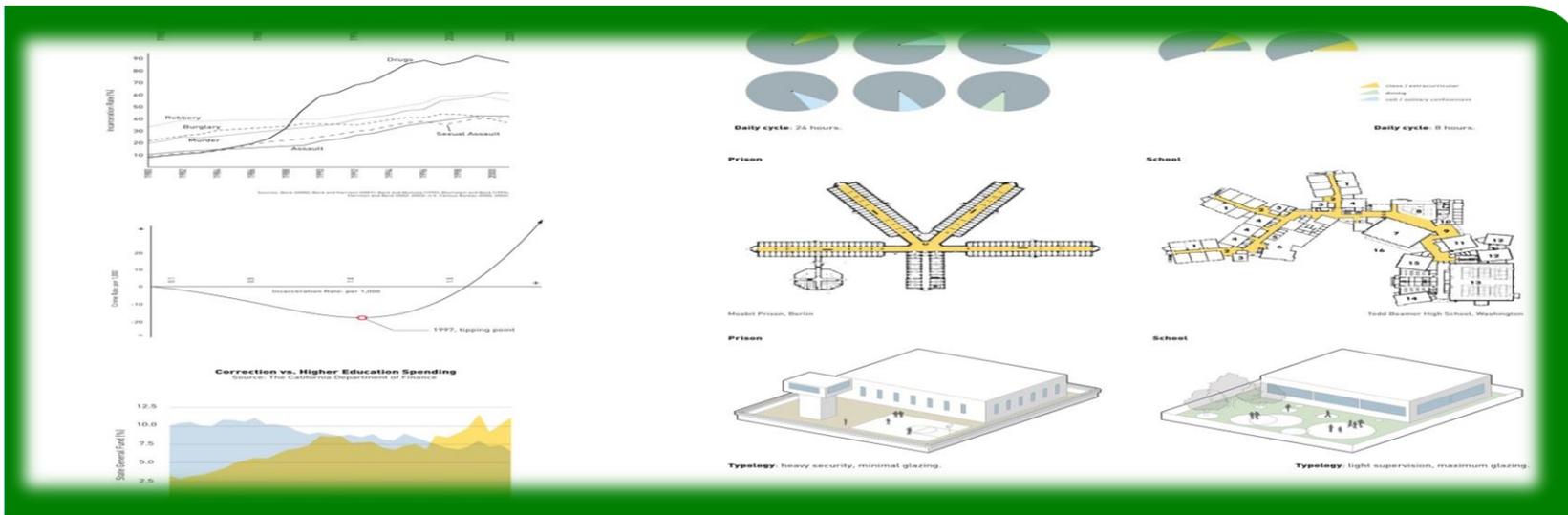


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10th PC-CP Plenary Meeting, 13-14 October 202

Strasbourg I via Zoom | 13 October 2020

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SPACE PROJECT: 2020 UPDATE

Prof. Marcelo F. Aebi (PhD)
Mélanie M. Tiago (MLaw)
Yuji Z. Hashimoto (M. Law)

SPACE I

Map 1. Prison population rates (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) on 31st January 2019

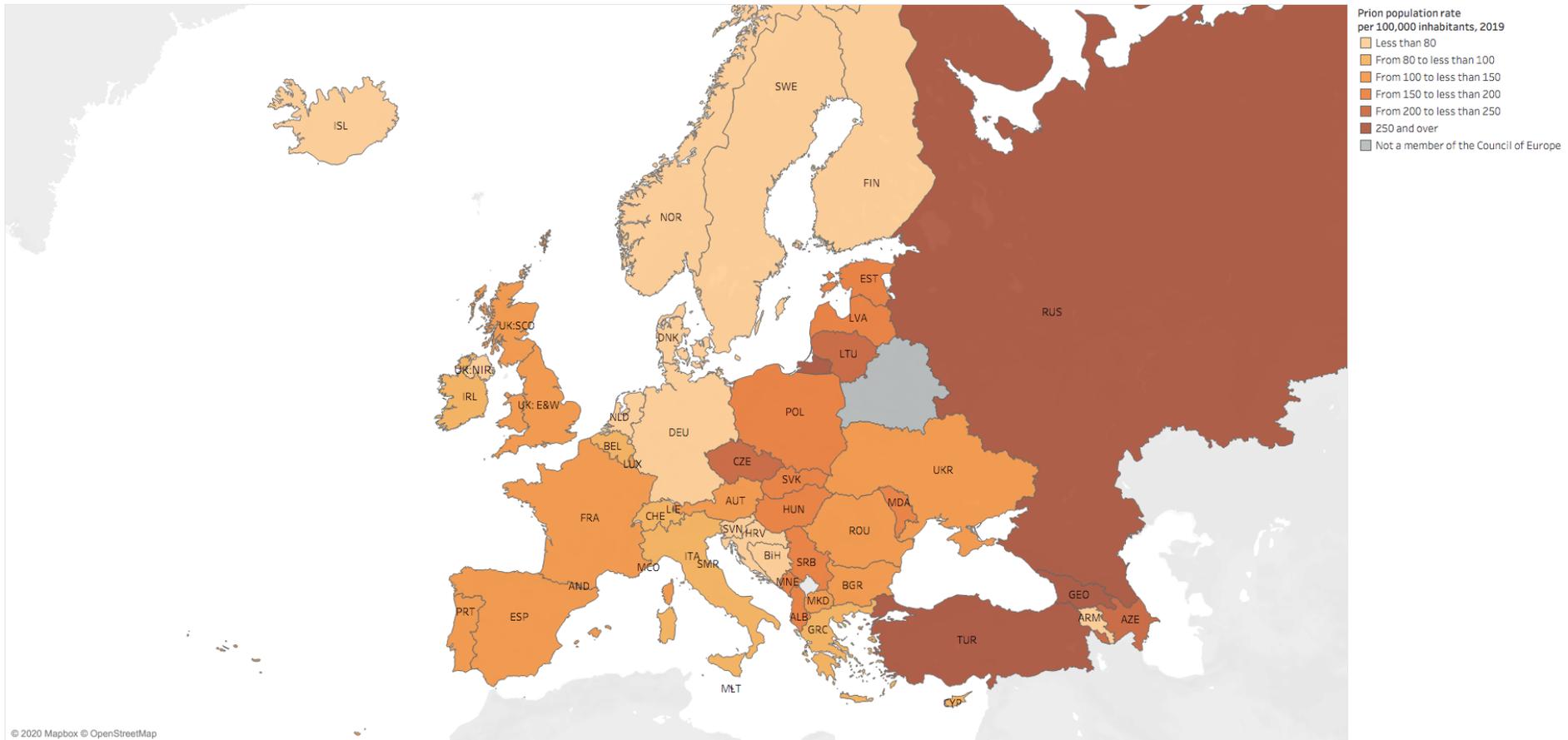


Figure 1. Prison population rates (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) on 31st January 2019

