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Strasbourg, 23 March 2012
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COUNCIL OF EUROPE ANNUAL PENAL STATISTICS

SPACE I

SURVEY 2010

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COUNCIL OF EUROPE ANNUAL PENAL STATISTICS – SPACE I

2010 SURVEY ON PRISON POPULATIONS

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SURVEY BACKGROUND

The SPACE I 2010 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 (2008-10)

- 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 2010**; 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 2009**.

When data on 1st September 2010 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 2010 counted fifty-two Prison Administrations under their control. Forty-nine of these Prison Administrations answered the 2010 SPACE I Questionnaire. The following three Prison Administrations did not answer the survey despite several reminders: **Malta, Montenegro, and Russian Federation**. In particular:

- **Malta** did not answer the 2010 questionnaire, although they usually participate in the SPACE I survey.
- **Montenegro** became the 47th Member State of the Council of Europe on May, 11th, 2007. Nevertheless, the country has not yet appointed a national correspondent responsible for answering the SPACE I questionnaire.
- The **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 Cyprus, Kosovo, Transdniestria, Abkhazia, South Ossetia and Nagorno-Karabakh.

The majority of the countries answered the questionnaire on time (the deadline was set on October, 30th, 2011), but in some cases the responses arrived only in March and April 2012. 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 2010 (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 2009 (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 2010

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 2010

- (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 2010 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 2010)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 prisoners.

The Table includes the answers (Yes, No or NAP [not applicable]) to the question *Does the total number of prisoners 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 serving their sentence under electronic surveillance/ Electronic Monitoring

Table 1.2: Capacity of penal institutions on 1st September 2010 (by categories)

- (a) Total capacity of penal institutions
- (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 2010 (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 prisoners, and recalculating the rate of *prisoners 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 2010 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 2010. 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 1.2). 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 1.2.

Table 1.5: Evolution of prison populations between 2001 and 2010

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 2001 to 2010. Data are taken from the relevant SPACE I surveys. The Table indicates also the evolution (in percentages) of prison population rates between 2001 and 2010 as well as between 2009 and 2010.

Table 1.6: Year-to-Year percentages of increase and decrease of prison population rates between 2009 and 2010

This Table shows the evolution of prison population rates between 2009 and 2010. Countries are classified in three categories according to the increase, the stability or the decrease of their prison population rates between 1st September 2009 and 1st September 2010:

- (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 2010

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 2010: 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 aged 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 2010: 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 2010

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 2010:

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 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 2010

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

Table 3.2: Foreign prisoners on 1st September 2010

- (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 juveniles (aged under 18) detainees: number and percentage.*

Table 4: Legal status of prison populations on 1st September 2010 (numbers)

- (a) *Untried detainees (no court decision yet reached);*
 (b) *Prisoners 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 there is no data 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 is 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 2010 (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 2010 (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;*

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.

- (b) *Rate of detainees not serving a final sentence per 100,000 inhabitants on 1st September 2010: the number of detainees whose 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 2010*: 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 2010*: 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 2010 (raw data and percentage)

According to the definition adopted 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:*
- (b) *Persons considered as not criminally responsible by the court;*
- (c) *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 2010, by main offence (numbers)

Table 7: Breakdown of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) on 1st September 2010, 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. The following breakdown is used:

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

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 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."

Table 8: Breakdown of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) on 1st September 2010, by length of the sentence (numbers)**Table 9: Breakdown of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) on 1st September 2010, 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 sentenced to death.

Table 10: Breakdown of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) on 1st September 2010, 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 fixed-term sentences;
- (g) Percentage of prisoners sentenced to life imprisonment;
- (h) Percentage of prisoners sentenced to death.

Table 11: Breakdown of prisoners sentenced to less than one year (final sentence), on 1st September 2010, 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 2.b 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. FLOW OF ENTRIES AND RELEASES, LENGTH OF IMPRISONMENT, ESCAPES AND DEATHS IN 2009

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 2009.

Table 12.1: Flow of entries to penal institutions in 2009

- (a) *Total number of entries to penal institutions in 2009.* 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 2009, in relation to the average number of inhabitants during the same period;
- (c) *Entries before final sentence: number and percentage;*
- (d) *Entries after the revocation, suspension or annulment of the conditional release or probation: number and percentage;*
- (e) *Entries following transfer from a foreign country to the country concerned: number.*

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 2009

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 2009, 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:*

- *Persons 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: Exit rate of prisoners in 2009

The exit rate is defined in the present report as the ratio between the number of prisoners released during the year 2009 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 2008 (stock) and the number of persons that entered into penal institutions during the year 2009 (flow of entries). However, as stock data on 31st December 2008 are not available, the number of prisoners held in prison institutions on 1st September 2008 has been used as a proxy. The exit rate measures the prison population turnover. A high rate implies a fast turnover, while a low rate implies a slow turnover.

The exit rate (**ER**) is calculated as follows:

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

where **R** is the number of releases during the 2009 year, **S** is the number of prisoners on 1st September 2008 (taken from the SPACE I 2008 report), and **E** is the number of entries into penal institutions during the year 2009. The exit rate is expressed per 100 prisoners.

An additional graph (Figure 2.C) 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 2009, based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions

- (a) *Total number of days spent in penal institutions in 2009;*
- (b) *Average number of prisoners in 2009: $b = a / 365$;*
- (c) *Total number of entries to penal institutions in 2009 (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):*

$$D = 12 \times \left(\frac{P}{E} \right)$$

- (e) *Number of days spent in pre-trial detention in 2009;*
- (f) *Average number of detainees in pre-trial detention in 2009: $(F) = e / 365$;*
- (g) *Number of entries before final sentence in 2009;*
- (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 (2009). 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 2009, based on the total number of prisoners (stock) in penal institutions on 1st September 2009

As some countries did not provide data regarding the total number of days spent in penal institutions in 2009 –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 2009, based on the total number of prisoners on 1st September 2009).

In this Table, the indicator of the average length of imprisonment has been calculated by using the total number of prisoners on 1st September 2009 (source: SPACE I 2009 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 2009

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 2009 (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 2009 (including suicides)

- (a) *Total number of deaths in penal institutions;*
 (b) *Number of suicides;*
 (c) *Suicides as a percentage of total number of deaths: $100 \cdot (b/a)$*

Relating the total number of deaths in prison (a) and the number of suicides in prison (b) to the total number of prisoners on 1st September 2009 (used here as an estimate of the *average number of prisoners*), provided in the SPACE I 2009 report, we obtain two rates:

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.

(d) Mortality rate per 10,000 prisoners:

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

(e) Suicide rate per 10,000 prisoners:

$$SR = 10,000 \times (b/S)$$

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

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

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

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

Table 16: Average amount spent per day of detention of one person (pre-trial and serving a sentence) in penal institutions –2009 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 2009, 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.)

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 2010 (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 2010 (percentage)

Table 18.2: Full-time and part-time staff working INSIDE penal institutions on the basis of full-time equivalents on 1st September 2010 (percentage)

Tables 17 to 18.2 present the situation of staff working in penal institutions on 1st September 2010. 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 2010

This Table presents the staff employed by institutions 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 placed under the prison administration authority.

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: Supervision of prisoners

(a) Total number of prisoners at 1st September 2010: see Table 1.

(b) Total number of custodial staff at 1st September 2010: 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, 2010), taken from the EUROSTAT Database (“Population on 1st January by age and gender”⁵).

Exceptions: 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:

- **Albania:** Demographic data are mid-2010 estimates. Data available on the Website of the World Bank: <http://data.worldbank.org/country/albania> (retrieved on November 27th, 2011).
- **Bosnia and Herzegovina (Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina):** Demographic data refer to 30th June 2010. 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, 2010*), available at: <http://www.fzs.ba/saopcenja/2010/14.2.1.pdf> (retrieved on November 27th, 2011).
- **Bosnia and Herzegovina (Republika Srpska):** Demographic data are estimates. The estimates are done for 2010 on the basis of the natural changes of population and migration (“Demographic statistics. Statistical Bulletin” no. 14, Republika Srpska Institute of Statistics, Banja Luka, 2011, p. 15), available at: <http://www.rzs.rs.ba/PublikDemENG.htm> (retrieved on November 27th, 2011).
- **France:** Demographic data refer to 1st January 2010 (data source: *Évolution générale de la situation démographique, France*, by National Institute for Statistics and Economic Studies, INSEE). The figure 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) and is available at: http://www.insee.fr/fr/themes/detail.asp?reg_id=0&ref_id=bilan-demo&page=donnees-detaillees/bilan-demo/pop_age3.htm (retrieved on November 27th, 2011).
- **San-Marino:** Demographic data are mid-2010 estimates. Data available on the Website of the World Bank: <http://data.worldbank.org/country/san-marino> (retrieved on November 27th, 2011).
- **Serbia:** Demographic data exclude Kosovo and Metohija territories.
- **Monaco:** Demographic data are mid-2010 estimates. Data available on the Website of the World Bank: <http://data.worldbank.org/country/monaco> (retrieved on November 27th, 2011).
- **Spain (State Administration and Catalonia):** Demographic data refer to 1st January 2010. Data were retrieved on November 27th, 2011, 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 (IDSCAT), at: <http://www.idescat.cat/en/poblacio/poblrecomptes.html>
- **United Kingdom (England and Wales, Northern Ireland, and Scotland):** Demographic data are mid-2010 estimates by Office for National Statistics. Data were retrieved on November 27th, 2011, available (separately for the each administrative level) at: <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=15106>

⁵ http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/statistics/search_database (figures retrieved from the database on November 27th, 2011)

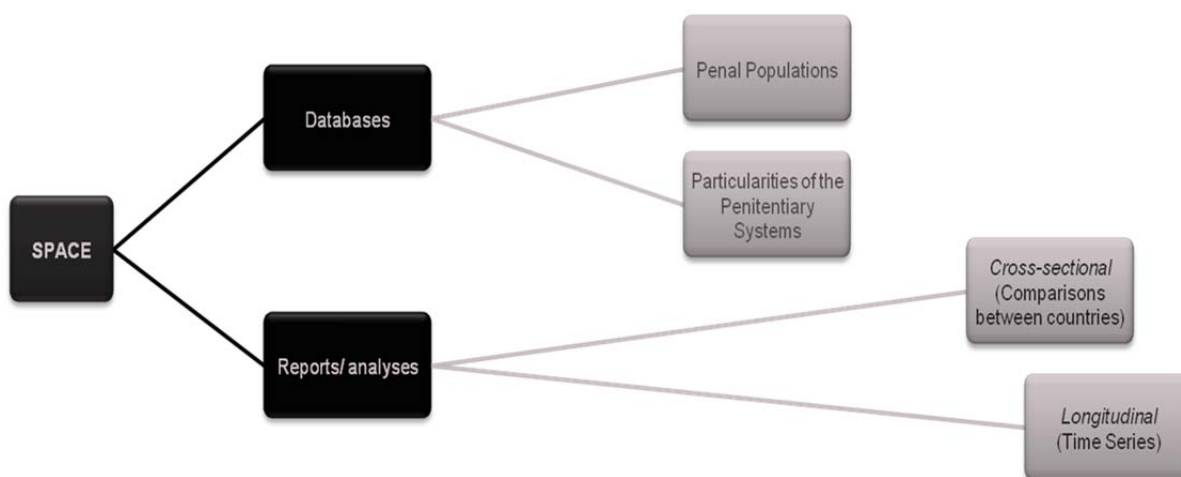
E. DATA VALIDATION PROCEDURE

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

1. PRISON POPULATIONS: STATE OF PRISON POPULATIONS
ON SEPTEMBER 1ST, 2010

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: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Changes and amendments in the General Regulation of Prisons, Council of Ministers Decisions nr. 187 dated 17.03.2010, aiming the improvement of the rights of prisoners, such as increasing the number of family meetings for the juveniles, as well as the number of the phone calls; b. Order nr. 4057/1 dated 05.05.2010 of the Minister of Justice for the categorisation of the Penal Institution of Kavaja as a Centre for the Reintegration of the Juveniles in conflict with law, with a separate section for the pre-trial detainees. 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 353; 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: 1; 6. Other: No.
ARMENIA
<p>General note: Stock data relate to 10th September 2010 instead of 1st September 2010</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 4 amnesties applied during the 2010; 4. Individual pardons: 59 for the period of time from 2009 to 2010; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
AUSTRIA
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Code of Penal Execution and the Criminal Code were amended in order to reduce the prison population (so called "Legal package to reduce the prison population" 1.1.2009). It contains a reform of the system of parole (conditional release), community service as an alternative to imprisonment for unpaid fines and introduced a provision in the Code of Penal Execution, namely early release of non-integrated foreigners in case of residence ban (§ 133a). b. The Austrian Code of Penal Execution was amended in the following way: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. According to § 43 leg.cit. prisoners are entitled (have the right) of at least one hour of exercise every day in open air. This period should be extended as much as possible. Exercise in the open air is including sport activities and is by far not limited to only walking around. ii. According to § 39 leg.cit. all sentenced prisoners (not only prisoners on remand) are entitled to wear their own clothing (including underwear), if

cleanliness is ensured and the clothing doesn't pose any risk to security, safety and good order in the institution.

- c. 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:** 47;
5. **Collective pardons:** 120;
6. **Other:** No.

AZERBAIJAN

1. **Changes in criminal law:** NA;
2. **New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:** NA;
3. **Amnesties:** NA;
4. **Individual pardons:** 0;
5. **Collective pardons:** 164;
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

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 to the Criminal Code of the FBiH were published in the Official Gazette of FBiH no. 42/10. A part of these changes refer to the replacement of imprisonment for fine, in the sense that imprisonment up to one year on the request of the sentenced person can be replaced with fine which must be paid within 30 days. This is decided by the Court, which imposed the sentence. The records on this issue are kept by courts; the Ministry has no data on this. This change will have direct impacts on the number of sentenced persons in the penal institutions. Given the fact that this change came into force only in the second half of 2010, the exact statistics will say how many cases of replacement there have been and they will be available only in the next couple of years;
2. **New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:** No;
3. **Amnesties:** 0;
4. **Individual pardons:** 19 (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:** 369 – 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, and these data are included here.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA – REPUBLIKA SRPSKA
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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: Law on execution of criminal sanctions of Republika Srpska; Law on special regime for execution of imprisonment; Law on protection and treatment of children and juveniles in criminal proceedings; Decree on the implementation of educational recommendations; Law on forfeiture of illegally obtained property (by committing criminal offence); 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: NA; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
BULGARIA
<p>General note: Stock date relate to 1st January 2011 instead of 1st September 2010</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: 164; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
CROATIA
<p>General note: Stock data relate to 31st December 2010 instead of 1st September 2010</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: 19; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
CYPRUS
<p>General note: Prison population figures do not include the areas that are not under the effective control of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus.</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: 406 persons. The pardon is applied as result of the decision of the President of the Republic of Cyprus. The pardon is a constitutional right; 6. Other: 7 transfers abroad and 20 transfers decided by the Supreme Court.
CZECH 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.
DENMARK
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Amendment of the <i>Danish Act on Enforcement of Sentences</i> (Act no. 712 of June 25th 2010). A new method of enforcing sentences was introduced in Denmark in 2005 - "sentence enforcement at home under intensive surveillance and control". b. On July 1st 2010, the Amendment of the Danish Act on Enforcement of Sentences (Act. No. 712 of June 25th 2010) was changed. The change means that the possibility of serving a sentence at home under intensive surveillance and control was

expanded to all persons sentenced to prison for 5 months or less. The amount of convicted persons who carry out their sentence at home under intensive surveillance and control varies. From October 1st 2010 until December 31st 2010 the average amount of convicted persons in the electronic monitoring-program was 188.3.;

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

FINLAND

General note: Stock data relate to 1st October 2010 instead of 1st September 2010

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 2010 instead of 1st September 2010;
 - 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:** NA;
 4. **Individual pardons:** 17;
 5. **Collective pardons:** NAP;
 6. **Other:** NA.

GEORGIA

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.

GERMANY
<p>General note: Stock data relate to 31st March 2010 instead of 1st September 2010</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.
GREECE
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Law 3772/2009 which amended the relevant provisions of the general Migration Law 3386/2005 concerning administrative deportation and detention procedures (95 persons concerned); b. Law 3811/2009 on "Compensation of victims of intentional violent crimes and other provisions" (672 persons concerned); 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: NA; 3. Amnesties: NA; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: NA.
HUNGARY
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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: 4; 5. Collective pardons: NAP; 6. Other: No.
ICELAND
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: New legislation was passed in Iceland in September 2011 which allows a prisoner to complete the sentence outside prison under Electronic Monitoring if the person fulfils certain conditions. If a prisoner is sentenced

to 12 months unconditional prison sentence the electronic control is 30 days, then 2.5 days are added per each month after 12 months sentence, 240 days at the most. The first prisoner under electronic monitoring will start serving under this new form in 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

1. **Changes in criminal law:** Law nr.94 of July 15th 2009, affecting the special prison regime of maximum security, so-called "41-b";
2. **New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:** No;
3. **Amnesties:** 0;
4. **Individual pardons:** NA;
5. **Collective pardons:** NA;
6. **Other:** No.

LATVIA

General note: Stock data relate to 1st October 2010 instead of 1st September 2010

1. **Changes in criminal law:** Changes in Latvian Criminal Code:
 - a. Law of June 10th 2010 ("LV", 99 (4291), 22.06.2010) [came into force on July 6th 2010] 51 paragraph appended with following: "The minimum hourly wage rate and the minimum monthly wage for sentenced inmates according to their performance and re-socialization goals are:
 - i. 50% of the national minimum hourly rate and minimum monthly wage in the normal working time for sentenced inmates who are serving their sentence in closed or semi-closed prison;
 - ii. equivalent to the national minimum hourly rate for sentenced inmates who are serving their sentence in open prison;
 - iii. 50% of minimum hourly rate for adolescents – for juvenile inmates."
 - b. Law of December 10th 2009 ("LV", 205 (4191), 30.12.2009) [came into force on January 13th 2010] second part of 119 paragraph appended with following: "For persons with low income who have been released from prison, county or city council of the Republic shall ensure the residential area in order that is determined by Law "On Housing Support";
2. **New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:** Amendments in other legislation concerning prisoners:
 - a. 27.07.2010. Cabinet of Ministers (hereafter - CM) rules No.685 "Amendment in CM 25.04.06 rules No.327 "Regulations on the Prison Administration's paid service fees"" ("LV", 120 (4312), 30.07.2010) [came into force 01.08.2010.];
 - b. 25.05.2010. CM rules No.483 "Amendment in CM 19.12.06 rules No.1022 "Regulations on the material provision norms on prisoners' food and household needs"" ("LV", 96 (4288), 17.06.2010) [came into force 18.06.2010.];
 - c. 10.03.2009. CM rules No.220 "Amendment in CM 19.12.06 rules No.1022 "Regulations on the material provision norms on prisoners' food and household needs"" ("LV", 42 (4028), 17.03.2009) [came into force 18.03.2009.];
 - d. 12.05.2009. CM rules No.413 "Amendment in CM 30.05.06 rules No.423 "Internal regulations of custodial institution"" ("LV", 78 (4064), 20.05.2009) [came into force

<p style="text-align: center;">21.05.2009.];</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 36; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: NA.
LIECHTENSTEIN
<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.
LITHUANIA
<p>General note: Stock data relate to 1st July 2010 instead of 1st September 2010</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: During the period from September 1st 2009 to August 31st 2010, there were 3 Presidential Decrees which proclaimed granting pardon. As a result, 3 prisoners had the term of their service reduced; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
LUXEMBOURG
<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: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: NA.
MALTA
<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.
MOLDOVA
<p>General note: Prison population figures do not include the region of Transdniestria.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 10; 6. Other: No.
MONACO
<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.

MONTENEGRO
<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.
THE NETHERLANDS
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
NORWAY
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 2010 instead of 1st September 2010</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Amendment on February 3rd 2011 to the Code of Penal Execution which provides the change of the remuneration of the inmates b. Amendment on January 5th 2011 to the Code of Penal Execution which makes provisions on increasing personal security of inmates; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 1; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: NA.
PORTUGAL
<p>General note: Stock data relate to 31st December 2010 instead of 1st September 2010</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: Law No. 115/2009 of October 12th "Code of enforcement of custodial sanctions and measures". The Law came into force in January 2010. Yet, this law does not directly affect 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: 26; 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: NA; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: NA; 3. Amnesties: NA; 4. Individual pardons: NA; 5. Collective pardons: NAP; 6. Other: NA.
SPAIN (NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION)
<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: NA; 3. Amnesties: NAP; 4. Individual pardons: NA; 5. Collective pardons: NA; 6. Other: NA.

SPAIN (CATALONIA)
<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; 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 2010 instead of 1st September 2010</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 2nd September 2010 instead of 1st September 2010</p> <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.
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: 23; 5. Collective pardons: 110; 6. Other: 83 persons released by a court decision and to 673 persons the conditional release has been granted.
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: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 571; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.

UK: ENGLAND AND WALES

General note: Stock data relate to 30th June 2010 instead of 1st September 2010

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:** 0;
5. **Collective pardons:** 0;
6. **Other:** NA.

UK: NORTHERN IRELAND

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

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.

TABLE 1: SITUATION OF PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2010

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2010.1

Country	Population on 1 st January 2010 (thousands)	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	3 204.3	4 750	148.2	4 417	5.4	107.5
Andorra	84.1	36	42.8	125		28.8
Armenia	3 249.5	4 918	151.3	4 395	4	111.9
Austria	8 375.3	8 597	102.6	8 697		98.9
Azerbaijan	8 997.6	36 891	410.0	27 841	4	132.5
Belgium	10 839.9	11 382	105.0	9 122		124.8
BH: BiH (total)	4 298.4	2 802	65.2	3 138	7	89.3
BH: BiH (state level)		20		20	12	100.0
BH: Fed. BiH	2 865.4	1 736	60.6	1 789	4	97.0
BH: Republika Srpska	1 433.0	1 046	73.0	1 329	4	78.7
Bulgaria	7 563.7	9 379	124.0	NA	4	NA
Croatia	4 425.7	5 165	116.7	3 501	4	147.5
Cyprus	803.1	900	112.1	597	6.4	150.8
Czech Republic	10 506.8	21 955	209.0	19 685	4	111.5
Denmark	5 534.7	3 944	71.3	4 106		96.1
Estonia	1 340.1	3 470	258.9	3 656		94.9
Finland	5 351.4	3 316	62.0	3 207		103.4
France*	64 668.9	66 925	103.5	56 426	11	108.4
Georgia	4 436.4	23 684	533.9	23 750		99.7
Germany	81 802.3	71 634	87.6	78 450		91.3
Greece	11 305.1	11 934	105.6	9 700		123.0
Hungary	10 014.3	16 459	164.4	12 335	3	133.4
Iceland	317.6	165	51.9	163	From 6 to 13	101.2
Ireland	4 467.9	4 352	97.4	4 281		101.7
Italy	60 340.3	68 345	113.3	44 608		153.2
Latvia	2 248.4	6 778	301.5	7 970	From 2.5 to 3	85.0
Liechtenstein	35.9	14	39.0	20	9.2	70.0
Lithuania	3 329.0	8 887	267.0	9 399		94.6
Luxembourg	502.1	690	137.4	711		97.0
Malta	414.4	583	140.7			
Moldova	3 563.7	6 415	180.0	8 580	4	74.8
Monaco	35.4	12	33.9	81	14	14.8
Montenegro	616.4	1 438	233.3			
Netherlands	16 575.0	11 737	70.8	12 371		94.9
Norway	4 858.2	3 636	74.8	3 825		95.1
Poland	38 167.3	80 728	211.5	85 295	3	94.6
Portugal	10 637.7	11 613	109.2	11 921	7	97.4
Romania	21 462.2	28 191	131.4	34 131	4	82.6
Russian Federation	141 914.5	838 500	590.8			
San Marino	31.5	0	0.0	12	3	0.0
Serbia	7 306.7	11 197	153.2	6 500	4	172.3
Slovak Republic	5 424.9	10 068	185.6	10 943	3.5	92.0
Slovenia	2 047.0	1 351	66.0	1 115	9	121.2
Spain (State Adm.)	39 508.7	65 098	164.8	67 195		96.9
Spain (Catalonia)	7 512.4	10 761	143.2	9 656		111.4
Sweden	9 340.7	6 922	74.1	6 734		102.8
Switzerland	7 785.8	6 181	79.4	6 683		92.5
the FYRO Macedonia	2 052.7	2 516	122.6	2 395	4	105.1
Turkey	72 561.3	120 391	165.9	104 650		115.0
Ukraine	45 782.6	152 169	332.4	157 439	3	96.7
UK: England & Wales	55 240.5	85 002	153.9	87 148		97.5
UK: Northern Ireland	1 799.4	1 475	82.0	1 775		83.1
UK: Scotland	5 222.1	7 890	151.1	7 300		108.1
Mean			149.3			99.6
Median			119.6			97.5
Minimum			0.0			0.0
Maximum			590.8			172.3

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

Does the total number of prisoners 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 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 are held in centres/sections especially design for this type of detention
- (7) Persons serving their sentence under electronic monitoring

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2010.1.1

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?
Albania	NAP	***	Yes	119	0	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***		NAP	***
Andorra	NAP	***	Yes	1	0	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***		No	***
Armenia	No	***	Yes	36	NA	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***		NAP	***
Austria	No	***	Yes	160	88	Yes	70	No	***	Yes	202	No	***	***	No	***
Azerbaijan	Yes	14 987	Yes	56	NAP	No	26	No	20	No	4	Yes	2 888	726	NAP	***
Belgium	No	***	Yes	70	19	No	***	No	***	Yes	204	Yes	9	0	Yes	969
BH: BiH (total)	No	***	Yes	47	28	NAP	***	NAP	***	Yes	22	No	***	***	NAP	***
BH: BiH (st. level)	No	***	No	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	No	***	***	NAP	***
BH: Fed. BiH	No	***	Yes	29	16	NAP	***	NAP	***	Yes	22	No	***	***	NAP	***
BH: Rep. Srpska	NAP	***	Yes	18	12	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	No	***	***	NAP	***
Bulgaria	No	***	Yes	73	29	NAP	***	NAP	***	No	***	No	***	NAP	NAP	***
Croatia	No	***	Yes	111	72	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	NAP	***
Cyprus	Yes	269	Yes	21	19	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***		NAP	***
Czech Rep.	NAP	***	Yes	218	NAP	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***		NAP	***
Denmark	No	***	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	No	***	No	***		No	***
Estonia	Yes	143	Yes	251	211	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***		Yes	50
Finland	No	***	NAP	***		No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***		Yes	111
France	No	***	Yes	235	5	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	Yes	5 104

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?
Georgia			Yes	206												
Germany	No	***	Yes	7 678	6 570	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	No	***
Greece	No	***	No	***	***	Yes	356	Yes	39	Yes	379	Yes	123	NAP	No	***
Hungary	No	***	Yes	927	NA	No	***	NAP	***	Yes	230	No	***	***	NAP	***
Iceland	No	***	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	NAP	***
Ireland	No	***	Yes	83	49	No	***	No	***	Yes	28	Yes	18	0	No	***
Italy	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	No	***	Yes	1 682	No	***	***	No	***
Latvia	NAP	***	Yes	92	20	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	No	***	NAP	NAP	***
Liechtenstein	NAP	***	NAP	***	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	No	***
Lithuania	No	***	Yes	211	43	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	NAP	***
Luxembourg	No	***	Yes	4	0	No	***	No	***	No	***	Yes	17	17	Yes	23
Malta																
Moldova	No	***	Yes	59	19	No	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***		NAP	***
Monaco	NAP	***	NAP	***		NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***		NAP	***
Montenegro																
Netherlands	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	Yes	293
Norway	No	***	NAP	***		NAP	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	NAP	No	***
Poland	No	***	No	***		No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	Yes	423
Portugal	NAP	***	Yes	182	172	No	***	No	***	Yes	237	No	***	***	No	***
Romania	NAP	***	Yes	489	394	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	NAP	***
Russian Fed.																
San Marino	NAP	***	NAP	***		NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***		NAP	***
Serbia	NAP	***	Yes	NA	NA	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	No	***
Slovak Rep.	Yes	23	Yes	89	0	No	***	No	***	No	***	Yes	165	165	No	***
Slovenia	No	***	Yes	NA	NA	Yes	27	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	NAP	***
Spain (State Adm.)	No	***	No	***		No	***	Yes	709	No	***	No	***	***	Yes	2 284
Spain (Catalonia)	NAP	***	No	***	***	No	***	Yes	34	No	***	No	***	***	Yes	56
Sweden	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	Yes	376
Switzerland	No	***	Yes	68	29	No	***	No	***	No	***	Yes	371	NAP	No	***
FYRO Macedonia	No	***	Yes	65	43	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	No	***
Turkey	NAP	***	Yes	9 746	7 701	Yes	166	No	***	No	***	NAP	***		NAP	***
Ukraine	NAP	***	NAP	***	***	Yes	1 472	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	No	***
UK: Engl. & Wales	Yes	0	No	***	***	Yes	1 656	NAP	***	No	***	Yes	963	427	No	***
UK: North. Ireland	No	***	Yes	204	190	No	***	No	***	No	***	Yes	2	0	No	***
UK: Scotland	No	***	Yes	785	636	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	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 2010. 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
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.
ANDORRA
The Electronic Monitoring is managed directly by the Police Department.
ARMENIA
Data relate to 10 th September 2010 instead of 1 st September 2010
AUSTRIA
Electronic Monitoring surveillance was introduced in Austria on 1 st September 2010.
AZERBAIJAN
Table 1: total number of prisoners is 36,891, of which 21,833 persons are detained in the penal institutions of the Penitentiary Service of the Ministry of Justice, 14,987 persons are detained in the institutions of compulsory pre-trial detention of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, 71 persons are detained in the institutions of compulsory pre-trial detention of the Ministry of National Security.
Table 1.1:
<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 are 2 schools under the Ministry of Education: evening-secondary school and professional school. 26 persons are detained in these schools. ● 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.
BELGIUM
Table 1.1:
Point (5): Under this heading are included persons who have been “interned” following the final judicial decision:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) a.1 – those, who committed an act qualified as crime or misdemeanour punishable by imprisonment <i>and</i> 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 <i>and</i> a.3. – for whom there is a danger of recommitting new offenses because of their mental disorders. b) Persons sentenced for crimes or misdemeanours 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.

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.

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.

BULGARIA

Data relate to 1st January 2011 instead of 1st September 2010

CROATIA

Data relate to 31st December 2010 instead of 1st September 2010

Table 1.1:

Point (2): On 31st December 2010 the age breakdown of prisoners who were sentenced to *educational measure* (80 persons) were:

- (a) Between 14 and less than 16 years = 5;
- (b) Between 16 and less than 18 years = 33;
- (c) Between 18 and less than 21 years = 42;

Regarding the remaining 31 prisoners in the point (2), the breakdown concerns young people who were sentenced to "*juvenile prison*". Their age structure at the end of 2010 were as follows:

- (a) Between 14 and less than 16 years = 0;
- (b) Between 16 and less than 18 years = 1;
- (c) Between 18 and less than 21 years = 22;
- (d) Between 21 and less than 23 years = 7;
- (e) Between 23 and less than 27 years = 1.

CYPRUS

Table 1: The total number of prisoners is 900, of which 637 were held in the Prison Institution and 263 in police stations.

Table 1.1: Point (1) – 6 prisoners held in a separate facility from the prison institution and 263 persons held in police stations.

DENMARK

Tables 1 and 1.1: The data do not cover persons held in halfway-houses. In Denmark eight half-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), *Denmark*, in: van Kalmthout A., Durnescu I. (Eds.), *Probation in Europe*, p.238)

FINLAND

Data relate to 1st October 2010 instead of 1st September 2010

Table 1.1: Point (7) – the type of surveillance is GSM (Backdoor monitoring)

FRANCE
Data relate to 1 st October 2010 instead of 1 st September 2010 Table 1: The total number of prisoners was retrieved from quarterly statistics on the persons under the responsibility of Prison Administration. 66,925 persons had the status “écroués”, of which 61,142 were <i>de facto</i> held in penal institutions (“écroués détenus”). Among the total of 66,925 persons are included persons who are placed under Electronic Monitoring outside penal institutions and those who were in external placement non-hosted by Prison Administration. For the calculation of the prison population rate per 100,000 inhabitants, the total number of 66,925 prisoners was used. When calculating the prison density per 100 places, the figure of 61,142 was used. Table 1.1: Under the point (7) are included 5,104 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
Table 1: The total capacity of penal institutions has been provided by Mr Roy Walmsley, director of <i>World Prison Brief, the International Centre for Prison Studies</i> . Data relate to 31 st December 2010 instead of 1 st September 2010.
GERMANY
Data relate to 31 st March 2010 instead of 1 st September 2010
ICELAND
Table 1: The surface area per prisoner varies from 6 to 13 m ² within the same unique penal institution. Table 1.1: Point (7) – New legislation was passed in Iceland in September 2011 which allows a prisoner to complete his sentence outside prison under electronic monitoring if the person fulfils certain conditions. If a prisoner is sentenced to 12 months unconditional prison sentence the electronic control is 30 days, then 2.5 days is added per each month after the 12 months sentence, 240 days at the most. The first prisoner under Electronic Monitoring will start serving in 2012.
ITALY
Table 1.1: Under the point (5) are included persons held in penal institutions for the enforcement of security measures, so-called "internees".
LATVIA
Data relate to 1 st October 2010 instead of 1 st September 2010. 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 1 st July 2010 instead of 1 st September 2010
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 Grand-ducal Regulation of 20th September 2002 provides that the “Centre for aliens in irregular situation” is to be designed within a special section of the Luxembourg’ Penitentiary Centre, awaiting the construction of a separate detention facility, which will be undertaken in early 2011. ● Point (7) – electronic bracelet

MALTA

Table 1: The total number of prisoners has been provided by Mr Roy Walmsley, director of *World Prison Brief, the International Centre for Prison Studies*. Data relate to April 2010 instead of 1st September 2010.

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

Table 1: The total number of prisoners has been provided by Mr Roy Walmsley, director of *World Prison Brief, the International Centre for Prison Studies*. Data relate to October 2010 instead of 1st September 2010.

