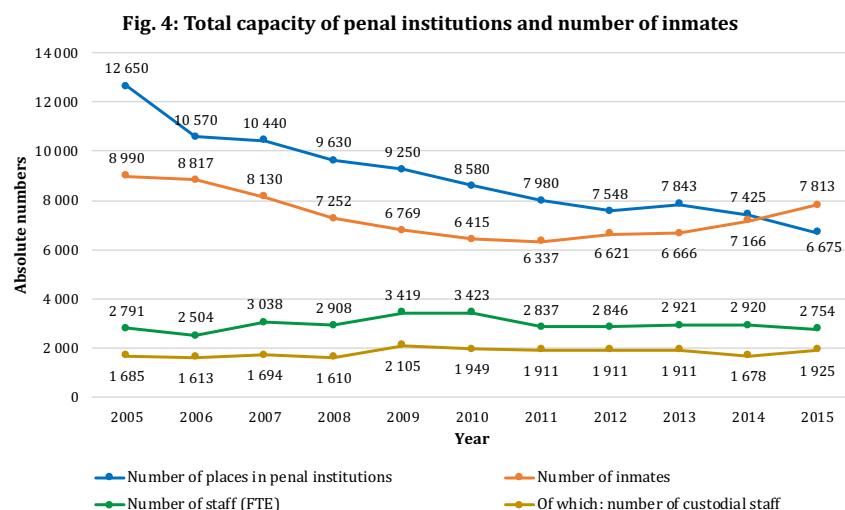


Figure 4 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the total number of places in penal institutions in Moldova decreased by 47%. In 2005, the country had 12,650 places, while in 2015 it had 6,675. According to the information provided by the SPACE national correspondent, the decrease in the number of places in prison is related to the closing of two prisons in 2005 and 2006 and to changes in the method used to count places of detention. This is related to the Government Decision No. 826 of 14 August 2005 regarding the approval of the prisons list. Following that decision, the prison system went from 19 prisons to 17 (the two prisons closed in 2005 and 2006 had a capacity of roughly 1,000 places). Also in 2005 the new enforcement code of criminal penalties entered into force. This code provides for a minimum space of 4 square meters per inmate.

During the same period, the total number of inmates decreased by 13%. In 2005, the country had 8,990 inmates, while in 2015 it had 7,813.

From 2005 to 2015, the total number of staff remained relatively stable. In 2005, Moldova had in total a staff of 2,791 persons, while in 2015 it had 2,754.

During the same period, the total number of custodial staff increased by 14%. In 2005, the total custodial staff was 1,685 persons, while in 2015 it was 1,925.

Figure 5 (221)

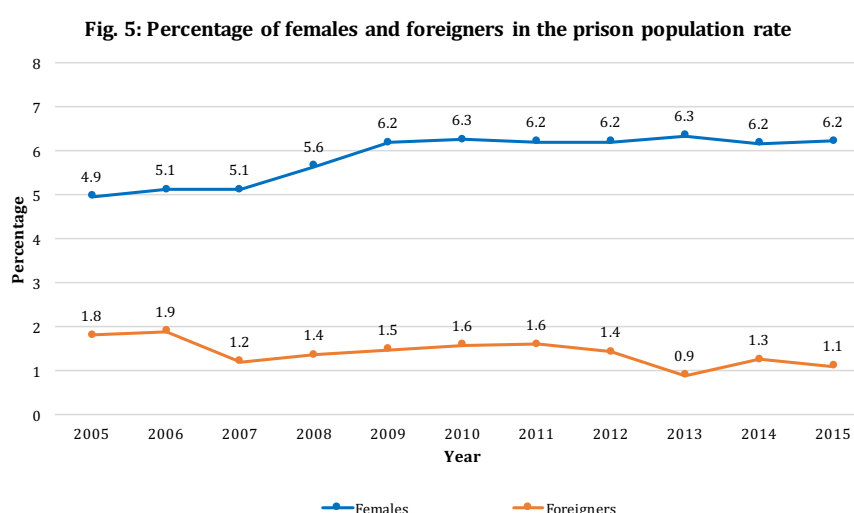


Figure 5 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of female inmates increased by 25%. In 2005, 4.9% of the inmates were females, while in 2015 they represented 6.2% of the total prison population.

During the same period, the percentage of foreign inmates decreased by 39%. In 2005, 1.8% of the inmates were foreigners, while in 2015 they represented 1.1% of the total prison population.

Figure 6 (222)

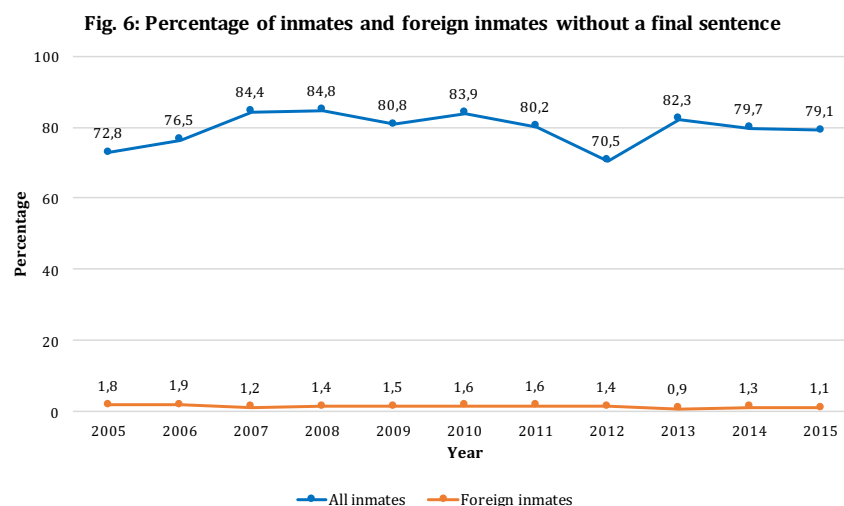


Figure 6 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence decreased by 23%. In 2005, 73% of the inmates did not have a final sentence while, in 2015, inmates without a final sentence represented 79% of all inmates.

During the same period, the percentage of foreigners held in pre-trial detention decreased by 39%. In 2005, they represented 1.8% of the total number of inmates, while in 2015 they represented 1.1% of them.

Figure 7⁸⁷⁸⁸⁸⁹ (223)

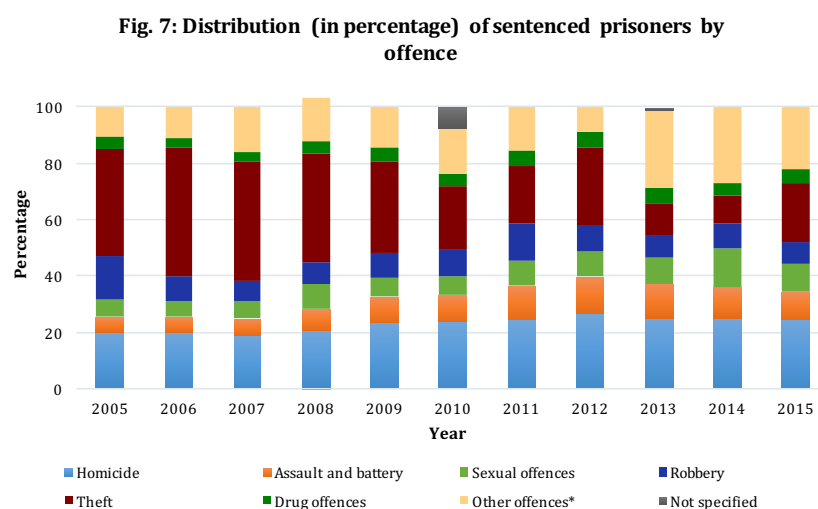


Figure 7 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentages of prisoners serving sentences for homicide, assault and battery, sexual offences, drug offences, and other types of offences have increased; while the percentages of those serving sentences for robbery and theft have decreased.

⁸⁷ The figures provided by the country do not always add to 100%.

⁸⁸ Sexual offences include (1) rape (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005), and (2) other sexual offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008).

⁸⁹ Other offences include (1) economic and financial offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008); (2) terrorism (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (3) organised crime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (4) cybercrime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2014); and (5) other cases (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005).

Figure 8 (224)

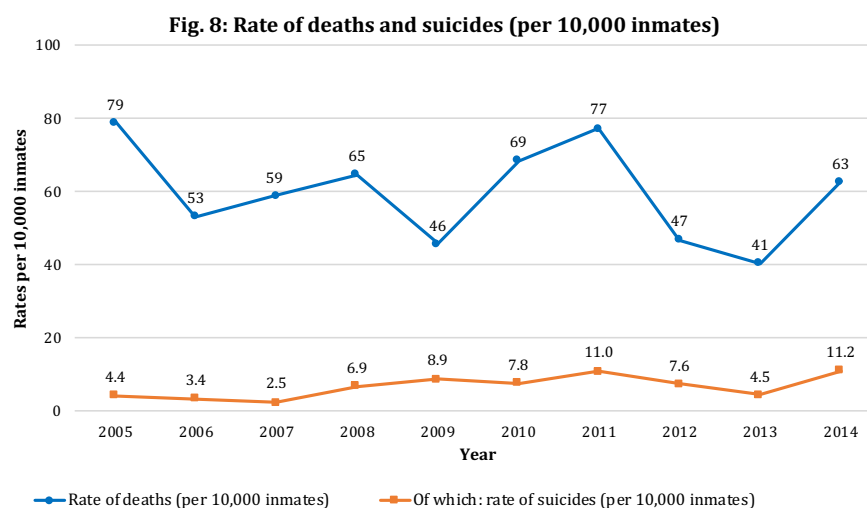


Figure 8 shows that the rate of deaths of inmates in penal institutions per 10,000 inmates followed a curvilinear trend during the period under study, although the rate of 2014 is lower than the one of 2005. In 2005 there were 79 deaths per 10,000 inmates, while in 2014 there were 63.

Any interpretation of the rates and trends of suicides would be misleading because, from a statistical point of view, the absolute numbers are too low (between 2 and 8 suicides per year) to reach reliable conclusions.

COUNTRY PROFILE	MONACO		TRENDS 2005-2015		
Key Facts					
	2014/15	Comparative		Evolution 2005-2014/15	
		CoE 47	EU 28	Average	% Change
Prison population rate (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) on 01.09.2015	74.1*	Low	NAP	88.8	↓↓↓↓
Rate of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants)	348.9**	High	NAP	435.9	↓↓↓↓
Rate of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) – Available since 2009	359.5**	High	NAP	375.5***	↓
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	2.2**	Low	NAP	2.1	↔↔
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	2.6**	Low	NAP	2.4	↑
Prison density on 01.09.2015 (inmates per 100 places)	34.1*	Low	NAP	37.9	↓↓
Median age of the prison population on 01.09.2015 (in years)	28.0*	Low	NAP	26.1	↑
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	10.7*	High	NAP	23.3	↓↓↓↓
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	96.4*	High	NAP	91.8	↑
of which: in pre-trial detention	63.0*	High	NAP	52.6	↔↔
Percentage of non-sentenced inmates (01.09.2015)	67.9*	High	NAP	63.1	↑↑
Rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates in 2014	0.0**	Low	NAP	0.0	↔↔
Rate of suicides per 10,000 inmates in 2014 (n=0)	0.0**	Low	NAP	0.0	↔↔
of which: % in pre-trial detention (n=0) - Available since 2013	0.0**	Low	NAP	NAP	NAP
Ratio of inmates per staff (number of inmates per 1 staff person)	0.6*	Low	NAP	0.7	↓↓↓↓
Percentage of custodial staff in the total staff	69.6*	Medium	NAP	69.9	↔↔
Total budget spent by the prison administration (in Euro) – Available since 2011	2 765 261**	NAP	NAP	2 720 380****	↑
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (in Euro) – Available since 2008	43.2**	Medium	NAP	50.1*****	↓↓

* Data refers to 2014

** Data refers to 2013

*** Average calculated from 2009 to 2013

**** Average calculated from 2011 to 2013

***** Average calculated from 2008 to 2013

Cautionary statement

Monaco has a population of roughly 38,000 persons. On 1st September of every year, Monaco usually has less than 40 inmates. From a statistical point of view, this means that it is not possible to establish reliable time series. As a consequence, the figures, rates and graphs included in this report are given purely as an indication and must be interpreted very cautiously.

Monaco in brief

- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show a *decrease*: prison population rate (-28%), rate of entries into penal institutions (-41%), rate of releases from penal institutions (-7%), prison density (-17%), ratio of inmates per staff (-28%), and average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (-16%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show an *increase*: average length of detention based on stock and flow (+5%), median age of the population (+8%), percentage of foreign inmates (+9%), percentage of non-sentenced inmates (+10%), and total budget spent by the prison administration (+5%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators remain *stable*: average length of detention based on the total number of days spent in penal institution (-2%), percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates (-1%), rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates (there were no deaths in 2013), percentage of suicides (there were no suicides in 2013), percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention (there were no suicides in pre-trial detention in 2013), and percentage of custodial staff (-1%).

Monaco in comparative perspective

- Compared to other European countries, in 2014/15 Monaco presents:
 - **Low:** Prison population rate, average length of detention based on the total number of days spent in penal institution, average length of detention based on stock and flow, prison density, median age of the prison population, rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates, rate of suicides per 10,000 inmates, percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention, ratio of inmates per staff.
 - **Medium:** percentage of custodial staff in the total staff, average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate.
 - **High:** Rate of entries into penal institutions, rate of releases from penal institutions, percentage of female inmates, percentage of foreign inmates, percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates, percentage of non-sentenced inmates,

General comments

Figure 1 (225)

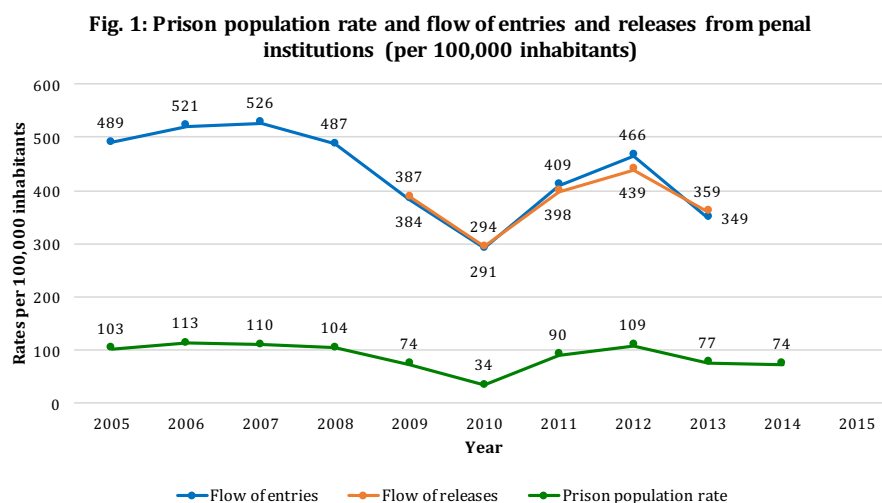


Figure 1 shows that, from 2005 to 2014, the prison population rate of Monaco (stock) decreased by 28%. In 2005, the country had 103 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2014 it had 74.

From 2005 to 2013, the rate of entries (flow of entries) decreased by 29%. In 2005, there were 489 entries into penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2013 there were 349.

From 2009 to 2013, the rate of releases (flow of releases) decreased by 7%. In 2009, there were 387 releases from penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2013 there were 359.

The flow of entries and the flow of releases show similar rates and trends.

Figure 2 (226)

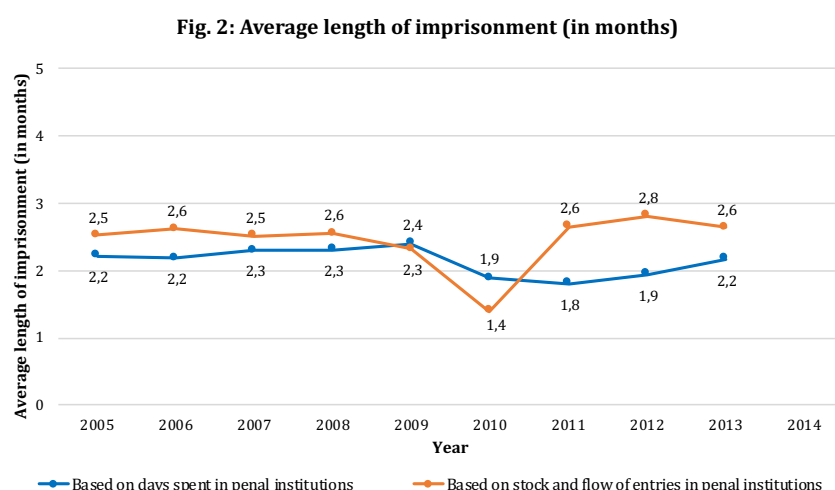


Figure 2 shows that, from 2005 to 2013, the average length of imprisonment based on the number of days spent in penal institutions remained stable. In 2005 and 2013, the average length of imprisonment was 2.2 months.

During the same period, the average length of imprisonment computed on the basis of the ratio between the stock and the flow increased by 5%. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 2.5 months, while in 2013 it was 2.6 months.

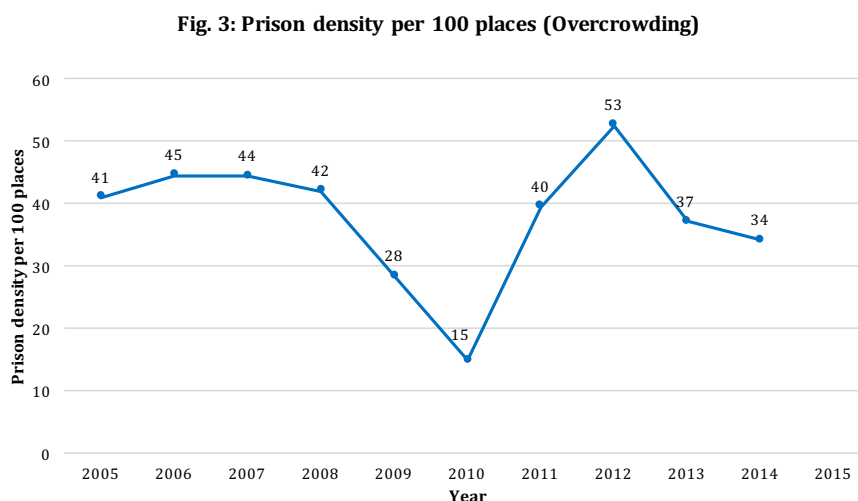
Figure 3 (227)

Figure 3 shows that, from 2005 to 2014, the prison density of Monaco decreased by 17%. In 2005, the country had 41 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2014 it had 34.

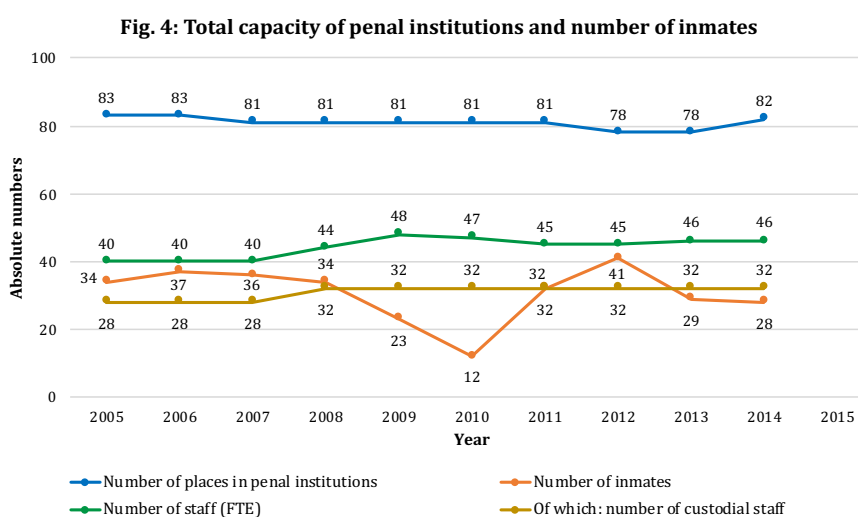
Figure 4 (228)

Figure 4 shows that, from 2005 to 2014, the total number of places in penal institutions in Monaco remained relatively stable. In 2005, the country had 83 places, while in 2014 it had 82.

During the same period, the total number of inmates decreased by 18%. In 2005, the country had 34 inmates, while in 2014 it had 28.

From 2005 to 2014, the total number of staff increased by 15%. In 2005, Monaco had in total a staff of 40 persons, while in 2014 it had 46.

During the same period, the total number of custodial staff increased by 14%. In 2005, the total custodial staff was 28 persons, while in 2014 it was 32.

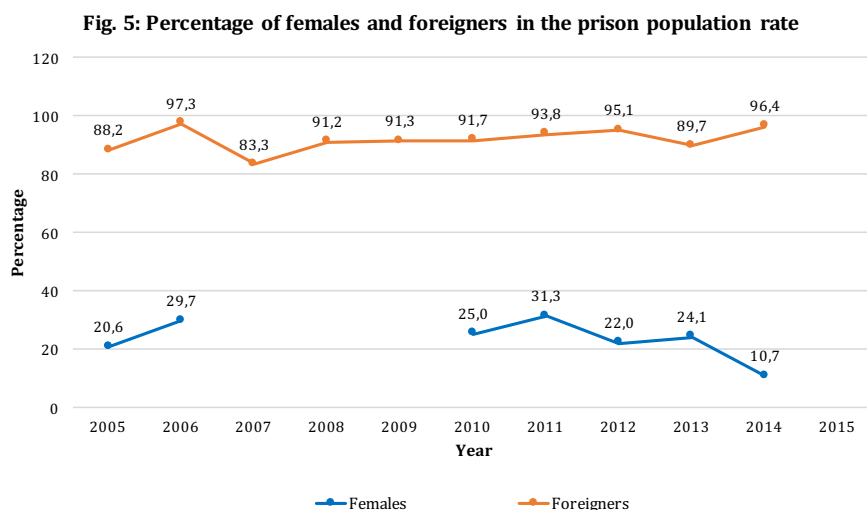
Figure 5 (229)

Figure 5 shows that, from 2005 to 2014, the percentage of female inmates decreased by 48%. In 2005, 21% of the inmates were females, while in 2014 they represented 11% of the total prison population.

During the same period, the percentage of foreign inmates increased by 9%. In 2005, 88% of the inmates were foreigners, while in 2014 they represented 96% of the total prison population.

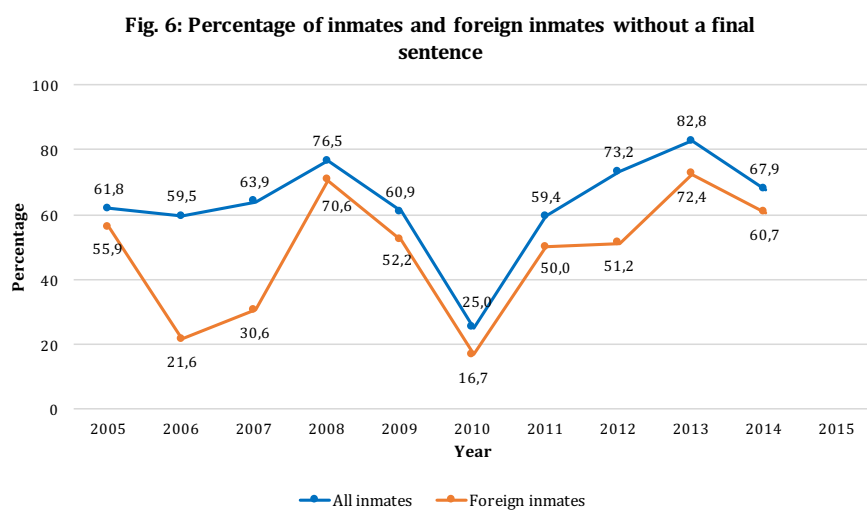
Figure 6 (230)

Figure 6 shows that, from 2005 to 2014, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence increased by 10%. In 2005, 62% of the inmates did not have a final sentence while, in 2014, inmates without a final sentence represented 68% of all inmates.

During the same period, the percentage of foreigners held in pre-trial detention increased by 9%. In 2005, they represented 56% of the total number of inmates, while in 2014 they represented 61% of them.

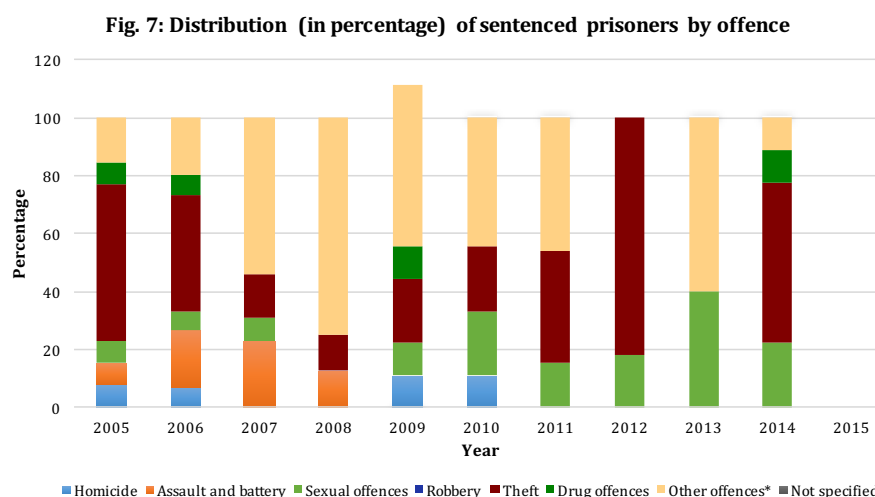
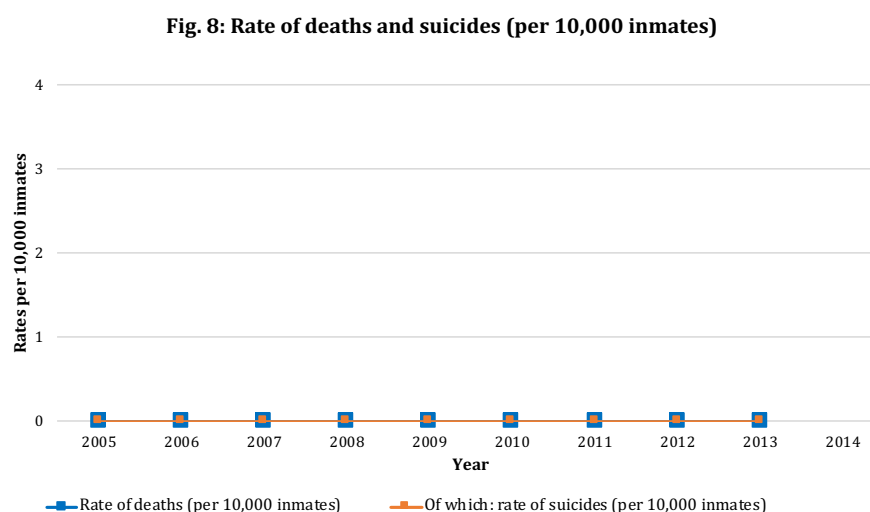
Figure 7⁹⁰⁹¹⁹² (231)

Figure 7 shows that, from 2005 to 2014, the percentages of prisoners serving sentences for sexual offences and drug offences have increased; while the percentages of those serving sentences for homicide, assault and battery, and other types of offences have decreased.

Figure 8 (232)



From 2005 to 2013, no inmates died in the penal institutions of the country.

⁹⁰ The figures provided by the country do not always add to 100%.

⁹¹ Sexual offences include (1) rape (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005), and (2) other sexual offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008).

⁹² Other offences include (1) economic and financial offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008), (2) terrorism (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (3) organised crime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (4) cybercrime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2014); and (5) other cases (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005).

COUNTRY PROFILE	MONTENEGRO		TRENDS 2005-2015		
Key Facts					
	2014/15	Comparative		Evolution 2005-2014/15	
		CoE 47	EU 28	Average	% Change
Prison population rate (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) on 01.09.2015	176.8	High	NAP	176.0	↑↑↑↑
Rate of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants)	384.2	High	NAP	---	---
Rate of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) – Available since 2009	358.8	High	NAP	469.9*	↓↓↓↓
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	7.1	Medium	NAP	---	---
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	5.3	Low	NAP	---	---
Prison density on 01.09.2015 (inmates per 100 places)	81.5	Low	NAP	---	---
Median age of the prison population on 01.09.2015 (in years)	33.0	Low	NAP	---	---
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	3.4	Low	NAP	2.7	↑↑↑↑↑
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	15.5	Medium	NAP	---	---
of which: in pre-trial detention	57.6	High	NAP	---	---
Percentage of non-sentenced inmates (01.09.2015)	33.3	High	NAP	---	---
Rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates in 2014	66.2	High	NAP	---	---
Rate of suicides per 10,000 inmates in 2014 (n=0)	0.0	Low	NAP	---	---
of which: % in pre-trial detention (n=0) - Available since 2013	0.0	Low	NAP	---	---
Ratio of inmates per staff (number of inmates per 1 staff person)	2.3	High	NAP	---	---
Percentage of custodial staff in the total staff	30.0	Low	NAP	---	---
Total budget spent by the prison administration (in Euro) – Available since 2011	7 626 928.7	NAP	NAP	7 757 241.4**	↓
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (in Euro) – Available since 2010	19.0	Low	NAP	16.0***	↑↑↑↑

* Average calculated from 2009 to 2014

** Average calculated from 2011 to 2014

*** Average calculated from 2010 to 2014

Montenegro in brief

- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show a *decrease*: rate of releases from penal institutions (-26%), and total budget spent by the prison administration (-7%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show an *increase*: prison population rate (+31%), percentage of female inmates (+63%), and average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (+27%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators remain *stable*: none of indicator remained stable.

Montenegro in comparative perspective

- Compared to other European countries, in 2014/15 Montenegro presents:
 - **Low:** Average length of detention based on stock and flow, prison density, median age of the prison population, percentage of female inmates, rate of suicides per 10,000 inmates, percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention, percentage of custodial staff in the total staff, average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate.
 - **Medium:** average length of detention based on the total number of days spent in penal institution, percentage of foreign inmates.
 - **High:** Prison population rate, rate of entries into penal institutions, rate of releases from penal institutions, percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates, percentage of non-sentenced inmates, rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates, ratio of inmates per staff.

General comments

Figure 1 (233)

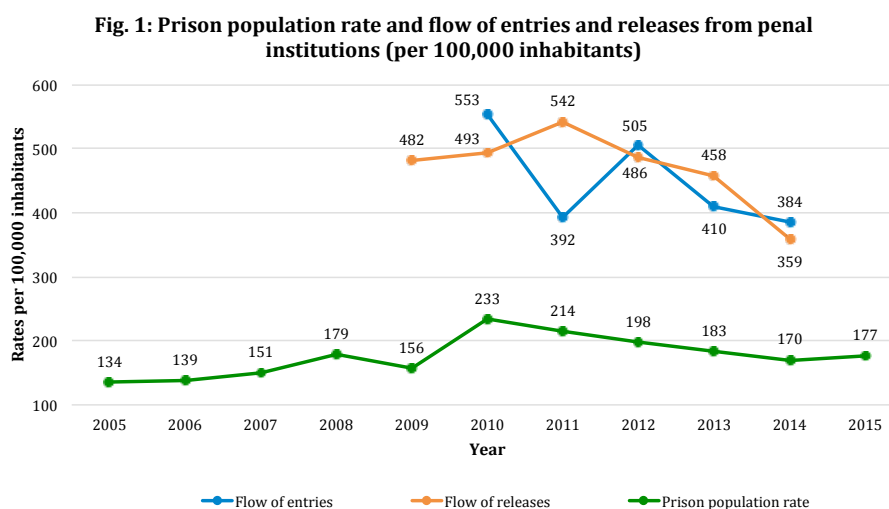
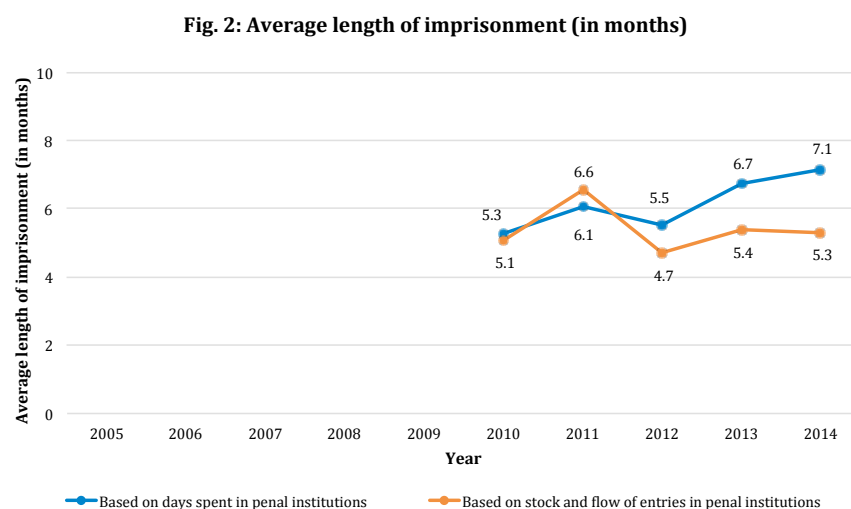


Figure 1 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison population rate of Montenegro (stock) increased by 31%. In 2005, the country had 134 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 177.

For the rate of entries (flow of entries) most of the data were not available.

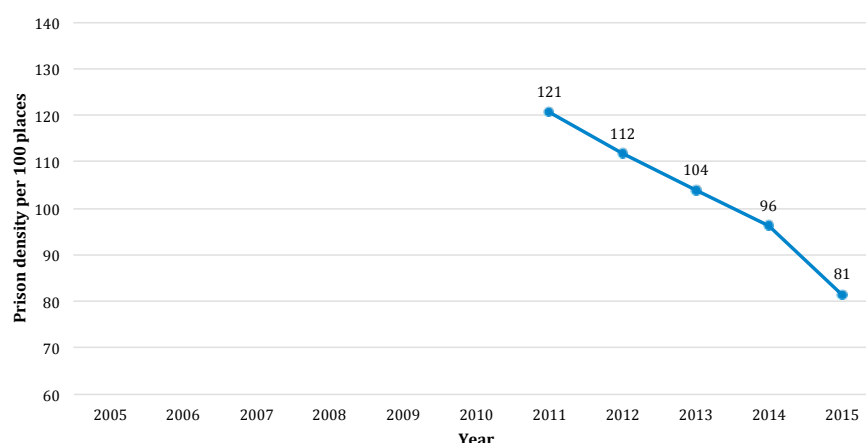
From 2009 to 2014, the rate of releases (flow of releases) decreased by 26%. In 2009, there were 482 releases from penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 359.

Figure 2 (234)

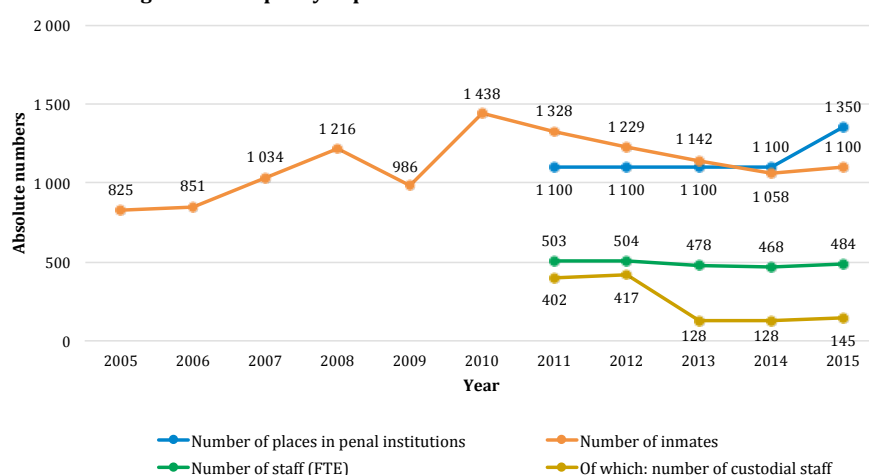


The data required for the estimation of the average length of imprisonment is only available since 2010. When the average length is estimated on the basis of the number of days spent in penal institutions, it shows an increase of 35%. In 2010, the average length of imprisonment based on the number of days spent in penal institutions was 5.3 months, while in 2014 it was 7.1 months.

When the average length of imprisonment is estimated on the basis of the ratio between the stock and the flow, the trend is stable (+5%). In 2010, the average length of imprisonment based on the ratio between stock and flow was 5.1 months, while in 2014 it was 5.3 months.

Figure 3 (235)**Fig. 3: Prison density per 100 places (Overcrowding)**

Most of the data required for the estimation of the prison density were not available. The available data shows a decrease of 33% of the prison density from 2011 to 2015. In 2011 there were 121 inmates per 100 places, while in 2015 there were 81 inmates per 100 places.

Figure 4 (236)**Fig. 4: Total capacity of penal institutions and number of inmates**

From 2005 to 2015, the total number of inmates in Montenegro increased by 33%. In 2005, the country had 825 inmates, while in 2015 it had 1100.

Data concerning the rest of the indicators included in Figure 4 are only available since 2011. From 2011 to 2015, the total number of staff remained stable (-4%). There were 503 FTE persons employed by the prison administration in 2011 and 484 in 2015. At the same time, the number of custodial staff decreased by 64% passing from 402 in 2011 to 145 in 2015.

From 2011 to 2015, the total number of places in penal institutions increased by 23%. There were 1100 places in 2011 and 1350 in 2015.

Figure 5 (237)

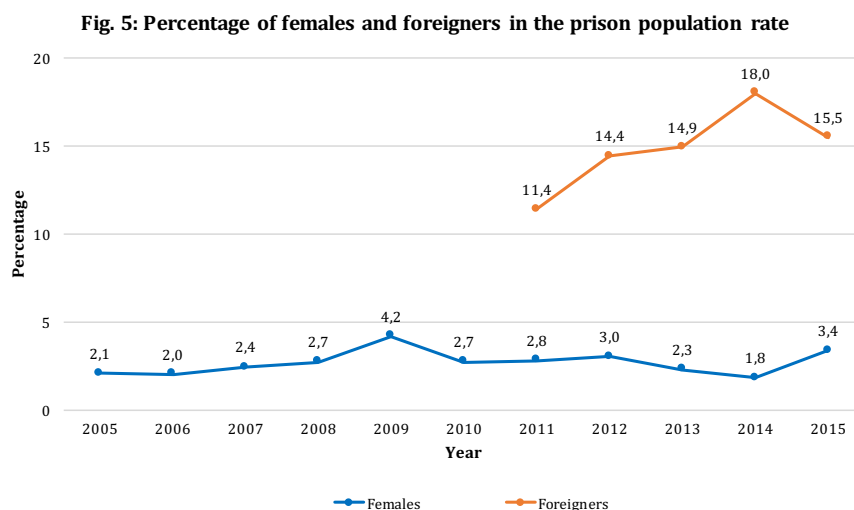
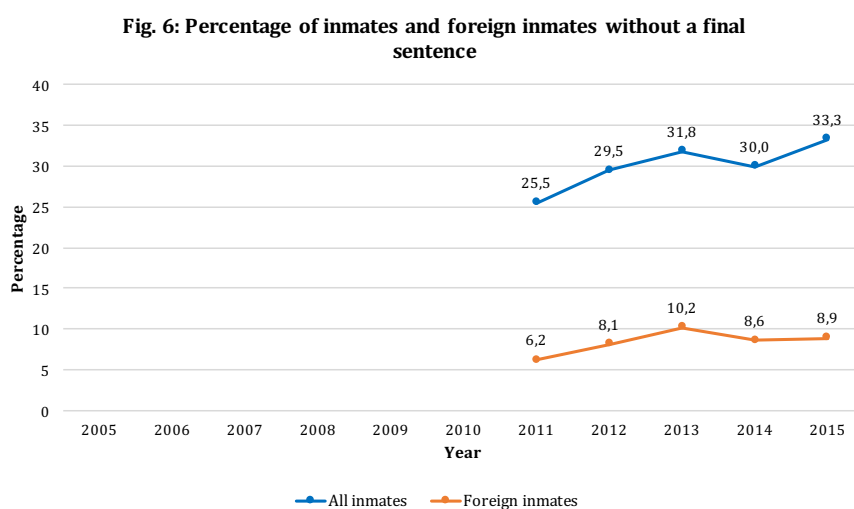


Figure 5 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of female inmates increased by 63%. In 2005, 2.1% of the inmates were females, while in 2015 they represented 3.4% of the total prison population.

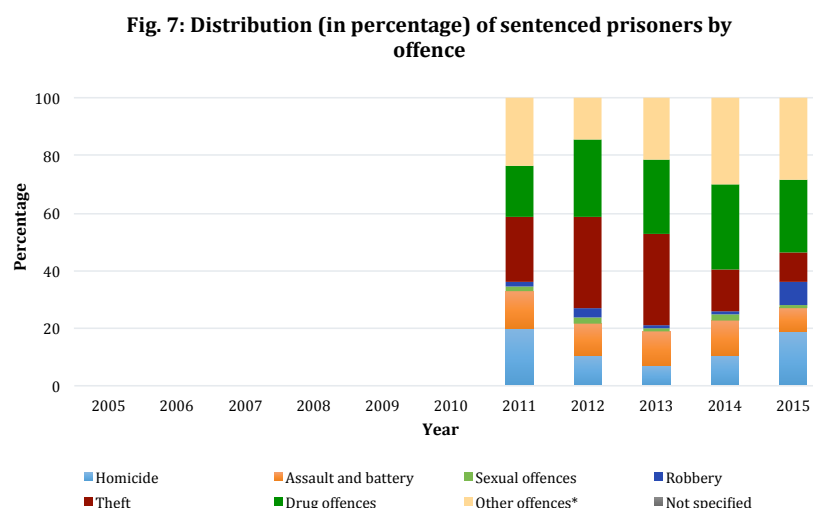
The percentage of foreign inmates is only available since 2011. From 2011 to 2015, the percentage of foreign inmates increased by 36%. In 2011, 11.4% of the inmates of Montenegro were foreigners, while in 2015 that percentage reached 15.5%.

Figure 6 (238)



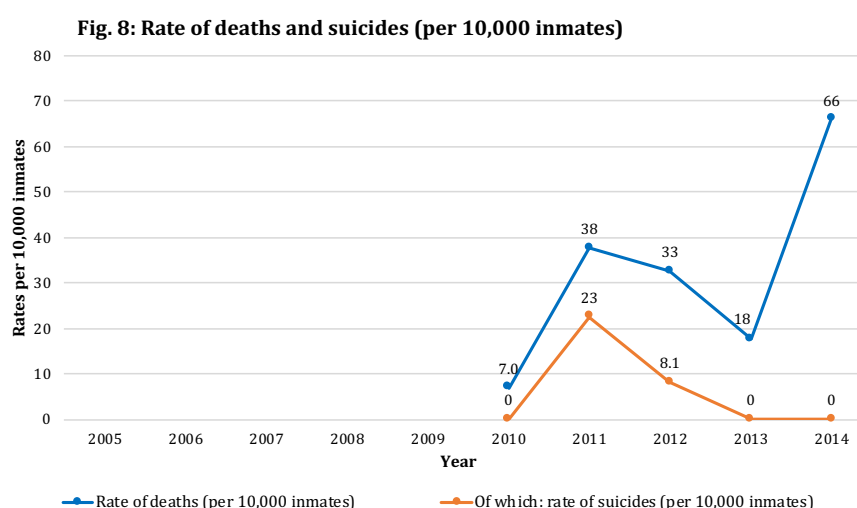
The data required for the computation of the percentages included in Figure 6 are only available since 2011. From 2011 to 2015, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence increased by 31%. In 2011, 25.5% of the inmates of Montenegro were not serving a final sentence, while in 2015 that percentage reached 33.3%.

In 2011, 6.2% of the inmates held in pre-trial detention were foreigners, while by 2015 that percentage had reached 8.9%. This means that the percentage of foreign inmates held in pre-trial detention increased by 44% from 2011 to 2015.

Figure 7⁹³⁹⁴⁹⁵ (239)

As can be seen in Figure 7, data on the distribution of sentenced prisoners by offence were only available from 2011 to 2015. During that period, the percentages of prisoners serving sentences for robbery, drug offences, and other types of offences have increased; while the percentages of those serving sentences for homicide, assault and battery, sexual offences, and theft have decreased.

Figure 8 (240)



Data on deaths, including suicides, in penal institutions are only available since 2010, but from a statistical point of view the numbers that generated the rates shown in Figure 8 are too low to reach any reliable conclusion about the observed trends. From 2010 to 2014, the annual number of inmates who died in prison oscillated between 1 and 7 and, among them, the number of those who committed suicide fluctuated between 1 and none.

⁹³ The figures provided by the country do not always add to 100%.

⁹⁴ Sexual offences include (1) rape (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005), and (2) other sexual offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008).

⁹⁵ Other offences include (1) economic and financial offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008); (2) terrorism (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (3) organised crime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (4) cybercrime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2014); and (5) other cases (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005).

COUNTRY PROFILE		NETHERLANDS		TRENDS 2005-2015	
Key Facts					
	2014/15	Comparative		Evolution 2005-2014/15	
		CoE 47	EU 28	Average	% Change
Prison population rate (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) on 01.09.2015	53.0	Low	Low	71.0	↓↓↓↓
Rate of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants)	254.5	High	High	251.7	↓
Rate of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants)	258.2	High	High	254.7	↓
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	2.9	Low	Low	3.6	↓↓↓↓
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	2.8	Low	Low	3.5	↓↓↓↓
Prison density on 01.09.2015 (inmates per 100 places)	76.9	Low	Low	88.0	↓↓↓↓
Median age of the prison population on 01.09.2015 (in years)	35.0	Medium	Medium	33.3	↑
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	5.4	Medium	Medium	5.9	↓
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	19.1	Medium	Medium	20.7	↓↓
of which: in pre-trial detention	51.4	High	High	50.9	↑↑
Percentage of non-sentenced inmates (01.09.2015)	45.1	High	High	47.4	↑
Rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates in 2014	25.4	Medium	Medium	25.7	↔
Rate of suicides per 10,000 inmates in 2014 (n=14)	14.2	High	High	11.2	↑
of which: % in pre-trial detention (n=7) – Available since 2013	50.0	High	High	66.2	↓
Ratio of inmates per staff (number of inmates per 1 staff person)	0.8	Low	Low	1.0	↓↓↓↓
Percentage of custodial staff in the total staff	54.7	Low	Low	57.3	↓↓
Total budget spent by the prison administration (in Euro) – Available since 2011	975 656 411	NAP	NAP	896 670 045*	↑↑↑↑
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (in Euro) – Available since 2008	273.0	High	High	236.7**	↑↑↑

* Average calculated from 2011 to 2014

** Average calculated from 2008 to 2014

Netherlands in brief

- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show a *decrease*: prison population rate (-44%), rate of entries into penal institutions (-7%), rate of releases from penal institutions (-8%), average length of detention based on the total number of days spent in penal institution (-32%), average length of detention based on stock and flow (-33%), prison density (-25%), percentage of female inmates (-6%), percentage of foreign inmates (-18%), percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention (-9%), ratio of inmates per staff (-35%), and percentage of custodial staff (-12%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show an *increase*: median age of the population (+6%), percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates (+14%), percentage of non-sentenced inmates (+5%), percentage of suicides (+9%), total budget spent by the prison administration (+57%), and average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (+35%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators remain *stable*: rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates (0%).

Netherlands in comparative perspective

- Compared to other European countries, in 2014/15 Netherlands presents:
 - **Low**: Prison population rate, average length of detention based on stock and flow, average length of detention based on the total number of days spent in penal institution, prison density, ratio of inmates per staff, percentage of custodial staff in the total staff.
 - **Medium**: Median age of the prison population, percentage of female inmates, percentage of foreign inmates, rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates.
 - **High**: Rate of entries into penal institutions, rate of releases from penal institutions, percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates, percentage of non-sentenced inmates, rate of suicides per 10,000 inmates, percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention, average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate.

General comments

Figure 1 (241)

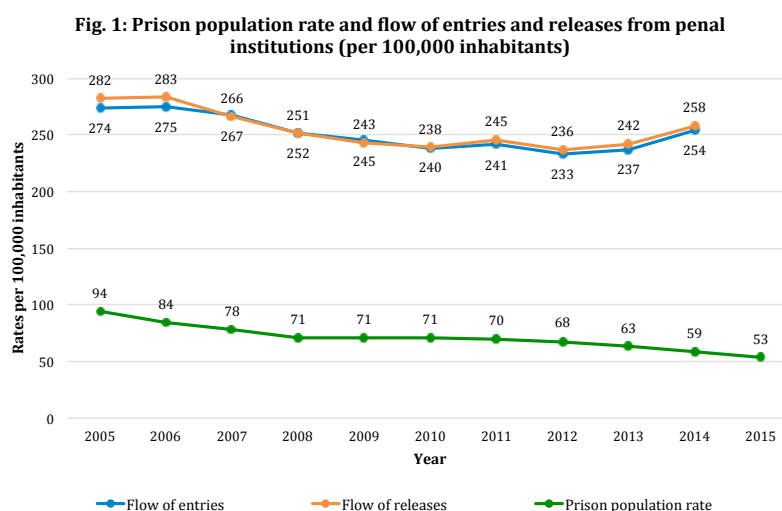


Figure 1 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison population rate of Netherlands (stock) decreased by 44%. In 2005, the country had 94 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 53.

From 2005 to 2014, the rate of entries (flow of entries) decreased by 7%. In 2005, there were 274 entries into penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 254.

During the same period, the rate of releases (flow of releases) decreased by 8%. In 2005, there were 282 releases from penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 258.

The flow of entries and the flow of releases show similar rates and trends.

According to the information provided by the SPACE national correspondent, during the 10 years under study, the number of prisoners shows a stable decrease that fits the decrease shown in criminal statistics. From 2005 to 2014 there was a decrease of all registered crimes (-28,6%), of the number of settled court cases by judges (-22,7%) and of the number of imposed (partial) unconditional sentences to imprisonment for adults (-22,5%). Another reason for the drop in the number of inmates is the decrease of major offences and a stronger enforcement of drug laws, which led to the arrival of less imported drugs (and accompanying crime).

Figure 2 (242)

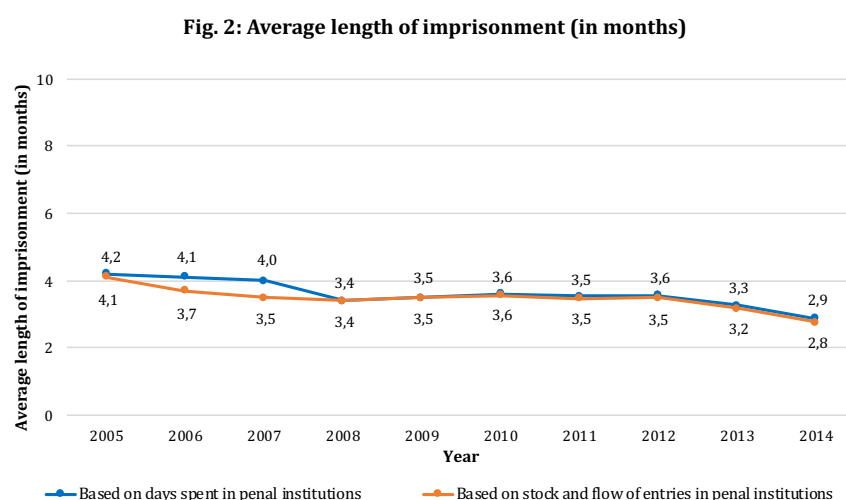


Figure 2 shows that, from 2005 to 2014, the average length of imprisonment based on the number of days spent in penal institutions decreased by 32%. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 4.2 months, while in 2014 it was 2.9 months.

During the same period, the average length of imprisonment computed on the basis of the ratio between the stock and the flow decreased by 33%. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 4.1 months, while in 2014 it was 2.8 months.

