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**COUNCIL OF EUROPE
ANNUAL PENAL STATISTICS**

SPACE I

SURVEY 2011

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF SPACE I 2011

1. The participation rate in the 2011 SPACE I Survey was almost 100%: 51 out of the 52 Prison Administrations of the 47 Member States of the Council of Europe answered the questionnaire.
2. On 1st September 2011, there were 1,825,356 inmates held in penal institutions across Europe. On the same date in 2010, there were 1,861,246 inmates. This represents a decrease of about 2% from 2010 to 2011.
3. The average European prison population rate was 154 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, which is slightly higher than in 2010, when there were 149.3 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants.
4. On average, on 1st September 2011, European prisons were at the top of their capacity, holding 99.5 inmates per 100 places. In particular, about half of the Prison Administrations were experiencing overcrowding. Since 2009, when there were 98.4 inmates per 100 places, there has been an increase of 1% in the prison density.
5. The average age of the European prison population was 33 years.
6. Female inmates represented 5.3% of the total prison population. Almost one fourth of them were pre-trial detainees.
7. On average, 21% of the inmates were foreigners. Yet, there are very big differences between countries. The lower numbers of foreign inmates are found in Eastern European countries, where they seldom represent more than 2% of the prison population, and the highest in Western European countries, where they usually represent more than 30%. Around a quarter of the foreign inmates were citizens of EU Member States.
8. About 21% of the inmates in Europe were held in pre-trial detention. This percentage increases to 27% when inmates without a final sentence are also included.
9. On average, 26% of all sentenced prisoners were serving sentences of less than one year, another 26% were serving sentences of one to three years, and 48% were serving longer sentences. In particular, inmates sentenced to more than 10 years represented 14% of the total.
10. Inmates were sentenced mainly for drug offences (17.5%), theft (17.5%), robbery (12.2%), and homicide (12.2%).
11. The average length of imprisonment in 2010 was 9 months, and the average duration of pre-trial detention was 5 months.
12. The average mortality rate in 2010 was 28 deaths per 10,000 inmates.
13. The average amount spent per day and per inmate in 2010 was 93 Euros. The median amount was 50 Euros due to the huge differences across countries (from 3 to 750 Euros). The 33 Prison Administrations that provided data on this item had spent more than 17.000 million Euros in 2010.
14. On average, there were about 3 inmates per one custodian in 2010.

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COUNCIL OF EUROPE ANNUAL PENAL STATISTICS – SPACE I

2011 SURVEY ON PRISON POPULATIONS

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SURVEY BACKGROUND

The SPACE I 2011 report is part of the project SPACE. The first part of the project (SPACE I) provides a global overview on the populations detained in the penal institutions across Europe. The second one (SPACE II), concentrates on persons serving non-custodial sanctions and measures. Both reports have the joint goal of ensuring as much as possible the collection, analyses and interpretation of reliable data through a common methodology. In particular, the questionnaires used for the collection of the data were designed to allow the maximum comparability among Member States of the Council of Europe.

All the information included in the present report was collected by means of a questionnaire, which was answered by national correspondents in each Member State of the Council of Europe. The national correspondents in charge of collecting, explaining and validating the raw data are generally representatives of the prison administrations.

As every year, the questionnaire has been improved on the basis of previous experiences and according to the assessments and recommendations of the Council of Europe; but ensuring as far as possible the comparison with the historical SPACE I series, started in 1983. The main goal of the modifications included since 2004 is to clarify what is being counted in the statistics of each country. This implies collecting metadata on the national rules applied to collect data for prison statistics. In order to reach that goal, new questions were added to the questionnaire in 2004 and have been improved since then. The answers to these questions –presented mainly in Table 1.1 – suggest that cross-national comparisons of prison population rates must be conducted cautiously as the categories included in the total number of prisoners vary from country to country. The same is true for cross-national comparisons of deaths and suicides in penal institutions, as well as for staff working in penal institutions. In this report, several new questions allow a better understanding of the categories and definitions used by each country (e.g. age of criminal responsibility and minimal age for the application of custodial sanctions and measures). Moreover, a new item measuring the releases from penitentiary institutions completes the information of flow statistics.

The modifications introduced to the questionnaire increase the reliability of the survey and should allow more accurate comparisons between the Member States of the Council of Europe, which is one of the main goals of the SPACE project.

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MAIN MODIFICATIONS INTRODUCED IN THE LATEST SPACE I SURVEYS (2008-11)

- One new item on *private* facilities was added in the SPACE I 2011 questionnaire.
- The former item on the number of deaths was slightly improved: specific categories on the causes of death have been used (homicides, accidents, drug/alcohol intoxications, suicides, other causes).
- The item foreseen for the information on the changes in national prison policies and on the events that may have had an influence on the number of inmates was divided in several categories and allows a more reliable comparison among countries.
- A new breakdown by categories was designed for the capacity of penal institutions. More reliable information has been collected on institutions for pre-trial detention, places for persons serving custodial sentences and for juvenile offenders, and places in other types of institutions for the detention of inmates.
- Special attention was given to the issue of the age of criminal responsibility and the minimal age for the application of custodial sanctions and measures.
- An item has been added in order to measure the number of persons under security measures and those serving preventive detention for dangerous offenders.
- Regarding the legal status of prisoners, two additional subcategories have been included: *persons detained because of the revocation, suspension or annulment of the conditional release or probation* and *persons detained as a consequence of the conversion of a fine (fine defaulters)*.
- In former SPACE questionnaires there was a slight difference between the French and the English definitions of *assault and battery*. While the English version referred to *assault*, the French version referred to *assault and battery (coups et blessures volontaires)*. This problem has been solved and both versions refer now to *assault and battery*.
- Former SPACE questionnaires referred to *rape*, but an analysis of the answers received suggested that some countries were including other sexual offences under that heading. As a consequence, sexual offences have been divided in two categories: *rape* and *other types of sexual offences*.
- The following categories of offences have been added: *economic and financial offences, terrorism and organised crime*.
- Some clarifications were introduced in the definitions of other items, such as the counting units used in each country and the date of reference for the information.
- Under the category of juvenile offenders held in special institutions, an additional item allows getting information on the number of the persons aged 18 and over.
- An item on foreign prisoners who are citizens of Member States of the European Union has been added.
- The category of entries to penal institutions has been completed with several follow up questions in order to distinguish transfers from the rest of the entries.
- An item with 5 sub-categories has been designed in order to collect information on releases from penal institutions (including conditional releases and external placements).
- In order to avoid as far as possible the misinterpretation of the figures, special attention has been given to the codes used to answer the questions when no data were available (i.e. NA, NAP).
- The current version of the questionnaire allows a distinction between male and female deaths.
- Since the 2008 survey, the questionnaire is translated into Russian. The aim of the translation is to facilitate the completion of the questionnaire and the inclusion of comments on the particularities of the national data, and also to increase the number of responses received and the reliability of the information included.

GENERAL NOTES

Figures on prison population (*stock*) as well as on staff employed by prison administrations relate to **1st September 2011**; while the number of entries/releases into/from penal institutions (*flow*), total number of days spent in them, and incidents (escapes, deaths and suicides) relate to the whole **year 2010**.

When data on 1st September 2011 were not available, the Member States used the closest possible date of reference. These exceptions are expressly stated in the notes to the Tables concerned.

The forty-seven Member States of the Council of Europe in 2011 counted fifty-two Prison Administrations under their control. **Fifty-one of these Prison Administrations answered the 2011 SPACE I Questionnaire**. For the first time, this SPACE I report includes data from Montenegro. Only one Prison Administration did not answer the survey despite several reminders:

- **Russian Federation** has not answered the SPACE I questionnaire since 2006, and all our efforts to obtain an answer from that country proved unsuccessful.

Data were not available for the following geopolitical entities: northern part of Cyprus (see “Cyprus” under *I.1 General Notes*), Kosovo, Transdniestria, Abkhazia, South Ossetia and Nagorno-Karabakh.

The majority of the countries answered the questionnaire on time (the deadline was set on November, 1st, 2012), but in some cases the responses arrived only during the first months of 2013 (Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, France, Georgia, Iceland, Malta, Montenegro, Switzerland, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, UK: Northern Ireland, and UK: Scotland). Last questionnaire (from Greece) arrived in April 2013. At the same time, for some of the countries that answered the questionnaire on time, the data validation procedure (see below, point E) took several months. Finally, for a few countries (and in particular for some specific figures) the data validation procedure could not be achieved. For this reason the non-validated figures are presented between brackets. A small part of the figures which seemed to be totally unreliable were excluded from the present report, but are available in the database and can be provided on request.

A. PRISON POPULATIONS

Part A of the Survey includes global indicators of the prison populations on 1st September 2011 (Section A.1) as well as data on the flow of entries, flow of releases, length of imprisonment, escapes and deaths for the whole year 2010 (Section A.2). In order to ensure as much as possible the comparability across countries, some figures are included only in the *raw data* tables. This means that figures that did not seem to fit the definitions used in the questionnaire were not integrated in the tables that include calculations of rates and percentages.

A.1. GLOBAL INDICATORS OF PRISON POPULATIONS ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2011

The situation of prison populations on a given date of the year ("STOCK STATISTICS") is set in Tables 1 to 11. This indicator varies in time under the influence of the number of entries and releases into/from penal institutions and the length of the stays in these institutions.

Table 1: Situation of penal institutions on 1st September 2011

- (a) Total number of prisoners (including pre-trial detainees)
- (b) Prison population rate per 100,000 inhabitants: number of prisoners (including pre-trial detainees) as of 1st September 2011 in relation to the number of inhabitants of the country at the same date (taking into account the information available, the figures on the countries' populations actually used are on 1st January 2011)².
- (c) Capacity of penal institutions: number of places available in penal institutions
- (d) Surface area per prisoner (calculated in square meters)
- (e) Prison density per 100 places: number of prisoners (including pre-trial detainees) in relation to the number of places available in penal institutions.

As a complement to Table 1, the report includes six supplementary tables, two graphs, and one map.

Table 1.1: Categories included in the total number of prisoners

The goal of this Table is to clarify the categories of persons held in different types of penal institutions that are being counted in the total number of inmates.

The Table includes the answers (Yes, No or NAP [not applicable]) to the question *Does the total number of inmates include the following categories?*

- (1) Persons held in police stations
- (2) Persons held in **custodial** institutions/units for juvenile offenders
(2.1) If the persons under point (2) are counted, how many of them are *18 years and over*
- (3) Persons placed in **educational** institutions/units for juvenile offenders
- (4) Persons held in institutions for drug-addicted offenders outside penal institutions
- (5) Persons with psychiatric disorders held in psychiatric institutions or hospitals outside penal institutions

Table 1.1 shows that the categories included in the total number of prisoners vary from country to country.

As a consequence, international comparisons of prison population rates, as the ones performed in Table 1, cannot be regarded as unproblematic. This methodological issue must be kept in mind when using Table 1 and similar Tables.

² This indicator is sometimes referred to as "detention rate", or "prisoner rate", or "imprisonment rate", but these terms are ambiguous. Therefore the Council of Europe has adopted the term "prison population rate".

- (6) Asylum seekers or illegal aliens held for administrative reasons
 - (6.1) If the persons under point (6) are counted, how many of them are held in centres/sections especially designated for this type of detention
- (7) Persons held in private facilities (e.g. private prisons, detention centres)
- (8) Persons under electronic surveillance/ Electronic Monitoring

Table 1.2: Capacity of penal institutions on 1st September 2011 (by categories)

- (a) Total capacity of penal institutions
 - Surface area per prisoner (m²/inmate)
- (b) Capacity of remand institutions/sections (“pre-trials”)
- (c) Capacity of institutions designed for serving a sentence
- (d) Capacity of institutions for juvenile offenders
- (e) Capacity of other types of institutions

Table 1.3: Situation of penal institutions on 1st September 2011 (adjusted figures)

In this Table, figures from Table 1 are adjusted according to the information provided in Table 1.1. The adjustment consists in *excluding* –whenever possible– all the categories of Table 1.1 from the total number of inmates, and recalculating the rate of *inmates held in adult penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants*. The figures included in this Table are estimates, and *should not* be considered as official national data.

Table 1.4: Situation of penal institutions on 1st September 2011 by decreasing prison population rates (non-adjusted and adjusted figures)

In this Table, countries are classified in a decreasing order according to their prison population rates per 100,000 inhabitants on 1st September 2011. On the left hand side of the Table, they are classified according to the non-adjusted (official) figures, and on the right hand side they are classified according to the adjusted (calculated) figures (see the explanation to Table 1.3). The last column informs about the difference in percentage between adjusted and non-adjusted figures. In order to ensure an appropriate understanding of this table, particular attention should be paid to the explanatory notes of Tables 1 and 1.1.

Table 1.5: Evolution of prison populations between 2002 and 2011

This Table presents the total number of prisoners (including pre-trial detainees) and the prison population rate per 100,000 inhabitants on 1st September of each year from 2002 to 2011. Data are taken from the relevant SPACE I surveys. The Table indicates also the evolution (in percentages) of prison population rates between 2002 and 2011 as well as between 2010 and 2011.

Table 1.6: Year-to-Year percentages of increase and decrease of prison population rates between 2010 and 2011

This Table shows the evolution of prison population rates between 2010 and 2011. Countries are classified in three categories according to the increase, the stability or the decrease of their prison population rates between 1st September 2010 and 1st September 2011:

- (a) Increase of more than 5%;
- (b) Between –5% and +5%;
- (c) Decrease of more than 5%.

Map 1: Prison population rates per 100,000 inhabitants on 1st September 2011

This map presents the prison population rates in each Member State of the Council of Europe and allows a visual comparison of the official figures (non-adjusted) for the whole European geographical area. All the rates presented on the map refer to the data included in Table 1.

Table 2: Age structure of prison population (including pre-trial detainees) on 1st September 2011: general breakdown by categories of age

(a) Less than 14 years	(g) From 30 to less than 40 years;
(b) From 14 to less than 16 years;	(h) From 40 to less than 50 years
(c) From 16 to less than 18 years;	(i) From 50 to less than 60 years
(d) From 18 to less than 21 years;	(j) From 60 to less than 70 years
(e) From 21 to less than 25 years;	(k) From 70 to less than 80 years
(f) From 25 to less than 30 years;	(l) 80 years and over

Table 2.1: Age and criminal responsibility

This table includes three indicators:

1. Age of criminal responsibility: starting from this age, juveniles are considered as old enough to be recognised as responsible and to be tried under a criminal justice system which is specific to them;
2. Minimal age for the application of custodial sanctions and measures: starting from this age, it is possible to sentence a juvenile to custody or to education measures in closed penal institutions;
3. Age of criminal majority: starting from this age, the person should be tried under the adults' criminal justice system and does not benefit of any of the special conditions offered to juveniles.

Table 2.2: Age structure of prison populations on 1st September 2011: juveniles and persons between 18 and 21 of age (raw data and percentages)

- (a) Prisoners under 18 years of age (including pre-trial detainees);
- (b) Prisoners between 18 and 21 years of age (including pre-trial detainees).

Map 2: Breakdown of the age of criminal responsibility and percentages of prisoners less than 18 years of age in European countries on 1st September 2011

This map includes two indicators: the first one is the minimal age for the application of custodial sanctions and measures across Europe and the second one is the percentage of juveniles held in penal institutions in each country.

Table 2.3: Median and Average ages of the prison population (including pre-trial detainees) on 1st September 2011

This table includes the median and average values calculated by national Prison Administrations. However, some calculations have been made by the authors of this report on the basis of the raw data provided by national correspondents. The particularities of these calculations are stated in the notes to the Table.

One additional graph (Figure 2) completes the table with the distribution of the countries with the youngest prison populations (the distribution is based on the median values).

Table 3.1: Female prisoners on 1st September 2011

- (a) Female prisoners (including pre-trial detainees): number and percentage;
- (b) Of which:
 - Pre-trial detainees: number and percentage;
 - Foreign inmates: number and percentage;
 - Females aged less than 18: number and percentage.

Table 3.2: Foreign prisoners on 1st September 2011

- (a) Foreign prisoners (including pre-trial detainees): number and percentage;
- (b) Of which:
 - Pre-trial detainees: number and percentage of foreign prisoners who are pre-trial detainees.
 - Foreign prisoners citizens of Member States of the European Union: number and percentage;
 - Foreign detainees aged less than 18: number and percentage.

Table 4: Legal status of prison populations on 1st September 2011 (numbers)

- (a) Untried detainees (no court decision yet reached);
- (b) Detainees found guilty but who have not received a sentence yet;
- (c) Sentenced prisoners who have appealed or who are within the statutory limits for doing so;
- (d) Detainees who have not received a final sentence yet, but who have started serving a custodial sentence in advance;
- (e) Sentenced prisoners (final sentence) – Including:
 - Persons detained as a consequence of the conversion of a fine (fine defaulters)
 - Persons detained because of the revocation, suspension or annulment of the conditional release or probation;
- (f) Other cases;
- (g) Total.

When no data were available under heading (c) "*sentenced prisoners who have appealed or who are within the statutory time limit for doing so*" of Table 4, without any further information being provided, it was assumed that prisoners in that situation are included among those under heading (e) "*sentenced prisoners, final sentence*". In that case, both indicators are presented between brackets and must be interpreted cautiously.

Table 5: Legal status of detainees not serving a final sentence on 1st September 2011 (percentages and rates)

Four indicators have been selected as a basis for comparing the situation of prison populations across Europe:

- (a) *Percentage of detainees not serving a final sentence on 1st September 2011* (often inaccurately referred to as percentage of un-convicted prisoners): the number of detainees whose sentence is not final, present at that date, expressed as a percentage of the total number of prisoners at the same date;
- (b) *Rate of detainees not serving a final sentence per 100,000 inhabitants on 1st September 2011*: the number of detainees whose

When there is no data available under heading (b) "*prisoners convicted but not yet sentenced*" of Table 4, without any further information being provided, it cannot be excluded that prisoners in that situation are included among those under heading (a) "*untried prisoners (no court decision yet reached)*". In that case, both indicators are presented between brackets and must be interpreted cautiously.

sentence is not final, present at that date, in relation to the number of inhabitants at the same date – expressed per 100,000 inhabitants.

In order to calculate indicators (a) and (b) for Table 5, the number of detainees not serving a final sentence is obtained by adding headings (a), (b), (c) and (d) of Table 4.

(c) *Percentage of untried detainees (no court decision yet reached) on 1st September 2011*: the number of untried detainees (not yet convicted), present at that date, expressed as a percentage of the total number of prisoners at the same date;

(d) *Rate of untried detainees (no court decision yet reached) per 100,000 inhabitants on 1st September 2011*: the number of untried detainees (not yet convicted), present at that date, in relation to the number of inhabitants at the same date – expressed per 100,000 inhabitants.

In order to calculate indicators (c) and (d) for Table 5, only persons under heading (a) "untried detainees (no court decision yet reached)" of Table 4 are taken into account.

Table 5.1: Persons considered as being dangerous offenders placed under security measures on 1st September 2011 (raw data and percentage)

According to the definition used by the PC-CP³, a "dangerous offender" is "an offender who has caused very serious personal physical or psychological harm and who presents a high probability of re-offending, causing similar (i.e. very serious) harm". Each Member State has its own legislation concerning the special requirements and conditions for institutional placement/imprisonment of this category of offenders. Nevertheless, the definition of security measures used in the SPACE I questionnaire is mainly based on the provisional definitions adopted by the CDPC⁴. The following categories have been included in this Table:

- (a) *Total number of persons under security measures/preventive detention for dangerous offenders. Of which:*
- *Persons considered as not criminally responsible by the court;*
 - *Persons considered as totally or partially criminally responsible by the court and who have been sentenced.*

Table 6: Breakdown of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) on 1st September 2011, by main offence (numbers)

Table 7: Breakdown of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) on 1st September 2011, by main offence (percentages)

Tables 6 and 7 present the breakdown of prisoners with final sentence – those under heading (e) of Table 4 – according to the main offence for which they were convicted.

³ Padfield N. (2010), *The Sentencing, Management and Treatment of "Dangerous" offenders*, Draft report for the PC-CP (CoE), p. 4

⁴ CDPC-BU (February 2010), *Discussion paper on secure preventive detention*: "1. [...] "secure preventive detention" refers to the detention in prison of persons after the fixed term of imprisonment has been served not merely because of an offence committed in the past, but on the basis of an assessment revealing that they may commit other serious offences in future, if released. It may be of definite or of indefinite duration. 2. In many countries, if a person is considered as not being criminally responsible, his or her case will be dealt with outside the criminal justice system. Such persons are kept and treated in psychiatric hospitals and not in prisons. In addition, offenders considered to be dangerous may also be dealt with under some jurisdictions by the medical services outside the prison system and following administrative or civil orders. 3. In some cases and based on special legislation initial preventive detention may be ordered and controlled by the executive authorities (before any judicial control is initiated) in cases where it is sought to prevent an imminent terrorist attack or to preserve evidence relating to a recent attack, etc."

The following breakdown is used:

<i>(a) Homicide (including attempts)</i>	<i>(g) Economic and financial offences</i>
<i>(b) Assault and battery</i>	<i>(h) Drug offences</i>
<i>(c) Rape</i>	<i>(i) Terrorism</i>
<i>(d) Other types of sexual offences</i>	<i>(j) Organised crime</i>
<i>(e) Robbery</i>	<i>(k) Other offences</i>
<i>(f) Other types of theft</i>	<i>(l) Total</i>

Table 8: Breakdown of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) on 1st September 2011, by length of the sentence (numbers)

Table 9: Breakdown of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) on 1st September 2011, by length of the sentence (percentages)

Tables 8 and 9 present the breakdown of prisoners with final sentence – those under heading (e) of Table 4– according to the length of the sentence imposed on them. The following breakdown is used:

- (a) Prisoners sentenced to less than one month;*
- (b) Prisoners sentenced to one month to less than three months;*
- (c) Prisoners sentenced to three months to less than six months;*
- (d) Prisoners sentenced to six months to less than one year;*
- (e) Prisoners sentenced to one year to less than three years;*
- (f) Prisoners sentenced to three years to less than five years;*
- (g) Prisoners sentenced to five years to less than ten years;*
- (h) Prisoners sentenced to ten years to less than twenty years;*
- (i) Prisoners sentenced to twenty years and over;*
- (j) Prisoners sentenced to life imprisonment;*
- (k) Prisoners under security measures (dangerous offenders);*
- (l) Prisoners sentenced to death;*
- (m) Other cases.*

Table 10: Breakdown of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) on 1st September 2011, by length of the sentence (cumulative percentages)

This Table presents the breakdown, expressed in cumulative percentages, of prisoners with final sentence – those under heading (e) of Table 4 – according to the length of the sentence imposed on them. The following breakdown is used:

- (a) Percentage of prisoners sentenced to less than one year;*
- (b) Percentage of prisoners sentenced to one year and over (fixed-term sentence);*
- (c) Percentage of prisoners sentenced to three years and over (fixed-term sentence);*
- (d) Percentage of prisoners sentenced to five years and over (fixed-term sentence);*
- (e) Percentage of prisoners sentenced to ten years and over (fixed-term sentence);*
- (f) Percentage of prisoners sentenced to any fixed-term sentences (all);*
- (g) Percentage of prisoners sentenced to life imprisonment;*
- (h) Percentage of prisoners under to security measures and/or under any other form of imprisonment;*
- (i) Percentage of prisoners sentenced to death.*

Table 11: Breakdown of prisoners sentenced to less than one year (final sentence), on 1st September 2011, by length of the sentence (percentages)

This Table presents the breakdown, expressed in percentages, of prisoners sentenced to less than one year according to the length of the sentence imposed on them. The following breakdown is used:

- (a) Prisoners sentenced to less than one month;
- (b) Prisoners sentenced to one month to less than three months;
- (c) Prisoners sentenced to three months to less than six months;
- (d) Prisoners sentenced to six months to less than one year.

Figure 3 provides a comparative view of the highest percentages of prisoners sentenced to less than one year. The figure is based on the figures included in Tables 10 and 11.

A.2 PRISON POPULATIONS: FLOW OF ENTRIES AND RELEASES, LENGTH OF IMPRISONMENT, ESCAPES AND DEATHS IN 201

Tables 12.1 to 16 show the number of entries/releases into/from penal institutions (“**FLOW STATISTICS**”), the length of imprisonment, and the number of escapes and deaths in penal institutions during the year 2010.

Table 12.1: Flow of entries to penal institutions in 2010

- (a) Total number of entries to penal institutions in 2010. This indicator is usually known as “flow of entries”;
- (b) Rate of entries to penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants: the number of entries in 2010, in relation to the average number of inhabitants during the same period;
- (c) Entries before final sentence: numbers and percentages;
- (d) Entries after the revocation, suspension or annulment of the conditional release or probation: numbers and percentages;
- (e) Entries following transfer from a foreign country to the country concerned (numbers)
 - Entries following transfer from a Member State of the European Union to the country concerned (numbers).

Figures relate to the number of events (entries) and not to the number of individuals. The same individual may enter prison several times in the same year for the same case. This applies, for instance, to an individual who is placed in pre-trial detention during year **N** (first entry), released by the prosecution authorities at the pre-trial investigation stage, tried without being re-detained, convicted and sentenced to a term of imprisonment exceeding the period of pre-trial detention, and re-imprisoned during the same year **N** to serve the remainder of the sentence (second entry). *A fortiori*, the same individual might enter prison several times in the same year for different cases.

In the questionnaire, countries were asked to meet the following definition of *entry*:

THE TERM "ENTRY" REFERS TO ALL ENTRIES INTO PENAL INSTITUTIONS, *EXCEPT* IN THE FOLLOWING SITUATIONS:

- Entry following transfer from one penal institution to another;
- Entry following the prisoner's removal from the institution in order to appear before a judicial authority (investigating judge, trial court, etc.);
- Entry following prison leave or a period of authorised absence;
- Entry following an escape, after re-arrest by the police.

Only entries of untried detainees (not yet convicted), prisoners convicted but not yet sentenced, or sentenced prisoners who have appealed or those who are within the statutory time limit to do so are recorded under heading (c) of Table 12.1. Therefore, this figure constitutes a subset of the entries recorded under heading (a). Entries into pre-trial detention are included.

Table 12.2: Flow of releases from penal institutions in 2010

This Table includes four main categories of releases and two subcategories:

- (a) Total number of releases;
- (b) Rate of releases from penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants: the number of releases in 2010, in relation to the average number of inhabitants during the same period;
- (c) Pre-trial detainees released: number and percentage;
- (d) Final sentenced prisoners released: number and percentage. Of which:
 - Release under condition (including conditional releases and external placements under Electronic Monitoring or probation)
 - Unconditional releases at the end of a custodial sentence
- (e) Other types of releases

Table 12.3: Turnover ratio of prisoners in 2010

The turnover ratio (*estimated exit rate per 100 potential exits*) is defined in the present report as the ratio between the number of prisoners released during the year 2010 and the number of prisoners held in prison during that whole year. The latter can be estimated by adding the number of persons held in penal institutions on 31st December 2009 (stock) and the number of persons that entered into penal institutions during the year 2010 (flow of entries). However, as stock data on 31st December 2009 are not available, the number of prisoners held in prison institutions on 1st September 2009 has been used as a proxy. This ratio measures the prison population turnover. A high rate implies a fast turnover, while a low rate implies a slow turnover.

The turnover ratio (**TR**) is calculated as follows:

$$TR = \left(\frac{R}{S + E} \right) \times 100$$

Where:

R is the number of releases during the 2010 year,

S is the number of prisoners on 1st September 2009 (taken from the SPACE I 2009 report), and

E is the number of entries into penal institutions during the year 2010.

The turnover ratio is expressed per 100 prisoners.

An additional graph (Figure 4) has been included with the lowest values of the exit rate (countries with a slow turnover of the prison population).

Table 13.1: Indicator of average length of imprisonment in 2010, based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions

- (a) Total number of days spent in penal institutions in 2010;
- (b) Average number of prisoners in 2010: $b = a / 365$;
- (c) Total number of entries to penal institutions in 2010 (flow of entries) = heading (a) of Table 12;
- (d) Indicator of average length of imprisonment expressed in months (D): quotient of the average number of prisoners in 2009 (P) by the flow of entries during that period (E), multiplied by 12 (months):

$$D = 12 \times (P/E)$$

- (e) Number of days spent in pre-trial detention in 2010;
- (f) Average number of detainees in pre-trial detention in 2010: $(F) = e / 365$;
- (g) Number of entries before final sentence in 2010;
- (h) Indicator of average length of pre-trial imprisonment (calculated on the basis of the same formula as the indicator (d)).

The figure under heading (a) corresponds to the total number of days spent in penal institutions by all persons placed in detention for at least one day during the reference year (2010). This might be time spent in pre-trial detention or time spent serving a prison sentence, or might even correspond to other circumstances (detention for failure to pay a fine, for instance). No distinction is made here between those categories.

This kind of data is usually prepared by the departments responsible for prison budgets and is used to calculate the average daily cost of imprisonment.

By dividing the number of days of imprisonment by 365 (366 in leap years) we obtained the "average number of prisoners in the year" or the number of "prisoner-years" (b), which constitutes probably the best possible indicator of the average number of prisoners present in the year.

Table 13.2: Indicator of average length of imprisonment in 2010, based on the total number of prisoners (stock) in penal institutions on 1st September 2010

As some countries did not provide data regarding the total number of days spent in penal institutions in 2010 – heading (a) of Table 13.1 – and others provided figures that did not seem reliable (see Notes to Table 13.1), we have added Table 13.2 (Indicator of average length of imprisonment in 2010, based on the total number of prisoners on 1st September 2010).

In this Table, the indicator of the average length of imprisonment has been calculated by using the total number of prisoners on 1st September 2010 (source: SPACE I 2010 report) instead of the total number of days spent in penal institutions. We have also used this indicator to calculate other figures presented in Tables 14 and 15 (escape rate, mortality rate and suicide rate).

Table 14: Escapes of prisoners in 2010

The Table includes two types of escapes:

- (a) Escapes by inmates (convicted prisoners or pre-trial detainees under the supervision of the prison administration) from a closed penal institution or during an administrative transfer (for example, to or from a court, another penal institution, or a hospital).

In the SPACE I questionnaire used for this survey it is clearly indicated that the counting unit is the *person*. In the event of a group breakout, the number of escapes is equal to the number of inmates

involved. Relating the number of escapes to the total number of prisoners on 1st September 2010 (*S*) –used here as an estimate of the *average number of prisoners*– provided in SPACE I 2009 report we obtain the *rate of escapes per 10,000 prisoners (REs)*:

$$REs = 10,000 \times (a/S)$$

(b) *Other forms of escape (absconding or running off)*: Examples are escapes from open institutions (such as work farms) or from semi-detention, and escapes during an authorised short-term absence (or leave) from all kinds of institutions (including closed institutions).

We have not calculated a rate for these forms of escapes, as that would lead to calculate the ratio of escapes (other forms) to the average number of prisoners, without taking account the proportion of inmates placed in open institutions.

Table 15.1: Deaths in penal institutions in 2010 (by type of registered death)

(a) *Total number of deaths in penal institutions, of which:*

- a.1 *Homicides*
- a.2 *Accidents*
- a.3 *Drug/alcohol intoxications*
- a.4 *Suicides (of which number of females)*
- a.5 *Other causes (incl. illness)*

(b) *Mortality rate per 10,000 inmates*

Relating the total number of deaths in prison (**a**) in prison to the total number of inmates on 1st September 2010 (**S**) (used here as an estimate of the *average number of prisoners*), provided in the SPACE I 2010 report, we obtain the following rate:

Mortality rate per 10,000 prisoners:

$$MR = 10,000 \times (a/S)$$

As a rule, deaths in hospital of convicted prisoners and pre-trial detainees are included in Table 15.1.

Table 15.2 shows the exceptions to that rule and provides information on the overall comparability of the categories of deaths registered in each country.

Table 15.2: Suicides in penal institutions in 2010

In this table are presents percentages of suicides in the total number of deaths as well as the part of females who committed suicide among the total number of suicides registered. Moreover, the rate of suicide per 10,000 inmates is included in Table 15.2.

Suicide rate per 10,000 prisoners:

$$SR = 10,000 \times (a.4/S)$$

Table 15.3: Types of deaths and suicides included in Tables 15.1 and 15.2

The goal of this Table is to clarify which types of deaths are being counted in each country. The Table includes the answers (Yes or No) to the following questions:

- (a) *Does data include inmates who died or committed suicide in prison hospitals?*
- (b) *Does data include inmates who died or committed suicide in community hospitals?*
- (c) *Does data include inmates who died or committed suicide outside prison (during a prison leave or a period of absence by permission)?*

For each category of deaths included in this Table, separate figures on the female inmates have been provided.

We included one additional Map with the distribution of the rates of suicides per 10,000 inmates across Europe in 2010.

Table 16: Average amount spent per day of detention of one person (pre-trial and serving a sentence) in penal institutions –2010 year (in Euros)

The figures included in this Table should allow comparisons of the costs of detention across Europe. No rigorous definition has been used in the questionnaire; therefore national particularities (e.g. the way in which costs are calculated) are indicated in the notes to the Table. Figures in national currencies other than Euro have been converted into Euro.

The categories included in this Table are the following:

- (a) Average amount spent per day for the detention of one person in pre-trial detention;*
- (b) Average amount spent per day for the detention of one person in the correctional facility;*
- (c) Average amount spent per day for the detention of one person in the special facility/section for persons with psychiatric disorders;*
- (d) Average amount spent per day for the detention of one person in an institution for juvenile offenders.*

Table 16.A: Categories included in the calculation of the average amount spent per day of detention of one person in penal institutions, in 2010, in Table 16

This table present the categories included/excluded while calculating the average amounts shown in Table 16:

- (a) Security*
- (b) Health care (incl. medical care, psychiatric services, pharmaceuticals, dental care etc.)*
- (c) Services (incl. maintenance, utilities, maintenance of inmate records, reception, assignment, transportation, etc.)*
- (d) Administration (excl. extra-institutional expenditures)*
- (e) Support (incl. food, inmate activities, inmate employment, clothing, etc.)*
- (f) Rehabilitation programs (incl. academic education, vocational training, substance abuse programs, etc.)*
- (g) Other costs.*

B. PRISON STAFF

Part B of the Survey includes figures related to persons working in prisons or, more generally, in the penitentiary system. The Survey makes a distinction between staff working under the control of the National Prison Administrations and staff working under the control of any other authority.

Data on the staff employed by the Prison administrations are presented without distinction between full-time and part-time staff. Full-time equivalents (FTE) have been used as the counting unit for these tables (see the box).

Table 17: Full-time and part-time staff working in penal institutions on the basis of full-time equivalents (FTE) on 1st September 2011 (numbers)

Table 18.1: Full-time and part-time staff working in penal institutions on the basis of full-time equivalents (FTE) on 1st September 2011 (percentage)

Table 18.2: Full-time and part-time staff working INSIDE penal institutions on the basis of full-time equivalents on 1st September 2011 (percentage)

Tables 17 to 18.2 present the situation of staff working in penal institutions on 1st September 2011. The goal of these Tables is to count all staff employed by the prison authorities. Respondents were asked to exclude persons working in penal institutions but not employed by the prison authorities (in some countries this applies to doctors, teachers or perimeter guards). Such persons are included in Table 19.

Respondents were asked to calculate the number of staff working part time on the basis of "full-time equivalents" (FTE). This means that when two people work half the standard number of hours, they count for one FTE. One half-time worker should count for 0.5 of a FTE.

Tables 17 and 18.1, 18.2 include the following categories:

- (a) Total
- (b) Staff at the national prison administration (Head Office)
- (c) Staff in regional prison administration offices
- (d) Other staff employed by the prison administration, but who work OUTSIDE penal institutions
- (e) Total number of staff working INSIDE penal institutions
- (f) Executives (managers) of penal institutions
- (g) Custodial staff, excluding staff already included in (f)
- (h) Medical and paramedical staff, excluding staff already included in (f) or (g)
- (i) Staff responsible for assessment and the psychologists excluding staff already included in (f) to (h)
- (j) Staff responsible for education activities (including social workers, teachers / educators, etc.) excluding staff already included in (g) to (i)
- (k) Staff responsible for workshops or vocational training excluding staff already included in (f) to (j)
- (l) Other staff working INSIDE penal institutions.

Table 19: Staff working in penal institutions but not employed by the Prison Administration on 1st September 2011

This Table presents the staff employed by authorities that are not under the control of the Prison Administration (i.e. staff not employed by the Prison Administration), but who are involved in the security, treatment, training or other activities developed in penal institutions under the authority of prison administration.

In some countries these categories do not exist. In others, doctors, teachers and perimeter guards might sometimes be employed by external institutions such as health authorities, departments of the Ministries of Education, Interior or Justice, or private security.

Table 20: Number of inmates per categories of staff

(a) Total number of prisoners at 1st September 2011: see Table 1.

(b) Total number of custodial staff at 1st September 2011: see Table 17.

(c) Rate of supervision of prisoners (number of prisoners per custodian): $c = a / b$

(d) Total number of treatment, education staff, and staff responsible for workshops.

(e) Rate of supervision of prisoners (number of prisoners per other employee): $e = a / d$.

C. CONVENTIONS AND STATISTICAL MEASURES

C.1. CONVENTIONS USED

NAP ***	The question is irrelevant; the item refers to a concept not found in the penal system of the country concerned (Not applicable).
0	The number is 0 but the concept exists in the penal system of the country concerned.
NA ...	No figures available , but the concept exists in the penal system of the country concerned.
(number)	When the data are shown in brackets this means that they are not strictly comparable with the data requested by SPACE I questionnaire. For example, this applies to items whose definition is not the same as the one used in the SPACE questionnaire. Or when the total number of analysed figure is less or equal to 10 individuals.
	When the questionnaire box is left blank or a symbol is used, whose meaning is not explicit (for example "/" or "-"), we leave the box blank.

All cases of divergence and additional comments provided by national correspondents have been grouped and explained in the notes to the Tables.

C.2. MEASURES OF CENTRAL TENDENCY

In Tables containing rates or percentages, we have used the following measures to describe the distribution of the data:

- **Mean:** the arithmetic mean is the outcome of dividing the sum of the data supplied by the total number of countries. The mean is sensitive to extreme values (very high or very low).
- **Median:** the median is the value that divides the data supplied by the countries concerned into two equal groups so that 50% of the countries are above the median and 50% are below it. The median is not influenced by very high or very low values.
- **Minimum:** the lowest recorded value in the given column of the Table.
- **Maximum:** the highest recorded value in the given column of the Table.

For reasons of accuracy we have calculated the mean and median values from the original database, which contains all the decimals not presented in the tables. Readers who rework the calculations from the data in the tables - which only contain one or two decimals - will therefore obtain slightly different results than ours.

D. DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

The rates presented in this report have been calculated using demographic data (total population of each European country on January 1st, 2011), taken from the EUROSTAT Database (“*Population on 1st January by age and gender*”⁵).

Exceptions: For some countries, the figures of the population are not available in the EUROSTAT datasets (i.e. for 2011 it was the case of Monaco). Moreover, some national correspondents provided information for different territorial divisions than the ones used in EUROSTAT demographic data. The territories concerned and the sources used for their demographic data are the following:

- **Bosnia and Herzegovina (Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina):** Demographic data refer to 30th June 2011. Data were retrieved from the Website of the Federal Office of Statistics (report: *The estimate of the present population by age and sex, June 30, 2011*), available at: <http://www.fzs.ba/saopcenja/2011/14.2.1.pdf> (retrieved on February 26th, 2013).
- **Bosnia and Herzegovina (Republika Srpska):** Demographic data are estimates. The estimates are done for 2011 on the basis of the natural changes of population and migration (“*Demographic statistics. Statistical Bulletin*” no. 15, Republika Srpska Institute of Statistics, Banja Luka, 2012, p. 15), available at: http://www.rzs.rs.ba/front/article/448/?left_mi=None&add=None (retrieved on February 26th, 2013).
- **France:** Demographic data includes the European territory of France (known as the Metropolitan France), the French overseas departments (Guadeloupe, Martinique, Guiana and Reunion, known as DOM or Départements d’Outre-mer) as well as overseas communities (French Polynesia, New Caledonia, Mayotte, Saint-Pierre-and-Miquelon, Wallis and Futuna, Saint-Martin and Saint-Barthélemy).
- **Serbia:** Demographic data exclude Kosovo and Metohija territories.
- **Monaco:** Demographic data are mid-2011 estimates. Data available on the Website of the World Bank: <http://data.worldbank.org/country/monaco> (retrieved on February 26th, 2013).
- **Spain (State Administration and Catalonia):** Demographic data refer to 1st January 2011. Data were retrieved on February 26th, 2013, available for Spain at the Website of the National Statistics Institute of Spain: <http://www.ine.es/jaxi/tabla.do>, and for Catalonia, at the Official Statistics Website of Catalonia (IDESCAT), at: <http://www.idescat.cat/en/poblacio/poblrecomptes.html>
- **United Kingdom (England and Wales, Northern Ireland, and Scotland):** Demographic data are mid-2011 estimates. Data were retrieved on February 26th, 2013:
 - England and Wales: Statistical bulletin: *Annual Mid-year Population Estimates for England and Wales, Mid 2011*, by Office for National Statistics: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/pop-estimate/population-estimates-for-england-and-wales/mid-2011--2011-census-based-/stb---mid-2011-census-based-population-estimates-for-england-and-wales.html>,
 - Northern Ireland: *Mid-Year Population Estimates*, by Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA): <http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp17.htm>.
 - Scotland: *Mid-2011 Population Estimates Scotland*, by General Register Office for Scotland: <http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/theme/population/estimates/mid-year/2011/tables.html>.

⁵ http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/statistics/search_database (figures retrieved from the database on February 26th, 2013)

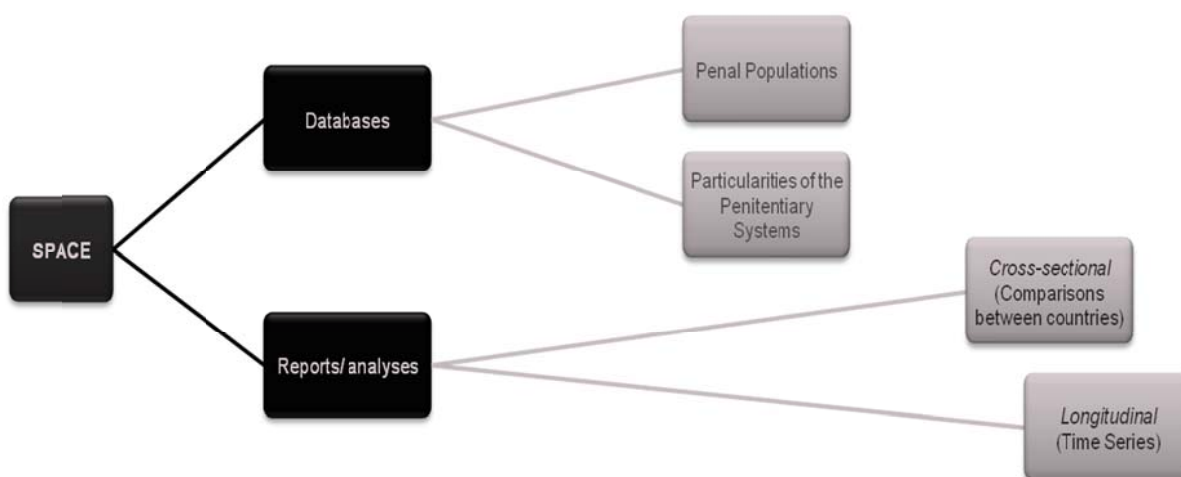
E. DATA VALIDATION PROCEDURE

One of the goals of SPACE is to ensure data comparability on two levels: cross-sectional and longitudinal. In order to reach this goal, special attention is given every year to the improvement of data validation techniques. According to the authors of the *European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics* (Strasbourg, Council of Europe, 1999), "validation is often the most important –and in many cases the most forgotten– stage of the data collection process". Thus, since the 2002 SPACE I survey, we have introduced a validation procedure for the data received. Such procedure substantially increases the workload of all the individuals and countries involved in the elaboration of SPACE. It also delays the publication of the data. However, we believe that the results obtained –in other words, the improvements to the quality of the data– justify its use.

As part of the validation procedure, we produced a preliminary version of SPACE and a series of control Tables that revealed a number of inconsistencies in the data received from some countries. Those countries were contacted again by means of a telephone call or a personal letter –sent by e-mail or fax– setting out the specific problems encountered in their data. In some cases, it was imperative to translate some information in order to avoid mistakes.

Most of the countries corrected their figures, sent new ones for certain parts of the questionnaire, or indicated the reasons for the divergences identified. Such divergences are mainly due to differences in the national prison statistics systems as well as in criminal justice systems across Europe and are explained in the notes to the relevant Tables.

Nevertheless, despite our efforts to identify errors and inconsistencies, some of them may still remain and others may have been introduced involuntarily during the data processing. Moreover, it has not always been possible to correct the inconsistencies discovered in a totally satisfactory way. In that context, any readers' comments, notes or criticisms are welcomed.



Finally, the authors would like to thank all those who brought their support, advice, suggestions or knowledge of specific national features have contributed to the achievement of this report, in particular the national correspondents of each country included in it. A particular gratitude goes to Mr Roy Walmsley for providing us with some missing figures and for his critical reading of our reports.

STATISTICAL TABLES

**A.1 PRISON POPULATIONS: STATE OF PRISON POPULATIONS ON
SEPTEMBER 1ST, 2011**

This part of the report presents statistical Tables, explanatory notes and maps concerning the general situation of European penal institutions. It also includes data on detention in different types of penal institutions as well as an analysis of the evolution of several indicators of the penitentiary systems across Europe.

I.1. GENERAL NOTES (INCLUDING LEGISLATIVE OR OTHER MEASURES WHICH DIRECTLY INFLUENCE TRENDS IN THE NUMBER OF PRISONERS)

ALBANIA
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
ANDORRA
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
ARMENIA
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: Some changes were introduced in the degree of the punishments by the amendment act in the Criminal Code (23.05.2011); 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: Amnesty act pronounced on 26th May 2011. On 11th November 2011 were amnestied 1,027 persons, of which: 593 inmates were released and for 434 inmates the sentence was abridged. 4. Individual pardons: 24 for the whole 2011; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
AUSTRIA
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: As of 1st September 2010, Electronic Monitoring (House Arrest) as an alternative measure of imprisonment was introduced (front door, back door as well as an alternative to remand in custody). In the case of sentenced persons the sentence must not exceed 12 months (front door) or the time to be served must not be more than 12 months (back door); 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 187 inmates – Individual pardon is granted by the President of Federal Republic of Austria; 5. Collective pardons: 35 – Traditional Christmas pardon granted by the President of Federal Republic of Austria; 6. Other: No.

AZERBAIJAN

1. **Changes in criminal law:** Laws of the Republic of Azerbaijan (31.05.2011) on the amendment to the Criminal Code and to the Code of the Execution of the sentences: the restriction of liberty was abolished. Restriction of liberty was a type of penalty different from imprisonment: a person was kept under supervision in a special penitentiary facility without being completely isolated from society. Restriction of liberty as type of punishment was abolished because the mechanism of its enforcement had proven to be ineffective.
2. **New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:** NA;
3. **Amnesties:** 0;
4. **Individual pardons:** 182 inmates – Pardon orders from 29th December 2010 and from 26th May 2011 by the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan;
5. **Collective pardons:** 0;
6. **Other:** NA.

BELGIUM

1. **Changes in criminal law:** NA;
2. **New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:** NA;
3. **Amnesties:** NA;
4. **Individual pardons:** NA;
5. **Collective pardons:** NA;
6. **Other:** NA.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA – STATE LEVEL

General note: All information refers only to the pre-trial detainees held in the Pre-trial detention unit of the State Court of BiH which falls in the competency of the BiH Ministry of Justice. Other penitentiary establishments are in the competence of the entity Ministries of Justice.

1. **Changes in criminal law:** NA;
2. **New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:** NA;
3. **Amnesties:** 0;
4. **Individual pardons:** 0;
5. **Collective pardons:** 0;
6. **Other:** No.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA – FEDERAL LEVEL

1. **Changes in criminal law:** Changes apply only on house arrest with electronic monitoring. This is a new way of the execution of the prison sentences;
2. **New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:** No;
3. **Amnesties:** 0;
4. **Individual pardons:** 27 (The institute of pardon is regulated in the separate Law on Pardon according to which President of the Federation of BiH decides on the application for pardon in each individual case, and these data are included here);
5. **Collective pardons:** 0;
6. **Other:** 427 – In the FBiH legislation, conditional release (CR) is regulated in the provisions of the Law on Enforcement of Criminal Sanctions according to which the Conditional Release Commission decides on the CR application in each individual case.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA – REPUBLIKA SRPSKA

1. **Changes in criminal law:** Law on changes and amendments to the Law on Criminal Code of RS – harmonisation with Criminal Code of BiH;
2. **New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:** Changes and amendments to the Law on execution of criminal sanctions of RS (*Official Gazette of Republika Srpska*, no 117/11);
3. **Amnesties:** 3 inmates concerned by the amnesty;
4. **Individual pardons:** 371 inmates, of which: 19 sentenced inmates, 75 on the proposal of the penitentiary establishment, and 277 on the decision of the governor;
5. **Collective pardons:** 0;
6. **Other:** No.

BULGARIA
<p>General note: Stock figures relate to 1st January 2012 instead of 1st September 2011</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: In the Act for Execution of sentences and detention; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: NA; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 8; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
CROATIA
<p>General note: Stock data relate to 31st December 2011 instead of 1st September 2011</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 4; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
CYPRUS
<p>General notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prison population figures do not include the areas that are not under the effective control of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus. • Stock figures concern 688 inmates in the Prison Institution and 217 inmates held in Police stations. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 1; 5. Collective pardons: 566 persons. This collective pardon refers to suspensions of custodial sentences as well as to reductions of custodial sentences which were ordered by the President of the Republic of Cyprus. The pardon is a constitutional right; 6. Other: 14 inmates, of which 7 were transferred abroad and 7 were released by decision of the Supreme Court. <p>Note: In northern part of Cyprus, according to the 2011 Annual Human Rights Report of the United States Department of State, on 31st December 2011, the prison population was 293 inmates, including 10 females and 2 juveniles, placed in one prison with an official bed capacity of 448. 51% of the inmates were foreigners, and 39% were awaiting trial⁶.</p>
CZECH REPUBLIC
<p>General note: Stock data relate to 31st December 2011 instead of 1st September 2011</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: 40/2009 Col. - change of the crime qualification: some types of crime became less serious or even minor offences. Consequently, some sentences were changed from detention to conditional sentences; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 16 (this figure refers to the year 2010); 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
DENMARK
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: Amendment of the Danish Criminal Code (Act no. 611 of 14th June 2011): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Since April 2004 inmates who have stable personal circumstances or have made a

⁶ See in particular the *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 2011*:
http://www.state.gov/j/drl/rls/hrrpt/humanrightsreport/index.htm?dynamic_load_id=187516#wrapper.

special effort (*give and take*) were eligible to be released on parole after they have served half of the sentence, yet *at least four months have been served*. The amendment of the Criminal Code from June 14th 2011 allows for releases on parole when half of a prison term was served, yet *at least two months have been served*:

- i. When half of a prison term, yet at least two months have been served, the Minister of Justice, or the person so authorised by the Minister, may in other cases than those set out in section 38(2) of this Act decide that the prisoner shall be released on parole provided that due regard for enforcement of the law is not assessed to make it inadvisable, and
 - ii. the prisoner has made a special effort not to recommit new offences, for instance by participating in treatment or education programmes; or
 - iii. the circumstances of the prisoner warrant release on parole.
- b. Furthermore, the "job training" can, after a concrete assessment, also provide a reason to justify early parole. A "job training" course gives the inmates chances to learn basic functions linked to the provision of a job;
2. **New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:** No;
 3. **Amnesties:** 0;
 4. **Individual pardons:** 0;
 5. **Collective pardons:** 0;
 6. **Other:** No.

ESTONIA

1. **Changes in criminal law:** No;
2. **New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:** No;
3. **Amnesties:** 0;
4. **Individual pardons:** 0;
5. **Collective pardons:** 0;
6. **Other:** No.

FINLAND

1. **Changes in criminal law:** No;
2. **New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:** No;
3. **Amnesties:** 0;
4. **Individual pardons:** 0;
5. **Collective pardons:** 0;
6. **Other:** No.

FRANCE

General notes:

- Stock data relate to 1st October 2011 instead of 1st September 2011;
 - Data relate to the European territory of France (known as *Métropole*) as well as to the French overseas territories (Guadeloupe, Martinique, French Guiana and Reunion, known as DOM or *Départements d'Outre-mer*).
1. **Changes in criminal law:** Law No. 2011-267 of March 14th 2011 introduced a new article 132-19-2 in the Criminal Code, which provides that a minimum custodial sentence of 18 months or of two years should be imposed (except decision stating specific reasons) on convicted persons who committed aggravated violent offenses punishable of imprisonment of at least seven years.
 2. **New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:** Article 16 of the Law No. 2011-939 of August 10th 2011, which will come into force on January 1st 2012, amended the conditions for granting conditional release for certain categories of prisoners sentenced to ten years and over of imprisonment;
 3. **Amnesties:** 0;
 4. **Individual pardons:** 17;
 5. **Collective pardons:** Constitutional Law *on the modernisation of the 5th Republic's institutions* from 23rd July 2008 abolished collective pardons. Article 17 of the Constitution from 4th

October 1958 was modified. Nowadays this article foresees the following: “The President of the Republic has the right to grant individual pardons”;

6. **Other:** No.

GEORGIA

1. **Changes in criminal law:** NA;
2. **New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:** NA;
3. **Amnesties:** 0;
4. **Individual pardons:** NA;
5. **Collective pardons:** Collective presidential pardon in 2011 concerned 787 persons, of which 647 inmates were fully pardoned;
6. **Other:** NA.

GERMANY

General note: Stock data relate to 31st March 2011 instead of 1st September 2011

1. **Changes in criminal law:** Regulations relating to secure preventive detention were changed on 1st January 2011. Preventive detention is a measure involving deprivation of liberty strictly for preventive reasons. It may be imposed - under strict conditions - in addition to a sentence to protect the community against dangerous recidivists. This change in the law on preventive detention further emphasized the principle of *ultima ratio* of the deprivation of liberty. More specifically, it is no longer possible to pronounce preventive detention if only property offences "without violence" in the broad sense (including property offenses and offenses relating to documents) were committed. Persons who committed such offenses and who were sentenced to the secure preventive detention in the past have had to be released by June 30th 2011. Moreover, in cases of offenses committed after December 31st 2010, the so-called *retrospective* preventive detention -applied after the custodial sentence was served- had been abolished. This form of preventive detention is not any longer imposed together with sentence of imprisonment, but may be ordered only at the end of the executed custodial sentence. The decision on secure preventive detention is not foreseen in the initial judgment. The number of persons in preventive detention was more than 500 people in 2010 and 504 people as of March 31st 2011. The number of such cases continues to decrease.
2. **New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:** No;
3. **Amnesties:** 0;
4. **Individual pardons:** 0;
5. **Collective pardons:** 0;
6. **Other:** No.

GREECE

1. **Changes in criminal law:** NA;
2. **New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:** NA;
3. **Amnesties:** 0;
4. **Individual pardons:** 0;
5. **Collective pardons:** 0;
6. **Other:** 0.

HUNGARY

1. **Changes in criminal law:**
 - a. Act of LVI. 2010 (came into force on July 23rd 2010) modified the Criminal Code Act IV of 1978 and introduced the “third strike” and restored the “middle standard” sentences at the definition of the sentences. On the whole, based on this modification it may be presumed, that –unless other influences do not effect– the number of inmates will increase by 20-30% in a 5-10 years perspective. Additionally, at the end of this period the part of the inmates receiving long-sentences would also increase.
 - b. Based on the modification of Act LXIX of 1999 on Violations of Administrative Rules (entered into force on August 19th 2010) the duties of the Hungarian Prison Service

have been changed significantly regarding the execution of the confinement relating to non-criminal offences. Within the new scope of duties:

- i. the range of offences threatening with confinement has been widened
- ii. the maximum length of the adjudicated imprisonment has been increased
- iii. the imprisonment of the juveniles has been created as a new legal establishment;

2. **New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:** The Joint Decree of the Ministries of Justice and Interior 7/2000. (III. 29) on the detailed rules of implementation of the imprisonment or the fines converted to imprisonment entered into force on August 18th 2010. Based on this Decree juvenile females are placed in the Pálhalma National Prison and in the Juvenile Regional Prison (Kecskemét), juvenile males are placed in Juvenile Prison (Tököl). Moreover, the requirement on the compulsory work during the imprisonment has been introduced;
3. **Amnesties:** 0;
4. **Individual pardons:** 0;
5. **Collective pardons:** NAP;
6. **Other:** No.