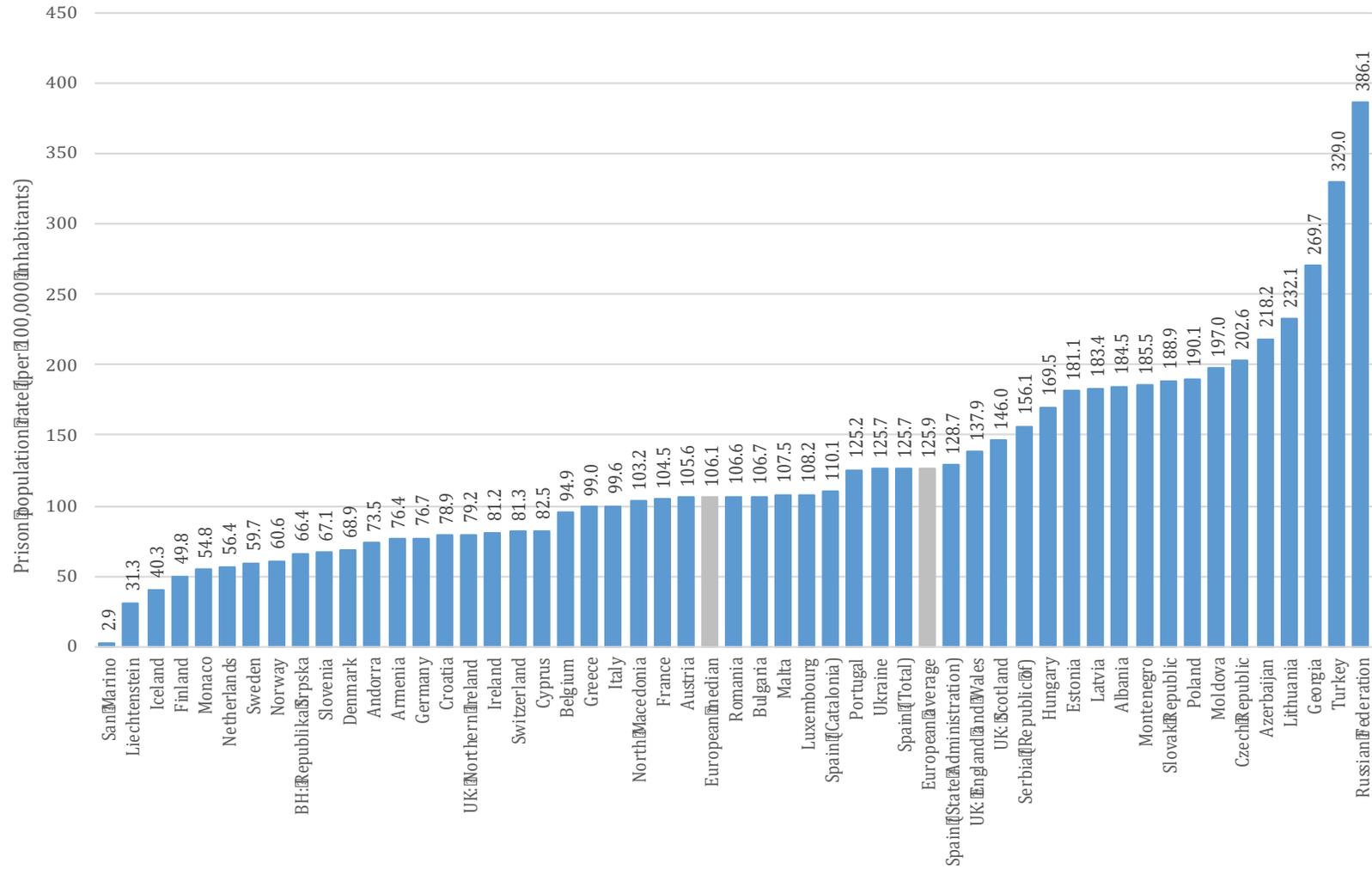


Figure 2. Trends in the prison population rates, from 2009 to 2019

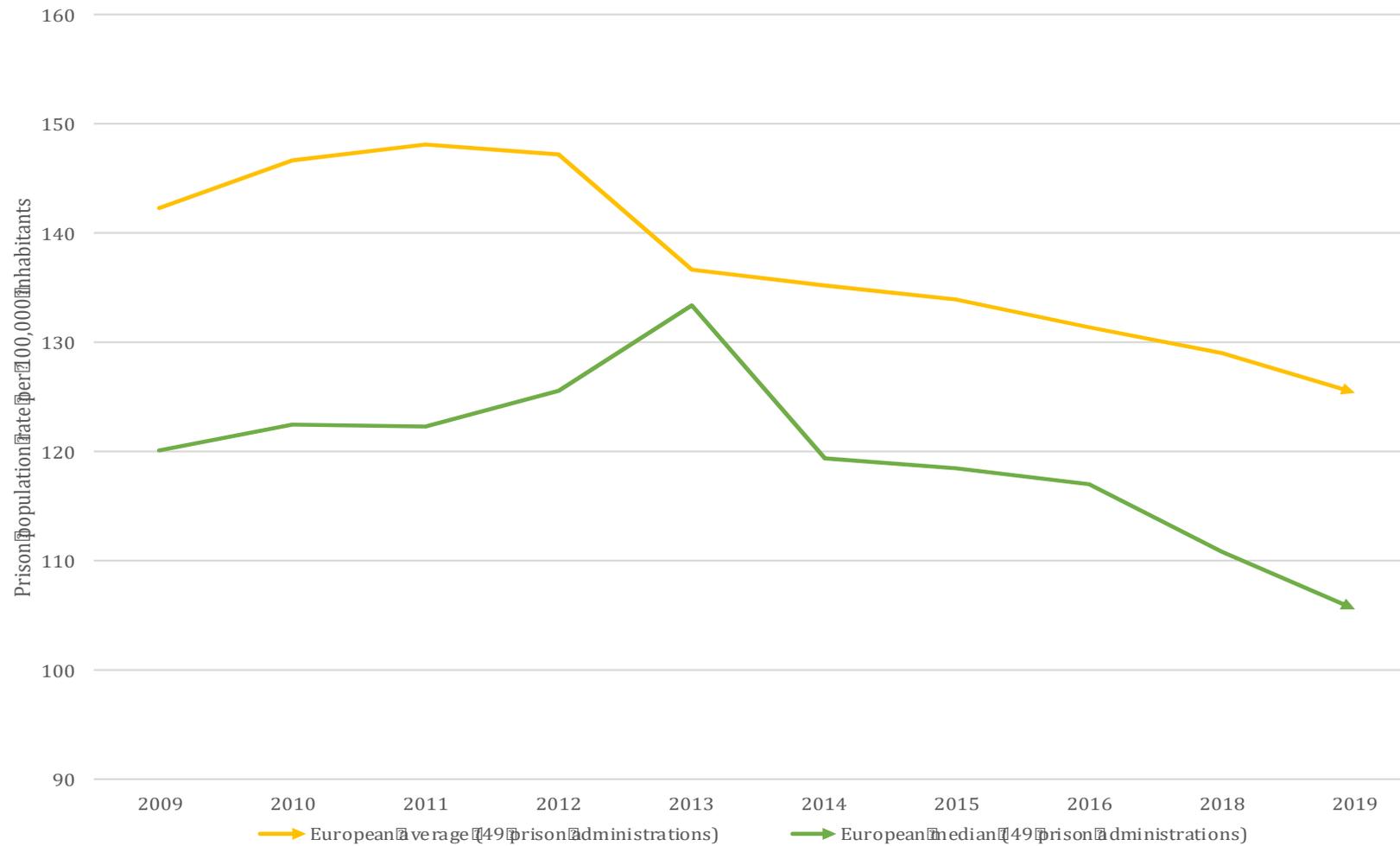


Figure 3: Percentage change in prison population rates (2019 compared to 2009)

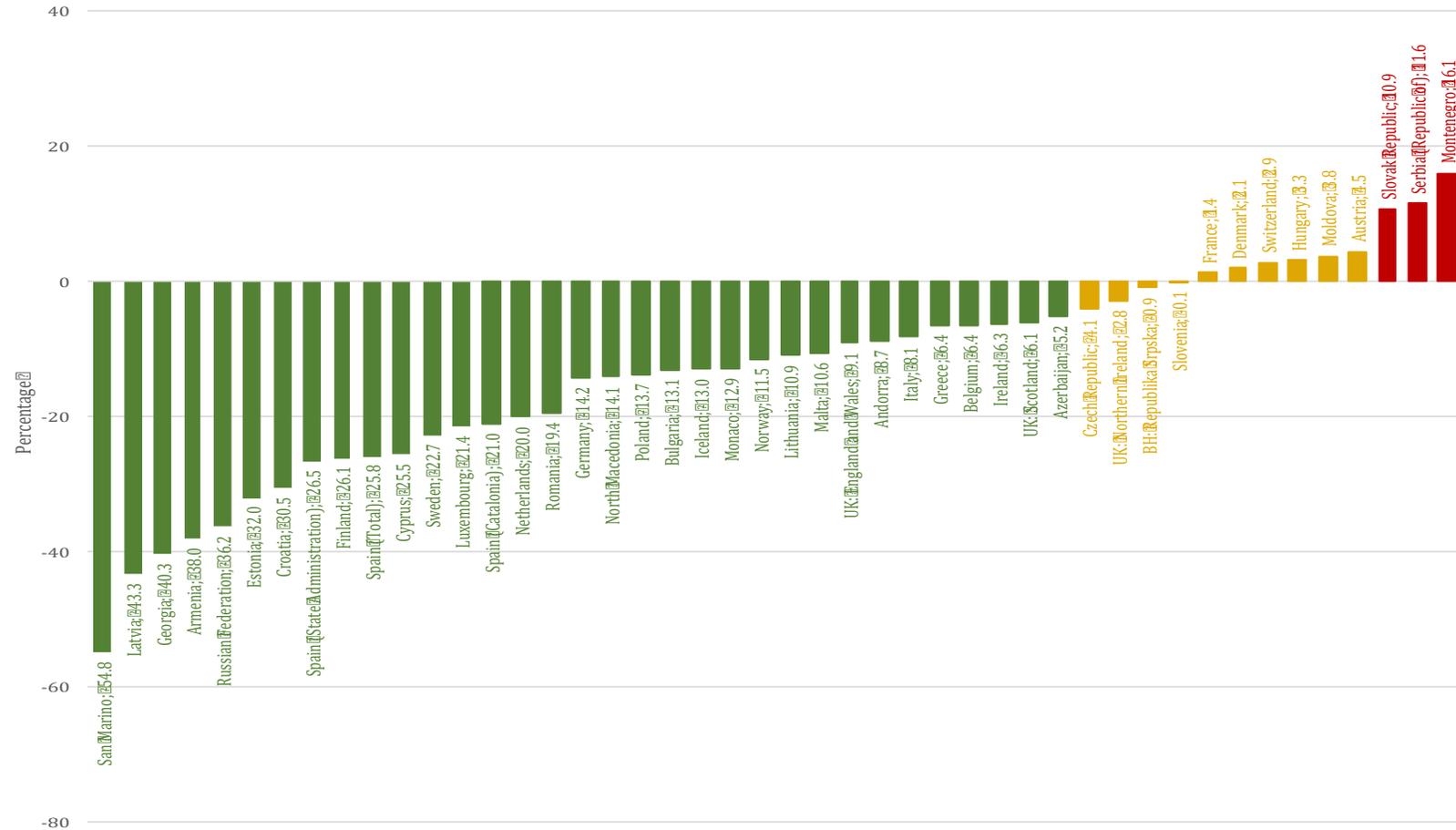
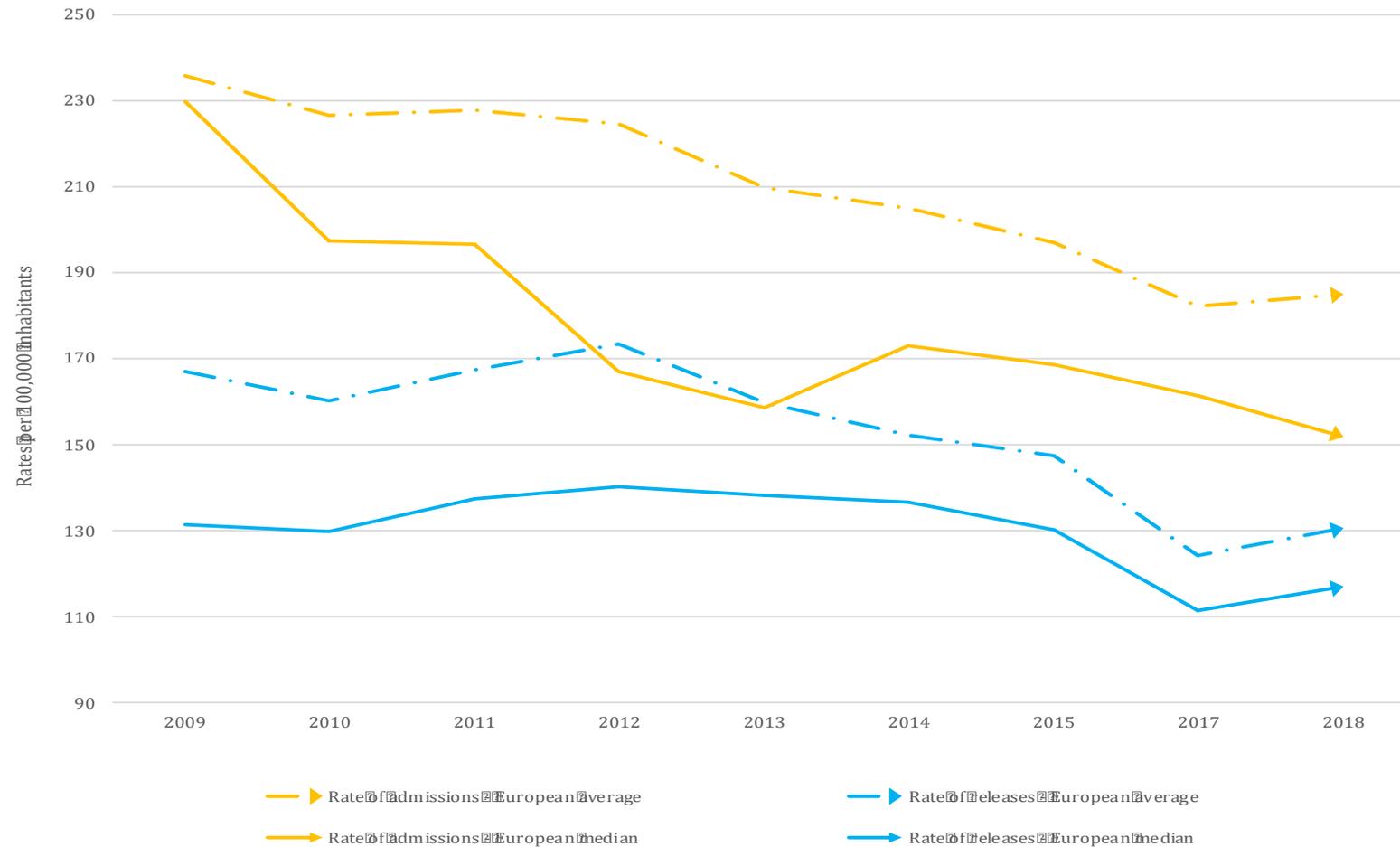


Figure 4: Evolution of the European average and median rates of admissions and releases per 100,000 inhabitants (2009-2018)



More about trends in prison populations



Figure 5. Percentage of female inmates in the prison population on 31st January 2019

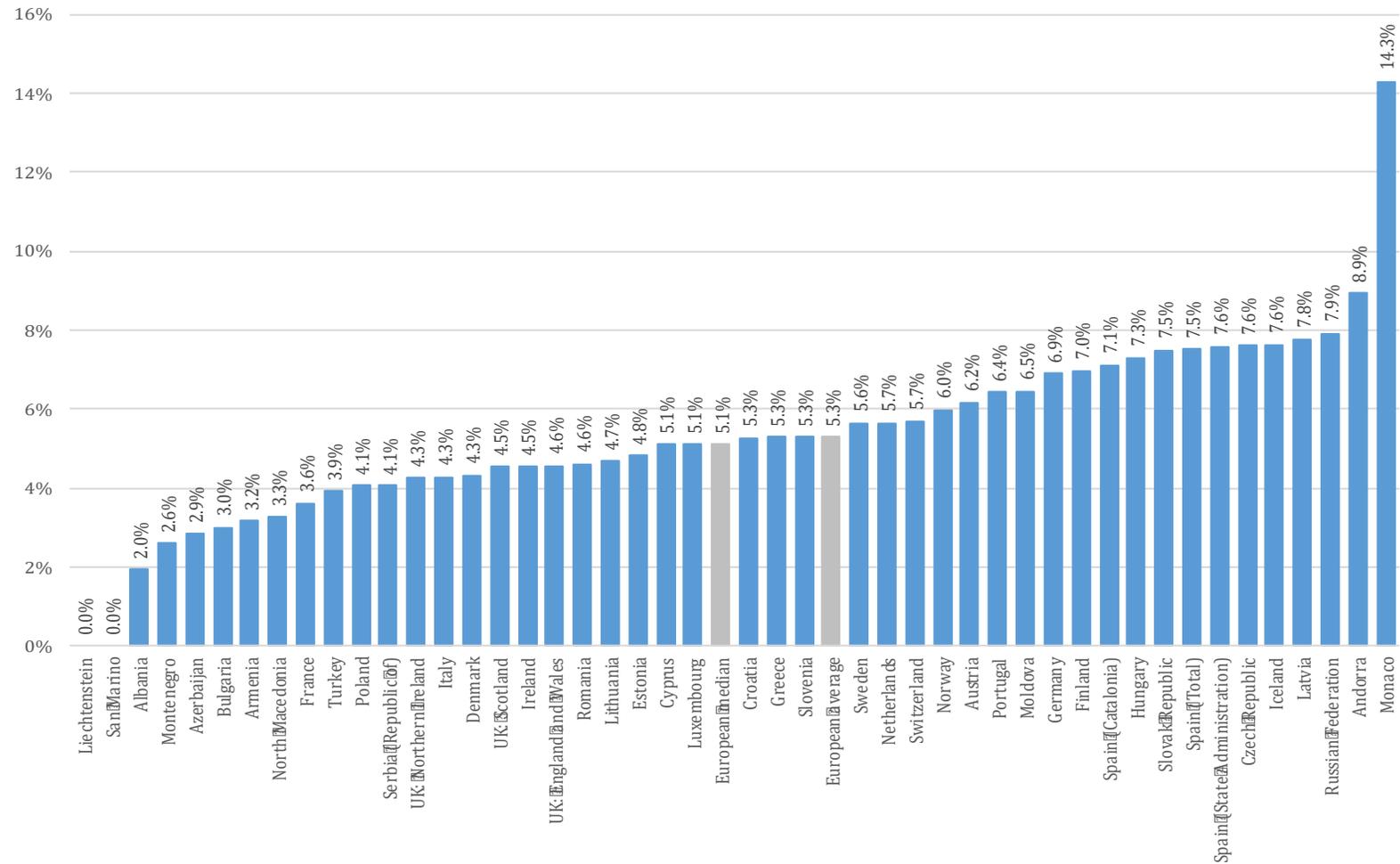


Figure 6. Percentage of inmates aged 50 or over in the prison population on 31st January 2019