Figure 3 (243)

Fig. 3: Prison density per 100 places (Overcrowding)

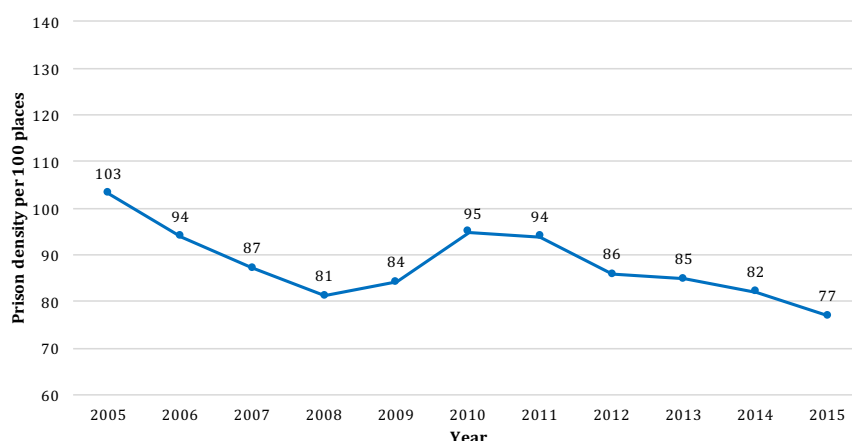


Figure 3 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison density of Netherlands decreased by 25%. In 2005, the country had 103 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 77.

Figure 4 (244)

Fig. 4: Total capacity of penal institutions and number of inmates

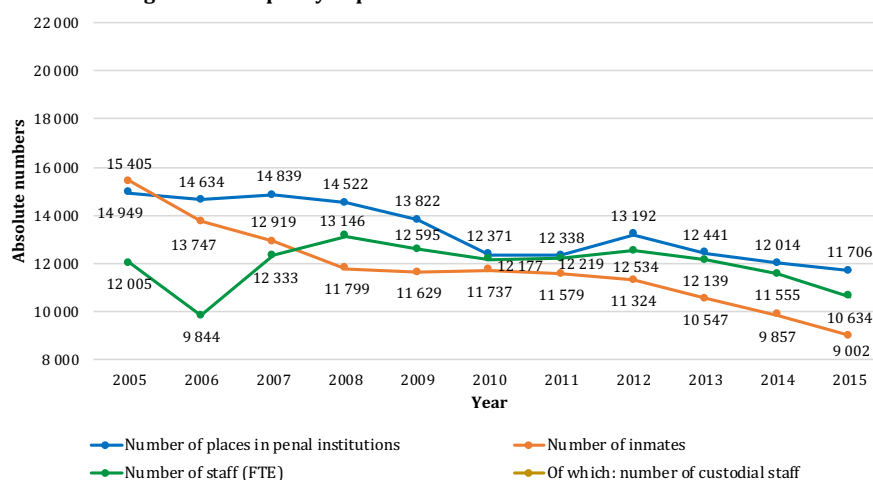


Figure 4 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the total number of places in penal institutions in Netherlands decreased by 22%. In 2005, the country had 14,949 places, while in 2015 it had 11,706.

During the same period, the total number of inmates decreased by 42%. In 2005, the country had 15,405 inmates, while in 2015 it had 9,002.

From 2005 to 2015, the total number of staff decreased by 11%. In 2005, Netherlands had in total a staff of 12,005 persons, while in 2015 it had 10,634.

During the same period, the total number of custodial staff decreased by 22%. In 2005, the total custodial staff was 7,475 persons, while in 2015 it was 5,812.

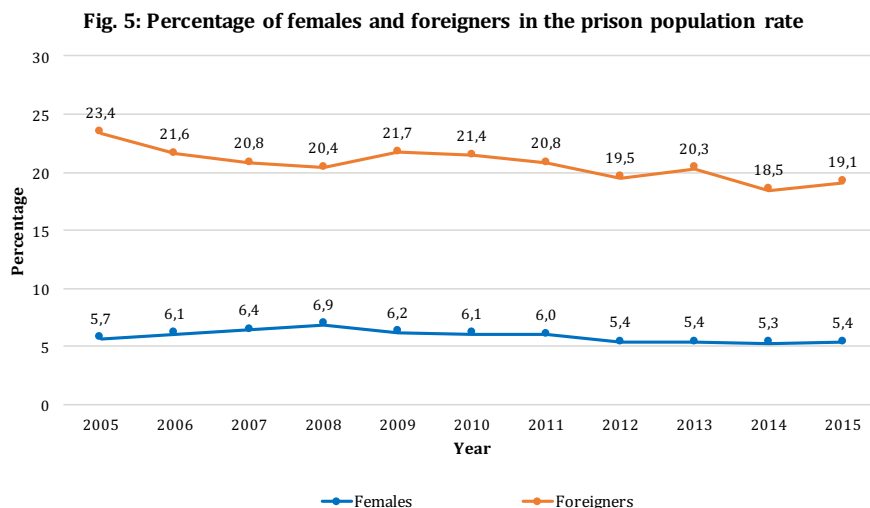
Figure 5 (245)

Figure 5 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of female inmates decreased by 6%. In 2005, 5.7% of the inmates were females, while in 2015 they represented 5.4% of the total prison population.

During the same period, the percentage of foreign inmates decreased by 18%. In 2005, 23% of the inmates were foreigners, while in 2015 they represented 19% of the total prison population.

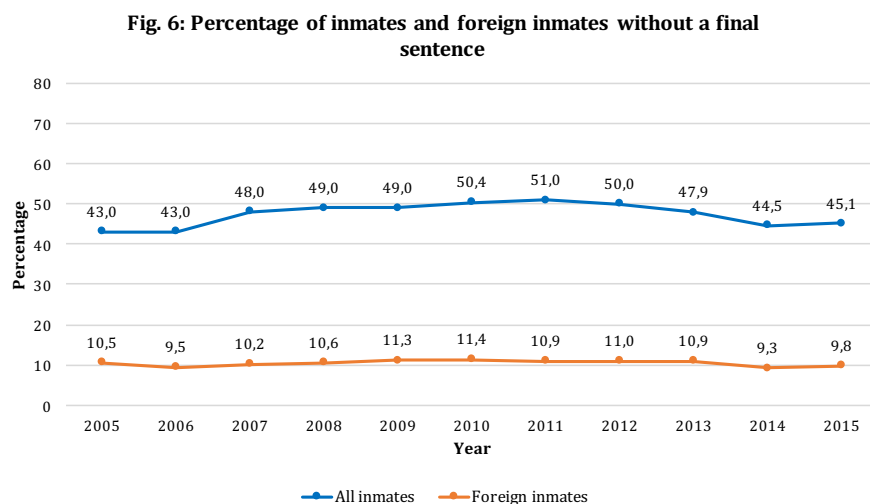
Figure 6 (246)

Figure 6 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence increased by 5%. In 2005, 43% of the inmates did not have a final sentence while, in 2015, inmates without a final sentence represented 45% of all inmates.

During the same period, the percentage of foreigners held in pre-trial detention decreased by 7%. In 2005, they represented 10.5% of the total number of inmates, while in 2015 they represented 9.8% of them.

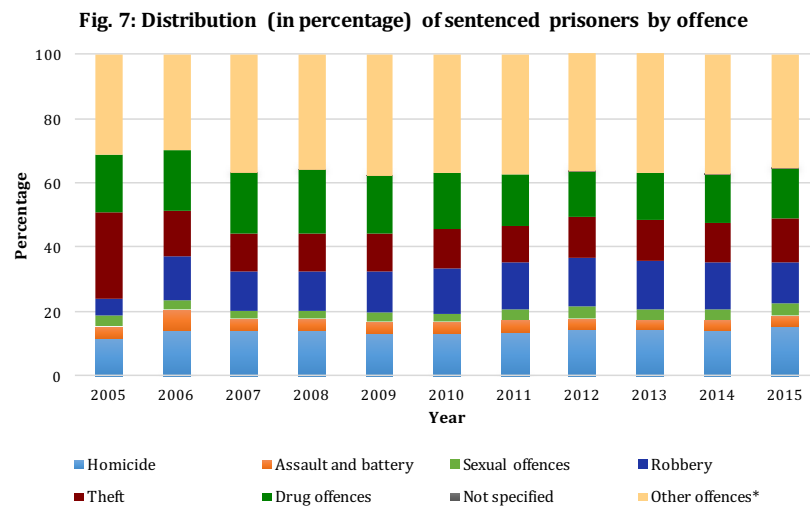
Figure 7⁹⁶⁹⁷⁹⁸ (247)

Figure 7 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentages of prisoners serving sentences for homicide, sexual offences, robbery, and other types of offences have increased; while the percentages of those serving sentences for assault and battery, theft, and drug offences have decreased.

Figure 8 (248)

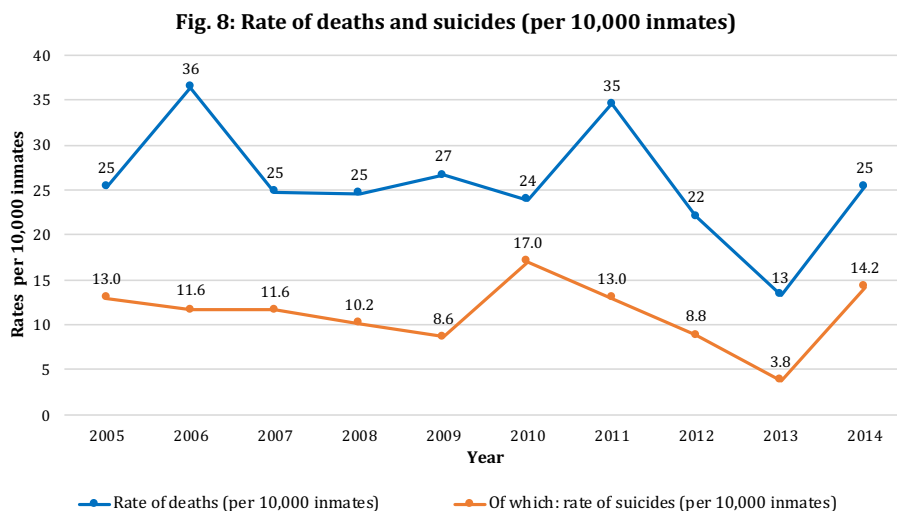


Figure 8

The instability of the trends for deaths and suicides per 10,000 inmates shown in Figure 8 illustrates the impossibility of reaching statistically reliable conclusions when the absolute number of cases that generated the rates is low.

⁹⁶ The figures provided by the country do not always add to 100%.

⁹⁷ Sexual offences include (1) rape (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005), and (2) other sexual offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008).

⁹⁸ Other offences include (1) economic and financial offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008); (2) terrorism (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (3) organised crime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (4) cybercrime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2014); and (5) other cases (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005).

COUNTRY PROFILE	NORWAY		TRENDS 2005-2015		
Key Facts					
	2014/15	Comparative		Evolution 2005-2014/15	
		CoE 47	EU 28	Average	% Change
Prison population rate (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) on 01.09.2015	70.3	Low	NAP	70.7	↑
Rate of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants)	174.7	Medium	NAP	233.2	↓↓↓
Rate of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants)	174.9	High	NAP	227.2	↓↓↓
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	5.0	Low	NAP	3.8	↑↑↑
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	5.0	Low	NAP	3.7	↑↑↑↑
Prison density on 01.09.2015 (inmates per 100 places)	89.6	Medium	NAP	94.0	↓
Median age of the prison population on 01.09.2015 (in years)	35.0	Medium	NAP	33.8	↔
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	5.1	Medium	NAP	5.7	↔
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	33.4	High	NAP	27.5	↑↑↑↑
<i>of which: in pre-trial detention</i>	44.8	Medium	NAP	44.5	↑↑
Percentage of non-sentenced inmates (01.09.2015)	26.8	Medium	NAP	25.5	↑↑
Rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates in 2014	16.1	Low	NAP	20.6	↓↓↓
Rate of suicides per 10,000 inmates in 2014 (n=6)	16.1	High	NAP	13.3	↓↓
<i>of which: % in pre-trial detention (n=0) – Available since 2013</i>	0.0	Low	NAP	55.6	↓↓↓↓
Ratio of inmates per staff (number of inmates per 1 staff person)	1.0	Low	NAP	1.0	↓↓
Percentage of custodial staff in the total staff	65.5	Medium	NAP	64.5	↔
Total budget spent by the prison administration (in Euro) – <i>Available since 2011</i>	475 000 000	NAP	NAP	447 890 750*	↑↑
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (in Euro) – <i>Available since 2008</i>	348.0	High	NAP	294.3**	↑↑↑↑

* Average calculated from 2011 to 2014

** Average calculated from 2008 to 2014

Norway in brief

- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show a *decrease*: rate of entries into penal institutions (-32%), rate of releases from penal institutions (-29%), prison density (-8%), rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates (-29%), percentage of suicides (-17%), percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention (there were no suicides in pre-trial detention in 2014), and ratio of inmates per staff (-11%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show an *increase*: prison population rate (+5%), average length of detention based on the total number of days spent in penal institution (+62%), average length of detention based on stock and flow (+59%), percentage of foreign inmates (+88%), percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates (+17%), percentage of non-sentenced inmates (+18%), total budget spent by the prison administration (+15%), and average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (+107%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators remain *stable*: median age of the population (+2%), percentage of female inmates (+1%), and percentage of custodial staff (-3%).

Norway in comparative perspective

- Compared to other European countries, in 2014/15 Norway presents:
 - **Low**: Prison population rate, average length of detention based on stock and flow, average length of detention based on the total number of days spent in penal institution, rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates, percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention, ratio of inmates per staff.
 - **Medium**: Rate of entries into penal institutions, prison density, median age of the prison population, percentage of female inmates, percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates, percentage of non-sentenced inmates, percentage of custodial staff in the total staff.
 - **High**: Rate of releases from penal institutions, percentage of foreign inmates, rate of suicides per 10,000 inmates, average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate.

General comments

Figure 1 (249)

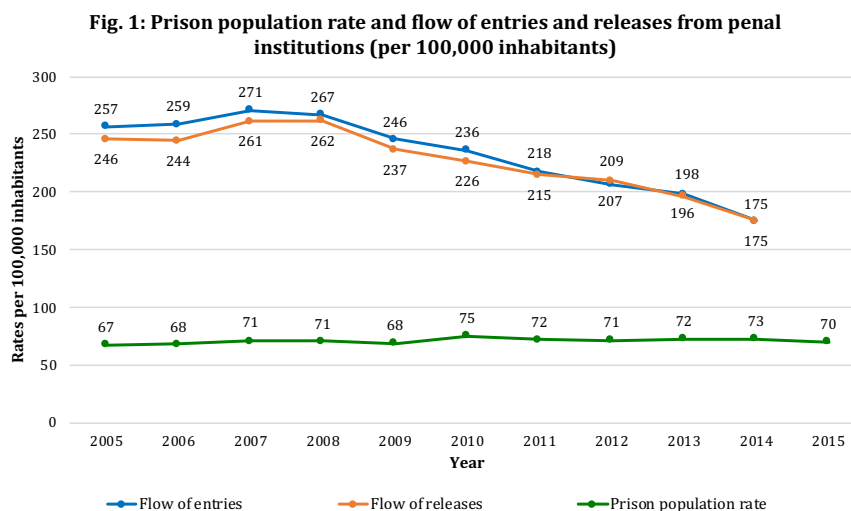


Figure 1 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison population rate of Norway (stock) increased by 5%. In 2005, the country had 67 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 70. According to the information provided by the SPACE national correspondent, as of 1 September 2015, the Norwegian Correctional service makes use of an agreement with the Dutch correctional service according to which Norway is renting for three years the Dutch Norgerehaven Prison. This led to an increase of the capacity of Norwegian prisons by 242 high-security cells. The transferring of the prisoners from Norway to the Netherlands took a few months. Figures for the total number of inmates and the total capacity are therefore not entirely representative on the dates indicated in the Figure. However, the agreement had an immediate effect on the occupancy rate (see Figure 4).

From 2005 to 2014, the rate of entries (flow of entries) decreased by 32%. In 2005, there were 257 entries into penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 175. According to the information provided by the SPACE national correspondent, the decrease in new entries observed since 2008 is not completely due to a decrease in unconditional prison sentences, but in large part to the gradual introduction, all over the country, of Electronic Monitoring (EM). Persons with a prison sentence of up to four months may apply to the Correctional Service for serving the sanction at home with EM and, when granted, they do not end up being counted as a new entry in prison.

During the same period, the rate of releases (flow of releases) decreased by 29%. In 2005, there were 246 releases from penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 175.

The flow of entries and the flow of releases show similar rates and trends.

Figure 2 (250)

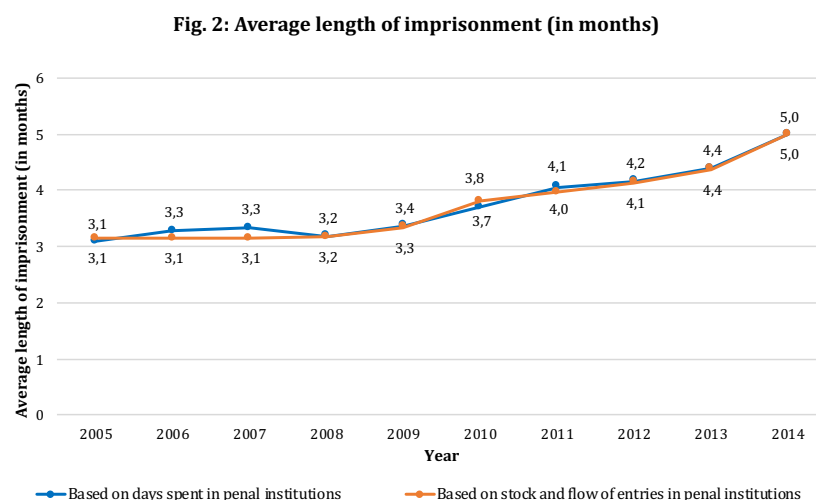


Figure 2 shows that, from 2005 to 2014, the average length of imprisonment based on the number of days spent in penal institutions increased by 62%. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 3.1 months, while in 2014 it was 5.0 months.

During the same period, the average length of imprisonment computed on the basis of the ratio between the stock and the flow increased by 59%. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 3.1 months, while in 2014 it was 5.0 months.

Figure 3 (251)

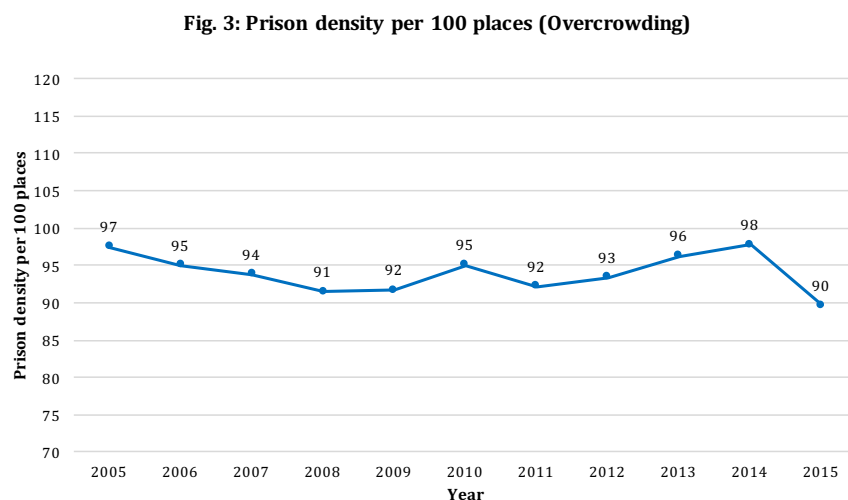


Figure 3 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison density of Norway decreased by 8%. In 2005, the country had 97 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 90. According to the information provided by the SPACE national correspondent, and as indicated in the comments to Figure 1, as of 1 September 2015, the Norwegian Correctional service makes use of an agreement with the Dutch correctional service according to which Norway is renting for three years the Dutch Norgerhaven Prison. This led to an increase of the capacity of Norwegian prisons by 242 high-security cells. The agreement had an immediate effect on the prison density.

Figure 4 (252)

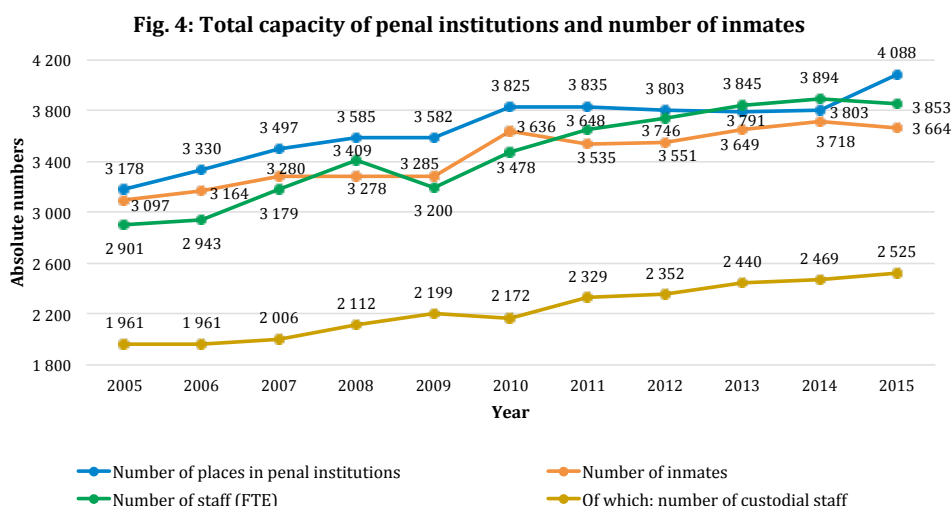


Figure 4 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the total number of places in penal institutions in Norway increased by 29%. In 2005, the country had 3,178 places, while in 2015 it had 4,088. According to the information provided by the SPACE national correspondent, and as indicated in the comments to Figures 1 and 3, as of 1 September 2015, the Norwegian Correctional service makes use of an agreement with the Dutch correctional service according to which Norway is renting for three years the Dutch Norgerhaven Prison. This led to an increase of the capacity of Norwegian prisons by 242 high-security cells that can be seen in Figure 4. This is a temporary measure to relieve the pressure on the prison waiting list without establishing overcrowding, and it also allows for the temporary closing of certain units for reasons of substantial arrays in maintenance. The waiting list has been reduced from about 1,300 in 2014 to 250 at the moment of writing (March 2017).

From 2005 to 2015, the total number of inmates increased by 18%. In 2005, the country had 3,097 inmates, while in 2015 it had 3,664.

From 2005 to 2015, the total number of staff increased by 33%. In 2005, Norway had in total a staff of 2,901 persons, while in 2015 it had 3,853.

During the same period, the total number of custodial staff increased by 29%. In 2005, the total custodial staff was 1,961 persons, while in 2015 it was 2,525.

Figure 5 (253)

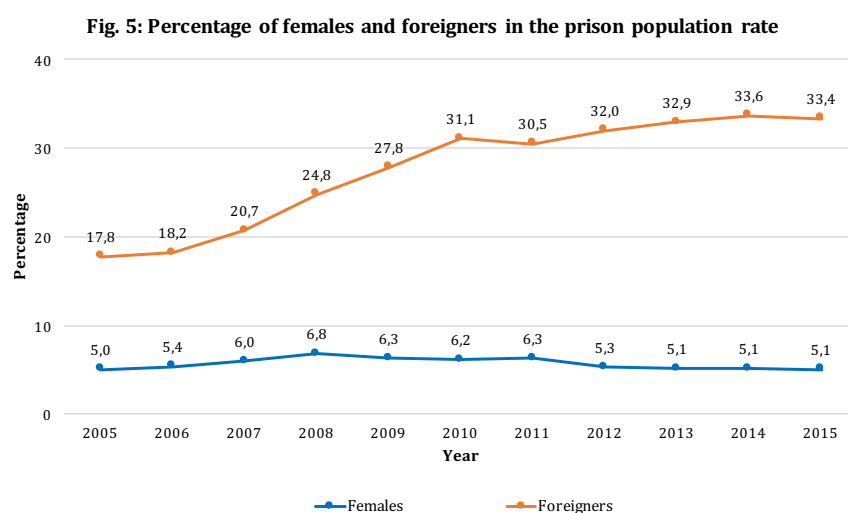


Figure 5 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of female inmates remained relatively stable. In 2005, 5.0% of the inmates were females, while in 2015 they represented 5.1% of the total prison population.

During the same period, the percentage of foreign inmates increased by 88%. In 2005, 18% of the inmates were foreigners, while in 2015 they represented 33% of the total prison population. According to the information collected during this research, several reasons may explain the increase of the percentage of foreign inmates. One of them seems to be the extension of the Schengen Area that entered into effect on 21 December 2007. This interpretation is corroborated by an analysis of the nationalities of the foreign inmates held in Norwegian prisons.

Figure 6 (254)

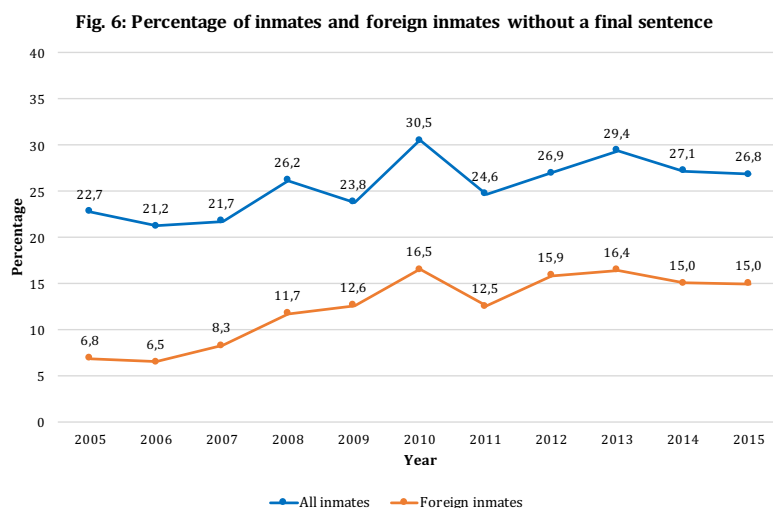


Figure 6 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence increased by 18%. In 2005, 23% of the inmates did not have a final sentence while, in 2015, inmates without a final sentence represented 27% of all inmates.

During the same period, the percentage of foreigners held in pre-trial detention increased by 119%. In 2005, they represented 6.8% of the total number of inmates, while in 2015 they represented 15.0% of them.

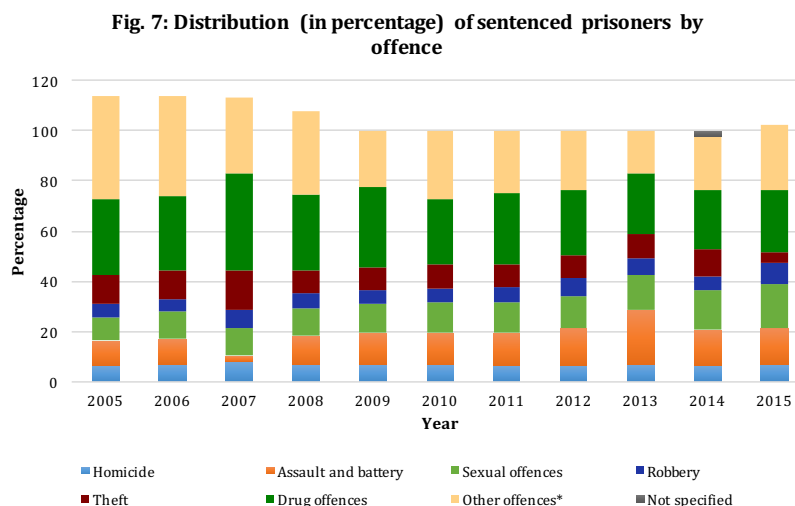
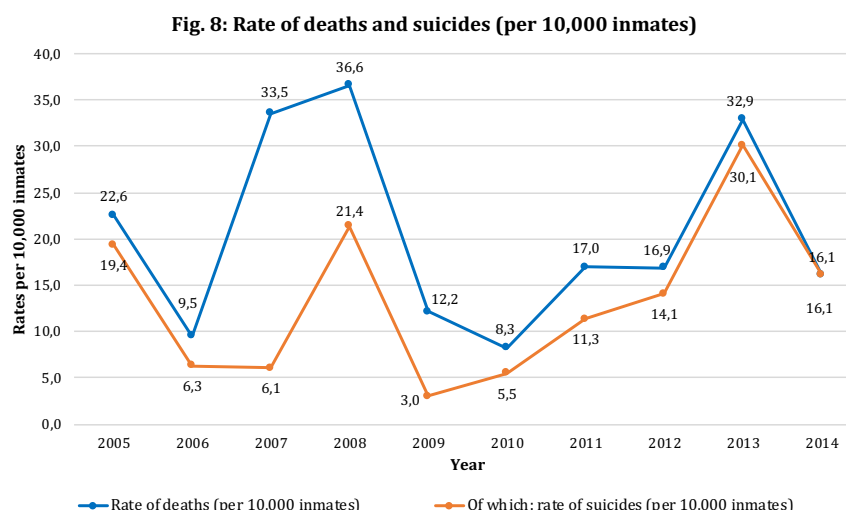
Figure 7⁹⁹¹⁰⁰¹⁰¹ (255)

Figure 7 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentages of prisoners serving sentences for homicide, assault and battery, sexual offences, and robbery have increased; while the percentages of those serving sentences for theft, drug offences, and other types of offences have decreased.

Figure 8 (256)



The instability of the trends for deaths and suicides per 10,000 inmates shown in Figure 8 illustrates the impossibility of reaching statistically reliable conclusions when the absolute number of cases that generated the rates is low. From 2005 to 2014, the annual number of inmates who died in prison oscillated between 3 and 16 and, among them, the number of those who committed suicide fluctuated between 1 and 11.

⁹⁹ The figures provided by the country do not always add to 100%.

¹⁰⁰ Sexual offences include (1) rape (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005), and (2) other sexual offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008).

¹⁰¹ Other offences include (1) economic and financial offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008); (2) terrorism (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (3) organised crime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (4) cybercrime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2014); and (5) other cases (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005).

COUNTRY PROFILE	POLAND		TRENDS 2005-2015		
Key Facts					
	2014/15	Comparative		Evolution 2005-2014/15	
		CoE 47	EU 28	Average	% Change
Prison population rate (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) on 01.09.2015	186.6	High	High	214.1	↓↓↓
Rate of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants)	222.9	High	High	238.8	↓
Rate of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) – Available since 2009	227.5	High	High	237.3*	↓
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	7.6	Medium	Medium	8.6	↓↓↓↓
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	11.0	High	Medium	10.9	↔↔
Prison density on 01.09.2015 (inmates per 100 places)	81.1	Low	Low	100.9	↓↓↓↓
Median age of the prison population on 01.09.2015 (in years)	34.0	Medium	Medium	33.1	↔↔
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	3.4	Low	Low	3.2	↑↑
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	0.7	Low	Low	0.7	↓↓↓↓
of which: in pre-trial detention	40.7	Medium	Medium	48.7	↓↓↓↓
Percentage of non-sentenced inmates (01.09.2015)	6.3	Low	Low	11.4	↓↓↓↓↓
Rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates in 2014	13.8	Low	Low	15.2	↓
Rate of suicides per 10,000 inmates in 2014 (n=26)	3.4	Low	Low	3.8	↓↓
of which: % in pre-trial detention (n=NA) – Available since 2013	---	---	---	NAP	NAP
Ratio of inmates per staff (number of inmates per 1 staff person)	2.4	High	High	2.9	↓↓↓↓
Percentage of custodial staff in the total staff	53.2	Low	Low	54.4	↓
Total budget spent by the prison administration (in Euro)	---	NAP	NAP	---	---
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (in Euro) – Available since 2008	20.4 **	Low	Low	19.6***	↓

* Average calculated from 2009 to 2014

** Data refers to 2013

*** Average calculated from 2008 to 2014

Poland in brief

- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show a *decrease*: prison population rate (-14%), rate of entries into penal institutions (-9%), rate of releases from penal institutions (-5%), average length of detention based on the total number of days spent in penal institution (-29%), prison density (-32%), percentage of foreign inmates (-21%), percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates (-25%), percentage of non-sentenced inmates (-64%), rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates (-10%), percentage of suicides (-17%), ratio of inmates per staff (-29%), percentage of custodial staff (-7%), and average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (-6%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show an *increase*: percentage of female inmates (+16%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators remain *stable*: average length of detention based on stock and flow (+3%), and median age of the population (0%).

Poland in comparative perspective

- Compared to other European countries, in 2014/15 Poland presents:
 - **Low**: Prison density, percentage of female inmates, percentage of foreign inmates, percentage of non-sentenced inmates, rate of death per 10,000 inmates, rate of suicides per 10,000 inmates, percentage of custodial staff in the total staff, average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate.
 - **Medium**: Average length of detention based on the total number of days spent in penal institution, median age of the prison population, percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates.
 - **High**: Prison population rate, rate of entries into penal institutions, rate of releases from penal institutions, ratio of inmates per staff.
- When the average length of detention based on stock and flow is calculated, Poland rate is high compared to the member States of the Council of Europe, but medium compared to the member States of the European Union.

General comments

Figure 1 (257)

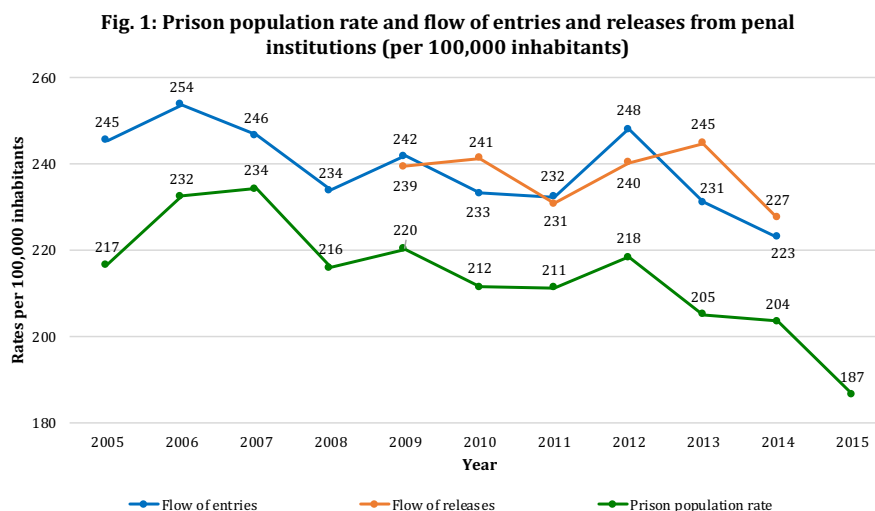


Figure 1 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison population rate of Poland (stock) decreased by 14%. In 2005, the country had 217 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 187.

From 2005 to 2014, the rate of entries (flow of entries) decreased by 9%. In 2005, there were 245 entries into penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 223.

From 2009 to 2014, the rate of releases (flow of releases) decreased by 5%. In 2009, there were 239 releases from penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 227.

The flow of entries and the flow of releases show relatively similar rates and trends.

According to the information provided by the SPACE national correspondent, the decreases observed in Figure 1 are the result of changes in the Polish Criminal Code and a new criminal policy: Non-isolation sanctions are applied more often. Imprisonment is treated as a last resort. Fines and community sanctions and measures are also applied more often. On 27 September 2013, modifications were introduced to the Code of Criminal procedure, the Criminal Code and the Code of Petty Offences. Since then, cycling (i.e. riding a bicycle) under the influence of alcohol is not a crime anymore, but a petty offence. This modification led to a decrease of the prison population by 5,000 persons.

Figure 2 (258)

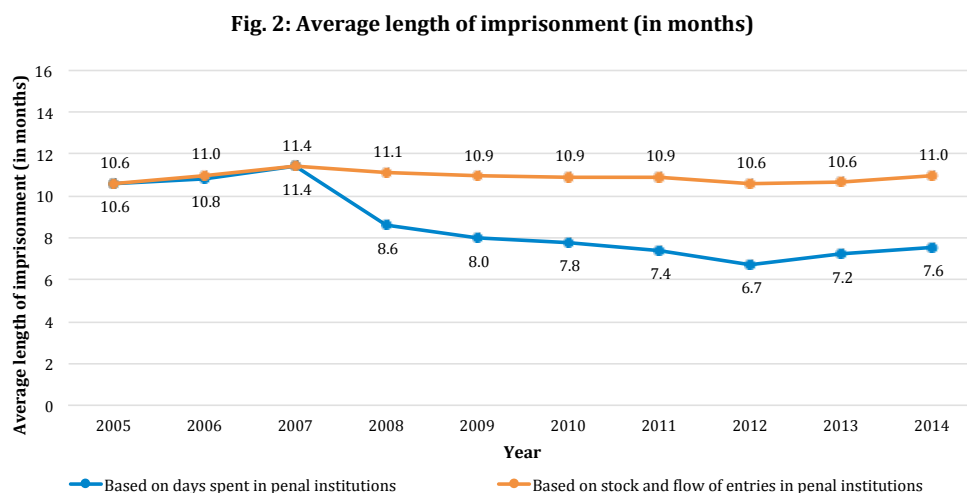


Figure 2 shows that, from 2005 to 2014, the average length of imprisonment based on the number of days spent in penal institutions decreased by 29%. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 10.6 months, while in 2014 it was 7.6 months.

During the same period, the average length of imprisonment computed on the basis of the ratio between the stock and the flow increased by 3%. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 10.6 months, while in 2014 it was 11.0 months.

Figure 3 (259)

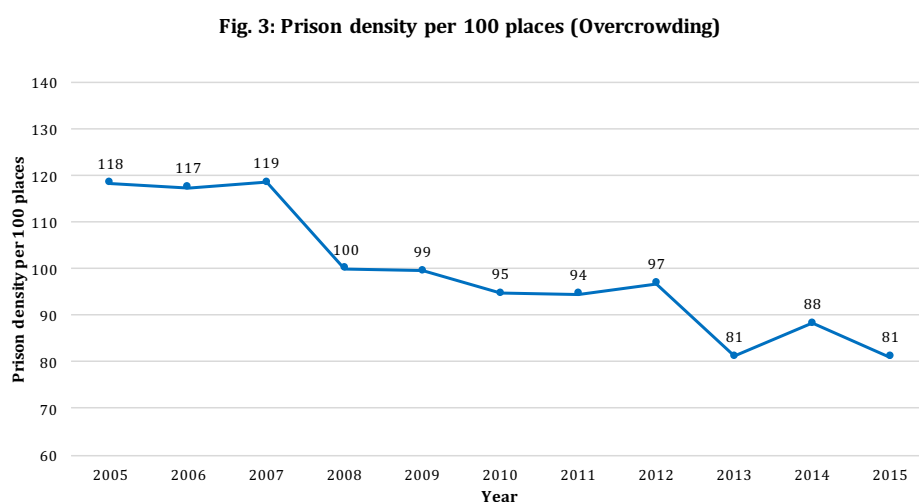


Figure 3 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison density of Poland decreased by 32%. In 2005, the country had 118 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 81.

Figure 4 (260)

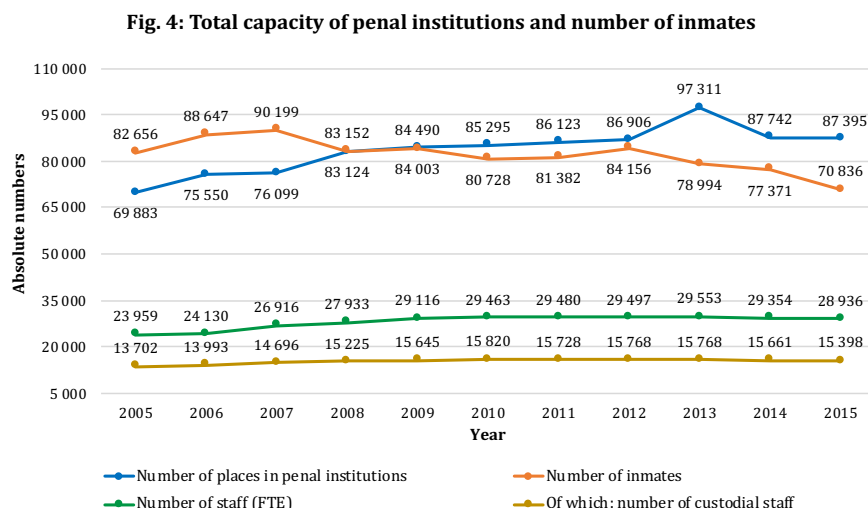


Figure 4 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the total number of places in penal institutions in Poland increased by 25%. In 2005, the country had 69,883 places, while in 2015 it had 87,395. According to the information provided by the SPACE national correspondent, this increase was due to a governmental program that allowed creating 17,000 places in prisons from 2006 to 2009. This program was accepted by the Council of Ministers in February 2006 as a governmental program.

During the same period, the total number of inmates decreased by 14%. In 2005, the country had 82,656 inmates, while in 2015 it had 70,836.

From 2005 to 2015, the total number of staff increased by 21%. In 2005, Poland had in total a staff of 23,959 persons, while in 2015 it had 28,936.

During the same period, the total number of custodial staff increased by 12%. In 2005, the total custodial staff was 13,702 persons, while in 2015 it was 15,398.

Figure 5 (261)

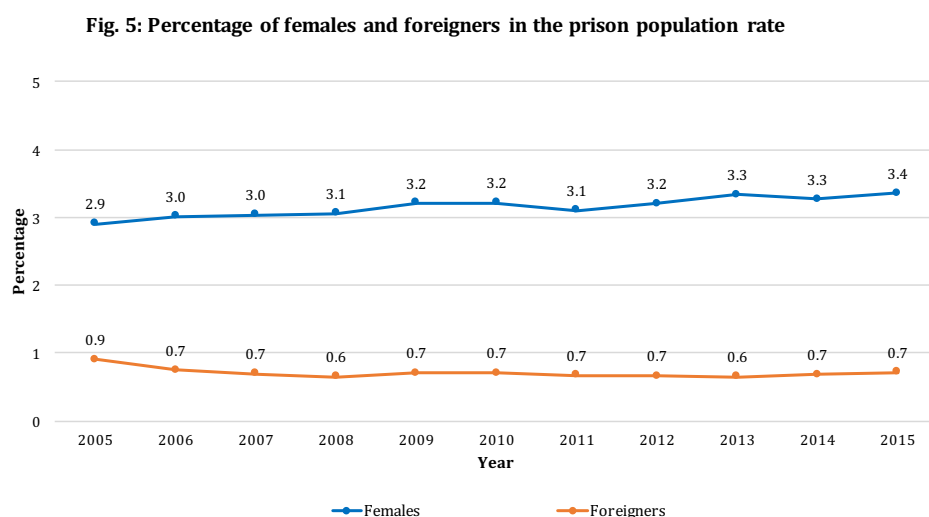


Figure 5 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of female inmates increased by 16%. In 2005, 2.9% of the inmates were females, while in 2015 they represented 3.4% of the total prison population.

During the same period, the percentage of foreign inmates decreased by 21%. In 2005, 0.9% of the inmates were foreigners, while in 2015 they represented 0.7% of the total prison population.

Figure 6 (262)

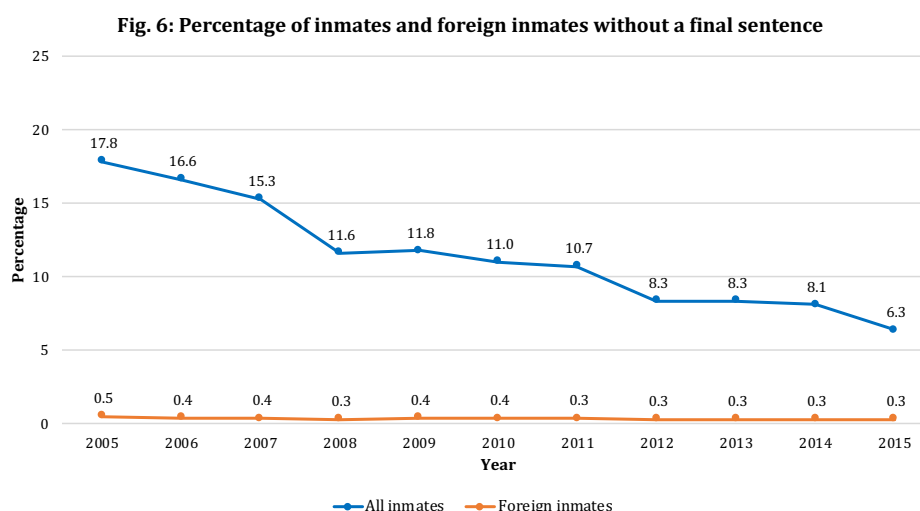


Figure 6 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence decreased by 64%. In 2005, 17.8% of the inmates did not have a final sentence while. In 2015, inmates without a final sentence represented 6.3% of all inmates.

During the same period, the percentage of foreigners held in pre-trial detention decreased by 40%. In 2005, they represented 0.5% of the total number of inmates, while in 2015 they represented 0.3% of them.

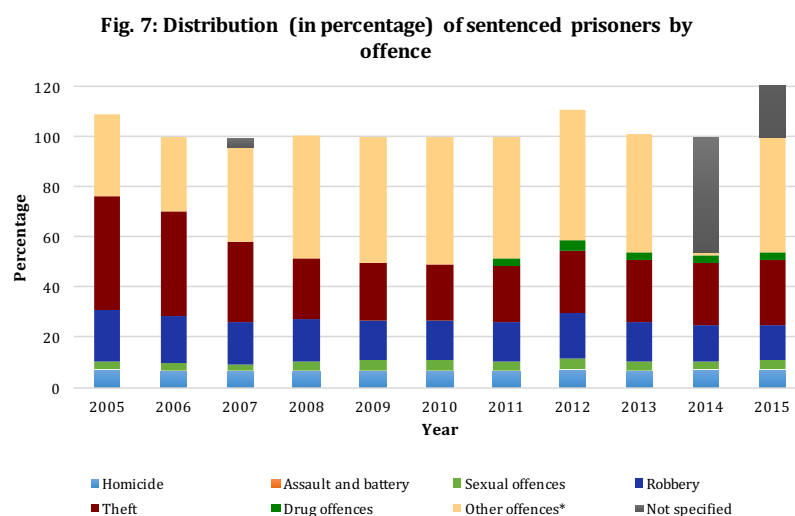
Figure 7¹⁰²¹⁰³¹⁰⁴ (263)

Figure 7 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentages of prisoners serving sentences for sexual offences and other types of offences have increased; while the percentages of those serving sentences for robbery and theft have decreased.

¹⁰² The figures provided by the country do not always add to 100%.

¹⁰³ Sexual offences include (1) rape (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005), and (2) other sexual offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008).

¹⁰⁴ Other offences include (1) economic and financial offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008); (2) terrorism (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (3) organised crime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (4) cybercrime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2014); and (5) other cases (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005).

Figure 8 (264)

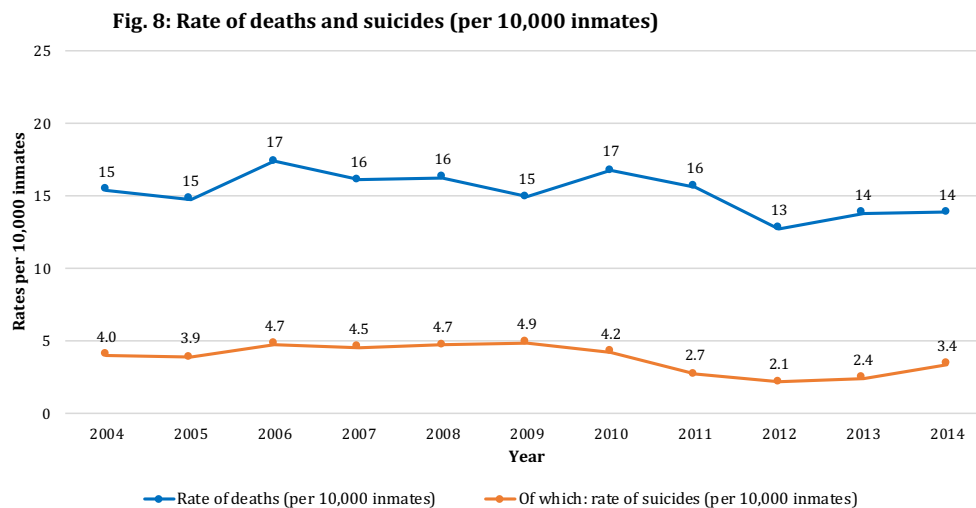


Figure 8 shows that, from 2005 to 2014, the rate of deaths of inmates in penal institutions per 10,000 inmates decreased by 6%. In 2005, there were 15 deaths per 10,000 inmates, while in 2014 there were 14.

During the same period, the rate of suicides of inmates in penal institutions per 10,000 inmates decreased by 13%. In 2005, there were 4 suicides per 10,000 inmates, while in 2014 there were 3.4.

COUNTRY PROFILE	PORTUGAL		TRENDS 2005-2015		
Key Facts					
	2014/15	Comparative		Evolution 2005-2014/15	
		CoE 47	EU 28	Average	% Change
Prison population rate (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) on 01.09.2015	137.5	Medium	Medium	120.2	↑↑
Rate of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants)	51.9	Low	Low	54.9	↔
Rate of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants)	54.6	Low	Low	54.3	↔
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	31.3	High	High	26.1	↑↑
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	31.0	High	High	26.0	↑↑
Prison density on 01.09.2015 (inmates per 100 places)	113.0	High	High	103.4	↑↑
Median age of the prison population on 01.09.2015 (in years)	37.0	High	High	35.6	↔
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	6.1	High	High	6.1	↓↓
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	17.5	Medium	Medium	19.4	↓
of which: in pre-trial detention	26.7	Low	Medium	34.5	↓↓↓
Percentage of non-sentenced inmates (01.09.2015)	18.1	Medium	Medium	20.7	↓↓↓
Rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates in 2014	52.1	High	High	57.4	↓↓↓
Rate of suicides per 10,000 inmates in 2014 (n=22)	15.7	High	High	10.7	↑↑↑↑
of which: % in pre-trial detention (n=NA) – Available since 2013	---	---	---	---	---
Ratio of inmates per staff (number of inmates per 1 staff person)	2.3	High	High	2.1	↑↑
Percentage of custodial staff in the total staff	65.3	Medium	Medium	70.7	↓↓
Total budget spent by the prison administration (in Euro) – Available since 2011	212 941 499.0	NAP	NAP	203 305 274.3*	↑
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (in Euro) – Available since 2008	41.2	Medium	Medium	46.0**	↓

* Average calculated from 2011 to 2014

** Average calculated from 2008 to 2014

Portugal in brief

- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show a *decrease*: percentage of female inmates (-11%), percentage of foreign inmates (-5%), percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates (-37%), percentage of non-sentenced inmates (-23%), rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates (-14%), percentage of suicides (-6%), percentage of custodial staff (-11%), and average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (-7%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show an *increase*: prison population rate (+12%), average length of detention based on the total number of days spent in penal institution (+13%), average length of detention based on stock and flow (+13%), prison density (+11%), ratio of inmates per staff (+11%), and total budget spent by the prison administration (+9%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators remain *stable*: rate of entries into penal institutions (-3%), rate of releases from penal institutions (-2%), and median age of the population (+4%).

Portugal in comparative perspective

- Compared to other European countries, in 2014/15 Portugal presents:
 - **Low**: Rate of entries into penal institutions, rate of releases from penal institutions.
 - **Medium**: Prison population rate, percentage of foreign inmates, percentage of non-sentenced inmates, percentage of custodial staff in the total staff, average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate.
 - **High**: Average length of detention based on stock and flow, average length of detention based on the total number of days spent in penal institution, prison density, median age of the prison population, percentage of female inmates, rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates, rate of suicides per 10,000 inmates, ratio of inmates per staff.
- When the percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates is calculated, Portugal rate is low compared to the member States of the Council of Europe, but medium compared to the member States of the European Union.

General comments

Figure 1 (265)

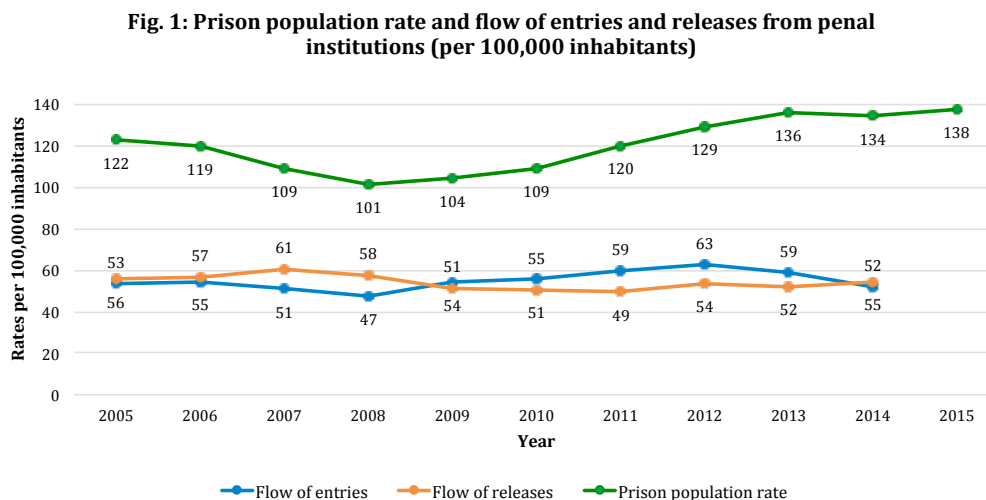


Figure 1 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison population rate of Portugal (stock) increased by 12%. In 2005, the country had 122 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 138. According to the information collected during this research, the decrease observed in 2008 could be related to the new Criminal Code, which entered into force on September 2007, and provides the possibility of extending the suspension of the imprisonment from three to five years.