ICELAND

1. **Changes in criminal law:** No;
2. **New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:** According to the Execution of Sentences Act (ESA) no. 49/2005 Article 24.a, from 1st October 2011 the enforcement outside prison is allowed under electronic monitoring. When an unconditional sentence is 12 months prison or longer the PPA may decide that a prisoner can complete serving his sentence outside prison provided he has a device so that it is possible to track his movements. When an unconditional sentence is 12 months, the electronic surveillance is 30 days and lengthens by 2.5 days per month, to the maximum of 240 days.
 - a. According to ESA Article 24.b, the Requirements for the electronic monitoring is that:
 - i. Prisoner is eligible to serve under electronic monitoring;
 - ii. Prisoner has a fixed residence which has been approved by the PPA;
 - iii. Prisoner's spouse, guardian, closest family member or a landlord consent that he is under electronic surveillance in their mutual whereabouts;
 - iv. Prisoner is engaged in work, study, is in training, treatment, or doing other tasks that PPA has adopted and is a part of his integration into society again;
 - v. Prisoner has previously served a part of his sentence outside prison satisfactorily according to the 24th article of the ESA no. 49/2005;
 - vi. Prisoner has not violated the conditions of electronic monitoring in the last 3 years;
 - vii. Prisoner should not normally have a case with the police, prosecuting authorities or the courts, where he is charged with a criminal offense, given that the case is operated normally and a delay not caused by the prisoner.
 - b. The first one to serve under electronic monitoring began 21st February 2012;
3. **Amnesties:** 0;
4. **Individual pardons:** 0;
5. **Collective pardons:** 0;
6. **Other:** No.

IRELAND

1. **Changes in criminal law:** No;
2. **New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:** No;
3. **Amnesties:** 0;
4. **Individual pardons:** 0;
5. **Collective pardons:** 0;
6. **Other:** No.

ITALY

General note: The Department of Penitentiary Administration does not process data concerning juvenile offenders. Therefore in this report are included figures only on adult inmates.

1. **Changes in criminal law:** No;
2. **New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:** Law nr. 199/2010 on *Execution of sentences at one's own domicile*: there are 3,175 persons who benefited from that law since its entry into force and until 31st August 2011;
3. **Amnesties:** 0;
4. **Individual pardons:** 0;
5. **Collective pardons:** 0;
6. **Other:** No.

LATVIA

General note: Stock data relate to 1st October 2011 instead of 1st September 2011

1. **Changes in criminal law:**
 - a. Amendments in the Sentence Execution Code of Latvia:
 - i. 16.06.2011 ("LV", 103 (4501), 06.07.2011.): in force since 7th July 2011:
 - New regulation chapter 8 "A" - "General rules of sentenced persons' employment"; "B" - "Involving businessmen in the sentenced persons' employment"; "C" - "Wages of sentenced persons" providing new approach to employment of prisoners.
 - ii. 14.07.2011 ("LV", 117 (4515), 28.07.2011.): in force since 11th August 2011:
 - Changes of ch.50.3 „Determination of punishment regime enforcement”, ch.50.4 – „Punishment measure in close prisons”, ch.50.5 – „ Punishment regime in partly closed prisons”, ch.50.7 „Punishment regime in educational establishments for juvenile offenders” and ch.50.11 – „Decisions of administrative commission” provide transition to 2 stage sentence enforcement regime in partly closed prisons
 - Supplemented with ch.20.1 „Basic principles of detention realisation”, ch.49.1 „Obligation convicted to return in the place of imprisonment”, ch.159 "Refusing of alcohol test in exhaled air or testing its results and consequences of such refuse".
 - New regulation in chapter 9 "A" „Re-socialization of sentenced persons” providing detailed model of re-socialization of prisoners, regular risk and need assessment act.
 - iii. 21.07.2011 ("LV", 120 (4518), 03.08.2011.) in force since 1st October 2011.
 - b. Amendments of Criminal law:
 - i. 21.10.2010 ("LV", 178 (4370), 10.11.2010.) in force since 1st January 2011:
 - Supplemented with ch.49 „Sentence determination in case there are not considered rights to accomplish criminal procedure in sensible terms”. Sentence' determination: in the frames of criminal procedure it is possible to reduce punishment, to determine lower punishment than minimal limits or to determine another, easier punishment.
 - Ch.58 supplemented with part 5 – foresees person's exemption of criminal liability in case there are not considered her rights on accomplishment criminal procedure in sensible terms.
 - Removed ch.149 „Illegal actions with objects of copyright and related rights”.
 - ii. 02.12.2010 ("LV", 199 (4391), 16.12.2010.) in force since 1st January 2011:
 - Transitional provisions supplemented with point "9" on criminal procedures of offences qualified after ch.149 being in documentation in court, prosecutors' department and pre-trial

investigation institutions.

iii. 16.06.2011 (“LV”, 99 (4497), 29.06.2011.) in force since 13th July 2011:

- Ch.280 submitted in a new redaction – „Breaking rules of person’s employment”.

iv. 08.07.2011 (“LV”, 117 (4515), 28.07.2011.) in force since 1st October 2011:

- Removed ch.45 „Police control”.
- Ch. IV supplemented with point 45.1 „Probation supervision”;

2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: Amendments in other legislation concerning prisoners:

- a. 27.09.2011. Cabinet of Ministers (thereinafter - CM) rules Nr.743 „Changes into rules of CM from 19.12.2006. No.1022 „Rules about prisoners’ norms of material provision for food and household needs”” (“LV”, 155 (4553), 30.09.2011.) [comes into force 01.10.2011.] – outlined prisoners’ daily food rates.
- b. 07.09.2011. CM rules No.744 „Changes into rules of CM from 19.12.2006. No.1046 „Procedure of organizing and financing health service” (“LV”, 158 (4556), 06.10.2011.) [comes into force 07.10.2011.] - expands possibility to give health care to prisoners in much wider volume in civil treatment institutions.
- c. 19.10.2011. CM rules No.821 „Changes into rules of CM from 31.10.2006. No.899 „Procedure of purchase indemnities for medicine and medicine gadgetries for out-patient treatment” (“LV”, 170 (4568), 27.10.2011.) [comes into force 28.10.2011.] . Since 2012, prison doctors have possibility to prescribe and provide prisoners with recompensed medicine. Payment for recompensed medicine is covered partly by prison and partly from Ministry of Health Service. This increases health service possibilities for inmates.
- d. 27.03.2012. CM rules No.229 “Changes into rules of CM from 19.12.2006. No.1046 “Procedure of organizing and financing health service”” (“LV”, 52 (4655), 30.03.2012.) [comes into force 01.04.2012.] – providing possibility for inmates to receive health care in public hospitals.
- e. 01.11.2011. CM rules No.847 „Changes into rules of CM from 30.05.2006. No.423 “Regulations of the establishment of penitentiary institutions” (“LV”, 176 (4574), 08.11.2011.) [comes into force 09.11.2011.] - permission to inmates keep spiritual objects in his cell or living room in case he has got them as a parcel.
- f. 01.11.2011. CM rules No.848 „Changes into rules of CM from 27.11.2007. No.800 “Regulations of the establishment of investigation prison” (“LV”, 176 (4574), 08.11.2011.) [comes into force 09.11.2011.] - permission to detainees keep spiritual objects in his cell or living room in case he has got them as a parcel.
- g. 24.01.2012. CM rules No.70 „Procedure of treating patients addictive of alcohol, drugs, toxic, psychotropic substances” (“LV”, 15 (4618), 26.01.2012.) [comes into force 27.01.2012.] - providing possibility for inmates to continue substitution (methadone) therapy in the places of imprisonment. Doctors in prisons are trained to carry out the substitution (methadone) treatment.
- h. 17.01.2012. CM rules No.63 “Procedure of employing prisoners for payment” (“LV”, 14 (4617), 25.01.2012.) [comes into force 26.01.2012.] - defines order in which sentenced persons serving their time in penitentiary institutions or educational institutions for juveniles are employed for salary.
- i. 12.06.2012. CM rules No.411 “Changes into rules of CM from 19.12.2006. No.1046 „Order of health service financing and organization” (“LV”, 100 (4703), 27.06.2012.) [comes into force 28.06.2012.] – providing possibility for inmates to receive health care in public hospitals; partial payments for prisoner’s health care by Ministry of Health.
- j. 22.05.2012. CM rules No.348 „Regulations about juvenile persons’ support information system”. (“LV”, 81 (4684), 24.05.2012.) [comes into force 25.05.2012.] - providing order of juvenile support information system organisation.

3. **Amnesties:** 0;
4. **Individual pardons:** In total 36 inmates, of which 16 fully (e.g. discharged from further punishment service), including male – 15, female – 1, and 20 partly (e.g. punishment cut by court ad judgement), including 19 male, 1 female prisoner;
5. **Collective pardons:** 0;
6. **Other:** No.

LIECHTENSTEIN

1. **Changes in criminal law:** No;
2. **New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:** No;
3. **Amnesties:** 0;
4. **Individual pardons:** 0;
5. **Collective pardons:** 0;
6. **Other:** No.

LITHUANIA

General note: Stock data relate to 1st July 2011 instead of 1st September 2011

1. **Changes in criminal law:** No;
2. **New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:** No;
3. **Amnesties:** 0;
4. **Individual pardons:** During the period of 1st September 2010 – 31st August 2011 there were 4 Presidential Decrees proclaimed granting pardon. As a result : 15 prisoners had the term of their service reduced; 10 prisoners were pardoned from the remaining term of the sentence of imprisonment;
5. **Collective pardons:** 0;
6. **Other:** No.

LUXEMBOURG

1. **Changes in criminal law:** Law on international recidivism of 24th February 2012:
 - a. Art. 56: Whoever, after having been convicted, commits an offense, can be sentenced to twice the maximum provided for in the law against the offense. The same sentence can be pronounced if the convicted person had previously been sentenced to a minimum of one year prison sentence, if he/she committed the new offense during the five year period running since he/she served his/her sentence.
 - b. Art. 57-4. (L. 24th February 2012): The rules established for recidivism will apply following the previous articles, except for art. 57-1, in case of a previous final sentence in another Member State of the European Union against the same person but for different facts. The previous sentence is taken into account to the extent that the judicial effects attached to this sentence are equivalent to those attached to a prior national sentence.
2. **New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:** NA;
3. **Amnesties:** 0;
4. **Individual pardons:** 1;
5. **Collective pardons:** 0;
6. **Other:** NA.

MALTA

1. **Changes in criminal law:** NA;
2. **New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:** NA;
3. **Amnesties:** 0;
4. **Individual pardons:** 1;
5. **Collective pardons:** 0;
6. **Other:** No.

MOLDOVA

General note: Prison population figures do not include the region of Transdniestria.

1. **Changes in criminal law:** Law nr. 277 - XVI /18 December 2008 on the amendment of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Moldova;
2. **New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:** No;
3. **Amnesties:** 14 inmates released;
4. **Individual pardons:** 15;
5. **Collective pardons:** 0;
6. **Other:** 190 inmates: replacing the unexecuted punishment with a milder punishment and conditional release before time.

MONACO

1. **Changes in criminal law:** No;
2. **New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:** No;
3. **Amnesties:** 1 person released on the basis of Sovereign Ordinance on amnesties n° 3.319 of 20th June 2011;
4. **Individual pardons:** To celebrate the Royal Wedding, a partial pardon of 3 months remission was granted by HSH the Sovereign Prince to 3 inmates;
5. **Collective pardons:** 0;
6. **Other:** No.

MONTENEGRO

1. **Changes in criminal law:** NA;
2. **New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:** Act on the treatment of juveniles in criminal proceedings;
3. **Amnesties:** NA;
4. **Individual pardons:** 483;
5. **Collective pardons:** NAP;
6. **Other:** NA.

THE NETHERLANDS

1. **Changes in criminal law:** Circular of March 7th 2005 enabled Electronic Detention (ED) as an alternative for prison sentences of less than 91 days. This circular was changed on March 9th 2010, in which the target group for ED is defined more strictly and the reasons for exclusion are accentuated and extended. More important: the circular was withdrawn on July 1st 2010. So ED is no longer an alternative for short prison sentences;
2. **New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:** No;
3. **Amnesties:** 0;
4. **Individual pardons:** Convicted persons can get individual pardon. But it is not registered what kind of sentence is concerned. So it could be anything from a fine to a prison sentence. In total 340 pardons were given without conditions and 192 with conditions in 2010;
5. **Collective pardons:** 0;
6. **Other:** No.

NORWAY

1. **Changes in criminal law:** No;
2. **New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:** Electronic monitoring (EM) introduced. The system has gradually been taken in use with a capacity of 150 (September 2010). EM is used only on convicted persons and may be employed as both "front-door" and "back-door";
3. **Amnesties:** NAP;
4. **Individual pardons:** 0;
5. **Collective pardons:** NAP;
6. **Other:** No.

POLAND
<p>General note: Stock data relate to 31st December 2011 instead of 1st September 2011</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: During this period there were 7 changes in in the <i>Journal of Law</i> which introduced the changes in the criminal law. Most of them changed the status of the criminal act (from minor offence to the crime). They were also connected with the safety of the mass events (this was connected with the preparation for EURO 2012); 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
PORTUGAL
<p>General note: Stock data relate to 31st December 2011 instead of 1st September 2011</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: Law No. 51/2011 of 12 April on "General Regulations of Prisons." The Act came into force in June 2011. However, this law does not have a direct impact on the trends in the number of inmates; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
ROMANIA
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
RUSSIAN FEDERATION
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: NA; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: NA; 3. Amnesties: NA; 4. Individual pardons: NA; 5. Collective pardons: NA; 6. Other: NA.
SAN MARINO
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
SERBIA
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: NA; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: NA; 3. Amnesties: NA; 4. Individual pardons: 9; 5. Collective pardons: NA; 6. Other: NA.

SLOVAK REPUBLIC
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
SLOVENIA
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: NA; 5. Collective pardons: NAP; 6. Other: NA.
SPAIN (NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION)
<p>General note: The Penitentiary Administration does not have any competences over juvenile offenders. These categories of offenders are managed by the administrations of autonomous communities. Therefore in this report are included figures only on adult inmates.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: Organic Law 5/2010, which came into force in December 2010, introduces new possibilities of replacing the imprisonment sanctions and reduces penalties for drug traffic offences, which produced a slight decrease in prison population; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: NAP; 4. Individual pardons: 301; 5. Collective pardons: NAP; 6. Other: NA.
SPAIN (CATALONIA)
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Organic Law 5/2010, which came into force in December 2010, introduces new possibilities of replacing the imprisonment sanctions and reduces penalties for drug traffic offences; b. At the end of 2010, the articles 368 and 369 of the Spanish penal law concerning drug related offences were modified. This has meant that, in some cases, the maximum penalty for this kind of offence has been changed from 9 to 6 years, from 10 to 9 in others, and for some specific and non-serious offences, prison penalty could be suspended. 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: NA; 3. Amnesties: NAP; 4. Individual pardons: NA; 5. Collective pardons: NA; 6. Other: NA.
SWEDEN
<p>General note: Stock data relate to 1st October 2011 instead of 1st September 2011</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
SWITZERLAND
<p>General note: Stock data relate to 7th September 2011 instead of 1st September 2011</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: NA; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: New unified federal Code of

<p>Criminal Procedure (CCP) came into force on 1st January 2011;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Amnesties: NA; 4. Individual pardons: NA; 5. Collective pardons: NA; 6. Other: NA.
THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: NA; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: NA; 3. Amnesties: NA; 4. Individual pardons: 17; 5. Collective pardons: Collective pardons are pronounced every New Year and every 2nd August. In 2010, 35 inmates were concerned by collective pardons; 6. Other: released by a court decision: 259 inmates, conditional released: 843 inmates, and abolished judgment: 8 inmates.
TURKEY
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: NA.
UKRAINE
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: NA; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: NA; 3. Amnesties: Law of Ukraine "On amnesty" 08.07.2011: 146 inmates concerned; 4. Individual pardons: 1; 5. Collective pardons: NA; 6. Other: NA.
UK: ENGLAND AND WALES
<p>General note: Stock data relate to 30th June 2011 instead of 1st September 2011</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: The End of Custody Licence was abolished in March 2010; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: NA; 3. Amnesties: NA; 4. Individual pardons: NA; 5. Collective pardons: NA; 6. Other: NA.
UK: NORTHERN IRELAND
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: NA; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: NA; 3. Amnesties: NA; 4. Individual pardons: NA; 5. Collective pardons: NA; 6. Other: NA.
UK: SCOTLAND
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: NA; 4. Individual pardons: NA; 5. Collective pardons: NA; 6. Other: NA.

TABLE 1: SITUATION OF PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2011

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2011.1

Country	Population on 1 st January 2011	Total number of prisoners (including pre-trial detainees)	Prison population rate per 100,000 inhabitants	Total capacity of penal institutions	Surface area per prisoner (m ²)	Prison density per 100 places
Albania	2 831 741	4 772	168.5	4 417	5.4	108.0
Andorra	85 015	36	42.3	125	10	28.8
Armenia	3 262 650	4 514	138.4	4 395	4	102.7
Austria	8 404 252	8 767	104.3	8 645	10	101.4
Azerbaijan	9 111 078	37 989	417.0	25 953	4	79.6
Belgium	11 000 638	11 825	107.5	9 295		127.2
BH: BiH (total)	4 295 825	2 745	63.9	3 173	4	86.5
BH: BiH (state level)		20		20	4	100.0
BH: Fed. BiH	2 866 157	1 671	58.3	1 790	4	93.4
BH: Republika Srpska	1 429 668	1 054	73.7	1 363	4	77.3
Bulgaria	7 369 431	11 137	151.1	NA	4	NA
Croatia	4 412 137	5 084	115.2	3 921	4	129.7
Cyprus	839 751	905	107.8	658	6.4	137.5
Czech Republic	10 486 731	23 170	220.9	20 501	4	113.0
Denmark	5 560 628	3 947	71.0	4 134		95.5
Estonia	1 340 194	3 385	252.6	3 662		92.4
Finland	5 375 276	3 261	60.7	3 100		105.2
France	64 994 907	72 326	111.3	56 562	11	113.4
Georgia	4 469 250	24 186	541.2	24 650	NAP	98.1
Germany	81 751 602	70 931	86.8	77 669		91.3
Greece	11 309 885	12 479	110.3	8 224		151.7
Hungary	9 985 722	17 413	174.4	12 604	3	138.2
Iceland	318 452	149	46.8	161	From 6 to 13	92.5
Ireland	4 570 727	4 257	93.1	4 555	NAP	93.5
Italy	60 626 442	67 104	110.7	45 647		147.0
Latvia	2 074 605	6 556	316.0	7 970	From 2.5 to 3	82.3
Liechtenstein	36 149	13	36.0	20	9.2	65.0
Lithuania	3 052 588	9 504	311.3	9 399		101.1
Luxembourg	511 840	644	125.8	711		90.6
Malta	415 817	599	144.1	NA		NA
Moldova	3 560 430	6 337	178.0	7 980	4	79.4
Monaco	35 430	32	90.3	81	14	39.5
Montenegro	619 872	1 328	214.2	1 100	8	120.7
Netherlands	16 655 799	11 579*	69.5	12 338		93.8
Norway	4 920 305	3 535	71.8	3 835		92.2
Poland	38 529 866	81 382	211.2	86 123	3	94.5
Portugal	10 572 157	12 681	119.9	12 077	7	105.0
Romania	21 413 815	29 823	139.3	33 402	4	89.3
Russian Federation	142 856 536	780 100	546.1			
San Marino	31 863	2	6.3	12	3	16.7
Serbia	7 276 195	10 955	150.6	6 950	4	157.6
Slovak Republic	5 392 446	10 713	198.7	10 626	3.5*	100.8
Slovenia	2 050 189	1 273	62.1	1 115	9*	114.2
Spain (State Adm.)	38 718 294	61 279	158.3	66 760		91.8
Spain (Catalonia)	7 434 632	10 716	144.1	8 887		120.6
Sweden	9 415 570	6 742	71.6	6 977		96.6
Switzerland	7 870 134	6 065	77.1	6 869		88.3
the FYRO Macedonia	2 057 284	2 515	122.2	2 395	4	105.0
Turkey	73 722 988	126 725	171.9	115 935	11*	109.3
Ukraine	45 598 179	158 532	347.7	157 625	4*	100.6
UK: England & Wales	56 170 900	85 374	152.0	88 338	NAP	96.6
UK: Northern Ireland	1 806 873	1 703	94.3	NA		NA
UK: Scotland	5 254 800	8 267	157.3	7 820	NAP	105.7
Mean			154.0			99.5
Median			122.2			99.1
Minimum			6.3			16.7
Maximum			546.1			157.6

TABLE 1.1: CATEGORIES INCLUDED IN THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS IN TABLE 1

Does the total number of prisoners (Table 1) include the following categories?

- (1) Persons held in police stations
- (2) Persons held in **custodial** institutions/units for juvenile offenders
(2.1) If the persons held in custodial institutions/units for juvenile offenders are counted, how many *among them* (point 2) are 18 years and over
- (3) Persons placed in **educational** institutions/units for juvenile offenders
- (4) Persons held in institutions for drug-addicted offenders outside penal institutions
- (5) Persons with psychiatric disorders held in psychiatric institutions or hospitals outside penal institutions (e.g. persons considered as non-criminally liable by the court, persons under security measures, etc.)
- (6) Asylum seekers or illegal aliens held for administrative reasons
(6.1) If asylum seekers or illegal aliens held for administrative reasons are counted, how many *of them* (point 6) are held in centres/sections especially design for this type of detention
- (7) Persons held in private facilities (e.g. private prisons, detention centres)
- (8) Persons serving their sentence under electronic monitoring

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2011.1.1

Country	(1)	How many?	(2)	How many?	(2.1)	(3)	How many?	(4)	How many?	(5)	How many?	(6)	How many?	(6.1)	(7)	How many?	(8)	How many?
Albania	NAP	***	Yes	127	0	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Andorra	NAP	***	Yes	1	0	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	No	***
Armenia	No	***	Yes	31	10	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Austria	No	***	Yes	220	80	No	***	No	***	Yes	207	No	***	***	NAP	***	Yes	133
Azerbaijan	Yes	14 798	Yes	26	4	No	[13]	No	[1 441]	No	[121]	Yes	786	786	NAP	***	NAP	***
Belgium	No	***	Yes	65	17	No	***	No	***	Yes	203	Yes	18	0	NAP	***	Yes	938
BH: BiH (total)	No	***	Yes	46	32	NAP	***	NAP	***	Yes	23	No	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
BH: BiH (st. level)	No	***	No	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	No	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
BH: Fed. BiH	No	***	Yes	31	24	NAP	***	NAP	***	Yes	23	No	***	NAP	NAP	***	NAP	***
BH: Rep. Srpska	NAP	***	Yes	15	8	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	No	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Bulgaria	No	***	Yes	89	29	NAP	***	NAP	***	No	***	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	No	***
Croatia	No	***	Yes	93	38	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	NAP	NAP	***	NAP	***
Cyprus	Yes	225	Yes	28	24	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	No	***
Czech Rep.	NAP	***	Yes	205	117	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Denmark	No	***	No	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	No	***	No	***	***	NAP	***	No	***
Estonia	No	***	Yes	195	158	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	Yes	89
Finland	No	***	NAP	***	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	NAP	***	Yes	107

Country	(1)	How many?	(2)	How many?	(2.1)	(3)	How many?	(4)	How many?	(5)	How many?	(6)	How many?	(6.1)	(7)	How many?	(8)	How many?
France	No	***	Yes	213	1	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	NAP	***	Yes	7 605
Georgia	NAP	***	Yes	211	0	NAP	***	NAP	***	No	***	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	No	***
Germany	No	***	Yes	7 406	6 414	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	Yes	1 524	No	***
Greece	No	***	Yes	NA	NA	Yes	NA	Yes	67	Yes	407	Yes	121	0			No	***
Hungary	No	***	Yes	NA	NA	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	NAP			NAP	***
Iceland	No	***	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Ireland	NAP	***	Yes	65	0	NAP	***	NAP	***	Yes	31	Yes	10	NAP	NAP	***	Yes	2
Italy	No	***	No	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	Yes	1 609	No	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Latvia	NAP	***	Yes	67	17	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	No	***	NAP	NAP	***	NAP	***
Liechtenstein	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Lithuania	No	***	Yes	206	72	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Luxembourg	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	Yes	9	9	NAP	***	Yes	20
Malta	No	***	Yes	24	20	NAP	***	Yes	22	Yes	44	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Moldova	No	***	Yes	60	45	No	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Monaco	NAP	***	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Montenegro	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Netherlands	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	NAP	***	Yes	236
Norway	No	***	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	NAP	NAP	***	No	***
Poland	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	NAP	***	No	***
Portugal	NAP	***	Yes	201	177	No	***	NAP	***	Yes	232	No	***	***	NAP	***	No	***
Romania	NAP	***	Yes	1 810	1 576	Yes	161	NAP	***	NAP	***	No	***	NAP	NAP	***	No	***
Russian Fed.																		
San Marino	NAP	***	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Serbia	NAP	***	Yes	36	36	Yes	213	NAP	***	NAP	***	No	***	***	NAP	***	Yes	77
Slovak Rep.	Yes	39	Yes	91	0	No	***	No	***	No	***	Yes	242	111	NAP	***	No	***
Slovenia	No	***	Yes	4	4	Yes	29	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Spain (State Adm.)	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	Yes	646	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	Yes	2 254
Spain (Catalonia)	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	Yes	28	No	***	No	***	***	NAP	***	Yes	48
Sweden	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	NAP	***	Yes	290
Switzerland	No	***	Yes	NA	NA	Yes	NA	No	***	No	***	Yes	379	164	No	***	No	***
FYRO Macedonia	No	***	Yes	62	38	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	NAP	***	No	***
Turkey	NAP	***	Yes	9 745	7 746	Yes	156	No	***	Yes	43	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Ukraine	NAP	***	NAP	***	***	Yes	834	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
UK: Engl. & Wales	No	***	Yes	1 581	0	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	Yes	918	633	Yes	9 863	No	***
UK: North. Ireland	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	Yes	4	0	NAP	***	No	***
UK: Scotland	No	***	Yes	795	674	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	Yes	1 442	No	***

NOTES – TABLES 1 AND 1.1

Table 1: Figures presented in this Table must be read taking into account that some countries were unable to provide data on 1st September 2011. In such cases, the relevant day of reference is indicated in the following notes. The reader should also be aware that statistical counting rules (i.e. the rules applied in each country to count the items that will be included in prison statistics) vary across Europe, and such diversity influence the way in which the total number of prisoners and the capacity of penal institutions are calculated in each country.

Table 1.1 brings a more accurate distribution of the different categories of persons held in penal institutions (or institutions designed for detention of the persons managed by criminal justice system).

ALBANIA
<p>Table 1.1: Under the point (2) are included juveniles from 14 to 18 years old. The institution for juvenile offenders was opened in October 2009. Until September 2009, juvenile offenders were held in separate sections within penal institutions for adults.</p>
ANDORRA
The Electronic Monitoring is managed directly by the Police Department.
ARMENIA
No special comment
AUSTRIA
<p>Table 1.1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (2): 80 out of the 220 persons held in custodial institutions/units are placed in educational units within these custodial institutions. In some institutions for juvenile offenders are provided vocational trainings and courses. ● Point (8): Electronic Monitoring surveillance was introduced in Austria on 1st September 2010.
AZERBAIJAN
<p>Table 1: Total number of prisoners is 37,989, of which 20,602 persons are detained in penal institutions of the Penitentiary Service of the Ministry of Justice, 17,318 persons are detained in institutions of compulsory pre-trial detention of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, and 69 persons are detained in institutions of compulsory pre-trial detention of the Ministry of National Security. * <i>Living area per inmate:</i> in the Penitentiary Service 4 m², in the Ministry of National Security 4.5 m² and in specialised treatment institutions 5 m². <i>Prison density per 100 places:</i> the figure in Table 1 does not include pre-trial detention facilities/units of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.</p> <p>Table 1.1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Numbers provided in the points (3), (4), and (5) were not included in the total number of prisoners stated in Table 1 due to the fact that the point (3) relates to the Ministry of Education, the points (4) and (5) relate to the Ministry of Health. These figures are presented in the Table 1.1 only for information purposes. ● Point (3): There is one specialised school for young offenders under the Ministry of Education. 13 persons are detained in this school. ● Point (4): there is no specialised detention institution for drug-addicted offenders. They are detained in the penal institutions of the Penitentiary Service and receive medical treatment there. If they need medical treatment after release they can be compulsory treated in the specialised medical institutions. ● Points (6) and (6.1): 786 persons are administratively arrested. 781 persons were lately deported, and 5 persons were fined in accordance with the administrative proceeding.

BELGIUM**Table 1.1:**

● **Point (5):** Under this heading are included persons who have been “interned” following the final judicial decision:

- a) a.1 – those, who committed an act qualified as crime or misdemeanour punishable by imprisonment *and*
a.2 – who at the moment of trial were suffering from a mental disorder which seriously affects or abolishes the capacity of discernment or control of the acts *and*
a.3. – for whom there is a danger of recommitting new offenses because of their mental disorders.
- b) Persons sentenced for crimes or misdemeanours, and who –during their detention– were diagnosed by a prison psychiatrist mental having disorders that seriously affect or abolish their capacity of discernment or control of the acts and who are likely to reoffend because of their mental disorders.

Under this heading are included only “interned” detainees held in social welfare establishment of Paifve which is under the direct responsibility of the Directorate General of Penitentiary institutions.

● **Point (8):** Electronic ankle bracelets.

BH: BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (TOTAL)

Figures are calculated by the authors of this report on the basis of the data provided by national correspondents. Therefore, these figures *should not* be considered as official inputs. Figures presented as totals were not used for the calculations of mean and median European values.

BH: BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (STATE LEVEL)

BiH State level manages pre-trial detainees only. These persons are held in the State level pre-trial detention unit. There is no State level prison for sentenced persons, they are held in the penal institutions of Federation and Republika Srpska as an interim solution until the State prison is built in 2012. State pre-trial detention unit has the capacity of 21 cells. If the state court (whose purposes this detention unit serves) has more detainees, then they must be referred to entity institutions (BiH: Fed. and BiH: RS). Besides these "state" pre-trial detainees, entity institutions also hold "entity" pre-trial detainees, referred to serve detention by entity courts.

BH: BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (FEDERATION LEVEL)

No special comment

BH: BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (REPUBLIKA SRPSKA)

No special comment

BULGARIA

Data relate to 1st January 2012 instead of 1st September 2011

- **Point (1):** The Bulgarian penitentiary system consists mainly of two sections: investigative detention facilities and prisons. Total number of prisoners stated in Table 1 includes only inmates held in prisons without investigative detention facilities. The number of residents in the investigative detention facilities as of 1st January 2012 was 1,252 persons.
- **Point (2):** Custodial institutions provide education to juveniles in one reformatory for young offenders.
- **Point (3):** Specialised educational institutions for juvenile offenders are outside the scope of the penitentiary system in Bulgaria.
- **Point (4):** There are no specialised institutions for drug-addicted offenders outside prisons. Drug-addicted offenders could be treated in prison hospitals inside psychiatric units.
- **Point (5):** There are no inmates held in psychiatric institutions outside the penitentiary system. There is a psychiatric hospital *within* the penitentiary system, where inmates reside if necessary. No data is available on the number of residents within the hospital.
- **Point (10):** At present there is no on-going electronic monitoring surveillance in Bulgaria.

CROATIA
Data relate to 31 st December 2011 instead of 1 st September 2011 Table 1.1: Point (2): On 31 st December 2011, there were 93 persons sentenced to <i>educational measures</i> . 56 were aged less than 18 and 38 were young adults aged 18 and over. One person was in juvenile prison, while others under educational measure in correctional institutions.
CYPRUS
Table 1: Total number of inmates is 905, of which 688 were held in the Prison Institution and 217 in police stations. Table 1.1: Point (1) – 225 persons, of which 8 held in a separate unit of prison institution and 217 held in police stations.
CZECH REPUBLIC
Data relate to 31 st December 2011 instead of 1 st September 2011
DENMARK
Tables 1 and 1.1: The data do not cover persons held in halfway-houses. In Denmark eight halfway-houses exist with a capacity of about 180 places. These houses are designed for prisoners who are placed there during the last part of their sentence. “One of the halfway houses specializes in drug addicts, one accommodates mostly sex offenders, and in one a special family unit is established. During the stay in the halfway house supervision and probation activities are handled by the staff of the halfway house in close cooperation with the prison or the probation office that referred the client” (source: Heine L. (2008), <i>Denmark</i> , in: van Kalmthout A., Durnescu I. (Eds.), <i>Probation in Europe</i> , p.238)
ESTONIA
No special comment
FINLAND
Table 1.1: Point (7) – the type of surveillance is GSM (Backdoor monitoring)
FRANCE
Data relate to 1 st October 2011 instead of 1 st September 2011 Table 1: Total number of inmates was retrieved from quarterly statistics on the persons under the responsibility of Prison Administration. 72,326 persons had the status “écroués”, of which 64,147 were <i>de facto</i> held in penal institutions (“écroués détenus”). In the total of 72,326 inmates are included as well persons placed under Electronic Monitoring outside penal institutions and those in external placement non-hosted by Prison Administration. For the calculation of the prison population rate per 100,000 inhabitants, the total number of 72,326 prisoners was used. When calculating the prison density per 100 places, the figure of 64,147 was used. Table 1.1: Under the point (7) are included 7,605 persons under Electronic Monitoring, which are part of the total number of prisoners having the status “écroués”. The type of surveillance used is the electronic bracelet.
GEORGIA
No special comment
GERMANY
Data relate to 31 st March 2011 instead of 1 st September 2011
GREECE
Table 1.1: ● Point (2): The authors of this report excluded the number of juvenile inmates as the figure was very likely to be unreliable and no comment was provided by national authorities to explain it. The figure can be made available on request.
HUNGARY
Table 1.1: Figure on juvenile offenders has not been validated; therefore the symbol “NA” is used.

ICELAND

Table 1: The surface area per prisoner varies from 6 to 13 m² within the same unique penal institution.

Table 1.1: Point (8): According to the Execution of Sentences Act (ESA) no. 49/2005 Article 24.a, enforcement outside prison is allowed under Electronic Monitoring since 1st October 2011. When an unconditional sentence is 12 months prison or longer the PPA may decide that a prisoner can complete serving his sentence outside prison provided he has a device so that it is possible to track his movements. When an unconditional sentence is 12 months, the electronic surveillance is 30 days and lengthens by 2.5 days per month, to the maximum of 240 days.

According to ESA Article 24.b. the Requirements for the electronic monitoring are:

1. The prisoner is eligible to serve under electronic monitoring.
2. The prisoner has a fixed residence which has been approved by the PPA.
3. The prisoners spouse, guardian, closest family member or a landlord consent that he is under electronic surveillance in their mutual whereabouts.
4. The prisoner is engaged in work, study, is in training, treatment, or doing other tasks that PPA has adopted and is a part of his integration into society again.
5. The prisoner has previously served a part of his sentence outside prison satisfactorily according to the 24th article of the ESA no. 49/2005.
6. The prisoner has not violated the conditions of electronic monitoring in the last 3 years.
7. The prisoner should not normally have a case with the police, prosecuting authorities or the courts, where he is charged with a criminal offense, given that the case is operated normally and a delay not caused by the prisoner.

The first one to serve under electronic monitoring began 21st February 2012

IRELAND**Table 1.1:**

- **Point (2):** 31 out of 65 persons are held in Obertstown detention Centre, and 34 are held in St. Patrick's institution.
- **Point (2.1):** Children who attain the age of 18 in a children's detention school (juvenile facility) are transferred to the prison system if they are being held on an indictable offence. Children detention schools take girls up to the age of 18 and boys up to the age of 16 on 1/09/11. Juvenile offenders are placed in children detention schools, i.e. places of detention with a care model. All children attend school while in detention. Schools are located on site.
- **Point (8):** Global Positioning Satellite Tracking System. (They were hospital in-patients)

ITALY**Table 1.1:**

- **Point (2):** Institutions for juvenile offenders are not under the authority of the Department of Penitentiary Administration.
- **Point (5):** Are included persons held in penal institutions for the enforcement of security measures, so-called "internees".

LATVIA

Data relate to 1st October 2011 instead of 1st September 2011

Table 1: The norm for living space in prisons for one convicted person in hostel-type premises shall not be smaller than 2.5 m² for men and 3 m² for women and juveniles.

Table 1.1: Point (5): Inmates with psychiatric disorders are not held in institutions/hospitals outside penal institutions. These inmates are held in Latvian Prison Hospital in Olaine Prison (30 places altogether).

LIECHTENSTEIN

Table 1: Under the total capacity of penal institutions are included only places designed for detention in Liechtenstein. Nevertheless, there exist places which are part of the contract between Liechtenstein and Austria. This additional capacity allows adjustments of the detention to the suitable institution.

LITHUANIA

Data relate to 1st July 2011 instead of 1st September 2011

LUXEMBOURG
Table 1: Total number of prisoners concerns persons held in penitentiary centres (closed) in Luxembourg and Givenich (semi-detention).
Table 1.1:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (6): The special section for aliens in irregular situation inside Luxembourg' Penitentiary Centre was closed in September 2011 because a new centre for administrative detention was commissioned. ● Point (7): electronic bracelet
MALTA
No special comment
MOLDOVA
Table 1.1: Under point (2.1) are included offenders having 18 years and over (between 18 and 24 years: according to the legislation these persons may keep the status of "juveniles" and continue to serve their sentences in a juvenile prison.
MONACO
Tables 1 and 1.1: The remand prison (Maison d'arrêt) is the only penal institution in the Principality. Juvenile offenders are placed in the wing which is especially designed for the detention of these persons inside this remand prison. Prisoners with grave psychological or psychiatric disorders are transferred to the hospital and are not any longer under the authority of the prison administration.
MONTENEGRO
No special comment
THE NETHERLANDS
Table 1.1:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (2): in the total number of prisoners <i>are not included</i> 628 juvenile offenders in facilities for juvenile offenders (of whom 360 persons are aged 18 years and over). ● Point (5): in the total number of prisoners <i>are not included</i> 1,884 persons in custodial clinics placed there under a hospital order. ● Point (7): electronic bracelet.
NORWAY
Table 1: There is no specific remand institution, although most remand detainees are placed in special wings or units or housed with convicted prisoners. All remand detainees are included in the total number of prisoners.
Table 1.1: Point (6) – most asylum seekers are placed in units not connected with the Correctional Service. Nevertheless, a few illegal aliens may be placed in a prison institution.
POLAND
Data relate to 31 st December 2011 instead of 1 st September 2011
Table 1.1: Point (8): 1,911 persons under EM (bracelet). These persons <i>are not included</i> in the total (Table 1). The number is known, but it is not in the records of the penitentiary facilities.
PORTUGAL
Data relate to 31 st December 2011 instead of 1 st September 2011
Table 1.1:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (2): <i>Leiria's Penitentiary Institution</i> – institution for persons aged from 16 to 21 years. Under this point are counted 201 persons, including remand detainees. ● Point (3): Persons in educational institutions for juvenile offenders are managed by the General Service of the Community Reintegration (<i>Direcção General de Reinserção Social</i>) ● Point (5): Under this point are included 232 inmates, of which 95 are held in custodial psychiatric institutions or hospitals, and 137 are held in non-custodial psychiatric institutions or hospitals. The latter 137 persons are considered non-criminally liable by the court, and are not <i>stricto sensu</i> sentenced prisoners, but are held under security measures (which are rather therapeutic). These persons are under the authority of the Prison Administration and their files are managed by the Court of Execution of Sentences. Nevertheless, all decisions concerning this category of persons are taken on the advice of medical authorities.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (8): Persons placed under electronic surveillance are managed by the General Service of the Community Reintegration (<i>Direcção General de Reinserção Social</i>).
ROMANIA
<p>Table 1.1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (2): In Romanian law the young offenders are under a special regime; their age ranges from 18 to 21 years. These persons are held in penitentiary institutions especially designed for juveniles and young adults; ● Point (3): Under this heading are included persons held in re-education centres for juvenile offenders.
RUSSIAN FEDERATION
<p>Table 1: The total number of inmates has been provided by Mr Roy Walmsley, director of <i>World Prison Brief, the International Centre for Prison Studies</i>. Data relate to 1st September 2011.</p>
SAN MARINO
There is only one prison which exists in San Marino.
SERBIA
<p>Table 1.1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Points (2) and (2.1): this is a number of juvenile offenders who were sentenced to custody: all 36 persons were young adults aged 18 and over. ● Point (3): juveniles placed in educational institutions (77 out of 213 were under 18 years old)
SLOVAK REPUBLIC
<p>* <i>Living area per inmate:</i> Standard surface area per inmate is 3.5 m². Surface area foreseen per female and juvenile inmates is 4 m².</p>
SLOVENIA
<p>* <i>Living area per inmate:</i> Each prisoner in a single bedroom should have an area of at least 9m² and in a multiple bedroom at least an area of 7m². These standards are used in new buildings or when possibility of adaptation of existent facility enables this surface area (in: <i>Rules concerning the enforcement of prison sentences</i>).</p> <p>Table 1.1: Point (3): 21 out of 29 persons included in this point are young adults.</p>
SPAIN (STATE ADMINISTRATION)
<p>Tables 1 and 1.1: In Spain, the State Prison Administration has no competence concerning juvenile offenders, matter managed by autonomous communities.</p>
SPAIN (CATALONIA)
<p>Table 1.1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (5): Persons under security measures are persons considered non-criminally liable by the court and this category of persons is not managed by the Prison Administration. ● Point (8): electronic bracelet.
SWEDEN
Data relate to 1 st October 2011 instead of 1 st September 2011.
SWITZERLAND
Data relate to 7 th September 2011 instead of 1 st September 2011.
<p>Table 1.1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (2): In this report are included only persons held in institutions for adult offenders. There are 76 persons who were sentenced under special penal law for juveniles. These persons are held in centres for juveniles and adults, but in separate sections for juvenile offenders. ● Point (6.1): There are 5 centres for persons under preventive measures before extradition. There are 164 persons held in these centres. The remaining 215 persons are held in special sections inside regular prisons. ● Point (7): Special private institutions exist in Switzerland. Some of them manage the execution of measures for alcohol and drug-addicted offenders, psychiatric cases and other persons sentenced under articles 59 and 60 of the Criminal Code. Data from these institutions <i>are not included</i> in the total number of inmates (Table 1).

THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA
No special comment
TURKEY
<p>* <i>Living area per inmate</i>: Standard surface area per inmate is 11 m² for single room in adult prisons. In dormitories of adult prisons, the surface area per inmate is 4 m². In some prisons this value increases to 8 m² and more per inmate.</p> <p>Table 1.1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (2): There exist two types of institutions for juvenile and young offenders: reformatory houses (for sentenced juveniles) and juvenile and youth prisons. Under this point are included juveniles aged between 13 and 18 and youths aged between 18 and 21 years who are kept in the juvenile and youth prisons. Among 9,745 persons, 1,999 are juveniles aged less than 18 and 7,746 are youth prisoners that are 18-21 years old kept in the juvenile and youth prisons. ● Point (2.1): The number given is the population of the reformatory houses. ● Point (5): In Turkey, there is one prison where persons with psychiatric disorder are held under public prison administration. It is <i>Metris R Type Closed Prison</i>. 43 persons with disorders are held in this facility. "R Type Prison" corresponds to Rehabilitation Prison. In this type of institutions, prisoners with mental/ psychiatric disorder and those who are unable to self-care skills are held (physically disabled, cancer patients, people with paralysis etc.) There are two types room in it for one prisoner and for 3 prisoners. Psychiatrists, nurses and health officers are in charge for periodic medical follow-up of prisoners. Severe cases are directed to psychiatric clinics or psychiatric hospitals. This facility has hobby workshops, sports centres and prison yards bigger than the other prisons' yards.
UKRAINE
Table 1.1: Point (3) – 834 persons are held in penal institutions especially designed for this type of detention (educational establishments for juvenile offenders).
UK: ENGLAND AND WALES
Data relate to 30 th June 2011 instead of 1 st September 2011
<p>Table 1.1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (3): Juveniles in Youth Offending Institutes; ● Point (6): In Ministry of Justice (NOMs) administered establishments.
UK: NORTHERN IRELAND
No special comment
UK: SCOTLAND
Table 1.1: Point (2) – Some young (juvenile) offenders may be held in adult establishments under certain circumstances. Children under 16 are held in secure accommodation, which is not part of the prison establishment. Such cases are not included here. Children may be placed in secure accommodation for their own protection as well as for a criminal conviction.

TABLE 1.2: CAPACITY OF PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2011 (BY TYPES OF INSTITUTIONS)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2011.1.2

Country	Total capacity of penal institutions (2.0)	Capacity of remand institutions and those designed for serving custodial sentences (2.1)	Of which:		Capacity of institutions for juvenile offenders (2.2)	Capacity of other types of institutions (2.3)	Surface area per inmate (m ² /inmate)
			Capacity of remand institutions / sections (pre-trials) (2.1.a)	Capacity of institutions designed for serving a sentence (2.1.b)			
Albania	4 417	4 417	1 044	3 038	40	295	5.4
Andorra	125	89	40	49	12	24	10
Armenia	4 395	4 395	903	3 492	NA	***	4
Austria	8 645	NA	NA	NA	353	NA	10
Azerbaijan	25 953	25 628	5 578	20 050	232	93	4
Belgium	9 295	8 966	8 966		124	205	
BH: BiH (total)	3 173	3 123	604	2 519	50	NAP	4
BH: BiH (st. level)	20	20	20	NAP	NAP	NAP	4
BH: Fed. BiH	1 790	1 760	328	1 432	30	NAP	4
BH: Rep. Srpska	1 363	1 343	256	1 087	20	NAP	4
Bulgaria	NA	NA	NA	8 763	296	***	4
Croatia	3 921	3 664	1 647	2 017	150	107	4
Cyprus	658	640	345	295	18	NAP	6.4
Czech Rep.	20 501	20 003	2 410	17 593	226	272	4
Denmark	4 134	4 134	1 767	2 367	***	NAP	
Estonia	3 662	3 466	1 257	2 209	196	***	
Finland	3 100	3 100	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	
France	56 562	56 212	34 239	21 973	350	***	11
Georgia	24 650	24 490	24 490		160	***	NAP
Germany	77 669	77 669	70 229		7 440	***	
Greece	8 224	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Hungary	12 604	11 602	2 973	8 629	1 002	NAP	3
Iceland	161	161	12	149	***	***	6 to 13
Ireland	4 555	4 510	431	4 079	45	***	NAP
Italy	45 647	44 241	35 641	8 600	***	1 406	
Latvia	7 970	7 676	2 089	5 587	194	100	2.5 to 3
Liechtenstein	20	variable	variable	variable	NAP	NAP	9.2
Lithuania	9 399	9 399	1 396	7 690	313	NAP	
Luxembourg	711	684	306	378	0	27	
Malta	NA	569	569		36	***	
Moldova	7 980	7 980	2 670	5 310	200	***	4
Monaco	81	81	28	35	18	***	14
Montenegro	1 100	1 100	425	655	20	***	8
Netherlands	12 338	12 338	5 108	5 527	***	***	
Norway	3 835	3 835	3 835		NAP	NAP	
Poland	86 123	86 123	86 123		***	***	3
Portugal	12 077	NA	NA	NA	347	***	7
Romania	33 402	31 038	31 038		2 364	***	4
Russian Fed.							
San Marino	12	12	10		2	NAP	3
Serbia	6 950	6 950	2 000	4 650	300	***	4
Slovak Rep.	10 626	10 156	2 254	7 902	470	***	3.5
Slovenia	1 115	1 115	246	791	78	NAP	9
Spain (State Adm.)	66 760	NA	NA	NA	***	***	
Spain (Catalonia)	8 887	NA	NA	NA	***	***	
Sweden	6 977	6 977	6 977		***	***	
Switzerland	6 869	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
the FYRO Macedonia	2 395	2 285	440	1 845	110	***	4
Turkey	115 935	114 241	114 241		1 694	NAP	11
Ukraine	157 625	154 840	37 167	117 673	2 785	NAP	4
UK: Engl. & Wales	88 338	84 943	NA	NA	2 511	884	NAP
UK: North. Ireland	NA	NA	NA	NA	36	NA	
UK: Scotland	7 820	NA	NA	NA	NA	***	NAP

NOTES –TABLE 1.2

Since the SPACE I 2009 report, a detailed distribution of the capacity of different types of penal institutions across Europe is included. When comparing the indicators of prison density and prison overcrowding, it is mandatory to take into account the categories included in the total capacity of the penal institutions of each country as well as the rules applied when calculating the capacity of penal institutions (e.g. surface area per prisoner, operational capacity, etc.)⁷. The following notes must also be taken into account.

ALBANIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (2.2): The institution for juvenile offenders was opened in October 2009. ● Point (2.3) refers to the penal institutions for the elderly people as well people with various health problems, such persons treated in Prison Hospital. ● The surface area foreseen per inmate is calculated based upon the surface areas of the cells, not the actual population of the prisons.
ANDORRA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (2.3): are included places in the unit designed for female prisoners. 12 places are foreseen for pre-trial detention and 12 places for serving sentences.
AUSTRIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (2.1): There is none exclusively remand institutions in Austria. Therefore, different institutions that accommodate prisoners on remand and sentenced prisoners have to manage total capacity of their prisons according to actual needs. There is no defined capacity for "pre trials" and sentenced inmates made available separately. ● Point (2.2): The 353 places include places for juvenile offenders up to 18 years and young adult offenders up to 21 years. ● Point (2.3): Other institutions are as well included in overall capacity (point 2.0), but the real number of places in unknown.
AZERBAIJAN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (2.0): The capacity of facilities/units managed by the Ministry of Internal Affairs <i>is not</i> included in the total capacity. ● Point (2.3): There is one hostel type Clarification Centre under the Chief Department of Passport registration and Migration of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Moreover, there are 6 asylum centres of the Migration Service under construction. ● Living space per inmate: in penal institutions under the authority of the Penitentiary Service 4 m², in institutions of the Ministry of National Security 4.5 m², and in specialised treatment institutions the surface foreseen per person is 5 m².
BELGIUM
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (2.4): It is the capacity of the social welfare establishment of Paifve which is under the direct responsibility of the Directorate General of Penitentiary institutions.
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA – TOTAL
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Figures are calculated by the authors of this report on the basis of the data provided by national correspondents. Therefore, these figures <i>should not</i> be considered as official inputs.
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA – STATE LEVEL
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Figures refer to the capacity of the unique State Pre-trial detention unit. This unit is the only custodial facility at state level; there is no prison at state level.
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA – FEDERATION LEVEL
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (2.2): There is one wing in Zenica and Tuzla prisons each, accommodating juveniles, but there is no special prison facility or educational facility (where educational measures are

⁷ In this Table, the symbol "****" corresponds to the answer "figure **not included**, but the institutions exist in the country".

<p>served) only intended for juveniles. Juveniles are kept physically separately from adults in Zenica and Tuzla but both these prisons are prisons for adults. Zenica is high security and Tuzla is medium security prison.</p>
<p>BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA – REPUBLIKA SRPSKA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (2.2): Capacities of institutions for juvenile offenders include 20 places in juvenile prison. ● Surface area: According to the Law on execution of criminal sanctions of Republika Srpska ("Official Gazette of RS" no 12/10) one sentenced person is allocated a minimum of 4 m² or 8 m³ of surface.
<p>BULGARIA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Data relate to 1st January 2012 instead of 1st September 2011 ● The capacity is indicated as the living space rather than the total area of detention institutions. ● Point (2.1.b): includes the number of places from the point (2.2).
<p>CROATIA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Data relate to 31st December 2011 instead of 1st September 2011 ● Point (2.1.a): Total capacity of remand institutions (14 prisons and jails) is 1,647 places which are mainly designed for "pre-trials" but might be used for serving a sentence as well. ● Point (2.3): Prison hospital
<p>CYPRUS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (2.0): 370 places are in prison institution and 288 places in police stations. ● Point (2.1): 352 places are in prison institution and 288 places in police stations. ● Point (2.1.a): 57 places are in prison institution and 288 places in police stations.
<p>CZECH REPUBLIC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Data relate to 31st December 2011 instead of 1st September 2011 ● Point (2.3): Under this point are included 272 places, of which 48 places in the preventive detention facility and 224 places in two prison hospitals.
<p>DENMARK</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (2.1.a): Local prisons are primarily used for remand prisoners
<p>ESTONIA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (2.3): hospital accommodation is not included in the total capacity of penal institutions
<p>FINLAND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● There are no specific institutions for pre-trial detainees or juvenile offenders.
<p>FRANCE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Data relate to 1st October 2011 instead of 1st September 2011 ● Point (2.1.a): are included the capacities of the remand institutions such as Maisons d'Arrêt [MA] and special wings for "pre-trials" of Maisons d'Arrêt [qMA]. ● Point (2.1.b): are included places from Detention centres, special wings in detention centres, central prisons (Maisons Centrales [MC]), special wings in central prisons, centres for serving adjusted/reduced sentences (Centres pour Peines Aménagées [CPA]), special wings in centres for serving adjusted/reduced sentences, centres for semi-liberty (Centres de Semi-Liberté [CSL]), and special wings in centres for semi-liberty. ● Point (2.2): data concern the institutions for juvenile offenders (Etablissements Pour Mineurs [EPM]).
<p>GERMANY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Data relate to 31st March 2011 instead of 1st September 2011 ● Points (2.1.a) and (2.1.b): The number of places foreseen for pre-trial detention and the number of places in institutions designed for serving sentences are presented together. The main reason is that some of 16 Bundesländer were unable to provide separate statistics. Nevertheless, persons serving a sentence and those who are in pre-trial detention are detained separately.

GREECE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (2.0): Total capacity includes the whole detention capacity.
HUNGARY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (2.1) and (2.2): National peculiarity should be taken into consideration: juvenile prisons serve as pre-trial (2.1.a) and also as institutions for serving a sentence (2.1.b), but are listed according to their classification under the point (2.2) with their total capacity. Similarly 3 prisons (Balassagyarmat Strict and Medium Regime Prison, Szeged Strict and Medium Prison, Szombathely National Prison) are listed according to their classification under the point (2.1.b) with their total capacity, but in fact pre-trial detainees are also held there. ● Surface area: According to the regulations, the area which should be made available for an adult male prisoner is 3 m². In the cases of juveniles and female prisoners 3.5 m². The Ministry of Justice and Public Administration Decree 12/2010 (XI.9) modified the Ministry of Justice Decree 6/1996 (VII.12.) 137 paragraph; as a result of this modification the mentioned space should be provided to the prisoners "as far as possible", meaning that the Prison Service may differ from that depending on the circumstances.
ICELAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (2.2): There are no special institutions for juvenile offenders, but separate places are foreseen in the overall capacity. ● The surface area varies between 6 and 13m²/prisoner. There is no distribution presented for different categories as the detention is organised within the same institution.
IRELAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Remand prisoners can be held in any "closed" prison. <i>Stricto sensu</i>, the places designed for this category of prisoners are provided under the point (2.1.a); yet any pre-trial detainee might be held in institutions designed for serving sentences (2.1.b).
ITALY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (2.0): This figure refers to the "regular" capacity. ● Point (2.2): The Department of Penitentiary Administration does not process data concerning juvenile offenders. Therefore the capacity of these institutions is not included in the overall capacity (point 2.0). ● Point (2.3): Capacity of the establishments for the enforcement of "security measures".
LATVIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Data relate to 1st October 2011 instead of 1st September 2011 ● Point (2.3): The total number of places designed for special needs of prisoners having health problems. The capacity of Prison hospital in Olaine prison is included in this point. 30 beds are for inmates, who are serving prison sentences or are under investigation authorities, and who have mental health disorders. The other 70 beds are distributed in other Latvian Prison Hospital units.
LIECHTENSTEIN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Persons sentenced to two years and over, generally are brought to Austrian penal institutions in order to finish serving custodial terms. ● There is a contract made with Austria in 1984 for all types of offenders. This additional capacity which is part of the contract between Liechtenstein and Austria allows adjustments of the detention in the appropriate institutions.
LITHUANIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Data relate to 1st July 2011 instead of 1st September 2011
LUXEMBOURG
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (2.1): Luxembourg has one high security prison for the whole country, the <i>Centre Pénitentiaire de Luxembourg</i> (CPL) and one semi-open <i>Penitentiary Centre of Givenich</i> (CPG). Figures represent original capacity of CPL and CPG as built. ● Point (2.1.b): includes 35 beds in medical and psychiatric unit. ● Point (2.3): Capacity of the centre of administrative detention for illegal aliens.

