

## Prison Populations

# SPACE I - 2021

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## Highlights of the 2021 SPACE I report

The main results of the 2021 SPACE I report are presented in a separate booklet (Prisons and Prisoners in Europe 2021: Key Findings of the SPACE I report), which includes some indicators of the trends observed since 2010 and the changes experienced since the publication of the previous report. This section summarises the situation in 2021 through two tables: Table A shows the European median values for a series of selected indicators and Table B specifies the position of each prison administration in comparison to that median. To do so, in Table B the prison administrations are divided in five clusters according to their score on each indicator:

1. **Very high:** This cluster includes the prison administrations whose score is more than 25% higher than the European median value.
2. **High:** This cluster includes the prison administrations whose score is between 5.1% and 25% higher than the European median value.
3. **Close:** This cluster includes the prison administrations whose score is similar (i.e., between -5% and +5%) to the European median value.
4. **Low:** This cluster includes the prison administrations whose score is between 5.1% and 25% lower than the European median value.
5. **Very Low:** This cluster includes the prison administrations whose score is more than 25% lower than the European median value.

For each indicator, both Tables specify the number of prison administrations (PA) for which data are available (e.g., the prison population rate is available for 49 PA, but the average age of the prison population is available only for 45 of them). This is due to the fact that there are countries that did not provide data for every indicator. Three countries (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Spain and the United Kingdom) have more than one prison administration. Consequently, each prison administration is mentioned separately in Table B, except when all of them are in the same cluster. In this case, only the name of the country is mentioned.

**TABLE A: EUROPEAN MEDIAN VALUES FOR THE MAIN PRISON INDICATORS, 2021 AND 2020**

	<b>Median values</b>
<b>STOCK indicators on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2021</b>	
Prison population rate per 100,000 inhabitants (49 PA)	101.8
% of female inmates in the prison population (49 PA)	4.7
% of foreign inmates in the prison population (46 PA)	15.3
% of inmates aged 50 or over in the prison population (44 PA)	16.1
% of inmates not serving a final sentence in the prison population (49 PA)	21.7
Prison density per 100 places (49 PA)	85.4
Ratio of inmates per one staff member (47 PA)	1.4
<b>FLOW indicators for the year 2020</b>	
Rate of admissions per 100,000 habitants in 2019 (47 PA)	135.7
Rate of releases per 100,000 habitants in 2019 (46 PA)	102.2
Suicide rate per 10,000 inmates in 2019 (46 PA)	5.7
Rate of escapes per 10,000 inmates in 2019 (47 PA)	2.2
Average length of imprisonment, in months [based on the stock and flow] (47 PA)	8.9

\*In principle, the median is based on the data provided by the 49 European prison administrations (PA) that answered the SPACE I questionnaire. The exceptions concern indicators for which not all the countries provided data (e.g., the percentage of foreign inmates is available only for 46 PA).

TABLE B: RANKING OF COUNTRIES ACCORDING TO THE MAIN PRISON INDICATORS, 2021 AND 2020<sup>1</sup>

	Very high (The score is more than 25% higher than the European median value)	High (The score is between 5.1% and 25% higher than the European median value)	Medium (The score is close to the European median value: i.e., between -5% and +5%)	Low (The score is between 5.1% and 25% lower than the European median value)	Very low (The score is more than 25% lower than the European median value)	No data available
<b>STOCK indicators on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2021</b>						
<b>Prison population rate per 100,000 inhabitants (N=49)</b>	Russian Fed., Turkey, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Slovak Rep., Lithuania, Czech Rep., Hungary, Poland, Estonia, Albania: Latvia, Moldova, Serbia, Scotland, Montenegro, UK: England & Wales.	Ukraine, Spain (State admin.), Romania, Portugal, North Macedonia.	Greece, Bulgaria, Spain (Catalonia).	Austria, France, Italy, Belgium, Luxembourg, Croatia, Andorra.	Ireland, UK: Northern Ireland, Switzerland, Germany, Sweden, Cyprus, Denmark, Armenia, Norway, Slovenia, Netherlands, BiH: Republika Srpska, Finland, Iceland, Monaco: Liechtenstein, San Marino.	BiH: State level and Fed. of BiH, Malta.
<b>n</b>	17	5	3	7	17	2
<b>% of female inmates in the prison population (N=49)</b>	Andorra, San Marino, Latvia, Russian Fed., Czech Rep., Hungary, Monaco, Slovak Rep., Spain, Finland, Portugal, Austria, Sweden, Iceland.	Norway, Moldova, Germany, Switzerland, Croatia, Luxembourg.	Ukraine, Slovenia, Belgium, Lithuania, Greece, Netherlands, Cyprus, Romania, Poland.	Denmark, Serbia, Italy, Estonia, Scotland, UK: England & Wales, Ireland, Turkey, UK: Northern Ireland, Georgia.	France, Montenegro, BiH: Rep. Srpska, Bulgaria, Azerbaijan, North Macedonia, Armenia, Albania, Liechtenstein.	BiH: State level and Fed. of BiH, Malta.
<b>n</b>	15	6	9	10	9	2
<b>% of foreign inmates in the prison population (N=46)</b>	Monaco, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Switzerland, Greece, Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Estonia, Italy, Slovenia, Spain, Denmark, Germany, France, Norway, Iceland, Netherlands.	Montenegro, Finland.	Portugal, Ireland.	UK: England & Wales.	San Marino, Croatia, UK: Northern Ireland, Czech Rep., North Macedonia, Georgia, Hungary, Armenia, Turkey, Serbia, BiH: Rep. Srpska, Bulgaria, Albania, Ukraine, Azerbaijan, Slovak Rep., Lithuania, Poland, Latvia, Moldova, Romania.	BiH: State level and Fed. of BiH, Malta, Russian Fed., Sweden, UK: Scotland.
<b>n</b>	20	2	2	1	21	5
<b>% of inmates aged 50 or over in the prison population (N=44)</b>	Liechtenstein, Italy, Spain (State admin.), Portugal, Monaco, San Marino, Norway, Croatia, Slovenia.	Iceland, Estonia, Hungary, Greece, Bulgaria, Netherlands, Cyprus, Georgia.	UK: England & Wales, Spain (Catalonia), Romania, Serbia, Poland, Andorra, Belgium, Scotland, Slovak Rep., Austria, Czech Rep., UK: Northern Ireland, Luxembourg.	North Macedonia, Germany, Finland, Ireland, Sweden, Latvia, France, Turkey.	Albania, Denmark, BiH: Rep. Srpska, Lithuania, Moldova, Montenegro.	Armenia, Azerbaijan, BiH: State level and Fed. of BiH, Malta, Russian Fed., Switzerland, Ukraine.
<b>n</b>	9	8	13	8	6	7

<sup>1</sup> Inside each cell of Table B, countries are ranked in descending order according to their rate or percentage in the corresponding variable. For example, in the first cell, Russian Federation is presented first because it has the highest prison population rate (328.1 per 100,000 inhabitants), followed by the Turkey (325.4 per 100,000 inhabitants), Georgia (231.9 per 100,000 inhabitants), and so on.

	<b>Very high</b> (The score is more than 25% higher than the European median value)	<b>High</b> (The score is between 5.1% and 25% higher than the European median value)	<b>Medium</b> (The score is close to the European median value: i.e., between -5% and +5%)	<b>Low</b> (The score is between 5.1% and 25% lower than the European median value)	<b>Very low</b> (The score is more than 25% lower than the European median value)	<b>No data available</b>
<b>% of inmates not serving a final sentence in the prison population (N=49)</b>	Liechtenstein, San Marino, Monaco, Albania, Armenia, Switzerland, Netherlands, Luxembourg, Andorra, Montenegro, Denmark, UK: Northern Ireland, Belgium, Croatia, Ukraine, Slovenia, Italy, France, Sweden.	Cyprus, Scotland, Latvia, Greece, Norway.	Azerbaijan, Finland, Bulgaria, Germany.	Ireland, Hungary, Austria, Portugal, Georgia, Estonia, Serbia, Spain (Catalonia), Iceland.	Spain (State admin.), Slovak Rep., Moldova, Turkey, BiH: Rep. Srpska, UK: England & Wales, Poland, North Macedonia, Russian Fed., Lithuania, Romania, Czech Rep..	BiH: State level and Fed. of BiH, Malta.
<b>n</b>	19	5	4	9	12	2
<b>Prison density per 100 places (N=49)</b>	Romania, San Marino, Greece, Cyprus, Belgium, Turkey.	Italy, France, Sweden, Hungary, Czech Rep., UK: England & Wales, Scotland, Austria, Moldova, Denmark, Serbia, Slovak Rep.	Portugal, Netherlands, Croatia, Iceland, Slovenia, Azerbaijan, Switzerland, Ireland, Germany.	Poland, Norway, Finland, Georgia, Luxembourg, Estonia, Albania, Bulgaria, Spain, Lithuania, North Macedonia, Northern Ireland, Russian Fed..	Latvia, Montenegro, Ukraine, Liechtenstein, Andorra, BiH: Rep. Srpska, Armenia, Monaco.	BiH: State level and Fed. of BiH, Malta.
<b>n</b>	6	12	9	14	8	2
<b>Ratio of inmates per one staff member (N=47)</b>	Turkey, Georgia, Greece, Moldova, Serbia, Poland, North Macedonia, Austria, Ukraine, Estonia, Spain (State admin.), Hungary, Romania, Slovak Rep., Portugal.	Czech Rep., Montenegro, Lithuania, UK: England & Wales, Bulgaria, Germany, France.	Switzerland, Spain (Catalonia), Cyprus, Croatia, Scotland, Italy.	Belgium, Slovenia, Latvia, Iceland, Finland, Luxembourg.	Albania, Ireland, Armenia, Sweden, Denmark, UK: Northern Ireland, Netherlands, Liechtenstein, Andorra, Norway, San Marino, BiH: Rep. Srpska, Monaco.	Azerbaijan, BiH: State level and Fed. of BiH, Malta, Russian Fed.
<b>n</b>	15	7	6	6	13	4

\*When the table only indicates « Spain », it means that the classification is the same for the two PA of the country: Spain (State Administration) and Spain (Catalonia).

	<b>Very high</b> (The score is more than 25% higher than the European median value)	<b>High</b> (The score is between 5.1% and 25% higher than the European median value)	<b>Medium</b> (The score is close to the European median value, i.e. between -5% and +5%)	<b>Low</b> (The score is between 5.1% and 25% lower than the European median value)	<b>Very low</b> (The score is more than 25% lower than the European median value)	<b>No data available</b>
<b>FLOW indicators for the year 2020</b>						
<b>Rate of admissions per 100,000 inhabitants in 2019 (N=47)</b>	Switzerland, Turkey, Serbia, Montenegro, Bulgaria, Lithuania, Croatia, Poland, Sweden, UK: Northern Ireland, UK: England & Wales, Cyprus, Scotland, Germany, Georgia, Hungary, BiH: Rep. Srpska, Denmark, Slovak Rep., Belgium, Liechtenstein, Andorra, Estonia, Russian Fed., Ireland.	Albania, Netherlands, Luxembourg, Monaco.	France, Slovenia, Norway.	Finland, North Macedonia, Austria, Czech Rep..	Azerbaijan, Spain, Iceland, Moldova, Italy, Greece, Romania, Ukraine, Portugal, San Marino.	Armenia, BiH: State level and Fed. of BiH, Latvia, Malta.
<b>n</b>	25	4	3	4	11	4

<b>Rate of releases per 100,000 inhabitants in 2019 (N=46)</b>	Turkey, Montenegro, Bulgaria, Poland, UK: Northern Ireland, Serbia, Croatia, Georgia, BiH: Rep. Srpska, Lithuania, Hungary, Cyprus, Estonia, Albania, Luxembourg, Russian Fed., Ireland, Andorra.	Netherlands, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Slovak Rep., Slovenia.	Czech Rep., Denmark, France, Austria, Finland.	Norway, UK: England & Wales, Sweden.	Italy, North Macedonia, Spain, Moldova, Azerbaijan, Iceland, Belgium, Germany, Portugal, Greece, Ukraine, Romania, Armenia, San Marino.	BiH: State level and Fed. of BiH, Latvia, Malta, Switzerland, UK: Scotland.
<b>n</b>	18	5	5	3	15	5
<b>Suicide rate per 10,000 inmates in 2019 (N=46)</b>	France, Latvia, Portugal, Luxembourg, Belgium, Lithuania, Estonia, Netherlands, Italy, Spain, Moldova, Albania, Austria, Denmark, Ukraine, Slovenia, UK: England & Wales, Finland, Czech Rep., Serbia.	Norway, Russian Fed..		Greece, Germany, Armenia, North Macedonia, Georgia.	Romania, Poland, Slovak Rep., Switzerland, Hungary, Sweden, Turkey, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, San Marino, Montenegro, Monaco, Liechtenstein, Iceland, Cyprus, Croatia, BiH: Rep. Srpska, Andorra.	BiH: State level and Fed. of BiH, Ireland, Malta, UK: Northern Ireland, UK: Scotland.
<b>n</b>	21	2	0	5	18	5
<b>Rate of escapes per 10,000 inmates in 2019 (N=47)</b>	Luxembourg, Finland, Switzerland, Denmark, Sweden, France, Austria, North Macedonia, Croatia, Germany, Norway, Ireland, Montenegro, Italy, Lithuania, Greece, Belgium, Portugal, Spain, Moldavia, Bulgaria.	Ukraine.	Russian Fed..	Romania.	Hungary, Czech Rep., Turkey, UK: Northern Ireland, UK: England & Wales, Slovenia, Slovak Rep., Serbia, San Marino, Poland, Netherlands, Monaco, Liechtenstein, Latvia, Iceland, Georgia, Estonia, Cyprus, BiH: Rep. Srpska, Azerbaijan, Andorra, Albania	Armenia, BiH: State level and Fed. of BiH, Malta, UK: Scotland.
<b>n</b>	22	1	1	1	22	4
<b>Average length of imprisonment, in months [based on the stock and flow] (N=47)</b>	Azerbaijan, Portugal, Moldova, Russian Fed., Ukraine, Czech Rep., Romania, Greece, Spain, Italy, Georgia, Albania, Slovak Rep., Estonia, North Macedonia, San Marino, Hungary, Austria, Turkey.	France, Poland, Lithuania.	Luxembourg, UK: Scotland.	UK: England & Wales, Iceland, Belgium, Ireland, Norway, Andorra.	Slovenia, Serbia, Montenegro, Finland, Bulgaria, Croatia, Netherlands, Denmark, Germany, UK: Northern Ireland, Sweden, Cyprus, BiH: Rep. Srpska, Monaco, Liechtenstein, Switzerland.	Armenia, BiH: State level and Fed. of BiH, Latvia, Malta.
<b>n</b>	20	3	2	6	16	4

\*When the table only indicates « Spain », it means that the classification is the same for the two PA of the country: Spain (State Administration) and Spain (Catalonia).

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# Introduction

The SPACE I 2021 annual report is part of the SPACE project<sup>2</sup>. This project provides an overview of the use of custodial (*SPACE I*) and non-custodial (*SPACE II*)<sup>3</sup> sanctions and measures in the Member States of the Council of Europe (CoE) by means of two annual reports.

SPACE I focuses on **prison populations** and the **penal institutions** in which they are held. Data for the SPACE I report are collected by means of a questionnaire agreed by the Council for Penological Co-operation (PC-CP) of the CoE and sent every year by the research team of the University of Lausanne (UNIL) to the prison administrations of the CoE Member States. The aim is to obtain data that are comparable across States. However, any **comparisons** of the **levels** (in rates, ratios and percentages) shown by the countries according to different indicators are always problematic and must be conducted **very cautiously**. This is due to the fact that the way in which data are collected in different countries varies from country to country. These variations in the data collection methods introduce **artificial differences** across countries. For that reason, since 2004, the SPACE I questionnaire includes questions on the way in which data are collected (known as **metadata**) in each country, which help explain these artificial differences between countries. Thus, the questionnaire aims at identifying, and whenever possible reducing, differences in the way in which categories are defined and data are gathered in the national statistics of each country. Some of the main differences across countries are due to divergences in the categories of inmates included in the prison population (see *Table 2.1* and *Table 2.2*); in the way in which the capacity of penal institutions is estimated (see *Table 17*); in the way in which admissions into penal institutions as well as exits from them are defined (see *Table 23* and *Table 25*); in the categories of personnel included in the total number of staff (see *Table 20*); or in the items included in the budget spent by the Prison administration (see *Table 33*).

The questionnaire is filled by the national correspondents in each Prison administration and sent back to the team of experts of the University of Lausanne (UNIL), which undertakes a **procedure of data validation** that involves a multilevel counterchecking of the information received. In that perspective, significant inconsistencies and visible *outliers* (corresponding to very high or very low values) are identified as the data are introduced in the database through a series of control tables. In such cases, the countries that provided the data are contacted and asked to check the figures or explain the reasons for the inconsistencies. The revised figures or explanations are then introduced in the database, which sometimes leads to further exchanges between the UNIL research team and the national correspondents. After that, a first draft version of the SPACE I report is produced and circulated among colleagues, who may identify other inconsistencies which can be solved before publication. Nevertheless, despite this data validation procedure, there are some **inconsistencies** that cannot be fully elucidated (and in that case the figures are presented between brackets) and there may be others that have not been identified before the publication of the final report. In that context, any readers' comments, notes or criticisms are welcome. The **Notes** to the tables included in the SPACE report provide an additional and invaluable source of information about the data included in the tables. In that perspective, the golden rule for users of SPACE I is to **avoid using the data included in SPACE I without considering the notes and comments related to that data**.

## SPACE WEBSITE

In addition to the data presented in this report, the Website of the SPACE project provides supplementary information related to the use of custodial and non-custodial sanctions across Europe (e.g., recidivism studies, SPACE related research and publications, useful links and addresses concerning the Prison and Probation Administrations).

<sup>2</sup> Website of the SPACE Project: [www.unil.ch/space](http://www.unil.ch/space).

<sup>3</sup> Aebi, M.F. & Hashimoto, Y.Z. (2022). *SPACE II – Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics: Persons serving non-custodial sanctions and measures. Survey 2021*. Strasbourg: Council of Europe.

## OVERVIEW OF THE CONTENTS OF THE 2021 SPACE I REPORT

Figures on prison populations as well as on staff employed by prison administrations relate to **31<sup>st</sup> January 2021** and are known as *stock* indicators. The date of 31<sup>st</sup> January is preferred to 1<sup>st</sup> January because the number of inmates decreases between the end/beginning of the year holiday season due to temporary releases that allow inmates to spend the festivities with their families. It is also preferred to 1<sup>st</sup> September (used in SPACE I from 1983 to 2016) because it is closer to the date of publication of the report. When data on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2021 were not available, the Member States were asked to use the closest possible date of reference. The exceptions are expressly stated in the notes to the Tables concerned. These indicators are presented in **Section 1** of the report.

Data on admissions into penal institutions and exits from them, as well as on the total number of days spent in these institutions and the budget spent by the prison administration, relate to the whole **year 2020** and are known as *flow* indicators. These indicators are presented in **Section 2** of the report.

In 2021, the forty-seven member states of the Council of Europe counted *fifty-two* prison administrations under their control.

Data are not collected for the following territories<sup>4</sup>: Crimea, Transnistria, Abkhazia, South Ossetia, part of the Karabakh region, the northern part of Cyprus, and the Danish (Faroe Islands) and United Kingdom Dependencies (Gibraltar, Guernsey, Isle of Man, and Jersey). Data for Belarus and Kosovo are not collected because they are not members of the Council of Europe.

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<sup>4</sup> This list is established by the SPACE team of researchers for statistical purposes and clarity only, thus it cannot be interpreted as being contrary to the full respect of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Council of Europe Member States within their internationally recognised borders.

## CONVENTIONS AND STATISTICAL MEASURES

The following conventions and abbreviations are used throughout the report.

### *Conventions used*

<b>NAP or ***</b>	<b>Not applicable:</b> The question is irrelevant; the item refers to a concept not found in the penal system of the country concerned.
<b>0</b>	<b>Zero:</b> The concept exists in the penal system of the country concerned, but there are no cases (the number of cases or persons is zero).
<b>NA</b>	<b>Not available:</b> There are no figures available, but the concept exists in the penal system of the country concerned.
<b>(number)</b>	Data are presented between brackets when the validation procedure revealed inconsistencies that cannot be explained.
	The box is left blank when the country also left it blank in its answer to the questionnaire.

All the comments by the countries as well as the mentions of discrepancies between the national definitions and the ones used in SPACE have been grouped in the notes to the relevant Table.

### *Measures of central tendency*

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

**Mean (Average):** 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 values).

**Median:** The median is the value that divides the data supplied by the countries concerned into two equal groups so that 50% of the observations are above the median and 50% are below it. The median is not influenced by very high or very low values.

**Minimum:** The lowest value in the given column of the Table.

**Maximum:** The highest value in the given column of the Table.

Merged categories are not included in the calculation of these measures.

To avoid duplication of data, 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.

***Disclaimer: For reasons of accuracy, the mean and median values are computed with data from the original SPACE database, which contains all the decimals not presented in the Tables included in the report. Readers who rework the calculations from the data presented in the Tables —which only contain one or two decimals— will therefore reach slightly different results than the ones presented in the report.***

## DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

The rates per 100,000 inhabitants presented in this report have been calculated using as a reference the population of each country on 1<sup>st</sup> January 2021 as available on the *Eurostat Database* (“*Population on 1<sup>st</sup> January by age and gender*”).

**Exceptions:** When population figures were not available in the Eurostat Database or when the information provided by a national correspondent referred to a different territorial division than the one used in that database, we used the following sources:

**Bosnia and Herzegovina – Republika Srpska:** The population estimated for mid-2020 was used (based on the natural changes of population and migration) retrieved from <http://www2.rzs.rs.ba> on 17<sup>th</sup> May 2021. Population for year 2021 was not available.

**Andorra:** Population data for 2021 was retrieved from <https://worldpopulationreview.com> on 17<sup>th</sup> May 2021. Therefore, population data refers to 17<sup>th</sup> May 2021.

**Georgia:** Population data for 2021 was retrieved by <https://worldpopulationreview.com> on 17<sup>th</sup> May 2021. Therefore, population data refers to 17<sup>th</sup> May 2021.

**Russian Federation:** Population data was retrieved from <https://worldpopulationreview.com> on 17<sup>th</sup> May 2021. Therefore, population data refers to 17<sup>th</sup> May 2021.

**San Marino:** Population data was retrieved from <https://worldpopulationreview.com> on 17<sup>th</sup> May 2021. Therefore, population data refers to 17<sup>th</sup> May 2021.

**Moldova:** Population data refers to 1<sup>st</sup> July 2021 and was retrieved from <https://population.un.org/wpp/DataQuery/> on 20<sup>th</sup> November 2021.

**Monaco:** Population data refers to 1<sup>st</sup> July 2021 and was retrieved from <https://population.un.org/wpp/DataQuery/> on 20<sup>th</sup> November 2021.

**Spain – Catalonia:** Population data refers to 1<sup>st</sup> January 2021 and was retrieved from <https://www.idescat.cat/pub/?id=aec&n=245&lang=en> on 17<sup>th</sup> May 2020.

**Spain – State Administration:** Population data was estimated by the authors based on the demographic data for the Autonomous Community of Catalonia and for the whole territory of Spain.

**UK – England & Wales:** Population data refers to July 2021 and was calculated by the authors based on the demographic data of England summed to demographic data of the same report for Wales. All data were retrieved from <https://www.ukpopulation.org/> on 17<sup>th</sup> May 2021.

**UK – Northern Ireland:** Population data is an estimation for July 2021 retrieved from <https://www.ukpopulation.org/northern-ireland-population/> on 17<sup>th</sup> May 2021.

**UK – Scotland:** Population data is an estimation for July 2021 retrieved from <https://www.ukpopulation.org/scotland-population/> on 17<sup>th</sup> May 2021.

## PARTICIPATION RATE

The 2021 SPACE I questionnaire was sent to the prison administrations by mid-September 2021. The majority of them answered the questionnaire after the original deadline (15<sup>th</sup> October 2021), but the last questionnaires were received only by the end of January 2022.

49 (94.2%) of the 52 prison administrations in the 47 Council of Europe member states answered the SPACE I 2021 questionnaire.

The following prison administrations did not respond to the questionnaire: Bosnia & Herzegovina [BiH]: State level, Bosnia & Herzegovina: Federation of BiH, and Malta.

The data validation procedure revealed a few inconsistencies that could not be explained. The figures concerned are presented between brackets.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors thank all persons who brought their support, advice, and suggestions throughout the elaboration of this report. First of all, we thank the national correspondents in each member state of the Council of Europe, without whom this report would not exist. We also thank the members of the PC-CP Working Group as well as Iliana Taneva, Christine Coleur and Andrew Cutting at the Council of Europe. Special thanks to Jaime Rodriguez Murphy for his attentive and critical reading of the SPACE reports, as well as to Nadya Radkovska, from the Bulgarian Prison Administration, for the picture used on the cover page.

## TABLE C LEGISLATIVE AND OTHER MEASURES WHICH DIRECTLY INFLUENCE TRENDS IN THE NUMBER OF INMATES

ALBANIA	
1.	<b>Changes in criminal law:</b> No;
2.	<b>New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:</b> No;
3.	<b>Amnesties:</b> 170 inmates concerned. Law no. 5/2020 dated 30.01.2020 "On granting amnesty" has been approved by the Albanian Parliament. The law entered into force on March 3, 2020;
4.	<b>Individual pardons:</b> 0;
5.	<b>Collective pardons:</b> 0;
6.	<b>Other:</b> No;
ANDORRA	
1.	<b>Changes in criminal law:</b> No;
2.	<b>New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:</b> No;
3.	<b>Amnesties:</b> 0;
4.	<b>Individual pardons:</b> 0;
5.	<b>Collective pardons:</b> 0;
6.	<b>Other:</b> No;
ARMENIA	
1.	<b>Changes in criminal law:</b> No;
2.	<b>New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:</b> No;
3.	<b>Amnesties:</b> 0;
4.	<b>Individual pardons:</b> 0;
5.	<b>Collective pardons:</b> 0;
6.	<b>Other:</b> No;
AUSTRIA	
1.	<b>Changes in criminal law:</b> No.
2.	<b>New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:</b> No.
3.	<b>Amnesties:</b> 0
4.	<b>Individual pardons:</b> 32 inmates concerned. Individual pardon by the President of the Federal Republic of Austria.
5.	<b>Collective pardons:</b> 0
6.	<b>Other:</b> No;
AZERBAIJAN	
1.	<b>Changes in criminal law:</b> Due to the Amendments to the Criminal Code (01.05.2020) - 59 persons were released, 583 person's term of imprisonment was reduced, 1 person's regime has been changed.
2.	<b>New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:</b> No;
3.	<b>Amnesties:</b> 0;
4.	<b>Individual pardons:</b> 0;
5.	<b>Collective pardons:</b> 175 inmates were concerned.
6.	<b>Other:</b> No;
BELGIUM	
1.	<b>Changes in criminal law:</b> No;
2.	<b>New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:</b> No;
3.	<b>Amnesties:</b> 0;
4.	<b>Individual pardons:</b> 0;
5.	<b>Collective pardons:</b> 0;
6.	<p>Other: During the period between February 1<sup>st</sup> 2020 until January 31<sup>st</sup> 2021, regulations with regards to COVID-19 countermeasures had a direct impact on the number of prisoners in Belgian prisons. An overview:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Royal Decree nr. 3 of April 9, 2020 provided two important measures prison directors could implement to reduce the concentration of their prison populations during the first wave of covid-19, and in this way supported the efforts to control the sanitary crisis in Belgian prisons. The following measures were taken during the period of March 18, 2020 until June 17, 2020: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Interruption of the execution of sentences: The interruption of sentences allowed certain convicted people who were in prison to leave the prison (under certain conditions) for a period decided by royal decree. The execution of their sentence was suspended for the duration of the measure; the statutory limitation period of the sentence was also paused during the interruption of the sentence execution. Amount of people: 508.</li> <li>○ Early release: Convicted prisoners who were approaching the end of their prison sentence (maximum 6 months left of their mandatory sentence), were allowed to leave prison on probation on the conditions that they had a place of residence and sufficient sustenance, in so far as they did not belong to an excluded</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

category. Their probation period was equal to the duration of the remaining part of their imprisonment at the date of their early release. During this probation period they had to comply to certain conditions. If they failed to do so, the measure of early release could be revoked. If no revocation occurred and with the end of the probation period, the convicted person was definitely released (end of imprisonment sentence).

Amount of people: 150.

- The law of December 20, 2020 concerning various temporary and structural provisions regarding justice within the framework of the fight against the spread of the COVID-19 (“wet van 20 december 2020 houdende diverse tijdelijke en structurele bepalingen inzake justitie in het kader van de strijd tegen de verspreiding van het coronavirus COVID-19”) provides again the possibility to grant interruptions of sentences and early releases. It was possible to allow for early releases from November 27, 2020 until September 30, 2021. Interruptions of the execution of sentences could be granted between December 3, 2020 and October 15, 2021.

The conditions and procedures to qualify for these measures were mostly similar to those stipulated in the Royal Decree nr. 3 (supra).

Number of people granted early release: 222.

Number of people granted interruption of the execution of their sentence: 493.

#### BULGARIA

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;

#### CROATIA

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;

#### CYPRUS

1. **Changes in criminal law:** No;
2. **New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:** No;
3. **Amnesties:** 0;
4. **Individual pardons:** 166 inmates are concerned.
5. **Collective pardons:** 320 inmates are concerned. It concerns the early releases in the framework of the prevention for COVID-19 pandemic.
6. **Other:** No;

#### CZECH REPUBLIC

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

1. **Changes in criminal law:** No;
2. **New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:** No;
3. **Amnesties:** 0;
4. **Individual pardons:** 1 inmate is concerned. This is possible if the inmate is sick or old.
5. **Collective pardons:**
6. **Other:** No;

#### ESTONIA

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

#### GEORGIA

1. **Changes in criminal law:** No;
2. **New legislation concerning some categories of inmates:** No;
3. **Amnesties:** 150 inmates are concerned. The Parliament of Georgia adopted the Law of Georgia on Amnesty on January 11, 2021.
4. **Individual pardons:** 17 inmates are concerned. The President of Georgia issued the Decree N556 on Pardon on November 26, 2019.

5. <b>Collective pardons:</b>
6. <b>Other:</b>
<b>FRANCE</b>
<p>1. <b>Changes in criminal law:</b></p> <p>a. Law n° 2019-222 of 23 March 2019 on 2018-2022 programming and reform for justice (LPJ) published in the Official Journal of March 24, 2019 pursues the objective of getting out of the “systematism” of the prison sentence when this sentence is not the most suited concerning the nature of the offense, its gravity, its perpetrator(s) and the situation in which they are found, by developing other autonomous penalties, and by facilitating the conditions of their pronouncement. In addition, with regard to the pre-sentencing phase, the YPA facilitates the issuance of electronic house arrest, considered an effective alternative to pre-trial detention.</p> <p>Some provisions of Law No. 2019-222 of 23 March 2019 were immediately applicable, in particular those relating to release under constraint and others came into effect on 24 March 2020.</p> <p>b. The provisions applicable on 24<sup>th</sup> March 2020 have amended the following articles with the objectives set out below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Article 131-4-1 of the Criminal Code: Creates the autonomous sentence of home detention under electronic surveillance for a maximum period of six months which consists of a detention sentence executed outside a penal establishment and without prior intervention by a sentence enforcement judge;</li> <li>▪ Article 131-5-1 of the Criminal Code: Standardizes the probationary sentences into a single probationary sentence in order to facilitate its pronouncement;</li> <li>▪ Articles 132-40 and following of the Criminal Code: Merge the penalties of penal constraint, suspension with probation and suspension of community service into a single device called probationary suspension in order to better adapt this sentence to the circumstances and to the personality of the condemned.</li> </ul> <p>c. The law of n° 2019-222 of 23 March 2019 modified the scale of penalties. Thus, the following articles have been modified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Article 132-19 of the Criminal Code: Prohibit the pronouncement of prison sentences less than or equal to one month;</li> <li>▪ Articles 132-19 and 132-25 of the Criminal Code: From now on, the trial court has the obligation, when pronouncing the prison sentence, to rule on these conditions of execution. The following distinctions are thus provided for, depending on the quantum of the sentence: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• From six months to one year (included), the sentence will in principle be adjusted ab initio by the court of judgment without requiring (as before) guarantees of integration or serious efforts at social rehabilitation;</li> <li>• From six months to one year (included), the court will have the choice between deciding itself on an adjustment, directing the convicted person to this end before the judge of the application of sentences, or imposing that the sentence be carried out in detention, by issuing, when the accused appears free, a warrant of detention with deferred effect;</li> <li>• More than 1 year: the prison sentences will be executed without the possibility of adjustment before execution by the judge responsible for the execution of the sentences.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>2. <b>New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:</b></p> <p>a. Law n° 2019-222 of 23 March 2019 on 2018-2022 programming and reform for justice published in the Official Journal of 24 March 2019. The provisions applicable on 24<sup>th</sup> March 2020 have amended the following articles with the objectives set out below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Articles 464-2 of the CPP and D. 45-2-1 to D. 45-2-9, D. 46, D. 48-2, D. 48-2-3 to D. 42-2-8 and D. 149 paragraph 2 of the CCP: Create the custody mandate with deferred effect in order to adjust the date of imprisonment to the evolution of the prison population.</li> <li>• Articles 747-1 and 747-1-1 of the CCP: Increase the possibilities of converting prison sentences of less than or equal to six months (this provision is also applicable to minors).</li> </ul> <p>b. Application of the authorization provided in article 11 of the law n° 2020-290 of 23 March 2020, order n° 2020-303 of 25 March 2020 on criminal proceedings to fight against the COVID-19 pandemic.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This ordinance includes provisions relating to the assignment of detainees, the execution of custodial sentences, the application of sentences and in particular the adjustments to immediately applicable sentences [from March 27, 2020 to May 11, 2020 with regard to house arrest at the end of the sentence, and until July 10, 2020 are included for other measures, with the exception of the territories of GUYANA and MAYOTTE for which these measures ended on October 18, 2020 at midnight]:</li> <li>• Simplification of sentence adjustment procedures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Article 24 of the ordinance - Establishment of a written procedure before the courts for the application of sentences.</li> <li>• Article 25 §1 - Simplification of the granting of reduced sentences, escorted exit authorizations and temporary absences.</li> <li>• Article 25 §2 - Simplification of the granting of releases under constraint in the form of conditional release by relaxing the conditions for granting.</li> <li>• Article 26 of the ordinance - Simplification of the granting of sentence suspensions.</li> <li>• Article 29 - Extension of the procedure for converting prison sentences provided for by Article 747-1 of the CCP to sentences in progress</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Creation of mechanisms allowing early exits from detention. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Article 28 of the ordinance - Creation of a house arrest measure at the end of the sentence.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Article 27 - Creation of an additional reduction of sentence linked to the exceptional circumstances of a health crisis], with a maximum amount of two months.</li> </ul>
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Amnesties: 0;</li> <li>Individual pardons: 0;</li> <li>Collective pardons: 0;</li> <li>Other: No;</li> </ol>
<b>GERMANY</b>	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Changes in criminal law: No;</li> <li>New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No;</li> <li>Amnesties: 0;</li> <li>Individual pardons: 0;</li> <li>Collective pardons: 0;</li> <li>Other: No;</li> </ol>
<b>GREECE</b>	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Changes in criminal law:</b> An amendment of the Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure took place in November 2019 (law 4637/2019, Government Gazette 180/A/18-11-2019).;</li> <li><b>New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:</b> No;</li> <li><b>Amnesties:</b> No;</li> <li><b>Individual pardons:</b> 1 inmate is concerned.</li> <li><b>Collective pardons:</b></li> <li><b>Other:</b> No;</li> </ol>
<b>HUNGARY</b>	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Changes in criminal law: No;</li> <li>New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No;</li> <li>Amnesties: 0;</li> <li>Individual pardons: 2 inmates are concerned.</li> <li>Collective pardons: 0;</li> <li>Other: No;</li> </ol>
<b>ICELAND</b>	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Changes in criminal law: No;</li> <li>New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No;</li> <li>Amnesties: 0;</li> <li>Individual pardons: 0;</li> <li>Collective pardons: 0;</li> <li>Other: No;</li> </ol>
<b>IRELAND</b>	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Changes in criminal law: No;</li> <li>New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No;</li> <li>Amnesties: 0;</li> <li>Individual pardons: 0;</li> <li>Collective pardons: 0;</li> <li>Other: No;</li> </ol>
<b>ITALY</b>	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Changes in criminal law:</b> The Law by decree n. 18 of 17 March 2020, then converted into Law by Law n. 27 of 24 April 2020, provided for that the sentence to imprisonment not exceeding 18 months, even if remaining part of a longer sentence, must be served, upon request, at the finally sentenced persons' home or in another public or private healthcare centre. That provision was at first in force until 30 June 2020. The offenders who perpetrated serious crimes were excluded from that provision. That measure was confirmed by the law by Decree of 28 October 2020, which extended the measure until 31 December 2020. That Law by decree was converted into law by the law nr. 176 of 18 December 2020.</li> <li><b>New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:</b> 0;</li> <li><b>Amnesties:</b> 0;</li> <li><b>Individual pardons:</b> 0;</li> <li><b>Collective pardons:</b> 0;</li> <li><b>Other:</b> No;</li> </ol>
<b>LATVIA</b>	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Changes in criminal law: No;</li> <li>New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No;</li> <li>Amnesties: 0;</li> <li>Individual pardons: 2 inmates are concerned.</li> <li>Collective pardons: 0;</li> <li>Other: The number of prisoners was influenced by laws and regulations of the Cabinet of Ministers related to COVID-19 situation.</li> </ol>
<b>LIECHTENSTEIN</b>	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Changes in criminal law: No;</li> </ol>