From 2005 to 2014, the rate of entries (flow of entries) remained relatively stable. In 2005, there were 53 entries into penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 52.

During the same period, the rate of releases (flow of releases) remained relatively stable. In 2005, there were 56 releases from penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 55.

The flow of entries and the flow of releases show similar rates trends.

Figure 2 (266)

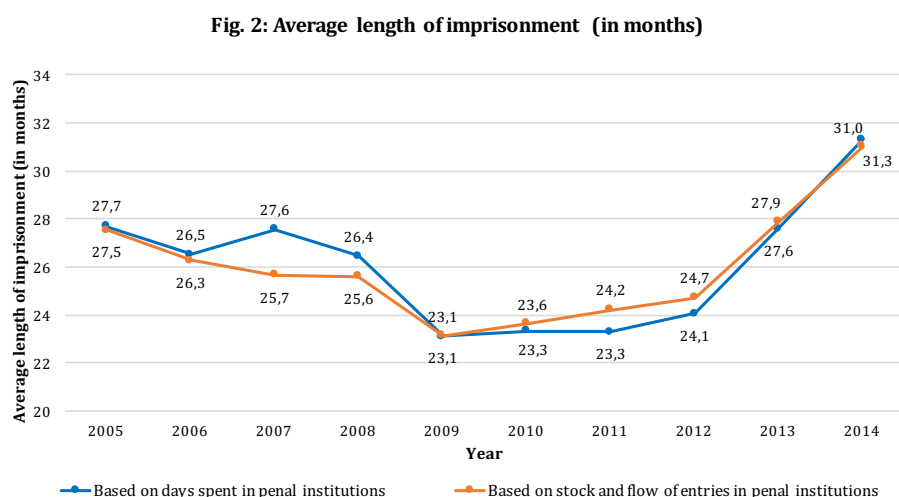


Figure 2 shows that, from 2005 to 2014, the average length of imprisonment based on the number of days spent in penal institutions increased by 13%. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 28 months, while in 2014 it was 31 months.

During the same period, the average length of imprisonment computed on the basis of the ratio between the stock and the flow followed exactly the same trend. Consequently, it also increased by 13%, passing from 28 months in 2005 to 31 months in 2014.

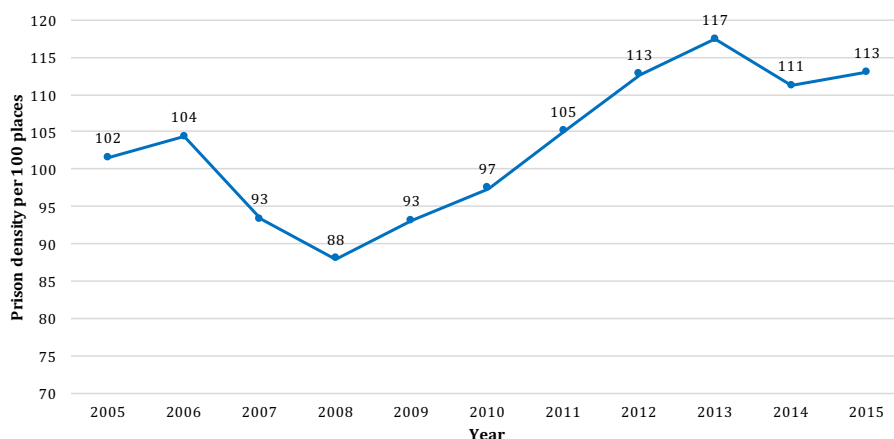
Figure 3 (267)**Fig. 3: Prison density per 100 places (Overcrowding)**

Figure 3 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison density of Portugal increased by 11%. In 2005, the country had 102 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 113.

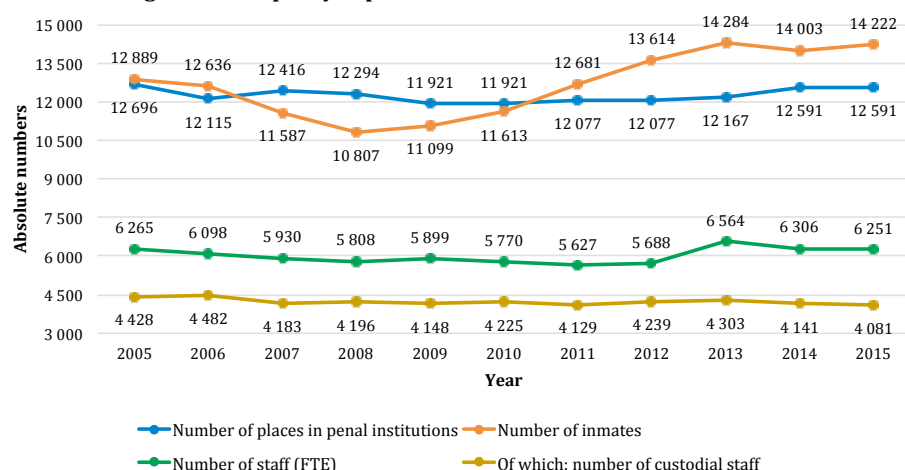
Figure 4 (268)**Fig. 4: Total capacity of penal institutions and number of inmates**

Figure 4 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the total number of places in penal institutions in Portugal remained relatively stable. In 2005, the country had 12,696 places, while in 2015 it had 12,591.

During the same period, the total number of inmates increased by 10%. In 2005, the country had 12,889 inmates, while in 2015 it had 14,222.

From 2005 to 2015, the total number of staff remained relatively stable. In 2005, Portugal had in total a staff of 6,265 persons, while in 2015 it had 6,251. According to the information provided by the SPACE national correspondent, the number of staff increased in 2013 as a result of the fusion of the Prison Service with the Probation and Insertion Service. However, the latter did not have any custodial staff, which explains the decrease in the percentage of that kind of staff. In institutions for minors, the custodial service is provided only by a private surveillance service.

During the same period, the total number of custodial staff decreased by 8%. In 2005, the total custodial staff was 4,428 persons, while in 2015 it was 4,081.

Figure 5 (269)

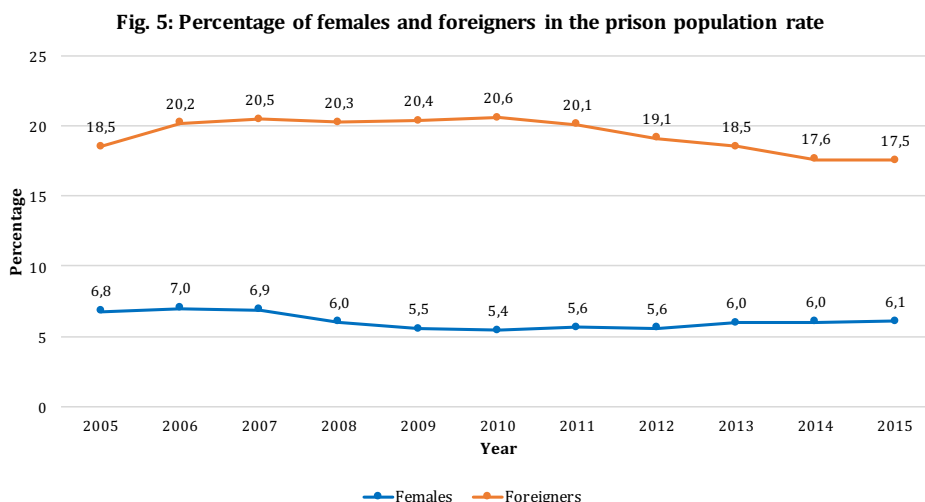


Figure 5 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of female inmates decreased by 11%. In 2005, 6.8% of the inmates were females, while in 2015 they represented 6.1% of the total prison population.

During the same period, the percentage of foreign inmates decreased by 5%. In 2005, 19% of the inmates were foreigners, while in 2015 they represented 18% of the total prison population. This means that, in Portugal, the decrease of the prison population rate (see Figure 1) was accompanied by a decrease in the percentage of foreign inmates (Figure 4). According to the information collected for this research, this may be due to a decrease of foreign immigration, which was a side effect of the global economic crisis that started in 2008.

Figure 6 (270)

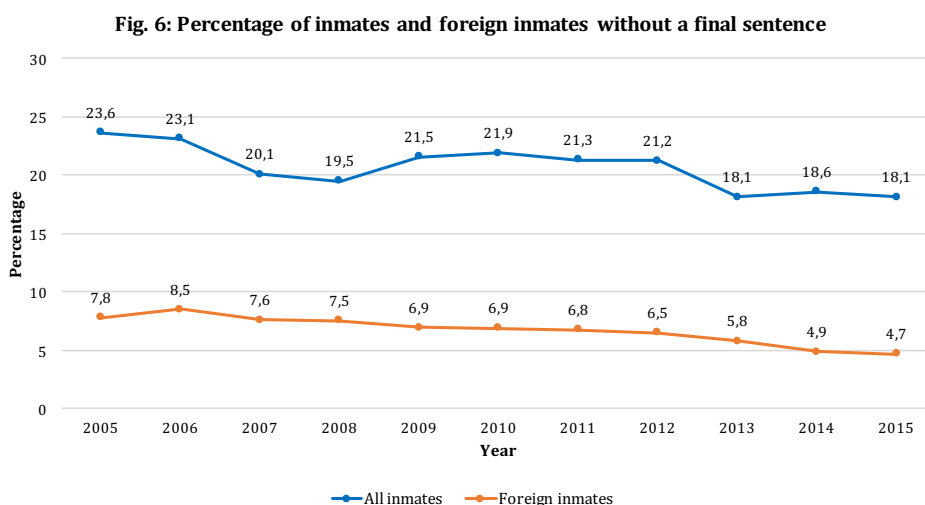


Figure 6 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence decreased by 23%. In 2005, 24% of the inmates did not have a final sentence while, in 2015, inmates without a final sentence represented 18% of all inmates.

During the same period, the percentage of foreigners held in pre-trial detention decreased by 40%. In 2005, they represented 7.8% of the total number of inmates, while in 2015 they represented 4.7% of them.

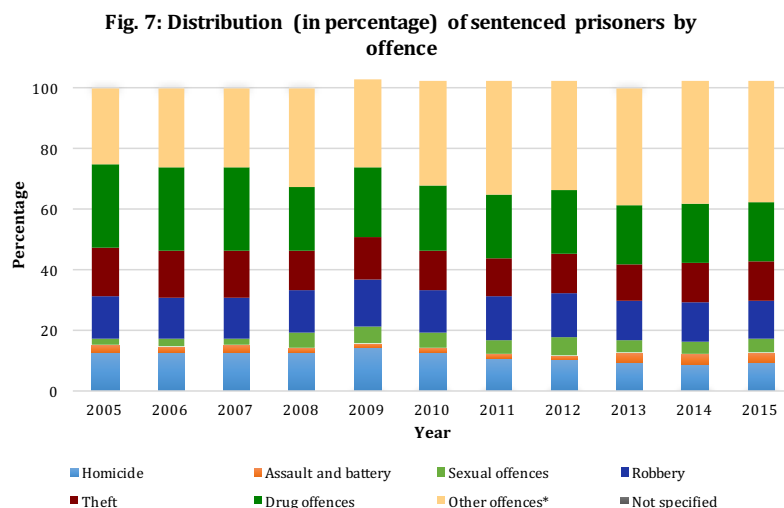
Figure 7¹⁰⁵¹⁰⁶¹⁰⁷ (271)

Figure 7 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentages of prisoners serving sentences for assault and battery, sexual offences, and other types of offences have increased; while the percentages of those serving sentences for homicide, robbery, theft, and drug offences have decreased.

Figure 8 (272)

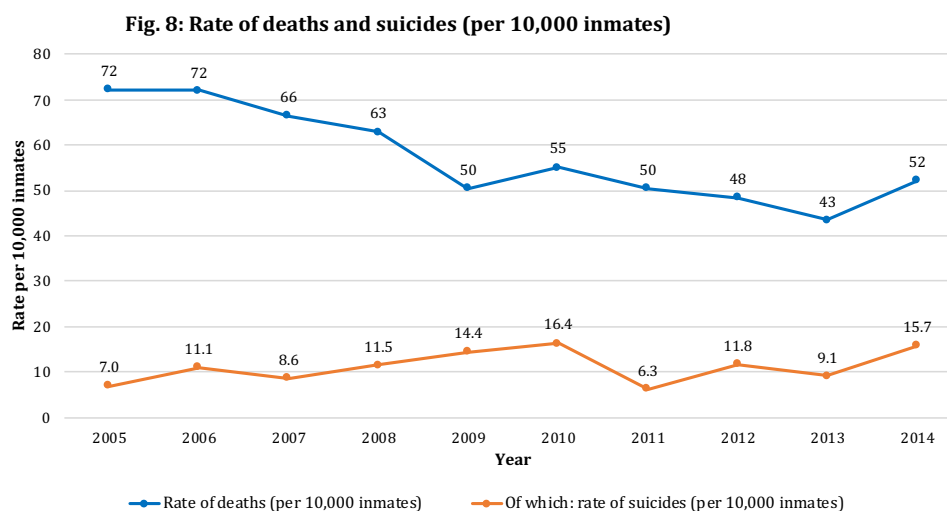


Figure 8 shows that, from 2005 to 2014, the rate of deaths of inmates in penal institutions per 10,000 inmates decreased by 28%. In 2005, there were 72 deaths per 10,000 inmates, while in 2014 there were 52.

During the same period, the rate of suicides of inmates in penal institutions per 10,000 inmates increased by 125%. In 2005, there were 7 suicides per 10,000 inmates, while in 2014 there were 16.

¹⁰⁵ The figures provided by the country do not always add to 100%.

¹⁰⁶ Sexual offences include (1) rape (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005), and (2) other sexual offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008).

¹⁰⁷ Other offences include (1) economic and financial offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008); (2) terrorism (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (3) organised crime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (4) cybercrime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2014); and (5) other cases (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005).

COUNTRY PROFILE	ROMANIA		TRENDS 2005-2015		
Key Facts					
	2014/15	Comparative		Evolution 2005-2014/15	
		CoE 47	EU 28	Average	% Change
Prison population rate (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) on 01.09.2015	144.9	Medium	High	148.1	↓↓↓
Rate of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants)	62.9	Low	Low	64.6	↓↓↓
Rate of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants)	79.2	Low	Low	68.4	↓
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	37.7	High	High	39.4	↑↑↑↑
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	30.3	High	High	27.9	↑
Prison density on 01.09.2015 (inmates per 100 places)	101.3	High	High	95.9	↔↔
Median age of the prison population on 01.09.2015 (in years)	34.0	Medium	Medium	31.6	↔↔
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	5.2	Medium	Medium	4.7	↑↑
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	0.9	Low	Low	0.7	↑↑↑↑
of which: in pre-trial detention	24.8	Low	Low	16.7	↑↑↑↑
Percentage of non-sentenced inmates (01.09.2015)	8.4	Low	Low	11.8	↓↓↓↓
Rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates in 2014	38.6	High	High	30.6	↑↑↑↑
Rate of suicides per 10,000 inmates in 2014 (n=13)	4.1	Medium	Medium	3.9	↑↑↑↑↑
of which: % in pre-trial detention (n=0) – Available since 2013	0.0	Low	Low	27.9	↓↓↓↓↓
Ratio of inmates per staff (number of inmates per 1 staff person)	2.2	High	High	2.5	↓↓↓↓
Percentage of custodial staff in the total staff	33.6	Low	Low	33.6	↔↔
Total budget spent by the prison administration (in Euro) – Available since 2011	230 012 271.0	NAP	NAP	212 172 447.8*	↑↑
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (in Euro) – Available since 2008	19.8	Low	Low	13.3**	↑↑↑↑↑

* Average calculated from 2011 to 2014

** Average calculated from 2008 to 2014

Romania in brief

- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show a *decrease*: prison population rate (-17%), rate of entries into penal institutions (-14%), rate of releases from penal institutions (-8%), percentage of non-sentenced inmates (-40%), percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention (there were no suicides in pre-trial detention in 2014), and ratio of inmates per staff (-27%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show an *increase*: average length of detention based on the total number of days spent in penal institution (+30%), average length of detention based on stock and flow (+5%), percentage of female inmates (+11%), percentage of foreign inmates (+21%), percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates (+48%), rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates (+43%), percentage of suicides (+135%), total budget spent by the prison administration (+15%), and average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (+465%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators remain *stable*: prison density (+1%), median age of the population (+3%), and percentage of custodial staff (-2%).

Romania in comparative perspective

- Compared to other European countries, in 2014/15 Romania presents:
 - **Low**: Rate of entries into penal institutions, rate of releases from penal institutions, percentage of foreign inmates, percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates, percentage of non-sentenced inmates, percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention, percentage of custodial staff in the total staff, average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate.
 - **Medium**: Median age of the prison population, percentage of female inmates, percentage of suicides.
 - **High**: Average length of detention based on stock and flow, average length of detention based on the total number of days spent in penal institution, prison density, rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates, ratio of inmates per staff.
- When the prison population rate is calculated, Romania rate is medium compared to the member States of the Council of Europe, but high compared to the member States of the European Union.

General comments

Figure 1 (273)

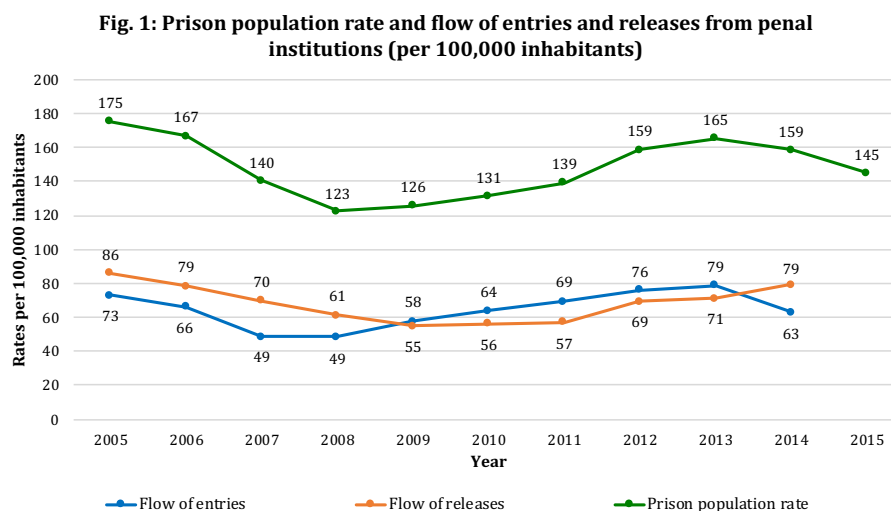


Figure 1 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison population rate of Romania (stock) decreased by 17%. In 2005, the country had 175 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 145.

From 2005 to 2014, the rate of entries (flow of entries) decreased by 14%. In 2005, there were 73 entries into penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 63.

During the same period, the rate of releases (flow of releases) decreased by 8%. In 2005, there were 86 releases from penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 79.

The flow of entries and the flow of releases show similar rates and trends.

Figure 2 (274)

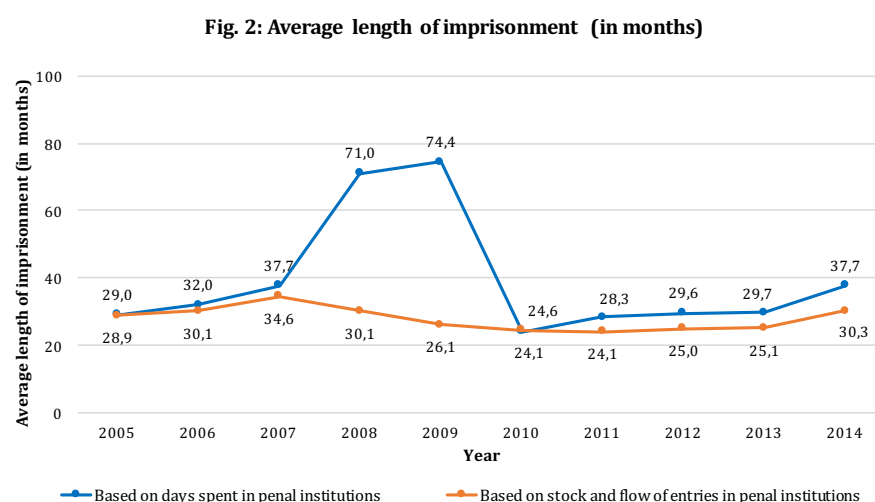


Figure 2 shows that, from 2005 to 2014, the average length of imprisonment based on the number of days spent in penal institutions increased by 30%. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 29 months, while in 2014 it was 38 months.

During the same period, the average length of imprisonment computed on the basis of the ratio between the stock and the flow increased by 5%. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 29 months, while in 2014 it was 30 months.

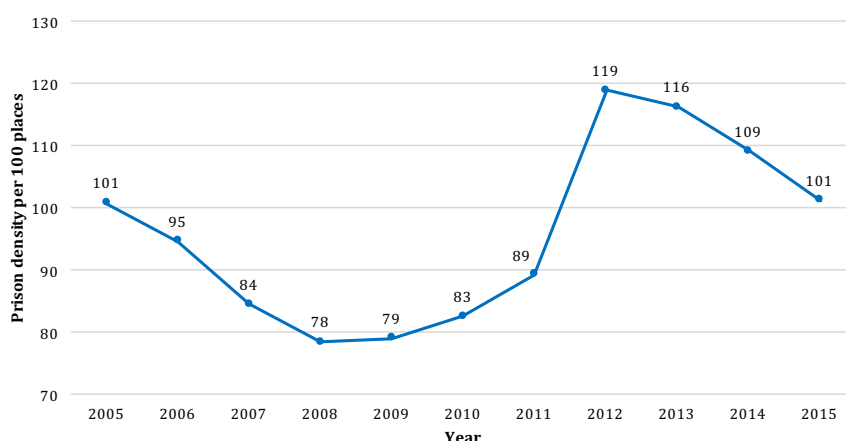
Figure 3 (275)**Fig. 3: Prison density per 100 places (Overcrowding)**

Figure 3 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison density of Romania remained stable. In 2005 and 2015, the country had 101 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants.

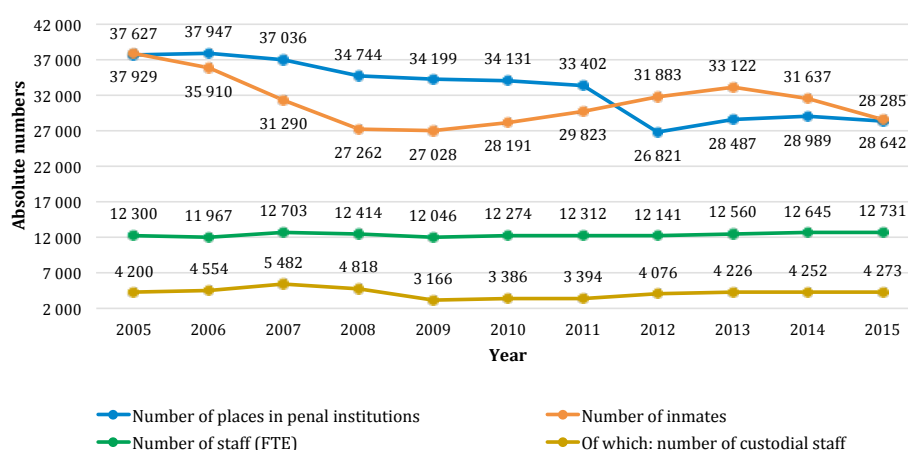
Figure 4 (276)**Fig. 4: Total capacity of penal institutions and number of inmates**

Figure 4 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the total number of places in penal institutions in Romania decreased by 25%. In 2005, the country had 37,627 places, while in 2015 it had 28,285. According to the information collected during this research, no penal institutions were closed in Romania during the period under study. The decrease in the capacity of the penal institutions is due to works of modernisation of the existing detention places.

During the same period, the total number of inmates decreased by 25%. In 2005, the country had 37,929 inmates, while in 2015 it had 28,642.

From 2005 to 2015, the total number of staff increased by 4%. In 2005, Romania had in total a staff of 12,300 persons, while in 2015 it had 12,731.

During the same period, the total number of custodial staff increased by 2%. In 2005, the total custodial staff was 4,200 persons, while in 2015 it was 4,273.

Figure 5 (277)

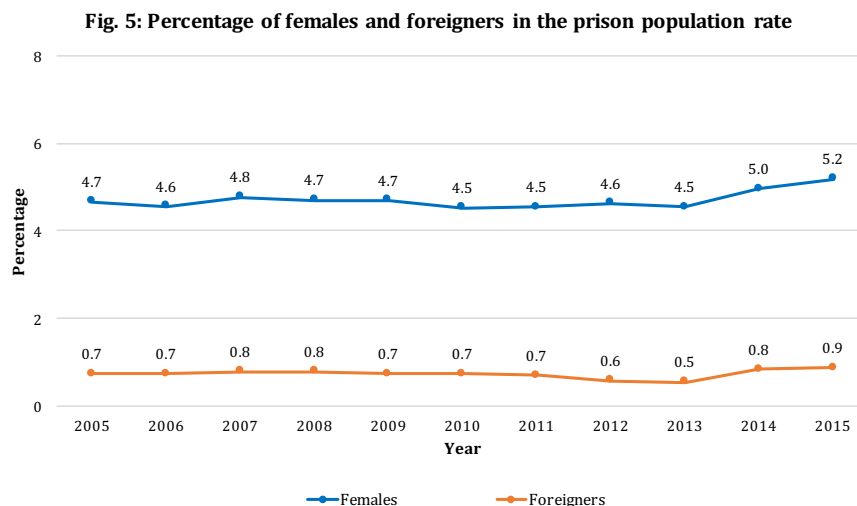


Figure 5 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of female inmates increased by 11%. In 2005, 4.7% of the inmates were females, while in 2015 they represented 5.2% of the total prison population.

During the same period, the percentage of foreign inmates increased by 21%. In 2005, 0.7% of the inmates were foreigners, while in 2015 they represented 0.9% of the total prison population.

Figure 6 (278)

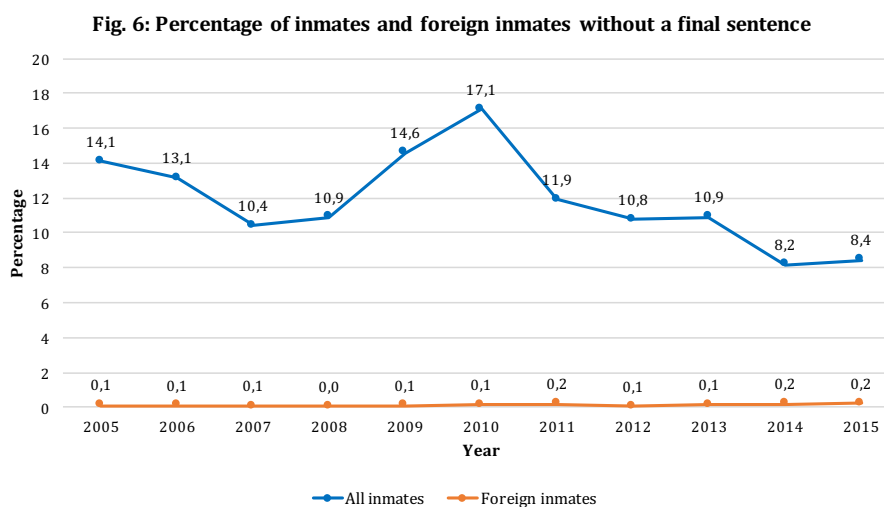


Figure 6 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence decreased by 40%. In 2005, 14% of the inmates did not have a final sentence while, in 2015, inmates without a final sentence represented 8% of all inmates.

During the same period, the percentage of foreigners held in pre-trial detention increased by 79%. In 2005, they represented 0.1% of the total number of inmates, while in 2015 they represented 0.2% of them.

Figure 7¹⁰⁸¹⁰⁹¹¹⁰ (279)

Fig. 7: Distribution (in percentage) of sentenced prisoners by offence

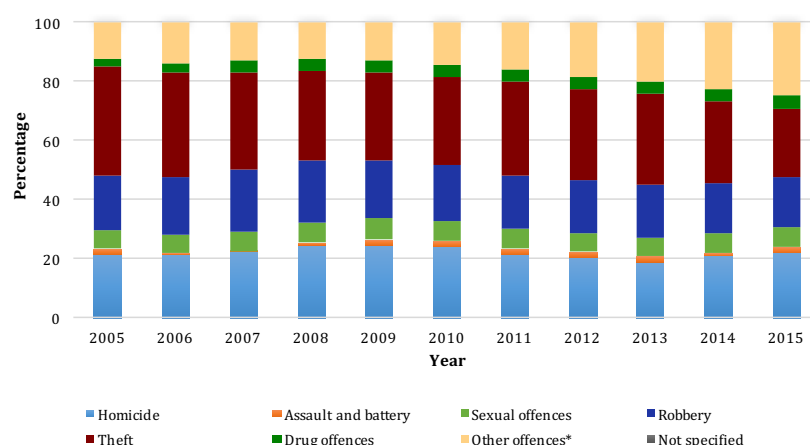
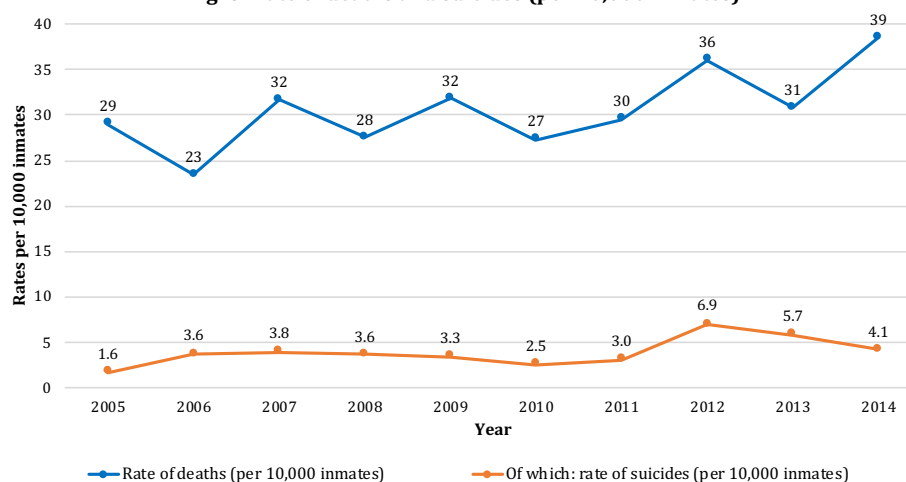


Figure 7 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentages of prisoners serving sentences for sexual offences, drug offences, and other types of offences have increased; while the percentages of those serving sentences for assault and battery, robbery, and theft have decreased.

Figure 8 (280)

Fig. 8: Rate of deaths and suicides (per 10,000 inmates)



The instability of the trends for deaths and suicides per 10,000 inmates shown in Figure 8 illustrates the impossibility of reaching statistically reliable conclusions when the absolute number of cases that generated the rates is low.

¹⁰⁸ The figures provided by the country do not always add to 100%.

¹⁰⁹ Sexual offences include (1) rape (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005), and (2) other sexual offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008).

¹¹⁰ Other offences include (1) economic and financial offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008); (2) terrorism (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (3) organised crime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (4) cybercrime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2014); and (5) other cases (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005).

COUNTRY PROFILE	RUSSIAN FEDERATION		TRENDS 2005-2015		
Key Facts					
	2014/15	Comparative		Evolution 2005-2014/15	
		CoE 47	EU 28	Average	% Change
Prison population rate (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) on 01.09.2015	440.6	High	NAP	543.8	↓↓↓↓
Rate of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants)	376.6	High	NAP	458.7	↑↑
Rate of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) – Available since 2012	154.6	High	NAP	175.1	↔
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	---	---	NAP	---	---
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	14.6	High	NAP	14.5	↔
Prison density on 01.09.2015 (inmates per 100 places)	81.1	Low	NAP	86.8	↓
Median age of the prison population on 01.09.2015 (in years)	34.4*	Medium	NAP	---	---
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	8.1	High	NAP	7.8	↑↑↑↑
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	4.3	Low	NAP	3.4	↑↑↑↑↑
of which: in pre-trial detention	---	---	NAP	---	---
Percentage of non-sentenced inmates (01.09.2015)	18.6	Low	NAP	17.2	↓
Rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates in 2014	61.2	High	NAP	52.2	↑↑↑↑
Rate of suicides per 10,000 inmates in 2014 (n=404)	6.0	Medium	NAP	---	---
of which: % in pre-trial detention (n=NA) – Available since 2013	---	---	NAP	---	---
Ratio of inmates per staff (number of inmates per 1 staff person)	2.2	High	NAP	2.4	↓↓
Percentage of custodial staff in the total staff	64.3	Medium	NAP	72.4	↓↓
Total budget spent by the prison administration (in Euro) – Available since 2011	5 443 836 800	NAP	NAP	5 672 586 891**	↔
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (in Euro) – Available since 2012	22.5	Medium	NAP	NAP	NAP

* Data refers to 2014

** Average calculated from 2011 to 2014

Russian Federation in brief

- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show a *decrease*: prison population rate (-22%), prison density (-7%), percentage of non-sentenced inmates (-9%), ratio of inmates per staff (-14%), and percentage of custodial staff (-15%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show an *increase*: percentage of female inmates (+23%), percentage of foreign inmates (+80%), and rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates (+20%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators remain *stable*: total budget spent by the prison administration (+1%).

Russian Federation in comparative perspective

- Compared to other European countries, in 2014/15 Russian Federation presents:
 - **Low**: Prison density, percentage of foreign inmates, percentage of non-sentenced inmates, percentage of custodial staff in the total staff.
 - **Medium**: Median age of the prison population, rate of suicides per 10,000 inmates, percentage of custodial staff in the total staff, average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate.
 - **High**: Prison population rate, rate of entries into penal institutions, rate of releases from penal institutions, average length of detention based on stock and flow, percentage of female inmates, rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates, ratio of inmates per staff.

General comments

Figure 1 (281)

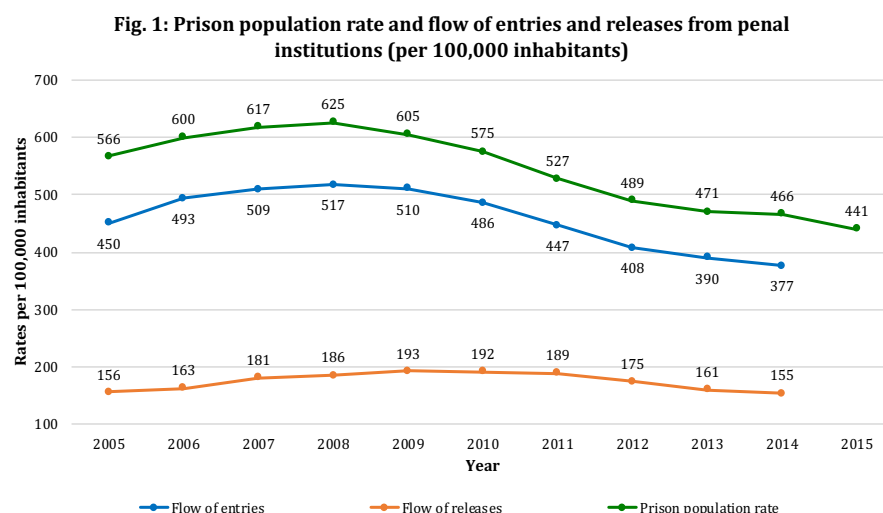


Figure 1 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison population rate of Russian Federation (stock) decreased by 22%. In 2005, the country had 566 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2015, it had 441.¹¹¹

From 2005 to 2014, the rate of entries (flow of entries) decreased by 16%. In 2005 there were 450 entries into penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2014, there were 377.

From 2005 to 2014, the rate of releases (flow of releases) remained stable. In 2005 there were 156 releases per 100,000 inhabitants, and in 2015 there were 155.

Figure 2 (282)



Figure 2 shows that, from 2005 to 2014, the average length of imprisonment computed on the basis of the ratio between stock and flow remained stable. In 2005 and 2015, the average length of imprisonment was 15 months.

Data were not available for the estimation of the average length of imprisonment based on the number of days spent in penal institutions.

¹¹¹ See below the comments by the National Correspondent from Russia.

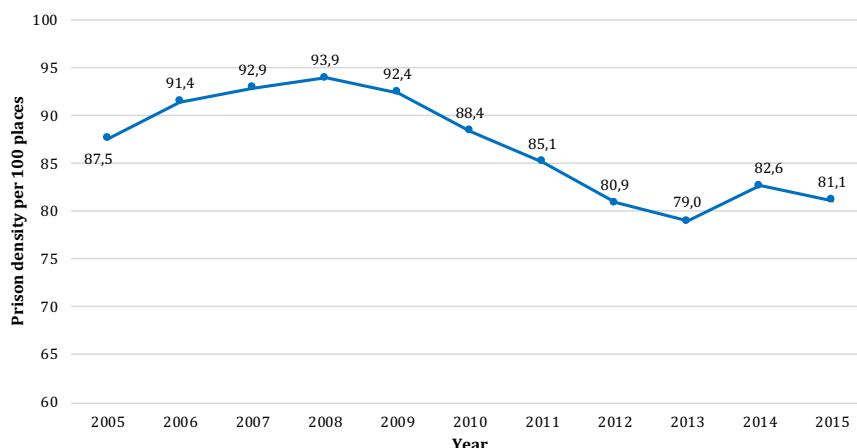
Figure 3 (283)**Fig. 3: Prison density per 100 places (Overcrowding)**

Figure 3 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison density of Russian Federation decreased by 7%. In 2005, the country had 87 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2015, it had 81.

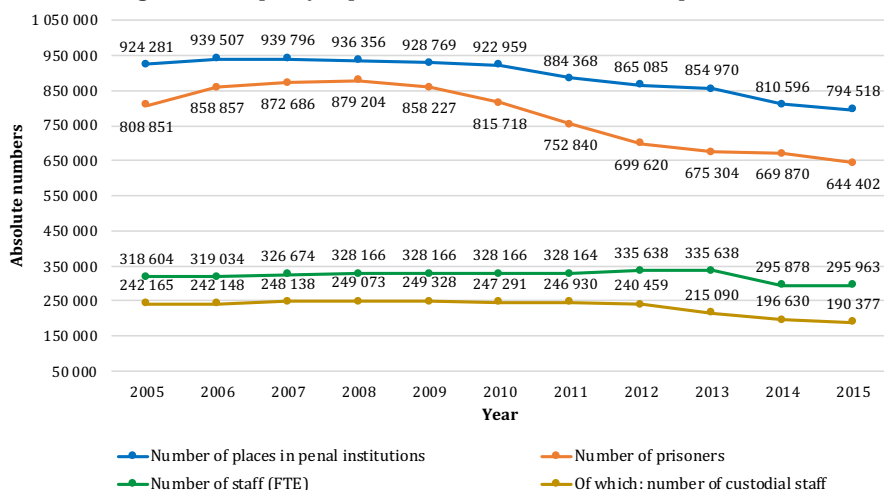
Figure 4 (284)**Fig. 4: Total capacity of penal institutions and number of prisoners**

Figure 4 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the total number of places in penal institutions in Russian Federation decreased by 14%. In 2005, the country had 924,281 places, while in 2015, it had 794,518.¹¹²

During the same period, the total number of inmates decreased by 20%. In 2005, the country had 808,851 inmates, while in 2015, it had 644,402.

From 2005 to 2015, the total number of staff decreased by 7%. In 2005, Russian Federation had in total a staff of 318,604 persons, while in 2015, it had 295,963.

During the same period, the total number of custodial staff decreased by 21%. In 2005, the total custodial staff was 242,165 persons, while in 2015, it was 190,377.

¹¹² See below the comments by the National Correspondent from Russia.

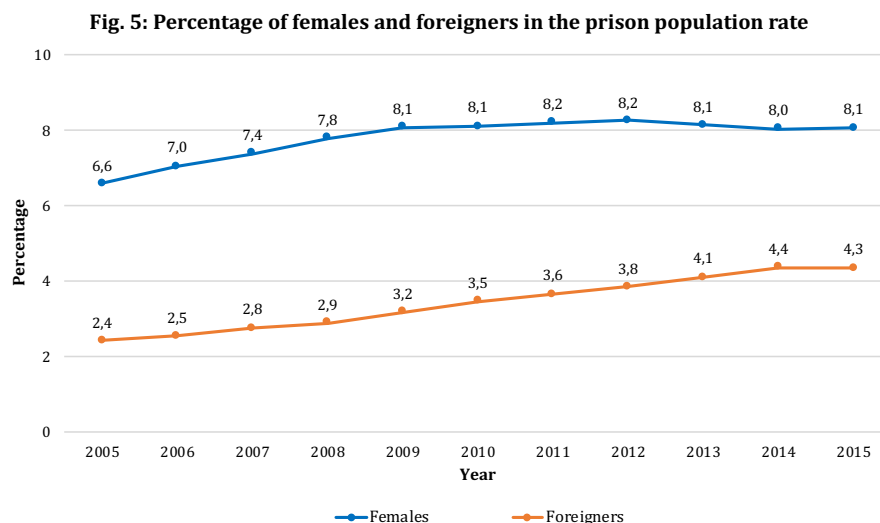
Figure 5 (285)

Figure 5 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of female inmates increased by 23%. In 2005, 6.6% of the inmates were females, while in 2015, they represented 8.1% of the total prison population.

During the same period, the percentage of foreign inmates increased by 80%. In 2005, 2.4% of the inmates were foreigners, while in 2015, they represented 4.3% of the total prison population.

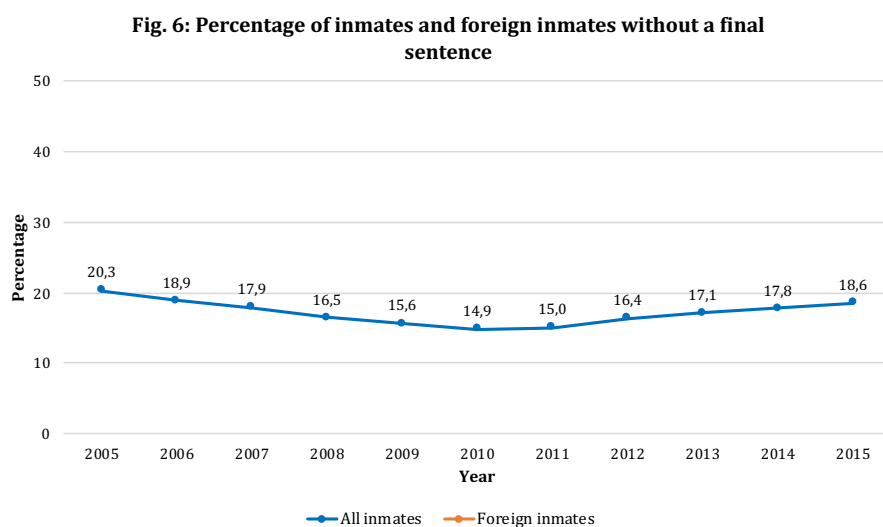
Figure 6 (286)

Figure 6 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence decreased by 9%. In 2005, 20% of the inmates did not have a final sentence, while in 2015, inmates without a final sentence represented 19% of all inmates.

Data were not available for the percentage of foreigners held in pre-trial detention.

Figure 7¹¹³¹¹⁴ (287)

Fig. 7: Distribution (in percentage) of sentenced prisoners by offence

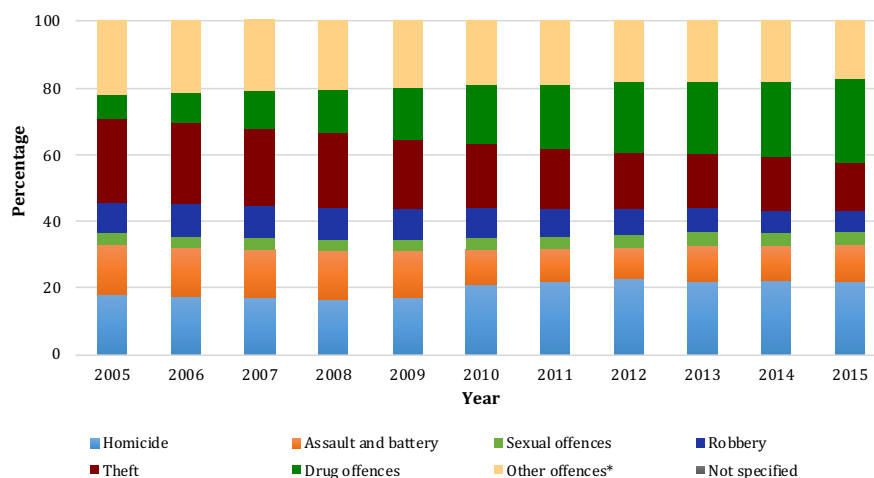


Figure 7 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentages of prisoners serving sentences for homicide, sexual offences, and drug offences have increased; while the percentages of those serving sentences for assault and battery, robbery, and theft have decreased.

Figure 8 (288)

Fig. 8: Rate of deaths and suicides (per 10,000 inmates)

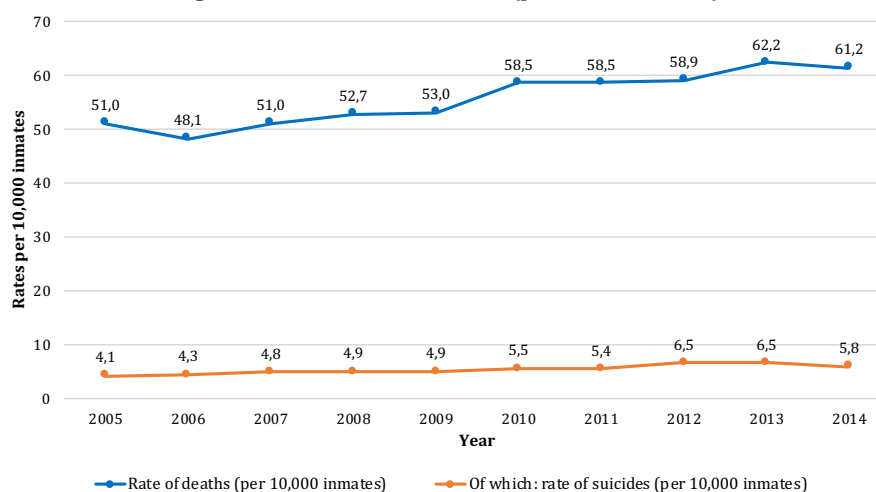


Figure 8 shows that, from 2005 to 2014, the rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates of the Russian Federation increased by 20%. In 2005 there were 51 deaths per 10,000 inmates, while in 2014 there were 61.2.

From 2005 to 2014, the rate of suicides per 10,000 inmates increased by 41%. There were 4.1 suicides per 10,000 inmates in 2005, while in 2014 there were 5.8

¹¹³ Sexual offences include (1) rape (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005), and (2) other sexual offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008).

¹¹⁴ Other offences include (1) economic and financial offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008); (2) terrorism (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (3) organised crime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (4) cybercrime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2014); and (5) other cases (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005).

Comments by the National Correspondent from Russia (received on 8th August 2018)

Figure 1: Prison population rate

The number of suspects and persons accused in pre-trial detention centers, in relation to whom detention was imposed as a preventive measure, and those sentenced to imprisonment in correctional institutions does not depend on the activities of the Federal Penitentiary Service, but is determined mainly by the overall level of criminality in the country and by judicial practice.

An analysis of the statistics of the Judicial Department under the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation showed that, in 2016, 206134 sentences were passed in the form of imprisonment, which is 5036 fewer than in 2015 (211170 sentences). This led to a further decrease in the number of inmates in penal institutions (i.e. the prison population rate) in such a way that, on 1st January 2017, there were 522851 inmates. In the first half of 2017, 97143 sentences were passed and, by 1st January 2018, there were 494967 inmates in the penal institutions of the Russian Federation.

In addition, a large-scale work was carried out to further liberalize and humanize criminal legislation. Hence, the list of crimes in the sphere of economic activity has been expanded, which provides for exemption from criminal liability for compensation of the damage caused; a new type of exemption from criminal liability with payment of a judicial fine was introduced; criminal liability for beating was excluded; an administrative prejudice as a condition of criminal liability for repeated non-payment of funds for the maintenance of children or disabled parents; increased the size of petty theft for administrative responsibility; small commercial bribery and petty bribery were allotted in the separate compositions of crimes with a milder punishment; a large and particularly large amounts of damage as signs of a crime in the form of illegal extraction of aquatic biological resources were also determined.

Figure 4: Total capacity of penal institutions and number of prisoners

The optimization of placement in correctional facilities is one of the measures of the Concept of the Development of the Penitentiary System of the Russian Federation until 2020.

The number of inmates in correctional institutions began to decline especially since 2010. At the same time, as a result of the adoption of a number of legislative initiatives aimed at reducing the practice of bail hearing in the form of detention, the prison population decreased from 815718 inmates in 2010 to 494967 at the beginning of 2018.

Thus, from 2010 to 2017, the modification of the criminal policy of the state, aimed at decriminalizing a number of offenses, accompanied by a change in sentencing practices when imposing punishments, led to a steady decrease of the number of inmates. The decrease concerns almost all categories of inmates, except those under special regime, life-term prisoners, and a number of specific regimes for former employees of courts and law enforcement agencies. The Federal Penal Service of Russia created additional places in the existing institutions and also built new institutions.

The decrease in the number of inmates allowed closing correctional facilities that did not fully comply with the requirements of the penal enforcement legislation: Some buildings and structures were in bad conditions, some of them were made in wood, and maintaining them in satisfactory condition required constant capital investments, in a number of institutions there were no centralized water facilities and canalization, in others the conditions for work for prisoners were not met, and a number of institutions were in hard-to-reach and sparsely populated areas, where, as a rule, there was no regular transport connection.

In that way, 87 prisons have been closed since 2011, as well as 2 penal colonies for common regime, and 17 pre-trial detention centres.

Currently (in 2018), the Ministry of Justice of the Russian Federation is considering proposals for closing another 14 penal institutions.

COUNTRY PROFILE	SAN MARINO		TRENDS 2005-2015		
Key Facts					
	2014/15	Comparative		Evolution 2005-2014/15	
		CoE 47	EU 28	Average	% Change
Prison population rate (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) on 01.09.2015	6.1	Low	NAP	5.2	↑↑↑↑↑
Rate of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants)	58.4	Low	NAP	35.3	↑↑↑↑↑
Rate of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) – Available since 2009	49.2	Low	NAP	31.2*	↑↑↑↑↑
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	1.8	Low	NAP	1.6	↑↑↑↑
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	2.5	Low	NAP	1.7	↑↑↑↑↑
Prison density on 01.09.2015 (inmates per 100 places)	25.0	Low	NAP	14.4	↑↑↑↑↑
Median age of the prison population on 01.09.2015 (in years)	29.7	Low	NAP	45.2	↓**
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	0.0	Low	NAP	2.3	↔↔
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	100.0	High	NAP	38.6	↔↔
of which: in pre-trial detention	100.0	High	NAP	27.3	↔↔
Percentage of non-sentenced inmates (01.09.2015)	0.0	Low	NAP	20.5	↓↓↓↓↓
Rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates in 2014	0.0	Low	NAP	0.0	↔↔
Rate of suicides per 10,000 inmates in 2014 (n=0)	0.0	Low	NAP	0.0	↔↔
of which: % in pre-trial detention (n=0) - Available since 2013	0.0	Low	NAP	NAP	NAP
Ratio of inmates per staff (number of inmates per 1 staff person)	0.3	Low	NAP	0.2	↑↑↑↑↑
Percentage of custodial staff in the total staff	83.3	High	NAP	74.4	↑↑↑↑↑
Total budget spent by the prison administration (in Euro) – Available since 2013	494 755.5	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (in Euro) – Available since 2008	480.8	High	NAP	678.7***	↓↓↓↓

* Average calculated from 2009 to 2014

** Percentage change calculated from 2006 to 2015

*** Average calculated from 2008 to 2014

Cautionary statement

San Marino has a population of roughly 33,000 persons. The majority of its prisoners serve their sentences in Italian prisons and are not included in the statistics of the country. Hence, on 1st September of every year, San Marino usually has less than 15 inmates. From a statistical point of view, this means that it is not possible to establish reliable time series. As a consequence, the figures, rates and graphs included in this report are given purely as an indication and must be interpreted very cautiously.