THE NETHERLANDS**Table 1.1:**

- Point (2) – in the total number of prisoners *are not included* 742 juvenile offenders in facilities for juvenile offenders (of whom 414 persons are aged 18 years and over).
- Point (5) – in the total number of prisoners *are not included* 1,998 persons in custodial clinics placed there under a hospital order.
- Point (6) – in the total number of prisoners *are not included* 1,532 persons in detention to be extradited (aliens).
- 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 31st December 2010 instead of 1st September 2010.

PORTUGAL

Data relate to 31st December 2010 instead of 1st September 2010.

Table 1.1:

- Point (2) – *Leiria's Penitentiary Institution* – institution for persons aged from 16 to 21 years. Under this point are counted 182 persons, including remand detainees.
- Point (3) – Persons in educational institutions for juvenile offenders are managed by the General Service of the Community Reintegration (*Direcção General de Reinserção Social*)
- Point (5) – Under this point are included 237 prisoners, of which 83 prisoners held in custodial psychiatric institutions or hospitals, and 154 prisoners held in non-custodial psychiatric institutions or hospitals. 154 is the number of persons considered non-criminally liable by the court, who are not *stricto sensu* sentenced prisoners, but persons under a 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.
- Point (7) – Persons placed under electronic surveillance are managed by the General Service of the Community Reintegration (*Direcção General de Reinserção Social*)

ROMANIA

Table 1.1: 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.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Table 1: The total number of prisoners has been provided by Mr Roy Walmsley, director of <i>World Prison Brief, the International Centre for Prison Studies</i> . Data relate to 1 st September 2010.
SAN MARINO
The unique prison which exists in San Marino was empty on September 1 st , 2010.
SLOVENIA
Table 1.1: Point (3) – 19 of 27 persons included in this point are young adults. One person had a special sentence for juveniles; all others are under educational measures.
SPAIN (STATE ADMINISTRATION)
Tables 1 and 1.1: In Spain, the State Prison Administration has no competence concerning juvenile offenders, matter managed by autonomous communities.
SPAIN (CATALONIA)
Table 1.1: <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 (7) – electronic bracelet.
SWEDEN
Data relate to 1 st October 2010 instead of 1 st September 2010.
SWITZERLAND
Data relate to 2 nd September 2010 instead of 1 st September 2010.
THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA
Table 1.1: Point (2) – 5 persons aged between 14 and less than 16 and 17 persons aged between 16 and less than 18.
TURKEY
Table 1.1: <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 9,746 persons, 2,045 are juveniles aged less than 18 and 7,701 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.
UKRAINE
Table 1.1: Point (3) – 1,472 persons are included here, of which 914 persons are up to 18 and 558 are youth aged 18 and over. All these 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 2010 instead of 1 st September 2010.
Table 1.1: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (3) – Juveniles in Youth Offending Institutes; ● Point (6) – In Ministry of Justice (NOMs) administered establishments.
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 2010 (BY TYPES OF INSTITUTIONS)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2010.1.2

Country	Total capacity of penal institutions (2.0)	Surface area per prisoner (m ² /prisoner)	Capacity of remand institutions/ sections (pre-trials) (2.1)	Capacity of institutions designed for serving a sentence (2.2)	Capacity of institutions for juveniles offenders (2.3)	Capacity of other types of institutions (2.4)
Albania	4 417	5.4	1 574	2 380	102	361
Andorra	125		40	49	12	24
Armenia	4 395	4	902	3 493	NA	***
Austria	8 697		NA	NA	NA	NA
Azerbaijan	27 841	4	5 555	20 050	200	2036
Belgium	9 122		8 811		103	208
BH: BiH (total)	3 138	7	620	2 452	66	NAP
BH: BiH (st. level)	20	12	20	NAP	NAP	NAP
BH: Fed. BiH	1 789	4	330	1 429	30	NAP
BH: Rep. Srpska	1 329	4	270	1 023	36	NAP
Bulgaria	NA	4	NA	8 763	296	***
Croatia	3 501	4	1 647	1 597	150	107
Cyprus	597	6.4	314	265	18	NAP
Czech Rep.	19 685	4	2 508	16 700	205	272
Denmark	4 106		1 775	2 331	NAP	NAP
Estonia	3 656		1 257	2 203	196	***
Finland	3 207		NAP	3 207	NAP	NAP
France	56 426	11	34 008	22 080	338	***
Georgia						
Germany	78 450		70 692		7 758	***
Greece	9 700		NA	NA	NA	***
Hungary	12 335	3	2 736	9 599	1 002	NAP
Iceland	163	From 6 to 13	12	151	***	***
Ireland	4 281		431	3 805	45	***
Italy	44 608		34 645	8 572	NAP	1391
Latvia	7 970	From 2.5 to 3	1 963	5 487	320	200
Liechtenstein	20	9.2	variable	variable	variable	variable
Lithuania	9 399		1 396	7 690	313	NAP
Luxembourg	711		306	378	0	27
Malta						
Moldova	8 580	4	2 720	5 860	(250)	(510)
Monaco	81	14	23	25	18	15
Montenegro						
Netherlands	12 371		5 740	5 581	***	***
Norway	3 825		3 825		NAP	NAP
Poland	85 295	3	85 295		***	***
Portugal	11 921	7	NA	NA	347	***
Romania	34 131	4	31 221		852	2058
Russian Fed.						
San Marino	12	3		12		NAP
Serbia	6 500	4	2 000	4 200	300	***
Slovak Rep.	10 943	3.5	2 867	7 626	122	328
Slovenia	1 115	9	246	791	78	NAP
Spain (State Adm.)	67 195		NA	NA	***	***
Spain (Catalonia)	9 656		NA	NA	***	***
Sweden	6 734		NA	NA	***	***
Switzerland	6 683		NA	NA	NA	NA
FYRO Macedonia	2 395	4	440	1 845	110	***
Turkey	114 200		112 506		1 694	NAP
Ukraine	157 439	3	36 981	117 673	2 785	NAP
UK: Engl. & Wales	87 148		NA	NA	2 688	754
UK: North. Ireland	1 775		NA	NA	NA	NA
UK: Scotland	7 300	NAP	NA	NA	NA	***

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.). The following notes must also be taken into account.

ALBANIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (2.3): The institution for juvenile offenders was opened in October 2009. ● Point (2.4) 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 prisoner 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 (2.4): are included places in the wing designed for female prisoners. 12 places are foreseen for pre-trial detention and 12 places for serving sentences.
ARMENIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Data relate to 10th September 2010 instead of 1st September 2010
AUSTRIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● There is none exclusively remand institution 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.
AZERBAIJAN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (2.4): 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 for one prisoner: 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"> ● The capacity provided is 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 – REPUBLIKA SRPSKA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (2.3): Capacities of institutions for juvenile offenders include the capacity of 16 places in educational-correctional establishment and 20 places in juvenile prison. ● * 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.
BULGARIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Data relate to 1st January 2011 instead of 1st September 2010 ● The capacity is indicated as the living space rather than the total area of detention places. ● Point (2.2): includes the number of places from the point (2.3).

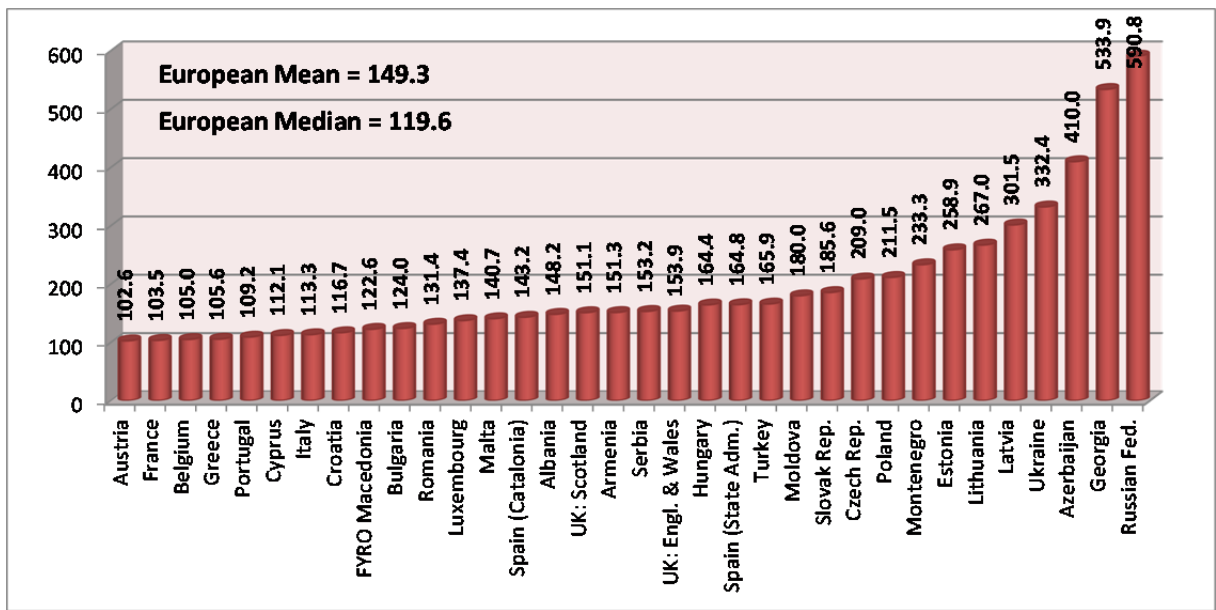
CROATIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Data relate to 31st December 2010 instead of 1st September 2010 ● Point (2.1): Total capacity of remand institutions (14 prisons/jails) is 1,647 places which are mainly designed for "pre-trials" but might be used for serving a sentence as well. ● Point (2.4): Prison hospital
CYPRUS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (2.0): 340 places are in prison institution and 257 places in police stations. ● Point (2.1): 57 places are in prison institution and 257 places in police stations.
CZECH REPUBLIC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (2.4): Under this point are included 272 places, of which 48 places in the preventive detention facility and 224 places in two prison hospitals.
DENMARK
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (2.1): Local prisons primarily used for remand prisoners
ESTONIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (2.4): hospital accommodation is not included in the total capacity of penal institutions
FINLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Data relate to 1st October 2010 instead of 1st September 2010 ● There are no specific institutions for pre-trial detainees or juvenile offenders.
FRANCE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Data relate to 1st October 2010 instead of 1st September 2010 ● Point (2.1): 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 (2.2): 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 Peine Aménagée (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 (2.3) data concern the institutions for juvenile offenders (Etablissements Pour Mineurs (EPM)).
GERMANY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Data relate to 31st March 2010 instead of 1st September 2010 ● 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.
HUNGARY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● When setting apart points (2.1) and (2.2), the national peculiarity should be taken into consideration: juvenile prisons serve as pre-trial (2.1) and also as institutions for serving a sentence (2.2), 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 (2.2) with their total capacity, but in fact pre-trial detainees are also held there. ● * According to the regulations, on 1st September 2010 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"> ● 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); yet any pre-trial detainee might be held in institutions designed for serving sentences (2.2).
ITALY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Point (2.0): This figure refers to the "regular" capacity. Point (2.4): Capacity of the establishments for the enforcement of "security measures".
LATVIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data relate to 1st October 2010 instead of 1st September 2010 Point (2.4): 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 170 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 2010 instead of 1st September 2010
LUXEMBOURG
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Point (2.0): 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 without including the 134 additional beds which were added later (bunk beds replacing single beds in single cells) in order to cope with temporary overcrowding situations. Point (2.2) includes 35 beds in medical and psychiatric services.
MOLDOVA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sum of the distribution is higher than the number provided under the point (2.0). It is obvious that places which have been stated in the points (2.3) and (2.4) are already part of the capacities of remand institutions (2.1) and those of the institutions designed for serving custodial sentences (2.2). National correspondents stated that other types of penitentiary institutions do not exist in Moldova. Nevertheless, one could observe that there are 510 places (point 2.4) which represent the capacity of special wings in main penal institutions.
MONACO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Point (2.4): There are 15 places for adult females.
THE NETHERLANDS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Point (2.0): Total capacity is the capacity of the penal institutions of the adult prison system. Points (2.1) and (2.2): Addition capacity which can be used for remand and sentenced prisoners, 1050 places in the total (point 2.0), of which 374 places represent the reserve capacity. These places are not included in the distribution (points 2.1 and 2.2) but are included in the total capacity of the prison system for adults (point 2.0). Point (2.3): In total capacity <i>are not included</i> 1,331 places for juvenile offenders (including 13 reserve places). Point (2.4): In total capacity <i>are not included</i> 2,156 places of the custodial clinics.

NORWAY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Points (2.1) and (2.2): Prisoners on remand and those serving a sentence are held in the same institutions. There are no special prisons for juveniles or remand prisoners. Some prisons are almost exclusively designed for the use of 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 (2.3): 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 2010 instead of 1st September 2010 ● Points (2.1) and (2.2): The capacities of remand institutions and institutions for serving a sentence are presented together. In Poland a common practice is to use separate wings in prisons for remand needs and the might exist prison units in remand institutions. The number of 85,295 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 2010 instead of 1st September 2010 ● Points (2.1) and (2.2): separate figures are not available. ● Point (2.3) – <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 prisoner is 6m². In special penitentiary hospitals the surface area rises to 7m² per prisoner. ● Point (2.4): the capacities of rehabilitation centres and of the prison hospitals are included.
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 (2.3): 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/prisoner. ● 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).
SLOVENIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● * Prescribed standards for surface area are: 9m² for single rooms and 7m² per prisoner for double and multiple-bed rooms.
SPAIN (NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (2.0): The figure is calculated on the basis of the number of 44,572 cells of the penitentiary system. The major part of the cells has two places of capacity. The number of residential places is the operating capacity of 67,195 places. ● Points (2.1) and (2.2): The penal institutions in Spain are designed to host both remand and convicted inmates. Separate figures are not available.

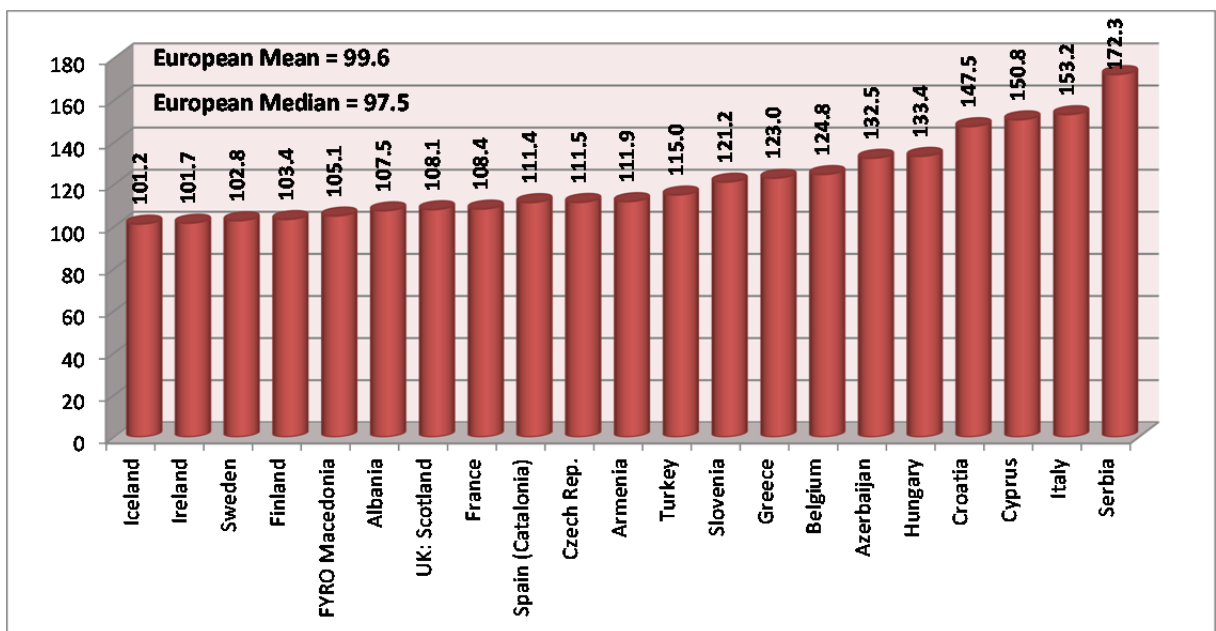
SPAIN (CATALONIA)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (2.0): Penal institutions in Catalonia are designed for remand detainees and sentenced prisoners. There is no difference made depending on the type of regime (pre-trial or serving sentences). All the custodial institutions have an infirmary 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 (2.3): Juvenile offenders are managed under the authority of the General Direction of Juveniles; therefore the places designed for this category of persons are not counted in the capacity of penal institutions which are under the authority of General Direction of Penitentiary Service. ● Point (2.4): 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 2010 instead of 1st September 2010
SWITZERLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Data relate to 2nd September 2010 instead of 1st September 2010
TURKEY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Points (2.1) and (2.2): 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 (2.3): Juvenile Reformatories: 360 places. Juvenile and Youth Closed Prisons: 1,334 places. There are 8 institutions designed for the detention of juveniles and young adults.
UKRAINE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● * The surface area per juvenile offender is 4 m², for female inmates with children or pregnant women, the surface area is 4.5 m², in TB-hospitals and stationary medical facilities the surface area foreseen per person is 5 m².
UK: ENGLAND AND WALES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (2.0): 87,148 places is the total <i>Useable Operational Capacity</i> (Published Figure, 24 June 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 (2.3): Capacity of the institutions for juvenile offenders is on August 2010. ● Point (2.4): 754 - Total operational capacity of NOMS Operated Immigration Removal Centres. Data are on 24th June 2011.
UK: SCOTLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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 <i>design capacity</i> 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 2010 was 119.6 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants. There is no significant change compared to the 2009 median, which was 119.4. Almost all the countries with the highest prisons population rates in 2009 remained at the same level in 2010, or continued to increase.

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).

A comparison of the median values for 2010 and 2009 shows a slight increase in prison density (from 96.6 in 2009 to 97.5 in 2010). The number of countries with more than 130 prisoners per 100 places remains stable since 2008 (6 countries in 2008, 7 in 2009, and 6 in 2010).

TABLE 1.3: SITUATION OF PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2010: ADJUSTED FIGURES (EXCLUDING CATEGORIES FROM TABLE 1.1)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2010.1.3

Country	Population on 1 st January 2010 (thousands)	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	3 204.3	4 750	148.2	4 631	144.5
Andorra	84.1	36	42.8	35	41.6
Armenia	3 249.5	4 918	151.3	4 882	150.2
Austria	8 375.3	8 597	102.6	8 165	97.5
Azerbaijan	8 997.6	36 891	410.0	18 960	210.7
Belgium	10 839.9	11 382	105.0	10 130	93.5
BH: BiH (total)	4 298.4	2 802	65.2	2 733	63.6
BH: BiH (st. level)		20		20	
BH: Fed. BiH	2 865.4	1 736	60.6	1 685	58.8
BH: Rep. Srpska	1 433.0	1 046	73.0	1 028	71.7
Bulgaria	7 563.7	9 379	124.0	9 306	123.0
Croatia	4 425.7	5 165	116.7	5 054	114.2
Cyprus	803.1	900	112.1	610	76.0
Czech Rep.	10 506.8	21 955	209.0	21 737	206.9
Denmark	5 534.7	3 944	71.3	3 944	71.3
Estonia	1 340.1	3 470	258.9	3 026	225.8
Finland	5 351.4	3 316	62.0	3 205	59.9
France	64 668.9	66 925	103.5	61 142	94.5
Georgia	4 436.4	23 684	533.9	23 478	529.2
Germany	81 802.3	71 634	87.6	63 956	78.2
Greece	11 305.1	11 934	105.6	11 037	97.6
Hungary	10 014.3	16 459	164.4	15 302	152.8
Iceland	317.6	165	51.9	165	51.9
Ireland	4 467.9	4 352	97.4	4 223	94.5
Italy	60 340.3	68 345	113.3	66 663	110.5
Latvia	2 248.4	6 778	301.5	6 686	297.4
Liechtenstein	35.9	14	39.0	14	39.0
Lithuania	3 329.0	8 887	267.0	8 676	260.6
Luxembourg	502.1	690	137.4	646	128.7
Malta	414.4	583	140.7		
Moldova	3 563.7	6 415	180.0	6 356	178.4
Monaco	35.4	12	33.9	12	33.9
Montenegro	616.4	1 438	233.3		
Netherlands	16 575.0	11 737	70.8	11 444	69.0
Norway	4 858.2	3 636	74.8	3 636	74.8
Poland	38 167.3	80 728	211.5	80 305	210.4
Portugal	10 637.7	11 613	109.2	11 194	105.2
Romania	21 462.2	28 191	131.4	27 702	129.1
Russian Fed.	141 914.5	838 500	590.8		
San Marino	31.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Serbia*	7 306.7	11 197	153.2	11 197	153.2
Slovak Rep.	5 424.9	10 068	185.6	9 791	180.5
Slovenia*	2 047.0	1 351	66.0	1 324	64.7
Spain (State Adm.)	39 508.7	65 098	164.8	62 105	157.2
Spain (Catalonia)	7 512.4	10 761	143.2	10 671	142.0
Sweden	9 340.7	6 922	74.1	6 546	70.1
Switzerland	7 785.8	6 181	79.4	5 742	73.7
FYRO Macedonia	2 052.7	2 516	122.6	2 451	119.4
Turkey	72 561.3	120 391	165.9	110 479	152.3
Ukraine	45 782.6	152 169	332.4	150 697	329.2
UK: Engl. & Wales	55 240.5	85 002	153.9	82 383	149.1
UK: North. Ireland	1 799.4	1 475	82.0	1 269	70.5
UK: Scotland	5 222.1	7 890	151.1	7 105	136.1
Mean			149.3		129.4
Median			119.6		110.5
Minimum			0.0		0.0
Maximum			590.8		529.2

TABLE 1.4: SITUATION OF PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2010 BY DECREASING PRISON POPULATION RATES (NON-ADJUSTED AND ADJUSTED FIGURES)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2010.1.4

	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.	838 500	590.8	1.	Georgia	23 478	529.2	0.9
2.	Georgia	23 684	533.9	2.	Ukraine	150 697	329.2	1.0
3.	Azerbaijan	36 891	410.0	3.	Latvia	6 686	297.4	1.4
4.	Ukraine	152 169	332.4	4.	Lithuania	8 676	260.6	2.4
5.	Latvia	6 778	301.5	5.	Estonia	3 026	225.8	12.8
6.	Lithuania	8 887	267.0	6.	Azerbaijan	18 960	210.7	48.6
7.	Estonia	3 470	258.9	7.	Poland	80 305	210.4	0.5
8.	Montenegro	1 438	233.3	8.	Czech Rep.	21 737	206.9	1.0
9.	Poland	80 728	211.5	9.	Slovak Rep.	9 791	180.5	2.8
10.	Czech Rep.	21 955	209.0	10.	Moldova	6 356	178.4	0.9
11.	Slovak Rep.	10 068	185.6	11.	Spain (State Adm.)	62 105	157.2	4.6
12.	Moldova	6 415	180.0	12.	Serbia	11 197	153.2	0.0
13.	Turkey	120 391	165.9	13.	Hungary	15 302	152.8	7.0
14.	Spain (State Adm.)	65 098	164.8	14.	Turkey	110 479	152.3	8.2
15.	Hungary	16 459	164.4	15.	Armenia	4 882	150.2	0.7
16.	UK: Engl. & Wales	85 002	153.9	16.	UK: Engl. & Wales	82 383	149.1	3.1
17.	Serbia	11 197	153.2	17.	Albania	4 631	144.5	2.5
18.	Armenia	4 918	151.3	18.	Spain (Catalonia)	10 671	142.0	0.8
19.	UK: Scotland	7 890	151.1	19.	UK: Scotland	7 105	136.1	9.9
20.	Albania	4 750	148.2	20.	Romania	27 702	129.1	1.7
21.	Spain (Catalonia)	10 761	143.2	21.	Luxembourg	646	128.7	6.4
22.	Malta	583	140.7	22.	Bulgaria	9 306	123.0	0.8
23.	Luxembourg	690	137.4	23.	the FYRO Macedonia	2 451	119.4	2.6
24.	Romania	28 191	131.4	24.	Croatia	5 054	114.2	2.1
25.	Bulgaria	9 379	124.0	25.	Italy	66 663	110.5	2.5
26.	the FYRO Macedonia	2 516	122.6	26.	Portugal	11 194	105.2	3.6
27.	Croatia	5 165	116.7	27.	Greece	11 037	97.6	7.5
28.	Italy	68 345	113.3	28.	Austria	8 165	97.5	5.0
29.	Cyprus	900	112.1	29.	France	61 142	94.5	8.6
30.	Portugal	11 613	109.2	30.	Ireland	4 223	94.5	3.0
31.	Greece	11 934	105.6	31.	Belgium	10 130	93.5	11.0
32.	Belgium	11 382	105.0	32.	Germany	63 956	78.2	10.7
33.	France	66 925	103.5	33.	Cyprus	610	76.0	32.2
34.	Austria	8 597	102.6	34.	Norway	3 636	74.8	0.0
35.	Ireland	4 352	97.4	35.	Switzerland	5 742	73.7	7.1
36.	Germany	71 634	87.6	36.	BH: Rep. Srpska	1 028	71.7	1.7
37.	UK: North. Ireland	1 475	82.0	37.	Denmark	3 944	71.3	0.0
38.	Switzerland	6 181	79.4	38.	UK: North. Ireland	1 269	70.5	14.0
39.	Norway	3 636	74.8	39.	Sweden	6 546	70.1	5.4
40.	Sweden	6 922	74.1	40.	Netherlands	11 444	69.0	2.5
41.	BH: Rep. Srpska	1 046	73.0	41.	Slovenia	1 324	64.7	2.0
42.	Denmark	3 944	71.3	42.	BH: BiH (total)	2 733	63.6	2.5
43.	Netherlands	11 737	70.8	43.	Finland	3 205	59.9	3.3
44.	Slovenia	1 351	66.0	44.	BH: Fed. BiH	1 685	58.8	2.9
45.	BH: BiH (total)	2 802	65.2	45.	Iceland	165	51.9	0.0
46.	Finland	3 316	62.0	46.	Andorra	35	41.6	2.8
47.	BH: Fed. BiH	1 736	60.6	47.	Liechtenstein	14	39.0	0.0
48.	Iceland	165	51.9	48.	Monaco	12	33.9	0.0
49.	Andorra	36	42.8	49.	San Marino	0	0.0	
50.	Liechtenstein	14	39.0	50.	BH: BiH (st. level)	20		
51.	Monaco	12	33.9	51.	Malta			
52.	San Marino	0	0.0	52.	Montenegro			
53.	BH: BiH (st. level)	20		53.	Russian Fed.			
	Mean		149.3		Mean		129.4	5.1
	Median		119.6		Median		110.5	2.5
	Minimum		0.0		Minimum		0.0	0.0
	Maximum		590.8		Maximum		529.2	48.6

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.

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 **Serbia** and **Slovenia** under the category of “Persons held in *custodial* institutions/units for juvenile offenders”. For Slovenia the adjustment was made by taking into account the only available figure, which corresponds to juveniles in *educational* institutions/units.
- One can stress that the average difference between the non-adjusted and the adjusted figures is less than 10% (Table 1.4). Only two countries showed a difference of more than 20% between both figures: **Azerbaijan** (48.6%) and **Cyprus** (32.2%). 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 48% 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 are not comparable to the ones shown in the present report. The reason is that, since this year, the Netherlands only include *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 2.5%). 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 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. Yet, since they are held in these special penal institutions, it is assumed that a particular regime of detention is applied to them.

TABLE 1.5: EVOLUTION OF PRISON POPULATIONS BETWEEN 2001 AND 2010

- (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 2000-2009 = Evolution (in percentage) of prison population rates between **2001** and **2010**;
 (d) Change 2008-2009 = Evolution (in percentage) of prison population rates between **2009** and **2010**.

***N.B.** – For some countries, the reference date may vary across years (see SPACE I 2001 to 2009 for details). National population figures have been updated for all years (see Notes)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2010.1.5

Country	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		(c)	(d)
	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)		
Albania	1 635	53.4	1 785	57.9	...	...	...	...	3 425	109.3	3 884	123.3	...	...	5 041	159.0	4 482	140.7	4 750	148.2	177.7	5.3
Andorra	48	72.9	55	82.9	61	90.8	...	...	...	...	30	38.2	...	...	60	72.2	68	80.5	36	42.8	-41.3	-46.8
Armenia	4 213	131.0	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	15.5	22.9
Austria	6 915	86.2	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	19.1	1.8
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	...	78.2
Belgium	8 764	85.4	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	23.0	3.6
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	...	6.8
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	...	9.0
Bulgaria	9 283	113.9	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	8.9	-5.9
Croatia	2 623	59.1	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	97.5	5.8
Cyprus	369	52.9	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	111.8	1.1
Czech Rep.	21 206	206.6	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	1.2	-0.7
Denmark	3 150	58.9	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	21.0	5.5
Estonia	4 789	350.3	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	-26.1	-2.4
Finland	3 040	58.7	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	5.6	-8.0
France	47 005	77.1	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	34.2	0.4
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	...	18.1
Germany	78 707	95.7	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	-8.5	-2.0
Greece	8 343	76.3	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	38.3	7.3
Hungary	17 119	167.8	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	-2.1	4.8
Iceland	110	38.8	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	33.8	40.6
Ireland	3 025	78.9	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	23.4	10.6
Italy	55 136	96.8	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	17.0	6.3
Latvia	8 517	360.2	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	-16.3	-2.6
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	...	98.3

Country	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		(c)	(d)
	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)				
Lithuania	10 750	308.3	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	-13.4	7.8
Luxembourg	657	149.7	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	-8.2	-0.1
Malta	257	65.7	283	71.7	278	70.0	...	...	298	74.0	343	84.7	...	...	577	140.6	494	119.4	583	140.7	114.3	17.8
Moldova	10 679	293.8	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	-38.7	-5.1
Monaco	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	102.8	37	113.5	36	110.2	34	96.2	23	64.5	12	33.4	...	-48.2
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	986	156.5	1 438	233.3	...	49.1
Netherlands	15 246	95.4	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	(-25.7)	0.4
Norway	2 666	59.2	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	26.4	9.3
Poland	80 004	209.1	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	1.1	-4.0
Portugal	13 500	131.6	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	-17.1	4.5
Romania	50 370	224.6	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	-41.5	4.5
Russian Fed.	971 496	664.0	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	-11.0	-4.8
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	...	...
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	...	9.5
Slovak Rep.	7 509	139.6	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	32.9	9.5
Slovenia	1 155	58.0	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	13.7	-1.7
Spain (total)	46 962	116.0	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	39.1	-3.7
Spain (State Adm.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	51 302	141.0	...	...	...	...	57 072	150.2	61 939	159.7	67 986	173.1	65 098	164.8	...	-4.8
Spain (Catalonia)	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 922	116.3	...	...	...	...	9 395	130.3	9 839	133.6	10 356	138.5	10 761	143.2	...	3.4
Sweden	6 089	68.5	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	8.1	-4.0
Switzerland	5 160	71.6	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	10.8	0.5
FYRO Macedonia	1 413	69.6	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	76.2	2.0
Turkey	61 336	90.3	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	83.7	2.7
Ukraine	198 885	408.7	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	-18.7	4.4
UK: England and Wales	67 056	128.1	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	20.2	1.1
UK: Northern Ireland	877	51.9	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	57.9	0.7
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	...	-3.3

Source: SPACE I 2001 to SPACE I 2009

TABLE 1.6: YEAR-TO-YEAR PERCENTAGES OF INCREASE AND DECREASE OF PRISON POPULATION RATES PER 100,000 INHABITANTS BETWEEN 2009 AND 2010

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2010.1.6

		Spain (State Adm.)	-4.8	
		Russian Federation	-4.8	
		Sweden	-4.0	
		Poland	-4.0	
		Spain (total)	-3.7	
		UK: Scotland	-3.3	
		Latvia	-2.6	
		Estonia	-2.4	
Albania	5.3	Germany	-2.0	
Denmark	5.5	Slovenia	-1.7	
Croatia	5.8	Czech Republic	-0.7	
Italy	6.3	Luxembourg	-0.1	
BH: Fed. BiH	6.8	Netherlands	0.4	
Greece	7.3	France	0.4	
Lithuania	7.8	Switzerland	0.5	
BH: Republika Srpska	9.0	UK: Northern Ireland	0.7	
Norway	9.3	UK: England and Wales	1.1	
Serbia	9.5	Cyprus	1.1	
Slovak Republic	9.5	Austria	1.8	
Ireland	10.6	The FYRO Macedonia	2.0	
Malta	17.8	Turkey	2.7	
Georgia	18.1	Spain (Catalonia)	3.4	
Armenia	22.9	Belgium	3.6	Monaco (-48.2)
Iceland	40.6	Ukraine	4.4	Andorra (-46.8)
Montenegro	49.1	Romania	4.5	Finland -8.0
Azerbaijan	78.2	Portugal	4.5	Bulgaria -5.9
Liechtenstein	(98.3)	Hungary	4.8	Moldova -5.1
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 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/Dem/Vital/VitalnaEngl.htm>). For the

Republika Srpska the source used is the dataset provided on the website of the *Institute of Statistics* (<http://rzs.rs.ba/PublikDemENG.htm>).

Spanish (total and Catalonia) populations are based on the data provided by the *National Institute of Statistics* (http://www.ine.es/inebmenu/mnu_cifraspob.htm).

Finally, the population for each of the three administrative entities of the United Kingdom was retrieved from the database of the *Office for National Statistics* (<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/all-releases.html?definition=tcm:77-22371>). 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 a decrease 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 2001 and 2010 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 2009 was 883 and, in 2010, 900. 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 2010.

THE NETHERLANDS

- In the **Table 1.5**, the change between 2001 and 2010 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 not 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 persons detained in penal institutions of common regime of detention under the Prison Administration authority:

2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		(c)	(d)
(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)		
12 264	76.7	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	-7.7	0.4

- 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 (742 persons), people in custodial clinics placed there under a hospital order (1,998 persons) and illegal aliens held for administrative

reasons (1,532 persons), the calculated total of prisoners is 16,009. The change between 2009 and 2010 *calculated* prison population rates would be **-2.2%**.

- In the **Table 1.6** we used the raw data which relate to the *same* categories included in the total number of prisoners in 2009 and in 2010. 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.

Among the countries which experienced a decrease of more than 5%, two already showed decreasing trend between 2008 and 2009 (**Monaco** and **Bulgaria**). Countries which experienced decreasing trends between 2009 and 2010 (5 countries) are half fewer than those between 2008 and 2009 (9 countries).