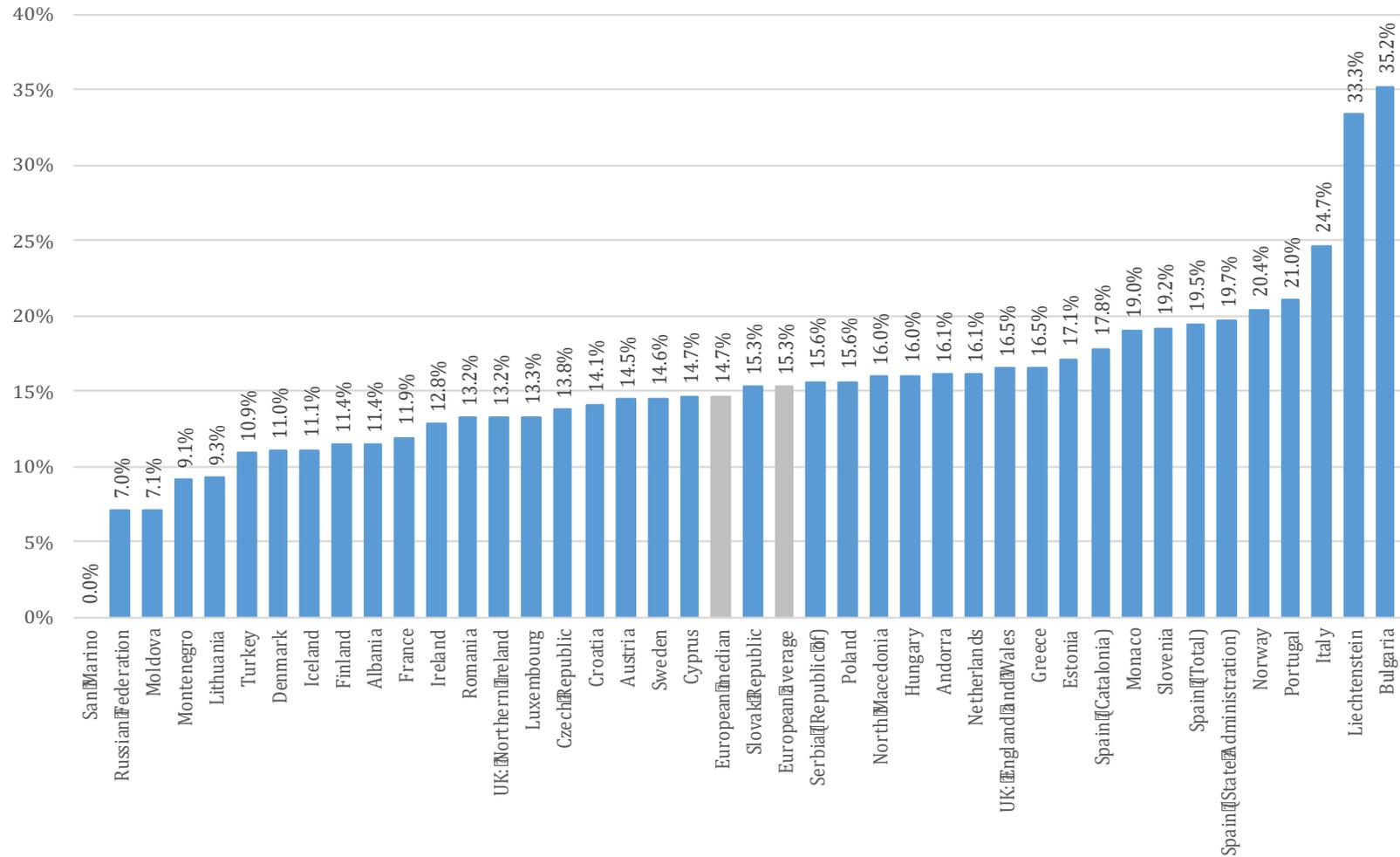


Figure 7. Inmates aged 65 or over in the prison population on 31st January 2019 (absolute numbers)

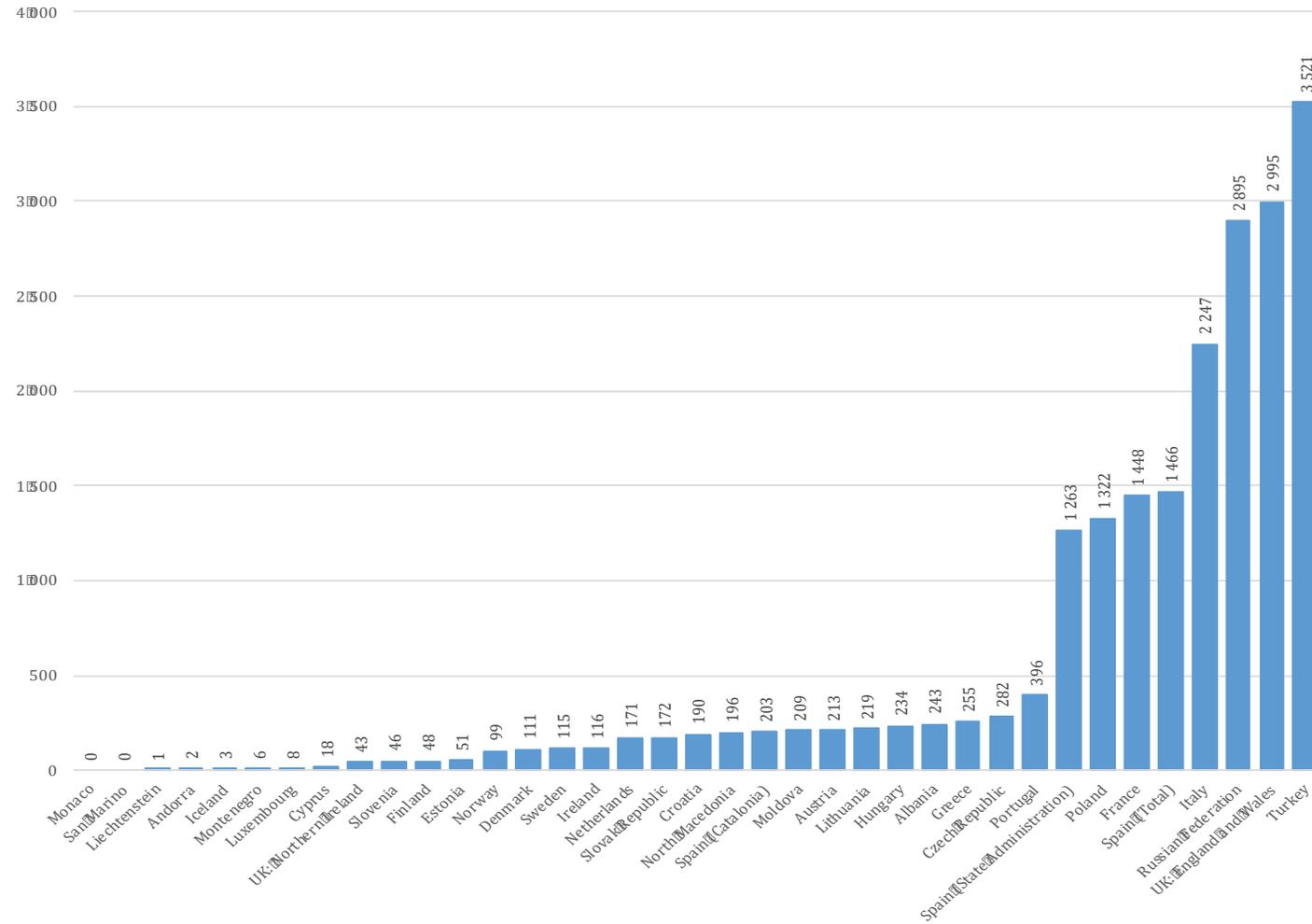


Figure 10. Percentage of sentenced prisoners serving sentences for drug offences on 31st January 2019 (upper half of the distribution only)

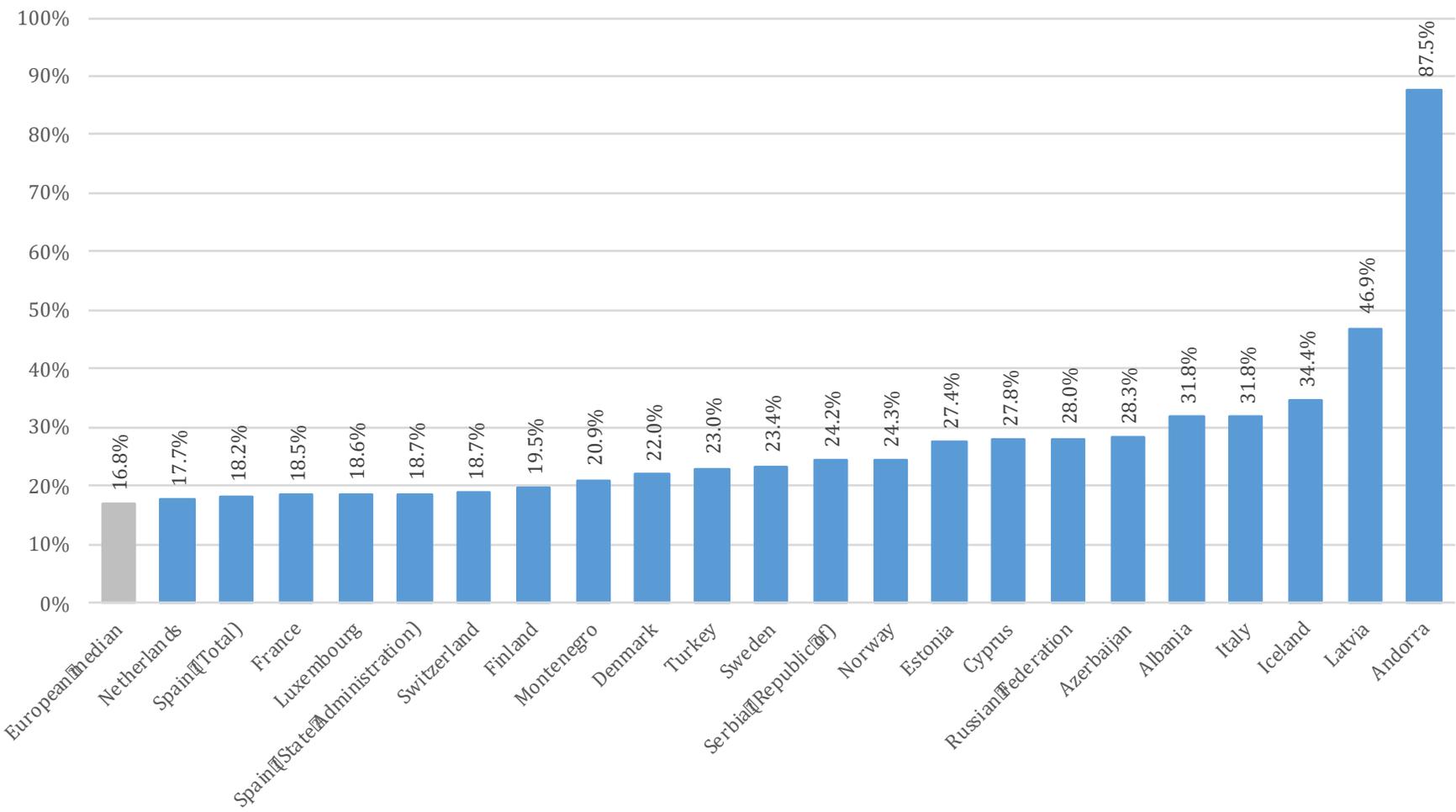


Figure 11. Distribution of sentenced prisoners according to the length of the sentence they are serving, in percentages, on 31st January 2019