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. <b>New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:</b> No;</li> <li>3. <b>Amnesties:</b> 0;</li> <li>4. <b>Individual pardons:</b> 0;</li> <li>5. <b>Collective pardons:</b> 0;</li> <li>6. <b>Other:</b> No;</li> </ol>
<b>LITHUANIA</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Changes in criminal law:</b> On 15 November 2018 the Parliament of the Republic of Lithuania adopted the Law No. XIII-1640 on the Amnesty Act, which came into force on 1 January 2019.</li> <li>2. <b>New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:</b> No.</li> <li>3. <b>Amnesties:</b> 0;</li> <li>4. <b>Individual pardons:</b> 3 inmates are concerned. During the period of 1 January 2020 – 1 January 2021 there were 3 Presidential Decrees proclaimed granting pardon. As result: -3 prisoners had the term of their service reduced.</li> <li>5. <b>Collective pardons:</b></li> <li>6. <b>Other:</b> No;</li> </ol>
<b>LUXEMBOURG</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Changes in criminal law:</b> No;</li> <li>2. <b>New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:</b> No;</li> <li>3. <b>Amnesties:</b> 0;</li> <li>4. <b>Individual pardons:</b> 0;</li> <li>5. <b>Collective pardons:</b> ;</li> <li>6. <b>Other:</b> Changes to the penal code that occurred during the time period indicated have no impact on the penal population. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Section 34; article relating to the criminal liability of legal persons;</li> <li>Art 135-1, -4, -5, -13, -15, -17 CP; article relating to terrorism;</li> <li>Art 165-1; article relating to the falsification of currency;</li> <li>Art 240; article relating to the embezzlement of public or private funds.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ol>
<b>MOLDOVA</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Changes in criminal law:</b> In January 2019, was introduced a compensatory mechanism, by completing the Code of Criminal Procedure with the articles 473 2 – 473 4, which provides a reduction of sentences and/or monetary compensation for those detained in conditions contrary to Article 3 of the European Convention on Human Rights. The implementation of this mechanism had resulted in the immediate release of 137 inmates and a reduction of the sentences of 1 410 inmates.</li> <li>2. <b>New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:</b> No;</li> <li>3. <b>Amnesties:</b> 14;</li> <li>4. <b>Individual pardons:</b> 3;</li> <li>5. <b>Collective pardons:</b> 0;</li> <li>6. <b>Other:</b> 137 inmates were released by the compensatory mechanism.</li> </ol>
<b>MONACO</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Changes in criminal law:</b> No;</li> <li>2. <b>New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:</b> No;</li> <li>3. <b>Amnesties:</b> 0;</li> <li>4. <b>Individual pardons:</b> 0;</li> <li>5. <b>Collective pardons:</b> 0;</li> <li>6. <b>Other:</b> No;</li> </ol>
<b>MONTENEGRO</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Changes in criminal law:</b> No;</li> <li>2. <b>New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:</b> No;</li> <li>3. <b>Amnesties:</b> 0;</li> <li>4. <b>Individual pardons:</b> 0;</li> <li>5. <b>Collective pardons:</b> 0;</li> <li>6. <b>Other:</b> No;</li> </ol>
<b>NETHERLANDS</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Changes in criminal law:</b> No;</li> <li>2. <b>New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:</b> No;</li> <li>3. <b>Amnesties:</b> 0;</li> <li>4. <b>Individual pardons:</b> In the Netherlands convicted people can get an individual pardon. In total 79 pardons were given of which 14 with conditions from the 1<sup>st</sup> of February 2020 till the 31<sup>st</sup> of January 2021.</li> <li>5. <b>Collective pardons:</b> 0;</li> <li>6. <b>Other:</b> No;</li> </ol>
<b>NORTH MACEDONIA</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Changes in criminal law:</b> No;</li> <li>2. <b>New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:</b> No;</li> <li>3. <b>Amnesties:</b> 0;</li> </ol>

<p>4. <b>Individual pardons:</b> 7 ;</p> <p>5. <b>Collective pardons:</b> 2;</p> <p>6. <b>Other:</b> Conditional released by three court. 232 persons repeating the judgement procedure. 83 persons for abolished judgement. 3 released before the expiration of the sentence.</p> <p>417: According to Law on execution of the sanctions, the director of the institution may release the convicted person before the expiration of the sentence for a maximum of 30 days of imprisonment of up to three years (i.e. 60 days for imprisonment for a sentence of more than three years). If the convicted person has served 9/10 of the sentence and if the convicted person did not receive conditional release</p>
<b>NORWAY</b>
<p>1. <b>Changes in criminal law:</b> No;</p> <p>2. <b>New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:</b> No;</p> <p>3. <b>Amnesties:</b> 0;</p> <p>4. <b>Individual pardons:</b> 0;</p> <p>5. <b>Collective pardons:</b> 0;</p> <p>6. <b>Other:</b> No;</p>
<b>POLAND</b>
<p>1. <b>Changes in criminal law:</b> Act on special solutions related to prevention, counteracting, and combating COVID-19, other communicable diseases and crisis situations arising therefrom.</p> <p>2. <b>New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:</b> No;</p> <p>3. <b>Amnesties:</b> 0;</p> <p>4. <b>Individual pardons:</b> 0;</p> <p>5. <b>Collective pardons:</b> 0;</p> <p>6. <b>Other:</b> No;</p>
<b>PORTUGAL</b>
<p>1. <b>Changes in criminal law:</b> Law n° 9/2020 published on 10th April 2021, about “the exceptional regime for the flexibility of the execution of sentences and measures in the context of the COVID pandemic”</p> <p>2. <b>New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:</b></p> <p>3. <b>Amnesties:</b> 0;</p> <p>4. <b>Individual pardons:</b> 1687 inmates are concerned.</p> <p>5. <b>Collective pardons:</b> 0;</p> <p>6. <b>Other:</b> No;</p>
<b>ROMANIA</b>
<p>1. <b>Changes in criminal law:</b> No;</p> <p>2. <b>New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:</b> No;</p> <p>3. <b>Amnesties:</b> 0;</p> <p>4. <b>Individual pardons:</b> 0;</p> <p>5. <b>Collective pardons:</b> 0;</p> <p>6. <b>Other:</b> No;</p>
<b>RUSSIAN FEDERATION</b>
<p>1. <b>Changes in criminal law:</b> No;</p> <p>2. <b>New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:</b> No;</p> <p>3. <b>Amnesties:</b> 0;</p> <p>4. <b>Individual pardons:</b> 7 inmates are concerned.</p> <p>5. <b>Collective pardons:</b> 0;</p> <p>6. <b>Other:</b> No;</p>
<b>SAN MARINO</b>
<p>1. <b>Changes in criminal law:</b> No;</p> <p>2. <b>New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:</b> No;</p> <p>3. <b>Amnesties:</b> 0;</p> <p>4. <b>Individual pardons:</b> 0;</p> <p>5. <b>Collective pardons:</b> 0;</p> <p>6. <b>Other:</b> No;</p>

<b>SERBIA (REPUBLIC OF)</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Changes in criminal law:</b> No;</li> <li>2. <b>New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:</b> No;</li> <li>3. <b>Amnesties:</b> 1 inmate is concerned.</li> <li>4. <b>Individual pardons:</b> 0;</li> <li>5. <b>Collective pardons:</b> 0;</li> <li>6. <b>Other:</b> No;</li> </ol>
<b>SLOVAK REPUBLIC</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Changes in criminal law:</b> In the course of 2020, several partial amendments to the Criminal Code were implemented, which introduced new facts of crimes (support and promotion of sexual pathological practices; cruelty to animals; animal malpractice; organization of animal fights). However, so far the new facts of crimes have not had effect on the increase of the prison population.</li> <li>2. <b>New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:</b></li> <li>3. <b>Amnesties:</b> 0;</li> <li>4. <b>Individual pardons:</b> 2 inmates are concerned.</li> <li>5. <b>Collective pardons:</b> 0;</li> <li>6. <b>Other:</b> No;</li> </ol>
<b>SLOVENIA</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Changes in criminal law:</b> No;</li> <li>2. <b>New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:</b> No;</li> <li>3. <b>Amnesties:</b> No;</li> <li>4. <b>Individual pardons:</b> No;</li> <li>5. <b>Collective pardons:</b> No;</li> <li>6. <b>Other:</b> No;</li> </ol>
<b>SPAIN</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Changes in criminal law:</b> No;</li> <li>2. <b>New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:</b></li> <li>3. <b>Amnesties:</b> No;</li> <li>4. <b>Individual pardons:</b> No;</li> <li>5. <b>Collective pardons:</b> No;</li> <li>6. <b>Other:</b> No;</li> </ol>
<b>SWEDEN</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Changes in criminal law:</b> No;</li> <li>2. <b>New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:</b> No;</li> <li>3. <b>Amnesties:</b> No;</li> <li>4. <b>Individual pardons:</b> No;</li> <li>5. <b>Collective pardons:</b> No;</li> <li>6. <b>Other:</b> Regarding changes in criminal law and new legislation there is no available information on the overall changes and neither whether such changes have had any impact on the number of prisoners reported in this questionnaire. Amnesties and pardons are always considered individually in the Swedish justice system. The number given refers to the year 2020.</li> </ol>
<b>SWITZERLAND</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Changes in criminal law:</b> No;</li> <li>2. <b>New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:</b> No;</li> <li>3. <b>Amnesties:</b> No;</li> <li>4. <b>Individual pardons:</b> No;</li> <li>5. <b>Collective pardons:</b> No;</li> <li>6. <b>Other:</b> In view of the discussions that took place within the framework of the Monitoring of deprivation of liberty carried out by the Swiss Competence Centre for the Execution of Criminal Sanctions (CSCSP), with the assistance of the Conference of the heads of cantonal penitentiary services (CCSPC), the three Concordats on the execution of sentences and measures and the Federal Statistical Office (FSO), a new official list of penitentiary establishments has been drawn up, with immediate effect, for the beginning of the year 2021. The SPACE I survey of January 31, 2021 is therefore directly impacted by this change. As of now, the list of institutions for deprivation of liberty contains 92 institutions (2020: 98), but this has not had a significant influence on the total number of places of detention.</li> </ol>
<b>UKRAINE</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Changes in criminal law:</b> No;</li> <li>2. <b>New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:</b> No;</li> <li>3. <b>Amnesties:</b> 11 inmates are concerned.</li> <li>4. <b>Individual pardons:</b> 10 inmates are concerned.</li> <li>5. <b>Collective pardons:</b> No;</li> <li>6. <b>Other:</b> No;</li> </ol>

**UK: ENGLAND AND WALES**

1. **Changes in criminal law:** No;
2. **New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:**
  - Terrorist Offenders (Restriction of Early Release) (TORER) Act 2020: This Act ended the practice of releasing individuals convicted of terrorism offences from prison after they have served half of their custodial sentence.
  - The Counter-Terrorism and Sentencing Act 2021 built on the TORER Act by ending the prospect of early release for anyone convicted of a serious terror offender. The most dangerous offenders now face a minimum of 14 years in prison.
  - Release of Prisoners (Alteration of Relevant Proportion of Sentence) Order 2020: This Order moved the automatic release point for the most serious offenders serving standard determinate sentences from the half-way point of their sentence to the two-thirds point of their sentence.
3. **Amnesties:** No;
4. **Individual pardons:** No;
5. **Collective pardons:** No;
6. **Other:** Loss of EU Prisoner Transfer Agreement.

**UK: NORTHERN IRELAND**

1. **Changes in criminal law:** No;
2. **New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:** No;
3. **Amnesties:** No;
4. **Individual pardons:** No;
5. **Collective pardons:** No;
6. **Other:** 395 inmates are concerned. The Northern Ireland Prison Service made the decision to use Prison Rule 27 (Temporary Release) to manage the prison population during the COVID-19 health emergency. As of 31 March 2021, 395 prisoners had been released temporarily in the 3 months preceding their actual release date under this scheme which was suspended with effect from 1 April 2021. Certain prisoners or those with certain sentence types or offences were excluded from being considered.

**UK: SCOTLAND**

1. **Changes in criminal law:** No;
2. **New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:** No;
3. **Amnesties:** No;
4. **Individual pardons:** No;
5. **Collective pardons:** No;
6. **Other:** 348 inmates are concerned. As a precautionary measure during the early part of the coronavirus pandemic 2020, the Scottish Parliament made early release available to relieve pressure in the prison estate and reduce overcrowding. 348 individuals were released because of the single use of this policy in May 2020.

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## Statistical Tables

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## Section 1: Stock indicators on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2021

## PART A: CHARACTERISTICS OF INMATES ON 31<sup>ST</sup> JANUARY 2021

This section includes information on the characteristics of inmates on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2021 in each member state of the Council of Europe that answered the SPACE I 2021 questionnaire.

### Standard definitions used in Part A

- **Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees):** The total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees), also known as *prison stock*, corresponds to the total number of persons effectively placed in prison. Information on the categories of inmates included by each country can be found in Table 2.1 and 2.2.
- **Prison population rate <sup>5</sup> per 100,000 inhabitants:** This indicator corresponds to the ratio of the number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) per 100,000 inhabitants in each country, as of 31<sup>st</sup> January 2021. Considering that the information on the populations of the countries is available on 1<sup>st</sup> January of each year, the figures used for the calculations are respectively on 1<sup>st</sup> January 2021 for the total population of the countries and 31<sup>st</sup> January 2021 for the prison population.
- **Adjusted number of inmates and adjusted prison population rate:** The number of inmates and the prison population rates are adjusted according to the information provided in tables 2.1 and 2.2. The adjustment consists in *excluding* –whenever possible– all the categories of Tables 2.1 and 2.2 from the total number of inmates and recalculating the rate of *inmates held in penal institutions* per 100,000 inhabitants. The adjusted figures are comparable estimates; nevertheless, these figures *should not* be considered as official national data.
- **Age of criminal responsibility:** Starting from this age, minors are considered as old enough to be recognised as responsible for criminal offences perpetrated and to be tried by a (juvenile) court.
- **Minimal age for the use of custodial sanctions and measures:** Starting from this age, it is possible to sentence a minor to detention or to education measures in closed penal institutions.
- **Age of criminal majority:** Starting from this age the persons should be tried as adults and lose the status of minors and the special conditions applied to it.
- **Pre-trial detainees / Pre-trial detention:** See *Remand in custody*.
- **Remand in custody:** In Recommendation Rec (2006) 13, the Council of Europe adopts a large definition that includes any period of detention prior to the final conviction of a suspected offender.
- **Inmates not serving a final sentence:** Detainees placed on *remand in custody*. According to the Council of Europe’s definition of remand in custody (see above) this category should include (a) untried detainees, (b) detainees found guilty but who have not received a final sentence yet, (c) detainees who have not received a final sentence yet, but who have started serving a prison sentence in advance, and (d) sentenced inmates who have appealed or who are within the statutory limit to do so. However, categories (b) and (c) do not exist in all countries, and some countries do not include category (d) under the total number of inmates not serving a final sentence.
- **Dangerous offenders:** According to Recommendation CM/Rec (2014) 3 of the Council of Europe, (Strasbourg, 19 February 2014) <sup>6</sup>, *a dangerous offender is a person who has been convicted of a very serious sexual or very serious violent crime against persons and who presents a high likelihood of re-offending with further very serious sexual or very serious violent crimes against persons*. Each Member State has its own legislation concerning the special requirements and conditions for institutional placement/imprisonment of this category of offenders.

<sup>5</sup> 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*.

<sup>6</sup> Available at [https://search.coe.int/cm/Pages/result\\_details.aspx?ObjectID=09000016805c649d](https://search.coe.int/cm/Pages/result_details.aspx?ObjectID=09000016805c649d).

Table 1: Compliance with the standard definition of *Total number of inmates*<sup>7</sup>

Country	Does your definition match the one provided?	Comments
Albania	Yes	
Andorra	Yes	
Armenia	Yes	Reference date is 1 <sup>st</sup> January 2021.
Austria	Yes	
Azerbaijan	Yes	
Belgium	Yes	
<b>BH: BiH (total)</b>		
BH: BiH (st. level)		
BH: Fed. BiH		
BH: Rep. Srpska	Yes	
Bulgaria	Yes	
Croatia	Yes	Reference date is 31st December 2020.
Cyprus	Yes	
Czech Rep.	Yes	Reference date is 31st December 2020. The total number of inmates includes pre-trial detainees, sentenced prisoners and clients of protective forensic detention.
Denmark	Yes	
Estonia	Yes	Reference date is 1 <sup>st</sup> January 2021. In addition to the total number of inmates indicated, there were 7 pre-trial detainees in police custody.
Finland	Yes	
France	Yes	Reference date is the 1 <sup>st</sup> January 2021
Georgia	Yes	
Germany	No	Data do not include 1,830 inmates-on temporary leave (e.g. in a hospital or on holiday).  Prison statistics have been changed recently. Now data on number of inmates is available on a monthly basis.  The definition depends on the Prison Sentence Execution Laws of the Länder; except for Schleswig-Holstein all Länder Laws provide the possibility that young children stay with their mother under certain circumstances.
Greece	Yes	
Hungary	Yes	
Iceland		Additional information: There were also 16 persons serving sentences or in pre-trial detention outside prisons: - 1 person held under the supervision of child protection authorities. - 5 persons held in institutions for drug-addicted offenders outside penal institutions. - 3 persons held in a hospital. - 7 persons held in a half-way house, a private facility. (and then 10 persons under electronic monitoring, counted in Space II)
Ireland	Yes	<i>Variable 3B</i> was collated from the prisoner population template on Sunday, 31 <sup>st</sup> January 2021.
Italy	Yes	
Latvia	Yes	Reference date as 1st February 2021.

<sup>7</sup> See the definition above (Standard definitions used in Part A).

Country	Does your definition match the one provided?	Comments
Liechtenstein	No	
Lithuania	Yes	
Luxembourg	Yes	
Malta		
Moldova	Yes	
Monaco	Yes	
Montenegro	Yes	
Netherlands	No	The total number of inmates are the ones placed in our prisons for adults. Categories that are not included are described in <i>Table 2.1</i> .
North Macedonia	Yes	
Norway	Yes	
Poland		Reference date is 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2020
Portugal	Yes	Reference date is 1 <sup>st</sup> January 2021
Romania	Yes	
Russian Fed.	Yes	
San Marino	Yes	
Serbia (Republic of)	Yes	Reference date is 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2020
Slovak Rep.	Yes	
Slovenia	Yes	
Spain (total)	Yes	
Spain (State Adm.)		
Spain (Catalonia)	Yes	
Sweden	Yes	Reference date 1 <sup>st</sup> of October 2020. Inmates in remand prisons who are detained for other reasons than suspicion of crime (for example inmates taken in custody awaiting deportation) are excluded.
Switzerland	Yes	
Turkey	Yes	Reference date as 1 <sup>st</sup> February 2021. -The Turkish penal system has 3 categories of inmates: 'Sentenced inmates', 'Detainees' and 'Detainees who have not received a final sentence yet, but who have started serving a prison sentence in advance'. - The total number of inmates refers to the total number of these 3 categories. -Within the scope of Covid 19 measures convicts are sent on leave for a period of time. By the date 01.02.2021, 77 945 convicts are on leave. Within the statistics of the prison population, the convicts who are on pandemic leave are count in.
Ukraine	Yes	
UK: Engl. & Wales	Yes	Reference date is 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2020. Source Table 1.1 'Prison Population: 31 December 2020' <a href="https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/955964/Population_31Dec2020.ods">https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/955964/Population_31Dec2020.ods</a>
UK: North. Ireland	Yes	
UK: Scotland	Yes	

Table 2.1: Special categories of inmates included in the total prison population on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2021 (Part 1)

Country	Inmates by categories													
	Inmates held in police stations		Inmates held in custodial institutions for minors		Inmates held in educational institutions for minors		Inmates held in institutions for drug-addicted offenders		Inmates held in psychiatric institutions		Asylum seekers or illegal aliens		Inmates under electronic monitoring	
	2.1A		2.1B		2.1C		2.1D		2.1E		2.1F		2.1G	
Variable code	Included	Number	Included	Number	Included	Number	Included	Number	Included	Number	Included	Number	Included	Number
Albania	NAP	***	Yes	19	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Andorra	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Armenia	No	0	Yes	5	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Austria	NAP	***	Yes	83	NAP	***	NAP	***	Yes	292	NAP	***	Yes	253
Azerbaijan	No	0	Yes	51	No	0	No	0	No	0	No	0	No	0
Belgium	No	0	Yes	NA	No	0	No	0	No	0	Yes	5	No	0
BH: BiH (total)														
BH: BiH (st. level)														
BH: Fed. BiH														
BH: Rep. Srpska	No	0	Yes	654	No	0	No	0	No	0	No	0	No	0
Bulgaria	NAP	***	Yes	62	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Croatia	No	0	Yes	11	Yes	51	No	0	No	0	No	0	No	0
Cyprus	NAP	***	Yes	15	NAP	***	NAP	***	Yes	2	NAP	***	Yes	12
Czech Rep.	NAP	***	Yes	72	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Denmark	No	0	No	0	No	0	No	0	No	0	No	0	No	0
Estonia	No	0	Yes	40	No	0	No	0	No	0	No	0	No	0
Finland	No	0			No	0	No	0	No	0	No	0	No	0
France	NAP	***	Yes	737	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NA	***	NAP	***
Georgia	No	0	Yes	59	NAP	***	NAP	***	No	0	No	0	No	0
Germany	No	0	Yes	3 233	NAP	***	No	0	No	0	Yes	58	Yes	NA
Greece	NA	0	Yes	30	Yes	14	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	Yes	4
Hungary	No	0	Yes	16	No	0	No	0	Yes	251	NA	***	Yes	323
Iceland	No	0	NAP	***	NAP	***	No	0	No	0	No	0	No	0
Ireland	NAP	***	Yes	3 724	No	33	NAP	***	No	0	Yes	0	Yes	0
Italy	No	0	No	0	NAP	***	NAP	***	No	0	NAP	***	No	0
Latvia	NAP	***	Yes	25	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	No	0
Liechtenstein	No	0					No	0	No	0	No	0	No	0
Lithuania	No	0	Yes	132	No	0	No	0	No	0	No	0	No	0
Luxembourg	No	0	No	0	No	0	No	0	No	0	No	0	No	0
Malta														
Moldova	NAP	***	Yes	61	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Monaco	NAP	***	NAP	***	No	0	NAP	***	No	0	NAP	***	NAP	***
Montenegro	Yes	353	Yes	0	No	0	No	0	No	0	No	0	No	0

Country	Inmates by categories													
	Inmates held in police stations		Inmates held in custodial institutions for minors		Inmates held in educational institutions for minors		Inmates held in institutions for drug-addicted offenders		Inmates held in psychiatric institutions		Asylum seekers or illegal aliens		Inmates under electronic monitoring	
	2.1A		2.1B		2.1C		2.1D		2.1E		2.1F		2.1G	
Variable code	Included	Number	Included	Number	Included	Number	Included	Number	Included	Number	Included	Number	Included	Number
Netherlands	No	0	No	0	No	0	No	0	No	0	No	0	Yes	236
North Macedonia	No	0	Yes	20	No	0	No	0	Yes	1	No	0	NAP	***
Norway	No	0	No	0	No	0	No	0	No	0	No	0	No	0
Poland	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	Yes	5 768
Portugal	NAP	***	Yes	204	NAP	***	NAP	***	Yes	346				
Romania	NAP	***	Yes	377	Yes	246	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Russian Fed.	Yes	30 454	Yes	948										
San Marino	No	0	No	0	No	0	No	0	No	0	No	0	No	0
Serbia (Republic of)	No	0	Yes	21	Yes	183	No	0	No	0	No	0	No	0
Slovak Rep.	No	0	Yes	0	No	0	No	0	No	0	No	0	No	0
Slovenia	No	0	Yes	0	Yes	14	No	0	No	0	No	0	No	0
Spain (total)	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	Yes	261	NAP	***	NAP	***	Yes	4 996
Spain (State Adm.)	No	0	No	0	No	0	Yes	230	Yes	0	No	0	Yes	4 936
Spain (Catalonia)	No	0	No	0	No	0	Yes	31	No	0	No	0	Yes	60
Sweden	No	0	Yes		No	0	Yes		Yes		No	0	No	0
Switzerland	No	18	Yes	153	Yes	55	No	0	No	0	Yes	115	No	0
Turkey	NA	***	Yes	1 577	Yes	82	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	Yes	1 416
Ukraine	Yes	17 794	Yes	31 654	Yes	72	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
UK: Engl. & Wales	NA	***	Yes	381	NAP	***	NAP	***	No	0	Yes	78	No	0
UK: North. Ireland	NAP	***	Yes	10	Yes	10	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	No	0
UK: Scotland	No	0	Yes	353	No	0	No	0	No	0	No	0	No	0



Country	Inmates by categories											
	Inmates held in public-private partnership prisons		Inmates held in private prisons		Inmates held in other private facilities		Inmates under security measures/preventive detention for dangerous offenders					
							Total		Of which considered by the court as			
	not criminally responsible		totally or partially criminally responsible									
Variable code	2.2A		2.2B		2.2C		2.2D		2.2E		2.2F	
	Included	Number	Included	Number	Included	Number	Included	Number	Included	Number	Included	Number
Moldova	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Monaco	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	No	0	No	0	No	0
Montenegro	No	0	No	0	No	0	No	0	No	0	No	0
Netherlands	Yes	1 152	No	0	No	0	No	0	No	0	No	0
North Macedonia	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Norway	No	0	No	0	No	0	No	0	No	0	No	0
Poland	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Portugal	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	Yes	83	NA		NA	
Romania	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Russian Fed.	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
San Marino	No	0	No	0	No	0	No	0	No	0	No	0
Serbia (Republic of)	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	No	0	NAP	***	NAP	***
Slovak Rep.	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	No	0	NAP	***	NAP	***
Slovenia	No	0	No	0	No	0	No	0	No	0	No	0
Spain (total)	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	No	0	NAP	***	Yes	521
Spain (State Adm.)	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	No	0	NAP	***	Yes	521
Spain (Catalonia)	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Sweden	No	0	No	0	No	0	Yes		No	0	Yes	
Switzerland	Yes	NA	NAP	***	No	0	Yes	151	Yes		Yes	
Turkey	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	Yes	368	NA		NA	
Ukraine	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***			NAP	***
UK: Engl. & Wales	NAP	***	Yes	14 264	NAP	***	NAP	***			NAP	***
UK: North. Ireland	No	0	No	0	No	0	Yes	NA	Yes	NA	Yes	NA
UK: Scotland	Yes	1 243	No	0	No	0	No	0	NAP	***	NAP	***

Table 2.3: Children living with their mothers inside penal institutions

Country	Are young children allowed to stay with their mother inside penal institutions?	If yes	
		How many children are living with their mothers inside penal institutions?	Up to what age can they stay with their mothers inside penal institutions?
Variable code	2.3A	2.3B	2.3C
Albania	Yes	0	3 years
Andorra	***	***	***
Armenia	Yes	1	3 years
Austria	Yes	5	3 years
Azerbaijan	Yes	NA	3 years
Belgium	Yes	NA	3 years
BH: BiH (total)			
BH: BiH (st. level)			
BH: Fed. BiH			
BH: Rep. Srpska	Yes	0	2 years
Bulgaria	Yes	2	1 year
Croatia	Yes	2	3 years
Cyprus	Yes	0	2 years
Czech Rep.	Yes	13	3 years
Denmark	Yes	0	3 years
Estonia	Yes	2	3 years
Finland	Yes	4	3 years
France	Yes	20	No limit of age (but in practice, the majority have less than 1 years old)
Georgia	Yes	1	3 years
Germany	Yes	NA	3/6 years
Greece	Yes	16	3 years
Hungary	Yes	3	1 year
Iceland	Yes	0	18 months
Ireland			
Italy	Yes	29	6 years
Latvia			
Liechtenstein	No	0	3 years
Lithuania	Yes	11	3 years
Luxembourg	Yes	0	
Malta			
Moldova	Yes	8	3 years
Monaco	Yes	0	2 years
Montenegro	Yes	0	1 year
Netherlands	Yes	1	4 years
North Macedonia	Yes	0	1 years
Norway	No		
Poland	Yes	53	3 years
Portugal	Yes	18	5 years
Romania		NA	
Russian Fed.	Yes	330	3 years
San Marino	Yes	0	NA
Serbia (Republic of)	Yes	4	2 years
Slovak Rep.	No	0	
Slovenia	Yes	0	2 years
Spain (total)	Yes	6	3 years
Spain (State Adm.)	Yes	0	3 years
Spain (Catalonia)	Yes	6	3 years
Sweden	Yes	NA	
Switzerland	Yes	NA	
Turkey	Yes	397	6 years
Ukraine	Yes	16	3 years
UK: Engl. & Wales	Yes	24	18 months
UK: North. Ireland	No		
UK: Scotland	No		

Table 3: Number of inmates and prison population rates (adjusted and non-adjusted) on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2021

Country	Population of the country on 1 <sup>st</sup> January 2021	Non-adjusted		Adjusted (estimation)	
		Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) [Stock]	Prison population rate	Adjusted number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees)	Adjusted prison population rate
Variable code	3A	3B	3C	3D	3E
			$3B/3A*100,000$	$3B - \Sigma(2.1A \text{ to } 2.1G + 2.2A \text{ to } 2.2D)$	$3D/3A*100,000$
Albania	2 829 741	4 595	162.4	4 576	161.7
Andorra	77 355	61	78.9	61	78.9
Armenia	2 963 251	1 967	66.4	1 962	66.2
Austria	8 963 251	8 465	94.8	5 389	60.3
Azerbaijan	10 119 133	21 813	215.6	21 762	215.1
Belgium	11 566 041	10 379	89.7	10 374	89.7
<i>BH: BiH (total)</i>					
BH: BiH (st. level)					
BH: Fed. BiH					
BH: Rep. Srpska	1 136 274	564	49.6	480	42.2
Bulgaria	1 136 274	7 049	101.9	6 987	101.0
Croatia	6 916 548	3 531	87.5	3 469	85.9
Cyprus	896 005	600	67.0	571	36.7
Czech Rep.	10 701 777	19 286	180.2	19 110	178.6
Denmark	5 840 045	3 902	66.8	3 826	65.5
Estonia	1 330 068	2 341	176.0	2 301	173.0
Finland	5 533 793	2 395	43.3	2 395	43.3
France	67 439 599	62 673	92.9	61 936	91.8
Georgia	3 980 972	9 232	231.9	9 173	230.4
Germany	83 155 031	59 045	71.0	55 160	66.3
Greece	10 682 547	11 334	106.1	11 266	105.5
Hungary	9 730 772	17 483	179.7	14 339	147.4
Iceland	365 792	150	40.7	150	40.7
Ireland	5 006 907	3 724	74.4	0	0.0
Italy	59 257 566	53 329	90.0	52 995	89.4
Latvia	7 893 223	3 038	160.5	3 013	159.1
Liechtenstein	39 055	12	30.7	12	30.7
Lithuania	2 795 680	5 320	190.3	5 188	185.6
Luxembourg	634 730	557	87.8	557	87.8
Malta	516 100				
Moldova	4 024 000	6 429	159.8	6 368	158.3
Monaco	40 000	13	32.5	13	32.5
Montenegro	620 739	836	134.7	483	77.8
Netherlands	17 475 415	9 415	53.9	8 027	45.9
North Macedonia	2 068 808	2 220	107.3	2 199	106.3
Norway	5 391 369	3 053	56.6	3 053	56.6
Poland	37 840 001	67 894	179.4	62 126	164.2
Portugal	10 298 252	11 412	110.8	10 779	104.7
Romania	19 186 201	21 774	113.5	21 151	110.2
Russian Fed.	145 914 527	478 714	328.1	447 312	306.6
San Marino	34 017	9	26.5	9	26.5
Serbia (Republic of)	6 871 547	10 540	153.4	10 336	150.4
Slovak Rep.	5 459 781	10 489	192.1	10 489	192.1
Slovenia	2 108 977	1 136	53.9	1 122	53.2
<i>Spain (total)</i>	47 394 223	55 110	116.3	49 332	104.1
Spain (State Adm.)	39 224 363	47 228	119.1	42 062	106.1
Spain (Catalonia)	39 224 636	7 882	101.8	7 791	100.7
Sweden	10 379 295	7 297	70.3	7 297	70.3
Switzerland	8 667 295	6 316	72.9	5 824	67.2
Turkey	83 614 362	272 115	325.4	268 672	321.3
Ukraine	41 418 717	49 520	119.6	0	0.0
UK: Engl. & Wales	59 470 167	78 180	131.5	49 440	83.1
UK: North. Ireland	1 916 281	1 414	73.8	1 394	72.7
UK: Scotland	5 517 000	7 441	134.9	5 845	105.9
<b>Average</b>	<b>17 671 797</b>		<b>116.1</b>		<b>105.0</b>
<b>Median</b>	<b>5 686 919</b>		<b>101.8</b>		<b>89.4</b>
<b>Minimum</b>	<b>34 017</b>		<b>26.5</b>		<b>0.0</b>
<b>Maximum</b>	<b>145 914 527</b>		<b>328.1</b>		<b>321.3</b>

Table 4. Trends in prison population rates from 2010 to 2021 <sup>8</sup>

Country	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2018	2019	2020	2021	% change from 2011 to 2021 <sup>9</sup>	% change from 2020 to 2021 <sup>10</sup>
Albania	164.1	168.4	172.5	188.1	207.3	204.8		184.5	177.9	162.4	-1.1	-8.7
Andorra	46.1	52.5	61.6	66.9	66.7	60.8	58.5	73.5	64.5	78.9	71.1	22.3
Armenia	138.4	144.0	155.2	136.9	129.1	130.3	118.9	76.4	75.0	66.4	-52.0	-11.5
Austria	104.7	104.1	104.5	104.1	105.3	101.5	101.6	105.6	103.2	94.8	-9.5	-8.2
Azerbaijan	254.5	227.8	217.3	238.2	252.2	236.3	235.0	218.2	208.7	215.6	-15.3	3.3
Belgium	107.5	111.1	114.0	118.2	114.3	102.7		94.9	93.6	89.7	-16.5	-4.1
BH: BiH (total)												
BH: BiH (st. level)												
BH: Fed. BiH									82.9			
BH: Rep. Srpska			70.4	80.5	75.5	74.6	74.8	66.4	48.7	49.6		2.0
Bulgaria	134.1	135.2	128.4	115.7	105.3	116.7	99.1	106.7	105.6	101.9	-24.0	-3.5
Croatia	118.5	110.9	102.1	88.6	79.1	74.2	77.7	78.9	87.1	87.5	-26.2	0.5
Cyprus	107.8	107.9	93.7	79.4	77.2	78.7	74.4	82.5	93.4	67.0	-37.9	-28.3
Czech Rep.	220.9	215.5	154.7	177.5	198.0	213.0	208.8	202.6	196.8	180.2	-18.4	-8.4
Denmark	71.0	68.6	73.0	63.7	56.6	59.7	63.2	68.9	71.1	66.8	-5.9	-6.0
Estonia	254.6	257.8	246.6	225.1	210.5	202.9	191.4	181.1	184.4	176.0	-30.9	-4.5
Finland	60.7	59.2	57.6	56.8	55.0	56.7	51.1	49.8	49.9	43.3	-28.7	-13.2
France	111.3	117.1	119.5	117.9	114.5	102.6	104.0	104.5	105.3	92.9	-16.5	-11.7
Georgia	541.2	516.4	219.2	227.9	274.6	256.3	252.2	269.7	263.8	231.9	-57.1	-12.1
Germany	88.4	86.2	84.1	81.4	78.4	78.4	77.5	76.7	76.2	71.0	-19.7	-6.9
Greece	111.0	112.6	113.4	116.2	108.7	89.2	93.5	99.0	102.4	106.1	-4.4	3.6
Hungary	174.4	177.1	184.8	185.0	180.3	184.8		169.5	171.8	179.7	3.0	4.6
Iceland	46.8	47.6	47.2	47.3		37.3	46.8	40.3	45.0	40.7	-13.1	-9.7
Ireland	93.1	94.2	88.2	82.6	80.1	78.1	79.6	81.2	81.6	74.4	-20.1	-8.9
Italy	113.0	111.6	108.6	89.3	86.2	89.3	96.0	99.6	101.2	90.0	-20.4	-11.1
Latvia	316.0	303.0	257.2	240.3	221.5	212.6	194.6	183.4	179.0	160.5	-49.2	-10.3
Liechtenstein	36.0	21.9	24.4	21.5	21.4		31.5	31.3	36.1	30.7	-14.6	-15.0
Lithuania	311.3	334.0	323.7	305.0	274.6	244.1	234.9	232.1	219.7	190.3	-38.9	-13.4
Luxembourg	125.8	125.6	133.5	119.3	118.5	122.3	113.6	108.2	94.9	87.8	-30.3	-7.5
Malta	144.3	149.0	136.6	133.0	132.4	128.0		107.5	154.1			
Moldova	178.0	186.0	187.3	201.4	219.8	222.7	215.2	197.0	166.5	159.8	-10.2	-4.0
Monaco	85.3	108.5	76.4	73.4		83.1	82.3	54.8	33.3	32.5	-61.9	-2.5
Montenegro	214.2	198.1	183.9	170.2	176.8	173.7	183.3	185.5	178.2	134.7	-37.1	-24.4

<sup>8</sup> The date of reference from 2010 to 2016 is 1<sup>st</sup> September of each year. From 2018, the date of reference is 31<sup>st</sup> January of each year. No data are available for 1<sup>st</sup> September 2017, but the figures on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018 are relatively close (5 months) for trend analyses.

<sup>9</sup> Evolution (in percentage) of the prison population rates between 2011 and 2021.

<sup>10</sup> Evolution (in percentage) of the prison population rates between 2020 and 2021.

<i>Country</i>	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2018	2019	2020	<b>2021</b>	% change from 2011 to 2021 <sup>9</sup>	% change from 2020 to 2021 <sup>10</sup>
Netherlands	69.5	67.7	62.9	58.6	53.3	51.4	54.2	56.4	58.5	53.9	-22.5	-7.9
North Macedonia	122.2	123.5	138.0	150.8	169.1	161.7	146.0	103.2	101.8	107.3	-12.2	5.4
Norway	71.8	71.2	72.2	72.8	70.9	73.9	65.4	60.6	58.8	56.6	-21.2	-3.8
Poland	213.8	221.1	207.5	203.5	186.4	188.4	194.4	190.1	195.3	179.4	-16.1	-8.1
Portugal	119.9	129.1	136.2	134.3	137.1	133.2	130.6	125.2	124.3	110.8	-7.6	-10.8
Romania	147.6	158.7	165.4	158.6	144.1	140.5	118.0	106.6	106.5	113.5	-23.1	6.6
Russian Fed.	527.0	489.1	470.3	466.3	450.1		418.3	386.1	356.1	328.1	-37.7	-7.9
San Marino	6.3	3.0	6.0	12.3	6.1	6.0	17.9	2.9	0.0	26.5	321.5	
Serbia (Republic of)	151.1	153.4	139.7	144.0	141.5	150.8	154.4	156.1	159.9	153.4	1.5	-4.1
Slovak Rep.	198.7	204.9	187.6	187.9	186.1	187.6	184.2	188.9	193.4	192.1	-3.3	-0.7
Slovenia	62.1	67.0	66.1	73.8	67.8	63.4	65.1	67.1	69.1	53.9	-13.2	-22.1
<i>Spain (total)</i>	154.3	148.7	145.7	141.7	137.8	130.7	126.7	125.7	123.3	116.3	-24.6	-5.7
Spain (State Adm.)	156.4	151.2	148.0	144.2	141.1	133.2	129.8	128.7	126.2	119.1	-23.9	-5.7
Spain (Catalonia)	143.0	135.9	133.8	128.6	120.8	117.1	110.9	110.1	108.4	101.8	-28.8	-6.1
Sweden	71.6	67.8	61.4	60.8	59.2	58.5	56.5	59.7	65.0	70.3	-1.8	8.2
Switzerland	77.1	83.0	88.0	85.1	83.6	83.0	81.4	81.3	80.2	72.9	-5.4	-9.2
Turkey	171.9	161.0	180.0	197.5	223.3	244.6	290.5	329.0	357.2	325.4	89.3	-8.9
Ukraine								125.7	126.1	119.6		-5.2
UK: Engl. & Wales	152.6	152.6	147.7	149.6	149.5	146.4	142.4	137.9	138.0	131.5	-13.9	7.0
UK: North. Ireland	94.1	97.8	99.7	101.2	91.5	80.7	77.5	79.2	82.8	73.8	-21.6	-10.9
UK: Scotland	156.6	153.5	149.0	147.6	144.6	142.4	136.8	146.0	146.6	134.9	-13.8	-8.0

**Notes – Tables 2.1, 2.2, 3 & 4**

General note to Table 4: Data for the total number of inmates as well as for the population of the country has been revised and updated for all countries and for the entire series (2011 to 2021). Thus, some figures may not correspond to the ones provided by previous SPACE I reports. The updated series for prison populations and other prison indicators from 2005 to 2015 are available in the study *Prisons in Europe 2005-2015* (Aebi et al., 2019) available on the SPACE website ([www.unil.ch/space](http://www.unil.ch/space))<sup>11</sup>.

