



## SPACE I 2016 – Facts & Numbers

Marcelo F. Aebi (PhD), Mélanie M. Tiago (MA), Léa Berger-Kolopp (MA).  
[www.unil.ch/space](http://www.unil.ch/space) Project SPACE at the University of Lausanne,  
 Switzerland.

[www.coe.int/prison](http://www.coe.int/prison) Council for Penological Cooperation (PC-CP) of the  
 Council of Europe, France.

### In Brief...

- The participation rate in SPACE I 2016 was **90%**<sup>1</sup>. 47 out of 52 Prison Administrations of the 47 Member States of the Council of Europe took part.
- On 1<sup>st</sup> September 2016, **859,102** persons were held in the penal institutions of the 47 prison administrations that participated in this survey, which is 18,454 more inmates than in 2015<sup>2</sup> (representing an increase of 2.2%).
- The total number of European inmates rises to **1,505,187** when estimates of the inmates held in the Russian Federation are included. In 2015, that total was slightly lower (1,483,118 inmates).
- The median<sup>1</sup> European Prison Population Rate [PPR] increased by **1%** from 2015 to 2016. In 2015 the median PPR was 115.7 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants and in 2016 it was **117.1 per 100,000 inhabitants**.
- **91.6 inmates per 100 places** was the median density in European penal institutions in 2016. **27.7 %** of the European prisons were experiencing **overcrowding**.
- In 2016, **13** European Prison Administrations [PA] were facing **overcrowding** issues; two less than in 2015. In 2016, 11 of the PA with overcrowded prisons were the same as in 2015<sup>3</sup>.
- Countries that had the most overcrowded<sup>4</sup> penal institutions in 2016<sup>5</sup>: FYRO Macedonia, Hungary, Cyprus, Belgium, and France.
- The median proportion of female inmates in the total prison population was **5.3 %**, about the same value as in 2015 (5.2%).
- The median amount spent by 1 inmate/day during 2015 was **€51**, which is €9 less than in 2014. The amounts spent in 2015 ranged from almost €6/day in Moldova to €359 in Sweden.
- **€18.83 billion**<sup>6</sup> was the total amount spent by the European Prison Administrations during 2015.
- A slight decrease in **short custodial sentences** (less than 1 year) was observed across Europe in 2016. On 1<sup>st</sup> September 2016, **13.3%** of the total number of sentenced prisoners were serving short custodial sentences. In 2015, they represented 13.5%. Short sentences occupy the 4<sup>th</sup> position in the ranking of applicable prison terms<sup>7</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> See the *General Notes* at the end of this document.

### Key Figures for 2016

- **859,102** was the total number of inmates in countries which participated in the survey;
- Prison Population Rates [PPR]:
  - a) Average PPR in European countries: **127.2** inmates per 100,000 inhabitants;
  - b) Median PPR in European countries: **117.1** inmates per 100,000 inhabitants;
  - c) Considering Europe as a whole, there would be **135** inmates per 100,000 inhabitants.
- **The PPR increased by 1%** (median values) between 2015 and 2016:
  - Larger increase: Bulgaria +10.8%;
  - Lower increase: Greece +0.4.
- **13** Prison Administrations had prison overcrowding;
- **11.6%** was the median percentage of foreigners in the total prison population:
  - Highest: Luxembourg 74%;
  - Lowest: Poland <1%.
- **20.0%** of all inmates were not serving a final sentence:
  - Highest: Albania=50%;
  - Poland <1%.

- In 2016, persons serving sentences of more than 10 years represented **13%** of all inmates, versus 11.4% in 2015.
- The most common offenses for which sentenced prisoners were held in custody in 2016 are **theft** (18.9%) and **drug offenses** (17.5%). Sentenced prisoners for **robbery** and **homicide** represented, respectively, 12.6% and 12.1% of all sentenced inmates.
- In 2015, the median mortality rate was **31 per 10,000 inmates**, which is higher than in 2014 (27 per 10,000 inmates).
- **Suicide** represented **15.6%** of all deaths that occurred in European penal institutions.
  - On average, almost **32%** of inmates who committed suicide were in **pre-trial detention**;
  - On average, only **2%** of inmates who committed suicide were **females**.
- The average length of imprisonment in 2015 was **8.5 months**, and the duration of pre-trial detention was almost **3 months and a half**.
- In 2015, **167** persons per 100,000 inhabitants entered into penal institutions, versus 164 in 2014.
- The number of releases decreased from 142 releases per 100,000 inhabitants in 2014 to **135** releases per 100,000 inhabitants in 2015.
- There were on average **3** inmates per custodian staff<sup>8</sup> in 2016, which is the same ratio as in 2015 and 2014.

- There were **167 entries** into penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants in 2015.
- There were **135 releases** per 100,000 inhabitants in 2015.

#### Inmates characteristics

- Median age: **35 years**.
- Males: **94.7%**.
- Females: **5.3%**.
- **24.2%** of all **females** were pre-trial detainees.
- **20.7%** of all **males** were pre-trial detainees.
- **Theft** represents the most common offense for which prisoners have been sentenced (**18.9%**), followed by **drug offenses** (**17.5%**).
- The most common length of sentence was **from 1 year to 3 years: 26.4%**.

#### Participation rate...

- 47 out of 52 Prison Administrations
- 90% of participation

#### Questionnaire...

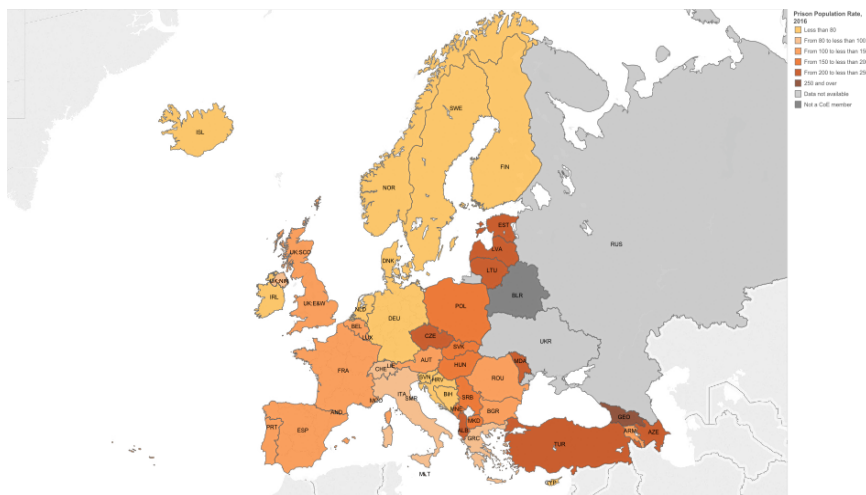
- Main items: 16
- Details: >200

#### Deadlines...

- Responses on time: 13
- Responses after deadline: 34

## 1. Prison Population Rates

In 2016, the number of inmates per 100,000 inhabitants in European countries was distributed almost in the same way as in 2015 (see Map 1). The highest prison population rates can be found mainly in Central and Eastern countries. Visible decreases of more than 10% took place in Belgium, Lithuania and Iceland.