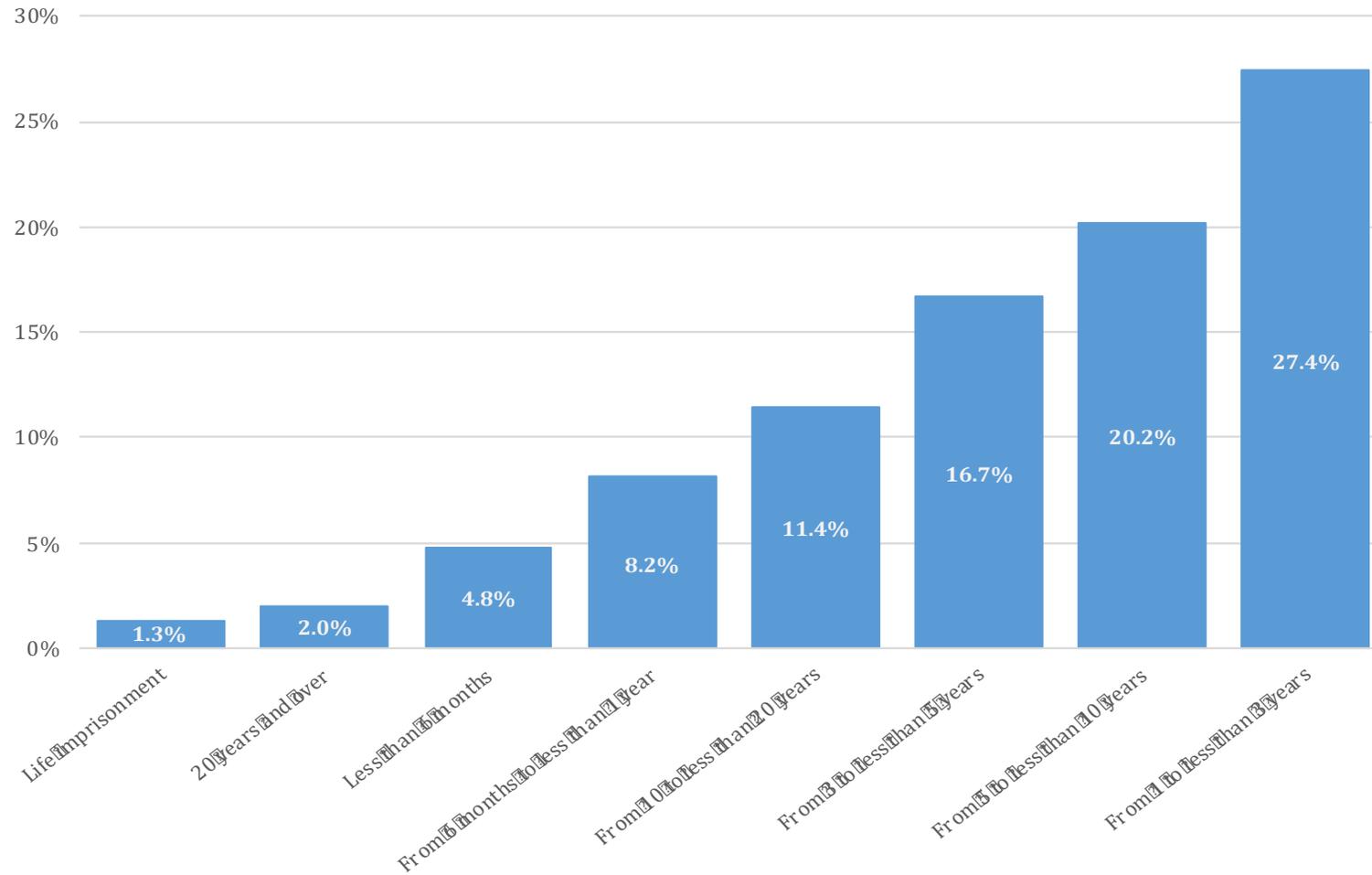


Figure 12. Percentage of detainees not serving a final sentence in the prison population on 31st January 2019

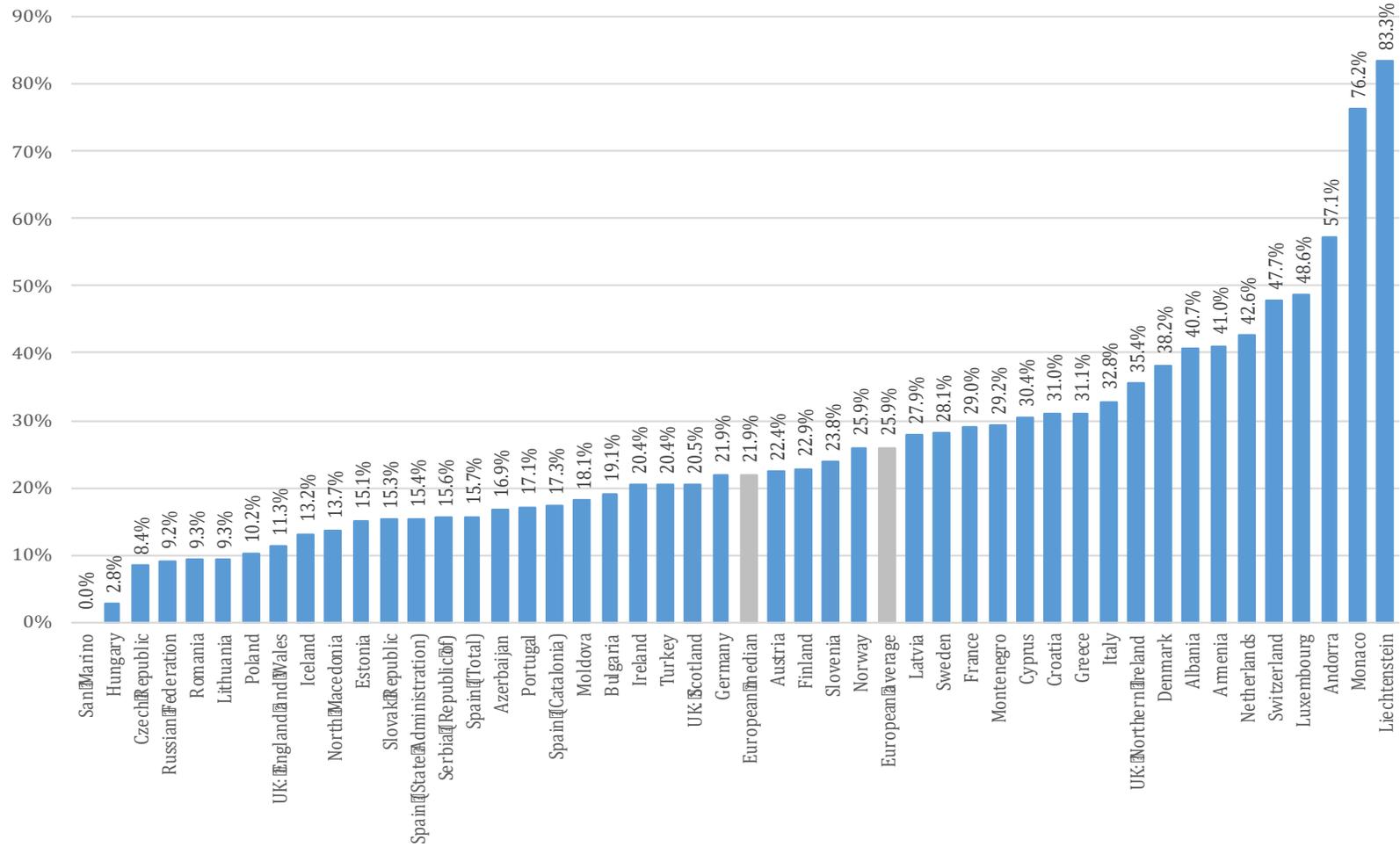
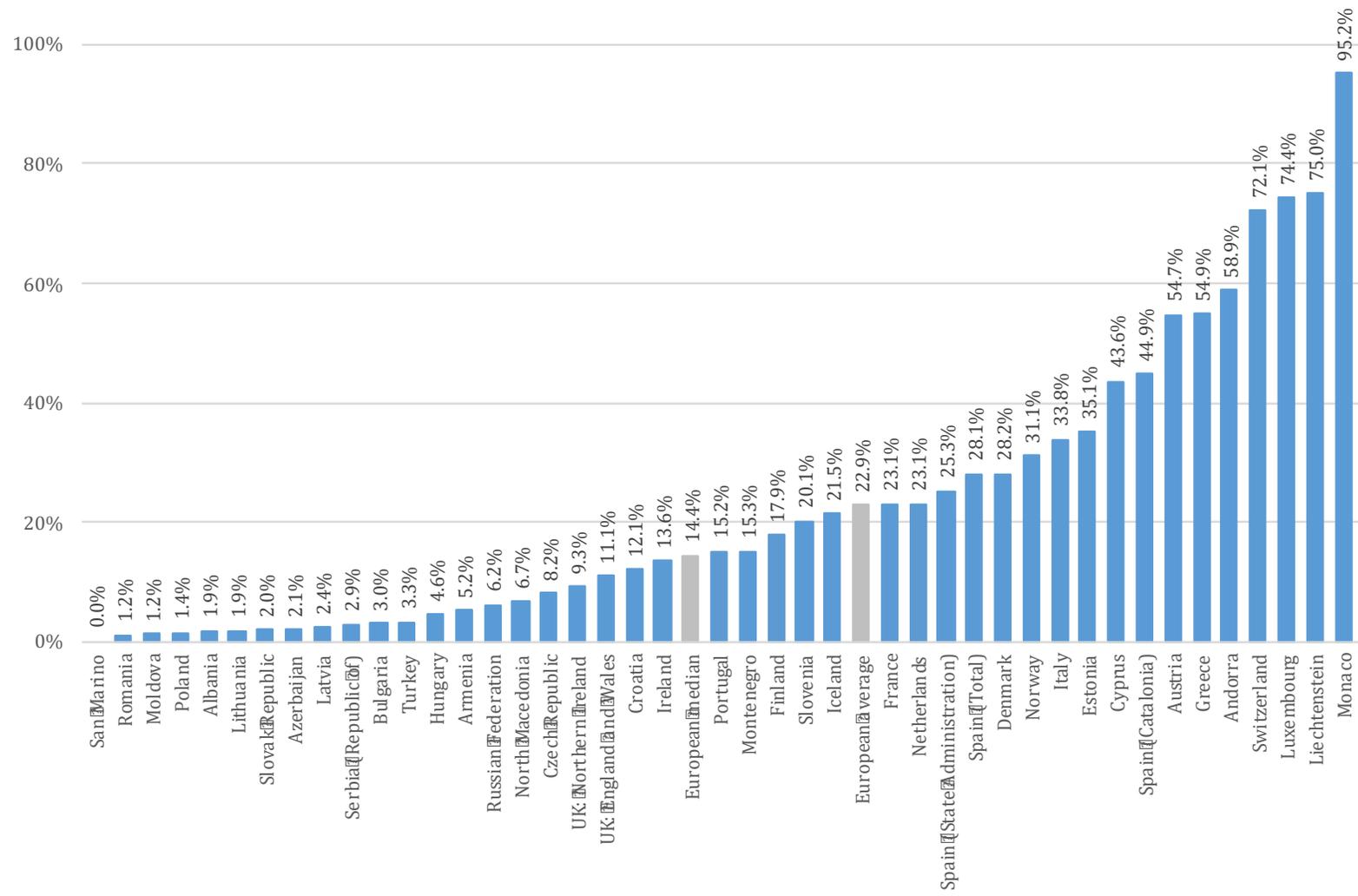


Figure 13. Percentage of foreign inmates in the prison population on 31st January 2019



More about trends in foreign offenders

FOREIGN OFFENDERS
IN PRISON
AND ON PROBATION
IN EUROPE

Is there really an over-representation of foreign citizens in European prisons? Is the presence of foreign inmates comparable across regions and countries of Europe? How can one explain the differences in the trends shown by the absolute numbers and the percentages of foreign inmates from 2005 to 2015? Do foreign citizens have less access than nationals to alternatives to imprisonment? Do the data available allow researchers to establish whether the growth in the use of community sanctions and measures since the 1990s plays a role in the fluctuations observed in the percentage of foreign inmates?