MALTA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (2.0): The Maltese correctional system has 2 satellites outside the main campus. One is a behavioural programme centre and the other is a unit within the Maltese mental hospital which holds inmates who are in custody, but who have identified psychiatric problems. The figure on the capacity foreseen for these special populations is not available. ● Point (2.1): At CCF (<i>Corradino Correctional Facility</i>) no distinction is made between remand sections and sections for convicted inmates. ● Point (2.3): Detention centres do not form part of the correctional facility. There are no any other institutions, for example, for illegal immigrants. The populations are different and they cannot be added up.
MOLDOVA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (2.2): This capacity is included in point (2.1.b). ● Point (2.3): Moldavian legislation does not contain a rule on special capacity for foreign citizens, persons with multiple citizenships who are arrested for administrative reasons.
MONACO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (2.0): There is only one institution. Within this institution a separation is made between pre-trial detainees and persons serving a custodial sentence. This separation is foreseen for male adult inmates. Such distinction is not made for female and juvenile offenders. ● Point (2.2): There are 18 separate places foreseen for juvenile offenders. ● Point (2.3): There is no special centre for administrative detention of aliens.
THE NETHERLANDS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (2.0): Total capacity is for penal institutions of the adult prison system. ● Point (2.2): In total capacity <i>are not included</i> 988 places for juvenile offenders (of which 150 reserve places). ● Point (2.3): In total capacity <i>are not included</i> 2,162 places of custodial clinics (of which 93 reserve places).
NORWAY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Points (2.1.a) and (2.1.b): Prisoners on remand and those serving a sentence are held in the same institutions. Some prisons are almost exclusively designed for the use for convicted prisoners. Only exceptionally remand prisoners might be placed in open prisons. Some prisons have wings allocated to remand prisoners but remand prisoners can also be placed among convicted prisoners. ● Point (2.2): Juveniles are usually placed such that attention can be made to their special needs. No special custodial institution designed for juvenile offenders exist in Norway.
POLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Data relate to 31st December 2011 instead of 1st September 2011 ● Points (2.1.a) and (2.1.b): The capacities of remand institutions and institutions for serving a sentence are presented together. Separate wings in prisons are used for remand needs, and in remand institutions some units for sentenced inmates exist. The number of 86,123 places is the capacity of remand institutions and institutions designed for serving a sentence together.
PORTUGAL
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Data relate to 31st December 2011 instead of 1st September 2011 ● Points (2.1.a) and (2.1.b): separate figures are not available. ● Point (2.2): <i>Leiria's Penitentiary Institution</i> designed for the detention of persons aged between 16 and 21 years.
ROMANIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The surface area foreseen per prisoner in closed regime institutions, in maximum security institutions and in those designed for remand detention is of 4m². In the institutions with open regime, semi-liberty and in the education centres the surface area per inmate is 6m². In special penitentiary hospitals the surface area rises to 7m² per prisoner.

SAN MARINO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the Republic of San Marino there is only one institution for all the categories of inmates.
SERBIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Point (2.2): Two special institutions for juveniles of a capacity of 300 places are included: correctional facility for juveniles in Krusevac and prison for juveniles in Valjevo.
SLOVAK REPUBLIC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surface area for women and juveniles is 4 m² per one inmate. Point (2.2): Regular capacity foreseen for juvenile offenders is 470 places. Yet, juveniles may be held in pre-trial detention in different prisons and, in some cases, they may serve prison sentence in prisons for adults. Point (2.4): There are two special police institutions in Slovakia, which are designated for the detention of asylum seekers or illegal aliens. One institution is situated in south-western part of Slovakia (Medveďov, capacity: 152 places) and the second institution is situated in eastern part of Slovakia (Sečovce, capacity: 176 places). These institutions are not considered as penal institutions; therefore they are not included in the total capacity of point (2.0).
SLOVENIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surface area: Each prisoner in a single bedroom should have an area of at least 9m² and in a multiple bedroom at least an area of 7m². These standards are used in new buildings or when possibility of adaptation of existent facility enables this surface area (in: <i>Rules concerning the enforcement of prison sentences</i>). At the end of 2011, the total capacity was increased to 1,309 with two new facilities at central Dob prison.
SPAIN (NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Point (2.0): The figure is calculated on the basis of the number of 46,416 cells of the penitentiary system. The major part of the cells has two places of capacity. The number of residential places is the operational capacity of 66,760 places. Points (2.1.a) and (2.1.b): The penal institutions in Spain are designed to host both remand and convicted inmates. Separate figures are not available.
SPAIN (CATALONIA)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Point (2.0): Penal institutions in Catalonia are designed for remand detainees and sentenced prisoners. There is no difference made depending on the type of regime (pre-trial or serving sentences). All the custodial institutions have an infirmary wing. Several institutions might have special units for persons with health problems (mentally-ill offenders, drug-addicts, geriatric units etc.) where remand and sentenced inmates might be detained. Point (2.2): Juvenile offenders are managed under the authority of the General Direction of Juvenile Justice; therefore the places designed for this category of persons are not counted in the capacity of penal institutions. Point (2.3): The category of asylum seekers and illegal aliens is managed under the authority of State Police forces of Spain.
SWEDEN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data relate to 1st October 2011 instead of 1st September 2011
SWITZERLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data relate to 7th September 2011 instead of 1st September 2011
TURKEY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Points (2.1.a) and (2.1.b): In Turkish Prison System no institution especially designed only for detention of pre-trial inmates exists. Therefore both categories are presented together. Total number of penal institutions which exist in Turkey is 371. Point (2.2): Juvenile Reformatories: 360 places. Juvenile and Youth Closed Prisons: 1,334 places. In Turkish Prison system there are 2 structures especially designed for juveniles: juvenile closed institutions and reformatory houses. In reformatory houses, sentenced juvenile offenders (whose age is between 12 and 18 years) are held and they are allowed to

continue their education inside but as well outside institution. In closed prisons, are held on remand offenders (whose age is between 15 and 21 years). 1,694 is the total capacity of all special places built for juvenile offenders. This figure includes the capacity in 3 closed prisons (in Ankara, İzmir and İstanbul city) and 2 reformatory houses in Ankara and İzmir. The rest of sentenced and on remand juveniles are held in separate units in adult prisons not in a specially built institution for juveniles.

- **Surface area:** 11m² is the surface area foreseen for single room per person in adult prisons. For prison dormitories in adult prisons: 4 m² is the area available per one inmate. In some prisons this value increases to 8 m² and more per one inmate.

UKRAINE

- **Point (2.2):** Juveniles aged 18 years can be held in correctional institutions for juveniles or in penal institutions for adult offenders.
- **Surface area:** Regular surface area for adults - 4 m², for juvenile offenders - 4 m², women with children or pregnant women – 4.5 m², in TB-hospitals and stationary medical facilities - 5 m².

UK: ENGLAND AND WALES

- **Point (2.0):** 88,338 places is the total *Useable Operational Capacity* (Published Figure, 26 August 2011)
- **Point (2.1):** Prisons in England and Wales may perform a number of different functions, e.g. a local prison's predominant function will be to serve courts and receive remand prisoners but local prisons will also hold many short-term sentenced prisoners and sentenced prisoners who are waiting allocation to training prisons. NOMS does not record capacity data that is separated in to places assigned to hold remand and sentenced prisoners, this is because the prison estate remand/sentenced capacity split changes regularly.
- **Point (2.2):** Capacity for juvenile offenders is August 2011 and gives the total number of beds commissioned: the Youth Justice Board is committed to commissioning as many places in the secure estate as required.
- **Point (2.3):** Total operational capacity of NOMS Operated Immigration Removal Centres: 884 places (Published Figure, 26 August 2011).

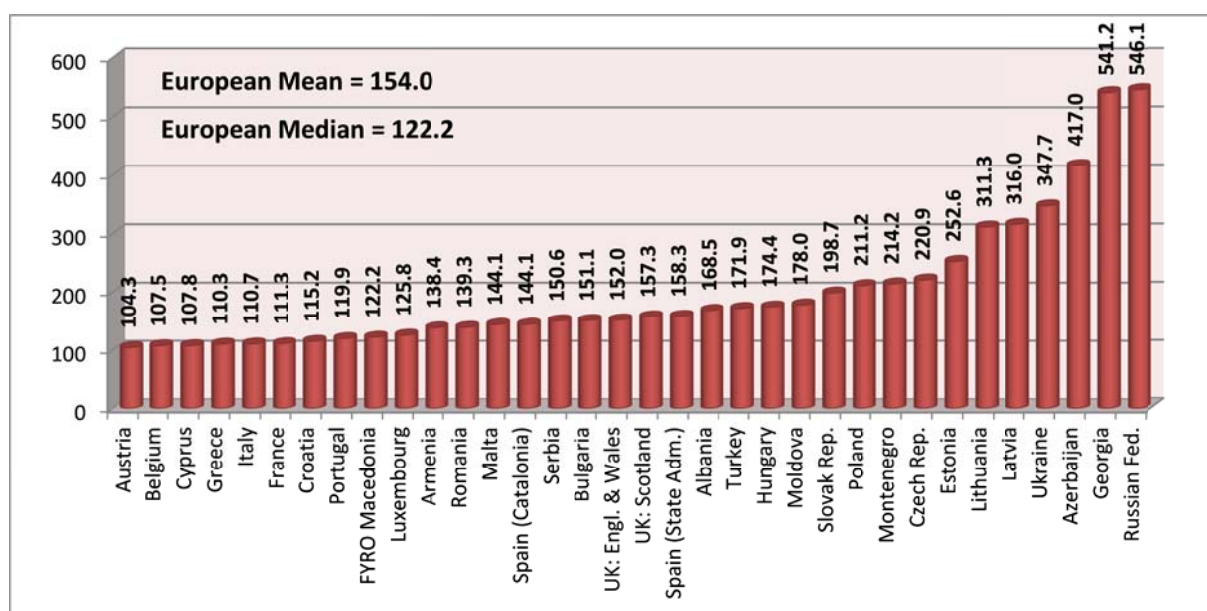
UK: NORTHERN IRELAND

- **Point (2.0):** The total capacity for 2011 is not available. **The capacity in 2010 was 1,775.**

UK: SCOTLAND

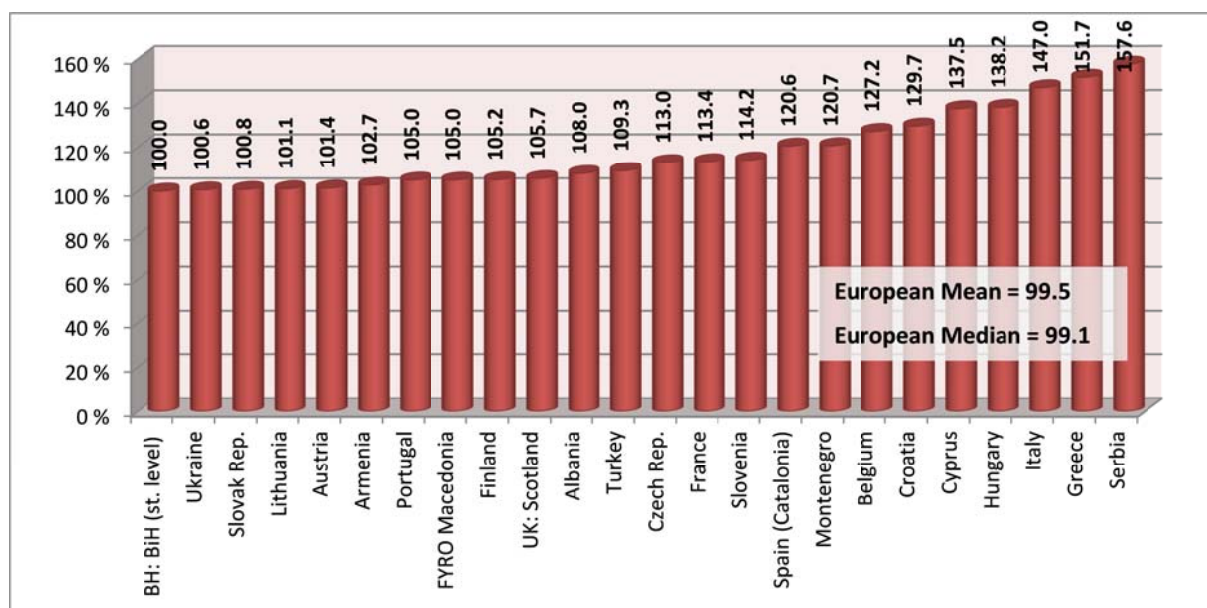
- **Point (2.0):** Capacity in terms of different regimes varies with population composition. For instance, young offenders may be placed in adult establishments due to overcrowding. The figure is the *design capacity* of the penal institutions.

FIGURE 1.A: COUNTRIES WITH MORE THAN 100 PRISONERS PER 100,000 INHABITANTS (HIGHEST PRISON POPULATION RATES)



The European median in 2011 was 122.2 per 100,000 inhabitants. There is a slight increase compared to the 2010' median that was 119.6. There are 34 (66.7%) out of 51 countries that experienced high prison population rates (of more than 100 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants).

FIGURE 1.B: COUNTRIES WITH PRISON POPULATION OVERCROWDING (MORE THAN 100 PRISONERS PER 100 PLACES)



Comparisons of prison overcrowding should be conducted cautiously as the rules for establishing the capacity of penal institutions vary from country to country (e.g. some countries use the *design* capacity of their penal institutions and other used their *operational* capacity).

The previous comparison of the median values for 2010 and 2009 showed a slight increase in prison density (from 96.6 in 2009 to 97.5 in 2010). In 2011, the median prison density still increased and reached 99.1%. The number of countries with more than 130 inmates per 100 places remains relatively stable since 2008: there were 6 countries in 2008, 7 in 2009, 6 in 2010, and 5 in 2011).

TABLE 1.3: SITUATION OF PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2011: ADJUSTED FIGURES (EXCLUDING CATEGORIES FROM TABLE 1.1)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2011.1.3

Country	Population on 1 st January 2011	Total number of prisoners (including pre-trial detainees) <i>non-adjusted</i>	Prison population rate per 100,000 inhabitants <i>non-adjusted</i>	Total number of prisoners (including pre-trial detainees) <i>adjusted</i>	Prison population rate per 100,000 inhabitants <i>adjusted</i>
Albania	2 831 741	4 772	168.5	4 645	164.0
Andorra	85 015	36	42.3	35	41.2
Armenia	3 262 650	4 514	138.4	4 483	137.4
Austria	8 404 252	8 767	104.3	8 207	97.7
Azerbaijan	9 111 078	37 989	417.0	22 379	245.6
Belgium	11 000 638	11 825	107.5	10 601	96.4
<i>BH: BiH (total)</i>	4 295 825	2 745	63.9	2 676	62.3
BH: BiH (st. level)		20		20	
BH: Fed. BiH	2 866 157	1 671	58.3	1 617	56.4
BH: Rep. Srpska	1 429 668	1 054	73.7	1 039	72.7
Bulgaria	7 369 431	11 137	151.1	11 048	149.9
Croatia	4 412 137	5 084	115.2	4 991	113.1
Cyprus	839 751	905	107.8	652	77.6
Czech Rep.	10 486 731	23 170	220.9	22 965	219.0
Denmark	5 560 628	3 947	71.0	3 947	71.0
Estonia	1 340 194	3 385	252.6	3 101	231.4
Finland	5 375 276	3 261	60.7	3 154	58.7
France	64 994 907	72 326	111.3	64 147	98.7
Georgia	4 469 250	24 186	541.2	23 975	536.4
Germany	81 751 602	70 931	86.8	63 525	77.7
Greece	11 309 885	12 479	110.3	[11 884]	105.1
Hungary	9 985 722	17 413	174.4	[17 413]	174.4
Iceland	318 452	149	46.8	149	46.8
Ireland	4 570 727	4 257	93.1	4 149	90.8
Italy	60 626 442	67 104	110.7	65 495	108.0
Latvia	2 074 605	6 556	316.0	6 489	312.8
Liechtenstein	36 149	13	36.0	13	36.0
Lithuania	3 052 588	9 504	311.3	9 298	304.6
Luxembourg	511 840	644	125.8	615	120.2
Malta	415 817	599	144.1	509	122.4
Moldova	3 560 430	6 337	178.0	6 277	176.3
Monaco	35 430	32	90.3	32	90.3
Montenegro	619 872	1 328	214.2	1 328	214.2
Netherlands	16 655 799	11 579	69.5	11 343	68.1
Norway	4 920 305	3 535	71.8	3 535	71.8
Poland	38 529 866	81 382	211.2	81 382	211.2
Portugal	10 572 157	12 681	119.9	12 248	115.9
Romania	21 413 815	29 823	139.3	27 852	130.1
Russian Fed.	142 856 536	780 100	546.1	(780 100)	546.1
San Marino	31 863	2	6.3	2	6.3
Serbia	7 276 195	10 955	150.6	10 629	146.1
Slovak Rep.	5 392 446	10 713	198.7	10 341	191.8
Slovenia	2 050 189	1 273	62.1	1 240	60.5
Spain (State Adm.)	38 718 294	61 279	158.3	58 379	150.8
Spain (Catalonia)	7 434 632	10 716	144.1	10 640	143.1
Sweden	9 415 570	6 742	71.6	6 452	68.5
Switzerland	7 870 134	6 065	77.1	[5 686]	72.2
FYRO Macedonia	2 057 284	2 515	122.2	2 453	119.2
Turkey	73 722 988	126 725	171.9	116 781	158.4
Ukraine	45 598 179	158 532	347.7	157 698	345.8
UK: Engl. & Wales	56 170 900	85 374	152.0	82 875	147.5
UK: North. Ireland	1 806 873	1 703	94.3	[1 699]	94.0
UK: Scotland	5 254 800	8 267	157.3	7 472	142.2
Mean			154.0		145.8
Median			122.2		119.2
Minimum			6.3		6.3
Maximum			546.1		546.1

TABLE 1.4: SITUATION OF PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2011 BY DECREASING PRISON POPULATION RATES (NON-ADJUSTED AND ADJUSTED FIGURES)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2011.1.4

	Country	Total number of prisoners non-adjusted	Prison population rate non-adjusted ↓		Country	Total number of prisoners adjusted	Prison population rate – adjusted ↓	Diff. (%) between total numbers
1.	Russian Fed.	780 100	546.1	1.	Russian Fed.	(780 100)	546.1	
2.	Georgia	24 186	541.2	2.	Georgia	23 975	536.4	0.9
3.	Azerbaijan	37 989	417.0	3.	Ukraine	157 698	345.8	0.5
4.	Ukraine	158 532	347.7	4.	Latvia	6 489	312.8	1.0
5.	Latvia	6 556	316.0	5.	Lithuania	9 298	304.6	2.2
6.	Lithuania	9 504	311.3	6.	Azerbaijan	22 379	245.6	41.1
7.	Estonia	3 385	252.6	7.	Estonia	3 101	231.4	8.4
8.	Czech Republic	23 170	220.9	8.	Czech Republic	22 965	219.0	0.9
9.	Montenegro	1 328	214.2	9.	Montenegro	1 328	214.2	0.0
10.	Poland	81 382	211.2	10.	Poland	81 382	211.2	0.0
11.	Slovak Republic	10 713	198.7	11.	Slovak Republic	10 341	191.8	3.5
12.	Moldova	6 337	178.0	12.	Moldova	6 277	176.3	0.9
13.	Hungary	17 413	174.4	13.	Hungary	[17 413]	174.4	[0.0]
14.	Turkey	126 725	171.9	14.	Albania	4 645	164.0	2.7
15.	Albania	4 772	168.5	15.	Turkey	116 781	158.4	7.8
16.	Spain (State Adm.)	61 279	158.3	16.	Spain (State Adm.)	58 379	150.8	4.7
17.	UK: Scotland	8 267	157.3	17.	Bulgaria	11 048	149.9	0.8
18.	UK: Engl. & Wales	85 374	152.0	18.	UK: Engl. & Wales	82 875	147.5	2.9
19.	Bulgaria	11 137	151.1	19.	Serbia	10 629	146.1	3.0
20.	Serbia	10 955	150.6	20.	Spain (Catalonia)	10 640	143.1	0.7
21.	Spain (Catalonia)	10 716	144.1	21.	UK: Scotland	7 472	142.2	9.6
22.	Malta	599	144.1	22.	Armenia	4 483	137.4	0.7
23.	Romania	29 823	139.3	23.	Romania	27 852	130.1	6.6
24.	Armenia	4 514	138.4	24.	Malta	509	122.4	15.0
25.	Luxembourg	644	125.8	25.	Luxembourg	615	120.2	4.5
26.	the FYRO Macedonia	2 515	122.2	26.	the FYRO Macedonia	2 453	119.2	2.5
27.	Portugal	12 681	119.9	27.	Portugal	12 248	115.9	3.4
28.	Croatia	5 084	115.2	28.	Croatia	4 991	113.1	1.8
29.	France	72 326	111.3	29.	Italy	65 495	108.0	2.4
30.	Italy	67 104	110.7	30.	Greece	[11 884]	105.1	[4.8]
31.	Greece	12 479	110.3	31.	France	[64 147]	98.7	11.3
32.	Cyprus	905	107.8	32.	Austria	8 207	97.7	6.4
33.	Belgium	11 825	107.5	33.	Belgium	10 601	96.4	10.4
34.	Austria	8 767	104.3	34.	UK: North. Ireland	[1 699]	94.0	[0.2]
35.	UK: North. Ireland	1 703	94.3	35.	Ireland	4 149	90.8	2.5
36.	Ireland	4 257	93.1	36.	Monaco	32	90.3	0.0
37.	Monaco	32	90.3	37.	Germany	63 525	77.7	10.4
38.	Germany	70 931	86.8	38.	Cyprus	652	77.6	28.0
39.	Switzerland	6 065	77.1	39.	BH: Rep. Srpska	1 039	72.7	1.4
40.	BH: Rep. Srpska	1 054	73.7	40.	Switzerland	[5 686]	72.2	[6.2]
41.	Norway	3 535	71.8	41.	Norway	3 535	71.8	0.0
42.	Sweden	6 742	71.6	42.	Denmark	3 947	71.0	0.0
43.	Denmark	3 947	71.0	43.	Sweden	6 452	68.5	4.3
44.	Netherlands	11 579	69.5	44.	Netherlands	11 343	68.1	2.0
45.	BH: BiH (total)	2 745	63.9	45.	BH: BiH (total)	2 676	62.3	2.5
46.	Slovenia	1 273	62.1	46.	Slovenia	1 240	60.5	2.6
47.	Finland	3 261	60.7	47.	Finland	3 154	58.7	3.3
48.	BH: FedBiH	1 671	58.3	48.	BH: Fed. BiH	1 617	56.4	3.2
49.	Iceland	149	46.8	49.	Iceland	149	46.8	0.0
50.	Andorra	36	42.3	50.	Andorra	35	41.2	2.8
51.	Liechtenstein	13	36.0	51.	Liechtenstein	13	36.0	0.0
52.	San Marino	2	6.3	52.	San Marino	2	6.3	
53.	BH: BiH (st. level)	20		53.	BH: BiH (st. level)	20		
	Mean		154.0		Mean		145.8	4.7
	Median		122.2		Median		119.2	2.6
	Minimum		6.3		Minimum		6.3	0.0
	Maximum		546.1		Maximum		546.1	41.1

NOTES – TABLES 1.3 AND 1.4

In Tables 1.3 and 1.4, figures have been adjusted according to the information provided by the countries on the categories included and excluded in their total prison population (see Table 1.1). Indeed, in many countries, special institutions for the detention of juveniles, drug-addicts, mentally ill persons, and administrative aliens are not under the authority of the Prison Administration. As a consequence, persons held in these institutions do not appear in the total prison population. On the contrary, as can be seen in Table 1.1, other countries include all or some of these categories in their prison population. Thus, in order to produce figures on prison populations that are comparable across Europe, in Table 1.3, all persons under these special regimes were excluded from the total number of prisoners. Only persons held in private facilities were kept in the adjusted figures (Germany, UK: England and Wales, and UK: Scotland).

The total adjusted number of prisoners corresponds, in principle, to the number of prisoners held in penal institutions for adult inmates which are under the authority of the Prison Administration. Nevertheless, these data must be considered with caution as the adjustments do not necessary take into account all the particularities of the statistical counting rules applied by each country.

Methodological remarks:

- As some figures were missing (NA) in Table 1.1., it was not possible in Table 1.3 to exclude for all countries every category of Table 1.1. That was the case of **Hungary**, **Greece**, and **Switzerland** under the category of “Persons held in *custodial* institutions/units for juvenile offenders”. Therefore the adjusted figures are presented between square brackets [].
- Figures for Russian Federation were not adjusted due to the lack of information. This country did not participate in SPACE I 2011 survey. Therefore, the figure is between parentheses ().
- One can stress that the average difference between the non-adjusted and the adjusted figures is less than 5% (Table 1.4). Only two countries showed a difference of more than 20% between both figures: **Azerbaijan** (41.1%) and **Cyprus** (28.0%). In the case of Cyprus, the difference is explained by the important number of persons held in police stations. Azerbaijan shows a difference of more than 40% because it also includes a very high number of detainees held in police stations (more than 1/3 of all prisoners are detained in such penal institutions).
- The adjustments made for **the Netherlands** in previous reports (until SPACE I 2009) are not comparable to the ones shown in the present report. The reason is that, since 2010 year, the Netherlands include only *adult* inmates held in penal institutions, excluding thus juveniles, mentally-ill offenders and administrative aliens detained under special [custodial] regimes (see notes to Table 1.1), which were previously included in the total number of prisoners. In the present report, the adjustment is made by excluding only the category of persons under Electronic Monitoring (difference of 2.0%). In the SPACE I 2008 report the adjustment concerned also juveniles, persons held in custodial clinics and administrative aliens (which led to a difference of 38.4%).
- For **France**, the adjustment was made taking into account not only the figures provided in Table 1.1., but also the comments to that table. Therefore, the adjusted figure (64,147) shows the *real* number of persons held in penal institutions (*écroués détenus*).
- When reading the figures from Table 1.3 one should keep in mind the fact that, according to the information provided on the characteristics of persons held in *custodial* institutions/units for juvenile offenders, in many countries there are high proportions of that population which are actually young adults aged 18 and over (e.g. Serbia, Slovenia). Yet, since they are held in these special penal institutions, it is assumed that some particular regimes of detention are applied to them.

TABLE 1.5: EVOLUTION OF PRISON POPULATIONS BETWEEN 2002 AND 2011

- (a) Total number of prisoners (including pre-trial detainees) on 1st September of each year (source SPACE I)*;
 (b) Prison population rate per 100,000 inhabitants on 1st September of each year (source: SPACE I)*;
 (c) Change 2002-2011 = Evolution (in percentage) of prison population rates between **2002** and **2011**;
 (d) Change 2010-2011 = Evolution (in percentage) of prison population rates between **2010** and **2011**.

***N.B.** – For some countries, the reference date may vary across years (see SPACE I 2002 to 2010 for details). National population figures have been updated for all years (see Notes)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2011.1.5

Country	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		(c)	(d)
	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)		
Albania	1 785	57.9	...	...	...	...	3 425	109.3	3 884	123.3	...	...	5 041	159.0	4 482	140.7	4 750	148.2	4 772	168.5	191.2	13.7
Andorra	55	82.9	61	90.8	...	...	...	...	30	38.2	...	...	60	72.2	68	80.5	36	42.8	36	42.3	-48.9	-1.1
Armenia	5 624	175.0	3 429	106.8	2 727	84.9	2 822	87.8	5 682	176.5	3 462	107.4	3 825	118.4	3 989	123.2	4 918	151.3	4 514	138.4	-21.0	-8.6
Austria	7 511	93.1	7 816	96.5	...	...	8 767	106.9	8 780	106.4	8 887	107.3	7 899	95.0	8 423	100.8	8 597	102.6	8 767	104.3	12.0	1.6
Azerbaijan	18 321	225.0	16 345	199.3	18 259	220.9	16 969	203.3	17 809	211.1	...	...	20 986	243.2	20 470	230.1	36 891	410.0	37 989	417.0	85.3	1.7
Belgium	9 253	89.8	8 688	83.9	...	...	9 371	89.7	9 971	94.9	9 879	93.3	10 234	95.9	10 901	101.4	11 382	105.0	11 825	107.5	19.8	2.4
BH: Fed. BH	1 293	45.7	1 265	44.6	1 247	43.8	1 344	47.2	...	...	1 557	54.7	...	...	1 619	56.8	1 736	60.6	1 671	58.3	27.7	-3.8
BH: R. Srpska	816	58.3	892	63.7	977	69.8	1 029	72.9	952	65.9	928	64.5	924	64.3	961	67.0	1 046	73.0	1 054	73.7	26.5	1.0
Bulgaria	9 607	121.7	10 056	128.2	10 935	140.2	12 240	157.7	12 218	158.3	11 032	143.7	10 723	140.3	10 028	131.8	9 379	124.0	11 137	151.1	24.1	21.9
Croatia	2 584	58.1	2 594	58.4	2 846	64.1	3 485	78.4	3 833	86.3	4 127	92.9	4 734	106.7	4 891	110.3	5 165	116.7	5 084	115.2	98.2	-1.3
Cyprus	345	48.9	355	49.6	546	74.8	529	70.6	599	78.2	834	107.1	831	105.3	883	110.8	900	112.1	905	107.8	(120.4)	-3.8
Czech Rep.	16 861	165.2	17 053	167.1	...	...	19 052	186.4	18 912	184.5	18 901	183.7	20 502	197.5	22 021	210.4	21 955	209.0	23 170	220.9	33.7	5.7
Denmark	3 439	64.1	3 577	66.4	3 762	69.7	4 132	76.4	3 759	69.3	3 624	66.5	3 451	63.0	3 721	67.5	3 944	71.3	3 947	71.0	10.8	-0.4
Estonia	4 640	340.9	4 797	353.7	4 565	337.9	4 410	327.3	4 310	320.5	3 456	257.4	3 656	272.6	3 555	265.2	3 470	258.9	3 385	252.6	-25.9	-2.5
Finland	3 466	66.7	3 437	66.0	3 446	66.0	3 823	73.0	3 714	70.7	3 624	68.7	3 531	66.6	3 589	67.4	3 316	62.0	3 261	60.7	-9.1	-2.1
France	53 463	87.0	57 440	92.8	56 271	90.3	57 582	91.7	57 876	91.5	63 500	99.8	66 712	104.2	66 307	103.0	66 925	103.4	72 326	111.3	27.8	7.6
Georgia	7 343	168.0	6 406	147.2	...	...	8 668	200.6	13 419	304.9	18 384	418.3	19 507	445.2	19 825	452.1	23 684	533.9	24 186	541.2	222.2	1.4
Germany	78 506	95.2	79 567	96.4	79 676	96.5	78 992	95.7	79 146	96.0	77 868	94.6	74 706	90.9	73 263	89.3	71 634	87.6	70 931	86.8	-8.9	-0.9
Greece	8 284	75.5	8 555	77.7	...	...	9 589	86.5	10 113	90.9	10 700	95.8	11 798	105.2	11 080	98.4	11 934	105.6	12 479	110.3	46.1	4.5
Hungary	18 054	177.4	17 012	167.7	16 410	162.2	16 394	162.4	15 591	154.7	14 892	147.9	15 079	150.1	15 724	156.8	16 459	164.4	17 413	174.4	-1.7	6.1
Iceland	107	37.3	112	38.8	115	39.6	119	40.5	119	39.7	115	37.4	140	44.4	118	36.9	165	51.9	149	46.8	25.3	-9.9
Ireland	3 028	77.6	2 986	75.3	...	...	...	...	3 135	74.5	3 305	76.6	3 523	80.0	3 919	88.1	4 352	97.4	4 257	93.1	19.9	-4.4
Italy	56 200	98.6	57 238	99.9	56 090	96.9	59 649	102.0	38 309	65.2	45 612	77.1	55 831	93.6	63 981	106.6	68 345	113.3	67 104	110.7	12.2	-2.3
Latvia	8 517	363.1	8 135	348.9	7 731	333.3	7 228	313.4	6 531	284.6	6 452	282.8	6 544	288.2	6 999	309.5	6 778	301.5	6 556	316.0	-13.0	4.8
Liechtenstein	17	50.7	18	53.2	7	20.4	10	28.9	10	28.6	6	17.1	10	28.3	7	19.7	14	39.0	13	36.0	-29.1	-7.8

Country	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		(c)	(d)
	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)				
Lithuania	11 345	326.4	9 958	287.6	7 827	227.1	7 993	233.4	8 078	237.4	7 842	231.7	7 744	230.0	8 295	247.6	8 887	267.0	9 504	311.3	-4.6	16.6
Luxembourg	380	85.6	498	111.1	548	120.5	693	150.3	755	161.0	744	156.2	673	139.1	679	137.6	690	137.4	644	125.8	47.0	-8.4
Malta	283	71.7	278	70.0	...	...	298	74.0	343	84.7	...	...	577	140.6	494	119.4	583	140.7	599	144.1	100.9	2.4
Moldova	10 532	290.3	10 729	296.5	10 383	287.8	8 990	249.7	8 817	245.6	8 130	227.0	7 252	203.0	6 769	189.7	6 415	180.0	6 337	178.0	-38.7	-1.1
Monaco	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	102.8	37	113.5	36	110.2	34	96.2	23	64.5	12	33.4	32	90.3	...	170.1
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	986	156.5	1 438	233.3	1 328	214.2	...	-8.2
Netherlands	16 239	100.8	18 242	112.7	20 075	123.5	21 826	133.9	20 463	125.3	18 746	114.6	17 113	104.3	11 629	70.5	11 737	70.8	11 579	69.5	(-31.1)	-1.8
Norway	2 662	58.8	2 914	64.0	2 975	65.0	3 097	67.2	3 164	68.2	3 280	70.1	3 278	69.2	3 285	68.4	3 636	74.8	3 535	71.8	22.1	-4.0
Poland	80 610	210.8	80 692	211.1	79 344	207.8	82 656	216.5	88 647	232.3	90 199	236.6	83 152	218.2	84 003	220.3	80 728	211.5	81 382	211.2	0.2	-0.1
Portugal	13 730	132.9	14 232	136.7	...	...	12 889	122.4	12 636	119.6	11 587	109.3	10 807	101.8	11 099	104.4	11 613	109.2	12 681	119.9	-9.8	9.9
Romania	51 476	235.8	45 337	208.2	40 085	184.6	37 929	175.1	35 910	166.2	31 290	145.1	27 262	126.6	27 028	125.7	28 191	131.4	29 823	139.3	-40.9	6.0
Russian Fed.	919 330	631.2	860 640	592.9	...	...	823 672	574.1	871 609	610.6	871 609	612.9	887 723	625.1	880 671	620.6	838 500	590.8	780 100	546.1	-13.5	-7.6
San Marino	1	...	0	...	0	0.0	1	3.4	1	3.3	1	3.3	2	6.2	2	6.4	0	0.0	2	6.3	...	...
Serbia	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 775	104.3	8 553	115.2	8 978	121.4	9 510	129.1	10 262	139.9	11 197	153.2	10 955	150.6	...	-1.8
Slovak Rep.	7 849	145.9	8 829	164.1	9 504	176.7	9 289	172.5	8 657	160.6	8 235	152.7	8 313	153.9	9 170	169.4	10 068	185.6	10 713	198.7	36.1	7.0
Slovenia	1 120	56.2	1 099	55.1	1 126	56.4	1 132	56.7	1 301	64.9	1 336	66.5	1 318	65.6	1 365	67.2	1 351	66.0	1 273	62.1	10.5	-5.9
Spain (total)	50 994	124.5	55 244	132.6	59 224	137.1	61 269	138.9	64 120	143.4	66 467	147.0	71 778	155.5	78 342	167.6	75 859	161.3	71 995	156.0	25.3	-3.3
Spain (State Adm.)	...	...	...	...	51 302	141.0	...	...	...	...	57 072	150.2	61 939	159.7	67 986	173.1	65 098	164.8	61 279	158.3	...	-3.9
Spain (Cat.)	...	...	...	...	7 922	116.3	...	...	...	...	9 395	130.3	9 839	133.6	10 356	138.5	10 761	143.2	10 716	144.1	...	0.6
Sweden	6 506	73.0	6 755	75.6	7 332	81.7	7 054	78.3	7 175	79.3	6 770	74.3	6 853	74.6	7 147	77.2	6 922	74.1	6 742	71.6	-1.9	-3.4
Switzerland	4 987	68.7	5 266	72.0	6 021	81.8	6 111	82.4	5 888	78.9	5 715	76.1	5 780	76.1	6 084	79.0	6 181	79.4	6 065	77.1	12.1	-2.9
FYRO Macedonia	1 248	61.2	1 598	79.0	1 747	86.1	2 132	104.8	2 038	100.0	2 050	100.4	2 235	109.3	2 461	120.1	2 516	122.6	2 515	122.2	99.7	-0.3
Turkey	60 091	87.3	64 051	91.8	71 148	100.6	54 296	75.8	67 795	93.5	85 865	123.2	99 416	140.8	115 540	161.6	120 391	165.9	126 725	171.9	96.9	3.6
Ukraine	198 946	412.4	198 386	414.8	193 489	407.8	179 519	381.1	165 408	353.8	154 055	331.5	148 339	321.1	146 394	318.5	152 169	332.4	158 532	347.7	-15.7	4.6
UK: Engl. & Wales	71 324	135.7	72 992	138.3	74 488	140.4	76 190	142.6	77 982	145.1	79 734	147.4	83 194	152.8	83 454	152.3	85 002	153.9	85 374	152.0	12.0	-1.2
UK: North. Ireland	1 076	63.4	1 185	69.6	1 295	75.7	1 337	77.5	1 502	86.2	1 445	82.1	1 523	85.8	1 456	81.4	1 475	82.0	1 703	94.3	48.6	15.0
UK: Scotland	6 513	128.8	6 642	131.3	6 885	135.6	6 795	133.4	7 192	140.6	7 453	144.9	8 088	156.5	8 113	156.2	7 890	151.1	8 267	157.3	22.1	4.1

Source: SPACE I 2002 to SPACE I 2010

TABLE 1.6: YEAR-TO-YEAR PERCENTAGES OF INCREASE AND DECREASE OF PRISON POPULATION RATES PER 100,000 INHABITANTS BETWEEN 2010 AND 2011

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2011.1.6

	Ireland	-4.4		
	Norway	-4.0		
	Spain (State Adm.)	-3.9		
	Cyprus	-3.8		
	BH: Fed. BiH	-3.8		
	Sweden	-3.4		
	Spain (total)	-3.3		
	Switzerland	-2.9		
	Estonia	-2.5		
	Italy	-2.3		
	Finland	-2.1		
	Netherlands	-1.8		
	Serbia	-1.8		
	Croatia	-1.3		
	UK: England and Wales	-1.2		
	Moldova	-1.1		
	Andorra	[-1.1]		
	Germany	-0.9		
	Denmark	-0.4		
	FYRO Macedonia	-0.3		
	Poland	-0.1		
	Spain (Catalonia)	0.6		
	BH: Rep. Srpska	1.0		
	Georgia	1.4		
	Austria	1.6		
	Azerbaijan	1.7		
	Belgium	2.4		
	Malta	2.4		
	Turkey	3.6		
	UK: Scotland	4.1		
	Greece	4.5		
	Ukraine	4.6		
	Latvia	4.8		
Czech Republic	5.7		Iceland	-9.9
Romania	6.0		Armenia	-8.6
Hungary	6.1		Luxembourg	-8.4
Slovak Republic	7.0		Montenegro	-8.2
France	7.6		Liechtenstein	[-7.8]
Portugal	9.9		Russian Federation	-7.6
Albania	13.7		Slovenia	-5.9
UK: Northern Ireland	15.0			
Lithuania	16.6			
Bulgaria	21.9			
Monaco	[170.1]			
Increase of more than 5%		Between -5% and +5%	Decrease of more than 5%	

NOTES – TABLES 1.5 AND 1.6

Tables 1.5 and 1.6 are based on *non-adjusted* figures in order to ensure comparability with data from previous years. In order to increase accuracy, the percentages shown in in Table 1.6 were calculated on the basis of the raw data provided by the countries.

In Table 1.5, *all* previous rates were recalculated. The recalculation took into account not only the modifications to previous figures provided by the countries but, mainly, their updated national population data for each year. Indeed, when producing each annual SPACE report, sometimes the only population data available for some countries are based on estimates or provisional data, which are later revised by these countries. In that context, the first SPACE reports used data from the Council of Europe demographic reports, which are no longer produced. Currently, the main source for national population data is the EUROSTAT database, which is updated constantly and includes figures for non-EU countries. Thus, in order to reduce as much as possible the effects of different estimation procedures and to use the latest available data, the majority of the recalculated rates were based on the EUROSTAT figures of national populations.

Figures retrieved from the EUROSTAT database relate to 1st January of each reference year. However, the lack of information for some countries or national entities required the use of data from other sources.

Thus, figures on the population of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina were retrieved from the Website of *Federal Office of Statistics* (<http://www.fzs.ba/saopcenja/2011/14.2.1.pdf>). For the Republika Srpska the source used is the dataset provided on the website of the *Institute of Statistics* (http://www.rzs.rs.ba/front/article/448/?left_mi=None&add=None).

Figures of population for Spain were retrieved from the Website of the *National Statistics Institute of Spain*: <http://www.ine.es/jaxi/tabla.do>, and for Catalonia, at the *Official Statistics Website of Catalonia (IDESCAT)*, at: <http://www.idescat.cat/en/poblacio/poblrecomptes.html>.

Finally, the population for each of the three administrative entities of the United Kingdom was retrieved from:

- England and Wales: Statistical bulletin: *Annual Mid-year Population Estimates for England and Wales, Mid 2011*, by Office for National Statistics: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/pop-estimate/population-estimates-for-england-and-wales/mid-2011--2011-census-based-/stb---mid-2011-census-based-population-estimates-for-england-and-wales.html>,
- Northern Ireland: *Mid-Year Population Estimates*, by Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA): <http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp17.htm>.
- Scotland: *Mid-2011 Population Estimates Scotland*, by General Register Office for Scotland: <http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/theme/population/estimates/mid-year/2011/tables.html>

In that context, data for the United Kingdom are mid-year estimates.

In Table 1.6, percentages for the two Prison Administrations of Spain (State Administration and Catalonia) were calculated separately. The figure for San Marino is not presented in Table 1.6 because it showed an increase of 100% which is due to the very small total number of prisoners held in the country (usually less than 10 persons, but none on 1st September 2010). In the same perspective, for countries whose total number of inmates is lower than 50, the increase or decrease percentages are presented between brackets (Andorra, Liechtenstein, and Monaco).

CYPRUS

- For the calculations in **Table 1.5** we used data *including* detainees held in police stations. Yet, this information has *probably* not been provided from 2001 to 2003. Before 2005, the information on the distribution by categories of prisoners in different types of penal institutions is missing. Therefore, it was impossible to recalculate the rate per 100,000 inhabitants taking into account only the persons held in prisons (i.e. excluding those held in police stations). As a consequence, the percentage change between 2002 and 2011 should be interpreted cautiously.
- For the calculations in **Table 1.6** we used the total number of prisoners *including* those held in police stations. The total number of prisoners in 2010 was 900 and, in 2011, 905. Thus, the increase observed in Table 1.6 seems to be accurate.

ITALY

- Data for 2004 are not comparable with data for previous years, because until 2003 the prison population included juveniles, while since 2004 they are no longer counted. Thus, data are comparable only from 2004 to 2011.

THE NETHERLANDS

- In the **Table 1.5**, the change between 2002 and 2011 is presented between brackets because this decrease is *exclusively* due to the methodological change in counting rules. Many categories previously included in the total number of inmates are no any longer considered in the total. Therefore, *the input under the heading (c) of the Table 1.5 should not be considered as reliable*. Taking into account the additional information provided every year on the categories included and excluded in/from the total, it was possible to recalculate the rates for inmates held in penal institutions of common regime of detention under the Prison Administration authority:

2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		(c)	(d)
(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)				
13 000	80.7	14 025	86.6	16 173	99.5	17 692	108.5	16 331	100.0	14 602	89.3	11 799	71.9	11 629	70.5	11 737	70.8	11 579	69.5	-13.9	-1.8

- Special categories of persons held in institutions for juvenile offenders, people in custodial clinics placed there under hospital orders and illegal aliens held for administrative reasons were excluded from the calculations.
- When preceded to the calculation of the total which includes special categories of juvenile offenders in facilities for juvenile offenders (628 persons) and people in custodial clinics placed there under a hospital order (1,884 persons), the calculated total of prisoners is 14,091. The change between 2010 and 2011 for *calculated* prison population rates would be **-3.1%**.
- In the **Table 1.6** we used the raw data which relate to the *same* categories included in the total number of prisoners in 2010 and in 2011. These categories include adult inmates held in common penal institutions as well as persons under Electronic Monitoring.

SPAIN

- Table 1.5:** In order to ensure the accuracy of the comparisons with the previous years' data, we added Catalonian data in the total number of prisoners (Spain (total) → State Administration *and* Catalonia), and we recalculated the prison population rate for the whole country.
- Table 1.6:** The trends for State Administration and for Catalonia are presented separately. Apart from that, we also recalculated the trend for the whole country.

In 2011, there are seven countries which experienced decrease of more than 5%: Iceland, Armenia, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Liechtenstein, Russian Federation and Slovenia. Previous trends (between 2009 and 2010) for these countries are as following: Iceland +40.6%, Armenia +22.9%, Luxembourg -0.1%, Montenegro +49.1%, Russia -4.8%, and Slovenia -1.7%. One can notice that for a part of these countries the observed negative trends between 2010 and 2011 are mostly oriented to reduce high increases of previous period.

Number of countries which experienced decreasing trends between 2010 and 2011 is relatively stable (7 countries) compared to the previous period (between 2009 and 2010) when 5 countries experienced decrease trends. Between 2008 and 2009 this number was equal to 9 countries.

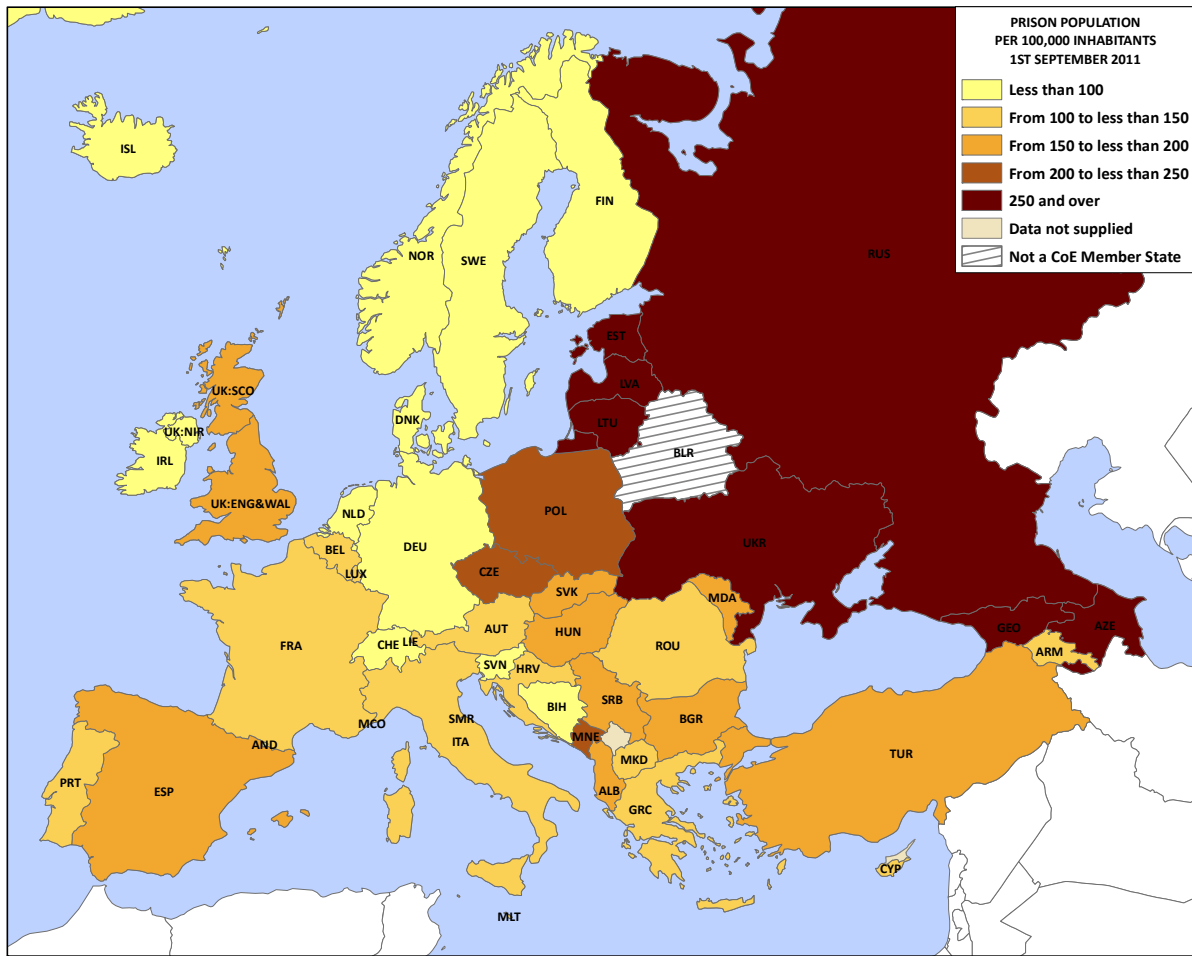
In 2010 there were 19 countries which experienced an increase of more than 5%. In 2011 there are 11 countries, which is 37% fewer than in 2010. 3 out of 11 countries were already increasing their prison populations during the period between 2009 and 2010 (**Albania**, **Lithuania**, and **Slovak Republic**). For **Lithuania** and **Slovak Republic** such high increases were observed even previously (between 2008 and 2009). Other 3 out of 11 examined countries during the period between 2009 and 2010 experienced relatively high increase as well (**Romania** +4.5% (between 2009 and 2010) → +6.0% (between 2010 and 2011), **Portugal** +4.5% → 9.9%, and **Hungary** +4.8% → 6.1%).

Countries that changed their trends from increasing between 2009 and 2010 into decreasing (or stable) between 2010 and 2011 are: Denmark, Croatia, Italy, Bosnia and Herzegovina (Federation), BiH: Republika Srpska, Norway, Serbia, Ireland, Malta, Georgia, Armenia, Iceland, Montenegro and Azerbaijan.

For more detailed information on the 2010 data, see explanatory notes for previous tables of this report.

MAP 1: PRISON POPULATION RATES PER 100,000 INHABITANTS

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2011.m.1



* ISO 3166-1 alpha-3 codes:

The three-letter country codes are the ones published by ISO (*International Organisation of Standardization*). These country codes were used to identify Member States of the Council of Europe on the map presented above (excluding Bosnia and Herzegovina). For constituent countries of the United Kingdom we have used the three-letter codes from FIFA (*International Federation of Association Football*): ENG, WAL, NIR, and SCO.

ALB	Albania	CZE	Czech Republic	IRL	Ireland	NLD	Netherlands	ESP	Spain
AND	Andorra	DNK	Denmark	ITA	Italy	NOR	Norway	SWE	Sweden
ARM	Armenia	EST	Estonia	LVA	Latvia	POL	Poland	CHE	Switzerland
AUT	Austria	FIN	Finland	LIE	Liechtenstein	PRT	Portugal	MKD	The FYRO Macedonia
AZE	Azerbaijan	FRA	France	LTU	Lithuania	ROU	Romania	TUR	Turkey
BEL	Belgium	GEO	Georgia	LUX	Luxembourg	RUS	Russian Federation	UKR	Ukraine
BIH	Bosnia and Herzegovina	DEU	Germany	MLT	Malta	SMR	San Marino	UK: ENG&WAL	UK: England and Wales
BGR	Bulgaria	GRC	Greece	MDA	Moldova	SRB	Serbia	UK: NIR	UK: Northern Ireland
HRV	Croatia	HUN	Hungary	MCO	Monaco	SVK	Slovakia	UK: SCO	UK: Scotland
CYP	Cyprus	ISL	Iceland	MNE	Montenegro	SVN	Slovenia	BLR	Belarus (Not CoE member)

TABLE 2: AGE STRUCTURE OF PRISON POPULATION ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2011: GENERAL BREAKDOWN BY CATEGORIES OF AGE

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2011.2

Country	Total number of prisoners (including pre-trial detainees)	Less than 14 years	From 14 to less than 16 years	From 16 to less than 18 years	From 18 to less than 21 years	From 21 to less than 25 years	From 25 to less than 30 years	From 30 to less than 40 years	From 40 to less than 50 years	From 50 to less than 60 years	From 60 to less than 70 years	From 70 to less than 80 years	80 and over
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)
Albania	4 772	NAP	33	94	357	1 004	1 062	1 146	639	292	138	7	0
Andorra	36	NAP	0	1	6	3	3	11	6	6	0	0	0
Armenia	4 514	NAP	21		563		[1 698]	[1 270]	[898]		64		
Austria	8 767	NAP	20	120	518	1 235	1 638	2 432	1 650	818	271	57	8
Azerbaijan	37 989	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Belgium	11 825	0	14	70	499	1 395	2 236	3 848	2 340	1 013	330	67	11
BH: BiH (total)	2 745	0	1	14	94	457	549	831	424	267	81	27	0
BH: BiH (st. level)	20	NAP	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	8	0	0	0
BH: Fed. BiH	1 671	0	1	7	78	255	342	521	266	136	55	10	0
BH: Rep. Srpska	1 054	NAP	0	7	16	202	207	304	152	123	26	17	0
Bulgaria	11 137	NAP	19	41	336	1 070	1 726	3 126	1 633	631	168	36	
Croatia	5 084	NAP	9	47	80	[85]	[475]	[1 642]	880	559	201	41	
Cyprus	[688]	0	0	4	24	59	206	118	188	69	18	2	0
Czech Rep.	23 170	NAP	8	80	841	2 594	4 089	8 229	5 001	1 866	445	16	1
Denmark	3 947	NAP	1	8	364	716	710	1 133	726	222	57	10	0
Estonia	3 385	0	5	32	158	501	644	1 108	599	259	68	10	1
Finland	3 261	NAP	1	8	73	305	658	1 071	733	317	88	6	1
France	72 326	78		616	5 328	12 847	14 867	18 811	11 582	5 630	2 567		
Georgia	24 186	NAP	211		[19 284]			[4 275]			416		
Germany	70 931	NAP	30	557	3 110	7 664	11 522	17 344	12 192	5 469	1 812	367	
Greece	12 479	2 511	1 665	3 100	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hungary	17 413	NAP	180		[1 483]	[1 609]	2 723	5 857	3 727	1 505	329		
Iceland	149	NAP	0	2	6	24	30	44	29	10	4	0	0
Ireland	4 257	1	17	47	329	774	966	1 268	562	194	79	16	4
Italy	67 104	NAP	NA	NA	1 267	5 613	10 065	22 331	16 536	8 019	2 684	546	
Latvia	6 556	NAP	20		249	701	1 001	1 431	800	319	77		
Liechtenstein	13	0	0	0	3	1	1	3	5	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	9 504	NAP	13	92	689	3 139		2 463	1 294	533	146		
Luxembourg	644	NAP	NAP	1	16	80	133	216	126	61	9	1	1
Malta	599	NAP	1	3	20	57	112	217	116	41	30	1	1
Moldova	6 337	NAP	4	41	269	853	854	1 830	840	405	94	0	0
Monaco	32	2	2	0	2	0	3	11	6	3	3	0	0

Country	Total number of prisoners (including pre-trial detainees)	Less than 14 years	From 14 to less than 16 years	From 16 to less than 18 years	From 18 to less than 21 years	From 21 to less than 25 years	From 25 to less than 30 years	From 30 to less than 40 years	From 40 to less than 50 years	From 50 to less than 60 years	From 60 to less than 70 years	From 70 to less than 80 years	80 and over
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)
Montenegro	1 328	NAP	0	0	92	390	326	374	51	74	17	4	0
Netherlands	11 579	0	0	2	879	1 736	1 925	3 241	2 568	959	225	31	2
Norway	3 535	0	2	6	152	524	641	1 055	747	311	80	15	2
Poland	81 382	NAP	[1]	[545]	[4 120]	[9 066]	[19 174]	[20 793]	[13 637]	[11 583]	[1 509]	[423]	
Portugal	12 681	NA	NA	73	287	1 289	2 225	4 217	2 901	1 257	432		
Romania	29 823	0	50	395	1 628	10 702		9 694	6 874		480		
Russian Fed.	780 100												
San Marino	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Serbia	10 955	0	18	59	531	2 312	2 422	2 693	1 713	859	247	91	10
Slovak Rep.	10 713	NAP	12	211	688	1 437	1 950	3 299	2 066	861	172	17	0
Slovenia	1 273	NAP	0	9	28	115	249	443	233	138	50	5	3
Spain (State Adm.)	61 279	NAP	0	0	1 173	[7 734]	[12 580]	[20 731]	[16 905]		[1 421]		
Spain (Catalonia)	10 716	NAP	0	0	278	1 022	1 776	3 859	2 478	958	276	55	14
Sweden	6 742	NAP	0	0	189	710	923	1 462	1 075	568	221		
Switzerland	6 065	29		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
FYRO Macedonia	2 515	NAP	4	24	97	395	531	786	409	200	60	9	0
Turkey	126 725	29	413	1 713	7 746	16 666	24 057	40 543	22 321	9 779	2 795	585	78
Ukraine	158 532	NAP	67	961	2 581	11 098	46 621	71 462	21 260	3 259	1 223		
UK: Engl. & Wales	85 374	NAP	101	1 480	7 927	14 047	15 491	22 740	14 645	5 928	2 287	663	65
UK: North. Ireland	1 703	0	0	14	169	328	330	412	290	110	39	11	0
UK: Scotland	8 267	0	0	127	716	1 313	1 617	2 401	1 417	491	146	37	2

General remark: The breakdown by categories of age does not always correspond to the total number of inmates as provided in Table 1. For more specific information by country, see the notes below.