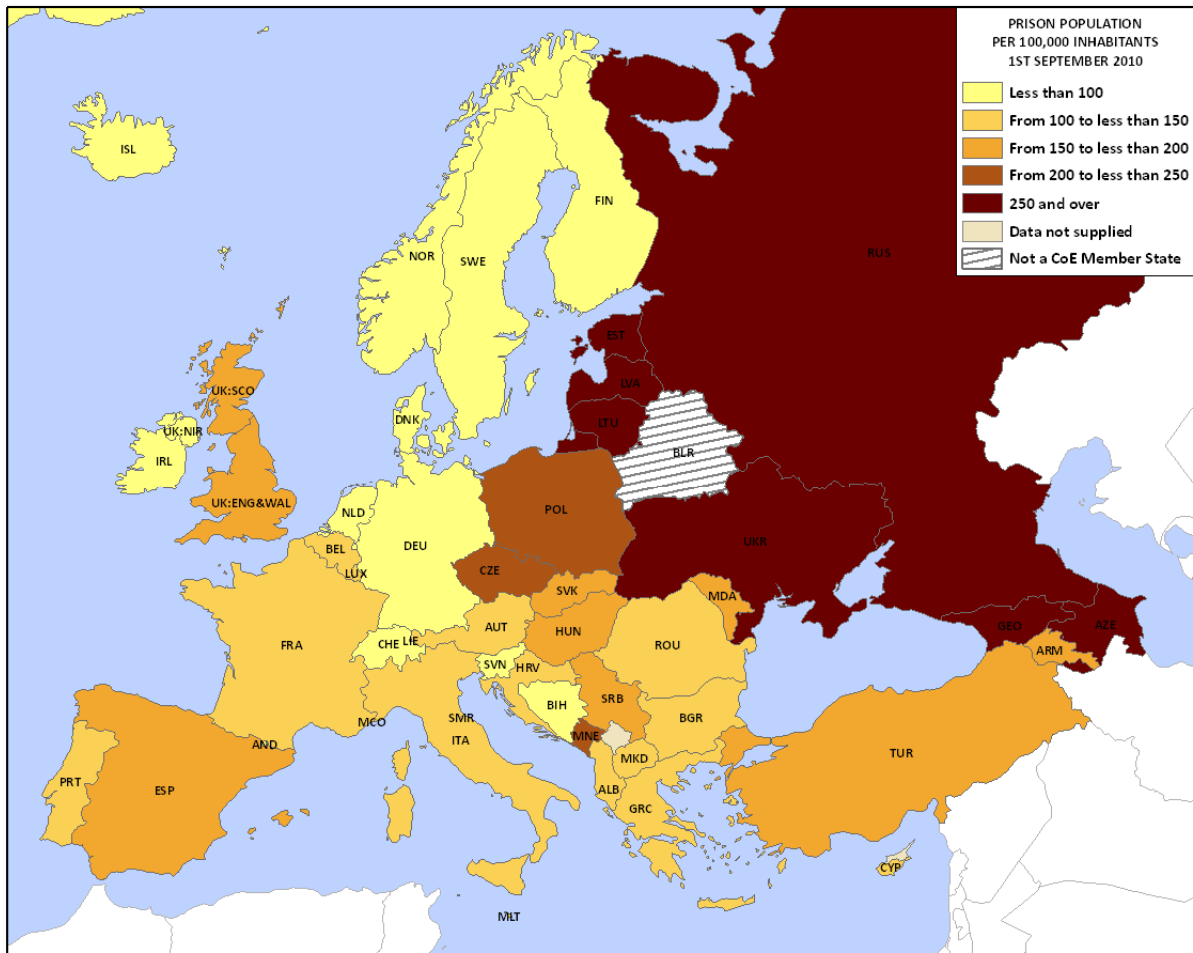
In 2009 there were thirteen countries which experienced an increase of more than 5%. In 2010 there are nineteen countries, which is 32% more than in 2009. Among the nineteen countries with an increase of more than 5%, six were in an important increase already between 2008 and 2009 (**Denmark, Georgia, Italy, Lithuania, Serbia, and Slovak Republic**).

Countries which changed their trends from increasing between 2008 and 2009 into decreasing (or stable) between 2009 and 2010 are: **Latvia, Spain, Hungary, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Andorra, Moldova, and Turkey**.

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 / 2010.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 2010: GENERAL BREAKDOWN BY CATEGORIES OF AGE

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2010.2

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	3.12. 80 and over
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)
Albania	4 750	NAP	21	98	319	738	942	1 413	769	293	135	19	3
Andorra	36	0	0	1	3	5	7	8	8	4	0	0	0
Armenia	4 918	NAP	34		466		1 247	960	764		58		
Austria	8 597	NAP	26	134	528	1 281	1 594	2 363	1 598	757	251	59	6
Azerbaijan	36 891	NAP	NA	24	15 924				1 284	212			
Belgium	11 382	0	17	72	461	1 396	2 085	3 785	2 307	899	280	68	9
BH: BiH (total)	2 802	0	2	22	97	446	637	827	436	261	62	12	0
BH: BiH (st. level)	20	NAP	0	0	0	0	0	5	12	3	0	0	0
BH: Fed. BiH	1 736	0	2	16	76	273	393	502	267	153	44	10	0
BH: Rep. Srpska	1 046	NAP	0	6	21	173	244	320	157	105	18	2	0
Bulgaria	9 379	0	0	44	330	1 083	1 643	3 003	1 467	580	130	40	
Croatia	5 165	0	8	39	160	382	884	1 640	1 104	679	219	46	4
Cyprus*	637	0	0	1	8	87	135	231	116	44	14	1	0
Czech Rep.	21 955	NAP	5	105	776	2 760	3 914	7 692	4 385	1 754	322	20	1
Denmark	3 944	NAP	2	16	455	689	664	1 120	745	186	62	5	0
Estonia	3 470	0	2	38	211	491	680	1 157	576	240	66	8	1
Finland	3 316	NAP	0	9	82	324	649	1 089	739	316	97	11	0
France	66 925	72		621	4 963	11 562	13 611	17 613	10 751	5 361	2 371		
Georgia	23 684	NAP	206		19 016				4 046		416		
Germany	71 634	NAP	34	606	3 297	7 585	11 891	17 470	12 267	5 382	1 828	333	
Greece	11 934	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hungary	16 459	NAP	187		1 368	1 535	2 670	5 687	3 364	1 382	266		
Iceland	165	0	0	0	4	31	31	49	30	14	3	3	0
Ireland	4 352	0	12	71	381	824	970	1 261	560	167	80	20	6
Italy	68 345	NAP	NA	NA	1 470	5 944	10 791	23 020	16 495	7 595	2 457	526	
Latvia	6 778	NAP	NAP	36	318	811	1 093	1 446	788	284	80		
Liechtenstein	14	0	0	1	0	4	1	4	2	1	1	0	0
Lithuania	8 887	NAP	9	126	649	2 978		2 253	1 223	465	113		
Luxembourg	690	0	1	6	31	107	139	193	147	57	7	1	1
Malta	583												
Moldova	6 415	NAP	NA	4	384	1 772		1 809	743	431	NA	98	
Monaco	12	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	4	1	2	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	3.12. 80 and over
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)
Montenegro	1 438												
Netherlands	11 737	0	0	0	895	1 776	1 980	3 328	2 526	951	245	27	3
Norway	3 636	0	1	8	176	501	699	1 124	717	298	88	24	0
Poland	80 728	NAP	5	467	4 432	9 433	18 895	20 302	13 366	11 527	1 388	441	
Portugal	11 613	NAP	NAP	88	242	1 159	2 029	3 917	2 682	1 124	372		
Romania	28 191	0	41	422	1 747	10 227		8 989	4 356	1 978	431		
Russian Fed.	838 500												
San Marino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Serbia	11 197	0	19	58	526	2 282	2 745	2 713	1 623	894	231	94	12
Slovak Rep.	10 068	NAP	12	97	524	1 315	1 852	3 103	2 052	911	186	15	1
Slovenia	1 351	NAP	0	7	33	127	289	462	255	132	37	8	1
Spain (State Adm.)	65 098	NAP	NAP	NAP	1 314	8 768	13 912	21 765	17 171		1 403		
Spain (Catalonia)	10 761	NAP	0	0	269	1 013	1 808	3 943	2 442	945	266	66	9
Sweden	6 922	NAP	0	0	180	749	917	1 500	1 174	620	234		
Switzerland	6 181	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
FYRO Macedonia	2 516	0	11	25	88	359	570	763	460	181	50	9	0
Turkey	120 391	36	358	1 651	7 701	16 486	23 692	37 964	20 436	8 990	2 461	558	58
Ukraine	152 169	NAP	1 264		6 658	28 651	39 586	56 400	18 687	753	170		
UK: Engl. & Wales	85 002	NAP	136	1 520	8 578	14 274	15 686	22 220	14 325	5 414	2 220	574	55
UK: North. Ireland	1 475	0	1	13	158	261	281	361	252	99	39	10	0
UK: Scotland	7 890	0	0	141	750	1 338	1 500	2 184	1 343	446	148	37	2

General remark: The breakdown by categories of age does not always correspond to the total number of inmates as provided in the 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 2010.2.1

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	16	18
Austria	14	14	18/21
Azerbaijan	14	14	18
Belgium	NAP	14	18
BH: BiH (total)	14	14	18
BH: BiH (st. level)	14	14	18
BH: Fed. BiH	14	14	18
BH: Rep. Srpska	14	14	18
Bulgaria	14	16	18
Croatia	14	16	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	16		
Moldova	14	14	18
Monaco	13	13	18
Montenegro	14	14	18
Netherlands	12	12	18
Norway	15	15	18
Poland	15	15	21
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	14	18
UK: England and Wales	10	15	18
UK: Northern Ireland	10	10	18
UK: Scotland	8	8	18/21

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 Georgia, Greece, Montenegro, and Russian Federation, on the basis of personal communications and literature research.

ARMENIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The data on the age of prisoners include only prisoners serving sentence (without pre-trial detainees) on 1st October 2010. ● 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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (l) – the oldest person was aged 88.
AZERBAIJAN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The number of persons held in facilities of the Penitentiary Service of the Ministry of Justice is 21,833, of which 17,373 persons detained in penal institutions, 2,685 persons detained in pre-trial detention facilities of the Ministry of Justice and 1,775 persons detained in special institutions for serving sentences in the form of restriction of liberty. The number of persons detained in the Ministry of National Security is 71. The breakdown by age categories concerns persons detained in penal institutions managed by the Penitentiary Service of the Ministry Justice and the pre-trial detention facility of the Ministry of National Security. ● Point (c) – Figure is based only on the data presented by the Penitentiary Service of the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of National Security. The Ministry of Internal Affairs has not conducted such statistical research; therefore data on this part of the penal population is not available. ● Points (d), (e), (f), (g), and (h) – From 18 to less than 50 years. ● 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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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 89 juveniles aged less than 18, there are 38 persons who were held in other types of penal institutions that institutions designed for juvenile offenders. ● For 3 persons the age is unknown. ● Table 2.1 (age of criminal majority): 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. ● Note of the authors of the report: In Belgium, there is no minimum age of criminal responsibility (Source: http://www.dei-belgique.be/docs_outils/Fiche%202010-10%20-%20age%20minimum%20responsabilite%20penal%20DEF.pdf). This explains the answer NAP (not applicable) in Table 2.1.
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.

BULGARIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Figures are on 1st January 2011 instead of 1st September 2010 ● In this Table are included <u>final 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 2010 instead of 1st September 2010
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. So the total of 637 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"> ● Figure used for the Table 2 are on 31st December 2009, so the total number of prison population at that moment was 21,734. This breakdown does not fit with the total number of prisoners from the Table 1 because the total number of prisoners on 1st September 2010 was 21,955. ● Point (b) – As the age of criminal responsibility is 15, juveniles included in this category are 15 years old.
FINLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Figures are on 1st October 2010 instead of 1st September 2010
FRANCE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Figures are on 1st October 2010 instead of 1st September 2010 ● 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 (j), (k), and (l) –60 years and over
GEORGIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Points (b) and (c) – Total number of juveniles is 206, of which sentenced females - 2, pre-trial females - 1; sentenced males - 158, pre-trial males – 45 ● 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 2010 instead of 1st September 2010 ● In this Table are included <u>sentenced</u> prisoners and prisoners under preventive measures. Data on pre-trial detainees are not available. ● 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 – 468 ● From 18 to less than 21 years – 1,026 ● From 21 years and over – 9,447

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"> ● Point (c) – only boys up to the age of 16 and girls up to the age of 18 are currently detained in children detention schools. ● Table 2.1: age of criminal responsibility is 10 if charged with murder, manslaughter, rape, rape under Section 4 of the Criminal Law (Rape) (Amendment) Act 1990 or aggravated sexual assault.
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 –47 persons for who the age has not been recorded.
LATVIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Figures are on 1st October 2010 instead of 1st September 2010 ● In the Table 2 are included only <u>sentenced</u> prisoners. No data are available on the category of pre-trial detainees. ● Points (j), (k), and (l) –60 years and over
LITHUANIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Figures are on 1st July 2010 instead of 1st September 2010 ● 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 (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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Figures are on 1st July 2010 instead of 1st September 2010. 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 2010). ● In this Table are included only <u>sentenced</u> prisoners. Pre-trial detainees are not counted; insofar no special data are available. ● Points (e) and (f) –From 21 to less than 30 years ● Points (k), and (l) –70 years and over

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The distribution in this Table 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 –6 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 in which youngsters can be tried according to adult law).
NORWAY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Figures are on 31st December 2010 instead of 1st September 2010 ● Breakdown by age for fine defaulters is not available. ● Point (b) –From 15 to less than 17 (5 persons) ● Point (c) –From 17 to less than 19 (467 persons) ● Point (d) –From 19 to less than 22 (4,432 persons) ● Point (e) –From 22 to less than 25 years (9,433 persons) ● Point (f) –From 25 to less than 31 years (of which persons aged between 25 and less than 28 = 10,027 and those aged between 28 and less than 31 = 8,868) ● Point (g) –From 31 to less than 40 years (of which persons aged between 31 and less than 34 = 7,796, those aged between 34 and less than 37 = 6,947, and those aged between 37 and less than 40 = 5,559). ● Point (h) – From 40 to less than 49 years (of which persons aged between 40 and less than 43 = 4,880, those aged between 43 and less than 46 = 4,409, and those aged between 46 and less than 49 = 4,077). ● Point (i) –From 49 to less than 61 years (of which persons aged between 49 and less than 52 = 3,909, those aged between 52 and less than 55 = 3,352, those aged between 55 and less than 58 = 2,640, and those aged between 58 and less than 61 = 1,626) ● Points (j) –From 61 to less than 67 years ● Points (k) and (l) – From 71 to less than 80 years ● Point (l) –67 years and over
PORTUGAL
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Figures are on 31st December 2010 instead of 1st September 2010 ● 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. ● 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 (e) and (f) –From 21 to less than 30 years ● Points (j), (k), and (l) –60 years and over
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 –765 persons: fine defaulters, prisoners in transit, home arrest and security measures.

<p>SPAIN (CATALONIA)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (d) –From 18 to less than 22 ● Point (e) –From 22 to less than 26 years ● Point (f) –From 26 to less than 31 years ● Point (g) –From 31 to less than 41 years ● Point (h) – From 41 to less than 51 years ● Point (i) –From 51 to less than 61 years ● Points (j) –From 61 to less than 71 years ● Point (k) – From 71 to less than 80 years ● Point (l) –80 years and over (the oldest person was aged 89) ● 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.
<p>SWEDEN</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Figures are on 1st October 2010 instead of 1st September 2010 ● In this Table are included only <u>sentenced</u> prisoners. Pre-trial detainees are not counted; insofar no special data are available. ● Points (j), (k) and (l) –60 years and over
<p>UKRAINE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Points (b) and (c) –1,264 persons (males, females, juveniles) who are held in pre-trial institution, penal establishments and registered in criminal-executive service of Ukraine - the analogy of probation service (alternative sanctions to imprisonment). Among 1,264 persons are included 914 persons up to 18 (penal institutions) and 350 persons up to 18 (pre-trial institutions). Sometimes the child is held at pre-trial institution for one-two hours, but nevertheless he is included in general figure. ● Point (d) – Among 6,658 are included 558 young adults aged 18 years and over (educational establishments for juveniles), 1,314 persons aged 18-21 (general penal establishment for males), 2,780 persons aged 18-21 (pre-trial institutions), 2,006 persons aged 18-21 (registered at criminal-executive inspection: alternative measures, analogy of Probation Service, they are sentenced but not deprived of liberty). ● Table 2.1: Criminal liability arises from 16 years, in special cases from 14 years (art. 22 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine).
<p>UK: ENGLAND AND WALES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Figures are on 30th June 2010 instead of 1st September 2010 ● Point (l) – 80 years and over (the oldest person was aged 94).
<p>UK: SCOTLAND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Table 2.1: Age of criminal responsibility changed to 12 years in March 2011

TABLE 2.2: AGE STRUCTURE OF PRISON POPULATIONS ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2010:
MINORS AND PERSONS BETWEEN 18 AND 21 OF AGE

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2010.2.2

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	4 750	Yes	119	0	NAP	***	119	319	2.5	6.7
Andorra	36	Yes	1	0	NAP	***	1	3	2.8	8.3
Armenia	(3 529)	Yes	36	NA	NAP	***	34	NA	1.0	NA
Austria	8 597	Yes	160	88	Yes	70	160	528	1.9	6.1
Azerbaijan	(17 444)	Yes	56	NAP	No	***	24	NA	0.1	NA
Belgium	11 382	Yes	70	19	No	***	89	461	0.8	4.1
BH: BiH (total)	2 802	Yes	47	28	NAP	***	24	97	0.9	3.5
BH: BiH (st. level)	20	No	***	***	NAP	***	0	0	0.0	0.0
BH: Fed. BiH	1 736	Yes	29	16	NAP	***	18	76	1.0	4.4
BH: Rep. Srpska	1 046	Yes	18	12	NAP	***	6	21	0.6	2.0
Bulgaria	(8 320)	Yes	73	29	NAP	***	44	330	0.5	4.0
Croatia	5 165	Yes	111	72	No	***	47	160	0.9	3.1
Cyprus	(637)	Yes	21	19	NAP	***	1	8	0.2	1.3
Czech Rep.	21 955	Yes	218	NAP	NAP	***	110	776	0.5	3.5
Denmark	3 944	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	18	455	0.5	11.5
Estonia	3 470	Yes	251	211	NAP	***	40	211	1.2	6.1
Finland	3 316	NAP	***		No	***	9	82	0.3	2.5
France	66 925	Yes	235	5	No	***	693	4 963	1.0	7.4
Georgia	23 684	Yes	206				206	NA	0.9	NA
Germany	60 693	Yes	7 678	6 570	No	***	1 108	4 323	1.5	6.0
Greece	11 934	No	***	***	Yes	356	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hungary	16 459	Yes	927	NA	No	***	187	1 368	1.1	8.3
Iceland	165	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	0	4	0.0	2.4
Ireland	4 352	Yes	83	49	No	***	83	381	1.9	8.8
Italy	68 345	No	***	***	No	***	0	1 470	0.0	2.2
Latvia	(4 856)	Yes	92	20	NAP	***	36	318	0.7	6.5
Liechtenstein	14	NAP	***	***	No	***	1	0	7.1	0.0
Lithuania	(7 816)	Yes	211	43	No	***	135	649	1.7	8.3
Luxembourg	690	Yes	4	0	No	***	7	31	1.0	4.5
Malta	583									
Moldova	(5 241)	Yes	59	19	No	***	4	384	0.1	7.3
Monaco	12	NAP	***		NAP	***	0	0	0.0	0.0
Montenegro	1 438									
Netherlands	11 737	No	***	***	No	***	0	895	0.0	7.6
Norway	3 636	NAP	***		NAP	***	9	176	0.2	4.8
Poland	80 728	No	***		No	***	472	4 432	0.6	5.5
Portugal	11 613	Yes	182	172	No	***	88	242	0.8	2.1
Romania	28 191	Yes	489	394	No	***	463	1 747	1.6	6.2
Russian Fed.	838 500									
San Marino	0	NAP	***		NAP	***	0	0		
Serbia	11 197	Yes	NA	NA	No	***	77	526	0.7	4.7
Slovak Rep.	10 068	Yes	89	0	No	***	109	524	1.1	5.2
Slovenia	1 351	Yes	NA	NA	Yes	27	7	33	0.5	2.4
Spain (State Adm.)	65 098	No	***		No	***	0	1 314	0.0	2.0
Spain (Catalonia)	10 761	No	***	***	No	***	0	269	0.0	2.5
Sweden	(5 374)	No	***	***	No	***	0	180	0.0	3.3
Switzerland	6 181	Yes	68	29	No	***	NA	NA	NA	NA
FYRO Macedonia	2 516	Yes	65	43	No	***	36	88	1.4	3.5
Turkey	120 391	Yes	9 746	7 701	Yes	166	2 045	7 701	1.7	6.4
Ukraine	152 169	NAP	***	***	Yes	1 472	1 264	6 658	0.8	4.4
UK: Engl. & Wales	85 002	No	***	***	Yes	1 656	1 656	8 578	1.9	10.1
UK: North. Ireland	1 475	Yes	204	190	No	***	14	158	0.9	10.7
UK: Scotland	7 890	Yes	785	636	No	***	141	750	1.8	9.5
Mean									1.0	5.0
Median									0.8	4.6
Minimum									0.0	0.0
Maximum									7.1	11.5

NOTES – TABLE 2.2

For more detailed information on the 2010 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: **Armenia, Bulgaria, 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 and 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 (263) 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 (637).

The calculation of the percentages of prisoners aged less than 18 was impossible for **Greece** and **Switzerland** because the raw data on this category of prisoners are missing (see notes to Table 2).

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

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 **1,108**, of which 468 are pre-trial detainees, and 640 are sentenced prisoners. Consequentially, the percentage in this Table 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 **4,323**, of which 1,026 are pre-trial detainees, and 3,297 are sentenced prisoners. Consequentially, the percentage in this table was calculated on the basis of the *whole* population in penal institutions.

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- Figures presented in this Table 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* (12,479). 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 = 2.6%
 - Percentage of prisoners from 18 to less than 21 years old = 10.5%

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.

In ten countries (**Albania, Andorra, BH: Republika Srpska, Bulgaria, Estonia, Georgia, Turkey, Ukraine, UK: England and Wales, and UK: Northern Ireland**), *all* juveniles aged less than 18 are held in custodial or educational institutions/units especially designed for the detention of juvenile offenders.

In **Armenia**, among the 36 persons held in custodial institutions for juvenile offenders, 2 are aged 18 and over. In the **Czech Republic**, among the 218 persons held in the same type of institutions, 108 are aged 18 and over. These are the results of calculations made by the authors of this report and not provided as a raw data by the national correspondent. At the same time, this result allows assuming that, in these two countries, all persons aged less than 18 are held in special institutions for juvenile offenders.

A part of juveniles in **Austria** (18 juveniles [11.3% of all inmates aged less than 18]), **Belgium** (38 juveniles [42.7%]), **BH: Fed. Bosnia and Herzegovina** (5 juveniles [27.8%]), **Croatia** (8 juveniles [17.0%]), **France** (463 juveniles [66.8%]), **Luxembourg** (3 juveniles [42.9%]), **Poland** (472 juveniles), **Portugal** (78 juveniles [88.6%]), **Romania** (368 juveniles [79.5%]), **Slovak Republic** (20 juveniles [18.3%]), **the FYRO Macedonia** (14 juveniles [38.9%]), and **UK: Scotland** (8 juveniles [5.7%]) are held in other types of institutions rather than in those for juvenile offenders.

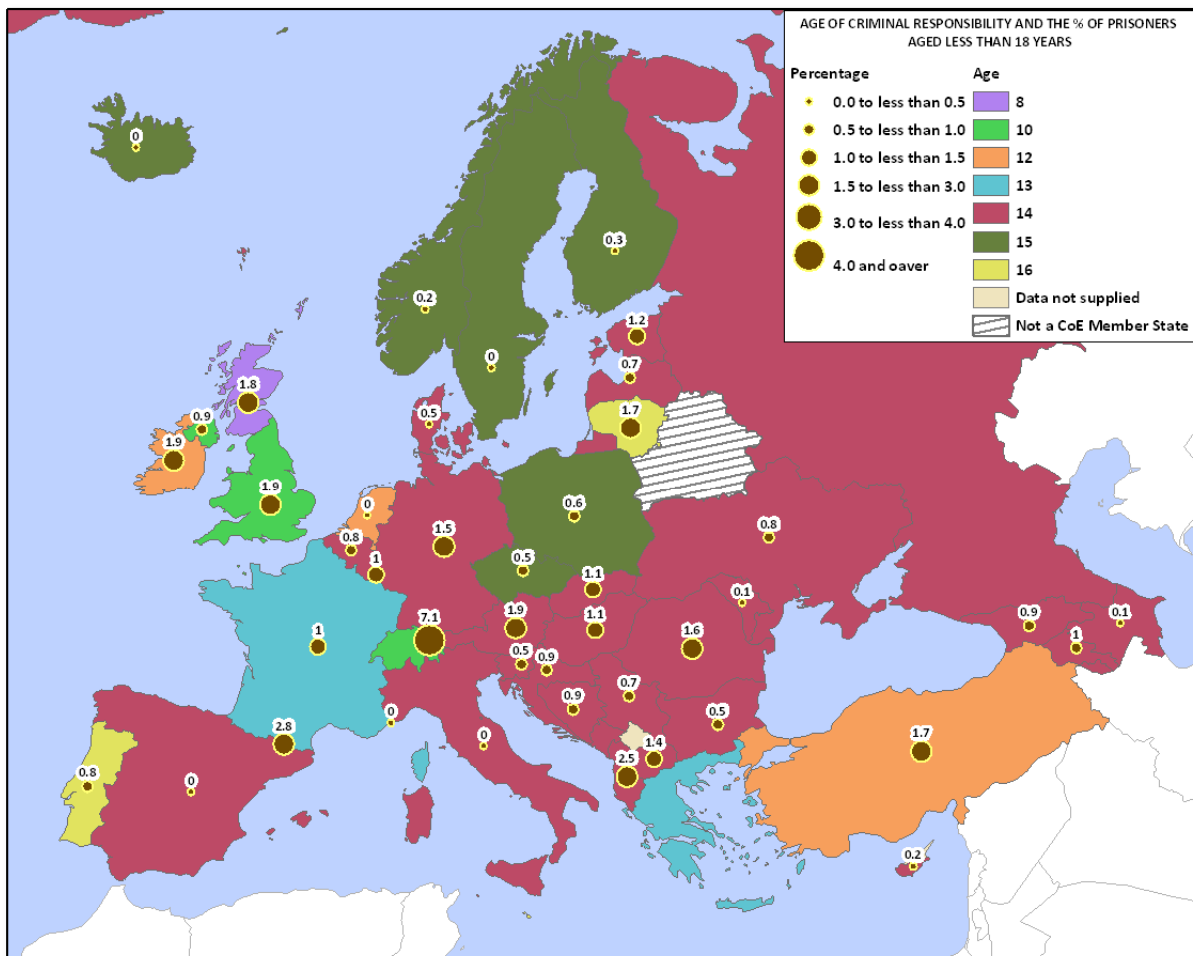
As stated previously, six countries *do not include* juveniles held in special institutions in the total prison population: **BH: Bosnia and Herzegovina (state level), Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Spain, and Sweden**. Generally, this is due to the fact that special custodial or educational institutions for juvenile offenders are managed by other authorities than the Prison Administration.

In **Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Norway, and San Marino** special custodial or educational institutions for juvenile offenders do not exist. Yet, there are special units in common facilities where the special regimes are applied to juveniles (e.g. Norway). For more details, see notes to Tables 1.1 and 2.

For nine countries (**Azerbaijan, Cyprus, Greece, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Serbia, Slovenia, and Switzerland**) it was impossible to supply an exact breakdown of juveniles in each type of institutions. Sometimes, the reason was the lack of the figures on persons held in special institutions for juveniles. For more details, see notes to Table 1.1.

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 2010.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 328 persons under 18 years old held in institutions for juvenile offenders was. When persons held in institutions for juvenile offenders (328 juveniles + 414 persons aged 18 to less than 21) are added to the total prison population, juveniles (i.e. persons under 18 years old) represent 2.6% of that total. In **France**, the total number of prisoners corresponds to the number of “écroués”. However, 5,783 persons (8.6%) of the total 66,925 “écroués” are not *de facto* held inside penal institutions.

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: Armenia, Bulgaria, Croatia, France, Lithuania, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and UK: England and Wales. 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 2010

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2010.2.3

Country	Mean (average) age of the prison pop.	Median age of the prison population
Albania	33	31.7
Andorra	34.16	35
Armenia	NA	NA
Austria	34.5	32
Azerbaijan	NA	NA
Belgium	35.2	33
BH: BiH (total)	34.5	32
BH: BiH (st. level)	41	41
BH: Fed. BiH	34.66	36.77
BH: Rep. Srpska	34.5	31.9
Bulgaria	34.6	33.3
Croatia	38.4	36
Cyprus	34.6	32.8
Czech Rep.	35.1	33.9
Denmark	32.4	31
Estonia	34	34
Finland	37	35
France	34 years 6 months	34 years 6 months
Georgia	NA	NA
Germany	35.4	33.4
Greece	NA	NA
Hungary	35 years 3 months	NA
Iceland	34.75	31
Ireland	32	29
Italy	38	36
Latvia	44.5	33
Liechtenstein	34	31
Lithuania	33.7	NA
Luxembourg	35.5	33
Malta		
Moldova	32.6	31
Monaco	42	22
Montenegro		
Netherlands	34.5	33
Norway	34.9	33
Poland	NA	NA
Portugal	36.9	35.2
Romania	33	31
Russian Fed.		
San Marino	NA	NA
Serbia	33.4	29.9
Slovak Rep.	35	33.6
Slovenia	36.2	34
Spain (State Adm.)	37.2	36
Spain (Catalonia)	36.86	32
Sweden	36	34
Switzerland	NA	NA
FYRO Macedonia	33	35
Turkey	35	33
Ukraine	NA	NA
UK: Engl. & Wales	33	30
UK: North. Ireland	33.46	30.38
UK: Scotland	32.5	30
Mean	35.3	32.9
Median	34.7	33.0
Minimum	32.0	22.0
Maximum	44.5	41.0

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 (state level), Denmark, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Monaco, The Netherlands, Norway, Poland, San Marino, Spain (St. level), Spain (Catalonia), Sweden, Ukraine, and UK: England and Wales.** For seven 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: **BiH (total), BiH (Republika Srpska), Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Serbia, Slovak Republic, and Slovenia.** For three countries, we calculated the *median* values: **Albania, Cyprus, and Portugal.** Moreover, in **Armenia, Bulgaria, 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 prison population figures (without persons held in police stations).