**ARMENIA**

The reference date is the 1<sup>st</sup> January 2021 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2021.

**Table 3:**

5 children in mother departments are excluded from the total number of inmates.

**AUSTRIA****Table 2.1:**

- Variable 2.1B: In Austria there is only one penal institution specialised in juvenile offenders, but in fact also young offenders aged over 18 and up to 21 are detained in this institution. As this specialised prison is in Lower Austria, not all Austrian juvenile offenders serve their sentences there. Therefore, specialised departments for young offenders are established in other Austrian penal institutions.
- Variable 2.1G: The type of electronic monitoring used in Austria is the electronically monitored home detention with the use of electronic bracelet.

**AZERBAIJAN****Table 4:**

The prison population rates for Azerbaijan are recalculated for 2010 and 2011 including only inmates managed by the Prison Service and the pre-trial detention facility under the Ministry of National Security.

**BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA – REPUBLIKA SRPSKA****Table 3:**

The population is an estimation for mid-year 2020 (based on the natural changes of population and migration) retrieved from <http://www2.rzs.rs.ba> on 17<sup>th</sup> May 2021. Population for 2021 was not available.

**Table 4:**

The population is an estimation for mid-year 2020 (based on the natural changes of population and migration) retrieved from <http://www2.rzs.rs.ba> on 17<sup>th</sup> May 2021. Population for 2021 was not available. The reference date for 2014 to 2020 are mid-year estimates, from <http://www2.rzs.rs.ba>.

**BULGARIA****Table 3:**

The total number of inmates includes 6130 inmates held in prison and 919 in detention centres.

**Table 4:**

The prison population rates for Bulgaria have been recalculated for 2008-2013, by *excluding* the inmates held in the investigative detention facilities [IDF], because the accurate number of these inmates is missing since 2013. The evolution should be considered as partial as the real number of the total prison population is not available.

**CROATIA**

The reference date is the 31<sup>st</sup> December 2020 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2021.

**Table 3:**

The total number of inmates includes inmates serving a misdemeanour sentence, juvenile offenders and person placed in educational institutions/units for juvenile offenders.

<sup>11</sup> Aebi, M.F., Berger-Kolopp, L., Burkhardt, C. & Tiago, M.M. (2020). *Prisons in Europe: 2005-2015* (Volumes 1 and 2). Strasbourg: Council of Europe Publishing. Available at: <https://wp.unil.ch/space/files/2020/12/Prisons-in-Europe-2005-2015-Volume-1.pdf>

**CZECH REPUBLIC**

The reference date is the 31<sup>st</sup> December 2020 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2021.

**Tables 2.1 and 2.2:**

Figures do not include 13 juveniles placed in pre-trial detention (as pre-trial detention is not considered an institution specifically/solely designed for juvenile offenders).

**ESTONIA**

The reference date is the 1<sup>st</sup> January 2021 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 20201.

**Table 2.1:**

- *Variable 2.1B:* Juvenile inmates in Estonia are defined as prisoners between the 14 and 20 years old (included). Some over 21-year-old inmates may still be in the juvenile unit, if the inmate takes part in the motivational programme. Total number of underaged prisoners is 5.
- *Variable 2.1C:* Educational institutions for juvenile offenders (special schools) are managed by the Ministry of Education and Research. The court may decide to send juvenile offenders into a special educational institution, however these schools are not part of the penal system.
- *Variable 2.1E:* Psychiatric institutions outside penal institutions are managed by the Ministry of Social Affairs. The court may order coercive psychiatric treatment. When a person is in day care coercive psychiatric treatment outside penal institution, he/she is neither considered an inmate, nor a probationer.
- *Variable 2.1F:* Asylum seekers or illegal aliens are held in closed institution managed by Police and Border Guard Board (Ministry of the Interior).
- *Variable 2.1H:* Electronic surveillance is determined by the court and a person under electronic monitoring is not considered an inmate but a probationer.

**Table 3:**

In addition to the number of inmates, there were 7 pre-trial detainees in police custody.

**FINLAND****Tables 2.1 & 2.2:**

In addition to the total number of inmates, 197 persons were placed in probationary liberty under supervision and 8 persons were placed in rehabilitation outside prisons.

**GEORGIA****Tables 3 and 4:**

The data about population for 2021 was retrieved by <https://worldpopulationreview.com> on 17th May 2021.

**HUNGARY****Table 2.2:**

- *Variable 2.1H:* Type of electronic monitoring is *Attenti ONE-piece 4 Gen* and *Attenti 2 Piece GPS*.

**ICELAND**

There were also 16 persons serving sentences or in pre-trial outside prisons: 1 person held under the supervision of child protection authorities, 5 persons held in institutions for drug-addicted offenders outside penal institutions, 3 persons held in a hospital, 7 persons held in a half-way house, a private facility (and then 10 persons under electronic monitoring, counted in Space II).

**IRELAND****Table 3:**

Data are collated from the prisoner population template (Sunday, 31<sup>st</sup> January 2021).

**LATVIA**

The reference date is the 1<sup>st</sup> February 2021 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2021.

**LITHUANIA**

The reference date is the 1<sup>st</sup> January 2021 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2021.

**Table 2.2:**

- *Variable 2.1H:* Electronic monitoring is applied only to sentenced offenders under the supervision of probation, i.e., conditionally released from correctional establishments, and electronic monitoring is

applied to offenders upon whom a curfew is imposed. Ankle bracelets are used for electronic monitoring.

#### MONACO

##### Table 4:

The reference date concerning the country's population for all series is the 1<sup>st</sup> July, from <https://population.un.org/wpp/DataQuery/> (retrieved on 20<sup>th</sup> November 2021).

#### NETHERLANDS

- See Table 1

##### Tables 2, 2.1 and 2.2 – Additional information:

- *Variable 2.1B*: In total 447 juvenile offenders held in facilities for juvenile offenders (of whom 297 are 18 years or older), are not included in the total number of inmates;
- *Variable 2.1E*: In total 1452 people in custodial clinics (TBS) placed there under a hospital order are not included in the total number of inmates;
- *Variable 2.1F*: In total 309 illegal aliens are held for administrative reasons and are not included in the total number of inmates.
- *Variable 2.1H*: Electronic bracelet.

#### POLAND

The reference date is the 31<sup>st</sup> December 2020 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2021.

##### Table 2.2:

- *Variable 2.1H*: Persons under electronic monitoring are not included in the general prison population.

#### PORTUGAL

The reference date is the 1<sup>st</sup> January 2021 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2021.

##### Tables 2.1 and 2.2:

- *Variable 2.1B*: Leira penitentiary establishment for young delinquents including defendants.
- *Variable 2.1E*: Including persons recognized as irresponsible, placed in psychiatric institutions or in penitentiary hospitals (187) and places in psychiatric institutions and non-penitentiary hospitals (159).

#### ROMANIA

##### Tables 2.1 and 2.2:

- *Variable 2.1B*: including detention centres.
- *Variable 2.1C*: including educational centres.

#### RUSSIAN FEDERATION

##### Tables 3 and 4:

The data about population for 2021 was retrieved by <https://worldpopulationreview.com> on 17<sup>th</sup> may 2021.

#### SAN MARINO

##### Table 4:

The data about population for 2021 was retrieved by <https://worldpopulationreview.com> on 17<sup>th</sup> may 2021.

#### SERBIA (REPUBLIC OF)

The reference date is the 31<sup>st</sup> December 2020 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2021.

#### SLOVAK REPUBLIC

##### Tables 2.1 and 2.2:

- *Variable 2.1E*: Persons under security measures/private detention for dangerous offenders – In the Slovak Republic, there is an institute of “psychiatric detention”, i.e. a specific protective measure. If, during the prison sentence execution, a convict has been diagnosed with a mental illness that is, based on an expert medical report, incurable, and his/her stay at liberty could be dangerous to society also in view of the criminal offence committed by him/her, the court, upon a motion filed by a prosecutor or by a prison governor, shall interrupt the prison sentence execution, and shall order his/her referral to a psychiatric penitentiary facility. The court may, prior to end of the prison sentence execution, decide on the placement to a psychiatric penitentiary facility also of the offender of an intentional criminal offence who refuses to submit himself to protective medical treatment, or whose protective medical treatment

does not fulfil its purpose because of the negative attitude of the patient, and whose stay at liberty is dangerous to society; the offender shall be placed to a psychiatric penitentiary facility after the end of the prison sentence execution. If the court considers it necessary, it may, prior to end of the prison sentence execution, issue a ruling on the referral to a psychiatric penitentiary facility also of the offender of a sexual offence or the habitual offender of a particularly serious felony; the offender shall be referred to a psychiatric penitentiary facility after the end of the prison sentence execution. The court may, based on an expert medical report, decide on the placement to a psychiatric penitentiary facility also of the offender whose stay at liberty is dangerous to society, who submits himself to protective medical treatment in an in-patient medical institution and who by his/her behaviour endangers a life and health of others; the court shall decide upon a motion filed by an in-patient medical institution. The establishment of the first psychiatric penitentiary facility in Slovakia is currently at the stage of implementation of construction works (the estimated date of finalisation of construction works is the first half of 2022 – construction works are behind schedule due to the pandemic). The establishment of the psychiatric penitentiary facility, its management and treatment of persons placed there is in the competence of the Ministry of Health of the Slovak Republic.

## SPAIN

**Note: To avoid duplication of data, the total calculated for the whole territory of Spain is not included in the computation of the average and median European values.**

### STATE ADMINISTRATION

- See Table 1.

#### Tables 2.1 and 2.2:

- *Variable 2.1B:* Inmates sentenced to prison classified as 3th grade (art. 182 R.P)
- *Variable 2.1D:* All inmates with custodial security measures within the scope of AGE. Of the 469, 196 inmates, that is, 53.9% are: "Homicides and their forms", "Against sexual freedom and indemnity", "Against Public Health", "Crimes and offenses of Gender Violence" and "Injuries"
- *Variable 2.1G:* Inmates sentenced to prison terms and classified as 3rd degree (art. 86.4 R.P.)
- Source of the data: Estadística General Clasificada de Población Penitenciaria a 31.01.2021.

### CATALONIA

#### Table 4:

See above (general note for Spain on Table 4).

## SWEDEN

**The reference date is the 1<sup>st</sup> October 2020 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2021.**

#### Table 3:

Inmates in remand prisons who are detained for other reasons than suspicion of crime, for example inmates taken in custody awaiting deportation, are excluded

#### Tables 2.1 and 2.2:

The total number of inmates include the following categories (although data are not available):

- Persons held in units for juvenile offenders. This refers to persons held in places intended for juveniles in penal institutions;
- Persons held in institutions for drug-addicted offenders outside penal institutions;
- Persons with psychiatric disorders held in psychiatric institutions or hospitals outside penal institutions;
- Persons under security measures / preventive detention for dangerous offenders;
- Persons held in institutions for drug-addicted offenders outside penal institutions;
- Persons with psychiatric disorders held in psychiatric institutions or hospitals outside penal institutions.

## SWITZERLAND

#### Tables 2.1 and 2.2:

- *Variable 2.1A:* Persons detained in police station are excluded. Persons detained in prison, but in police detention are included.
- *Variable 2.1D:* It is not possible to distinguish the persons executing a sentence from the persons executing a measure.

**TURKEY**

**The reference date is the 1<sup>th</sup> February 2021 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2021.**

- In Turkey, there are three categories of inmates: (1) Sentenced prisoners, (2) detainees and (3) detainees who have not received a final sentence yet, but who have started serving a prison sentence in advance<sup>1</sup>. This last category (detainees who have not received a final sentence yet, but who have started serving a prison sentence in advance). As there are only two categories proposed in the SPACE I questionnaire (sentenced prisoners and inmates not serving a final sentence), the number of detainees who have not received a final sentence yet, but who have started serving a prison sentence in advance are counted as sentenced prisoners.

**UKRAINE**

**Tables 2.1 and 2.2:**

- *Variable 2.1A:* Data refers to the number of remand prisoners held in the pre-trial detention facilities.
- *Variable 2.1B:* Data refers to the number of prisoners held in prisons.
- *Variable 2.1C:* Data refers to the number of minors held within juvenile prisons.

**UK: ENGLAND & WALES**

**The reference date is the 31<sup>st</sup> December 2020 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2021.**

All data are available at:

[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/955964/Population\\_31Dec2020.ods](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/955964/Population_31Dec2020.ods)

**UK: NORTHERN IRELAND**

**Tables 2.1 and 2.2:**

There is a secure custody centre for juveniles in Northern Ireland. The secure custody centre for juveniles is also an educational establishment, there are only 10 children in total, but it is classed as both a school and a custodial centre. While the total number of inmates include persons under security measures / private detention for dangerous offenders, it is not possible to provide the exact number for this subcategory.

Table 5: Age and criminal responsibility

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

Table 6: Populations in penal institutions by age on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2021

Country	Average age	Median age	Inmates aged 50 or over		Inmates aged 65 or over	
			number	%	number	%
Variable code	6A	6B	6C	6D	6E	6F
				% of 3B		% of 3B
Albania	36.0	38.0	538	11.7	182	4.0
Andorra	38.9	33.0	10	16.4	2	3.3
Armenia	NA	NA	NA		NA	
Austria	36.7	35.0	1 354	16.0	227	2.7
Azerbaijan	NA	NA	NA		NA	
Belgium	37.8	35.9	1 693	16.3	250	2.4
BH: BiH (total)						
BH: BiH (st. level)						
BH: Fed. BiH						
BH: Rep. Srpska	37.0	38.0	64	11.4	35	6.2
Bulgaria	37.8	35.4	1 326	18.8	317	4.5
Croatia	39.1	38.7	726	20.6	72	2.0
Cyprus	38.0	37.0	104	17.3	16	2.7
Czech Rep.	39.0	33.0	3 046	15.8	337	1.8
Denmark	34.0	31.0	451	11.6	52	1.3
Estonia	39.7	39.0	463	19.8	60	2.6
Finland	37.3	35.7	348	14.5	50	2.1
France	34.6	32.0	7 933	12.7	1 382	2.2
Georgia	44.0	44.0	1 584	17.2	172	1.9
Germany	NA	NA	8 677	14.7	NA	
Greece	39.0	37.0	2 144	18.9	309	2.7
Hungary	39.0	38.0	3 338	19.1	301	1.7
Iceland	37.3	34.0	30	20.0	3	2.0
Ireland	37.0	34.0	534	14.3	122	3.3
Italy	42.0	41.0	14 211	26.7	2 235	4.2
Latvia	NA	NA	416	13.7	113	3.7
Liechtenstein	43.5	50.0	6	50.0	0	0.0
Lithuania	37.0	36.0	525	9.9	221	4.2
Luxembourg	38.2	37.0	87	15.6	12	2.2
Malta						
Moldova	35.0	30.0	498	7.8	219	3.4
Monaco	40.9	42.0	3	23.1	0	0.0
Montenegro	36.0	32.0	57	6.8	4	0.5
Netherlands	37.4	36.0	1 664	17.7	210	2.2
North Macedonia	36.6	39.0	338	15.2	205	9.2
Norway	38.7	37.0	671	22.0	107	3.5
Poland	38.6	37.0	11 211	16.5	1 567	2.3
Portugal	41.2		2 678	23.5	456	4.0
Romania	37.0	36.0	3 637	16.7	489	2.3
Russian Fed.						
San Marino	31.7	31.7	1	14.3	0	0.0
Serbia (Republic of)	38.8	35.0	1 746	16.6	NA	
Slovak Rep.	38.0	37.0	1 683	16.1	211	2.0
Slovenia	38.0	37.0	231	2.3	40	3.5
Spain (total)	40.4	39.5	12 748	23.1	1 974	3.6
Spain (State Adm.)			11 430	24.2	1 594	3.4
Spain (Catalonia)	39.2	38.0	1 318	16.7	380	4.8
Sweden	35.0	32.0	1 006	13.8	141	1.9
Switzerland	NA	NA	NA		NA	
Turkey	36.0	35.0	34 028	12.5	4 521	1.7
Ukraine	NA	NA	NA		NA	
UK: Engl. & Wales	36.9	34.0	13 109	16.8	2 923	3.7
UK: North. Ireland	37.5	34.8	223	15.8	49	3.5
UK: Scotland	37.6	35.0	1 197	16.1	221	4.0
<b>Average</b>	<b>37.9</b>	<b>35.4</b>		<b>16.3</b>		<b>2.8</b>
<b>Median</b>	<b>37.8</b>	<b>36.0</b>		<b>16.1</b>		<b>2.6</b>
<b>Minimum</b>	<b>31.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>		<b>2.3</b>		<b>0.0</b>
<b>Maximum</b>	<b>44.0</b>	<b>50.0</b>		<b>50.0</b>		<b>9.2</b>

## Notes – Tables 5 and 6

**ARMENIA**

- There is no such a kind of registration process in the Penitentiary Service of the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Armenia.
- It ought to be pointed out that the age of criminal responsibility according to the Criminal Law of Armenia is 16, but in the case of some serious crimes is 14. The minimal age for the application of custodial sanctions and measures is 16.

**AZERBAIJAN**

- The total number of inmates aged between 50-60 years: 2229
- The total number of inmates aged 60 years and over: 458

**BELGIUM**

- 0.6% of the population is excluded from the calculation, because their age cannot be determined (no ID available, serious doubts about claimed age of inmate...)

**CROATIA**

- The age intervals are 60 to 70 and 70 to 80 and over 80 years.

**CYPRUS**

- The number of 104 inmates over 50 years old include also the 16 inmates over 65 years old. The number of 104 inmates over 50 years old include also the 16 inmates over 65 years old.
- Offenders are considered juvenile offenders until 21 years old.

**ESTONIA**

**Reference date is the 1<sup>st</sup> January 2021 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2021.**

**GEORGIA**

- In Georgian penitentiary statistics, the total number of aged inmates are considered under the 70 or over category, hence, there is no individually segregated data of ages available for 65 or over category. For this reason, while calculating the average age, minimum age is 14 and maximum 75.

**GERMANY**

- As the age is statistically collected in groups spanning 5 or 10 years, an average or median cannot be calculated.

**LATVIA**

**Reference date is the 1<sup>st</sup> January 2021 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2021.**

- The average age and the median age of the prison population may not be calculated as the information on age is collected only by category, e.g., to 18 years there are 7 convicts, at the age from 18 to 21 – 43 convicts, at the age from 21 to 25 – 149 convicts, at the age from 25 to 30 – 282 convicts, at the age from 30 to 40 – 824 convicts, at the age from 40 to 50 – 573 convicts, at the age from 50 to 60 – 303 convicts, convicts aged over 60 – 113. No information is being collected on each prisoner.

**LITHUANIA**

**Reference date the 1<sup>st</sup> January 2021 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2021.**

- Data on the age refer to sentenced inmates only.

**PORTUGAL**

**The reference date is the 1<sup>st</sup> January 2021 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2021.**

**SERBIA (REPUBLIC OF)**

- The total number of inmates aged 50 to 60 years: 1100
- The total number of inmates aged 60 to 70 years: 525
- The total number of inmates aged 70 to 80 years: 98
- The total number of inmates aged 80 years or over: 23

**SLOVAK REPUBLIC**

**The reference date is the 30<sup>th</sup> September 2021 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2021.**

- According to the Criminal Code, a natural person who at the time of committing the criminal offence, has not reached the age of 14, is not criminally responsible. An exception to this is the offense of sexual abuse when the person is not criminally responsible in case that this person at the time of committing such offence has not reached the age of 15. Juvenile younger than 15 years old, who at the time of committing an offense has not reached such level of intellectual and moral maturity to recognize its unlawfulness or to control his/her actions, is not criminally responsible for this criminal offence.
- A person who, at the time of committing the offense, has reached the age of fourteen and has not reached the age of eighteen, shall be considered a juvenile. Criminal rates of the prison sentence determined by the Criminal Code are for juveniles reduced by half. The upper limit of the reduced criminal rate may not exceed seven years and the lower limit of the reduced criminal rate two years. The mitigating circumstance which is considered when determining the type of sentence and its length (if the ratio of mitigating circumstances prevails, the upper limit of the statutory criminal rate is reduced by one third) is also the fact that the offender who committed the criminal offense was at the age that is close to the age of juveniles (from 18 to 21 years).

**SPAIN**

- **Note: In order to avoid duplication of data, the total calculated for the whole territory of Spain is not included in the computation of the average and median European values.**

**SWEDEN**

**The reference date is the 1<sup>st</sup> October 2020 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2021.**

**SWITZERLAND**

- The “age” variable is not collected in the record on deprivation of liberty (FHE), which serves as the basis for answering the SPACE questionnaire.

**TURKEY**

**The reference date is the 1<sup>st</sup> February 2021 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2021.**

**UKRAINE**

- According to statistical reports of the State Criminal Enforcement Service of Ukraine, as of January 1, 2021, prisoners are disaggregated by age as follows: up to 20 years old – 219 prisoners; from 20 to 30 years old – 8 308 prisoners; from 30 to 40 years old – 12 562 prisoners; from 40 to 55 years old – 9 239 prisoners; from 55 to 60 years old – 1 494 prisoners; and above 60 years old – 826 prisoners. Statistical reports as of 31 January 2021 are not available.

**UK: ENGLAND & WALES**

**The reference date is the 31<sup>st</sup> December 2020 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2021.**

**UK: NORTHERN IRELAND**

- Average and median ages of the prison population are based on the adult prison population.



Country	Total number of inmates (including pre-trial [Stock])	Distribution of inmates by gender:																	
		Male inmates								Female inmates								Other/ unknown gender	
		Total		Of which:						Total		Of which							
				Not serving a final sentence		Foreigners		Minors				Not serving a final sentence		Foreigners		Minors			
number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%
Variable code	3B	7A	7B	7C	7D	7E	7F	7G	7H	7I	7J	7K	7L	7M	7N	7O	7P	7Q	7R
	see Table 3		% of 3B		% of 7A		% of 7A		% of 7A		% of 3B		% of 7I		% of 7I		% of 7I		% of 3B
Moldova	6 429	6 057	94.2	950	15.7	74	1.2	59	1.0	372	5.8	35	9.4	4	1.1			0	0
Monaco	13	12	92.3	6	50.0	12	100.0	0	0.0	1	7.7	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0	0	0
Montenegro	836	809	96.8	338	41.8	140	17.3	12	1.5	27	3.2	15	55.6	8	29.6	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	9 415	8 975	95.3	4 072	45.4	2 094	23.3	0	0.0	440	4.7	181	41.1	100	22.7	0	0	0	0
North Macedonia	[2220]	[2220]	100.0	259	11.7	141	6.4	8	0.4	[59]	2.7	8	13.6	15	25.4	0	0	0	0
Norway	3 053	2 875	94.2	666	23.2	715	24.9	7	0.2	178	5.8	46	25.8	35	19.7	0	0	0	0
Poland	67 894	64 838	95.5	8 239	12.7	1 202	1.9	931	1.4	3 056	4.5	453	14.8	65	2.1	NA		0	0
Portugal	11 412	10 676	93.6	2 064	19.3	1 590	14.9	35	0.3	796	7.0	209	26.3	174	21.9	0	0	0	0
Romania	21 774	20 764	95.4	2 180	10.5	221	1.1	241	1.2	1 010	4.6	83	8.2	6	0.6	0	0	0	0
Russian Fed.	478 714	443 455	92.63	10 612	2.4					39 377	8.2	1 019	2.6						
San Marino	7	6	85.7	5	83.3	1	16.7	0	0.0	1	14.3	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Serbia (Republic of)	10 540	10 085	95.7	1 857	18.4	369	3.7	215	2.1	455	4.3	77	16.9	17	3.7	0	0	0	0
Slovak Rep.	10 489	9 701	92.5	1 485	15.3	207	2.1	68	0.7	788	7.5	133	16.9	13	1.5	0	0	0	0
Slovenia	1 136	1 080	95.1	359	33.2	346	32.0	4	0.4	56	4.9	17	30.4	13	23.2	0	0	0	0
Spain (total)	55 110	51 132	92.8	8 067	15.8	14 853	29.1	0	0.0	3 978	7.2	547	13.8	1 086	27.3	0	0	0	0
Spain (State Adm.)	47 228	43 769	92.7	6 699	15.3	11 267	25.7	0	0.0	3 459	7.3	470	13.6	876	25.3	0	0	0	0
Spain (Catalonia)	7 882	7 363	93.4	1 368	18.6	3 586	48.7	0	0.0	519	6.6	77	14.8	210	40.5	0	0	0	0
Sweden	7 297	6 859	94.0	1 894	27.6	NA		23	0.3	438	6.0	127	29.0	NA		NA		0	0
Switzerland	6 316	5 959	94.4	2 697	45.3	NA		45	0.8	357	5.7	187	52.4	NA		NA		0	0
Turkey	272 115	261 328	92.4	39 593	15.8	9 771	3.9	1 533	0.6	10 787	4.0	2 030	18.8	683	6.3	0	0	0	0
Ukraine	49 520	47 062	95.0	16 834	35.8	NA		40	0.1	2 458	5.0	960	39.1	NA		0	0	0	0
UK: Engl. & Wales	78 180	75 044	94.7	11 502	15.5	9 222	12.5	381	0.5	3 136	4.0	564	19.0	302	9.6	0	0	0	0
UK: North. Ireland	1 414	1 358	96.0	526	38.7	143	10.5	8	0.6	52	3.7	36	69.2	5	9.6	0	0	0	0
UK: Scotland	7 441	7 137	95.9	1 850	25.9	NA		199	2.8	304	4.1	98	32.2	NA		0	0	0	0
Average	29 940		94.7		27.0		24.8		0.6		5.3		28.2		22.7		0.02		0
Median	7 297		95.1		21.7		17.0		0.4		4.7		25.3		19.5		0		0
Minimum	7		85.7		2.4		1.1		0		0		0		0		0		0
Maximum	478 714		100		83.3		100		2.8		14.3		100		100		0.9		0

## Notes – Table 7

**ARMENIA**

**The reference date is the 1<sup>st</sup> January 2021 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2021.**

**BELGIUM**

- Foreigners are defined as other than Belgian nationality.

**CROATIA**

**The reference date is the 31<sup>st</sup> December 2020 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2021.**

- This number also includes prisoners serving a misdemeanour sentence, juvenile offenders and person placed in educational institutions/units for juvenile offenders.
- Foreigners includes all category.

**CZECH REPUBLIC**

- *Variable 7G*: Corresponds to children meeting the minimal age for the application of criminal sanctions and measures, up to the age of criminal majority.

**ESTONIA**

**The reference date is the 1<sup>st</sup> January 2020 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2021.**

- The number of foreigners includes all inmates without Estonian citizenship.

**GEORGIA**

- The number 502 for foreign male inmates includes 6 stateless male inmates.

**GERMANY**

- Inmates not serving a final sentence.: Includes only pre-trial detainees.
- Foreigners: Like last year, the number reflects only the inmates in deportation custody. Sentenced Prisoners without German citizenship as of 31.03.2020:
  - Men: 14,503
  - Women: 579
  - Other: 0 (none).
- Minors: Includes minors in pre-trial detention, sentenced minors, and minors in deportation custody.

**ITALY**

- Inmates not serving a final sentence include pre-trial inmates, remand inmates (waiting for the outcome of their appeal) and inmates waiting for the decision of the Court of Cassation (third grade of judgement).

**LATVIA**

**The reference date is the 1<sup>st</sup> January 2020 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2021.**

**LIECHTENSTEIN**

- 9 Persons are held in pre-trial situation, two persons are held in extradition, one person is final sentenced.

**LITHUANIA**

**The reference date is the 1<sup>st</sup> January 2021 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2021.**

**MONACO**

- Two inmates have a file for which they have been convicted and a file for which they are awaiting extradition. In total, this corresponds to 15 cases for 13 inmates.

**NORTH MACEDONIA**

**Warning: Data for which the data validation procedure could not be achieved is presented between square brackets. These data are not considered in the calculation of average and median European values.**

**POLAND**

**The reference date is the 31<sup>st</sup> December 2020 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2021.**

**PORTUGAL**

**The reference date is the 1st January 2021 instead of the 31st January 2021.**

**SERBIA (REPUBLIC OF)**

- *Variable 7C*: There are 25 male minors. They are included in *variable 7G*.

**SPAIN**

**Note: To avoid duplication of data, the total calculated for the whole territory of Spain is not included in the computation of the average and median European values.**

**STATE ADMINISTRATION**

- All figures in table 7 were calculated by the authors of this report considering data for the whole territory of Spain and for the Autonomous Community of Catalonia.

**SWEDEN**

**The reference date is the 1st October 2020 instead of the 31st January 2021.**

- Inmates in remand prisons who are detained for other reasons than suspicion of crime, for example inmates taken in custody awaiting deportation, are excluded.
- Citizenship is not available for pre-trial detainees. When these are not included, the number is 1405 foreign male inmates and 61 foreign female inmates.

**SWITZERLAND**

- The category "inmates who have not received a final sentence (defendants)" includes all persons in pre-trial detention or for security reasons, as well as persons in early execution of a sentence or measure.
- It is not possible to distinguish the number of foreigners by sex, but the total number of foreigners in detention is 4469.

**TURKEY**

**The reference date is the 1st February 2021 instead of the 31st January 2021.**

**UKRAINE**

- 70 male prisoners, including 40 minors, served their sentence in juvenile prisons. Generally, 127 minors were held in pre-trial detention facilities, but the statistical reporting does not envisage their division by gender.

**UK: ENGLAND & WALES**

**The reference date is the 31st December 2020 instead of the 31st January 2021.**

Information are collected from:

[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/955964/](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/955964/)

- Population\_31Dec2020.ods
- Taken from Tables 1.1, 1.3, and 1.7 of Offender Management Statistics Quarterly: July to September 2020.
- 'Minors' considered as those under 18.

**UK: NORTHERN IRELAND**

- Foreigners are defined as Foreign Nationals.

**UK: SCOTLAND**

- Minors are those aged under 21 years.



Country	Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) [Stock]	Distribution of inmates by legal status											
		Inmates not serving a final sentence										Sentenced prisoners	
		Total		Of which									
				Untried detainees		Detainees found guilty but who have not received a final sentence yet		Sentenced inmates who have appealed or who are within the statutory limit to do so		Detainees who have not received a final sentence yet, but who have started serving a prison sentence in advance			
Variable code	3B	8A	8B	8C	8D	8E	8F	8G	8H	8I	8J	8K	8L
	see Table 3		% of 3B		% of 8A		% of 8A		% of 8A		% of 8A		% of 3B
Montenegro	836	353	42.2	344	97.5	4	1.1	0	0	5	1.4	483	57.8
Netherlands	9 415	4 253	45.2	3 204	75.3	NA		1 049	24.7	***		5 014	53.3
North Macedonia	2 220	267	12.0	149	55.8	76	28.5	8	3	34	12.7	1 953	88
Norway	3 053	712	23.32	NA		NA		NA		0	0	2 328	76.3
Poland	67 894	8 692	12.8	8 086	93.03	***		NA		606	7.0	58 571	86.3
Portugal	11 412	2 273	19.9	1 721	75.7	***		552	24.3	0	0	9 139	80.1
Romania	21 774	2 263	10.4	1 669	73.8	594	26.3	0	0	0	0	19 511	89.6
Russian Fed.	478 714	56 285	11.8	30 454	54.1	25 931	46.1	19 260	34.2	11 631	20.7	0	0
San Marino	9	8	88.9	8	100	1	12.5	0	0	0	0	1	11.1
Serbia (Republic of)	10 540	1 959	18.6	1 959	100	NA		NA		NA		7 301	69.3
Slovak Rep.	10 489	1 618	15.4	1 618	100	NA		NA		***		8 871	84.6
Slovenia	1 136	376	33.1	58	15.4	212	56.4	65	17.3	41	10.9	760	66.9
Spain (total)	55 110	8 614	15.6	NA		***		NA		***		46 491	84.4
Spain (State Adm.)	47 228	7 169	15.2	NA		***		NA		***		40 054	84.8
Spain (Catalonia)	7 882	1 445	18.3	1 445	100	***		NA		***		6 437	81.7
Sweden	7 297	2 021	27.7	2 021	100	NA		NA		NA		5 276	72.3
Switzerland	6 316	2 884	45.7	NA		NA		NA		898	31.1	3 281	51.9
Turkey	272 115	41 623	15.3	NA		NA		NA		NA		230 492	84.7
Ukraine	49 520	17 794	35.9	11 458	64.4	3 131	17.6	NA		***		67 352	64.1
UK: Engl. & Wales	78 180	11 388	14.6	7 956	69.9	3 432	30.1	NA		NA		67 352	86.1
UK: North. Ireland	1 414	560	39.6	560	100	0	0	29	5.2	0	0	854	60.4
UK: Scotland	7 441	1 948	26.2	1 693	86.9	255	13.1	NA		***		5 493	73.8
Average			28.9		78.1		23.7		16.6		6.4		69.3
Median			21.7		88.3		14.1		13.3		0		76.3
Minimum			8.1		15.4		0		0		0		0
Maximum			91.7		100		81.8		48.2		31.1		91.9

Note: Coloured cells mean that the country could not breakdown the figures by the categories required. Thus, in the case of Denmark and Hungary variables 8E and 8G are merged; consequently, the percentages of variables 8F and 8H are merged, too.