San Marino in brief

- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show a *decrease*: median age of the population (-7%), percentage of non-sentenced inmates (-100%), and average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (-31%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show an *increase*: prison population rate (+80%), rate of entries into penal institutions (+117%), rate of releases from penal institutions (+54%), average length of detention based on the total number of days spent in penal institution (+48%), average length of detention based on stock and flow (+68%), prison density (+200%), ratio of inmates per staff (+100%), percentage of custodial staff (+150%)
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators remain *stable*: percentage of female inmates (0%), percentage of foreign inmates (0%), percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates (0%), rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates (0%), and percentage of suicides (0%).

San Marino in comparative perspective

- Compared to other European countries, in 2014/15 San Marino presents:
 - **Low**: Prison population rate, rate of entries into penal institutions, rate of releases from penal institutions, average length of detention based on the total number of days spent in penal institution, average length of detention based on stock and flow, prison density, median age of the prison population, percentage of female inmates, percentage of non-sentenced inmates, rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates, rate of suicides per 10,000 inmates, percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention, ratio of inmates per staff.
 - **Medium**: none of indicators.
 - **High**: Percentage of foreign inmates, percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates, percentage of custodial staff in the total staff, average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate.

General comments

Figure 1 (289)

Fig. 1: Prison population rate and flow of entries and releases from penal institutions (per 100,000 inhabitants)

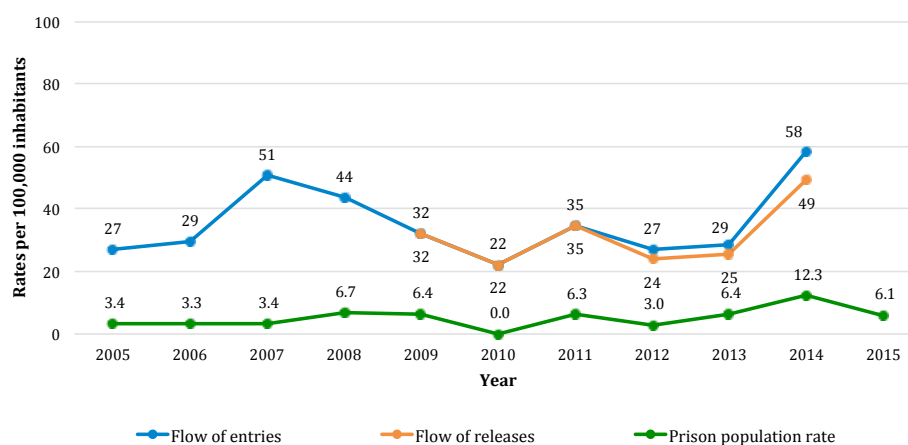


Figure 1 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison population rate of San Marino (stock) increased by 80%. In 2005, the country had 3.4 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 6.1. However, the number of inmates is too low to reach reliable conclusions.

From 2005 to 2014, the rate of entries (flow of entries) increased by 117%. In 2005, there were 27 entries into penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 58.

From 2009 to 2014, the rate of releases (flow of releases) increased by 54%. In 2009, there were 32 releases from penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 49.

The flow of entries and the flow of releases show similar rates and trends with the exceptions of the years 2007 and 2014, but the number of inmates is too low to reach reliable conclusions.

Figure 2 (290)

Fig. 2: Average length of imprisonment (in months)

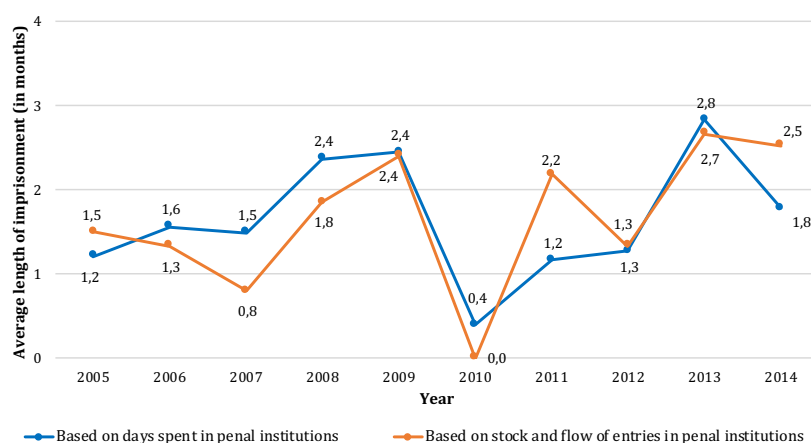


Figure 2 shows that, from 2005 to 2014, the average length of imprisonment based on the number of days spent in penal institutions increased by 48%. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 1.2 months, while in 2014 it was 1.8 months.

During the same period, the average length of imprisonment computed on the basis of the ratio between the stock and the flow increased by 68%. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 1.5 months, while in 2014 it was 2.5 months.

Figure 3 (291)

Fig. 3: Prison density per 100 places (Overcrowding)

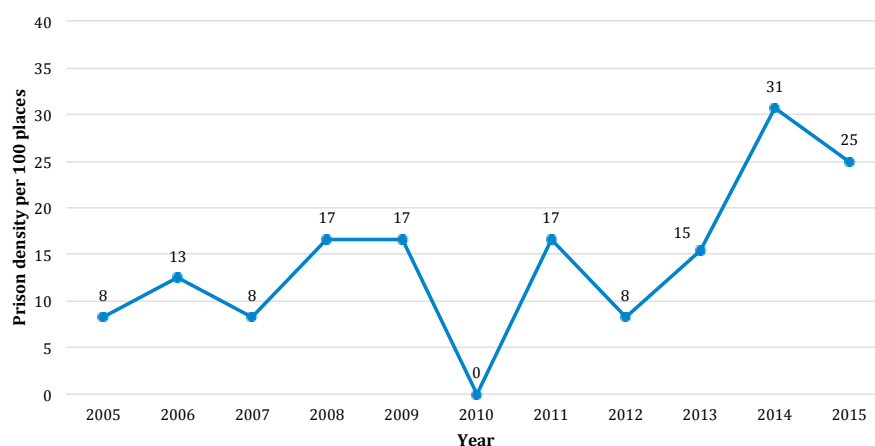


Figure 3 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison density of San Marino increased by 200%. In 2005, the country had one prisoner and 12 available places (i.e. a rate of 8 inmates per 100 places), while in 2015 it had 2 prisoners and 8 available places (i.e. a rate of 25 inmates per 100 places).

Figure 4 (292)

Fig. 4: Total capacity of penal institutions and number of inmates

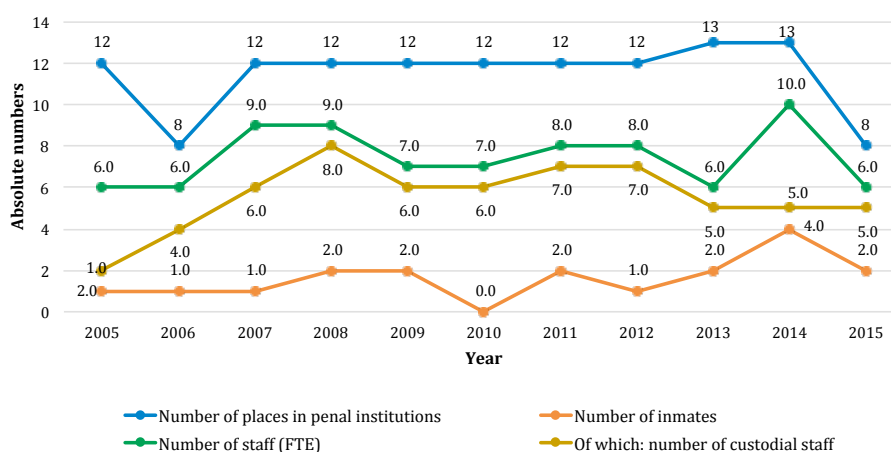


Figure 4 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the total number of places in penal institutions in San Marino decreased by 33%. In 2005, the country had 12 places, while in 2015 it had 8.

During the same period, the total number of inmates increased by 100%. In 2005, the country had 1.0 inmate, while in 2015 it had 2.0.

From 2005 to 2015, the total number of staff remained stable. In 2005 and 2015, San Marino had in total a staff of 6.0 persons.

During the same period, the total number of custodial staff increased by 150%. In 2005, the total custodial staff was 2.0 persons, while in 2015 it was 5.0.

Figure 5 (293)

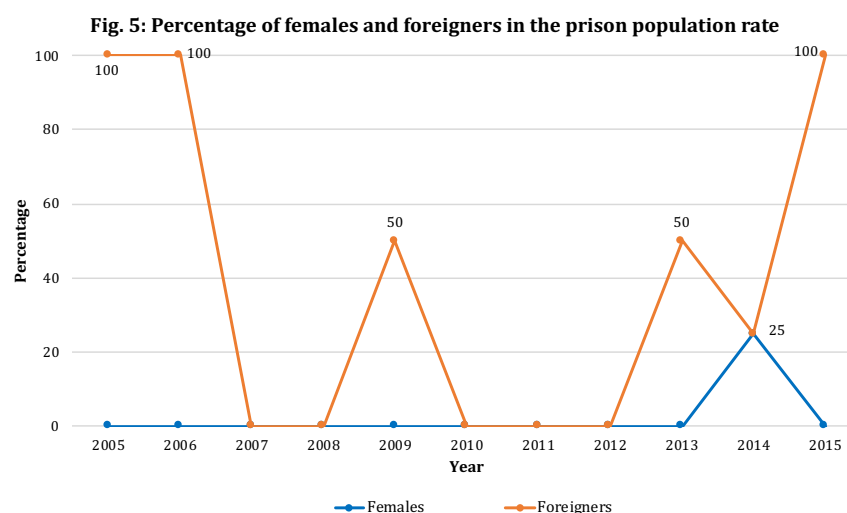
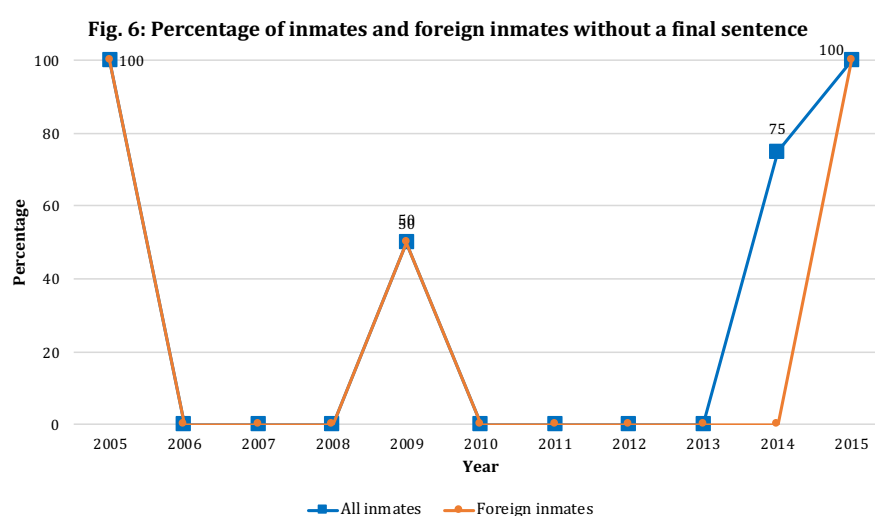


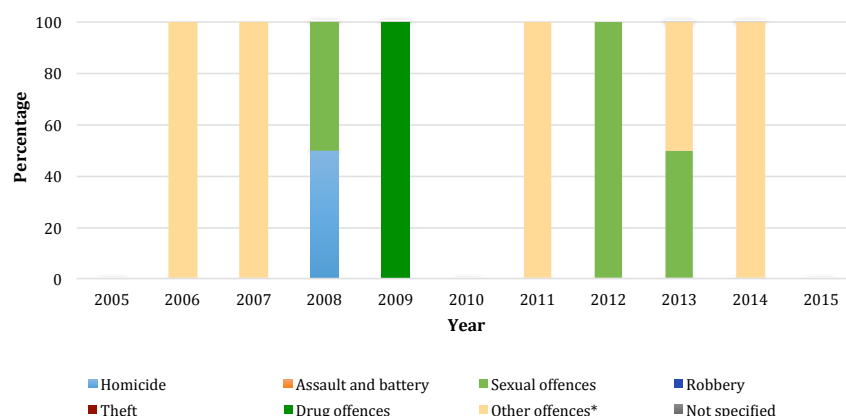
Figure 5 illustrates the difficulties faced when establishing distributions on the basis of a few observations. From 2005 to 2015, San Marino usually had one or two inmates in its prison institution by 1st September (in 2010, there were none, and in 2014 there were four). As a consequence, percentages based on that low number are not reliable. For example, from 2005 to 2015, there were usually no females deprived of freedom in San Marino, but in 2014 one of the inmates was a woman, which raised the percentage of females to 25%. In the case of foreigners, their percentage reached 100% in 2005, 2006 and 2015 because the only inmate of the country was a foreigner.

Figure 6 (294)

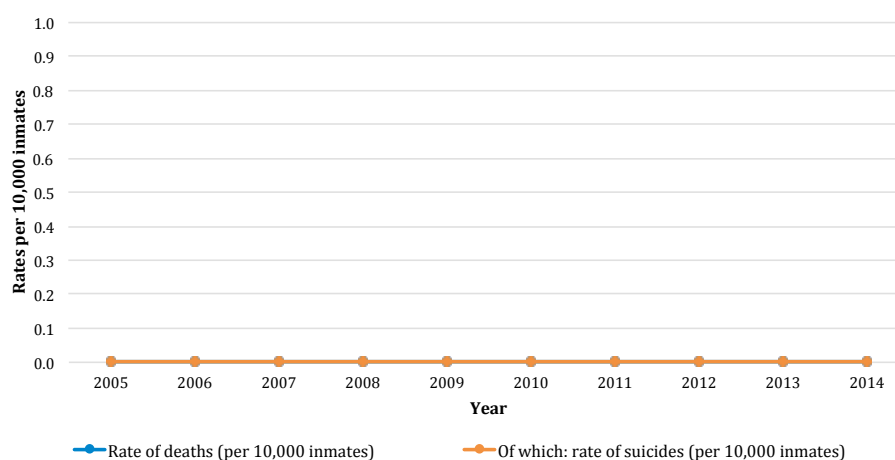


Once more, Figure 6 illustrates the difficulties faced when establishing distributions on the basis of a few observations. For example, from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence remained stable because, in 2005, there was only one inmate and he did not have a final sentence (i.e. a percentage of 100% of inmates without a final sentence), while in 2015 there were two inmates and none of them had a final sentence (i.e. 100% of the inmates did not have a final sentence).

During the same period, the percentage of foreigners held in pre-trial detention also remained stable because the inmate held in 2005 was a foreigner and the two inmates held in 2015 were also foreigners, which means that in both cases they represented 100% of the total number of inmates of San Marino.

Figure 7¹¹⁵¹¹⁶¹¹⁷ (295)**Fig. 7: Distribution (in percentage) of sentenced prisoners by offence**

Again, Figure 7 illustrates the difficulties faced when establishing distributions on the basis of a few observations. For most of the years, the available information is based on only one or two prisoners serving final sentences. That explains why the percentages vary from 50% to 100%. The absence of bars for the years 2005, 2010 and 2015 means that there were no prisoners serving final sentences. As a consequence, it is methodologically inappropriate to make any interpretation of the data presented in Figure 7.

Figure 8 (296)**Fig. 8: Rate of deaths and suicides (per 10,000 inmates)**

From 2005 to 2014, no inmates died in the penal institution of the country.

¹¹⁵ The figures provided by the country do not always add to 100%.

¹¹⁶ Sexual offences include (1) rape (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005), and (2) other sexual offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008).

¹¹⁷ Other offences include (1) economic and financial offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008); (2) terrorism (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (3) organised crime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (4) cybercrime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2014); and (5) other cases (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005).

COUNTRY PROFILE	SERBIA		TRENDS 2005-2015		
Key Facts					
	2014/15	Comparative		Evolution 2005-2014/15	
		CoE 47	EU 28	Average	% Change
Prison population rate (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) on 01.09.2015	142.2	Medium	NAP	135.6	↑↑↑↑
Rate of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants)	325.3	High	NAP	321.9	↑↑↑↑
Rate of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) – Available since 2009	322.3	High	NAP	353.0*	↔↔
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	5.2	Low	NAP	4.9***	---
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	5.3	Low	NAP	5.0	↔↔
Prison density on 01.09.2015 (inmates per 100 places)	106.4	High	NAP	129.4	↑↑↑↑
Median age of the prison population on 01.09.2015 (in years)	35.0	Medium	NAP	35.9	---
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	3.6	Low	NAP	3.5	↑↑↑↑
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	3.5	Low	NAP	2.7	↔↔
of which: in pre-trial detention	46.7	Medium	NAP	43.8	↑↑↑↑
Percentage of non-sentenced inmates (01.09.2015)	23.8	Medium	NAP	27.2	↓↓↓↓
Rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates in 2014	59.3	High	NAP	64.4	↓
Rate of suicides per 10,000 inmates in 2014 (n=10)	9.7	High	NAP	8.2	↓↓
of which: % in pre-trial detention (n=NA) – Available since 2013	---	---	NAP	---	---
Ratio of inmates per staff (number of inmates per 1 staff person)	2.5	High	NAP	2.6	↔↔
Percentage of custodial staff in the total staff	58.0	Medium	NAP	56.0	↔↔
Total budget spent by the prison administration (in Euro) – Available since 2011	71 769 767.0	NAP	NAP	63 484 493.8**	↑↑↑↑
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (in Euro) – Available since 2008	19.4	Low	NAP	16.0***	↑↑↑↑

* Average calculated from 2009 to 2014

** Average calculated from 2011 to 2014

*** Average calculated from 2008 to 2014

Serbia in brief

- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show a *decrease*: percentage of non-sentenced inmates (-50%), and rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates (-10%), percentage of suicides (-16%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show an *increase*: prison population rate (+36%), rate of entries into penal institutions (+36%), prison density (+32%), percentage of female inmates (+22%), percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates (+34%), total budget spent by the prison administration (+24%), and average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (+30%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators remain *stable*: rate of releases from penal institutions (-2%), average length of detention based on stock and flow (+1%), percentage of foreign inmates (+2%), ratio of inmates per staff (+3%), and percentage of custodial staff (0%).

Serbia in comparative perspective

- Compared to other European countries, in 2014/15 Serbia presents:
 - **Low:** Average length of detention based on the total number of days spent in penal institution, average length of detention based on stock and flow, percentage of female inmates, percentage of foreign inmates, percentage of non-sentenced inmates, average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate.
 - **Medium:** Prison population rate, median age of the prison population, percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates, percentage of custodial staff in the total staff.
 - **High:** Rate of entries into penal institutions, rate of releases from penal institutions, prison density, rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates, rate of suicides per 10,000 inmates, ratio of inmates per staff.

General comments

Figure 1 (297)

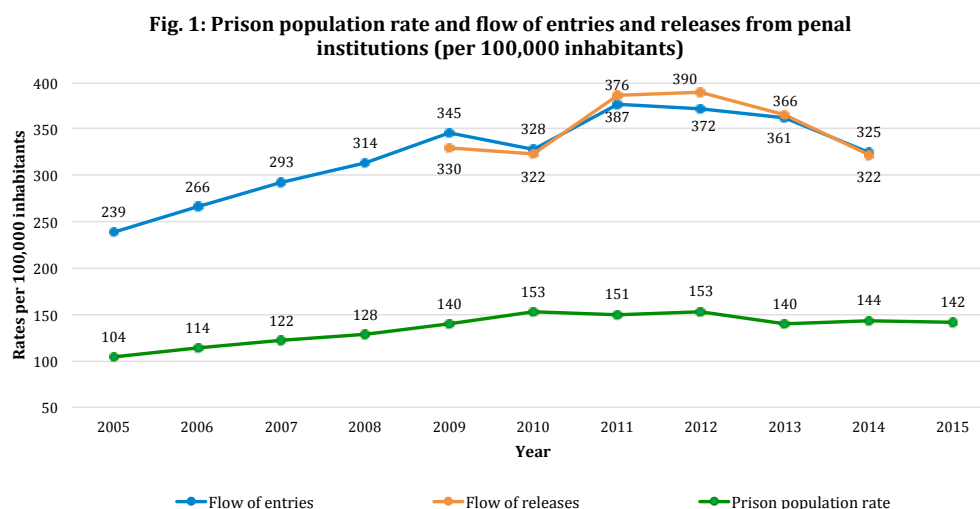


Figure 1 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison population rate of Serbia (stock) increased by 36%. In 2005, the country had 104 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 142.

From 2005 to 2014, the rate of entries (flow of entries) increased by 36%. In 2005, there were 239 entries into penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 325.

From 2009 to 2014, the rate of releases (flow of releases) remained relatively stable. In 2009, there were 330 releases from penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 322.

The flow of entries and the flow of releases show similar rates and trends.

As can be seen, the increase in the indicators included in Figure 1 took place mainly at the beginning of the series (from 2005 to 2010/11) and was followed by a decrease, although by 2014-5, the indicators remained higher than in 2005. According to the information collected during this research, the decrease observed at the end of the series could be due to several reasons. In particular, there is a wider application of all the measures that ensure the presence of the accused persons during the trial proceedings without placing them in detention (bail, prohibition of leaving the apartment and residence, prohibition of approaching, etc.). There has also been an increase in the number of persons convicted to community sanctions and measures for sentences of up to one year, which reduced the number of persons with such sentences in prisons.

Figure 2 (298)

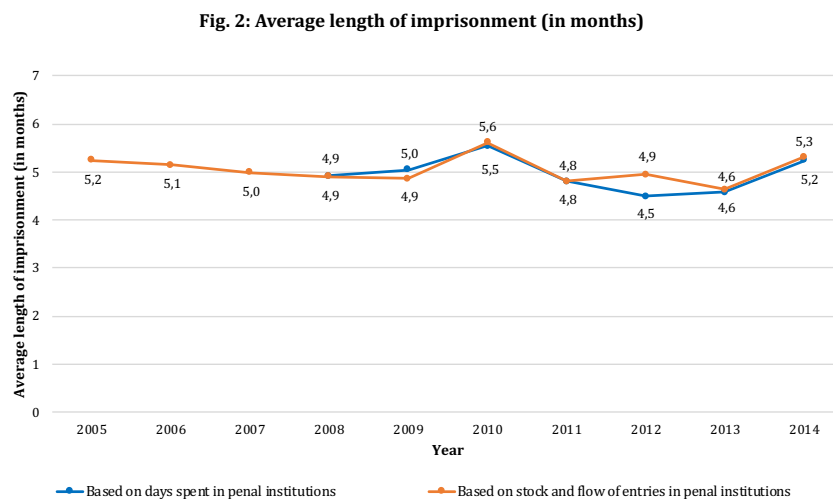


Figure 2 shows that, from 2005 to 2014, the average length of imprisonment computed on the basis of the ratio between the stock and the flow remained relatively stable. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 5.2 months, while in 2014 it was 5.3 months.

The estimation of the average length of imprisonment based on the number of days spent in penal institutions is only available since 2008 and shows a similar evolution.

Figure 3 (299)

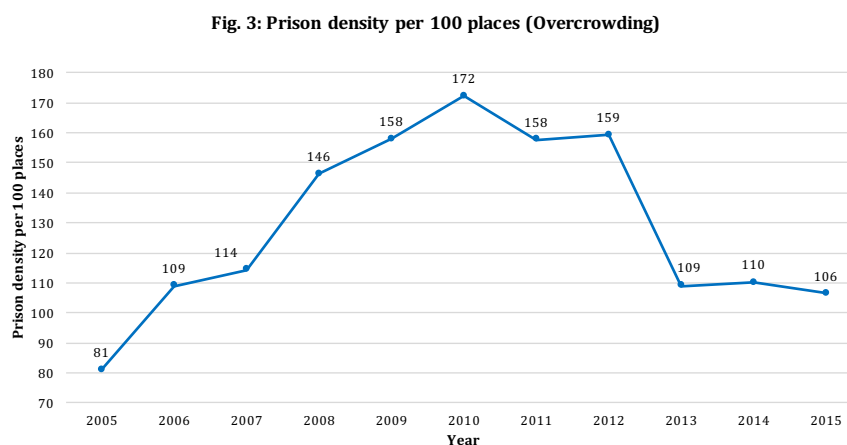


Figure 3 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison density of Serbia increased by 32%. In 2005, the country had 81 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 106.

Figure 4 (300)

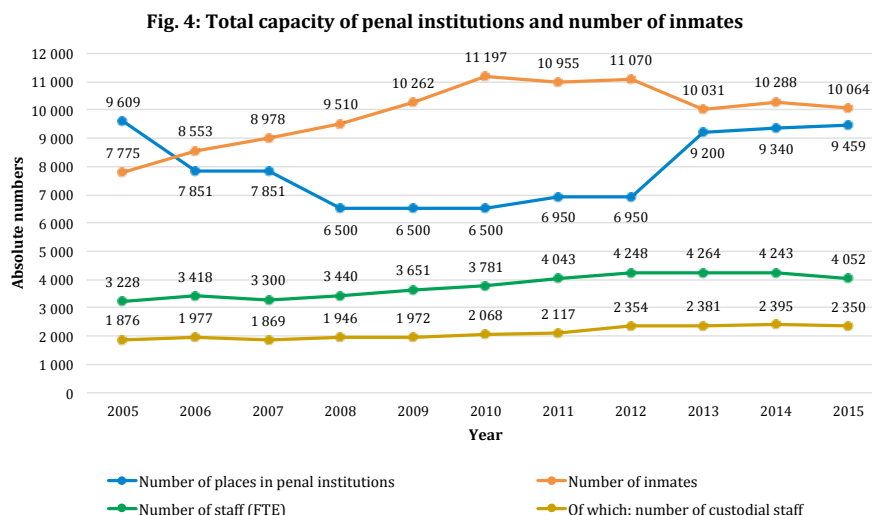


Figure 4 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the total number of places in penal institutions in Serbia suffered several fluctuations but, in the end, the number of places was similar at the beginning and at the end of the series. In 2005, the country had 9,609 places, while in 2015 it had 9,459. According to the information provided by the SPACE national correspondent, the fluctuations observed are due to several reasons, including changes in the way in which places are counted, and the reconstruction and building of prisons. In particular, in the past it was not mandatory to comply strictly with the standard of 4 square meters of space per person deprived of liberty. Currently, it is mandatory to respect that standard. Works of reconstruction took place in the prisons, which in some cases led to a reduction of the number of places, but in others had the opposite effect (i.e. an increase of the number of places in the prison). In particular, new buildings were constructed within some of the existing institutions, which resulted in an increase of their capacity. Finally, a new prison with special security and increased capacity was constructed.

From 2005 to 2015, the total number of inmates increased by 29%. In 2005, the country had 7,775 inmates, while in 2015 it had 10,064.

From 2005 to 2015, the total number of staff increased by 26%. In 2005, Serbia had in total a staff of 3,228 persons, while in 2015 it had 4,052.

During the same period, the total number of custodial staff increased by 25%. In 2005, the total custodial staff was 1,876 persons, while in 2015 it was 2,350.

Figure 5 (301)

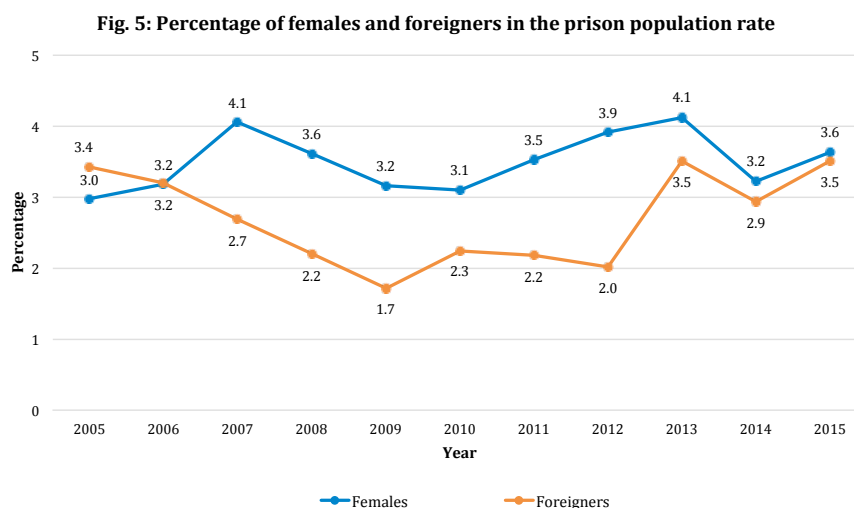


Figure 5 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of female inmates increased by 22%. In 2005, 3.0% of the inmates were females, while in 2015 they represented 3.6% of the total prison population.

During the same period, the percentage of foreign inmates remained relatively stable. In 2005, 3.4% of the inmates were foreigners, while in 2015 they represented 3.5% of the total prison population. According to the information collected during this research, the percentage of foreign prisoners in Serbia was heavily influenced on the one hand by the presence of persons from neighbouring countries, which historically were not considered as foreigners (e.g. Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro, the FYRO Macedonia, etc.) and, on the other hand, by the events in the Middle East which led to a large number of migrants passing through Serbia, thus creating crime opportunities and increasing the number of foreigners in prisons.

Figure 6 (302)

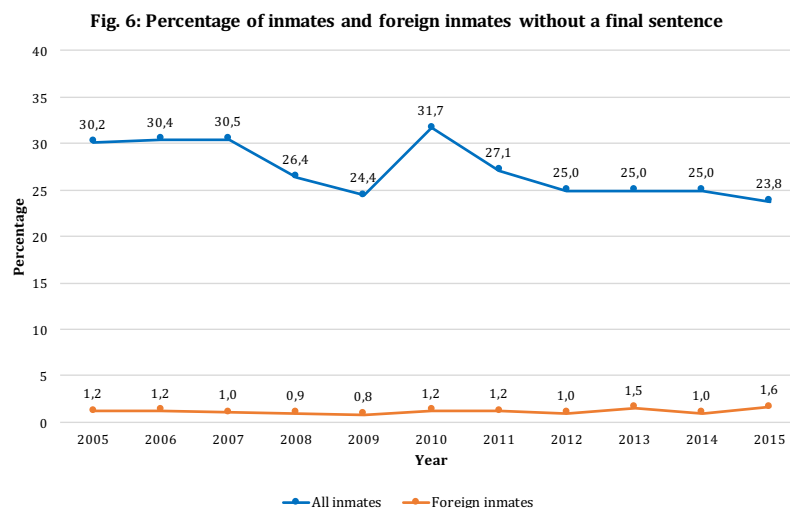


Figure 6 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence decreased by 50%. In 2005, 30% of the inmates did not have a final sentence while, in 2015, inmates without a final sentence represented 15% of all inmates.

During the same period, the percentage of foreigners held in pre-trial detention increased by 37%. In 2005, they represented 1.2% of the total number of inmates, while in 2015 they represented 1.6% of them.

Figure 7¹¹⁸¹¹⁹¹²⁰ (303)

Fig. 7: Distribution (in percentage) of sentenced prisoners by offence

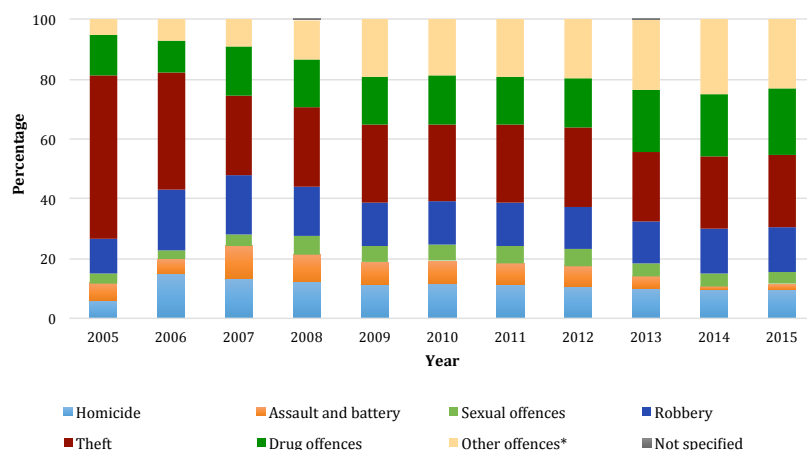


Figure 7 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentages of prisoners serving sentences for homicide, sexual offences, robbery, drug offences, and other types of offences have increased; while the percentages of those serving sentences for assault and battery as well as for theft have decreased.

Figure 8 (304)

Fig. 8: Rate of deaths and suicides (per 10,000 inmates)

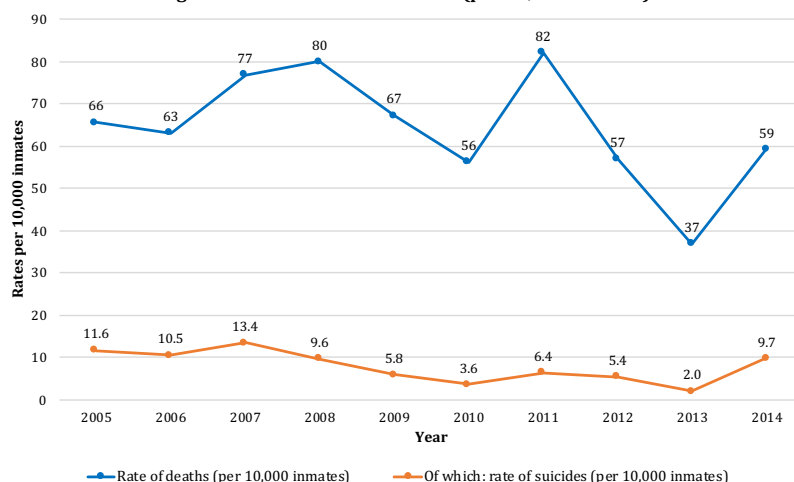


Figure 8 shows that, from 2005 to 2014, the rate of deaths of inmates in penal institutions per 10,000 inmates decreased by 10%. In 2005, there were 66 deaths per 10,000 inmates, while in 2014 there were 59. However, the overall trend is relatively instable.

Any interpretation of the rates and trends of suicides would be misleading because, from a statistical point of view, the absolute numbers are too low (between 2 and 13 cases per year) to reach reliable conclusions.

¹¹⁸ The figures provided by the country do not always add to 100%.

¹¹⁹ Sexual offences include (1) rape (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005), and (2) other sexual offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008).

¹²⁰ Other offences include (1) economic and financial offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008); (2) terrorism (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (3) organised crime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (4) cybercrime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2014); and (5) other cases (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005).

COUNTRY PROFILE	SLOVAK REPUBLIC		TRENDS 2005-2015		
Key Facts					
	2014/15	Comparative		Evolution 2005-2014/15	
		CoE 47	EU 28	Average	% Change
Prison population rate (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) on 01.09.2015	185.9	High	High	177.9	↑
Rate of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants)	166.1	Medium	Medium	134.3	↑↑↑↑
Rate of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) – Available since 2009	126.9	Medium	Medium	127.2*	↑↑
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	---	---	---	---	---
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	13.6	High	High	16.1	↓↓
Prison density on 01.09.2015 (inmates per 100 places)	90.2	Medium	Medium	89.4	↔↔
Median age of the prison population on 01.09.2015 (in years) – Available since 2010	36.1**	High	High	---	---
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	6.4	High	High	5.5	↑↑↑↑↑
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	1.8	Low	Low	1.9	↓↓↓↓
of which: in pre-trial detention	39.1	Medium	Medium	49.6	↓↓↓↓
Percentage of non-sentenced inmates (01.09.2015)	13.4	Low	Low	18.5	↓↓↓↓↓
Rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates in 2014	17.7	Low	Low	15.0	↑↑↑↑
Rate of suicides per 10,000 inmates in 2014 (n=6)	5.9	Medium	Medium	6.4	↑↑↑↑
of which: % in pre-trial detention (n=1) – Available since 2013	16.7	Medium	Medium	---	---
Ratio of inmates per staff (number of inmates per 1 staff person)	1.9	Medium	Medium	1.9	↔↔
Percentage of custodial staff in the total staff	15.4	Low	Low	52.7	↓↓↓↓↓
Total budget spent by the prison administration (in Euro) – Available since 2011	150 579 357	NAP	NAP	146 235 824***	↑
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (in Euro) – Available since 2013	39.4	Medium	Low	---	---

* Average calculated from 2009 to 2014

** Data refers to 2014

*** Average calculated from 2011 to 2014

Slovak Republic in brief

- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show a *decrease*: average length of detention based on stock and flow (-14%), percentage of foreign inmates (-23%), percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates (-41%), percentage of non-sentenced inmates (-58%), percentage of suicides (-7%), and percentage of custodial staff (-78%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show an *increase*: prison population rate (+8%), rate of entries into penal institutions (+26%), rate of releases from penal institutions (+11%), percentage of female inmates (+50%), and total budget spent by the prison administration (+9%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators remain *stable*: prison density (+2%), rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates (-1%), and ratio of inmates per staff (+4%).

Slovak Republic in comparative perspective

- Compared to other European countries, in 2014/15 Slovak Republic presents:
 - **Low**: Percentage of foreign inmates, percentage of non-sentenced inmates, rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates, percentage of custodial staff in the total staff.
 - **Medium**: Rate of entries into penal institutions, rate of releases from penal institutions, prison density, percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates, rate of suicides per 10,000 inmates, percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention, ratio of inmates per staff.
 - **High**: Prison population rate, average length of detention based on stock and flow, median age of the prison population, percentage of female inmates,
- When the average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate is calculated, the Slovenian average is medium compared to the member States of the Council of Europe, but low compared to the member States of the European Union.

General comments

Figure 1 (305)

Fig. 1: Prison population rate and flow of entries and releases from penal institutions (per 100,000 inhabitants)

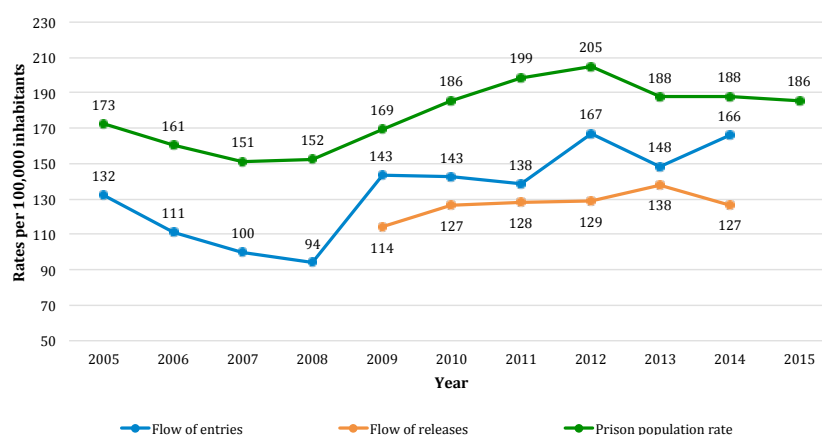


Figure 1 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison population rate of Slovak Republic (stock) increased by 8%. In 2005, the country had 173 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 186.

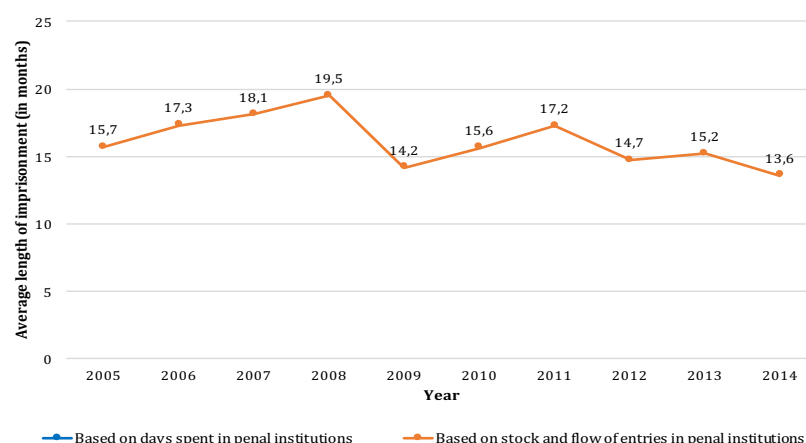
From 2005 to 2014, the rate of entries (flow of entries) increased by 26%. In 2005, there were 132 entries into penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 166.

From 2009 to 2014, the rate of releases (flow of releases) increased by 11%. In 2009, there were 114 releases from penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 127.

The flow of entries and the flow of releases show dissimilar rates and relatively similar trends.

Figure 2 (306)

Fig. 2: Average length of imprisonment (in months)



When the average length of imprisonment is computed on the basis of the ratio between the stock and the flow, it shows a decrease of 14%. According to this indicator, in 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 16 months, while in 2014 it was 14 months.

Data were not available for the estimation of the average length of imprisonment based on the number of days spent in penal institutions.

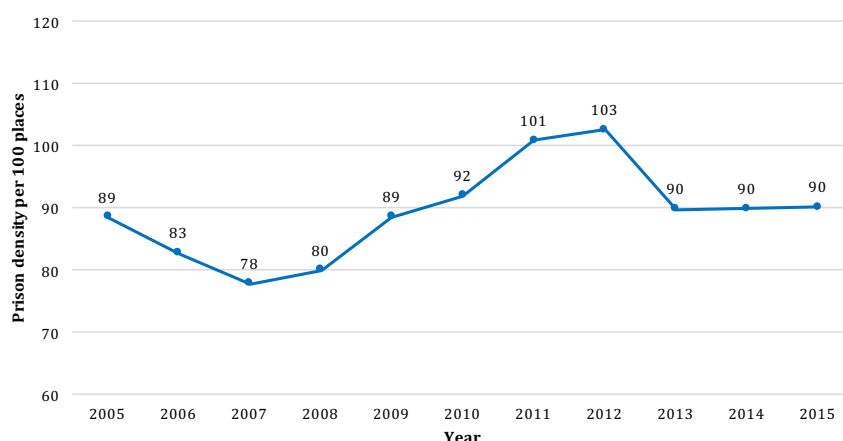
Figure 3 (307)**Fig. 3: Prison density per 100 places (Overcrowding)**

Figure 3 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison density of Slovak Republic remained relatively stable. In 2005, the country had 89 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 90.

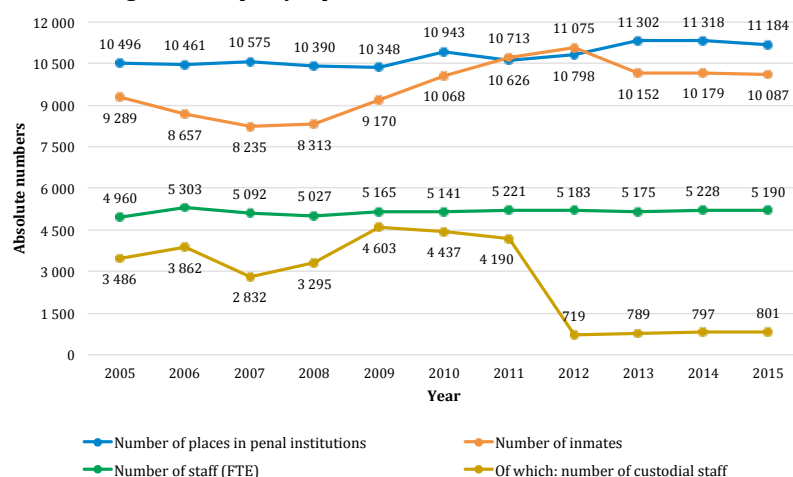
Figure 4 (308)**Fig. 4: Total capacity of penal institutions and number of inmates**

Figure 4 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the total number of places in penal institutions in Slovak Republic increased by 7%. In 2005, the country had 10,496 places, while in 2015 it had 11,184.

During the same period, the total number of inmates increased by 9%. In 2005, the country had 9,289 inmates, while in 2015 it had 10,087.

From 2005 to 2015, the total number of staff increased by 5%. In 2005, Slovak Republic had in total a staff of 4,960 persons, while in 2015 it had 5,190.

During the same period, the total number of custodial staff decreased by 77%. In 2005, the total custodial staff was 3,486 persons, while in 2015 it was 801.

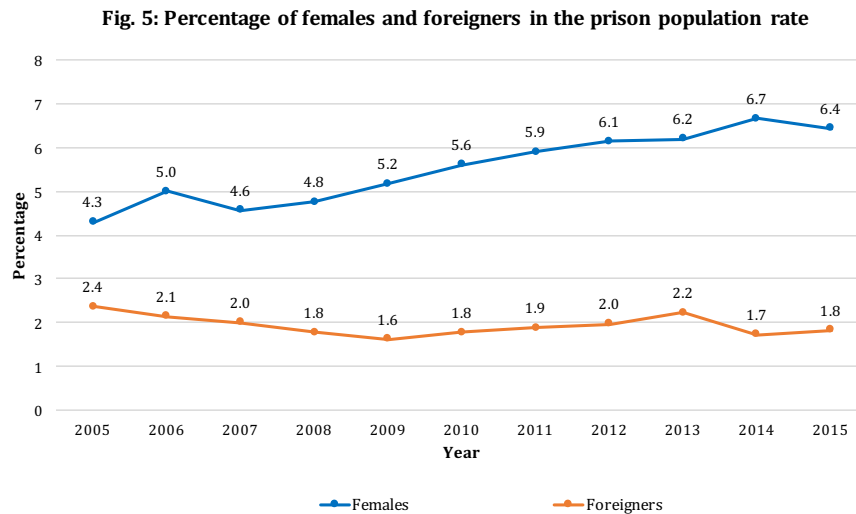
Figure 5 (309)

Figure 5 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of female inmates increased by 50%. In 2005, 4.3% of the inmates were females, while in 2015 they represented 6.4% of the total prison population. According to the information collected during this research, the upward trend is mainly due to the incarceration of women convicted for drug offences.

During the same period, the percentage of foreign inmates decreased by 23%. In 2005, 2.4% of the inmates were foreigners, while in 2015 they represented 1.8% of the total prison population.

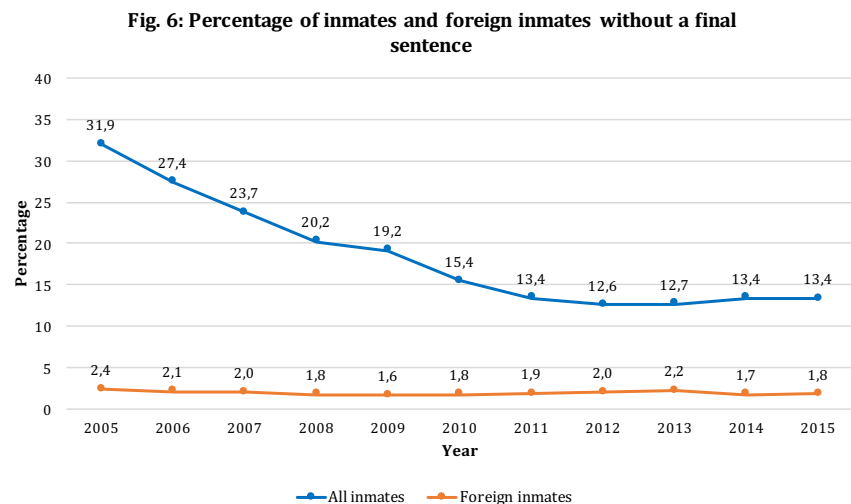
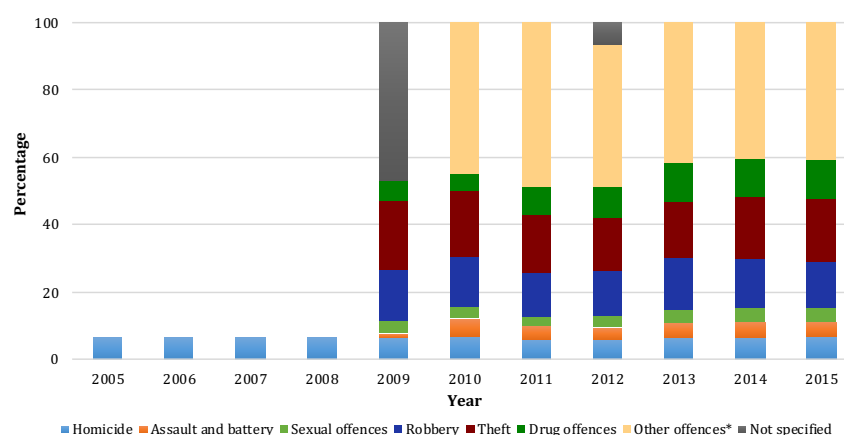
Figure 6 (310)

Figure 6 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence decreased by 58%. In 2005, 32% of the inmates did not have a final sentence while, in 2015, inmates without a final sentence represented 13% of all inmates.

During the same period, the percentage of foreigners held in pre-trial detention decreased by 23%. In 2005, they represented 2.4% of the total number of inmates, while in 2015 they represented 1.8% of them.

Figure 7¹²¹¹²²¹²³ (311)

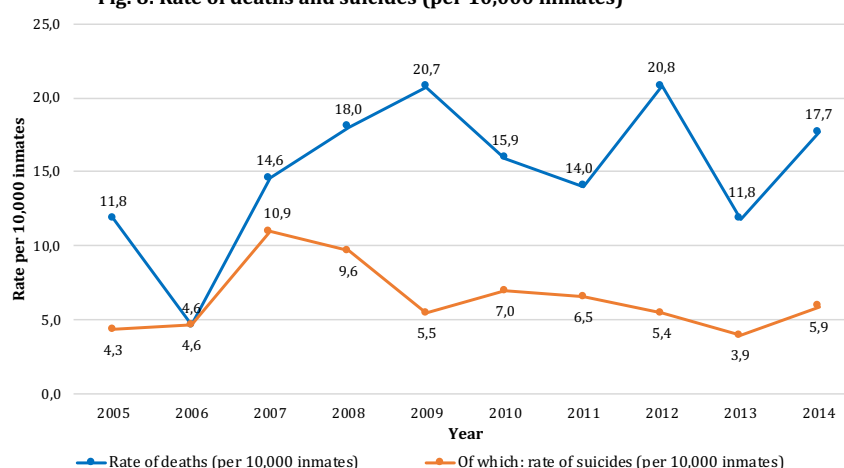
Fig. 7: Distribution (in percentage) of sentenced prisoners by offence



Data on the distribution of sentenced prisoners by offence were only available for the years 2009 to 2015. During that period, the percentages of prisoners serving sentences for assault and battery, sexual offences, drug offences, and other types of offences have increased; while the percentages of those serving sentences for robbery and theft have decreased. The percentage of prisoners serving sentences for homicide remained stable.

Figure 8 (312)

Fig. 8: Rate of deaths and suicides (per 10,000 inmates)



The instability of the trends for deaths and suicides per 10,000 inmates shown in Figure 8 illustrates the impossibility of reaching statistically reliable conclusions when the absolute number of cases that generated the rates is low.

¹²¹ The figures provided by the country do not always add to 100%.

¹²² Sexual offences include (1) rape (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005), and (2) other sexual offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008).

¹²³ Other offences include (1) economic and financial offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008); (2) terrorism (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (3) organised crime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (4) cybercrime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2014); (5) other cases (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005).