FIGURE 2.A: COUNTRIES WITH THE YOUNGEST (LESS THAN 35 YEARS) PRISON POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY DECREASING MEDIAN AGE

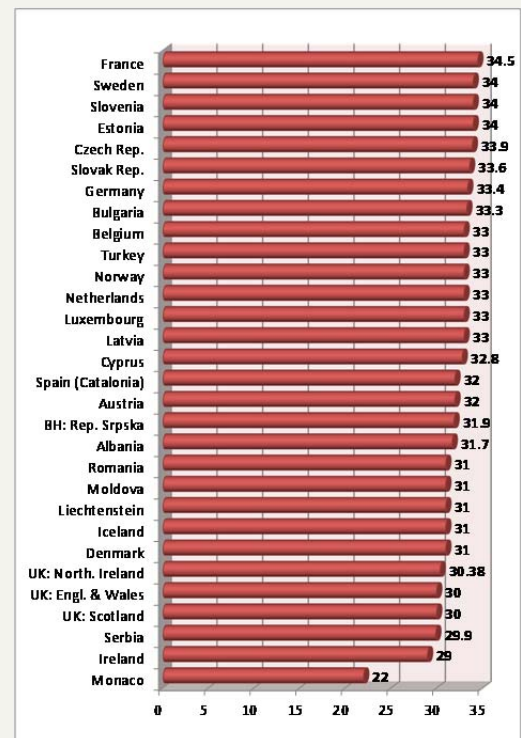


TABLE 3.1: FEMALE PRISONERS ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2010

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2010.3.1

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	4 750	93	2.0	2	2.2	28	30.1	2	2.2
Andorra	36	6	16.7	4	66.7	4	66.7	0	0.0
Armenia	4 918	190	3.9	NA	NA	46	24.2	0	0.0
Austria	8 597	534	6.2	195	36.5	139	26.0	4	0.7
Azerbaijan	36 891	713	1.9	19	2.7	105	14.7	NA	NA
Belgium	11 382	444	3.9	123	27.7	151	34.0	7	1.6
BH: BiH (total)	2 802	65	2.3	3	4.6	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	1 736	46	2.6	2	4.3	9	19.6	0	0.0
BH: Rep. Srpska	1 046	19	1.8	1	5.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Bulgaria	9 379	291	3.1	5	1.7	35	12.0	2	0.7
Croatia	5 165	236	4.6	13	5.5	46	19.5	8	3.4
Cyprus	637	38	6.0	25	65.8	12	31.6	0	0.0
Czech Rep.	21 955	1 268	5.8	76	6.0	171	13.5	12	0.9
Denmark	3 944	183	4.6	71	38.8	100	54.6	0	0.0
Estonia	3 470	185	5.3	86	46.5	45	24.3	2	1.1
Finland	3 316	258	7.8	29	11.2	67	26.0	1	0.4
France	66 925	2 336	3.5	487	20.8	717	30.7	32	1.4
Georgia	23 684	1 174	5.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Germany	71 634	3 727	5.2	745	20.0	602	16.2	63	1.7
Greece	11 934	598	5.0	277	46.3	247	41.3	23	3.8
Hungary	16 459	1 065	6.5	36	3.4	345	32.4	NA	NA
Iceland	165	8	4.8	2	25.0	3	37.5	0	0.0
Ireland	4 352	154	3.5	27	17.5	38	24.7	7	4.5
Italy	68 345	2 995	4.4	1 294	43.2	651	21.7	NAP	NAP
Latvia	6 778	438	6.5	5	1.1	129	29.5	0	0.0
Liechtenstein	14	1	7.1	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0
Lithuania	8 887	408	4.6	0	0.0	61	15.0	5	1.2
Luxembourg	690	25	3.6	15	60.0	12	48.0	1	4.0
Malta	583	42	7.2						
Moldova	6 415	401	6.3	5	1.2	117	29.2	(279)	(69.6)
Monaco	12	3	25.0	3	100.0	1	33.3	0	0.0
Montenegro	1 438								
Netherlands	11 737	713	6.1	197	27.6	342	48.0	0	0.0
Norway	3 636	224	6.2	72	32.1	68	30.4	0	0.0
Poland	80 728	2 597	3.2	21	0.8	354	13.6	NA	NA
Portugal	11 613	627	5.4	170	27.1	176	28.1	1	0.2
Romania	28 191	1 273	4.5	9	0.7	128	10.1	10	0.8
Russian Fed.	838 500	67 900	8.1						
San Marino	0	0		0		0		0	
Serbia	11 197	348	3.1	21	6.0	119	34.2	0	0.0
Slovak Rep.	10 068	564	5.6	7	1.2	81	14.4	NA	NA
Slovenia	1 351	53	3.9	7	13.2	12	22.6	0	0.0
Spain (State Adm.)	65 098	5 219	8.0	2 063	39.5	1 172	22.5	NAP	NAP
Spain (Catalonia)	10 761	790	7.3	323	40.9	176	22.3	0	0.0
Sweden	6 922	405	5.9	NA	NA	117	28.9	NA	NA
Switzerland	6 181	347	5.6	NA	NA	121	34.9	6	1.7
FYRO Macedonia	2 516	59	2.3	3	5.1	2	3.4	0	0.0
Turkey	120 391	4 218	3.5	282	6.7	1 496	35.5	58	1.4
Ukraine	152 169	9 139	6.0	NA	NA	2 556	28.0	54	0.6
UK: Engl. & Wales	85 002	4 267	5.0	774	18.1	506	11.9	28	0.7
UK: North. Ireland	1 475	42	2.8	2	4.8	18	42.9	0	0.0
UK: Scotland	7 890	443	5.6	8	1.8	112	25.3	8	1.8
Mean			5.4		22.5		27.6		0.9
Median			5.0		12.2		26.0		0.3
Minimum			0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
Maximum			25.0		100.0		100.0		4.5

NOTES – TABLE 3.1

ARMENIA
● Data relate to 10 th September 2010 instead of 1 st September 2010
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (TOTAL)
● 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.
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (STATE LEVEL)
● 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
● Data relate to 1 st January 2011 instead of 1 st September 2010
CROATIA
● Data relate to 31 st December 2010 instead of 1 st September 2010
CYPRUS
● Figures presented in this Table are based on a total of 637 prisoners held in Prison institution (for 263 persons held in police stations the breakdown by categories is not available).
FINLAND
● Data relate to 1 st October 2010 instead of 1 st September 2010
FRANCE
● Data relate to 1 st October 2010 instead of 1 st September 2010
● 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
● Data relate to 31 st March 2010 instead of 1 st September 2010
LATVIA
● Data relate to 1 st October 2010 instead of 1 st September 2010
LITHUANIA
● Data relate to 1 st July 2010 instead of 1 st September 2010
LUXEMBOURG
● Female inmates are held in a special section of the Penitentiary Centre of Luxembourg.
MALTA
● 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>
● Data relate to April 2010 instead of 1 st September 2010.
MOLDOVA
● The number of female inmates aged less than 18 years seems to be unreliable. Therefore, it is presented between brackets. The percentages corresponding to this input (69.6%) was not used for the calculation of the mean and the median values.
THE NETHERLANDS
● Female 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.
POLAND
● Data relate to 31 st December 2010 instead of 1 st September 2010

PORTUGAL
● Data relate to 31 st December 2010 instead of 1 st September 2010
RUSSIAN FEDERATION
● 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
● Data relate to 1 st October 2010 instead of 1 st September 2010
SWITZERLAND
● Data relate to 2 nd September 2010 instead of 1 st September 2010
UK: ENGLAND AND WALES
● Data relate to 30 th June 2010 instead of 1 st September 2010
● Under the heading of pre-trial females are included foreign females as well.

TABLE 3.2: FOREIGN PRISONERS ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2010

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2010.3.2

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
Albania	4 750	58	1.2	35	60.3	12	20.7	1	1.7
Andorra	36	25	69.4	14	56.0	22	88.0	0	0.0
Armenia	4 918	164	3.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0.0
Austria	8 597	3 973	46.2	1 209	30.4	498	12.5	101	2.5
Azerbaijan	36 891	(934)	2.5	97	10.4	3	0.3	NA	NA
Belgium	11 382	4 631	40.7	1 783	38.5	1 266	27.3	53	1.1
BH: BiH (total)	2 802	76	2.7	41	53.9	6	7.9	0	0.0
BH: BiH (st. level)	20	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
BH: Fed. BiH	1 736	45	2.6	34	75.6	4	8.9	0	0.0
BH: Rep. Srpska	1 046	31	3.0	7	22.6	2	6.5	0	0.0
Bulgaria	9 379	113	1.2	2	1.8	16	14.2	0	0.0
Croatia	5 165	242	4.7	104	43.0	31	12.8	1	0.4
Cyprus	637	375	58.9	99	26.4	125	33.3	0	0.0
Czech Rep.	21 955	1 589	7.2	541	34.0	748	47.1	6	0.4
Denmark	3 944	853	21.6	488	57.2	298	34.9	NA	NA
Estonia	3 470	1 397	40.3	298	21.3	32	2.3	1	0.1
Finland	3 316	423	12.8	214	50.6	259	61.2	3	0.7
France	66 925	11 926	17.8	NA	NA	2 854	23.9	NA	NA
Georgia	23 684	395	1.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Germany	71 634	19 108	26.7	5 042	26.4	5 593	29.3	NA	NA
Greece	11 934	(6 820)	57.1	2 568	37.7	5 908	86.6	610	8.9
Hungary	16 459	598	3.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Iceland	165	27	16.4	3	11.1	23	85.2	0	0.0
Ireland	4 352	591	13.6	157	26.6	394	66.7	1	0.2
Italy	68 345	24 981	36.6	12 393	49.6	4 654	18.6	NAP	NAP
Latvia	6 778	85	1.3	44	51.8	11	12.9	0	0.0
Liechtenstein	14	10	71.4	4	40.0	10	100.0	1	10.0
Lithuania	8 887	110	1.2	39	35.5	22	20.0	0	0.0
Luxembourg	690	479	69.4	217	45.3	469	97.9	4	0.8
Malta	583								
Moldova	6 415	101	1.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Monaco	12	11	91.7	2	18.2	9	81.8	0	0.0
Montenegro	1 438								
Netherlands	11 737	2 517	21.4	1 340	53.2	833	33.1	0	0.0
Norway	3 636	1 129	31.1	601	53.2	471	41.7	NA	NA
Poland	80 728	572	0.7	290	50.7	239	41.8	NA	NA
Portugal	11 613	2 390	20.6	803	33.6	472	19.7	30	1.3
Romania	28 191	205	0.7	37	18.0	70	34.1	NA	NA
Russian Fed.	838 500								
San Marino	0	0		0		0		0	
Serbia	11 197	252	2.3	137	54.4	74	29.4	0	0.0
Slovak Rep.	10 068	178	1.8	90	50.6	82	46.1	NA	NA
Slovenia	1 351	149	11.0	82	55.0	29	19.5	0	0.0
Spain (State Adm.)	65 098	22 343	34.3	5 870	26.3	4 065	18.2	NAP	NAP
Spain (Catalonia)	10 761	4 732	44.0	1 315	27.8	675	14.3	0	0.0
Sweden	6 922	1 520	22.0	NA	NA	(4 261)		NA	NA
Switzerland	6 181	4 428	71.6	1 542	34.8	NA	NA	NA	NA
FYRO Macedonia	2 516	69	2.7	23	33.3	8	11.6	10	14.5
Turkey	120 391	2 162	1.8	1 126	52.1	308	14.2	7	0.3
Ukraine	152 169	2 366	1.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
UK: Engl. & Wales	85 002	11 135	13.1	1 739	15.6	3 342	30.0	130	1.2
UK: North. Ireland	1 475	112	7.6	72	64.3	(1 433)		0	0.0
UK: Scotland	7 890	258	3.3	83	32.2	84	32.6	4	1.6
Mean			20.8		37.6		33.8		1.4
Median			11.0		36.6		27.3		0.0
Minimum			0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
Maximum			91.7		75.6		100.0		14.5

NOTES – TABLE 3.2

General remark: The questionnaire SPACE I 2010 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. Only the figures from Sweden seem to present that problem (see the relevant note below).

ARMENIA
• Data relate to 10 th September 2010 instead of 1 st September 2010
AZERBAIJAN
• Note of the authors of the report: The total number of foreign inmates indicated in Table 3.2 is 934, but in Table 1.1 the total number of foreigners held for administrative reasons (included in the total prison population) was 2,888. Figures for this country were excluded from Table 3.2.A because the result (309.2%) is unreliable.
BELGIUM
• The total number of foreign inmates used for this Table is 4,631. Nevertheless, there are 8 additional persons for whom the nationality is unknown.
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 <i>should not</i> be considered as official inputs.
BULGARIA
• Data relate to 1 st January 2011 instead of 1 st September 2010
CROATIA
• Data relate to 31 st December 2010 instead of 1 st September 2010
CYPRUS
• Figures presented in this Table are based on a total of 637 prisoners held in Prison institution (for 263 persons held in police stations the breakdown by categories is not available).
FINLAND
• Data relate to 1 st October 2010 instead of 1 st September 2010
FRANCE
• Data relate to 1 st October 2010 instead of 1 st September 2010
• 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
• Data relate to 31 st March 2010 instead of 1 st September 2010
GREECE
• In the breakdown of the foreign inmates 142 persons are missing to reach the total number of prisoners which was used in the Table 1. No special explanation was provided. Therefore, the total number of foreign inmates is presented between brackets.
LATVIA
• Data relate to 1 st October 2010 instead of 1 st September 2010
LITHUANIA
• Data relate to 1 st July 2010 instead of 1 st September 2010

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. The total number of foreign inmates used for this Table is 2,517. Nevertheless, there are 313 additional persons for whom the nationality is unknown.
POLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data relate to 31st December 2010 instead of 1st September 2010
PORTUGAL
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data relate to 31st December 2010 instead of 1st September 2010
SWEDEN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data relate to 1st October 2010 instead of 1st September 2010 The number of foreign inmates who are citizens of the Member States of the European Union seems to be unreliable. It is likely there have been included nationals as well. No special explanation was provided. Therefore, the total number of foreign inmates in this category is presented between brackets. Moreover, the percentage (280.3%) was not presented in the Table nor used for the calculation of mean and median values.
SWITZERLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data relate to 2nd September 2010 instead of 1st September 2010
UK: ENGLAND AND WALES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data relate to 20th June 2010 instead of 1st September 2010 In the total number of foreign inmates <i>are not</i> included 2,851 persons for whom the nationality was unrecorded; 5.1.b - 27 member states of the European Union
UK: NORTHERN IRELAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of foreign inmates who are citizens of the Member States of the European Union seems to be unreliable. It is likely there have been included nationals as well. No special explanation was provided. Therefore, the total number of foreign inmates in this category is presented between brackets. Moreover, the percentage (1279.5%) was not presented in the Table nor used for the calculation of mean and median values.

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 eight countries (excluding Azerbaijan, see notes) we calculated the percentage of asylum seekers and illegal aliens held for administrative reasons in the total number of foreign inmates. The raw data are presented and explained in Table 1.1.

TABLE 3.2.A: ASYLUM SEEKERS AND ILLEGAL ALIENS HELD FOR ADMINISTRATIVE REASONS AMONG FOREIGN INMATES ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2010

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2010.3.2.a

Country	Total number of foreign prisoners (incl. pre-trial detainees)	Asylum seekers or illegal aliens held for administrative reasons (Table 1.1)	% of aliens held for administrative reasons in the number of foreign prisoners
Belgium	4 631	9	0.2
Greece	6 820	123	1.8
Ireland	591	18	3.0
Luxembourg	479	17	3.5
Slovak Republic	178	165	92.7
Switzerland	4 428	371	8.4
UK: England & Wales	11 135	963	8.6
UK: Northern Ireland	112	2	1.8

TABLE 4: LEGAL STATUS OF PRISON POPULATIONS ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2010 (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:
 1. Persons detained for fine conversion reasons (fine defaulters);
 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 2010.4

Country	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(e.1)	(e.2)	(f)	(g)
Albania	1 880		NA	NA	2 777	9	2	82	4 750
Andorra	20	0	0	0	16	0	3	0	36
Armenia	1 336	NAP	NA	NAP	3 582	5	21	NAP	4 918
Austria	1 935	NAP	NA	NA	5 635	NA	NA	1 027	8 597
Azerbaijan	2 085		306	359	17 379	NA	NA	1 775	36 891
Belgium	2 670	NAP	629	NAP	6 814	0	NA	1 269	11 382
BH: BiH (total)	474	17	26	25	2 260	35	5	0	2 802
BH: BiH (st. level)	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
BH: Fed. BiH	273	8	26	25	1 404	4	0	0	1 736
BH: Rep. Srpska	181	9	0	0	856	31	5	0	1 046
Bulgaria	352	707		8 320		NAP	412	NAP	9 379
Croatia		1 191			3 974	25	4	0	5 165
Cyprus	401	NAP	NA	NAP	499	NAP	NA	NAP	900
Czech Rep.	NA	NA	NA	NA	19 504	NA	NA	NAP	21 955
Denmark	1 084		325	NAP	2 535	1	NA	0	3 944
Estonia		785		NA	2 685	NA	NA	NAP	3 470
Finland		665		NA	2 651	53	NA	NAP	3 316
France	11 948	NAP	3 903	NA	51 074	NA	NA	NA	66 925
Georgia		2 752		NA	20 932	NA	NA	0	23 684
Germany		10 941		NA	60 157	4 348	NA	536	71 634
Greece	3 728	NA	NA	NA	8 209	NA	NA	NA	11 934
Hungary	4 269	NAP	765	NAP	11 117	NA	NA	308	16 459
Iceland	9	NAP	4	0	152	1	11	0	165
Ireland	642	NA	NA	NA	3 692	12	0	18	4 352
Italy	14 795	NAP	14 644	NAP	37 076	NA	NA	1 830	68 345
Latvia	354	428	711	244	4 856	242	NA	185	6 778
Liechtenstein	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	0	14
Lithuania	1 071	120	392	NAP	7 304	NA	NA	NAP	8 887
Luxembourg	234	NAP	40	NAP	396	3	1	20	690
Malta									583
Moldova	181	303	282	264	5 385	NA	NA	NAP	6 415
Monaco	3	NAP	0	NAP	9	0	0	0	12
Montenegro									1 438
Netherlands	4 305		1 396	NAP	5 822	527	NA	214	11 737
Norway	1 012	NAP	NA	33	2 528	NA	NA	63	3 636
Poland	7 958	431	NA	NA	71 867	472	NA	NA	80 728
Portugal	1 632	NA	675	NAP	9 069	NA	NA	237	11 613
Romania	2 894	1 917	NA	NA	23 380	NA	NA	NA	28 191
Russian Fed.									838 500
San Marino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Serbia		3 546		NA	7 651	NA	NA	0	11 197
Slovak Rep.	1 555	NA	NA	NAP	8 513	NAP	0	0	10 068
Slovenia	91	197	46	55	924	NA	NA	38	1 351
Spain (State Adm.)		12 892			51 441	68	NA	765	65 098
Spain (Catalonia)	2 082	NAP	NA	NAP	8 679	104	34	0	10 761
Sweden		1 548		NA	5 374	NA	NA	NA	6 922
Switzerland	1 894	NA	NA	640	3 199	111	284	448	6 181
FYRO Macedonia	120	227	21	106	2 042	0	0	NAP	2 516
Turkey	34 827	21 280		NA	64 284	NA	NA	NA	120 391
Ukraine	18 872	6 232	8 542	5 944	111 107	1 472	NAP	0	152 169
UK: Engl. & Wales	8 487	4 517	NA	NA	71 000	129	5 350	998	85 002
UK: North. Ireland	565	NA	NA	NA	908	23	NA	2	1 475
UK: Scotland	1 046	395	NA	NAP	6 449	9	689	0	7 890

NOTES – TABLE 4

ALBANIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data relate to 1st April 2010 instead of 1st September 2010 Points (e).1 and (e).2: figures provided under these categories are not included in the number of sentenced prisoners (point (e)), they are counted separately.
ARMENIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data relate to 10th September 2010 instead of 1st September 2010
AUSTRIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Point (f): There are included 750 persons under security measures and 277 prisoners under different types of imprisonment supporting other administrative authorities, provisional arrest for foreign governments etc.
AZERBAIJAN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General note: 14,987 persons detained in the temporary detention facilities of the Ministry of Internal Affairs <i>are not</i> included into this Table. These persons held in the temporary custody of the Ministry of Internal Affairs for 48 hours maximum are transferred to pre-trial detention facilities of the Ministry of Justice. Out of 14,987 persons arrested by the police, 5,642 persons were later in the year transferred to pre-trial detention facilities of the Ministry of Justice. 913 persons were released from the temporary detention facilities. 8,370 persons were transferred from the pre-trial detention facilities of the Ministry of Justice in connection with their trials and detained in temporary detention facilities of the Ministry of Internal Affairs during court hearings. 62 persons were brought to court hearings from the penal institutions of Penitentiary Service of the Ministry of Justice. Point (f): In this category are included 1,175 persons who are detained in special institutions for the execution of the punishment in the form of restriction of liberty.
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 2011 instead of 1st September 2010 Point (e).2: The number refers only to persons who have been re-incarcerated after they had broken probation conditions. There is no data available for annulment or revocation of the conditional release.
CROATIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data relate to 31st December 2010 instead of 1st September 2010 Point (e): 80 minors included in that category do not have a specific length of sentence; they are sentenced to educational measures.
CYPRUS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Point (a): 401 persons included in this category, of which 138 persons are detained in the prison institution and 263 persons in police stations.
CZECH REPUBLIC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Point (a): The number of pre-trial detainees is not available. Nevertheless, the total number of persons without a final sentence is 2,451.
FINLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data relate to 1st October 2010 instead of 1st September 2010

FRANCE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In this Table the breakdown is made on the basis of the whole population managed by the Prison Administration (“écroués”) which is 66,925 persons. The figures are not available for the part of those who are <i>de facto</i> detained in penal institutions (61,142 persons). There are 5,104 persons under Electronic Monitoring.
GERMANY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data relate to 31st March 2010 instead of 1st September 2010 Point (f): “Preventive detention” – 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 under forced medical treatment, those in detention for minor offences and administrative detention.
IRELAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Point (f): In this category are included 18 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 2010 instead of 1st September 2010 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 cannot provide 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.
LITHUANIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data relate to 1st July 2010 instead of 1st September 2010 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.
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. Points (a) and (b) – It is not possible to keep these groups separate in the statistics. 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 (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. Therefore 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 (e).1: Fine defaulters are not included under this heading because are not assimilated to the sentenced prisoners. Therefore this category of persons is placed in the point (f). ● Point (e).2: Persons returned to prison for breach of conditions will, in many 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 <i>stricto sensu</i> is not available.
POLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Data relate to 31st December 2010 instead of 1st September 2010 ● Point (e).1: the 472 persons <i>are not</i> 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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Data relate to 31st December 2010 instead of 1st September 2010 ● Point (f): In this point are included 237 detainees who are under "security measures" (mentally ill offenders considered non-criminally liable by the court), of which 83 are placed in special psychiatric institutions or in penitentiary hospitals, and 154 in non-penitentiary hospitals.
SERBIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Because of the reform of judicial system undertaken in 2009, a part of the information (points (b) and (c)) are not available at the Prison administration any longer.
SPAIN (STATE ADMINISTRATION)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (f): Among 765 persons included in this point, 103 are persons in transit. Moreover, the fine defaulters are not counted together with the persons from the point (e) but included in the point (f).
SWEDEN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Data relate to 1st October 2010 instead of 1st September 2010
SWITZERLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Data relate to 2nd September 2010 instead of 1st September 2010 ● Point (e).2: Under this heading are counted as well persons serving alternative custodial sentences (different types of conversions of the non-custodial sentences). ● Point (f) –The category "Other cases" includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Confinement for purposes of assistance within the meaning of Articles 314a and 397 of the Civil Code; ○ Detention in order to proceed to the expulsion or extradition of a person; ○ Persons waiting transfer from one penal institution to another; ○ Juveniles serving sentences of the Juvenile Criminal Law.
UKRAINE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (e).1: Persons detained for fine conversion reasons (fine defaulters) are counted separately and not as part of the sentenced prisoners.
UK: ENGLAND AND WALES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Data relate to 30th June 2010 instead of 1st September 2010 ● Point (f): Other cases are non-criminal prisoners as at that date.

TABLE 5: LEGAL STATUS OF DETAINEES NOT SERVING A FINAL SENTENCE ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2010 (PERCENTAGES AND RATES)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2010.5

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	(41.5)	(39.6)	(61.6)	(58.7)	[39.6]	[58.7]
Andorra	55.6	55.6	23.8	23.8	55.6	23.8
Armenia	(27.2)	(27.2)	(41.1)	(41.1)	27.2	41.1
Austria	(34.5)	(22.5)	(35.4)	(23.1)	22.5	23.1
Azerbaijan	20.7	12.6	50.3	30.6	[9.5]	[23.2]
Belgium	40.1	29.0	42.1	30.4	23.5	24.6
BH: BiH (total)	19.3	19.3	12.6	12.6	16.9	11.0
BH: BiH (st. level)	100.0	100.0			100.0	
BH: Fed. BiH	19.1	19.1	11.6	11.6	15.7	9.5
BH: Rep. Srpska	18.2	18.2	13.3	13.3	17.3	12.6
Bulgaria	(11.3)	(11.3)	(14.0)	(14.0)	3.8	4.7
Croatia	(23.1)	(23.1)	(26.9)	(26.9)	[23.1]	[26.9]
Cyprus	(44.6)	(44.6)	(49.9)	(49.9)	44.6	49.9
Czech Rep.	(11.2)	(11.2)	(23.3)	(23.3)	[11.2]	[23.3]
Denmark	35.7	35.7	25.5	25.5	27.5	19.6
Estonia	22.6	22.6	58.6	58.6	[22.6]	[58.6]
Finland	20.1	20.1	12.4	12.4	[20.1]	[12.4]
France	23.7	23.7	24.5	24.5	17.9	18.5
Georgia	11.6	11.6	62.0	62.0	[11.6]	[62.0]
Germany	16.0	15.3	14.0	13.4	[15.3]	[13.4]
Greece	(31.2)	(31.2)	(33.0)	(33.0)	[31.2]	[33.0]
Hungary	32.5	30.6	53.3	50.3	25.9	42.6
Iceland	7.9	7.9	4.1	4.1	5.5	2.8
Ireland	(15.2)	(14.8)	(14.8)	(14.4)	[14.8]	[14.4]
Italy	45.8	43.1	51.8	48.8	21.6	24.5
Latvia	28.4	25.6	85.5	77.3	5.2	15.7
Liechtenstein	50.0	50.0	19.5	19.5	0.0	0.0
Lithuania	17.8	17.8	47.6	47.6	12.1	32.2
Luxembourg	42.6	39.7	58.6	54.6	33.9	46.6
Malta						
Moldova	16.1	16.1	28.9	28.9	2.8	5.1
Monaco	25.0	25.0	8.5	8.5	25.0	8.5
Montenegro						
Netherlands	50.4	48.6	35.7	34.4	[36.7]	[26.0]
Norway	30.5	28.7	22.8	21.5	27.8	20.8
Poland	(11.0)	(10.4)	(23.2)	(22.0)	9.9	20.9
Portugal	21.9	19.9	23.9	21.7	[14.1]	[15.3]
Romania	(17.1)	(17.1)	(22.4)	(22.4)	10.3	13.5
Russian Fed.						
San Marino						
Serbia	31.7	31.7	48.5	48.5	[31.7]	[48.5]
Slovak Rep.	(15.4)	(15.4)	(28.7)	(28.7)	[15.4]	[28.7]
Slovenia	31.6	28.8	20.9	19.0	6.7	4.4
Spain (State Adm.)	21.0	19.8	34.6	32.6	[19.8]	[32.6]
Spain (Catalonia)	(19.3)	(19.3)	(27.7)	(27.7)	19.3	27.7
Sweden	22.4	22.4	16.6	16.6	[22.4]	[16.6]
Switzerland	(48.2)	(41.0)	(38.3)	(32.5)	[30.6]	[24.3]
FYRO Macedonia	18.8	18.8	23.1	23.1	4.8	5.8
Turkey	46.6	46.6	77.3	77.3	28.9	48.0
Ukraine	27.0	26.0	89.7	86.5	12.4	41.2
UK: Engl. & Wales	(16.5)	(15.3)	(25.3)	(23.5)	10.0	15.4
UK: North. Ireland	(38.4)	(38.3)	(31.5)	(31.4)	[38.3]	[31.4]
UK: Scotland	(18.3)	(18.3)	(27.6)	(27.6)	13.3	20.0
Mean	28.5	27.1	33.9	32.1	21.5	24.7
Median	23.1	22.6	27.7	27.3	19.3	23.1
Minimum	7.9	7.9	4.1	4.1	0.0	0.0
Maximum	100.0	100.0	89.7	86.5	100.0	62.0

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 category “Other cases” 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).

- In Table 4, when no data were available under heading (c) “SENTENCED PRISONERS WHO HAVE APPEALED OR WHO ARE WITHIN THE STATUTORY TIME 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) and those under headings “Rate of prisoners not serving a final sentence per 100,000 inhabitants” (b.1 and b.2) of Table 5 *are presented between brackets and must be used with caution*.
- In Table 4, when no data were available under heading (b) “DETAINEES CONVICTED BUT NOT YET SENTENCED” 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*.

ALBANIA
● The 11 persons counted in the points (e).1 and (e).2 in the Table 4 have been included in the category “Other cases” while calculating the indicators for the Table 5.
AZERBAIJAN
● The calculations for the Table 5 have been related to a total number of prisoners who are detained in institutions managed by the Penitentiary Service of the Ministry of Justice (21,833) and those from the pre-trial detention of the Ministry of National Security (71). For 14,987 persons from the institutions managed by the Ministry of Internal Affairs data are not available; therefore no calculation was made for this category of detainees.
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 <i>should not</i> be considered as official inputs.
CZECH REPUBLIC
● For the calculations in the Table 5, it was assumed that the number of all the categories of detainees who do not serve a final sentence is 2,451 persons.
POLAND and UKRAINE
● For the calculations of the Table 5, the persons from the point (e).1 of the Table 4 have been considered as “Other cases”.

TABLE 5.1: PERSONS CONSIDERED AS BEING DANGEROUS OFFENDERS PLACED UNDER SECURITY MEASURES ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2010 (NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2010.5.1

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	4 750	121	2.5	11	110	Yes
Andorra	36	1	2.8	0	0	Yes
Armenia	4 918	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Austria	8 597	750	8.7	372	378	Yes
Azerbaijan	36 891	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Belgium	11 382	57	0.5	NAP	NAP	Yes
BH: BiH (total)	2 802	22	0.8	22	0	Yes
BH: BiH (st. level)	20	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
BH: Fed. BiH	1 736	22	1.3	22	0	Yes
BH: Rep. Srpska	1 046	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Bulgaria	9 379	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Croatia	5 165	447	8.7	NAP	93	Yes
Cyprus	900	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Czech Rep.	21 955	7	0.03	4	3	Yes
Denmark	3 944	NA	NA	NA	NA	No
Estonia	3 470	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Finland	3 316	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
France	66 925	NA	NA	NA	NA	No
Georgia	23 684		0.0			
Germany	71 634	10 126	0.7	9 590	536	(No)
Greece	11 934	NA	NA	NA	NA	No
Hungary	16 459	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Iceland	165	0	0.0	0	0	No
Ireland	4 352	1 136	26.1	NA	NA	Yes
Italy	68 345	1 830	2.7	NA	NA	Yes
Latvia	6 778	56	0.8	5	51	Yes
Liechtenstein	14	0	0.0	0	0	Yes
Lithuania	8 887	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Luxembourg	690	NA	NA	NA	NA	No
Malta	583					
Moldova	6 415					
Monaco	12	0	0.0	0	0	Yes
Montenegro	1 438					
Netherlands	11 737	14	0.1	NAP	NAP	Yes
Norway	3 636	72	2.0	0	72	Yes
Poland	80 728	320	0.4	NA	NA	Yes
Portugal	11 613	9	0.1	NA	NA	Yes
Romania	28 191	NA	NA	NA	NA	No
Russian Fed.	838 500					
San Marino	0			0	0	Yes
Serbia	11 197	NA	NA	NA	NA	Yes
Slovak Rep.	10 068	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Slovenia	1 351	NA	NA	NA	NA	No
Spain (State Adm.)	65 098	587	0.9	NA	NA	Yes
Spain (Catalonia)	10 761	56	0.5	NA	NA	Yes
Sweden	6 922	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Switzerland	6 181	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
FYRO Macedonia	2 516	NA	NA	NA	NA	No
Turkey	120 391	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Ukraine	152 169	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
UK: Engl. & Wales	85 002	NA	NA	NA	NA	No
UK: North. Ireland	1 475	NA	NA	NA	NA	No
UK: Scotland	7 890	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	No
Mean			2.7			
Median			0.8			
Minimum			0.0			
Maximum			26.1			

NOTES – TABLE 5.1

ALBANIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data relate to 1st April 2010 instead of 1st September 2010
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.
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 within the perimeter of the penitentiary correctional establishment Zenica but in a separate building, in the external pavilion there is a forensic department dealing with these cases.
CROATIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data relate to 31st December 2010 instead of 1st September 2010
CZECH REPUBLIC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Persons included in the Table 5.1 are persons held in the Preventive Detention Facility
GERMANY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data relate to 31st March 2010 instead of 1st September 2010 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 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 the Table 5.1 only for information.
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. Detention of juveniles is used only as a last resort therefore persons are detained as per the Court's instructions on criminal charges only. There is no pretext to detain in any of the above contexts.

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"> Data relate to 1st October 2010 instead of 1st September 2010
THE NETHERLANDS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the Table 5.1 are included 14 detainees placed in a high security department of prison or a terrorist department. 1,998 persons held in custodial clinics placed there under a hospital order <i>are not</i> included in this Table.
PORTUGAL
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data relate to 31st December 2010 instead of 1st September 2010 In this Table 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.
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 2010, BY MAIN OFFENCE (NUMBERS)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2010.6

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	1 167	108	72	22	340	263	7	404	1	17	406	2 777
Andorra	1	1	1	0	2	6	0	5	0	0	0	16
Armenia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3 582
Austria	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5 635
Azerbaijan	2 280	798	244	NA	1 058	3 100	232	5 430	56	NA	4 181	17 379
Belgium	771	2 020	799	823	2 829	3 095	NA	2 457	NA	NA	4 989	6 814
BH: BiH (total)	477	101	79	50	397	449	80	247	1	48	331	2 260
BH: BiH (st. level)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BH: Fed. BiH	288	78	63	36	255	318	39	165	1	22	139	1 404
BH: Rep. Srpska	189	23	16	14	142	131	41	82	0	26	192	856
Bulgaria	1 028	255	377	202	1 588	4 370	284	663	0	138	2 939	8 320
Croatia	427	61	156	131	408	708	70	880	0	NA	1 133	3 974
Cyprus	51	14	19	15	26	122	0	140	0	0	112	499
Czech Rep.	1 235	681	403	169	1 891	5 937	3 284	1 279	0	24	7 048	19 504
Denmark	192	604	56	100	376	314	NA	531	NA	NA	362	2 535
Estonia	481	184	61	0	396	538	0	442	0	0	583	2 685
Finland	586	546	103		168	294	114	397	0	NAP	390	2 651
France	3 403	13 054	7 564		9 259		NA	7 193	NA	NA	10 601	51 074
Georgia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	20 932
Germany	4 399	7 626	4 024	115	7 408	12 555	8 579	8 879	NA	NA	6 572	60 157
Greece	NA	NA	358	NA	NA	NA	54	4 297	NA	NA	NA	8 209
Hungary	1 181	895	287	48	2 329	3 291	NA	347	3	NAP	2 736	11 117
Iceland	18	8	9	20	7	17	0	53	0	0	20	152
Ireland	374	508	160	155	93	645	44	821	36	0	857	3 692
Italy	6 000	61	1 975	715	5 106	2 108	142	14 247	69	173	6 480	37 076
Latvia	584	410	230	91	1 552	1 077	63	727	0	9	113	4 856
Liechtenstein	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	7
Lithuania	1 861	438	NA	414	1 305	1 757	725	70	0	9	1 237	7 304
Luxembourg	49	27	11	18	41	69	7	143	0	2	29	396
Malta												
Moldova	(1 301)	(495)	(347)		(515)	(1 211)	(21)	(232)	(NA)	(5)	(837)	5 385

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	1	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	9
Montenegro												
Netherlands	764	212	148		824	705	218	1 010	0	32	1 909	5 822
Norway	176	310	170	143	137	247	141	663	NAP	NAP	541	2 528
Poland	4 879	NA	1 886	881	11 499	16 107	113	NA	NA	424	36 078	71 867
Portugal	1 149	149	223	234	1 271	1 153	NA	1 950	0	NA	3 177	9 069
Romania	5 592	467	1 532	96	4 373	6 984	76	1 015	2	61	3 182	23 380
Russian Fed.	(146 488)	(71 558)	(25 892)					(124 168)				
San Marino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Serbia	903	564	263	161	1 092	1 983	141	1 251	26	79	1 188	7 651
Slovak Rep.	587	435	143	159	1 272	1 654	454	466	0	7	3 336	8 513
Slovenia	102	28	34	94	141	157	42	89	0	46	191	924
Spain (State Adm.)	2 698	2 725	2 134	1 057	15 587	1 889	1 646	14 386	457	NA	8 862	51 441
Spain (Catalonia)	659	437	388	189	1 758	1 745	116	2 195	0	0	1 192	8 679
Sweden	578	448	265	177	526	339	262	1 527	NA	NA	1 252	5 374
Switzerland	223	110	31	283	268	508	NA	880	0	0	517	3 199
the FYRO Macedonia	231	44	46	83	239	648	32	317	8	107	287	2 042
Turkey	10 992	3 741	630	2 060	9 072	8 544	3 701	8 871	3 171	461		64 284
Ukraine	18 194	13 584	2 597	NAP	15 461	41 089	NA	20 182	NAP	NAP	NAP	111 107
UK: Engl. & Wales	7 188	13 061	4 542	4 762	8 834	10 725	1 565	11 071	NA	NA	9 252	71 000
UK: North. Ireland	179	217	34	115	93	40	18	57	NA	NA	155	908
UK: Scotland	1 054	855	171	195	382	621	59	898	0	0	2 214	6 449

NOTES – TABLE 6

ALBANIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The breakdown in the Table 6 overpasses the total number of sentenced prisoners of 30 because the reference date is 1st April 2010 instead of 1st September 2010.
BELGIUM
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The breakdown in the Table 6 overpasses the total number of sentenced prisoners of 30 because the reference date is 1st April 2010 instead of 1st September 2010. 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 offence 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.
BH: REPUBLIKA SRPSKA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> “Other cases”: Under this heading, out of 192 sentenced persons who have committed other types of criminal offences, 65 sentenced persons have committed criminal offences related to war crimes, crimes against humanity and international law.
BULGARIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data relate to 1st January 2011 instead of 1st September 2010 The <i>main offence rule</i> is not defined. Therefore, prisoners sentenced for more than one offence can be counted several times.
CROATIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data relate to 31st December 2010 instead of 1st September 2010 Organized criminal act is an aggravating circumstance in determining the sentence and not a special type of crime. “Other cases”: are included 166 inmates sentenced under the Law on Minor Offences.
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"> Data relate to 1st October 2010 instead of 1st September 2010 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 (53 persons) is not available. Therefore, they are not included in this table.
FRANCE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Figures are on 1st October 2010 instead of 1st September 2010 Categories of Rape and Other types of sexual offences 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 2010 instead of 1st September 2010

HUNGARY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Organized crime does not exist as a separate type of offence, but rather the certified format of the cases (“committed in organized form”).
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, fire arms offences, vehicle offences, criminal damage.
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 2010 instead of 1st September 2010
LIECHTENSTEIN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● “Other cases”: Ersatzfreiheitsstrafe (fine defaulters) and Betrug (fraud)
LITHUANIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Figures are on 1st July 2010 instead of 1st September 2010 ● 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.
MOLDOVA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Total number of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) is 5,385 persons. Yet, in the breakdown are included 4,964. There are missing 421 persons. No special explanation was provided by national correspondents. Therefore, the figures in the Table 6 are presented between brackets.
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.
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.
POLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Figures are on 31st December 2010 instead of 1st September 2010
PORTUGAL
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Figures are on 31st December 2010 instead of 1st September 2010 ● In the breakdown of sentenced prisoners are not included 237 mentally-ill offenders, which are counted separately.
RUSSIAN FEDERATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The partial raw data have been retrieved from the file “Characteristics of the persons held in penal institutions for adults” on the Website of <i>The Federal Penitentiary Service</i> (FSIN of Russia: www.fsin.su) on 8th February 2012. These figures are included in the Table only for information. Therefore, these figures <i>should not</i> be considered as official inputs.