Map 1: Prison Population Rates on 1st September 2016.

The prison population rates (PPR) remained relatively high in Central and Eastern European countries. Nevertheless, a decrease has been observed since 2006 (see Figure 1). Comparing the situation in 2016 to the one in 2006, 19 European countries reduced their PPR by more than 5%, while 18 countries increased their PPR by more than 5%. The highest increase was observed in Turkey (+161.7%).

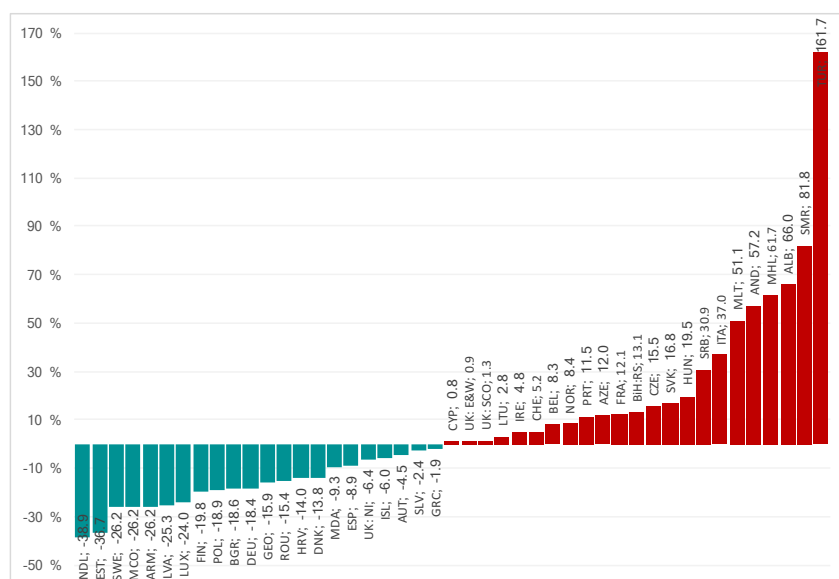


Figure 1: Evolution of the prison population rates between 2006 and 2016 (percentage change).

### Custodial Features

- **Overcrowding:** European prisons were still full. **27%** of the 47 Prison Administrations which answered the SPACE I questionnaire experienced overcrowding in 2016.
- **Turnover Ratio** during 2015: **52.9%**.
- Mortality Rate in 2015: **31 deaths** per 10,000 inmates.
- Suicide Rate in 2015: **5.1 suicides** per 10,000 inmates.
- Suicides represented almost **16%** of all deaths. **32%** of the inmates who committed suicide were in pre-trial detention (average values).
- Amount spent per inmate/day: **€51**.
- Escapes: **1 escape** per 10,000 inmates in 2015.
- Almost **100%** of all staff were employed directly by the Prison Administrations.
- In 2016 there was an average of almost **3 inmates** per 1 custodial staff (considering the total custodial staff).

## 2. Specific Categories of Inmates

SPACE I includes information on specific categories of inmates, namely females (Table 3.A in the SPACE I 2016 report) and foreigners (Table 4 & 4.A, SPACE I 2016).

### 2.1. Female inmates

#### In 2016 there were:

- 5.3%** of females among the total number of inmates;
- 11.2%** of foreign females among female inmates;
- 24.2%** of pre-trial females among female inmates.

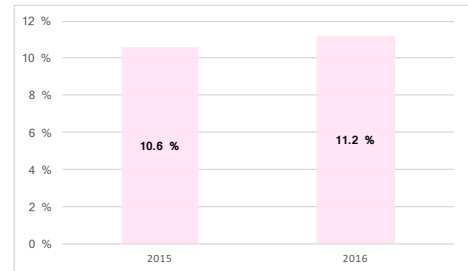


Figure 2: Proportion of foreigners among female inmates in 2015 and 2016

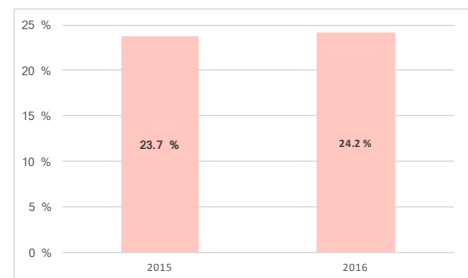


Figure 3: Proportion of pre-trial females among female inmates in 2015 and 2016

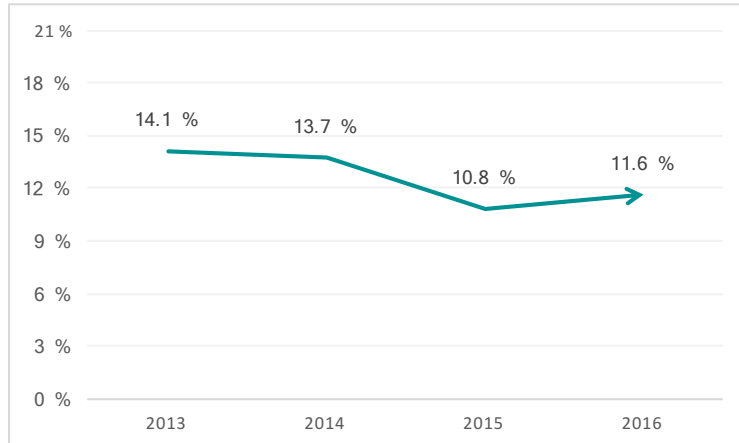
Generally, females represent a relatively small part of the prison population. In 2016 there were only a few countries in which female inmates represented more than 7% of the whole prison population: Monaco (18.8%), Andorra (12.8%), Latvia (8.4%), Malta (8.3%), Spain (Ste. Admin.) (7.8%), Finland (7.5%), Hungary (7.4%), and Czech Republic (7.3%).