COUNTRY PROFILE	SLOVENIA		TRENDS 2005-2015		
Key Facts					
	2014/15	Comparative		Evolution 2005-2014/15	
		CoE 47	EU 28	Average	% Change
Prison population rate (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) on 01.09.2015	67.8	Low	Low	65.8	↑↑↑↑
Rate of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants)	166.6	Medium	Medium	161.0	↑↑↑↑↑
Rate of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) – Available since 2009	163.3	Medium	Medium	172.4*	↓
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	5.3	Low	Low	5.1	↓↓
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	5.3	Low	Low	5.0	↓↓
Prison density on 01.09.2015 (inmates per 100 places)	105.8	High	High	114.1	↔
Median age of the prison population on 01.09.2015 (in years)	(35)**	Medium	Medium	(34.9)***	↔***
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	5.8	Medium	Medium	4.7	↑↑↑↑
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	9.4	Medium	Medium	11.0	↓↓↓↓
of which: in pre-trial detention	26.0	Low	Low	42.9	↓↓↓↓
Percentage of non-sentenced inmates (01.09.2015)	18.4	Medium	Medium	28.0	↓↓↓↓
Rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates in 2014	39.4	High	High	38.8	↓↓↓↓
Rate of suicides per 10,000 inmates in 2014 (n=0)	0.0	Low	Low	12.3	↓↓↓↓↓
of which: % in pre-trial detention (n=0) – Available since 2013	0.0	Low	Low	NAP	NAP
Ratio of inmates per staff (number of inmates per 1 staff person)	1.7	Medium	Medium	1.6	↑↑
Percentage of custodial staff in the total staff	60.9	Medium	Medium	59.5	↑
Total budget spent by the prison administration (in Euro) – Available since 2011	33 235 081.0	NAP	NAP	35 905 615.0****	↓↓↓↓
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (in Euro) – Available since 2008	60.0	Medium	Medium	71.3*****	↓

* Average calculated from 2009 to 2014

** Based on an estimate for 2014

*** Average and Percentage change calculated from 2005 and 2014

**** Average calculated from 2011 to 2014

***** Average calculated from 2008 to 2014

Slovenia in brief

- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show a *decrease*: rate of releases from penal institutions (-8%), average length of detention based on the total number of days spent in penal institution (-15%), average length of detention based on stock and flow (-14%), percentage of foreign inmates (-26%), percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates (-46%), percentage of non-sentenced inmates (-46%), rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates (-26%), percentage of suicides (there were no suicides in 2014), total budget spent by the prison administration (-18%), and average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (-6%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show an *increase*: prison population rate (+20%), rate of entries into penal institutions (+51%), percentage of female inmates (+36%), ratio of inmates per staff (+18%), and percentage of custodial staff (+7%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators remain *stable*: prison density (+3%), median age of the prison population (+4%).

Slovenia in comparative perspective

- Compared to other European countries, in 2014/15 Slovenia presents:
 - **Low**: Prison population rate, average length of detention based on the total number of days spent in penal institution, average length of detention based on stock and flow, percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates, rate of suicides per 10,000 inmates, percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention.
 - **Medium**: Rate of entries into penal institutions, rate of releases from penal institutions, median age of the prison population, percentage of female inmates, percentage of foreign inmates, percentage of non-sentenced inmates, ratio of inmates per staff, percentage of custodial staff in the total staff, average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate.
 - **High**: Prison density, rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates.

General comments

Figure 1 (313)

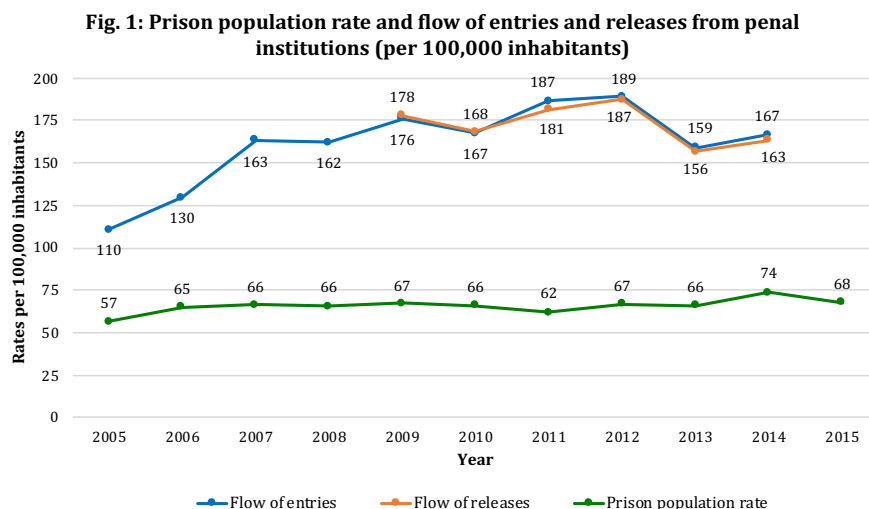


Figure 1 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison population rate of Slovenia (stock) increased by 20%. In 2005, the country had 57 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 68.

From 2005 to 2014, the rate of entries (flow of entries) increased by 51%. In 2005, there were 110 entries into penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 167.

From 2009 to 2014, the rate of releases (flow of releases) decreased by 8%. In 2009, there were 178 releases from penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 163.

The flow of entries and the flow of releases show similar rates and trends.

Figure 2 (314)

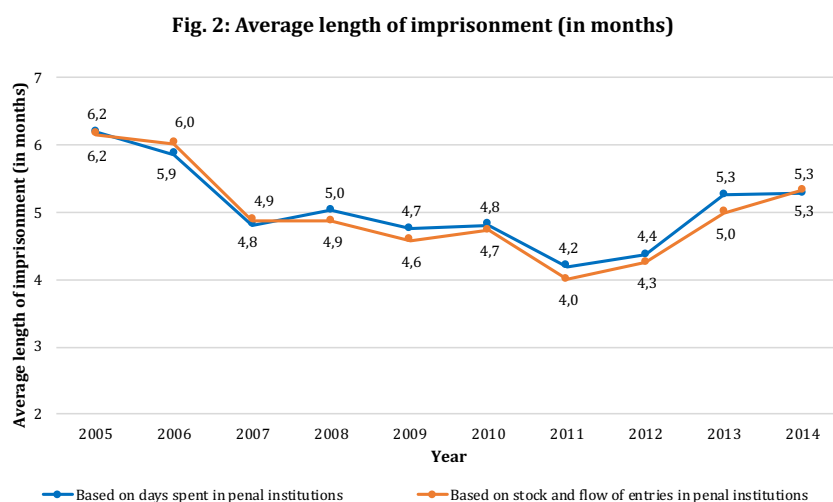


Figure 2 shows that, from 2005 to 2014, the average length of imprisonment based on the number of days spent in penal institutions decreased by 15%. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 6.2 months, while in 2014 it was 5.3 months.

During the same period, the average length of imprisonment computed on the basis of the ratio between the stock and the flow decreased by 14%. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 6.2 months, while in 2014 it was 5.3 months.

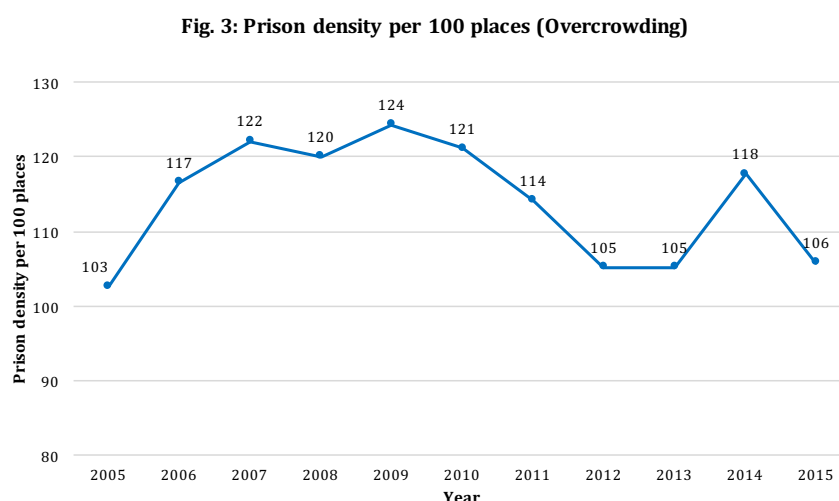
Figure 3 (315)

Figure 3 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison density of Slovenia increased by 3%. In 2005, the country had 103 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 106.

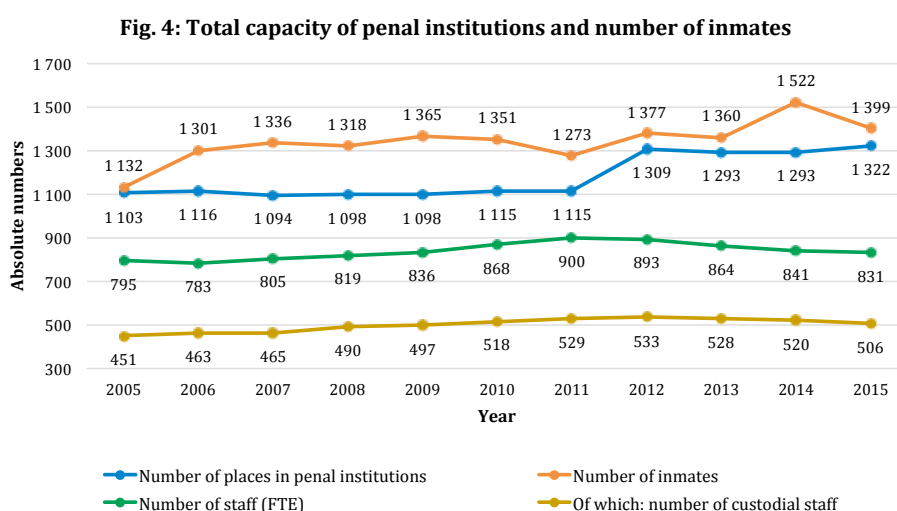
Figure 4 (316)

Figure 4 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the total number of places in penal institutions in Slovenia increased by 20%. In 2005, the country had 1,103 places, while in 2015 it had 1,322.

During the same period, the total number of inmates increased by 24%. In 2005, the country had 1,132 inmates, while in 2015 it had 1,399.

From 2005 to 2015, the total number of staff increased by 5%. In 2005, Slovenia had in total a staff of 795 persons, while in 2015 it had 831.

During the same period, the total number of custodial staff increased by 12%. In 2005, the total custodial staff was 451 persons, while in 2015 it was 506.

Figure 5 (317)

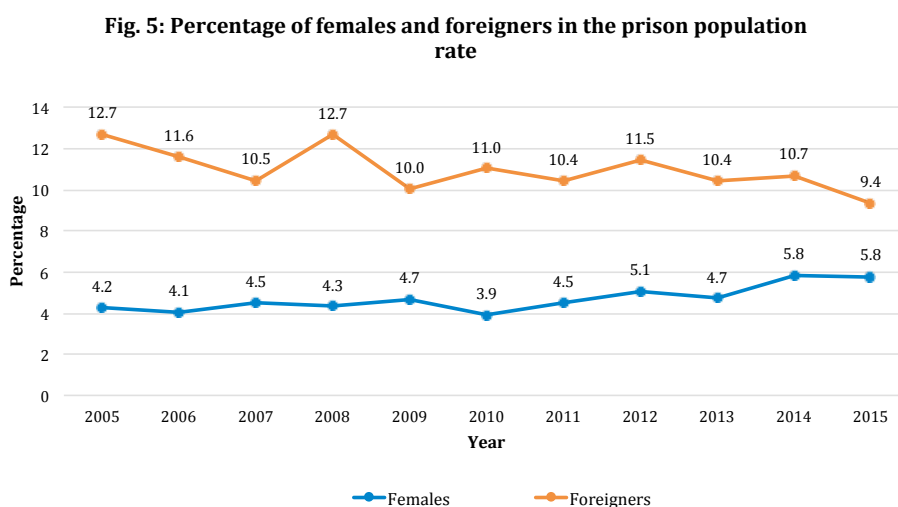


Figure 5 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of female inmates increased by 37%. In 2005, 4.2% of the inmates were females, while in 2015 they represented 5.8% of the total prison population.

During the same period, the percentage of foreign inmates decreased by 26%. In 2005, 12.7% of the inmates were foreigners, while in 2015 they represented 9.4% of the total prison population.

Figure 6 (318)

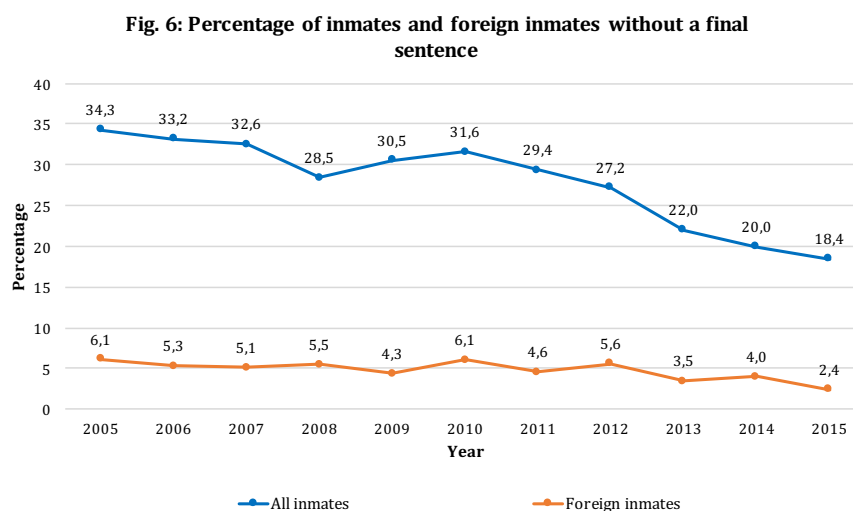


Figure 6 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence decreased by 46%. In 2005, 34% of the inmates did not have a final sentence while, in 2015, inmates without a final sentence represented 18% of all inmates.

During the same period, the percentage of foreigners held in pre-trial detention decreased by 60%. In 2005, they represented 6.1% of the total number of inmates, while in 2015 they represented 2.4% of them.

Figure 7¹²⁴¹²⁵¹²⁶ (319)

Fig. 7: Distribution (in percentage) of sentenced prisoners by offence

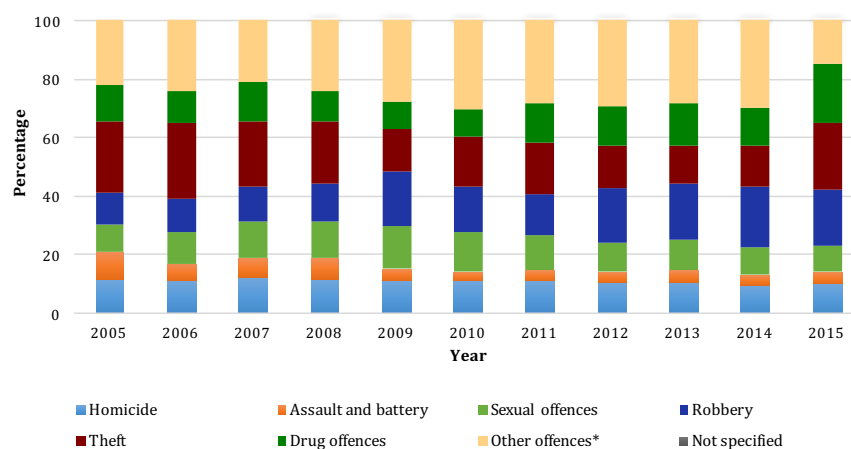
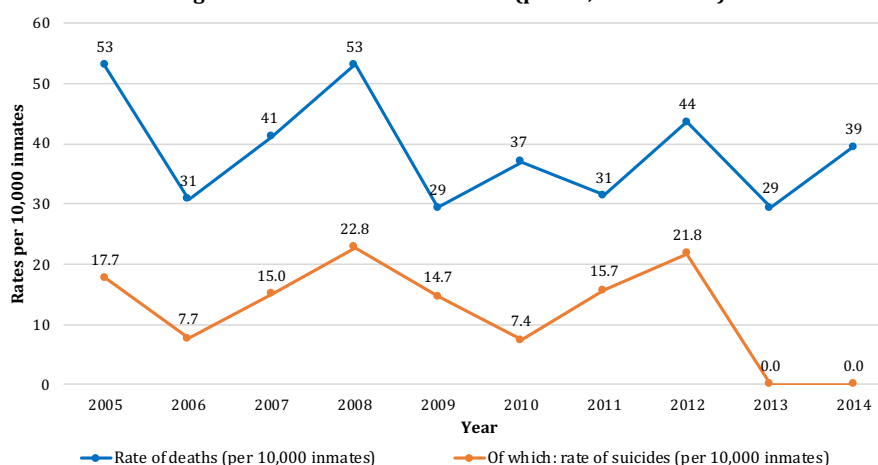


Figure 7 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentages of prisoners serving sentences for robbery and drug offences have increased; while the percentages of those serving sentences for homicide, assault and battery, sexual offences, theft, and other types of offences have decreased.

Figure 8 (320)

Fig. 8: Rate of deaths and suicides (per 10,000 inmates)



The instability of the trends for deaths and suicides per 10,000 inmates shown in Figure 8 illustrates the impossibility of reaching statistically reliable conclusions when the absolute number of cases that generated the rates is low.

¹²⁴ The figures provided by the country do not always add to 100%.

¹²⁵ Sexual offences include (1) rape (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005), and (2) other sexual offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008).

¹²⁶ Other offences include (1) economic and financial offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008); (2) terrorism (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (3) organised crime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (4) cybercrime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2014); and (5) other cases (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005).

COUNTRY PROFILE	SPAIN		TRENDS 2005-2015		
Key Facts					
	2014/15	Comparative		Evolution 2005-2014/15	
		CoE 47	EU 28	Average	% Change
Prison population rate (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) on 01.09.2015	137.9	Medium	Medium	149.9	↔
Rate of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants)	98.0	Low	Low	102.9	↑
Rate of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) – Available since 2009	88.9	Low	Low	102.1*	↓
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	17.5	High	High	17.6	↓
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	17.4	High	High	17.6	↓
Prison density on 01.09.2015 (inmates per 100 places)	82.3	Low	Low	111.5	↓↓↓↓
Median age of the prison population on 01.09.2015 (in years)	38.0	High	High	36.0	↑↑
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	7.7	High	High	7.8	↔
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	29.2	High	High	32.9	↔
of which: in pre-trial detention	21.1	Low	Low	30.3	↓↓↓↓
Percentage of non-sentenced inmates (01.09.2015)	12.7	Low	Low	19.6	↓↓↓↓
Rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates in 2014	27.0	Medium	Medium	36.2	↓↓↓↓
Rate of suicides per 10,000 inmates in 2014 (n=31)	4.7	Medium	Medium	4.6	↓↓↓↓
of which: % in pre-trial detention (n=6) – Available since 2013	19.4	Medium	Medium	NAP	NAP
Ratio of inmates per staff (number of inmates per 1 staff person)	2.2	High	High	2.5	↓↓↓↓
Percentage of custodial staff in the total staff	62.3	Medium	Medium	64.3	↓↓
Total budget spent by the prison administration (in Euro) – Available since 2011	1 447 672 749.2	NAP	NAP	1 461 655 488.3**	↓
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (in Euro) – Available since 2008	59.7	Medium	Medium	113.4***	↓↓↓↓↓

* Average calculated from 2009 to 2014

** Average calculated from 2011 to 2014

*** Average calculated from 2008 to 2014

Spain in brief

- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show a *decrease*: rate of releases from penal institutions (-6%), average length of detention based on the total number of days spent in penal institution (-6%), average length of detention based on stock and flow (-8%), prison density (-39%), percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates (-47%), percentage of non-sentenced inmates (-48%), rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates (-40%), percentage of suicides (-30%), ratio of inmates per staff (-20%), percentage of custodial staff (-12%), total budget spent by the prison administration (-6%), and average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (-54%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show an *increase*: rate of entries into penal institutions (+8%), and median age of the population (+10%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators remain *stable*: prison population rate (-3%), percentage of female inmates (-1%), and percentage of foreign inmates (+3%).

Spain in comparative perspective

- Compared to other European countries, in 2014/15 Spain presents:
 - **Low:** Rate of entries into penal institutions, rate of releases from penal institutions, prison density, percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates, percentage of non-sentenced inmates.
 - **Medium:** Prison population rate, rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates, rate of suicides per 10,000 inmates, percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention, percentage of custodial staff in the total staff, average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate.
 - **High:** Average length of detention based on the total number of days spent in penal institution, average length of detention based on stock and flow, median age of the prison population, percentage of female inmates, percentage of foreign inmates, ratio of inmates per staff.

General comments

Figure 1 (321)

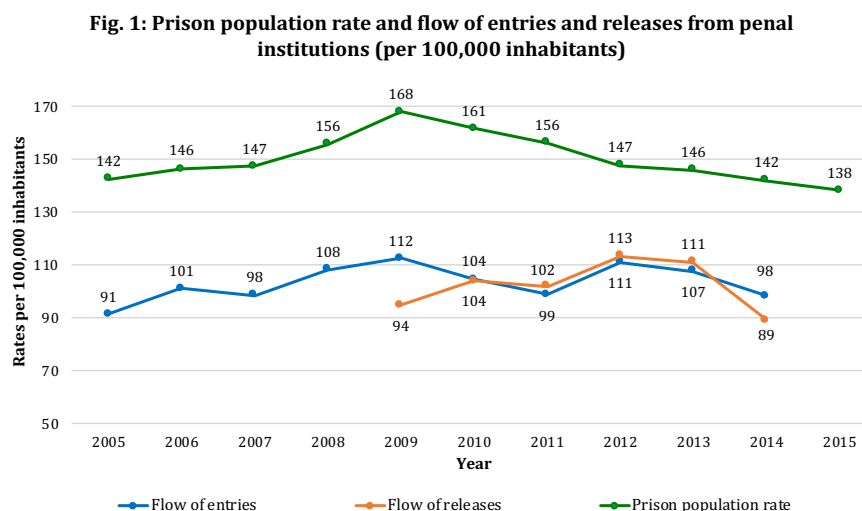


Figure 1 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison population rate of Spain (stock) decreased by 3%. In 2005, the country had 142 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 138.

From 2005 to 2014, the rate of entries (flow of entries) increased by 8%. In 2005, there were 91 entries into penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 98.

From 2009 to 2014, the rate of releases (flow of releases) decreased by 6%. In 2009, there were 94 releases from penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 89.

The flow of entries and the flow of releases show similar rates and trends.

Figure 2 (322)

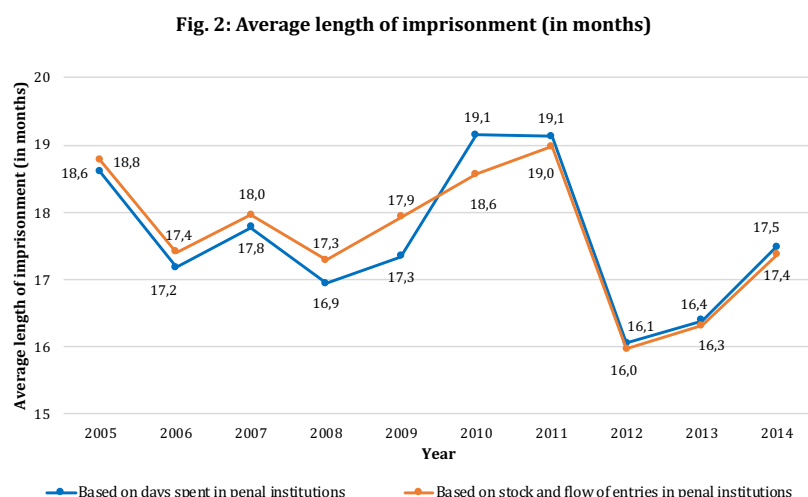


Figure 2 shows that, from 2005 to 2014, the average length of imprisonment based on the number of days spent in penal institutions decreased by 6%. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 19 months, while in 2014 it was 17 months.

During the same period, the average length of imprisonment computed on the basis of the ratio between the stock and the flow decreased by 8%. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 19 months, while in 2014 it was 17 months.

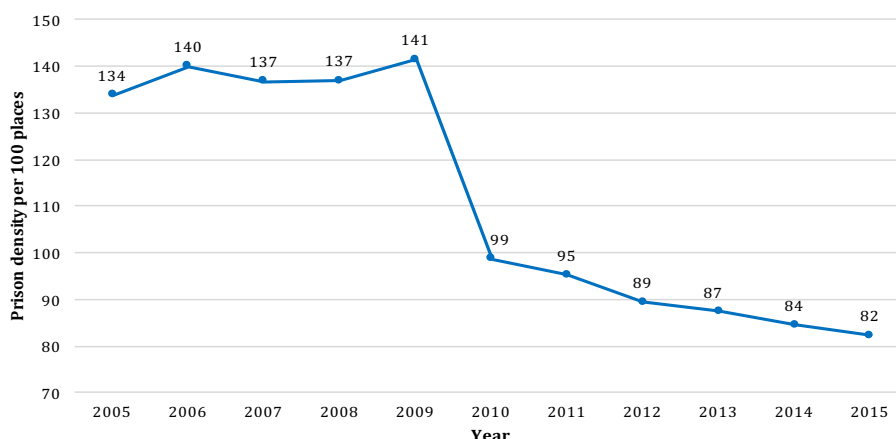
Figure 3 (323)**Fig. 3: Prison density per 100 places (Overcrowding)**

Figure 3 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison density of Spain decreased by 39%. In 2005, the country had 134 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 82.

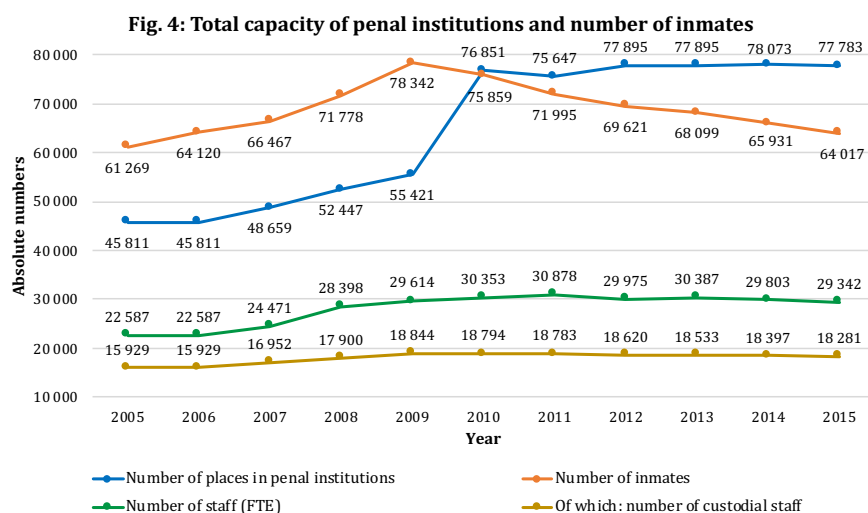
Figure 4 (324)

Figure 4 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the total number of places in penal institutions in Spain increased by 70%. In 2005, the country had 45,811 places, while in 2015 it had 77,783.

During the same period, the total number of inmates increased by 5%. In 2005, the country had 61,269 inmates, while in 2015 it had 64,017.

From 2005 to 2015, the total number of staff increased by 30%. In 2005, Spain had in total a staff of 22,587 persons, while in 2015 it had 29,342.

During the same period, the total number of custodial staff increased by 15%. In 2005, the total custodial staff was 15,929 persons, while in 2015 it was 18,281.

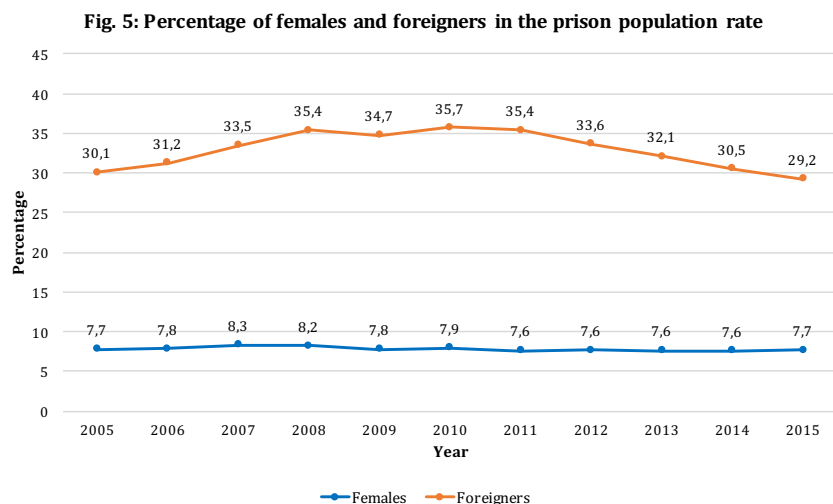
Figure 5 (325)

Figure 5 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of female inmates remained stable. In 2005 and 2015, they represented 7.7% of the total prison population.

During the same period, the percentage of foreign inmates decreased by 3%. In 2005, 30% of the inmates were foreigners, while in 2015 they represented 29% of the total prison population.

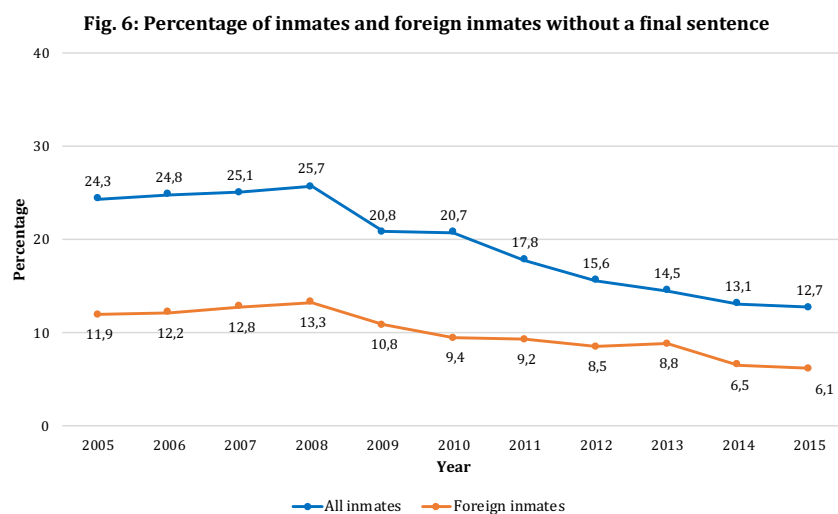
Figure 6 (326)

Figure 6 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence decreased by 48%. In 2005, 24% of the inmates did not have a final sentence while, in 2015, inmates without a final sentence represented 13% of all inmates.

During the same period, the percentage of foreigners held in pre-trial detention decreased by 48%. In 2005, they represented 11.9% of the total number of inmates, while in 2015 they represented 6.1% of them.

Figure 7¹²⁷¹²⁸¹²⁹ (327)

Fig. 7: Distribution (in percentage) of sentenced prisoners by offence

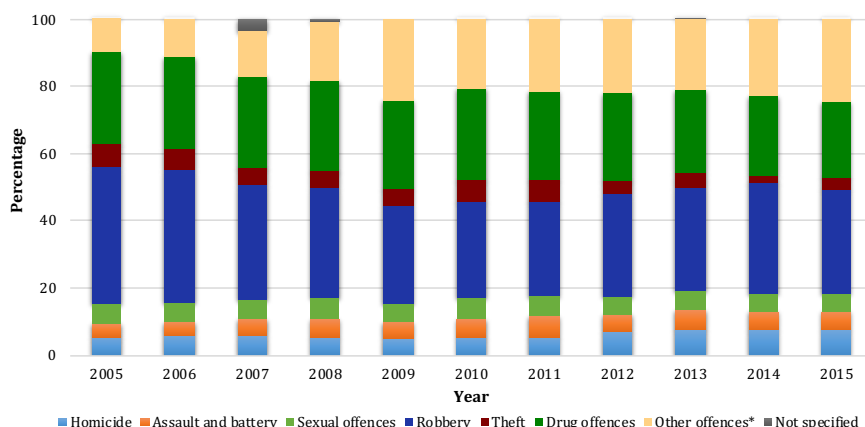


Figure 7 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentages of prisoners serving sentences for homicide, assault and battery as well as for other types of offences have increased; while the percentages of those serving sentences for robbery, theft, and drug offences have decreased.

Figure 8 (328)

Fig. 8: Rate of deaths and suicides (per 10,000 inmates)

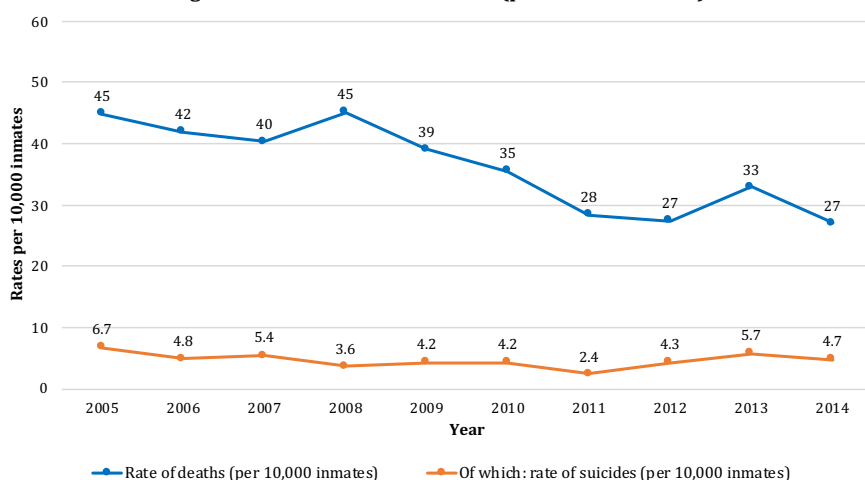


Figure 8 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the rate of deaths in penal institutions decreased by 40%. In 2005, there were 45 deaths per 10,000 inmates, while in 2015 there were 27.

During the same period, the rate of suicides in penal institutions decreased by 30%. In 2005, there were 7 suicides per 10,000 inmates, while in 2015 there were 5.

¹²⁷ The figures provided by the country do not always add to 100%.

¹²⁸ Sexual offences include (1) rape (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005), and (2) other sexual offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008).

¹²⁹ Other offences include (1) economic and financial offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008); (2) terrorism (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (3) organised crime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (4) cybercrime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2014); and (5) other cases (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005).

COUNTRY PROFILE	SPAIN: CATALONIA		TRENDS 2005-2015		
Key Facts					
	2014/15	Comparative		Evolution 2005-2014/15	
		CoE 47	EU 28	Average	% Change
Prison population rate (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) on 01.09.2015	120.8	Medium	Medium	132.0	↔↔
Rate of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants)	81.5	Low	Low	89.1	↑
Rate of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants)	82.0	Low	Low	82.0	↑↑
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	19.0	High	High	18.2	↔↔
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	18.9	High	High	18.0	↔↔
Prison density on 01.09.2015 (inmates per 100 places)	73.7	Low	Low	102.9	↓↓↓↓
Median age of the prison population on 01.09.2015 (in years)	37.0	High	High	---	---
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	6.7	High	High	7.0	↔↔
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	43.6	High	High	42.2	↑↑↑↑
of which: in pre-trial detention	18.5	Low	Low	29.3	↓↓↓↓
Percentage of non-sentenced inmates (01.09.2015)	13.5	Low	Low	18.1	↓↓↓↓
Rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates in 2014	52.4	High	High	58.3	↓↓↓↓
Rate of suicides per 10,000 inmates in 2014 (n=7)	7.3	Medium	Medium	6.8	↔↔
of which: % in pre-trial detention (n=4) – Available since 2013	57.1	High	High	NAP	NAP
Ratio of inmates per staff (number of inmates per 1 staff person)	1.8	Medium	Medium	2.1	↓↓↓↓
Percentage of custodial staff in the total staff	65.0	Medium	Medium	---	---
Total budget spent by the prison administration (in Euro) – Available since 2011	332 044 854.0	NAP	NAP	329 331 695.3*	↔↔*
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (in Euro)	---	---	---	---	---

*Average calculated from 2011 to 2014

Spain: Catalonia in brief

- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show a *decrease*: prison density (-39%), percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates (-54%), percentage of non-sentenced inmates (-31%), rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates (-41%), percentage of suicides (-24%), and ratio of inmates per staff (-27%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show an *increase*: rate of entries into penal institutions (+9%), rate of releases from penal institutions (+19%), average length of detention based on the total number of days spent in penal institution (+11%), and percentage of foreign inmates (+27%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators remain *stable*: prison population rate (+2%), average length of detention based on stock and flow (-1%), percentage of female inmates (0%), and total budget spent by the prison administration (-3%).

Spain: Catalonia in comparative perspective

- Compared to other European countries, in 2014/15 Spain Catalonia presents:
 - **Low**: Rate of entries into penal institutions, rate of releases from penal institutions, prison density, percentage of non-sentenced inmates.
 - **Medium**: Prison population rate, rate of suicides per 10,000 inmates, ratio of inmates per staff, percentage of custodial staff in the total staff.
 - **High**: Average length of detention based on the total number of days spent in penal institution, average length of detention based on stock and flow, median age of the prison population, percentage of female inmates, percentage of foreign inmates, percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates, rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates, percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention.

General comments

Figure 1 (329)

Fig. 1: Prison population rate and flow of entries and releases from penal institutions (per 100,000 inhabitants)

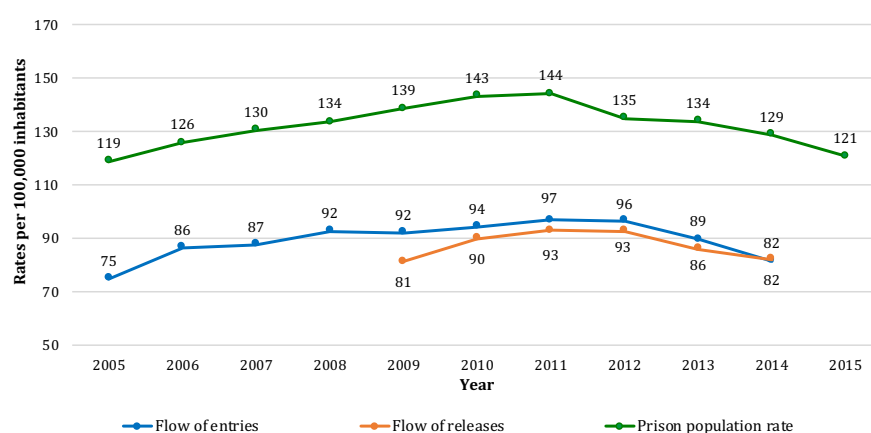


Figure 1 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison population rate of Spain Catalonia (stock) increased by 2%. In 2005, the country had 119 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 121.

From 2005 to 2014, the rate of entries (flow of entries) increased by 9%. In 2005, there were 75 entries into penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 82.

From 2009 to 2014, the rate of releases (flow of releases) increased by 19%. In 2009, there were 81 releases from penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 82.

The flow of entries and the flow of releases show similar rates and trends.

Figure 2 (330)

Fig. 2: Average length of imprisonment (in months)

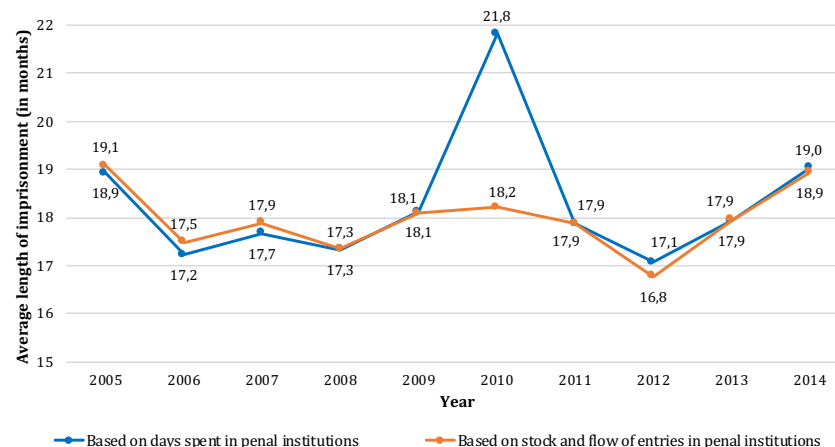


Figure 2 shows that, from 2005 to 2014, the average length of imprisonment based on the number of days spent in penal institutions remained stable. In 2005 and 2014, the average length of imprisonment was 19 months.

From 2005 to 2014, the average length of imprisonment computed on the basis of the ratio between the stock and the flow remained stable. In 2005 and 2014, the average length of imprisonment was 19 months.

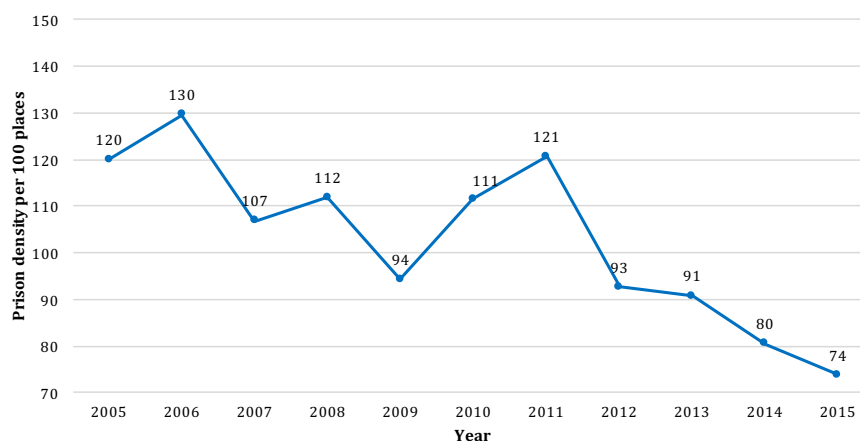
Figure 3 (331)**Fig. 3: Prison density per 100 places (Overcrowding)**

Figure 3 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison density of Spain Catalonia decreased by 39%. In 2005, the country had 120 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 74.

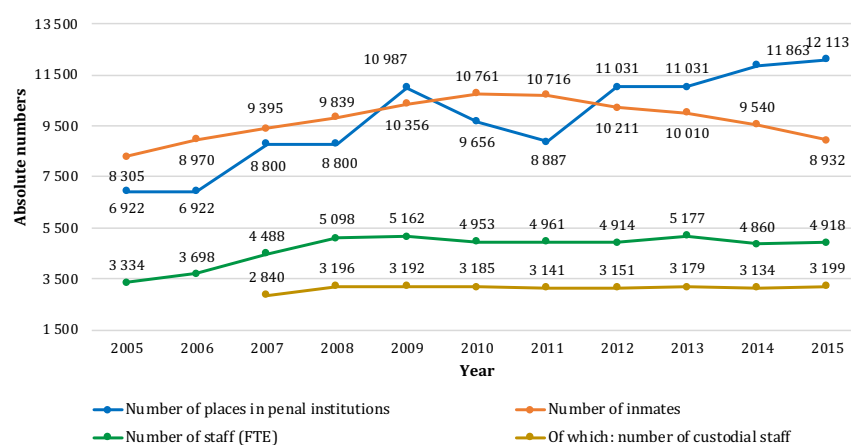
Figure 4 (332)**Fig. 4: Total capacity of penal institutions and number of inmates**

Figure 4 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the total number of places in penal institutions in Spain Catalonia increased by 75%. In 2005, the country had 6,922 places, while in 2015 it had 12,113.

During the same period, the total number of inmates increased by 8%. In 2005, the country had 8,305 inmates, while in 2015 it had 8,932.

From 2005 to 2015, the total number of staff increased by 48%. In 2005, Spain Catalonia had in total a staff of 3,334 persons, while in 2015 it had 4,918.

Data were not available for the total number of custodial staff in 2005 and 2006.

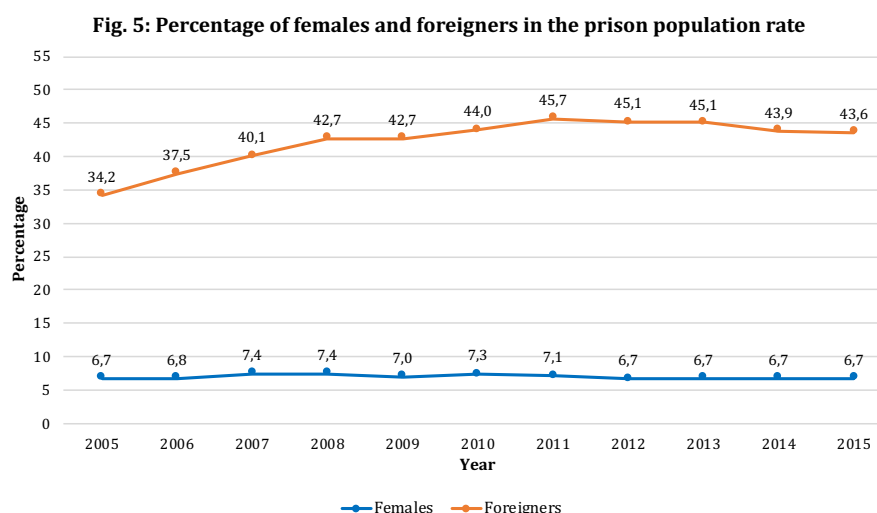
Figure 5 (333)

Figure 5 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of female inmates remained stable. In 2005 and 2015, they represented 6.7% of the total prison population.

During the same period, the percentage of foreign inmates increased by 27%. In 2005, 34% of the inmates were foreigners, while in 2015 they represented 44% of the total prison population.

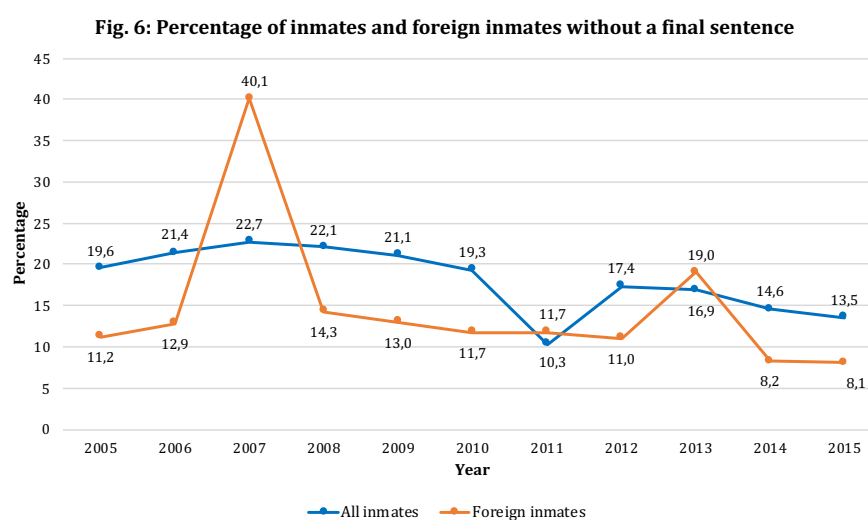
Figure 6 (334)

Figure 6 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence decreased by 31%. In 2005, 20% of the inmates did not have a final sentence while, in 2015, inmates without a final sentence represented 14% of all inmates.

During the same period, the percentage of foreigners held in pre-trial detention decreased by 28%. In 2005, they represented 11% of the total number of inmates, while in 2015 they represented 8% of them.

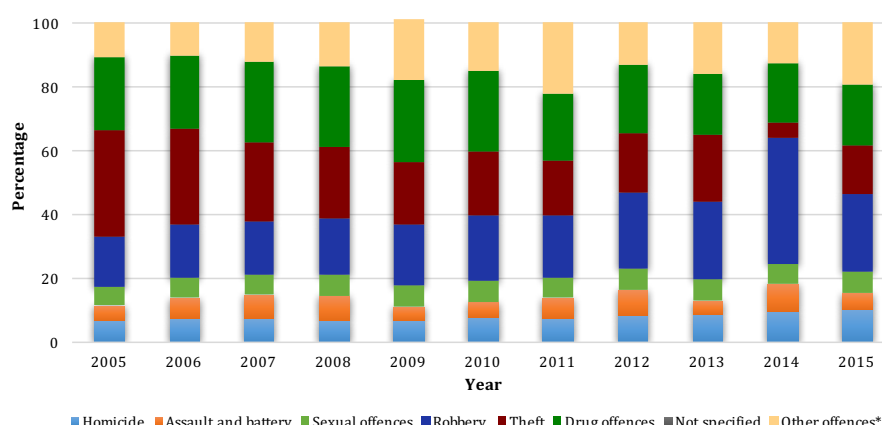
Figure 7¹³⁰¹³¹¹³² (335)**Fig. 7: Distribution (in percentage) of sentenced prisoners by offence**

Figure 7 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentages of prisoners serving sentences for homicide, assault and battery, sexual offences, robbery, and other types of offences have increased; while the percentages of those serving sentences for theft and drug offences have decreased.

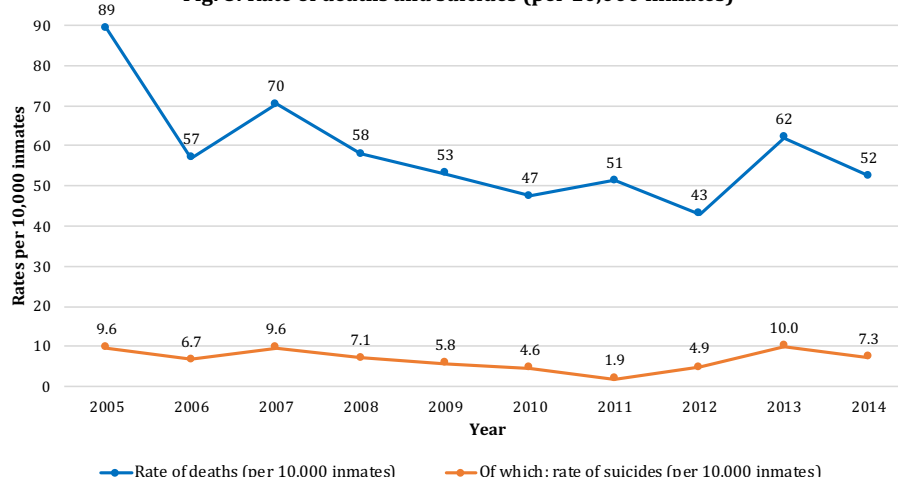
Figure 8 (336)**Fig. 8: Rate of deaths and suicides (per 10,000 inmates)**

Figure 8 shows that, from 2005 to 2014, the rate of deaths of inmates in penal institutions per 10,000 inmates decreased by 41%. In 2005, there were 89 deaths per 10,000 inmates, while in 2014 there were 52.

Any interpretation of the rates and trends of suicides would be misleading because, from a statistical point of view, the absolute numbers are too low (between 2 and 10 cases per year) to reach reliable conclusions.

¹³⁰ The figures provided by the country do not always add to 100%.

¹³¹ Sexual offences include (1) rape (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005), and (2) other sexual offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008).

¹³² Other offences include (1) economic and financial offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008); (2) terrorism (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (3) organised crime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (4) cybercrime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2014); and (5) other cases (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005).

COUNTRY PROFILE	SPAIN: STATE ADMINISTRATION		TRENDS 2005-2015		
Key Facts					
	2014/15	Comparative		Evolution 2005-2014/15	
		CoE 47	EU 28	Average	% Change
Prison population rate (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) on 01.09.2015	141.1	Medium	Medium	152.6	↔↔
Rate of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants)	101.1	Low	Low	105.1	↑↑↑
Rate of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants)	90.2	Low	Low	100.1	↔↔
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	17.2	High	High	17.5	↓
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	17.1	High	High	17.6	↓
Prison density on 01.09.2015 (inmates per 100 places)	83.9	Low	Low	113.6	↓↓↓↓
Median age of the prison population on 01.09.2015 (in years)	---	---	---	---	---
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	7.9	High	High	7.9	↔↔
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	26.8	Medium	Medium	31.3	↓
<i>of which:</i> in pre-trial detention	21.8	High	High	29.3*	↓↓↓↓*
Percentage of non-sentenced inmates (01.09.2015)	12.5	Low	Low	19.8	↓↓↓↓↓
Rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates in 2014	22.7	Medium	Medium	32.6	↓↓↓↓
Rate of suicides per 10,000 inmates in 2014 (n=24)	4.3	Medium	Medium	4.3	↓↓↓↓
<i>of which:</i> % in pre-trial detention (n=2) – Available since 2013	8.3	Medium	Medium	NAP	NAP
Ratio of inmates per staff (number of inmates per 1 staff person)	2.3	High	High	2.5	↓↓
Percentage of custodial staff in the total staff	61.8	Medium	Medium	63.0	↔↔
Total budget spent by the prison administration (in Euro) – Available since 2011	1 115 627 895.2	NAP	NAP	1 132 323 793.1**	↓
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (in Euro) – Available since 2008	59.7	Medium	Medium	53.3***	↑↑↑

* Average and Percentage change calculated from 2006 to 2015

** Average calculated from 2011 to 2014

*** Average calculated from 2008 to 2014

Spain: State Administration in brief

- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show a *decrease*: average length of detention based on the total number of days spent in penal institution (-7%), average length of detention based on stock and flow (-9%), prison density (-39%), percentage of foreign inmates (-9%), percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates (-45%), percentage of non-sentenced inmates (-50%), rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates (-40%), percentage of suicides (-32%), ratio of inmates per staff (-10%), and total budget spent by the prison administration (-7%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show an *increase*: rate of entries into penal institutions (+10%) and average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (+15%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators remain *stable*: prison population rate (-2%), rate of releases from penal institutions (-1%), percentage of female inmates (0%), and percentage of custodial staff in the total staff (-4%).