The answers to these and many other questions can be found in this book, which compiles and updates a series of specific indicators collected over 11 years through the Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics (better known as the SPACE statistics), and accompanies the two volumes on prisons in Europe 2005-2015 in this collection. This volume includes maps and tables illustrating the state of prison (2005-2015) and probation agencies (2009-2015). In addition, the situation is analysed through individual country profiles, which include key facts and graphs covering the years 2005-2015.

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The Council of Europe is the continent's leading human rights organisation. It comprises 47 member states, including all members of the European Union. All Council of Europe member states have signed up to the European Convention on Human Rights, a treaty designed to protect human rights, democracy and the rule of law. The European Court of Human Rights oversees the implementation of the Convention in the member states.

www.coe.int

The member states of the European Union have decided to link together their know-how, resources and desires. Together, they have built a zone of stability, democracy and sustainable development whilst maintaining cultural diversity, tolerance and individual freedoms. The European Union is committed to sharing its achievements and its values with countries and peoples beyond its borders.

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Trends from 2005 to 2015
(inmates) and situation in 2015
(inmates and probationers)

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Figure 14. Average length of imprisonment in 2018 (based on the stock and flow of inmates)

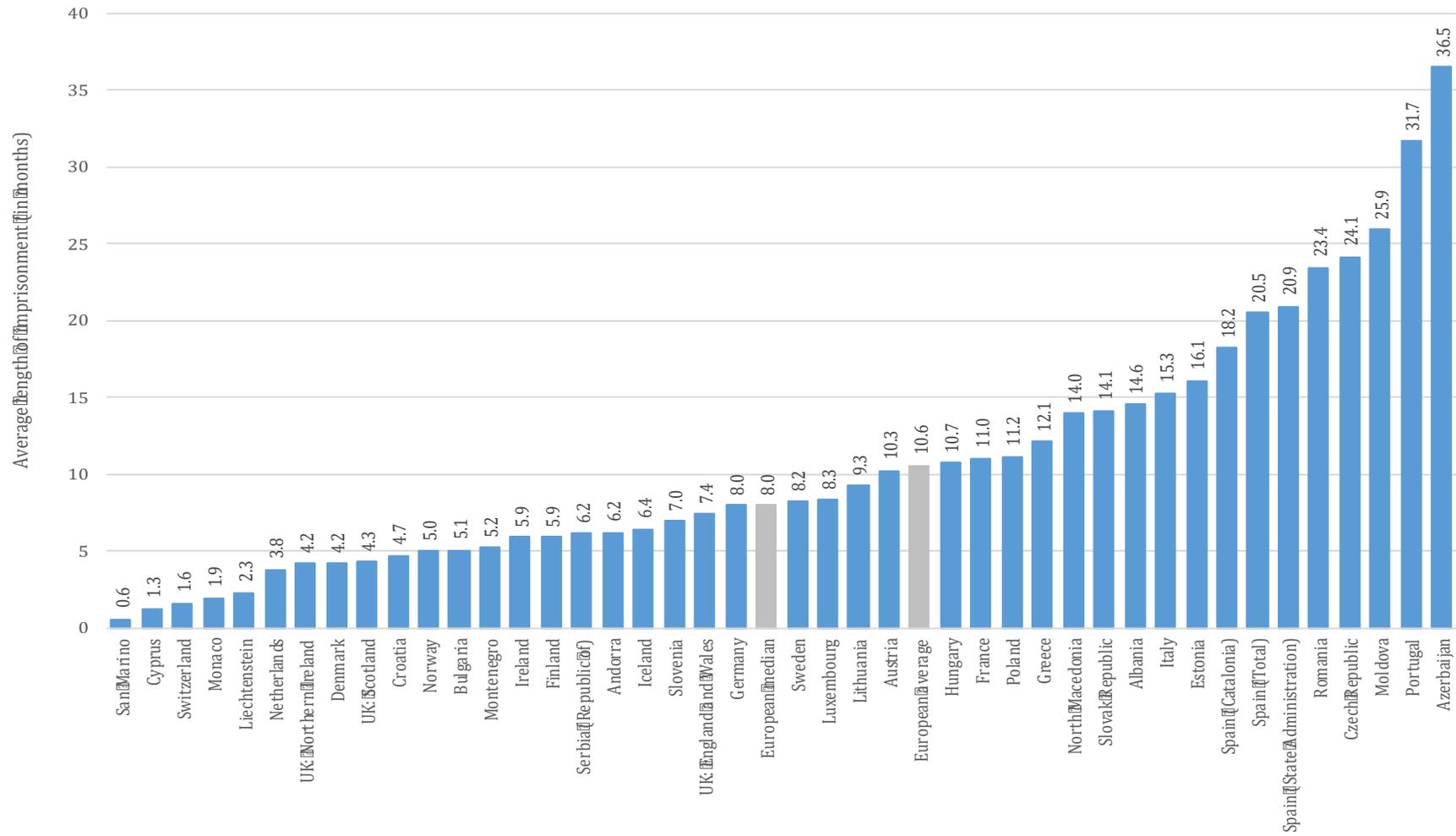
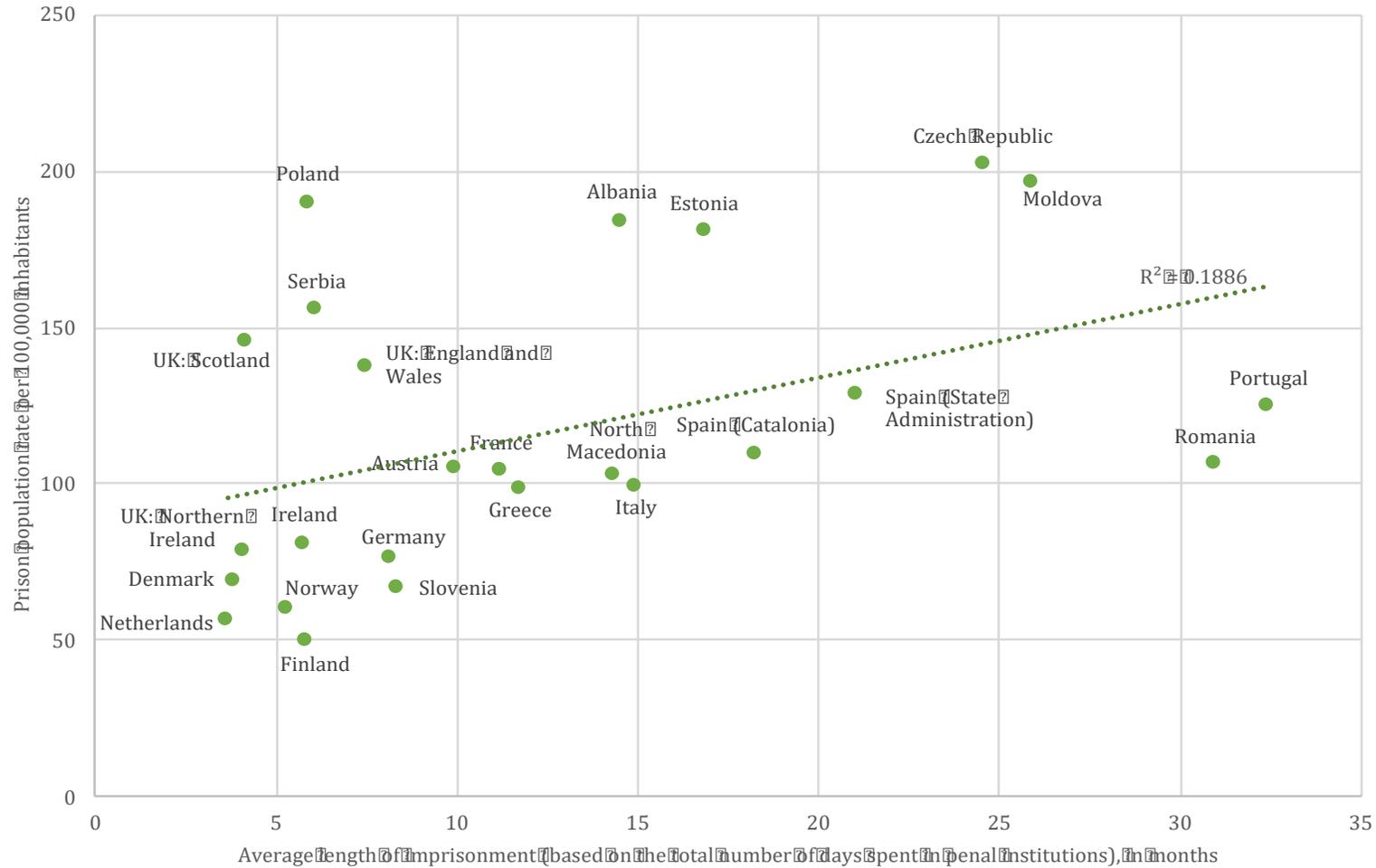


Figure 15. Relationship between the average length of imprisonment and prison population rates



* Are not included countries with less than one million inhabitants and Lithuania because of the exceptionally high PPR

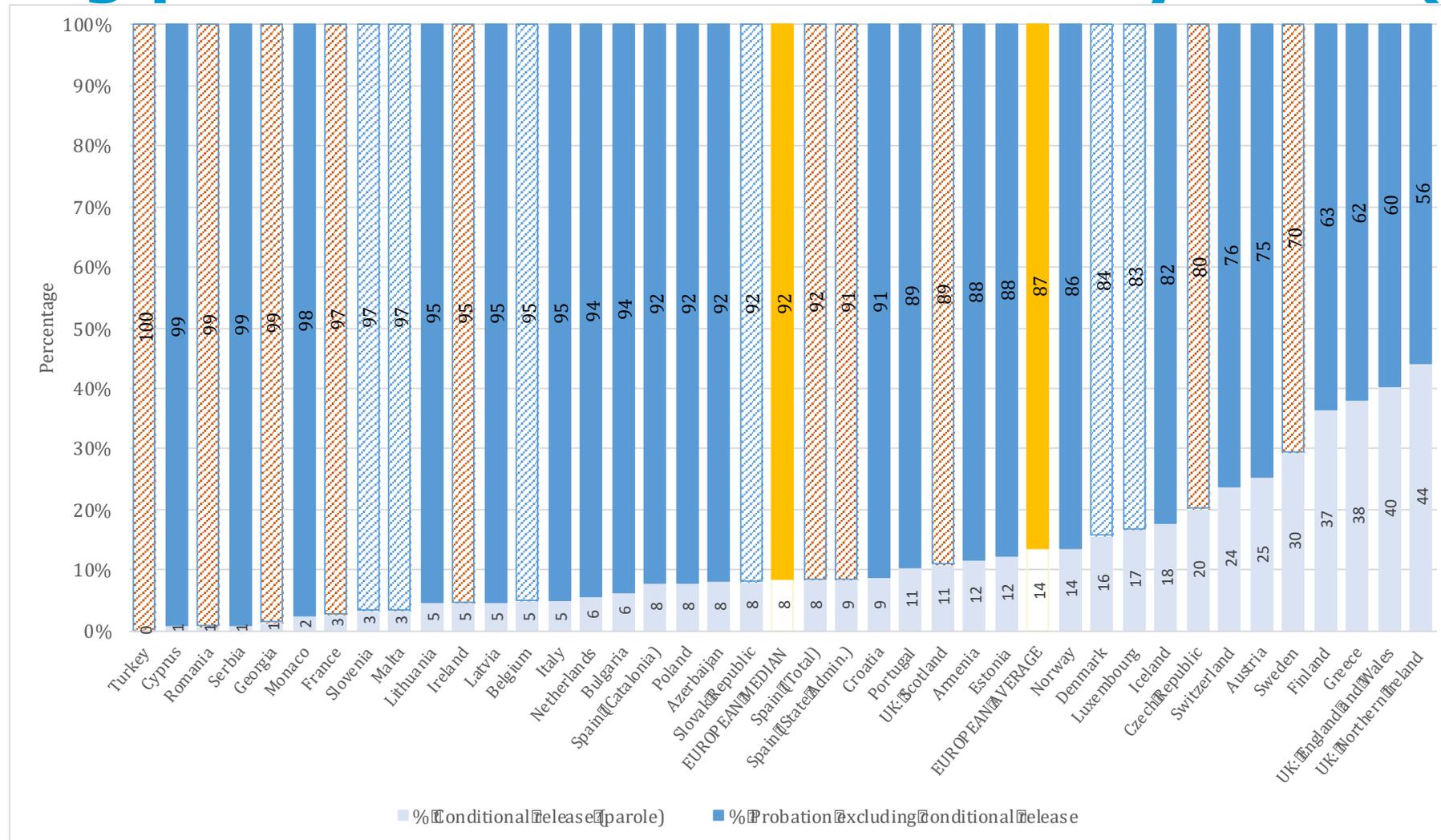
Costs of imprisonment in 2018

- ✓ The costs are calculated on the basis of **real expenditures** and not on the foreseen budgets
- ✓ 26.1 billion Euros (43 prison administrations)
- ✓ Daily cost of an inmate = **€ 68** (42 prison administrations)
- ✓ Huge variations across countries