TABLE 2.1: AGE AND CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2011.2.1

Country	Age of criminal responsibility	Minimal age for the application of custodial sanctions and measures	Age of criminal majority
Albania	14	14	18
Andorra	14	14	18
Armenia	14	14	18
Austria	14	14	18
Azerbaijan	14	14	18
Belgium	NAP	14	18
BH: BiH (total)	14	14/16	18
BH: BiH (st. level)	14	14	18
BH: Fed. BiH	14	16	18
BH: Rep. Srpska	14	14	18
Bulgaria	14	14	18
Croatia	14	14	18/21
Cyprus	14	14	16
Czech Rep.	15	15	18
Denmark	14	14	18
Estonia	14	14	18
Finland	15	15	18/21
France	13	16	18
Georgia	14	14	18
Germany	14	14	18/21
Greece	13	NA	18
Hungary	14	14	18
Iceland	15	15	18
Ireland	12	12	18
Italy	14	14	18
Latvia	14	14	18
Liechtenstein	14	14	18
Lithuania	16	14	18
Luxembourg	16	16	18
Malta	14	14	18
Moldova	14	14	18
Monaco	13	13	18
Montenegro	14	16	18
Netherlands	12	12	18
Norway	15	15	18
Poland	13	15	17
Portugal	16	16	21
Romania	14	14	18
Russian Fed.	14	14	18/21
San Marino	14	14	18
Serbia	14	14	18
Slovak Rep.	14	14	18
Slovenia	14	16	18/21
Spain (State Adm.)	14	14	18
Spain (Catalonia)	14	14	18
Sweden	15	18	18
Switzerland	10	15	18
the FYRO Macedonia	14	16	18
Turkey	12	12	18
Ukraine	14	16	18
UK: England and Wales	10	15	18
UK: Northern Ireland	10	10	18
UK: Scotland	12	16	21

NOTES – TABLES 2 AND 2.1

General remark: As the question on the *age of criminal responsibility* was interpreted by some national correspondents as corresponding to the *age of majority*, a few adjustments to this Table were introduced by the authors of this report. The latter also introduced the age of criminal responsibility for Greece and Russian Federation on the basis of personal communications and literature research.

ARMENIA

- The data on the age of prisoners include *all inmates*. Figures presented in this report are not comparable to those presented in SPACE I 2010 report as in previous report were included only sentenced prisoners *without pre-trial detainees*.
- For some articles of Criminal Code the age of criminal responsibility is 14.
- **Points (b) and (c)** – persons aged up to 18;
- **Points (d) and (e)** – persons aged from 18 to 25;
- **Point (f)** – between 25 and **35** years;
- **Point (g)** – between **35** and **45** years;
- **Points (h) and (i)** – persons aged from **45** to 60;
- **Points (j), (k) and (l)** – persons aged 60 years and over.

AUSTRIA

- **Point (l)** – the oldest person was aged 88.

AZERBAIJAN

- The number of persons held in facilities of the Penitentiary Service of the Ministry of Justice is 20,602, of which 17,611 persons are held in regular prisons and 2,991 are in pre-trial detention facilities. Other 17,318 persons are held in institutions of compulsory pre-trial detention of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The remaining 69 persons are detained in the places of compulsory pre-trial detention of the Ministry of National Security.
- The breakdown by age categories is available only for sentenced persons (17,611) held in penal institutions managed by the Penitentiary Service of the Ministry Justice and those (69) in the pre-trial detention facility of the Ministry of National Security. The figures for 2,991 pre-trials managed by Ministry of Justice and 17,318 persons managed by the Ministry of Internal Affairs are not available.
- **Point (c):** 26 persons.
- **Points (d), (e), (f), (g), and (h):** 16,081 persons aged from 18 to less than 50 years.
- **Point (i):** 1,339 persons aged between 50 and 60.
- **Points (j), (k) and (l):** 165 persons aged 60 and over.
- The age of criminal responsibility is set at 16 years; nevertheless, in the cases of severe crimes, the responsibility may start from 14 years.

BELGIUM

- The age is set up on the basis of the recorded elements in the file and/or stated by the prisoner himself. It could be contested by a judicial authority (e.g. the authorities consider that a person is adult while she stated to be juvenile).
- **Points (b) and (c)** – among 84 juveniles aged less than 18, there are 36 persons who were held in other types of penal institutions that institutions designed for juvenile offenders.
- For 2 persons the age is unknown.
- **Table 2.1** (age of criminal responsibility): There is no minimum age for juveniles who are under the regime of Protection of Youth.
- **Table 2.1** (age of criminal majority): Age of majority is 18. Persons who were aged 16 or over at the moment of committing the offence may –under certain conditions– be tried by an adult court and under the criminal law for adults.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (TOTAL)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Figures used for the Table 2 are calculations made by the authors of this report on the basis of raw data provided by national correspondents. These figures cannot be considered as official inputs.
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (FEDERATION LEVEL)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Point (b): One juvenile was kept in pre-trial detention unit. Table 2.1: The age of criminal responsibility in FBiH is 14. However, a juvenile must turn 16 in order for him to be imposed with a prison sentence. For juveniles from 14 to 16 years of age, only educational measures may be imposed. A juvenile at the age of 16 may be in a juvenile prison but persons at the age of 18 may be imprisoned with adults. The legislation considers persons at the age of 18 "young adults". Persons 18-21 years of age if possible (if there are available capacities) are kept with other juveniles to prevent as much as possible adult prisoners from corrupting their behaviour.
BULGARIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Figures are on 1st January 2012 instead of 1st September 2011 In Table 2 are included <u>sentenced</u> prisoners. Data on pre-trial detainees are not available. Points (k) and (l) –70 years and over
CROATIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Figures are on 31st December 2011 instead of 1st September 2011 In Table 2 are included <u>sentenced</u> prisoners. Data on pre-trial detainees and prisoners sentenced on the basis of Misdemeanours Act are not available. Point (e): From 21 to less than 23 years; Point (f): From 23 to less than 27 years; Point (g): From 27 to less than 40 years.
CYPRUS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The breakdown in the Table 2 is based on figures of prisoners and pre-trial detainees held in the prison institution excluding those held in police stations. So the total of 688 persons is provided in the first column of the table. Table 2.1: There is no express definition of the terms 'adult' and 'juvenile'. Under the Juvenile Offenders' Law (Chp. 157), the Juvenile Court hears charges against 'children' or 'young persons'. This law defines 'child' as a person under the age of 14 and 'young person' as a person who is 14 years of age or older and under the age of 16 years. Therefore a juvenile is a person falling within the above definition of 'child' or 'young person'. An adult is a person not falling within the above definition. According to the Criminal Code, "a person under the age of 14 is not criminally responsible for any act or omission".
CZECH REPUBLIC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Figures are on 31st December 2011 instead of 1st September 2011 Point (b) – As the age of criminal responsibility is 15, juveniles included in this category are 15 years old.
DENMARK
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Between 1st July 2010 and 29th February 2012 the age of criminal responsibility was 14 years. After 1st March 2012 it is - again - 15 years.
FRANCE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Figures are on 1st October 2011 instead of 1st September 2011 Figures used for the Table 2 refer to the total number of inmates managed by Prison Administration ("écroués") and not only on those who are <i>de facto</i> detained in penal institutions ("écroués détenus"). Points (a) and (b) –From 13 to less than 16 years. Points (a) to (c): Total number of juvenile offenders is 694. 212 out of 694 juveniles are held in institutions for juvenile offenders (Etablissement Pour Mineurs [EPM]), and other 482 juveniles are held in special units for juveniles (Quartiers pour mineurs [QM]). Points (j), (k), and (l) –60 years and over

GEORGIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Points (b) and (c) – Total number of juveniles is 211 ● Points (d), (e), (f), and (g) –From 18 to less than 45 years ● Points (h) and (i) – From 45 to less than 60 ● Points (j), (k), and (l) –60 years and over
GERMANY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Figures are on 31st March 2011 instead of 1st September 2011 ● In this Table are included <u>sentenced</u> prisoners and prisoners under preventive measures. ● Points (k) and (l) –No special data collection is undertaken under the category of 80 years and over. Therefore it is assumed that the category refers to the age range “70 years and over”. The oldest person in this category was aged 72. ● Pre-trial detainees – the distribution available for this group of detainees is as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● From 14 to less than 18 years – 405 ● From 18 to less than 21 years – 1,081 ● From 21 years and over – 9,378
HUNGARY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (a) –On the basis of the change in the Criminal Code the age of the criminal responsibility is 14 years. ● Points (b) and (c) –From 14 to less than 18 years ● Point (d) –From 18 to less than 22 years ● Point (e) –From 22 to less than 25 ● Points (j), (k), and (l) –60 years and over
IRELAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Points (a), (b) and (c): In total there are 65 juveniles in custody. 31 of these are held in Oberstown Detention centre and 34 are held in St. Patrick's institution. ● Point (c) – only boys up to the age of 16 and girls up to the age of 18 are detained in children detention schools. ● Table 2.1: age of criminal responsibility is 10. Children from 10 years may be tried under the criminal justice system but only where charges of murder, rape or serious sexual assault arise. They must accept responsibility for their criminal behaviour and it must be proven that they understand that their actions were illegal.
ITALY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Points (a), (b), and (c) –Data on persons less than 18 years of age are not available in these statistics. These categories are held in especially designed institutions for juvenile offenders, which are not managed by the Italian Penitentiary Administration. ● Points (k) and (l) –70 years and over ● Unknown –43 persons for who the age has not been recorded.
LATVIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Figures are on 1st October 2011 instead of 1st September 2011 ● In the Table 2 are included only <u>sentenced</u> prisoners. No data are available on the category of pre-trial detainees. ● Points (b) and (c): There are 50 juveniles in total. Nevertheless, 30 out of 50 juveniles are not included in these points because their status was “pre-trials”. ● Points (j), (k), and (l) –60 years and over
LITHUANIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Figures are on 1st July 2011 instead of 1st September 2011 ● In this Table are included only <u>sentenced</u> prisoners. Pre-trial detainees and prisoners under preventive measures are not counted; insofar no special data are available. ● Points (b) and (c): There are 134 juveniles in total. Nevertheless, 29 out of 134 juveniles are not included in these points because their status was “pre-trials”. ● Points (e) and (f) –from 21 to less than 30 years ● Points (j), (k), and (l) –60 years and over ● Table 2.1: Criminal responsibility may be applied to a person, who at the moment of the

commitment of the offence was aged 16. Nevertheless, a person who prior to committing a crime or a criminal offence has reached the age of 14 shall be responsible for murder (art. 129), causing heavy health disturbances (“grievous bodily harm”, art. 135), rape (art. 149 and art. 150 – “hetero and homo”), theft (art. 178), robbery (art. 180), property extortion (art. 181), aggravated destruction or damage to property (art. 187, Part 2), seizure of firearms, ammunition, explosives or explosive substances (art. 254), theft, extortion or other illegal seizure of drugs or psycho-tropic substances (art. 263), aggravated damage of means of transport, roads or equipment therein (art. 280, Part 2).

LUXEMBOURG

- **Point (b):** minors under a decision taken with respect to the law on the protection of juveniles are as well hosted in the Penitentiary Centre of Luxembourg.

MOLDOVA

- Figures are on 1st October 2011 instead of 1st September 2011. Therefore the breakdown provided in the Table 2 does not fit with the total number of prisoners used for the Table 1 (where figures are on 1st September 2011).
- In this Table are included only sentenced prisoners. Pre-trial detainees are not counted; insofar no special data are available.
- **Points (b) and (c):** Are included only sentenced juveniles who serve sentences in prisons for adults.
- **Points (k), and (l)** –70 years and over

THE NETHERLANDS

- The distribution in Table 2 concerns only the population detained in penal institutions and those who are under Electronic Monitoring, without taking into account juvenile offenders, people in custodial clinics and illegal aliens.
- **Unknown** –11 persons for who the age has not been recorded.
- **Table 2.1:** The age of criminal responsibility is 12 years. People younger than 18 years can be detained from the age of 12 in special institutions for juveniles. The age in which people can be detained under adult criminal law is 18 years (with a few exceptions when they are tried according to adult law).

NORWAY

- **Table 2.1:** There are no juvenile courts in Norway, nor is there special legislation for young offenders over the age of 15. The General Penal Code, however, makes some special provisions for those between the age of 15 and 18.

POLAND

- Figures are on 31st December 2011 instead of 1st September 2011
- Breakdown by age for fine defaulters is not available.
- **Point (b)** –From 15 to less than 17 (1 person)
- **Point (c)** –From 17 to less than 19 (545 persons)
- **Point (d)** –From 19 to less than 22 (4,120 persons)
- **Point (e)** –From 22 to less than 25 years (9,066 persons)
- **Point (f)** –From 25 to less than 31 years (19,174 persons)
- **Point (g)** –From 31 to less than 40 years (20,793 persons).
- **Point (h)** – From 40 to less than 49 years (13,637 persons).
- **Point (i)** –From 49 to less than 61 years (11,583 persons)
- **Points (j)** –From 61 to less than 67 years (1,509 persons)
- **Points (k) and (l)** – 67 years and over (423 persons)

PORTUGAL

- Figures are on 31st December 2011 instead of 1st September 2011
- **Points (a) and (b)** –Juveniles held in educational institutions are managed by the Direcção General de Reinserção Social; therefore the figures on these persons are not included in this report.
- **Point (c):** There are 49 juvenile offenders held special units foreseen for them in adult prisons. Other 24 juveniles are held in special institutions for juvenile offenders.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Points (j), (k), and (l) –60 years and over ● Table 2.1: Persons aged from 16 to less than 21 years are young adults and are tried under a special law which is specific to them.
ROMANIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Points (b) and (c): 50 out of 395 juveniles are held in prisons for adults being at the disposal of judicial authorities (prosecution). ● Points (e) and (f) –From 21 to less than 30 years ● Points (h) and (i): From 40 to less than 60 years ● Points (j), (k), and (l) –60 years and over
SLOVAK REPUBLIC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Points (b) and (c): 132 out of 223 juvenile offenders (included in the general breakdown) are held in regular facilities for adult inmates.
SPAIN (STATE ADMINISTRATION)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (e) –From 21 to less than 26 years ● Point (f) –From 26 to less than 31 years ● Point (g) –From 31 to less than 41 years ● Points (h) and (i) –from 41 to less than 61 years old ● Points (j), (k), and (l) –61 years and over ● Others –735 persons: fine defaulters (73), prisoners in transit (95), week-end arrest (5) and security measures (562). These persons are not included in general breakdown.
SPAIN (CATALONIA)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Table 2.1: The Criminal Code applies to persons aged 18 and over. Between 14 and 17 years the <i>Law on the Juveniles' responsibility</i> is applied. Persons under 14 years are not trialed under the criminal law system.
SWEDEN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Figures are on 1st October 2011 instead of 1st September 2011 ● In this Table are included only <u>sentenced</u> prisoners. ● Points (j), (k) and (l) –60 years and over
SWITZERLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Figures are on 7th September 2011 instead of 1st September 2011 ● Points (a), (b) and (c): 29 persons aged less than 18, of which 15 in pre-trial detention.
THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Points (b) and (c): There are 4 persons (2 aged less than 16 and 2 aged less than 18) that are in pre-trial detention. These 4 juveniles are not included in Table 1.2, because there is no special institution for pre-trial detention for juveniles. They are held in adult prisons but separated from adults.
UKRAINE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Points (b) and (c) –1,028 persons who are held in pre-trial institutions and penal establishments. Sometimes, juveniles are held in pre-trial institutions for one-two days. ● Table 2.1: Criminal liability arises from 16 years, in special cases from 14 years (art. 22 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine).
UK: ENGLAND AND WALES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Figures are on 30th June 2011 instead of 1st September 2011 ● Point (l) – 80 years and over (the oldest person was aged 92).
UK: SCOTLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Table 2.1: Age of criminal responsibility changed to 12 years in March 2011 ● Point (c): Some young (juvenile) offenders may be held in adult establishments under certain circumstances, primarily on remand pre-trial so as to be closer to the court. Children under 16 are held in secure accommodation, which is not part of the prison establishment. Children may be placed in secure accommodation for their own protection as well as for a criminal conviction. Such cases (6 persons) are not included in Table 1.2.

**TABLE 2.2: AGE STRUCTURE OF PRISON POPULATIONS ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2011:
MINORS AND PERSONS BETWEEN 18 AND 21 OF AGE**

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2011.2.2

Country	Total number of prisoners (incl. pre-trial detainees)	Custodial institutions/units for juvenile offenders			Educational institutions/units for juvenile offenders		Number of inmates under 18 years old	Number of inmates from 18 to less than 21 years old	% of inmates under 18 years old	% of inmates from 18 to less than 21 years old
		Incl. (Yes)/ Excl. (No)	How many?	Of which aged 18 and over	Incl. (Yes)/ Excl. (No)	How many?				
Albania	4 772	Yes	127	0	NAP	***	127	357	2.7	7.5
Andorra	36	Yes	1	0	NAP	***	1	6	2.8	16.7
Armenia	4 514	Yes	31	10	NAP	***	21	NA	0.5	NA
Austria	8 767	Yes	220	80	No	***	140	518	1.6	5.9
Azerbaijan	[17 680]	Yes	26	4	No	***	26	NA	0.1	NA
Belgium	11 825	Yes	65	17	No	***	84	499	0.7	4.2
BH: BiH (total)	2 745	Yes	46	32	NAP	***	15	94	0.5	3.4
BH: BiH (st. level)	20	No	***	***	NAP	***	0	0	0.0	0.0
BH: Fed. BiH	1 671	Yes	31	24	NAP	***	8	78	0.5	4.7
BH: Rep. Srpska	1 054	Yes	15	8	NAP	***	7	16	0.7	1.5
Bulgaria	[8 786]	Yes	89	29	NAP	***	60	336	0.7	3.8
Croatia	[3 893]	Yes	93	38	No	***	56	80	1.4	2.1
Cyprus	[688]	Yes	28	24	NAP	***	4	24	0.6	3.5
Czech Rep.	23 170	Yes	205	117	NAP	***	88	841	0.4	3.6
Denmark	3 947	No	***	***	NAP	***	9	364	0.2	9.2
Estonia	3 385	Yes	195	158	NAP	***	37	158	1.1	4.7
Finland	3 261	NAP	***	***	No	***	9	73	0.3	2.2
France	72 326	Yes	213	1	No	***	694	5 328	1.0	7.4
Georgia	24 186	Yes	211	0	NAP	***	211	NA	0.9	NA
Germany	70 931	Yes	7 406	6 414	No	***	992	4 191	1.4	5.9
Greece	12 479	Yes	NA	NA	Yes	NA	7 276	NA	(58.3)	NA
Hungary	17 413	Yes	NA	NA	No	***	180	1 483	1.0	8.5
Iceland	149	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	2	6	1.3	4.0
Ireland	4 257	Yes	65	0	NAP	***	65	329	1.5	7.7
Italy	67 104	No	***	***	NAP	***	0	1 267	0.0	1.9
Latvia	[4 598]	Yes	67	17	NAP	***	20	249	0.4	5.4
Liechtenstein	13	No	***	***	No	***	0	3	0.0	23.1
Lithuania	[7 963]	Yes	206	72	No	***	105	689	1.3	8.7
Luxembourg	644	No	***	***	No	***	1	16	0.2	2.5
Malta	599	Yes	24	20	NAP	***	4	20	0.7	3.3
Moldova	[5 082]	Yes	60	45	No	***	45	269	0.9	5.3
Monaco	32	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	4	2	12.5	6.3
Montenegro	1 328	No	***	***	No	***		92	0.0	6.9
Netherlands	11 579	No	***	***	No	***	2	879	0.0	7.6
Norway	3 535	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	8	152	0.2	4.3
Poland	81 382	No	***	***	No	***	546	4 120	0.7	5.1
Portugal	12 681	Yes	201	177	No	***	73	287	0.6	2.3
Romania	29 823	Yes	1 810	1 576	Yes	161	445	1 628	1.5	5.5
Russian Fed.	780 100									
San Marino	2	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	0	0	0.0	0.0
Serbia	10 955	Yes	36	36	Yes	213	77	531	0.7	4.8
Slovak Rep.	10 713	Yes	91	0	No	***	223	688	2.1	6.4
Slovenia	1 273	Yes	4	4	Yes	29	9	28	0.7	2.2
Spain (State Adm.)	61 279	No	***	***	No	***	0	1 173	0.0	1.9
Spain (Catalonia)	10 716	No	***	***	No	***	0	278	0.0	2.6
Sweden	[5 148]	No	***	***	No	***	0	189	0.0	3.7
Switzerland	6 065	Yes	NA	NA	Yes	NA	29	NA	0.5	NA
FYRO Macedonia	2 515	Yes	62	38	No	***	28	97	1.1	3.9
Turkey	126 725	Yes	9 745	7 746	Yes	156	2 155	7 746	1.7	6.1
Ukraine	158 532	NAP	***	***	Yes	834	1 028	2 581	0.6	1.6
UK: Engl. & Wales	85 374	Yes	1 581	0	NAP	***	1 581	7 927	1.9	9.3
UK: North. Ireland	1 703	Yes	NA	NA	No	***	14	169	0.8	9.9
UK: Scotland	8 267	Yes	795	674	No	***	127	716	1.5	8.7
Mean									1.0	5.5
Median									0.7	4.8
Minimum									0.0	0.0
Maximum									12.5	23.1

NOTES – TABLE 2.2

For more detailed information on the 2011 data, see the notes to the previous Tables.

Data provided in Table 2.2 should be considered cautiously as the percentages could not always be calculated on the basis of the total number of prisoners. The following countries provided the age breakdown for sentenced prisoners only: **Bulgaria, Croatia, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, and Sweden**. For these countries, the figure included in the first column of Table 2.2 (“Total number of prisoners”) corresponds to the number of sentenced prisoners only, and the percentages included in the Table are calculated on the basis of that figure.

For two countries (**Azerbaijan** and **Cyprus**) the total number refers to particular institutions. In Azerbaijan, the breakdown by age concerns penal institutions managed by the Penitentiary Service of the Ministry of Justice and those of the Ministry of National Security. This calculated total was included in the first column of Table 2.2. In the case of Cyprus, persons detained in police stations (217) were not included in the age breakdown; therefore, the total number of prisoners in the first column refers to the number of prisoners held in prison institution (688).

The calculation of the percentage of prisoners aged 18 to less than 21 was impossible for **Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, and Switzerland** because these countries did not provide the breakdown for this group of age (see notes to Table 2).

The calculation of all percentages was impossible for **Russian Federation** because the raw data on this category of prisoners are missing (the country did not participate in the SPACE I 2011 survey).

For two countries (**Hungary** and **Poland**) the age ranges are slightly different from the main category (“Prisoners from 18 to less than 21 years old”). For Hungary the range is from 18 to less than 22, and for Poland the range is from 19 to less than 22.

GERMANY

- The total number of prisoners under 18 years is **992**, of which 405 are pre-trial detainees, and 587 are sentenced prisoners. Consequentially, the percentage in Table 2.2 was calculated on the basis of the *whole* population in penal institutions.
- The total number of prisoners between 18 and less than 21 years is **4,191**, of which 1,081 are pre-trial detainees, and 3,110 are sentenced prisoners. Consequentially, the percentage in this table was calculated on the basis of the *whole* population in penal institutions.

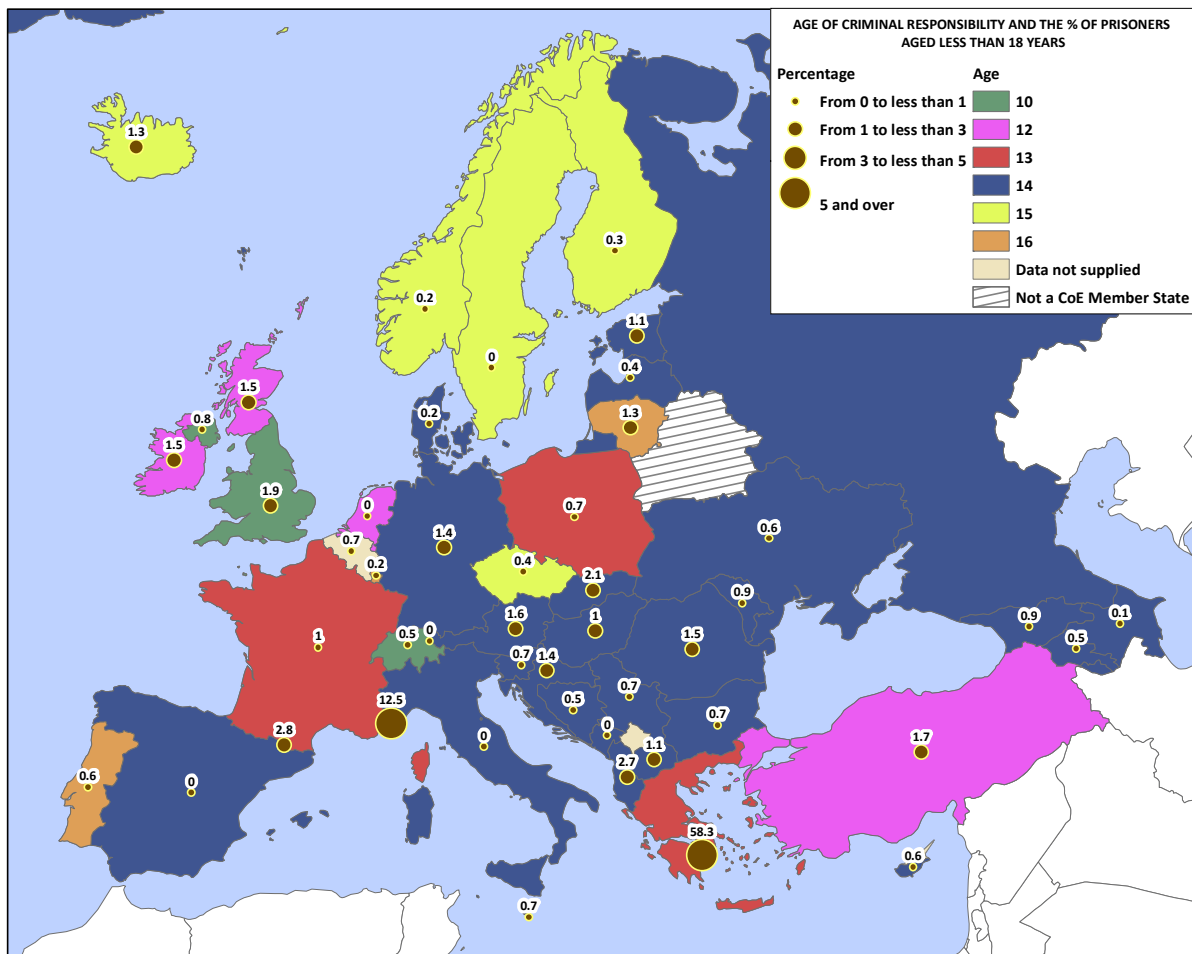
THE NETHERLANDS

- Figures presented in Table 2.2 concern only the population held in penal institutions, without taking into account juvenile offenders, people in custodial clinics, and institutions for aliens.
- **Note of the authors of the report:** As the number of persons aged less than 18 years and between 18 and less than 21 years is known for the institutions for juvenile offenders, the percentage can be recalculated at the level of the population held in *penal institutions* and *institutions for juvenile offenders* (12,207). Nevertheless, this figure does not represent an official input and it is presented only for information. The recalculated percentages are as follows:
 - Percentage of prisoners under 18 years old = 3.0%
 - Percentage of prisoners from 18 to less than 21 years old = 9.4%

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 doing cross-sectional comparisons.

MAP 2: BREAKDOWN OF THE AGE OF CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY AND PERCENTAGES OF PRISONERS LESS THAN 18 YEARS OF AGE IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2011.m.2



This map must be interpreted cautiously as the categories included in it are not always strictly comparable across countries. Thus, for countries that did not provide the age breakdown for the whole prison population, calculations are based on the available data (e.g. only on sentenced prisoners). Moreover, some of the countries included in the Map (e.g. Italy) do not count persons held in institutions for juvenile offenders in their prison population. As a consequence, their percentage of prisoners aged less than 18 years is nil or close to zero. In most cases, the main reason for excluding juveniles from the calculation is that the special institutions for juvenile offenders are not managed by Prison Administrations. For more details, see the notes to Tables 2 and 2.2.

Since 2010, **the Netherlands** decided also to exclude juveniles from the total prison population provided for SPACE I. Therefore their percentage in this map is nil. According to the additional information collected for this report (see the notes to Tables 1.1 and 2.2) there were 268 persons under 18 years old held in institutions for juvenile offenders. If persons held in institutions for juvenile offenders (268 juveniles + 360 persons aged 18 to less than 21) are added to the total prison population, then juveniles (i.e. persons under 18 years old) represent 3.0% of that *calculated* total. In **France**, the total number of prisoners corresponds to the number of “écroués”. However, 8,179 persons (11.3%) of the total of 72,326 “écroués” are not *de facto* held inside penal institutions. For **Greece**, the percentage of 58.3% juvenile inmates seems to be too high. Yet no amendment was provided by national authorities. This figure should be considered very cautiously.

For this map we used the age of criminal responsibility which corresponds to the one included in the first column of Table 2.1. Generally, the age of criminal responsibility matches the minimal age for the application of custodial sanctions and measures (column two, Table 2.1). Yet, there are differences between both ages in the following countries: Belgium, France, Lithuania, Montenegro, Poland, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine, UK: England and Wales and UK: Scotland. For more details see the notes to Table 2.1.

TABLE 2.3: MEDIAN AND AVERAGE AGES OF THE PRISON POPULATION (INCLUDING PRE-TRIAL DETAINEES) ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2011

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2011.2.3

Country	Mean (average) age of the prison pop.	Median age of the prison population
Albania	33	28.86
Andorra	34.79	21.41
Armenia	NA	NA
Austria	34.9	33
Azerbaijan	NA	NA
Belgium	35.4	33
BH: BiH (total)	34.5	32
BH: BiH (st. level)	45	45
BH: Fed. BiH	34.4	39.3
BH: Rep. Srpska	35.53	32.53
Bulgaria	34.88	33.47
Croatia	38.5	36.2
Cyprus	35.6	35
Czech Rep.	35.58	34.34
Denmark	33.6	30.5
Estonia	34	32
Finland	37	35
France	34.4	31
Georgia	NA	NA
Germany	35.5	33.5
Greece	NA	NA
Hungary	35 years 6 months	34 years 11 months
Iceland	33.92	32
Ireland	32	29
Italy	38	37
Latvia	40	33
Liechtenstein	32	33
Lithuania	33	29.64
Luxembourg	35.5	34.5
Malta	37	37
Moldova	34.06	32.77
Monaco	36	28
Montenegro	30.06	27.06
Netherlands	34.6	33
Norway	35.1	33
Poland	37.8	33
Portugal	37	35.38
Romania	34	32
Russian Fed.		
San Marino	45	45
Serbia	33.61	30.46
Slovak Rep.	34.23	32.88
Slovenia	36.92	34.49
Spain (State Adm.)	38.63	38
Spain (Catalonia)	36.85	35
Sweden	36	34
Switzerland	NA	NA
FYRO Macedonia	32.16	31
Turkey	35	33
Ukraine	33.11	32.27
UK: Engl. & Wales	33	31
UK: North. Ireland	33.22	30.15
UK: Scotland	32.8	31
Mean	35.4	33.2
Median	35.0	33.0
Minimum	30.1	21.4
Maximum	45.0	45.0

Among countries presented in Table 2.3, 17 do not include persons held in *custodial* institutions for juveniles in the calculations of the mean and median ages: **BiH (st. level), Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Montenegro, The Netherlands, Norway, Poland, San Marino, Spain (St. level), Spain (Catalonia), Sweden, and Ukraine.** For 11 countries, the calculations of the *mean and median* were made by the authors of this report on the basis of raw data provided by national correspondents: **Andorra, BiH (total), BiH (Rep. Srpska), Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Moldova, Montenegro, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, and Ukraine.** For 3 countries, we calculated the *median* values: **Albania, Lithuania, and Portugal.** Moreover, in **Bulgaria, Croatia, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, and Sweden** the mean and the median ages are calculated only for sentenced prisoners. Finally, mean and median values for Cyprus are based on population held in prison (without persons held in police stations).

FIGURE 2: COUNTRIES WITH THE YOUNGEST (LESS THAN 33 YEARS) PRISON POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY DECREASING MEDIAN AGE

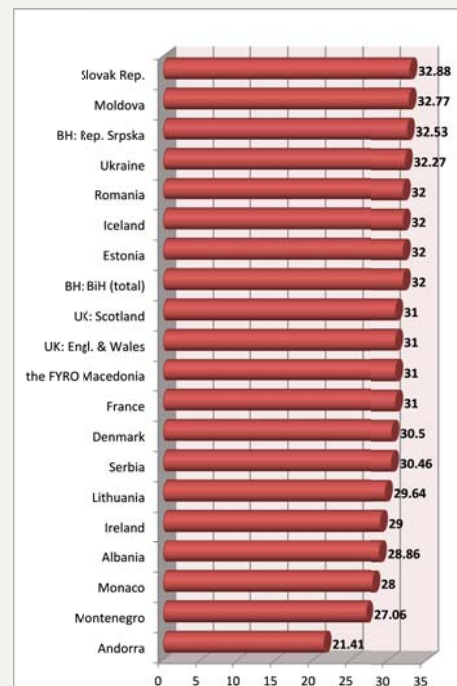


TABLE 3.1: FEMALE PRISONERS ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2011

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2011.3.1

Country	Total number of prisoners (including pre-trial detainees)	Number of female prisoners (incl. pre-trial detainees)	% of female prisoners in the total number of prisoners	Number of foreign females	% of foreign females in the number of female prisoners	Number of female pre-trial detainees	% of pre-trial female detainees in the number of female prisoners	Number of females aged less than 18	% of females aged < 18 in the number of female prisoners
Albania	4 772	91	1.9	3	3.3	28	30.8	0	0.0
Andorra	36	6	16.7	4	66.7	4	66.7	0	0.0
Armenia	4 514	192	4.3	NA	NA	47	24.5	0	0.0
Austria	8 767	572	6.5	230	40.2	135	23.6	16	2.8
Azerbaijan	37 989	662	1.7	17	2.6	85	12.8	NAP	NAP
Belgium	11 825	494	4.2	172	34.8	190	38.5	5	1.0
BH: BiH (total)	2 745	65	2.4	1	1.5	9	13.8	0	0.0
BH: BiH (st. level)	20	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
BH: Fed. BiH	1 671	48	2.9	1	2.1	6	12.5	0	0.0
BH: Rep. Srpska	1 054	17	1.6	0	0.0	3	17.6	0	0.0
Bulgaria	11 137	329	3.0	8	2.4	50	15.2	1	0.3
Croatia	5 084	250	4.9	19	7.6	43	17.2	5	2.0
Cyprus	[688]	52	7.6	37	71.2	14	26.9	0	0.0
Czech Rep.	23 170	1 492	6.4	101	6.8	185	12.4	4	0.3
Denmark	3 947	164	4.2	47	28.7	52	31.7	0	0.0
Estonia	3 385	182	5.4	73	40.1	37	20.3	5	2.7
Finland	3 261	244	7.5	23	9.4	49	20.1	1	0.4
France	72 326	2 555	3.5	568	22.2	767	30.0	34	1.3
Georgia	24 186	1 203	5.0	32	2.7	109	9.1	5	0.4
Germany	70 931	3 941	5.6	821	20.8	620	15.7	25	0.6
Greece	12 479	562	4.5	260	46.3	240	42.7	(562)	(100.0)
Hungary	17 413	1 227	7.0	45	3.7	383	31.2	NA	NA
Iceland	149	8	5.4	1	12.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ireland	4 257	142	3.3	25	17.6	26	18.3	0	0.0
Italy	67 104	2 887	4.3	1 176	40.7	1 221	42.3	NA	NA
Latvia	6 556	428	6.5	3	0.7	148	34.6	1	0.2
Liechtenstein	13	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Lithuania	9 504	405	4.3	1	0.2	54	13.3	4	1.0
Luxembourg	644	36	5.6	20	55.6	14	38.9	0	0.0
Malta	599	39	6.5	18	46.2	10	25.6	1	2.6
Moldova	6 337	393	6.2	5	1.3	92	23.4	25	6.4
Monaco	32	10	31.3	10	100.0	4	40.0	4	40.0
Montenegro	1 328	37	2.8	20	54.1	7	18.9	0	0.0
Netherlands	11 579	696	6.0	191	27.4	340	48.9	0	0.0
Norway	3 535	221	6.3	73	33.0	72	32.6	0	0.0
Poland	81 382	2 529	3.1	26	1.0	364	14.4	NA	NA
Portugal	12 681	711	5.6	173	24.3	199	28.0	3	0.4
Romania	29 823	1 356	4.5	11	0.8	203	15.0	24	1.8
Russian Fed.	780 100	61 200	7.8						
San Marino	2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Serbia	10 955	386	3.5	24	6.2	137	35.5	2	0.5
Slovak Rep.	10 713	632	5.9	8	1.3	71	11.2	NA	NA
Slovenia	1 273	57	4.5	3	5.3	12	21.1	0	0.0
Spain (State Adm.)	61 279	4 715	7.7	1 658	35.2	1 000	21.2	NAP	NAP
Spain (Catalonia)	10 716	761	7.1	316	41.5	176	23.1	0	0.0
Sweden	6 742	400	5.9	NA	NA	97	24.3	0	0.0
Switzerland	6 065	324	5.3	NA	NA	108	33.3	3	0.9
FYRO Macedonia	2 515	65	2.6	3	4.6	2	3.1	0	0.0
Turkey	126 725	4 550	3.6	316	6.9	1 592	35.0	65	1.4
Ukraine	158 532	7 183	4.5	125	1.7	1 892	26.3	90	1.3
UK: Engl. & Wales	85 374	4 185	4.9	688	16.4	503	12.0	23	0.5
UK: North. Ireland	1 703	54	3.2	12	22.2	24	44.4	0	0.0
UK: Scotland	8 267	467	5.6	21	4.5	109	23.3	4	0.9
Mean			5.3		20.3		23.7		1.6
Median			4.9		8.5		23.3		0.3
Minimum			0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
Maximum			31.3		100.0		66.7		40.0

NOTES – TABLE 3.1

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (TOTAL)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Figures are calculated by the authors of this report on the basis of the data provided by national correspondents. These figures <i>should not</i> be considered as official inputs. These figures were not used for the calculation of mean and median values at the European level.
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (STATE LEVEL)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the unique facility for pre-trial detention which exists at the State level are held only male inmates. Therefore, the nil values are presented in the Table and are considered as reliable.
BULGARIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data relate to 1st January 2012 instead of 1st September 2011
CROATIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data relate to 31st December 2011 instead of 1st September 2011
CYPRUS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Figures presented in Table 3.1 are based on a total of 688 prisoners held in Prison institution (for 217 persons held in police stations the breakdown by categories is not available).
CZECH REPUBLIC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data relate to 31st December 2011 instead of 1st September 2011
ESTONIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vast majority in "foreigner" category of inmates are legal inhabitants of Estonia who have either no citizenship or Russian citizenship.
FRANCE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data relate to 1st October 2011 instead of 1st September 2011 The breakdown of female inmates is to be carried forward to the total number of inmates which have the status of "écroués" and not only those who are "écroués détenus" (<i>de facto</i> held in penal institutions).
GERMANY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data relate to 31st March 2011 instead of 1st September 2011
GREECE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of female inmates aged less than 18 seems to be unreliable.
LATVIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data relate to 1st October 2011 instead of 1st September 2011
LITHUANIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data relate to 1st July 2011 instead of 1st September 2011
LUXEMBOURG
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Female inmates are held in a special section of the Penitentiary Centre of Luxembourg.
THE NETHERLANDS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Figures included in Table 3.1 are part of the total number of inmates which includes persons held in penal institutions and those who are under Electronic Monitoring. Are excluded from the breakdown juvenile offenders, persons held in custodial clinics and illegal aliens.
POLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data relate to 31st December 2011 instead of 1st September 2011
PORTUGAL
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data relate to 31st December 2011 instead of 1st September 2011
RUSSIAN FEDERATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The figure on female inmates has been provided by Mr Roy Walmsley, director of <i>World Prison Brief, the International Centre for Prison Studies</i>.
SWEDEN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data relate to 1st October 2011 instead of 1st September 2011
UK: ENGLAND AND WALES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data relate to 30th June 2011 instead of 1st September 2011

TABLE 3.2: FOREIGN PRISONERS ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2011

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2011.3.2

Country	Total number of prisoners (including pre-trial detainees)	Total number of foreign prisoners (incl. pre-trial detainees)	% of foreign prisoners in the total number of prisoners	Number of foreign pre-trial detainees	% of foreign pre-trial detainees in the number of foreign prisoners	Number of prisoners citizens of Member States of the EU	% of the EU citizens in the number of foreign prisoners	Number of foreign detainees aged less than 18	% of foreign minors in the number of foreign prisoners	Number of detainees for which the nationality is unknown	% of detainees for which the nationality is unknown (in Total)
Albania	4 772	69	1.4	53	76.8	18	26.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Andorra	36	25	69.4	9	36.0	24	96.0	1	4.0	0	0.0
Armenia	4 514	165	3.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0.0	0	0.0
Austria	8 767	4 027	45.9	1 140	28.3	500	12.4	72	1.8	2	0.0
Azerbaijan	37 989	752	2.0	104	13.8	3	0.4	NA	NA	19	0.1
Belgium	11 825	4 964	42.0	1 887	38.0	1 409	28.4	51	1.0	7	0.1
BH: BiH (total)	2 745	123	4.5	78	63.4	4	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
BH: BiH (st. level)	20	1	5.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.0
BH: Fed. BiH	1 671	38	2.3	14	36.8	3	7.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
BH: Rep. Srpska	1 054	84	8.0	63	75.0	1	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Bulgaria	11 137	226	2.0	60	26.5	NA	NA	0	0.0	0	0.0
Croatia	5 084	289	5.7	129	44.6	16	5.5	0	0.0	3	0.1
Cyprus	[688]	370	53.8	80	21.6	129	34.9	1	0.3	0	0.0
Czech Rep.	23 170	1 730	7.5	611	35.3	823	47.6	2	0.1	0	0.0
Denmark	3 947	838	21.2	433	51.7	277	33.1	NA	NA	38	1.0
Estonia	3 385	257	7.6	70	27.2	42	16.3	2	0.8	1 092	32.3
Finland	3 261	467	14.3	229	49.0	255	54.6	2	0.4	3	0.1
France	72 326	12 452	17.2	NA	NA	3 042	24.4	NA	NA	209	0.3
Georgia	24 186	353	1.5	NA	NA	12	3.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Germany	70 931	19 253	27.1	5 111	26.5	6 302	32.7	NA	NA	NA	NA
Greece	12 479	7 887	63.2	2 700	34.2	1 554	19.7	562	7.1	NA	NA
Hungary	17 413	629	3.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	0.0
Iceland	149	28	18.8	3	10.7	20	71.4	1	3.6	0	0.0
Ireland	4 257	522	12.3	143	27.4	344	65.9	3	0.6	0	0.0
Italy	67 104	24 155	36.0	11 712	48.5	4 958	20.5	NA	NA	19	0.0
Latvia	6 556	85	1.3	47	55.3	22	25.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
Liechtenstein	13	9	69.2	4	44.4	3	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Lithuania	9 504	118	1.2	46	39.0	21	17.8	2	1.7	NA	NA
Luxembourg	644	442	68.6	196	44.3	252	57.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Malta	599	208	34.7	130	62.5	NA	NA	0	0.0	0	0.0
Moldova	6 337	101	1.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0.0
Monaco	32	30	93.8	16	53.3	21	70.0	4	13.3	0	0.0
Montenegro	1 328	151	11.4	82	54.3	4	2.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
Netherlands	11 579	2 410	20.8	1 265	52.5	910	37.8	0	0.0	226	2.0
Norway	3 535	1 079	30.5	443	41.1	505	46.8	NA	NA	8	0.2
Poland	81 382	550	0.7	273	49.6	227	41.3	NA	NA	5	0.0
Portugal	12 681	2 548	20.1	857	33.6	555	21.8	22	0.9	0	0.0
Romania	29 823	208	0.7	59	28.4	65	31.3	NA	NA	0	0.0
Russian Fed.	780 100										
San Marino	2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Serbia	10 955	238	2.2	126	52.9	69	29.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Slovak Rep.	10 713	201	1.9	98	48.8	81	40.3	NA	NA	0	0.0
Slovenia	1 273	133	10.4	58	43.6	30	22.6	0	0.0	5	0.4
Spain (St. Adm.)	61 279	20 592	33.6	5 389	26.2	4 045	19.6	NAP	NAP	242	0.4
Spain (Catalonia)	10 716	4 892	45.7	1 301	26.6	693	14.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Sweden	[5 148]	1 419	27.6	NA	NA	537	37.8	NA	NA	8	0.2
Switzerland	6 065	4 333	71.4	1 408	32.5	NA	NA	24	0.6	NA	NA
FYRO Macedonia	2 515	152	6.0	26	17.1	3	2.0	1	0.7	1	0.0
Turkey	126 725	2 259	1.8	988	43.7	235	10.4	2	0.1	949	0.7
Ukraine	158 532	2 625	1.7	222	8.5	80	3.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
UK: Engl. & Wales	85 374	10 779	12.6	1 757	16.3	645	6.0	41	0.4	1 565	1.8
UK: North. Ireland	1 703	144	8.5	92	63.9	50	34.7	0	0.0	3	0.2
UK: Scotland	8 267	278	3.4	110	39.6	108	38.8	7	2.5	1	0.0
Mean			20.6		39.7		27.7		1.1		1.0
Median			10.4		39.0		25.9		0.0		0.0
Minimum			0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
Maximum			93.8		100.0		96.0		13.3		32.3

TABLE 3.2.A: FOREIGN PRISONERS ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2011 (ADJUSTED FIGURES INCLUDING UNKNOWN/UNRECORDED NATIONALITY)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2011.3.2.a

Country	Total number of prisoners (including pre-trial detainees)	Total number of foreign prisoners (incl. pre-trial detainees)	Number of detainees for which the nationality is unknown/unrecorded	Number of foreigners (including unknown/unrecorded)	% of foreigners including unknown/unrecorded
Albania	4 772	69	0	69	1.4
Andorra	36	25	0	25	69.4
Armenia	4 514	165	0	165	3.7
Austria	8 767	4 027	2	4 029	46.0
Azerbaijan	37 989	752	19	771	2.0
Belgium	11 825	4 964	7	4 971	42.0
BH: BiH (total)	2 745	123	0	123	4.5
BH: BiH (st. level)	20	1	1	2	10.0
BH: Fed. BiH	1 671	38	0	38	2.3
BH: Rep. Srpska	1 054	84	0	84	8.0
Bulgaria	11 137	226	0	226	2.0
Croatia	5 084	289	3	292	5.7
Cyprus	[688]	370	0	370	53.8
Czech Rep.	23 170	1 730	0	1 730	7.5
Denmark	3 947	838	38	838	21.2
Estonia	3 385	257	1 092	1 349	39.9
Finland	3 261	467	3	470	14.4
France	72 326	12 452	209	12 661	17.5
Georgia	24 186	353	0	353	1.5
Germany	70 931	19 253	NA	19 253	27.1
Greece	12 479	7 887	NA	7 887	63.2
Hungary	17 413	629	1	630	3.6
Iceland	149	28	0	28	18.8
Ireland	4 257	522	0	522	12.3
Italy	67 104	24 155	19	24 155	36.0
Latvia	6 556	85	0	85	1.3
Liechtenstein	13	9	0	9	69.2
Lithuania	9 504	118	NA	118	1.2
Luxembourg	644	442	0	442	68.6
Malta	599	208	0	208	34.7
Moldova	6 337	101	0	101	1.6
Monaco	32	30	0	30	93.8
Montenegro	1 328	151	0	151	11.4
Netherlands	11 579	2 410	226	2 636	22.8
Norway	3 535	1 079	8	1 087	30.7
Poland	81 382	550	5	555	0.7
Portugal	12 681	2 548	0	2 548	20.1
Romania	29 823	208	0	208	0.7
Russian Fed.	780 100				
San Marino	2	0	0	0	0.0
Serbia	10 955	238	0	238	2.2
Slovak Rep.	10 713	201	0	201	1.9
Slovenia	1 273	133	5	133	10.4
Spain (State Adm.)	61 279	20 592	242	20 592	33.6
Spain (Catalonia)	10 716	4 892	0	4 892	45.7
Sweden	[5 148]	1 419	8	1 427	27.7
Switzerland	6 065	4 333	NA	4 333	71.4
the FYRO Macedonia	2 515	152	1	153	6.1
Turkey	126 725	2 259	949	3 208	2.5
Ukraine	158 532	2 625	NA	2 625	1.7
UK: Engl. & Wales	85 374	10 779	1 565	12 344	14.5
UK: North. Ireland	1 703	144	3	147	8.6
UK: Scotland	8 267	278	1	279	3.4
Mean					21.5
Median					11.4
Minimum					0.0
Maximum					93.8

TABLE 3.2.B: ASYLUM SEEKERS AND ILLEGAL ALIENS HELD FOR ADMINISTRATIVE REASONS AMONG FOREIGN INMATES ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2011

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2011.3.2.b

Country	Total number of prisoners (incl. pre-trial detainees)	Total number of foreign prisoners (incl. pre-trial detainees)	Asylum seekers or illegal aliens held for administrative reasons (Table 1.1)	% asylum seekers or illegal aliens held for administrative reasons in the total number of prisoners	% of aliens held for administrative reasons in the number of foreign prisoners
Azerbaijan	37 989	771	786	2.1	(101.9)
Belgium	11 825	4 971	18	0.2	0.4
Greece	12 479	7 887	121	1.0	1.5
Ireland	4 257	522	10	0.2	1.9
Luxembourg	644	442	9	1.4	2.0
Slovak Republic	10 713	201	242	2.3	(120.4)
Switzerland	6 065	4 333	379	6.2	8.7
UK: Engl. and Wales	85 374	12 344	918	1.1	7.4
UK: North. Ireland	1 703	147	4	0.2	2.7

NOTES – TABLES 3.2, 3.2.A AND 3.2.B

General remark: The questionnaire SPACE I 2011 included a question on the total number of foreign inmates and a subsidiary question on the total number of those inmates who were citizens of the European Union (EU). However, some EU countries took literally the mention of an EU citizenship and provided a figure on the total number of EU citizen inmates that includes their own nationals. This misunderstanding was solved during the data validation procedure.

Percentage of inmates with unknown/unrecorded nationality was calculated on the basis of the total prison population and not only on the number of foreign inmates. Some countries include this population among foreign inmates (**Denmark, Germany, Italy, Slovenia, and Spain (State Adm.)**), but others count them separately.

There are nine countries that include asylum seekers or illegal aliens held for administrative reasons in the total number of foreign inmates: **Azerbaijan, Belgium, Greece, Ireland, Luxembourg, Slovak Republic, Switzerland, UK: England and Wales, and UK: Northern Ireland**. For all these countries we calculated the percentage of asylum seekers and illegal aliens held for administrative reasons in the total number of foreign inmates and the percentage of these inmates in the total number of prison population. The raw data are presented and explained in Table 1.1. For two countries (Azerbaijan and Slovak Republic) the percentages of these inmates in the total number of foreign inmates seem to be unreliable (see notes below).

In seven examined countries (excluding Azerbaijan and Slovak Republic), the asylum seekers represent in median 2% of the *foreign* inmates. Moreover, in these same countries the part of asylum seekers among the *total* number of inmates is in median of 1%.

AZERBAIJAN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Note of the authors of the report: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Table 3.2.b: The total number of foreign inmates indicated in Table 3.2.a is 771, but in Table 1.1 the total number of foreigners held for administrative reasons (included in the total prison population) was 786. Figures for this country seem unreliable because the result (101.9%) cannot be validated. The total number of foreign inmates used for Table 3.2.b is 771, of which 19 persons with unrecorded nationality.
BELGIUM
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The total number of foreign inmates used for Table 3.2.b is 4,971, of which 7 persons with unrecorded nationality.
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (TOTAL)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Figures are calculated by the authors of this report on the basis of the data provided by national correspondents. Therefore, these figures <i>should not</i> be considered as official inputs. These figures were not used for the calculation of mean and median values at the European level.
BULGARIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Data relate to 1st January 2012 instead of 1st September 2011
CROATIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Data relate to 31st December 2011 instead of 1st September 2011
CYPRUS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tables 3.2 and 3.2.a: Figures presented are based on a total of 688 inmates held in Prison institution (no breakdown by categories is available for 217 persons held in police stations).
CZECH REPUBLIC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Data relate to 31st December 2011 instead of 1st September 2011
DENMARK
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Inmates with unknown/unrecorded nationality are included among foreign inmates.
ESTONIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Persons with unknown/unrecorded nationality: Vast majority of inmates in this category are legal inhabitants of Estonia who have no citizenship.
FRANCE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Data relate to 1st October 2011 instead of 1st September 2011 ● The breakdown of foreign inmates is to be carried forward to the total number of inmates which have the status of “écroués” and not only those who are “écroués détenus” (<i>de facto</i> held in penal institutions).
GERMANY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Data relate to 31st March 2011 instead of 1st September 2011 ● Inmates with unknown/unrecorded nationality are included among foreign inmates.
ITALY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 19 inmates with unknown/unrecorded nationality are included among foreign inmates.
LATVIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Data relate to 1st October 2011 instead of 1st September 2011
LITHUANIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Data relate to 1st July 2011 instead of 1st September 2011
THE NETHERLANDS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Foreign inmates included in this Table are part of the total number of inmates which includes persons held in penal institutions and those who are under Electronic Monitoring. Are excluded from the breakdown juvenile offenders, persons held in custodial clinics and illegal aliens.