In addition, during the last few years there has been a decrease in the proportion of foreigners among female inmates. In 2013, foreign females represented 13.1% of the female inmate population, while in 2014 this percentage decreased to 11.5% and in 2015 to 10.6%. In 2016 the percentage increased slightly, reaching 11.2%.

The proportion of pre-trial female inmates remained relatively stable overall. In 2013, 24.3% of the female inmates were pre-trial detainees. In 2014 this percentage decreased to 22.5%; however, in 2015 it increased to 23.7% and by 2016, 24.2% of the female inmates were in pre-trial detention. Thus, the percentages for 2013 and 2016 were almost identical.

## 2.2. Foreigners in 2016

**Figure 4: Evolution of the % of foreigners among the total number of inmates, 2013-2016.**



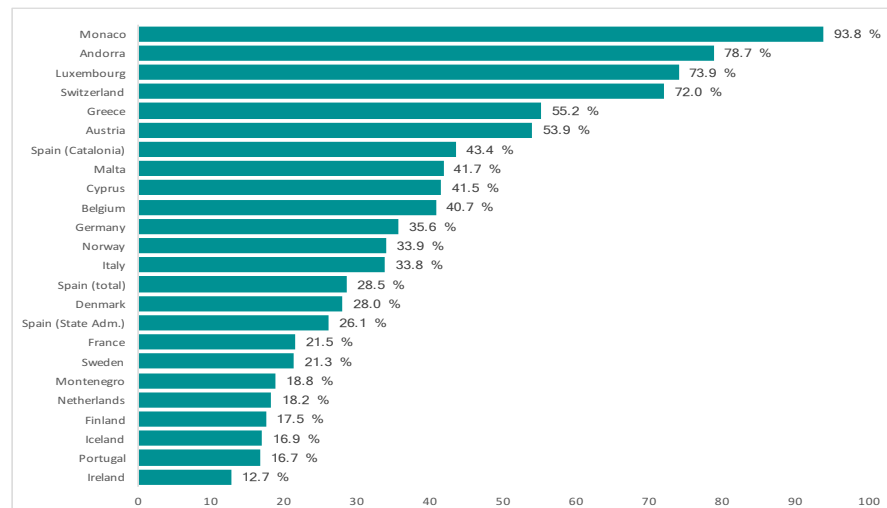
### 2016 in detail:

- ◆ **11.6%** of foreigners among the total number of inmates;
- ◆ **37.3%** of pre-trial detainees among foreigners;
- ◆ **27.1%** of EU-citizens among the total number of foreigners.

The median proportion of foreign inmates<sup>9</sup> shows an overall decreasing trend since 2013. While in 2013 foreigners represented 14.1% of the total number of inmates, this percentage decreased to 13.7% in 2014 and to 10.8% in 2015. In 2016 the percentage of foreign inmates slightly increased to 11.6% (see Figure 4).

The proportion of pre-trial inmates slightly increased from 34.4% in 2015 to 37.3% in 2016.

The proportion of EU-citizens among foreign inmates across Europe was 27.1% in 2016. This category of foreign inmates has decreased between 2013 and 2015 from 37.2% to 26.1%. In 2016, nevertheless, a slight increase of this category of inmates can be observed.



**Figure 5 :** Countries with the highest percentage of foreign inmates in their total prison population on 1st Sept. 2016.

### 3. Main Characteristics of Custodial Sentences

In 2016, inmates serving a final sentence represented about 80% of the total prison population. This percentage increased compared to 2015, when it was 73%. Indeed, since the mid-2000s that percentage has been increasing constantly, which means that there are less inmates waiting for a final sentence to be pronounced.

#### 3.1. Type of offenses in 2016

On 1<sup>st</sup> September 2016, **theft** was the most common offence that prisoners serving a final sentence had been convicted for (see Figure 6<sup>10</sup>). The proportion of this category of inmates increased from 16.2% in 2015 to 18.9% in 2016.

At the same time, prisoners sentenced for **drug offenses represented the second largest category**, having represented the main category of prisoners for the previous three years. Their proportion decreased between 2015 and 2016 from 18.7% to 17.5%.

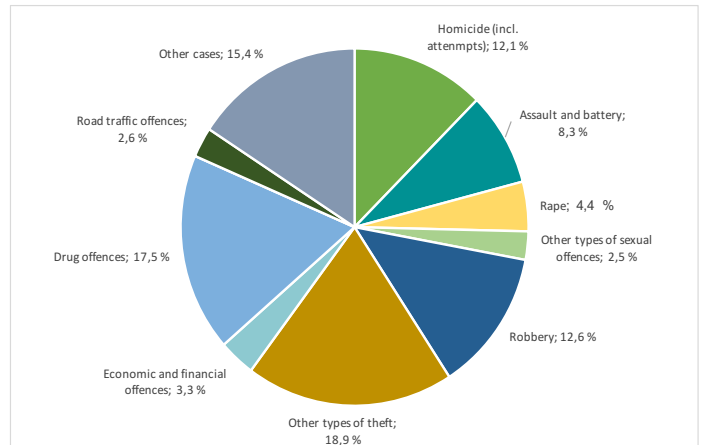


Figure 6: Breakdown (%) of sentenced prisoners by main types of offences on 1<sup>st</sup> Sept. 2016.

Prisoners sentenced for **robbery** (12.6%) and **homicide** (12.1%) represent the third and fourth largest categories. Robbery remained stable reaching 12.6% both in 2015 and 2016, and homicide slightly decreased from 13.2% in 2015 to 12.1% in 2016.

In the 2016 SPACE I questionnaire, a new category of offences was included: **Road traffic offences**. In 2016, persons sentenced for road traffic offences represented 2.6% of all sentenced prisoners.

#### Theft

In 2016, the highest **proportion** of prisoners sentenced for theft (more than 20%) was found mainly in Central and Eastern European countries (see Figure 7). This distribution was similar to the one observed in 2015. In addition, when prisoners sentenced for theft and robbery were considered together, they represented the largest category of sentenced inmates (around 26%).