Spain: State Administration in comparative perspective

- Compared to other European countries, in 2014/15 the Spanish State Administration presents:
 - **Low**: Rate of entries into penal institutions, rate of releases from penal institutions, prison density, percentage of non-sentenced inmates,
 - **Medium**: Prison population rate, percentage of foreign inmates, rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates, rate of suicides per 10,000 inmates, percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention, percentage of custodial staff in the total staff, average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate.
 - **High**: Average length of detention based on the total number of days spent in penal institution, average length of detention based on stock and flow, percentage of female inmates, percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates, ratio of inmates per staff.

General comments

Figure 1 (337)

Fig. 1: Prison population rate and flow of entries and releases from penal institutions (per 100,000 inhabitants)

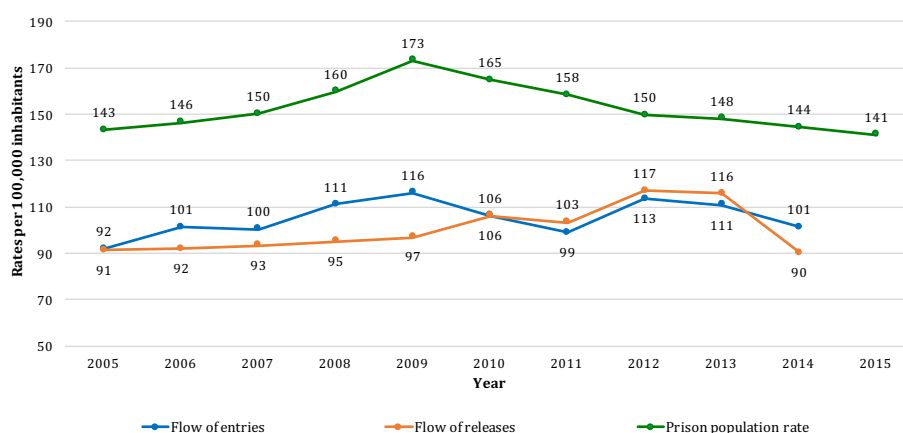


Figure 1 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison population rate of Spanish State Administration (stock) decreased by 2%. In 2005, the country had 143 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 141.

From 2005 to 2014, the rate of entries (flow of entries) increased by 10%. In 2005, there were 92 entries into penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 101.

During the same period, the rate of releases (flow of releases) remained relatively stable. In 2005, there were 91 releases from penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 90.

The flow of entries and the flow of releases show relatively similar rates and trends.

Figure 2 (338)

Fig. 2: Average length of imprisonment (in months)

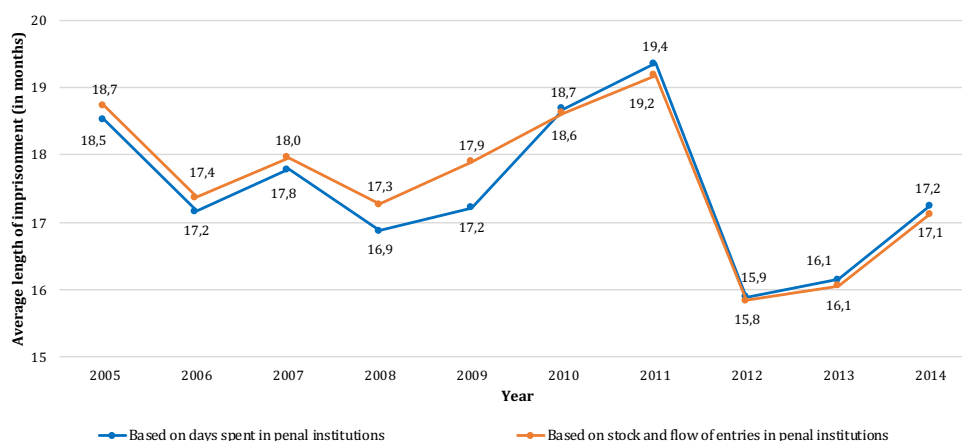


Figure 2 shows that, from 2006 to 2014, the average length of imprisonment based on the number of days spent in penal institutions decreased by 7%. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 19 months, while in 2014 it was 17 months.

From 2005 to 2014, the average length of imprisonment computed on the basis of the ratio between the stock and the flow decreased by 9%. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 19 months, while in 2014 it was 17 months.

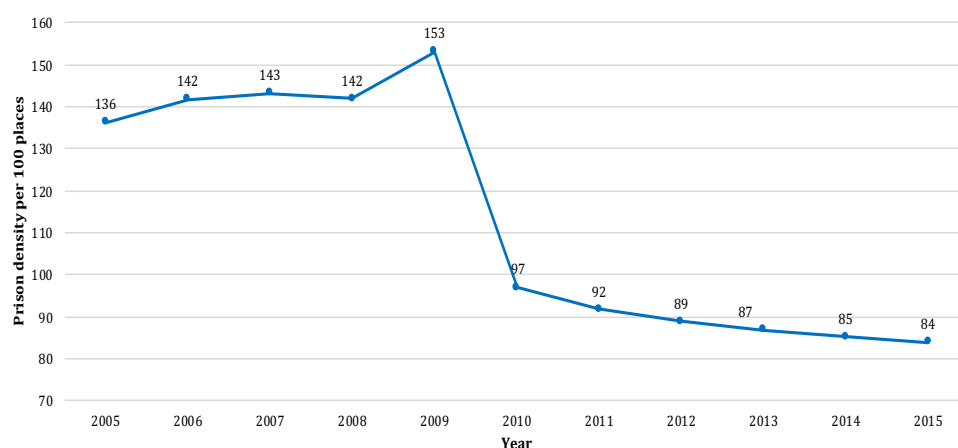
Figure 3 (339)**Fig. 3: Prison density per 100 places (Overcrowding)**

Figure 3 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison density of the Spanish State Administration decreased by 39%. In 2005, the country had 136 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 84.

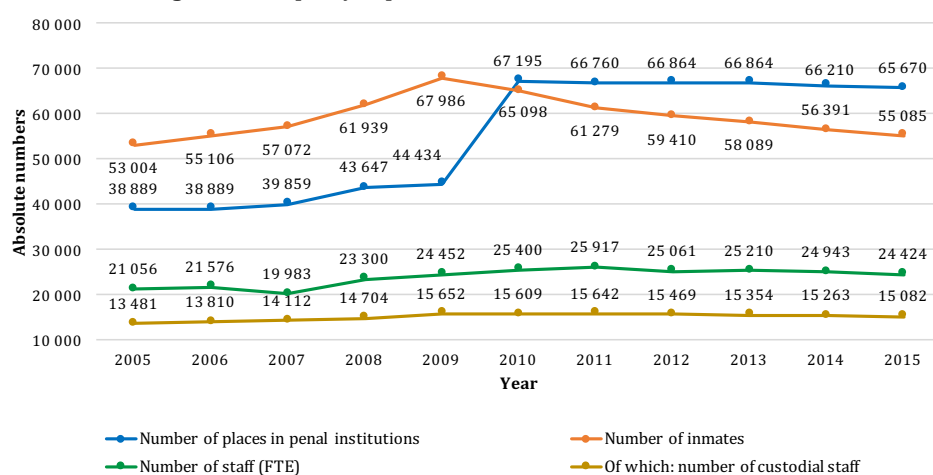
Figure 4 (340)**Fig. 4: Total capacity of penal institutions and number of inmates**

Figure 4 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the total number of places in penal institutions in the Spanish State Administration increased by 69%. In 2005, the country had 38,889 places, while in 2015 it had 65,670.

During the same period, the total number of inmates increased by 4%. In 2005, the country had 53,004 inmates, while in 2015 it had 55,085.

From 2005 to 2015, the total number of staff increased by 16%. In 2005, the Spanish State Administration had in total a staff of 21,056 persons, while in 2015 it had 24,424.

During the same period, the total number of custodial staff increased by 12%. In 2005, the total custodial staff was 13,481 persons, while in 2015 it was 15,082.

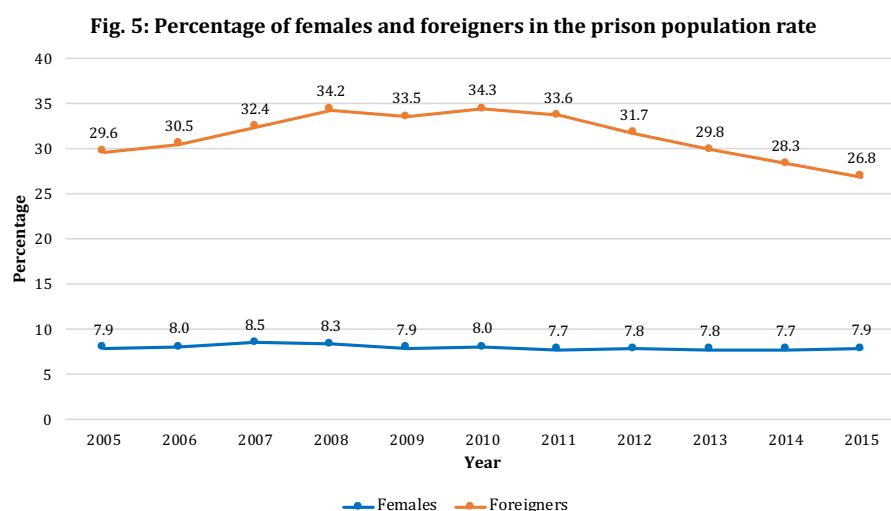
Figure 5 (341)

Figure 5 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of female inmates remained stable. In 2005 and 2015, they represented 7.9% of the total prison population.

During the same period, the percentage of foreign inmates decreased by 9%. In 2005, 30% of the inmates were foreigners, while in 2015 they represented 27% of the total prison population.

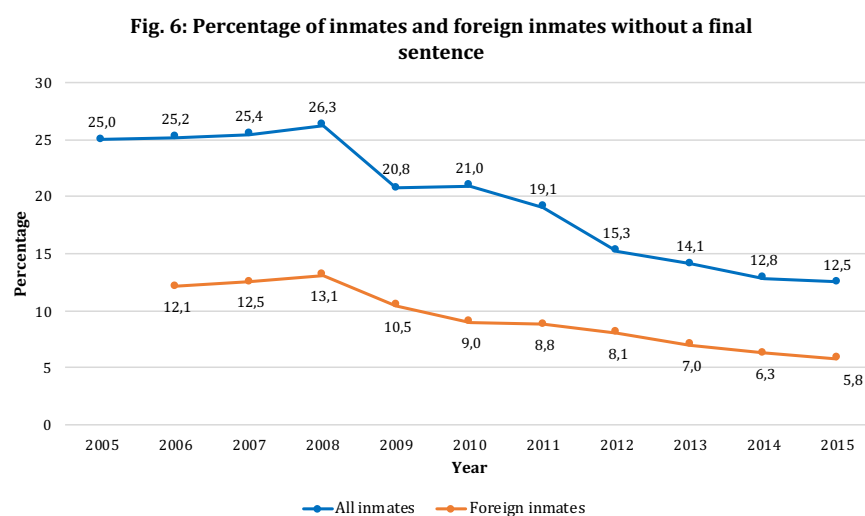
Figure 6 (342)

Figure 6 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence decreased by 50%. In 2005, 25% of the inmates did not have a final sentence while, in 2015, inmates without a final sentence represented 13% of all inmates.

From 2006 to 2015, the percentage of foreigners held in pre-trial detention decreased by 52%. In 2005, they represented 12.1% of the total number of inmates, while in 2015 they represented 5.8% of them.

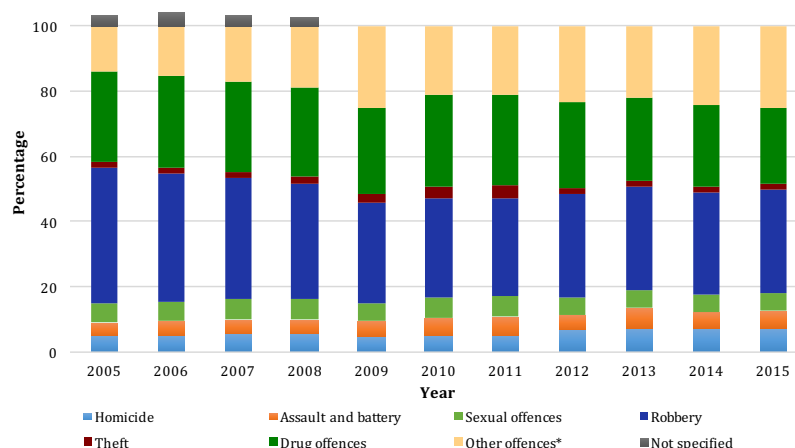
Figure 7¹³³¹³⁴¹³⁵ (343)**Fig. 7: Distribution (in percentage) of sentenced prisoners by offence**

Figure 7 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentages of prisoners serving sentences for homicide, assault and battery, and other types of offences have increased; while the percentages of those serving sentences for robbery and drug offences have decreased.

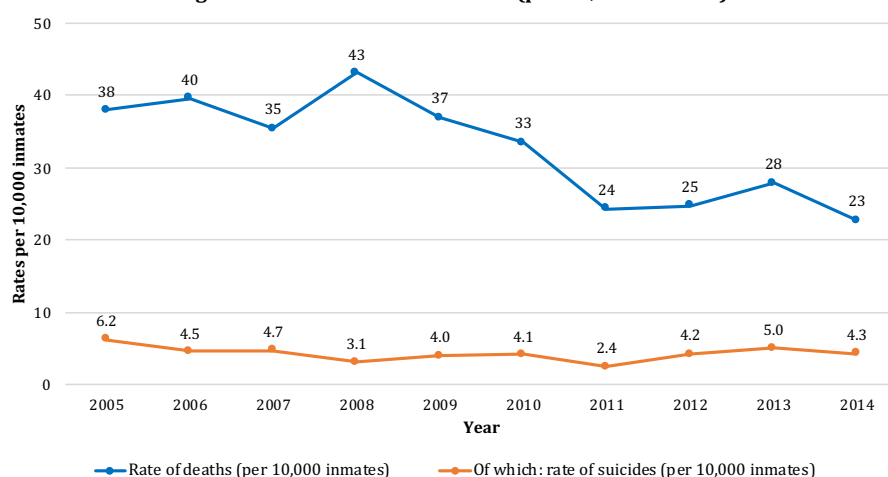
Figure 8 (344)**Fig. 8: Rate of deaths and suicides (per 10,000 inmates)**

Figure 8 shows that, from 2005 to 2014, the rate of deaths of inmates in penal institutions per 10,000 inmates decreased by 40%. In 2005, there were 38 deaths per 10,000 inmates, while in 2014 there were 23.

During the same period, the rate of suicides of inmates in penal institutions per 10,000 inmates decreased by 32%. In 2005, there were 6 suicides per 10,000 inmates, while in 2014 there were 4.

¹³³ The figures provided by the country do not always add to 100%.

¹³⁴ Sexual offences include (1) rape (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005), and (2) other sexual offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008).

¹³⁵ Other offences include (1) economic and financial offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008); (2) terrorism (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (3) organised crime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (4) cybercrime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2014); and (5) other cases (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005).

COUNTRY PROFILE	SWEDEN		TRENDS 2005-2015		
Key Facts					
	2014/15	Comparative		Evolution 2005-2014/15	
		CoE 47	EU 28	Average	% Change
Prison population rate (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) on 01.09.2015	58.6	Low	Low	70.9	↓↓↓↓
Rate of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants)	401.5	High	High	421.9	↓
Rate of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) – Available since 2009	---	---	---	---	---
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	1.7	Low	Low	1.9	↓↓
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	1.8	Low	Low	2.0	↓↓
Prison density on 01.09.2015 (inmates per 100 places)	90.9	Medium	Medium	97.5	↓↓
Median age of the prison population on 01.09.2015 (in years)	35.0	Medium	Medium	34.7	↔
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	5.7	Medium	Medium	5.6	↑
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	29.9	High	Medium	28.5*	↑↑
of which: in pre-trial detention	---	---	---	---	---
Percentage of non-sentenced inmates (01.09.2015)	25.6	Medium	Medium	23.6	↑↑
Rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates in 2014	27.3	Medium	Medium	25.1	↓↓↓
Rate of suicides per 10,000 inmates in 2014 (n=0)	11.9	High	High	10.1	↑↑↑
of which: % in pre-trial detention (n=0) - Available since 2013	57.1	High	High	69.5	↔
Ratio of inmates per staff (number of inmates per 1 staff person)	0.8	Low	Low	1.0	↓↓↓
Percentage of custodial staff in the total staff	61.6	Medium	Medium	63.9	↓↓
Total budget spent by the prison administration (in Euro) – Available since 2011	720 694 750.0	NAP	NAP	708 063 909.5**	↑↑
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (in Euro) – Available since 2008	354.0	High	High	289.7***	↑↑↑↑

* This is the percentage of foreign inmates among sentenced prisoners only, because data on the nationality of pre-trial detainees are not available.

** Average calculated from 2011 to 2014

*** Average calculated from 2008 to 2014

Sweden in brief

- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show a *decrease*: prison population rate (-25%), rate of entries into penal institutions (-7%), average length of detention based on the total number of days spent in penal institution (-16%), average length of detention based on stock and flow (-16%), prison density (-13%), rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates (-23%), ratio of inmates per staff (-27%), and percentage of custodial staff (-16%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show an *increase*: percentage of female inmates (+9%), percentage of foreign inmates (+12%), percentage of non-sentenced inmates (+17%), rate of suicides per 10,000 population (+20%), total budget spent by the prison administration (+12%), and average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (+77%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators remain *stable*: median age of the population (0%) and percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention (0%).

Sweden in comparative perspective

- Compared to other European countries, in 2014/15 Sweden presents:
 - **Low**: Prison population rate, average length of detention based on the total number of days spent in penal institution, average length of detention based on stock and flow, ratio of inmates per staff.
 - **Medium**: Prison density, median age of the prison population, percentage of female inmates, percentage of non-sentenced inmates, rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates, percentage of custodial staff in the total staff.
 - **High**: rate of entries into penal institutions, rate of suicides per 10,000 inmates, percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention, average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate.
- When the percentage of foreign inmates is calculated (among sentenced prisoners only, because data on nationality are not available for pre-trial detainees), the Swedish percentage is high compared to the member States of the Council of Europe, but medium compared to the member States of the European Union.

General comments

Figure 1 (345)

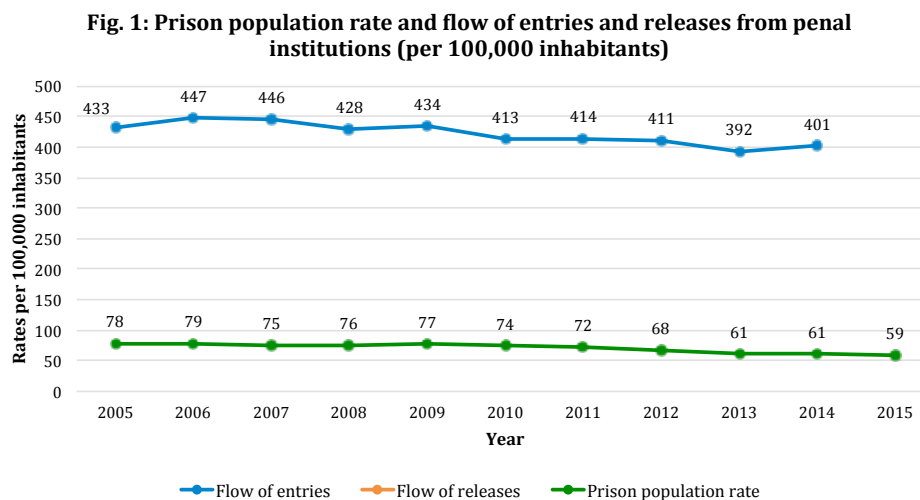


Figure 1 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison population rate of Sweden (stock) decreased by 24%. In 2005, the country had 78 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 59. According to the information collected for this research, the decrease in the number of inmates is due to less persons being sentenced by the courts and the application of shorter sanctions and measures.

From 2005 to 2014, the rate of entries (flow of entries) decreased by 7%. In 2005, there were 433 entries into penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 401.

For the rate of releases (flow of releases) data were not available.

Figure 2 (346)

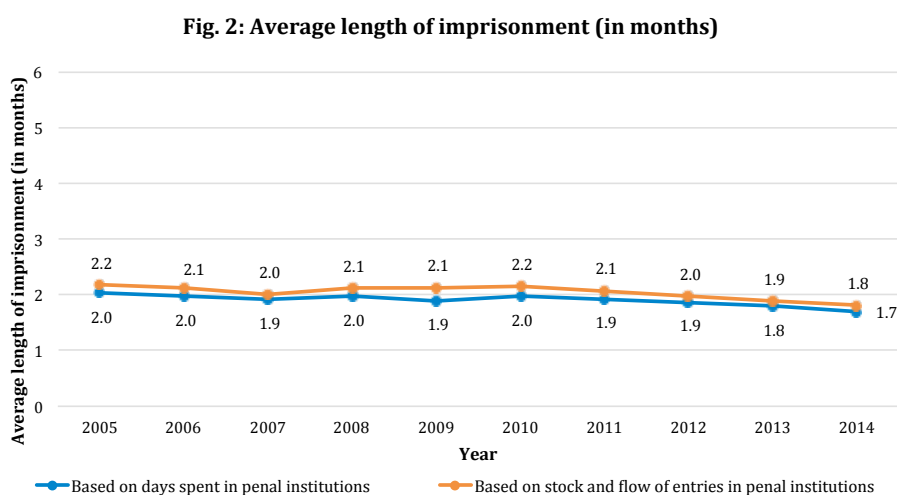


Figure 2 shows that, from 2005 to 2014, the average length of imprisonment based on the number of days spent in penal institutions decreased by 16%. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 2.0 months, while in 2014 it was 1.7 months.

During the same period, the average length of imprisonment computed on the basis of the ratio between the stock and the flow decreased by 16%. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 2.2 months, while in 2014 it was 1.8 months.

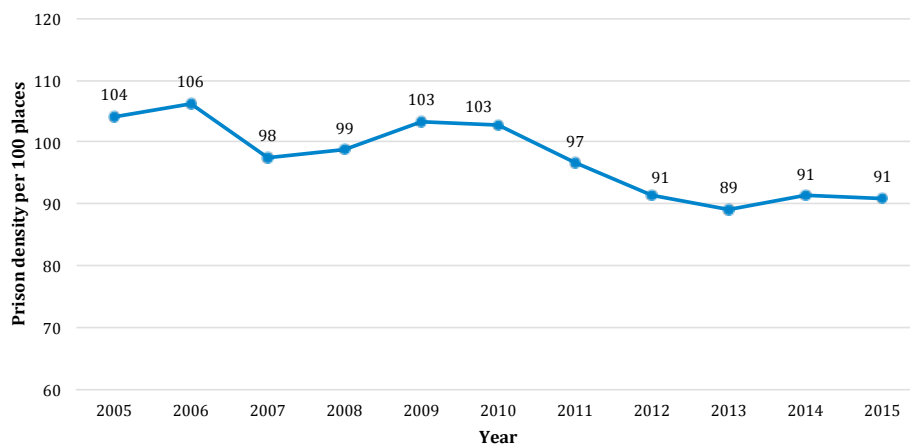
Figure 3 (347)**Fig. 3: Prison density per 100 places (Overcrowding)**

Figure 3 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison density of Sweden decreased by 13%. In 2005, the country had 104 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 91.

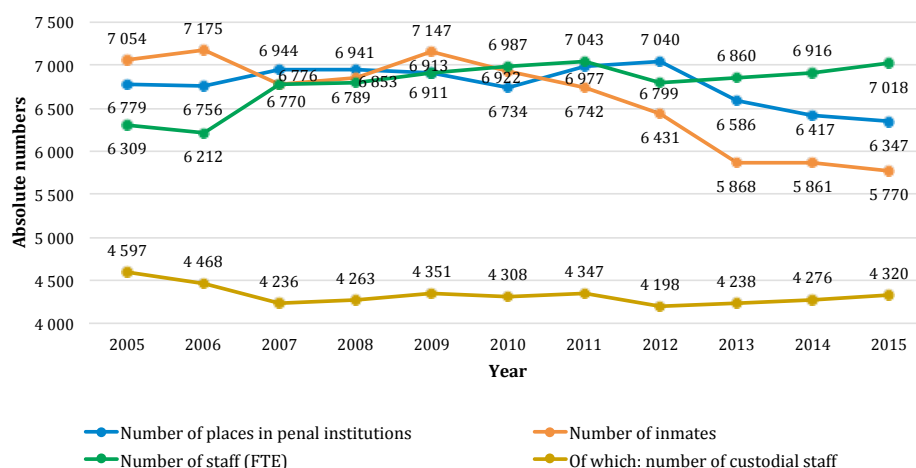
Figure 4 (348)**Fig. 4: Total capacity of penal institutions and number of inmates**

Figure 4 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the total number of places in penal institutions in Sweden decreased by 6%. In 2005, the country had 6,779 places, while in 2015 it had 6,347.

During the same period, the total number of inmates decreased by 18%. In 2005, the country had 7,054 inmates, while in 2015 it had 5,770. According to the information collected for this research, and as explained in the comments to Figure 1, the decrease in the number of inmates is due to less persons being sentenced by the courts and the application of shorter sanctions and measures.

From 2005 to 2015, the total number of staff increased by 11%. In 2005, Sweden had in total a staff of 6,309 persons, while in 2015 it had 7,018.

During the same period, the total number of custodial staff decreased by 6%. In 2005, the total custodial staff was 4,597 persons, while in 2015 it was 4,320.

Figure 5 (349)

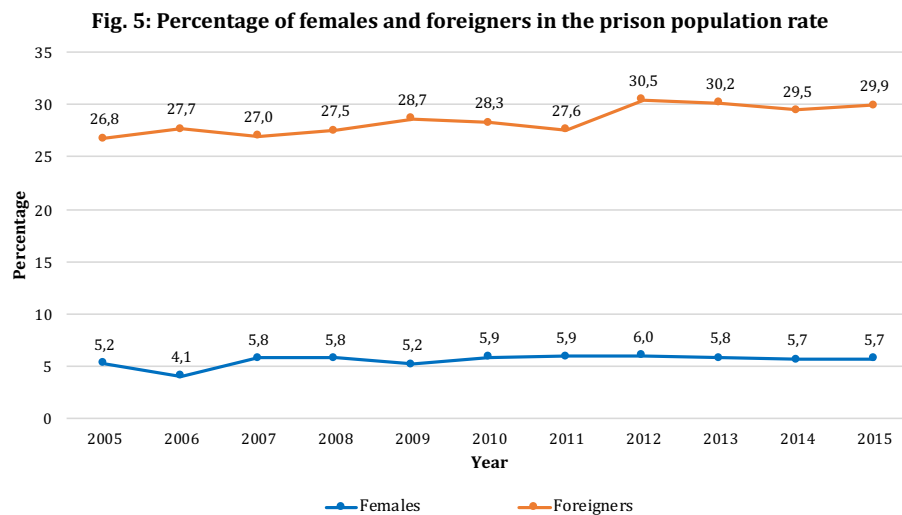


Figure 5 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of female inmates increased by 10%. In 2005, 5.2% of the inmates were females, while in 2015 they represented 5.7% of the total prison population.

Data concerning nationality are not available for pre-trial detainees, therefore the percentage of foreign inmates is calculated on the basis of the total number of sentenced inmates only. Figure 5 shows that, from 2005 to 2015 the percentage of foreign inmates among the total number of sentenced prisoners¹³⁶ increased by 11%. In 2005, 26.8% of the sentenced prisoners were foreigners, while in 2015 they represented 29.9% of the total prison population.

Figure 6 (350)

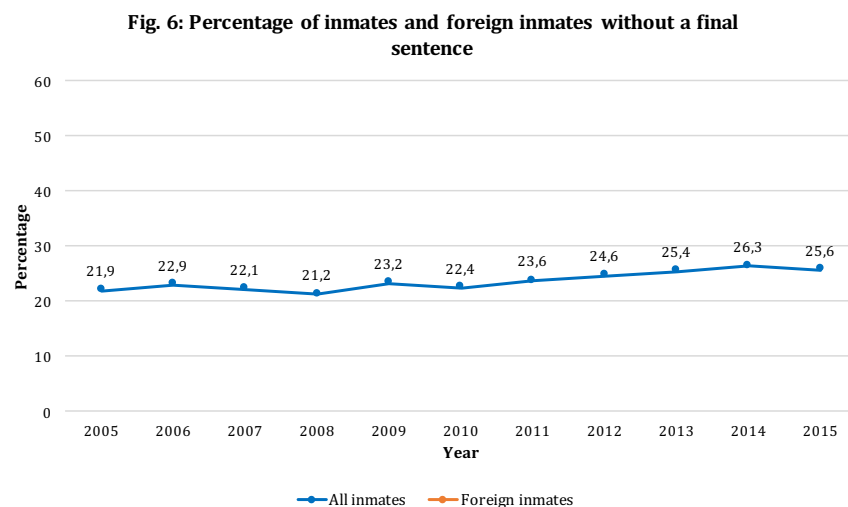


Figure 6 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence increased by 18%. In 2005, 22% of the inmates did not have a final sentence while, in 2015, inmates without a final sentence represented 26% of all inmates.

Data on the percentage of foreigners held in pre-trial detention were not available.

¹³⁶ Data concerning nationality is not available for pre-trial detainees, therefore the percentage of foreign inmates is calculated on the basis of the total number of sentenced inmates.

Figure 7¹³⁷¹³⁸¹³⁹ (351)

Fig. 7: Distribution (in percentage) of sentenced prisoners by offence

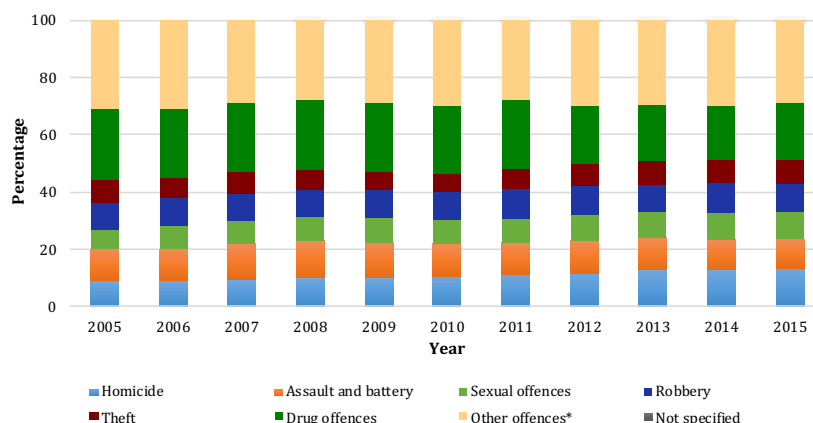


Figure 7 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentages of prisoners serving sentences for homicide, sexual offences, and robbery have increased; while the percentages of those serving sentences for assault and battery as well as drug offences have decreased. The percentage of prisoners serving sentences for theft remained stable.

Figure 8 (352)

Fig. 8: Rate of deaths and suicides (per 10,000 inmates)

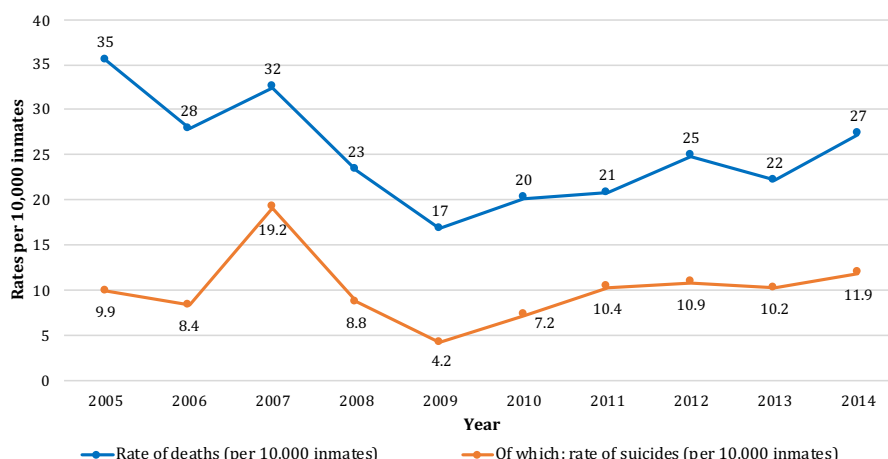


Figure 8 shows that, from 2005 to 2014, the rate of deaths of inmates in penal institutions per 10,000 inmates decreased by 23%. In 2005, there were 35 deaths per 10,000 inmates, while in 2014 there were 27.

Any interpretation of the rates and trends of suicides would be misleading because, from a statistical point of view, the absolute numbers are too low (between 3 and 13 cases per year) to reach reliable conclusions.

¹³⁷ The figures provided by the country do not always add to 100%.

¹³⁸ Sexual offences include (1) rape (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005), and (2) other sexual offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008).

¹³⁹ Other offences include (1) economic and financial offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008); (2) terrorism (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (3) organised crime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (4) cybercrime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2014); and (5) other cases (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005).

The instability of the trends for deaths and suicides per 10,000 inmates shown in Figure 8 illustrates the impossibility of reaching statistically reliable conclusions when the absolute number of cases that generated the rates is low.

COUNTRY PROFILE	SWITZERLAND		TRENDS 2005-2015		
Key Facts					
	2014/15	Comparative		Evolution 2005-2014/15	
		CoE 47	EU 28	Average	% Change
Prison population rate (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) on 01.09.2015	82.7	Low	NAP	80.7	↔↔
Rate of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants)	645.0	High	NAP	678.8	↓↓
Rate of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants)	---	---	NAP	---	---
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	1.6	Low	NAP	1.4	↑↑↑↑
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	1.6	Low	NAP	1.4	↑↑
Prison density on 01.09.2015 (inmates per 100 places)	93.7	Medium	NAP	91.7	↔↔
Median age of the prison population on 01.09.2015 (in years)	---	---	NAP	---	---
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	5.4	Medium	NAP	5.4	↔↔
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	71.0	High	NAP	71.3	↔↔
<i>of which:</i> in pre-trial detention	29.9	Low	NAP	33.4	↓↓
Percentage of non-sentenced inmates (01.09.2015)	46.6	High	NAP	47.3	↔↔
Rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates in 2014	21.7	Medium	NAP	26.0	↑↑↑↑
Rate of suicides per 10,000 inmates in 2014 (n=9)	13.0	High	NAP	11.8	↑↑↑↑
<i>of which:</i> % in pre-trial detention (n=4) – Available since 2014	44.4	Medium	NAP	NAP	NAP
Ratio of inmates per staff (number of inmates per 1 staff person)	1.6	Medium	NAP	1.7	↓↓
Percentage of custodial staff in the total staff	50.3	Low	NAP	69.9	↓↓↓↓↓
Total budget spent by the prison administration (in Euro)	---	NAP	NAP	---	---
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (in Euro)	---	---	NAP	---	---

Switzerland in brief

- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show a *decrease*: rate of entries into penal institutions (-13%), percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates (-15%), ratio of inmates per staff (-12%), and percentage of custodial staff (-51%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show an *increase*: average length of detention based on the total number of days spent in penal institution (+22%), and average length of detention based on stock and flow (+19%), rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates (+21%), percentage of suicides (+33%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators remain *stable*: prison population rate (0%), prison density (+1%), percentage of female inmates (+1%), percentage of foreign inmates (+1%), and percentage of non-sentenced inmates (+1%).

Switzerland in comparative perspective

- Compared to other European countries, in 2014/15 Switzerland presents:
 - **Low:** Prison population rate, average length of detention based on the total number of days spent in penal institution, average length of detention based on stock and flow, percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates, percentage of custodial staff in the total staff.
 - **Medium:** Prison density, percentage of female inmates, rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates, percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention, ratio of inmates per staff.
 - **High:** Rate of entries into penal institutions, percentage of foreign inmates, percentage of non-sentenced inmates, percentage of suicides.

General comments

Figure 1 (353)

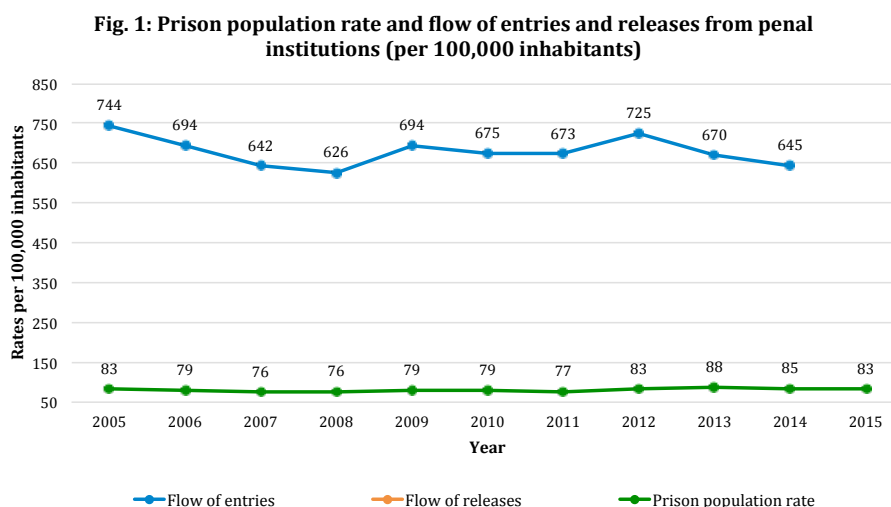


Figure 1 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison population rate of Switzerland (stock) remained stable. In 2005 and 2015, the country had 83 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants.

From 2005 to 2014, the rate of entries (flow of entries) decreased by 13%. In 2005, there were 744 entries into penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 645.

For the rate of releases (flow of releases) data were not available.

Figure 2 (354)

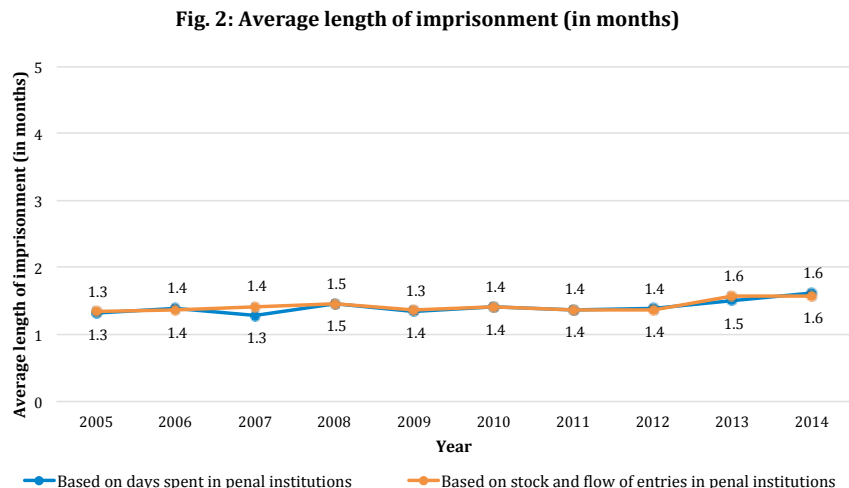


Figure 2 shows that, from 2005 to 2014, the average length of imprisonment based on the number of days spent in penal institutions increased by 22%. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 1.3 months, while in 2014 it was 1.6 months.

During the same period, the average length of imprisonment computed on the basis of the ratio between the stock and the flow increased by 19%. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 1.3 months, while in 2014 it was 1.6 months.

Figure 3 (355)

Fig. 3: Prison density per 100 places (Overcrowding)

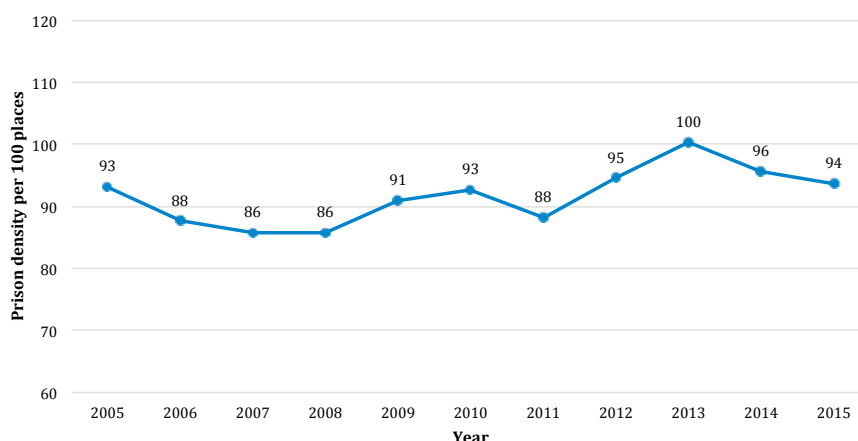


Figure 3 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison density of Switzerland remained relatively stable. In 2005, the country had 93 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 94.

Figure 4 (356)

Fig. 4: Total capacity of penal institutions and number of inmates

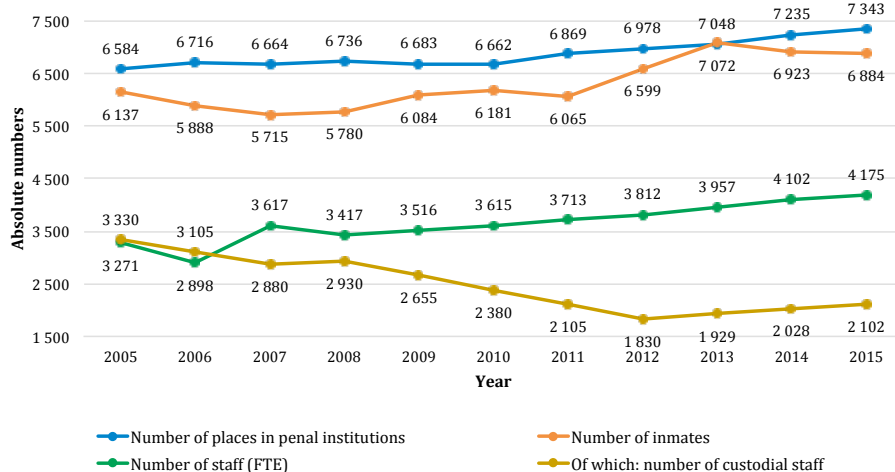


Figure 4 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the total number of places in penal institutions in Switzerland increased by 12%. In 2005, the country had 6,584 places, while in 2015 it had 7,343.

During the same period, the total number of inmates increased by 12%. In 2005, the country had 6,137 inmates, while in 2015 it had 6,884.

From 2005 to 2015, the total number of staff increased by 28%. In 2005, Switzerland had in total a staff of 3,271 persons, while in 2015 it had 4,175.

During the same period, the total number of custodial staff decreased by 37%. In 2005, the total custodial staff was 3,330 persons, while in 2015 it was 2,102.

Figure 5 (357)

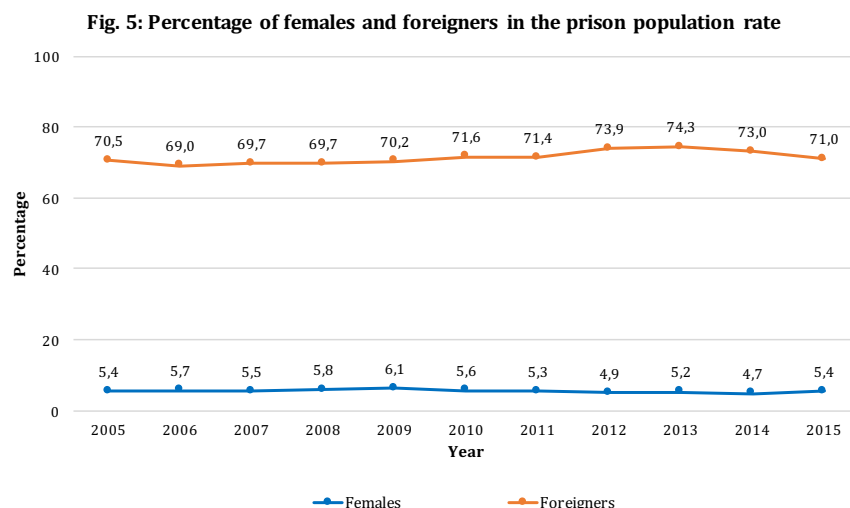


Figure 5 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of female inmates remained stable. In 2005 and 2015, they represented 5.4% of the total prison population.

During the same period, the percentage of foreign inmates remained stable. In 2005 and 2015, 71% of the inmates were foreigners.

Figure 6 (358)

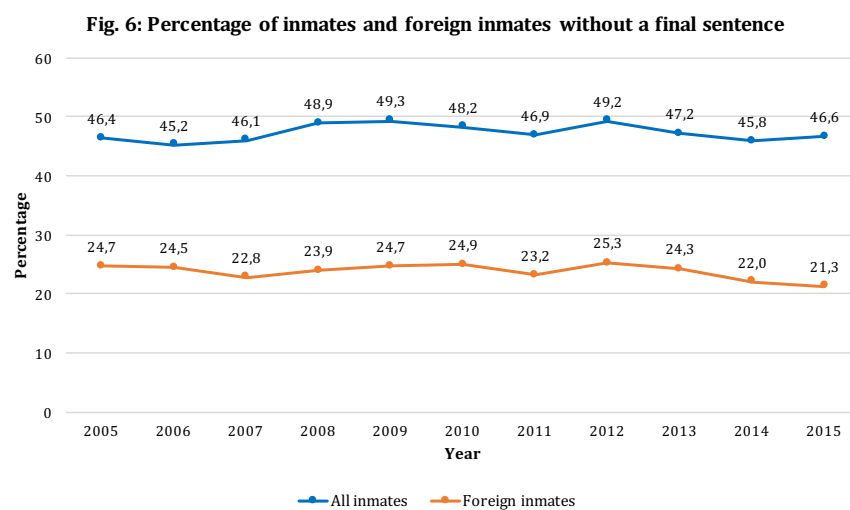


Figure 6 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence remained relatively stable. In 2005, 46% of the inmates did not have a final sentence while, in 2015, inmates without a final sentence represented 47% of all inmates.

During the same period, the percentage of foreigners held in pre-trial detention decreased by 14%. In 2005, they represented 25% of the total number of inmates, while in 2015 they represented 21% of them.

Figure 7¹⁴⁰¹⁴¹¹⁴² (359)

Fig. 7: Distribution (in percentage) of sentenced prisoners by offence

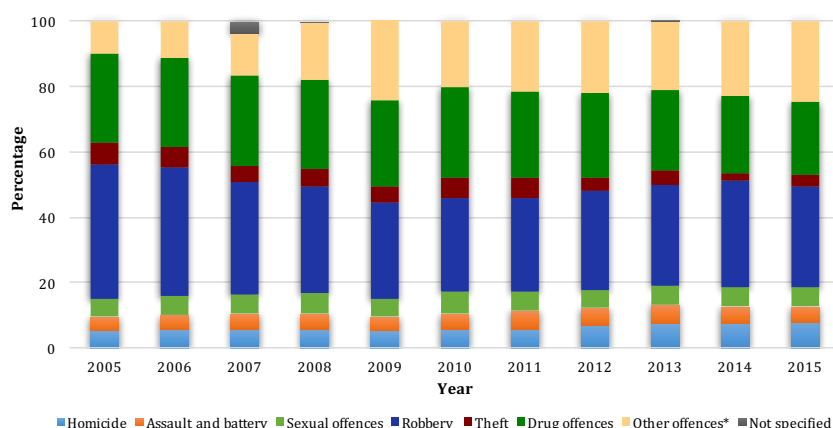
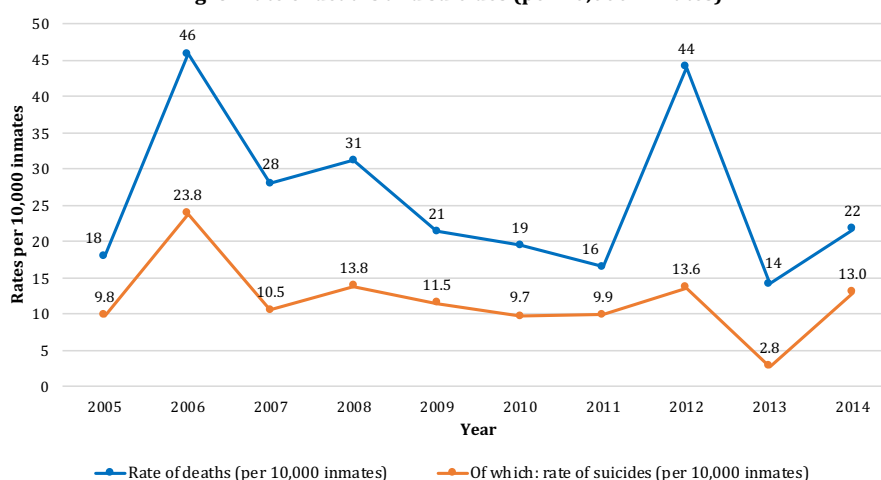


Figure 7 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentages of prisoners serving sentences for assault and battery, robbery, and theft have increased; while the percentages of those serving sentences for homicide, sexual offences, drug offences, and other types of offences have decreased.

Figure 8 (360)

Fig. 8: Rate of deaths and suicides (per 10,000 inmates)



The instability of the trends for deaths and suicides per 10,000 inmates shown in Figure 8 illustrates the impossibility of reaching statistically reliable conclusions when the absolute number of cases that generated the rates is low.

¹⁴⁰ The figures provided by the country do not always add to 100%.

¹⁴¹ Sexual offence include (1) rape (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005), and (2) other sexual offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008).

¹⁴² Other offences include (1) economic and financial offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008); (2) terrorism (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (3) organised crime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (4) cybercrime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2014); and (5) other cases (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005).

COUNTRY PROFILE	THE FYRO MACEDONIA		TRENDS 2005-2015		
Key Facts					
	2014/15	Comparative		Evolution 2005-2014/15	
		CoE 47	EU 28	Average	% Change
Prison population rate (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) on 01.09.2015	168.9	High	NAP	123.6	↑↑↑↑↑
Rate of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants)	152.8	Medium	NAP	182.7	↓↓↓↓↓
Rate of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) – Available since 2009	153.5	Medium	NAP	123.1*	↑↑↑↑
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	11.9	High	NAP	10.3	↑↑↑↑↑
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	11.8	High	NAP	9.8	↑↑↑↑↑
Prison density on 01.09.2015 (inmates per 100 places)	138.2	High	NAP	110.5	↑↑↑↑
Median age of the prison population on 01.09.2015 (in years)	35.0	Medium	NAP	33.1	↑↑
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	3.2	Low	NAP	2.7	↔↔
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	5.7	Medium	NAP	4.0	↑↑↑↑
of which: in pre-trial detention	22.7	Low	NAP	26.8	↓↓↓↓↓
Percentage of non-sentenced inmates (01.09.2015)	10.6	Low	NAP	13.5	↓↓↓
Rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates in 2014	32.1	Medium	NAP	40.2	↓↓↓↓↓
Rate of suicides per 10,000 inmates in 2014 (n=0)	0.0	Low	NAP	7.2	↓↓↓↓↓
of which: % in pre-trial detention (n=0) – Available since 2013	0.0	Low	NAP	NAP	NAP
Ratio of inmates per staff (number of inmates per 1 staff person)	4.0	High	NAP	3.5	↓
Percentage of custodial staff in the total staff	62.8	Medium	NAP	63.5	↑
Total budget spent by the prison administration (in Euro) – Available since 2011	11 158 000	NAP	NAP	10 098 000**	↑↑
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (in Euro) – Available since 2008	9.8	Low	NAP	9.7***	↑↑↑↑↑

* Average calculated from 2009 to 2014

** Average calculated from 2011 to 2014

*** Average calculated from 2008 to 2014

FYRO Macedonia in brief

- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show a *decrease*: rate of entries into penal institutions (-57%), percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates (-33%), percentage of non-sentenced inmates (-14%), rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates (-47%), percentage of suicides (there were no suicides in 2014), and ratio of inmates per staff (-6%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show an *increase*: prison population rate (+61%), rate of releases from penal institutions (+31%), average length of detention based on the total number of days spent in penal institution (+271%), average length of detention based on stock and flow (+238%), prison density (+44%), median age of the population (+13%), percentage of foreign inmates (+23%), percentage of custodial staff (+8%), total budget spent by the prison administration (+18%), and average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (+62%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators remain *stable*: percentage of female inmates (+3%).