SPAIN (STATE ADMINISTRATION)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Under the heading Other types of sexual offences are included abuse, harassment, exhibition and prostitution. ● Under the heading Other types of theft are included, among others, thefts of the vehicles and larceny. ● Under the heading Economic and financial crimes are included fraud, other socioeconomic crimes and crimes against public finance. ● Under the heading Drug offences are included crimes against public health.
SWEDEN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Figures are on 1st October 2010 instead of 1st September 2010
SWITZERLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Figures are on 2nd September 2010 instead of 1st September 2010 ● For fine-defaulters and persons detained because of the breach of probation or conditional release the type of offence is not recorded. ● “Other cases”: among others, there are 77 prisoners for whom the type of offence is unknown.
TURKEY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Data provided in the Table 6 are based of 11 specific types of offences <i>without applying the main offence rule</i>; therefore, the above figures are incompatible with the total number of sentenced prisoners in penal institutions.
UK: ENGLAND AND WALES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Figures are on 30 June 2010 instead of 1st September 2010 ● 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: NORTHERN IRELAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● “Other cases”: Among 155 persons, 23 are fine defaulters.
UK: SCOTLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● “Other cases”: Among 2,214 persons, 1,524 are sentenced for "other offences" and 690 persons are distributed as follows: 1 civil case and 689 cases 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.

TABLE 7: BREAKDOWN OF SENTENCED PRISONERS (FINAL SENTENCE) ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2010, BY MAIN OFFENCE (PERCENTAGES)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2010.7

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	41.6	3.8	2.6	0.8	12.1	9.4	0.2	14.4	0.0	0.6	14.5
Andorra	6.3	6.3	6.3	0.0	12.5	37.5	0.0	31.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Armenia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Austria	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Azerbaijan	13.1	4.6	1.4	NA	6.1	17.8	1.3	31.2	0.3	NA	24.1
Belgium	(11.3)	(29.6)	(11.7)	(12.1)	(41.5)	(45.4)	NA	(36.1)	NA	NA	(73.2)
BH: BiH (total)	21.1	4.5	3.5	2.2	17.6	19.9	3.5	10.9	0.0	2.1	14.6
BH: BiH (st. level)											
BH: Fed. BiH	20.5	5.6	4.5	2.6	18.2	22.6	2.8	11.8	0.1	1.6	9.9
BH: Rep. Srpska	22.1	2.7	1.9	1.6	16.6	15.3	4.8	9.6	0.0	3.0	22.4
Bulgaria	(12.4)	(3.1)	(4.5)	(2.4)	(19.1)	(52.5)	(3.4)	(8.0)	(0.0)	(1.7)	(35.3)
Croatia	10.7	1.5	3.9	3.3	10.3	17.8	1.8	22.1	0.0	NA	28.5
Cyprus	10.2	2.8	3.8	3.0	5.2	24.4	0.0	28.1	0.0	0.0	22.4
Czech Rep.	(6.3)	(3.5)	(2.1)	(0.9)	(9.7)	(30.4)	(16.8)	(6.6)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(36.1)
Denmark	7.6	23.8	2.2	3.9	14.8	12.4	NA	20.9	NA	NA	14.3
Estonia	17.9	6.9	2.3	0.0	14.7	20.0	0.0	16.5	0.0	0.0	21.7
Finland	22.1	20.6	3.9		6.3	11.1	4.3	15.0	0.0	NAP	14.7
France	6.7	25.6	14.8		18.1		NA	14.1	NA	NA	20.8
Georgia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Germany	7.3	12.7	6.7	0.2	12.3	20.9	14.3	14.8	NA	NA	10.9
Greece	NA	NA	4.4	NA	NA	NA	0.7	52.3	NA	NA	NA
Hungary	10.6	8.1	2.6	0.4	20.9	29.6	NA	3.1	0.0	NAP	24.6
Iceland	11.8	5.3	5.9	13.2	4.6	11.2	0.0	34.9	0.0	0.0	13.2
Ireland	10.1	13.8	4.3	4.2	2.5	17.5	1.2	22.2	1.0	0.0	23.2
Italy	16.2	0.2	5.3	1.9	13.8	5.7	0.4	38.4	0.2	0.5	17.5
Latvia	12.0	8.4	4.7	1.9	32.0	22.2	1.3	15.0	0.0	0.2	2.3
Liechtenstein	0.0	0.0	14.3	14.3	0.0	0.0	42.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.6
Lithuania	25.5	6.0	NA	5.7	17.9	24.1	9.9	1.0	0.0	0.1	16.9
Luxembourg	12.4	6.8	2.8	4.5	10.4	17.4	1.8	36.1	0.0	0.5	7.3
Malta											
Moldova	(24.2)	(9.2)	(6.4)		(9.6)	(22.5)	(0.4)	(4.3)	NA	(0.1)	(15.5)
Monaco	11.1	0.0	11.1	11.1	0.0	22.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.4
Montenegro											
Netherlands	13.1	3.6	2.5		14.2	12.1	3.7	17.3	0.0	0.5	32.8
Norway	7.0	12.3	6.7	5.7	5.4	9.8	5.6	26.2	NAP	NAP	21.4
Poland	6.8	NA	2.6	1.2	16.0	22.4	0.2	NA	NA	0.6	50.2
Portugal	12.7	1.6	2.5	2.6	14.0	12.7	NA	21.5	0.0	NA	35.0
Romania	23.9	2.0	6.6	0.4	18.7	29.9	0.3	4.3	0.0	0.3	13.6
Russian Fed.											
San Marino											
Serbia	11.8	7.4	3.4	2.1	14.3	25.9	1.8	16.4	0.3	1.0	15.5
Slovak Rep.	6.9	5.1	1.7	1.9	14.9	19.4	5.3	5.5	0.0	0.1	39.2
Slovenia	11.0	3.0	3.7	10.2	15.3	17.0	4.5	9.6	0.0	5.0	20.7
Spain (State Adm.)	5.2	5.3	4.1	2.1	30.3	3.7	3.2	28.0	0.9	NA	17.2
Spain (Catalonia)	7.6	5.0	4.5	2.2	20.3	20.1	1.3	25.3	0.0	0.0	13.7
Sweden	10.8	8.3	4.9	3.3	9.8	6.3	4.9	28.4	NA	NA	23.3
Switzerland	7.0	3.4	1.0	8.8	8.4	15.9	NA	27.5	0.0	0.0	16.2
FYRO Macedonia	11.3	2.2	2.3	4.1	11.7	31.7	1.6	15.5	0.4	5.2	14.1
Turkey	(17.1)	(5.8)	(1.0)	(3.2)	(14.1)	(13.3)	(5.8)	(13.8)	(4.9)	(0.7)	(0.0)
Ukraine	16.4	12.2	2.3	NAP	13.9	37.0	NA	18.2	NAP	NAP	NAP
UK: Engl. & Wales	10.1	18.4	6.4	6.7	12.4	15.1	2.2	15.6	NA	NA	13.0
UK: North. Ireland	19.7	23.9	3.7	12.7	10.2	4.4	2.0	6.3	NA	NA	17.1
UK: Scotland	16.3	13.3	2.7	3.0	5.9	9.6	0.9	13.9	0.0	0.0	34.3
Mean	13.2	7.8	4.5	4.2	12.9	17.7	3.8	18.5	0.1	0.9	20.4
Median	11.3	5.4	3.8	2.8	13.8	17.6	1.8	16.4	0.0	0.2	17.4
Minimum	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maximum	41.6	25.6	14.8	14.3	32.0	37.5	42.9	52.3	1.0	5.2	50.2

TABLE 8: BREAKDOWN OF SENTENCED PRISONERS (FINAL SENTENCE) ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2010, 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 OF INDETERMINATE LENGTH

(L) – PRISONERS SENTENCED TO DEATH

(M) – OTHER SENTENCES

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2010.8

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 of indeterminate length	Death sentence	Other
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)
Albania	NAP	264			204	566	(1 081)	(322)	241	129	NA	NAP	0
Andorra	0	0	0	1	5	6	3	1	0	0	NAP	NAP	0
Armenia	NAP	106			732	942	1 350	(387)	(6)	82	NAP	NAP	NAP
Austria	155	269	363	696	2 093	1 049	955	467	36	141	750	NAP	NA
Azerbaijan	(1 923)					(8 482)	(4 862)	(1 869)	NAP	243	NAP	NAP	NAP
Belgium	0	3	7	313	1 086	1 854	2 145	699	468	239	NAP	NAP	NAP
BH: BiH (total)	14	59	150	264	584	352	435	334	55	NAP	NAP	NAP	13
BH: BiH (st. level)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NAP	NAP	NAP	0
BH: Fed. BiH	7	38	129	181	349	207	253	192	35	NAP	NAP	NAP	13
BH: Rep. Srpska	7	21	21	83	235	145	182	142	20	NAP	NAP	NAP	0
Bulgaria	2 727				2 720	1 019	828	847	23	156	NAP	NAP	0
Croatia	5	12	85	381	1 230	771	750	392	102	NAP	NAP	NAP	246
Cyprus	4	15	35	68	113	72	86	74	14	18	NAP	NAP	0
Czech Rep.	6	449	1 488	3 128	7 349	2 985	2 662	(1 281)	(111)	38	7	NAP	NAP
Denmark	42	188	236	305	876	309	308	191	2	24	54	NAP	NAP
Estonia	20	43	109	224	637	653	658	285	20	36	NAP	NAP	NAP
Finland	42	136	160	257	833	449	413	199	2	160	NAP	NAP	NAP
France	8 911			9 039	14 253	5 773	4 640	6 167	(1 778)	513	NAP	NAP	NA
Georgia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	94	NAP	NAP	NAP
Germany	946	5 292	7 658	(12 145)	(11 628)	(14 936)	(4 662)	(842)	NAP	2 048	NA	NAP	NAP
Greece	306			351	(337)	(888)	2 572	(1 467)	(1 122)	829	NAP	NAP	337
Hungary	36	59	255	1 513	4 082	2 013	2 105	801	20	233	NAP	NAP	NAP
Iceland	1	9	10	24	35	29	30	14	0	0	0	NAP	0

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 of indeterminate length	Death sentence	Other
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)
Ireland	5	15	109	342	948	805	902	260	22	284	NAP	NAP	0
Italy	97	124	664	2 598	8 942	9 015	8 319	4 062	1 755	1 500	NAP	NAP	NAP
Latvia	8	10	57	160	1 097	1 061	1 786	620	6	51	NA	NAP	NAP
Liechtenstein	1	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	NAP	0
Lithuania	14	98	115	371	2 396	1 716	1 763	1 217	18	108	NAP	NAP	NAP
Luxembourg	0	1	5	32	123	64	67	52	39	13	NAP	NAP	NAP
Malta													
Moldova	NAP	NAP	NAP	65	409	1 002	1 554	1 713	412	86	NAP	NAP	NAP
Monaco	0	2	1	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	NAP	NAP	0
Montenegro													
Netherlands	868	560	420	815	1 535	488	622	345	25	25	NAP	NAP	119
Norway	115	334	201	368	703	312	284	192	19	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Poland	NAP	678	4 620	14 353	30 460	8 197	5 393	(2 844)	(1 517)	263	NAP	NAP	3 542
Portugal	4	83	173	400	1 288	1 610	3 361	1 455	297	NAP	NAP	NAP	635
Romania	182	18	110	488	4 159	5 733	6 652	4 756	846	138	NAP	NAP	NAP
Russian Fed.													
San Marino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		NAP	
Serbia	207	1 319	1 421	1 318	1 329	751	596	379	86	0	245	NAP	0
Slovak Rep.	34	165	626	1 481	2 685	1 026	1 790	579	93	34	NAP	NAP	0
Slovenia	1	5	46	90	306	179	177	102	18	0	NAP	NAP	0
Spain (State Adm.)	NAP	NAP	NAP	18 952	(18 720)	(9 678)	(2 274)	1 067	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	750
Spain (Catalonia)	106	15	222	354	1 656	2 092	2 544	1 394	296	NAP	NAP	NAP	0
Sweden	7	331	270	502	1 859	918	891	437	NA	159	NAP	NAP	NAP
Switzerland	159	318	175	258	667	609	323	199	NAP	38	NA	NAP	453
the FYRO Macedonia	0	11	75	245	596	460	420	195	13	27	NAP	NAP	NAP
Turkey	566	955	(3 248)	(2 708)	(8 747)	(9 543)	(17 916)	(13 895)	7 912	4 300	NA	[101]	0
Ukraine	NAP	NAP	NAP	874	17 998	36 016	41 627	12 928		1 664	NAP	NAP	NA
UK: Engl. & Wales	109	1 515	2 632	3 191	13 787	12 223	12 568	4 605	332	7 475	5 659	NAP	6 904
UK: North. Ireland	23	13	33	81	145	102	186	124	8	183		NAP	10
UK: Scotland	9	79	353	828	1 540	985	946	219	2	798	NAP	NAP	690

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 brackets and/or with a different background color because they do not correspond to the categorization 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).

ALBANIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The breakdown in the Table 8 overpasses the total number of sentenced prisoners of 30 persons because the reference date is 1st April 2010 instead of 1st September 2010. ● Point (G) – From 5 to less than 15 years (instead of <i>5 years to less than 10 years</i>); ● Point (H) – From 15 to less than 20 years (instead of <i>10 years to less than 20 years</i>).
ARMENIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The breakdown in the Table 8 overpasses the total number of sentenced prisoners of 23 persons because the reference date is 1st October 2010 instead of 10th September 2010 (as previous stock breakdowns).
AUSTRIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The breakdown in the Table 8 overpasses the total number of sentenced prisoners of 1,339 persons because prisoners with a sentence in combination with security measure of indeterminate length are included several times. Moreover, there are included as well as prisoners serving sentences pronounced by financial or other authorities for whom the length is unknown.
AZERBAIJAN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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) – 12 years to less than 15 years (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 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.
BH: FEDERATION OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (M) – Under this heading are counted juveniles placed to serve establishment measure of referral to the educational-correctional facility. According to the local legislation this measure can last from 1 to 5 years, depending on the juvenile’s behaviour in the educational-correctional facility. In other words, when imposing this measure, the length of this measure is not imposed or specified. For that reason, the length of their measure could not have been calculated in the above sentences.

BULGARIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Data relate to 1st January 2011 instead of 1st September 2010 ● 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.
CROATIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Data relate to 31st December 2010 instead of 1st September 2010 ● Point (M) – Under this heading are included juvenile offenders and persons under the Law of minor offences. There are 80 juveniles who do not have a specific length of sentence, or are under educational measures. Moreover, there are 166 persons who have been sentenced under the Law on Minor Offences.
CZECH REPUBLIC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (H) –10 years 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>); ● Point (K) –Under this heading are 7 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). 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.
FINLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Data relate to 1st October 2010 instead of 1st September 2010
FRANCE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Data relate to 1st October 2010 instead of 1st September 2010 ● 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.
GEORGIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The breakdown on the length of the sentences will be available in the next SPACE I report.
GERMANY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Data relate to 31st March 2010 instead of 1st September 2010; ● Point (D) – 6 moths to 1 year (instead of <i>6 months to 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>).
GREECE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Points (A), (B), and (C) - It is not possible to keep these groups separate in the statistics; ● Point (E) – 1 year to less than 2 years (instead of <i>1 year to less than 3 years</i>); ● Point (F) – 2 years to less than 5 years (instead of <i>3 year to less than 5 years</i>); ● Point (H) – 10 years 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>).
HUNGARY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (K) – The category does exist (deprivation of freedom until actual death), but statistically it is included in the point (J), since it is a "life imprisonment". Yet, when ruling the sentence the Court ruled out the possibility of revision ever.
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 persons.

LATVIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Data relate to 1st October 2010 instead of 1st September 2010. ● Point (L) – Death sentence in Latvia is not applicable for crimes committed in a peacetime. The Criminal Law of Latvia provides the possibility of application of the death sentence for the crimes committed in times of war.
LITHUANIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Figures are on 1st July 2010 instead of 1st September 2010 ● 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 512 persons who are not presented in the Table 4 under the heading of the prisoners with final sentences.
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 the Table 8 is lower the total number of sentenced prisoners of 144 persons. No special explanation on this point has been provided.
THE NETHERLANDS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (M) – Among persons included in the point (M) are included 11 prisoners for whom the length of the sentences is unknown.
POLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Data relate to 31st December 2010 instead of 1st September 2010; ● There is a different breakdown by the length of the sentences in Poland: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 1-3 months: 678; ○ 3-6 months: 4,620; ○ 6 months - 1 year: 14,353; ○ 1 - 1,5 year: 9,778; ○ 1,5 - 2 years: 11,976; ○ 2-3 years: 8,706; ○ 3-5 years: 8,197; ○ 5-10 years: 5,393; ○ 10-15 years: 2,844; ○ 25 years: 1,517; ○ life sentence: 263; ● Point (M) –In this category are included 3,542 persons serving “<i>substitutive</i>” imprisonment lengths of less than 12 months.
PORTUGAL
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Data relate to 31st December 2010 instead of 1st September 2010; ● Point (M) – 635 prisoners held in different penitentiary institutions. 41 prisoners sentenced to the indeterminate length, 357 with non-consecutive days of imprisonment, and 237 detainees are under “security measures” (mentally ill persons), of which 83 are placed in special psychiatric institutions or in penitentiary hospitals, and 154 in non-penitentiary hospitals. Persons under security measures are not included in the total number of sentenced prisoners provided in the Table 4. Therefore, the breakdown in the Table 8 includes 237 additional persons.
ROMANIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The sum of the breakdown in the Table 8 is lower the total number of sentenced prisoners of 298 persons. No special explanation on this point has been provided.

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 to less than 8 years (instead of <i>3 years to less than 5 years</i>); ● Point (G) –8 years to less than 15 years (instead of <i>5 years to less than 10 years</i>); ● Point (H) –15 years to less than 20 years (instead of <i>10 years to less than 20 years</i>); ● Point (M) – In this category are included fine-defaulters, arrests (previously included in the SPACE I reports as sentences to less than 6 months), security measures, and sentences of the persons sentenced under the Criminal Code from 1973 (partially abolished).
SWEDEN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Data relate to 1st October 2010 instead of 1st September 2010
SWITZERLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Data relate to 2nd September 2010 instead of 1st September 2010 ● Point (M) – In this category are included 395 persons detained for fine conversion reasons and those who are under different types of conversion of the sentences into custodial sanctions. Moreover, there are 58 persons for whom the length of the sentence is unknown.
TURKEY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (L) – Between 1984 and 2004, the death sentence was given as a legal status but no execution happened since 1984. Death sentence was turned into life-sentence keeping the legal status as it is. So although death sentence was abolished in 2004, the legal status of the people who have received this sentence was kept as death sentence. ● Some inconsistencies have been observed in the inputs. There is an overlapping occurring between categories. For example a part of the persons sentenced to 3 months will be registered twice in the categories (“from 1 to 3 months” and “from 3 months to 6 months”). The same is true for several categories included in the Table 8. The figures have been included in the report only for information but cannot be used for the calculations.
UK: ENGLAND AND WALES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Data relate to 30th June 2010 instead of 1st September 2010 ● 129 fine defaulters are not included in the distribution. ● Point (K) – Under this heading are included 5,659 persons who are under <i>Indeterminate Public Protection sentence</i> ● Point (M) – In this category are included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 398 people with unrecorded sentences of less than 6 months ○ 1,027 people with unrecorded sentences of 12 months to indeterminate ○ 5,350 people who have been recalled to custody
UK: SCOTLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (M) – In this category are included 1 civil case and 689 cases recalled from supervision or licence with no details of crime or sentence.

TABLE 9: BREAKDOWN OF SENTENCED PRISONERS (FINAL SENTENCE) ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2010, 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 2010.9

Country	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	Total
Albania	NAP		9.4		7.3	20.2	38.5	11.5	8.6	4.6	NA	NAP	0.0	100.0
Andorra	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	31.3	37.5	18.8	6.3	0.0	0.0	NAP	NAP	0.0	100.0
Armenia	NAP		3.0		20.4	26.3	37.7	10.8	0.2	2.3	NAP	NAP	NAP	100.6
Austria	2.8	4.8	6.4	12.4	37.1	18.6	16.9	8.3	0.6	2.5	13.3	NAP	NA	(123.8)
Azerbaijan			11.1			48.8	28.0	10.8	NAP	1.4	NAP	NAP	NAP	100.0
Belgium	0.0	0.04	0.1	4.6	15.9	27.2	31.5	10.3	6.9	3.5	NAP	NAP	NAP	100.0
BH: BiH (total)	0.6	2.6	6.6	11.7	25.8	15.6	19.2	14.8	2.4	NAP	NAP	NAP	0.6	100.0
BH: BiH (st. level)														
BH: Fed. BiH	0.5	2.7	9.2	12.9	24.9	14.7	18.0	13.7	2.5	NAP	NAP	NAP	0.9	100.0
BH: Rep. Srpska	0.8	2.5	2.5	9.7	27.5	16.9	21.3	16.6	2.3	NAP	NAP	NAP	0.0	100.0
Bulgaria			32.8		32.7	12.2	10.0	10.2	0.3	1.9	NAP	NAP	0.0	100.0
Croatia	0.1	0.3	2.1	9.6	31.0	19.4	18.9	9.9	2.6	NAP	NAP	NAP	6.2	100.0
Cyprus	0.8	3.0	7.0	13.6	22.6	14.4	17.2	14.8	2.8	3.6	NAP	NAP	0.0	100.0
Czech Rep.	0.03	2.3	7.6	16.0	37.7	15.3	13.6	6.6	0.6	0.2	0.04	NAP	NAP	100.0
Denmark	1.7	7.4	9.3	12.0	34.6	12.2	12.1	7.5	0.1	0.9	2.1	NAP	NAP	100.0
Estonia	0.7	1.6	4.1	8.3	23.7	24.3	24.5	10.6	0.7	1.3	NAP	NAP	NAP	100.0
Finland	1.6	5.1	6.0	9.7	31.4	16.9	15.6	7.5	0.1	6.0	NAP	NAP	NAP	100.0
France		17.4		17.7	27.9	11.3	9.1	12.1	3.5	1.0	NAP	NAP	NA	100.0
Georgia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.4	NAP	NAP	NAP	
Germany	1.6	8.8	12.7	20.2	19.3	24.8	7.7	1.4	NAP	3.4	NA	NAP	NAP	100.0
Greece		3.7		4.3	4.1	10.8	31.3	17.9	13.7	10.1	NAP	NAP	4.1	100.0
Hungary	0.3	0.5	2.3	13.6	36.7	18.1	18.9	7.2	0.2	2.1	NAP	NAP	NAP	100.0
Iceland	0.7	5.9	6.6	15.8	23.0	19.1	19.7	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	NAP	0.0	100.0
Ireland	0.1	0.4	3.0	9.3	25.7	21.8	24.4	7.0	0.6	7.7	NAP	NAP	0.0	100.0
Italy	0.3	0.3	1.8	7.0	24.1	24.3	22.4	11.0	4.7	4.0	NAP	NAP	NAP	100.0
Latvia	0.2	0.2	1.2	3.3	22.6	21.8	36.8	12.8	0.1	1.1	NA	NAP	NAP	100.0
Liechtenstein	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.4	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NAP	0.0	100.0
Lithuania	0.2	1.3	1.6	5.1	32.8	23.5	24.1	16.7	0.2	1.5	NAP	NAP	NAP	(107.0)
Luxembourg	0.0	0.3	1.3	8.1	31.1	16.2	16.9	13.1	9.8	3.3	NAP	NAP	NAP	100.0
Malta														
Moldova	NAP	NAP	NAP	1.2	7.6	18.6	28.9	31.8	7.7	1.6	NAP	NAP	NAP	(97.3)
Monaco	0.0	22.2	11.1	44.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.2	0.0	0.0	NAP	NAP	0.0	100.0
Netherlands	14.9	9.6	7.2	14.0	26.4	8.4	10.7	5.9	0.4	0.4	NAP	NAP	2.0	100.0
Norway	4.5	13.2	8.0	14.6	27.8	12.3	11.2	7.6	0.8	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	100.0
Poland	NAP	0.9	6.4	20.0	42.4	11.4	7.5	4.0	2.1	0.4	NAP	NAP	0.0	(95.1)
Portugal	0.04	0.9	1.9	4.4	14.2	17.8	37.1	16.0	3.3	NAP	NAP	NAP	7.0	(102.6)
Romania	0.8	0.1	0.5	2.1	17.8	24.5	28.5	20.3	3.6	0.6	NAP	NAP	NAP	(98.7)
Russian Fed.														
San Marino														
Serbia	2.7	17.2	18.6	17.2	17.4	9.8	7.8	5.0	1.1	0.0	3.2	NAP	0.0	100.0
Slovak Rep.	0.4	1.9	7.4	17.4	31.5	12.1	21.0	6.8	1.1	0.4	NAP	NAP	0.0	100.0
Slovenia	0.1	0.5	5.0	9.7	33.1	19.4	19.2	11.0	1.9	0.0	NAP	NAP	0.0	100.0
Spain (State Adm.)	NAP	NAP	NAP	36.8		36.4	18.8	4.4	2.1	NAP	NAP	NAP	1.5	100.0
Spain (Catalonia)	1.2	0.2	2.6	4.1	19.1	24.1	29.3	16.1	3.4	NAP	NAP	NAP	0.0	100.0
Sweden	0.1	6.2	5.0	9.3	34.6	17.1	16.6	8.1	NA	3.0	NAP	NAP	NAP	100.0
Switzerland	5.0	9.9	5.5	8.1	20.9	19.0	10.1	6.2	NAP	1.2	NA	NAP	14.2	100.0
FYRO Macedonia	0.0	0.5	3.7	12.0	29.2	22.5	20.6	9.5	0.6	1.3	NAP	NAP	NAP	100.0
Turkey	0.9	1.5							12.3	6.7	NA	0.2	0.0	
Ukraine	NAP	NAP	NAP	0.8	16.2	32.4	37.5	11.6		1.5	NAP	NAP	NA	100.0
UK: Engl. & Wales	0.2	2.1	3.7	4.5	19.4	17.2	17.7	6.5	0.5	10.5	8.0	NAP	9.7	100.0
UK: North. Ireland	2.5	1.4	3.6	8.9	16.0	11.2	20.5	13.7	0.9	20.2		NAP	1.1	100.0
UK: Scotland	0.1	1.2	5.5	12.8	23.9	15.3	14.7	3.4	0.0	12.4	NAP	NAP	10.7	100.0
Mean	3.1	3.8	5.1	11.3	25.5	19.0	19.8	10.6	2.5	3.1	3.8		2.2	
Median	0.7	1.8	5.0	9.7	25.3	17.9	18.9	10.2	1.0	1.5	2.1		0.0	
Minimum	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Maximum	32.8	22.2	18.6	44.4	71.4	48.8	38.5	31.8	13.7	20.2	13.3		14.2	

TABLE 10: BREAKDOWN OF SENTENCED PRISONERS (FINAL SENTENCE) ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2010, BY LENGTH OF SENTENCE (CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGES)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2010.10

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	9.4	86.0	78.7	58.6	20.1	95.4	4.6	0.0	100.0
Andorra	6.3	93.8	62.5	25.0	6.3	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Armenia	3.0	95.4	75.0	48.7	11.0	98.4	2.3	0.0	(100.6)
Austria	26.3	81.6	44.5	25.9	8.9	108.0	2.5	13.3	(123.8)
Azerbaijan	(11.1)	(87.5)	87.5	38.7	10.8	98.6	1.4	0.0	100.0
Belgium	4.7	91.8	75.8	48.6	17.1	96.5	3.5	0.0	100.0
BH: BiH (total)	21.5	77.9	52.0	36.5	17.2	99.4	NAP	0.6	100.0
BH: BiH (st. level)									
BH: Fed. BiH	25.3	73.8	48.9	34.2	16.2	99.1	NAP	0.9	100.0
BH: Rep. Srpska	15.4	84.6	57.1	40.2	18.9	100.0	NAP	0.0	100.0
Bulgaria	32.8	65.3	32.7	20.4	10.5	98.1	1.9	0.0	100.0
Croatia	12.2	81.7	50.7	31.3	12.4	93.8	NAP	6.2	100.0
Cyprus	24.4	71.9	49.3	34.9	17.6	96.4	3.6	0.0	100.0
Czech Rep.	26.0	73.8	36.1	20.8	7.1	99.8	0.2	0.0	100.0
Denmark	30.4	66.5	32.0	19.8	7.6	96.9	0.9	2.1	100.0
Estonia	14.7	83.9	60.2	35.9	11.4	98.7	1.3	0.0	100.0
Finland	22.4	71.5	40.1	23.2	7.6	94.0	6.0	0.0	100.0
France	35.1	63.9	35.9	24.6	15.6	99.0	1.0	0.0	100.0
Georgia							0.4		
Germany	43.3	53.3	34.0	9.1	1.4	96.6	3.4	0.0	100.0
Greece	8.0	77.8	73.7	62.9	31.5	85.8	10.1	4.1	100.0
Hungary	16.8	81.1	44.4	26.3	7.4	97.9	2.1	0.0	100.0
Iceland	28.9	71.1	48.0	28.9	9.2	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Ireland	12.8	79.6	53.9	32.1	7.6	92.3	7.7	0.0	100.0
Italy	9.4	86.6	62.4	38.1	15.7	96.0	4.0	0.0	100.0
Latvia	4.8	94.1	71.5	49.7	12.9	98.9	1.1	0.0	100.0
Liechtenstein	14.3	85.7	14.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Lithuania	8.2	97.3	64.5	41.0	16.9	105.5	1.5	0.0	(107.0)
Luxembourg	9.6	87.1	56.1	39.9	23.0	96.7	3.3	0.0	100.0
Malta									
Moldova	1.2	94.5	86.9	68.3	39.5	95.7	1.6	0.0	(97.3)
Monaco	77.8	22.2	22.2	22.2	22.2	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Montenegro									
Netherlands	45.7	51.8	25.4	17.0	6.4	97.5	0.4	2.0	100.0
Norway	40.3	59.7	31.9	19.6	8.3	100.0	NAP	0.0	100.0
Poland	27.3	67.4	25.0	13.6	6.1	94.7	0.4	0.0	(95.1)
Portugal	7.3	88.3	74.1	56.4	19.3	95.6	NAP	7.0	(102.6)
Romania	3.4	94.7	76.9	52.4	24.0	98.1	0.6	0.0	(98.7)
Russian Fed.									
San Marino									
Serbia	55.7	41.1	23.7	13.9	6.1	96.8	0.0	3.2	100.0
Slovak Rep.	27.1	72.5	41.0	28.9	7.9	99.6	0.4	0.0	100.0
Slovenia	15.4	84.6	51.5	32.1	13.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Spain (State Adm.)	36.8	61.7	61.7	25.3	6.5	98.5	NAP	1.5	100.0
Spain (Catalonia)	8.0	92.0	72.9	48.8	19.5	100.0	NAP	0.0	100.0
Sweden	20.7	76.4	41.8	24.7	8.1	97.0	3.0	0.0	100.0
Switzerland	28.4	56.2	35.4	16.3	6.2	84.7	1.2	22.2	(108.0)
FYRO Macedonia	16.2	82.5	53.3	30.8	10.2	98.7	1.3	0.0	100.0
Turkey							6.7	0.0	
Ukraine	0.8	97.7	81.5	49.1	11.6	98.5	1.5	0.0	100.0
UK: Engl. & Wales	10.5	61.3	41.9	24.7	7.0	71.8	10.5	17.7	100.0
UK: North. Ireland	16.5	62.2	46.3	35.0	14.5	78.7	20.2	1.1	100.0
UK: Scotland	19.7	57.2	33.4	18.1	3.4	76.9	12.4	10.7	100.0
Mean	20.3	75.8	51.5	32.4	12.6	96.2	3.1	2.0	
Median	16.4	78.7	50.0	31.0	10.9	98.1	1.5	0.0	
Minimum	0.8	22.2	14.3	0.0	0.0	71.8	0.0	0.0	
Maximum	77.8	97.7	87.5	68.3	39.5	108.0	20.2	22.2	

TABLE 11: BREAKDOWN OF PRISONERS SENTENCED TO LESS THAN ONE YEAR (FINAL SENTENCE) ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2010, BY LENGTH OF SENTENCE (PERCENTAGES)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2010.11

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	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Armenia	NAP	100.0			100.0
Austria	10.5	18.1	24.5	46.9	100.0
Azerbaijan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Belgium	0.0	0.9	2.2	96.9	100.0
BH: BiH (total)	2.9	12.1	30.8	54.2	100.0
BH: BiH (st. level)					
BH: Fed. BiH	2.0	10.7	36.3	51.0	100.0
BH: Rep. Srpska	5.3	15.9	15.9	62.9	100.0
Bulgaria	100.0				100.0
Croatia	1.0	2.5	17.6	78.9	100.0
Cyprus	3.3	12.3	28.7	55.7	100.0
Czech Rep.	0.1	8.9	29.3	61.7	100.0
Denmark	5.4	24.4	30.6	39.6	100.0
Estonia	5.1	10.9	27.5	56.6	100.0
Finland	7.1	22.9	26.9	43.2	100.0
France	49.6			50.4	100.0
Georgia					
Germany	3.6	20.3	29.4	46.6	100.0
Greece	46.6			53.4	100.0
Hungary	1.9	3.2	13.7	81.2	100.0
Iceland	2.3	20.5	22.7	54.5	100.0
Ireland	1.1	3.2	23.1	72.6	100.0
Italy	2.8	3.6	19.1	74.6	100.0
Latvia	3.4	4.3	24.3	68.1	100.0
Liechtenstein	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Lithuania	2.3	16.4	19.2	62.0	100.0
Luxembourg	0.0	2.6	13.2	84.2	100.0
Malta					
Moldova	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Monaco	0.0	28.6	14.3	57.1	100.0
Montenegro					
Netherlands	32.6	21.0	15.8	30.6	100.0
Norway	11.3	32.8	19.7	36.1	100.0
Poland	NAP	3.5	23.5	73.0	100.0
Portugal	0.6	12.6	26.2	60.6	100.0
Romania	22.8	2.3	13.8	61.2	100.0
Russian Fed.					
San Marino					
Serbia	4.9	30.9	33.3	30.9	100.0
Slovak Rep.	1.5	7.2	27.1	64.2	100.0
Slovenia	0.7	3.5	32.4	63.4	100.0
Spain (State Adm.)	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Spain (Catalonia)	15.2	2.2	31.9	50.8	100.0
Sweden	0.6	29.8	24.3	45.2	100.0
Switzerland	17.5	34.9	19.2	28.4	100.0
the FYRO Macedonia	0.0	3.3	22.7	74.0	100.0
Turkey	7.6	12.8	43.4	36.2	100.0
Ukraine	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
UK: Engl. & Wales	1.5	20.3	35.3	42.8	100.0
UK: North. Ireland	15.3	8.7	22.0	54.0	100.0
UK: Scotland	0.7	6.2	27.8	65.2	100.0
Mean	7.9	12.5	22.8	56.7	
Median	2.8	10.8	23.9	56.2	
Minimum	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Maximum	100.0	34.9	43.4	100.0	

NOTES – TABLES 9, 10, AND 11

See notes to Tables 4 and 8.