Table 9: Distribution of sentenced prisoners by offence on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2021 (numbers & percentages)

Country	Total number of sentenced prisoners	Of which sentenced for																					
		Homicide (including attempts)		Assault and battery		Rape		Other types of sexual offences		Robbery		Theft		Economic/ financial offences		Drug offences		Terrorism		Road traffic offences		Other offences	
		number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%
Variable code	8K	9A	9B	9C	9D	9E	9F	9G	9H	9I	9J	9K	9L	9M	9N	9O	9P	9Q	9R	9S	9T	9U	9V
	See Table 8		% of 8K		% of 8K		% of 8K		% of 8K		% of 8K		% of 8K		% of 8K		% of 8K		% of 8K		% of 8K		% of 8K
Albania	2 284	752	32.9	45	2	16	0.7	46	2	158	6.9	181	7.9	2	0.1	604	26.4	15	0.7	40	1.8	425	18.6
Andorra	35	3	8.6	2	5.7	1	2.9	4	11.4	2	5.7	1	2.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	8.6	16	45.7
Armenia	1 053																						
Austria	6 772																						
Azerbaijan	17 059	2 372	13.9	827	4.9	256	1.5			462	2.7	1 982	11.6	0	0	5 266	30.9	0	0	1 437	8.4	4 457	26.1
Belgium	6 394	NA		NA		NA		NA		NA		NA		NA		NA		NA		NA		NA	
BH: BiH (total)																							
BH: BiH (st. level)																							
BH: Fed. BiH																							
BH: Rep. Srpska	480	113	23.5	67	14	5	1	28	5.8	38	7.9	47	9.8	33	6.9	52	10.8	0	0	11	2.3	86	17.9
Bulgaria	5 574	834	14.2	196	3.3	179	3	132	2.2	895	15.2	1 524	25.9	278	4.7	734	12.5	0	0	849	14.4	2 190	37.2
Croatia	2 190	288	13.2	84	3.8	36	1.6	47	2.2	213	9.7	505	23.1	154	7	176	8	0	0	74	3.4	613	28
Cyprus	441	63	14.3	16	3.6	28	6.4	52	11.8	10	2.3	58	13.2	0	0	118	26.8	0	0	3	0.7	93	21.1
Czech Rep.	17 716	NA		NA		NA		NA		NA		NA		NA		NA		NA		NA		NA	
Denmark	2 292	190	8.3	342	14.9	174	7.6	53	2.3	166	7.2	144	6.3	56	2.4	655	28.6	NA		34	1.5	478	20.9
Estonia	1 882	287	15.3	229	12.2	96	5.1	23	1.2	164	8.7	163	8.7	2	0.1	460	24.4	0	0	234	12.4	224	11.9
Finland	1 877	444	23.7	279	14.9			130	6.9	148	7.9	154	8.2	112	6	426	22.7	1	0.1	144	7.7	39	2.1
France	44 817	4 860	10.8	7 665	17.1	4 134	9.2	1 007	2.3	1 981	4.4	7 212	16.1	3 187	7.1	7 164	16	0	0	2 948	6.6	4 659	10.4
Georgia	7 421	1 045	14.1	1 180	15.9	121	1.6	168	2.3	867	11.7	1 564	21.1	1 928	26	1 745	23.5	23	0.3	154	2.1	2 412	32.5
Germany	46 851	3 768	8	5 578	11.9	667	1.4	3 055	6.5	3 266	7	9 335	19.9	4 604	9.8	6 205	13.2	NA		1 585	3.4	NA	
Greece	8 669	966	11.1	198	2.3	256	3	182	2.1	1 544	17.8	1 465	16.9	352	4.1	2 704	31.2	69	0.8	31	0.4	902	10.4
Hungary	13 914	1 003	7.2	665	4.8	350	2.5	103	0.7	1 507	10.8	2 557	18.4	843	6.1	848	6.1	2	0	339	2.4	5 192	37.3
Iceland	123	14	11.4	14	11.4	9	7.3	13	10.6	4	3.3	11	8.9	1	0.8	46	37.4	0	0	5	4.1	6	4.9
Ireland	2 980	424	14.2	465	15.6	239	8	180	6	82	2.8	472	15.8	40	1.3	307	10.3	12	0.4	36	1.2	723	24.3
Italy	36 204	6 711	18.5	100	0.3	2 075	5.7	610	1.7	5 323	14.7	1 710	4.7	326	0.9	11 491	31.7	58	0.2	NA		7 800	21.5
Latvia	2 243	309	13.8	***		132	5.9	318	14.2	361	16.1	1 056	47.1	227	10.1	1 105	49.3	0	0	318	14.2	1 017	45.3
Liechtenstein	1	[1]	[100]	[2]	[200]	[1]	[100]	[2]	[200]	[1]	[100]	0	0	[2]	[200]	[1]	[100]	0	0	0	0	[3]	[300]
Lithuania	4 739	1 634	28.8	223	4.7	247	5.2	39	0.8	340	7.2	581	12.3	33	0.7	776	16.4	1	0	32	0.7	1 103	23.3
Luxembourg	316	50	15.8	36	11.4	15	4.8	12	3.8	26	8.2	66	20.9	12	3.8	56	17.7	0	0	11	3.5	32	10.1
Malta																							
Moldova	5 444	1 192	21.9	335	6.2	422	7.8	277	5.1	396	7.3	406	7.5	8	0.2	404	7.4	0	0	176	3.2	1 828	33.6
Monaco	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	14.3	2	28.6	2	28.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	28.6	2	28.6
Montenegro	483	65	13.5	41	8.5	15	3.1	8	1.7	3	0.6	39	8.1	12	2.5	121	25.1	0	0	14	2.9	165	34.2
Netherlands	5 014	831	16.6	140	2.8	NA		253	5.1	522	10.4	543	10.8	233	4.7	971	19.4	NA		100	2	1 421	28.3
North Macedonia	1 953	268	13.7	61	3.1	34	1.7	121	6.2	308	15.8	353	18.1	25	1.3	333	17.1	31	1.6	65	3.3	354	18.1

Country	Total number of sentenced prisoners	Of which sentenced for																					
		Homicide (including attempts)		Assault and battery		Rape		Other types of sexual offences		Robbery		Theft		Economic/ financial offences		Drug offences		Terrorism		Road traffic offences		Other offences	
		number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%
Variable code	8K	9A	9B	9C	9D	9E	9F	9G	9H	9I	9J	9K	9L	9M	9N	9O	9P	9Q	9R	9S	9T	9U	9V
	See Table 8		% of 8K		% of 8K		% of 8K		% of 8K		% of 8K		% of 8K		% of 8K		% of 8K		% of 8K		% of 8K		% of 8K
Norway	2 328	234	10.1	236	10.1	287	12.3	365	15.7	87	3.7	74	3.2	115	4.9	453	19.5	0	0	72	3.1	405	17.4
Poland	58 571	4 530	7.7	2 807	4.8	1 677	2.9	1 104	1.9	7 112	12.1	13 822	23.6	592	1	2 267	3.9	***		5 023	8.6	19 637	33.5
Portugal	9 139	915	10	330	3.6	150	1.6	214	2.3	955	10.5	1 049	11.5	***		1 773	19.4	1	0	657	7.2	3 095	33.9
Romania	19 511	4 514	23.1	559	2.9	1 651	8.5	314	1.6	2 630	13.5	3 296	16.9	513	2.6	903	4.6	9	0.1	1 771	9.1	3 351	17.2
Russian Fed.		95 291		21 185				21 100		16 453		52 815		510		109 867		1 026		0		81 229	
San Marino	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[3]	[300]	[1]	[100]	5	[500]	0	0	0	0	0	0
Serbia (Republic of)	7 301	752	10.3	140	1.9	158	2.2	124	1.7	773	10.6	1 851	25.4	264	3.6	1 722	23.6	4	0.1	97	1.3	1 416	19.4
Slovak Rep.	8 871	602	6.8	386	4.4	146	1.7	241	2.7	1 644	18.5	922	10.4	413	4.7	1 235	13.9	0	0	***		3 282	37
Slovenia	760	90	11.8	70	9.2	6	0.8	34	4.5	68	9	208	27.4	128	16.8	125	16.4	0	0	11	1.5	20	2.6
Spain (total)	46 491	3 799	8.2	2 097	4.5	1 671	3.6	1 899	4.1	14 071	30.3	1 896	4.1	2 608	5.6	7 873	16.9	195	0.4	1 296	2.8	9 086	19.5
Spain (State Adm.)	40 054	3 085	7.7	1 846	4.6	1 177	2.9	1 858	4.6	12 774	31.9	900	2.3	2 067	5.2	6 907	17.2	193	0.5	1 074	2.7	8 173	20.4
Spain (Catalonia)	6 437	714	11.1	251	3.9	494	7.7	41	0.6	1 297	20.2	996	15.5	541	8.4	966	15	2	0	222	3.5	913	14.2
Sweden	5 276	741	14.0	568	10.8	551	10.4	42	0.8	477	9	247	4.7	179	3.4	1 191	22.6	2	0	87	1.7	1 191	22.6
Switzerland	3 281	538	16.4	219	6.7	209	6.4	263	8	276	8.4	747	22.8	73	2.2	677	20.6	***		87	2.7	192	5.9
Turkey	230 492	32 458	14.1	32 379	14.1	10 256	4.4	9 926	4.3	22 913	9.9	59 380	25.8	9 775	4.2	68 507	29.7	30 555	13.3	4 667	2	NA	
Ukraine	31 726	5 580	17.6	2 533	8	539	1.7	NA		3 655	11.5	11 331	35.7	NA		3 679	11.6	NA		NA		NA	
UK: Engl. & Wales	67 352	7 292	10.8	9 351	13.9	6 747	10	5 571	8.3	7 077	10.5	7 420	11	886	1.3	10 267	15.2	NA		191	0.3	12 524	18.6
UK: North. Ireland	854	159	18.6	296	34.7	49	5.7	71	8.3	62	7.3	97	11.4	NA		64	7.5	NA		8	0.9	48	5.6
UK: Scotland	5 493	1 047	19.1	1 123	20.4	585	10.7	313	5.7	382	7	313	5.7	58	1.1	390	7.1	2	0.04	121	2.2	1 159	21.1
Average			13.9		8.3		4.6		4.8		10.1		15.0		4.3		18.1		0.5		4.5		21.5
Median			13.8		5.9		3.1		3		9.0		12.3		3.4		17.1		0		2.7		21.0
Minimum			0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Maximum			32.9		34.7		12.3		15.7		31.9		47.1		26.0		49.3		13.3		28.6		45.7

Note: Coloured cells mean that the country could not breakdown the figures by the categories required. For example, in the case of Finland and Azerbaijan, variables 9E and 9G are merged; consequently, the percentages of variables 9F and 9H are merged, too.

Table 10: Distribution of sentenced prisoners by length of sentence on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2021 (numbers)

Country	Total number of sentenced prisoners	Of which sentenced to													
		<1 month	From 1 to less than 3 months	From 3 to less than 6 months	From 6 months to less than 1 year	Less than 1 year (total)	From 1 to less than 3 years	From 3 to less than 5 years	From 5 to less than 10 years	From 10 to less than 20 years	20 years and over	Life imprisonment	Security measures	Death sentence	Other
Variable code	9A see Table 9	10A	10B	10C	10D	10E Σ (10A to 10D)	10F	10G	10H	10I	10J	10K	10L	10M	10N
Albania	2 284	12	20	23	51	106	207	366	584	425	420	176	0	0	0
Andorra	35	2	10	4	3	19	3	4	3	6	0	0	0	0	0
Armenia	1 053					12	141	188	371						
Austria	6 772	19	101	267	474	861	1 964	1 165	981	428	34	115	1 224	***	***
Azerbaijan	17 059	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1 931	7 521	5 040	2 280		287			
Belgium	6 394	0	0	10	61	71	279	1 510	2 119	NA	NA	186	629	***	98
BH: BiH (total)															
BH: BiH (st. level)															
BH: Fed. BiH															
BH: Rep. Srpska	480	36	23	59	39	157	78	66	80	47	52	0	0	0	0
Bulgaria	5 574	946	0	0	0	946	1 832	937	356	693	159	186	0	***	0
Croatia	2 190	0	4	40	295	339	718	416	305	226	135	0	0	***	0
Cyprus	441	1	6	24	21	52	106	71	107	70	9	26	0	0	0
Czech Rep.	17 716	4	108	581	2 890	3 583	6 833	2 989	2 785	1 226	152	44	104	***	***
Denmark	2 292	3	28	86	229	346	747	372	46	241	5	27	77	***	16
Estonia	1 882	7	15	69	147	238	538	382	467	203	15	39	0	***	***
Finland	1 877	5	17	83	188	193	518	406	356	129	1	174	0	***	***
France	44 817	1	274	1 804	6 505	8 554	15 011	5 873	5 821	6 256	2 403	483	NA	***	386
Georgia	7 421	1	9	47	201	258	1 450	1 521	3 039	1 012	65	72	***	***	***
Germany	46 851	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	***	1 782	NA	***	NA
Greece	8 669	58			135	193	231	899	2 689	1 326	2 406	925	0	***	0
Hungary	13 914	174	329	237	665	1 405	4 178	2 572	3 437	1 292	417	108	NA	***	NA
Iceland	123	0	5	12	18	35	39	13	21	15	0	0	0	***	0
Ireland	2 980	7	12	86	227	332	697	649	690	247	5	360	0	0	0
Italy	36 204	27	52	225	702	1 006	5 905	8 079	10 542	6 479	2 410	1 783	334	0	0
Latvia	2 243	7	18	64	147	236	369	482	658	468	15	66	***	***	0
Liechtenstein	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	4 739	20	178	67	176	441	914	758	1 099	1 370	50	107	***	***	***
Luxembourg	316	1	1	6	24	32	112	35	45	53	30	9	0	0	0
Malta															
Moldova	5 444	0	0	0	125	125	463	852	2 054	1 560	268	122	0	0	0
Monaco	7	0	3	0	0	3	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montenegro	483	15	9	11	21	56	143	69	91	101	57	0	63	0	0
Netherlands	5 014	289	344	305	561	1 499	1 602	587	635	424	79	39	0	0	149
North Macedonia	1 953	7	19	81	225	332	464	406	399	241	52	41	0	0	18
Norway	2 328	26	154	129	316	625	663	405	404	214	17	NA	NA	NA	NA
Poland	58 571														
Portugal	9 139	2	56	98	197	353	1 140	1 768	3 459	1 625	347	***	346	***	101

Country	Total number of sentenced prisoners	Of which sentenced to													
		<1 month	From 1 to less than 3 months	From 3 to less than 6 months	From 6 months to less than 1 year	Less than 1 year (total)	From 1 to less than 3 years	From 3 to less than 5 years	From 5 to less than 10 years	From 10 to less than 20 years	20 years and over	Life imprisonment	Security measures	Death sentence	Other
Variable code	9A see Table 9	10A	10B	10C	10D	10E Σ (10A to 10D)	10F	10G	10H	10I	10J	10K	10L	10M	10N
Romania	19 511	0	5	66	620	691	4 433	4 997	5 117	3 208	885	180	0	0	0
Russian Fed.							67 707	74 601	137 388			1 983			
San Marino	[1]	[7]	[1]	[1]	[0]	[9]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Serbia (Republic of)	7 301	14	114	273	497	898	1 933	1 777	1 520	940	233	0	0	***	0
Slovak Rep.	8 871	7	30	357	764	1 158	2 343	1 684	2 502	911	255	57	0	***	0
Slovenia	760	1	3	33	79	116	240	160	121	92	31	0	0	0	0
Spain (total)	46 491	63	179	1 636	2 872	4 750	8 899	9 593	12 112	8 541	2 265	***	523	***	***
Spain (State Adm.)	40 054	21	158	1 534	2 444	4 157	7 803	8 260	10 284	7 282	1 991		469		
Spain (Catalonia)	6 437	42	21	102	428	593	1 096	1 333	1 828	1 259	274	0	54	0	0
Sweden	5 276	24	196	221	372	813	1 912	1 109	863	408	19	152	NA	0	0
Switzerland	3 281	198	431	327	178	1 134	549	667	394	161	19	33	151	0	0
Turkey	230 492	190	988	8 010	6 175	15 363	16 779	15 114	56 012	70 654	42 868	9 147	***	***	4 555
Ukraine	49 520	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11 935	NA	NA	1 541	***	***	***
UK: Engl. & Wales	67 352	78	343	1 399	1 212	3 032	9 274	7 689	13 628	8 320	899	6 985	NA	0	17 499
UK: North. Ireland	854	3	12	43	77	135	178	106	154	99	15	164	NA	NA	3
UK: Scotland	5 493	4	37	191	385	617	1 288	818	1 293	313	11	992	0	0	161

Note: Coloured cells mean that the country could not breakdown the figures by the categories required. Thus, in the case of Greece, variables 10A, 10B and 10C are merged.



Country	Percentage of prisoners sentenced to:														Total percentage
	<1 month	From 1 to less than 3 months	From 3 to less than 6 months	From 6 months to less than 1 year	Less than 1 year (total)	From 1 to less than 3 years	From 3 to less than 5 years	From 5 to less than 10 years	From 10 to less than 20 years	20 years and over	Life imprisonment	Security measures	Death sentence	Other	
Variable code	11A	11B	11C	11D	11E	11F	11G	11H	11I	11J	11K	11L	11M	11N	11O
	% of 9A	% of 9A	% of 9A	% of 9A	% of 9A	% of 9A	% of 9A	% of 9A	% of 9A	% of 9A	% of 9A	% of 9A	% of 9A	% of 9A	Σ 11A to 11M
Moldova	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	2.3	8.5	15.7	37.7	28.7	4.9	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Monaco	0.0	42.9	0.0	0.0	42.9	14.3	0.0	42.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Montenegro	3.1	1.9	2.3	4.4	11.6	29.6	14.3	18.8	20.9	11.8	0.0	13.0	0.0	0.0	120.1
Netherlands	5.8	6.9	6.1	11.2	29.9	32.0	11.7	12.7	8.5	1.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	3.0	100.0
North Macedonia	0.4	1.0	4.2	11.5	17.0	23.8	20.8	20.4	12.3	2.7	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0
Norway	1.1	6.6	5.5	13.6	26.9	28.5	17.4	17.4	9.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Poland															
Portugal	0.0	0.6	1.1	2.2	3.9	12.5	19.4	37.9	17.8	3.8	0.0	3.8	0.0	1.1	100.0
Romania	0.0	0.0	0.3	3.2	3.5	22.7	25.6	26.2	16.4	4.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Russian Fed.															
San Marino	[700]	[100]	[100]	[0]	[900]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	
Serbia (Republic of)	0.2	1.6	3.7	6.8	12.3	26.5	24.3	20.8	12.9	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Slovak Rep.	0.1	0.3	4.0	8.6	13.1	26.4	19.0	28.2	10.3	2.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.4
Slovenia	0.1	0.4	4.3	10.4	15.3	31.6	21.1	15.9	12.1	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Spain (total)	0.1	0.4	3.5	6.2	10.2	19.1	20.6	26.1	18.4	4.9		1.1			100.4
Spain (State Adm.)	0.1	0.4	3.8	6.1	10.4	19.5	20.6	25.7	18.2	5.0		1.2			100.5
Spain (Catalonia)	0.7	0.3	1.6	6.7	9.2	17.0	20.7	28.4	19.6	4.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Sweden	0.5	3.7	4.2	7.1	15.4	36.2	21.0	16.4	4.7	0.4	2.9		0.0	0.0	100.0
Switzerland	6.0	13.1	10.0	5.4	34.6	16.7	20.3	12.0	4.9	0.6	1.0	4.6	0.0	26.7	121.4
Turkey	0.1	0.4	3.5	2.7	6.7	7.3	6.6	24.3	30.7	18.6	4.0			2.0	100.0
Ukraine															
UK: Engl. & Wales	0.1	0.5	2.1	1.8	4.5	13.8	11.4	20.2	12.4	1.3	10.4		0.0	26.0	100.0
UK: North. Ireland	0.4	1.4	5.0	9.0	15.8	20.8	12.4	18.0	11.6	1.8	19.2			0.4	100.0
UK: Scotland	0.1	0.7	3.5	7.0	11.2	23.5	14.9	23.5	5.7	0.2	18.1	0.0	0.0	2.9	100.0
Average	1.3	3.3	3.5	6.6	14.5	24.1	17.1	21.9	13.2	4.1	3.3	1.7	0.0	1.7	
Median	0.2	0.8	3.5	6.7	12.0	23.5	17.2	20.8	12.3	2.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Minimum	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Maximum	17.0	42.9	12.3	16.3	54.3	100.0	44.1	42.9	30.7	27.8	19.2	18.1	0.0	26.7	

Note: Coloured cells mean that the country could not breakdown the figures by the categories required. Thus, in the case of Greece, variables 11A, 11B and 11C are merged.

**Notes – Tables 8, 9, 10 & 11**

**General note to Tables 8, 9 & 11: Merged categories are not considered in the calculation of average and median values.**

**ARMENIA**

**The reference date is the 1<sup>st</sup> January 2021 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2021.**

**Table 9:**

- Crimes against life and health: 335
- Crimes against rights and dignity: 22
- Sexual offences: 42
- Crimes against constitutional human rights and freedoms of citizens: 1
- Crimes against property: 401
- Economic crimes: 4
- Crimes against public safety: 31
- Crimes against public order and morality: 16
- Crimes against public health: 145
- Crimes against state safety and constitutional order: 11
- Crimes against state service: 7
- Crimes against governmental order: 20
- Crimes against justice: 7
- Crimes against military service order: 11
- Crimes against environmental safety: 0

**Table 10:**

- Less than 1 year: 12
- From 1 year to 3 years: 141
- From 3 years to 5 years: 188
- From 5 years to 10 years: 371
- From 10 years to 15 years: 214
- From 15 years and more: 127

**AUSTRIA****Table 9 (inmates not serving a final sentence):**

The categories for principal offences used in the Austria legal system are:

- Offences against freedom (i.e. human trafficking, kidnapping, threat): 149
- Offences against sexual integrity and self-determination (i.e. rape and other sexual offences): 81
- Offences against property (i.e. theft, robbery): 404
- Offences against body and life (i.e. homicide, assault and battery): 301
- Drug offences: 539
- Other offences: 219

**Table 9 (sentenced prisoners):**

The categories for principal offences used in the Austria legal system are:

- Offences against freedom (i.e. human trafficking, kidnapping, threat): 532
- Offences against sexual integrity and self-determination (i.e. rape and other sexual offences): 540
- Offences against property (i.e. theft, robbery): 2452
- Offences against body and life (i.e. homicide, assault and battery): 1255
- Drug offences: 1204
- Other offences: 789

**AZERBAIJAN**

**Note: Merged categories are not included in the calculation of average and median European values.**

**Table 9:**

- *Variable 9C*: Assault leading to aggravated bodily injury
- *Variable 9G*: The numbers were included in *Variable 9E* according to the accepted official statistics
- *Variable 9K*: Robbery followed by force or threat of force.

**Table 10:**

- *Variables 10A, 10B, 10C, 10D, 10F*: Less than 2 years ;
- *Variable 10G*: from 2 years to less than 7 years (instead of 3 years to less than 5 years);
- *Variable 10H*– from 7 years to less than 12 years (instead of 5 years to less than 10 years);
- *Variables 10I and 10J*– from 12 years and over (instead of 10 years to less than 20 years and 20 years and over).

**BELGIUM****Table 8:**

Sentenced prisoners: 6 394 convicted prisoners. Also 610 people considered “internees” are included.

Internees are people who have committed an offense and whom the judge has declared irresponsible for their actions.

The forensic psychiatry centres (FPC Gent and FPC Antwerpen) which do not depend on DG EPI are not included.

**Table 10:**

Other (*Variable 10N*): At the disposal of the sentencing court: 95.

**BULGARIA****Table 8:**

The number of convicts and sentenced people without including the number of people at IDFs is 677, and when we add to them the number of IDFs the total will be 1 475. The number of people at IDFs is 798.

**CROATIA****Table 9:**

Included juvenile offenders and person placed in educational institutions/units for juvenile offenders.

**Tables 10 and 11:**

Do not include juvenile offenders and person placed in educational institutions/units for juvenile offenders (51).

**CZECH REPUBLIC****Tables 10 and 11:**

Includes 104 clients of Protective Forensic Detention facilities (included in *Variable 10L*).

**DENMARK**

**Note: Merged categories are not included in the calculation of average and median European values.**

**Tables 10 and 11:**

*Variable 10N*: Serving security measures according to the Greenland law.

**ESTONIA**

**The reference date is the 1<sup>st</sup> January 2021 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2021.**

**Tables 10 and 11:**

Only sentence given with the last enforced court decision is counted. In case of aggregate sentences, the real punishment may be longer.

**FINLAND**

**Note: Merged categories are not included in the calculation of average and median European values.**

**Table 9:**

- *Variable 9C*: The figure includes all sexual offences.

- *Variable 9N*: The figure includes fine defaulters (11).

## FRANCE

**Tables 10 and 11:**

- *Variable 10N*: Not determined.
- *Variable 10O*: The fact that the result is not 100.0 is probably due to rounding issues.

## GEORGIA

**Table 8:**

*Variable 8C*: in Georgian penitentiary system a person is also placed at PE based on the decision of the court to use pre-trial detention (max. 9 months) before the court will render the final decision on criminal case. This person has the status of the inmate, not serving a final sentence, hence the number coincides with the total number of inmates not serving a final sentence.

**Tables 9:**

The breakdown number of sentenced prisoners by offence exceeds the total number of sentenced prisoners as one prisoner may be sentenced for multiple offences.

## GERMANY

**The reference date is the 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2021.**

**Table 8:**

Federal Statistical Office (ed.), Prison-statistics (inmates serving a prison sentence or being in preventive detention; not including pre-trial detention).

**Tables 9:**

Inmates in pre-trial detention

- Homicide: Sections 211 to 222 StGB
- Assault and battery: Sections 223 to 227 StGB
- Rape: Section 177 para 6 no 1 and Section 178 StGB
- Other type of sexual offences: Sections 174 to 184k (except rape)
- Robbery: Sections 249 to 252 StGB

**Tables 10 and 11:**

The statistics in Germany do not offer the required groups. The data given is regarding the following:

- Up to 9 months: 13602
- From more than 9 months up to including 2 years: 12229
- From more than 2 up to including 5 years: 9741
- From more than 5 up to including 15 years 3517 (the maximum for a timed prison sentence in Germany is 15 years)

## GREECE

**Note: Merged categories are not included in the calculation of average and median European values.**

**Table 8:**

*Total inmates = 11.334*

- Sentenced prisoners = 8669
- Pre-trials = 2662
- Debtors (who are not sentenced prisoners, but inmates) = 3

**Tables 10 and 11.**

*Sentenced prisoners*

- *Variables 10A, 10B, 10C*: 58 (inmates from 10 days to 6 months)
- *Variables 10E*: 231 (inmates from 1 year to less than 2 years)
- *Variables 10F*: 899 (inmates from 2 years to less than 5 years)
- *Variables 10H*: 1326 (inmates with sentence from 10+ to 15 years)
- *Variables 10I*: 2406 (inmates with sentence from 15+ years and over)

**HUNGARY**

**Note: Merged categories are not included in the calculation of average and median European values.**

**Table 8:**

In the Hungarian system, *variable 8E and 8H* concerns the same group of people. A sentence becomes legally binding when there is no appeal or the statutory timeframe passed without appeal. This makes these 2 groups the same.

**Tables 9, 10 and 11:**

The number of sentenced prisoners and the number of principal offences are not the same because in Hungary the institution of the so-called infraction can be found. Perpetrators can be sentenced for a much less period of time, and this does not count as “criminal offence” – but they are sentenced to a confinement in a prison institution. Hence it was not possible to provide data in the table above as an offence, but their number adds to the total population of prisons. The number of infractions in 2020 was 505.

**ICELAND****Table 8:**

Two of the remand prisoners (27) were in isolation. When a remand prisoner receives a final sentence, the days he spent in remand are subtracted from the sentence.

**IRELAND****Table 8:**

764 Inmates broken down – For Trial (389), On Remand (361) and Extradition Warrants (14). 1.4(a) Inserted to include juveniles in Children Detention Campus on 31st January 2021.

**Tables 9, 10 and 11:**

In the questionnaire, correspondents separated the question in half: first is adult detention and second is children detention campus.

- *Variable 10K*: Review to take place.

**ITALY****Table 8:**

Includes also the statuses which are under definition.

**Tables 10 and 11:**

- *Variable 9A* does not include the security measures, this is why *variable 110* is not 100.

**LATVIA**

**The reference date is the 1<sup>st</sup> January 2021 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2021.**

**Table 8:**

The total number of inmates not serving a final sentence indicated as on 1<sup>st</sup> February 2021.

**Table 9:**

In Latvian Prison Administration the breakdown of prisoners is collected and presented not by principal offence, but by all offences.

**LIECHTENSTEIN**

**Warning: Data for which the data validation procedure could not be achieved is presented between square brackets. These data are not taken into account in the calculation of average and median European values.**

**Table 8:**

Nine Persons held in pre-trial and two persons are held in extradition for foreign a country.

**LITHUANIA****Table 8:**

- *Variable 9I*: the number of pre-trial detainees whose cases are under pre-trial investigation: 267.

**MONACO****Table 8:**

Two detainees have a file for which they have been convicted and a file for which they are awaiting extradition. That is a total of 15 cases for 13 detainees.

**Table 9:**

Of the seven detainees with final convictions, two also have a detention permit for which they were not convicted. In addition, the number of inmates with final convictions does not correspond to the number of main offenses (variables 9A to 9U) because several inmates were sentenced for several main offenses at the same time.

**MONTENEGRO****Tables 10 and 11:**

- *Variable 10L:* The total number of persons is 63 which are contained in the total number of convicted persons for some of the criminal offenses. 63 persons were sentenced to imprisonment for the committed criminal offense and in addition to the security measures. Some prisoners have been convicted of multiple offenses.
- *Variable 10O:* The number of prisoners under security measures are also serving a prison sentence and are thus counted twice.

**NETHERLANDS****Tables 10 and 11:**

- *Variable 10N:* prisoners with unknown duration.

**NORTH MACEDONIA****Tables 10 and 11:**

- *Variable 10J:* These convicted persons have more than one sentence to serve and the total length of all sentences are more than 20 years
- *Variable 10N:* The institutional measure “referee in a house of correction” runs from 1 to 5 years. The court does not determinate in advance the length of this measure. The court decide additional on the base of the results of the educational process.

**NORWAY****Tables 10 and 11:**

- Those sentenced to security measures are included in the above figures. These are placed in the category equal to the minimum time to be served as specified in the sentence.
- The remaining 13 are serving fines. We do not have information in regards to offense nor time for these.

**POLAND**

**The reference date is the 31<sup>st</sup> December 2020 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2021.**

**Tables 10 and 11:**

The breakdown of sentenced prisoners by the length of the sentence in Polish system:

- up to 3 months: 692
- from 3 to 6 months: 4 145
- from 6 months to 1 year: 8 728
- from 1 year to 3 years: 16 972
- from 3 to 5 years: 8 941
- from 5 to 10 years: 7 292
- from 10 to 20 years: 2 695
- 25 years: 1 748
- Life sentence: 458

Substitutive penalty: 6 178

- up to 1 month: 125
- from 1 month to 6 months: 4 429
- from 6 to 9 months: 960
- more than 9 months to 1 year: 664

Other isolation measures: 722

- up to 1 month: 715
- more than 1 month to 6 months: 6

- more than 6 months to 9 months: 1

#### PORTUGAL

The reference date is the 1<sup>st</sup> January 2020 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2021.

#### Tables 10 and 11:

Including the security measures applied to persons found to be irresponsible placed in psychiatric institutions or prison hospitals (187) and placed in psychiatric institutions or non-penitentiary hospitals (159). Corresponding to *variables 10L and 9K* (Including dangerous driving of road vehicles (129), driving a vehicle while intoxicated or under the influence of narcotics (114) and driving a vehicle without a legal permit (414).

- *Variable 10L*: Security measures applied to persons recognized as irresponsible placed in psychiatric institutions or prison hospitals (187) and placed in psychiatric institutions or non-penitentiary hospitals (159).
- *Variable 10N*: 36 inmates sentenced to an indefinite prison sentence, 46 sentenced to a prison sentence by free days and one sentenced to half-detention.

#### RUSSIAN FEDERATION

**Note: Merged categories are not included in the calculation of average and median European values.**

#### Table 9:

Classification of convicted persons according to the main type of crime:

- *Variable 9B*: The number of persons who committed robbery.
- *Variables 9C and 9D*: Rape, violent acts of a sexual nature.

#### Tables 10 and 11:

Classification of convicted persons according to the length of the sentence:

- up to 1 year: 15248
- from 10 to 15 years: 56831
- from 15 to 20 years: 18393
- from 20 to 25 years: 5754
- from 25 to 30 years: 401

#### SAN MARINO

**Warning: Data for which the data validation procedure could not be achieved is presented between square brackets. These data are not taken into account in the calculation of average and median European values.**

#### SERBIA (REPUBLIC OF)

#### Tables 10 and 11:

*Variable 10K*: There are 3 security measures in the System for Enforcement of Penal Sanctions of the Republic of Serbia:

- 1.Mandatory psychiatric treatment and keeping in a medical institution: 390;
- 2.Mandatory treatment of drug addicts: 118;
- 3.Mandatory treatment of alcoholics: 131.
  - Total - 639 inmates.

#### SLOVAK REPUBLIC

#### Tables 10 and 11:

Breakdown of sentenced prisoners by the length of the sentence - the data are as of the date of processing the questionnaire, as it is not possible to find out the historical data within our information system, i.e., it is not possible to provide the data as of 31 January 2021.

#### SPAIN

**Note: In order to avoid duplication of data, the total calculated for the whole territory of Spain is not included in the computation of the average and median European values.**

#### STATE ADMINISTRATION

#### Tables 8, 9 and 10:

All figures were calculated by the authors of this report considering data for the whole territory of Spain and for the Autonomous Community of Catalonia.

## SWEDEN

**The reference date is the 1<sup>st</sup> October 2020 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2021.**

### Table 8:

Inmates in remand prisons who are detained for other reasons than suspicion of crime, for example inmates taken in custody awaiting deportation, are excluded.

### Tables 10 and 11:

Sentenced prisoners under security measures are included in the specific lengths of the sentences. It is not possible to provide numbers on how many they are.

- Death sentence does not exist in the Swedish prison system.
- Other lengths of the sentences are not applicable, since there are data on the specific lengths of the sentences for each prisoner.

## SWITZERLAND

### Table 8:

The total corresponds to the persons in provisional detention or for the reasons of security, addition of the persons in advance execution of the measure or measure.

### Table 9:

- *Variable 9G*: Fraud (art. 146 CP) + money laundering (art. 305bis CP)

### Tables 10 and 11 :

- *Variable 10I*: Only persons with a prison sentence of 20 years.
- *Variable 10K*: number of people ordered to be interned (art. 64 CP).

All data for sentenced prisoners (by offense and length of sentence) are taken from the Sanctions Execution Statistics (SVS). The figures may therefore differ slightly from those of the Deprivation of Liberty Record (FHE), which serves as the basis for answering the SPACE I questionnaire, as the list of data providers is slightly different between the two statistics. In addition, the survey date for the SVS data on 31<sup>st</sup> December 2020, while the FHE data was recorded on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2021.

Additional information: at the start of 2021, we migrated the SVS database and took the opportunity to improve the concept of data analysis. Thus, we can now take into account more different sanctions than previously, and the durations of alternative executions for custodial sentence of substitution (art. 41 and 79a CP) or for conversion of fine (art. 106 al. 2 CP) can now be calculated. Until the previous year, this was not the case. This necessarily implies differences in the comparison of the durations indicated between the figures for last year and those for this year, in particular for short sentences.

Furthermore, it is not possible to calculate the length of the sentence for people in the execution of stationary measures, because these sanctions have the principle of having an indefinite duration. However, if detainees have received, in addition to one measure, a sentence in their judgment, then they can appear in one of the categories *variable 10A to 10J*. Therefore, it could be that some of the people registered in category *variable 10J* are also in one of the other categories.

## TURKEY

The reference date is the 1<sup>st</sup> February 2021 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2021.

**Table 8:**

Juvenile inmates also exist in the number of "Total number of inmates not serving a final sentence".

We have inmates in 3 categories: 'Sentenced inmates', 'Detainees' and 'Detainees who have not received a final sentence yet, but who have started serving a prison sentence in advance'. We calculate the number of 'Detainees who have not received a final sentence yet, but who have started serving a prison sentence in advance' in the statistics of 'Sentenced inmates'.

The number of sentenced prisoners '230.492' includes both 'Sentenced prisoners' and 'Number of detainees who have not received a final sentence yet, but who have started serving a prison sentence in advance'. Number of detainees who have not received a final sentence yet, but who have started serving a prison sentence in advance is 31.424

Minors are also calculated in the number of 'Inmates not serving a final sentence' and 'Sentenced prisoners'.

In 'breakdown of sentenced prisoners by principal offence' part, what is being counted is the number of offences, not number of persons. One person may commit an offence more than one.

Juvenile inmates also exist in the number of 'Total number of sentenced prisoners'.

**Table 9:**

- *Variable 9A:* "Culpable/manslaughter homicide is included in Homicide"
- *Variable 9G:* Economic and Financial Offences includes: 'Fraud During a Tender', 'Fraud during the discharge of Contractual Obligations', 'Manipulation of the Price', 'Causing Shortage of Items Required by the Public', 'Disclosure of Confidential Documents or Information Relating to Commerce, Banking or Private Customers', 'Restriction of Supply of Goods and Services', 'Unlawful Money Lending'. Also 'Fraud', 'Qualified Types of Fraud' are counted.
- *Variable 9C:* Rape Crime, all range of the victims are taken into account.
- *Variable 9H:* Drug offences, 'Purchase, Receipt or possession of narcotics or psychotropic substances for personal use or use of narcotics or psychotropic substances' and 'Production and Trade of Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances' are counted.

**Tables 10 and 11:**

- *Variable 10J:* Aggravated life imprisonment and life imprisonment are calculated.

## UKRAINE

The reference date is the 1<sup>st</sup> January 2020 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2021.

**Table 9:**

- *Variable 9B:* Refers to prisoners convicted under Article 187 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine (An assault for the purpose of taking possession of somebody else's property)
- *Variable 9K:* 10 prisoners were convicted for crimes against the fundamentals of national security; 2 734 prisoners were convicted for premeditated severe body injury; and 257 prisoners – for hooliganism.

**Tables 10 and 11:**

According to statistical reporting of the State Criminal Enforcement Service of Ukraine prisoners are disaggregated by the length of imprisonments as follows:

- up to 1 year – 374 prisoners;
- from 1 year to 2 years – 1 252 prisoners;
- from 2 years to 3 years – 3 182 prisoners;
- from 5 years to 8 years – 7 969 prisoners;
- from 8 years to 10 years – 2 886 prisoners;
- from 10 years to 15 years – 3 180 prisoners;
- above 15 years – 1 550 prisoners.

**UK: ENGLAND & WALES**

The reference date is the 30<sup>th</sup> June 2020 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2021, taken from Table A1.1

**Table 9:**

[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/904869/Population\\_30June2020\\_Annual.ods](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/904869/Population_30June2020_Annual.ods)

Sentenced prisoners by principal offence:

- *Variable 9A:* Murder, Manslaughter (inc. Corporate Manslaughter) and Attempted Murder
- *Variable 9B:* Other 'Violence with injury' offences
- *Variable 9C:* Rape offences
- *Variable 9D:* Other sexual offences
- *Variable 9E:* Theft offences
- *Variable 9F:* Robbery offences
- *Variable 9G:* Fraud offences
- *Variable 9H:* Drug offences
- *Variable 9I:* Summary motoring offences
- *Variable 9J:* Violence without injury, Criminal Damage and Arson, Possession of Weapons offences, Public Order Offences, Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society, Summary Non-Motoring offences and Offences not recorded

Excluding 'fine defaulters'

All figures for sentenced prisoners by principal offence taken from Table A1.5i of the above source.

**Tables 10 and 11:**

Sentenced prisoners by sentence length:

- *Variable 10N:* Other includes those on IPP sentences, Extended Determinate Sentences (EDS), those who have been recalled to prison and those with 'sentence length not recorded'.

**UK: NORTHERN IRELAND****Table 8:**

- *Variable 8G:* Information is only for those who have an active appeal, does not include numbers for those who are within the statutory limit of appealing.

**Tables 10 and 11:**

Sentence length contains both the custody element and the licence element of the sentence.

**UK: SCOTLAND****Table 9:**

Available data do not include offences for all prisoners and in the case of ambiguity those prisoners are included in the "Other offences" category.

Also included in the "Other category" are a number of offences that do not fit in the categories above. In broad terms, these offences come from the following offence groups: Handling offensive weapons (236), breach of the peace (219), crime against public justice (129), other miscellaneous offences (93), fire-raising (45), vandalism (40) and "other crimes" including organised crime, conspiracy, explosive substances, etc. (43). A further 40 prisoners have non-specified offences from other jurisdictions outwith Scotland.

Life imprisonment includes those on an Order of Lifelong Restriction.