The median European **rate** of prisoners sentenced for

theft per 100,000 inhabitants remained stable between 2015 and 2016 (13.5 in 2015 and 13.8 in 2016). The countries showing the highest rates of prisoners sentenced for theft (more than 30 per 100,000 inhabitants) in 2016 were: Latvia (31.2), Montenegro (32.6), Hungary (34.3), Lithuania (35.0), Bulgaria (37.3), Azerbaijan (38.5), Turkey (42.7), Poland (47.8), and Georgia (231.7).

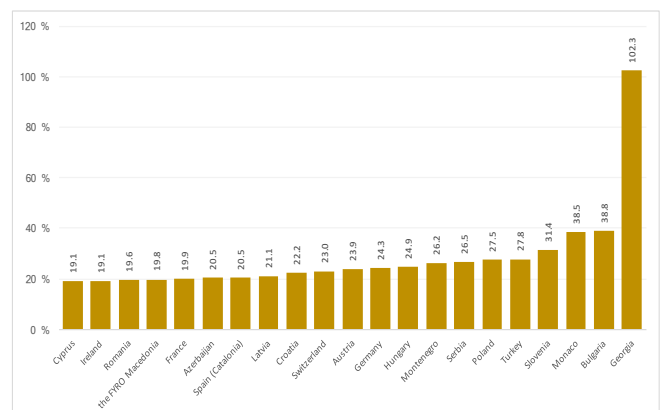


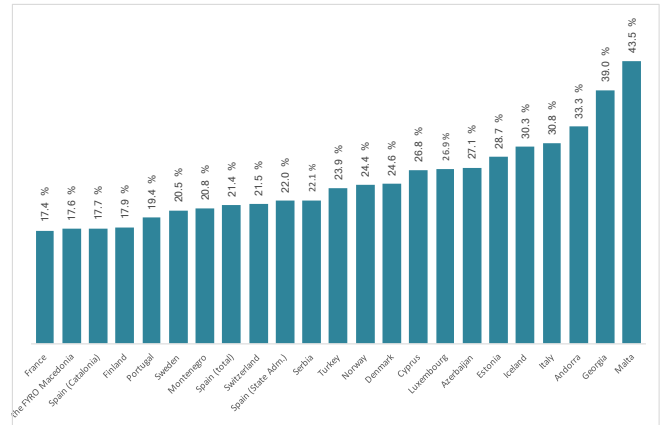
Figure 7: Countries with the highest percentage of prisoners serving sentences for theft on 1<sup>st</sup> Sept. 2016.

## Drug offenses

In 2016, the **proportion** of prisoners sentenced for drug offenses represented more than 20% in many European countries (see Figure 6).

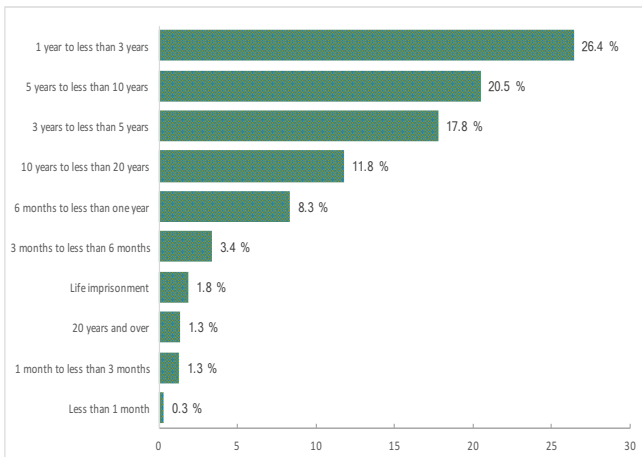
At the overall European level, that proportion increased from the mid-2000s until 2015. In 2013, prisoners sentenced for drug offenses became for the first time the largest category of the sentenced population (13.3% of the total) and they remained in that position in 2014 (16.5%) and 2015 (18.5%). In 2016, there was a decrease (17.5%).

The **rate** of prisoners sentenced for drug offenses per 100,000 inhabitants decreased from 14.2 in 2015 to 12.0 in 2016. The countries experiencing the highest rates of prisoners sentenced for drug offenses (more than 30 per 100,000 inhabitants) in 2016 were: Turkey (36.9), Malta (42.4), Estonia (48.6), Azerbaijan (50.9), and Georgia (88.3).



**Figure 8:** Countries with the highest percentage of prisoners serving sentences for drug offenses on 1st Sept. 2016.

## 3.2. Length of sentences in 2016



**Figure 9:** Breakdown (%) of sentenced prisoners by length of sentences on 1st Sept. 2015.

On 1<sup>st</sup> September 2016, among prisoners serving a final sentence, 26.4% had received a custodial sentence which length ranged from 1 year to less than 3 years (see Figure 8). This percentage has increased by almost 7% compared to 2015.

The proportion of prisoners serving sentences shorter than 1 year in 2016 was relatively high (13.3%). Nevertheless, the proportion of these sentences has remained relatively stable since last year (13.5%).

On the other hand, in 2016, very long custodial terms (10 years and over) represented 13.0% of all sentenced prisoners. This proportion increased compared to 2015 (11.4%).