In **TABLE 11**, when figures did not correspond to the categorization of the length of sentences used in the SPACE questionnaire, they were omitted in the calculations of the mean, median, as well as the minimum and maximum figures.

FIGURE 2.B: COUNTRIES WITH THE HIGHEST PERCENTAGES OF PRISONERS SENTENCED TO LESS THAN ONE YEAR

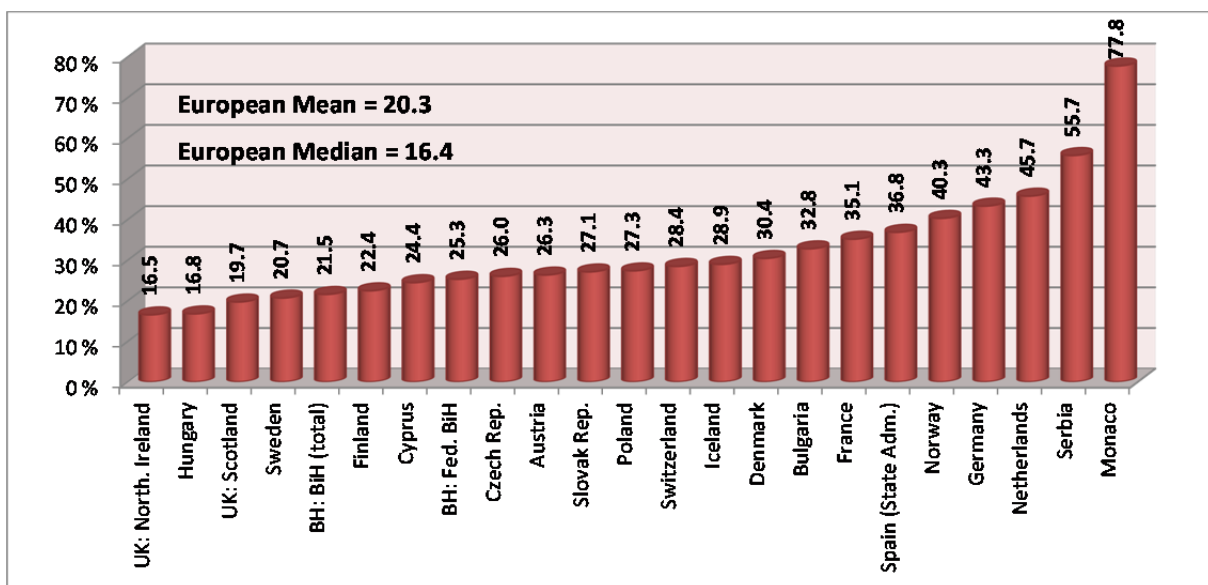


Figure 2.b provides a classification of the countries with the highest percentages of prisoners serving short prison sentences (less than one year). This Figure includes the 23 countries where the percentages of prisoners sentenced to less than 1 year were *above the European median value* (16.4%). For 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 remained quite stable between 2008 and 2010 (it was 15.6% in 2008, 17.1% in 2009, and 16.4% in 2010).

2. PRISON POPULATIONS: FLOW OF ENTRIES AND RELEASES, LENGTH OF IMPRISONMENT, ESCAPES AND DEATHS IN 2009

TABLE 12.1: FLOW OF ENTRIES TO PENAL INSTITUTIONS IN 2009

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2010.12.1

Country	Total number of entries in 2009	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	2 587	80.7	675	26.1	0	0.0	93	3.6	86	92.5
Andorra	87	103.5	82	94.3	2	2.3	1	1.1	1	100.0
Armenia	4 873	150.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	19	0.4	0	0.0
Austria	12 168	145.3	8 591	70.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Azerbaijan	23 484	261.0	11 880	50.6	NA	NA	97	0.4	93	95.9
Belgium	18 489	170.6	12 242	66.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
BH: BiH (total)	4 929	114.7	1 573	31.9	0	0.0	30	0.6	17	56.7
BH: BiH (st. level)	25		25		0		0		0	
BH: Fed. BiH	2 721	95.0	913	33.6	0	0.0	13	0.5	0	0.0
BH: Rep. Srpska	2 183	152.3	635	29.1	0	0.0	17	0.8	17	100.0
Bulgaria	6 447	85.2	2 745	42.6	NA	NA	28	0.4	27	96.4
Croatia	13 273	299.9	NA	NA	4	0.0	8	0.1	5	62.5
Cyprus	13 051	1 625.0	11 619	89.0	1 432	11.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Czech Rep.	21 353	203.2	6 134	28.7	NA	NA	10	0.0	10	100.0
Denmark	14 244	257.4	9 958	69.9	53	0.4	NA	NA	NA	NA
Estonia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Finland	7 059	131.9	1 963	27.8	NA	NA	45	0.6	44	97.8
France	84 354	130.4	47 405	56.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Georgia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Germany	108 832	133.0	46 292	42.5	NA	NA	125	0.1	88	70.4
Greece	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hungary	23 741	237.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Iceland	375	118.1	142	37.9	16	4.3	6	1.6	6	100.0
Ireland	15 627	349.8	4 691	30.0	NA	NA	2	0.0	2	100.0
Italy	88 066	145.9	79 332	90.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Latvia	15 588	693.3	10 258	65.8	NA	NA	5	0.0	2	40.0
Liechtenstein	149	(415.1)	132	(88.6)	1	(0.7)	2	1.3	2	100.0
Lithuania	10 239	307.6	6 623	64.7	NA	NA	94	0.9	39	41.5
Luxembourg	1 226	244.2	772	63.0	454	37.0	0	0.0	NA	NA
Malta										

Country	Total number of entries in 2009	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	13 491	378.6	2 265	16.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Monaco	119	336.1	95	79.8	0	0.0	5	4.2	5	100.0
Montenegro										
Netherlands	40 446	244.0	18 032	44.6	NA	NA	88	0.2	NA	NA
Norway	11 790	242.7	3 753	31.8	NA	NA	3	0.0	2	66.7
Poland	92 186	241.5	24 149	26.2	NA	NA	1 094	1.2	NA	NA
Portugal	5 756	54.1	2 370	41.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Romania	12 435	57.9	2 120	17.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Russian Fed.			345 140							
San Marino	10	(31.7)	9	(90.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Serbia	25 320	346.5	9 299	36.7	NA	NA	48	0.2	NA	NA
Slovak Rep.	7 765	143.1	3 580	46.1	NA	NA	45	0.6	NA	NA
Slovenia	3 578	174.8	1 015	28.4	NA	NA	5	0.1	4	80.0
Spain (State Adm.)	45 586	115.4	25 746	56.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Spain (Catalonia)	6 872	91.5	4 207	61.2	31	0.5	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sweden	22 181	237.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Switzerland	53 373	685.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
FYRO Macedonia	2 379	115.9	155	6.5	NA	NA	20	0.8	8	40.0
Turkey	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ukraine	41 351	90.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
UK: Engl. & Wales	125 877	227.9	75 266	59.8	11 469	9.1	NA	NA	NA	NA
UK: North. Ireland	5 892	327.4	2 905	49.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
UK: Scotland	37 239	713.1	21 184	56.9	431	1.2	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mean		255.7		49.9		4.1		0.7		67.0
Median		174.8		46.1		0.4		0.4		80.0
Minimum		31.7		6.5		0.0		0.0		0.0
Maximum		1 625.0		94.3		37.0		4.2		100.0

NOTES – TABLE 12.1

AZERBAIJAN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The total number of entries seems to be related to the number of entries in the penal institutions which are under the authority of the Penitentiary Service of the Ministry of Justice without including entries into institutions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.
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 number of entries is 100% related to the entries before final sentence.
CYPRUS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Total number of entries in penal institutions</i> in 2009 was 13,051, of which 2,804 were entries in prison institution and 10,247 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 11,619, of which 1,372 were entries in prison and 10,247 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).
HUNGARY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 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.
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 this Table 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.
RUSSIAN FEDERATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The partial raw data on the number of entries before final sentence have been retrieved from the Website of <i>The Federal Penitentiary Service</i> (FSIN of Russia: www.fsin.su) on 8th February 2012. These figures are included in the Table only for information. Therefore, these figures <i>should not</i> be considered as official inputs.
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 are also included the transfers and entries after escapes with a length of more than 7 days; In the category of entries <i>before final sentence</i> are also included entries in anticipated serving of the custodial sentences or measures.
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 2009

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2010.12.2

Country	Total number of releases in 2009	Rate of releases from penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants	Pre-trial detainees released		Final sentenced prisoners released		Of which:					
			Number	% in the total number of releases	Number	% 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		Other	
							Number	% in the total number of final sentenced prisoners released	Number	% in the total number of final sentenced prisoners released	Number	% in the total number of releases
Albania	2 751	85.9	1 326	48.2	1 425	51.8	520	36.5	225	15.8	680	24.7
Andorra	25	29.7	12	48.0	13	52.0	6	46.2	7	53.8	0	0.0
Armenia	2 097	64.5	656	31.3	1 441	68.7	520	36.1	564	39.1	357	17.0
Austria	11 874	(141.8)	3 567	(30.0)	7 208	(60.7)	2 702	(37.5)	4 159	(57.7)	5 013	(42.2)
Azerbaijan	5 550	61.7	NA	NA	3 379	60.9	1 268	37.5	2 111	62.5	2 171	39.1
Belgium	17 444	160.9	8 175	46.9	7 503	43.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	1 766	10.1
BH: BiH (total)	3 885	90.4	1 421	36.6	2 385	61.4	978	41.0	1 407	59.0	79	2.0
BH: BiH (st. level)	14		14		0		0		0		0	
BH: Fed. BiH	2 664	93.0	976	36.6	1 609	60.4	553	34.4	1 056	65.6	79	3.0
BH: Rep. Srpska	1 207	84.2	431	35.7	776	64.3	425	54.8	351	45.2	0	0.0
Bulgaria	6 861	90.7	915	13.3	5 946	86.7	1 229	20.7	4 553	76.6	164	2.4
Croatia	12 325	278.5	4 752	38.6	7 573	61.4	1 981	26.2	5 480	72.4	112	0.9
Cyprus	2 112	263.0	623	29.5	1 489	70.5	1 402	94.2	87	5.8	NAP	NAP
Czech Rep.	13 383	127.4	1 863	13.9	11 520	86.1	3 986	34.6	NA	NA	NAP	NAP
Denmark	NA	NA	NA	NA	8 022	NA	3 173	39.6	4 847	60.4	2	NA
Estonia	3 242	241.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Finland	7 246	135.4	1 061	14.6	4 556	62.9	4 485	98.4	71	1.6	1 629	22.5
France	84 443	130.6	13 719	16.2	70 724	83.8	7 871	11.1	62 853	88.9	NA	NA
Georgia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	242	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Germany	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Greece	NA	NA	NA	NA	10 813	NA	4 367	40.4	6 446	59.6	NA	NA
Hungary	15 668	156.5	4 517	28.8	10 899	69.6	3 957	36.3	6 941	63.7	252	1.6
Iceland	369	116.2	87	23.6	282	76.4	151	53.5	129	45.7	2	0.5
Ireland	15 154	339.2	4 836	31.9	10 108	66.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	210	1.4
Italy	73 273	121.4	51 412	70.2	21 418	29.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	443	0.6
Latvia	3 614	160.7	1 084	30.0	2 492	69.0	600	24.1	1 892	75.9	38	1.1
Liechtenstein	135	376.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lithuania	NA	NA	NA	NA	4 401	NA	1 545	35.1	2 838	64.5	18	NA

Country	Total number of releases in 2009	Rate of releases from penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants	Pre-trial detainees released		Final sentenced prisoners released		Of which:					
			Number	% in the total number of releases	Number	% 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		Other	
							Number	% in the total number of final sentenced prisoners released	Number	% in the total number of final sentenced prisoners released	Number	% in the total number of releases
Luxembourg	1 202	239.4	517	43.0	685	57.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Malta												
Moldova	2 060	57.8	854	41.5	1 206	58.5	755	62.6	NA	NA	NA	NA
Monaco	120	338.9	22	18.3	98	81.7	2	2.0	96	98.0	0	0.0
Montenegro												
Netherlands	39 979	241.2	9 731	24.3	29 393	73.5	137	0.5	29 256	99.5	855	2.1
Norway	11 361	233.9	1 972	17.4	7 951	70.0	4 614	58.0	3 263	41.0	1 438	12.7
Poland	91 259	239.1	18 065	19.8	65 679	72.0	21 713	33.1	36 721	55.9	7 515	8.2
Portugal	5 464	51.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2 295	NA	609	11.1
Romania	11 852	55.2	1 675	14.1	9 724	82.0	9 432	97.0	292	3.0	453	3.8
Russian Fed.												
San Marino	10	(31.7)	9	(90.0)	1	(10.0)	2		NA	NA	NA	NA
Serbia	24 220	331.5	9 071	37.5	8 391	34.6	NAP	NAP	8 391	100.0	6 758	27.9
Slovak Rep.	6 181	113.9	1 188	19.2	4 981	80.6	2 306	46.3	2 675	53.7	12	0.2
Slovenia	3 614	176.6	977	27.0	1 026	28.4	337	32.8	329	32.1	1 611	44.6
Spain (St. Adm.)	38 065	96.3	20 907	54.9	17 158	45.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0.0
Spain (Catalonia)	6 065	80.7	2 570	42.4	3 495	57.6	922	26.4	2 573	73.6	0	0.0
Sweden	NA	NA	NA	NA	9 910	NA	7 737	78.1	2 049	20.7	124	NA
Switzerland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
FYRO Macedonia	2 403	117.1	692	28.8	1 711	71.2	1 123	65.6	588	34.4	0	0.0
Turkey	98 235	135.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ukraine	52 789	115.3	13 604	25.8	39 185	74.2	NAP	NAP	39 185	100.0	0	0.0
UK: Engl. & Wales	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	12 250	NA	NA	NA
UK: North. Ireland	4 718	262.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
UK: Scotland	20 560	393.7	8 937	43.5	11 580	56.3	2 775	24.0	8 805	76.0	43	0.2
Mean		162.5		33.5		62.2		42.6		56.3		9.0
Median		130.6		30.0		63.6		37.0		59.3		2.0
Minimum		29.7		13.3		10.0		0.5		1.6		0.0
Maximum		393.7		90.0		86.7		98.4		100.0		44.6

NOTES – TABLE 12.2

ALBANIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Other forms of releases (680) are included in the category of the releases of final sentenced prisoners. This type of “other forms of releases” represents 47.7% in the total number of releases of the final sentenced prisoners.
ARMENIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Other forms of releases (357) are included in the category of the releases of final sentenced prisoners. This type of “other forms of releases” represents 24.8% in the total number of releases of the final sentenced prisoners. 357 other releases are distributed as follows: amnesty - 329, individual pardon - 24, health reasons - 4. ● 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.
AUSTRIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● When summing all the inputs of the releases, there have been observed several inconsistencies. No special explanation has been provided. Therefore the values of rate and the percentages are presented in this Table between brackets.
AZERBAIJAN
<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): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 855 prisoners conditionally released from serving the remaining part of their sentences, and ○ 413 prisoners the remaining part of sentences were replaced with lighter penalties. ● Other types of releases – 2,171 prisoners, of which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 84 prisoners pardoned by the President, ○ 2,028 prisoners granted amnesty, ○ 58 persons released on the other grounds.
BELGIUM
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The external placement under Electronic Monitoring is not considered in Belgium as a release but as a continued detention under a particular regime. ● 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. If the application of these potential measures is not considered, then the number of final sentenced prisoners released at the end of the custodial sentence is 527 in 2009. ● Other types of releases – 1,766 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).
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 number of releases is 100% related to the releases of detainees without a final sentence.
BH: BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (REPUBLIKA SRPSKA)
<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) implies persons released from prisons under conditional release. Conditional release can be granted by conditional release commissions of BiH Ministry of Justice, RS Ministry of Justice and Brcko District of BiH, as well as by the manager of the penitentiary-correctional establishment.
BULGARIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other forms of releases (164) are included in the category of the releases of final sentenced prisoners. This type of “other forms of releases” represents 2.8% in the total number of releases of the final sentenced prisoners. These 164 persons are prisoners with final sentences who have been pardoned in 2009.
CROATIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other forms of releases (112) 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. Among these 112 persons, 5 persons died and 9 have been transferred in their home countries. 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. Therefore, this figure includes 1,881 adult prisoners with final sentence based on Penal code and 100 minors. Number of unconditional releases at the end of a custodial sentence: 4,503 prisoners sentenced under the Law on Minor offences and 977 prisoners sentenced under Penal code served their sentences until the end.
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.
CZECH REPUBLIC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of unconditional releases at the end of a custodial sentence is not available. Nevertheless, given the fact that any other form of release is not applied in Czech Republic, the calculated number of unconditional releases is equal to 7,534; which represent 65.4% of the number of final sentenced prisoners released. Yet, this figure was not included in the Table because no special explanation has been provided.
FINLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The category of other types of releases includes 1,629 fine defaulters. According to the Finnish legislation fine defaulters must serve their whole sentence in prison without a possibility to be conditionally released. However, the number of fine defaulters should be separated from other unconditional forms of releases.
FRANCE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of pre-trial detainees released: in this category are included as well “other types of releases”. Nevertheless, other types of releases are negligible without any significant incidence on the total number of releases in this category. Number of final sentenced prisoners released concerns only the conditional releases which allowed the lifting of the status of “écroué”.
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 this Table.

HUNGARY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Other types of releases (252), of which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Handed over to correctional institutes: 55; ○ Handed over to other countries: 188; ○ Handed over to Police: 9.
ICELAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Other forms of releases (2) are included in the category of the releases of final sentenced prisoners. This type of “other forms of releases” represents 0.7% in the total number of releases of the final sentenced prisoners. In this category are included sentenced prisoners transferred to their homeland to complete their sentences.
IRELAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Number of pre-trial detainees released: releases from Court. ● Other types of releases: 210 releases refer to juveniles for and conditions of their releases are not recorded.
ITALY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Other types of releases: releases of the persons under "security measures".
LATVIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Other types of releases (38), of which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 11 releases due to serious diseases; ○ 19 releases due to change of sentence; ○ 8 pardons.
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"> ● Other forms of releases (18) are included in the category of the releases of final sentenced prisoners. This type of “other forms of releases” represents 0.4% in the total number of releases of the final sentenced prisoners. ● Only the number of final sentenced prisoners released is presented in this Table. Data on the pre-trial detainees released is not available.
MOLDOVA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The number of unconditional releases at the end of a custodial sentence is not available. Nevertheless, the calculated value is 451 releases, which represent 37.4% of the number of final sentenced prisoners released. Yet, this figure was not included in the Table because no special explanation has been provided.
THE NETHERLANDS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Releases included in this Table 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 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 297 people released early, of which 137 left prison with special conditions. ● If someone is leaving prison under Electronic Monitoring, this is not considered as a “release” in Dutch system. ● Other forms of releases: unknown whether released as a pre-trial or a sentenced prisoner.

NORWAY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other forms of releases: Fine defaulters An unknown number of those released from fine default would have served a sentence first or been remanded in custody. Moreover, those released from prison may have started their sojourn in prison as a result of a fine default or remand in custody (i.e. there will always be a divergence between entry and exit categories). This also led to the divergence between the number of releases of pre-trial detainees and the number completed.
POLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In this Table are not included 702 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). Other forms of releases (7,515) are included in the category of the releases of final sentenced prisoners. This type of "other forms of releases" represents 11.4% in the total number of releases of the final sentenced prisoners.
PORTUGAL
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other forms of releases (609), of which: 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"> Other forms of release (453) are deaths, pardons, releases as result of break in sentence enforcement, suspended sentences, sentences conditionally suspended with the surveillance etc.
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"> Other forms of release: are included 6,758 persons sentenced for minor offences.
SLOVAK REPUBLIC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other forms of release: are included 12 deaths.
SLOVENIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Among the releases of final sentenced prisoners <i>are not</i> included 360 early releases. Other forms of release: 1,611 releases, of which 1,371 releases from compliance detention - sanction, imposed in minor offence proceedings.
SWEDEN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other forms of releases (124) are included in the category of the releases of final sentenced prisoners. This type of "other forms of releases" represents 1.3% in the total number of releases of the final sentenced prisoners. Only the number of final sentenced prisoners released is presented in this Table. Data on the pre-trial detainees released is not available.
UK: SCOTLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other forms of release: 43 civil and court martial cases.

TABLE 12.3: EXIT RATE OF PRISONERS IN 2009

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2010.12.3

Country	Total number of prisoners on 1 st September 2008	Total number of entries in 2009 (Table 12.1)	Total number of releases in 2009 (Table 12.2)	Exit Rate (Turnover ratio)
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)= c/(a+b)*100
Albania	5 041	2 587	2 751	36.1
Andorra	60	87	25	17.0
Armenia	3 825	4 873	2 097	24.1
Austria	7 899	12 168	11 874	59.2
Azerbaijan	20 986	23 484	5 550	(12.5)
Belgium	10 234	17 444	18 489	60.7
BH: BiH (total)				
BH: BiH (st. level)	19	25	14	31.8
BH: Fed. BiH	1 619	2 721	2 664	61.4
BH: Rep. Srpska	924	2 183	1 207	38.8
Bulgaria	10 723	6 861	6 447	40.0
Croatia	4 734	13 273	12 325	68.4
Cyprus	646	2 804	2 112	61.2
Czech Rep.	20 502	21 353	13 383	32.0
Denmark	3 451	14 244	NA	NA
Estonia	3 656	NA	3 242	NA
Finland	3 531	7 059	7 246	68.4
France	66 712	84 354	84 443	55.9
Georgia	19 507	NA	NA	NA
Germany	74 706	108 832	NA	NA
Greece	11 798	NA	NA	NA
Hungary	15 079	23 741	15 668	40.4
Iceland	140	375	369	71.7
Ireland	3 523	15 627	15 154	79.1
Italy	55 831	88 066	73 273	50.9
Latvia	6 544	15 588	3 614	16.3
Liechtenstein	10	149	135	84.9
Lithuania	7 744	10 239	NA	NA
Luxembourg	673	1 226	1 202	63.3
Malta	577			
Moldova	7 252	13 491	2 060	(9.9)
Monaco	34	119	120	78.4
Montenegro				
Netherlands	11 799	40 446	39 979	76.5
Norway	3 278	11 790	11 361	75.4
Poland	83 152	92 186	91 259	52.0
Portugal	10 807	5 756	5 464	33.0
Romania	27 262	12 435	11 852	29.9
Russian Fed.	887 723			
San Marino	2	10	10	83.3
Serbia	9 510	25 320	24 220	69.5
Slovak Rep.	8 313	7 765	6 181	38.4
Slovenia	1 318	3 578	3 614	73.8
Spain (State Adm.)	61 939	45 586	38 065	35.4
Spain (Catalonia)	9 839	6 872	6 065	36.3
Sweden	6 853	22 181	NA	NA
Switzerland	5 780	53 373	NA	NA
the FYRO Macedonia	2 235	2 379	2 403	52.1
Turkey	99 416	NA	98 235	NA
Ukraine	148 339	41 351	52 789	27.8
UK: Engl. & Wales	83 194	125 877	NA	NA
UK: North. Ireland	1 523	5 892	4 718	63.6
UK: Scotland	8 088	37 239	20 560	45.4
Mean				50.1
Median				52.0
Minimum				9.9
Maximum				84.9

NOTES – TABLE 12.3

Table 12.3 shows the *estimated* exit rates for each country. The calculations are based on raw data: the prison populations on 1st September 2008 (stock) were retrieved from the previous report (SPACE I 2008) and the numbers of entries (flow of entries) and releases (flow of releases) in 2009 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 prisoners likely to be released during the year. We are fully aware that, from a theoretical point of view, it would have been necessary to use the prison population on 1st January 2009 for the calculation, but this figure is not available. One could note that for two countries (**Azerbaijan** and **Moldova**) the calculated exit rates are very low. Although figures for both countries have been included in Table 12.3 and in Figure 2.c., they should be interpreted very cautiously as they seem unreliable.

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

AZERBAIJAN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 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 2009 corresponds to the number of entries in prison institution (2,804) without including the entries to police stations. 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 2.C: COUNTRIES WITH THE LOWEST EXIT RATES IN 2009

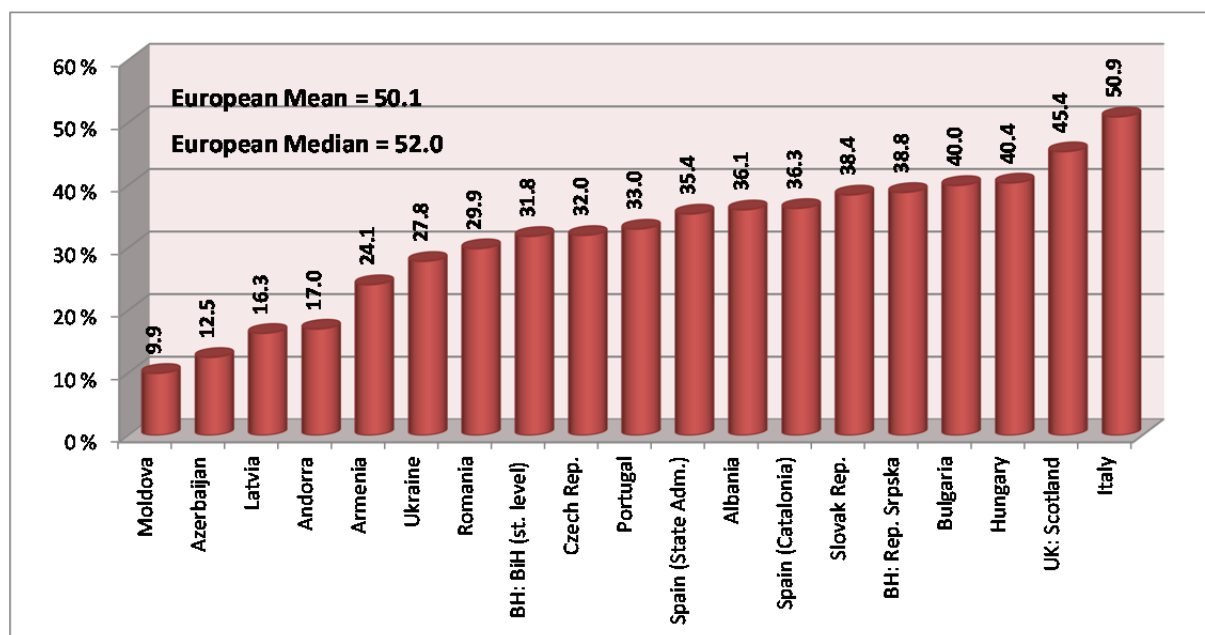


Figure 2.c provides a classification of the countries with the lowest exit rates per 100 inmates during the year 2009. This Figure includes the 19 countries where the ratios of the exit rates were *above the European median value* (52.0%). The very low values for exit ratios might become an indicator 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 2009, BASED ON THE TOTAL NUMBER OF DAYS SPENT IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2010.13.1

Country	Total number of days spent in penal institutions in 2009	Average number of prisoners in 2009	Total number of entries in 2009	Indicator of average length of imprisonment	Number of days spent in pre-trial detention in 2009	Average number of detainees in pre-trial detention in 2009	Number of entries before final sentence in 2009	Indicator of average length of pre-trial imprisonment	Number of days spent in inst. for juveniles in 2009
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)
Albania	NA	NA	2 587	NA	NA	NA	675	NA	NA
Andorra	27 130	74	87	10.3	11 567	32	82	4.6	90
Armenia	NA	NA	4 873	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Austria	3 053 820	8 367	12 168	8.3	672 613	1 843	8 591	2.6	50 363
Azerbaijan	NA	NA	23 484	NA	NA	NA	11 880	NA	NA
Belgium	3 751 144	10 277	18 489	6.7	1 294 516	3 547	12 242	3.5	16 849
BH: BiH (total)	1 198 899	3 285	4 929	8.0	166 312	456	1 573	3.5	15 716
BH: BiH (st. level)	5 895	16	25	7.8	5 895	16	25	7.8	NAP
BH: Fed. BiH	856 686	2 347	2 721	10.4	100 312	275	913	3.6	8 963
BH: Rep. Srpska	336 318.3	921	2 183	5.1	60 104.55	165	635	3.1	6 752.5
Bulgaria	NA	NA	6 447	NA	NA	NA	2 745	NA	NA
Croatia	1 760 925	4 824	13 273	4.4	490 925	1 345	NA	NA	41 975
Cyprus	55 399	152	13 051	0.1	54 859	150	11 619	0.2	41.90*
Czech Rep.	8 423 824	23 079	21 353	13.0	877 624	2 404	6 134	4.7	73 871
Denmark	1 355 939	3 715	14 244	3.1	480 669	1 317	9 958	1.6	NAP
Estonia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Finland	1 274 580	3 492	7 059	5.9	207 685	569	1 963	3.5	NAP
France	23 052 474	63 157	84 354	9.0	5 866 900	16 074	47 405	4.1	75 928
Georgia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Germany	26 390 841	72 304	108 832	8.0	NA	NA	46 292	NA	NA
Greece	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hungary	6 226 174	17 058	23 741	8.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Iceland	50 159	137	375	4.4	7 116	19	142	1.6	NAP
Ireland	1 420 000	3 890	15 627	3.0	NA	NA	4 691	NA	30 447
Italy	NA	NA	88 066	NA	NA	NA	79 332	NA	NAP
Latvia	NA	NA	15 588	NA	NA	NA	10 258	NA	NA
Liechtenstein	2 554	7	149	0.6	742	2	132	0.2	0
Lithuania	3 017 455	8 267	10 239	9.7	645 320	1 768	6 623	3.2	72 000
Luxembourg	249 531	684	1 226	6.7	NA	NA	772	NA	NA
Malta									
Moldova	NA	NA	13 491	NA	NA	NA	2 265	NA	NA
Monaco	8 698	24	119	2.4	1 276	3	95	0.4	NA
Netherlands	4 340 580	11 892	40 446	3.5	2 029 035	5 559	18 032	3.7	2 276 505
Norway	1 207 778	3 309	11 790	3.4	291 536	799	3 753	2.6	NAP
Poland	22 354 366	61 245	92 186	8.0	NA	NA	24 149	NA	NAP
Portugal	4 043 470	11 078	5 756	23.1	781 470	2 141	2 370	10.8	NAP
Romania	28 215 752	77 303	12 435	74.6	3 121 146	8 551	2 120	48.4	NA
Russian Fed.									
San Marino	743	2	10	2.4	315	1	9	1.2	1
Serbia	4 200 000	11 507	25 320	5.5	1 300 000	3 562	9 299	4.6	90 000
Slovak Rep.	NA	NA	7 765	NA	NA	NA	3 580	NA	NA
Slovenia	516 767	1 416	3 578	4.7	129 429	355	1 015	4.2	NA
Spain (State Adm.)	23 876 840	65 416	45 586	17.2	5 239 575	14 355	25 746	6.7	NAP
Spain (Catalonia)	3 788 055	10 378	6 872	18.1	810 148	2 220	4 207	6.3	NAP
Sweden	2 320 186	6 357	22 181	3.4	629 650	1 725	NA	NA	NA
Switzerland	2 190 464	6 001	53 373	1.3	691 321	1 894	NA	NA	NA
FYRO Macedonia	881 186	2 414	2 379	12.2	90 218	247	155	19.1	18 830
Turkey	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ukraine	NA	NA	41 351	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
UK: Engl. & Wales	NA	NA	125 877	NA	NA	NA	75 266	NA	NA
UK: North. Ireland	536 185	1 469	5 892	3.0	183 960	504	2 905	2.1	66 430
UK: Scotland	2 906 181	7 962	37 239	2.6	567 064	1 554	21 184	0.9	375 490
Mean				8.8				5.7	
Median				6.3				3.5	
Minimum				0.1				0.2	
Maximum				74.6				48.4	

NOTES – TABLES 13.1

The calculations made are based on the following inputs:

Total number of days spent in penal institutions in 2009	Average number of prisoners in 2009	Total number of entries in 2009	Indicator of average length of imprisonment	Number of days spent in pre-trial detention in 2009	Average number of detainees in pre-trial detention in 2009	Number of entries before final sentence in 2009	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.