FYRO Macedonia in comparative perspective

- Compared to other European countries, in 2014/15 the FYRO Macedonia presents:
 - **Low**: Percentage of female inmates, percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates, percentage of non-sentenced inmates, rate of suicides per 10,000 inmates, percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention, average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate.
 - **Medium**: Rate of entries into penal institutions, rate of releases from penal institutions, median age of the prison population, percentage of foreign inmates, rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates, percentage of custodial staff in the total staff.
 - **High**: Prison population rate, average length of detention based on the total number of days spent in penal institution, average length of detention based on stock and flow, prison density, ratio of inmates per staff.

General comments

Figure 1 (361)

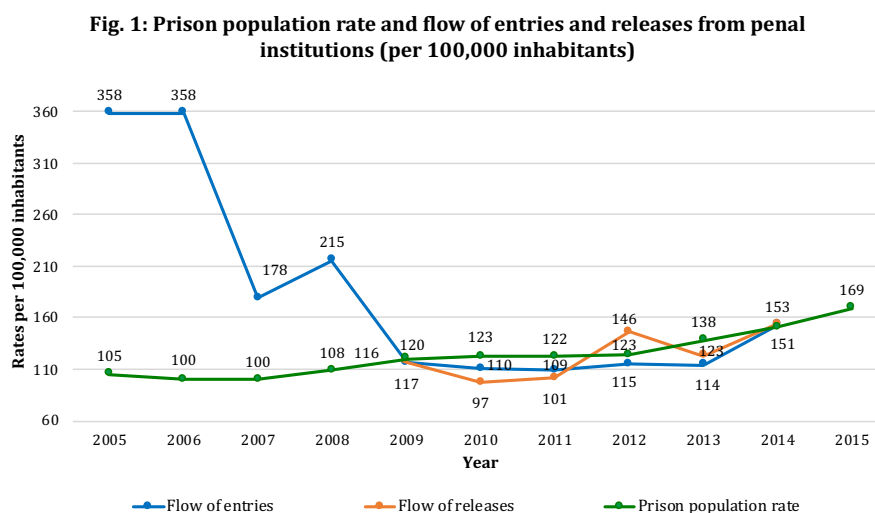


Figure 1 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison population rate of the FYRO Macedonia (stock) increased by 61%. In 2005, the country had 105 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 169.

From 2005 to 2014, the rate of entries (flow of entries) decreased by 57%. In 2005, there were 358 entries into penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 153.

From 2009 to 2014, the rate of releases (flow of releases) increased by 31%. In 2009, there were 117 releases from penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 154.

The flow of entries and the flow of releases show relatively similar rates and trends from 2009 to 2014.

Figure 2 (362)

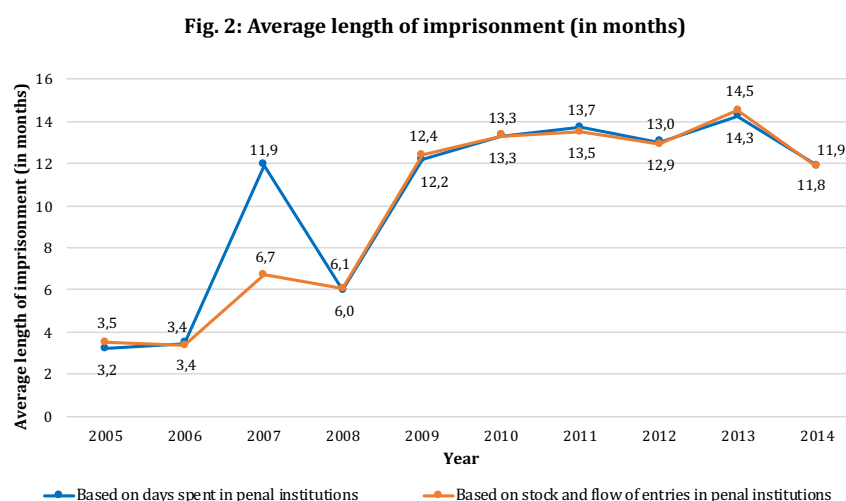


Figure 2 shows that, from 2005 to 2014, the average length of imprisonment based on the number of days spent in penal institutions increased by 271%. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 3.2 months, while in 2014 it was 11.9 months.

During the same period, the average length of imprisonment computed on the basis of the ratio between the stock and the flow increased by 238%. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 3.5 months, while in 2014 it was 11.8 months.

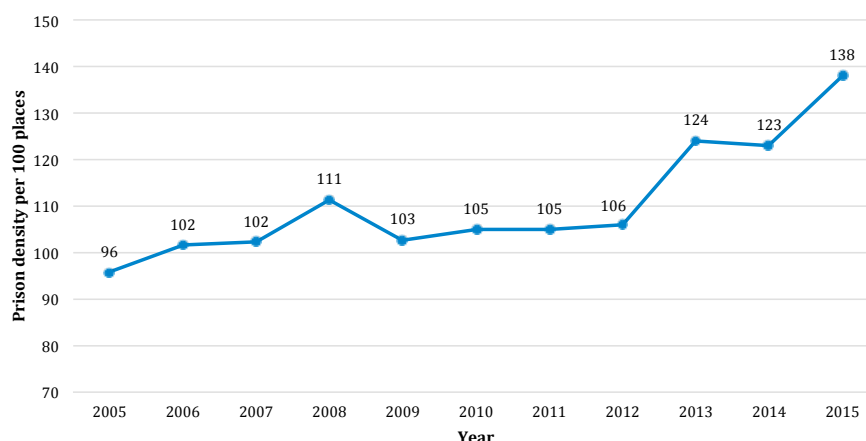
Figure 3 (363)**Fig. 3: Prison density per 100 places (Overcrowding)**

Figure 3 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison density of the FYRO Macedonia increased by 44%. In 2005, the country had 96 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 138.

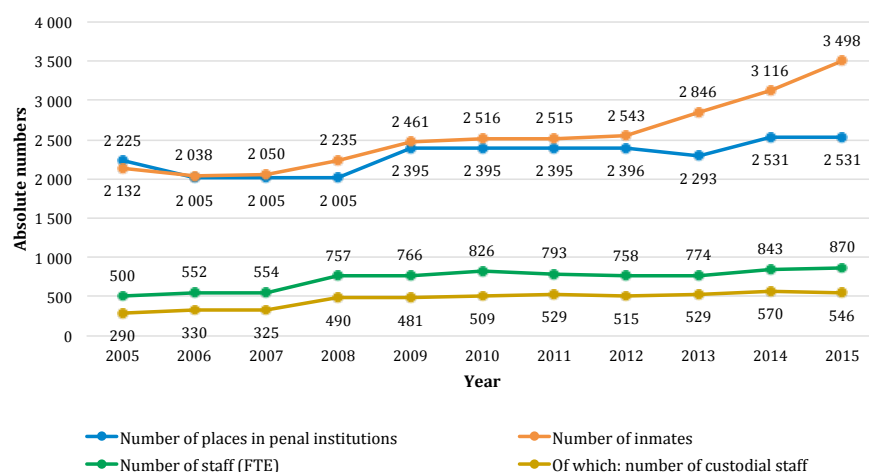
Figure 4 (364)**Fig. 4: Total capacity of penal institutions and number of inmates**

Figure 4 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the total number of places in penal institutions in the FYRO Macedonia increased by 14%. In 2005, the country had 2,225 places, while in 2015 it had 2,531. According to the information collected during this research, the number of places in penal institutions increased due to the construction of a new penal institution and to construction works in some parts of the buildings of other penal institutions, which were adapted to accommodate inmates.

During the same period, the total number of inmates increased by 64%. In 2005, the country had 2,132 inmates, while in 2015 it had 3,498.

From 2005 to 2015, the total number of staff increased by 74%. In 2005, the FYRO Macedonia had in total a staff of 500 persons, while in 2015 it had 870.

During the same period, the total number of custodial staff increased by 88%. In 2005, the total custodial staff was 290 persons, while in 2015 it was 546.

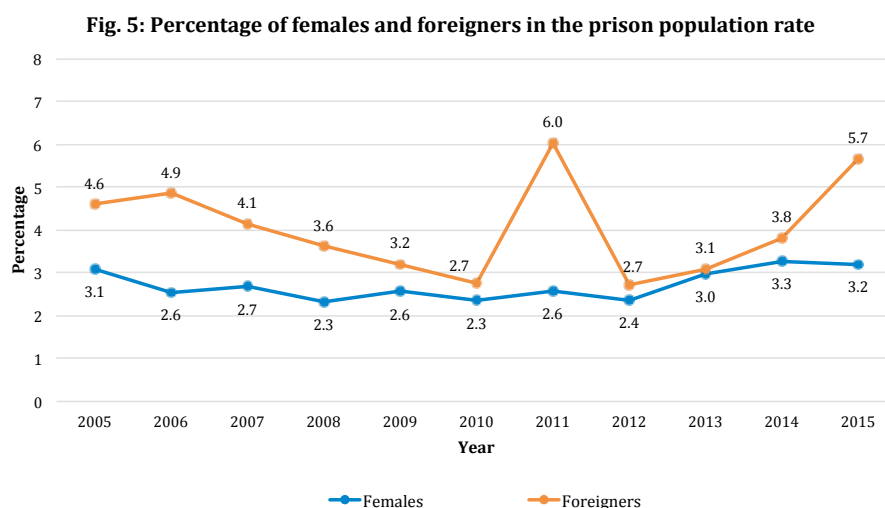
Figure 5 (365)

Figure 5 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of female inmates remained relatively stable. In 2005, 3.1% of the inmates were females, while in 2015 they represented 3.2% of the total prison population.

During the same period, the percentage of foreign inmates increased by 23%. In 2005, 4.6% of the inmates were foreigners, while in 2015 they represented 5.7% of the total prison population.

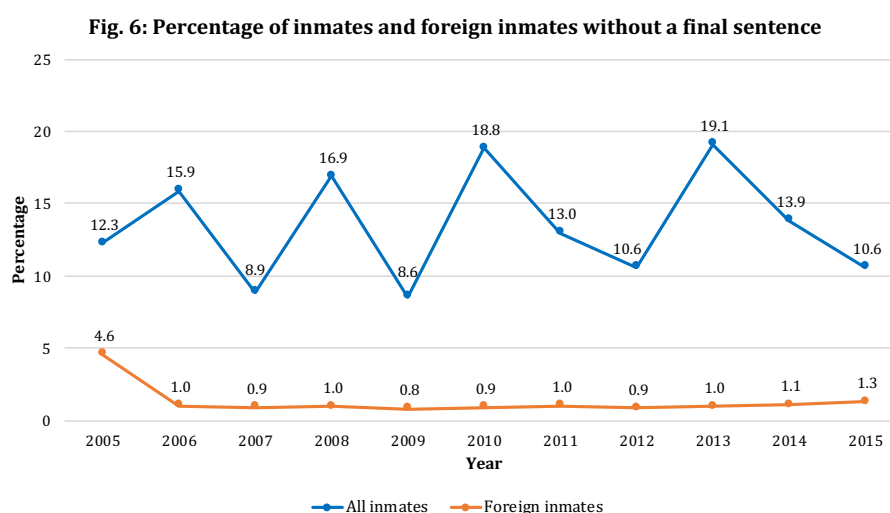
Figure 6 (366)

Figure 6 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence decreased by 14%. In 2005, 12.3% of the inmates did not have a final sentence while, in 2015, inmates without a final sentence represented 10.6% of all inmates.

During the same period, the percentage of foreigners held in pre-trial detention decreased by 72%. In 2005, they represented 4.6% of the total number of inmates, while in 2015 they represented 1.3% of them.

Figure 7¹⁴³¹⁴⁴¹⁴⁵ (367)

Fig. 7: Distribution (in percentage) of sentenced prisoners by offence

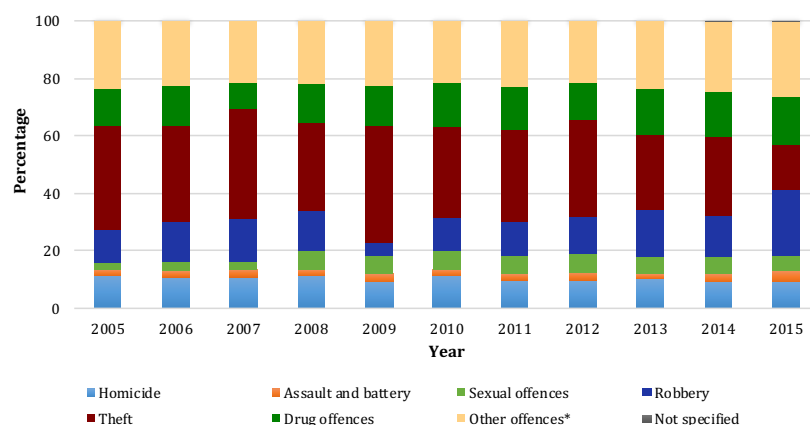
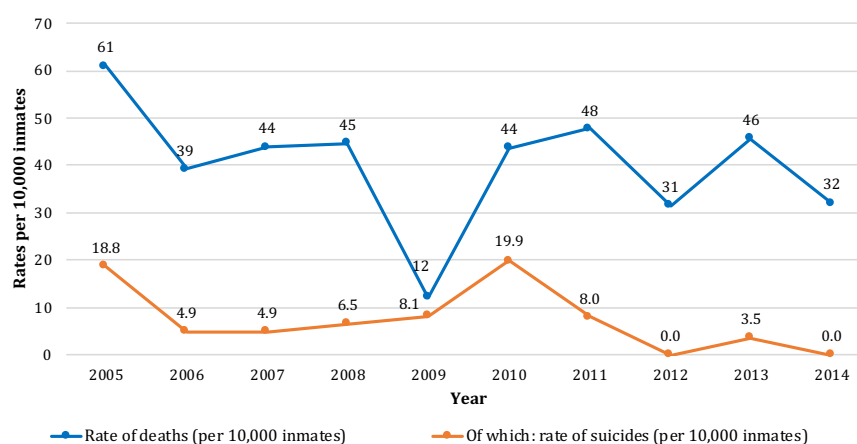


Figure 7 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentages of prisoners serving sentences for assault and battery, sexual offences, robbery, drug offences and other types of offences have increased; while the percentages of those serving sentences for homicide and theft have decreased.

Figure 8 (368)

Fig. 8: Rate of deaths and suicides (per 10,000 inmates)



The instability of the trends for deaths and suicides per 10,000 inmates shown in Figure 8 illustrates the impossibility of reaching statistically reliable conclusions when the absolute number of cases that generated the rates is low.

¹⁴³ The figures provided by the country do not always add to 100%.

¹⁴⁴ Sexual offences include (1) rape (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005), and (2) other sexual offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008).

¹⁴⁵ Other offences include (1) economic and financial offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008); (2) terrorism (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (3) organised crime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (4) cybercrime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2014); and (5) other cases (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005).

COUNTRY PROFILE	TURKEY		TRENDS 2005-2015		
Key Facts					
	2014/15	Comparative		Evolution 2005-2014/15	
		CoE 47	EU 28	Average	% Change
Prison population rate (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) on 01.09.2015	220.4	High	NAP	152.5	↑↑↑↑↑
Rate of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants)	241.2	High	NAP	206.0	↑↑↑↑
Rate of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) – Available since 2009	219.9	High	NAP	204.5*	↑↑↑↑↑
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	29.9	High	NAP	17.1	↑↑↑↑↑
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	9.8	Medium	NAP	8.8	↑↑↑↑↑
Prison density on 01.09.2015 (inmates per 100 places)	101.3	High	NAP	96.6	↑↑↑↑
Median age of the prison population on 01.09.2015 (in years)	33.0	Low	NAP	33.3	↓
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	3.6	Low	NAP	3.6	↑
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	2.1	Low	NAP	1.7	↓
of which: in pre-trial detention	47.3	High	NAP	83.7	↓↓↓↓
Percentage of non-sentenced inmates (01.09.2015)	21.7	Medium	NAP	44.4	↓↓↓↓↓
Rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates in 2014	25.1	Medium	NAP	21.0	↑↑↑↑↑
Rate of suicides per 10,000 inmates in 2014 (n=53)	3.5	Medium	NAP	4.0	↓↓↓↓
of which: % in pre-trial detention (n=20) – Available since 2013	37.7	Medium	NAP	47.8	↓↓↓↓↓
Ratio of inmates per staff (number of inmates per 1 staff person)	3.7	High	NAP	3.4	↑↑↑↑↑
Percentage of custodial staff in the total staff	82.5	High	NAP	82.3	↔
Total budget spent by the prison administration (in Euro) – Available since 2011	1 169 879 370	NAP	NAP	882 781 939**	↑↑↑↑↑
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (in Euro) – Available since 2008	21.7	Low	NAP	17.0***	↑↑↑↑↑

* Average calculated from 2009 to 2014

** Average calculated from 2011 to 2014

*** Average calculated from 2008 to 2014

Turkey in brief

- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show a *decrease*: median age of the population (-6%), percentage of foreign inmates (-5%), percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates (-38%), percentage of non-sentenced inmates (-61%), percentage of suicides (-37%), and percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention (-55%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show an *increase*: prison population rate (+191%), rate of entries into penal institutions (+45%), rate of releases from penal institutions (+60%), average length of detention based on the total number of days spent in penal institution (+343%), average length of detention based on stock and flow (+80%), prison density (+31%), percentage of female inmates (+9%), rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates (+162%), ratio of inmates per staff (+66%), total budget spent by the prison administration (+74%), and average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (+153%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators remain *stable*: percentage of custodial staff (-1%).

Turkey in comparative perspective

- Compared to other European countries, in 2014/15 Turkey presents:
 - **Low:** Median age of the prison population, percentage of female inmates, percentage of foreign inmates, average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate.
 - **Medium:** Average length of detention based on stock and flow, percentage of non-sentenced inmates, rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates, rate of suicides per 10,000 inmates, percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention.
 - **High:** Prison population rate, rate of entries into penal institutions, rate of releases from penal institutions, average length of detention based on the total number of days spent in penal institution, prison density, percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates, ratio of inmates per staff, percentage of custodial staff in the total staff.

General comments

Figure 1 (369)

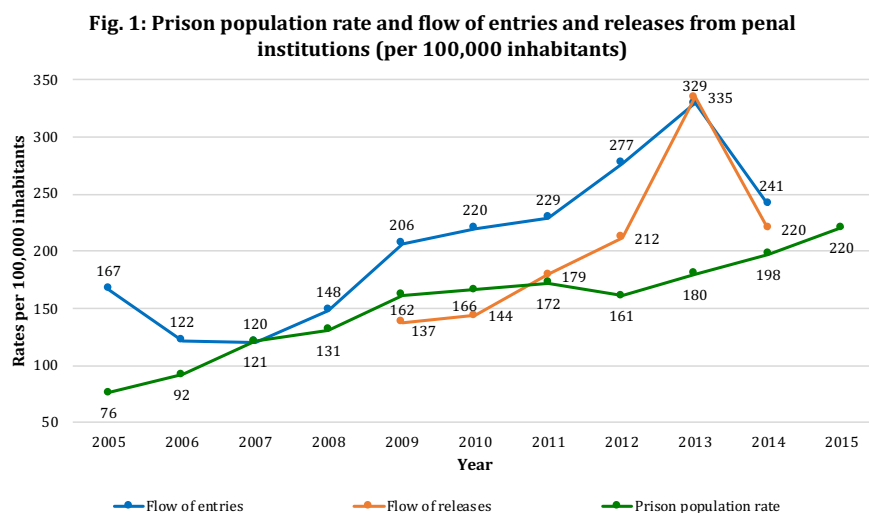


Figure 1 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison population rate of Turkey (stock) increased by 191%. In 2005, the country had 76 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 220. According to the information collected during this research, the main reason for the increase of the prison population seems to be the legal changes introduced in the Criminal Code, which led to an aggravation of the conditions required to be eligible for conditional release.

From 2005 to 2014, the rate of entries (flow of entries) increased by 45%. In 2005, there were 167 entries into penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 241.

From 2009 to 2014, the rate of releases (flow of releases) increased by 60%. In 2009, there were 137 releases from penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 220.

The flow of entries and the flow of releases show dissimilar rates but relatively similar trends.

Figure 2 (370)

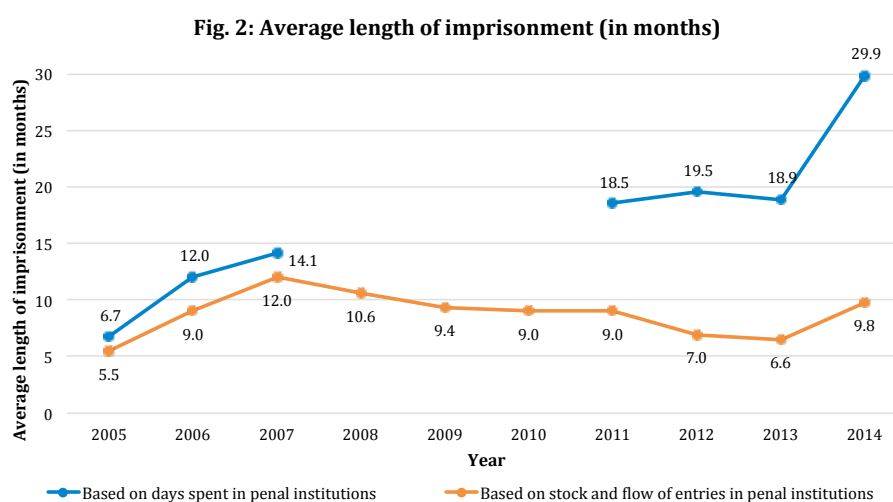


Figure 2 shows that, from 2005 to 2014, the average length of imprisonment based on the number of days spent in penal institutions increased by 343%. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 6.7 months, while in 2014 it was 29.9 months.

During the same period, the average length of imprisonment computed on the basis of the ratio between the stock and the flow increased by 80%. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 5.5 months, while in 2014 it was 9.8 months.

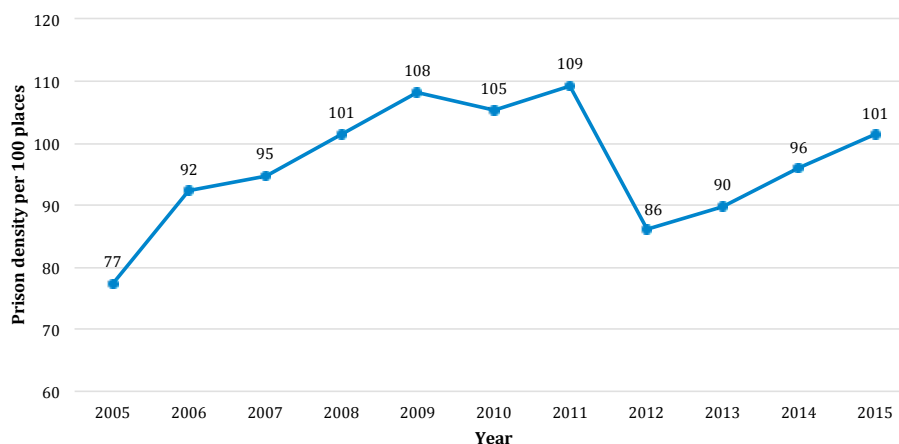
Figure 3 (371)**Fig. 3: Prison density per 100 places (Overcrowding)**

Figure 3 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison density of Turkey increased by 31%. In 2005, the country had 77 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 101.

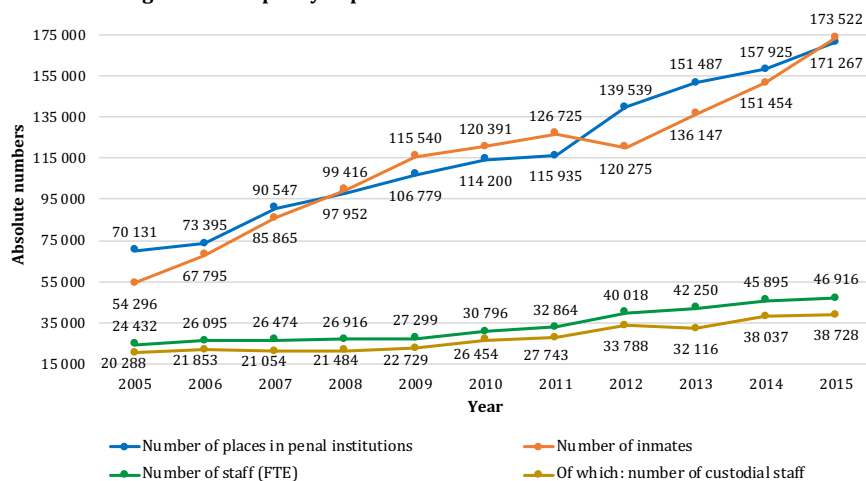
Figure 4 (372)**Fig. 4: Total capacity of penal institutions and number of inmates**

Figure 4 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the total number of places in penal institutions in Turkey increased by 144%. In 2005, the country had 70,131 places, while in 2015 it had 171,267. According to the information collected during this research, the increase is due to the construction of new penal institutions across the country.

During the same period, the total number of inmates increased by 220%. In 2005, the country had 54,296 inmates, while in 2015 it had 173,522.

From 2005 to 2015, the total number of staff increased by 92%. In 2005, Turkey had in total a staff of 24,432 persons, while in 2015 it had 49,916.

During the same period, the total number of custodial staff increased by 91%. In 2005, the total custodial staff was 20,288 persons, while in 2015 it was 38,728.

Figure 5 (373)

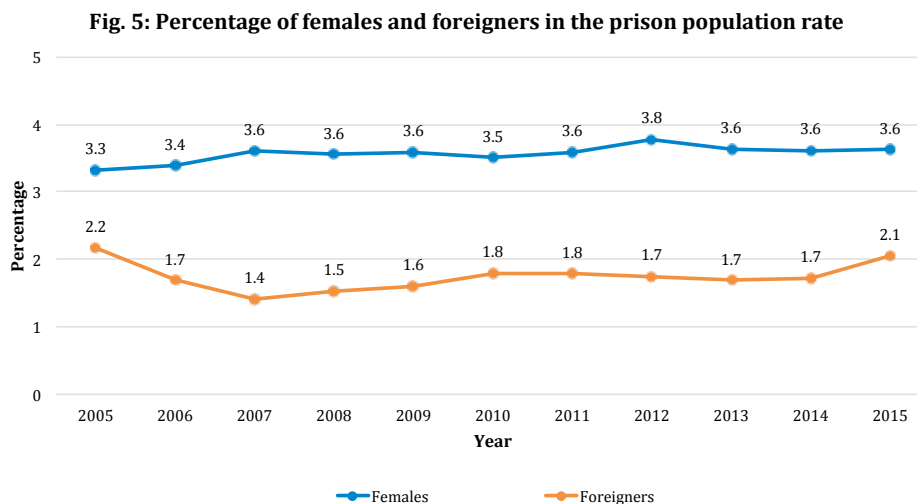


Figure 5 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of female inmates increased by 9%. In 2005, 3.3% of the inmates were females, while in 2015 they represented 3.6 % of the total prison population.

During the same period, the percentage of foreign inmates decreased by 5%. In 2005, 2.2% of the inmates were foreigners, while in 2015 they represented 2.1% of the total prison population.

Figure 6 (374)

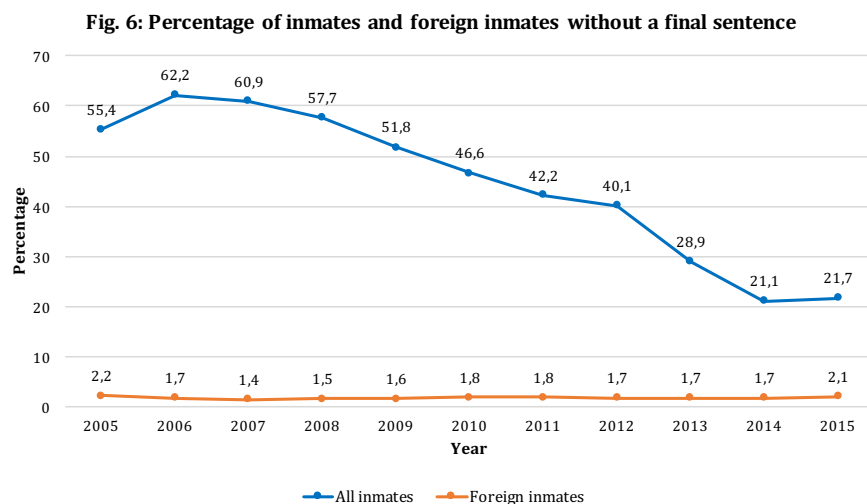


Figure 6 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence decreased by 61%. In 2005, 55% of the inmates did not have a final sentence while, in 2015, inmates without a final sentence represented 22% of all inmates.

During the same period, the percentage of foreigners held in pre-trial detention decreased by 5%. In 2005, they represented 2.2% of the total number of inmates, while in 2015 they represented 2.1% of them.

Figure 7¹⁴⁶¹⁴⁷¹⁴⁸ (375)

Fig. 7: Distribution (in percentage) of sentenced prisoners by offence

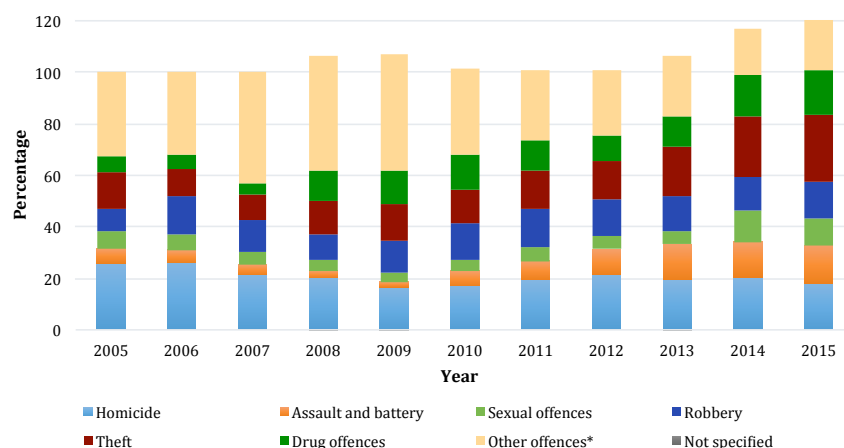


Figure 7 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentages of prisoners serving sentences for assault and battery, sexual offences, robbery, theft, and drug offences have increased; while the percentages of those serving sentences for homicide and other types of offences have decreased.

Figure 8 (376)

Fig. 8: Rate of deaths and suicides (per 10,000 inmates)

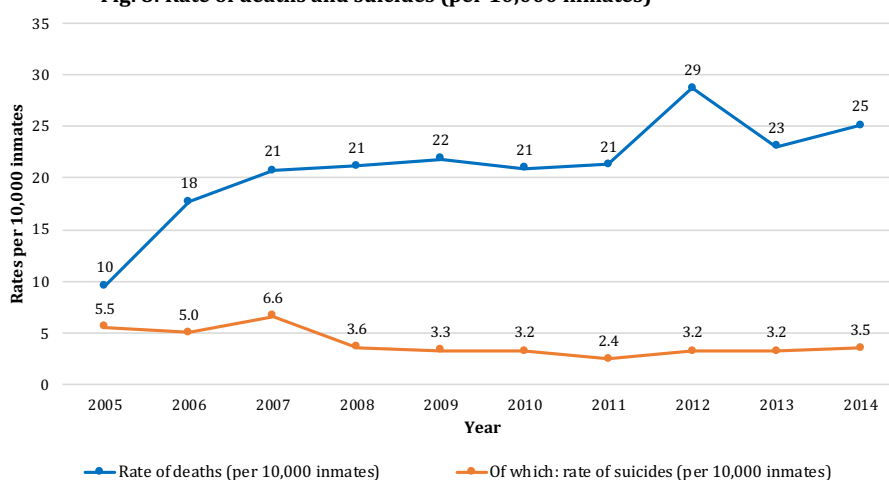


Figure 8 shows that, from 2005 to 2014, the rate of deaths of inmates in penal institutions per 10,000 inmates increased by 162%. In 2005, there were 10 deaths per 10,000 inmates, while in 2014 there were 25.

During the same period, the rate of suicides of inmates in penal institutions per 10,000 inmates decreased by 37%. In 2005, there were 5.5 suicides per 10,000 inmates, while in 2014 there were 3.5.

¹⁴⁶ The figures provided by the country do not always add to 100%.

¹⁴⁷ Sexual offences include (1) rape (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005), and (2) other sexual offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008).

¹⁴⁸ Other offences include (1) economic and financial offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008); (2) terrorism (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (3) organised crime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (4) cybercrime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2014); and (5) other cases (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005).

COUNTRY PROFILE	UK: ENGLAND & WALES		TRENDS 2005-2015		
Key Facts					
	2014/15	Comparative		Evolution 2005-2014/15	
		CoE 47	EU 28	Average	% Change
Prison population rate (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) on 01.09.2015	148.3	Medium	High	149.4	↔
Rate of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants)	212.5	Medium	Medium	222.5	↓↓
Rate of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) – Available since 2009	---	---	---	---	---
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	---	---	---	---	---
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	8.5	Medium	Medium	8.1	↑↑↑
Prison density on 01.09.2015 (inmates per 100 places)	97.6	Medium	Medium	97.0	↔
Median age of the prison population on 01.09.2015 (in years)	33.0	Low	Low	31.2	↑
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	4.5	Medium	Low	5.1	↓↓↓
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	12.2	Medium	Medium	13.1	↔
of which: in pre-trial detention	21.2	Low	Low	17.0	↓↓
Percentage of non-sentenced inmates (01.09.2015)	15.7	Low	Low	16.8	↓↓
Rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates in 2014	28.4	Medium	Medium	22.8	↑↑↑
Rate of suicides per 10,000 inmates in 2014 (n=89)	10.4	High	High	8.5	↔
of which: % in pre-trial detention (n=NA) – Available since 2013	---	---	---	---	---
Ratio of inmates per staff (number of inmates per 1 staff person)	2.0	High	High	1.8	↑↑↑
Percentage of custodial staff in the total staff	50.5	Low	Low	62.5	↓↓
Total budget spent by the prison administration (in Euro) – Available since 2011	3 562 000 000.0	NAP	NAP	3 504 500 000.0*	↔
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (in Euro) – Available since 2008	115.8	High	Medium	113.8**	↔

* Average calculated from 2011 to 2014

** Average calculated from 2008 to 2014

UK: England & Wales in brief

- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show a *decrease*: rate of entries into penal institutions (-14%), percentage of female inmates (-24%), percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates (-10%), percentage of non-sentenced inmates (-15%), and percentage of custodial staff (-14%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show an *increase*: average length of detention based on stock and flow (+22%), median age of the population (+8%), rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates (+24%), and ratio of inmates per staff (+25%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators remain *stable*: prison population rate (-4%), prison density (+2%), percentage of foreign inmates (-4%), percentage of suicides (+2%), total budget spent by the prison administration (+3%), and average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (-1%).

UK: England & Wales in comparative perspective

- Compared to other European countries, in 2014/15 England & Wales presents:
 - **Low**: Median age of the prison population, percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates, percentage of non-sentenced inmates, percentage of custodial staff in the total staff.
 - rate of releases from penal institutions,
 - **Medium**: Rate of entries into penal institutions, average length of detention based on stock and flow, prison density, percentage of foreign inmates, rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates.
 - **High**: Percentage of suicides.
- When the prison population rate and the ratio of inmates per staff are calculated, the England & Wales results is medium compared to the member States of the Council of Europe, but high compared to the member States of the European Union.
- When the percentage of female inmates is calculated, the England & Wales percentage is medium compared to the member States of the Council of Europe, but low compared to the member States of the European Union.
- When the average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate is calculated, the England & Wales average is high compared to the member States of the Council of Europe, but medium compared to the member States of the European Union.

General comments

Figure 1 (377)

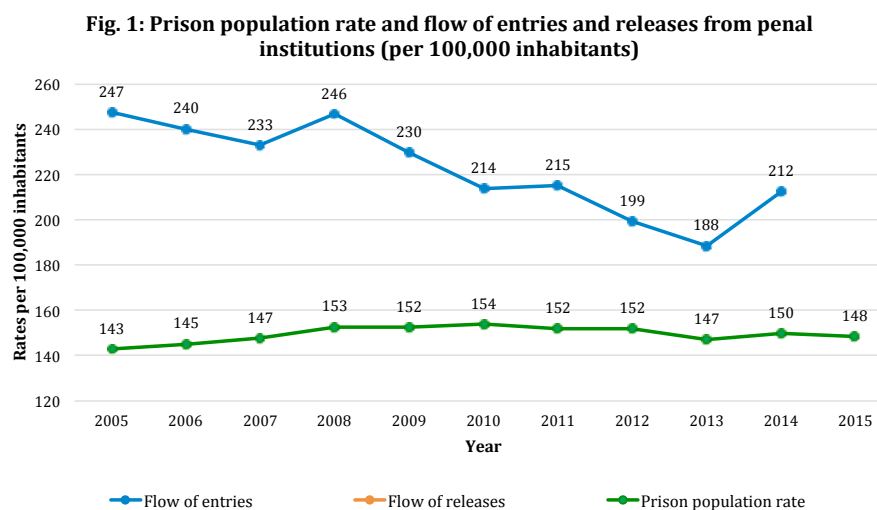


Figure 1 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison population rate of England & Wales (stock) increased by 4%. In 2005, the country had 143 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 148.

From 2005 to 2014, the rate of entries (flow of entries) decreased by 14%. In 2005, there were 247 entries into penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 212. According to the information collected during this research, the decrease from 2008 to 2013 is mainly driven by a decrease in the number of offenders entering in pre-trial detention, which corresponds to a fall of about 30% between 2005 and 2014.

Data were not available for the flow of releases.

Figure 2 (378)



Figure 2 shows that, from 2005 to 2014, the average length of imprisonment computed on the basis of the ratio between the stock and the flow increased by 22%. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 6.9 months, while in 2014 it was 8.5 months.

Data were not available for the estimation of the average length of imprisonment based on the number of days spent in penal institutions.

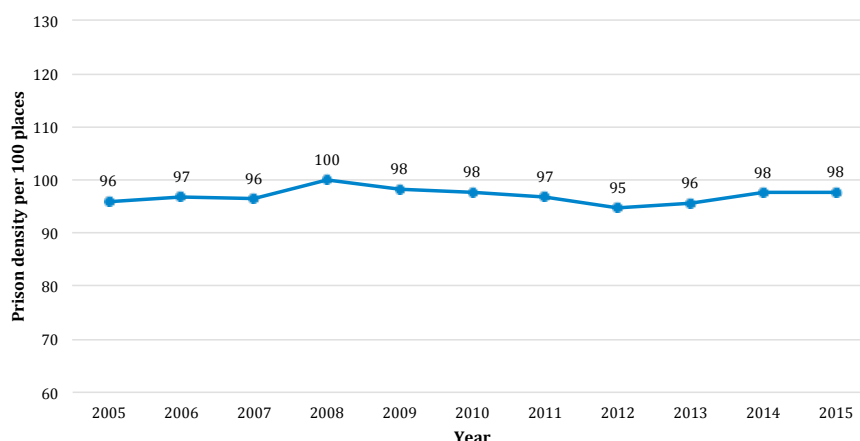
Figure 3 (379)**Fig. 3: Prison density per 100 places (Overcrowding)**

Figure 3 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison density of England & Wales increased by 2%. In 2005, the country had 96 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 98.

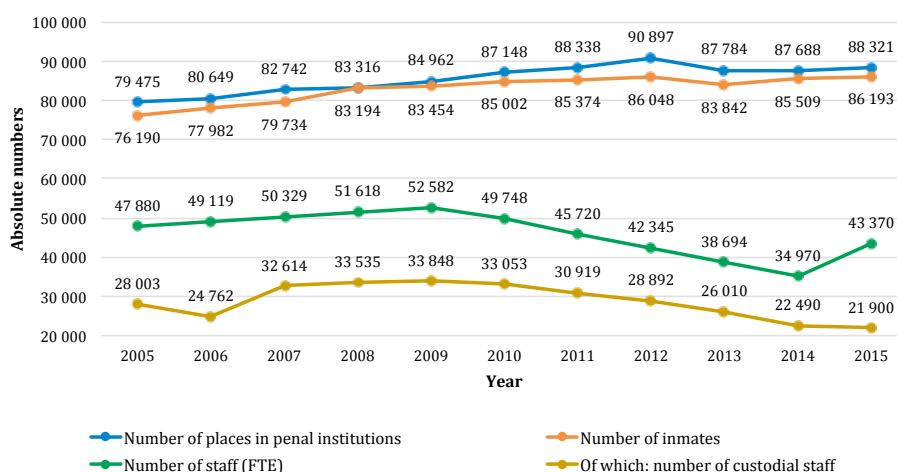
Figure 4 (380)**Fig. 4: Total capacity of penal institutions and number of inmates**

Figure 4 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the total number of places in penal institutions in England & Wales increased by 11%. In 2005, the country had 79,475 places, while in 2015 it had 88,321. According to the information collected for this research, changes in the capacity of penal institutions are to be expected due to the operational nature of the prison estate. These capacity changes could be due to factors such as routine maintenance or refurbishment, but could also be caused by the opening or closing of entire prisons or prison wings.

According to the information provided on the website of the United Kingdom government that hosts the official statistics on prison population in England and Wales (<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/prison-population-figures-2017>), the country uses the concept of operational capacity to define the capacity of its prison system. The definitions used are the following:

- Certified Normal Accommodation (CNA): Certified Normal Accommodation (CNA), or uncrowded capacity, is the Prison Service's own measure of accommodation. CNA represents the good, decent standard of accommodation that the Service aspires to provide all prisoners.
- Baseline CNA: The Baseline CNA is the sum total of all certified accommodation in an establishment except, normally: Cells in punishment or segregation units, and healthcare cells or rooms in training prisons and YOIs that are not routinely used to accommodate long stay patients.

- **In-Use CAN:** In-use CNA is baseline CNA less those places not available for immediate use, for example: damaged cells, cells affected by building works.
- **Operational Capacity:** The operational capacity of a prison is the total number of prisoners that an establishment can hold taking into account control, security and the proper operation of the planned regime. It is determined by the Prison Group Director's on the basis of operational judgement and experience.
- **Useable Operational Capacity:** The useable Operational Capacity of the estate is the sum of all establishments' operational capacity less 2000 places. This is known as the operating margin and reflects the constraints imposed by the need to provide separate accommodation for different classes of prisoner i.e. by sex, age, security category, conviction status, single cell risk assessment and also due to geographical distribution.
- **Crowding:** Where operational capacity of a prison is higher than the CNA it will be classed as having the potential to be 'crowded', which can mean prisoners share cells. Her Majesty's Prison & Probation Service (HMPPS) collects the average number of prisoners held in crowded conditions (e.g. two prisoners held in a cell designed for one, or three prisoners held in a cell designed for two) and this is published in the supplementary tables at <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/annual-national-offender-management-service-digest-2016-to-2017>
- **Establishments Exceeding their Operational Capacity:** Governing governors and Controllers and Directors of contracted out prisons must ensure that the approved operational capacity is not normally exceeded other than on an exceptional basis to accommodate pressing operational need.

During the same period, the total number of inmates increased by 13%. In 2005, the country had 76,190 inmates, while in 2015 it had 86,193.

From 2005 to 2015, the total number of staff decreased by 9%. In 2005, England & Wales had in total a staff of 47,880 persons, while in 2015 it had 43,370.

During the same period, the total number of custodial staff decreased by 22%. In 2005, the total custodial staff was 28,003 persons, while in 2015 it was 21,900.

Figure 5 (381)

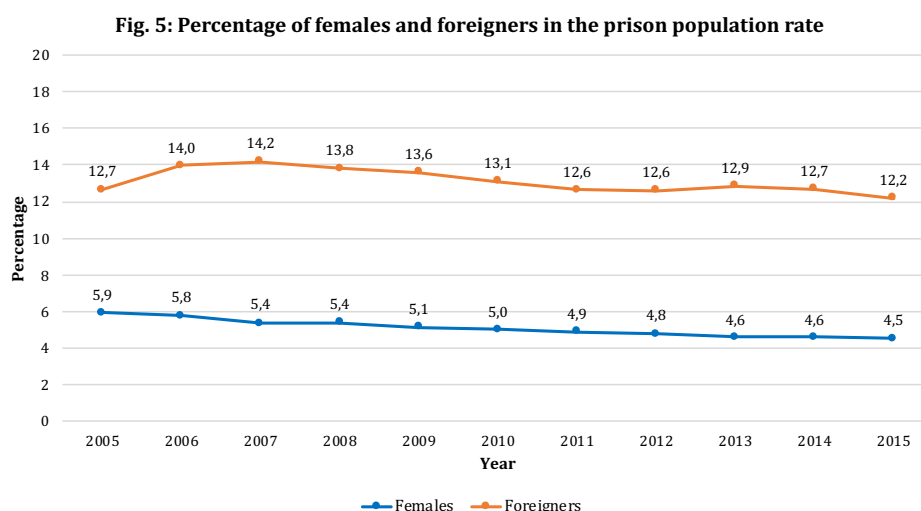


Figure 5 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of female inmates decreased by 24%. In 2005, 5.9% of the inmates were females, while in 2015 they represented 4.5% of the total prison population.

During the same period, the percentage of foreign inmates decreased by 4%. In 2005, 13% of the inmates were foreigners, while in 2015 they represented 12% of the total prison population.

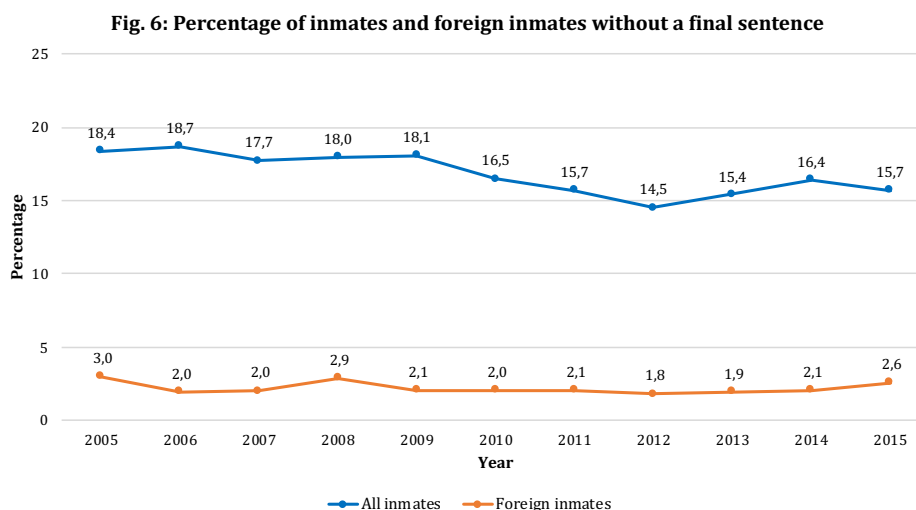
Figure 6 (382)

Figure 6 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence decreased by 15%. In 2005, 18% of the inmates did not have a final sentence while, in 2015, inmates without a final sentence represented 16% of all inmates.

During the same period, the percentage of foreigners held in pre-trial detention decreased by 13%. In 2005, they represented 3.0% of the total number of inmates, while in 2015 they represented 2.6% of them.

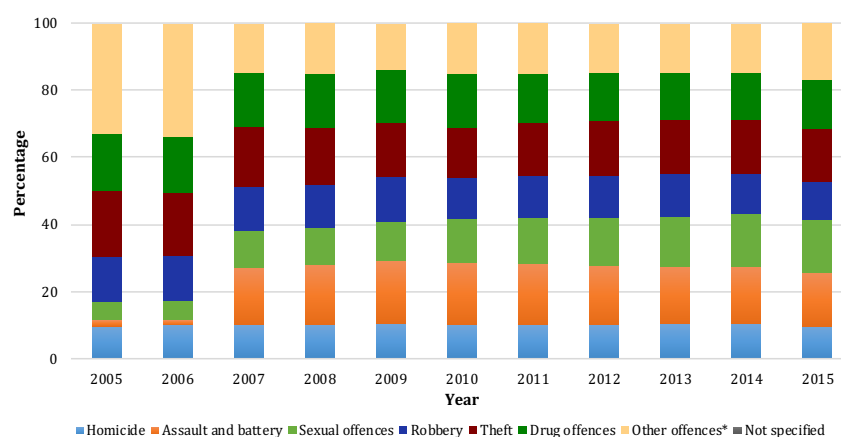
Figure 7¹⁴⁹¹⁵⁰¹⁵¹ (383)**Fig. 7: Distribution (in percentage) of sentenced prisoners by offence**

Figure 7 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentages of prisoners serving sentences for assault and battery as well as for sexual offences have increased; while the percentages of those serving sentences for robbery, theft, drug offences, and other types of offences have decreased. According to the information collected during this research, the changes observed from 2005-2006 to 2007-2015 are due to changes in the method used for classifying the offences. In particular:

¹⁴⁹ The figures provided by the country do not always add to 100%.

¹⁵⁰ Sexual offences include (1) rape (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005), and (2) other sexual offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008).

¹⁵¹ Other offences include (1) economic and financial offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008); (2) terrorism (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (3) organised crime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (4) cybercrime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2014); (5) other cases (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005).

- The category of 'Assault & Battery' used in SPACE is not used in England and Wales: Before 2007, it appears that the figures provided by the country for this category reflected the number of 'assault' offenders (~1,000), and that all other 'Violence Against the Person' offences (including wounding and cruelty to children) were counted in the 'Other offences' category.
- Since 2007, the 'Assault & Battery' figures provided reflect all non-homicide 'Violence Against the Person' offences. This also explains why the category 'other offences' reduced significantly between 2006 and 2007.

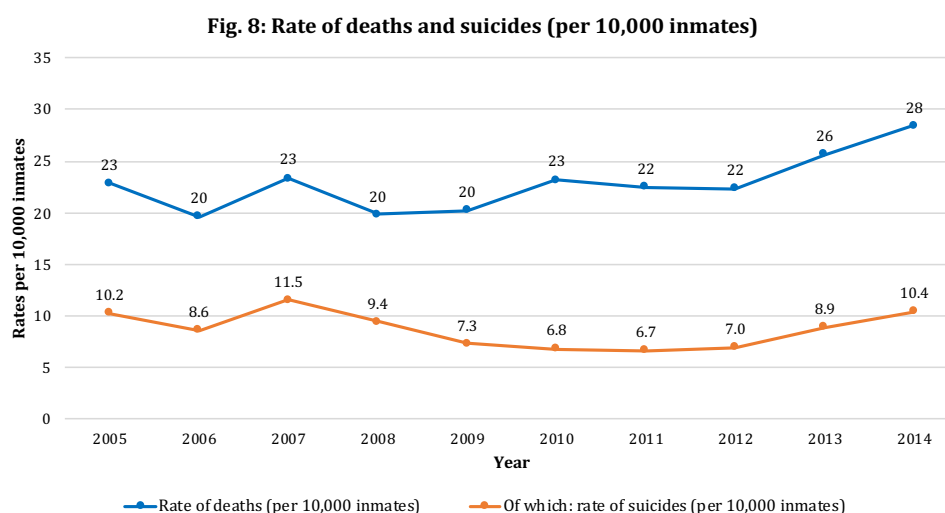
Figure 8 (384)

Figure 8 shows that, from 2005 to 2014, the rate of deaths of inmates in penal institutions per 10,000 inmates increased by 24%. In 2005, there were 23 deaths per 10,000 inmates, while in 2014 there were 28.

During the same period, the rate of suicides of inmates in penal institutions per 10,000 inmates remained relatively stable.