Table 12: Prison populations by nationality and legal status on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2021 (numbers)

Country	Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) [Stock]	Distribution of inmates by nationality								Inmates with unknown nationality / other
		National inmates			Foreign inmates					
		Total	distribution by legal status		Total	Distribution by				
			not serving a final sentence (detainees)	sentenced (prisoners)		residence status		legal status		
		citizens of member states of the EU			inmates with legal resident status in your country	not serving a final sentence (detainees)	sentenced (prisoners)			
Variable code	3B see Table 3	12A	12B	12C	12D	12E	12F	12G	12H	12I
Albania	4 595	4 486	2 247	2 739	109	51	***	64	45	0
Andorra	61	26	11	15	35	11	24	15	20	0
Armenia	1 967	NA	NA	NA	107	4	NA	61	41	0
Austria	8 465	4 213	637	3 576	4 252	1 387	NA	1 056	3 196	0
Azerbaijan	21 813	21 320	4 652	16 668	482	3	NA	102	380	11
Belgium	10 379	5 793	1 782	3 896	4 586	1 384	1 167	2 201	2 334	87
BH: BiH (total)										
BH: BiH (st. level)										
BH: Fed. BiH										
BH: Rep. Srpska	564	546	84	462	18	3	0	[0]	[15]	0
Bulgaria	7 049	7 016	919	6 097	207	13	NA	53	154	0
Croatia	3 531	3 150	1 119	2 031	381	120	NA	[227]	[149]	5
Cyprus	600	340	74	266	260	91	***	28	63	0
Czech Rep.	19 286	17 752	1 226	16 526	1 534	778	NA	344	1 190	0
Denmark	3 902	2 801	809	1 992	1 101	210	NA	503	598	0
Estonia	2 341	1 561	284	1 277	780	52	NA	175	605	0
Finland	2 395	1 987	379	1 608	408	196	NA	139	269	10
France	62 673	47 251	12 469	34 782	15 422	4 767	***	5 387	10 035	***
Georgia	9 232	8 665	1 689	6 976	567	16	NA	122	445	6
Germany	59 045	29 506	NA	NA	15 082	4 663	NA	NA	NA	***
Greece	11 334	4 550	944	3 606	6 784	688	NA	1 718	5 066	0
Hungary	17 483	16 447	3 011	13 436	1 032	429	NA	558	474	4
Iceland	150	115	12	103	35	26	22	15	20	0
Ireland	3 724	3 160	581	2 579	564	336	NA	183	381	0
Italy	53 329	36 038	10 876	24 906	17 291	2 664	NA	5 915	11 298	0
Latvia	3 038	3 113	794	2 265	45	17	774	16	29	***
Liechtenstein	12	2	1	1	10	1	0	[9]	[0]	0
Lithuania	5 320	5 218	547	4 671	102	28	10	34	68	0
Luxembourg	557	150	46	104	407	239	184	195	212	0
Malta										
Moldova	6 429	6 351	960	5 391	78	***	***	25	53	***

Country	Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) [Stock]	Distribution of inmates by nationality								Inmates with unknown nationality / other
		National inmates			Foreign inmates					
		Total	distribution by legal status		Total	Distribution by				
			not serving a final sentence (detainees)	sentenced (prisoners)		residence status		legal status		
		citizens of member states of the EU			inmates with legal resident status in your country	not serving a final sentence (detainees)	sentenced (prisoners)			
Variable code	3B see Table 3	12A	12B	12C	12D	12E	12F	12G	12H	12I
Monaco	13	1	0	1	12	5	4	7	6	0
Montenegro	836	688	264	424	148	5	6	[83]	[54]	0
Netherlands	9 415	7 221	3 229	2 863	1 970	892	NA	948	1 004	224
North Macedonia	2 220	2 064	218	1 846	156	8	0	49	107	0
Norway	3 053	2 303	440	1 863	750	378	NA	272	478	0
Poland	67 894	66 627	8 097	58 530	1 267	241	***	595	672	19
Portugal	11 412	9 648	1 711	7 937	1 764	268	***	562	1 202	0
Romania	21 774	21 547	2 220	19 327	227	62	***	43	184	0
Russian Fed.	478 714									
San Marino	9	8	8	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Serbia (Republic of)	10 540	10 154	1 752	8 402	386	60	NA	207	179	0
Slovak Rep.	10 489	10 275	1 536	8 739	220	112	NA	70	150	0
Slovenia	1 136	777	160	617	359	113	NA	216	143	0
Spain (total)	55 110	39 171	4 429	34 742	15 939	3 284	3 251	4 185	11 754	0
Spain (State Adm.)	47 228	35 085	3 965	31 120	12 143	2 739	0	3 204	8 939	0
Spain (Catalonia)	7 882	4 086	464	3 622	3 796	545	3 251	981	2 815	0
Sweden	7 297	NA	NA	3 810	NA	333	NA	NA	1 376	90
Switzerland	6 316	1 847	628	1 219	4 469	NA	NA	2 407	2 062	***
Turkey	272 115	261 661	37 423	224 238	10 454	263	NA	4 200	6 254	53
Ukraine	49 520	48 661	17 500	31 161	1 162	NA	***	705	457	***
UK: Engl. & Wales	78 180	68 372	9 305	59 067	9 524	4 091	NA	2 616	6 033	230
UK: North. Ireland	1 414	1 266	459	807	148	115	NA	101	47	0
UK: Scotland	7 441	NA	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	NA

Table 13: Prison populations by nationality on 31st January 2021 (percentages)

Country	Distribution of inmates by nationality									Total percentage of inmates
	National inmates			Foreign inmates				Inmates with unknown nationality / other		
	Total	distribution by legal status		Total	Distribution by		not-serving a final sentence (detainees)			
		not-serving a final sentence (detainees)	sentenced (prisoners)		residence status	legal status				
citizens of member states of the EU	inmates with legal resident status in your country									
Variable number	13A	13B	13C	13D	13E	13F	13G	13H	13I	13J
	% of 3B	% of 12A	% of 12A	% of 3B	% of 12D	% of 12D	% of 12D	% of 12D	% of 3B	Σ (13A+13D+13I)
Albania	97.6	50.1	61.1	2.4	46.8		58.7	41.3	0.0	100.0
Andorra	42.6	42.3	57.7	57.4	31.4	68.6	42.9	57.1	0.0	100.0
Armenia				5.4	3.7		57.0	43.0	0.0	5.4
Austria	49.8	15.1	84.9	50.2	32.6		24.8	75.2	0.0	100.0
Azerbaijan	97.7	21.8	78.2	2.2	0.6		21.2	78.8	0.1	100.0
Belgium	55.8	30.8	67.3	44.2	30.2	25.5	48.0	50.9	0.8	100.0
BH: BiH (total)										
BH: BiH (st. level)										
BH: Fed. BiH										
BH: Rep. Srpska	96.8	15.4	84.6	3.2	16.7	0.0	[0]	[83.33]	0.0	100.0
Bulgaria	99.5	13.1	86.9	2.9	6.3		25.6	74.4	0.0	102.5
Croatia	89.2	35.5	64.5	10.8	31.5		[59.6]	[39.1]	0.1	100.0
Cyprus	56.7	21.8	78.2	43.3	35.0		10.8	24.2	0.0	100.0
Czech Rep.	92.1	6.9	93.1	8.0	50.7		10.8	24.2	0.0	100.0
Denmark	71.8	28.9	71.1	28.2	10.1		45.7	54.3	0.0	100.0
Estonia	66.7	18.2	81.8	33.3	6.7		22.4	77.6	0.0	100.0
Finland	83.0	19.1	80.9	17.0	48.0		34.1	65.9	0.4	100.0
France	75.4	26.4	73.6	24.6	30.9		34.9	65.1	0.0	100.0
Georgia	93.9	19.5	80.5	6.1	2.8		21.5	78.5	0.1	100.0
Germany	50.0			25.5	30.9					75.5
Greece	40.1	20.8	79.3	59.9	10.1		25.3	74.7	0.0	100.0
Hungary	94.1	18.3	81.7	5.9	41.6		54.1	45.9	0.0	100.0
Iceland	76.7	10.4	89.6	23.3	74.3	62.9	42.9	57.1	0.0	100.0
Ireland	84.9	18.4	81.6	15.2	59.6		32.5	67.6	0.0	100.0
Italy	67.6	30.2	69.1	32.4	15.4		34.2	65.3	0.0	100.0
Latvia	102.5	25.5	72.8	1.5	37.8	[1720]	35.6	64.4		104.0
Liechtenstein	16.7	50.0	50.0	83.3	10.0	0.0	[90]	[0]	0.0	100.0
Lithuania	98.1	10.5	89.5	1.9	27.5	9.8	33.3	66.7	0.0	100.0
Luxembourg	26.9	30.7	69.3	73.1	58.7	45.2	47.9	52.1	0.0	100.0
Malta										
Moldova	98.8	15.1	84.9	1.2			33.0	68.0		100.0

Country	Distribution of inmates by nationality										Total percentage of inmates
	National inmates			Foreign inmates				Inmates with unknown nationality / other			
	Total	distribution by legal status		Total	Distribution by		not-serving a final sentence (detainees)			sentenced (prisoners)	
		not-serving a final sentence (detainees)	sentenced (prisoners)		residence status	legal status					
Variable number	13A	13B	13C	13D	13E	13F	13G	13H		13I	13J
	% of 3B	% of 12A	% of 12A	% of 3B	% of 12D	% of 12D	% of 12D	% of 12D	% of 3B	Σ (13A+13D+13I)	
Monaco	7.7	0.0	100.0	92.3	41.7	33.3	58.3	50.0	0.0	100.0	
Montenegro	82.3	38.4	61.6	17.7	3.4	4.1	[56.1]	[36.5]	0.0	100.0	
Netherlands	76.7	44.7	39.7	20.9	45.3		48.1	51.0	2.4	97.6	
North Macedonia	93.0	10.6	89.4	7.0	5.1	0.0	31.4	68.6	0.0	100.0	
Norway	75.4	19.1	80.9	24.6	50.4		36.3	63.7	0.0	100.0	
Poland	98.1	12.2	87.9	1.9	10.0		47.0	53.0	0.0	100.0	
Portugal	84.5	17.7	82.3	15.5	15.2		31.9	68.1	0.0	100.0	
Romania	99.0	10.3	89.7	1.0	27.3		18.9	81.1	0.0	100.0	
Russian Fed.										0.0	
San Marino	88.9	100.0	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	
Serbia (Republic of)	96.3	17.3	82.8	3.7	15.5		53.6	46.4	0.0	100.0	
Slovak Rep.	98.0	15.0	85.1	2.1	50.9		31.8	68.2	0.0	100.1	
Slovenia	68.4	20.6	79.4	31.6	31.5		60.2	39.8	0.0	100.0	
Spain (total)	71.1	11.3	88.7	28.9	20.6	20.4	26.3	73.7	0.0	100.0	
Spain (State Adm.)	74.3	11.3	88.7	25.7	22.6	0.0	26.4	73.6	0.0	100.0	
Spain (Catalonia)	51.8	11.4	88.6	48.2	14.4	85.6	25.8	74.2	0.0	100.0	
Sweden										0.0	
Switzerland	29.2	34.0	66.0	70.8			53.9	46.1		100.0	
Turkey	96.2	14.3	85.7	3.8	2.5		40.2	59.8	0.0	100.0	
Ukraine	98.3	36.0	64.0	2.4			60.7	39.3		100.6	
UK: Engl. & Wales	87.5	13.6	86.4	12.2	43.0		27.5	63.4	0.3	99.6	
UK: North. Ireland	89.5	36.3	63.7	10.5	77.7		68.2	31.8	0.0	100.0	
UK: Scotland											
Average	76.0	24.0	75.8	23.2	28.1	25.8	37.0	57.3	0.1		
Median	84.5	19.1	80.9	15.3	30.2	9.8	34.2	63.4	0.0		
Minimum	7.7	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Maximum	102.5	100.0	100.0	92.3	77.7	85.6	68.2	81.1	2.4		

## Notes – Tables 12 &amp; 13

**ARMENIA**

**The reference date is the 1<sup>st</sup> January 2021 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2021.**

- The total number of foreign inmates includes inmates with dual citizenship.

**AZERBAIJAN**

- *Variable 12G*: 4 females and 98 males
- *Variable 12H*: 23 females and 357 males
- *Variable 12I*: Sentenced inmates: 0 females and 11 males

**BELGIUM**

- *Variable 12C*: Includes convicted persons and “internés” [persons who have committed a crime, but have been declared irresponsible of their acts by a court].
- The legal resident status of 208 foreign inmates is unknown (e.g., status not updated by the Immigration Office)
- 87 inmates whose nationality is unknown are counted as foreigners.

**REPUBLIC SRPSKA**

**Warning: Data for which the data validation procedure could not be achieved is presented between square brackets. These data are not taken into account in the calculation of average and median European values.**

**CROATIA**

**Warning: Data for which the data validation procedure could not be achieved is presented between square brackets. These data are not taken into account in the calculation of average and median European values.**

**CZECH REPUBLIC**

- *Variable 12H* includes 3 clients of Forensic Protective Detention.

**ESTONIA**

**The reference date is the 1<sup>st</sup> January 2021 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2021.**

The ministry of the interior is the owner of the data on legal residence.

Inmates with unknown nationality/ other includes those without any citizenship.

**FINLAND**

Inmates with unknown nationality/ other considered foreign inmates, and are, thus, included in the total number of foreign inmates.

**FRANCE**

National inmates include people with French and other nationalities.

UK citizens are still included in UE.

**GEORGIA**

The total number of foreign inmates include stateless inmates.

The number indicates stateless inmates (six in total), inmates not serving a final sentence (one) and sentenced prisoners (five).

**GERMANY**

The reference date is the 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2021.

Federal Statistical Office (ed.), Prison-statistics (inmates serving a prison sentence or being in preventive detention; not including pre-trial detention).

The number of inmates that are stateless, where the nationality is unknown or where there is no information given, is 242.

**HUNGARY**

Four inmates are registered as ‘state-less’.

**ITALY**

Italian internees (under security measures) are 256.

Foreign internees (under security measures) are 78, including stateless persons and “not surveyed”.

**LATVIA**

**Warning: Data for which the data validation procedure could not be achieved is presented between square brackets. These data are not considered in the calculation of average and median European values.**

**The reference date is the 1<sup>st</sup> January 2021 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2021.**

774 inmates are non-citizens (legal status in Latvia).

**LIECHTENSTEIN**

**Warning: Data for which the data validation procedure could not be achieved is presented between square brackets. These data are not taken into account in the calculation of average and median European values**

**LITHUANIA**

**The reference date is the 1<sup>st</sup> January 2021 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2021.**

- *Variable 12F*: Number of sentenced prisoners.

**MONACO**

Two inmates have a file for which they have been convicted and a file for which they are awaiting extradition. That is a total of 15 cases for 13 inmates.

**MONTENEGRO**

**Warning: Data for which the data validation procedure could not be achieved is presented between square brackets. These data are not considered in the calculation of average and median European values.**

**NETHERLANDS**

We would normally consider unknown nationality/other inmates as foreign inmates, but since they are asked for in this separate category, we did not include them in *variable 12D*.

**POLAND**

**The reference date is the 31<sup>st</sup> December 2020 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2021.**

**SLOVAK REPUBLIC**

- *Variable 12D*: Total number of foreign inmates: Some inmates have dual nationality.

**SPAIN**

**Note: To avoid duplication of data, the total calculated for the whole territory of Spain is not included in the computation of the average and median European values.**

**STATE ADMINISTRATION**

All figures in table 12 were calculated by the authors of this report considering data for the whole territory of Spain and for the Autonomous Community of Catalonia.

Foreigners from the United Kingdom have not been considered as internal to the European Union.

**SWEDEN**

**The reference date is the 1<sup>st</sup> October 2020 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2021.**

Citizenship is only available for sentenced prisoners.

Citizens of Great Britain are no longer included in Citizens of Member States of the European Union. Citizens of Member States of the European Union are included in total number of foreign inmates of which: sentenced prisoners.

**SWITZERLAND**

Deprivation of Liberty Record Survey (FHE), we do not record the precise nationality of detainees, but only the dichotomous variable Swiss/foreigners.

**TURKEY**

**The reference date is the 1<sup>st</sup> February 2021 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2021.**

**UKRAINE**

The reference date is the 1<sup>st</sup> January 2021 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2021.

**UK: ENGLAND & WALES**

The reference date is the 30<sup>th</sup> December 2020 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2021., taken from Table 1.6 of:

[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/955964/](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/955964/)

The total number of national inmates also includes 57 'non-criminals' who are not classed as 'pre-trial detainees' nor 'sentenced' prisoners.

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Table 14: Dangerous offenders under security measures on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2021 (numbers & percentages)

Country	Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) (Stock)	Persons under security measures/preventive detention for dangerous offenders						
		Total		Of which:				Total percentage
		number	%	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		
Variable number	3B	14A	14B	14C	14D	14E	14F	14G
	see Table 3		% of 3B		% of 14A		% of 14A	Σ (14D+14F)
Albania	4 595	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Andorra	61							
Armenia	1 967							
Austria	8 465	1224	14.5	712	58.2	512	41.8	100.0
Azerbaijan	21 813							
Belgium	10 379							
BH: BiH (total)								
BH: BiH (st. level)								
BH: Fed. BiH								
BH: Rep. Srpska	564	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Bulgaria	7 049							
Croatia	3 531							
Cyprus	600							
Czech Rep.	19 286	104	0.5	NA		NA		
Denmark	3 902	76	2	0	0	0	0	0.0
Estonia	2 341							
Finland	2 395							
France	62 673							
Georgia	9 232							
Germany	59 045	594	1	NA		NA		0.0
Greece	11 334			NA		20		0.0
Hungary	17 483			NA		NA		0.0
Iceland	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Ireland	3 724							
Italy	53 329	334	0.6	NA		NA		0.0
Latvia	3 038							
Liechtenstein	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Lithuania	5 320							
Luxembourg	557	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Malta								
Moldova	6 429							
Monaco	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Montenegro	836	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Netherlands	9 415	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
North Macedonia	2 220							
Norway	3 053							
Poland	67 894							
Portugal	11 412	83	0.7	0	0	0	0	0.0
Romania	21 774	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Russian Fed.	478 714							
San Marino	9							
Serbia (Republic of)	10 540							
Slovak Rep.	10 489							
Slovenia	1 136							
Spain (total)	55 110							
Spain (State Adm.)	47 228							
Spain (Catalonia)	7 882							
Sweden	7 297							
Switzerland	6 316	151	2.4	NA		NA		0.0
Turkey	272 115	368	0.1	0	0	0	0	0.0
Ukraine	49 520							
UK: Engl. & Wales	78 180							
UK: North. Ireland	1 414	NA		NA		NA		0.0
UK: Scotland	7 441							
Average			1.3		4.2		3.0	
Median			0		0		0	
Minimum			0		0		0	
Maximum			14.5		58.2		41.8	

Notes – Table 14: Please See notes to Table 2.2 (p. 27).

## PART B: CAPACITY OF PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON 31<sup>ST</sup> JANUARY 2021

This section includes information on the capacity of penal institutions on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2021 in each member states of the CoE that answered the SPACE I 2020 questionnaire.

### Standard definitions used in Part B

- **Capacity:** Number of places available in penal institutions for the accommodation of the inmates. All spaces that were primary designed for other needs than the proper accommodation of the inmates are excluded (e.g. storage places, classrooms, corridors, shower rooms).
- **Surface area per inmate** (calculated in square meters): This indicator should correspond to the surface *effectively* available per inmate. According to legal provisions, each inmate should dispose of an individual area inside the cell, excluding common places such as shower enclosures, WC, sport areas, classrooms and other common spaces inside a penal institution.
- **Prison density per 100 places:** This indicator corresponds to the ratio between the number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) and the number of places available in penal institutions. Generally, the indicator of prison density is used for assessment of overcrowding.

**Disclaimer: Prison density and prison overcrowding**

The indicators of prison density and prison overcrowding are calculated based on the data on prison capacity provided by the countries, which corresponds to their own estimation of it. The SPACE questionnaire provides a definition of overcrowding based on the design capacity of the prisons (i.e., there is overcrowding when there are more than 100 inmates per 100 places in penal institutions). Some countries use the concept of operational capacity<sup>12</sup> instead of design capacity<sup>13</sup>. Consequently, the indicators of prison density and prison overcrowding do not allow direct cross-national comparisons.

- **Average number of inmates per cell:** Corresponds to the calculation of the average number of inmates per cell considering the total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) and the total number of cells available in penal institutions.

<sup>12</sup> The *operational capacity* corresponds to the number of inmates that a penal institution can actually keep while remaining functional.

<sup>13</sup> The *design capacity* corresponds to the number of inmates that a penal institution was intended to keep when it was constructed or renewed.

Table 15: Compliance with the standard definition of *capacity*<sup>14</sup>

Country	Does your definition match the instructions provided?	Comments
Albania	Yes	
Andorra	Yes	
Armenia	Yes	Prison capacities include cells which prisoners stay alone during the night.
Austria	Yes	According to § 124 Abs. 1 StVG prisoners are to be accommodated during the day as long as possible in community with others, during the time of the night rest as individually as possible. According to § 124 Abs. 4 StVG, however, individual accommodation at night may be waived if the facilities of the institution do not allow it, if there are organizational reasons for not doing so or if the prisoner wishes to be accommodated together with others. The individual accommodation has to be omitted if it would endanger the physical or mental condition of the prisoner.
Azerbaijan	Yes	
Belgium	Yes	Places = sleeping places for inmates Capacity for people who have committed a crime but cannot be considered criminally accountable for their actions. 205 corresponds to the capacity of the institution of Paifve which is specifically designated for the latter. However, these persons are also held in sections/wings of other penal institutions.
BH: BiH (total)		
BH: BiH (st. level)		
BH: Fed. BiH		
BH: Rep. Srpska	Yes	Prison capacities include cells which prisoners stay alone during the night.
Bulgaria	Yes	
Croatia	Yes	Capacity includes 122 places for juvenile offenders and 126 places in prison hospital. The capacity of penal institutions allows to some prisoners to be accommodated during the night in individual cells.
Cyprus	Yes	The capacity of 543 places includes three kinds of Prisons under one administration: the closed Prison, open prison and the Reintegration center.
Czech Rep.	Yes	Calculated from 4m <sup>2</sup> /inmate.
Denmark	Yes	The active capacity was 4114. It was the total number of places (design capacity) of which 160 were temporarily inactive at the time. In Denmark we also have 7 half-way houses with a total number of 203 places. These places are not included in the total number of places (design capacity). Almost all prisoners, but not all of them.
Estonia	Yes	In addition to the total capacity, there are 237 places in open prisons (where prisoners are allowed to leave the prison for work or school unsupervised). In some sections, inmates are accommodated in individual cells (for example juvenile offenders). The total number of cells does not include punishment cells, lockdown cells, medical cells etc.
Finland	Yes	In addition, there are 88 places in Prison hospital and Psychiatric Hospital for Prisoners.
France	Yes	
Georgia	Yes	The capacity of PEs in Georgia covers cells that can be occupied by one individual or multiple inmates (e.g. 2-4 inmates). Each inmate is not placed individually per se.
Germany	Yes	Reference date is 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2021. Federal Statistical Office (ed.), Prison-statistics (inmates serving a prison sentence or being in preventive detention including pre-trial detention) The capacity allows for 54 222 of the prisoners to be accommodated in individual cells. For 18 184 prisoners the institutions allow for shared accommodation only.
Greece	Yes	
Hungary	Yes	
Iceland	Yes	
Ireland	Yes	
Italy	Yes	In Italy, the current regular capacity of penal establishments is calculated on the basis of a Decree of the Ministry of Health of 1975 relevant to civil houses; the parameters of said

<sup>14</sup> See the definition above (Standard definitions used in Part B).

Country	Does your definition match the instructions provided?	Comments
		Ministerial Decree were wholly adopted by the Penitentiary Administration: in particular, the surface foreseen for a single room is 9 sq m, plus 5 sq m for each further bed in multiple occupancy rooms.
Latvia	Yes	Reference date is 1 <sup>st</sup> February 2021.
Liechtenstein	Yes	
Lithuania	Yes	Reference date is 1 <sup>st</sup> January 2021.
Luxembourg	Yes	
Malta		
Moldova	Yes	
Monaco	Yes	
Montenegro	Yes	
Netherlands	Yes	Total capacity refers to the adult prison system.
North Macedonia	Yes	
Norway	Yes	
Poland		Reference date is 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2020
Portugal	Yes	
Romania	Yes	The capacity of penal institutions is calculated at 4 square meters, according to the Order of the Minister of Justice no.2772/2017. The capacity of penitentiary hospitals is calculated at 7 square meters, and it is not considered as a capacity of penitentiary (accommodation) establishments, being intended only for the hospitalization of prisoners.
Russian Fed.		Reference date is 1 <sup>st</sup> January 2021.
San Marino	Yes	The prison is equipped with 8 cells, where in 4 of them it equipped with bunk beds, it is possible to insert a second bed, reaching a maximum capacity of 12 units
Serbia (Republic of)	Yes	
Slovak Rep.	Yes	General remark concerning the capacity: The total accommodation capacity is calculated according to legally determined accommodation area: 3.5 m <sup>2</sup> for accused/sentenced man; 4 m <sup>2</sup> for accused /sentenced juvenile and accused/sentenced woman. The exceptions are the Remand Prison and Prison Bratislava and the Prison Dubnica nad Váhom, where the accommodation capacity in reconstructed areas is determined on 4 m <sup>2</sup> for one accused/sentenced person. The accommodation area of a cell or a room is determined from the total area of the cell/room after deduction of the area occupied by the sanitary facility placed in the cell/room, construction separated toilet placed in the cell/room, the area over which is the clear height of the cell/room less than 1 300 mm, the area covered with built-in furniture, the area for windows and doors. The accommodation area of the cell/room includes the area of the bow window and recess, if they are at the same time at least 1 200 mm wide, 300 mm deep and 2 000 mm high from the floor.  <i>Variable 16B:</i> In prison facilities it is possible to place an inmate separately either when the capacities are currently created in the particular prison or the prison governor decides so, in order to protect the safety of the inmate or other persons or for other serious reason. It follows that rooms or cells are not built with regard to separate accommodation.
Slovenia	Yes	
Spain (total)	Yes	The residential cells of our Penitentiary Establishments are prepared to house two inmates per cell, except in the closed-regime residential modules. Due to the geographical distribution of the prison population, the construction works, the adjustment due to staffing, currently, due to the voluntary nature of the inmates, not all of our prison population is located in individual cells.
Spain (State Adm.)	Yes	
Spain (Catalonia)	Yes	
Sweden	Yes	The capacity in remand prison during 2020 did allow prisoners to be accommodated during the night in individual cells. It is not possible to exclude the capacity for inmates in remand prisons who are detained for other reasons than suspicion of crime, for example inmates taken in custody awaiting deportation. Therefore, the capacity for these inmates is included in the capacity for inmates not serving a final sentence (pre-trial detainees).
Switzerland	Yes	It our data, it is not possible to distinguish individual cells from other type of cells. Inmate should, in principle, have access to an individual cell. In reality, this cannot be guaranteed in every penal institution, and this is adapted for the situation. For the persons who have not received a sentence yet, an individual cell is not guaranteed.

Country	Does your definition match the instructions provided?	Comments
Turkey	Yes	There are single and multiple cells and according to security issues inmates could stay in single cells. Nevertheless, in juvenile institutions, there are single cells which children could accommodate during the night for sleeping.
Ukraine	No	<p>According to paragraph 36 of the Chapter VI of the Instruction on the Regulation of Conduct of the Technical Inventarization of Real Estate Objects, approved by the Order of the State Committee for Construction, Architecture and Housing Policy of Ukraine of 24 may 2001 No. 127 (with amendments by the Order of the Ministry of Regional Development, Construction and Housing of Ukraine of 26 July 2018 No. 186) (hereinafter – the Instruction) when calculating the area of objects, the living space in the houses for prisoners of block, barracks and cell type is defined as the sum of the areas of all the main premises on the functional basis.</p> <p>Under paragraph 38 of the Chapter 38 of the Instruction the living area of cells in houses for convicted and remand prisoners is determined by the dimensions measured between the finished surfaces of walls and partitions at the level of 1.10-1.30 m from the floor without taking into account the area of the sanitary unit.</p> <p>The information is provided in accordance with the Order of the Department for the Execution of Criminal Punishments of 13 April 2020 No. 80/OD-20 (with amendments) “On the Capacity of the Penitentiaries and Pre-Trial Detention Facilities”</p>
UK: Engl. & Wales	No	<p>Useable Operational Capacity: This is the sum of all establishments’ operational capacity less 2 000 places. This is known as the operating margin and reflects the constraints imposed by the need to provide separate accommodation for different classes of prisoner i.e. by sex, age, security category, conviction status, single cell risk assessment and also due to geographical distribution.</p> <p>Reference date is 19<sup>th</sup> January 2021.  <a href="https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/957014/prison-pop-29-jan-2021.ods">https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/957014/prison-pop-29-jan-2021.ods</a></p>
UK: North. Ireland	Yes	<p>The JJC allows youths to be accommodated during the night in individual rooms, whereas the number for the adult prison establishments does not.</p> <p>The use of accommodation and as a result the capacity of prisons in Northern Ireland has been adjusted during 2020/21 in response to COVID-19</p>
UK: Scotland	Yes	

Table 16. Prison capacity and prison density on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2021

Country	Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) [Stock]	Total capacity of penal institutions	Does the capacity allow prisoners to be accommodated during the night in individual cells?	Prison density per 100 places	Total number of cells in penal institutions	Average number of inmates per one cell
Variable code	3B see Table 3	16A	16B	16C	16D	16E 3B/16D
Albania	4 595	6 150	No	74.7	2 984	1.5
Andorra	61	143	No	42.7	54	1.1
Armenia	1 967	5 346	No	36.8	992	2
Austria	8 465	8 801	No	96.2	NA	
Azerbaijan	21 813	25 501	No	85.5	NA	
Belgium	10 379	6 574	No	108.4	NA	
BH: BiH (total)						
BH: BiH (st. level)						
BH: Fed. BiH						
BH: Rep. Srpska	564	1 386	No	40.7		
Bulgaria	7 049	9 444	No	74.6	234	3
Croatia	3 531	4 041	Yes	87.4	1 145	3.1
Cyprus	600	543	No	110.5	504	1.2
Czech Rep.	19 286	19 939	No	96.7	NA	
Denmark	3 902	4 114	No	94.8	4 143	0.9
Estonia	2 341	3 097	No	75.6	1 551	1.5
Finland	2 395	3 008	No	79.6	2 351	1
France	62 673	60 583	No	103.5	52 924	1.2
Georgia	9 232	11 656	Yes	79.2	2 672	3.5
Germany	59 045	72 406	Yes	81.6	NA	
Greece	11 334	10 175	No	111.4	2 777	4.1
Hungary	17 483	17 483	No	100.5	5 410	3.2
Iceland	150	175	Yes	85.7	175	0.9
Ireland	3 724	4 375	No	85.1	3 194	1.2
Italy	53 329	50 551	No	105.5	32 198	1.7
Latvia	3 038	4 822	No	63.0	1 361	2.2
Liechtenstein	12	20	Yes	60.0	16	0.8
Lithuania	5 320	7 326	No	72.6	NA	
Luxembourg	557	711	No	78.3	602	0.9
Malta						
Moldova	6 429	6 735	No	95.5	1 292	5.0
Monaco	13	97	No	13.4	27	0.5
Montenegro	836	1 333	Yes	62.7	305	2.7
Netherlands	9 415	10 745	Yes	87.6	8 786	1.1
North Macedonia	2 220	3 138	Yes	70.8	712	3.1
Norway	3 053	3 816	Yes	80.0	3 576	0.9
Poland	67 894	84 328	***	80.5	NA	
Portugal	11 412	12 923	NA	88.3	***	
Romania	21 774	18 245	No	119.3	NA	
Russian Fed.	478 714	714 253		66.6		
San Marino	9	8	Yes	112.5	8	1.1
Serbia (Republic of)	10 540	11 227	No	93.9	2 707	3.9
Slovak Rep.	10 489	11 621	No	90.3	1 045	10.0
Slovenia	1 136	1 326	No	85.7	NA	
Spain (total)	55 110	74 906	No	73.6	54 488	1
Spain (State Adm.)	47 228	64 345	No	73.4	49 699	1
Spain (Catalonia)	7 882	10 561	No	74.6	4 789	1.7
Sweden	7 297	7 251	No	100.6	6 680	1.1
Switzerland	6 316	7 397	Yes	85.4	NA	
Turkey	272 115	251 229	Yes	108.3	NA	
Ukraine	49 520	80 353	***	61.6	NA	
UK: Engl. & Wales	78 180	81 072	No	96.4	NA	
UK: North. Ireland	1 414	2 052	No	68.9	NA	
UK: Scotland	7 441	7 725	No	96.3	NA	
<b>Average</b>		<b>35 309.2</b>		<b>82.5</b>		<b>2.2</b>
<b>Median</b>		<b>7 326.0</b>		<b>85.4</b>		<b>1.5</b>
<b>Minimum</b>		<b>8</b>		<b>13.4</b>		<b>0.5</b>
<b>Maximum</b>		<b>714 253</b>		<b>119.3</b>		<b>10</b>

Table 17: Prison capacity by type of institution on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2021

Country	Capacity of penal institutions				Capacity of other types of institutions
	Total	Of which			
Variable code	16A	for sentenced prisoners	for pre-trial detainees	for juvenile offenders	17D
	see Table 16	17A	17B	17C	
Albania	6 150	3 165	2 650	40	295
Andorra	143	49	40	2	52
Armenia	5 346	4 111	1 235	NA	
Austria	8 801	NA	NA	91	NA
Azerbaijan	25 501	20 840	4 461	200	NA
Belgium	9 574	NA	NA	NA	205
BH: BiH (total)					
BH: BiH (st. level)					
BH: Fed. BiH					
BH: Rep. Srpska	1 386	1 062	294	30	0
Bulgaria	9 444	8 161	1 270	66	***
Croatia	4 041	NA	NA	122	***
Cyprus	543	431	57	16	***
Czech Rep.	19 939	17 819	1 913	112	95
Denmark	4 114	2 124	1 913	***	118
Estonia	3 097	***	***	***	***
Finland	3 008	***	***	***	***
France	60 583	NA	NA	NA	NA
Georgia	11 656	NA	NA	NA	NA
Germany	72 406	NA	NA	NA	NA
Greece	10 175	***	***	30	NA
Hungary	17 483	13 080	4 222	100	0
Iceland	175	171	4	0	0
Ireland	4 375	3 944	431	54	0
Italy	50 551	12 324	38 030	NA	197
Latvia	4 822	9	8	2	***
Liechtenstein	20	1	1	1	1
Lithuania	7 326	6 265	1 061	273	***
Luxembourg	711	425	271	15	***
Malta					
Moldova	6 735	5 157	1 514	64	***
Monaco	97	85		19	12
Montenegro	1 333	980	341	12	0
Netherlands	10 745	5 065	3 565	527	2 020
North Macedonia	3 138	2 537	450	151	0
Norway	3 816	NA	NA	11	***
Poland	84 328	NA	NA	***	***
Portugal	12 923	***	***	347	***
Romania	18 245	***	***	***	***
Russian Fed.	714 253	591 097	123 156	4 676	0
San Marino	8	***	***	***	***
Serbia (Republic of)	11 227	8 442	2 049	736	***
Slovak Rep.	11 621	9 657	1 869	95	***
Slovenia	1 326	1 037	242	47	***
Spain (total)	74 906	***	***	***	444
Spain (State Adm.)	64 345				
Spain (Catalonia)	10 561	***	***	***	***
Sweden	7 251	4 990	2 261	122	***
Switzerland	7 397	NA	NA	274	NA
Turkey	251 229	NA	NA	2 160	***
Ukraine	80 353	56 282	23 887	184	***
UK: Engl. & Wales	81 072	NA	NA	NA	392
UK: North. Ireland	2 052	2 052		48	0
UK: Scotland	7 725	NA	NA	607	***

Note: Coloured cells mean that the country could not breakdown the figures by the categories required. For example, in the case of Monaco and Northern Ireland, variables 17A and 17B are merged.

**Notes – Tables 16. & 17.**

General note to Tables 16 & 17: Merged categories are not considered in the calculation of average and median values.

**ALBANIA****Table 17:**

- *Variable 17D* Capacities of prison hospital and special institution in Kruja for treatment of elderly people, disabled people and other health problems.

**ANDORRA****Table 17:**

- *Variable 17D* :
  - Partial arrests: 20
  - Adaptations : 9
  - Gifts : 23

**ARMENIA****Table 16:**

- The size of accommodation provided for each prisoner and pre-trial detainee can't be less than 4m<sup>2</sup>. It ought to be pointed out that this criteria is provided for all inmates (including pre-trial detainees) now.
- *Variable 16A* : refers to close and semi-closed types of the correctional facility.
- *Variable 16B*: refers to open and semi-open types of the correctional facility.
- According to the Penitentiary Code of the Republic of Armenia, adopted on 24 December 2004, Article 103. Open correctional institution 1. In an open correctional institution, the convict shall be held in a living space provided for up to ten persons and Article 104. Semi-open correctional institution 1. In a semi-open correctional institution, the convict shall be confined in a living space provided for up to six persons. Thus, the number of *Variable 17B* we mean the living area for convicts held in open and semi-open types of the correctional facility, and currently in our 12 penitentiary institutions we have overall 1062 cells and living areas.

**Table 17:**

- *Variable 17C*: Juvenile offenders mainly held in "Abovyan" penitentiary institution, but the total capacity is not defined by legislation.

**AUSTRIA****Table 16:**

- *Variable 16B*: It is not possible to indicate the total number of places in the penal institutions since the capacity can be expanded in case of need (i.e., use of bunk beds).

**Table 17:**

- *Variables 17A and 17B*: In Austria there are no exclusive remand institutions. Therefore, the penal institutions which accommodate both, pre-trial detainees and sentenced inmates, have to manage their total capacity according to their actual needs and the rule of separation between those two types of inmates.
- *Variable 17C*: This number refers only to the capacity of the penal institution specialised in young offenders which is in Lower Austria (Gerasdorf). As mentioned above (1.1.) young offenders can also be placed in specialised departments for young offenders in other penal institutions among the country. However, since those places can be used in case of need also for other prisoners, it is not possible to indicate their total number.

**BELGIUM****Table 16:**

- Places = sleeping places for inmates.

**Table 17:**

- Capacity for people who have committed a crime but cannot be considered criminally accountable for their actions. 205 corresponds to the capacity of the institution of Paifve which is specifically designated for the latter. However, these persons are also held in sections/wings of other penal institutions.

**BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA – REPUBLIKA SRPSKA****Table 16:**

- The Ministry does not keep records of the number of prison cells.

**CZECH REPUBLIC****Table 17:**

- *Variables 17A:* Includes also capacity within two prison hospitals in the Czech Republic
- *Variable 17D:* Includes also capacity within two prison hospitals in the Czech Republic
- *Variable 17D:* Protective Forensic Detention

**DENMARK****Table 16:**

- Out of the total capacity of 4.274 places 131 cells are registered as double capacity, which means those cells are approved to accommodate two inmates at a time. The total number of cells in the Danish Prison and Probation Service is therefore 4.143 cells.

**Table 17:**

- *Variable 17D:* The Danish Prison and Probation Service has 118 places in Ellebæk Centre for Foreigners reserved for rejected asylum seekers deprived of liberty/administrative detention. These places are neither included in the actual active capacity nor the design capacity.

**ESTONIA****Table 16:**

- In addition, there are 84 rooms in open prisons (237 capacity).

**Table 17:**

- *Variables 17A and 17B:* The capacity for pre-trial detainees and sentenced prisoners is not strictly defined, the conditions of the cells are the same for sentenced prisoners and pre-trial detainees.
- *Variable 17C:* There are no separate prison for juveniles, they are accommodated in a separate unit of Viru prison. The cells in the juvenile unit have 2 places each, however the inmates in that particular unit are accommodated in individual cells.
- *Variable 17D:* Detention centres for asylum seekers or illegal aliens are managed by the Police (under the Ministry of Interior).

**FINLAND****Table 16:**

- *Variables 16A:* The number of cells is not comparable to previous years because it was derived from a different source.

**Table 17:**

- *Variables 17A:* The number of cells is not comparable to previous years because it was derived from a different source.

**GEORGIA****Table 17:**

- The capacities of Georgian PEs is defined according to total number of inmates (convicts as well as remand prisoners). Hence, there is no segregated data for capacities according to the types of inmates.
- As for the information, convicts are placed in following
  - PEs: PE N2 (capacity - 1068); PE N3 (capacity - 92); PE N5 (capacity - 867); PE N6 (capacity - 309); PE N8 (capacity - 2426); PE N10 (capacity - 700); PE N11 (capacity - 106); PE N12 (capacity - 580); PE N14 (capacity - 1362); PE N15 (capacity - 1388); PE N16 (capacity - 528); PE N17 (capacity - 2 000); PE N18 (capacity - 230). Remand prisoners can be placed in PEs N2, N3, N5, N6, N8, N12, N18. Juveniles can be placed in PEs N11 and N5.

## GERMANY

The reference date is the 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2021.

## Table 16:

- Federal Statistical Office (ed.), Prison-statistics (inmates serving a prison sentence or being in preventive detention including pre-trial detention).