As some countries did not provide data on the total number of days spent in penal institutions in 2009 –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 2009, which is used as an estimate of the average number of prisoners during that year (source: SPACE I 2009).

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 2009 is 302,319.
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.
CYPRUS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total number of days spent in penal institutions in 2009 (incl. pre-trial detention): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 685.15 in the prison institution and 54,714 in police stations; Total number of entries to penal institutions in 2009: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2,804 in the prison institution and 10247 in police stations; Number of days spent in pre-trial detention in 2009: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 145.31 in the prison institution and 54,714 in police stations; Number of entries before final sentence in 2009: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1,372 in the prison institution and 10,247 in police stations; Number of days spent in institutions for juvenile offenders in 2009: 41.9 (prison institution).
HUNGARY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of prisoners taken into account is 31,608, based on this the average the number of days spent in penal institutions is 196 (roughly 6.5 months). 31,608 is the total number of the prisoners, who spent any number of nights in prisons (ranging from even 1 night up to life-sentence imprisonment).
IRELAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of days spent in institutions for juvenile offenders in 2009: juveniles spent in <i>pre-trial</i> detention 3,208 days.
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).
ROMANIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The <i>indicator of average length of imprisonment</i> is very high. This might be due to a calculation of the number of days spent in penal institutions which includes additional categories of penal populations which were excluded from the main raw data. A more reliable indicator for Romania is presented in Table 13.2.

TABLE 13.2: INDICATOR OF AVERAGE LENGTH OF IMPRISONMENT IN 2009, BASED ON THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS (STOCK) IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2009

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2010.13.2

Country	Total number of prisoners on 1 st September 2009 (SPACE I 2009)	Total number of entries to penal institutions in 2009 (Table 12.1)	Indicator of average length of imprisonment (in months)
	(a)	(b)	(c)=12(a/b)
Albania	4 482	2 587	20.8
Andorra	68	87	9.4
Armenia	3 989	4 873	9.8
Austria	8 423	12 168	8.3
Azerbaijan	20 470	23 484	10.5
Belgium	10 901	18 489	7.1
BH: BiH (total)	NA	4 929	NA
BH: BiH (st. level)	NA	25	NA
BH: Fed. BiH	1 619	2 721	7.1
BH: Rep. Srpska	961	2 183	5.3
Bulgaria	10 028	6 447	18.7
Croatia	4 891	13 273	4.4
Cyprus	883	13 051	0.8
Czech Rep.	22 021	21 353	12.4
Denmark	3 721	14 244	3.1
Estonia	3 555	NA	NA
Finland	3 589	7 059	6.1
France	61 781	84 354	8.8
Georgia	19 825	NA	NA
Germany	73 263	108 832	8.1
Greece	11 080	NA	NA
Hungary	15 724	23 741	7.9
Iceland	118	375	3.8
Ireland	3 919	15 627	3.0
Italy	63 981	88 066	8.7
Latvia	6 999	15 588	5.4
Liechtenstein	7	149	0.6
Lithuania	8 295	10 239	9.7
Luxembourg	679	1 226	6.6
Malta			
Moldova	6 769	13 491	6.0
Monaco	23	119	2.3
Montenegro			
Netherlands	11 629	40 446	3.5
Norway	3 285	11 790	3.3
Poland	84 003	92 186	10.9
Portugal	11 099	5 756	23.1
Romania	27 028	12 435	26.1
Russian Fed.			
San Marino	2	10	2.4
Serbia	10 262	25 320	4.9
Slovak Rep.	9 170	7 765	14.2
Slovenia	1 365	3 578	4.6
Spain (State Adm.)	67 986	45 586	17.9
Spain (Catalonia)	10 356	6 872	18.1
Sweden	7 147	22 181	3.9
Switzerland	6 084	53 373	1.4
the FYRO Macedonia	2 461	2 379	12.4
Turkey	115 540	NA	NA
Ukraine	146 394	41 351	42.5
UK: Engl. & Wales	83 454	125 877	8.0
UK: North. Ireland	1 456	5 892	3.0
UK: Scotland	8 113	37 239	2.6
Mean			9.0
Median			7.1
Minimum			0.6
Maximum			42.5

TABLE 14: ESCAPES OF PRISONERS IN 2009

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2010.14

Country	Number of escapes in 2009 (a)	Total number of prisoners on 1 st September 2009, SPACE I 2009	Rate of escapes per 10,000 prisoners	Other forms of escape in 2009 (b)	Rate of other forms of escapes per 10,000 prisoners
Albania	0	4 482	0.0	8	17.8
Andorra	0	68	0.0	1	147.1
Armenia	4	3 989	10.0	2	5.0
Austria	20	8 423	23.7	171	203.0
Azerbaijan	NA	20 470	NA	4	2.0
Belgium	34	10 901	31.2	582	533.9
BH: BiH (total)	16	NA	NA	82	NA
BH: BiH (st. level)	0	NA	NA	0	NA
BH: Fed. BiH	14	1 619	86.5	67	413.8
BH: Rep. Srpska	2	961	20.8	15	156.1
Bulgaria	NA	10 028	NA	NA	NA
Croatia	1	4 891	2.0	47	96.1
Cyprus	0	883	0.0	0	0.0
Czech Rep.	1	22 021	0.5	11	5.0
Denmark	11	3 721	29.6	79	212.3
Estonia	0	3 555	0.0	0	0.0
Finland	15	3 589	41.8	336	936.2
France	43	61 781	7.0	512	82.9
Georgia	NA	19 825	NA	NA	NA
Germany	21	73 263	2.9	334	45.6
Greece	16	11 080	14.4	2	1.8
Hungary	4	15 724	2.5	8	5.1
Iceland	2	118	169.5	3	254.2
Ireland	2	3 919	5.1	145	370.0
Italy	11	63 981	1.7	108	16.9
Latvia	1	6 999	1.4	22	31.4
Liechtenstein	0	7	0.0	0	0.0
Lithuania	0	8 295	0.0	3	3.6
Luxembourg	0	679	0.0	11	162.0
Malta					
Moldova	0	6 769	0.0	12	17.7
Monaco	0	23	0.0	0	0.0
Montenegro					
Netherlands	7	11 629	6.0	736	632.9
Norway	8	3 285	24.4	160	487.1
Poland	6	84 003	0.7	277	33.0
Portugal	21	11 099	18.9	122	109.9
Romania	0	27 028	0.0	24	8.9
Russian Fed.					
San Marino	0	2	0.0	0	0.0
Serbia	5	10 262	4.9	249	242.6
Slovak Rep.	0	9 170	0.0	3	3.3
Slovenia	0	1 365	0.0	78	571.4
Spain (State Adm.)	7	67 986	1.0	588	86.5
Spain (Catalonia)	2	10 356	1.9	281	271.3
Sweden	0	7 147	0.0	331	463.1
Switzerland	NA	6 084	NA	NA	NA
the FYRO Macedonia	17	2 461	69.1	199	808.6
Turkey	3	115 540	0.3	255	22.1
Ukraine	16	146 394	1.1	NA	NA
UK: Engl. & Wales	18	83 454	2.2	534	64.0
UK: North. Ireland	1	1 456	6.9	27	185.4
UK: Scotland	0	8 113	0.0	12	14.8
Mean			13.4		175.6
Median			1.8		73.4
Minimum			0.0		0.0
Maximum			169.5		936.2

NOTES – TABLE 14

- (a) Escapes in 2009 by convicted 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 2009.

The SPACE I questionnaire specifies that the counting unit for this Table should be the escaped *persons*. 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 (b): 4 prisoners escaped from a station type of the penal institution (open form of the penal institution).
DENMARK
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (a): 11 escapes, of which 5 escaped directly from prison and 6 during transfer; ● Point (b): 79 escapes provided in this Table do not include fail to appear from leave.
FRANCE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The counting unit is the event (escape), which might imply many persons. ● In 2009, 37 escapes occurred from the penal institutions and 537 when persons were outside the penal institutions. ● 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 case 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 this Table
THE NETHERLANDS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Figures refer to the population in the penal institutions. Other categories of institutions (for juvenile offenders, for illegal aliens and custodial clinics) are not included in this Table.
NORWAY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (a): 8 persons escaped in four break-out incidents. ● Point (b): 160 escapes, of which 96 were absconds from open prisons (or open areas of closed prisons) and 64 who failed to return from leave or similar.
PORTUGAL
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (b): 122 prisoners who failed to return from penitentiary leave without surveillance. In 2009, 12,085 authorised leaves without surveillance have been granted.
SLOVAK REPUBLIC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (b): 3 prisoners did not return from the prison leave.

SLOVENIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The counting unit is the case instead of the person. ● Point (b): Among 78 escapes, of which 38 escapes by prisoners in open and semi-detention institutions and 40 escapes during authorised short-term absence from all types of institutions. Among them there are 18 escapes from Correctional Institution for Juvenile offenders with educational measure.
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: NORTHERN IRELAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (b): absconded from resettlement and other leave arrangements.
UK: SCOTLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Figures are for financial rather calendar years (i.e. from 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010)

TABLE 15.1: DEATHS IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS IN 2009 (INCLUDING SUICIDES)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2010.15.1

Country	Total number of deaths in penal institutions	Of which:		Suicides as % of total deaths	% of female suicides in the total number of suicides	Total number of prisoners on 1 st September 2009	Mortality rate per 10,000 prisoners	Suicide rate per 10,000 prisoners
		Number of suicides in penal institutions	Number of female suicides					
Albania	10	4	0	40.0	0.0	4 482	22.3	8.9
Andorra	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	68	0.0	0.0
Armenia	15	3	1	20.0	33.3	3 989	37.6	7.5
Austria	25	7	0	28.0	0.0	8 423	29.7	8.3
Azerbaijan	129	2	NA	1.6	NA	20 470	63.0	1.0
Belgium	45	13	0	28.9	0.0	10 901	41.3	11.9
BH: BiH (total)	9	0	0	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	NA
BH: BiH (st. level)	0	0	NAP	0.0	NAP	NA	NA	NA
BH: Fed. BiH	5	0	0	0.0	0.0	1 619	30.9	0.0
BH: Rep. Srpska	4	0	0	0.0	0.0	961	41.6	0.0
Bulgaria	46	6	0	13.0	0.0	10 028	45.9	6.0
Croatia	7	0	0	0.0	0.0	4 891	14.3	0.0
Cyprus	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	883	0.0	0.0
Czech Rep.	39	13	1	33.3	7.7	22 021	17.7	5.9
Denmark	11	5	NA	45.5	NA	3 721	29.6	13.4
Estonia	1	1	0	100.0	0.0	3 555	2.8	2.8
Finland	6	1	0	16.7	0.0	3 589	16.7	2.8
France	NA	109	NA	NA	NA	61 781	NA	17.6
Georgia	142	NA	NA	NA	NA	19 825	71.6	NA
Germany	160	64	4	40.0	6.3	73 263	21.8	8.7
Greece	33	NA	1	NA	NA	11 080	29.8	NA
Hungary	51	6	0	11.8	0.0	15 724	32.4	3.8
Iceland	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	118	0.0	0.0
Ireland	10	2	NA	20.0	NA	3 919	25.5	5.1
Italy	158	58	2	36.7	3.4	63 981	24.7	9.1
Latvia	27	6	0	22.2	0.0	6 999	38.6	8.6
Liechtenstein	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	7	0.0	0.0
Lithuania	32	13	0	40.6	0.0	8 295	38.6	15.7
Luxembourg	5	2	0	40.0	0.0	679	73.6	29.5
Malta								
Moldova	31	6	0	19.4	0.0	6 769	45.8	8.9
Monaco	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	23	0.0	0.0
Montenegro								
Netherlands	29	10	1	34.5	10.0	11 629	24.9	8.6
Norway	4	1	0	25.0	0.0	3 285	12.2	3.0
Poland	125	41	NA	32.8	NA	84 003	14.9	4.9
Portugal	56	16	0	28.6	0.0	11 099	50.5	14.4
Romania	86	9	0	10.5	0.0	27 028	31.8	3.3
Russian Fed.								
San Marino	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	2	0.0	0.0
Serbia	76	13	1	17.1	7.7	10 262	74.1	12.7
Slovak Rep.	19	5	0	26.3	0.0	9 170	20.7	5.5
Slovenia	4	2	0	50.0	0.0	1 365	29.3	14.7
Spain (State Adm.)	251	27	1	10.8	3.7	67 986	36.9	4.0
Spain (Catalonia)	55	6	0	10.9	0.0	10 356	53.1	5.8
Sweden	11	2	NA	18.2	NA	7 147	15.4	2.8
Switzerland	13	7	NA	53.8	NA	6 084	21.4	11.5
FYRO Macedonia	3	2	0	66.7	0.0	2 461	12.2	8.1
Turkey	252	38	NA	15.1	NA	115 540	21.8	3.3
Ukraine	573	44	1	7.7	2.3	146 394	39.1	3.0
UK: Engl. & Wales	169	61	3	36.1	4.9	83 454	20.3	7.3
UK: North. Ireland	8	NA	0	NA	NA	1 456	54.9	NA
UK: Scotland	22	6	0	27.3	0.0	8 113	27.1	7.4
Mean				22.4	2.1		28.9	6.6
Median				19.7	0.0		27.1	5.8
Minimum				0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0
Maximum				100.0	33.3		74.1	29.5

TABLE 15.2: TYPES OF DEATHS AND SUICIDES IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS IN 2009
(BREAKDOWN OF THE FIGURES OF TABLE 15.1)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2010.15.2

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	6	0	No	***	***	No	***	***
Andorra	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	0
Armenia	Yes	4	0	Yes	2	1	Yes	0	0
Austria	Yes	5	0	Yes	4	0	Yes	1	0
Azerbaijan	Yes	103	NA	No	***	***	Yes	24	NA
Belgium	Yes	NA	NA	Yes	0	0	Non	***	***
BH: BiH (total)	Yes	1	0	Yes	3	NA	Yes	5	NA
BH: BiH (st. level)	Yes	0	NAP	Yes	0	NAP	Yes	0	NAP
BH: Fed. BiH	Yes	1	0	Yes	0	0	Yes	4	0
BH: Rep. Srpska	No	***	***	Yes	3	NA	Yes	1	NA
Bulgaria	Yes	5	0	Yes	8	0	Yes	6	0
Croatia	Yes	4	0	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	0
Cyprus	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	0
Czech Rep.	Yes	10	NA	Yes	2	0	Yes	1	0
Denmark	Yes	NA	NA	No	***	***	No	***	***
Estonia	Yes	1	0	No	***		No	***	
Finland	Yes	0	0	No	***	***	No	***	***
France	Yes	NA	NA	Yes	NA	NA	Yes	NA	NA
Georgia									
Germany	Yes	NA	NA	Yes	NA	NA	Yes	NA	NA
Greece	Yes	11	NA	Yes	26	NA	Yes	6	NA
Hungary	Yes	20	0	Yes	6	2	Yes	1	0
Iceland	No	***	***	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	0
Ireland	No	***	***	Yes	6	NA	No	***	***
Italy	Yes	NA	NA	Yes	NA	NA	No	***	***
Latvia	Yes	11	0	Yes	1	0	No	***	***
Liechtenstein	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	0
Lithuania	Yes	8	0	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	0
Luxembourg	Yes	0	0	No	***	***	No	***	***
Malta									
Moldova	Yes	2	NA	Yes	2	0	No	***	***
Monaco	No	***	0	No	***	0	No	***	0
Netherlands	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	0	Yes	1	1
Norway	Yes	NA	0	Yes	NA	0	Yes	NA	0
Poland	Yes	17	0	Yes	22	0	No	***	***
Portugal	Yes	46	2	Yes	10	0	No	***	
Romania	Yes	58	1	Yes	28	2	No	***	***
Russian Fed.									
San Marino	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	0
Serbia	Yes	18	3	No	***	***	Yes	4	0
Slovak Rep.	Yes	7	0	No	***	***	No	***	***
Slovenia	No	***	***	Yes	1	0	Yes	1	0
Spain (State Adm.)	Yes	11	NA	Yes	2	NA	Yes	25	0
Spain (Catalonia)	Yes	4	0	Yes	21	0	Yes	7	1
Sweden	Yes	NA	NA	Yes	NA	NA	Yes	NA	NA
Switzerland	Yes	NA	NA	Yes	NA	NA	Yes	NA	NA
FYRO Macedonia	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	0	Yes	1	0
Turkey	Yes	NA	NA	Yes	165	NA	Yes	3	NA
Ukraine	Yes	NA	NA	No	***	***	No	***	***
UK: Engl. & Wales	Yes	16	0	Yes	76	5	Non	***	***
UK: North. Ireland	Yes	0	0	Yes	4	0	Yes	0	0
UK: Scotland	Yes	4	0	Yes	2	0	No	***	***

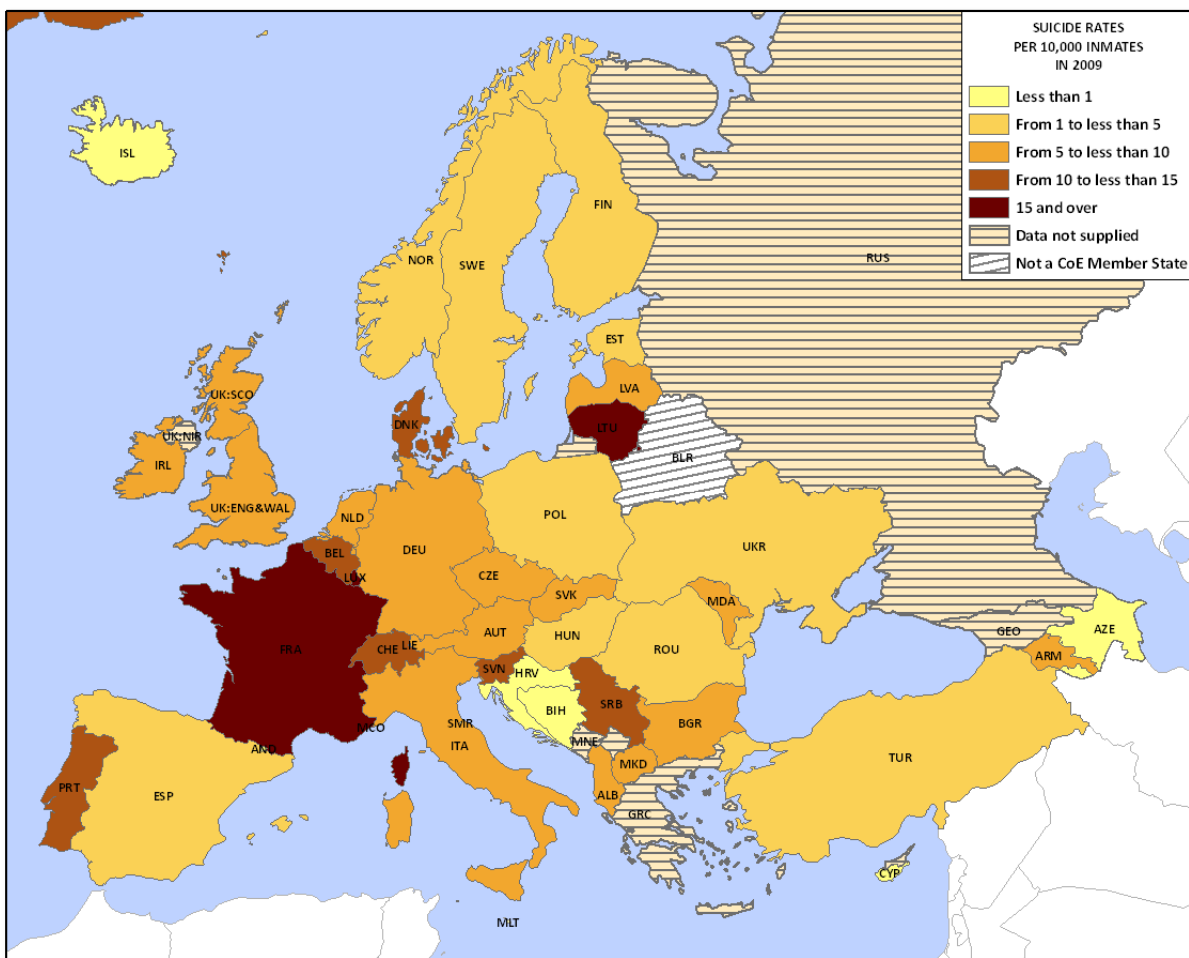
NOTES – TABLES 15.1 AND 15.2

AUSTRIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 17 persons died in their cells
BELGIUM
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In 2009 one female died inside penal institution; ● The place where the death or the suicide occurred is not always known.
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"> ● 1 sentenced person died in Tuzla Prison from a heart attack but this person is not included in the total of 5 provided in the Table 15.1
BULGARIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In 2009, the total number of deaths is distributed as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 45 males and ○ 1 female.
CZECH REPUBLIC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In 2009, sum-total three females died in penal institutions.
IRELAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The information on the persons considered as prisoners but who died outside prison was not collated in 2009.
LATVIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Data in on the total number of deaths also include 9 deaths (not suicides), that happened in prisons (cells, dormitories, medical units), but not in prison hospitals, community hospitals or outside the prisons.
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.
POLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Figures in the Tables 15.1 and 15.2 do not include persons who died outside community and prison hospitals.
PORTUGAL
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Prisoners who died or committed suicide in prison hospitals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 17 deaths in the penitentiary hospitals and ○ 29 deaths in penal institutions ● Prisoners who died or committed suicide in community hospitals: are included the data from the hospitals under the authority of the National Health Service.
ROMANIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Total number of females who died is 3, of which 0 suicides. ● Prisoners who died or committed suicide in prison hospitals: 1 female died in special penitentiary hospital, of which 0 committed suicides. ● Prisoners who died or committed suicide in community hospitals: 2 females died in community hospitals, of which 0 committed suicides.

SPAIN (STATE ADMINISTRATION)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most of the deaths occurred <i>inside</i> penal institutions. Nevertheless, the breakdown of all the places where the deaths occurred is not available.
SPAIN (CATALONIA)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total number of deaths <i>inside</i> penal institutions is 23; <i>outside</i> – 32, of which 21 in hospitals, 4 in socio-sanitary centres, 6 during leaves and 1 at home.
THE FYRO MACEDONIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are 3 deaths (all males), of which 2 suicides and 1 person died during the period of an absence by permission.
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.

MAP 3: SUICIDE RATE PER 10,000 INMATES IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS IN 2009

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 1 2010.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 and 15.2).

TABLE 16: AVERAGE AMOUNT SPENT PER DAY OF DETENTION OF ONE PERSON IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS IN 2009 (IN €)

- (a) Average amount spent per day for the detention of one person in 2009;
 (b) Average amount spent per day for the detention of one person in pre-trial detention in 2009 (€/day);
 (c) Average amount spent per day for the detention of one person in the correctional facility in 2009 (€/day);
 (d) Average amount spent per day for the detention of one person in the special facility/section for persons with psychiatric disorders in 2009 (€/day);
 (e) Average amount spent per day for the detention of one person in an institution for juvenile offenders in 2009 (€/day);
 (f) Total number of days spent in penal institutions in 2009 (incl. pre-trial detention);
 (g) Number of days spent in pre-trial detention in 2009;
 (h) Number of days spent in institutions for juvenile offenders in 2009;
 (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 2009 = b*g;
 (l) Average amount spent for all juvenile inmates in 2009 = e*h;
 (m) Average amount spent for all categories of inmates in 2009 = (mean[b, c, d, e])*f.

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2010.16

Country	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)
Albania	14.74 €	15.6 €	13.47 €	22.09 €	18.06 €	NA	NA	NA	16.79 €	14.5 €	NA	NA	NA
Andorra	137.05 €	137.05 €	137.05 €	NAP	137.05 €	27 130	11 567	90	137.05 €	137.1 €	1 585 257 €	12 335 €	3 718 167 €
Armenia	2.50 €	2.36 €	2.61 €	NAP	2.61 €	NA	NA	NA	2.52 €	2.5 €	NA	NA	NA
Austria	100.00 €	100 €	100 €	160 €	NA	3 053 820	672 613	50 363	115.00 €	100.0 €	67 261 300 €	NA	351 189 300 €
Azerbaijan	8.95 €	8.91 €	8.91 €	NA	27.64 €	NA	NA	NA	13.60 €	8.9 €	NA	NA	NA
Belgium	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3 751 144	1 294 516	16 849	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
BH: BiH (total)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1 198 899	166 312	15 716	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
BH: BiH (st. level)	20.00 €	20.00 €	NAP	NAP	NAP	5 895	5 895	NAP	20.00 €	20.0 €	117 900 €	NAP	117 900 €
BH: Fed. BiH	28.35 €	28.35 €	28.35 €	28.35 €	28.35 €	856 686	100 312	8 963	28.35 €	28.4 €	2 843 845 €	254 101 €	24 287 048 €
BH: Rep. Srpska	20.00 €	20.00 €	20.00 €	NA	20.00 €	336 318.3	60 104.55	6 752.5	20.00 €	20.0 €	1 202 091 €	135 050 €	6 726 366 €
Bulgaria	2.29 €	2.00 €	2.58 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.29 €	2.3 €	NA	NA	NA
Croatia	37.94 €	37.94 €	37.94 €	86.71 €	117.28 €	1 760 925	490 925	41 975	63.56 €	37.9 €	18 625 695 €	4 922 828 €	111 927 915 €
Cyprus	NA	64 €	64 €	NA	64 €	55 399	54 859	42	64.00 €	64.0 €	3 510 996 €	2 682 €	3 545 546 €
Czech Rep.	34.00 €	NA	34 €	NA	NA	8 423 824	877 624	73 871	34.00 €	34.0 €	NA	NA	286 410 016 €
Denmark	185.00 €	179 €	199 €	NA	NAP	1 355 939	480 669	NAP	187.67 €	189.0 €	86 039 751 €	NAP	254 464 552 €
Estonia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Finland	146.00 €	146 €	146 €	262 €	NAP	1 274 580	207 685	NAP	175.00 €	146.0 €	30 322 010 €	NAP	223 051 500 €
France	84.59 €	75.72 €	90.69 €	NA	370.15 €	23 052 474	5 866 900	75 928	155.29 €	83.2 €	444 241 668 €	28 104 749 €	3 579 761 056 €
Georgia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Germany	103.84 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	26 390 841	NA	NA	103.84 €	103.8 €	NA	NA	2 740 424 929 €

Country	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)
Greece	23.00 €	23.00 €	23.00 €	23.00 €	23.00 €	NA	NA	NA	23.00 €	23.0 €	NA	NA	NA
Hungary	30.25 €	30.25 €	NA	32.98 €	32.45 €	6 226 174	NA	NA	31.48 €	30.3 €	NA	NA	196 015 523 €
Iceland	145.00 €	145.00 €	145.00 €	NAP	NAP	50 159	7 116	NAP	145.00 €	145.0 €	1 031 820 €	NAP	7 273 055 €
Ireland	212.00 €	212.00 €	212.00 €	212.00 €	936.67 €	1 420 000	NA	30 447	356.93 €	212.0 €	NA	28 518 791 €	506 846 280 €
Italy	128.97 €	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NA	NA	NAP	128.97 €	129.0 €	NA	NAP	NA
Latvia	13.70 €	13.70 €	NA	64.20 €	40.20 €	NA	NA	NA	32.95 €	13.7 €	NA	NA	NA
Liechtenstein	230.00 €	230.00 €	230.00 €	325.00 €	NA	2 554	742	0	253.75 €	230.0 €	170 660 €	NA	648 078 €
Lithuania	16.61 €	16.91 €	16.52 €	NAP	40.72 €	3 017 455	645 320	72 000	22.69 €	16.7 €	10 912 361 €	2 931 840 €	68 466 054 €
Luxembourg	169.99 €	169.99 €	169.99 €	NA	NA	249 531	NA	NA	169.99 €	170.0 €	NA	NA	42 417 775 €
Malta													
Moldova	NA	5.01 €	6.15 €	NAP	12.80 €	NA	NA	NA	7.99 €	5.6 €	NA	NA	NA
Monaco	51.53 €	51.53 €	51.53 €	NA	NA	8 698	1 276	NA	51.53 €	51.5 €	65 752 €	NA	448 208 €
Montenegro													
Netherlands	216.00 €	214.38 €	216.16 €	381.95 €	436.00 €	4 340 580	2 029 035	2 276 505	292.90 €	215.3 €	434 984 523 €	992 556 180 €	1 271 347 201 €
Norway	296.00 €	296 €	296 €	NAP	NAP	1 207 778	291 536	NAP	296.00 €	296.0 €	86 294 656 €	NAP	357 502 288 €
Poland	17.24 €	17.24 €	17.24 €	NAP	NAP	22 354 366	NA	NAP	17.24 €	17.2 €	NA	NAP	385 389 270 €
Portugal	53.71 €	53.71 €	53.71 €	NA	NA	4 043 470	781 470	NAP	53.71 €	53.7 €	41 972 754 €	NAP	217 174 774 €
Romania	3.50 €	NA	3 €	NAP	4 €	28 215 752	3 121 146	NA	3.50 €	3.0 €	NA	NA	98 755 132 €
Russian Fed.													
San Marino	700.00 €	700 €	700 €	NAP	700	743	315	1	700.00 €	700.0 €	220 500 €	700 €	520 100 €
Serbia	15.00 €	15 €	10 €	35 €	30 €	4 200 000	1 300 000	90 000	21.00 €	12.5 €	19 500 000 €	2 700 000 €	88 200 000 €
Slovak Rep.	38.98 €	38.98 €	38.98 €	NA	34.94 €	NA	NA	NA	37.97 €	39.0 €	NA	NA	NA
Slovenia	73.00 €	73 €	73 €	NA	73 €	516 767	129 429	NA	73.00 €	73.0 €	9 448 317 €	NA	37 723 991 €
Spain (State Adm.)	50.37 €	NA	NA	NA	NAP	23 876 840	5 239 575	NAP	50.37 €	50.4 €	NA	NAP	1 202 676 431 €
Spain (Catalonia)	88.29 €	88.29 €	88.29 €	88.29 €	NAP	3 788 055	810 148	NAP	88.29 €	88.3 €	71 527 967 €	NAP	334 447 376 €
Sweden	240.00 €	260 €	NA	NA	NAP	2 320 186	629 650	NA	250.00 €	260.0 €	163 709 000 €	NAP	580 046 500 €
Switzerland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2 190 464	691 321	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
FYRO Macedonia	10.91 €	10.24 €	10.12 €	NA	14.50 €	881 186	90 218	18 830	11.44 €	10.2 €	923 832 €	273 035 €	10 082 971 €
Turkey	19.00 €	19.00 €	19.00 €	19.00 €	19.00 €	NA	NA	NA	19.00 €	19.0 €	NA	NA	NA
Ukraine	3.04 €	3.04 €	3.04 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.04 €	3.0 €	NA	NA	NA
UK: Engl. & Wales	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
UK: North. Ireland	311.00 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	536 185	183 960	66 430	311.00 €	311.0 €	NA	NA	166 753 535 €
UK: Scotland	99.00 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	2 906 181	567 064	375 490	99.00 €	99.0 €	NA	NA	287 711 919 €
Mean	99.6	95.2	93.4	124.3	138.4	5 108 250.0	864 816.2	169 486.9	106.6	97.0	65 065 767.6	88 367 690.9	407 456 689.5
Median	51.0	39.0	39.0	75.5	32.5	1 590 462.5	480 669.0	30 447.0	52.6	51.0	10 912 361.2	1 486 517.5	166 753 535.0
Minimum	2.3	2.0	2.6	19.0	2.6	743.0	315.0	0.0	2.3	2.3	65 752.3	700.0	117 900.0
Maximum	700.0	700.0	700.0	382.0	936.7	28 215 752.0	5 866 900.0	2 276 505.0	700.0	700.0	444 241 668.0	992 556 180.0	3 579 761 056.3

TABLE 16.A: CATEGORIES INCLUDED IN THE CALCULATION OF THE AVERAGE AMOUNT SPENT PER DAY OF DETENTION OF ONE PERSON IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS, IN 2009, IN TABLE 16

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2010.16.A

Country	Security	Health care (incl. medical care, psychiatric services, pharmaceuticals, dental care etc.)	Services (incl. maintenance, utilities, maintenance of inmate records, reception, assignment, transportation, etc.)	Administration (excl. extra-institutional expenditures)	Support (incl. food, inmate activities, inmate employment, clothing, etc.)	Rehabilitation programs (incl. academic education, vocational training, substance abuse programs, etc.)
Albania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Andorra	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Armenia	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Austria	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Azerbaijan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Belgium	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
BH: BiH (total)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
BH: BiH (st. level)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
BH: Fed. BiH	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
BH: Rep. Srpska	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Bulgaria	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Croatia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cyprus	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Czech Rep.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Denmark	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Estonia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Finland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
France	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Georgia						
Germany	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Greece	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Hungary	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Iceland	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Ireland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Italy	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Latvia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Liechtenstein	Yes	Yes			Yes	
Lithuania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Luxembourg	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Malta						
Moldova	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Monaco	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Montenegro						
Netherlands	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Norway	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Poland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Portugal	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Romania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Russian Fed.						
San Marino	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Serbia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Slovak Rep.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Slovenia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Spain (St. Adm.)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Spain (Catalonia)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sweden	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Switzerland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
FYRO Macedonia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Turkey	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ukraine	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
UK: Engl. & Wales	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
UK: North. Ireland	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
UK: Scotland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

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 prisoner. 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.
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 (REPUBLIKA SRPSKA)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● There are no accurate calculations of the expenses incurred by stay of one sentenced person or pre-trial detainee per day in a penitentiary-correctional establishment. The expenses in the budget of a penitentiary-correctional establishment are divided on material costs and employees' salary costs. ● The amount of 20 € per person was invoiced to the BiH Ministry of Justice and Government of Brcko District of BiH for the stay of their sentenced persons and pre-trial detainees in penitentiary-correctional establishments of Republika Srpska.
BULGARIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Average amount spent per day for the detention of one person in 2009: the amount refers to the whole budget for the penal institutions spent per day and per inmate. The amount excludes the budget used for salaries of staff employed.
CROATIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● There is no separate breakdown of the costs for pre-trial detainees and convicted prisoners.
GERMANY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The total costs of the prison service amounted to € 2,740,312,312, of which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ € 2,382,735,605 without construction costs ○ € 357,576,707 constitutes construction costs ● For 26,390,841 days spent in penal institutions, this results in an amount of € 103.84 per person per day: € 90.29 per person per day (without construction costs) plus € 13.55 (add for 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 €936.67. 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 63,095 prisoners. The breakdown: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Goods and services (including previous debts): 3,49 € ○ IT service: 0,76 € ○ Staff : 99,68 €

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Maintenance, assistance, rehabilitation, prisoners' transport (including previous debts) : 17,82 € ○ Investments: 7,22 € ● 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.
LIECHTENSTEIN
<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; ● Average amount spent per day for the detention of one person in the special facility/section for persons with psychiatric disorders in 2009 (€/day): there was one person with special treatment held in Austria during the spring 2009, so Austrian authorities send the bill to Liechtenstein. Austrian authorities charged 325 €/day. In Liechtenstein there is no institution designed for persons in this category.
LITHUANIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Table 16.A: 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.
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 (b): Price of a basic place in a House of Detention. ○ Point (c): Price of a closed prison place. ○ 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. ○ 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. ● All the figures included in all previous tables of this report 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"> ● As pre-trial detainees and convicted prisoners are held in the same institutions it is not possible to show costs for these groups separately. ● Table 16.A: Are considered all expenses including regional administration but not central administration.