NORWAY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Persons with unknown/unrecorded nationality: 8 inmates, of which 4 persons of unknown nationality and 4 registered as “stateless”.
POLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Data relate to 31st December 2011 instead of 1st September 2011
PORTUGAL
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Data relate to 31st December 2011 instead of 1st September 2011
SLOVAK REPUBLIC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Table 3.2.b: The total number of foreign inmates indicated in Tables 3.2 and 3.2.a is 201, but in Table 1.1 the total number of foreigners held for administrative reasons (included in the total prison population) was 242. Figures for this country seem unreliable because the result (120.4%) cannot be validated.
SLOVENIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Inmates with unknown/unrecorded nationality are included among foreign inmates.
SPAIN (STATE ADMINISTRATION)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 242 inmates with unknown/unrecorded nationality are included among foreign inmates.
SWEDEN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Data relate to 1st October 2011 instead of 1st September 2011 ● Tables 3.2 and 3.2.a: Figures are only for <u>sentenced</u> prisoners. Data on pre-trial detainees are not available. ● Errata for SPACE I 2010: Swedish counting system for pre-trial detainees does not include information on the nationality. This information was not available in the SPACE I 2010 report and, therefore, the percentages on foreign inmates were calculated on the basis of the total prison population. This year, the percentage is correctly calculated only on the part of sentenced prisoners. Figures from 2010 and 2011 are not comparable.
SWITZERLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Data relate to 7th September 2011 instead of 1st September 2011 ● Total number of foreign inmates: There are 4,333 foreign inmates, of which 1,182 with long-term resident permits (B, C, and I), 547 with status of asylum seekers (permits N, F, and S), 1,870 inmates without any permit, 355 with unknown status, and 379 illegal aliens under preventive measures (<i>Federal Act on Foreign Nationals</i>). ● Foreign pre-trial detainees: There are 1,408 foreign detainees, of which 355 with long-term resident permits (B, C, and I), 109 with status of asylum seekers (permits N, F, and S), and 944 inmates without any permit.
UK: ENGLAND AND WALES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Data relate to 30th June 2011 instead of 1st September 2011 ● In the total number of foreign inmates <i>are not</i> included 1,565 persons for whom the nationality was unrecorded.

TABLE 4: LEGAL STATUS OF PRISON POPULATIONS ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2011 (NUMBERS)

- (a) Untried detainees (no court decision has been reached yet);
 (b) Detainees found guilty but who have not yet received a sentence yet;
 (c) Sentenced prisoners who have appealed or who are within the statutory limit for doing so;
 (d) Detainees who have not received a final sentence yet, but who started serving a prison sentence in advance;
 (e) Sentenced prisoners (final sentence), of which:
 A.1 Persons detained for fine conversion reasons (fine defaulters);
 A.2 Persons detained because of the revocation, suspension or annulment of the conditional release or probation;
 (f) Other cases;
 (g) Total number of prisoners (including pre-trial detainees)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2011.4

Country	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(e).1	(e).2	(f)	(g)
Albania	268		195	1 485	2 824	3	243	0	4 772
Andorra	20	0	0	0	16	0	2	0	36
Armenia	1 202			NAP	3 312	NA	NA	NAP	4 514
Austria	1 718	NAP	NA	NA	5 901	NA	NA	1 148	8 767
Azerbaijan	5 948	10 312	221	439	17 611	NAP	NAP	3 458	37 989
Belgium	2 713	NAP	692	NAP	7 183	0	NA	1 237	11 825
BH: BiH (total)	413	0	4	2	2 326	84	2	0	2 745
BH: BiH (st. level)	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
BH: Fed. BiH	259	NAP	4	2	1 406	46	0	0	1 671
BH: Rep. Srpska	134	0	0	0	920	38	2	0	1 054
Bulgaria	2 351			NA	8 786	NAP	NA	NA	11 137
Croatia	896			NA	3 893	48	NA	295	5 084
Cyprus	345	NAP	NA	NAP	560	NAP	NA	NAP	905
Czech Rep.	2 555		58	NAP	20 557	3 893	1 006	0	23 170
Denmark	1 104	277		NAP	2 566	1	NA	0	3 947
Estonia	786			NA	2 599	NA	NA	NAP	3 385
Finland	641			NA	2 620	42	NA	NAP	3 261
France	12 561	NAP	3 896	NA	55 869	NA	NA	NA	72 326
Georgia	1 628				22 558	NA	NA	NA	24 186
Germany	10 864	NA	NA	NA	59 563	4 278	NA	504	70 931
Greece	4 254	NA	NA	NA	8 225	NA	NA	0	12 479
Hungary	4 076	NAP	819	NA	12 375	NA	NA	143	17 413
Iceland	6	NAP	6	0	137	3	10	0	149
Ireland	612	NA	NA	NA	3 635	16	NA	10	4 257
Italy	14 140	NAP	13 733	NAP	37 622	NAP	NA	1 609	67 104
Latvia	405	433	682	239	4 598	24	NA	199	6 556
Liechtenstein	0	5	0	0	7	0	0	1	13
Lithuania	1 135	92	314	NAP	7 963	NA	NA	NAP	9 504
Luxembourg	204	NAP	41	NAP	387	1	33	12	644
Malta	182	NAP	NA	NAP	417	10	15	0	599
Moldova	669	261	325	175	5 082	NA	NA	NA	6 337
Monaco	16	NAP	3	0	13	0	0	0	32
Montenegro	268	20	30	20	990	NA	0	0	1 328
Netherlands	4 413	NA	1 277	NAP	5 673	521	NA	216	11 579
Norway	839	NAP	NA	32	2 664	77	NA	0	3 535
Poland	7 783	NA	NA	376	72 692	531	NA	NA	81 382
Portugal	1 862	NA	608	NAP	9 979	NA	NA	232	12 681
Romania	1 831	1 714	NA	NA	26 278	NAP	NA	0	29 823
Russian Fed.									780 100
San Marino	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Serbia	2 968			NA	7 987	NA	NA	0	10 955
Slovak Rep.	1 438	NA	NA	NAP	9 275	NAP	0	0	10 713
Slovenia	89	95	73	66	899	NA	NA	51	1 273
Spain (State Adm.)	10 960			NA	49 584	73	NA	735	61 279
Spain (Catalonia)	1 107	NAP	NA	NAP	9 609	95	31	0	10 716
Sweden	1 594			NA	5 148	NA	NA	NA	6 742
Switzerland	1 703	NA	NA	657	3 220	255	135	485	6 065
the FYRO Macedonia	109	141	66	7	2 189	3	0	NAP	2 515
Turkey	35 667	NAP	17 810	NA	73 248	NA	NA	NA	126 725
Ukraine	17 972	6 369	8 936	4 677	120 219	NA	359	0	158 532
UK: Engl. & Wales	8 299	4 165	NA	NAP	71 964	129	5 646	946	85 374
UK: North. Ireland	642	NA	NA	NA	1 031	30	NA	0	1 703
UK: Scotland	1 215	386	NA	NAP	6 664	9	714	2	8 267

NOTES – TABLE 4

AUSTRIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (f): 1,148 persons, of which 852 persons under forensic-psychiatric treatment and security measures, and 296 prisoners are different types of imprisonment supporting other administrative authorities, provisional arrest for foreign governments etc.
AZERBAIJAN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (f): 3,458 inmates, of which 3,392 persons detained in special institutions for the execution of the punishment in the form of restriction of liberty, and 66 persons held in the temporary detention facilities of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and in the temporary detention of the Ministry National Security. Given that these persons were sentenced during 2011, they are included in statistics of Penitentiary Service.
BH: BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (TOTAL)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Figures presented in this Table have been calculated by the authors of this report on the basis of the raw data provided by national correspondents. Therefore, these figures <i>should not</i> be considered as official inputs.
BH: BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (STATE LEVEL)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● At the State level there is only one pre-trial detention unit. Therefore, the nil values should be considered as being reliable. Nevertheless, it should be stressed that a part of the pre-trial detainees from the State level (if overcrowding) might be sent in the penal institutions of Federation or in Republika Srpska.
BULGARIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Data relate to 1st January 2012 instead of 1st September 2011
CROATIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Data relate to 31st December 2011 instead of 1st September 2011 ● Point (b): This category does not exist in Croatian criminal justice system (NAP). ● Point (e): In this category are included juveniles with educational measure in correctional institutions, those held in juvenile prisons and prisoners sentenced on the basis of Misdemeanours Act.
CYPRUS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (a): 345 persons included in this category, of which 128 persons detained in the prison institution and 217 persons in police stations.
CZECH REPUBLIC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Data relate to 31st December 2011 instead of 1st September 2011
FRANCE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Data relate to 1st October 2011 instead of 1st September 2011 ● In this Table the breakdown is made on the basis of the whole population managed by the Prison Administration (“écroués”) which is 72,326 persons. The figures are not available for the part of those who are <i>de facto</i> detained in penal institutions (64,147 persons). There are 7,605 persons under Electronic Monitoring.
GERMANY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Data relate to 31st March 2011 instead of 1st September 2011 ● Point (f): “Preventive detention measures” – in this category are included detainees which have already served their sentence, but who are kept in penitentiary facilities for security reasons (<i>Sicherungsverwahrung</i>).
HUNGARY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (f): In this category are included persons in detention for minor offences and administrative detention.
IRELAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (a): 612 persons that correspond to the sum of points (a), (b) and (d). There are no individual records for these categories. Records are only kept for remands (pre-trial) and committals (sentenced). Information regarding appeals etc. is not collected. Remands may

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> include persons awaiting trial, awaiting sentence following a trial or awaiting an assessment. ● Juveniles may only be detained in a children detention school on foot of appearing in court on criminal charges. ● Point (f): In this category are included 10 persons (cases related to immigration issues).
ITALY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (f): Internees (<i>Internati</i>) and temporary internees, that are persons held in Judicial Psychiatric Hospitals (<i>Ospedali Psichiatrici Giudiziari</i>), which are special penal institutions under the authority of the Penitentiary Administration, managed by a psychiatrist of the Penitentiary Administration. These prisoners may also be held in prison hospitals, as they are executing a security detention measure.
LATVIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Data relate to 1st October 2011 instead of 1st September 2011 ● Point (e).1: In this category is included common information on the number of persons to whom fine <i>and</i> community services are replaced by the arrest. ● Point (e).2: NA: Accounting department of Latvian Prison Administration do not collect information on the number of persons to whom the suspended sentence is replaced by the imprisonment.
LIECHTENSTEIN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In the breakdown presented in this Table are included only inmates detained in the penal institutions of Liechtenstein. Persons who have been transferred in Austria under the provisions of the existing contract between these two countries <i>are not</i> included. ● Point (f): 1 person was held for extradition.
LITHUANIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Data relate to 1st July 2011 instead of 1st September 2011 ● Point (b) – Following the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, sentenced prisoners after having submitted their written consent are able to start serving their term of imprisonment before the hearing of their case in order of appeal.
LUXEMBOURG
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (e).2: 33 persons detained because their conditional release was revoked. ● Point (f): 12 persons, of which 9 under administrative detention measures (illegal aliens) and 3 juveniles from disciplinary unit. One person detained on the voluntary basis in not included in the breakdown.
MOLDOVA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (d): Figure from this point is included in the point (e), as these persons have the status of “sentenced” prisoners.
MONACO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (e) –The only detention facility in the Principality of Monaco is a remand centre. Only nationals are intended to serve their entire sentence. Aliens who received their final sentence to over six months of imprisonment are usually transferred to the prison of Nice. These transfers are regulated by an agreement between Monaco and France (Article 14 of the Treaty of Cooperation “<i>Convention de voisinage</i>” from 1963).
THE NETHERLANDS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Data are available for the population held in penal institutions (see general notes). The total number of prisoners does not refer to persons held in institutions for juvenile offenders, custodial clinics and institutions for illegal aliens. ● Point (c): In this category are included persons appealing their sentence. The ones who are sentenced but who have not appealed yet, but still are within the statutory limit to do so, are part of the points (a) and (b). They cannot be made visible as a separate figure.
NORWAY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Points (a) and (c): An unknown number of persons have been sentenced (or found not guilty) but the sentence is not legally binding as an appeal has been lodged. These persons remain categorised as “remanded in custody”.

- **Points (c) and (d):** A person who is sentenced to imprisonment while remanded in custody and appeals against the sentence may remain classified as "remanded in custody" until the appeal is decided by a higher court. Under the **point (a)** are included as well persons having such status. An exception occurs in cases when only the length of the sentence is appealed against. In such cases the offender may elect to start serving the sentence pending the outcome of the appeal. The latest category of persons is included in the **point (d)**.
- **Point (b):** Sentence is given at same time as judgment of guilt.
- **Point (e).2:** Persons returned to prison for breach of conditions will, in majority of cases, be convicted for a new offence. Breach of conditions will be taken into account when passing sentence, but it is the new offence that will be registered. Therefore, the figure on the persons detained because of the revocation *stricto sensu* is not available.

POLAND

- Data relate to 31st December 2011 instead of 1st September 2011
- **Point (e).1:** the 531 persons *are not* included among those counted under the point (e). This group of inmates constitutes a separate category of "punished". A punished person serves a sentence of pre-trial detention or imprisonment for example for not paying a fine penalty or for misbehaviour in the court.

PORTUGAL

- Data relate to 31st December 2011 instead of 1st September 2011
- **Point (f):** In this point are included 232 detainees who are under "security measures" (mentally ill offenders considered non-criminally liable by the court), of which 95 are placed in special psychiatric institutions or in penitentiary hospitals, and 137 in non-penitentiary hospitals.

SPAIN (STATE ADMINISTRATION)

- **Point (e).1:** Fine defaulters are not counted together with the persons from the point (e) but included in the point (f).
- **Point (f):** Among 735 persons included in this point, of which 73 fine defaulters, 5 in weekend arrest, 562 with security measures, and 95 in transfer.

SWEDEN

- Data relate to 1st October 2011 instead of 1st September 2011

SWITZERLAND

- Data relate to 7th September 2011 instead of 1st September 2011
- **Point (f)** –The category "Other cases" includes: Confinement for purposes of assistance within the meaning of Articles 314a and 397 of the Civil Code; 379 illegal aliens under preventive measures (*Federal Act on Foreign Nationals*); Persons waiting transfer from one penal institution to another; Juveniles serving sentences of the Juvenile Criminal Law.

THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

- **Point (e).1:** Fine defaulters are not counted together with the persons from the point (e) but included in the point (f).

TURKEY

- **Point (d)** is included in the point (a).

UKRAINE

- **Point (e).2:** Persons in breach of conditional release or probation are counted separately and not included as part of the sentenced prisoners (point (e)).

UK: ENGLAND AND WALES

- Data relate to 30th June 2011 instead of 1st September 2011
- **Point (f):** non-criminal prisoners

UK: NORTHERN IRELAND

- **Point (e).1:** Fine defaulters are not counted together with the persons from the point (e). This is an additional category included in the total number of inmates.

TABLE 5: LEGAL STATUS OF DETAINEES NOT SERVING A FINAL SENTENCE ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2011 (PERCENTAGES AND RATES)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2011.5

Country	Percentage of detainees not serving a final sentence (1)	Percentage of detainees not serving a final sentence (2)	Rate of detainees not serving a final sentence per 100,000 inhabitants (1)	Rate of detainees not serving a final sentence per 100,000 inhabitants (2)	Percentage of untried detainees (no court decision yet reached)	Rate of untried detainees per 100,000 inhabitants
	(a.1)	(a.2)	(b.1)	(b.2)	(c)	(d)
Albania	40.8	40.8	68.8	68.8	[5.6]	[9.5]
Andorra	55.6	55.6	23.5	23.5	55.6	23.5
Armenia	26.6	26.6	36.8	36.8	[26.6]	[36.8]
Austria	(32.7)	(19.6)	(34.1)	(20.4)	19.6	20.4
Azerbaijan	53.5	44.5	222.9	185.7	15.7	65.3
Belgium	39.3	28.8	42.2	31.0	22.9	24.7
BH: BiH (total)	15.3	15.3	9.8	9.8	15.0	9.6
BH: BiH (st. level)	100.0	100.0			100.0	
BH: Fed. BiH	15.9	15.9	9.2	9.2	15.5	9.0
BH: Rep. Srpska	12.7	12.7	9.4	9.4	12.7	9.4
Bulgaria	21.1	21.1	31.9	31.9	[21.1]	[31.9]
Croatia	23.4	17.6	27.0	20.3	17.6	20.3
Cyprus	(38.1)	(38.1)	(41.1)	(41.1)	38.1	41.1
Czech Rep.	11.3	11.3	24.9	24.9	[11.0]	[24.4]
Denmark	35.0	35.0	24.8	24.8	28.0	19.9
Estonia	23.2	23.2	58.6	58.6	[23.2]	[58.6]
Finland	19.7	19.7	11.9	11.9	[19.7]	[11.9]
France	22.8	22.8	25.3	25.3	17.4	19.3
Georgia	6.7	6.7	36.4	36.4	[6.7]	[36.4]
Germany	(16.0)	(15.3)	(13.9)	(13.3)	[15.3]	[13.3]
Greece	(34.1)	(34.1)	(37.6)	(37.6)	[34.1]	[37.6]
Hungary	28.9	28.1	50.5	49.0	23.4	40.8
Iceland	8.1	8.1	3.8	3.8	4.0	1.9
Ireland	(14.6)	(14.4)	(13.6)	(13.4)	[14.4]	[13.4]
Italy	43.9	41.5	48.6	46.0	21.1	23.3
Latvia	29.9	26.8	94.4	84.8	6.2	19.5
Liechtenstein	46.2	38.5	16.6	13.8	0.0	0.0
Lithuania	16.2	16.2	50.5	50.5	11.9	37.2
Luxembourg	39.9	38.0	50.2	47.9	31.7	39.9
Malta	(30.4)	(30.4)	(43.8)	(43.8)	30.4	43.8
Moldova	19.8	19.8	35.2	35.2	10.6	18.8
Monaco	59.4	59.4	53.6	53.6	50.0	45.2
Montenegro	25.5	25.5	54.5	54.5	20.2	43.2
Netherlands	51.0	49.1	35.5	34.2	[38.1]	[26.5]
Norway	24.6	24.6	17.7	17.7	[23.7]	[17.1]
Poland	(10.7)	(10.0)	(22.6)	(21.2)	9.6	20.2
Portugal	21.3	19.5	25.6	23.4	14.7	17.6
Romania	(11.9)	(11.9)	(16.6)	(16.6)	6.1	8.6
Russian Fed.						
San Marino	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Serbia	27.1	27.1	40.8	40.8	[27.1]	[40.8]
Slovak Rep.	(13.4)	(13.4)	(26.7)	(26.7)	[13.4]	[26.7]
Slovenia	29.4	25.4	18.2	15.8	7.0	4.3
Spain (State Adm.)	19.1	17.9	30.2	28.3	[17.9]	[28.3]
Spain (Catalonia)	(10.3)	(10.3)	(14.9)	(14.9)	10.3	14.9
Sweden	23.6	23.6	16.9	16.9	[23.6]	[16.9]
Switzerland	(46.9)	(38.9)	(36.1)	(30.0)	[28.1]	[21.6]
FYRO Macedonia	12.8	12.8	15.7	15.7	4.3	5.3
Turkey	42.2	42.2	72.5	72.5	28.1	48.4
Ukraine	23.9	23.9	83.2	83.2	11.3	39.4
UK: Engl. & Wales	(15.7)	(14.6)	(23.9)	(22.2)	9.7	14.8
UK: North. Ireland	(37.7)	(37.7)	(35.5)	(35.5)	[37.7]	[35.5]
UK: Scotland	(19.4)	(19.4)	(30.5)	(30.5)	14.7	23.1
Mean	28.1	26.6	37.2	35.1	20.7	25.0
Median	23.9	23.6	31.2	29.1	17.6	22.4
Minimum	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maximum	100.0	100.0	222.9	185.7	100.0	65.3

NOTES – TABLE 5

- Table 5 includes two different types of calculation for the category of “detainees not serving a final sentence”:

- in the first case [(a.1) and (b.1)], the heading (f) “Other cases” from Table 4 is included, while
- in the second case [(a.2) and (b.2)], the heading (f) “Other cases” from Table 4 is excluded

The second type of calculation has been introduced on the basis of additional information provided by the national correspondents, which can be found in the notes to Table 4. Indeed, it seems that a significant part of the persons included under the heading “Other cases” cannot be assimilated to persons waiting for a final sentence to be imposed (i.e. this category includes persons held for security reasons, persons held for civil reasons, etc.). Nevertheless, in order to ensure the comparability of the data with previous years’ reports, we have also kept the first type of calculation (a.1 and b.1).

Important methodological notes:

- In Table 4, when no data were available under heading (c) “Sentenced prisoners who have appealed or who are within the statutory limit for doing so” and no further information was provided, it is assumed that prisoners in that situation are included among those under heading (e) “SENTENCED PRISONERS (FINAL SENTENCE)”. In that case, the results under headings “Percentage of prisoners not serving a final sentence” (a.1 and a.2, Table 5) and those under headings “Rate of prisoners not serving a final sentence per 100,000 inhabitants” (b.1 and b.2, Table 5) *are presented between brackets and must be used with caution*.
- In Table 4, when no data were available under heading (b) “Detainees found guilty but who have not yet received a sentence yet” and no further information was provided, it cannot be excluded that prisoners in that situation are included among those under heading (a) “UNTRIED DETAINEES (NO COURT DECISION YET REACHED)”. In that case, the results under heading (c) “Percentage of untried detainees (not court decision yet reached)” and those under heading (d) “Rate of untried detainees (no court decision yet reached) per 100,000 inhabitants” of Table 5 *are presented between square brackets and must be used with caution*. Square brackets were used for “merged” categories (e.g. categories (a) and (b) or (a), (b) and (c) from Table 4).

BH: BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (TOTAL)

- Figures presented in this Table have been calculated by the authors of this report on the basis of the raw data provided by national correspondents. Therefore, these figures *should not* be considered as official inputs. These figures were not used for the calculation of mean and median values at the European level.

MOLDOVA

- 175 persons included under heading (d) were excluded from the calculations for Table 5, because their status is assimilated to sentenced prisoners.

POLAND

- For the calculations of the Table 5, the 531 persons from the point (e).1 of the Table 4 have been considered as “Other cases”.

UKRAINE

- For the calculations of the Table 5, the 359 persons from point (e).2 of the Table 4 have not been considered as “Other cases”, because of their obvious status of sentenced prisoners.

TABLE 5.1: PERSONS CONSIDERED AS BEING DANGEROUS OFFENDERS PLACED UNDER SECURITY MEASURES ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2011 (NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2011.5.1

Country	Total number of prisoners (including pre-trial detainees)	Total number of persons under security measures/preventive detention for dangerous offenders	% of persons under security measures in the total number of prisoners	Persons held as not criminally responsible by the court	Persons held as totally or partially criminally responsible by the court and who have been sentenced	(*) Are these persons included in the total number of prison population?
Albania	4 772	99	2.1	32	67	Yes
Andorra	36	0	0.0	0	0	Yes
Armenia	4 514	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Austria	8 767	852	9.7	411	441	Yes
Azerbaijan	37 989	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Belgium	11 825	64	0.5	NAP	64	Yes
BH: BiH (total)	2 745	22	0.8	14	8	Yes
BH: BiH (st. level)	20	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
BH: Fed. BiH	1 671	22	1.3	14	8	Yes
BH: Rep. Srpska	1 054	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Bulgaria	11 137	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Croatia	5 084	501	9.9	NAP	NA	Yes
Cyprus	905	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Czech Rep.	23 170	16	0.1	6	10	Yes
Denmark	3 947	39	1.0	NA	NA	Yes
Estonia	3 385	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Finland	3 261	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
France	72 326	NA	NA	NA	NA	No
Georgia	24 186	276	1.1	NA	NA	Yes
Germany	70 931	10 478	4.8	9 974	504	No/Yes
Greece	12 479	NA	NA	NA	NA	Yes
Hungary	17 413	190	1.1	190	NAP	Yes
Iceland	149	NA	NA	NA	NA	No
Ireland	4 257	0	0.0	NA	NA	Yes
Italy	67 104	1 609	2.4	NA	NA	Yes
Latvia	6 556	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Liechtenstein	13	0	0.0	0	0	Yes
Lithuania	9 504	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Luxembourg	644	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Malta	599	0	0.0	0	0	Yes
Moldova	6 337	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Monaco	32	0	0.0	0	0	Yes
Montenegro	1 328	1	0.1	0	1	Yes
Netherlands	11 579	144		144	NAP	No
Norway	3 535	77	2.2	NAP	77	Yes
Poland	81 382	NA	NA	NA	NA	Yes
Portugal	12 681	10	0.1	NA	NA	Yes
Romania	29 823	NA	NA	NA	NA	Yes
Russian Fed.	780 100					
San Marino	2	0	0.0	0	0	Yes
Serbia	10 955	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Slovak Rep.	10 713	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Slovenia	1 273	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Spain (State Adm.)	61 279	562	0.9	NA	NA	Yes
Spain (Catalonia)	10 716	66	0.6	NA	NA	Yes
Sweden	6 742	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Switzerland	6 065	157	2.6	NA	NA	Yes
FYRO Macedonia	2 515	NA	NA	NA	NA	No
Turkey	126 725	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Ukraine	158 532	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
UK: Engl. & Wales	85 374	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
UK: North. Ireland	1 703	NA	NA	NA	NA	No
UK: Scotland	8 267	NA	NA	NA	NA	No
Mean			1.8			
Median			0.9			
Minimum			0.0			
Maximum			9.9			

NOTES – TABLE 5.1

ALBANIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Persons under security measures are held in special sections within prisons. Therefore, they are included in the total number of the inmates.
AUSTRIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 852 persons under forensic-psychiatric treatment and security measures
BELGIUM
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Persons included in the Table 5.1 are inmates of whom sentences were coupled with requirement of placement at the disposal of the Government at the end of the sentence. According to this provision these persons should remain in custody. Non-criminally liable offenders sentenced to measures of indefinite incarceration (<i>internement</i>) are not under security measures <i>stricto sensu</i> and, therefore, are not included in Table 5.1.
BH: BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (TOTAL)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Figures presented in this Table have been calculated by the authors of this report on the basis of the raw data provided by national correspondents. Therefore, these figures <i>should not</i> be considered as official inputs.
BH: FEDERATION OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 22 persons under security measures are held in the Forensics department, located within Zenica Prison.
CROATIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data relate to 31st December 2011 instead of 1st September 2011 Persons held as not criminally responsible by the court are not included in the total number of prison population (Table 1). They are accommodated in forensic psychiatric hospitals. Persons held as totally or partially criminally responsible by the court who have been sentenced are included in the total number of prison population (Table 1).
CZECH REPUBLIC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data relate to 31st December 2011 instead of 1st September 2011 Persons included in the Table 5.1 are persons held in the Preventive Detention Facility
DENMARK
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preventive detention (in the Danish Criminal Code § 70) is called <i>secure detention</i>: “A person may be ordered to be placed in a secure detention if he/she is found guilty in a serious crime and he/she is considered dangerous”. Found guilty means in this case also held responsible. Other persons (that may be criminally liable or not) are held in psychiatric institutions or hospitals. These categories are not included in the total number of prison population. The difference between the first and the second categories is primarily a matter of criminal responsibility.
GERMANY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data relate to 31st March 2011 instead of 1st September 2011 Persons held as not criminally responsible by the court <i>are not</i> included in the total number of prison population from the Table 1; they are accommodated in forensic psychiatric hospitals; Persons held as totally or partially criminally responsible by the court and who have been sentenced are included in the total number of prison population from the Table 1; The percentage of the persons under security measures is calculated on the basis of the raw data for the persons held criminally responsible by the court. The figure on the non-criminally liable offenders is presented in Table 5.1 only for information.
HUNGARY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 190 persons under forced medical treatment

ICELAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Icelandic Penal Code No 19/1940 Chapter VII: On Security Measures, Deprivation of Civil Rights and Confiscation of Assets Art. 62. If a person is acquitted under the provisions of Art. 15 or a Court finds, in accordance with the provisions of Art. 16, that a penalty would not reap result, a Judgment may, if necessary with a view to judicial security, provide for measures to be taken in order to prevent danger ensuing from the person in question. If it may be assumed that more moderate measures, such as bail, prohibition against stay in particular places, or deprivation of legal rights will not be successful, it may be ordered that the person be committed to a suitable institution. ● Persons which are not criminally responsible are held at psychiatric hospital which is managed by the Ministry of Health.
IRELAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Persons included in the Table 5.1 are normal prisoners held in protection for their safety and not persons solely detained for preventive reasons. It is not applicable to juveniles.
ITALY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In the Table 5.1 are included internees (<i>Internati</i>) and temporary internees. These are persons held in Judicial Psychiatric Hospitals (<i>Ospedali Psichiatrici Giudiziari</i>), which are special penal institutions under the authority of the Penitentiary Administration, managed by a psychiatrist of the Penitentiary Administration. These prisoners may also be held in prison hospitals, as they are executing a security detention measure.
LATVIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Errata for SPACE I 2010: Figures used were wrong, because such secure preventive detention measures do not exist in Latvia. In Table 5.1 was incorrectly included information on the number of life sentenced persons.
THE NETHERLANDS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In the Table 5.1 are included 144 persons. This category consists of people that are not held criminally responsible for their crimes and they are placed in psychiatric clinics (outside the responsibility of prison service) by a judge for the duration of one year. This figure is presented only for information. ● 1,884 persons held in custodial clinics placed there under a hospital order <i>are not</i> included in Table 5.1.
PORTUGAL
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Data relate to 31st December 2011 instead of 1st September 2011 ● In Table 5.1 are included persons detained in accordance with the Art. 202 al. 2 of the Criminal Procedure Code. These are mentally-ill offenders to whom a security measure was imposed held in psychiatric hospitals and similar institutions.
SWITZERLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Data included in Table 5.1 were retrieved from the survey on “interned” offenders (under measures of (in)definite imprisonment): art. 64 and art. 64a Criminal Code. Source cited by national correspondent: Federal Office of Justice, 30.06.2011)
UK: SCOTLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● There is no formal concept of preventive detention for dangerous offenders, apart from remand (pre-trial detention for those accused of committing a crime) for the purposes of public protection, or detention under mental health legislation (which may or may not be as result of a criminal act). ● Security measures may apply to the persons held as not criminally responsible, but statistics are not routinely collected on these particular categories.

TABLE 6: BREAKDOWN OF SENTENCED PRISONERS (FINAL SENTENCE) ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2011, BY MAIN OFFENCE (NUMBERS)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2011.6

Country	Homicide (incl. attempts)	Assault and battery	Rape	Other types of sexual offences	Robbery	Other types of theft	Economic and financial offences	Drug offences	Terrorism	Organised crime	Other cases	Number of sentenced prisoners (final sentence)
Albania	1 126	116	74	16	335	251	11	480	2	15	398	2 824
Andorra	1	1	1	0	0	6	0	5	0	0	2	16
Armenia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3 312
Austria	494	NA	286	195	631	NA	NA	1 080	NA	115	NA	5 901
Azerbaijan	2 208	748	207	NA	1 059	3 227	198	5 832	160	NA	3 972	17 611
Belgium	782	2 178	855	846	2 918	3 297	NA	2 620	NA	NA	5 261	7 183
BH: BiH (total)	509	98	65	75	499	331	75	273	4	69	328	2 326
BH: BiH (st. level)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BH: Fed. BiH	323	52	46	54	242	273	38	180	4	31	163	1 406
BH: Rep. Srpska	186	46	19	21	257	58	37	93	0	38	165	920
Bulgaria	979	279	317	174	4 529	1 594	506	603	0	155	238	8 786
Croatia	442	119	231	63	427	726	239	972	0	NA	800	3 893
Cyprus	53	8	28	20	18	150	0	141	0	0	142	560
Czech Rep.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	20 557
Denmark	211	469	50	101	337	280	65	593	NA	NA	460	2 566
Estonia	464	258	88	22	409	858	2	449	0	5	44	2 599
Finland	601	501	107		178	304	160	458	0	NAP	269	2 620
France	3 406	14 726	7 691		10 429		NA	7 878	NA	NA	11 739	55 869
Georgia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	22 558
Germany	4 293	7 592	3 879	152	7 206	12 628	8 601	8 840	NA	NA	6 372	59 563
Greece	1 057	NA	373	NA	3 831	NA	79	3 943	40	NA	NA	8 225
Hungary	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	12 375
Iceland	12	12	11	12	9	16	0	38	0	0	27	137
Ireland	387	442	167	145	98	628	45	792	46	0	885	3 635
Italy	6 192	65	2 003	667	5 276	1 979	156	14 868	65	197	6 154	37 622
Latvia	549	380	206	88	1 455	961	69	793	0	5	92	4 598
Liechtenstein	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	7
Lithuania	1 927	462	441	NA	1 306	1 922	79	846	0	6	1 380	7 963
Luxembourg	56	35	24	6	36	70	15	123	0	0	22	387
Malta	23	0	19	0	94	NA	9	117	0	0	155	417
Moldova	1 256	607	288	148	668	1 053	18	273	0	0	771	5 082

Country	Homicide (incl. attempts)	Assault and battery	Rape	Other types of sexual offences	Robbery	Other types of theft	Economic and financial offences	Drug offences	Terrorism	Organised crime	Other cases	Number of sentenced prisoners (final sentence)
Monaco	0	0	1	1	0	5	3	0	0	0	3	13
Montenegro	198	126	6	14	11	226	49	174	0	6	180	990
Netherlands	762	218	183		839	634	252	910	NA	33	1 842	5 673
Norway	169	352	170	150	168	232	125	755	NAP	NAP	543	2 664
Poland	4 905	NA	1 854	856	11 266	16 265	129	2 308	NA	438	34 671	72 692
Portugal	1 062	160	198	234	1 460	1 268	NA	2 075	0	NA	3 754	9 979
Romania	5 696	537	1 652	92	4 712	8 296	50	1 100	2	114	4 027	26 278
Russian Fed.												
San Marino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Serbia	917	551	282	183	1 156	2 112	157	1 274	29	83	1 243	7 987
Slovak Rep.	550	359	133	149	1 203	1 572	435	809	0	9	4 056	9 275
Slovenia	101	33	27	77	128	157	52	123	0	46	155	899
Spain (State Adm.)	2 589	2 918	2 039	873	14 923	2 108	1 558	13 511	454	NA	8 611	49 584
Spain (Catalonia)	700	649	396	170	1 903	1 631	260	2 041	0	0	1 859	9 609
Sweden	571	422	255	170	542	359	246	1 232	NA	NA	1 351	5 148
Switzerland	390	94	44	252	140	485	NA	720	NAP	4	1 091	3 220
the FYRO Macedonia	210	54	52	82	263	698	45	324	7	143	311	2 189
Turkey	14 240	5 366	3 423	488	11 075	10 740	4 326	8 711	4 109	933	9 837	73 248
Ukraine	17 178	13 586	2 340	NA	26 265	41 968	7 592	11 290	NAP	NAP	0	120 219
UK: Engl. & Wales	7 342	12 968	4 951	4 899	9 143	11 242	1 390	10 630	NA	NA	9 399	71 964
UK: North. Ireland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1 031
UK: Scotland	1 071	776	168	215	441	710	38	842	0	NA	2 403	6 664

NOTES – TABLE 6

ARMENIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● National breakdown does not fit the categories included in the questionnaire to be used for Table 6. Therefore, the correspondent provided the following information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ crimes against life and health: 977 ○ crimes against freedom and dignity: 55 ○ sexual offences: 37 ○ crimes against constitutional rights and freedoms of man and citizen: 1 ○ crimes against family and child interest: 9 ○ crimes against property: 1259 ○ economic crimes: 71 ○ crimes against public safety: 70 ○ crimes against public order and morality: 83 ○ crimes against public health: 551 ○ crimes against environmental safety: 4 ○ crimes against state safety and constitutional order: 8 ○ crimes against state service: 30 ○ crimes against governmental order: 69 ○ crimes against justice: 10 ○ crimes against military: 76 ○ crimes against peace and humanity safety: 2
AUSTRIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● There is only a part of the breakdown available. Therefore the sum of the categories does not reach the total number of sentenced prisoners.
AZERBAIJAN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Terrorism: The number of prisoners sentenced for crimes against the state power.
BELGIUM
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The <i>main offence rule</i> is not defined. Moreover, the custody might be applied for many sentences or other legal reasons, so several custodial orders can be cumulated. ● The figures in Table 6 refer to the number of prisoners who received final sentence to at least one offense in each category. Therefore, the total number exceeds the number of sentenced prisoners because a part of the inmates are counted several times on the basis of different offenses.
BH: BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (TOTAL)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Figures presented in this Table have been calculated by the authors of this report on the basis of the raw data provided by national correspondents. Therefore, these figures <i>should not</i> be considered as official inputs.
BH: BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (STATE LEVEL)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Just one pre-trial detention unit exists at State level; consequently figures on sentenced prisoners are not available for this administrative area.
BULGARIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Data relate to 1st January 2012 instead of 1st September 2011 ● The <i>main offence rule</i> is not defined. Therefore, prisoners sentenced for more than one offence can be counted several times. ● The categories used in the Bulgarian penal system do not fit exactly the categories from Table 6: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Other types of sexual offences: include only direct sexual offences (excluding rape) and do not include human trafficking (included under other cases with socially dangerous offences). ○ Economic and financial offences: include fraud, financial embezzlement (traditionally grouped under crimes against possession in the Bulgarian penal code).

CROATIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data relate to 31st December 2011 instead of 1st September 2011 Organized criminal act is an aggravating circumstance in determining the sentence and not a special type of crime. “Other cases”: 126 inmates sentenced under the Law on Minor Offences <i>are not</i> included.
CZECH REPUBLIC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The <i>main offence rule</i> is not defined. Therefore, prisoners sentenced for more than one offence can be counted several times. The distribution by main offence rule may be found at the Ministry of Justice, but is not available at Prison Administration.
FINLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Categories of Rape and Other types of sexual offences cannot be separated in these statistics: are included all types of sexual offences. Main offence of fine defaulters (42 persons) is not available. Therefore, they are not included in this table.
FRANCE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Figures are on 1st October 2011 instead of 1st September 2011 The breakdown is to be carried forward to the total number of inmates which have the status of “écroués” and not only those who are “écroués détenus” (<i>de facto</i> held in penal institutions). Categories of Rape and Other types of sexual offences cannot be separated in these statistics: are included all types of sexual offences. Categories of Robbery and Other types of theft cannot be separated in these statistics: are included all types of sexual offences.
GERMANY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data relate to 31st March 2011 instead of 1st September 2011
GREECE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic and Financial offences: there are 79 final sentenced inmates. Another 12 inmates are without a final sentence, therefore they are not included in this Table.
IRELAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Homicide: offence group 1 - Murder, Attempted Murder, Manslaughter and Dangerous Driving causing Death Offences. Economic and Financial offences: offence group 9 - Fraud, Deception and Related Offences. Terrorism: Include offences from group 11 - Weapon and Explosives Offences and group 15 - Offences against Government, Justice Procedures and Organisation of Crime. “Other cases”: This category includes public order, criminal damage, vehicle offences, burglary and firearms offensive weapons charges.
ITALY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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”.
LATVIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Figures are on 1st October 2011 instead of 1st September 2011
LIECHTENSTEIN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> “Other cases”: 1 person sentenced of arson, 1 person held for extradition, 2 persons sentenced for burglary
LITHUANIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Figures are on 1st July 2011 instead of 1st September 2011 Following the provisions of the Penal Procedure Code, sentenced prisoners after having submitted their written consent are authorised to start serving their term of imprisonment before the hearing of their case in order of appeal. Therefore, sentenced prisoners who have submitted an appeal, as well as prisoners whose sentences had come into force before their transfer to a penitentiary institution are included into the general number of prisoners whose sentence is in force and they are serving it.

THE NETHERLANDS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data are available for the population held in penal institutions (see general notes). The total number of prisoners does not refer to persons held in institutions for juvenile offenders, custodial clinics, and in institutions for illegal aliens held for administrative reasons. Categories of Rape and Other types of sexual offences cannot be separated in these statistics: are included all types of sexual offences. Other cases: 7.11: other laws and unknown. There is a group of inmates with unregistered type of crime. For instance in the case of people who are convicted to pay financial compensation to one or more victims and who are detained for not having done that, or people who are convicted to placement in a custodial clinic under a hospital order.
NORWAY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Terrorism and organised crime are not in themselves classified as categories of offences but as aggravating elements that may result in longer sentences. Other cases: Are included 77 fine defaulters even though these are not necessarily defined in law as “sentenced”.
POLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Figures are on 31st December 2011 instead of 1st September 2011
PORTUGAL
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Figures are on 31st December 2011 instead of 1st September 2011 In the breakdown of sentenced prisoners are not included 232 mentally-ill offenders, which are counted separately.
SPAIN (STATE ADMINISTRATION)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other types of sexual offences are included abuse, harassment, exhibition and prostitution. Other types of theft are included, among others, thefts of the vehicles and larceny. Economic and financial offences are included fraud, other socioeconomic crimes and crimes against treasury and social security.
SWEDEN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Figures are on 1st October 2011 instead of 1st September 2011
SWITZERLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Figures are on 7th September 2011 instead of 1st September 2011
TURKEY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other cases: include the crimes such as hold out to against officer, breach of the firearms law, informatics crime etc.
UKRAINE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Table 6 are presented cumulated categories. On the basis of the gravity of offences, the main offence rule may increase or decrease the number of sentenced prisoners included in each category. Therefore, one should pay attention to this particularity while comparing with the data from previous years.
UK: ENGLAND AND WALES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Figures are on 30 June 2011 instead of 1st September 2011 Other types of theft: this category includes as well handling stolen goods Economic and financial offences: classified as Fraud and Forgery Terrorism and organised crime: figures are not recorded
UK: SCOTLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> “Other cases”: Among 2,401 persons, 1,687 are sentenced for "other offences" and 714 recalled from supervision or licence with no details of crime or sentence. Most of the recalled prisoners would have been convicted for serious crimes.

General remark to Table 7:

Counties with the figures presented between brackets have been excluded from the calculation of mean, median, minimum and maximum values. **Finland:** In the category “other” we added 42 fine-defaulters. **Portugal:** Total number of sentenced was adjusted by adding 232 mentally-ill offenders.

TABLE 7: BREAKDOWN OF SENTENCED PRISONERS (FINAL SENTENCE) ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2011, BY MAIN OFFENCE (PERCENTAGES)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2011.7

Country	Homicide (incl. attempts)	Assault and battery	Rape	Other types of sexual offences	Robbery	Other types of theft	Economic and financial offences	Drug offences	Terrorism	Organised crime	Other cases
Albania	39.9	4.1	2.6	0.6	11.9	8.9	0.4	17.0	0.1	0.5	14.1
Andorra	6.3	6.3	6.3	0.0	0.0	37.5	0.0	31.3	0.0	0.0	12.5
Armenia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Austria	8.4	NA	4.8	3.3	10.7	NA	NA	18.3	NA	1.9	NA
Azerbaijan	12.5	4.2	1.2	NA	6.0	18.3	1.1	33.1	0.9	NA	22.6
Belgium	(10.9)	(30.3)	(11.9)	(11.8)	(40.6)	(45.9)	NA	(36.5)	NA	NA	(73.2)
BH: BiH (total)	21.9	4.2	2.8	3.2	21.5	14.2	3.2	11.7	0.2	3.0	14.1
BH: BiH (st. level)											
BH: Fed. BiH	23.0	3.7	3.3	3.8	17.2	19.4	2.7	12.8	0.3	2.2	11.6
BH: Rep. Srpska	20.2	5.0	2.1	2.3	27.9	6.3	4.0	10.1	0.0	4.1	17.9
Bulgaria	(11.1)	(3.2)	(3.6)	(2.0)	(51.5)	(18.1)	(5.8)	(6.9)	(0.0)	(1.8)	(2.7)
Croatia	11.4	3.1	5.9	1.6	11.0	18.6	6.1	25.0	0.0	NA	20.5
Cyprus	9.5	1.4	5.0	3.6	3.2	26.8	0.0	25.2	0.0	0.0	25.4
Czech Rep.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Denmark	8.2	18.3	1.9	3.9	13.1	10.9	2.5	23.1	NA	NA	17.9
Estonia	17.9	9.9	3.4	0.8	15.7	33.0	0.1	17.3	0.0	0.2	1.7
Finland	22.9	19.1	4.1		6.8	11.6	6.1	17.5	0.0	NAP	11.9
France	6.1	26.4	13.8		18.7		NA	14.1	NA	NA	21.0
Georgia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Germany	7.2	12.7	6.5	0.3	12.1	21.2	14.4	14.8	NA	NA	10.7
Greece	(12.9)	NA	(4.5)	NA	(46.6)	NA	(1.0)	(47.9)	(0.5)	NA	NA
Hungary	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Iceland	8.8	8.8	8.0	8.8	6.6	11.7	0.0	27.7	0.0	0.0	19.7
Ireland	10.6	12.2	4.6	4.0	2.7	17.3	1.2	21.8	1.3	0.0	24.3
Italy	16.5	0.2	5.3	1.8	14.0	5.3	0.4	39.5	0.2	0.5	16.4
Latvia	11.9	8.3	4.5	1.9	31.6	20.9	1.5	17.2	0.0	0.1	2.0
Liechtenstein	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	57.1
Lithuania	(24.2)	(5.8)	(5.5)	NA	(16.4)	(24.1)	(1.0)	(10.6)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(17.3)
Luxembourg	14.5	9.0	6.2	1.6	9.3	18.1	3.9	31.8	0.0	0.0	5.7
Malta	5.5	0.0	4.6	0.0	22.5	NA	2.2	28.1	0.0	0.0	37.2
Moldova	24.7	11.9	5.7	2.9	13.1	20.7	0.4	5.4	0.0	0.0	15.2
Monaco	0.0	0.0	7.7	7.7	0.0	38.5	23.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.1
Montenegro	20.0	12.7	0.6	1.4	1.1	22.8	4.9	17.6	0.0	0.6	18.2
Netherlands	13.4	3.8	3.2		14.8	11.2	4.4	16.0	NA	0.6	32.5
Norway	6.3	13.2	6.4	5.6	6.3	8.7	4.7	28.3	NAP	NAP	20.4
Poland	6.7	NA	2.6	1.2	15.5	22.4	0.2	3.2	NA	0.6	47.7
Portugal	10.4	1.6	1.9	2.3	14.3	12.4	NA	20.3	0.0	NA	36.8
Romania	21.7	2.0	6.3	0.4	17.9	31.6	0.2	4.2	0.0	0.4	15.3
Russian Fed.											
San Marino	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Serbia	11.5	6.9	3.5	2.3	14.5	26.4	2.0	16.0	0.4	1.0	15.6
Slovak Rep.	5.9	3.9	1.4	1.6	13.0	16.9	4.7	8.7	0.0	0.1	43.7
Slovenia	11.2	3.7	3.0	8.6	14.2	17.5	5.8	13.7	0.0	5.1	17.2
Spain (State Adm.)	5.2	5.9	4.1	1.8	30.1	4.3	3.1	27.2	0.9	NA	17.4
Spain (Catalonia)	7.3	6.8	4.1	1.8	19.8	17.0	2.7	21.2	0.0	0.0	19.3
Sweden	11.1	8.2	5.0	3.3	10.5	7.0	4.8	23.9	NA	NA	26.2
Switzerland	12.1	2.9	1.4	7.8	4.3	15.1	NA	22.4	NA	0.1	33.9
FYRO Macedonia	9.6	2.5	2.4	3.7	12.0	31.9	2.1	14.8	0.3	6.5	14.2
Turkey	19.4	7.3	4.7	0.7	15.1	14.7	5.9	11.9	5.6	1.3	13.4
Ukraine	14.3	11.3	1.9	NA	21.8	34.9	6.3	9.4	NAP	NAP	0.0
UK: Engl. & Wales	10.2	18.0	6.9	6.8	12.7	15.6	1.9	14.8	NA	NA	13.1
UK: North. Ireland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
UK: Scotland	16.1	11.6	2.5	3.2	6.6	10.7	0.6	12.6	0.0	NA	36.1
Mean	12.2	7.7	4.1	2.8	12.2	17.5	4.1	17.5	0.3	0.9	22.7
Median	11.1	6.8	4.1	2.1	12.7	17.1	2.5	17.2	0.0	0.2	18.1
Minimum	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maximum	39.9	26.4	13.8	8.8	31.6	38.5	28.6	39.5	5.6	6.5	100.0

TABLE 8: BREAKDOWN OF SENTENCED PRISONERS (FINAL SENTENCE) ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2011, BY LENGTH OF SENTENCE (NUMBERS)

(A) – LESS THAN 1 MONTH

(B) – FROM 1 MONTH TO LESS THAN 3 MONTHS

(C) – FROM 3 MONTHS TO LESS THAN 6 MONTHS

(D) – FROM 6 MONTHS TO LESS THAN ONE YEAR

(E) – FROM 1 YEAR TO LESS THAN 3 YEARS

(F) – FROM 3 YEARS TO LESS THAN 5 YEARS

(G) – FROM 5 YEARS TO LESS THAN 10 YEARS

(H) – FROM 10 YEARS TO LESS THAN 20 YEARS

(I) – 20 YEARS AND OVER

(J) – LIFE IMPRISONMENT

(K) – SECURITY MEASURES

(L) – PRISONERS SENTENCED TO DEATH

(M) – OTHER SENTENCES

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2011.8

Country	Less than 1 month	1 month to less than 3 months	3 months to less than 6 months	6 months to less than one year	1 year to less than 3 years	3 years to less than 5 years	5 years to less than 10 years	10 years to less than 20 years	20 years and over	Life imprisonment	Security measures	Death sentence	Other
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)
Albania	NAP	241			232	551	1 034	332	245	122	67	NAP	0
Andorra	1	1	2	1	4	5	0	2	0	0	0	NAP	0
Armenia	NAP	30			545	898	1 368	[368]	[1]	102	NAP	NAP	NA
Austria	21	176	325	575	2 050	1 185	1 025	409	26	109	NA	NAP	NA
Azerbaijan	[1 877]					[8 860]	[4 906]	[1 716]		252	NAP	NAP	NAP
Belgium	1	3	6	252	1 098	2 073	2 330	701	479	237	NAP	NAP	NAP
BH: BiH (total)	19	59	111	260	599	374	464	371	69	NAP	NAP	NAP	0
BH: BiH (st. level)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NAP	NAP	NAP	0
BH: Fed. BiH	9	49	99	171	357	208	252	216	45	NAP	0	NAP	0
BH: Rep. Srpska	10	10	12	89	242	166	212	155	24	NAP	Note	NAP	0
Bulgaria	2 817				2 952	1 106	806	860	23	222	NAP	NAP	NAP
Croatia	21	26	100	384	1 287	804	791	376	137	NAP	NAP	NAP	0
Cyprus	0	20	45	58	144	85	106	68	15	19	0	NAP	0
Czech Rep.	12	307	1 693	4 930	7 750	2 236	2 316	1 153	104	40	16	NAP	NAP
Denmark	21	183	187	354	853	332	353	202	2	23	56	NAP	0
Estonia	3	41	96	196	639	656	601	308	20	39	0	NAP	NAP
Finland	28	112	167	255	812	477	407	190	2	170	NAP	NAP	NAP
France	9 680			10 078	16 681	6 108	4 824	6 158	[1 844]	496	NA	NAP	NA
Georgia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	90	NAP	NAP	NAP
Germany	912	5 253	7 687	[12 189]	[11 652]	[14 621]	[4 398]	[803]	NAP	2 048	504	NAP	NAP
Greece	(290)			(252)	(260)	(727)	(2 511)	(1 665)	(3 100)	NA	NA	NAP	NA
Hungary	52	94	341	1 590	4 651	2 239	2 350	796	23	222	17	NAP	NAP
Iceland	1	8	11	14	44	23	25	11	0	0	0	NAP	0
Ireland	6	21	103	314	836	817	948	275	20	293	0	NAP	2

Country	Less than 1 month	1 month to less than 3 months	3 months to less than 6 months	6 months to less than one year	1 year to less than 3 years	3 years to less than 5 years	5 years to less than 10 years	10 years to less than 20 years	20 years and over	Life imprisonment	Security measures	Death sentence	Other
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)
Italy	74	104	405	1 826	8 145	8 944	10 255	4 509	1 833	1 527	1 609	NAP	0
Latvia	4	16	55	173	948	972	1 742	630	7	51	NAP	NAP	NAP
Liechtenstein	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	NAP	0
Lithuania	13	117	111	358	2 399	1 931	1 937	1 374	18	111	NAP	NAP	NAP
Luxembourg	0	2	3	23	122	61	69	63	29	14	NAP	NAP	1
Malta	14	18	60	21	84	26	103	16	64	11	0	NAP	0
Moldova	NAP	NAP	NAP	64	529	908	1 788	1 497	316	88	NAP	NAP	NAP
Monaco	1	2	5	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	NAP	NAP	0
Montenegro	71	82	142	92	201	178	123	84	17	NAP	0	NAP	0
Netherlands	724	541	449	792	1 483	543	581	353	28	27	NAP	NAP	152
Norway	99	260	226	446	719	325	289	202	21	NAP	Note	NAP	77
Poland	NAP	656	4 709	14 711	30 808	8 448	5 254	[2 812]	[1 575]	287	NA	NAP	3 432
Portugal	5	93	211	431	1 402	1 830	3 669	1 499	316	NAP	232	NAP	523
Romania	159	18	118	636	5 596	7 496	6 657	4 549	903	146	0	NAP	NAP
Russian Fed.													
San Marino	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	NAP	0
Serbia	231	1 347	1 495	1 410	1 365	789	617	373	89	0	271	NAP	0
Slovak Rep.	39	128	552	1 637	2 777	1 227	2 115	646	115	39	NAP	NAP	0
Slovenia	0	10	37	79	299	152	196	105	21	0	NAP	NAP	0
Spain (State Adm.)	NAP	NAP	NAP	18 090		[18 957]	[8 588]	[2 277]	1 079	NAP	Note	NAP	593
Spain (Catalonia)	45	41	213	308	1 581	2 422	3 013	1 587	333	NAP	66	NAP	0
Sweden	14	326	227	442	1 701	860	846	574	NA	158	NAP	NAP	NAP
Switzerland	184	348	278	223	523	517	283	185	NAP	36	NA	NAP	643
the FYRO Macedonia	1	25	88	293	595	493	439	228	0	27	NAP	NAP	NAP
Turkey	4 470	7 977	27 154	10 778	10 028	4 534	3 871	2 469	1 845	122	NA	NAP	0
Ukraine	NAP	NAP	NAP	5 888	20 231	39 632	41 879	11 060	NAP	1 529	NAP	NAP	NA
UK: Engl. & Wales	263	1 693	3 327	2 373	16 473	11 611	11 557	3 676	362	7 588	6 056	NAP	6 985
UK: North. Ireland	1	11	48	94	194	150	203	121	9	188	NA	NAP	12
UK: Scotland	14	68	425	867	1 636	952	934	218	2	834	NA	NAP	714

NOTES – TABLE 8

General remarks:

Some countries may have included persons sentenced to security measures (mentally-ill offenders and persons considered as dangerous) under the category “life imprisonment”, because in such cases the length of detention/imprisonment is not fixed. However, as a rule, such persons have been excluded from the distribution, and counted separately (see notes to Table 8).

Several figures in Table 8 are presented between *squared brackets* and/or with a different background colour because they do not correspond to the categorisation of the length of sentences used in the SPACE questionnaire (i.e. the lower or upper limits are different, or two or more categories have been merged).

ARMENIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Points (B), (C) and (D) – Less than one year; ● Point (H) – From 10 to less than 15 years (instead of <i>10 years to less than 20 years</i>); ● Point (I) – 15 years and over (instead of <i>20 years and over</i>).
AUSTRIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Prisoners with a sentence in combination with security measure of indeterminate length are included in items according to the length of the main sentence.
AZERBAIJAN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Distribution by length of sentences is available for inmates managed by the Penitentiary Service ● Points (A), (B), (C), (D), and (E) – Less than 2 years. These categories cannot be separated in these statistics; ● Point (F) – 2 years to less than 7 years (instead of <i>3 years to less than 5 years</i>); ● Point (G) – 7 years to less than 12 years (instead of <i>5 years to less than 10 years</i>); ● Points (H) and (I) – 12 years and over (instead of <i>10 years to less than 20 years</i>).
BH: BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (TOTAL)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Figures presented in Table 8 have been calculated by the authors of this report on the basis of the raw data provided by national correspondents. Therefore, these figures <i>should not</i> be considered as official inputs.
BH: BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (STATE LEVEL)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Just one pre-trial detention unit exists at State level; consequently figures on sentenced prisoners are nil for this administrative area.
BH: FEDERATION OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (K) – If a mentally incapacitated person commits a criminal offence and the court finds him guilty, the court imposes a prison sentence <i>with</i> mandatory measure of psychiatric treatment. The person is not being referred to serve prison sentence until medical doctors in the forensic unit find him mentally fit to start serving imprisonment. Such persons are held in forensic units. They are classified according to the main custodial sentence.
BH: BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (REPUBLIKA SRPSKA)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (K) – There is a special unit for dangerous offenders under special regime of detention (but none sentenced to particular security measure). There are at the moment 17 inmates.
BULGARIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Data relate to 1st January 2012 instead of 1st September 2011 ● Points (A), (B), (C) and (D) – It is not possible to keep these groups separate in the statistics. In that category are included all prisoners with sentences under one year. ● Point (J) – all life sentences issued under the Bulgarian penal code. It distinguishes between life sentences with the possibility of replacement and without replacement.

CROATIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Data relate to 31st December 2011 instead of 1st September 2011 ● Point (K) – Persons under security measure without length of sentence imposed are not managed within the prison system. ● In Table 8 are included as well inmates who started serving prison sentence in advance, which explains the difference of 33 inmates. Minors do not have a specific length of sentence or educational measures; therefore they are not included in Table 8. At the end of 2011 there were 93 persons under special regime for juvenile offenders.
CZECH REPUBLIC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Data relate to 31st December 2011 instead of 1st September 2011 ● Figures in Table 8 correspond to the number of sentenced prisoners according the length of the sentence that inmates are currently serving. ● Point (K) – 16 persons held in the Preventive Detention Facility.
DENMARK
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (K) – Under this heading are counted persons under preventive detention measures, including 17 persons convicted according to <i>Criminal Law of Greenland</i> (special measures against mentally ill people and <i>particularly dangerous</i> people) and 39 inmates who are also serving an unlimited sentence in secure detention. These measures have no time limits; though, annually an evaluation is made in order to establish if these prisoners could be released on a trial basis.
FRANCE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Data relate to 1st October 2011 instead of 1st September 2011 ● Points (A), (B), and (C) – It is not possible to keep these groups separate in the statistics; ● Point (I) – From 20 to 30 years (instead of <i>20 years and over</i>); ● Data relate to the whole penal population, and not only on those who are held in penal institutions.
GERMANY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Data relate to 31st March 2011 instead of 1st September 2011; ● Point (D) – 6 months to 1 year (instead of 6 months to <i>less than 1 year</i>); ● Point (E) – more than 1 year to 2 years (instead of <i>1 year to less than 3 years</i>); ● Point (F) – more than 2 years to 5 years (instead of <i>3 year to less than 5 years</i>); ● Point (G) – more than 5 years to 10 years (instead of <i>5 years to less than 10 years</i>); ● Point (H) – more than 10 years to 15 years (instead of <i>10 years to less than 20 years</i>); ● Point (K) – Persons under preventive measures are not included in the total number of sentenced prisoners, because they have already served their sentence.
GREECE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Figures included in Table 8 do not seem to fit the definition of “final sentenced inmates” as there is a difference of 580 inmates that are too many in the sum of the distribution compared to the total number of sentenced prisoners. Therefore, Greek figures are presented between brackets and should be used cautiously.
IRELAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (M) – Indefinite contempt of court.
ITALY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (K) – From Italian judicial point of view, the “internees” are not considered as being sentenced persons. These persons who undergo “security measures of indeterminate length” cannot be included in the number of finally sentenced prisoners.
LATVIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Data relate to 1st October 2011 instead of 1st September 2011. ● Point (L) – Until December 31st 2011 death penalty in Latvia was not applicable for the crimes which were committed in a peacetime. Criminal Law of Latvia provided possibility of application of the death sentence for the crimes committed in wartime. <i>Death penalty was excluded from Criminal Law of Latvia since January 1st 2012.</i>

LITHUANIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Figures are on 1st July 2011 instead of 1st September 2011 ● Following the provisions of the Penal Procedure Code, sentenced prisoners after having submitted their written consent are authorised to start serving their term of imprisonment before the hearing of their case in order of appeal. Therefore, sentenced prisoners who have submitted an appeal, as well as prisoners whose sentences had come into force before their transfer to a penitentiary institution are included into the general number of prisoners whose sentence is in force and they are serving it. Therefore in the breakdown of the Table 8 are included additional 406 persons who are not presented in the Table 4 under the heading of the prisoners with final sentences.
LUXEMBOURG
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (M) – Imprisonment for debt for fine-defaulters (<i>contrainte par corps</i>)
MOLDOVA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In the Moldavian Criminal Code (art. 70 CPRM) sentences with deprivation of freedom can be imposed from 6 months. The category of arrests (art. 68 CPRM) which is less than 6 months cannot be included under the same heading. ● The sum of the breakdown in Table 8 is higher (additional 108 persons) than the total number of sentenced prisoners from Table 4, because the breakdown presented in Table 8 is available on 1st October 2011 instead of 1st September as in other Tables.
THE NETHERLANDS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (K) – The 11 prisoners in high security prisons or terrorist departments are sentenced normally. So they are included in the categories by length of sentences. The terrorists are placed in these special departments in order to separate them from the other prisoners. ● Point (M) –152 prisoners with unknown duration
NORWAY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Breakdown of sentenced prisoners is based on <i>calculated estimates</i> according to length of sentences imposed. ● Point (K) –77 persons sentenced to security measures (<i>Forvaring</i>) are included in items according to the length of the main sentence. ● Point (M) –These are fine defaults. On 1st September 2011 there were coincidentally 77 fine defaulter and 77 security measures.
POLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Data relate to 31st December 2011 instead of 1st September 2011; ● There is a different breakdown by the length of the sentences in Poland: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Less than one month - NAP ○ 1-3 months (including 3 months) - 656 ○ 3-6 months (including 6 months) - 4709 ○ 6 months - 1 year - 14711 ○ 1-3 years - 30808 ○ 3-5 years - 8448 ○ 5-10 years - 5254 ○ 10-15 years - 2812 ○ 25 years - 1575 ○ Life imprisonment - 287 ○ Other - 3432 ● Point (M) –Fine-defaulters (<i>substitution</i>): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ up to 30 days - 462 ○ from 30 to 180 days - 2888 ○ from 180 to 270 days - 78 ○ from 270 days to 12 months - 4

PORTUGAL
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Data relate to 31st December 2011 instead of 1st September 2011; ● Point (K) – 232 inmates under “security measures” (mentally-ill), of which 95 placed in psychiatric penitentiary hospitals, and 137 in non-penitentiary hospitals. Persons under security measures are not included in the total number of sentenced prisoners provided in Table 4. Therefore, the breakdown in Table 8 includes these 232 additional persons. ● Point (M) – 523 prisoners held in different penitentiary institutions. 47 prisoners sentenced to the indeterminate length, and 476 with non-consecutive days of imprisonment.
SERBIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (K) – In Serbian law, "security measures" are special sentences for offenders with psychiatric disorders (not criminally responsible at the moment when the crime was committed).
SPAIN (STATE ADMINISTRATION)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Points (D), and (E) – 6 month to 3 years. It is not possible to keep these groups separate in the statistics; ● Point (F) – 3 years and 1 day to 8 years (instead of <i>3 years to less than 5 years</i>); ● Point (G) – 8 years and 1 day to 15 years (instead of <i>5 years to less than 10 years</i>); ● Point (H) – 15 years and 1 day to 20 years (instead of <i>10 years to less than 20 years</i>); ● Point (M) – In this category are included 73 fine-defaulters, 5 week-end arrests (included in the SPACE I reports before 2010 as sentences to less than 6 months), 562 security measures, and 95 transfers.
SWEDEN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Data relate to 1st October 2011 instead of 1st September 2011
SWITZERLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Data relate to 7th September 2011 instead of 1st September 2011 ● Point (M) – In this category are included 643 persons detained for fine conversion reasons and those who are under different types of conversion of the sentences into custodial sanctions, sentenced for misdemeanor offences. Moreover, there are persons for whom the length of the sentence is unknown.
THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Errata for SPACE I 2010: Point (I) is zero. The figure of 13 inmates is to be added to figure of the point (H).
TURKEY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● If a person is convicted for more than one crime, the cumulative sentence (based on the most serious offence) was reported in Table 8.
UK: ENGLAND AND WALES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Data relate to 30th June 2011 instead of 1st September 2011 ● Point (K) – Under this heading are included 6,056 persons who are under <i>Indeterminate Public Protection sentence</i> ● Point (M) – In this category are included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 158 people with unrecorded sentences of less than 6 months ○ 1,052 people with unrecorded sentences of 12 months to less than indeterminate ○ 5,646 people who have been recalled to custody ○ 129 fine-defaulters
UK: SCOTLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (M) – In this category are included 714 persons recalled from supervision or licence with no details of crime or sentence.

TABLE 9: BREAKDOWN OF SENTENCED PRISONERS (FINAL SENTENCE) ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2011, BY LENGTH OF SENTENCE (PERCENTAGES)

(A) – LESS THAN 1 MONTH (F) – FROM 3 YEARS TO LESS THAN 5 YEARS (K) – SECURITY MEASURES OF INDETERMINATE LENGTH
 (B) – FROM 1 MONTH TO LESS THAN 3 MONTHS (G) – FROM 5 YEARS TO LESS THAN 10 YEARS (L) – PRISONERS SENTENCED TO DEATH
 (C) – FROM 3 MONTHS TO LESS THAN 6 MONTHS (H) – FROM 10 YEARS TO LESS THAN 20 YEARS (M) – OTHER SENTENCES
 (D) – FROM 6 MONTHS TO LESS THAN ONE YEAR (I) – 20 YEARS AND OVER Total
 (E) – FROM 1 YEAR TO LESS THAN 3 YEARS (J) – LIFE IMPRISONMENT

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2011.9

Country	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	Total
Albania	NAP		8.5		8.2	19.5	36.6	11.8	8.7	4.3	2.4	NAP	0.0	100.0
Andorra	6.3	6.3	12.5	6.3	25.0	31.3	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	NAP	0.0	100.0
Armenia	NAP		0.9		16.5	27.1	41.3	[11.1]	[0.0]	3.1	NAP	NAP	NA	100.0
Austria	0.4	3.0	5.5	9.7	34.7	20.1	17.4	6.9	0.4	1.8	NA	NAP	NA	100.0
Azerbaijan			[10.7]			[50.3]	[27.9]		[9.7]		1.4	NAP	NAP	100.0
Belgium	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.5	15.3	28.9	32.4	9.8	6.7	3.3	NAP	NAP	NAP	100.0
BH: BiH (total)	0.8	2.5	4.8	11.2	25.8	16.1	19.9	16.0	3.0	NAP	NAP	NAP	0.0	100.0
BH: BiH (st. level)														
BH: Fed. BiH	0.6	3.5	7.0	12.2	25.4	14.8	17.9	15.4	3.2	NAP	0.0	NAP	0.0	100.0
BH: Rep. Srpska	1.1	1.1	1.3	9.7	26.3	18.0	23.0	16.8	2.6	NAP		NAP	0.0	100.0
Bulgaria			32.1		33.6	12.6	9.2	9.8	0.3	2.5	NAP	NAP	NAP	100.0
Croatia	0.5	0.7	2.6	9.9	33.1	20.7	20.3	9.7	3.5	NAP	NAP	NAP	0.0	(100.8)
Cyprus	0.0	3.6	8.0	10.4	25.7	15.2	18.9	12.1	2.7	3.4	0.0	NAP	0.0	100.0
Czech Rep.	0.1	1.5	8.2	24.0	37.7	10.9	11.3	5.6	0.5	0.2	0.1	NAP	NAP	100.0
Denmark	0.8	7.1	7.3	13.8	33.2	12.9	13.8	7.9	0.1	0.9	2.2	NAP	0.0	100.0
Estonia	0.1	1.6	3.7	7.5	24.6	25.2	23.1	11.9	0.8	1.5	0.0	NAP	NAP	100.0
Finland	1.1	4.3	6.4	9.7	31.0	18.2	15.5	7.3	0.1	6.5	NAP	NAP	NAP	100.0
France		17.3		18.0	29.9	10.9	8.6	11.0	[3.3]	0.9	NA	NAP	NA	100.0
Georgia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.4	NAP	NAP	NAP	
Germany	1.5	8.8	12.9	20.5	19.6	24.5	7.4	1.3	NAP	3.4	Not incl.	NAP	NAP	100.0
Greece		3.5		3.1	3.2	8.8	30.5	20.2	37.7	NA	NA	NAP	NA	(107.1)
Hungary	0.4	0.8	2.8	12.8	37.6	18.1	19.0	6.4	0.2	1.8	0.1	NAP	NAP	100.0
Iceland	0.7	5.8	8.0	10.2	32.1	16.8	18.2	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NAP	0.0	100.0
Ireland	0.2	0.6	2.8	8.6	23.0	22.5	26.1	7.6	0.6	8.1	0.0	NAP	0.1	100.0
Italy	0.2	0.3	1.1	4.9	21.6	23.8	27.3	12.0	4.9	4.1	Not incl.	NAP	0.0	100.0
Latvia	0.1	0.3	1.2	3.8	20.6	21.1	37.9	13.7	0.2	1.1	NAP	NAP	NAP	100.0
Liechtenstein	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.4	28.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NAP	0.0	100.0
Lithuania	0.2	1.5	1.4	4.5	30.1	24.2	24.3	17.3	0.2	1.4	NAP	NAP	NAP	(105.1)
Luxembourg	0.0	0.5	0.8	5.9	31.5	15.8	17.8	16.3	7.5	3.6	NAP	NAP	0.3	100.0
Malta	3.4	4.3	14.4	5.0	20.1	6.2	24.7	3.8	15.3	2.6	0.0	NAP	0.0	100.0
Moldova	NAP	NAP	NAP	1.2	10.2	17.5	34.5	28.8	6.1	1.7	NAP	NAP	NAP	100.0
Monaco	7.7	15.4	38.5	15.4	15.4	0.0	0.0	7.7	0.0	0.0	NAP	NAP	0.0	100.0
Montenegro	7.2	8.3	14.3	9.3	20.3	18.0	12.4	8.5	1.7	NAP	0.0	NAP	0.0	100.0
Netherlands	12.8	9.5	7.9	14.0	26.1	9.6	10.2	6.2	0.5	0.5	NAP	NAP	2.7	100.0
Norway	3.7	9.8	8.5	16.7	27.0	12.2	10.8	7.6	0.8	NAP		NAP	2.9	100.0
Poland	NAP	0.9	6.5	20.2	42.4	11.6	7.2	[3.9]	[2.2]	0.4	NA	NAP	4.7	100.0
Portugal	0.1	0.9	2.1	4.3	14.0	18.3	36.8	15.0	3.2	NAP	Not incl.	NAP	5.2	100.0
Romania	0.6	0.1	0.4	2.4	21.3	28.5	25.3	17.3	3.4	0.6	0.0	NAP	NAP	100.0
Russian Fed.														
San Marino	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NAP	0.0	100.0
Serbia	2.9	16.9	18.7	17.7	17.1	9.9	7.7	4.7	1.1	0.0	3.4	NAP	0.0	100.0
Slovak Rep.	0.4	1.4	6.0	17.6	29.9	13.2	22.8	7.0	1.2	0.4	NAP	NAP	0.0	100.0
Slovenia	0.0	1.1	4.1	8.8	33.3	16.9	21.8	11.7	2.3	0.0	NAP	NAP	0.0	100.0
Spain (State Adm.)	NAP	NAP	NAP	36.5		[38.2]	[17.3]	[4.6]	2.2	NAP		NAP	1.2	100.0
Spain (Catalonia)	0.5	0.4	2.2	3.2	16.5	25.2	31.4	16.5	3.5	NAP	0.7	NAP	0.0	100.0
Sweden	0.3	6.3	4.4	8.6	33.0	16.7	16.4	11.1	NA	3.1	NAP	NAP	NAP	100.0
Switzerland	5.7	10.8	8.6	6.9	16.2	16.1	8.8	5.7	NAP	1.1	NA	NAP	20.0	100.0
the FYRO Macedonia	0.0	1.1	4.0	13.4	27.2	22.5	20.1	10.4	0.0	1.2	NAP	NAP	NAP	100.0
Turkey	6.1	10.9	37.1	14.7	13.7	6.2	5.3	3.4	2.5	0.2	NA	NAP	0.0	100.0
Ukraine	NAP	NAP	NAP	4.9	16.8	33.0	34.8	9.2	NAP	1.3	NAP	NAP	NA	100.0
UK: Engl. & Wales	0.4	2.4	4.6	3.3	22.9	16.1	16.1	5.1	0.5	10.5	8.4	NAP	9.7	100.0
UK: North. Ireland	0.1	1.1	4.7	9.1	18.8	14.5	19.7	11.7	0.9	18.2	NA	NAP	1.2	100.0
UK: Scotland	0.2	1.0	6.4	13.0	24.5	14.3	14.0	3.3	0.0	12.5	NA	NAP	10.7	100.0
Mean	3.0	3.9	8.4	10.1	25.7	18.5	18.9	9.7	3.0	2.6	1.0		2.0	
Median	0.5	1.5	5.7	9.3	25.0	17.5	18.2	9.7	1.0	1.4	0.0		0.0	
Minimum	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Maximum	32.1	16.9	50.0	36.5	71.4	50.3	41.3	28.8	37.7	18.2	8.4		20.0	

TABLE 10: BREAKDOWN OF SENTENCED PRISONERS (FINAL SENTENCE) ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2011, BY LENGTH OF SENTENCE (CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGES)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2011.10

Country	Less than 1 year	1 year and over (fixed-term sentence)	3 years and over (fixed-term sentence)	5 years and over (fixed-term sentence)	10 years and over (fixed-term sentence)	Total fixed-term sentences	Life imprisonment	Other & security measures	Total
Albania	8.5	84.8	76.6	57.0	20.4	93.3	4.3	2.4	100.0
Andorra	31.3	68.8	43.8	12.5	12.5	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Armenia	0.9	96.0	79.6	52.4	11.1	96.9	3.1	NA	100.0
Austria	18.6	79.6	44.8	24.7	7.4	98.2	1.8	NA	100.0
Azerbaijan	10.7	87.9	87.9	37.6	9.7	98.6	1.4	NAP	100.0
Belgium	3.6	93.0	77.7	48.9	16.4	96.7	3.3	NAP	100.0
BH: BiH (total)	19.3	80.7	54.9	38.9	18.9	100.0	NAP	0.0	100.0
BH: BiH (st. level)									
BH: Fed. BiH	23.3	76.7	51.3	36.5	18.6	100.0	NAP	0.0	100.0
BH: Rep. Srpska	13.2	86.8	60.5	42.5	19.5	100.0	NAP	0.0	100.0
Bulgaria	32.1	65.4	31.8	19.2	10.1	97.5	2.5	NAP	100.0
Croatia	13.6	87.2	54.1	33.5	13.2	100.8	NAP	0.0	(100.8)
Cyprus	22.0	74.6	48.9	33.8	14.8	96.6	3.4	0.0	100.0
Czech Rep.	33.8	66.0	28.3	17.4	6.1	99.7	0.2	0.1	100.0
Denmark	29.0	67.9	34.6	21.7	8.0	96.9	0.9	2.2	100.0
Estonia	12.9	85.6	61.0	35.7	12.6	98.5	1.5	0.0	100.0
Finland	21.5	72.1	41.1	22.9	7.3	93.5	6.5	NAP	100.0
France	35.4	63.7	33.9	23.0	14.3	99.1	0.9	NA	100.0
Georgia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	NAP	
Germany	43.7	52.8	33.3	8.7	1.3	96.6	3.4	Not incl.	100.0
Greece									(107.1)
Hungary	16.8	81.3	43.7	25.6	6.6	98.1	1.8	0.1	100.0
Iceland	24.8	75.2	43.1	26.3	8.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Ireland	12.2	79.7	56.7	34.2	8.1	91.9	8.1	0.1	100.0
Italy	6.4	89.5	67.9	44.1	16.9	95.9	4.1	Not incl.	100.0
Latvia	5.4	93.5	72.9	51.7	13.9	98.9	1.1	NAP	100.0
Liechtenstein	0.0	100.0	28.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Lithuania	7.5	96.2	66.1	41.8	17.5	103.7	1.4	NAP	(105.1)
Luxembourg	7.2	88.9	57.4	41.6	23.8	96.1	3.6	0.3	100.0
Malta	27.1	70.3	50.1	43.9	19.2	97.4	2.6	0.0	100.0
Moldova	1.2	97.1	86.9	69.4	34.9	98.3	1.7	NAP	100.0
Monaco	76.9	23.1	7.7	7.7	7.7	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Montenegro	39.1	60.9	40.6	22.6	10.2	100.0	NAP	0.0	100.0
Netherlands	44.2	52.7	26.5	17.0	6.7	96.8	0.5	2.7	100.0
Norway	38.7	58.4	31.4	19.2	8.4	97.1	NAP	2.9	100.0
Poland	27.6	67.3	24.9	13.3	6.0	94.9	0.4	4.7	100.0
Portugal	7.4	87.3	73.3	55.0	18.2	94.8	NAP	5.2	100.0
Romania	3.5	95.9	74.6	46.1	20.7	99.4	0.6	0.0	100.0
Russian Fed.									
San Marino	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Serbia	56.1	40.5	23.4	13.5	5.8	96.6	0.0	3.4	100.0
Slovak Rep.	25.4	74.2	44.2	31.0	8.2	99.6	0.4	0.0	100.0
Slovenia	14.0	86.0	52.7	35.8	14.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Spain (State Adm.)	36.5	62.3	62.3	24.1	6.8	98.8	NAP	1.2	100.0
Spain (Catalonia)	6.3	93.0	76.5	51.3	20.0	99.3	NAP	0.7	100.0
Sweden	19.6	77.3	44.3	27.6	11.1	96.9	3.1	NAP	100.0
Switzerland	32.1	46.8	30.6	14.5	5.7	78.9	1.1	20.0	100.0
FYRO Macedonia	18.6	80.2	53.0	30.5	10.4	98.8	1.2	NAP	100.0
Turkey	68.8	31.1	17.4	11.2	5.9	99.8	0.2	0.0	100.0
Ukraine	4.9	93.8	77.0	44.0	9.2	98.7	1.3	NA	100.0
UK: Engl. & Wales	10.6	60.7	37.8	21.7	5.6	71.3	10.5	18.1	100.0
UK: North. Ireland	14.9	65.7	46.8	32.3	12.6	80.6	18.2	1.2	100.0
UK: Scotland	20.6	56.2	31.6	17.3	3.3	76.8	12.5	10.7	100.0
Mean	22.0	72.3	47.7	29.4	11.2	94.3	2.6	2.3	
Median	18.6	75.2	44.8	27.6	10.1	98.2	1.4	0.1	
Minimum	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Maximum	76.9	100.0	87.9	69.4	34.9	103.7	18.2	20.0	

TABLE 11: BREAKDOWN OF PRISONERS SENTENCED TO LESS THAN ONE YEAR (FINAL SENTENCE) ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2011, BY LENGTH OF SENTENCE (PERCENTAGES)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2011.11

Country	Less than 1 month	1 month to less than 3 months	3 months to less than 6 months	6 months to less than 1 year	Total less than 1 year
Albania	NAP	100.0			100.0
Andorra	20.0	20.0	40.0	20.0	100.0
Armenia	NAP	100.0			100.0
Austria	1.9	16.0	29.6	52.4	100.0
Azerbaijan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Belgium	0.4	1.1	2.3	96.2	100.0
BH: BiH (total)	4.2	13.1	24.7	57.9	100.0
BH: BiH (st. level)					
BH: Fed. BiH	2.7	14.9	30.2	52.1	100.0
BH: Rep. Srpska	8.3	8.3	9.9	73.6	100.0
Bulgaria	100.0				100.0
Croatia	4.0	4.9	18.8	72.3	100.0
Cyprus	0.0	16.3	36.6	47.2	100.0
Czech Rep.	0.2	4.4	24.4	71.0	100.0
Denmark	2.8	24.6	25.1	47.5	100.0
Estonia	0.9	12.2	28.6	58.3	100.0
Finland	5.0	19.9	29.7	45.4	100.0
France	49.0			51.0	100.0
Georgia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Germany	3.5	20.2	29.5	46.8	100.0
Greece	53.5			46.5	100.0
Hungary	2.5	4.5	16.4	76.6	100.0
Iceland	2.9	23.5	32.4	41.2	100.0
Ireland	1.4	4.7	23.2	70.7	100.0
Italy	3.1	4.3	16.8	75.8	100.0
Latvia	1.6	6.5	22.2	69.8	100.0
Liechtenstein					
Lithuania	2.2	19.5	18.5	59.8	100.0
Luxembourg	0.0	7.1	10.7	82.1	100.0
Malta	12.4	15.9	53.1	18.6	100.0
Moldova	NAP	NAP	NAP	100.0	100.0
Monaco	10.0	20.0	50.0	20.0	100.0
Montenegro	18.3	21.2	36.7	23.8	100.0
Netherlands	28.9	21.6	17.9	31.6	100.0
Norway	9.6	25.2	21.9	43.3	100.0
Poland	NAP	3.3	23.5	73.3	100.0
Portugal	0.7	12.6	28.5	58.2	100.0
Romania	17.1	1.9	12.7	68.3	100.0
Russian Fed.					
San Marino	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Serbia	5.2	30.0	33.3	31.5	100.0
Slovak Rep.	1.7	5.4	23.4	69.5	100.0
Slovenia	0.0	7.9	29.4	62.7	100.0
Spain (State Adm.)	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA
Spain (Catalonia)	7.4	6.8	35.1	50.7	100.0
Sweden	1.4	32.3	22.5	43.8	100.0
Switzerland	17.8	33.7	26.9	21.6	100.0
the FYRO Macedonia	0.2	6.1	21.6	72.0	100.0
Turkey	8.9	15.8	53.9	21.4	100.0
Ukraine	NAP	NAP	NAP	100.0	100.0
UK: Engl. & Wales	3.4	22.1	43.5	31.0	100.0
UK: North. Ireland	0.6	7.1	31.2	61.0	100.0
UK: Scotland	1.0	4.9	30.9	63.1	100.0
Mean	10.0	17.7	29.3	54.0	
Median	2.9	14.9	28.5	52.4	
Minimum	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	
Maximum	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

NOTES – TABLES 9, 10, AND 11

See notes to Tables 4 and 8.

Fore **Germany, Italy, and Portugal** persons under preventive security measures were excluded from the calculation of the percentages as they are not considered *strictu sensu* as sentenced prisoners in these countries.

All merged categories (e.g. categories (a) and (b) or other) were excluded from the calculation of mean, median, minimum and maximum indicators at the European level.

FIGURE 3: COUNTRIES WITH THE HIGHEST PERCENTAGES OF PRISONERS SENTENCED TO LESS THAN ONE YEAR

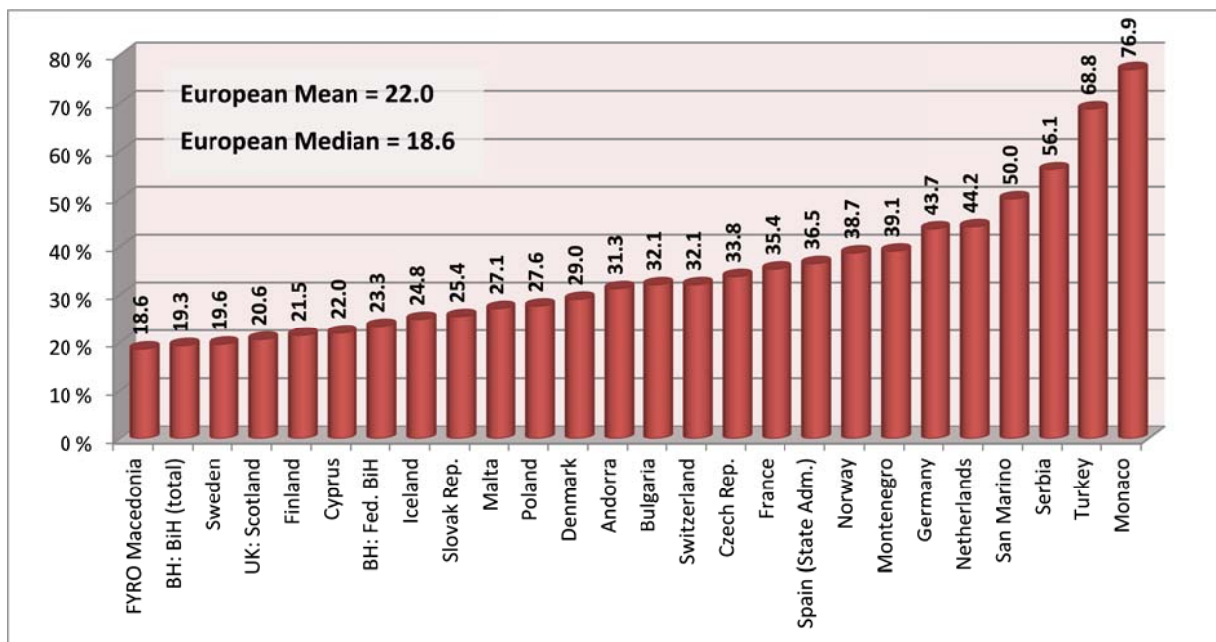


Figure 3 provides a classification of the countries with the highest percentages of prisoners serving short prison sentences (less than one year). This Figure includes the 26 countries where the percentages of prisoners sentenced to less than 1 year were *above the European median value* (18.6%). For more accurate comparisons, notes to Table 8 should be taken into account. One could note that the median value of the prisoners sentenced to less than 1 year custody at the European level slightly increased between 2008 and 2010 (it was 15.6% in 2008, 17.1% in 2009, 16.4% in 2010, and 18.6% in 2011).

A.2 PRISON POPULATIONS: FLOW OF ENTRIES AND RELEASES, LENGTH OF IMPRISONMENT, ESCAPES AND DEATHS IN 2010

TABLE 12.1: FLOW OF ENTRIES TO PENAL INSTITUTIONS IN 2010

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2011.12.1

Country	Total number of entries in 2010	Rate of entries to penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants	Entries before final sentence		Entries after the revocation, suspension or annulment of the conditional release or probation		Entries following transfer from a foreign country (TOTAL)		Entries following transfer from a Member State of the EU	
			Number	% in the total number of entries	Number	% in the total number of entries	Number	% in the total number of entries	Number	% in the number of entries following transfer from a foreign country
Albania	3 533	124.8	2 769	78.4	627	17.7	58	1.6	50	86.2
Andorra	113	132.9	106	93.8	2	1.8	1	0.9	1	100.0
Armenia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	15	NA	NA	NA
Austria	12 194	145.1	8 660	71.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Azerbaijan	40 630	445.9	17 006	41.9	NA	NA	49	0.1	0	0.0
Belgium	18 808	171.0	12 282	65.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
BH: BiH (total)	3 631	84.5	1 224	33.7	3	0.1	37	1.0	9	24.3
BH: BiH (st. level)	15		15	100.0						
BH: Fed. BiH	2 318	80.9	676	29.2	0	0.0	12	0.5	4	33.3
BH: Rep. Srpska	1 298	90.8	533	41.1	3	0.2	25	1.9	5	20.0
Bulgaria	8 616	116.9	2 985	34.6	NA	NA	67	0.8	NA	NA
Croatia	14 921	338.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	5	0.0	4	80.0
Cyprus	2 874	342.2	1 469	51.1	1 301	45.3	1	0.0	1	100.0
Czech Rep.	16 540	157.7	6 180	37.4	NA	NA	106	0.6	NA	NA
Denmark	14 469	260.2	9 770	67.5	68	0.5	NA	NA	NA	NA
Estonia	2 575	192.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	37	1.4	NA	NA
Finland	6 545	121.8	1 998	30.5	NA	NA	36	0.6	35	97.2
France	82 725	127.3	47 405	57.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Georgia	23 684	529.9	2 752	11.6	NA	NA	2	0.0	NA	NA
Germany	114 596	140.2	50 704	44.2	NA	NA	120	0.1	85	70.8
Greece	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hungary	24 989	250.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	21	0.1	21	100.0
Iceland	320	100.5	136	42.5	11	3.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ireland	17 390	380.5	5 007	28.8	NA	NA	0	0.0	0	0.0
Italy	84 641	139.6	74 586	88.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Latvia	15 821	762.6	10 258	64.8	NA	NA	19	0.1	14	73.7
Liechtenstein	(76)	(210.2)	(38)	(50.0)	4	5.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Lithuania	10 043	329.0	6 380	63.5	NA	NA	56	0.6	39	69.6
Luxembourg	991	193.6	776	78.3	123	12.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Malta	728	175.1	161	22.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Country	Total number of entries in 2010	Rate of entries to penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants	Entries before final sentence		Entries after the revocation, suspension or annulment of the conditional release or probation		Entries following transfer from a foreign country (TOTAL)		Entries following transfer from a Member State of the EU	
			Number	% in the total number of entries	Number	% in the total number of entries	Number	% in the total number of entries	Number	% in the number of entries following transfer from a foreign country
Moldova	13 916	390.9	2 758	19.8	NA	NA	113	0.8	6	5.3
Monaco	103	290.7	71	68.9	0	0.0	5	4.9	3	60.0
Montenegro	3 406	549.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	0.1	NA	NA
Netherlands	39 510	237.2	17 677	44.7	NA	NA	85	0.2	NA	NA
Norway	11 454	232.8	3 859	33.7	NA	NA	2	0.0	2	100.0
Poland	88 951	230.9	21 624	24.3	NA	NA	1 324	1.5	NA	NA
Portugal	5 895	55.8	2 482	42.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Romania	13 762	64.3	8 015	58.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Russian Fed.										
San Marino	(7)	(22.0)	(7)	(100.0)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Serbia	23 972	329.5	8 585	35.8	NA	NA	42	0.2	NA	NA
Slovak Rep.	7 732	143.4	3 311	42.8	NA	NA	27	0.3	NA	NA
Slovenia	3 426	167.1	923	26.9	NA	NA	24	0.7	20	83.3
Spain (State Adm.)	41 945	108.3	23 655	56.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Spain (Catalonia)	7 089	95.4	3 833	54.1	28	0.4	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sweden	38 592	409.9	28 913	74.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Switzerland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
FYRO Macedonia	2 266	110.1	149	6.6	NA	NA	22	1.0	3	13.6
Turkey	159 786	216.7	74 267	46.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ukraine	47 048	103.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
UK: Engl. & Wales	118 042	210.1	91 436	77.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
UK: North. Ireland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
UK: Scotland	35 424	674.1	20 398	57.6	503	1.4	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mean		232.6		51.5		6.3		0.6		47.5
Median		183.6		48.2		0.9		0.2		60.0
Minimum		22.0		6.6		0.0		0.0		0.0
Maximum		762.6		100.0		45.3		4.9		100.0

NOTES – TABLE 12.1

AZERBAIJAN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total number of entries is calculated on the basis of figures from The Penitentiary Service of the Ministry of Justice (22,909), The Ministry of Internal Affairs (17,488) and the Ministry of the National Security (233). The figures provided by the Penitentiary Service and Ministry of National Security have not changed significantly as compared to the previous year. The growth in the number of entries is due to the increase in the number of persons detained for a short period of time under administrative proceedings, including illegal migrants and juvenile offenders. Therefore, comparisons with previous year data should be made taking into account this peculiarity. <i>Entries following transfer from a foreign country:</i> In 2010, 49 nationals of Azerbaijan were extradited or transferred to Azerbaijan from 3 Council of Europe Member States (Georgia, Russia, and Turkey). No persons were transferred from EU countries in 2010. During 2010, 4 nationals of the EU countries served their sentences in penal institutions in Azerbaijan.
BH: BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (TOTAL)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Figures presented in this Table have been calculated by the authors of this report on the basis of the raw data provided by national correspondents. Therefore, these figures <i>should not</i> be considered as official inputs. These figures were not used for the calculation of mean and median values at the European level.
BH: BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (STATE LEVEL)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the State level there is only on pre-trial detention unit. Therefore, the number of entries is 100% related to the entries before final sentence.
BULGARIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Table 12.1 only the total number of entries in prisons is included. Figures do not relate to the entries into investigation detention facilities (IDFs).
CYPRUS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Total number of entries in penal institutions</i> in 2010 was 9,945, of which 2,874 were entries in prison institution and 7,071 were entries in police stations. In the Table 12.1 the calculation is based on the totality of entries (prison and police stations); <i>Entries before final sentence</i> were 8,540, of which 1,469 were entries in prison and 7,071 were entries in police stations. In the Table 12.1 are presented the result based on the totality of entries (to prisons and police stations). <i>Entries following transfer from a foreign country:</i> From the UK. There is only one prison in Cyprus.
CZECH REPUBLIC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Prison Service of the Czech Republic provides escorts of inmates from foreign countries and in 2010 there were 4 inmates escorted, of which 3 were escorted from a Member State of EU. Some escorts were provided from the borders (cross border escorts) but there are no figures on this type of transfers.
GEORGIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Entries before final sentence</i> were actually entries before trial (pre-trials).
HUNGARY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Since 2010, Hungarian Prison Service uses a new Central Registration System. Figures on the entries before final sentence are not any longer available because of the new data protection regulation.
ICELAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Entries after the revocation, suspension or annulment of the conditional release or probation:</i> Total number of entries in this category was 13, but 2 persons were first in custody.

LIECHTENSTEIN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● According to a treaty between Liechtenstein and Austria, long-term prisoners usually serve their sentences in Austrian penal institutions. For this reason, rates are presented between brackets.
THE NETHERLANDS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Entries included in Table 12.1 are only entries to penal institutions. Entries to the custodial clinics, institutions for juveniles and institutions for aliens were excluded from these figures. In this category are considered entries from free society and those from police stations into penal institutions. ● <i>Entries following transfer from a foreign country:</i> These are inmates who were convicted outside the Netherlands, but they can serve their sentence in the Netherlands. Such procedure, based on a special law (<i>WOTS</i>), makes the transference of the execution of criminal judgements possible. These prisoners do not have to be born in the Netherlands, but there should be some form of bond/tie with the Netherlands (e.g. because of having the Dutch nationality and living and working there). Since the 1st November 2012 a new law (<i>WETS</i>) is in force, which regulates this possibility too, but only for European countries.
NORWAY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>Entries after the revocation, suspension or annulment of the conditional release or probation:</i> Nearly all revocations are combined with a new sentence. Therefore no separate figures are available for this category of entries.
ROMANIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Romanian Prison Administration started to collect data on sentenced persons who have been transferred from foreign countries with the goal to continue serving the imposed sentences in Romania. Such data are available since the mid-2010. Since then, there were registered 171 persons.
SAN MARINO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Under the Criminal Code (Art. 99), a person serving a sentence of at least six months imprisonment in San Marino may be transferred to a “foreign penal institution”, if the competent judge decides so, and if there is a relevant international agreement. These prisoners are not included in the San Marino statistics. For this reason, rate and percentage in Table 12.1 are presented between brackets.
SWITZERLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In the <i>total</i> number of entries (52,541) are also included the transfers between prisons and entries after escapes with a length of more than 7 days. ● In the category of entries <i>before final sentence</i> (18,330) are also included entries in anticipated serving of the custodial sentences or measures, transfers between prisons and entries after escapes with a length of more than 7 days. ● Given that these numbers do not fit the definition used for SPACE questionnaire, they were excluded from Table 12.1 and are presented here only for information.
UK: ENGLAND AND WALES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>Entries after the revocation, suspension or annulment of the conditional release or probation:</i> since the figures were provided for the survey last year, there was introduced a new recording system and it is no longer possible to isolate recall receptions. Therefore these figures are not any more included in SPACE.
UK: SCOTLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● These figures count <i>receptions not entries</i>. “Receptions” are not equivalent to “persons received”. Where a person has several sentences imposed on him by one court in one day this is counted as one reception. However, where custodial sentences are imposed on the same person by 2 or more courts in one day, 2 or more receptions are counted. Where a person is reconvicted while serving, and a further custodial sentence is imposed on him, this too is regarded as a further reception.

TABLE 12.2: FLOW OF RELEASES FROM PENAL INSTITUTIONS IN 2010

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2011.12.2

Country	Total number of releases in 2010 (A)	Rate of releases from penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants	Pre-trial detainees released		Final sentenced prisoners released		Of which:				Other	
			Number (B)	% in the total number of releases	Number (C)	% in the total number of releases	Releases as a result of a release under condition (incl. conditional release and external placement under Electronic Monitoring or Probation)		Unconditional releases at the end of a custodial sentence		Number (D)	% in the total number of releases
							Number (C.1)	% in the total number of final sentenced prisoners released	Number (C.2)	% in the total number of final sentenced prisoners released		
Albania	3 167	111.8	1 726	54.5	1 441	45.5	398	27.6	1 043	72.4	0	0.0
Andorra	99	116.5	82	82.8	17	17.2	15	88.2	2	11.8	0	0.0
Armenia	1 614	49.5	473	29.3	1 092	67.7	269	24.6	823	75.4	49	3.0
Austria	12 139	144.4	3 542	29.2	7 410	61.0	3 089	41.7	4 107	55.4	1 187	9.8
Azerbaijan	5 791	63.6	NA	NA	4 696	81.1	1 474	31.4	3 222	68.6	1 095	18.9
Belgium	17 662	160.6	7 980	45.2	8 154	46.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	1 528	8.7
BH: BiH (total)	3 791	88.2	1 197	31.6	2 445	64.5	905	37.0	1 540	63.0	148	3.9
BH: BiH (st. level)	14		13	92.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
BH: Fed. BiH	2 347	81.9	648	27.6	1 563	66.6	521	33.3	1 042	66.7	136	5.8
BH: Rep. Srpska	1 430	100.0	536	37.5	882	61.7	384	43.5	498	56.5	12	0.8
Bulgaria	6 682	90.7	862	12.9	5 816	87.0	1 085	18.7	4 727	81.3	4	0.1
Croatia	11 784	267.1	4 682	39.7	2 960	25.1	1 835	[62.0]	938	[31.7]	4 142	35.1
Cyprus	1 955	232.8	675	34.5	1 280	65.5	1 270	99.2	3	0.2	7	0.4
Czech Rep.	14 924	142.3	2 082	14.0	11 648	78.0	4 225	36.3	7 423	63.7	1 194	8.0
Denmark	NA	NA	NA	NA	8 410	NA	3 095	36.8	5 315	63.2	0	NA
Estonia	2 668	199.1	355	13.3	2 313	86.7	431	18.6	1 882	81.4	0	0.0
Finland	6 506	121.0	1 089	16.7	4 193	64.4	4 146	98.9	47	1.1	1 224	18.8
France	81 839	125.9	10 939	13.4	70 900	86.6	8 167	11.5	62 733	88.5	0	0.0
Georgia	8 992	201.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	242	NA	3 945	NA	NA	NA
Germany	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Greece	NA	NA	NA	NA	10 846	NA	3 935	36.3	6 911	63.7	NA	NA
Hungary	16 395	164.2	4 961	30.3	9 211	56.2	(3 765)	(40.9)	(5 374)	(58.3)	2 223	13.6
Iceland	296	92.9	85	28.7	210	70.9	121	57.6	89	42.4	1	0.3
Ireland	17 198	376.3	5 060	29.4	12 138	70.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Italy	NA	NA	46 121	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	24 605	NA	598	NA
Latvia	3 588	172.9	1 057	29.5	2 488	69.3	641	25.8	1 847	74.2	43	1.2
Liechtenstein	63	174.3	3	4.8	13	20.6	11	84.6	2	15.4	47	74.6
Lithuania	NA	NA	NA	NA	4 476	NA	1 560	34.9	2 890	64.6	26	NA
Luxembourg	983	192.1	338	34.4	255	25.9	151	59.2	104	40.8	390	39.7

Country	Total number of releases in 2010 (A)	Rate of releases from penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants	Pre-trial detainees released		Final sentenced prisoners released		Of which:				Other	
			Number (B)	% in the total number of releases	Number (C)	% in the total number of releases	Releases as a result of a release under condition (incl. conditional release and external placement under Electronic Monitoring or Probation)		Unconditional releases at the end of a custodial sentence		Number (D)	% in the total number of releases
							Number (C.1)	% in the total number of final sentenced prisoners released	Number (C.2)	% in the total number of final sentenced prisoners released		
Malta	673	161.9	187	27.8	486	72.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0.0
Moldova	2 887	81.1	1 088	37.7	1 799	62.3	541	30.1	1 039	57.8	219	7.6
Monaco	104	293.5	25	24.0	73	70.2	0	0.0	73	100.0	6	5.8
Montenegro	3 037	489.9	742	24.4	2 295	75.6	1 175	51.2	1 120	48.8	0	0.0
Netherlands	39 720	238.5	10 253	25.8	28 619	72.1	384	1.3	28 235	98.7	848	2.1
Norway	11 002	223.6	2 070	18.8	7 848	71.3	2 428	30.9	5 129	65.4	1 084	9.9
Poland	92 043	238.9	17 526	19.0	67 204	73.0	25 034	37.3	41 553	61.8	7 313	7.9
Portugal	5 381	50.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	1 555	NA	2 428	NA	1 398	26.0
Romania	12 084	56.4	2 937	24.3	9 147	75.7	8 420	92.1	362	4.0	365	3.0
Russian Fed.												
San Marino	(7)	(22.0)	(7)	(100.0)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Serbia	23 556	323.7	7 854	33.3	7 956	33.8	NA	NA	7 956	100.0	7 746	32.9
Slovak Rep.	6 866	127.3	1 225	17.8	5 627	82.0	2 516	44.7	3 111	55.3	14	0.2
Slovenia	3 446	168.1	947	27.5	1 035	30.0	342	33.0	308	29.8	1 464	42.5
Spain (St. Adm.)	41 930	108.3	25 905	61.8	16 025	38.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0.0
Spain (Catalonia)	6 756	90.9	2 702	40.0	4 054	60.0	793	19.6	3 261	80.4	0	0.0
Sweden	NA	NA	NA	NA	9 760	NA	7 702	78.9	1 911	19.6	147	NA
Switzerland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
FYRO Macedonia	1 991	96.8	442	22.2	1 549	77.8	1 236	79.8	313	20.2	0	0.0
Turkey	104 132	141.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	57 999	NA	NA	NA
Ukraine	51 639	113.2	14 412	27.9	37 227	72.1	21 237	57.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
UK: Engl. & Wales	NA	NA	NA	NA	89 924	NA	12 250	13.6	NA	NA	NA	NA
UK: North. Ireland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
UK: Scotland	19 573	372.5	8 332	42.6	11 184	57.1	2 822	25.2	8 362	74.8	57	0.3
Mean		165.4		33.6		58.4		41.2		52.5		9.9
Median		142.3		28.9		66.6		36.3		60.1		2.6
Minimum		22.0		4.8		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
Maximum		489.9		100.0		87.0		99.2		100.0		74.6

NOTES – TABLE 12.2

ARMENIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Number of releases as a result of a release under condition (including conditional release and external placement under Electronic Monitoring or Probation) in Armenia refers to conditional release cases only. ● <i>Other forms of releases</i> (49): amnesty - 4, individual pardon - 35, health reasons - 10.
AUSTRIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>Other forms of releases</i>: releases from financial sentences, releases from sentences of other authorities, administrative sentences, foreign governments etc. ● There is a difference of 214 releases between the number of final sentenced prisoners (7,410) and the sum of points (C.1) and (C.2), which is 7,196. This difference is due to a number of prisoners counted in point (D) who are released before the end of custodial sentence (e.g. those of financial and administrative authorities after having paid the rest of a fine (imprisonment in default of payment of fine). These 214 releases are included among 1,187 releases included in point (D).
AZERBAIJAN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Figures presented in this Table are based on the information from the Penitentiary Service, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Ministry of National Security. ● Point (C.1): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 981 prisoners conditionally released from serving the remaining part of their sentences, and ○ 493 prisoners the remaining part of sentences were replaced with lighter penalties. ● Point (D): Pardoned and amnestied persons, as well as persons, about whom the police have drawn up administrative protocols and who have been released within 48 hours.
BELGIUM
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (C.1): The external placement under Electronic Monitoring is not considered in Belgium as a release but as a continued detention under a particular regime. ● Point (C.2): There is a difficulty to set up whether conditional measures are applicable at the end of custodial sentences. Indeed, sometimes probation measures are applied then or placements at the disposal of the Government (a sort of security measure) begin <i>at the end</i> of sentences. There is no codified information which would allow identifying such cases. ● Other types of releases – 1,528 prisoners, of which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Releases of “internees” (see point (5) of the Table 1.1, and notes to the table), ○ Illegal aliens held for administrative reasons (see point (6) of the Table 1.1), ○ Persons placed at the disposal of the Government, ○ Juveniles held in the Federal Centre for juvenile offenders (see point (2) of the Table 1.1), ○ Persons under arrest, ○ Those who were detained under temporary suspended conditional release or probation (without revocation), ○ Inmates with temporary legal status due to a transfer from a foreign country.
BH: BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (TOTAL)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Figures presented in this Table have been calculated by the authors of this report on the basis of the raw data provided by national correspondents. Therefore, these figures <i>should not</i> be considered as official inputs. These figures were not used for the calculation of mean and median values at the European level.
BH: BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (STATE LEVEL)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● At the State level there is only on pre-trial detention unit. ● Point (D): There was one sentenced person released. This situation is considered as a release. Yet, it corresponds to a transfer from the pre-trial detention unit to a prison facility in order to serve the imprisonment after the final sentence was imposed.

BH: FEDERATION OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (D) includes pardons, financial compensation for the portion of prison sentence which has not been served (Criminal Code of FBiH foresees this possibility for sentences under 1 year), deaths of prisoners and transfers.
BH: BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (REPUBLIKA SRPSKA)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (D): 3 pardons, 4 absolute statutes of limitation, 3 deaths, and 2 sentences revoked.
BULGARIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (B): includes only releases from the units for pre-trial detention in prisons without investigation detention facilities (IDFs). ● Point (D): number of persons pardoned and released for 2010.
CROATIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (C.2): Number of releases as a result of a release under condition (including conditional release and external placement under Electronic Monitoring or Probation): According to the law, only adult prisoners with final sentence based on Penal code and minors might be conditionally released. ● There is a difference of 187 releases while summing points (C.1) and (C.2). This difference is due to a number of prisoners included in point (D) who are released before the end of custodial sentence (e.g. after judgment revocation; after having paid the rest of a fine; or released due to a statute of limitations).
CYPRUS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In this Table are presented <i>only</i> releases from prison without taking into account releases from police stations. Data on the latest category of releases is not available. ● Point (D): Transferred to their country. This figure is included in point (B). These other types of releases represent 0.5% of the number of releases included in the point (B).
CZECH REPUBLIC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (D): pardons, releases due to the change of law, releases ordered by the court, deaths, extraditions, sentence interruptions for health reasons or other reasons, transfer to psychiatric hospitals.
FINLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (D): 1,224 fine defaulters. According to the Finnish legislation fine defaulters must serve their whole sentence in prison without a possibility to be conditionally released.
FRANCE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (C.1): Number of final sentenced prisoners released concerns only the conditional releases which allowed the lifting of the status of “écroué”.
GEORGIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (A): In the total of 8,992 releases are included releases at the end of a custodial sentence, releases under condition, releases of inmates whose sentence was reprieved, pardoned, deaths, releases from probation sentences, substations of remaining unserved sentences with alternative lighter penalties and extraditions, etc.
GERMANY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Releases are recorded nation-wide only in the months of March, August and November. Moreover, no data are collected on the releases of pre-trial detainees. Therefore, no data have been made available for Table 12.2.
HUNGARY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (D): inmates in custody and inmates on mandatory psychiatric treatment. ● There is an inconsistency of 72 releases while summing points (C.1) and (C.2). No special explanation has been provided. Therefore the values are presented between brackets.
ICELAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (D): One prisoner transferred to his own homeland to complete his sentence.
IRELAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Some juveniles will have received a detention/supervision order which is a period of post release supervision. Such releases are not recorded.

ITALY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The IT system currently in use in Italy allows counting the releases without conditions at the end of a sentence to imprisonment. Releases with conditions exist (house arrests for people on remand and awaiting trial, and alternative measures to detention for finally sentenced persons), but data are not available on these types of releases. ● Point (C.2): Data refer to releases without any condition, at the end of a sentence to imprisonment. ● Point (D): releases of the persons under "security measures"
LATVIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Other types of releases (43), of which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 13 releases due to serious diseases; ○ 10 releases due to change of sentence; ○ 12 pardons; ○ 8 releases due to the type of punishment - arrest sentences.
LIECHTENSTEIN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Number of final sentenced prisoners released: A part of the sentenced prisoners are brought to the contract partner (Austria) and, in several cases when persons are European citizens, they are released in Austria.
LITHUANIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Only the number of final sentenced prisoners released is presented in Table 12.2. Data on pre-trial detainees released is not available. ● Point (D): 26 releases, of which 6 discharge from sentence due to illness, 18 re-sentencing after the procedure of appeal, 2 re-sentencing after the procedure of cassation. These releases are included in the point (C). This type of other forms of releases represents 0.6% in the total number of releases of the final sentenced prisoners.
LUXEMBOURG
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (D): suspended sentences, releases from disciplinary unit, deaths, transfers to the Centre of Givenich, releases by the Department of Immigration, extraditions.
MALTA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (B): 187 releases of inmates who have been in prison awaiting trial, of which: 38 have been released on probation and 18 on Unconditional Discharge.
MOLDOVA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (B): releases with dismissal of the criminal case (179); releases due to the change of measure of provisional arrest (379); releases at the end of prosecution or acquittal (178); releases with conditional sentence or non-custodial sentence (352). ● Point (C.2): releases at the end of fully served prison sentence (707); releases in conjunction with serving a sentence with privileged calculation of working days (332). ● Point (D): Figure used in this point is included in the point (B): pardon (15); amnesty (14); release due to illness (1); replacing the unexecuted punishment with a milder punishment (39); replacing the unexecuted punishment with a fine (17); other (133). These other forms of releases represents 12.2% in the number of releases of the final sentenced prisoners.
MONACO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (C.1): There was no conditional release granted during 2010. ● Point (D): Of which 3 inmates extradited and 3 inmates transferred to the prison in Nice.
THE NETHERLANDS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Releases included in Table 12.2 are only releases from penal institutions. Releases from custodial clinics, institutions for juveniles and institutions for aliens were excluded. ● Number of final sentenced prisoners released: since a couple of years there is a more strict system of <i>early</i> release. Previously, early release was possible after 6 months of compulsory custody. Nowadays, there is a minimum of 1 year applied. In the old system only the general conditions (for instance not committing new offences during the period of early release) applied. In the new system special conditions can be attached to the early release. In the

<p>new system, people with a sentence of no longer than 1 year (the vast majority) are released without conditions, because they are not candidates for early release. But persons held in prison for longer than one year released early are under special conditions which might be applied to them. First releases under the new system were made in 2009. In total there were 818 people released early, of which 384 left prison with special conditions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● If someone is leaving prison under Electronic Monitoring, this is not considered as a “release” in Dutch system. ● Point (D): unknown whether released as a pre-trial or a sentenced prisoner.
NORWAY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (D): Fine defaulters ● Points (C.1) and (C.2): 7,557 releases. The difference between the sum of these points and the figures from the point (C) is 291 comprising the following: Special decision 16; Pardon 4; Judgment revoked 4; Transferred to home country 46; Expelled 219; Extradited 2.
POLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In Table 12.2 are not included 617 inmates from the category “punished” (A punished person serves a sentence of pre-trial detention or imprisonment for example for not paying a fine penalty or for misbehaviour in the court).
PORTUGAL
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (D): acquittal, change of the way of enforcing the custodial sentence, decriminalisation of certain offences, definitive dismissing of the prosecution in accordance with limitation period of proceedings, death, extradition to the homeland countries of the prisoners. ● The reasons for other forms of releases generally applied are: Electronic Monitoring, terminal illness, death, expulsion or extradition. The above reasons might apply to the pre-trial detainees <i>and</i> to the final sentenced prisoners.
ROMANIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (C.1): Are included only conditional releases (without external placement under Electronic Monitoring or probation). ● Point (D): Figure used in this point is included in the point (B). Here are included deaths, pardons, releases as result of break in sentence enforcement, suspended sentences, sentences conditionally suspended with the surveillance etc. These other forms of releases represents 4.0% in the number of releases of the final sentenced prisoners.
SAN MARINO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Under the Criminal Code (Art. 99), a person serving a sentence of at least six months imprisonment in San Marino may be transferred to a “foreign penal institution”, if the competent judge decides so, and if there is a relevant international agreement. These prisoners are not included in the San Marino statistics. For this reason, rate and percentage in Table 12.2 are presented between brackets.
SERBIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (D): releases of persons sentenced for minor offences.
SLOVAK REPUBLIC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (D): are included 14 deaths.
SLOVENIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Among the releases of final sentenced prisoners <i>are not</i> included 339 early releases. ● Point (D): 1,464 releases, of which 1,280 releases from compliance detention - sanction, imposed in minor offence proceedings.
SWEDEN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Only the number of final sentenced prisoners released is presented in Table 12.2. Data on the pre-trial detainees released is not available. ● Other forms of releases (147) are included in the category of the releases of final sentenced prisoners. This type of “other forms of releases” represents 1.5% in the total number of releases of the final sentenced prisoners.