## 4. Prison Management in 2015

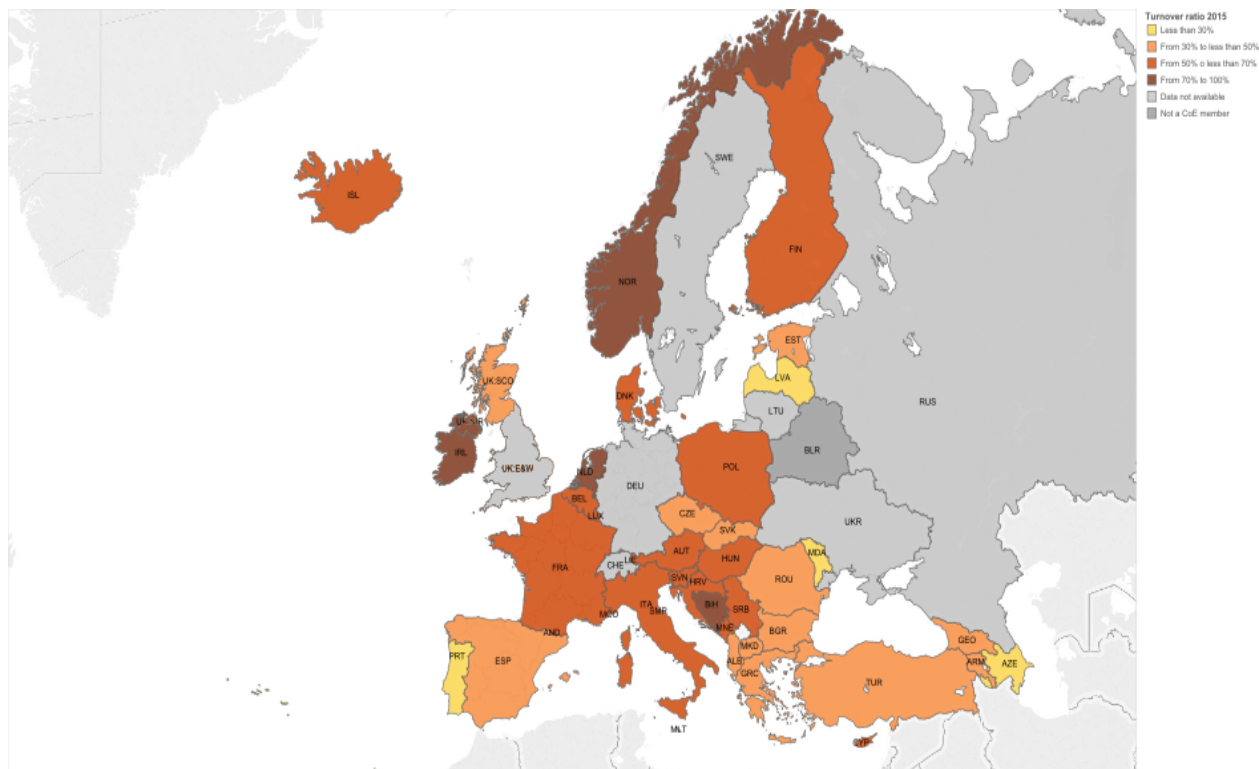
The increase in the rate of entries, coupled with the decrease in the rate of releases, constitutes the main explanation of the increase in the prison population rate mentioned above.

### 4.1. Custodial flow of entries and releases

**ENTRIES:** During the year 2015, 167 persons per 100,000 inhabitants entered into penal institutions. This rate is higher than in 2014 (164).

**RELEASES:** In 2015, 135 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants were released from custody, a significant decrease compared to 2014 (153).

In order to produce a more accurate picture of the situation, the turnover ratio of the prison population has been estimated for each country<sup>11</sup>. This ratio corresponds to the actual rate of exits per 100 potential exists (estimated on the basis of the total number of inmates). A low turnover ratio (less than 50%) implies relatively long periods of custody and could thus be seen as an early warning sign of a risk of prison overcrowding (see Map 2).



Map 2: Geographical distribution of the turnover ratio of prison populations in 2015.

### 4.2. Expenses per inmate

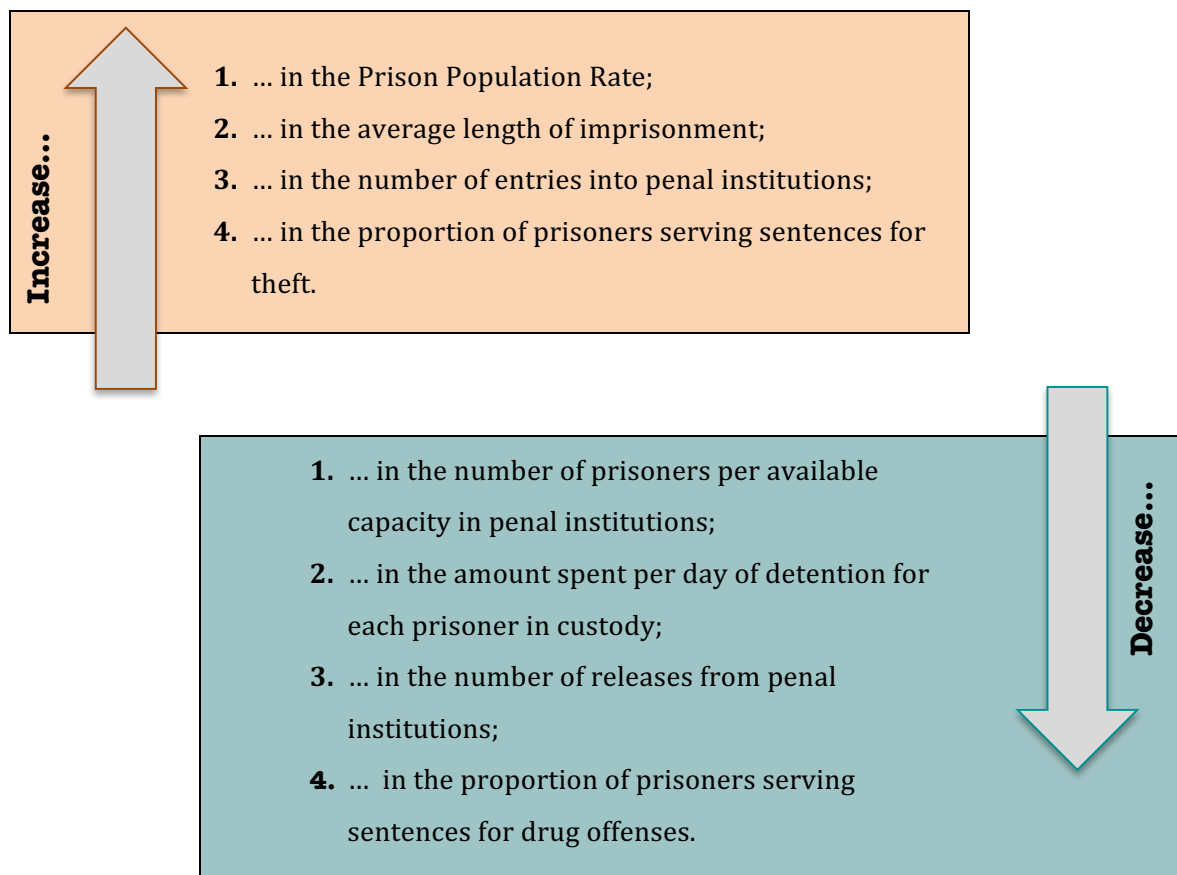
In 2015, the **median** amount spent for one inmate per day of detention in custody was €51.00. This figure, calculated on the basis of information provided by 44 countries, does not take into account differences in the cost of living and other economic indicators across countries (e.g. GDP, purchase power, poverty rate, Euro-national currency exchange rate).