COUNTRY PROFILE	UK: NORTHERN IRELAND		TRENDS 2005-2015		
Key Facts					
	2014/15	Comparative		Evolution 2005-2014/15	
		CoE 47	EU 28	Average	% Change
Prison population rate (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) on 01.09.2015	91.5	Medium	Medium	89.0	↑↑
Rate of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants)	219.7	Medium	High	323.4	↓↓↓
Rate of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) – Available since 2009	225.3	High	High	283.6*	↓↓
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	5.5	Medium	Low	3.6	---
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	5.5	Medium	Low	3.4	↑↑↑↑
Prison density on 01.09.2015 (inmates per 100 places)	91.8	Medium	Medium	92.8	↔
Median age of the prison population on 01.09.2015 (in years)	32.2	Low	Low	31.1	↑
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	3.1	Low	Low	3.3	↑↑↑
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	8.1	Medium	Medium	6.8	↑↑↑↑
of which: in pre-trial detention	62.8	High	High	66.7	↑↑↑↑
Percentage of non-sentenced inmates (01.09.2015)	29.3	High	High	36.9	↓↓↓
Rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates in 2014	5.4	Low	Low	27.7	↓↓↓↓
Rate of suicides per 10,000 inmates in 2014 (n=0)	0.0**	Low	Low	8.6	↓↓↓↓
of which: % in pre-trial detention (n=0) - Available since 2013	0.0**	Low	Low	NAP	NAP
Ratio of inmates per staff (number of inmates per 1 staff person)	0.9	Low	Low	0.8	↑↑↑
Percentage of custodial staff in the total staff	74.0	High	High	70.2	↓↓↓
Total budget spent by the prison administration (in Euro) – Available since 2011	138 884 000	NAP	NAP	158 038 194***	↓↓
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (in Euro) – Available since 2008	112.2	Medium	Medium	226.1****	↓↓↓↓

* Average calculated from 2009 to 2014

** Data refers to 2014

*** Average calculated from 2011 to 2014

**** Average calculated from 2008 to 2014

UK: Northern Ireland in brief

- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show a *decrease*: rate of entries into penal institutions (-39%), rate of releases from penal institutions (-15%), percentage of non-sentenced inmates (-23%), rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates (-83%), percentage of suicides (there were no suicides in 2014), percentage of custodial staff (-40%), total budget spent by the prison administration (-10%), and average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (-56%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show an *increase*: prison population rate (+18%), average length of detention based on stock and flow (+114%), median age of the population (+5%), percentage of female inmates (+40%), percentage of foreign inmates (+185%), percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates (+59%), and ratio of inmates per staff (+30%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators remain *stable*: prison density (0%).

UK: Northern Ireland in comparative perspective

- Compared to other European countries, in 2014/15 Northern Ireland presents:
 - **Low**: Median age of the prison population, percentage of female inmates, rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates, rate of suicides per 10,000 inmates, percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention, ratio of inmates per staff.
 - **Medium**: Prison population rate, prison density, percentage of foreign inmates,
 - **High**: rate of releases from penal institutions, percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates, percentage of non-sentenced inmates, percentage of custodial staff in the total staff.
- When the rate of entries into penal institutions is calculated, the Northern Irish rate is medium compared to the member States of the Council of Europe, but high compared to the member States of the European Union.
- When the average length of detention based on the total number of days spent in penal institution and average length of detention based on stock and flow are calculated, the Northern Irish averages are medium compared to the member States of the Council of Europe, but low compared to the member States of the European Union.

General comments

Figure 1 (385)

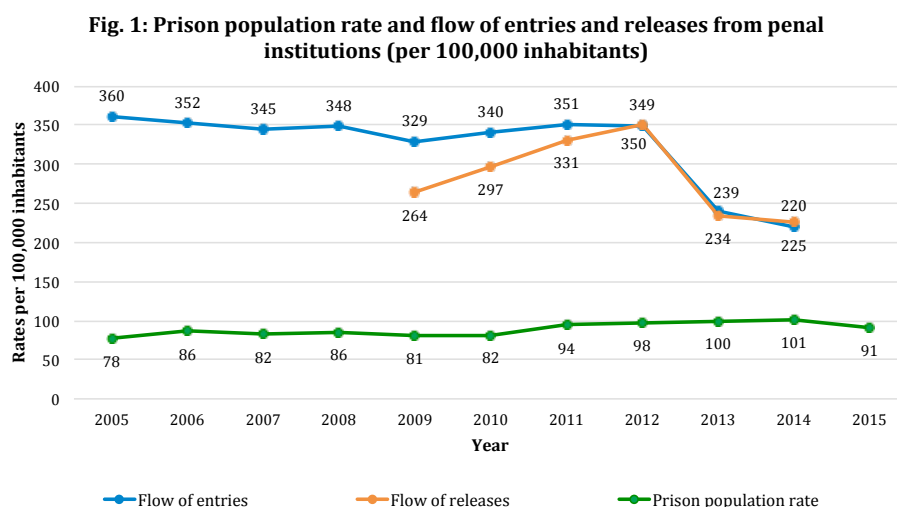


Figure 1 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison population rate of Northern Ireland (stock) increased by 18%. In 2005, the country had 78 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 91.

From 2005 to 2014, the rate of entries (flow of entries) decreased by 39%. In 2005, there were 360 entries into penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 220.

From 2009 to 2014, the rate of releases (flow of releases) decreased by 15%. In 2009, there were 264 releases from penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 225.

The flow of entries and the flow of releases show dissimilar trends from 2009 to 2012 (when the flow of entries was stable, but the flow of releases was increasing), but a similar decreasing trend by the end of the series.

Figure 2 (386)

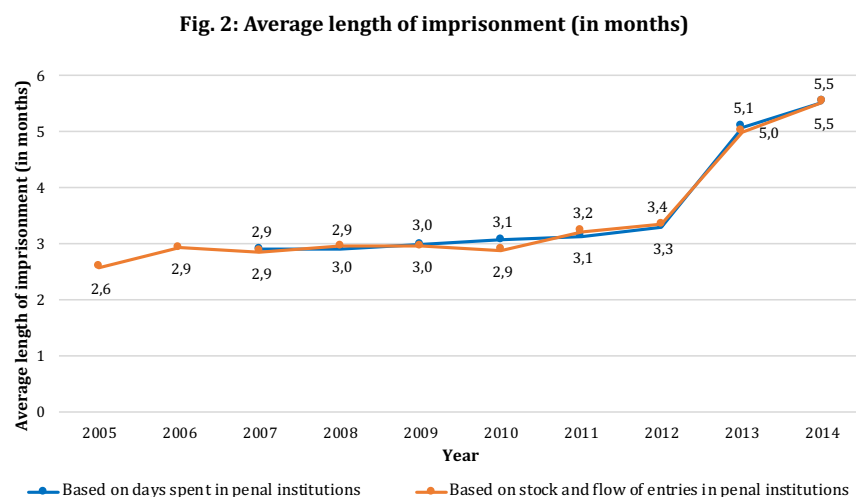


Figure 2 shows that, from 2007 to 2014, the average length of imprisonment based on the number of days spent in penal institutions increased by 90%. In 2007, the average length of imprisonment was 2.9 months, while in 2013 it was 5.5 months.

From 2005 to 2014, when the average length of imprisonment is computed on the basis of the ratio between the stock and the flow, it shows an increase of 114%. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 2.6 months, while in 2014 it was 5.5 months.

Both ways of estimating the average length of imprisonment show extremely similar results.

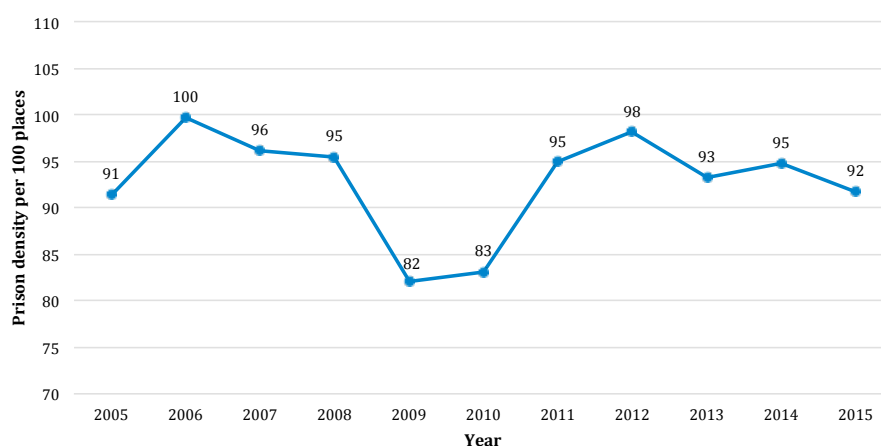
Figure 3 (387)**Fig. 3: Prison density per 100 places (Overcrowding)**

Figure 3 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison density of Northern Ireland remained relatively stable. In 2005, the country had 91 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 92.

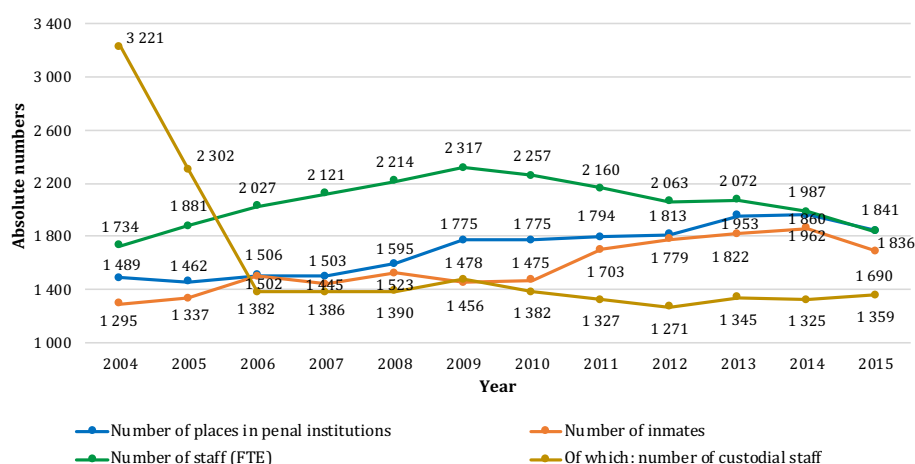
Figure 4 (388)**Fig. 4: Total capacity of penal institutions and number of inmates**

Figure 4 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the total number of places in penal institutions in Northern Ireland increased by 26%. In 2005, the country had 1,462 places, while in 2015 it had 1,841. According to the information provided by the SPACE national correspondent, there has not been any change in the way places are counted during the period under study. Changes in the design capacity are on the whole due to establishments closing or opening. At the same time, there has been some local redesign of operational functions, which affect the overall design capacity only to a small degree.

During the same period, the total number of inmates increased by 26%. In 2005, the country had 1,337 inmates, while in 2015 it had 1,690.

From 2005 to 2015, the total number of staff decreased by 2%. In 2005, Northern Ireland had in total a staff of 1,881 persons, while in 2015 it had 1,836.

During the same period, the total number of custodial staff decreased by 41%. In 2005, the total custodial staff was 2,302 persons, while in 2015 it was 1,359.

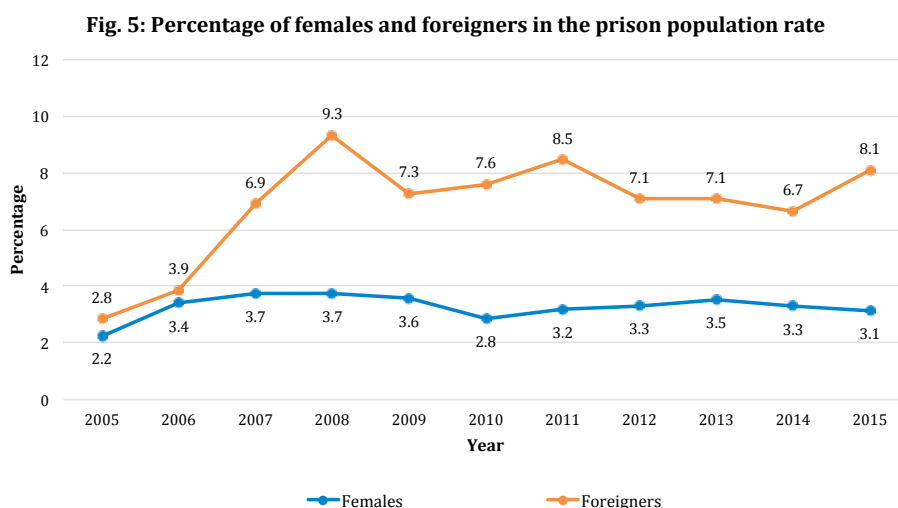
Figure 5 (389)

Figure 5 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of female inmates increased by 40%. In 2005, 2.2% of the inmates were females, while in 2015 they represented 3.1% of the total prison population.

During the same period, the percentage of foreign inmates increased by 185%. In 2005, 2.8% of the inmates were foreigners, while in 2015 they represented 8.1% of the total prison population.

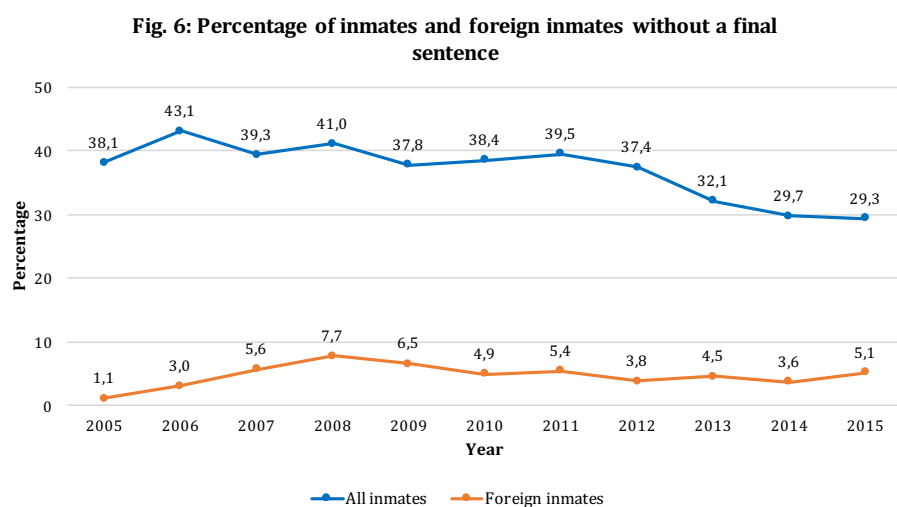
Figure 6 (390)

Figure 6 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence decreased by 23%. In 2005, 38% of the inmates did not have a final sentence while, in 2015, inmates without a final sentence represented 29% of all inmates.

During the same period, the percentage of foreigners held in pre-trial detention increased by 354%. In 2005, they represented 1.1% of the total number of inmates, while in 2015 they represented 5.1% of them.

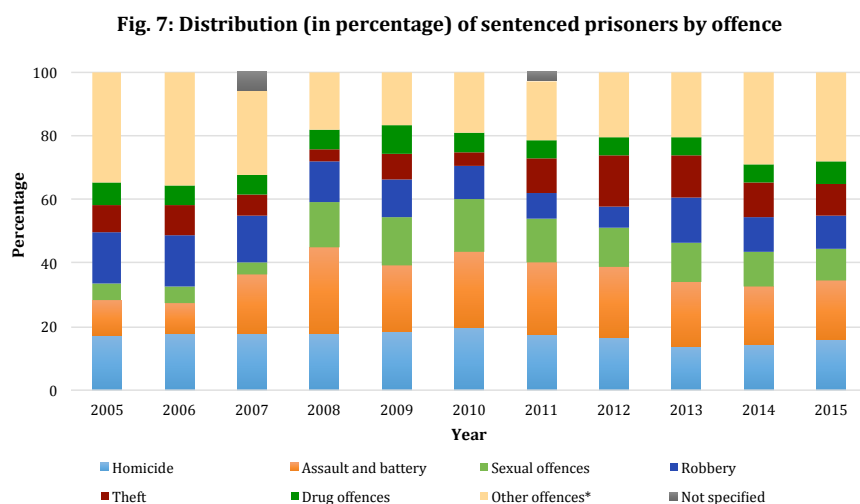
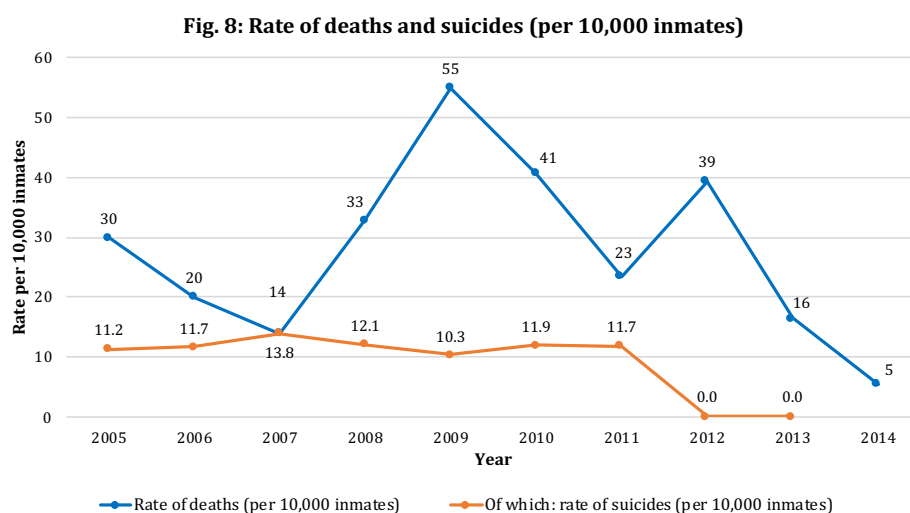
Figure 7¹⁵²¹⁵³¹⁵⁴ (391)

Figure 7 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentages of prisoners serving sentences for assault and battery, sexual offences, theft, and drug offences have increased; while the percentages of those serving sentences for homicide, robbery, and other types of offences have decreased.

Figure 8 (392)

The instability of the trends for deaths and suicides per 10,000 inmates shown in Figure 8 illustrates the impossibility of reaching statistically reliable conclusions when the absolute number of cases that generated the rates is low.

¹⁵² The figures provided by the country do not always add to 100%.

¹⁵³ Sexual offences include (1) rape (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005), and (2) other sexual offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008).

¹⁵⁴ Other offences include (1) economic and financial offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008); (2) terrorism (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (3) organised crime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (4) cybercrime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2014); and (5) other cases (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005).

COUNTRY PROFILE	UK: SCOTLAND		TRENDS 2005-2015		
Key Facts					
	2014/15	Comparative		Evolution 2005-2014/15	
		CoE 47	EU 28	Average	% Change
Prison population rate (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) on 01.09.2015	144.6	Medium	High	148.6	↑
Rate of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants)	626.6*	High	High	729.3	↓↓↓
Rate of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants)	345.3*	High	High	408.8**	↓↓↓↓
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	2.8*	Low	Low	2.4	↑↑↑↑
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	2.8*	Low	Low	2.5	↑↑↑↑
Prison density on 01.09.2015 (inmates per 100 places)	95.8	Medium	Medium	106.9	↓
Median age of the prison population on 01.09.2015 (in years)	---	---	---	---	---
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	5.3	Medium	Medium	5.4	↑
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	3.8	Low	Low	3.1	↑↑↑↑↑
of which: in pre-trial detention	---	---	---	38.3**	↑↑↑↑**
Percentage of non-sentenced inmates (01.09.2015)	20.7	Medium	Medium	19.9	↑↑↑↑
Rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates in 2014	30.5	Medium	Medium	26.0	↑
Rate of suicides per 10,000 inmates in 2014 (n=3)	3.8	Medium	Low	9.4	↓↓↓↓↓
of which: % in pre-trial detention (n=1) – Available since 2013	33.3	Medium	Medium	52.1	↓↓↓↓
Ratio of inmates per staff (number of inmates per 1 staff person)	1.7	Medium	Medium	1.9	↔↔
Percentage of custodial staff in the total staff	73.0	High	High	66.4	↔↔
Total budget spent by the prison administration (in Euro) – Available since 2011	417 561 697.0	NAP	NAP	415 633 514.0***	↑↑
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (in Euro) – Available since 2008	125.0	High	High	95.0****	↑↑↑↑

* Data refers to 2013

**Average and percentage calculated from 2005 to 2013

*** Average calculated from 2011 to 2014

**** Average calculated from 2008 to 2014

UK: Scotland in brief

- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show a *decrease*: rate of entries into penal institutions (-17%), rate of releases from penal institutions (-21%), prison density (-8%), and percentage of suicides (-52%), percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention (-40%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show an *increase*: prison population rate (+9%), average length of detention based on the total number of days spent in penal institution (+33%), average length of detention based on stock and flow (+35%), percentage of female inmates (+6%), percentage of foreign inmates (+264%), percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates (+35%), percentage of non-sentenced inmates (+19%), rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates (+8%), total budget spent by the prison administration (+12%), and average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (+26%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators remain *stable*: ratio of inmates per staff (+3%), and percentage of custodial staff (+4%).

UK: Scotland in comparative perspective

- Compared to other European countries, in 2014/15 presents:
 - **Low**: Average length of detention based on the total number of days spent in penal institution, average length of detention based on stock and flow, percentage of foreign inmates.
 - **Medium**: Prison density, percentage of female inmates, percentage of non-sentenced inmates, rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates, percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention, ratio of inmates per staff.
 - **High**: Rate of entries into penal institutions, rate of releases from penal institutions, percentage of custodial staff in the total staff, average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate.
- When the prison population rate is calculated, the Scotland rate is medium compared to the member States of the Council of Europe, but high compared to the member States of the European Union.
- When the percentage of suicides is calculated, the Scotland percentage is medium compared to the member States of the Council of Europe, but low compared to the member States of the European Union.

General comments

Figure 1 (393)

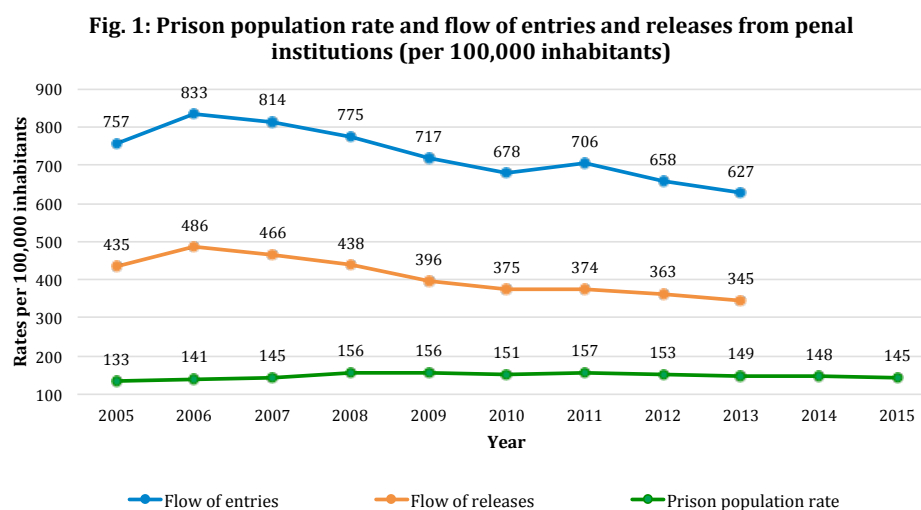


Figure 1 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison population rate of Scotland (stock) increased by 9%. In 2005, the country had 133 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 145.

From 2005 to 2013, the rate of entries (flow of entries) decreased by 17%. In 2005, there were 757 entries into penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2013 there were 627.

During the same period, the rate of releases (flow of releases) decreased by 21%. In 2005, there were 435 releases from penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2013 there were 345.

The flow of entries and the flow of releases show dissimilar rates but similar trends.

Figure 2 (394)

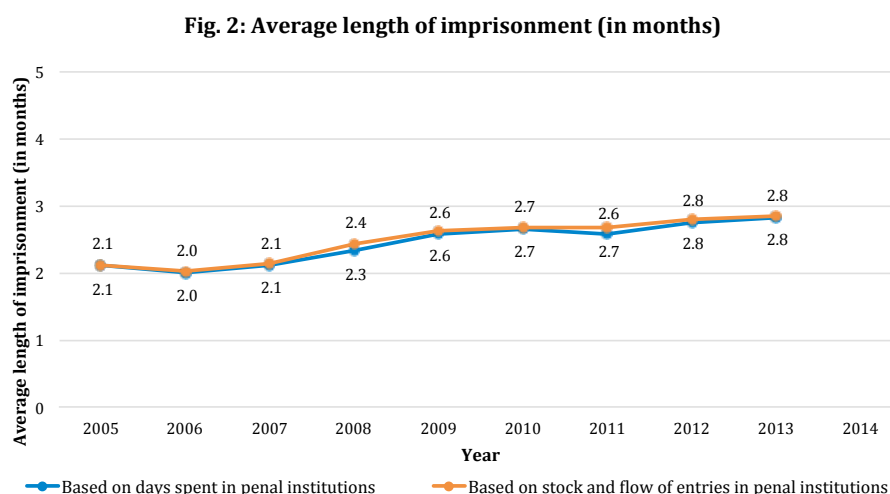


Figure 2 shows that, from 2005 to 2013, the average length of imprisonment based on the number of days spent in penal institutions increased by 33%. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 2.1 months, while in 2013 it was 2.8 months.

The average length of imprisonment in 2005 and 2015 is the same when the estimation of it is based on the ratio between the stock and the flow. In this case, the inclusion of all decimals in the computation of the percentage change between 2005 and 2015 leads to an increase of 35%.

As can be seen, both estimations of the average length of imprisonment (on the basis of the number of days spent in penal institutions and on the basis of the ratio between the stock and the flow) produce extremely similar results and show exactly the same trend.

Figure 3 (395)

Fig. 3: Prison density per 100 places (Overcrowding)

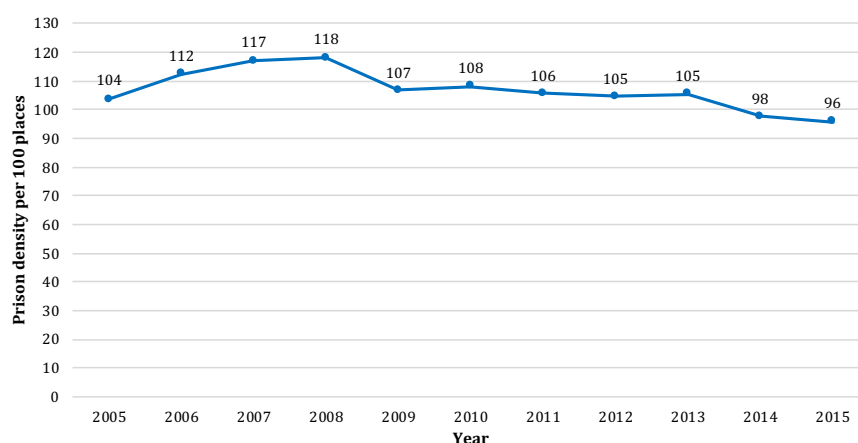


Figure 3 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison density of Scotland decreased by 8%. In 2005, the country had 104 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 96.

Figure 4 (396)

Fig. 4: Total capacity of penal institutions and number of inmates

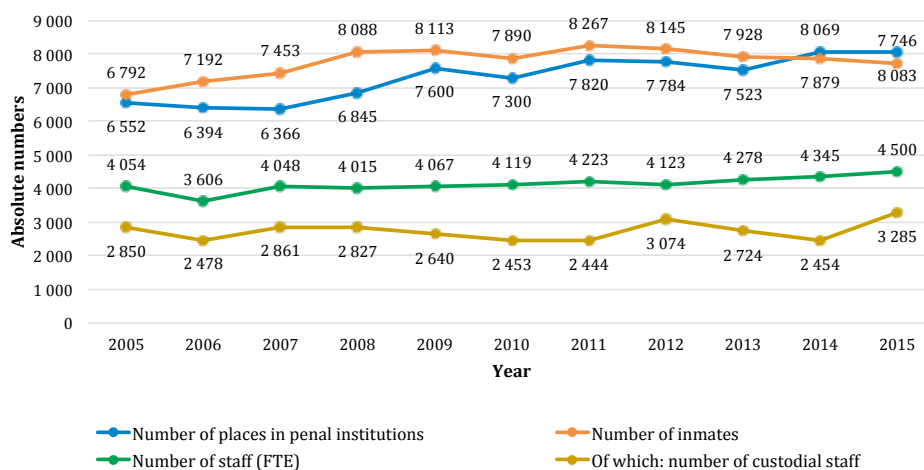


Figure 4 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the total number of places in penal institutions in Scotland increased by 23%. In 2005, the country had 6,552 places, while in 2015 it had 8,083. According to the information provided by the SPACE national correspondent, the fluctuations in prison capacity are due to the opening of two new prisons in 2012 and 2014 respectively, and the closing of two other prisons in 2013 and 2014.

During the same period, the total number of inmates increased by 14%. In 2005, the country had 6,792 inmates, while in 2015 it had 7,746.

From 2005 to 2015, the total number of staff increased by 11%. In 2005, Scotland had in total a staff of 4,054 persons, while in 2015 it had 4,500.

During the same period, the total number of custodial staff increased by 15%. In 2005, the total custodial staff was 2,850 persons, while in 2015 it was 3,285. According to the information provided by the SPACE national correspondent, the increase is due to a recent recruitment drive to ensure full staffing levels.

Figure 5 (397)

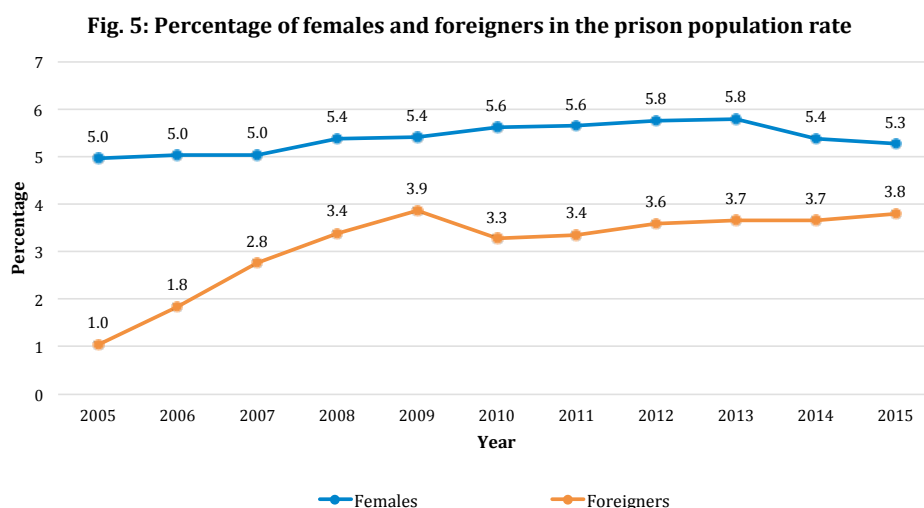


Figure 5 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of female inmates increased by 6%. In 2005, 5.0% of the inmates were females, while in 2015 they represented 5.3% of the total prison population.

During the same period, the percentage of foreign inmates increased by 264%. In 2005, 1.0% of the inmates were foreigners, while in 2015 they represented 3.8% of the total prison population.

Figure 6 (398)

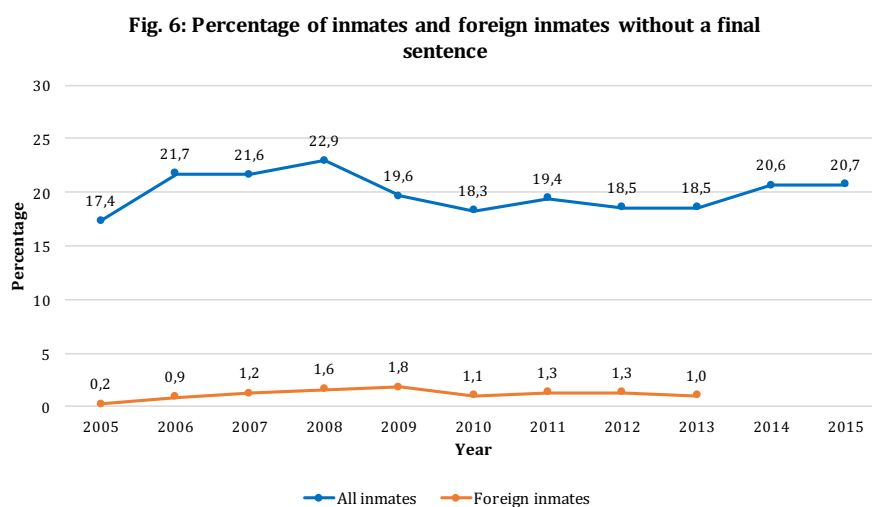
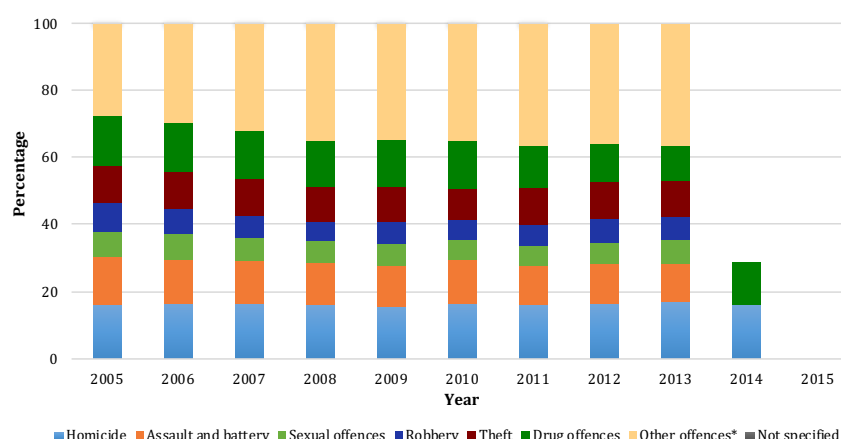


Figure 6 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence increased by 19%. In 2005, 17% of the inmates did not have a final sentence while, in 2015, inmates without a final sentence represented 21% of all inmates.

Data on the percentage of foreigners held in pre-trial detention were available only from 2005 to 2013. During that period, it experienced a substantial increase, passing from 0.2% in 2005 to 1% in 2013.

Figure 7¹⁵⁵¹⁵⁶¹⁵⁷ (399)**Fig. 7: Distribution (in percentage) of sentenced prisoners by offence**

As can be seen in Figure 7, the distribution of sentenced prisoners by offence is available from 2005 to 2013. During that period, the percentages of prisoners serving sentences for homicide and other types of offences have increased; while the percentages of those serving sentences for assault and battery, robbery, theft and drug offences have decreased. The percentage of prisoners serving sentences for sexual offences remained stable.

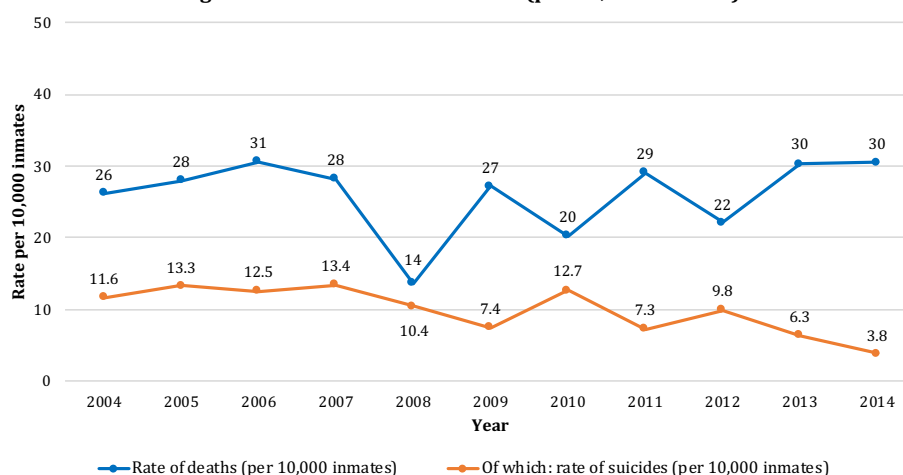
Figure 8 (400)**Fig. 8: Rate of deaths and suicides (per 10,000 inmates)**

Figure 8 shows that, from 2005 to 2014, the rate of deaths of inmates in penal institutions per 10,000 inmates increased by 9%. In 2005, there were 26 deaths per 10,000 inmates, while in 2014 there were 30.

During the same period, the rate of suicides of inmates in penal institutions per 10,000 inmates decreased by 71%. In 2005, there were 12 suicides per 10,000 inmates, while in 2014 there were 4.

¹⁵⁵ The figures provided by the country do not always add to 100%.

¹⁵⁶ Sexual offences include (1) rape (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005), and (2) other sexual offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008).

¹⁵⁷ Other offences include (1) economic and financial offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008); (2) terrorism (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (3) organised crime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (4) cybercrime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2014); and (5) other cases (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005).

COUNTRY PROFILE	UKRAINE		TRENDS 2005-2015		
Key Facts					
	2014/15	Comparative		Evolution 2005-2014/15	
		CoE 47	EU 28	Average	% Change
Prison population rate (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) on 01.09.2015	204.0*	High	NAP	319.5	↓↓↓↓
Rate of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants)	---	---	NAP	---	---
Rate of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) – Available since 2009	115.9**	Medium	NAP	116.9***	↔
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	---	---	NAP	---	---
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	---	---	NAP	---	---
Prison density on 01.09.2015 (inmates per 100 places)	65.7*	Low	NAP	94.0	↓↓↓↓
Median age of the prison population on 01.09.2015 (in years)	---	---	NAP	---	---
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	5.4*	Medium	NAP	5.6	↓↓
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	2.0*	Low	NAP	1.7	↑↑↑↑
of which: in pre-trial detention	31.2*	Medium	NAP	---	---
Percentage of non-sentenced inmates (01.09.2015)	19.9*	Medium	NAP	21.3	↑↑↑↑
Rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates in 2014	65.1*	High	NAP	51.8	↑↑↑↑
Rate of suicides per 10,000 inmates in 2014 (n=62)	5.1*	Medium	NAP	3.0	↑↑↑↑↑
of which: % in pre-trial detention (n=NA) – Available since 2013	---	---	NAP	NAP	NAP
Ratio of inmates per staff (number of inmates per 1 staff person)	1.8*	Medium	NAP	3.0	↓↓↓↓↓
Percentage of custodial staff in the total staff	23.1*	Low	NAP	39.1	↓↓↓↓↓
Total budget spent by the prison administration (in Euro) – Available since 2013	88 757 004**	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (in Euro) – Available since 2008	2.7**	Low	NAP	3.0****	↓↓

* Data refers to 2014

** Data refers to 2013

*** Average calculated from 2009 to 2013

**** Average calculated from 2008 to 2013

Ukraine in brief

- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show a *decrease*: prison population rate (-47%), prison density (-42%), percentage of female inmates (-15%), ratio of inmates per staff (-57%), percentage of custodial staff (-59%), and average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (-12%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show an *increase*: percentage of foreign inmates (+32%), percentage of non-sentenced inmates (+20%), rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates (+35%), and percentage of suicides (+472%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators remain *stable*: rate of releases from penal institutions (+1%).

Ukraine in comparative perspective

- Compared to other European countries, in 2014/15 Ukraine presents:
 - **Low**: Prison density, percentage of foreign inmates, percentage of custodial staff in the total staff, average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate.
 - **Medium**: rate of releases from penal institutions, percentage of female inmates, percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates, percentage of non-sentenced inmates, rate of suicides per 10,000 inmates, ratio of inmates per staff.
 - **High**: Prison population rate, rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates.

General comments

Figure 1 (401)

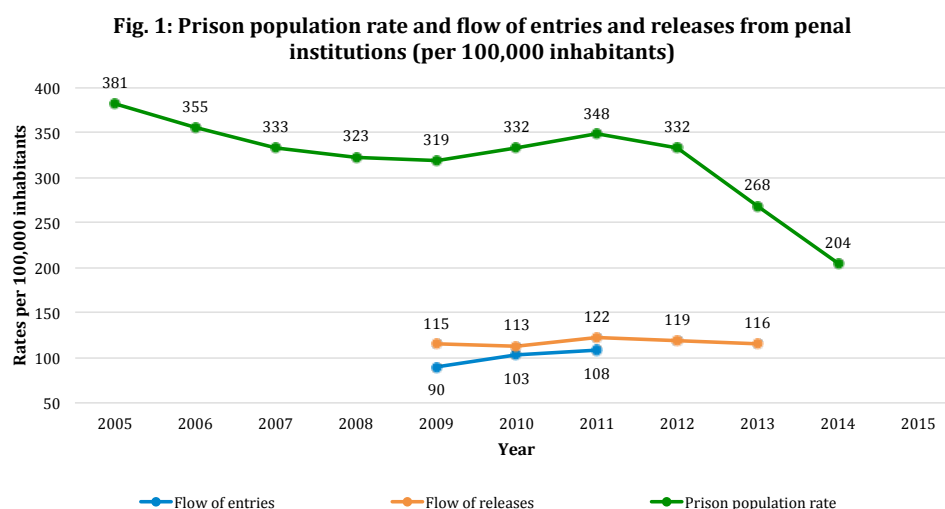


Figure 1 shows that, from 2005 to 2014, the prison population rate of Ukraine (stock) decreased by 47%. In 2005, the country had 381 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2014 it had 204.

For most of the series, data on the flow of entries and the flow of releases were not available.

Figure 2 (402)



For the average length of imprisonment computed on the basis of the ratio between the stock and the flow, most of the data were not available.

Data were not available for the estimation of the average length of imprisonment based on the number of days spent in penal institutions.

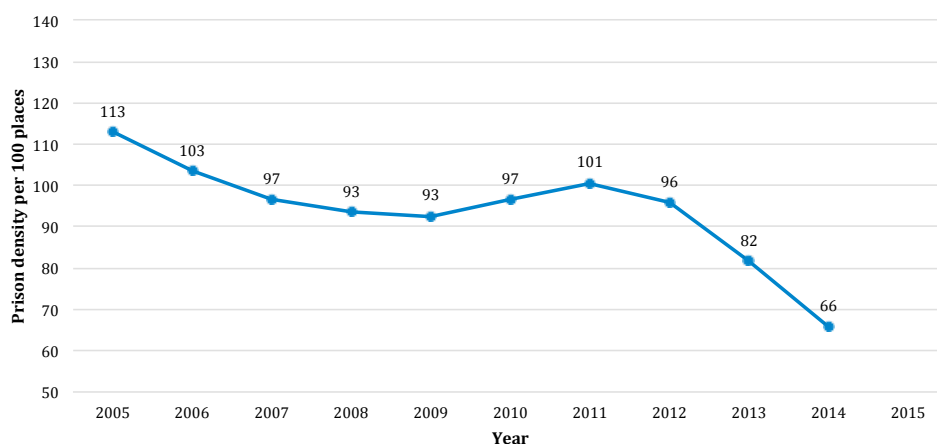
Figure 3 (403)**Fig. 3: Prison density per 100 places (Overcrowding)**

Figure 3 shows that, from 2005 to 2014, the prison density of Ukraine decreased by 42%. In 2005, the country had 113 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2014 it had 66.

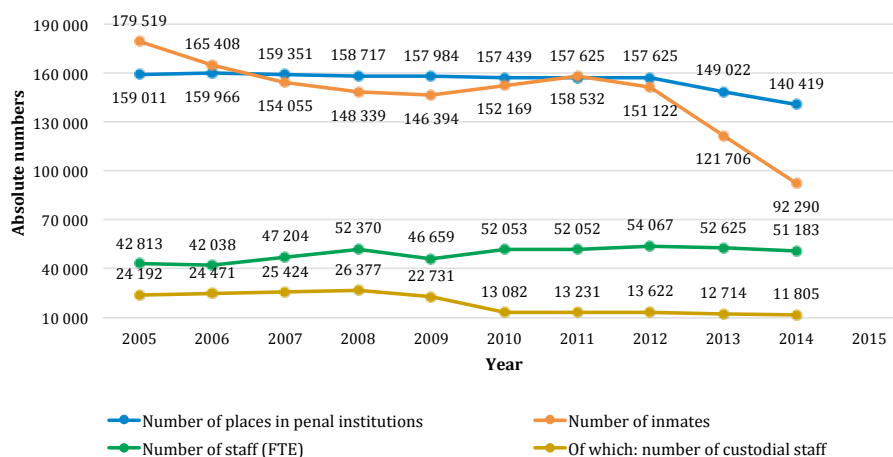
Figure 4 (404)**Fig. 4: Total capacity of penal institutions and number of inmates**

Figure 4 shows that, from 2005 to 2014, the total number of places in penal institutions in Ukraine decreased by 12%. In 2005, the country had 159,011 places, while in 2014 it had 140,419.

During the same period, the total number of inmates decreased by 49%. In 2005, the country had 179,519 inmates, while in 2014 it had 92,290.

From 2005 to 2015, the total number of staff increased by 20%. In 2005, Ukraine had in total a staff of 42,813 persons, while in 2014 it had 51,183.

During the same period, the total number of custodial staff decreased by 51%. In 2005, the total custodial staff was 24,192 persons, while in 2014 it was 11,805.

Figure 5 (405)

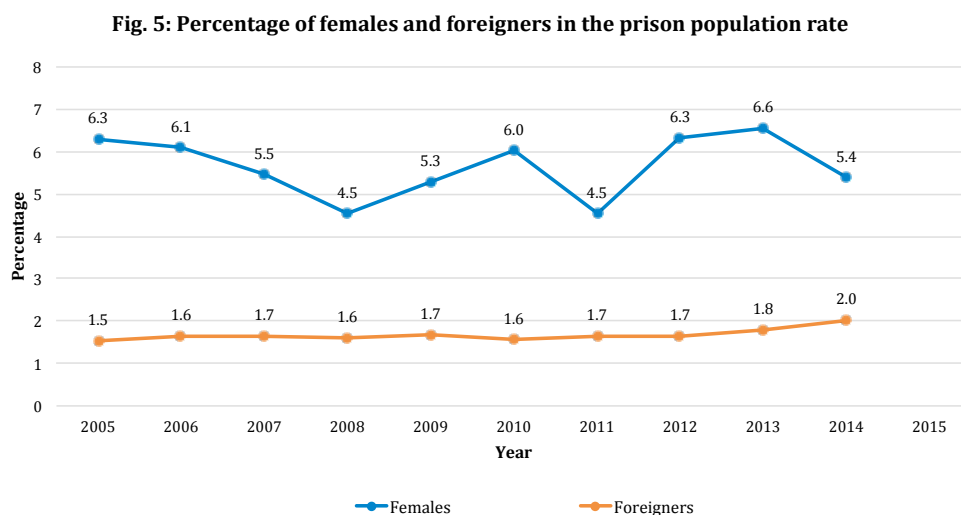


Figure 5 shows that, from 2005 to 2014, the percentage of female inmates decreased by 15%. In 2005, 6.3% of the inmates were females, while in 2014 they represented 5.4% of the total prison population.

During the same period, the percentage of foreign inmates increased by 31%. In 2005, 1.5% of the inmates were foreigners, while in 2014 they represented 2.0% of the total prison population.

Figure 6 (406)

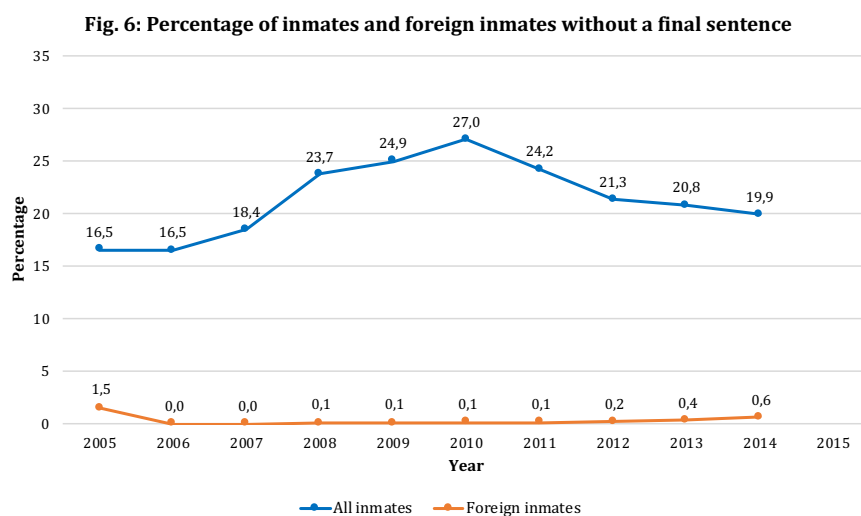


Figure 6 shows that, from 2005 to 2014, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence increased by 20%. In 2005, 17% of the inmates did not have a final sentence while, in 2014, inmates without a final sentence represented 20% of all inmates.

During the same period, the percentage of foreigners held in pre-trial detention decreased by 59%. In 2005, they represented 1.5% of the total number of inmates, while in 2014 they represented 0.6% of them.

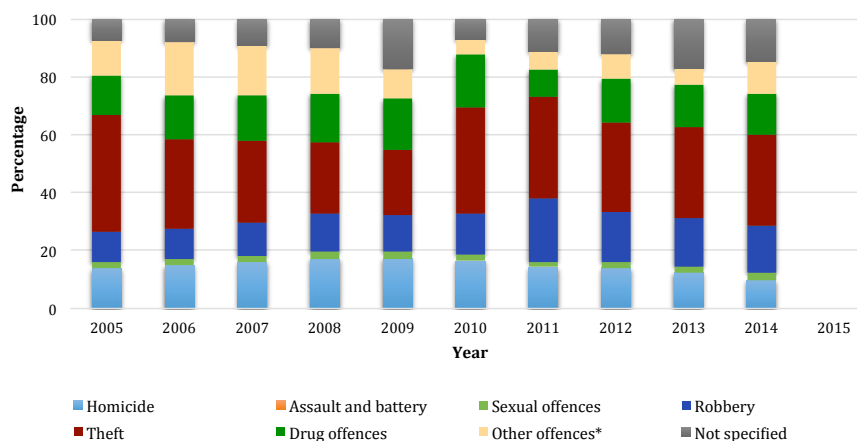
Figure 7¹⁵⁸¹⁵⁹¹⁶⁰ (407)**Fig. 7: Distribution (in percentage) of sentenced prisoners by offence**

Figure 7 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentages of prisoners serving sentences for sexual offences, robbery, and theft have increased; while the percentages of those serving sentences for homicide, drug offences, and other types of offences have decreased.

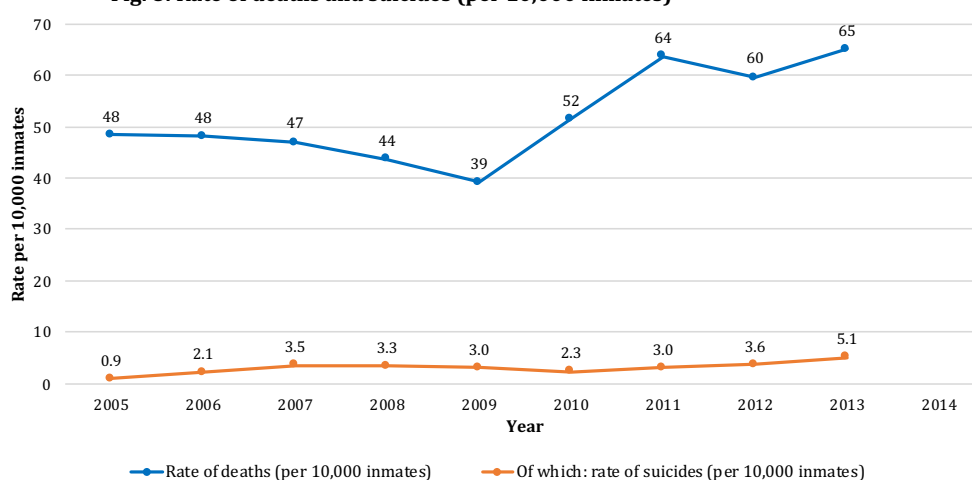
Figure 8 (408)**Fig. 8: Rate of deaths and suicides (per 10,000 inmates)**

Figure 8 shows that, from 2005 to 2014, the rate of deaths of inmates in penal institutions per 10,000 inmates increased by 35%. In 2005, there were 48 deaths per 10,000 inmates, while in 2014 there were 65.

During the same period, the rate of suicides of inmates in penal institutions per 10,000 inmates increased by more than 450%. In 2005, there were 0.9 suicides per 10,000 inmates, while in 2014 there were 5.1.

¹⁵⁸ The figures provided by the country do not always add to 100%.

¹⁵⁹ Sexual offences include (1) rape (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005), and (2) other sexual offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008).

¹⁶⁰ Other offences include (1) economic and financial offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008); (2) terrorism (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (3) organised crime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (4) cybercrime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2014), and (5) other cases (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005).