UKRAINE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (C.1): In 2011, there were 19,325 conditional releases.
UK: ENGLAND AND WALES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Errata for SPACE I 2010: Point (C.1): the answer (12,250) provided has been taken from published figures for 2010 and it was confirmed that it is correct. The figure used in SPACE I 2010 report is potentially wrong.
UK: SCOTLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (D): includes civil/court martial cases. ● Liberation figures for 2010 include liberations on a supervised release order (about 50 cases a year). Such liberations have not included in figures supplied for earlier years.

TABLE 12.3: TURNOVER RATIO OF PRISONERS IN 2010

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2011.12.3

Country	Total number of prisoners on 1 st September 2009	Total number of entries in 2010 (Table 12.1)	Total number of releases in 2010 (Table 12.2)	Turnover ratio (Estimated exit rate per 100 potential exits)
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)= c/(a+b)*100
Albania	4 482	3 533	3 167	39.5
Andorra	68	113	99	54.7
Armenia	3 989	NA	1 614	NA
Austria	8 423	12 194	12 139	58.9
Azerbaijan	20 470	40 630	5 791	9.5
Belgium	10 901	18 808	17 662	59.4
BH: BiH (total)	NA	3 631	3 791	NA
BH: BiH (st. level)	NA	15	14	NA
BH: Fed. BiH	1 619	2 318	2 347	59.6
BH: Rep. Srpska	961	1 298	1 430	63.3
Bulgaria	10 028	8 616	6 682	35.8
Croatia	4 891	14 921	11 784	59.5
Cyprus	670	2 874	1 955	55.2
Czech Rep.	22 021	16 540	14 924	38.7
Denmark	3 721	14 469	NA	NA
Estonia	3 555	2 575	2 668	43.5
Finland	3 589	6 545	6 506	64.2
France	61 781	82 725	81 839	56.6
Georgia	19 825	23 684	8 992	20.7
Germany	73 263	114 596	NA	NA
Greece	11 080	NA	NA	NA
Hungary	15 724	24 989	16 395	40.3
Iceland	118	320	296	67.6
Ireland	3 919	17 390	17 198	80.7
Italy	63 981	84 641	NA	NA
Latvia	6 999	15 821	3 588	15.7
Liechtenstein	7	76	63	75.9
Lithuania	8 295	10 043	NA	NA
Luxembourg	679	991	983	58.9
Malta	494	728	673	55.1
Moldova	6 769	13 916	2 887	14.0
Monaco	23	103	104	82.5
Montenegro	986	3 406	3 037	69.1
Netherlands	11 629	39 510	39 720	77.7
Norway	3 285	11 454	11 002	74.6
Poland	84 003	88 951	92 043	53.2
Portugal	11 099	5 895	5 381	31.7
Romania	27 028	13 762	12 084	29.6
Russian Fed.	880 671			
San Marino	2	7	7	77.8
Serbia	10 262	23 972	23 556	68.8
Slovak Rep.	9 170	7 732	6 866	40.6
Slovenia	1 365	3 426	3 446	71.9
Spain (State Adm.)	67 986	41 945	41 930	38.1
Spain (Catalonia)	10 356	7 089	6 756	38.7
Sweden	7 147	38 592	NA	NA
Switzerland	6 084	NA	NA	NA
the FYRO Macedonia	2 461	2 266	1 991	42.1
Turkey	115 540	159 786	104 132	37.8
Ukraine	146 394	47 048	51 639	26.7
UK: Engl. & Wales	83 454	118 042	NA	NA
UK: North. Ireland	1 456	NA	NA	NA
UK: Scotland	8 113	35 424	19 573	45.0
Mean				50.8
Median				54.9
Minimum				9.5
Maximum				82.5

NOTES – TABLE 12.3

Table 12.3 shows the *estimated* turnover ratio (per 100 inmates likely to be released) for each country. This ratio corresponds to the estimated exit rate per 100 potential exits. The calculations are based on raw data: the prison populations on 1st September 2009 (stock) were retrieved from the previous report (SPACE I 2009) and the numbers of entries (flow of entries) and releases (flow of releases) in 2010 were taken from Tables 12.1 and 12.2 of the present report. The sum of the stock and the flow of entries provides an estimation of the total number of inmates likely to be released during the year (i.e. the *potential exits*). This number is then put in relation with the effective number of releases during 2010. We are fully aware that, from a theoretical point of view, it would have been necessary to use the prison population on 1st January 2010 (instead of 1st September 2009) for the calculation, but this figure is not available. One could note that for three countries (**Azerbaijan**, **Moldova** and **Latvia**) the calculated turnover ratios are very low (less than 20%). Nevertheless, figures for these countries have been included in Table 12.3 and in Figure 4.

For more details see notes to the Tables 12.1 and 12.2.

AZERBAIJAN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total number of entries seems to correspond to the number of entries in penal institutions that are under the authority of the Penitentiary Service of the Ministry of Justice without including entries in institutions under the authority of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.
CYPRUS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The <i>total number of entries into penal institutions</i> in 2010 corresponds to the number of entries in prison institution (2,874) without including the entries to police stations. The number of releases is as well given for prison institution (1,955). This is due to the fact that data on releases from police stations are not available.
THE NETHERLANDS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entries and releases included in this Table are only entries into penal institutions. Entries and releases into/from custodial clinics, institutions for juveniles and institutions for aliens were excluded from these figures.

FIGURE 4: COUNTRIES WITH THE LOWEST TURNOVER RATIOS IN 2010

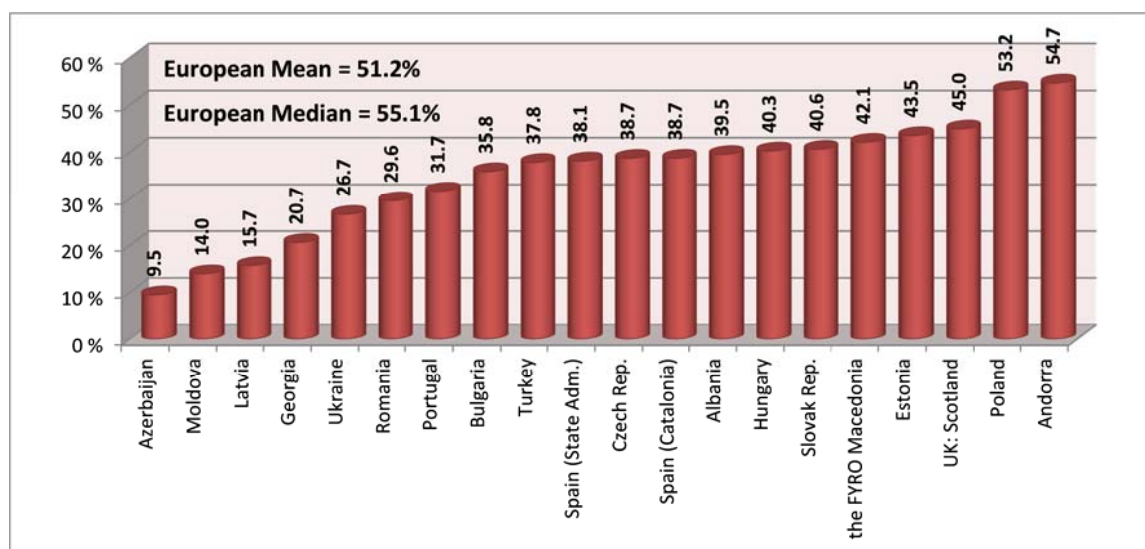


Figure 4 provides a classification of the countries with the lowest turnover ratios per 100 inmates during the year 2010. This Figure includes the 20 countries where the ratios were *above the European median value* (55.1%). The very low values for turnover ratios might become an indicator of a possible future overcrowding. Nevertheless, for more accurate comparisons, notes to Tables 12.1 and 12.2 should be taken into account.

TABLE 13.1: INDICATOR OF AVERAGE LENGTH OF IMPRISONMENT IN 2010, BASED ON THE TOTAL NUMBER OF DAYS SPENT IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2011.13.1

Country	Total number of days spent in penal institutions in 2010 (a)	Average number of prisoners in 2010 (b)	Total number of entries in 2010 (c)	Indicator of average length of imprisonment (d)	Number of days spent in pre-trial detention in 2010 (e)	Average number of detainees in pre-trial detention in 2010 (f)	Number of entries before final sentence in 2010 (g)	Indicator of average length of pre-trial imprisonment (h)	Number of days spent in inst. for juveniles in 2010 (i)
Albania	1 166 746	3 197	3 533	10.9	575 656	1 577	2 769	6.8	15 073
Andorra	13 140	36	113	3.8	7 300	20	106	2.3	90
Armenia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Austria	3 159 420	8 656	12 194	8.5	676 872	1 854	8 660	2.6	NA
Azerbaijan	NA	NA	40 630	NA	NA	NA	17 006	NA	NA
Belgium	3 867 122	10 595	18 808	6.8	1 329 317	3 642	12 282	3.6	24 132
BH: BiH (total)	916 204	2 510	3 631	8.3	135 861	372	1 224	3.6	15 945
BH: BiH (st. level)	4 860	13	15	10.7	4 860	13	15	10.7	NAP
BH: Fed. BiH	529 554	1 451	2 318	7.5	61 651	169	676	3.0	9 375
BH: Rep. Srpska	381 790	1 046	1 298	9.7	69 350	190	533	4.3	6 570
Bulgaria	NA	NA	8 616	NA	NA	NA	2 985	NA	NA
Croatia	NA	NA	14 921	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cyprus	305 873	838	9 945	1.0	113 719	312	8 540	0.4	8 670
Czech Rep.	6 731 330	18 442	16 540	13.4	867 336	2 376	6 180	4.6	58 859
Denmark	1 447 371	3 965	14 469	3.3	505 233	1 384	9 770	1.7	NAP
Estonia	NA	NA	2 575	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Finland	1 163 985	3 189	6 545	5.8	218 635	599	1 998	3.6	NAP
France	22 583 166	61 872	82 725	9.0	5 768 895	15 805	47 405	4.0	85 722
Georgia	NA	NA	23 684	NA	NA	NA	2 752	NA	NA
Germany	25 791 969	70 663	114 596	7.4	NA	NA	50 704	NA	2 143 158
Greece	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hungary	6 527 354	17 883	24 989	8.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Iceland	55 374	152	320	5.7	6 091	17	136	1.5	NAP
Ireland	1 580 000	4 329	17 390	3.0	NA	NA	5 007	NA	29 073
Italy	24 533 875	67 216	84 641	9.5	10 761 803	29 484	74 586	4.7	NA
Latvia	NA	NA	15 821	NA	NA	NA	10 258	NA	NA
Liechtenstein	4 081	11	76	1.8	1 610	4	38	1.4	0
Lithuania	3 232 440	8 856	10 043	10.6	697 150	1 910	6 380	3.6	72 270
Luxembourg	253 728	695	991	8.4	NA	NA	776	NA	NA
Malta	NA	NA	728	NA	NA	NA	161	NA	NA
Moldova	NA	NA	13 916	NA	NA	NA	2 758	NA	NA
Monaco	5 903	16	103	1.9	1 692	5	71	0.8	NA
Montenegro	546 405	1 497	3 406	5.3	147 825	405	NA	NA	NA
Netherlands	4 346 055	11 907	39 510	3.6	2 108 605	5 777	17 677	3.9	NA
Norway	1 290 670	3 536	11 454	3.7	361 454	990	3 859	3.1	NAP
Poland	21 070 033	57 726	88 951	7.8	NA	NA	21 624	NA	NA
Portugal	4 185 820	11 468	5 895	23.3	822 710	2 254	2 482	10.9	NA
Romania	10 127 068	27 745	13 762	24.2	3 648 848	9 997	8 015	15.0	218 015
Russian Fed.									
San Marino	83	0	7	0.4	83	0	7	0.4	0
Serbia	4 300 000	11 781	23 972	5.9	1 200 000	3 288	8 585	4.6	90 000
Slovak Rep.	NA	NA	7 732	NA	NA	NA	3 311	NA	NA
Slovenia	501 401	1 374	3 426	4.8	128 480	352	923	4.6	NA
Spain (State Adm.)	23 847 275	65 335	41 945	18.7	4 744 270	12 998	23 655	6.6	NAP
Spain (Catalonia)	4 704 332	12 889	7 089	21.8	774 055	2 121	3 833	6.6	NAP
Sweden	2 320 186	6 357	38 592	2.0	629 650	1 725	28 913	0.7	NA
Switzerland	2 255 996	6 181	NA	NA	703 118	1 926	NA	NA	NA
FYRO Macedonia	917 070	2 513	2 266	13.3	105 649	289	149	23.3	21 513
Turkey	NA	NA	159 786	NA	NA	NA	74 267	NA	NA
Ukraine	NA	NA	47 048	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
UK: Engl. & Wales	NA	NA	118 042	NA	NA	NA	91 436	NA	NA
UK: North. Ireland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
UK: Scotland	2 861 965	7 841	35 424	2.7	525 600	1 440	20 398	0.8	278 495
Mean				8.1				4.8	
Median				7.4				3.6	
Minimum				0.4				0.4	
Maximum				24.2				23.3	

NOTES – TABLES 13.1

The calculations made are based on the following inputs:

Total number of days spent in penal institutions in 2010	Average number of prisoners in 2010	Total number of entries in 2010	Indicator of average length of imprisonment	Number of days spent in pre-trial detention in 2010	Average number of detainees in pre-trial detention in 2010	Number of entries before final sentence in 2010	Indicator of average length of pre-trial imprisonment
		(Table 12.1)	(in months)			(Table 12.1)	(in months)
(a)	(b) = a / 365	(c)	(d) = 12 (b/c)	(e)	(f) = e / 365	(g)	(h) = 12 (f/g)

Column (i) in Table 13.1 is presented only for information and was not used for any calculation.

BELGIUM
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The total number of days spent in penal institutions does not include the placement under Electronic Monitoring (EM). The number of days spent under EM in 2010 was 340,799.
BH: BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (TOTAL)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Figures presented in this Table have been calculated by the authors of this report on the basis of the raw data provided by national correspondents. Therefore, these figures <i>should not</i> be considered as official inputs. These figures were not used for the calculation of mean and median values at the European level.
BH: BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (REPUBLIKA SRPSKA)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The exact number of days spent in the penitentiary establishments is very difficult to ascertain as the maintenance of such records is not legally prescribed. The total number of days spent in the penitentiary establishments is determined as following: the average daily number of sentenced prisoners and pre-trial detainees (856 sentenced and 190 pre-trial detainees) who were kept in the penitentiary establishments in Republika Srpska during 2010 was multiplied by the number of days in the year. The same pattern was used to get the number of days spent in the pre-trial establishments and those for juvenile offenders during 2010 (190 pre-trial detainees and 18 juveniles).
CYPRUS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total number of days spent in penal institutions in 2010 (incl. pre-trial detention): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 245,079 in the prison institution and 60,794 in police stations; Total number of entries to penal institutions (9,945) in 2010: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2,874 in the Prison institution and 7,071 in police stations; Number of days spent in pre-trial detention in 2010: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 52,925 in the prison institution and 60,794 in police stations; Number of entries before final sentence (8,540) in 2010: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1,469 in the prison institution and 7,071 in police stations; Number of days spent in institutions for juvenile offenders in 2010: 8,760 (only prison institution is concerned by this type of detention). <i>Indicator of average length of imprisonment</i> for prison institution is 2.8 months (total) and 1.2 months for pre-trial detention.
GERMANY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of days spent in institutions for juvenile offenders in 2010: mean (average) of persons held in custodial institutions for juvenile offenders multiplied by 365 days.
HUNGARY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Calculations are based on the total number of inmates, who spent any number of nights in prisons (ranging from even 1 night up to life-sentence imprisonment).

ITALY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Calculations are made on the basis of the amount of prisoners present each day of the year during 2010.
LIECHTENSTEIN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The indicator of average length of imprisonment should be used very cautiously, as certain prisoners from Liechtenstein serve their sentences in Austrian prisons (see general notes).
THE NETHERLANDS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Figures included in this Table are only of penal institutions. Figures for custodial clinics, institutions for juveniles and institutions for aliens were excluded. In total: 2,203,140 out of 4,346,055 days are for sentenced prisoners and of 34,310 days it is unknown whether they are spent by a pre-trial or sentenced prisoner.
PORTUGAL
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Calculations are based on the average total number of inmates (11,468) for 2010, multiplied by 365 days. For pre-trial detention the same proceeding was applied based on the average of 2,254 detainees.
ROMANIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are 10,127,068 days recorded, of which 9,615,677 days in penitentiary institutions for adults, 218,015 days in penal institutions (including re-education centres) for juvenile and young adult offenders, and 293,376 in prison hospitals. Errata for SPACE I 2010: The <i>indicator of average length of imprisonment</i> is more reliable this year compared to the previous reports. Therefore, one should compare cautiously figures from previous years.
SERBIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Figures regarding the number of days seem to be estimates. Therefore they should be used cautiously.
SWITZERLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Errata for SPACE I 2010: Indicators of average length of imprisonment were based on the number of entries which included transfers between prisons. Given that the definition of the entries does not fit the categories requested in SPACE I questionnaire, all figures were excluded from this year' report.
UK: ENGLAND AND WALES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The average time served, in days, for determinate sentenced prisoners is 297 days.
UK: SCOTLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Actual annual average daily prison population for 2010 is 7,841, of which remand (pre-trial detention) 1,440 and young gender institutions 763.

As some countries did not provide data on the total number of days spent in penal institutions in 2010 –heading (a) of Table 13.1– and other countries provided figures that did not seem reliable (see notes below), in Table 13.2 we have calculated an alternative indicator of the average length of imprisonment (in months) based on the total number of prisoners on 1st September 2010, which is used as an estimate of the average number of inmates during that year (source: SPACE I 2010).

TABLE 13.2: INDICATOR OF AVERAGE LENGTH OF IMPRISONMENT IN 2010, BASED ON THE TOTAL STOCK OF INMATES IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2010

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2011.13.2

Country	Total number of prisoners on 1 st September 2010 (SPACE I 2010)	Total number of entries to penal institutions in 2010 (Table 12.1)	Indicator of average length of imprisonment (in months)
	(a)	(b)	(c)=12(a/b)
Albania	4 750	3 533	16.1
Andorra	36	113	3.8
Armenia	4 918	NA	NA
Austria	8 597	12 194	8.5
Azerbaijan	36 891	40 630	10.9
Belgium	11 382	18 808	7.3
BH: BiH (total)	2 802	3 631	9.3
BH: BiH (st. level)	20	15	16.0
BH: Fed. BiH	1 736	2 318	9.0
BH: Rep. Srpska	1 046	1 298	9.7
Bulgaria	9 379	8 616	13.1
Croatia	5 165	14 921	4.2
Cyprus	900	9 945	1.1
Czech Rep.	21 955	16 540	15.9
Denmark	3 944	14 469	3.3
Estonia	3 470	2 575	16.2
Finland	3 316	6 545	6.1
France	61 142	82 725	8.9
Georgia	23 684	23 684	12.0
Germany	71 634	114 596	7.5
Greece	11 934	NA	NA
Hungary	16 459	24 989	7.9
Iceland	165	320	6.2
Ireland	4 352	17 390	3.0
Italy	68 345	84 641	9.7
Latvia	6 778	15 821	5.1
Liechtenstein	14	76	2.2
Lithuania	8 887	10 043	10.6
Luxembourg	690	991	8.4
Malta	583	728	9.6
Moldova	6 415	13 916	5.5
Monaco	12	103	1.4
Montenegro	1 438	3 406	5.1
Netherlands	11 737	39 510	3.6
Norway	3 636	11 454	3.8
Poland	80 728	88 951	10.9
Portugal	11 613	5 895	23.6
Romania	28 191	13 762	24.6
Russian Fed.	838 500		
San Marino	0	7	
Serbia	11 197	23 972	5.6
Slovak Rep.	10 068	7 732	15.6
Slovenia	1 351	3 426	4.7
Spain (State Adm.)	65 098	41 945	18.6
Spain (Catalonia)	10 761	7 089	18.2
Sweden	6 922	38 592	2.2
Switzerland	6 181	NA	NA
the FYRO Macedonia	2 516	2 266	13.3
Turkey	120 391	159 786	9.0
Ukraine	152 169	47 048	38.8
UK: Engl. & Wales	85 002	118 042	8.6
UK: North. Ireland	1 475	NA	NA
UK: Scotland	7 890	35 424	2.7
Mean			9.7
Median			8.6
Minimum			1.1
Maximum			38.8

TABLE 14: ESCAPES OF PRISONERS IN 2010

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2011.14

Country	Number of escapes in 2010 (a)	Total number of prisoners on 1 st September 2010, SPACE I 2010	Rate of escapes per 10,000 prisoners	Other forms of escape in 2010 (b)	Rate of other forms of escapes per 10,000 prisoners
Albania	2	4 750	4.2	13	27.4
Andorra	0	36	0.0	1	277.8
Armenia	1	4 918	2.0	0	0.0
Austria	30	8 597	34.9	163	189.6
Azerbaijan	1	36 891	0.3	1	0.3
Belgium	10	11 382	8.8	647	568.4
BH: BiH (total)	5	2 802	17.8	53	189.2
BH: BiH (st. level)	0	20	0.0	0	0.0
BH: Fed. BiH	5	1 736	28.8	46	265.0
BH: Rep. Srpska	0	1 046	0.0	7	66.9
Bulgaria	7	9 379	7.5	NA	NA
Croatia	9	5 165	17.4	24	46.5
Cyprus	0	900	0.0	0	0.0
Czech Rep.	1	21 955	0.5	28	12.8
Denmark	19	3 944	48.2	94	238.3
Estonia	2	3 470	5.8	0	0.0
Finland	12	3 316	36.2	310	934.9
France	28	61 142	4.6	989	161.8
Georgia	1	23 684	0.4	0	0.0
Germany	8	71 634	1.1	320	44.7
Greece	NA	11 934	NA	NA	NA
Hungary	2	16 459	1.2	10	6.1
Iceland	0	165	0.0	7	424.2
Ireland	1	4 352	2.3	128	294.1
Italy	15	68 345	2.2	124	18.1
Latvia	1	6 778	1.5	10	14.8
Liechtenstein	0	14	0.0	0	0.0
Lithuania	2	8 887	2.3	2	2.3
Luxembourg	0	690	0.0	16	231.9
Malta	1	583	17.2	0	0.0
Moldova	0	6 415	0.0	1	1.6
Monaco	0	12	0.0	0	0.0
Montenegro	0	1 438	0.0	0	0.0
Netherlands	6	11 737	5.1	663	564.9
Norway	14	3 636	38.5	121	332.8
Poland	7	80 728	0.9	577	71.5
Portugal	14	11 613	12.1	66	56.8
Romania	4	28 191	1.4	2	0.7
Russian Fed.	0	838 500	0.0	0	0.0
San Marino	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Serbia	13	11 197	11.6	263	234.9
Slovak Rep.	0	10 068	0.0	6	6.0
Slovenia	2	1 351	14.8	48	355.3
Spain (State Adm.)	9	65 098	1.4	701	107.7
Spain (Catalonia)	1	10 761	0.9	272	252.8
Sweden	0	6 922	0.0	330	476.7
Switzerland	34	6 181	55.0	NA	NA
the FYRO Macedonia	18	2 516	71.5	142	564.4
Turkey	9	120 391	0.7	322	26.7
Ukraine	3	152 169	0.2	NA	NA
UK: Engl. & Wales	14	85 002	1.6	254	29.9
UK: North. Ireland	NA	1 475	NA	NA	NA
UK: Scotland	0	7 890	0.0	9	11.4
Mean			8.9		147.2
Median			1.4		29.9
Minimum			0.0		0.0
Maximum			71.5		934.9

NOTES – TABLE 14

- (a) Escapes in 2010 by sentenced prisoners or pre-trial detainees under the supervision of the prison administration from a *closed penal institution* or during administrative transfer (e.g. to/from a court, another penal institution, a hospital)
- (b) Other forms of escape (from *an open penal institution* –agricultural colony or other– from semi-detention, or during an authorised short-term absence or leave, etc.) in 2010.

The SPACE I questionnaire specifies that the counting unit for Table 14 should be the escaped *person*. Therefore, when no explicit notes were provided by the national correspondents, we assumed that this counting unit has been respected (i.e. the Table refers to *persons* and not to *cases* of escape involving several prisoners).

AZERBAIJAN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (a): 1 person escaped from pre-trial institution; ● Point (b): 1 prisoner escaped from station type of the penal institution (open form of the penal institution).
BH: BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (TOTAL)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Figures presented in this Table have been calculated by the authors of this report on the basis of the raw data provided by national correspondents. Therefore, these figures <i>should not</i> be considered as official inputs. These figures were not used for the calculation of mean and median values at the European level.
BH: BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (REPUBLIKA SRPSKA)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (b): In the course of 2010, one sentenced person escaped from the work farm of the penitentiary establishment but it was brought back in after a couple of hours. Out of the 6 other types of escapes, 5 sentenced persons were late longer than 24 hours in arriving from an approved weekend leave, while 1 sentenced person did not arrive at the designated hour from the approved suspension of sentence.
BULGARIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The only figure available is the total number of escapes. This figure was included in the point (a), but actually it refers to both ((a) and (b)). There is no specified location of the escapes.
DENMARK
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (a): 19 escapes, of which 8 escaped directly from prison and 11 during transfer; ● Point (b): 94 escapes provided in Table 14 do not include fail to appear from leave.
FRANCE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The counting unit is the <i>event (escape)</i>, which might imply many persons. ● In 2010, 9 escapes occurred from the penal institutions. 972 persons escaped from while they were outside the penal institutions (including sentencing adjustments). ● Escape <i>under</i> custodial guards: escapes from the detention, during medical removals or transfers, outdoor placement, sports' outings and all exits supervised by prison staff. ● Escape custodial guards <i>off</i>: escapes from the hospitals, granted temporary leaves, suspended or reduced custodial sentences, under police guard while medical or judicial removals are made.
ITALY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The counting unit is the <i>event/case</i> instead of the person.
LITHUANIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (b): Absence from any type of penal institution (including closed prisons) during authorized short-term absence is not considered as an escape. Therefore, these data are not included in figures presented in Table 14.
THE NETHERLANDS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Figures refer to the population in the closed prisons. Other categories of institutions (for juvenile offenders, for illegal aliens and custodial clinics) are not included in this Table.

PORTUGAL
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (b): 66 prisoners failed to return from penitentiary leave without surveillance. In 2010, 11,036 authorised leaves without surveillance have been granted.
SLOVENIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The counting unit is the <i>case/event</i> instead of the person. ● Point (b): Among 48 escapes, of which 11 escapes by prisoners in open and semi-detention institutions and 37 escapes during authorised short-term absence from all types of institutions. Among them there are 17 escapes from Correctional Institution for Juvenile offenders with educational measure.
SWEDEN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (a): Escapes from closed penal institutions
UKRAINE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (a): The figure includes escapes only from closed penal establishment and pre-trial institutions. It is the only figure available.
UK: ENGLAND AND WALES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (b): The number of other forms of escapes corresponds to the number of absconds and temporary release failures.
UK: SCOTLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Figures are for financial rather calendar years (i.e. from 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011)

TABLE 15.1: DEATHS IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS IN 2010 (BY TYPE OF REGISTERED DEATH)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2011.15.1

Country	Total number of deaths in penal institutions in 2010	Of which:										Total number of prisoners on 1 st September 2010	Mortality rate per 10,000 inmates
		Homicides	% homicides	Accidents	% accidents	Drug/ alcohol intoxications	% intoxications	Suicides	% suicides	Other causes (incl. illness)	% other		
Albania	8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	25.0	6	75.0	4 750	16.8
Andorra	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	36	0.0
Armenia	37	0	0.0	1	2.7	0	0.0	4	10.8	32	86.5	4 918	75.2
Austria	31	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.2	12	38.7	18	58.1	8 597	36.1
Azerbaijan	107	0	0.0	1	0.9	0	0.0	8	7.5	98	91.6	36 891	29.0
Belgium	54	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	19	35.2	NA	NA	11 382	47.4
BH: BiH (total)	15	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	13.3	3	20.0	10	66.7	2 802	53.5
BH: BiH (st. level)	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	20	0.0
BH: Fed. BiH	9	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	22.2	2	22.2	5	55.6	1 736	51.8
BH: Rep. Srpska	6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	16.7	5	83.3	1 046	57.4
Bulgaria	38	1	2.6	0	0.0	3	7.9	2	5.3	32	84.2	9 379	40.5
Croatia	12	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	8.3	11	91.7	5 165	23.2
Cyprus	1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	900	11.1
Czech Rep.	44	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	4.5	13	29.5	29	65.9	21 955	20.0
Denmark	11	0	0.0	1	9.1	5	45.5	2	18.2	3	27.3	3 944	27.9
Estonia	8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	12.5	7	87.5	3 470	23.1
Finland	6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	66.7	2	33.3	3 316	18.1
France	178	4	2.2	NA	NA	22	12.4	95	53.4	57	32.0	61 142	29.1
Georgia	NA	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6	NA	144	NA	23 684	NA
Germany	131	NA	NA	4	3.1	NA	NA	58	44.3	69	52.7	71 634	18.3
Greece	63	14	22.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11 934	52.8
Hungary	51	1	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	13.7	43	84.3	16 459	31.0
Iceland	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	165	0.0
Ireland	11	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	18.2	3	27.3	6	54.5	4 352	25.3
Italy	163	0	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	55	33.7	NA	NA	68 345	23.8
Latvia	20	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.0	1	5.0	18	90.0	6 778	29.5
Liechtenstein	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	14	0.0
Lithuania	25	3	12.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	32.0	14	56.0	8 887	28.1
Luxembourg	3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	66.7	1	33.3	690	43.5
Malta	2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	50.0	1	50.0	583	34.3
Moldova	44	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	11.4	39	88.6	6 415	68.6
Monaco	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	12	0.0

Country	Total number of deaths in penal institutions in 2010	Of which:										Total number of prisoners on 1 st September 2010	Mortality rate per 10,000 inmates
		Homicides	% homicides	Accidents	% accidents	Drug/ alcohol intoxications	% intoxications	Suicides	% suicides	Other causes (incl. illness)	% other		
Montenegro	1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	1 438	7.0
Netherlands	28	0	0.0	NA	NA	0	0.0	20	71.4	NA	NA	11 737	23.9
Norway	3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	66.7	1	33.3	3 636	8.3
Poland	135	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	34	25.2	NA	NA	80 728	16.7
Portugal	64	1	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	12.5	55	85.9	11 613	55.1
Romania	77	1	1.3	1	1.3	0	0.0	7	9.1	68	88.3	28 191	27.3
Russian Fed.												838 500	
San Marino	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Serbia	62	0	0.0	1	1.6	7	11.3	6	9.7	48	77.4	11 197	55.4
Slovak Rep.	16	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	43.8	9	56.3	10 068	15.9
Slovenia	5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	20.0	4	80.0	1 351	37.0
Spain (State Adm.)	218	1	0.5	9	4.1	49	22.5	27	12.4	132	60.6	65 098	33.5
Spain (Catalonia)	51	0	0.0	0	0.0	16	31.4	5	9.8	30	58.8	10 761	47.4
Sweden	4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	25.0	3	75.0	6 922	5.8
Switzerland	12	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6	50.0	NA	NA	6 181	19.4
the FYRO Macedonia	11	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5	45.5	6	54.5	2 516	43.7
Turkey	252	1	0.4	5	2.0	0	0.0	39	15.5	207	82.1	120 391	20.9
Ukraine	784	1	0.1	4	0.5	5	0.6	35	4.5	739	94.3	152 169	51.5
UK: Engl. & Wales	197	1	0.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	58	29.4	138	70.1	85 002	23.2
UK: North. Ireland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1 475	NA
UK: Scotland	16	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	6.3	10	62.5	6	37.5	7 890	20.3
Mean			1.0		0.6		4.7		23.9		59.0		28.0
Median			0.0		0.0		0.0		17.4		60.6		25.3
Minimum			0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
Maximum			22.2		9.1		45.5		71.4		100.0		75.2

TABLE 15.2: SUICIDES IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS IN 2010

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2011.15.2

Country	Total number of deaths in penal institutions in 2010	Suicides	% suicides	Of which: Number of females	% of female suicides in the total number of suicides	Total number of prisoners on 1st September 2010	Suicide rate per 10,000 inmates
Albania	8	2	25.0	0	0.0	4 750	4.2
Andorra	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	36	0.0
Armenia	37	4	10.8	0	0.0	4 918	8.1
Austria	31	12	38.7	3	25.0	8 597	14.0
Azerbaijan	107	8	7.5	1	12.5	36 891	2.2
Belgium	54	19	35.2	1	5.3	11 382	16.7
BH: BiH (total)	15	3	20.0	0	0.0	2 802	10.7
BH: BiH (st. level)	0	0	0.0	NAP	NAP	20	0.0
BH: Fed. BiH	9	2	22.2	0	0.0	1 736	11.5
BH: Rep. Srpska	6	1	16.7	0	0.0	1 046	9.6
Bulgaria	38	2	5.3	0	0.0	9 379	2.1
Croatia	12	1	8.3	0	0.0	5 165	1.9
Cyprus	1	0	0.0	0	0.0	900	0.0
Czech Rep.	44	13	29.5	1	7.7	21 955	5.9
Denmark	11	2	18.2	NA	NA	3 944	5.1
Estonia	8	1	12.5	1	100.0	3 470	2.9
Finland	6	4	66.7	0	0.0	3 316	12.1
France	178	95	53.4	2	2.1	61 142	15.5
Georgia	NA	6	NA	0	0.0	23 684	2.5
Germany	131	58	44.3	1	1.7	71 634	8.1
Greece	63	NA	NA	NA	NA	11 934	NA
Hungary	51	7	13.7	0	0.0	16 459	4.3
Iceland	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	165	0.0
Ireland	11	3	27.3	1	33.3	4 352	6.9
Italy	163	55	33.7	0	0.0	68 345	8.0
Latvia	20	1	5.0	0	0.0	6 778	1.5
Liechtenstein	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	14	0.0
Lithuania	25	8	32.0	0	0.0	8 887	9.0
Luxembourg	3	2	66.7	1	50.0	690	29.0
Malta	2	1	50.0	0	0.0	583	17.2
Moldova	44	5	11.4	0	0.0	6 415	7.8
Monaco	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	12	0.0
Montenegro	1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 438	0.0
Netherlands	28	20	71.4	0	0.0	11 737	17.0
Norway	3	2	66.7	0	0.0	3 636	5.5
Poland	135	34	25.2	NA	NA	80 728	4.2
Portugal	64	8	12.5	0	0.0	11 613	6.9
Romania	77	7	9.1	0	0.0	28 191	2.5
Russian Fed.						838 500	
San Marino	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Serbia	62	6	9.7	1	16.7	11 197	5.4
Slovak Rep.	16	7	43.8	1	14.3	10 068	7.0
Slovenia	5	1	20.0	0	0.0	1 351	7.4
Spain (State Adm.)	218	27	12.4	1	3.7	65 098	4.1
Spain (Catalonia)	51	5	9.8	1	20.0	10 761	4.6
Sweden	4	1	25.0	0	0.0	6 922	1.4
Switzerland	12	6	50.0	NA	NA	6 181	9.7
the FYRO Macedonia	11	5	45.5	NA	NA	2 516	19.9
Turkey	252	39	15.5	2	5.1	120 391	3.2
Ukraine	784	35	4.5	2	5.7	152 169	2.3
UK: Engl. & Wales	197	58	29.4	1	1.7	85 002	6.8
UK: North. Ireland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1 475	NA
UK: Scotland	16	10	62.5	0	0.0	7 890	12.7
Mean		11.9	23.9		6.9		6.7
Median		5.0	17.4		0.0		5.4
Minimum		0.0	0.0		0.0		0.0
Maximum		95.0	71.4		100.0		29.0

TABLE 15.3: TYPES OF DEATHS AND SUICIDES IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS IN 2010
(BREAKDOWN OF THE FIGURES OF TABLES 15.1 AND 15.2)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2011.15.3

Country	Does the data include persons who died or committed suicide inside prison hospitals?	If yes, how many?	Of which: Number of females	Does the data include persons who died or committed suicide in community hospitals?	If yes, how many?	Of which: Number of females	Does the data include persons who died outside prison (e.g. during a prison leave or period of absence by permission)?	If yes, how many?	Of which: Number of females
Albania	Yes	NA	0	Non	***	***	Non	***	***
Andorra	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	0
Armenia	Yes	18	0	Yes	7	1	No	***	***
Austria	Yes	1	0	Yes	0	0	Yes	1	0
Azerbaijan	Yes	87	1	No	***	***	No	26	0
Belgium	Yes	NA	NA	Yes	5	0	Yes	6	0
BH: BiH (total)	Yes	2	0	Yes	8	NA	Yes	2	NA
BH: BiH (st. level)	No	0	NAP	No	0	NAP	No	0	NAP
BH: Fed. BiH	Yes	2	0	Yes	4	0	Yes	1	0
BH: Rep. Srpska	Yes	0	0	Yes	4	0	Yes	1	0
Bulgaria	Yes	6	0	Yes	9	0	Yes	7	0
Croatia	Yes	10	0	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	0
Cyprus	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	0
Czech Rep.	Yes	2	0	Yes	2	0	Yes	0	0
Denmark	Yes	NA	NA	Non	***	***	No	***	***
Estonia	Yes	3	0	Yes	2	0	No	***	***
Finland	Yes	0	0	No	***	***	No	***	***
France	Yes	7	0	No	***	***	No	***	***
Georgia	Yes	NA	NA	Yes	NA	NA	Yes	NA	NA
Germany	Yes	NA	NA	Yes	NA	NA	Yes	NA	NA
Greece	Yes	32	NA	Yes	15	NA	Yes	2	NA
Hungary	Yes	28	2	Yes	3	2	Yes	0	0
Iceland	No	***	***	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	0
Ireland	No	***	***	Yes	10	1	No	***	***
Italy	Yes	NA	0	Yes	NA	0	No	***	***
Latvia	Yes	12	0	No	***	0	No	***	***
Liechtenstein	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	0
Lithuania	Yes	2	0	Yes	2	0	Yes	0	0
Luxembourg	Yes	1	0	No	***	***	No	***	***
Malta	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	0	No	***	***
Moldova	Yes	23	0	Yes	1	0	Yes	1	0
Monaco	No	***	0	No	***	0	No	***	0
Montenegro	Yes	1	0	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	0
Netherlands	Yes	0	0	Yes	4	0	Yes	2	0
Norway	Yes	NA	0	Yes	NA	0	No	***	***
Poland	Yes	NA	NA	Yes	NA	NA	Yes	NA	NA
Portugal	Yes	12	0	Yes	0	0	No	***	***
Romania	Yes	53	0	Yes	24	0	No	***	***
Russian Fed.									
San Marino	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	0
Serbia	Yes	16	1	No	***	***	Yes	3	0
Slovak Rep.	Yes	3	0	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	0
Slovenia	No	***	***	Yes	3	0	No	***	***
Spain (State Adm.)	Yes	7	0	Yes	61	3	Yes	33	1
Spain (Catalonia)	No	***	***	Yes	9	1	Yes	15	1
Sweden	Yes	NA	NA	Yes	NA	NA	Yes	NA	NA
Switzerland	Yes	NA	NA	Yes	NA	NA	Yes	NA	NA
FYRO Macedonia	Yes	1	0	Yes	0	0	Yes	1	0
Turkey	Yes	0	0	Yes	162	1	No	***	***
Ukraine	Yes	669	NA	Yes	115	NA	No	***	***
UK: Engl. & Wales	Yes	NA	NA	Yes	NA	NA	No	***	***
UK: North. Ireland	Yes	NA	NA	Yes	NA	NA	Yes	NA	NA
UK: Scotland	No	***	***	Yes	6	1	No	***	***

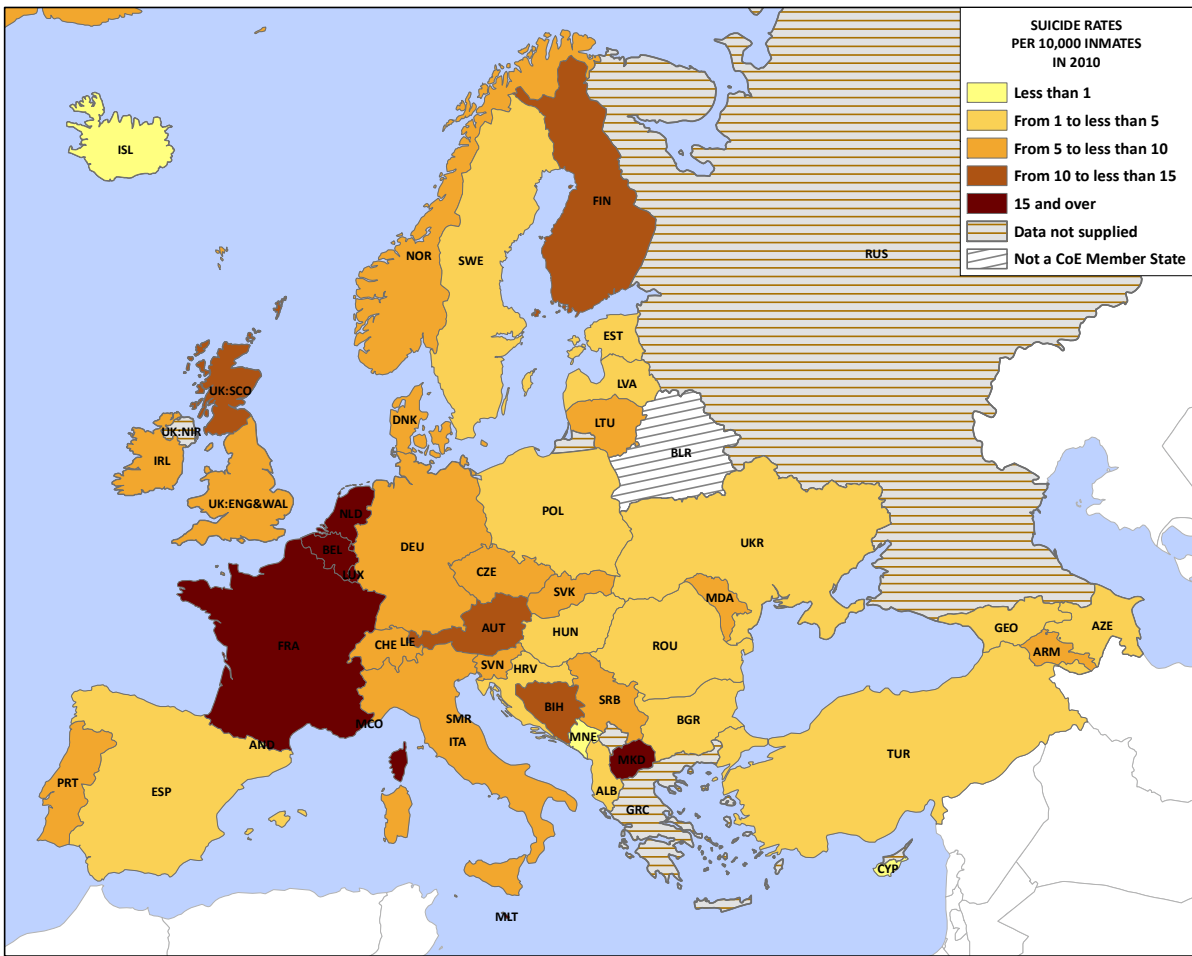
NOTES – TABLES 15.1, 15.2 AND 15.3

AUSTRIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Since 2011 there is a special unit in the Austrian Prison Directorate, investigating and documenting every suicide in Austrian prisons.
AZERBAIJAN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>Total number of deaths:</i> 133 deaths, of which 106 persons died in the institutions managed by the Penitentiary service, 1 person died at the pre-trial institution of the Ministry internal affair. ● Table 15.1 (Other causes): diseases ● Table 15.3: 26 persons died outside prison.
BELGIUM
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Table 15.3: Deaths which occurred during the time served under Electronic Monitoring are included in the total number of deaths. Yet, those which occurred during the authorised leaves or permissions are not recorded.
BH: BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (TOTAL)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Figures presented in this Table have been calculated by the authors of this report on the basis of the raw data provided by national correspondents. Therefore, these figures <i>should not</i> be considered as official inputs. These figures were not used for the calculation of mean and median values at the European level.
BH: FEDERATION OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Table 15.3: There is no special prison hospital. However within Zenica Prison perimeter, there is a sick bay for placing or holding ill prisoners who serve their sentences in Zenica Prison.
BH: BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (REPUBLIKA SRPSKA)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In the course of 2010 out of the total of 6 deaths: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 5 persons died of illness (1 in the penitentiary establishment and 4 in local hospitals) ○ 1 committed suicide by hanging while on weekend leave
FRANCE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tables 15.1, 15.2 and 15.3: Are included deaths which occurred while in custody, of which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 14 suicides while the act committed in custody but the death occurred outside in a community hospital; ○ 3 suicides while the act committed and the death occurred outside prison, in a community hospital; ○ 9 suicides of the persons with the status of “écroués” but who were in external placement (not held in prisons); ○ 51 deaths occurred in hospitals and outside custody; ● Table 15.3 (1st column): Figures relate to the deaths within the regional medical and psychiatric services.
ICELAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Table 15.3: There is no prison hospital in Iceland
IRELAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Table 15.1 (Other): 1 other and 5 Inquests Pending; ● Table 15.3: The information on the persons considered as being inmates but who died outside prison was not collated in 2010.
ITALY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Except for cases of suicides and homicides, the information on the reasons of deaths is not collated for statistics.
LATVIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Data in on the total number of deaths also include 8 deaths (not suicides), that happened in prisons (cells, dormitories, medical units), but not in prison hospitals, community hospitals or outside the prisons.

MOLDOVA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Table 15.1 (Other causes): 39 cases of illness; ● Table 15.3 (inside prison hospitals): death cases in prison hospitals were caused by illness reasons. ● Table 15.3: One death case while escorting in the special wagon.
NORWAY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Suicide is defined in accordance with the <i>Nordisk Statistisk</i> registration rules. If an inmate injures himself in prison and later dies of these injuries outside of the prison (i.e. in or on the way to hospital) then the incident is registered as “in prison”. Cases of overdose are not included unless there are clear indications that the act was intentional. ● Death in prison includes those who died in hospital as a result of an action taken whilst in prison. E.g. A suicide attempt in prison is recorded as “death in prison” if the person later dies after being transferred to a hospital. ● A further 6 persons died whilst on prison leave (or similar). Cause of death is not registered.
PORTUGAL
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Prisoners who died or committed suicide in community hospitals: are included the data from the hospitals under the authority of the National Health Service.
SWEDEN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Figures on the number of deaths are only for final sentenced prisoners. Data on pre-trial detainees are not available.
UKRAINE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Table 15.3 (inside prison hospitals): 669 deaths, of which 426 in multiple prison hospitals and 243 in TB hospitals.
UK: ENGLAND AND WALES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Total number of deaths in penal institutions includes all deaths in prison custody arising from incidents in prison custody irrespective of cause or eventual location of death. Similarly, the figure of suicides includes all suicides irrespective of final location of death.
UK: SCOTLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Scottish Prison Service does not have a dedicated hospital facility within the prison estate. ● Table 15.2: Of the 10 suicides, one has been determined following Fatal Accident Inquiry (FAI) as a deliberate overdose, which accounts under heading “drug/alcohol intoxications”. ● Table 15.3: prisoners who are at hospital and subsequently die but are still legally held in custody are included in the statistics.

MAP 3: SUICIDE RATE PER 10,000 INMATES IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS IN 2010

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE / 2011.m.3



Some of the raw data used for Map 3 were very low. Therefore, when using the rates presented in the Map 3 one should pay attention to the explanatory notes (see notes to Tables 15.1, 15.2 and 15.3). The average (mean) rate of suicides in Europe is 6.7 per 10,000 inmates. The median value is of 5.4 per 10,000 inmates.

The highest rates (of more than 5) are presented in the Figure below.

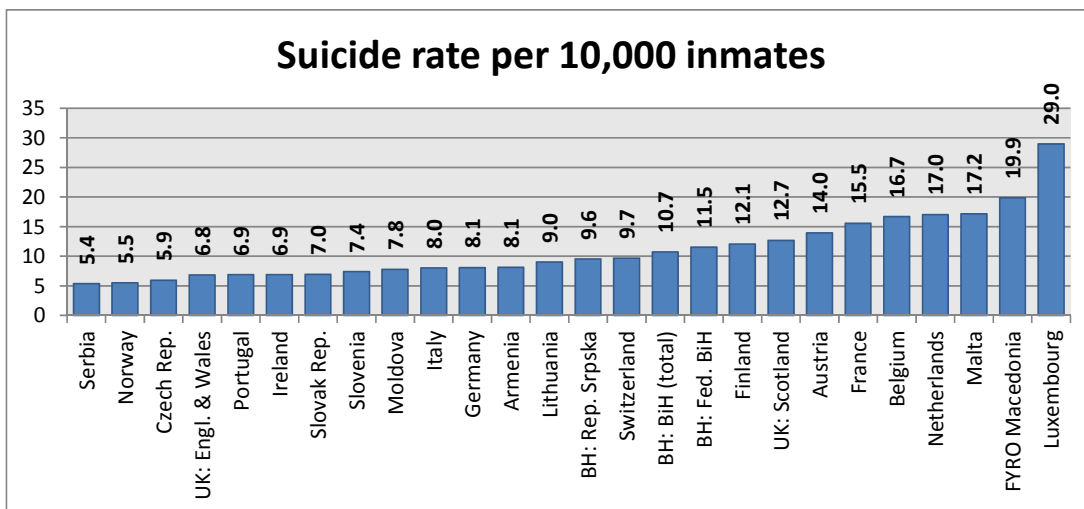


TABLE 16: AVERAGE AMOUNT SPENT PER DAY OF DETENTION OF ONE PERSON IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS IN 2010 (IN €)

- (a) Average amount spent per day for the detention of one person in 2010;
 (b) Average amount spent per day for the detention of one person in pre-trial detention in 2010 (€/day);
 (c) Average amount spent per day for the detention of one person in the correctional facility in 2010 (€/day);
 (d) Average amount spent per day for the detention of one person in the special facility/section for persons with psychiatric disorders in 2010 (€/day);
 (e) Average amount spent per day for the detention of one person in an institution for juvenile offenders in 2010 (€/day);
 (f) Total number of days spent in penal institutions in 2010 (incl. pre-trial detention);
 (g) Number of days spent in pre-trial detention in 2010;
 (h) Number of days spent in institutions for juvenile offenders in 2010;
 (i) General average amount per prisoner = mean(b, c, d, e);
 (j) Average amount per inmate (pre-trial & sentenced) = mean(b, c);
 (k) Average amount spent for all pre-trial detainees in 2010 = b*g;
 (l) Average amount spent for all juvenile inmates in 2010 = e*h;
 (m) Average amount spent for all categories of inmates in 2010 = (mean[b, c, d, e])*f.