## General Summary

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The illustration below summarizes the trends observed at the general European level from the 2015 to the 2016 SPACE I report.



### **DISCLAIMER**

Data on prison capacity is provided by the countries and therefore corresponds to their own estimation of it. The SPACE questionnaire provides a definition of overcrowding based on the design capacity of the prisons but most countries use the concept of operational capacity. As a consequence, the rates concerning prison capacity and overcrowding do not allow reliable cross-national comparisons.

The SPACE team is extremely thankful to all national correspondents who collected, discussed, validated and explained national figures. It is their contribution that makes SPACE possible.

We also owe a debt of gratitude to Ilina Taneva and Christine Coleur, as well as to Jaime Rodriguez and our colleagues from the Council of Europe and the University of Lausanne for their support to the SPACE project.

## Summary Tables

### Table 1: Characteristics of prison populations

Member States	Population on 1 <sup>st</sup> January 2016	Inmates per 100,000 inhabitants	Density per 100 capacity	Median age	% Females	% Foreigners	% Detainees without final sentence (2)	Detainees without final sentence per 100,000 inhabitants	Average length of imprisonment in 2015 (in months)
Albania	2 886 026	204.8	108.3	29	1.9	1.5	50.4	103.2	11.5
Andorra	78 264	60.1	32.4	37	12.8	78.7	55.3	33.2	11.1
Armenia	2 998 577	130.3	72.0	NA	4.0	3.9	NA	NA	NA
Austria	8 690 076	101.5	99.9	33	5.5	53.9	20.0	20.3	9.5
Azerbaijan	9 705 643	236.3	89.9	NA	3.1	2.3	NA	NA	30.6
Belgium	11 311 117	102.7	119.4	36	4.3	40.7	29.2	30.0	8.3
<i>BH : BiH (total)</i>									
BH : BiH (ste. level)									
BH : Fed. BiH									
BH : Rep. Srpska	1 157 516	74.6	61.0	44	2.3	2.0	13.6	10.1	10.0
Bulgaria	7 153 784	116.7	86.3	51	3.1	3.2	NA	NA	18.2
Croatia	4 190 669	74.2	77.3	36.79	4.0	6.1	NA	NA	5.1
Cyprus	848 319	78.7	126.5	37	8.1	41.5	29.5	23.2	4.1
Czech Rep.	10 553 843	213.0	108.3	32.5	7.3	8.0	NA	NA	21.5
Denmark	5 707 251	59.7	96.8	31	4.4	28.0	35.3	21.1	3.2
Estonia	1 315 944	202.9	91.6	36	5.5	7.6	23.0	46.7	17.6
Finland	5 487 308	56.7	100.5	35.6	7.5	17.5	NA	NA	6.4
France	66 759 950	102.6	116.9	32	3.3	21.5	28.3	29.1	8.5
Georgia	3 720 400	256.3	75.2	32	2.8	3.5	NA	NA	16.9
Germany	82 175 684	78.4	87.6	NA	5.9	35.6	NA	NA	8.2
Greece	10 783 748	89.2	98.0	NA	5.3	55.2	29.4	26.3	9.0
Hungary	9 830 485	184.8	132.0	36	7.4	5.0	22.4	41.3	9.8
Iceland	332 529	37.3	87.3	34	6.5	16.9	12.1	4.5	
Ireland	4 724 720	78.1	87.8	33	3.9	12.7	15.4	12.0	2.6
Italy	60 665 551	89.3	109.3	39	4.2	33.8	34.6	30.9	13.7
Latvia	1 968 957	212.6	71.5	46	8.4	3.9	30.4	64.7	4.1
Liechtenstein									
Lithuania	2 888 558	244.1	75.0	32	4.6	1.5	7.8	19.1	12.5
Luxembourg	576 249	122.3	99.2	34	6.1	73.9	40.0	48.9	8.4
Malta	434 403	128.0	90.1	44	8.3	41.7	NA	NA	
Moldova	3 553 056	222.7	91.4	40	6.3	1.1	16.4	36.6	8.5
Monaco	38 200	83.8	39.0	37	18.8	93.8	59.4	49.7	
Montenegro	622 218	173.7	80.1	34	3.1	18.8	3.1	5.3	5.8
Netherlands	16 979 120	51.4	81.6	35	5.3	18.2	43.6	22.4	2.8
Norway	5 210 721	73.9	93.4	35	5.8	33.9	25.5	18.9	4.8
Poland	37 967 209	188.4	81.8	35	3.6	0.9	0.5	0.9	
Portugal	10 341 330	133.2	109.4	37	6.3	16.7	15.4	20.5	30.7
Romania	19 760 314	140.5	105.8	34	5.0	1.1	8.2	11.5	27.0
Russian Fed.		(448)							
San Marino	33 005	6.1	25.0	42	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2
Serbia	7 076 372	150.8	108.9	35	3.9	3.4	16.2	24.5	5.4
Slovak Rep.	5 426 252	187.6	91.1	NA	6.8	2.2	NA	NA	14.3
Slovenia	2 064 188	63.4	98.9	NA	8.0	9.0	18.3	11.6	6.5
<i>Spain (total)</i>	46 440 099	130.7	71.8	39	7.6	28.5	13.1	17.1	21.9
Spain (State Adm.)	39 031 809	133.2	71.9	NA	7.8	26.1	12.9	17.2	22.2
Spain (Catalonia)	7 408 290	117.1	71.6	37	7.0	43.4	14.1	16.5	20.3
Sweden	9 851 017	58.5	92.9	35	6.0	21.3	26.6	15.5	1.7
Switzerland	8 327 126	83.0	92.2	NA	5.6	72.0	14.9	12.4	1.6
The FYRO Macedonia	2 071 278	161.7	132.3	39	3.0	5.4	8.7	14.0	17.1
Turkey	78 741 053	244.6	102.8	35	3.8	2.2	37.1	90.7	11.0
Ukraine									
UK : Engl. & Wales	58 147 409	146.4	97.8	33	4.5	11.6	10.9	16.0	9.1
UK : North. Ireland	1 858 540	80.7	76.5	32.8	3.6	9.1	29.6	23.9	5.3
UK : Scotland	5 376 607	142.4	93.9	NA	5.2	3.9	18.1	25.7	3.0
<b>Average</b>		<b>127.2</b>	<b>90.2</b>	<b>36.3</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>9.8</b>
<b>Median</b>		<b>117.1</b>	<b>91.6</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>8.5</b>
<b>Minimum</b>		<b>6.1</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Maximum</b>		<b>256.3</b>	<b>132.3</b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>93.8</b>	<b>59.4</b>	<b>103.2</b>	<b>30.7</b>