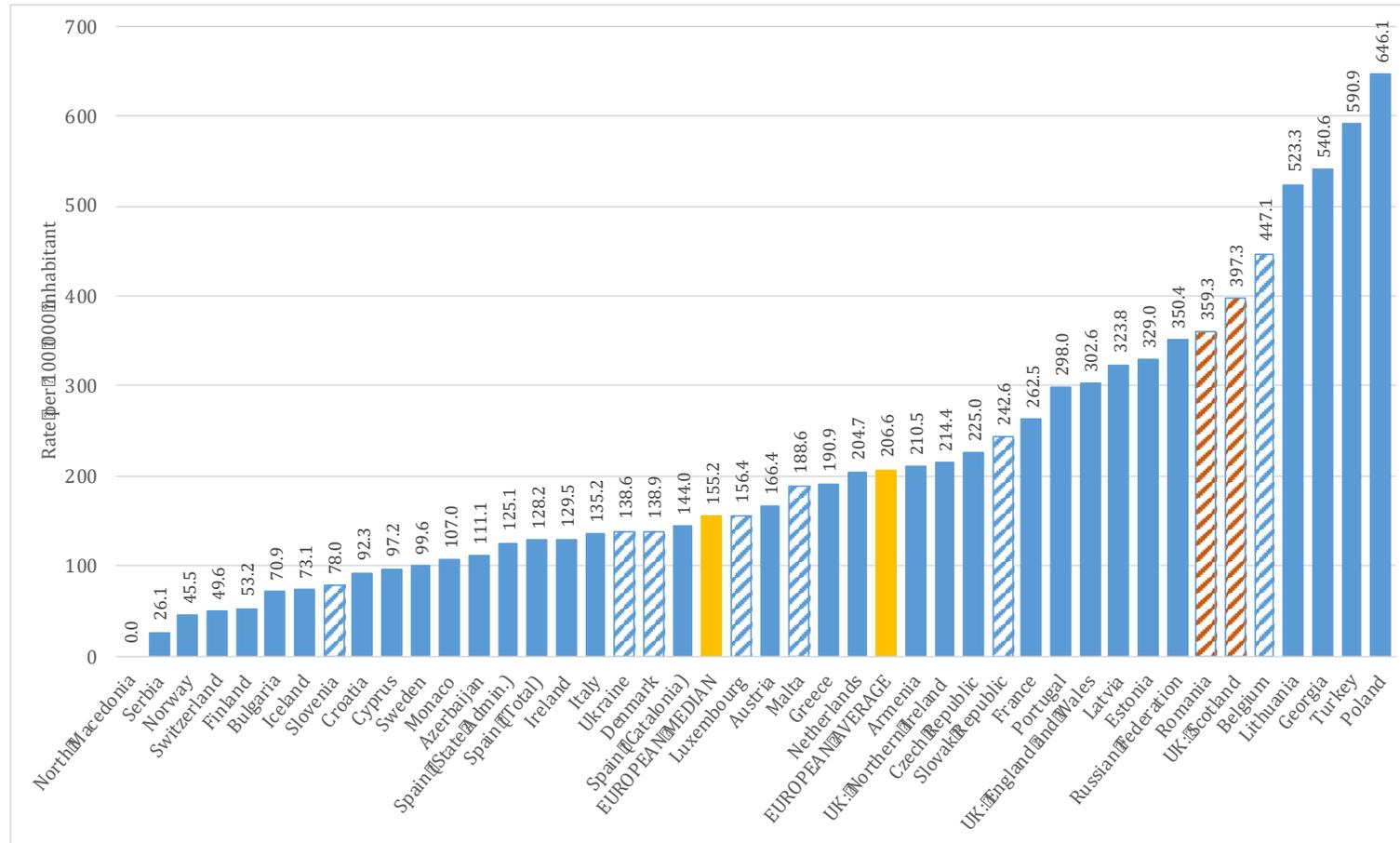


SPACE II

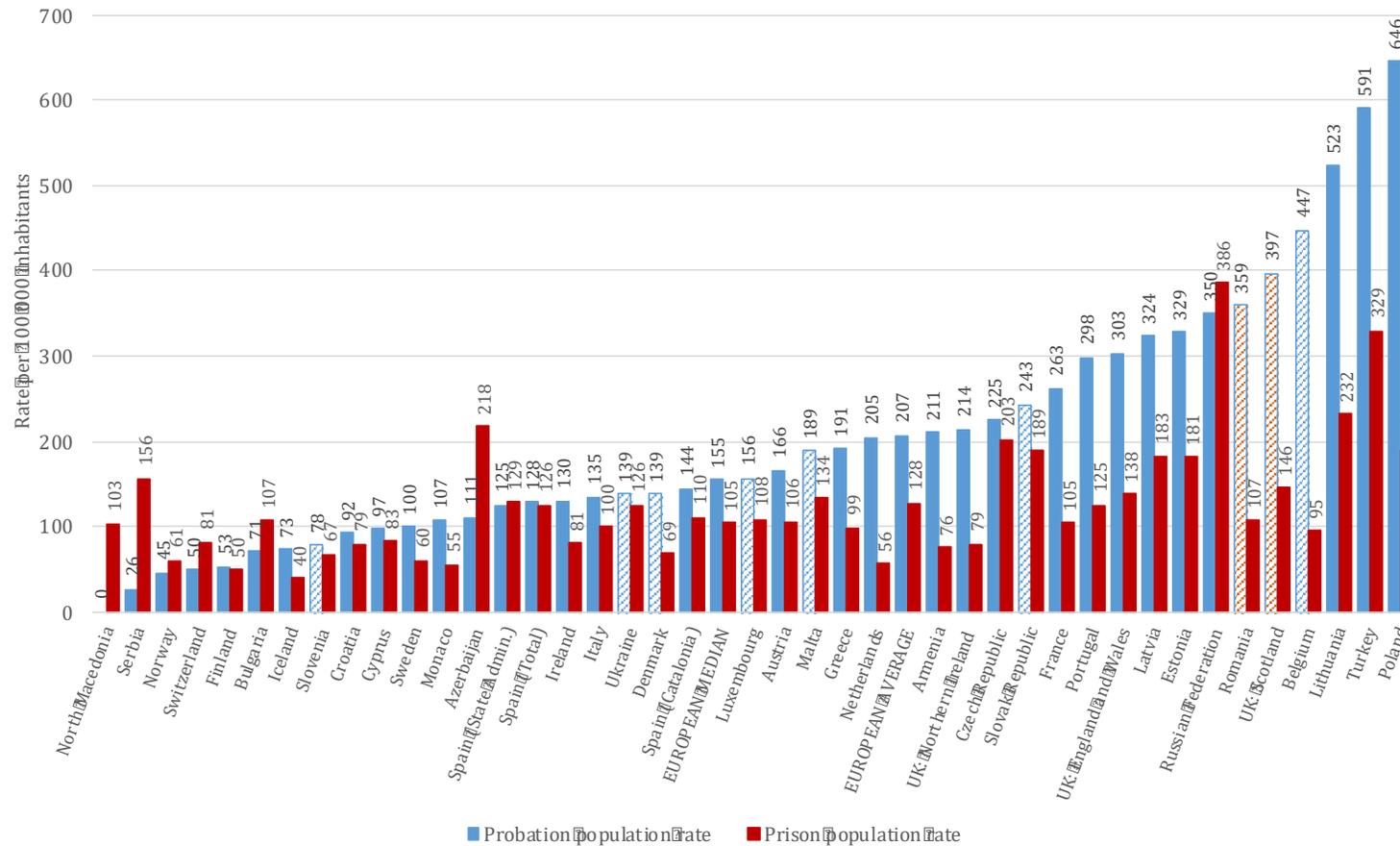
Percentages of persons on conditional release among probationers on 31st January 2019 (N=38)



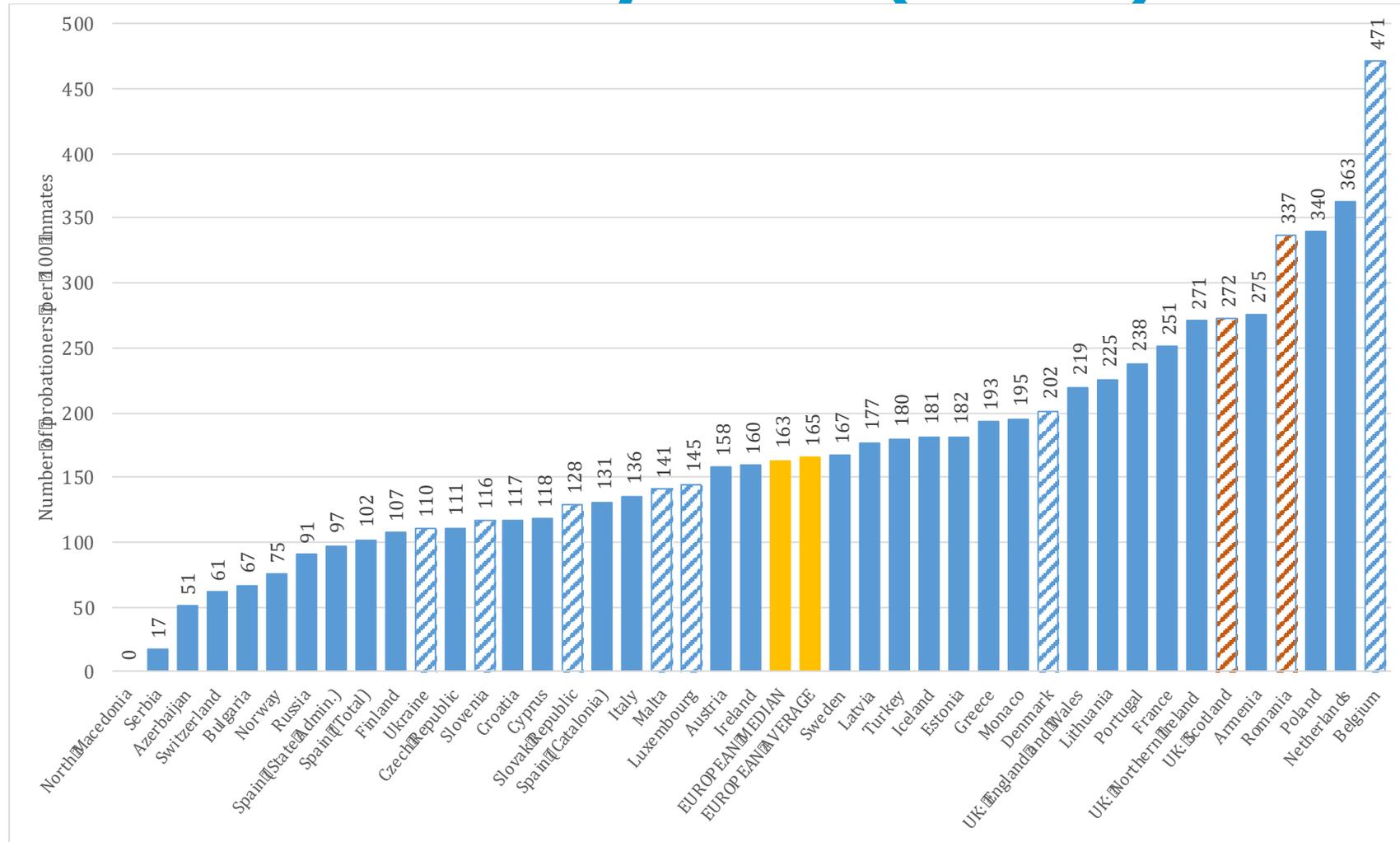
Probation population rates (probationers per 100,000 inhabitants) on 31st January 2019 (N=41)