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2011.16

Country	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)
Albania	16.68 €	19.4 €	14.90 €	65.27 €	65.76 €	1 166 746	575 656	15 073	36.39 €	17.1 €	11 138 944 €	991 200 €	42 460 220 €
Andorra	174.04 €	174.0 €	174.04 €	NAP	174.04 €	13 140	7 300	90	174.04 €	174.0 €	1 270 492 €	15 664 €	2 286 886 €
Armenia	6.81 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.81 €	NA	NA	NA	NA
Austria	102.00 €	NA	NA	170.00 €	NA	3 159 420	676 872	NA	136.00 €	102.0 €	NA	NA	429 681 120 €
Azerbaijan	8.79 €	5.2 €	9.36 €	NA	44.95 €	NA	NA	NA	17.08 €	7.3 €	NA	NA	NA
Belgium	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3 867 122	1 329 317	24 132	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
BH: BiH (total)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	916 204	135 861	15 945	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
BH: BiH (st. level)	90.00 €	90.0 €	NAP	NAP	NAP	4 860	4 860	NAP	90.00 €	90.0 €	437 400 €	NAP	437 400 €
BH: Fed. BiH	34.00 €	34.0 €	34.00 €	34.00 €	34.00 €	529 554	61 651	9 375	34.00 €	34.0 €	2 096 134 €	318 750 €	18 004 836 €
BH: Rep. Srpska	29.00 €	29.0 €	29.00 €	NA	29.00 €	381 790	69 350	6 570	29.00 €	29.0 €	2 011 150 €	190 530 €	11 071 910 €
Bulgaria	3.03 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.03 €	3.0 €	NA	NA	NA
Croatia	5.07 €	5.1 €	5.07 €	11.60 €	15.70 €	NA	NA	NA	8.50 €	5.1 €	NA	NA	NA
Cyprus	64.00 €	64.0 €	64.00 €	NAP	64.00 €	305 873	113 719	8 670	64.00 €	64.0 €	7 278 016 €	554 880 €	19 575 872 €
Czech Rep.	33.86 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	6 731 330	867 336	58 859	33.86 €	33.9 €	NA	NA	227 922 834 €
Denmark	178.00 €	139.0 €	189.00 €	NA	NAP	1 447 371	505 233	NAP	168.67 €	164.0 €	70 227 387 €	NAP	244 123 242 €
Estonia	31.82 €	NA	31.82 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	31.82 €	31.8 €	NA	NA	NA
Finland	159.00 €	159.0 €	159.00 €	240.00 €	NAP	1 163 985	218 635	NAP	179.25 €	159.0 €	34 762 965 €	NAP	208 644 311 €
France	96.12 €	85.3 €	101.41 €	NA	510.85 €	22 583 166	5 768 895	85 722	198.43 €	93.4 €	492 259 810 €	43 791 084 €	4 481 121 171 €
Georgia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Germany	109.38 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	25 791 969	NA	2 143 158	109.38 €	109.4 €	NA	NA	2 821 125 569 €

Country	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)
Greece	20.00 €	20.0 €	20.00 €	20.00 €	20.00 €	NA	NA	NA	20.00 €	20.0 €	NA	NA	NA
Hungary	27.48 €	27.5 €	27.48 €	32.90 €	29.47 €	6 527 354	NA	NA	28.96 €	27.5 €	NA	NA	189 045 227 €
Iceland	160.00 €	160.0 €	160.00 €	NAP	NAP	55 374	6 091	NAP	160.00 €	160.0 €	974 560 €	NAP	8 859 840 €
Ireland	193.00 €	193.0 €	193.00 €	193.00 €	1 392.00 €	1 580 000	NA	29 073	432.80 €	193.0 €	NA	40 469 616 €	683 824 000 €
Italy	116.68 €	NA	NA	NA	NAP	24 533 875	10 761 803	NA	116.68 €	116.7 €	NA	NA	2 862 612 535 €
Latvia	11.40 €	11.4 €	NA	17.90 €	63.35 €	NA	NA	NA	26.01 €	11.4 €	NA	NA	NA
Liechtenstein	230.00 €	230.0 €	230.00 €	325.00 €	NA	4 081	1 610	0	253.75 €	230.0 €	370 300 €	NA	1 035 554 €
Lithuania	14.24 €	14.3 €	14.23 €	NAP	38.09 €	3 232 440	697 150	72 270	20.22 €	14.3 €	9 969 245 €	2 752 764 €	65 343 775 €
Luxembourg	176.52 €	176.5 €	176.52 €	NA	176.52 €	253 728	NA	NA	176.52 €	176.5 €	NA	NA	NA
Malta	50.00 €	50.0 €	50.00 €	50.00 €	50.00 €	NA	NA	NA	50.00 €	50.0 €	NA	NA	NA
Moldova	7.45 €	8.4 €	6.40 €	NAP	11.30 €	NA	NA	NA	8.38 €	7.4 €	NA	NA	NA
Monaco	61.41 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	5 903	1 692	NA	61.41 €	61.4 €	NA	NA	362 503 €
Montenegro	15.00 €	15.0 €	15.00 €	NAP	NA	546 405	147 825	NA	15.00 €	15.0 €	2 217 375 €	NA	8 196 075 €
Netherlands	215.00 €	201.1 €	202.79 €	378.25 €	510.00 €	4 346 055	2 108 605	NA	301.43 €	202.0 €	424 082 638 €	NA	1 310 040 051 €
Norway	330.00 €	NA	330.00 €	NAP	NAP	1 290 670	361 454	NAP	330.00 €	330.0 €	NA	NAP	425 921 100 €
Poland	19.60 €	19.6 €	19.60 €	NA	NAP	21 070 033	NA	NA	19.60 €	19.6 €	NA	NA	412 972 647 €
Portugal	53.71 €	53.7 €	53.71 €	NA	NA	4 185 820	822 710	NA	53.71 €	53.7 €	44 187 754 €	NA	224 820 392 €
Romania	17.22 €	NA	16.57 €	NA	46.70 €	10 127 068	3 648 848	218 015	26.83 €	16.6 €	NA	10 181 301 €	271 709 234 €
Russian Fed.													
San Marino	750.00 €	750.0 €	750.00 €	NAP	750.00 €	83	83	0	750.00 €	750.0 €	62 250 €	0 €	62 250 €
Serbia	15.00 €	15.0 €	10.00 €	35.00 €	30.00 €	4 300 000	1 200 000	90 000	21.00 €	12.5 €	18 000 000 €	2 700 000 €	90 300 000 €
Slovak Rep.	37.26 €	37.3 €	37.26 €	78.48 €	31.08 €	NA	NA	NA	44.27 €	37.3 €	NA	NA	NA
Slovenia	86.00 €	86.0 €	86.00 €	NA	86.00 €	501 401	128 480	NA	86.00 €	86.0 €	11 049 280 €	NA	43 120 486 €
Spain (State Adm.)	49.97 €	50.0 €	49.97 €	NA	NAP	23 847 275	4 744 270	NAP	49.97 €	50.0 €	237 071 172 €	NAP	1 191 648 332 €
Spain (Catalonia)	76.43 €	76.4 €	76.43 €	NA	NAP	4 704 332	774 055	NAP	76.43 €	76.4 €	59 161 024 €	NAP	359 552 095 €
Sweden	260.00 €	265.0 €	NA	NA	NAP	2 320 186	629 650	NA	262.50 €	265.0 €	166 857 250 €	NAP	609 048 825 €
Switzerland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2 255 996	703 118	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
FYRO Macedonia	11.50 €	10.5 €	10.00 €	NA	14.00 €	917 070	105 649	21 513	11.50 €	10.3 €	1 109 315 €	301 182 €	10 546 305 €
Turkey	19.00 €	19.0 €	19.00 €	19.00 €	19.00 €	NA	NA	NA	19.00 €	19.0 €	NA	NA	NA
Ukraine	3.06 €	3.1 €	3.06 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.06 €	3.1 €	NA	NA	NA
UK: Engl. & Wales	116.64 €	NA	114.31 €	NA	249.61 €	NA	NA	NA	160.19 €	114.3 €	NA	NA	NA
UK: North. Ireland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
UK: Scotland	95.11 €	95.1 €	95.11 €	NA	95.11 €	2 861 965	525 600	278 495	95.11 €	95.1 €	49 989 816 €	26 487 659 €	272 201 491 €
Mean	93 €	94 €	97 €	111 €	175 €				106 €	94 €	71 590 621 €	9 904 202 €	531 747 821 €
Median	50 €	50 €	50 €	50 €	48 €				50 €	52 €	11 049 280 €	991 200 €	208 644 311 €
Minimum	3 €	3 €	3 €	12 €	11 €				3 €	3 €	62 250 €	0 €	62 250 €
Maximum	750 €	750 €	750 €	378 €	1 392 €				750 €	750 €	492 259 810 €	43 791 084 €	4 481 121 171 €

TABLE 16.A: CATEGORIES INCLUDED IN THE CALCULATION OF THE AVERAGE AMOUNT SPENT PER DAY OF DETENTION FOR ONE PERSON IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS, IN 2010, IN TABLE 16

- 16.1 Security
- 16.2 Health care (incl. medical care, psychiatric services, pharmaceuticals, dental care etc.)
- 16.3 Services (incl. maintenance, utilities, maintenance of inmate records, reception, assignment, transportation, etc.)
- 16.4 Administration (excl. extra-institutional expenditures)
- 16.5 Support (incl. food, inmate activities, inmate employment, clothing, etc.)
- 16.6 Rehabilitation programs (incl. academic education, vocational training, substance abuse programs, etc.)
- 16.7 Other

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2011.16.A

Country	16.1	16.2	16.3	16.4	16.5	16.6	16.7
Albania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Andorra	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Armenia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Austria	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Azerbaijan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Belgium	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
BH: BiH (st. level)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
BH: Fed. BiH	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
BH: Rep. Srpska	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Bulgaria	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Croatia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Cyprus	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Czech Rep.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Denmark	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Estonia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Finland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
France	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Georgia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Germany	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Greece	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Hungary	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Iceland	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Ireland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Italy	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Latvia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Liechtenstein	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Lithuania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Luxembourg	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Malta	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Moldova	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Monaco	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Montenegro	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Netherlands	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Norway	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Poland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Portugal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Romania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Russian Fed.							
San Marino	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Serbia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Slovak Rep.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Slovenia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Spain (St. Adm.)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Spain (Catalonia)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Sweden	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Switzerland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
FYRO Macedonia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Turkey	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Ukraine	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
UK: Engl. & Wales	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
UK: North. Ireland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
UK: Scotland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

NOTES – TABLES 16 AND 16.A

Data presented in Table 16 are not necessarily comparable across countries. In order to ensure more reliable comparisons, we present in Table 16.A the categories which are included in each country when calculating the average amount spent per day of detention of one inmate. Nevertheless, these figures should be used cautiously not only because the categories included may differ from one country to another, but also because the purchasing power varies widely across Europe.

ARMENIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Table 16.A: Data included in Table 16 are based on the following categories: food, clothing, sanitary supplies and bed linen.
AUSTRIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Table 16.A (point 16.7): For example financial income support of prisoners to be released, clothes for prisoners to be released etc.
AZERBAIJAN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● For 2010 the average exchange rate of euro was 1, 0589 manats.
BH: BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (TOTAL)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Figures presented in this Table have been calculated by the authors of this report on the basis of the raw data provided by national correspondents. Therefore, these figures <i>should not</i> be considered as official inputs. These figures were not used for the calculation of mean and median values at the European level.
BH: BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (STATE LEVEL)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Table 16.A (point 16.1): Salaries for security staff are financed from the Ministry of Justice budget, direct allocations so they were not listed in the SPACE table as a direct cost related to the State Pre-trial detention unit.
BH: BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (REPUBLIKA SRPSKA)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Based on the information available from the budgets of penitentiary establishments in Republika Srpska for 2010, the average amount spent per day on one sentenced person or a pre-trial detainee was 58,50 KM, i.e. about 29 €. This amount includes: food, accommodation, maintenance, health care, electricity, heating, water, utilities, newspapers, postal services and insurance.
BULGARIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Figures included in Table 16 do not include salaries of staff, including security staff and administration staff. There is no specific data available for the average amount per day for a person in the institutions for juvenile offenders, psychiatric prison hospital, pre-trial detention or correctional facility.
CROATIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● There is no separate breakdown of the costs for pre-trial detainees and convicted prisoners. ● Errata for SPACE I 2010: The difference regarding costs between 2009 and 2010 occurred by mistake: costs for 2009 were presented in currency HRK instead of EUR.
CZECH REPUBLIC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Figures in Table 16 include investments; the Prison Service of the Czech Republic provides all escorts (to the courts, to hospitals, to other prisons, escorts from abroad etc.) ● The amount is counted in each organisational unit (prison or remand prison) but it is not stated for each person (pre-trial detainee, juvenile or others).
ESTONIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Table 16.A (point 16.7): different investments(sports equipment, kitchen equipment etc.), a lump-sum benefit if a prisoner is released, etc.
FINLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Table 16.A (point 16.7): rental costs

FRANCE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Table 16.A (point 16.7): Other expenses correspond to contributions to the central agency of social security (ACOSS).
GERMANY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The total costs of the prison service amounted to € 2,821,198,261, of which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ € 2,431,696,758 without construction costs ○ € 389,501,503 constitutes construction costs ● For 25,791,969 days spent in penal institutions, this results in an amount of € 109.38 per person per day: € 94.28 per person per day (without construction costs) plus € 15.10 (add for construction costs) ● Table 16.A (point 16.7): the average amount includes all costs in connection with the penal system (such as staff, construction costs).
ICELAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Table 16.A: The Prison and Probation Administration (PPA) in Iceland does not pay the fees for education, the Ministry of Education is responsible for that but the PPA is responsible for programs and training.
IRELAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The average amount spent per day for the detention of a juvenile is € 1,392. This is a result of additional transportation for certain children provided for by the Gardai (Police), additional administrative support provided by the Department of Justice & Equality and additional academic support provided for by the Department of Education and skills.
ITALY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Costs are calculated on an average daily presence of 67,820 prisoners in 2010. Breakdown of costs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Goods and services (amount allocated=130,319,453.00). Average daily cost = 5.26 € ○ IT service (amount allocated = 7,947,632.00). Average daily cost = 0.32 € ○ Staff (amount allocated = 2,406,194,838.00). Average daily cost = 97.20 € ○ Maintenance, assistance, rehabilitation, prisoners' transport (amount allocated = 192,628,472.00). Average daily cost = 7.78 € ○ Investments (amount allocated = 151,269,105.00). Average daily cost = 6.11 € ● <i>Total</i> (amount allocated = 2,888,359,500.00). Average daily cost = 116.68 € ● Table 16.A (point 16.2): healthcare costs are covered by the Penitentiary Administration only in the Region with Special Statute. In the remaining Regions, the costs of prisoners' healthcare are covered by the National Healthcare Service.
LATVIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Table 16 (point d): Prison Hospital of Latvia. ● Table 16.A (point 16.7): Taxes and duties, repairs and maintenance costs, capital repairs, construction, etc.
LIECHTENSTEIN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Table 16 (point d): there was one person with special treatment held in. Austrian authorities charged 325€/day. In Liechtenstein there is no institution designed for persons in this category. ● Table 16.A: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ All inmates are requested to have the health insurance; ○ Are calculated the food and the hygienic items; ○ The amount of the guards and staff is included (this amount can change, because it belongs to the number of inmates <i>de facto</i> present at the penal institutions); ○ The amortization amount of the building <i>is not</i> included; ○ The Transportations is handled by the police; ○ The administration is also shared in part with the police; ○ The rehabilitation programs are done by the "Verein für Bewährungshilfe" and some external institutions.

LITHUANIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Table 16.A (point 16.6): Training category is included only <i>partially</i>: maintenance of education rooms and renovation expenses.
LUXEMBOURG
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● As the pre-trial detainees and sentenced prisoners are held in the same place, the costs applied to ensure the detention are the same for both categories.
MALTA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The estimate of 50€ per inmate is calculated on an average expenditure of all inmates at CCF irrespective of category.
MOLDOVA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The amounts include the cost of all services provided to inmates, as well as staff salaries.
MONACO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Monaco's Arrest House, the only detention facility in the Principality of Monaco, is designed for pre-trial detention and for detention of persons serving short prison sentences. Exceptionally, it may be the place of detention of prisoners sentenced to long prison terms. This is an important element to be considered in comparisons; ● Table 16.A: The facility has a budget-line for work of inmates. Yet, the school and university level trainings (AUXILIA) are paid from the budget of social assistance.
THE NETHERLANDS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Table 16: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Point (a): There is no total figure because of different types of regime inside prisons. Therefore, this figure is a rough estimation on the basis of the figures given in points (b), (c) and (d). ○ Point (b): Price of a basic place in a House of Detention (including 41.12 overhead costs made by the headquarters). ○ Point (c): Price of a closed prison place (including 41.12 overhead costs made by the headquarters). ○ Point (d): Price of a place in one of the 5 Psychiatric Penitentiary Complexes which are meant for pre-trial as well as sentenced prisoners (including 41.12 overhead costs made by the headquarters). The price has risen because of quality measures that have been taken, amongst others the fact that the groups have been made smaller and investments have been done in measures to improve fire safety. ○ Point (e): The costs of regular education in these institutions are not included in this price. The Department of Education, Culture and Science pays for this. It is about 47 €/day per person. ● Figures included in Table 16 refer to the adult prison system. Juvenile prisoners and people being treated in custodial clinics under a hospital order are not included. Therefore all the amounts for these additional categories are presented in the Table 16 only for information.
NORWAY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● There are no special prisons for remand detainees or for juvenile offenders. The figure given includes health and education expenses. These are imported services with costs met by other departments. Total cost for the Ministry of Justice is 295 Euro per day.
PORTUGAL
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Table 16: The average amount is provided for the pre-trial detainees and convicted prisoners altogether.
SLOVAK REPUBLIC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Table 16: The average amount for the pre-trial detainees and convicted prisoners. ● Table 16 (point d): 78.48 €/day; the data concerns all patients in Prison Hospital, not only persons with psychiatric disorders. ● Table 16.1 (point 16.7): Wages of civil employees, salaries of prison officers, payments for insurance and contribution to insurance companies, common transfers- for sick benefits, severance pay, for compensation, remunerations for extra-work civil employees.

SPAIN (STATE ADMINISTRATION)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Table 16.1 (point 16.7): Cost generated by the functioning of the National Prison Administration (Head Office)
SPAIN (CATALONIA)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The averages amount of 76.43 €/day is the same for all the categories of inmates. ● The average cost includes the security inside penal institutions, but not the outside one. The expenses of the inmates' transportations are covered by Catalanian police.
THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Table 16.1 (point 16.7): Expenses for conveying the prisoners to court or to other prison.
TURKEY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Table 16: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Point (b): Pre-trial detention costs for each offender are covered by court house services. ○ Point (c): The treatment costs of offenders are covered by Ministry of Justice budget.
UKRAINE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Figure available for both prisoners and detainees of different categories.
UK: ENGLAND AND WALES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The figures shown are in Euro have been converted from £ sterling at the Yearly Average Exchange Rate for 2010 of €1.1664 to £1. ● All figures have been calculated from the restated 2010-11 prison costs, published on 25th October 2012. The cost in point (a) Table 16 is the average daily cost per prisoner for all public and private sector prisons in England and Wales. ● The €249.61 average cost per prisoner of a juvenile offender is calculated from prisons within the "Male YOI young people (ages 15-17)" function. ● The €114.31 per day in 12.2 relates to all other prisoners, excluding those in the 15-17 ages. ● These average costs comprise the prison establishments' overall resource expenditure, which is the direct local establishment cost, increased by an apportionment of relevant costs borne centrally by NOMS, including property costs (such as depreciation), major maintenance, headquarters costs, prisoner escort and custody services, and expenditure recharged to the Youth Justice Board. ● Expenditure which is met by Other Government Departments, such as on health and education, and the cost of prisoners held in police or court cells under Operation Safeguard, is not included. ● Expenditure not related to prisons (such as Probation), extraordinary expenditure (e.g. impairments) and costs relating to electronic monitoring are also not included in the costs. ● Dover and Haslar's expenditure are excluded as they are Immigration Removal Centres operating under Detention Centre Rules 2001. ● There is no separate calculation of the amount for pre-trial detention costs or the one spend per individual in the special facility/section for those offenders with psychiatric disorders.
UK: SCOTLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● It is not directly possible to calculate the cost of pre-trial detention. Figures have been produced using the annual cost of holding one prisoner in custody.

B. PRISON STAFF

TABLE 17: FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME STAFF WORKING IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON THE BASIS OF FULL-TIME EQUIVALENTS (FTE) ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2011 (NUMBERS)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2011.17

Country	Total number of staff	Staff at the national prison administration (Head Office)	Staff in regional prison administration offices	Other staff employed by the prison adm., but who work OUTSIDE penal institutions	Total number of staff working INSIDE penal institutions	Executives (managers) of penal institutions	Custodial staff	Medical and paramedical staff	Staff responsible for assessment and the psychologists	Staff responsible for education activities (including social workers, teachers / educators, etc.)	Staff responsible for workshops or vocational training	Other staff working INSIDE penal institutions
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)
Albania	3 822	181	448	NAP	3 193	21	2 835	216	49	72	4	0
Andorra	71	2	0	0	69	2	57	8	0	1	1	0
Armenia	2 231	230	352	NAP	1 649	96	1 343	101	44	33	NAP	32
Austria	3 955	67	NAP	NAP	3 888	80	3 149	179	81	40	2	357
Azerbaijan	3 716	227	NAP	977	2 515	40	1 386	NAP	23	NAP	NAP	1 066
Belgium	NA	NA	NA	NA	8 559	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
BH: BiH (total)	1 851	6	0	0	1 845	26	1 109	49	21	102	180	358
BH: BiH (st. level)	43	0	0	0	43	1	39	3	0	0	0	0
BH: Fed. BiH	977	NAP	NAP	NAP	977	17	596	33	9	32	32	258
BH: Rep. Srpska	831	6	NAP	NAP	825	8	474	13	12	70	148	100
Bulgaria	4 608	108	NA	NA	4 500	13	3 664	127	30	316	NA	350
Croatia	2 609	44	NAP	NAP	2 565	103	1 565	113	21	173	225	365
Cyprus	427	NAP	NAP	NAP	427	12	393	0	0	0	22	NAP
Czech Rep.	10 501.4	173	NAP	3 091.4	7 237	105	1 874.7	404.6		1 288.6	58	3 506.1
Denmark	4 766	234	296	760	3 476	53	2 565	142	NA	92	410	214
Estonia	1 732.25	29	0	6	1 697.25	15	760	109.45	21	33	6	752.8
Finland	2 715	83	179	NAP	2 453	76	1 410	191	249		215	312
France	35 633	445	2 754	4 065	28 369	350	24 495	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA
Georgia	2949	NA	NA	NA	NA	19	NA	NA	12	NA	NA	NA
Germany	36 230	NAP	426	0	35 804	402	26 396	236	626	1 673	2 169	4 302
Greece	NA	19	NA	1 583	4 172	33	2 577	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hungary	7 779	212	NAP	NAP	7 055	431	4 358	620	211	465		
Iceland	113	15	7	0	91	3	76	NAP	2	2	10	2
Ireland	3 968.31	140.4	37	150.5	3 640.41	79	2 938	149.31	20.6	221	156.5	76
Italy	44 631	1 360	1 126	2 603	39 542	206	35 458	80	2	2 075	0	1 721
Latvia	2 880	109	NAP	NAP	2 771	39	1 222	136	15	28	4	1 327
Liechtenstein	16	0	0	0	16	1	15	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	3 462	79	NAP	270	3 113	35	1 977	275	30	198	10	588
Luxembourg	416	4	0	0	412	5	298	8	5.25	23	32	40.75

Country	Total number of staff	Staff at the national prison administration (Head Office)	Staff in regional prison administration offices	Other staff employed by the prison adm., but who work OUTSIDE penal institutions	Total number of staff working INSIDE penal institutions	Executives (managers) of penal institutions	Custodial staff	Medical and paramedical staff	Staff responsible for assessment and the psychologists	Staff responsible for education activities (including social workers, teachers / educators, etc.)	Staff responsible for workshops or vocational training	Other staff working INSIDE penal institutions
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)
Malta	223	NA	NA	5	218	3	168	16	4	2	NA	25
Moldova	2 837	99	NAP	246	2 492	26	762	220	18	118	0	1348
Monaco	45	0	0	0	45	2	32	2	0	0	0	9
Montenegro	503	0	0	0	503	10	402	25	14	20	32	0
Netherlands	12 218.8	298.6	705.4	841.4	10 373.4	156.9	6 827.1	323.5	108.4	323.9	911.5	1 722.1
Norway	3 648	32.5	138	93	3 384	78	2 329	0	0	138	508	331
Poland	29 480	408	506	683	27 883	1 721	15 728	1 565	607	2 318	NA	5 944
Portugal	5 627	372	NAP	NAP	5 255	43	4 129	NA	NA	425	NA	658
Romania	12 312	230	NAP	422	11 660	790	3 394	758	92	413	31	6 182
Russian Fed.												
San Marino	8	NAP	NAP	0	8	1	7	0	0	0	0	0
Serbia	4 132	56	NAP	NAP	4 076	32	2 438	283	24	256	528	515
Slovak Rep.	5 221	125	NAP	341	4 755	61	4 190	225	57	22	NAP	200
Slovenia	900	35	NAP	NAP	865	53	529	14	8	81	96	84
Spain (State Adm.)	25 917	406	NA	NAP	25 511	387	15 642	969	1 402		426	6 685
Spain (Catalonia)	4 961	158	NAP	20	4 783	61	3 141	272	242	425	117	525
Sweden	7 043	309	196	362	6 176	285	4 347	117	27	272	330	798
Switzerland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
the FYRO Macedonia	793	15	NAP	NAP	778	32	529	26	41	34	40	76
Turkey	32 864	134	220	6	32 504	870	27 743	140	200	415	1061	2075
Ukraine	52 052	320	1 529	4 973	45 230	637	13 231	3 681	160	173	905	26 443
UK: Engl. & Wales	45 720	1 804	296	0	43 619	1 922	30 919	278	868	0	4 244	5 387
UK: North. Ireland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
UK: Scotland	4 223	278	397	62	3 486	117	2 444	202	47	0	482	194

NOTES – TABLE 17

ALBANIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (k): The number of staff responsible for workshops or vocational training is part of the personnel of the national prison administration, central office. Therefore they are also accounted under the point (b).
AUSTRIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● There are some of the executives counted among custodial staff. ● Some other members of civil staff included in the point (l) are as well psychologists, therefore they are counted twice under headings (i) and (l). Some of the teachers and social workers are counted as well twice with staff from the point (l). This is the reason why the sum of the breakdown for staff working inside penal institutions is higher than the input under the point (e).
AZERBAIJAN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (h): This category of staff is employed by the General Medical Directorate of the Ministry of Justice. ● Point (j): External teachers are not employed by the Prison Administration. ● Point (k): All the staff under this heading is external staff (not employed by the Prison Administration).
BH: BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (TOTAL)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Figures presented in this Table have been calculated by the authors of this report on the basis of the raw data provided by national correspondents. Therefore, these figures <i>should not</i> be considered as official inputs.
BH: BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (STATE LEVEL)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Number of staff in the State pre-trial detention unit: 1 director/manager, 1 medical doctor, 2 medical nurses and 39 detention officers (security staff).
BH: BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (REPUBLIKA SRPSKA)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (b): The central prison administration in this case is the Sector for execution of criminal sanctions in the Ministry of Justice of Republika Srpska
CYPRUS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● All figures concern only the Prison institution. ● Points (h), (i), and (j): Medical staff, psychologists, social workers and educators are not employed by the Prison Department, but they work exclusively for the Prison Department.
CZECH REPUBLIC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (d): Staff at the Institute for Prison Staff Education, judicial guards, administration, logistics etc. ● Point (g): Uniformed staff in touch with prisoners (wardens) ● Points (h) and (i): The same people are responsible for education and assessment. This category of staff includes teachers, educators, therapists, pedagogues, psychologists, social workers. ● Point (l): Escort officers, guards at gates and perimeters, drivers, dog keepers, prevention officers
DENMARK
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (d): Under this heading are included staffs employed in probation services, halfway-houses and the Central Education Centre.
FINLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Points (i) and (j): Counted all together.
FRANCE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (c): Students from the National School of Penitentiary Administration and the Penitentiary Employment Service are included as well under this heading. ● Points (h) and (i): Medical and paramedical staff working in the healthcare units inside penal

institutions is exclusively employed by the Ministry of Health (since the Law of 1994). None of the professionals of the above categories is employed by the Ministry of Justice. 87 psychologists were employed by the Prison Administration Department.

- **Point (j):** There is no social worker employed in prisons. The only people allowed to work in the social field are probation and rehabilitation advisors and they are employed by the Prison Administration.

GERMANY

- **Point (c):** staff of 15 out of the 16 prison administrations (Head Offices) in the 16 “Länder”.
- **Point (h):** only medical staff; special data of paramedical staff is not available; insofar staff is included in the point (g).
- **Point (l):** Other staff working inside penal institutions-:
 - higher intermediate prison and administrative service: 1,423
 - other administration staff (including secretary staff): 2,343
 - pastors : 95
 - others: 441

HUNGARY

- In the breakdown of the staff working inside penal institutions 970 persons are missing compared to the figure from the point (e). Yet, no special comment has been made available to explain this inconsistency.
- Another inconsistency was observed for the sum of staff working inside penal institutions. The sum does not reach the total; the difference is of 512 persons.

ICELAND

- Figures from points (i) and (j) are included as well in the point (b).

ITALY

- **Point (h):** The healthcare staff members working in prison are employed by - and their number is surveyed by - the National Healthcare Service. The 101 persons included in the point (h) are employed under special contracts paid by the Penitentiary Administration. These members of healthcare staff perform their duties in the regions with Special Statute (Sicily, Friuli Venezia Giulia and Sardinia).

LATVIA

- **Point (f):** There are 12 prisons in Latvia. Data of this point includes prison chiefs and deputies of the prison chiefs.

LIECHTENSTEIN

- Under **points (b), (c) and (d)** there are no staff presented. This is due to the fact that staff employed is shared between custodial and police duties. The detention units are located in the same building with the police station.

LITHUANIA

- In Table 17 the breakdown is based on full and part-time employees of the Prison Administration. Staff working in penal institutions but not directly employed by the Prison Administration have not been included.
- All the figures of the Table are on 1st July 2011.

MALTA

- All the staff mentioned included in Table 17 are all paid by the correctional services.

PORTUGAL

- Data are the FTE equivalents calculated for the staff employed by the Penitentiary Administration on 31st December 2011.
- **Points (h) and (i):** In addition to medical and paramedical staff employed by Penitentiary Administration, some medical, nursing and psychological duties are also performed by private companies which are under contract made with the Penitentiary Administration.

SAN MARINO

- All categories of staff are foreseen by the criminal justice system. Only one person is effective. In case of need, six policemen are available.

SLOVAK REPUBLIC
<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Point (d): the prison officers who guard the objects of courts and prosecution.● Some adjustments were made on the figure from point (g), in order to ensure comparability with the data provided in previous SPACE report.
SPAIN (STATE ADMINISTRATION)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Point (c): regarding staff in regional prison administration offices is included in the point (e) since regional administration staff works inside penal institutions.
UK: ENGLAND AND WALES
<ul style="list-style-type: none">● All data provided are as at 30th June 2011 instead of 1st September 2011.

TABLE 18.1: FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME STAFF WORKING IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON THE BASIS OF FULL-TIME EQUIVALENTS (FTE) ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2011 – (PERCENTAGES)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2011.18.1

Country	Total number of staff	Total % (sum)	% of staff at the national prison administration	% of staff in regional prison administration offices	% of other staff employed by PA, working outside penal institutions	% of staff working inside penal institutions
Albania	3 822	100.0	4.7	11.7	NAP	83.5
Andorra	71	100.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	97.2
Armenia	2 231	100.0	10.3	15.8	NAP	73.9
Austria	3 955	100.0	1.7	NAP	NAP	98.3
Azerbaijan	3 716	(100.1)	6.1	NAP	26.3	67.7
Belgium	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
BH: BiH (total)	1 851	100.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	99.7
BH: BiH (st. level)	43	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
BH: Fed. BiH	977	100.0	NAP	NAP	NAP	100.0
BH: Rep. Srpska	831	100.0	0.7	NAP	NAP	99.3
Bulgaria	4 608	100.0	2.3	NA	NA	97.7
Croatia	2 609	100.0	1.7	NAP	NAP	98.3
Cyprus	427	100.0	NAP	NAP	NAP	100.0
Czech Rep.	10 501	100.0	1.6	NAP	29.4	68.9
Denmark	4 766	100.0	4.9	6.2	15.9	72.9
Estonia	1 732	100.0	1.7	0.0	0.3	98.0
Finland	2 715	100.0	3.1	6.6	NAP	90.3
France	35 633	100.0	1.2	7.7	11.4	79.6
Georgia	2 949	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Germany	36 230	100.0	NAP	1.2	0.0	98.8
Greece	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hungary	7 779	(93.4)	2.7	NAP	NAP	90.7
Iceland	113	100.0	13.3	6.2	0.0	80.5
Ireland	3 968	100.0	3.5	0.9	3.8	91.7
Italy	44 631	100.0	3.0	2.5	5.8	88.6
Latvia	2 880	100.0	3.8	NAP	NAP	96.2
Liechtenstein	16	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Lithuania	3 462	100.0	2.3	NAP	7.8	89.9
Luxembourg	416	100.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	99.0
Malta	223	100.0	NA	NA	2.2	97.8
Moldova	2 837	100.0	3.5	NAP	8.7	87.8
Monaco	45	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Montenegro	503	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Netherlands	12 219	100.0	2.4	5.8	6.9	84.9
Norway	3 648	100.0	0.9	3.8	2.5	92.8
Poland	29 480	100.0	1.4	1.7	2.3	94.6
Portugal	5 627	100.0	6.6	NAP	NAP	93.4
Romania	12 312	100.0	1.9	NAP	3.4	94.7
Russian Fed.						
San Marino	8	100.0	NAP	NAP	0.0	100.0
Serbia	4 132	100.0	1.4	NAP	NAP	98.6
Slovak Rep.	5 221	100.0	2.4	NAP	6.5	91.1
Slovenia	900	100.0	3.9	NAP	NAP	96.1
Spain (State Adm.)	25 917	100.0	1.6	NA	NAP	98.4
Spain (Catalonia)	4 961	100.0	3.2	NAP	0.4	96.4
Sweden	7 043	100.0	4.4	2.8	5.1	87.7
Switzerland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
FYRO Macedonia	793	100.0	1.9	NAP	NAP	98.1
Turkey	32 864	100.0	0.4	0.7	0.0	98.9
Ukraine	52 052	100.0	0.6	2.9	9.6	86.9
UK: Engl. & Wales	45 720	100.0	3.9	0.6	0.0	95.4
UK: North. Ireland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
UK: Scotland	4 223	100.0	6.6	9.4	1.5	82.5
Mean			2.9	3.6	5.0	92.1
Median			2.3	2.1	2.3	95.8
Minimum			0.0	0.0	0.0	67.7
Maximum			13.3	15.8	29.4	100.0

TABLE 18.2: STAFF WORKING *INSIDE* PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON THE BASIS OF FULL-TIME EQUIVALENTS (FTE) ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2011 – (PERCENTAGES)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2011.18.2

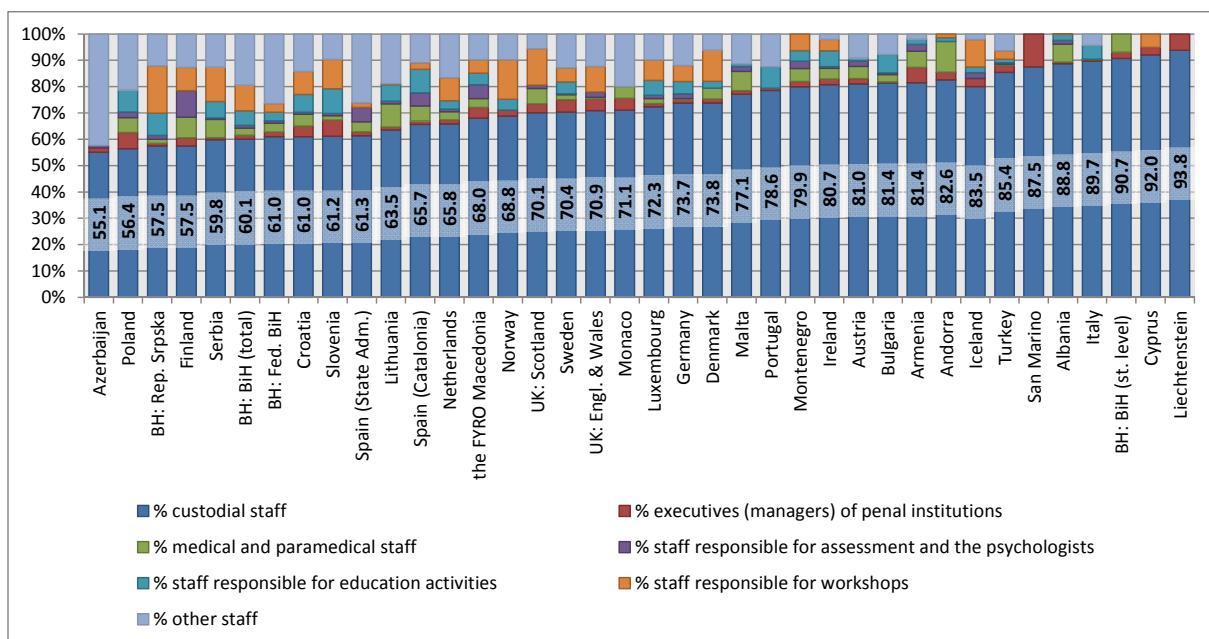
Country	Total number of staff working <i>INSIDE</i> penal institutions	Total % (sum)	% Executives (managers) of penal institutions	% Custodial staff	% Medical and paramedical staff	% Staff responsible for assessment and the psychologists	% Staff responsible for education activities	% Staff responsible for workshops or vocational trainings	% Other staff
Albania	3 193	(100.1)	0.7	88.8	6.8	1.5	2.3	0.1	0.0
Andorra	69	100.0	2.9	82.6	11.6	0.0	1.4	1.4	0.0
Armenia	1 649	100.0	5.8	81.4	6.1	2.7	2.0	NAP	1.9
Austria	3 888	100.0	2.1	81.0	4.6	2.1	1.0	0.1	9.2
Azerbaijan	2 515	100.0	1.6	55.1	NAP	0.9	NAP	NAP	42.4
Belgium	8 559	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
BH: BiH (total)	1 845	100.0	1.4	60.1	2.7	1.1	5.5	9.8	19.4
BH: BiH (st. level)	43	100.0	2.3	90.7	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BH: Fed. BiH	977	100.0	1.7	61.0	3.4	0.9	3.3	3.3	26.4
BH: Rep. Srpska	825	100.0	1.0	57.5	1.6	1.5	8.5	17.9	12.1
Bulgaria	4 500	100.0	0.3	81.4	2.8	0.7	7.0	NA	7.8
Croatia	2 565	100.0	4.0	61.0	4.4	0.8	6.7	8.8	14.2
Cyprus	427	100.0	2.8	92.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.2	NAP
Czech Rep.	7 237	100.0	1.5	25.9	5.6	17.8	0.8	48.4	
Denmark	3 476	100.0	1.5	73.8	4.1	NA	2.6	11.8	6.2
Estonia	1 697	100.0	0.9	44.8	6.4	1.2	1.9	0.4	44.4
Finland	2 453	100.0	3.1	57.5	7.8	10.2	8.8	12.7	
France	28 369	(87.6)	1.2	86.3	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA
Georgia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Germany	35 804	100.0	1.1	73.7	0.7	1.7	4.7	6.1	12.0
Greece	4 172		0.8	61.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hungary	7 055	(86.3)	6.1	61.8	8.8	3.0	6.6		
Iceland	91	(104.4)	3.3	83.5	NAP	2.2	2.2	11.0	2.2
Ireland	3 640	100.0	2.2	80.7	4.1	0.6	6.1	4.3	2.1
Italy	39 542	100.0	0.5	89.7	0.2	0.0	5.2	0.0	4.4
Latvia	2 771	100.0	1.4	44.1	4.9	0.5	1.0	0.1	47.9
Liechtenstein	16	100.0	6.3	93.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lithuania	3 113	100.0	1.1	63.5	8.8	1.0	6.4	0.3	18.9
Luxembourg	412	100.0	1.2	72.3	1.9	1.3	5.6	7.8	9.9
Malta	218	100.0	1.4	77.1	7.3	1.8	0.9	NA	11.5
Moldova	2 492	100.0	1.0	30.6	8.8	0.7	4.7	0.0	54.1
Monaco	45	100.0	4.4	71.1	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0
Montenegro	503	100.0	2.0	79.9	5.0	2.8	4.0	6.4	0.0
Netherlands	10 373	100.0	1.5	65.8	3.1	1.0	3.1	8.8	16.6
Norway	3 384	100.0	2.3	68.8	0.0	0.0	4.1	15.0	9.8
Poland	27 883	100.0	6.2	56.4	5.6	2.2	8.3	NA	21.3
Portugal	5 255	100.0	0.8	78.6	NA	NA	8.1	NA	12.5
Romania	11 660	100.0	6.8	29.1	6.5	0.8	3.5	0.3	53.0
Russian Fed.									
San Marino	8	100.0	12.5	87.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Serbia	4 076	100.0	0.8	59.8	6.9	0.6	6.3	13.0	12.6
Slovak Rep.	4 755	(95.8)	1.3	13.5	4.7	1.2	0.5	NAP	74.7
Slovenia	865	100.0	6.1	61.2	1.6	0.9	9.4	11.1	9.7
Spain (State Adm.)	25 511	100.0	1.5	61.3	3.8	5.5	1.7	26.2	
Spain (Catalonia)	4 783	100.0	1.3	65.7	5.7	5.1	8.9	2.4	11.0
Sweden	6 176	100.0	4.6	70.4	1.9	0.4	4.4	5.3	12.9
Switzerland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
the FYRO Macedonia	778	100.0	4.1	68.0	3.3	5.3	4.4	5.1	9.8
Turkey	32 504	100.0	2.7	85.4	0.4	0.6	1.3	3.3	6.4
Ukraine	45 230	100.0	1.4	29.3	8.1	0.4	0.4	2.0	58.5
UK: Engl. & Wales	43 619	100.0	4.4	70.9	0.6	2.0	0.0	9.7	12.4
UK: North. Ireland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
UK: Scotland	3 486	100.0	3.4	70.1	5.8	1.3	0.0	13.8	5.6
Mean			2.7	66.9	4.4	1.6	3.9	5.0	17.7
Median			1.7	70.1	4.5	0.9	3.4	3.3	12.0
Minimum			0.3	13.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maximum			12.5	93.8	11.6	10.2	17.8	17.9	74.7

NOTES – TABLES 18.1 AND 18.2

In Table 18.1 the total percentage of staff employed by Prison Administration is higher than 100% in **Azerbaijan**. One value (lower than 100%) was observed in **Hungary**. These data are presented between brackets. The explanation for Azerbaijan is in the notes to Table 17.

In Table 18.2, there are two countries (**Albania**, and **Iceland**) in which the total percentage of staff working *inside* penal institutions is higher than 100 and three other countries where the total does not reach 100% (**France**, **Hungary** and **Slovak Republic**). These data are presented between brackets. Apart from Hungary, all other cases have been explained (see notes to Table 17).

FIGURE 5: PERCENTAGES OF STAFF WORKING *INSIDE* PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2011



Note: Data are sorted according to the percentage of “custodial staff”.

For the following three countries only merged categories are available:

- In **Czech Republic** [not included in Figure 5 because the custodial staff represents 25.9%], merged categories are medical staff and those responsible for assessment and psychologists;
- In **Finland** the merged category includes staff responsible for assessment and the psychologists and staff responsible for education activities.
- In **Spain (State Administration)** in the same category are included staffs responsible for education activities and those responsible for assessment and psychologists.

Countries where the total percentage of staff working inside penal institutions does not reach 100% were excluded from Figure 5.

Figure 5 includes 38 countries where custodial staff represents more than 50% of all members of the staff employed to perform duties *inside* penal institutions. The *median* value for all countries is **70.2%** of custodial staff in the total. Yet, it is important to keep in mind, while performing cross-national comparisons, that in many countries custodial staff is in charge of other tasks such as vocational training and education activities.

TABLE 19: STAFF WORKING IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS BUT NOT EMPLOYED BY THE PRISON ADMINISTRATION ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2011
(NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2011.19

Country	Total number of staff	Total % (sum)	Teachers and educators	% Teachers and educators	Doctors and healthcare staff	% Doctors and healthcare staff	Security staff and perimeter guards	% Security staff and perimeter guards	Probation staff and social workers	% Probation staff and social workers	Others	% Others
	(a)	(a.1)	(b)	(b.1)	(c)	(c.1)	(d)	(d.1)	(e)	(e.1)	(f)	(f.1)
Albania	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Andorra	8	100.0	0	0.0	7	87.5	0	0.0	1	12.5	0	0.0
Armenia	60	100.0	10	16.7	13	21.7	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	37	61.7
Austria	172	100.0	4	2.3	135	78.5	0	0.0	11	6.4	22	12.8
Azerbaijan	3413	100.0	195	5.7	287	8.4	2921	85.6	NAP	NAP	10	0.3
Belgium	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
BH: BiH (total)	80	100.0	37	46.3	28	35.0	0	0.0	1	1.3	14	17.5
BH: BiH (st. level)	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
BH: Fed. BiH	76	100.0	37	48.7	24	31.6	0	0.0	1	1.3	14	18.4
BH: Rep. Srpska	4	100.0	NAP	NAP	4	100.0	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Bulgaria	116	100.0	116	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Croatia	36	100.0	4	11.1	29	80.6	0	0.0	1	2.8	2	5.6
Cyprus	23	100.0	1	4.3	20	87.0	NAP	NAP	2	8.7	NAP	NAP
Czech Rep.	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Denmark	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA
Estonia	169	100.0	132	78.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	1.8	34	20.1
Finland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
France	NA	NA	700	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	62.5	NA
Georgia	NA	NA	198	NA	NA	NA	1879	NA	139	NA	2810	NA
Germany	1749	100.0	380	21.7	204	11.7	147	8.4	229	13.1	789	45.1
Greece	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hungary	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Iceland	8.7	100.0	5.5	63.2	2.2	25.3	0	0.0	1	11.5	0	0.0
Ireland	11	100.0	11	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Italy	902	100.0	NA	NA	889	98.6	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	13	1.4
Latvia	238	100.0	235	98.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	1.3	0	0.0
Liechtenstein	5	100.0	1	20.0	2	40.0	0	0.0	2	40.0	0	0.0
Lithuania	408	100.0	178	43.6	4	1.0	NAP	NAP	0	0.0	226	55.4
Luxembourg	170	100.0	12	7.1	81	47.6	0	0.0	10	5.9	67	39.4
Malta	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Country	Total number of staff	Total % (sum)	Teachers and educators	% Teachers and educators	Doctors and healthcare staff	% Doctors and healthcare staff	Security staff and perimeter guards	% Security staff and perimeter guards	Probation staff and social workers	% Probation staff and social workers	Others	% Others
	(a)	(a.1)	(b)	(b.1)	(c)	(c.1)	(d)	(d.1)	(e)	(e.1)	(f)	(f.1)
Moldova	55	100.0	55	100.0	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Monaco	14	100.0	6	42.9	3	21.4	NAP	NAP	1	7.1	4	28.6
Montenegro	20	100.0	2	10.0	7	35.0	6	30.0	0	0.0	5	25.0
Netherlands	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Norway	465	100.0	276	59.4	189	40.6	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	0	0.0
Poland	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Portugal	NA	NA	472	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA
Romania	383	100.0	262	68.4	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	64	16.7	57	14.9
Russian Fed.												
San Marino	8	100.0	1	12.5	1	12.5	6	75.0	0	0.0	NAP	NAP
Serbia	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Slovak Rep.	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Slovenia	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA
Spain (State Adm.)	NA	NA	756	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	718	NA
Spain (Catalonia)	1043	100.0	140	13.4	NAP	NAP	703	67.4	NAP	NAP	200	19.2
Sweden	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Switzerland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
the FYRO Macedonia	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Turkey	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Ukraine	NA	NA	747	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NAP	NAP
UK: Engl. & Wales	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	665.09	NA	NA	NA
UK: North. Ireland												
UK: Scotland	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mean				40.3		37.7		16.6		7.2		16.6
Median				21.7		28.4		0.0		4.3		12.8
Minimum				0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
Maximum				100.0		100.0		85.6		40.0		61.7

NOTES – TABLE 19

AUSTRIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (f): 19 of these 22 persons are psychologists, 1 person is social education worker, and 2 are administration specialists.
AZERBAIJAN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (e): Probation Service does not exist in Azerbaijan. Yet, there are employees of the enforcement service who deal with probation matters.
BH: BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (TOTAL)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Figures presented in this Table have been calculated by the authors of this report. Therefore, these figures <i>should not</i> be considered as official inputs. These figures were not used for the calculation of mean and median values at the European level.
BH: FEDERATION OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● General: These persons are part-time employed staff working in penal institutions. They are contracted associates performing duties in line with individual needs of each institution. ● Point (f): Under this heading are counted psychologists, work instructors, hair dressers, lawyers etc.
BH: BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (REPUBLIKA SRPSKA)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (c): Out of the total of six penitentiary establishments in Republika Srpska: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ two establishments employ full time doctors, and ○ four establishments hire doctors from the local health care establishments for a certain number of hours on a daily basis or a certain number of days per week based on the part time contract.
BULGARIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The number of educational staff not employed by the prison administration but working within the penitentiary system is 116. There is no special data on the number of educational staff employed by the prison administration, but the number would be very low to non-existent since education staff can - by right- be employed by the Ministry of Education.
CROATIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (f) includes an accountant and a lawyer. ● Some of the staff is working full-time, some of them work on call, and others from twice a week to twice a month.
CYPRUS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● All figures concern only Prison institution without police stations. ● Point (b): Besides the teacher of the prison department who was employed since 1st September 2010, another 13 educators have also been employed since September 19th 2010, for the needs of the schools. ● Point (e): 2 employees of the Welfare Services are working at the Prison Institution. There are no independent probation services. Welfare Officers act as Probation Officers (staff employed by Social Welfare Services, Ministry of Justice and Social Insurance) for a specified period (minimum one year and maximum three years) providing the convicted person with necessary support and social network which will prevent recurrent deviant behaviour.
DENMARK
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (f): <i>Import model</i> is used when a private company provides and delivers substance misuse treatment in the prison. The <i>import model</i> is regulated on a contractual basis between the provider (private company) and the Prison and Probation Service. The therapists, who deliver the treatment and work directly with inmates, are employed by the private company. They are therefore not directly employed by the prison.
ESTONIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (f): Among others are included property maintenance staffs, manufacture staff, detainees shop service staff, project managers (organizes short-term courses for prisoners (carpenters, electricians, potters)). Project is funded by the European Social fund.

FRANCE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● General: in Table 19 are included persons working in prisons, but who do not depend on the Prison Administration. Are concerned: ● Teachers (National Education): September 1st 2011, there were 466.5 FTE teachers and individual contractors working on 4,306 hours overtime year (representing 233.5 FTE). On 1st September 2011, 700 FTE teachers worked in penal institutions. ● Point (f): Correspondents dealing with employment matters (Pôle emploi): on 1st September 2011 there were 62.5 FTE advisors.
GERMANY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (f): Under this heading are included 53 psychologists, 217 pastors, 227 staff for workshop and vocational training, 37 staff for kitchen service and temporary workers in housekeeping, 61 staff for cleaning power, and 194 others.
HUNGARY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The directors of penal institutions manage the employment rights independently. Outside persons (not members of the Hungarian Prison Service) perform such professional services in the form of contractors or contributors, that are necessary, but may not be covered in any other way for example medical attendance (specialist doctor, physiotherapist, etc.) certain economical tasks (energetics, labour safety, etc.). In the penal institutions work is also carried out in certain projects funded by successful applications to tenders (TAMOP project coordinators).
IRELAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (b): All teachers for adult prison population are supplied by the IVEC (Irish Vocational Education Association).
ITALY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (b): These figures are not available at the Penitentiary Administration. ● Point (c): The healthcare staff members working in prison are employed by - and their number is surveyed by - the National Healthcare Service. These staffs are employed under special contracts paid by the Penitentiary Administration. ● Point (f): Under this heading are included staffs belonging to other Administrations, detached to some penitentiary establishments.
LATVIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (d): In the frames of individual project financed by the Norwegian Financial Mechanism „Resocialization of inmates in Zemgale prisons” were involved 3 social workers.
LIECHTENSTEIN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (d): Staff included under this heading is shared between penitentiary institution and local police service.
LITHUANIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (f): 226 persons, of which 45 technicians (engineers in charge of the maintenance of medical equipment, employees working in prison cafeterias and stores and 181 Specialists involved in offender workforce development.
LUXEMBOURG
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (f): Cleaning staff, IT, maintenance of electronic and technical equipment, laundry, etc.
MONACO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (f): Under this heading are included 1 hairdresser, 2 chaplains, and 1 nun.
MONTENEGRO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (f): Support staff: nutrition, accounting.
NORWAY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (e): There are no fixed allotments regarding visits by the probation service and no reliable estimate can be made. ● Point (f): Employees from Social Security make a sizable contribution but their work is not at present formalised. Estimates would be unreliable. Their tasks: advising and helping with applications for benefits, housing, employment etc.

PORTUGAL
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (b): Under this heading are included staffs made available by the Ministry of Education. These persons are teachers and school educators. ● Point (e): Probation staff and welfare workers are managed by the Direcção General de Reinserção Social. Therefore, no data on this staff is available at the Prison Administration.
ROMANIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (f): Designated judges' services exist in each penal institution. Staff employed by these services manages the appeals against administrative decisions which may be made by any person held in penal institutions. Under this heading are included 41 appointed judges and 15 appointed registrars.
SAN MARINO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● There is no Prison Administration in San Marino. All the staff employed is part of the <i>Corpo della Gendarmeria</i>. Only one person is effective. Other staff might be employed if need.
SLOVENIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● There are doctors and health care staff employed by health authorities. They carry out healthcare for all inmates. There are surgery hours when they give medical advice and care in outpatients' departments in prisons and but no figures are available.
SPAIN (STATE ADMINISTRATION)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (b): Teachers are not employed by National Prison administration. They are managed by autonomous communities. ● Point (c): Doctors are contracted by Spanish Penitentiary Administration, as civil servants. Healthcare staff: includes nurseries, porters, and technicians for radio diagnosis and for laboratory, pharmacist in charge. All of them are contracted directly by this administration through a Labour contract instead of being civil servants. They are not managed by National Prison administration. ● Point (d): Security staff is employed by the General Police Directorate and Guardia Civil. ● Point (f): NGO's and Collaborating Organisations.
SPAIN (CATALONIA)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (b): Are included only teachers managed by the Department of Education. ● Point (d): Catalanian police is in charge of the transfers from one penal institution to another. Moreover, they also manage the perimeter security of the penal institutions. These staffs are cumulating prison charges with other police activities. ● Point (f): Staff employed by the Centre of Initiatives for Rehabilitation (CIRE), which is a public company in charge with the management of the production workshops. Moreover, these staffs are involved in the work of the Labour scholarship for rehabilitation of the persons preparing the exit from prison.
UKRAINE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (b): are included teachers managed by Ministry of Education. ● Point (c): security staff only under State Penitentiary Service, ● Point (d): social workers are employed on a voluntary basis.
UK: ENGLAND AND WALES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (d): Figure relates to the most recent published data (FTE) on the number of probation staff working in prisons who were not employed by the Prison Service at that point in time (at 30th June 2011). Not all of the probation trusts were able to provide data relating to 30th June 2011 due to local technical issues and therefore the most recent data that they had submitted at that point in time has been included in the figure provided. This is applicable to Derbyshire probation trust, where March 2011 data was included. The figure only relates to probation staff working in prisons as information on the number of social workers working in prisons is not collected by the National Offender Management Service (NOMS).
UK: SCOTLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (c): SPS currently employs one full-time Clinical Adviser in a purely administrative, strategic and advisory capacity.

TABLE 20: NUMBER OF INMATES BY CUSTODIAL, TREATMENT AND EDUCATIONAL STAFFS, AND STAFF RESPONSIBLE FOR WORKSHOPS ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2011

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 1 2011.20

Country	Total number of prisoners (including pre-trial detainees)	Custodial staff (a)	Rate per custodian	Medical and paramedical staff (b)	Staff responsible for assessment and the psychologists (c)	Staff responsible for education activities (d)	Staff responsible for workshops or vocational training (e)	Sum "other" (sum from (a) to (e))	Rate per other staff
Albania	4 772	2 835	1.7	216	49	72	4	341	14.0
Andorra	36	57	0.6	8	0	1	1	10	3.6
Armenia	4 514	1 343	3.4	101	44	33	NAP	178	25.4
Austria	8 767	3 149	2.8	179	81	40	2	302	29.0
Azerbaijan	37 989	1 386	27.4	NAP	23	NAP	NAP	23	[1651.7]
Belgium	11 825	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
BH: BiH (total)	2 745	1 109	2.5	49	21	102	180	352	7.8
BH: BiH (st. level)	20	39	0.5	3	0	0	0	3	6.7
BH: Fed. BiH	1 671	596	2.8	33	9	32	32	106	15.8
BH: Rep. Srpska	1 054	474	2.2	13	12	70	148	243	4.3
Bulgaria	11 137	3 664	3.0	127	30	316	NA	473	23.5
Croatia	5 084	1 565	3.2	113	21	173	225	532	9.6
Cyprus	688	393	1.8	0	0	0	22	22	31.3
Czech Rep.	23 170	1 875	12.4	405		1 289	58	1 751	13.2
Denmark	3 947	2 565	1.5	142	NA	92	410	644	6.1
Estonia	3 385	760	4.5	109	21	33	6	169	20.0
Finland	3 261	1 410	2.3	191	249		215	655	5.0
France	64 147	24 495	2.6	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Georgia	24 186	NA	NA	NA	12	NA	NA	12	[2015.5]
Germany	70 931	26 396	2.7	236	626	1 673	2 169	4 704	15.1
Greece	12 479	2 577	4.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hungary	17 413	4 358	4.0	620	211	465	0	1 296	13.4
Iceland	149	76	2.0	NAP	2	2	10	14	10.6
Ireland	4 257	2 938	1.4	149	21	221	157	547	7.8
Italy	67 104	35 458	1.9	80	2	2 075	0	2 157	31.1
Latvia	6 556	1 222	5.4	136	15	28	4	183	35.8
Liechtenstein	13	15	0.9	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Lithuania	9 504	1 977	4.8	275	30	198	10	513	18.5
Luxembourg	644	298	2.2	8	5	23	32	68	9.4
Malta	599	168	3.6	16	4	2	NA	22	27.2
Moldova	6 337	762	8.3	220	18	118	0	356	17.8
Monaco	32	32	1.0	2	0	0	0	2	16.0
Montenegro	1 328	402	3.3	25	14	20	32	91	14.6
Netherlands	11 579	6 827	1.7	324	108	324	912	1 667	6.9
Norway	3 535	2 329	1.5	0	0	138	508	646	5.5
Poland	81 382	15 728	5.2	1 565	607	2 318	NA	4 490	18.1
Portugal	12 681	4 129	3.1	NA	NA	425	NA	425	29.8
Romania	29 823	3 394	8.8	758	92	413	31	1 294	23.0
Russian Fed.	780 100								
San Marino	2	7	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Serbia	10 955	2 438	4.5	283	24	256	528	1 091	10.0
Slovak Rep.	10 713	640	16.7	225	57	22	NAP	304	35.2
Slovenia	1 273	529	2.4	14	8	81	96	199	6.4
Spain (State Adm.)	61 279	15 642	3.9	969	1 402		426	2 797	21.9
Spain (Catalonia)	10 716	3 141	3.4	272	242	425	117	1 056	10.1
Sweden	6 742	4 347	1.6	117	27	272	330	746	9.0
Switzerland	6 065	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
the FYRO Macedonia	2 515	529	4.8	26	41	34	40	141	17.8
Turkey	126 725	27 743	4.6	140	200	415	1 061	1 816	69.8
Ukraine	158 532	13 231	12.0	3 681	160	173	905	4 919	32.2
UK: Engl. & Wales	85 374	30 919	2.8	278	868	0	4 244	5 390	15.8
UK: North. Ireland	1 703	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
UK: Scotland	8 267	2 444	3.4	202	47	0	482	731	11.3
Mean			4.2						96.0
Median			3.0						15.4
Minimum			0.3						0.0
Maximum			27.4						2015.5

NOTES – TABLE 20

See notes to Tables 17 to 19.

Many figures calculated in this Table are estimates, and therefore the Table must be used with caution.

The total number of prisoners used in this Table is based on the non-adjusted figures provided in Table 1.

For **Cyprus** the total number of inmates corresponds to the number of those held in prison (without police stations). This is due to the fact that the number of staff is available only for prison institution.

The number of inmates for **France** is based on the number of those who are de facto held in penal institutions excluding all those who have the status of “écroués” but who are not held in custody.

The numbers of inmates per one member of “other” staff in **Azerbaijan** (1651.7) and in **Georgia** (2015.5) are very high. Yet, both figures were kept in this report as there was no comment provided on the specific situations in these countries.

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