**Table 2 : Inmates under custodial sentences**

Member States	Lengths of sentences imposed (final sentenced prisoners) on 1 <sup>st</sup> September 2016 ( <i>cumulative percentages</i> )				Most common offenses (% of final sentenced inmates)			
	From 1y to less than 3y	3y and over	5y and over	10 y and over	Drug offenses	Robbery	Theft	Homicide (incl. attempts)
Albania	10.0	79.8	57.6	26.6	15.2	13.0	8.8	33.2
Andorra	4.8	66.7	33.3	23.8	33.3	9.5	0.0	14.3
Armenia	12.4	82.6	56.6	14.5	NA	NA	NA	NA
Austria	32.6	37.9	21.2	6.2	14.1	13.6	23.9	4.7
Azerbaijan	10.5	88.0	39.5	10.8	27.1	6.0	20.5	13.7
Belgium	10.6	30.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<i>BH : BiH (total)</i>								
<i>BH : BiH (st. level)</i>								
<i>BH : Fed. BiH</i>								
<i>BH : Rep. Srpska</i>	20.4	61.0	47.1	26.7	10.6	24.0	2.0	19.8
Bulgaria	29.7	40.9	25.3	11.1	7.4	17.1	38.8	12.3
Croatia	32.7	52.1	35.9	18.6	11.2	14.6	22.2	15.7
Cyprus	27.8	56.7	42.9	20.6	26.8	6.6	19.1	11.3
Czech Rep.	38.2	39.5	22.2	7.4	NA	NA	NA	NA
Denmark	32.7	36.6	24.4	10.7	24.6	9.9	11.5	8.7
Estonia	27.1	61.0	37.2	13.0	28.7	11.6	14.8	17.8
Finland	31.6	42.0	22.0	7.1	17.9	8.3	9.7	20.3
France	28.1	38.7	25.9	15.1	17.4	5.0	19.9	9.5
Georgia	26.4	76.7	47.6	13.2	39.0	12.4	102.3	14.2
Germany	NA	NA	NA	NA	13.0	12.8	24.3	7.4
Greece	2.1	81.7	76.5	50.1	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hungary	36.5	52.0	33.7	8.9	0.9	19.0	24.9	9.5
Iceland	28.4	48.6	31.2	13.8	30.3	5.5	4.6	11.9
Ireland	26.5	50.4	29.8	7.9	11.6	2.9	19.1	13.3
Italy	18.8	71.1	49.8	23.9	30.8	15.5	5.4	18.5
Latvia	21.0	69.4	49.1	18.3	15.2	24.7	21.1	14.7
Liechtenstein								
Lithuania	23.9	69.4	51.3	24.1	13.0	13.7	16.4	27.6
Luxembourg	39.3	44.3	32.6	20.0	26.9	7.6	16.4	14.0
Malta	48.9	65.2	47.3	27.0	43.5	37.4	8.3	10.6
Moldova	8.8	88.0	73.8	41.2	5.6	7.7	0.0	24.3
Monaco	38.5	23.1	23.1	0.0	15.4	15.4	38.5	0.0
Montenegro	32.8	22.7	10.2	3.0	20.8	7.6	26.2	21.7
Netherlands	26.2	32.0	21.9	9.8	16.4	11.8	13.4	15.0
Norway	28.4	37.5	21.7	8.3	24.4	3.6	8.1	6.9
Poland	40.5	27.2	14.3	6.3	3.3	13.8	27.5	7.1
Portugal	15.0	73.6	54.8	18.8	19.4	13.0	13.4	8.8
Romania	21.1	75.9	48.2	19.6	4.6	16.5	19.6	22.8
Russian Fed.								
San Marino	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Serbia	27.4	55.6	34.0	13.4	22.1	13.7	26.5	9.8
Slovak Rep.	29.4	44.2	31.3	9.1	11.5	13.2	18.6	6.6
Slovenia	35.5	47.3	29.6	11.3	13.6	9.0	31.4	6.9
<i>Spain (total)</i>	18.6	71.8	49.4	22.1	21.4	30.9	4.6	8.0
<i>Spain (State Adm.)</i>	19.2	70.8	48.4	21.7	22.0	32.2	1.9	7.6
<i>Spain (Catalonia)</i>	14.8	78.5	55.8	24.7	17.7	22.9	20.5	10.5
Sweden	35.6	40.4	22.5	7.8	20.5	9.6	7.7	13.8
Switzerland	21.0	27.1	11.8	4.1	21.5	7.9	23.0	6.5
The FYRO Macedonia	25.4	60.7	35.6	11.2	17.6	19.5	19.8	9.5
Turkey	7.4	82.6	70.3	44.9	23.9	14.5	27.8	22.2
Ukraine					0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
UK : Engl. & Wales	19.8	42.5	30.2	10.9	14.8	10.5	14.7	9.4
UK : North. Ireland	23.1	44.3	30.2	12.9	7.9	8.6	9.3	16.5
UK : Scotland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>Average</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>55.9</b>	<b>35.7</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>13.1</b>
<b>Median</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>52.1</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>12.1</b>
<b>Minimum</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Maximum</b>	<b>48.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>76.5</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>43.5</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>102.3</b>	<b>33.2</b>