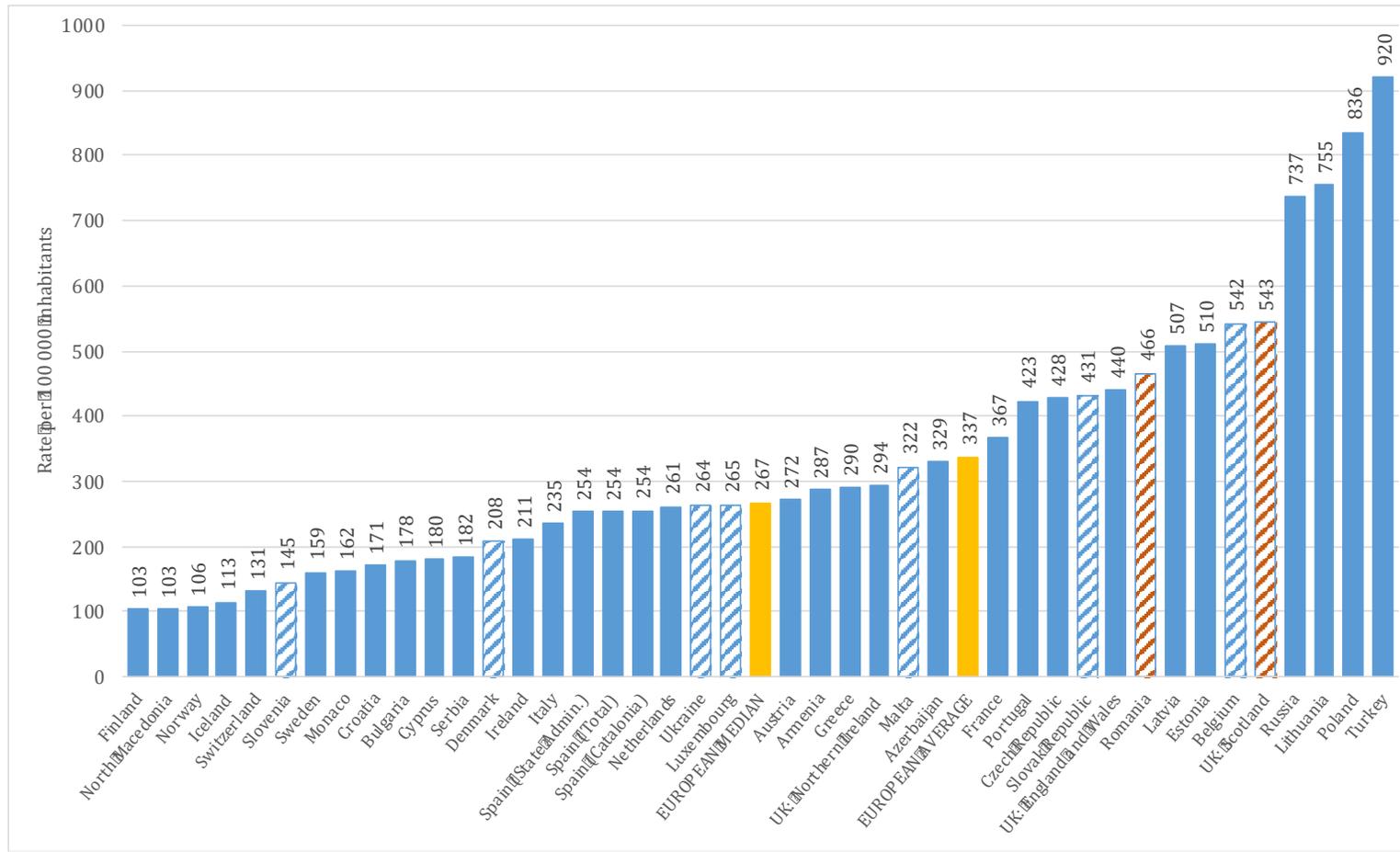
Probation and Prison population rates (per 100,000 inhabitants) on 31st January 2019 (N=40)



Ratio of probationers per 100 inmates on 31st January 2019 (N=40)



Estimated correctional population rate (inmates + probationers) per 100,000 inhabitants on 31st January 2019 (N=40)



Special COVID-19 issue of SPACE

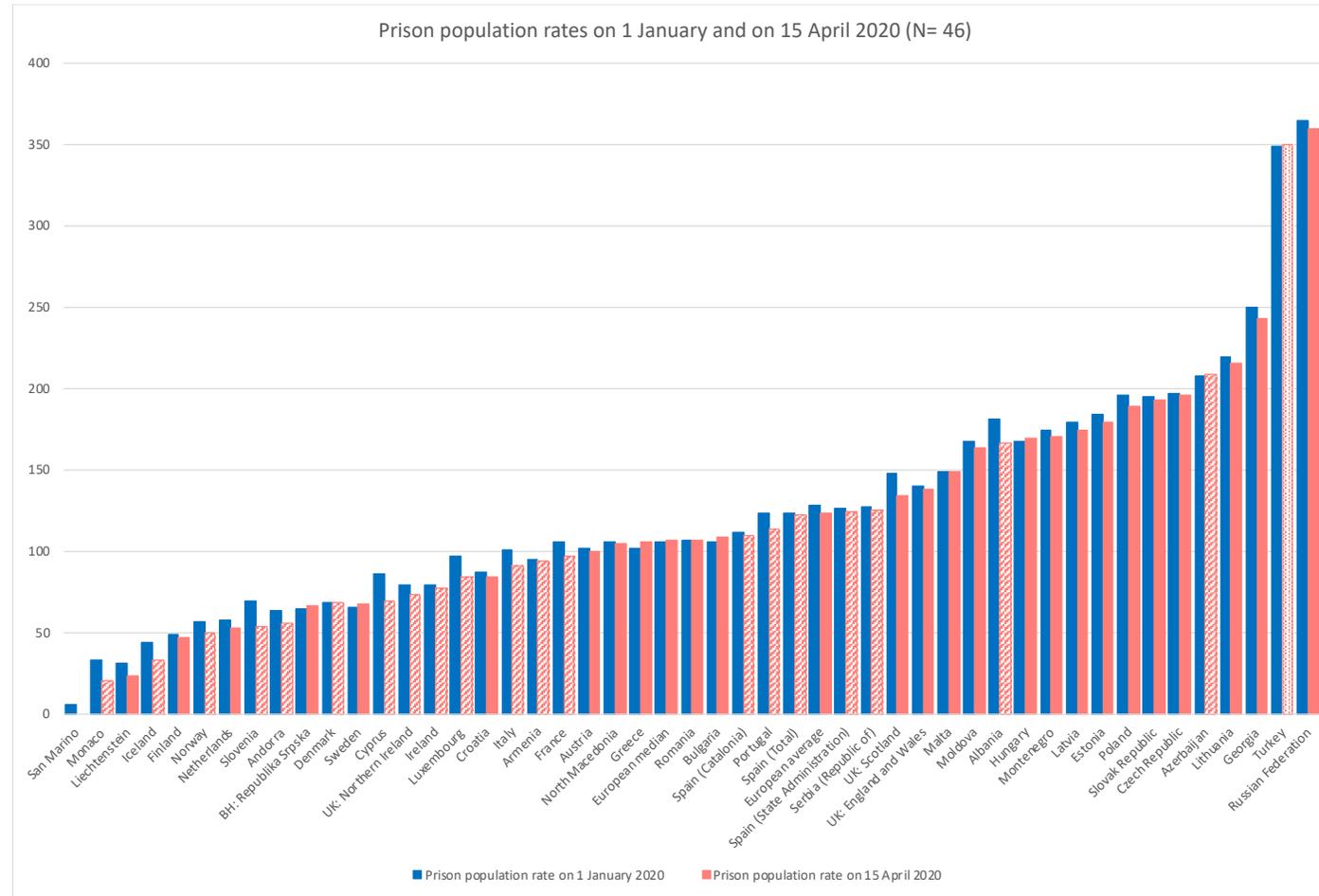
- The trends in European prison populations from 1st January to 15th April.
 - 1st January: The first month in which the COVID-19 pandemic started spreading
 - 15th April: Beginning of the lockdown in a majority of countries
- The beginning of a follow-up study:
 - 15th June
 - 15th September

Findings – inmates and prison population rate on 1st January and 15th April

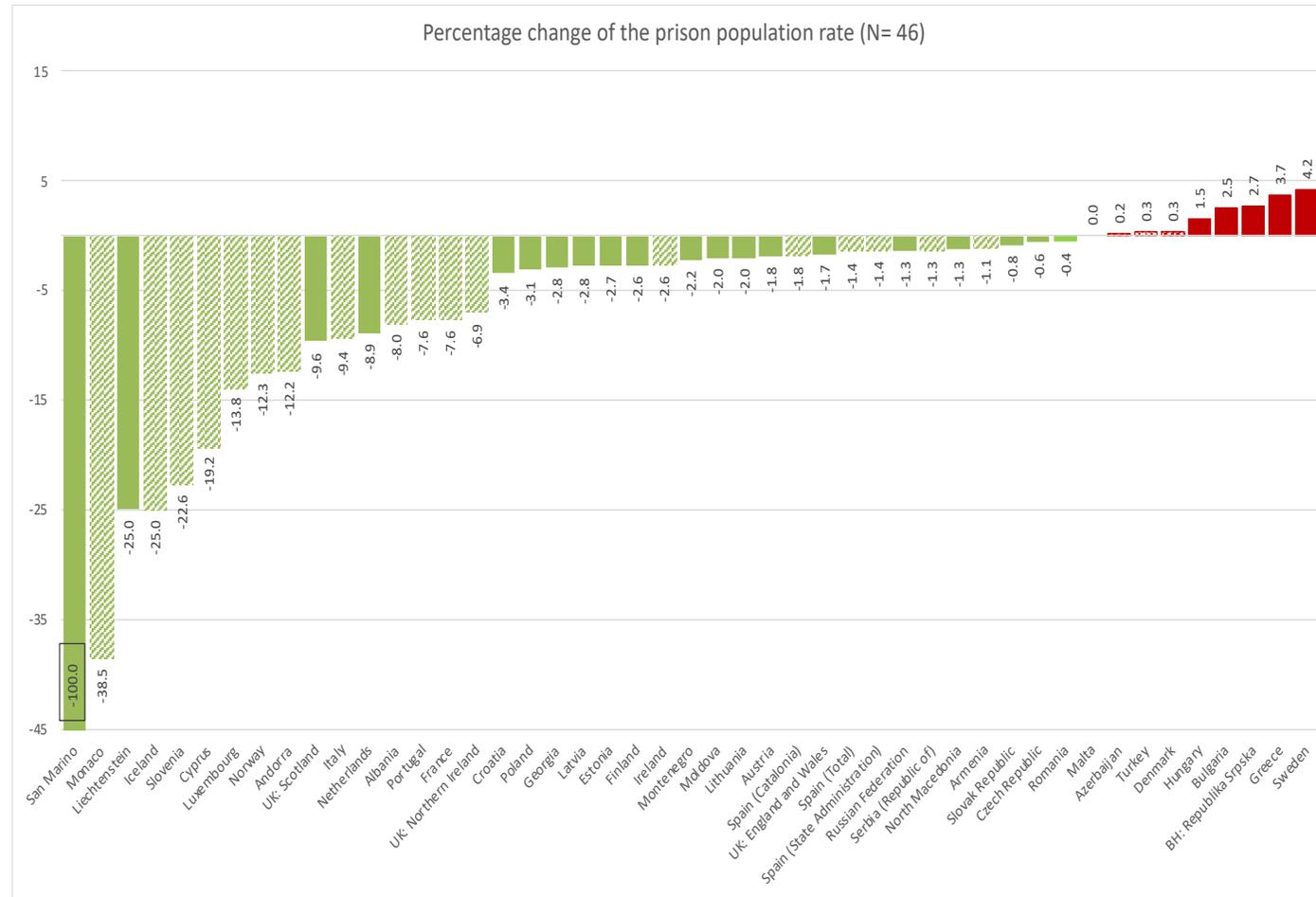
Table 1: Comparing 1st January and 15th April (N=46)