## Table 17:

- Federal Statistical Office (ed.), Prison-statistics (inmates serving a prison sentence or being in preventive detention including pre-trial detention).

## GREECE

## Table 17:

- The number of cells was calculated, based on the CPT minimum standards of the surface area per inmate (4 m<sup>2</sup>).

## HUNGARY

## Table 16:

- In Hungary the institution called reintegrational custody is in place, at the given timeframe 323 inmates were given the possibility to use electronic monitoring device.

## Table 17:

- Furthermore, 323 detainees are doing the last part of their sentence in the so called reintegrational custody. This means they are followed by the electronic monitoring system, while they are staying at their home.
- Number of *Variable 17D* is 0, because other institutions, e.g., forensic mental health institutions or the prison hospital is not counted as "capacity". They are counted as "beds" for inmates, but no long-term placement is carried out in these institutions.
- Other numbers are not to be cumulated as well, because institutions for juvenile offenders are also housing adult inmates and vice versa in different quarters, hence the numbers are overlapping.

## ICELAND

## Table 17:

- *Variable 17D*: There is not a special prison for pre-trial detainees in Iceland, there are 4 cells (with a possibility to increase to 8 or more) for pre-trial detainees in isolation in one of the closed prison Hólmsheiði, Reykjavík, Iceland. Pre-trial detainees who are not in isolation are held among sentenced prisoners.

## IRELAND

## Table 16:

- *Variables 16A*: Usable cells as per Census on 19<sup>th</sup> January 2021.
- *Variables 16B*: Bed Capacity as per prisoner population on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2021.

## ITALY

## Table 16:

- There are 2288 not available cells as of 15 September 2021. The number of places is calculated by subtracting from the regular capacity the not available places (3317).

## Table 17:

- *Variable 17D*: refers to the establishments for the execution of security measures.

## LATVIA

## Table 17:

- There are 9 prisons in Latvia, of which 2 are investigation prisons and 6 prisons have investigation departments.
- Institutions for juvenile - 1 correctional institution for juveniles (boys) and 1 unit in women prison (girls).

## LIECHTENSTEIN

## Table 16:

- **Variable 16B:**
  - For men: 14 single bedrooms, one double bedroom.
  - For women: two single bedrooms and one double bedroom.

## LITHUANIA

## Table 17:

- **Variables 17B:** After reorganization of penitentiary establishments in 2019 only 2 remand prisons remained (capacity – 788 places), where pre-trial detainees who have not received a final sentence yet are detained. After closing the Lukiškės Remand Prison-Closed Prison, pre-detainees and prisoners from this establishment were redistributed to other penitentiary establishments, with separate local sectors for pre-trial detainees. We calculate the total capacity of the establishments therefore we have no data on the number of places for pre-trial detainees.
- **Variable 17C:** On 3<sup>rd</sup> August 2020 Kaunas Juvenile Remand Prison-Correction House was merged with Kaunas Remand Prison and it no longer existed as a separate establishment. Despite the above-mentioned circumstances, juveniles keep serving sentence in the same facility (building) as before the merging of the two establishments.

## LUXEMBOURG

## Table 16:

- **Variables 16A:** Penitentiary center of Luxembourg (CPL) have 488 places. Penitentiary center of Givenich (CPG) have 114 places.
- **Variables 16B:** Penitentiary center of Luxembourg (CPL) have 597 places. Penitentiary center of Givenich (CPG) have 114 places.

## MONACO

## Table 17:

- The total capacity of the establishment is 85 places. As a single establishment, the capacity is the same for convicted and non-definitively convicted persons. The establishment has 19 places for minors.
- **Variable 17D:** Twelve places are available in the various administrative detention police stations.

## NETHERLANDS

## Table 17:

- Besides *variables 17A and 17B*, there is capacity that can be used for both remand and sentenced prisoners, 2020 in total of which 535 is reserve capacity. So the total ADULT prison capacity=3565+5065+2115=10745.
- **Variable 17C:** In total 527 places for juvenile offenders not included.
- **Variable 17D:** 1452 places of the custodial clinics are not included and 568 places for illegal aliens are not included. In total this makes 2020.

## NORWAY

## Table 17:

- Norway does not distinguish between sentenced and pre-trial detainees. Asylum seekers etc. is not under the correctional services jurisdiction.

## ROMANIA

## Table 17:

- Penal institutions are not strictly profiled on the detention of persons deprived of their liberty, by age.
- In addition, prisons constantly resize accommodation spaces according to age, sex, legal status etc., to guarantee an average prison population density.

## RUSSIAN FEDERATION

**Table 16:**

- The norm of living space in correctional facilities: for men is 2 square meters; for women is square meters; for minors is 3,5 square meters. In medical institutions is 5 square meters: in prisons in 2,5 square meters. The norm of living space in pre-trial detention centres and premises operating as a pre-trial detention centre is 4 square meters.

## SLOVAK REPUBLIC

**Table 16:**

- Inmates are accommodated in rooms or cells during serving their pre-trial detention or prison sentence. The cell is determined for the category of inmates that are not allowed to move freely within their section. The cell is equipped with security doors, signal device, separated sanitary facility, sink with drinking water and the shower, if it is enabled by construction-technical possibilities.
- *Variable 17A*: In accordance with the assignment, rooms, or cells whose security doors are opened during the day, are not included to the calculation - they are used for another as the original purpose.

## SPAIN

**Note:** To avoid duplication of data, the total calculated for the whole territory of Spain is not included in the computation of the average and median European values.

STATE ADMINISTRATION:**Table 17:**

- *Variable 17D*: Penitentiary Psychiatric Hospitals
  - Psychiatric centre in Alicante: 332 places.
  - Psychiatric centre in Sevilla: 112 places.
- In the Spanish Penitentiary Administration there are no clearly differentiated Penitentiary Establishments for preventive and sentenced inmates, except for the Independent CIS.
- However, for our control the current distribution of Preventive and Convicted places is respectively 10651 and 53784.

## SWEDEN

It is not possible to exclude the capacity for inmates in remand prisons who are detained for other reasons than suspicion of crime, for example inmates taken in custody awaiting deportation. Therefore, the capacity for these inmates is included in the capacity for inmates not serving a final sentence (pre-trial detainees).

**Table 16:**

- Please note that the number of cells reported in *variable 16A* is an approximate number.

**Table 17:**

- The capacity of institutions for juvenile offenders is included in the capacity of penal institutions for sentenced prisoners and inmates not serving a final sentence (pre-trial detainees).

## SWITZERLAND

**Table 17:**

- *Variables 17A and 17B*: It is not possible to distinguish precisely between institutions intended for the reception of convicted persons and those for non-convicted persons. In the vast majority of cases, penitentiary institutions in Switzerland accommodate both types of prisoners.
- *Variables 17C* : It refers to the total capacity of institutions for young adults and minors.
- *Variables 17D* : It is not possible to differentiate the total capacity of other establishments (in particular those intended for administrative detention) for the same reasons as in variables 17A and 17B.

**TURKEY****Table 17:**

- *Variable 17A* Penal institutions for sentenced prisoners' and *variable 17B*. Penal institutions for inmates not serving a final sentence (pre-trial inmates)' is 249.069(except institutions for juvenile offenders).

**UK: ENGLAND & WALES**

**The reference date is the 29<sup>th</sup> February 2021 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2021.**

See comments to Table 15.

**Table 17:**

- *Variables 17D*: Useable Operational Capacity of Immigration Removal Centres (IRCs) operated by Her Majesty's Prison and Probation Service (HMPPS).  
[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/957014/prison-pop-29-jan-2021.ods](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/957014/prison-pop-29-jan-2021.ods)

**UK: NORTHERN IRELAND****Table 16:**

- Data disaggregated below the total capacity of penal institutions as reported in *variable 16A* are not available.

**UK: SCOTLAND****Table 17:**

- There are no separate institutions for non-sentenced or untried prisoners.
  - There is one dedicated institution for juvenile offenders in Scotland and the capacity is indicated above. However, two other institutions also have facilities to hold juveniles and that capacity is included in the overall figure above.
-

## PART C: PRISON STAFF ON 31<sup>ST</sup> JANUARY 2021

This section includes information on the prison staff on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2021 in each member states of the CoE which answered the SPACE I 2021 questionnaire.

### Standard definitions used in Part C

- **Staff:** Data concerning staff refers to the total number of full-time and part-time staff. Part-time staff is counted based on “full-time equivalents” (FTE). For example, if two staff members are each employed for 50% of the normal working hours, they would be counted as one “full-time equivalent”. One part-time staff member working for 50% of normal working hours would be counted as 0.5 “full-time equivalent”.
- **Ratio of inmates per staff:** The ratio of inmates per staff is calculated by dividing the number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) at 31<sup>st</sup> January 2021 by the total number of staff at 31<sup>st</sup> January 2021.
- **Ratio of inmates per custodian solely dedicated to custody:** The ratio of inmates per custodian solely dedicated to custody is calculated by dividing the total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) at 31<sup>st</sup> January 2021 by the total number of custodial staff solely dedicated to custody at 31<sup>st</sup> January 2021.
- **Ratio of inmates per total custodian:** The ratio of inmates per total custodian is calculated by dividing the total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) at 31<sup>st</sup> January 2021 by the total number of custodial staff (custodial staff solely dedicated to custody + other custodial staff).

Table 18: Compliance with the standard definition of *staff*<sup>15</sup>

Country	Does your definition match the instructions provided?	Does the total number of staff include staff not employed by the prison administration?		Comments
		Yes/No	How many?	
Albania	Yes	No	***	
Andorra	Yes	Yes	0	
Armenia	Yes	No	0	<i>Variable 19C</i> : 204 employees are working outside the penal institutions in particular in the central body of the Penitentiary Service.
Austria	Yes	No	338	
Azerbaijan				According to the legislation, these data are classified as secret information.
Belgium	Yes	Yes	NA	It is not possible to make the split between <i>variables 19F and 19G</i> .
BH: BiH (total)				
BH: BiH (st. level)				
BH: Fed. BiH				
BH: Rep. Srpska	Yes	No	0	913 employed in penitentiary institutions 7 employed in the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Srpska - Department for Execution of Criminal and Misdemeanor Sanctions.
Bulgaria	Yes	No	NA	This is the entire staff of the system, which includes the administration, prisons, the detention centers and probation services.
Croatia	Yes	No	***	
Cyprus	Yes	No	24	
Czech Rep.	Yes	No	4	<i>Table 19</i> does not include 4 external IT specialists, not directly employed by the prison service.
Denmark	Yes	No	NA	
Estonia	Yes	Yes	122	
Finland	Yes	No	0	Figures are the FTE equivalents calculated for the staff employed by the prison administration in the year 2020.
France	Yes	No	NA	Chaplains are not counted.
Georgia	Yes	No	***	
Germany	Yes	Yes	1 823	The data refers to 1 <sup>st</sup> September 2020. Employed Staff: Full-Time: 34 515; Part-time: 2 729 FTE Staff not employed by the prison administration: 1 832 FTE.
Greece	Yes	Yes	0	
Hungary	Yes	No	0	
Iceland	Yes	No	14	
Ireland	Yes	Yes	249	For Children Detention Campus: (including Teaching Staff), there are 254.5 person employed (FTE) and 26 Teachers.
Italy	Yes	No	0	
Latvia	Yes	No	***	
Liechtenstein	Yes	Yes	10	Book holding, social workers, secretary, lawyer, doctors, psychologist, psychiatrist, forensic scientist, home help and care (Spitex), chaplain, staff shared with the police and social department, department for health.
Lithuania	No	No	462	1. Information refers 1 <sup>st</sup> January 2021. 2. The indicated number in the total number of staff (we calculate people without splitting them into full-time and part-time staff).
Luxembourg	Yes	No	96	<i>Variables 19F</i> : temporary secondment of 30 prison officers to the Security Unit (Unisec) which is part of the State Socio-educational Centre.

<sup>15</sup> See the definition above (Standard definitions used in Part C).

Country	Does your definition match the instructions provided?	Does the total number of staff include staff not employed by the prison administration?		Comments
		Yes/No	How many?	
				Operational since November 1, 2017, the Security Unit (Unisec) is a closed unit for minors intended to accommodate up to 12 young residents. Penitentiary center of Luxembourg (CPL): Education: 20 Health: 67 Interim cooks: 2  Penitentiary center of Givenich (CPG): Medical + paramedical: 5 (Programme Suchthëllef 3,5 + Infirmary/Dr. 1,5) Education: 2
Malta				
Moldova	Yes	No	341	
Monaco	Yes	Yes	24	
Montenegro	Yes	No	0	
Netherlands	Yes	No	***	
North Macedonia	Yes	Yes	24	
Norway	Yes	No	380	
Poland		***		Reference date is 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2020.
Portugal	Yes	No	0	The total number of staff includes the staff assigned to the Penitentiary Administration and to the Probation and Integration Services, including those listed in SPACE II - Staff Employed by the Probation Services or working for the Probation Services on 1 January 2021.
Romania	Yes	No	NA	<i>Variable 19C</i> : Staff who work in the National Training School for Prison Officers Târgu Ocna, Center for Training and Specialization of Officers Arad, Center for Vocational Training and Recreation for Prison Staff Sovata, Center for Vocational Training and Recreation for Prison Staff Amara, Training Center Vocational and Recreation of Penitentiary Staff Rodbav, Hotel "Flamingo" Eforie Sud, Supply, Management and Repair Center Bucharest - Jilava, National Penitentiary Administration. <i>Variable 19G</i> : Staff who work in the security sector of detention and the penitentiary system, and who by the nature of their functions/professional tasks come into direct contact with persons deprived of their liberty. <i>Variable 19G</i> : I – Perimeter surveillance/guard officers. <i>Variable 19G</i> : II – Other staff of the security of detention and prison regime sector who by the nature of their professional functions/tasks come into direct contact with persons deprived of their liberty (e.g. escorts, visits, access/entry and registration of detainees in the prison, task force/unit, etc.). <i>Variable 19L</i> : Staff from other sectors (for example: economic and administrative, management and organization of prisoners' work, human resources, etc.).
Russian Fed.				
San Marino	No	Yes	8	
Serbia (Republic of)	Yes	Yes	86	
Slovak Rep.	Yes	No	***	
Slovenia	Yes	No	0	
Spain (total)	Yes	Yes	788	
Spain (State Adm.)				
Spain (Catalonia)	No	Yes	788	Part-time staff is counted as full-time staff too. The number of working hours is not recorded in our system.
Sweden	Yes	No	0	The numbers are averages for 2020.
Switzerland	Yes	No	299	
Turkey	Yes	No	NA	The number of the prison staff working in the prisons in the task area of the General Directorate of Prisons and Detention Houses are indicated. Within the framework of the provisions of the Protocol on the Regulation of Health Services in Penal Institutions between

Country	Does your definition match the instructions provided?	Does the total number of staff include staff not employed by the prison administration?		Comments
		Yes/No	How many?	
				the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Health, the number of staff assigned by the Ministry of Health is not included. The number of the prison staff working in the prisons in the task area of the General Directorate of Prisons and Detention Houses are indicated. Within the framework of the provisions of the Protocol on the Regulation of Health Services in Penal Institutions between the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Health, the number of staff assigned by the Ministry of Health is not included.
Ukraine	Yes	Yes	2 699	
UK: Engl. & Wales	Yes	No	NA	<p>Information about staff members not employed by the prison administration is not held, as they are employed by other organizations and their information is therefore not held on our records.</p> <p>Reference date is 31<sup>st</sup> January 2021.            Taken from MOJ MI data used to publish HMPPS Quarterly Workforce Tables.  <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/national-offender-management-service-workforce-statistics">https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/national-offender-management-service-workforce-statistics</a>.</p> <p><i>Variable 19A:</i> HMPPS staff in post on FTE basis: sum of HQ and Area Services, Youth Custody Service, Prison Service Establishment and National Probation Service staff.</p>
UK: North. Ireland	Yes	Yes	5.04	
UK: Scotland	Yes	Yes	1 369	

Table 19: Staff employed and non-employed by the prison administration (P.A.) (numbers)

Country	Total number of staff	Distribution of the total number of staff												Non-employed by the P. A.	
		Employed by the P. A.													
		Total (employed by the P. A.)	Distribution of the staff employed by the P. A.												Other staff
			Staff working outside penal institutions	Staff working inside penal institutions	Distribution of the staff working inside penal institutions										
					executives	custodial staff		medical and paramedical staff	responsible for evaluation	responsible for education activities	responsible for workshops/vocational training	other staff working inside penal institutions			
solely dedicated to custody	other														
Variable code	19A	19B Σ(19C+19D+19M)	19C	19D	19E	19F	19G	19H	19I	19J	19K	19L	19M	19N	
Albania	4 553	4 553	688	3 865	24	2 413	1 018	257	9	144	0	0	0	***	
Andorra	84	84	0	84	2	64	0	5	2	2	2	7	0	0	
Armenia	2 102	2 102	204	1 898	95	750	646	NA	52	34	0	311	0	0	
Austria	3 940.9	3 940.9	41.3	3 899.6	102.9	3 205.6	NA	119.1	59.4	99.9	NA	312.7	NA	337.9	
Azerbaijan															
Belgium	8 047.38	8 047.38	194.65	7 852.73	777.31	6 202.76		221.37	317.99	23.25	243.35	66.70	0.00	NA	
BH: BiH (total)															
BH: BiH (st. level)															
BH: Fed. BiH															
BH: Rep. Srpska	920	920	7	913	6	492	415	24	20	77	175	119	0	0	
Bulgaria	4 588	3 598	***	3 598	60	3 137	34	123	46	170	8	20	0	NA	
Croatia	2 603	2 603	45	2 558	25	1 547	***	124	20	213	219	410	0	***	
Cyprus	442	442	0	442	1	***	***	7	3	37	0	394	0	24	
Czech Rep.	11 304	11 304	1 280	10 024	98	5 683	159	435	1 473		58	2 118	0	4	
Denmark	4 310	4 309	1 585	2 724	47	1 851	NA	49	NA	92	267	418	0	NA	
Estonia	1 201.7	1 080.1	***	1 080.1	11	424.3	107.5	74.9	236.3	25.2		200.95	***	121.6	
Finland	2 234	2 234	285	1 949	79	1 336		0	16	259	160	99	0	0	
France	42 012	42 012	10 231	30 471	569	26 710	2 402	NA		161	153	476	1 310	NA	
Georgia	[3202]	[2399]	[273]	[2126]	[38]	[736]	[1216]	[355]	[104]	[58]	[11]	[275]	[0]	***	
Germany	39 095	NA	NA	NA	580	***	***	1 379	825	395	2 138	NA	NA	1 823	
Greece	3 998	3 998	104	3 894	34	1 594	1 679	83	33	64	0	407	0	0	
Hungary	9 409	9 409	149	9 260	73	3 465	***	626	418	0	506	4 172	0	0	
Iceland	132	132	18	114	2	88	3	0	1	1	11	8	0	14	
Ireland	3 701.4	3 803.9	160.9	3 551.99	66	2 700	63	151.5	33.8	13	307.5	162.2	71	249	
Italy	40 714	40 714	3 667	37 047	217	33 768	0	0	7	830	22	2 203	0	0	
Latvia	2 499.5	2 499.5	159	2 341	29	1 630	114	125.5	237.5	37.5	8	159	***	***	
Liechtenstein	16	6	0	6	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	
Lithuania	3 318	3 318	564	2 754	23	1 894		237	35	230	4	331	***	***	
Luxembourg	532.55	532.55	21.20	511.35	4.80	365.05	0	0	11.25	31.75	37.25	61.25	0	96	

Country	Total number of staff	Distribution of the total number of staff													Non-employed by the P. A.
		Employed by the P. A.													
		Total (employed by the P. A.)	Distribution of the staff employed by the P. A.												
			Staff working outside penal institutions	Staff working inside penal institutions	Distribution of the staff working inside penal institutions								Other staff		
executives	custodial staff				medical and paramedical staff	responsible for evaluation	responsible for education activities	responsible for workshops/vocational training	other staff working inside penal institutions						
	solely dedicated to custody	other													
Variable code	19A	19B Σ(19C+19D+19M)	19C	19D	19E	19F	19G	19H	19I	19J	19K	19L	19M	19N	
Malta															
Moldova	2 610	2 610	222	2 388	41	1 717	***	242	36	110	17	225	***	341	
Monaco	87	63	0	63	2	35	5	5	3	3	0	10	0	24	
Montenegro	508	508	9	499	8	277	97	19	3	24	35	36	0	0	
Netherlands	11 524	11 524	2 359.6	9 164.2	123	5 787.3	254.8	334.9	112.4	235	655.2	1 924.6	0	***	
North Macedonia	1 030	1 030	0	976	38	667	61	0	23	43	21	123	54	24	
Norway	4 499.3	4 119.3	311	3 808.3	50	2 845	***	***	***	***	499.3	414	0	380	
Poland	28 597	28 597	1 287	27 310	1 541	15 147	0	1 378	2 599	213	355	6 077	0	0	
Portugal	6 628	6 628	1 361	5 267	46	4 012	140	249	***	***	***	820	0	0	
Romania	11 724	11 724	537	11 187	41	3 378	3 566	778	157	537	0	2 730	0	0	
Russian Fed.		NA	0	0	0	50 141	5 132	17 391	2 808	1 620	0	0	0	0	
San Marino	14	6	0	6	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	
Serbia (Republic of)	4 290	4 204	96	4 108	40	2 371	0	317	317	0	449	614	0	86	
Slovak Rep.	5 819	5 819	381	5 438	53	3 295	***	301	77	38	***	1 674	***	***	
Slovenia	883	883	58	825	57	527	0	14	10	69	90	58	0	0	
Spain (total)	30 248	28 949	431	28 461	434	18 821	4 321	1 343	878	1 567	328	769	57	788	
Spain (State Adm.)	24 486	23 918	223	23 695	373	15 575	4 321		657	1 115	110		0	0	
Spain (Catalonia)	5 762	5 031	208	4 766	61	3 246	0	***	221	452	218	***	57	788	
Sweden	7 816	7 816	1 377	6 439	310	4 596	409	115	32	236	340	401	0	0	
Switzerland	4 504.6	4 504.6	NA	4 504.6	464.97	2 794.3	NA	197.4	NA	747.7	NA	NA	NA	299	
Turkey	70 510	65 222	***	65 222	1 513	0	0	1 142	581	596	NA	7 698	***	NA	
Ukraine	25 116	27 554	3 892	21 224	495	13 779	1 638	1 798	802	15	787	1 910	***	2 699	
UK: Engl. & Wales	50 780.9	50 781	15 370	35 411	2 508	19 664	4 936	0	475	0	0	7 828	0	NA	
UK: North. Ireland	1 668.8	1 663.7	151.9	1 511.9	34	1 077.3	145.2	NA	18	76.8	10	150.2	NA	5.04	
UK: Scotland	5 551	4 182	379	3 436	85	3 057	***	***	61	***	***	233	367	1 369	

Note: Coloured cells mean that the country could not breakdown the figures by the categories required, consequently, they are merged

Table 20: Staff employed and non-employed by the prison administration (P.A.) (percentages)

Country	Distribution of the total number of staff														
	Employed by the P. A.													Non-employed by the P. A.	Total percentage
	Total (employed by the P. A.)	Distribution of the staff employed by the P. A.													
		Staff working outside penal institution	Staff working inside penal institutions	Distribution of the staff working inside penal institutions									Other staff		
executives				custodial staff		medical and paramedical staff	responsible for evaluation	responsible for education activities	responsible for workshops/vocational training	other staff working inside penal institutions					
	solely dedicated to custody	other													
Variable code	20A	20B	20C	20D	20E	20F	20G	20H	20I	20J	20K	20L	20M	20N	
	% of 19A	% of 19B	% of 19B	% of 19D	% of 19D	% of 19D	% of 19D	% of 19D	% of 19D	% of 19D	% of 19D	% of 19B	% of 19A	Σ (20A+20M)	
Albania	100.0	15.1	84.9	0.5	53.0	22.4	5.6	0.2	3.2	0	0	0		100.0	
Andorra	100.0	0	100	2.4	76.2	0	6	2.4	2.4	8.3	0	0	0	100.0	
Armenia	100.0	9.7	90.3	4.5	35.7	30.7		2.5	1.6	0	14.8	0	0	100.0	
Austria	100.0	1.1	99	2.6	81.3		3	1.5	2.5		7.9		8.6	108.6	
Azerbaijan															
Belgium	100.0	2.4	97.6	9.7	77.1		2.8	4	0.3	3.0	0.8	0	NA	100.0	
BH: BiH (total)															
BH: BiH (st. level)															
BH: Fed. BiH															
BH: Rep. Srpska	100.0	0.8	99.2	4.2	53.5	45.8	2.6	2.2	8.4	19	12.6	0	0	100.0	
Bulgaria	78.4		100	1.7	87.2	0.9	3.4	1.3	4.7	0.2	0.6	0		78.4	
Croatia	100.0	1.7	98.3	1	59.4		4.8	0.8	8.2	8.4	15.8	0		100.0	
Cyprus	100.0	0	100	0.2			1.6	0.7	8.4	0	89.1	0	5.4	105.4	
Czech Rep.	100.0	11.3	88.7	0.9	50.3	1.4	3.9	13			0.5	18.7	0	100.0	
Denmark	100.0	36.8	63.2	1.1	43		1.1		2.1	6.2	9.7	0		100.0	
Estonia	89.9		100	1	39.3	10	6.9	21.9	2.3		18.6		10.1	100.0	
Finland	100.0	12.8	87.2	3.5		59.80	0	0.7	11.6	7.2	4.4	0	0	100.0	
France	100.0	24.4	72.5	1.4	63.6	5.7			0.4	0.4	1.1	3.1		100.0	
Georgia	[74.9]	[11.4]	[88.6]	[1.6]	[30.7]	[50.7]	[14.8]	[4.3]	[2.4]	[0.5]	[11.5]	[0]			
Germany	0.0												4.7		
Greece	100.0	2.6	97.4	0.9	39.9	42	2.1	0.8	1.6	0	10.2	0	0	100.0	
Hungary	100.0	1.6	98.4	0.8	36.8		6.7	4.4	0	5.4	44.3	0	0	100.0	
Iceland	100.0	13.6	86.4	1.5	66.7	2.3	0	0.8	0.8	8.3	6.1	0	10.6	110.6	
Ireland	102.2	4.3	93.9	1.7	71.4	1.7	4	0.9	1.3	8.1	4.3	1.9	6.7	109.0	
Italy	100.0	9	91	0.5	82.9	0	0	0	2	0.1	5.4	0	0	100.0	
Latvia	100.0	6.4	93.6	65.2	4.6	5	9.5	1.5	0.3	6.4				100.0	
Liechtenstein	37.5	0	100	16.7	83.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	62.5	100.0	
Lithuania	100.0	17	83	0.7	57.1		7.1	1.1	6.9	0.1	10		13.9	113.9	

Country	Distribution of the total number of staff														
	Employed by the P. A.													Non-employed by the P. A.	Total percentage
	Total (employed by the P. A.)	Distribution of the staff employed by the P. A.													
		Staff working outside penal institution	Staff working inside penal institutions	Distribution of the staff working inside penal institutions								Other staff			
executives	custodial staff			medical and paramedical staff	responsible for evaluation	responsible for education activities	responsible for workshops/vocational training	other staff working inside penal institutions							
20A	20B	20C	20D						20E	20F	20G	20H	20I	20J	20K
Variable code	% of 19A	% of 19B	% of 19B	% of 19D	% of 19D	% of 19D	% of 19D	% of 19D	% of 19D	% of 19D	% of 19D	% of 19B	% of 19A	Σ (20A+20M)	
Luxembourg	100.0	4	96	0.9	68.6	0	0	2.1	6	7	11.5	0	18	118.0	
Malta														0.0	
Moldova	100.0	8.5	91.5	1.6	65.8		9.3	1.4	4.2	0.7	8.6		13.1	113.1	
Monaco	72.4	0	100	3.2	55.6	7.9	7.9	4.8	4.8	0	15.9	0	27.6	100.0	
Montenegro	100.0	1.8	98.2	1.6	54.5	19.1	3.7	0.6	4.7	6.9	7.1	0	0	100.0	
Netherlands	100.0	20.5	79.5	1.1	50.2	2.2	2.9	1	2	5.7	16.7	0	0	100.0	
North Macedonia	100.0	0	94.8	3.7	64.8	5.9	0	2.2	4.2	2	11.9	5.2	2.3	102.3	
Norway	91.6	7.6	92.5	1.2	69.1					12.1	10.1	0	8.5	100.0	
Poland	100.0	4.5	95.5	5.4	53	0	4.8	9.1	0.7	1.2	21.3	0	0	100.0	
Portugal	100.0	20.5	79.5	0.7	60.5	2.1	3.8				12.4	0	0	100.0	
Romania	100.0	4.6	95.4	0.4	28.8	30.4	6.6	1.3	4.6	0	23.3	0	0	100.0	
Russian Fed.														0.0	
San Marino	42.9	42.9	0	100	16.7	83.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	57.1	100.0	
Serbia (Republic of)	98.0	2.3	97.7	1	56.4	0	7.5	7.5	0	10.7	14.6	0	2	100.0	
Slovak Rep.	100.0	6.6	93.5	0.9	56.6		5.2	1.3	0.7		28.8			100.0	
Slovenia	100.0	6.6	93.4	6.5	59.7	0	1.6	1.1	7.8	10.2	6.6	0	0	100.0	
Spain (total)	95.7	1.5	98.3	1.5	65	14.9		3	5.4	1.1	2.7	0.2	2.6	98.3	
Spain (State Adm.)	97.7	0.9	99.1	1.6	65.1	18.1		2.8	4.7	0.5		0	0	97.7	
Spain (Catalonia)	87.3	4.1	94.7	1.2	64.5	0		4.4	9	4.3		1.1	13.7	101.0	
Sweden	100.0	17.6	82.4	4	58.8	5.2	1.5	0.4	3	4.4	5.1	0	0	100.0	
Switzerland	100.0		100	10.3	62		16.6						6.6	106.6	
Turkey	92.5		100	2.3	0		1.8	0.9	0.9		11.8			92.5	
Ukraine	100.0	15.5	84.5	2	54.9	6.5	7.2	3.2	0.1	3.1	7.6		10.8	110.8	
UK: Engl. & Wales	100.0	30.3	69.7	4.9	38.7	9.7	0	0.9	0	0	15.4	0		100.0	
UK: North. Ireland	99.7	9.1	90.9	2.0	64.8	8.7		1.1	4.6	0.6	9.0		0.3	100.0	
UK: Scotland	75.3	9.1	82.2	2.0	73.1			1.5			5.6	8.8	24.7	100.0	
Average		9.4	89.7	6.2	54.6	12.9	4	2.7	3.3	4	12.6	0.6	8.8		
Median		6.6	93.9	1.6	57.9	5.2	3.6	1.3	2.4	2.5	10	0	2.3		
Minimum		0	0	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Maximum		42.9	100	100	87.2	83.3	16.6	21.9	11.6	19.0	89.1	8.8	62.5		

Note: Coloured cells mean that the country could not breakdown the figures by the categories required, consequently, they are merge

Table 21: Ratio of inmates per staff and per custodian on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2021

Country	Total number of staff	Number of custodial staff solely dedicated to custody	Number of other custodial staff	Total custodial staff	Ratio of inmates per staff	Ratio of inmates per custodian solely dedicated to custody	Ratio of inmates per total custodian
Variable code	19A	19F	19G	21A	21B	21C	21D
	See Table 19			Σ (19F+19G)	3B/19A	3B/19F	3B/21A
Albania	4 553	2 413	1 018	3 431	1.0	1.9	1.3
Andorra	84	64	0	64	0.7	1.0	1.0
Armenia	2 102	760	646	1 406	0.9	2.6	1.4
Austria	3 940.9	3 205.6	NA	3 205.6	2.2	2.6	2.6
Azerbaijan							
Belgium	8 047.38	6 202.76		6 202.76	1.3	1.7	1.7
BH: BiH (total)							
BH: BiH (st. level)							
BH: Fed. BiH							
BH: Rep. Srpska	920	492	421	913	0.6	1.2	0.6
Bulgaria	4 588	3 137	34	3 171	1.5	2.3	2.2
Croatia	2 603	1 547	***	1 547	1.4	2.3	2.3
Cyprus	442			0	1.4		
Czech Rep.	11 304	5 683	159	5 842	1.7	3.4	3.3
Denmark	4 310	1 851	NA	1 851	0.9	2.1	2.1
Estonia	1 201.7	424.3	107.5	531.8	2.0	5.5	4.4
Finland	2 234	1 336	0	1 336	1.1	1.8	1.8
France	42 012	26 710	2 402	29 112	1.5	2.4	2.2
Georgia	[3202]	[736]	[1216]	[1952]	[2.88]	[12.54]	[4.73]
Germany	39 095				1.5		
Greece	3 998	1 594	1 679	3 273	2.8	7.1	3.5
Hungary	9 409	3 465	***	3 465	1.9	5.1	5.1
Iceland	132	88	3	91	1.1	1.7	1.7
Ireland	3 701.4	2 700	63	2 763	1.0	1.4	1.4
Italy	40 714	33 768	0	33 768	1.3	1.6	1.6
Latvia	2 499.5	114	125.5	239.5	1.2	26.7	12.7
Liechtenstein	16	5	0	5	0.8	2.4	2.4
Lithuania	3 318	1 894	NA	1 894	1.6	2.8	2.8
Luxembourg	532.55	365.05	0	365.05	1.1	1.5	1.5
Malta							
Moldova	2 610	1 717	***	1 717	2.5	3.7	3.7
Monaco	87	35	5	40	0.2	0.4	0.3
Montenegro	508	277	97	374	1.7	3.0	2.2
Netherlands	11 524	5 787.3	254.8	6 042.1	0.8	1.6	1.6
North Macedonia	1 030	667	61	728	2.2	3.3	3.1
Norway	4 499.3	2 845	***	2 845	0.7	1.1	1.1
Poland	28 597	15 147	0	15 147	2.4	4.5	4.5
Portugal	6 628	4 012	140	4 152	1.7	2.8	2.8
Romania	11 724	3 378	2 566	6 944	1.9	6.5	3.1
Russian Fed.		50 141	5 132	55 273		9.6	8.7
San Marino	14	5	0	5	0.6	1.8	1.8
Serbia (Republic of)	4 290	2 371	0	2 371	2.5	4.5	4.5
Slovak Rep.	5 819	3 295	***	3 295	1.8	3.2	3.2
Slovenia	883	527	0	527	1.3	2.2	2.2
Spain (total)	30 248	18 821	4 321	23 142	1.8	2.9	2.4
Spain (State Adm.)	24 486	15 575	4 321	19 896	1.9	3.0	2.4
Spain (Catalonia)	5 762	3 246	0	3 246	1.4	2.4	2.4
Sweden	7 816	4 596	409	5 005	0.9	1.6	1.5
Switzerland	4 504.6	2 794.3	NA	2 794.3	1.4	2.3	2.3
Turkey	70 510	0	0	0	3.9		
Ukraine	25 116	13 779	1 638	15 417	2.0	3.6	3.2
UK: Engl. & Wales	50 780.9	19 664	4 936	24 600	1.5	4.0	3.2
UK: North. Ireland	1 668.8	1 077.3	145.2	1 222.5	0.9	1.3	1.2
UK: Scotland	5 551	3 057	***	3 057	1.3	2.4	2.4
Average					1.5	3.4	2.8
Median					1.4	2.4	2.3
Minimum					0.2	0.4	0.3
Maximum					3.9	26.7	12.7

Note: Coloured cells mean that the country could not breakdown the figures by the categories required, consequently, they are merge

## Notes – Tables 19, 20 &amp; 21

**General note to Tables 19, 20 & 21: Merged categories are not considered in the calculation of average and median values.**

**ANDORRA**

- *Variables 19H and 19I:* The Department of Penitentiary Institutions has an agreement with the Andorran Health Care Center, they send a doctor, a psychologist, and a psychiatrist.
- *Variables 19K :* One art monitor has a contract per hours and the other has an indefinite contract.
- *Variables 19L:* three administrative, one security, two maintenance and one social worker.

**ARMENIA**

- *Variable 19B:* 204 employees are working outside the penal institutions in particular in the central body of the Penitentiary Service.

**BELGIUM**

**Note: Merged categories are not included in the calculation of average and median European values.**

**BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA – REPUBLIKA SRPSKA**

- The total number of managers and senior managers in penitentiary institutions includes directors of penitentiary institutions, their deputies as well as their assistants for certain areas (assistants for security, treatment, health, employment of prisoners as well as for legal and financial affairs).

**CROATIA**

- *Variable 19B:* Number of staff working in the Central Office of the Prison and Probation System (prison system only).

**CYPRUS**

- *Variables 19H:* They are employed by the Ministry of Health.
- *Variable 19J:* One is the coordinator of Prison Schools and he is employed by Prison and 34 teachers responsible for adult education. We have 34 teachers: 12 of them are employed by the Ministry of Education and Culture and 23 of them are employed by Prison.
- Three social workers are employed by the Ministry of Labour, Welfare and Social Insurance.

**CZECH REPUBLIC**

- The total number of staff does not include 4 external IT employees working at the HQ.
- The total number of staff does not include 119 civilian staff members on maternity and parental leave.
- The total number of staff includes 10 civilian employees on long-term sickness leave.
- The total number includes 81 uniformed staff members - reserves; and 23 uniformed staff members on maternity leave.
- *Variable 19B:* Headquarters staff, Prison Service Academy staff, Judicial Guard staff (providing security at courts, MoJ buildings, state prosecutor buildings).
- *Variable 19E:* Prison directors and their deputies.
- *Variable 19I:* Includes also positions mentioned in the category.
- *Variable 19J:* The total number of staff does not include 4 external IT employees working at the HQ .
- *Variable 19N:* Four IT specialists.

**DENMARK**

- *Variable 19H:* From 92 in 2019 to 49 in 2020 maybe because of changes in organisations structure.

**FINLAND**

- *Variables 19F and 19G:* The figure includes whole custodial staff.

## FRANCE

- The category “other”-refers exclusively to students in training.
- The difference between the total indicated in *variable 19D* and the sum of the different items of this point corresponds to apprentices in post in 2020 in penitentiary establishments. Since these individuals are not permanent, we have not included them in *variables 19M*, to which they essentially belong, but we have left them in the total.
- There are 50 apprentices (should be in the “Other” category). They have been counted in “other”.
- *Variable 19N*: There are no ETPs not employed by the Prison Administration.

## GEORGIA

**Warning: Data for which the data validation procedure could not be achieved is presented between square brackets. These data are not taken into account in the calculation of average and median European values.**

- *Variables 19A*: The staff of PEs are employed by the Special Penitentiary Service. All PEs are subordinated to the Special Penitentiary Service, hence the staff is employed by the Special Penitentiary Service in a centralized manner and not the PEs administrations. The number indicated in tables 19 and 20, refers to staff employed for PEs and does not include those persons who are employed at the Penitentiary Department of the Special Penitentiary Service.
- *Variables 19E*: Number indicated Directors and Deputy Directors of PEs.
- *Variables 19K*: Indicated number refers to staff of the Special Penitentiary Service HR division. However, together with Special Penitentiary Service.
  - LEPL Training Centre of Justice is actively involved in conducting workshops/trainings for the staff.
  - LEPL Vocational and Educational Training Centre for Inmates (VETCI) is operating to further enhance training opportunities for inmates in all PEs.
- *Variable 19N*: In Georgian Penitentiary system prison staff is employed by the Special Penitentiary Service.