**Table 3 : Life in Custody**

Member States	Mortality rate per 10,000 inmates (2015)	Suicide rate per 10,000 inmates (2015)	Average daily expense per inmate [in €] (2015)	Ratio of inmates per total custodial staff on 1 <sup>st</sup> Sept. 2016
Albania	20.1	3.3	13.93 €	1.9
Andorra	0.0	0.0	173.76 €	0.8
Armenia	72.0	7.7	11.10 €	1.9
Austria	37.6	6.6	123.12 €	2.9
Azerbaijan	56.2	2.9	12.09 €	NA
Belgium	34.3	12.5	NA	NA
<i>BH : BiH (total)</i>				
BH : BiH (st. level)				
BH : Fed. BiH				
BH : Rep. Srpska	45.6	0.0	30.00 €	NA
Bulgaria	56.7	9.2	57.11 €	3.1
Croatia	35.9	3.0	45.07 €	2.0
Cyprus	0.0	0.0	73.63 €	1.8
Czech Rep.	20.6	6.2	44.50 €	3.8
Denmark	12.5	6.2	197.00 €	1.6
Estonia	14.5	0.0	43.17 €	4.6
Finland	10.0	6.7	187.80 €	2.3
France	35.7	15.4	106.13 €	2.5
Georgia	11.7	2.0	NA	
Germany	22.9	10.4	131.60 €	4.2
Greece	41.5	5.2	30.15 €	2.5
Hungary	34.3	2.8	38.41 €	2.3
Iceland	0.0	0.0	196.00 €	1.6
Ireland	37.4	2.7	188.00 €	1.6
Italy	20.6	7.4	147.76 €	NA
Latvia	38.6	6.8	24.62 €	2.4
Liechtenstein	0.0	0.0		
Lithuania	48.6	10.0	18.61 €	3.7
Luxembourg	15.0	0.0	222.09 €	2.2
Malta	0.0	0.0	51.00 €	2.4
Moldova	62.7	6.4	6.00 €	9.9
Monaco	0.0	0.0	81.20 €	0.9
Montenegro	54.5	9.1	19.00 €	2.5
Netherlands	35.5	12.2	250.00 €	1.7
Norway	0.0	0.0	344.00 €	1.2
Poland	0.0	0.0	23.90 €	4.6
Portugal	47.1	7.7	41.07 €	3.4
Romania	39.5	3.8	24.64 €	6.7
Russian Fed.	0.0	0.0		
San Marino	0.0	0.0	707.92 €	0.4
Serbia	60.6	9.9	18.69 €	4.6
Slovak Rep.	17.8	5.0	40.53 €	3.4
Slovenia	35.7	21.4	62.00 €	2.6
<i>Spain (total)</i>	32.5	4.7	65.67 €	3.3
Spain (State Adm.)	28.1	4.2	NA	3.5
Spain (Catalonia)	59.3	7.8	133.17 €	2.6
Sweden	13.9	5.2	359.00 €	1.3
Switzerland	34.9	14.5	NA	3.3
The FYRO Macedonia	37.2	2.9	13.30 €	6.2
Turkey	24.7	2.5	21.01 €	5.3
Ukraine				
UK : Engl. & Wales	29.8	10.4	NA	3.8
UK : North. Ireland	11.8	NA	NA	1.2
UK : Scotland	31.0	2.6	140.00 €	2.4
<b>Average</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>108.59 €</b>	<b>3.5</b>
<b>Median</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>51.00 €</b>	<b>2.5</b>
<b>Minimum</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>6.00 €</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>Maximum</b>	<b>72.0</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>707.92 €</b>	<b>25.9</b>

**Additional explanatory notes**

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## General notes:

- Unless stated otherwise, this summary presents for each indicator the European median (i.e. the value that divides the data in two equal groups so that 50% of the countries are above the median and 50% are below it) instead of averages or arithmetic means, which are extremely sensitive to very high or very low values. In addition, only countries with more than 300,000 population are quoted as examples of the biggest increases and decreases.
- The total calculated for the whole territory of Spain (addition of the figures for the National Administration and the Catalan Administration) is not included in the computation of the average and median European values, to avoid duplication of the data.
- 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.
- When the data are shown in square brackets this means that the validation procedure could not be achieved for that particular question.
- Whenever Bosnia & Herzegovina is represented in maps, data only refers to Republika Srpska.
- Data for the Russian Federation are estimates retrieved from the *World Prison Brief* online database (<http://www.prisonstudies.org>) and were not taken into consideration for the calculation of the European average, median, minimum and maximum rates.

<sup>1</sup> 47 out of the 52 Prison Administrations of the 47 Member States of the Council of Europe answered the questionnaire. The Administrations that did not answer are Liechtenstein, Ukraine, Russian Federation, and two of the three Administrations of Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH Federation and State Level).

<sup>2</sup> Taking into account the exactly same countries.

<sup>3</sup> Countries that faced overcrowding in 2015 and continued to have the same problem in 2016 are: Albania, Austria, Belgium, France, Hungary, Italy, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, the FYRO Macedonia, and Turkey.

<sup>4</sup> Countries with more than 110 inmates per 100 places were considered here as being the most overcrowded.

<sup>5</sup> France (2015: 113/ 2016: 117<sup>↑</sup>), Belgium (2015: 127/ 2016: 120<sup>↓</sup>), Cyprus (2015: 97/ 2016: 127<sup>↑</sup>), Hungary (2015: 129/ 2016: 132<sup>↑</sup>), and the FYRO Macedonia (2015: 138 / 2016: 132<sup>↓</sup>).

<sup>6</sup> The accurate amounts of expenditure are available for 42 out of 52 European Prison Administrations. The sum presented was calculated on the basis of available information. Accurate data were missing from: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Liechtenstein, Poland, Russian Federation, Switzerland, and Ukraine. Rules are explained and available in the notes of tables 14 and 14A of the SPACE 2016 report.

<sup>7</sup> Among all sentenced prisoners, the group of inmates serving sentences from 1 year to less than 3 is the largest (average=24.2%; median=26.4%). The group of sentences from 5 years to less than 10 occupies the second position (average=20.7%; median= 20.5%). In 3<sup>rd</sup> position come the sentences from 3 to less than 5 years (average=20.2%; median=17.8%), followed by the short sentences of less than 1 year (average=16.5%; median=13.3%). In 5<sup>th</sup> position is the group serving from 10 to less than 20 years (average=12.4%; median=11.8%), in 6<sup>th</sup> position is life imprisonment (average=3.1%; median=1.8%), in 7<sup>th</sup> position are long sentences of more than 20 years (average=3.8%; median=1.3%) and finally, in the last position are security measures (average=0.6%; median=0.0%).

<sup>8</sup> Considering the total *custodial* staff.

<sup>9</sup> As a rule, the definition of “foreigner” corresponds to a person without the nationality of the country where he/she is imprisoned. This includes both persons who do not have their legal residence in that country and persons who have regular permanent resident permits. Inmates with unknown/unrecorded nationality are part of foreign inmates.

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<sup>10</sup> Armenia is not included because national breakdown does not fit the categories. In Finland, *rape* and *other types of sexual offenses* are not separated categories. Consequently, the Finnish data for these categories could not be used.

<sup>11</sup> For more details on custodial turnover ratios, see part B of SPACE I 2016 report.