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 is provided for the pre-trial detainees and convicted prisoners altogether.
SPAIN (CATALONIA)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The averages amount of 88.29 €/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.
TURKEY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Table 16: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Item 12.1: Pre-trial detention costs for each offender are covered by court house services. ○ Item 12.3: The treatment costs of offenders are covered by Ministry of Justice budget.
UKRAINE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Average amount spent per day is 35 UAH 22 kopecks. This is a sum for both prisoners and detainees of different categories. The figure indicated has been converted by national correspondents and corresponds to the exchange rate Euro-UAH: 11,4-01,00.
UK: NORTHERN IRELAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The amount presented in Table 16 is calculated on the basis of national currency. Amounts given are based on an average cost per prisoner place, per day, for the period between 1st April 2009 and 31st March 2010 and are for all prisoner types - sentenced and remand (£267/day). The figure provided in Euros in Table 16 has been calculated by the authors of this report on the basis of Yearly Average Exchange Rate for 2010.
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 for 2009-10 financial year.

3. 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 2010 (NUMBERS)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2010.17

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	422	18	3 201	21	2 835	213	27	99	4	2
Andorra	71	2	0	4	65	2	57	2	1	1	1	1
Armenia	2 071	216	314	NAP	1 541	96	1 231	105	45	32	NAP	32
Austria	3 983	67	NAP	NAP	3 916	82	3 163	193	84	187	3	343
Azerbaijan	3 717	191	NAP	977	2 549	53	1 420	NAP	23	NAP	NAP	1 053
Belgium	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
BH: BiH (total)	1 843	6	0	0	1 837	20	1 151	51	35	90	181	309
BH: BiH (st. level)	42	0	0	0	42	2	38	2	0	0	0	0
BH: Fed. BiH	977	NAP	NAP	NAP	977	12	660	32	23	15	33	202
BH: Rep. Srpska	824	6	0	0	818	6	453	17	12	75	148	107
Bulgaria	4 708	111	NA	NA	4 597	119	3 069	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Croatia	2 562	51	NAP	NAP	2 511	103	1 451	103	21	117	256	460
Cyprus	439	NAP	NAP	NAP	439	15	391	0	0	0	33	NAP
Czech Rep.	10 710.0	172.0	NAP	6 316.8	4 221.2	105.0	1 927.7	469.7	1 294.9	108.8	315.1	
Denmark	4 739	224	293	713	3 509	54	2 596	139	NA	88	425	207
Estonia	1 811.25	30	0	4	1 781.25	16	760	112.95	20	35	6	831.3
Finland	2 961	82	86	NAP	2 793	95	1 471	171	466	204	386	
France	34 126.73	409	1 997.6	260.5	31 459.63	338	24 604.9	0	0	3 031.7	188.4	3 296.63
Georgia												
Germany	37 228	NAP	415	0	36 813	412	27 496	232	597	1 725	2 103	4 248
Greece	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hungary	7 771	186	NAP	NAP	7 585	31	2 459	975	3 119			
Iceland	113	15	8	0	90	3	76	NAP	2	2	10	1
Ireland	4 275	133.9	36	290.5	3 814	86	3 022	130.88	19.6	223	257	75.69
Italy	46 411	1 592	1 128	2 273	41 418	206	37 247	101	2	2 013	0	1 849
Latvia	2 912	101	0	0	2 811	37	1 236	136	13	29	4	1 356
Liechtenstein	16	0	0	0	16	1	15	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	3 590	84	NAP	275	3 231	57	2 007	297	34	204	13	619
Luxembourg	410	4	0	0	406	5	292	8	4.75	23	32.5	40.75
Malta												
Moldova	3 422.5	129	NAP	NAP	3 422.5	47	1 949	315	20	125	NAP	966.5

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)
Monaco	47	0	0	0	47	2	32	3	1	0	0	9
Montenegro												
Netherlands	12 176.57	305.41	746.15	838.00	10 286.78	153.53	6 677.39	325.74	113.13	317.12	898.56	1 801.31
Norway	3 478	32	135	79	3 232	44	2 172	0	NA	477		539
Poland	29 463	395	564	NAP	28 504	1 715	15 820	1 587	640	2 166	704	5 872
Portugal	5 770	378	NAP	NAP	5 392	43	4 225	118	NA	471	NA	535
Romania	12 274	230	NAP	466	11 578	735	3 386	710	92	415	32	6 208
Russian Fed.												
San Marino	7	NAP	NAP	NAP	7	1	6	1	1	1	0	1
Serbia	4 068	43	NAP	NAP	4 025	32	2 289	287	24	239	537	617
Slovak Rep.	5 141	124	NA	NAP	5 017	58	4 437	227	41	243	11	0
Slovenia	868	31	NAP	NAP	837	40	518	14	9	71	101	84
Spain (State Adm.)	25 400	447	27	NAP	24 926	373	15 609	971	640	737	404	6 192
Spain (Catalonia)	4 953	94	NAP	106	4 753	43	3 185	277	285	402	117	444
Sweden	6 987	269	226	371	6 121	284	4 308	121	24	301	337	746
Switzerland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
FYRO Macedonia	826	15	NAP	NAP	811	55	509	29	20	48	50	100
Turkey	30 796	265	NAP	1	30 530	843	26 454	172	116	396	NA	2549
Ukraine	52 052.5	320	1 528	4 830	45 374.5	637	13 082	2 948.5	160	278	133	28 136
UK: Engl. & Wales	49 748	1 982	526	0	47 240	2 129	33 053	429	887	0	4 508	6 234
UK: North. Ireland	2 257	194	159	44	1 860	230	1 382	79	28	25	61	38
UK: Scotland	4 119	275	401	64	3 379	97	2 453	189	37	0	422	181

NOTES – TABLE 17

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.
CYPRUS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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): Under this heading are included staff at the Institute of Prison Staff Education (training centre), Czech penitentiary system Memorial staff, judicial guards (serving at courts), escort staff, guards at entrance gates and towers (perimeter guards), drivers, administration and logistics staff etc. Points (i) and (j): The same people are responsible for education and assessment. This category of staff includes teachers, educators, therapists, pedagogues, psychologists, social workers. Point (k): This category includes 67.2 staff paid by the Prison Service and 41.6 staff who are not paid by Prison Service. Point (l): Under this heading are included chaplains and priests, dog keepers, prevention officers. There are also staff members who are not available for the service/work (e.g. those on maternity leave), they are absent for a few years. On 1st September 2010, there were 81 uniformed staff members and 101 civilians in this category. These persons are not included in the total number of staff as it is not possible to distinguish if they should be working inside or outside of the penal institutions.
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.
ESTONIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Point (d): Four persons included under this heading are not included in the total number of staff employed by Prison Administration (point (a)).
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.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (j): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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. ○ Teachers (education staff): on 1st September 2010, 460 teachers (FTE) and contractors operating on a budget of 4,309 overtime hours per year (239 FTE). Al together, there were 699 FTE of education staff.
GERMANY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (h) – Under this heading is included only medical staff. No special data on paramedical staff is available; insofar staff is included under the point (g) of the Table.
HUNGARY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In the breakdown of the staff working inside penal institutions 1,001 persons are missing compared to the figure from the point (e). Yet, no special comment has been made available to explain this inconsistency.
ICELAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Figures from points (i) and (j) are included as well in the point (b).
ITALY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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).
LIECHTENSTEIN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In this Table 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 2010.
NORWAY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Points (j) and (k): Healthcare staff and some of the educational staff are not employed by the Correctional Service. ● At any given time, some 200 trainee prison officers are working in prisons. These make a contribution to each shift but do not replace normal employees. Further, this group remains on the payroll of the academy.
PORTUGAL
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Data are the FTE equivalents calculated for the staff employed by the Penitentiary Administration on 31st December 2010. ● 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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● All categories of staff are foreseen by the criminal justice system. Only one person is effective. In case of need, six policemen are available.
UK: NORTHERN IRELAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (e): There is a difference of 17 persons between the figure provided under point (e) and the sum of points from (f) to (l). This could be due to late notification of leavers/ new entrants which did not appear on the monthly statistics for September 2010 but appear on the grade lists produced to complete this section.

TABLE 18.1: FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME STAFF WORKING IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS
ON THE BASIS OF FULL-TIME EQUIVALENTS (FTE) ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2010 –
(PERCENTAGES)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2010.18.1

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	11.0	0.5	83.8
Andorra	71	100.0	2.8	0.0	5.6	91.5
Armenia	2 071	100.0	10.4	15.2	NAP	74.4
Austria	3 983	100.0	1.7	NAP	NAP	98.3
Azerbaijan	3 717	100.0	5.1	NAP	26.3	68.6
Belgium	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
BH: BiH (total)	1 843	100.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	99.7
BH: BiH (st. level)	42	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
BH: Fed. BiH	977	100.0	NAP	NAP	NAP	100.0
BH: Rep. Srpska	824	100.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	99.3
Bulgaria	4 708	100.0	2.4	NA	NA	97.6
Croatia	2 562	100.0	2.0	NAP	NAP	98.0
Cyprus	439	100.0	NAP	NAP	NAP	100.0
Czech Rep.	10 710.0	100.0	1.6	NAP	59.0	39.4
Denmark	4 739	100.0	4.7	6.2	15.0	74.0
Estonia	1 811.25	(100.2)	1.7	0.0	(0.2)	98.3
Finland	2 961	100.0	2.8	2.9	NAP	94.3
France	34 126.73	100.0	1.2	5.9	0.8	92.2
Georgia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Germany	37 228	100.0	NAP	1.1	0.0	98.9
Greece	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hungary	7 771	100.0	2.4	NAP	NAP	97.6
Iceland	113	100.0	13.3	7.1	0.0	79.6
Ireland	4 275	100.0	3.1	0.8	6.8	89.2
Italy	46 411	100.0	3.4	2.4	4.9	89.2
Latvia	2912	100.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	96.5
Liechtenstein	16	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Lithuania	3 590	100.0	2.3	NAP	7.7	90.0
Luxembourg	410	100.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	99.0
Malta						
Moldova	3 422.5	(103.8)	3.8	NAP	NAP	100.0
Monaco	47	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Montenegro						
Netherlands	12 176.57	100.0	2.5	6.1	6.9	84.5
Norway	3 478	100.0	0.9	3.9	2.3	92.9
Poland	29 463	100.0	1.3	1.9	NAP	96.7
Portugal	5 770	100.0	6.6	NAP	NAP	93.4
Romania	12 274	100.0	1.9	NAP	3.8	94.3
Russian Fed.						
San Marino	7	100.0	NAP	NAP	NAP	100.0
Serbia	4 068	100.0	1.1	NAP	NAP	98.9
Slovak Rep.	5 141	100.0	2.4	NA	NAP	97.6
Slovenia	868	100.0	3.6	NAP	NAP	96.4
Spain (State Adm.)	25 400	100.0	1.8	0.1	NAP	98.1
Spain (Catalonia)	4 953	100.0	1.9	NAP	2.1	96.0
Sweden	6 987	100.0	3.9	3.2	5.3	87.6
Switzerland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
FYRO Macedonia	826	100.0	1.8	NAP	NAP	98.2
Turkey	30 796	100.0	0.9	NAP	0.0	99.1
Ukraine	52 052.5	100.0	0.6	2.9	9.3	87.2
UK: Engl. & Wales	49 748	100.0	4.0	1.1	0.0	95.0
UK: North. Ireland	2 257	100.0	8.6	7.0	1.9	82.4
UK: Scotland	4 119	100.0	6.7	9.7	1.6	82.0
Mean			3.0	3.3	5.5	92.0
Median			2.3	1.9	1.6	96.5
Minimum			0.0	0.0	0.0	39.4
Maximum			13.3	15.2	59.0	100.0

TABLE 18.2: STAFF WORKING *INSIDE* PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON THE BASIS OF FULL-TIME EQUIVALENTS (FTE) ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2010 – (PERCENTAGES)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2010.18.2

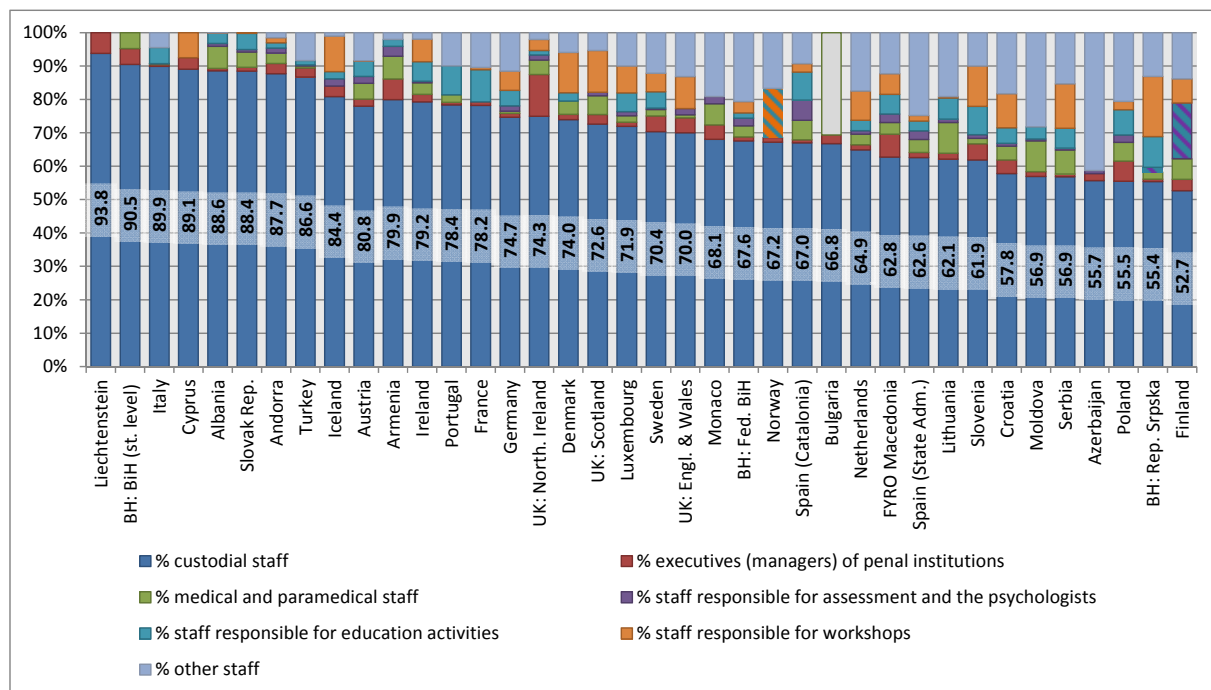
Country	Total number of staff working <i>INSIDE</i> penal institutions	Total % (sum)	% Executives (managers) of penal institutions	% Custodial staff	% Medical and paramedical staff	% Staff responsible for assessment and the psychologists	% Staff responsible for education activities	% Staff responsible for workshops or vocational training	% Other staff
Albania	3 201	100.0	0.7	88.6	6.7	0.8	3.1	0.1	0.1
Andorra	65	100.0	3.1	87.7	3.1	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Armenia	1 541	100.0	6.2	79.9	6.8	2.9	2.1	NAP	2.1
Austria	3 916	(103.5)	2.1	80.8	4.9	2.1	4.8	0.1	8.8
Azerbaijan	2 549	100.0	2.1	55.7	NAP	0.9	NAP	NAP	41.3
Belgium	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
BH: BiH (total)	1 837	100.0	1.1	62.7	2.8	1.9	4.9	9.9	16.8
BH: BiH (st. level)	42	100.0	4.8	90.5	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BH: Fed. BiH	977	100.0	1.2	67.6	3.3	2.4	1.5	3.4	20.7
BH: Rep. Srpska	818	100.0	0.7	55.4	2.1	1.5	9.2	18.1	13.1
Bulgaria	4 597	(69.3)	2.6	66.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Croatia	2 511	100.0	4.1	57.8	4.1	0.8	4.7	10.2	18.3
Cyprus	439	100.0	3.4	89.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	NAP
Czech Rep.	4 221.2	100.0	2.5	45.7	11.1	30.7		2.6	7.5
Denmark	3 509	100.0	1.5	74.0	4.0	NA	2.5	12.1	5.9
Estonia	1 781.25	100.0	0.9	42.7	6.3	1.1	2.0	0.3	46.7
Finland	2 793	100.0	3.4	52.7	6.1	16.7		7.3	13.8
France	31 459.63	100.0	1.1	78.2	0.0	0.0	9.6	0.6	10.5
Georgia		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Germany	36 813	100.0	1.1	74.7	0.6	1.6	4.7	5.7	11.5
Greece	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hungary	7 585	(86.8)	0.4	32.4		12.9			41.1
Iceland	90	(104.4)	3.3	84.4	NAP	2.2	2.2	11.1	1.1
Ireland	3 814	100.0	2.3	79.2	3.4	0.5	5.8	6.7	2.0
Italy	41 418	100.0	0.5	89.9	0.2	0.0	4.9	0.0	4.5
Latvia	2 811	100.0	1.3	44.0	4.8	0.5	1.0	0.1	48.2
Liechtenstein	16	100.0	6.3	93.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lithuania	3 231	100.0	1.8	62.1	9.2	1.1	6.3	0.4	19.2
Luxembourg	406	100.0	1.2	71.9	2.0	1.2	5.7	8.0	10.0
Malta									
Moldova	3 422.5	100.0	1.4	56.9	9.2	0.6	3.7	NAP	28.2
Monaco	47	100.0	4.3	68.1	6.4	2.1	0.0	0.0	19.1
Montenegro									
Netherlands	10 286.78	100.0	1.5	64.9	3.2	1.1	3.1	8.7	17.5
Norway	3 232	100.0	1.4	67.2	0.0	NA	14.8		16.7
Poland	28 504	100.0	6.0	55.5	5.6	2.2	7.6	2.5	20.6
Portugal	5 392	100.0	0.8	78.4	2.2	NA	8.7	NA	9.9
Romania	11 578	100.0	6.3	29.2	6.1	0.8	3.6	0.3	53.6
Russian Fed.									
San Marino	7	(157.1)	14.3	85.7	14.3	14.3	14.3	0.0	14.3
Serbia	4 025	100.0	0.8	56.9	7.1	0.6	5.9	13.3	15.3
Slovak Rep.	5 017	100.0	1.2	88.4	4.5	0.8	4.8	0.2	0.0
Slovenia	837	100.0	4.8	61.9	1.7	1.1	8.5	12.1	10.0
Spain (State Adm.)	24 926	100.0	1.5	62.6	3.9	2.6	3.0	1.6	24.8
Spain (Catalonia)	4 753	100.0	0.9	67.0	5.8	6.0	8.5	2.5	9.3
Sweden	6 121	100.0	4.6	70.4	2.0	0.4	4.9	5.5	12.2
Switzerland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
FYRO Macedonia	811	100.0	6.8	62.8	3.6	2.5	5.9	6.2	12.3
Turkey	30 530	100.0	2.8	86.6	0.6	0.4	1.3	NA	8.3
Ukraine	45 374.5	100.0	1.4	28.8	6.5	0.4	0.6	0.3	62.0
UK: Engl. & Wales	47 240	100.0	4.5	70.0	0.9	1.9	0.0	9.5	13.2
UK: North. Ireland	1 860	(99.1)	12.4	74.3	4.2	1.5	1.3	3.3	2.0
UK: Scotland	3 379	100.0	2.9	72.6	5.6	1.1	0.0	12.5	5.4
Mean			3.0	67.7	4.5	2.7	4.3	4.8	15.9
Median			2.1	67.8	4.1	1.1	3.7	2.9	12.3
Minimum			0.4	28.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maximum			14.3	93.8	14.3	30.7	14.8	18.1	62.0

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 two countries: **Estonia** and **Moldova**. These data are presented between brackets. The explanation for Estonia is in the notes to Table 17.

In Table 18.2, there are three countries (**Austria**, **Iceland** and **San Marino**) 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% (**Bulgaria**, **Hungary** and **UK: Northern Ireland**). These data are presented between brackets. Apart from Hungary, all other cases have been explained (see notes to Table 17).

FIGURE 3: PERCENTAGES OF STAFF WORKING *INSIDE* PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2010



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

For the following three countries only merged categories are available:

- In **Bulgaria**, the breakdown is not available for five categories. The only available categories of staff are: custodial staff and executives of penal institutions;
- In **Norway** in the same category are included staffs responsible for education activities and those responsible for workshops count together and
- In **Finland** the merged category includes staff responsible for assessment and the psychologists and staff responsible for education activities).

Figure 3 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 **67.8%** of custodial staff in the total. 22 countries are above this median. 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 2010
(NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2010.19

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	1	12.5	5	62.5	0	0.0	1	12.5	1	12.5
Armenia	10	100.0	10	100.0	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Austria	142	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Azerbaijan	2403	100.0	192	8.0	286	11.9	1925	80.1	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Belgium	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
BH: BiH (total)	89	100.0	43	48.3	31	34.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	15	16.9
BH: BiH (st. level)	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
BH: Fed. BiH	82	100.0	43	52.4	24	29.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	15	18.3
BH: Rep. Srpska	7	100.0	0	0.0	7	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Bulgaria	116	100.0	116	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Croatia	23	100.0	6	26.1	17	73.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Cyprus	20	100.0	1	5.0	18	90.0	NAP	NAP	1	5.0	NAP	NAP
Czech Rep.	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Denmark	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Estonia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Finland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA
France	699	100.0	699	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Georgia												
Germany	1757	100.0	498	28.3	185	10.5	131	7.5	200	11.4	743	42.3
Greece	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hungary	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Iceland	8.7	100.0	5.5	63.2	2.2	25.3	0	0.0	1	11.5	0	0.0
Ireland	19	100.0	11	57.9	1	5.3	6	31.6	1	5.3	0	0.0
Italy	896	100.0	NA	NA	889	99.2	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	7	0.8
Latvia	39	100.0	36	92.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	7.7	0	0.0
Liechtenstein	5	100.0	1	20.0	2	40.0	0	0.0	2	40.0	0	0.0
Lithuania	404	100.0	174	43.1	4	1.0	NAP	NAP	0	0.0	226	55.9
Luxembourg	158	100.0	16	10.1	75	47.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	67	42.4
Malta												

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	73	100.0	73	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												
Netherlands	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Norway	396	100.0	279	70.5	117	29.5	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NAP	NAP
Poland	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Portugal	NA	NA	437	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA
Romania	380	100.0	261	68.7	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	63	16.6	56	14.7
Russian Fed.												
San Marino	3	100.0	1	33.3	1	33.3	NAP	NAP	1	33.3	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	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA
Spain (State Adm.)	753	100.0	570	75.7	183	24.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Spain (Catalonia)	987	100.0	140	14.2	NAP	NAP	703	71.2	0	0.0	144	14.6
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	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ukraine	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA
UK: Engl. & Wales	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	19 335	NA	NA	NA
UK: North. Ireland												
UK: Scotland	213	100.0	63	29.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	69	32.4	81	38.0
Mean				48.1		33.6		11.9		9.1		15.0
Median				43.1		27.3		0.0		5.1		12.5
Minimum				0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
Maximum				100.0		100.0		80.1		40.0		55.9

NOTES – TABLE 19

ANDORRA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (f): One person included under this heading is an administrative employee.
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 (about 220 persons in 2009).
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.
BH: FEDERATION OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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): Are included medical staff (doctors, medical technicians, laboratory technicians, neuropsychiatrists) hired from local healthcare centres for a certain number of days or hours in the course of one week.
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.
CYPRUS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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): One employee of the Welfare Services is 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.
GERMANY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (f): Under this heading are included 50 psychologists, 214 pastors, 189 staff for workshop and vocational training, 40 staff for kitchen service and temporary workers in housekeeping, 58 staff for cleaning power, 192 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). ● Point (e): The activities carried out by the Probations Service is also a part of the successful state statutory duties, yet since the members are the Probations Service are not part of the Prison Service they are not included in this figure. ● In addition some tasks are carried out on the basis of cooperation agreements formed with outside persons (e.g. persons of different religion for the religious exercise of prisoners).

IRELAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Point (b): All teachers for adult prison population are supplied by the IVEC (Irish Vocational Education Association). ● Point (c): Dentists are supplied by the Dental Hospital in Dublin
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.
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): Of which 43 technicians (engineers in charge of the maintenance of medical equipment, employees working in prison cafeterias and stores, etc.
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.
NORWAY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Points (b) and (c): Healthcare staff and some of the educational staff are not employed by the Correctional Service. Figure under point (c) is an estimate adjusted by the increase in the number of places in penal institutions. Final figures from the Directorate of Health are not available.
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.
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

SPAIN (CATALONIA)

- **Point (b):** Under this heading 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.

UK: ENGLAND AND WALES

- Education staff working in establishments is not employed by the National Offender Management Service. The number of such staff is not known.
- Some healthcare staff are not employed by the National Offender Management Service but numbers are not available
- Staff employed by contractors that manage private sector prisons are not included in Tables 17 and 19.
- **Point (e):** The figure provided relates to permanent probation staff in post only (figures for social workers are not collected) and is on a full-time-equivalent basis. The figure provided is at 30th June 2010. The information was collected from the probation trusts via the HR Data Warehouse, which is subject to the expected level of inaccuracy inherent in any large-scale administrative system. The trusts have the ability to resubmit historical data which may result in occasional variations in subsequent reports. West Mercia probation trust were unable to submit their data for June 2010 due to local technical issues and therefore the most recent data they had submitted at that moment in time has been included within the figure provided.

UK: SCOTLAND

- **Point (f):** Under this heading are included contracted addictions workers.

TABLE 20: RATE OF SUPERVISION OF PRISONERS BY CUSTODIAL STAFF, TREATMENT AND EDUCATIONAL STAFF, AND STAFF RESPONSIBLE FOR WORKSHOPS ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2010

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2010.20

Country	Total number of prisoners (including pre-trial detainees)	Number of custodial staff	Rate of supervision (number of inmates per custodian)	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	Number of "other" staff	Rate of supervision (number of inmates per other staff)
	(a)	(b)	(c) = a/b	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h) = sum (d to g)	(i) = a/h
Albania	4 750	2 835	1.7	213	27	99	4	343	13.8
Andorra	36	57	0.6	2	1	1	1	5	7.2
Armenia	4 918	1 231	4.0	105	45	32	NAP	182	27.0
Austria	8 597	3 163	2.7	193	84	187	3	467	18.4
Azerbaijan	21 833	1 420	15.4	NAP	23	NAP	NAP	23	(949.3)
Belgium	11 382	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
BH: BiH (total)	2 802	1 151	2.4	51	35	90	181	357	7.8
BH: BiH (st. level)	20	38	0.5	2	0	0	0	2	10.0
BH: Fed. BiH	1 736	660	2.6	32	23	15	33	103	16.9
BH: Rep. Srpska	1 046	453	2.3	17	12	75	148	252	4.2
Bulgaria	9 379	3 069	3.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Croatia	5 165	1 451	3.6	103	21	117	256	497	10.4
Cyprus	900	391	2.3	0	0	0	33	33	27.3
Czech Rep.	21 955	1 927.7	11.4	469.7	1 294.9		108.8	1 873	11.7
Denmark	3 944	2 596	1.5	139	NA	88	425	652	6.0
Estonia	3 470	760	4.6	112.95	20	35	6	174	19.9
Finland	3 316	1 471	2.3	171	466		204	841	3.9
France	61 142	24 604.9	2.5	0	0	3 031.7	188.4	3 220	19.0
Georgia	23 684	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Germany	71 634	27 496	2.6	232	597	1 725	2 103	4 657	15.4
Greece	11 934	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hungary	16 459	2 459	6.7	975				975	(16.9)
Iceland	165	76	2.2	NAP	2	2	10	14	11.8
Ireland	4 352	3 022	1.4	130.88	19.6	223	257	630	6.9
Italy	68 345	37 247	1.8	101	2	2 013	0	2 116	32.3
Latvia	6 778	1 236	5.5	136	13	29	4	182	37.2
Liechtenstein	14	15	0.9	0	0	0	0	0	(0.0)
Lithuania	8 887	2 007	4.4	297	34	204	13	548	16.2
Luxembourg	690	292	2.4	8	4.75	23	32.5	68	10.1
Malta	583								
Moldova	6 415	1 949	3.3	315	20	125	NAP	460	13.9

Country	Total number of prisoners (including pre-trial detainees)	Number of custodial staff	Rate of supervision (number of inmates per custodian)	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	Number of "other" staff	Rate of supervision (number of inmates per other staff)
	(a)	(b)	(c) = a/b	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h) = sum (d to g)	(i) = a/h
Monaco	12	32	0.4	3	1	0	0	4	3.0
Montenegro	1 438								
Netherlands	11 737	6 677.39	1.8	325.74	113.13	317.12	898.56	1 655	7.1
Norway	3 636	2 172	1.7	0	NA	477		477	7.6
Poland	80 728	15 820	5.1	1 587	640	2 166	704	5 097	15.8
Portugal	11 613	4 225	2.7	118	NA	471	NA	589	19.7
Romania	28 191	3 386	8.3	710	92	415	32	1 249	22.6
Russian Fed.	838 500								
San Marino	0	6	0.0	1	1	1	0	3	(0.0)
Serbia	11 197	2 289	4.9	287	24	239	537	1 087	10.3
Slovak Rep.	10 068	4 437	2.3	227	41	243	11	522	19.3
Slovenia	1 351	518	2.6	14	9	71	101	195	6.9
Spain (State Adm.)	65 098	15 609	4.2	971	640	737	404	2 752	23.7
Spain (Catalonia)	10 761	3 185	3.4	277	285	402	117	1 081	10.0
Sweden	6 922	4 308	1.6	121	24	301	337	783	8.8
Switzerland	6 181	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
FYRO Macedonia	2 516	509	4.9	29	20	48	50	147	17.1
Turkey	120 391	26 454	4.6	172	116	396	NA	684	176.0
Ukraine	152 169	13 082	11.6	2 948.5	160	278	133	3 520	43.2
UK: Engl. & Wales	85 002	33 053	2.6	429	887	0	4 508	5 824	14.6
UK: North. Ireland	1 475	1 382	1.1	79	28	25	61	193	7.6
UK: Scotland	7 890	2 453	3.2	189	37	0	422	648	12.2
Mean			3.5						38.7
Median			2.6						13.8
Minimum			0.0						0.0
Maximum			15.4						949.3

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.

AMENDMENTS TO SPACE I 2009

The following amendments to the figures included in the SPACE I 2009 report were sent by the national correspondents during the preparation of SPACE I 2010.

DENMARK			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of entries to penal institutions after suspension or annulment of conditional release is amended as follows: 			
	Entries after the revocation, suspension or annulment of the conditional release (Table 12.1, SPACE I 2009)		
	Number	Percentage (%)	
Previously	4 306	30.3 %	
Amended	46	0.3 %	
HUNGARY			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Several figures (on 1st September 2009), including the total number of prisoners have been amended as follows: 			
	Categories	Previously	Amended
1	Total number of prisoners (including pre-trial detainees)	16 459	15 724
2	Total capacity of institutions	12 335	12 042
3	Age of prisoners (including pre-trial detainees)		
3.1	Less than 14 years	NAP	NAP
3.2	From 14 years to 16 years	187	15
3.3	From 16 years to 18 years		370
3.4	From 19 years to 24 years	1 368 (18 to < 22) 1 535 (22 to < 25)	2 516
3.5	From 25 years to 29 years	2 670	2 594
3.6	From 30 years to 39 years	5 687	5 513
3.7	From 40 years to 49 years	3 364	3 163
3.8	From 50 years to 59 years	1 382	1 311
3.9	From 60 years and older	266	242

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