## GERMANY

**The reference date is the 1<sup>st</sup> September 2020 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2021.**

- *Variable 19M*:
  - Social Service (Sozialer Dienst): 1 474
  - Pastoral Care (Seelsorgerischer Dienst): 66
  - Other Services (sonstige Fachdienste): 47

## ICELAND

- *Variable 19C*: The Prison and Probation Administration (PPA), thereof 1 Director General. Psychologists and social workers are counted here but they work both outside and inside penal institutions.
- *Variable 19H*: Prisoners shall enjoy health services comparable to those generally available, as prescribed in legislation and regulations concerning prisoners. The ministry responsible for health services, subject to consultation with the PPA, shall supervise and be responsible for health services to prisoners while in prison and therefore they are not employed by the PPA.
- *Variable 19I*: Additional 2 psychologists that work in the Prison and Probation Administration and counted in *variable 19C*.
- *Variable 19J*: Additional 2 social workers that work in the PPA. Educational authorities are responsible for prisoner’s education in prisons and therefore they are not employed by the PPA.
- *Variable 19L*: Staff in kitchen 3, one treatment representative, 0,5 in cleaning, 1 shop manager and 2,5 secretaries.
- *Variable 19N*: Educational and health care staff. A special mental health team for prisoners was established in January 2020 (now 5 employees) which will conduct mental health service to prisoners in all prisons in Iceland. The team will also use technological solutions in the field of remote health care. The team is manned by psychiatrists, psychologists, nurses, and other professionals as necessary. The focus is on collaborating with other service providers and ensuring appropriate follow-up and support of social and health services after prisoners have served their sentences.

## IRELAND

- In the questionnaire, correspondents separated the question in half: first is adult detention and second is children detention campus.
- *Variable 19N*: 220 whole time equivalent teaching posts. Education Services are available in all Irish prisons and are provided in partnership with the Education and Training Boards and a range of other educational agencies. The Department of Education and Skills funds these teaching posts to the prisons through the ETBs. Three librarians are employed by Dublin City Libraries and IPS funds their salaries.
- Children Detention Campus: *Variable 19N*: 26 whole time equivalent teaching posts. Education Services are available.

## ITALY

- *Variable 19F*: Includes all the staff of the Penitentiary Police Corps on duty in the penitentiary establishments of the Department of Penitentiary Administration and of the Department of Juvenile and Community Justice
- *Variable 19H*: The medical staff is not employed by the Penitentiary Administration.
- *Variable 19I*: Only seven psychologists are employed by the Penitentiary Administration. All the other psychologists working in Italian prisons are hired on an individual contract basis.
- *Variable 19J*: The datum refers to the staff belonging to the category of rehabilitation officer (Italian: funzionario giuridico-pedagogico).
- *Variable 19K*: This number refers to the remaining staff not included in the above categories who work in the Italian prisons: administrative clerks, accountants, technicians.
- *Variable 19N*: Staff employed by other Public Administrations, mostly by other Departments of the Ministry of Justice, temporarily seconded to prisons.

## LATVIA

- Answer to *variable 19C*, is number of staff that is working in Central office of Latvian Prison Administration.

## LITHUANIA

**The reference date is the 1<sup>st</sup> January 2020 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2020.**

## NORTH MACEDONIA

- *Variable 19A*: The total number includes the staff employed in the Directorate for execution of sanctions. This figure represents 54 persons.
- *Variable 19N*: 24 persons are considered medical staff, they are permanent present in the prisons. These 24 people are not included in 1030.

## NORWAY

- *Variable 19C*: Includes regional administrations, the national directorate of correctional services (including the national IT-division), the division for the transport of prisoners and dog detection dog group.
- *Variable 19F and 19G*: The custodial staff in Norwegian prisons do not separate between the custody of inmates and perimeter guards.
- Medical and educational staff is not employed by the prison administration.
- *Variable 19M*: Includes administrative staff and managers not included in *variable 19E*.
- *Variable 19N*:
  - Medical staff: 123.
  - Educational staff: 237.
  - Norwegian Welfare and labor service: 20.

## POLAND

**The reference date is the 31<sup>st</sup> December 2020 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2021.**

## PORTUGAL

- *Variable 19G*: The staff includes the prison guards who work in the Central Services and the GISP guards who support the efforts of inmates outside the prisons and who intervene in conflict situations in the prisons.
- *Variable 19H*: These medical and paramedical personnel are assigned to the Prison Administration and to the Probation and Integration Services. Most of the medical and paramedical staff and the medical, nursing and psychological services are provided by private companies under contract after competitive bidding.

- *Variable 19L*: This number includes senior technicians, teaching and social reintegration technicians and administrative staff who work inside prisons and are employed as penitentiary staff.

#### SAN MARINO

- The employees employed by the Penitentiary Administration within the Institute are a total of six, and consist in five Penitentiary Guards and one Penitentiary Director.
- *Variable 19N*: The staff not employed by the Penitentiary Administration is composed of: three volunteer guards, one doctor, one nurse, one psychologist, one Social Worker, one Housekeeper. The doctor, the nurse, the psychologist, the social assistant and the cleaning servant are not employed by the Penitentiary Administration who perform part-time functions and only occasionally at the request of the Director.

#### SPAIN

**Note: To avoid duplication of data, the total calculated for the whole territory of Spain is not included in the computation of the average and median European values.**

#### CATALONIA:

- Medical staff is competence of the Health Department.
- *Variable 19N*: Medical staff and educators.

#### SWEDEN

- The numbers are averages for 2020.

#### SWITZERLAND

- It is not possible to differentiate with this level of detail the different collaborators.
- *Variable 19E*: Refers to administrative staff (e.g. secretary, management, etc.).
- *Variables 19F and 19G*: Refers to security personnel (e.g. detention officers, Securitas, etc.).
- *Variable 19H*: Refers to medical and paramedical personnel (e.g. doctors, nurses, etc.).
- *Variable 19J*: Refers to personnel responsible for socio-educational activities (e.g. social workers, teachers, educators, etc.).
- The rest corresponds to all employees working in other areas.
- Total staff cannot be directly compared to total subcategories. This is explained by the fact that there is a “remainder” of people working in other professions that we do not identify among these 5 categories (e.g. criminologists in charge of evaluation). In addition, some establishments, particularly small ones, may not be able to subdivide the total number of their employees into sub-categories, as some of them may be employed in several tasks (e.g. a detention officer looking after also administrative tasks). This type of institution only provides us with their total number of employees.
- *Variable 19N*: Staff employed by an external institution, but occasionally working in the establishment.

#### TURKEY

- *Variable 19C*: Since the external security is provided by the Gendarmerie Article 7 of the Law No. 2803 on the Organization, Duties and Powers of the Gendarmerie, the number of staff working outside the prisons cannot be reached.
- *Variable 19E*: The number of staff working in the title of; prison governors, deputy prison governors, administrative officers is indicated.
- *Variables 19F and 19G*: The number of staff in the title of; prison officers/guardians, chief prison officers/guardians is indicated. Total custodial staff number is 53692.
- *Variable 19H*: By medical staff; nutritionists, prison physicians, dentists, medical assistants, nurses and veterinaries are pointed out. Only permanent prison health staff is calculated. In addition to permanent prison physicians working under Ministry of Justice, within the protocol between Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Health full time family physicians and allied health personnel are tasked within the health services in prisons.
- *Variable 19L*: The number of staff working in the title of; warehouse officials, chefs, computer operators, prison secretaries, genitors, central heating operators, architects, engineers, telephone operators, accountants, sociologist, drivers, technicians, assistant technicians, data preparation and control operators, cashiers is indicated.

**UK: ENGLAND & WALES**

- Taken from MOJ MI data used to publish HMPPS Quarterly Workforce Tables.
- <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/national-offender-management-service-workforce-statistics>.
- *Variable 19C*: Area Services, HMPPS HQ and National Probation Service Staff.
- *Variable 19D*: Youth Custody Service and Prison Service Establishment Staff.
- *Variable 19E*: Bands 9-11 / Operational Senior Managers, Bands 6-8 / Operational Managers and Band 5 / Custodial Managers.
- *Variable 19F*: Sum of Band 4 / Supervising Officer, Band 3-4 / Prison Officer (incl specialists).
- *Variable 19G*: Band 2 / Operational Support.
- *Variable 19I*: Psychology staff.
- *Variable 19L*: Residual of *variable 19D* and *variable 19E* to *variable 19K*.
- *Variable 19N*: Information about staff members not employed by the prison administration is not held, as they are employed by other organisations and their information is therefore not held on our records.

**UK: NORTHERN IRELAND**

- In JJC custodial staff are care workers and social workers who also complete risk assessments and workshops etc.
- *Variable 19N*: Education, Vocational Training and Psychology Services are provided by other depts/agencies.

**UK: SCOTLAND**

- *Variable 19M*: Refers to prison administration staff working inside penal institutions.

## Section 2: Flow indicators for the year 2020

## PART D: ADMISSIONS AND EXITS DURING THE YEAR 2020

This section includes information on admissions into penal institutions and exits from penal institutions during the year 2020 in each member state of the Council of Europe that answered the SPACE I 2021 questionnaire.

### Standard definitions used in Part D

- **Admissions:** Admissions refer to all entries of inmates into penal institutions that are not related to an ongoing detention (standard definition). The counting unit is the number of admissions. This means that one inmate may have several admissions in the course of one year; for example, there will be two admissions if during the same year an inmate is detained, released after a short period of time, and then detained again.
  - It should include: (1) admissions of detainees not serving a final sentence (pre-trial detainees), (2) admissions of inmates who have been found guilty but who are not yet sentenced, and (3) admissions of inmates who have been sentenced, even if they have lodged an appeal or are within the statutory limit to do so.
  - It should exclude: (1) admissions following a transfer from one penal institution to another, (2) admissions of inmates following their removal from the institution in order to appear before a judicial authority (investigating judge, court, etc.), (3) admissions of inmates following their removal from the institution in order to be treated in a hospital, (4) admissions of inmates following a prison leave or a period of absence by permission, and (5) admissions of inmates re-arrested after an escape/abscond.
- **Rate of admissions per 100,000 inhabitants:** This indicator corresponds to the number of admissions in 2020, in relation to the average number of inhabitants on 1<sup>st</sup> January 2021.
- **Exits:** The total includes releases from penal institutions, inmates who died inside penal institutions and escapes from penal institutions.
  - It should include: (1) Exits of inmates who have been released from the penal institutions; (2) exits of inmates who died inside penal institutions, and (3) exits due to an escape/abscond from a penal institution.
  - It should exclude: (1) Transfer from one penal institution to another, (2) exits in order to appear before a judicial authority (investigative magistrate, court, etc.), (3) exits in order to be treated in a hospital, (4) placement in another penal institution that do not lead to the change of the status of the detainee/prisoner, and (5) exits corresponding to a prison leave or a period of absence with permission.
- **Release:** A release refers to the liberation of an inmate.
- **Rate of releases per 100,000 inhabitants:** This indicator corresponds to the number of releases from penal institutions in 2020, in relation to the average number of inhabitants on 1<sup>st</sup> January 2021.
- **Escape:** An escape refers to the run-away of an inmate.
- **Escapes from penal institutions:** This indicator corresponds to the number of inmates that escaped from penal institutions. If several inmates escape together, each inmate is counted separately.
- **Inmates who died inside the penal institutions:** This indicator corresponds to the number of deaths of inmates while in detention/imprisonment. In principle, figures do not include (1) inmates who died or committed suicide in community hospitals, and (2) inmates who died outside prison (e.g. during a prison leave or a period of absence by permission).
- **Turnover ratio:** The turnover ratio (estimated release rate per 100 potential releases) is defined as the ratio between the number of inmates released during the year 2020 and the number of inmates held in prison during that whole year. The latter is estimated by adding the number of persons held in penal institutions (*stock*) on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2021 and the number of persons that entered penal institutions

during 2019 (*flow*). The Turnover Ratio (**TR**) is calculated as follows:

$$\text{TURNOVER RATIO (FORMULA)} \quad \left| \quad TR = \left( \frac{R^{16}}{\sum(S^{17}, E^{18})} \right) \times 100 \right.$$

- **Mortality rate per 10 000 inmates:** The mortality rate per 10 000 inmates is calculated by dividing the total number of inmates who died in 2020 by the total number of inmates on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2021 (used as a proxy for the prison population in 2020) and multiplying the result by 10 000.
- **Suicide rate per 10 000 inmates:** The suicide rate per 10 000 inmates is calculated by dividing the total number of inmates who committed suicide in 2020 by the total number of inmates on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2021 (used as a proxy for the prison population in 2020) and multiplying the result by 10 000.
- **Rate of escapes per 10 000 inmates:** The rate of escapes per 10 000 inmates is calculated by dividing the total number of inmates who escaped in 2020 by the total number of inmates on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2021 (used as a proxy for the prison population in 2020) and multiplying the result by 10 000.

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<sup>16</sup> *R* is the number of releases during the whole year 2020.

<sup>17</sup> *S* is the number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2021.

<sup>18</sup> *E* is the number of admissions during the whole year 2020.

Table 22: Compliance with the standard definition of *admissions*<sup>19</sup>

Country	Does your definition match the instructions provided?	Comments
Albania	Yes	
Andorra	Yes	
Armenia	Yes	There are no data concerning to entries <del>at our service</del> .
Austria	Yes	
Azerbaijan	Yes	
Belgium	Yes	
BH: BiH (total)		
BH: BiH (st. level)		
BH: Fed. BiH		
BH: Rep. Srpska	Yes	
Bulgaria	Yes	
Croatia		
Cyprus		
Czech Rep.	Yes	
Denmark	Yes	
Estonia		
Finland	Yes	
France	Yes	
Georgia	Yes	
Germany	Yes	Federal Statistical Office (ed.), Prison-statistics (inmates serving a prison sentence or being in preventive detention including pre-trial detention) Numbers with regard to 31st March 2021. “Exits of inmates who have been released from the penal institutions” is included.
Greece	Yes	
Hungary	Yes	
Iceland	Yes	
Ireland	Yes	
Italy	Yes	
Latvia	No	
Liechtenstein	Yes	
Lithuania	Yes	
Luxembourg	Yes	
Malta		
Moldova	Yes	
Monaco	Yes	
Montenegro	Yes	
Netherlands	No	Entries following an escape/abscond are part of <del>our</del> entries.
North Macedonia	Yes	
Norway	Yes	

<sup>19</sup> See the definition above (Standard definitions used in Part D).

<i>Country</i>	Does your definition match the instructions provided?	Comments
Poland		
Portugal	Yes	
Romania	Yes	
Russian Fed.		
San Marino	Yes	
Serbia (Republic of)	Yes	Number of admissions: - pre-trial detainees 7670, - persons who have been sentenced 5002, - persons on treatment measures 775, - persons on educational measure 62, - persons convicted of misdemeanor 6221, - persons who serves sentence of Juvenile incarceration 3.
Slovak Rep.	Yes	
Slovenia	Yes	
<i>Spain (total)</i>	Yes	
Spain (State Adm.)	Yes	
Spain (Catalonia)	Yes	
Sweden	No	In the Swedish justice system, a person who has been found guilty has also been sentenced. Therefore, the inclusion criteria of “the exits of inmates who died inside penal institutions” is not applicable.  Admissions of persons who have been sentenced and have lodged an appeal or are within the statutory time limit to do so cannot be included, since data does not give possibility to separate them from all persons who have been sentenced.  Admissions of prisoners not serving a final sentence is included, which they were not last year. Included in admissions of inmates not serving a final sentence are only persons who are remand prisoners, i.e where there is a court decision to be placed on remand. Persons who are apprehended by the police or arrested (which is decided by the prosecutor) are not included since these figures are not available. Arrested and apprehended are included in the group of “inmates not serving a final sentence” throughout the rest of the questionnaire
Switzerland	No	We record each of the entries, independently of the people. It is not possible to differentiate all entries according to the types described above.
Turkey	Yes	
Ukraine	Yes	
UK: Engl. & Wales	Yes	Remand admissions: 47,285 Recall admissions (admissions following revocation of license/probation): 23,611 Sentenced admissions: 40,284 non-criminal admissions: 246  Source Tables A2.4, A2.7, A2.11 and A2.12; Offender Management Statistics Quarterly (OMSQ) October to December 2020 (Prison receptions: 2020) <a href="https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/983553/Receptions_2020.ods">https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/983553/Receptions_2020.ods</a>
UK: North. Ireland	Yes	
UK: Scotland	No	Collection covers the financial year 2020-21. An admission here is counted as an individual appearing in custody when they were not present the day before.

Table 23: Admissions into penal institutions by type of admission (during 2020) (numbers &amp; percentages).

Country	Population of the country on 1 <sup>st</sup> January 2021	Admissions											Rate of admissions per 100,000 inhabitants
		Total	Of which										
			before final sentence		after revocation or suspension of a conditional release or probation		following a transfer from a foreign country to your country				Admissions of sentenced prisoners		
			number	%	number	%	Total		Of which		number	%	
							number	%	number	%			
Variable code	3A	23A	23B	23C	23D	23E	23F	23G	23H	23I	23J	23K	23L
	See Table 3			% of 23A		% of 23A		% of 23A		%23F	23A-23B	% of 23A	23A/3A*100,000
Albania	2 829 741	3 579	3 416	95.5	92	2.6	71	2.0	70	98.6	163	4.6	126.5
Andorra	77 355	108	31	28.7	21	19.4	0	0	0	0	77	71.3	139.6
Armenia	2 963 251	NA	NA		NA		2		NA				
Austria	89 632 664	8 495	6 453	76.0	NA		NA		NA		2 042	24	95.1
Azerbaijan	10 119 133	7 569	7 532	99.5	NA		37	0.5	2	5.4	37	0.5	74.8
Belgium	11 566 041	16 911	9 783	57.9	NA		262	1.6	NA		7 128	42.2	146.2
BH: BiH (total)													
BH: BiH (st. level)													
BH: Fed. BiH													
BH: Rep. Srpska	1 136 274	1 792	210	11.7	1	0.1	4	0.2	3	75	1 582	88.3	157.7
Bulgaria	6 916 548	15 970	1 848	11.6	NA		17	0.1	NA		14 122	88.4	230.9
Croatia	4 036 255	8 074	NA		NA		10	0.1	9	90			200.0
Cyprus	896 005	1 670	897	53.7	2	0.1	0	0	0	0	773	46.3	186.4
Czech Rep.	10 701 777	9 249	3 818	41.3	NA		25	0.3	25	100	5 431	58.7	86.4
Denmark	5 840 045	9 132	NA		47		NA		NA				156.4
Estonia	1 330 068	1 840	1 240	67.4	518	28.2	3	0.2	3	100	600	32.6	138.3
Finland	5 533 793	5 278	2 260	42.8	NA		20	0.4	17	85	3 018	57.2	95.4
France	67 439 599	68 060	54 862	80.6	NA		NA		NA		13 198	19.4	100.9
Georgia	3 980 972	6 918	6 829	98.7	197	2.9	8	0.1	4	50	89	1.3	173.8
Germany	83 155 031	150 277	NA		NA		NA		NA				180.7
Greece	10 682 547	6 006	2 525	42.0	250	4.2	9	0.2	11	122.2	3 481	58	56.2
Hungary	9 730 772	16 492	NA		NA		NA		NA				169.5
Iceland	368 792	233	118	50.6	33	14.2	1	0.4	1	100	115	49.4	63.2
Ireland	5 006 907	6 462	2 984	46.2	NA		0	0	0	0	3 478	53.8	129.1
Italy	59 257 566	35 280	27 945	79.2	NA		NA		0		7 335	20.8	59.5
Latvia	1 893 223	***	***		***		***		***				
Liechtenstein	39 055	57	0	0	57	100	2	3.5	2	100	57	100	146.0
Lithuania	2 795 680	5 848	2 394	40.9	75	1.3	49	0.8	42	85.7	3 454	59.1	209.2
Luxembourg	634 730	751	568	75.6	14	1.9	60	8	NA		183	24.4	118.3
Malta	516 100												
Moldova	4 024 000	2 527	2 502	99.0	0	0	25	1	***		25	1	62.8
Monaco	40 000	46	42	91.3	0	0	3	6.5	3	100	4	8.7	115.0
Montenegro	620 739	1 761	840	47.7	4	0.2	16	0.9	13	81.3	921	52.3	283.7
Netherlands	17 475 415	21 735	12 815	59.0	NA		253	1.2	***		8 920	41	124.4
North Macedonia	2 068 808	1 970	316	16.0	9	0.5	19	1	9	47.4	1 654	84	95.2

Country	Population of the country on 1 <sup>st</sup> January 2021	Admissions											Rate of admissions per 100,000 inhabitants
		Total	Of which										
			before final sentence		after revocation or suspension of a conditional release or probation		following a transfer from a foreign country to your country				Admissions of sentenced prisoners		
			number	%	number	%	Total		Of which		number	%	
							number	%	number	%			
Variable code	3A	23A	23B	23C	23D	23E	23F	23G	23H	23I	23J	23K	23L
	See Table 3			% of 23A		% of 23A		% of 23A		%23F	23A-23B	% of 23A	23A/3A*100,000
Norway	5 391 369	5 367	2 614	48.7	22	0.4	1	0	NA		2 753	51.3	99.6
Poland	37 840 001	74 157	***		***		627	0.9	37	5.9			196.0
Portugal	10 298 252	4 357	2 379	54.6	***		***		***		1 978	45.4	42.3
Romania	19 186 201	10 555	5 204	49.3	NA		663	6.3	495	74.7	5 351	50.7	55.0
Russian Fed.	145 914 527	197 973	197 973	100	0	0	154	0.1	41	26.6	0	0	135.7
San Marino	34 017	8	8	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23.5
Serbia (Republic of)	6 871 547	19 733	7 670	38.9	11	0.1	58	0.3	49	84.5	12 063	61.1	287.2
Slovak Rep.	5 459 781	8 222	339	4.1	NA		78	1	NA		7 883	95.9	150.6
Slovenia	2 108 977	2 125	801	37.69	NA		6	0.3	6	100	1 324	62.3	100.8
Spain (total)	47 394 223	30 108	17 380	57.7	241	0.8	10	0	6	60	12 728	42.3	63.5
Spain (State Adm.)	39 654 465	24 954	13 407	53.7	210	0.8			6		11 547	46.3	62.9
Spain (Catalonia)	7 739 758	5 154	3 973	77.1	31	0.6	***		0	0	1 181	22.9	66.6
Sweden	10 379 295	19 725	10 761	54.6	NA		89	0.5	32	36.0	8 964	45.4	190.0
Switzerland	8 667 295	41 224	13 558	32.9	NA		NA		NA		27 666	67.1	475.6
Turkey	83 614 362	279 231	78 797	28.2	33 385	12.0	42	0	4	9.5	200 434	71.8	334.0
Ukraine	41 418 717	20 591	20 462	99.4	NA		129	0.6	8	6.2	129	0.6	49.7
UK: Engl. & Wales	59 470 167	111 426	47 285	42.4	23 611	21.2	NA		NA		64141	57.6	187.4
UK: North. Ireland	1 916 281	3 619	3 071	84.9	NA		NA		NA		548	15.1	188.9
UK: Scotland	5 517 000	10 250	8 654	84.43	***		***		***		1 596	15.6	185.8
<b>Average</b>	<b>18 566 366.3</b>			<b>345.1</b>		<b>8.8</b>		<b>1.1</b>		<b>56.6</b>		<b>42.8</b>	<b>143.7</b>
<b>Median</b>	<b>5 525 396.5</b>			<b>54.1</b>		<b>0.7</b>		<b>0.4</b>		<b>74.8</b>		<b>46.3</b>	<b>135.7</b>
<b>Minimum</b>	<b>34 017</b>			<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>23.5</b>
<b>Maximum</b>	<b>145 914 527</b>			<b>8 443</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>8.0</b>		<b>122.2</b>		<b>100</b>	<b>475.6</b>

## Notes – Table 23

**BULGARIA**

- The number of sentenced prisoners by type of crime does not correspond to the total number of convicts, as more people have been convicted under several texts of the Penal Code.

**ESTONIA**

- *Variable 23D*: All those, whose conditional release ended prematurely either due to a new court decision (new crime) or due to not obeying the conditions of the probation and who were imprisoned afterwards were counted.
- *Variable 23F*: Only includes transfers of sentenced prisoners.

**IRELAND**

- Juvenile Institution: *Variable 23A*: 67 inmates.

**ITALY**

- Includes “Not surveyed” and pre-trial inmates, remand inmates (waiting for the outcome of their appeal) and prisoners waiting for the decision of the Court of Cassation (third grade of judgement).
- 7244 persons entered as finally sentenced and 9 as internees.

**LIECHTENSTEIN**

- *Variable 23B*: Total Number for the year 2020 / 53 males 4 females.

**MONTENEGRO**

- During 2020, 1761 were admitted to custody or serving a prison sentence, of which 840 were detained, and 921 were served a prison sentence.
- Out of the total number of admitted persons, i.e 1761 persons, the number of entries after transfers from abroad to Montenegro was 16 persons, all convicted persons.
- Out of the total number of entries after transfers from abroad to Montenegro, 16 people, 13 convicts were received from EU countries.

**NETHERLANDS**

- *Variable 23F*: These are the people who are convicted outside the Netherlands but can serve their sentence in the Netherlands. It's based on a special law (WOTS) that makes the transference of the execution of criminal judgements possible. These prisoners don't have to be born in the Netherlands, but there should be some form of bond/tie with the Netherlands (for instance because of having the Dutch nationality and living and working there). Since the 1st of November 2012 a new law (WETS) is in force, which regulates this possibility too, but only for European countries
- (*Variable 23H*). These numbers are not separately visible in our system and are included in the number in *variable 23F*.

**NORWAY**

- The counting unit is admissions of pre-trial detainees.

**SWEDEN**

- *Variable 23H*: Included in the reported figure are persons who are remand prisoners, i.e where there is a court decision to be placed on remand. Persons who are apprehended by the police or arrested (which is decided by the prosecutor) are not included since these figures are not available. Arrested and apprehended are included in the group of "inmates not serving a final sentence" throughout the rest of the questionnaire.
- *Variable 23F*: The figures only regard admissions into prisons. The requested admissions are not available for pre-trial detainees.

**SWITZERLAND**

- The counting units are all entries into pre-trial detention or for security reasons, and in early execution of a sentence or measure.

**TURKEY**

- *Variable 23B*: Total number of admissions after revocation or suspension of probation is counted. Total number of admissions after revocation or suspension of conditional release is not available (NA).

Table 24: Compliance with the instructions concerning the Section on *exits*<sup>20</sup>

Country	1. Compliance with the definition of "exits"	2. Compliance with the definition of "releases"	3. Compliance with the definition of "inmates who died inside penal institutions"	4. Compliance with the definition of "escapes"	Comments
Albania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Andorra	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Armenia	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	
Austria	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	4. In Austria there are 3 kinds of "escapes" defined as outbreaks, escapes, non-returns.
Azerbaijan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Belgium	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	1. "Exits of inmates who died inside penal institutions" & "Exits following an escape/abscond" are excluded 4. From open institutions
BH: BiH (total)					
BH: BiH (st. level)					
BH: Fed. BiH					
BH: Rep. Srpska	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Bulgaria	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Croatia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1. Does not include inmates transferred from one penal institution to another inside the country
Cyprus			Yes		1. The total number of exits does not include inmates who died inside penal institutions.
Czech Rep.	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	4. The Prison Service of the Czech Republic only counts as an escape the act when an inmate has to overcome/get over a physical security barrier/obstacle. Leaving an external workshop or not coming back to prison from a prison leave is not considered an escape.
Denmark	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Estonia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	4. Data do not include the incident where an inmate did not return to open prison after being granted the permit for a prison leave. Prison officers arrested the inmate the next day.
Finland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	4. Data does not include failure to return in time from prison leave. In addition, three persons escaped during escorted prison leave and eight persons absconded from rehabilitation outside prison. Unconditional releases include fine defaulters.
France	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1. The releases of detainees (convicted, remanded) as well as the deaths and escapes of detainees are counted here. 2. "Conditional release" is a very specific measure in France. Not being in conditional release does not mean that people will not be followed by a professional when they'll go out. 4. These escapes correspond to runaways from establishments only in very small proportions. This mainly corresponds to the non-return to detention of detainees on sentence adjustment. We do not have data the "number of persons as unit" and "the number of persons"  In the previous versions of SPACE I, only "actual runaways" from establishments were counted (in 2020, 8 in total, including 4 from closed establishments and 4 in other types of establishments). However, escapes following the non-return to detention of people on reduced sentences seem to us to be crucial to count in releases from detention.

<sup>20</sup> See the definitions above (Standard definitions used in Part D).

Country	1. Compliance with the definition of "exits"	2. Compliance with the definition of "releases"	3. Compliance with the definition of "inmates who died inside penal institutions"	4. Compliance with the definition of "escapes"	Comments
Georgia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Germany	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	<p>1. Federal Statistical Office (ed.), Prison-statistics (inmates serving a prison sentence or being in preventive detention including pre-trial detention) Numbers with regard to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021. "Transfer of the person from one penal institution to another" is included.</p> <p>2. Data for Northrhine-Westphalia from 2019, as no actual data for that Bundesland is available. Postponement of the execution due to clause 35 BtMG</p> <p>3. Data from the year 2019, as data from 2020 is not yet available for all of Germany. 4 male inmates died by accidents.</p> <p>4. Data from the year 2019, as data from 2020 is not yet available for all of Germany. Data for Northrhine-Westphalia from 2018, as no data for 2019 for that Bundesland is available.</p>
Greece	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Hungary	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	4. Prisoner escaped during his working, from the open employment area, outside of the perimeters of the prison institute. The given prison employs prisoners at an agricultural site, the escape was attempted from the fields. The prisoner was captured.
Iceland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Ireland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	3. At year end all Coroner's inquests were pending.
Italy	Yes	No	Yes	No	<p>2. The counting unit is the number of exits.</p> <p>3. Data refers to deaths for natural reasons. Includes the cases where the death is accomplished within the establishment, although the death occurs outside the prison.</p> <p>4. The counting unit is the number of escapes. It includes escapes from bonus leaves, leaves of necessity, from work outside prison, from semi-liberty and from leaves granted to internees</p>
Latvia	No	No	Yes	Yes	
Liechtenstein	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Lithuania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Luxembourg	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	<p>Penitentiary center of Luxembourg (CPL) : 0 fugue. Penitentiary center of Givenich (CPG): 9 fugues. Non-return from day parole: 1 Non-return of penal leave: 5 Non-return from Sunday outing: 9.</p>
Malta					
Moldova	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Monaco	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Montenegro	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	4. Escapes are the number of detainees who have escaped from within the walls of a closed prison. We have also given the number of absconds. There are different absconds.
Netherlands	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	4. If someone is leaving prison under Electronic Monitoring, this is not seen as a 'release' in the system.
North Macedonia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Norway	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Poland			No	Yes	
Portugal	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Romania	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	3. In the Romanian penal system, deaths are defined all the person that died during the execution of prison sentence

Country	1. Compliance with the definition of "exits"	2. Compliance with the definition of "releases"	3. Compliance with the definition of "inmates who died inside penal institutions"	4. Compliance with the definition of "escapes"	Comments
					according to the place where the death occur and the persons who died outside prisons.
Russian Fed.					1. The definition of total number of exits does not exist in Russian legal system. The figure indicated corresponds, therefore, to the sum of the number of releases on sentenced prisoners and non-sentenced inmates, the number of inmates who died inside penal institutions and the number of inmates who escaped from penal institutions.
San Marino	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Serbia (Republic of)	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	4. Data include other forms of escape (absconding or running off) for example, by prisoners in open institution (e.g. work farms).
Slovak Rep.	No	No	Yes	Yes	2. In Slovakia, the counting unit is not the number of released persons but the number of releases (as the same person may be theoretically released several times in the course of one year).
Slovenia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	4. When an inmate leaves an unguarded workplace out of the prison, from our point of view it is not considered as a standard escape. Despite of this fact, we included this data to the "total number of persons who escaped from other types of institutions".
Spain (total)	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Spain (State Administration)					
Spain (Catalonia)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Sweden	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	1. Exits of inmates not serving a final sentence are not available. 2. Releases of inmates not serving a final sentence are not available, but they are included in 5.2. Exits of inmates who died inside prison are not included in the reported numbers. 3. It is not possible to exclude the number of inmates who died inside remand prisons who are detained for other reasons than suspicion of crime, for example inmates taken in custody awaiting deportation. Therefore, these inmates are included in the number of inmates who died inside penal institutions. 4. Exits following an escape/abscond are not included. The normal case is that inmates who escapes/absconds are found and admitted back to prison continuing serving the sentence. These inmates are included once they are released or dies inside prison
Switzerland	No	No	Yes	Yes	1. Data about exits from penal institutions are not available. 2. It is not possible to distinguish death by suicide/homicide/natural causes, or by sex.
Turkey	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	The number is counted by considering the incidents. 2. Within the scope of Covid 19 measures convicts are sent on leave for a period of time. By the date 01.02.2021, 77 945 convicts are on leave. This number shows those who are on Covid 19 leave instantly. On the other hand, within the code 7 242 published in official gazette dated 15.04.2021, conditional release duration was reduced while convicts who are sentenced of some offences are provided to be released and get involved in the probation system earlier. In the concept of Turkish execution system, in addition to conditional release, it is possible for the good conduct inmates to be released early within the scope of the probation system before conditional release.
Ukraine	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
UK: Engl. & Wales	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
UK: North. Ireland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	3. Causes of deaths in custody for 2020 are not yet established

<i>Country</i>	1. Compliance with the definition of "exits"	2. Compliance with the definition of "releases"	3. Compliance with the definition of "inmates who died inside penal institutions"	4. Compliance with the definition of "escapes"	Comments
UK: Scotland	No	No	Yes	No	<p>1. An exit here is counted if and only if an individual present on an early day is subsequently absent from the prisoner roll. It may therefore include individuals removed to court then placed on bail, transfers to prison establishments outside of Scotland, removals to hospital where those occur for one or more nights, or permitted leave of absence where that period is of one night or longer.</p> <p>2. These data are not currently available.</p> <p>3. Prisoner deaths in custody are subject to Fatal Accident Inquiries. The number provided is those known at present.</p> <p>4. This information is not currently available</p>

Table 25: Exits of penal institutions by type (during 2020) (numbers, rate &amp; percentages)

Country	Exits								
	Total (number of exits)	Of which							Rate of exits (per 100,000 inhabitants)
		Releases			Inmates who died inside penal institutions		Escapes		
variable code	25A	25B	25C	25D	25E	25F	25G	25H	25I
			% of 25A	25B/3A*100'000		% of 25A		% of 25 A	25A/3A*100'000
Albania	4 012	3 986	100	140.9	26	0.7	0	0	141.8
Andorra	99	99	100	128.0	0	0	0	0	128.0
Armenia	1 335	1 330	99.6	44.9	3	0.2	0	0	45.1
Austria	9 152	9 055	100	101.4	29	0.3	68	0.8	102.5
Azerbaijan	6 768	6 668	98.5	65.9	100	1.5	0	0	66.9
Belgium	16 499	7 263	44.0	62.8	48	0.3	8	0.1	142.7
BH: BiH (total)									
BH: BiH (st. level)									
BH: Fed. BiH									
BH: Rep. Srpska	2 004	1 997	100	175.8	7	0.4	0	0	176.4
Bulgaria	[14859]	[15415]	[103.7]	[222.9]	[52]	[0.4]	[2]	[0]	[214.8]
Croatia	7 746	7 711	100	191.0	9	0.1	26	0.3	191.9
Cyprus	1 322	1 321	100	147.4	1	0.1	0	0	147.5
Czech Rep.	11 110	11 082	100	103.6	27	0.2	1	0.0	103.8
Denmark	6 043	5 971	100.0	102.2	4	0.1	68	1.1	103.5
Estonia	1 955	1 941	99.3	145.9	14	0.7	0	0	147.0
Finland	5 522	5 443	98.6	98.4	2	0.0	77	1.4	99.8
France	69 681	68 560	98.4	101.7	262	0.4	589	1.2	103.3
Georgia	7 526	7 515	100	188.8	11	0.2	0	0	189.1
Germany	95 791	50 634	52.9	60.9	109	0.1	303	0.3	115.2
Greece	5 659	5 632	99.5	52.7	14	0.3	13	0.2	53.0
Hungary	15 796	15 725	100	161.6	71	0.5	1	0.0	162.3
Iceland	237	237	100	64.3	0	0	0	0	64.3
Ireland	6 697	6 682	100	133.5	6	0.1	9	0.1	133.8
Italy	44 638	44 363	100	74.9	155	0.4	120	0.3	75.3
Latvia	***				35		0		
Liechtenstein	45	45	100	115.2	0	0	0	0	115.2
Lithuania	4 665	4 630	100.6	165.6	27	0.6	8	0.2	166.9
Luxembourg	895	870	97.2	137.1	1	0.1	24	2.7	141.0
Malta									
Moldova	2 773	2 715	100	67.5	56	2.1	2	0.1	68.9
Monaco	46	46	100	115.0	0	0	0	0	115.0
Montenegro	2 046	2 042	100	329.0	2	0.1	2	0.1	328.6
Netherlands	21 676	21 657	100	123.9	19	0.1	0	0	124.0
North Macedonia	1 562	1 538	95.7	74.3	7	0.4	17	1.1	75.5
Norway	4 877	4 863	100	90.2	2	0.0	12	0.3	90.5
Poland	80 485	80363	100	212.4	122	0	0	0	212.4
Portugal	5 819	5 738	100	55.7	75	1.3	6	0.1	55.5
Romania	9 433	9 354	100	48.8	75	0.8	4	0.0	49.2
Russian Fed.	199 509	187 002	98.7	135.0	2 400	1.2	107	0.1	136.7
San Marino	[7]	[8]	[114.3]	[23.5]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[20.58]
Serbia (Republic of)	20 273	13 187	65.1	191.9	58	0.3	0	0	295.0
Slovak Rep.	6 269	6 239	100	114.3	30	0.5	0	0	114.8
Slovenia	2 313	2 308	100	109.4	5	0.2	0	0	109.7
Spain (total)	32 199	32 001	100.1	67.5	178	0.6	20	0.1	67.9
Spain (State Adm.)	26 728	26 559	100	67.7	155	0.6	14	0.1	67.4
Spain (Catalonia)	5 425	5 396	100	66.1	23	0.4	6	0.1	70.1
Sweden	8 710	8 602	100.0	82.9	4	0.1	104	1.2	83.9
Switzerland	NA	NA			9		147		
Turkey	312 343	312 204	100.0	373.4	128	0.0	10	0	373.6
Ukraine	21 986	215 590	100	52.1	384	1.8	12	0.1	53.1
UK: Engl. & Wales	53 571	53 253	99.4	89.6	318	0.6	0	0	90.1
UK: North. Ireland	3 754	3 752	100	195.8	2	0.1	0	0	195.9
UK: Scotland	10 588	***	***	***	34	0.3	NA		191.9
Average			96.5	119.7		0.4		0.3	129.3
Median			100	103.6		0.3		0.05	115.0
Minimum			44.0	45		0		0	45.1
Maximum			100.6	373.4		2.1		2.7	373.6



Country	Total number of exits	Releases		Of which															
				Releases of detainees not serving a final sentence		Releases of sentenced prisoners												Unknown/ other releases	
						Total		Of which											
		number	%	number	%			number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	transfers		other releases	
Total						Of which: to an EU country													
variable code	25 A	25B	25C	26A	26B	26C	26D	26E	26F	26G	26H	26I	26J	26K	26L	26M	26N	26K	26N
	see table 25	see table 25	see table 25		% of 25B		% of 25B		% of 26C		% of 26C		% of 26C	number	% of 26K		% of 26C		% of 25B
Monaco	46	46	100	25	54.3	21	45.7	19	90.5	0	0	2	9.5	2	100	0	0	0	0
Montenegro	2 046	2 042	99.8	876	42.9	1 166	57.1	821	70.4	309	26.5	36	3.1	32	88.9	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	21 676	21 657	99.9	7 388	34.1	13 610	62.8	12 404	91.1	654	4.8	552	4.1	***		0	0	659	3
North Macedonia	1 562	1 538	98.5	294	19.1	933	60.7	560	60	351	37.6	22	2.4	0	0	0	0	311	20.2
Norway	4 877	4 863	99.7	1 539	31.6	3 171	65.2	1 372	43.3	1 781	56.2	10	0.3	10	100	8	0.3	153	3.1
Poland	80 485	[80363]	[99.8]	[12916]	[16.1]	[52978]	[65.9]	***		[5880]	[11.1]	[77964]	[147.2]	NA		[0]	[0]	[14469]	[18]
Portugal	5 819	5 738	98.6	1 269	22.1	2 445	42.6	860	35.2	1 585	64.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 024	35.3
Romania	9 433	9 354	99.2	2 217	23.7	7 137	76.3	2 030	28.4	5 103	71.5	4	0.1	4	100	NA		0	0
Russian Fed.	199 509	197 002	98.7	11 661	5.9	185 341	94.1	122 848	66.3	62 318	33.6	175	0.1	2	1.1	0	0	0	0
San Marino	[7]	[8]	[114.3]	[7]	[87.5]	[1]	[12.5]	[7]	[700]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Serbia (Republic of)	20 273	13 187	65.0	7 631	57.9	5 556	42.1	3 227	58.1	1 304	23.5	16	0.3	6	37.5	1009	18.2	0	0
Slovak Rep.	6 269	6 239	99.5	1 221	19.6	5 018	80.4	3 441	68.6	1 485	29.6	3	0.1	NA		89	1.8	0	0
Slovenia	2 313	2 308	99.8	949	41.1	1 253	54.3	502	40.1	545	43.5	0	0	0	0	206	16.4	106	4.6
Spain (total)	32 199	32 001	99.4	9 573	29.9	22 382	69.9	17 862	79.8	4 084	18.2	275	1.2	104	37.8	209	0.9	46	0.1
Spain (State Adm.)	26 728	26 559	99.4	7 676	28.9	18 883	71.1	15 308	81.1	3 575	18.9	48	0.3	43	89.6	0	0	0	0
Spain (Catalonia)	5 425	5 396	99.47	1 897	35.2	3 499	64.8	2 554	73	509	14.5	227	6.5	61	26.9	209	6	0	0
Sweden	8 710	8 602	98.8	NA		8 602	100	1 875	21.8	6 253	72.7	79	0.9	73	92.4	395	4.6	0	0
Switzerland	NA			NA		NA		NA		NA		NA		NA		NA		NA	
Turkey	312 343	312 204	100	65 503	21	239 545	76.7	29 057	12.1	210 484	87.9	4	0	2	50	***		7 156	2.3
Ukraine	21 986	21 590	98.2	8 656	40.1	12 934	59.9	8 026	62.1	4 440	34.3	***		***		468	3.6	NA	
UK: Engl. & Wales	53 571	53 253	99.4	NA		53 253	100	0	0	53 253	100	NA		NA		0	0	0	0
UK: North. Ireland	3 754	3 752	99.9	2 290	61	1 462	39	NA		NA		NA		NA		NA		0	0
UK: Scotland	10 588	0	0	***		***		NA		NA		NA		NA		NA		***	
Average			93.69		34.31		66.93		54.36		39.04		1.91		44.83		4.55		3.06
Median			99.4		31.5		66.95		59		37.6		0.35		33.3		0		0
Minimum			0		5.9		23.8		0		0		0		0		0		0
Maximum			100		97.2		100		91.2		100		9.5		100		29.1		37.6

Notes – Table 26: Please See Table 24 and notes to Tables 23, 25 &amp; 26.