	1st January	15th April	Difference (%)
Number of inmates (total)	1,390,683	1,364,643	-1.9
Prison population rate (median)	106	106	0

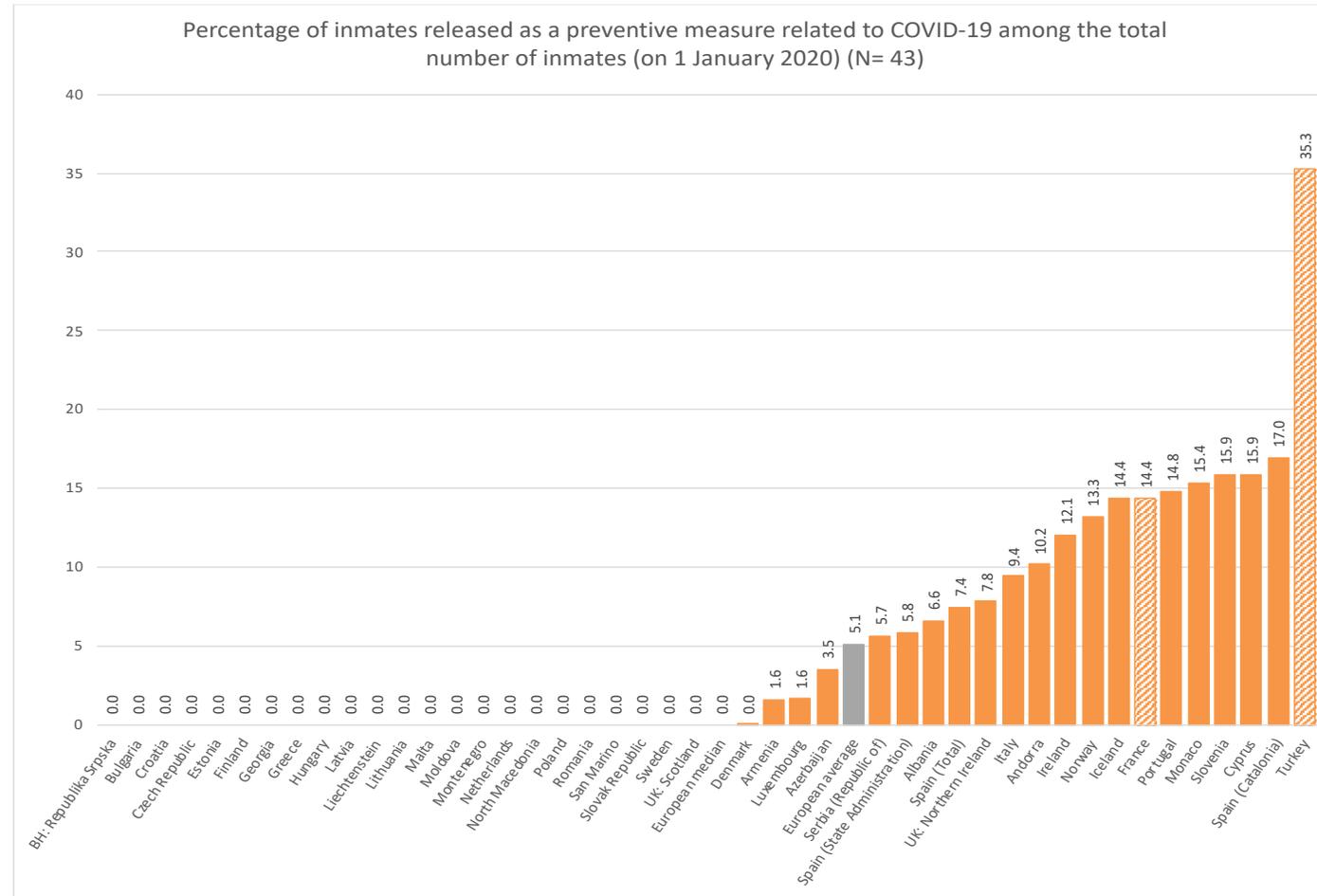
Findings – the prison population rate on 1st January and on 15th April



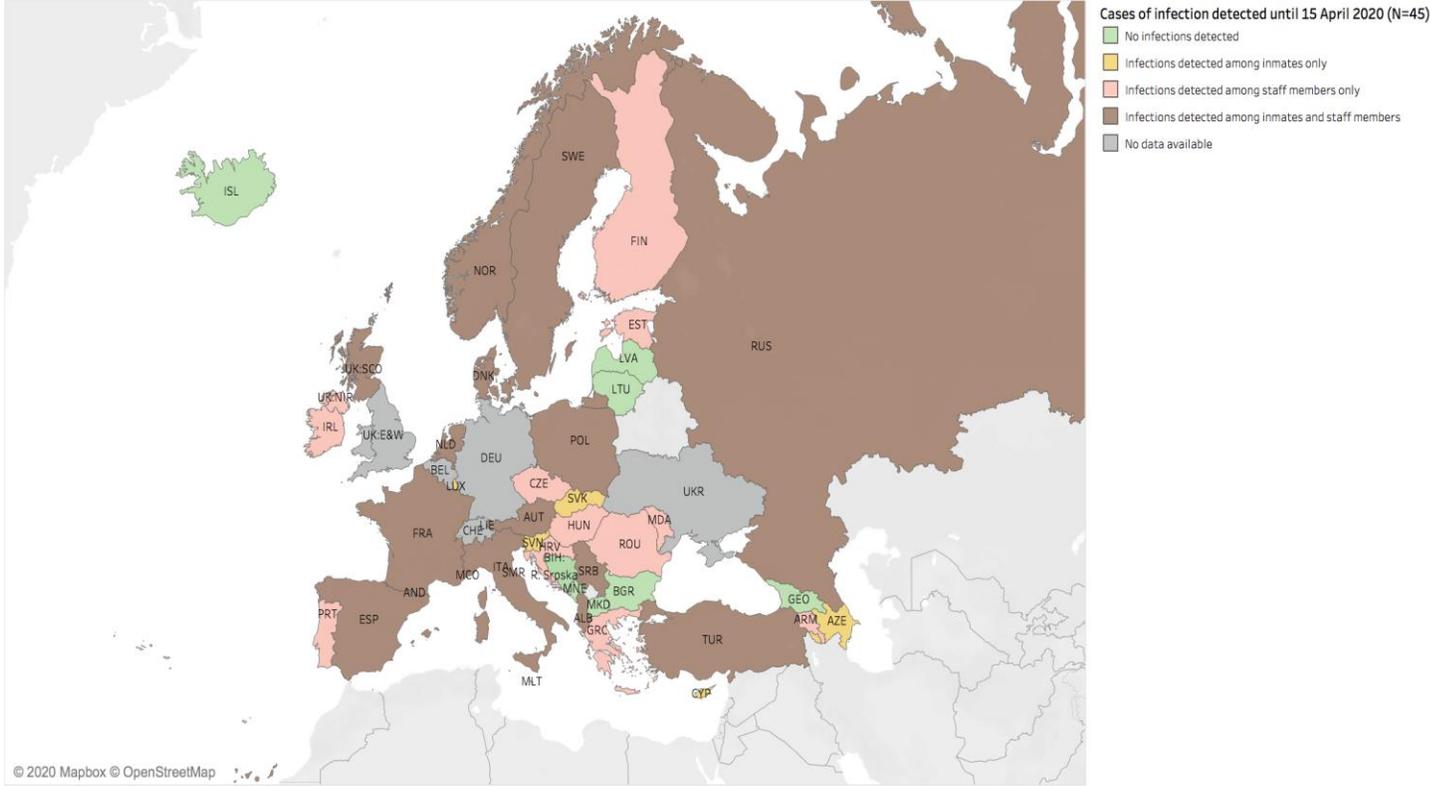
Findings – the prison population rate



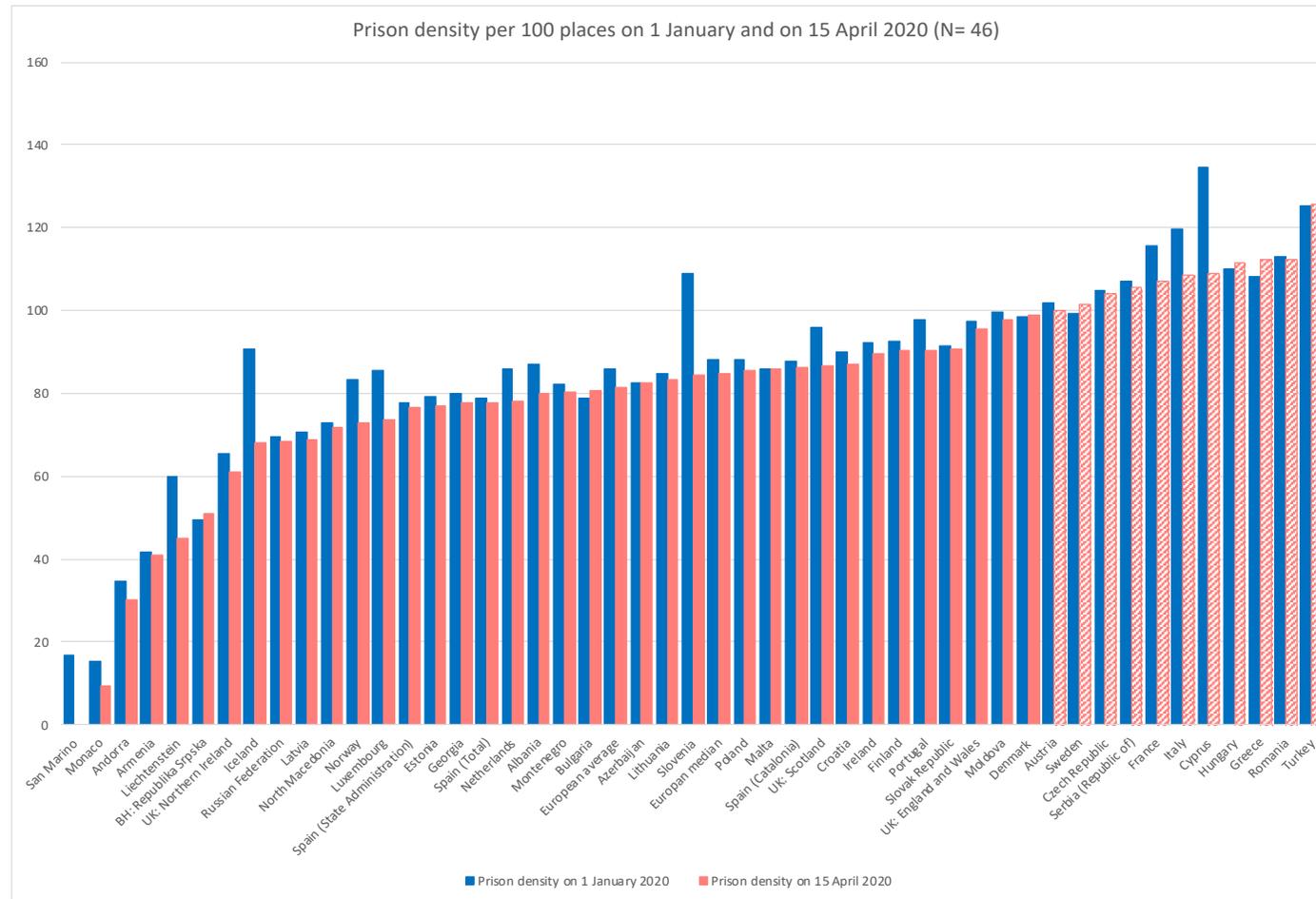
Findings – releases as a preventive measure related to COVID-19



Findings – infections among inmates and staff



Findings – prison density and overcrowding



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Marcelo.Aebi@unil.ch (Director)



Thank you for your attention!