## Notes – Tables 25 &amp; 26

**General note:** The total number of exits corresponds to the sum of the number of releases from penal institutions, deaths in penal and insitutions and escapes from penal institutions. It is a category developed by the authors of the SPACE report to illustrate the distribution of the inmates who leave a penal institution. This means that the category does not necessarily exist in each national statistical system. For that reason, in several cases, the total number (and the rate) of exits indicated in Tables 25, 26, 28 and 29 has been computed by the authors of this report.

See also Table 24 for the compliance to each SPACE definition of the categories included in these Tables.

**ARMENIA****Table 25:**

- Two inmates died inside a civil hospital.

**BELGIUM****Table 25:**

- Exits of sentenced prisoners are not known.

**BULGARIA**

*Warning: Data for which the data validation procedure could not be achieved is presented between square brackets. These data are not considered in the calculation of average and median European values.*

**CROATIA****Table 26:**

- Transfers were not counted in the total number of exits.

**CYPRUS****Table 26:**

- Transfers were not counted in the total number of exits.

**DENMARK****Table 26:**

- A pardoned inmate was not counted in the total number of exits.

**FRANCE****Table 26:**

- Some data are not available.

**GERMANY****Table 25:**

- Data concerning releases of non-sentenced prisoners are not available.

**IRELAND****Table 26:**

- Some data are not available.

**ITALY****Table 26:**

- Some data are not available.

**LATVIA****Table 25:**

- Some data are not available.

**LITHUANIA****Table 26:**

- Some data are not available.

**POLAND**

*Warning: Data for which the data validation procedure could not be achieved is presented between square brackets. These data are not considered in the calculation of average and median European values.*

**SAN MARINO**

*Warning: Data for which the data validation procedure could not be achieved is presented between square brackets. These data are not considered in the calculation of average and median European values.*

**SPAIN**

**Note:** To avoid duplication of data, the total calculated for the whole territory of Spain is not included in the computation of the average and median European values.

**SWEDEN**

- *Note from the authors of the report:* No data available for the releases of inmates not serving a final sentence. Consequently, the definitions of releases and exits do not fit the SPACE definitions (*i.e.*, the figures provided underestimate the number of releases)

**SWITZERLAND****Table 25:**

- Some data are not available.

**UK: NORTHERN IRELAND****Table 26:**

- Some data are not available.

**UK: SCOTLAND****Table 25:**

- Some data are not available.
-

Table 27: Turnover ratio of inmates in 2020

Country	Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) on <b>31<sup>st</sup> January 2021</b> [Stock]	Total number of admissions in 2020	Total number of releases in 2020	Turnover ratio
variable code	27A	23A see Table 23	25B see Table 25	27B 25B/(27A+23A)*100
Albania	4 595	3 579	3 986	48.8
Andorra	61	108	99	58.6
Armenia	1 967	NA	1 335	
Austria	8 465	8 495	9 055	53.4
Azerbaijan	21 813	7 569	6 668	22.7
Belgium	10 379	16 911	7 263	26.6
<i>BH: BiH (total)</i>				
BH: BiH (st. level)				
BH: Fed. BiH				
BH: Rep. Srpska	564	1 792	1 997	84.8
Bulgaria	7 049	15 970	15 415	67.0
Croatia	3 531	8 074	7 711	66.4
Cyprus	600	1 670	1 321	58.2
Czech Rep.	19 286	9 249	11 082	38.8
Denmark	3 902	9 132	5 971	45.8
Estonia	2 341	1 840	1 941	46.4
Finland	2 395	5 278	5 522	72
France	62 673	68 060	68 560	52.4
Georgia	9 232	6 918	7 515	46.5
Germany	59 045	150 277	50 634	24.2
Greece	11 334	6 006	5 632	32.5
Hungary	17 483	16 492	15 725	46.3
Iceland	150	233	237	61.9
Ireland	3 724	6 462	6 682	65.6
Italy	53 329	35 280	44 363	50.1
Latvia	3 038	***		
Liechtenstein	12	57	45	65.2
Lithuania	5 320	5 848	4 630	41.5
Luxembourg	557	751	870	66.5
Malta				
Moldova	6 429	2 527	2 715	30.3
Monaco	13	46	46	78.0
Montenegro	836	1 761	2 042	78.6
Netherlands	9 415	21 735	21 567	69.5
North Macedonia	2 220	1 970	1 538	36.7
Norway	3 053	5 367	4 863	57.8
Poland	67 694	74 157	80 363	56.6
Portugal	11 412	4 357	5 738	36.4
Romania	21 774	10 555	9 354	28.9
Russian Fed.	478 714	197 973	197 002	29.1
San Marino	9	8	8	47.1
Serbia (Republic of)	10 540	19 733	13 187	43.6
Slovak Rep.	10 489	8 222	6 239	33.3
Slovenia	1 136	2 125	2 308	70.8
<i>Spain (total)</i>	55 110	30 108	32 001	37.6
Spain (State Adm.)	47 228	24 954	26 559	36.8
Spain (Catalonia)	7 882	5 154	5 396	41.4
Sweden	7 297	19 725	8 602	31.8
Switzerland	6 316	41 224		
Turkey	272 115	279 231	312 204	56.6
Ukraine	49 520	20 591	21 590	30.8
UK: Engl. & Wales	78 180	111 426	53 253	28.1
UK: North. Ireland	1 413	3 619	3 752	74.5
UK: Scotland	7 441	10 250		
<b>Average</b>				<b>49.8</b>
<b>Median</b>				<b>47.1</b>
<b>Minimum</b>				<b>22.7</b>
<b>Maximum</b>				<b>84.8</b>

Notes – Table 27: Please See Table 24 and notes to Tables 23, 25 &amp; 26.



Country	Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) on 31 <sup>st</sup> January 2021 [Stock]	Total number of exits in 2020	Inmates who died inside penal institutions in 2020											Mortality rate per 10 000 inmates	Suicide rate per 10 000 inmates	
			Of which (by cause of death)													
			Total		Homicide		Suicide				Other					
							Total		Of which:							
			number	%	number	%	number	%	females	detainees not serving a final sentence	number	%				
variable code	3B	25A	28A	28B	28C	28D	28E	28F	28G	28H	28I	28J	28K	28L	28M	28N
	see table 3	see table 25		% of 25A		% of 28A		% of 28A		% of 28E		% of 28E		% of 28A	28A/3B*10 000	28E/3B*10 000
Montenegro	836	2 046	2	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	100	24	0	0	0
Netherlands	9 415	21 676	19	0.1	0	0	12	63.2	0	0	10	83.3	7	36.8	20.2	12.7
North Macedonia	2 220	1 562	7	0.5	0	0	1	14.3	0	0	0	0	6	85.7	31.5	4.5
Norway	3 053	4 877	2	0.0	0	0	2	100	0	0	2	100	0	0	6.6	6.6
Poland	67 894	80 485	122	0.2	1	0.8	27	22.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	18.0	4.0
Portugal	11 412	5 819	75	1.3	0	0	21	28	2	9.5	0	0	54	72	65.7	18.4
Romania	21 774	9 433	75	0.8	1	1.3	9	12	0	0	4	44.4	65	86.7	34.4	4.1
Russian Fed.	478 714	199 509	2 400	1.2	0	0	287	12	4	1.4	107	37.3	1 918	79.9	50.1	6.0
San Marino	9	[7]	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Serbia (Republic of)	10 540	20 273	58	0.3	0	0	8	13.8	0	0	0	0	50	86.2	55.0	7.6
Slovak Rep.	10 489	6 269	30	0.5	0	0	4	13.3	0	0	3	75	26	86.7	28.6	3.8
Slovenia	1 136	2 313	5	0.2	0	0	1	20	0	0	1	100	4	80	44.0	8.8
Spain (total)	55 110	32 199	178	0.6	2	1.1	62	34.8	4	6.5	14	22.6	114	64	32.3	11.3
Spain (State Adm.)	47 228	26 728	155	0.6	1	0.7	51	32.9	3	5.9	12	23.5	103	66.5	32.8	10.8
Spain (Catalonia)	7 882	5 425	23	0.4	1	4.3	11	47.8	1	9.1	2	18.2	11	47.8	29.2	14.0
Sweden	7 297	8 710	4	0.1	0	0	2	50	0	0	5	100	2	50	5.5	2.7
Switzerland	6 316	NA	9		0	0	2	22.2	NA		1	50	7	77.8	14.2	3.2
Turkey	272 115	312 343	128	0.0	3	2.3	57	44.5	2	3.5	22	38.6	68	53.1	4.7	2.1
Ukraine	49 520	21 986	384	1.8	4	1	50	13	0	0	12	24	330	85.9	77.5	10.1
UK: Engl. & Wales	78 180	53 571	318	0.6	2	0.6	67	21.1	2	3	19	28.4	249	78.3	40.7	8.6
UK: North. Ireland	1 414	3 754	2	0.1	NA		NA		NA		NA		NA		14.1	
UK: Scotland	7 441	10 588	34	0.3	NA		NA		NA		NA		NA		45.7	
Average				0.4		0.5		28.4		2.3		41.8		53.4	33.1	7.2
Median				0.3		0		21.3		0		37.9		66.0	28.9	5.7
Minimum				0		0		0		0		0		0	0	0
Maximum				2.0		7.1		100		42.9		100		100	124.1	27.9

Notes – Table 28: Please See Table 24 and notes to Tables 23, 25 & 26.

Table 29: Inmates who escaped from penal institutions during 2020 (numbers, percentages &amp; rates)

Country	Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) on 31 <sup>st</sup> January 2021 [Stock]	Total number of exits in 2020	Escapes in 2020						
			Total			Of which:			
						from closed institutions		from other type of institutions	
			number	%	rate per 10,000 inmates	number	%	number	%
variable code	3B	25A	29A	29B	29C	29D	29E	29F	29G
	see Table 3	see Table 25		% of 25A	29A/3B*10 000		29D/29A*100		29F/29A*100
Albania	4 595	4 012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Andorra	61	99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Armenia	1 967	1 335	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Austria	8 465	9 152	68	0.8	80.3	31	45.6	37	54.4
Azerbaijan	21 813	6 768	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	10 379	16 499	8	0.1	7.7	1	12.5	7	87.5
BH: BiH (total)									
BH: BiH (st. level)									
BH: Fed. BiH									
BH: Rep. Srpska	564	2 004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulgaria	7 049	[14859]	2	0	2.8	0	0	0	0
Croatia	3 531	7 746	26	0.3	73.6	2	7.7	24	92.3
Cyprus	600	1 322	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czech Rep.	19 286	11 110	1	0	0.5	1	100	0	0
Denmark	3 902	6 043	68	1.1	174.3	5	7.4	63	92.7
Estonia	2 341	1 955	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	2 395	5 522	77	1.4	321.5	2	2.6	75	97.4
France	62 673	69 681	859	1.2	137.1	NA		NA	
Georgia	9 232	7 526	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany	59 045	95 791	[303]	0.3	51.3	[6]	2	[286]	94.4
Greece	11 334	5 659	13	0.2	11.5	7	53.9	6	46.2
Hungary	17 483	15 796	1	0	0.6	0	0	1	100
Iceland	150	237	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	3 724	6 697	9	0.1	24.2	1	11.1	8	88.9
Italy	53 329	44 638	120	0.3	22.5	81	67.5	39	32.5
Latvia	3 038	***							
Liechtenstein	12	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	5 320	4 665	8	0.2	15	2	25	6	75
Luxembourg	557	895	24	2.7	430.9	0	0	24	100
Malta									
Moldova	6 429	2 715	2	0.1	3.1	1	50	1	50
Monaco	13	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montenegro	836	2 042	2	0.1	23.9	2	100	0	0
Netherlands	9 415	21 657	0	0	0	0	0	217	
North Macedonia	2 220	1 538	17	1.1	76.6	0	0	17	100
Norway	3 053	4 863	12	0.3	39.3	0	0	12	100
Poland	67 894	80 363	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	11 412	5 738	6	0.1	5.3	6	100	0	0
Romania	21 774	9 354	4	0	1.8	1	25	3	75
Russian Fed.	478 714	187 002	107	0.1	2.2	9	8.4	98	91.6
San Marino	9	[8]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Serbia (Republic of)	10 540	13 187	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slovak Rep.	10 489	6 239	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Slovenia	1 136	2 308	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain (total)	55 110	32 001	20	0.1	3.6	6	30	14	70
Spain (State Adm.)	47 228	26 559	14	0.1	3	2	14.3	12	85.7
Spain (Catalonia)	7 882	5 396	6	0.1	7.6	4	66.7	2	33.3
Sweden	7 297	8 602	104	1.2	142.5	0	0	104	100
Switzerland	6 316	NA	147		232.7	12	8.2	135	91.8
Turkey	272 115	312 204	10	0	0.4	10	100	***	
Ukraine	49 520	215 590	12	0.1	2.4	4	33.3	8	66.7
UK: Engl. & Wales	78 180	53 253	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UK: North. Ireland	1 414	3 752	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UK: Scotland	7 441	***	NA			NA		NA	
Average				0.3	40.3		18.3		40.8
Median				0	2.2		0		32.5
Minimum				0	0		0		0
Maximum				2.7	430.9		100		100

Notes – Table 29: Please See Table 24 and notes to Tables 23, 25 &amp; 26.

## PART E: LENGTH OF DETENTION DURING THE YEAR 2020

This section provides a series of indicators developed to estimate the length of detention during the year 2020 in each member state of the Council of Europe. In particular, it provides two estimates of the average length of imprisonment (IALI) for all categories of inmates, which correspond to the average number of months spent by inmates in penal institutions. In addition, it provides an estimate of the average length of remand in custody, which corresponds to the average number of months spent in penal institutions by detainees not serving a final sentence.

### Standard definitions used in Part E

- **Number of days spent in penal institutions (during the year of reference):** Corresponds to the sum of the days (in practice, most countries count the number of overnights) spent in any penal institution by every inmate. No distinction is made between the type of penal institution or the category of inmate. This number is usually established by the department responsible of the prison budget to estimate the average daily cost of imprisonment.
- **Average number of inmates (during the year of reference):** Dividing the number of days spent in penal institutions by 365 (366 in leap years), one obtains the average number of inmates during that year.
- **Indicator of the average length of imprisonment (based on the number of days spent in penal institutions) – IALI –:** This indicator is an estimate of the average number of months that inmates spent in penal institutions during a given year. It corresponds to the quotient obtained when dividing the average number of inmates in the year of reference (**I**) by the number (flow) of admissions during the same year (**F**), multiplied by 12 (months).

$$\text{IALI (FORMULA)} \quad \left| \quad L = \left( \frac{I}{F} \right) \times 12 \right.$$

- **Indicator of the average length of imprisonment (based on the number of inmates):** As some countries do not provide data on the number of days spent in penal institutions, or provide a figure that does not seem reliable, the indicator of the average length of imprisonment is also estimated by replacing that number by the *stock of inmates (S)* on 31<sup>st</sup> January of the following year. The formula is based on the stationary population model used in demography, in which the stock (**S**) is the product of the flow (**F**) multiplied by the length (**L**), that is to say:  $S = F \times L$ . Consequently, the formula for the IALI is the following:

$$\text{IALI (ALTERNATIVE FORMULA)} \quad \left| \quad L = \left( \frac{S}{F} \right) \times 12 \right.$$

- **Indicator of the average length of remand in custody:** Replacing in the first IALI formula presented above the *average number of inmates* by the *average number of detainees not serving a final sentence* (which corresponds to the quotient obtained when dividing the *number of days spent in penal institutions by inmates not serving a final sentence* by 366) and the *flow of admissions* by the *number of admissions before final sentence*, one obtains an estimate of the average length of remand in custody, expressed in months. This indicator must be interpreted cautiously because the counting unit for the admissions is not the person but the entry into a penal institution, which means that the same person can be admitted into penal institutions more than once during the same year.

Table 30: Compliance with the standard definition of *Length of detention*<sup>21</sup>

Country	Does your definition match the instructions provided?	Comments
Albania	Yes	
Andorra	Yes	
Armenia	No	The Penitentiary Service of the Republic of Armenia does not collect data concerning the length of detention.
Austria	Yes	
Azerbaijan	Yes	
Belgium	Yes	
BH: BiH (total)		
BH: BiH (st. level)		
BH: Fed. BiH		
BH: Rep. Srpska	No	The total number of days spent in prisons was obtained by summing up all persons who were in penitentiary institutions on December 31, 2018. and persons admitted in 2019 and multiplied by the number of days in the year.
Bulgaria	Yes	
Croatia		
Cyprus	Yes	
Czech Rep.	No	Part D does not include weekends and public holidays <i>Variables 31A and 31H</i> include Protective Forensic Detention (35 891 days).
Denmark	Yes	
Estonia	Yes	The total days spent for offenders not serving a final sentence include only those individuals, who were released from prison as pre-trial detainees and those who were pre-trial detainees on 01.01.2021. This includes individuals who were sentenced but were released before their sentence was enforced. <i>Variable 31H</i> : For sentenced prisoners, the days spent imprisoned as pre-trial detainees are included in the final sentence, hence this time is counted as days spent as sentenced offenders.
Finland	Yes	There are no specific institutions for pre-trial detainees.
France	Yes	
Georgia	No	Segregated data is not yet collected in Georgian Penitentiary Statistics.
Germany	Yes	Data provided by the Federal States (Länder), compiled by the Federal Ministry of Justice
Greece	Yes	The calculation was based on the average number of prisoners in one day within the year 2020.
Hungary	Yes	
Iceland	Yes	
Ireland	Yes	Children Detention Campus: <i>Variable 31A</i> : 13,149 <i>Variable 31E</i> : 4,748 <i>Variable 31H</i> : 8,766
Italy	No	Number of days spent in penal institutions before the final sentence and afterwards. For internees the number of days is 123260.
Latvia	No	This data is not collected.
Liechtenstein	Yes	
Lithuania	Yes	
Luxembourg	Yes	86.118 ( <i>Variable 31A</i> ) + 114.043 ( <i>Variable 31H</i> ) + 23 Voluntary admissions + 304 Minors = 200.488

<sup>21</sup> See the definition above (Standard definitions used in Part E).

Country	Does your definition match the instructions provided?	Comments
Malta		
Moldova	Yes	
Monaco	Yes	
Montenegro	Yes	
Netherlands	Yes	Of 47.815 days it is unknown whether they are spent by a pre-trial or sentenced prisoner.
North Macedonia	Yes	
Norway	Yes	
Poland		
Portugal	Yes	<i>Variable 31A</i> : Multiplication of the average number of detainees in 2020 (11,586) for the 365 days of the year. <i>Variable 31E</i> : Multiplication of the average number of detainees in 2020 (2 242) for the 365 days of the year. <i>Variable 31H</i> : Multiplication of the average number of detainees in 2020 (9 344) for the 365 days of the year.
Romania	Yes	
Russian Fed.		
San Marino	Yes	
Serbia (Republic of)	Yes	
Slovak Rep.	No	We do not record the required data for the total prison population. At present, we can only find out the status of the number of inmates placed in the prison facilities on the selected date.
Slovenia	Yes	
Spain (total)	Yes	In 2019, 82,402 persons spent time in a penal institution. According to our records, they served 18,481,200 days of detention (17.2% of them correspond to days spent by pre-trial detainees). Dividing the 18,481,200 days by the 82,402 persons gives us an average rate of 225 days per person.  In 2020, 77,005 people spent time in a penal institution. According to our records, they served 17,326,125 days of detention (17.2% of them correspond to days spent by pre-trial detainees). Dividing the 17,326,125 days by the 77,005 persons gives us also an average rate of 225 days per person.
Spain (State Adm.)		
Spain (Catalonia)	Yes	
Sweden	Yes	
Switzerland	Yes	<i>Variable 31A</i> includes the number of days spent in institutions of deprivation of liberty for other reasons (e.g., administrative detention according to the Federal Law on Foreigners and Integration (LEI), placement for the purpose of assistance or treatment (art. 426 of the Swiss civil code).
Turkey	Yes	
Ukraine		
UK: Engl. & Wales	Yes	<i>Variable 31A</i> : Average of the 12 month-end prison population snapshots in 2020 (to calculate an average '2020' prison population = 80,366), multiplied by 365. <i>Variable 31E</i> : Method as above; just selecting Remand prisoners (average = 11,269) <i>Variable 31H</i> : As above; just selecting Sentenced prisoners (average = 68,284)
UK: North. Ireland	Yes	Figures provided by Youth Justice Agency pertain to 2020/21 financial year. Figures provided by Northern Ireland Prison Service relate to 2020/21 financial year
UK: Scotland	No	Financial year 2020-21 data has been provided.

Table 31: Average length of imprisonment (during 2020)

Country	Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) on 31 <sup>st</sup> January 2021 [Stock]	Number of days spent in penal institutions in 2020	Average number of inmates in 2020	Total number of admissions (flow) into penal institutions in 2020	Indicator of the average length of imprisonment, in months (based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions)	Indicator of the average length of imprisonment, in months (based on the stock and flow)	Number of days spent in penal institutions by inmates not serving a final sentence in 2020	Average number of inmates not serving a final sentence in 2020	Number of admissions (flow) before final sentence in 2020	Indicator of the average length of remand in custody, in months (based on the total number of days spent penal institutions)	Number of days spent in penal institutions by sentenced prisoners in 2020	Average number of inmates serving a final sentence in 2020	Number of admissions (flow) of sentenced prisoners in 2020	Indicator of the average length of detention for sentenced prisoners, in months (based on the total number of days spent penal institutions)
variable code	3B	31A	31B	23A	31C	31D	31E	31F	23B	31G	31H	31J	23J	31K
	see Table 3		31A/365	see Table 23	31B/23A*12	3B/23A		31E/365	see Table 23	31F/23B*12			see Table 23	31J/23B*12
Albania	4 595	1 877 087	5 128.7	3 579	17.2	15.4	752 545	2 056.1	3 416	7.2	1 124 542	3 072.5	163	226.8
Andorra	61	19 360	52.9	108	5.9	6.8	11 299	30.9	31	12	8 061	22	77	3.4
Armenia	1 967	NA		NA			NA		NA		NA			
Austria	8 465	3 207 184	8 762.8	8 495	12.4	12	602 997	1 647.5	6 453	3.1	2 604 187	7 115.3	2 042	41.8
Azerbaijan	21 813	NA		7 569		34.6	NA		7 532		NA		37	
Belgium	10 379	3 803 629	10 392.4	16 911	7.4	7.4	1 377 235	3 762.9	9 783	4.6	2 151 341	5 878.0	7 128	9.9
BH: BiH (total)														
BH: BiH (st. level)														
BH: Fed. BiH														
BH: Rep. Srpska	564	923 450	2 523.1	1 792	16.9	3.8	114 610	313.1	210	17.9	809 570	2 211.9	1 582	16.8
Bulgaria	7 049	NA		15 970		5.3	379 712	1 037.5	1 848	6.7	0	0	14 122	0
Croatia	3 531	NA		8 074		5.3	NA		NA		NA			
Cyprus	600	249 198	680.9	1 670	4.9	4.3	NA		897		NA		773	
Czech Rep.	19 286	7 425 447	20 288.1	9 249	26.3	25	630	1 722.1	3 818	5.4	6 795 165	18 566	5 431	41
Denmark	3 902	1 494 927	4 084.5	9 132	5.4	5.1	601 960	1 644.7	NA		892 967	2 439.8		
Estonia	2 341	876 354	2 394.4	1 840	15.6	15.3	186 463	509.5	1 240	4.9	689 891	1 885	600	37.7
Finland	2 395	934 173	2 552.4	5 278	5.8	5.5	***		2 260		NA		3 018	
France	62 673	22 989 527	62 812.9	68 060	11.1	11.1	7 475 307	20 424.3	54 862	4.5	15 486 601	42 313.1	13 198	38.5
Georgia	9 232	NA		6 918		16	NA		6 829		NA		89	
Germany	59 045	21 430 078	58 552.1	150 277	4.7	4.7	NA		NA		NA			
Greece	11 334	4 135 207	11 298.4	6 006	22.6	22.7	1 015 643	2 775.0	2 525	13.2	3 119 564	8 523.4	3 481	29.4
Hungary	17 483	6 759 353	18 468.2	16 492	13.4	12.7	1 197 418	3 271.6	NA		5 561 935	15 196.5		
Iceland	150	46 652	127.5	233	6.6	7.7	9 530	26.0	118	2.7	37 122	101.4	115	10.6
Ireland	3 724	1 396 716	3 816.2	6 462	7.1	6.9	270	0.7	2 984	0	NA		3 478	
Italy	53 329	20 405 585	55 753	35 280	19	18.1	6 498 291	17 754.9	27 945	7.6	13 784 034	37 661.3	7 335	61.6
Latvia	3 038	***		***			***		***		***			
Liechtenstein	12	3 425	9.4	57	2	2.5	***		***				57	
Lithuania	5 320	2 089 625	5 709.4	5 848	11.7	10.9	287 620	785.9	2 394	3.9	1 802 005	4 923.3	3 454	17.1
Luxembourg	557	200 488	547.8	751	8.8	8.9	86 118	235.3	568	5	114 043	311.6	183	20.4

Country	Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) on 31 <sup>st</sup> January 2021 [Stock]	Number of days spent in penal institutions in 2020	Average number of inmates in 2020	Total number of admissions (flow) into penal institutions in 2020	Indicator of the average length of imprisonment, in months (based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions)	Indicator of the average length of imprisonment, in months (based on the stock and flow)	Number of days spent in penal institutions by inmates not serving a final sentence in 2020	Average number of inmates not serving a final sentence in 2020	Number of admissions (flow) before final sentence in 2020	Indicator of the average length of remand in custody, in months (based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions)	Number of days spent in penal institutions by sentenced prisoners in 2020	Average number of inmates serving a final sentence in 2020	Number of admissions (flow) of sentenced prisoners in 2020	Indicator of the average length of detention for sentenced prisoners, in months (based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions)
variable code	3B see Table 3	31A	31B 31A/365	23A see Table 23	31C 31B/23A*12	31D 3B/23A	31E	31F 31E/365	23B see Table 23	31G 31F/23B*12	31H	31J	23J see Table 23	31K 31J/23B*12
Malta														
Moldova	6 429	2 346 585	6 411.4	2 527	30.5	30.5	359 525	982.3	2 502	4.7	1 987 060	5 429.1	25	2 604
Monaco	13	4 669	12.8	46	3.3	3.4	1 633	4.5	42	1.3	3 036	8.3	4	28.9
Montenegro	836	296 650	810.5	1 761	5.5	5.7	120 815	330.1	840	4.7	174 836	477.7	921	6.2
Netherlands	9 415	3 404 720	9 302.5	21 735	5.1	5.2	1 558 915	4 259.3	12 815	4	1 797 990	4 912.5	8 920	6.6
North Macedonia	2 220	814 119	2 224.4	1 970	13.6	13.5	91 941	251.2	316	9.5	716 303	1 957.1	1 654	14.2
Norway	3 053	1 072 336	2 929.9	5 367	6.6	6.8	269 262	735.7	2 614	3.4	803 074	2 194.2	2 753	9.6
Poland	67 894	14 099 401	38 523	74 157	6.2	11	***		***	***	***		***	
Portugal	11 412	4 228 890	11 554.3	4 357	31.8	31.4	818 330	2 235.9	2 379	11.3	3 410 560	9 318.5	1 978	56.5
Romania	21 774	8 843 711	24 163.1	10 555	27.5	24.8	323 236	883.2	5 204	2	8 520 475	23 280.0	5 351	52.2
Russian Fed.	478 714			197 973		29			197 973					
San Marino	9	211	0.6	8	0.9	13.5	72	0.2	8	0.3	139	0.4	0	
Serbia (Republic of)	10 540	3 692 511	10 088.8	19 733	6.1	6.4	NA		7 670		NA		12 063	
Slovak Rep.	10 489	NA		8 222		15.3	NA		339		NA		7 883	
Slovenia	1 136	605 406	1 654.1	2 125	9.3	6.4	130 235	355.8	801	5.3	475 171	1 298.3	1 324	11.8
Spain (total)	55 110	20 271 760	55 387.3	30 108	22.1	22	2 996 228	8 186.4	17 380	5.7	17 275 262	47 200.2	12 728	44.5
Spain (State Adm.)	47 228	17 326 125	47 339.1	24 954	22.8	22.7	2 980 093	8 142.3	13 407	7.3	14 346 032	39 196.8	11 547	40.7
Spain (Catalonia)	7 882	2 945 635	8 070.2	5 154	18.8	18.4	16 135	44.2	3 973	0.1	2 929 230	8 025.3	1 181	81.5
Sweden	7 297	2 524 178	6 915.6	19 725	4.2	4.4	821 306	2 250.2	10 761	2.5	1 702 873	4 665.4	8 964	6.3
Switzerland	6 316	2 297 377	6 294.2	41 224	1.8	1.8	968 148	2 652.5	13 558	2.4	1 217 714	3 336.2	27 666	1.5
Turkey	272 115	99 022 029	271 293.2	279 231	11.7	11.7	NA		78 797		NA		200 434	
Ukraine	49 520	NA		20 591		28.9	NA		20 462		NA		129	
UK: Engl. & Wales	78 180	29 333 590	80 366	111 426	8.7	8.4	4 113 307	11 269.3	47 285	2.9	24 923 721	68 284.2	64 141	12.8
UK: North. Ireland	1 414	532 460	1 458.8	3 619	4.8	4.7	203 179	556.7	3 071	2.2	329 281	902.1	548	19.8
UK: Scotland	7 441	2 670 962	7 317.7	10 250	8.6	8.7	650 037	1 780.9	8 654	2.5	2 020 925	5 536.8	1 596	41.6
Average					11.3	12.4				5.2				118.3
Median					8.6	8.9				4.5				20.1
Minimum					0.9	1.8				0				0
Maximum					31.8	34.6				17.9				2 604

Notes – Table 31: Please See Table 30.

## PART F: COSTS OF IMPRISONMENT DURING THE YEAR 2020

This section includes information on the costs of imprisonment during the year 2020 in each member states of the CoE which answered the SPACE I 2021 questionnaire.

### Standard definitions used in Part F

- **Budget spent by penal institutions (costs of imprisonment):** The costs of imprisonment refer to the total budget effectively spent by penal institutions. The total budget should include costs of 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.), and rehabilitation programs (incl. academic education, vocational training, substance abuse programs, etc.).

Table 32: Compliance with the standard definition of *costs of imprisonment*<sup>22</sup>

Country	Does your definition match the instructions provided?	Comments
Albania	Yes	
Andorra	Yes	Security: 31.446,61€ Health: 87.599,13€ Services: 227.170,54€ Administration: 2.938.335,59€ Support: 333.689,70€ Rehabilitation programs: 18.958,77€
Armenia	Yes	Total budget spent in Armenian Dram (AMD) – 10,626,848,621 AMD Exchange rate as of 06.09.2021 (586.06 AMD - 1 EUR)
Austria	Yes	Total budget spent in 2020 for the whole penal system in Austria. We do not distinguish between inmates serving and not serving a final sentence
Azerbaijan	Yes	For 2020, the average exchange rate of the Euro was 2.02 Manats.
Belgium	No	Includes only the costs made by the Federal Department of Justice. Costs made by the regional governments are not included (for example some costs of vocational training, individual counselling, made by the regional level are not included). Security costs, health costs, services costs and administration costs are costs exclusively made by the Federal Department of Justice. The support costs are domains under the competence of the regional entities (cf. division of competences). However, cultural activities and a large range of leisure activities for inmates and activities in prison aimed at their reintegration and substance abuse programs, are paid by the Federal Department of Justice: a part of the profit generated by the employment of inmates in the workhouses is re-invested in activities for inmates in prison ranging from the above mentioned activities and drug programs to the purchase of fitness equipment for inmates or other materials supporting their re-integration The total amount spent by 2) in 2020: 600.000€ excl VAT, or 726.000€ VAT incl. This amount is not counted in the <i>Variables 33G</i> .  It is not possible to make a distinction between <i>variable 33B</i> and <i>variable 33C</i> .
BH: BiH (total)		
BH: BiH (st. level)		
BH: Fed. BiH		
BH: Rep. Srpska	Yes	The planned budget is for 6 penitentiary institutions in the Republic of Srpska.
Bulgaria	Yes	Health care (incl. medical care, psychiatric services, pharmaceuticals, dental care etc.) – 510000 €  Services (incl. maintenance, utilities, maintenance of inmate records, reception, assignment, transportation, etc.) – 6600000 €  Support (incl. food, inmate activities, inmate employment, clothing, etc.) – 6800000 €
Croatia	Yes	
Cyprus	Yes	In total budget spent the health care is not included. <i>Variable 33B</i> and <i>33C</i> : The amount of 80.65 euro is just the cost of food. So the cost does not comprise the rest of the expenses for the inmate (i.e., cost of health care, activities, schools programs etc)
Czech Rep.	Yes	The budget includes, e.g., staff members' salaries; staff education; retirement pensions and retirement benefits for former uniformed staff members; sickness benefits for uniformed staff members; renovation and modernization of movables and immovables; security at court and public prosecutors' buildings; IT services and equipment; anti-drug programs and crime prevention programs; hygienic accessories for prisoners etc.  Exchange rate as of 31 December.
Denmark	No	The Danish Prison and Probation Service total budget spent does not only cover inmates but also cost related to asylum seekers, ankle monitors and imprisonment in pensions.
Estonia	Yes	

<sup>22</sup> See the definition above (Standard definitions used in Part F).

<i>Country</i>	Does your definition match the instructions provided?	Comments
Finland	No	Includes also rental costs for facilities.
France	Yes	
Georgia	Yes	
Germany	Yes	Data provided by the Federal States (Länder), compiled by the Federal Ministry of Justice
Greece	Yes	In 2019, the total budget spent was 117,915,887.34, which included 110,000,000.00 for payments rolls.
Hungary	Yes	
Iceland	No	The ministry responsible for health services is responsible for health services to prisoners while in prison and the educational authorities are responsible for prisoner's education.
Ireland	Yes	Children Detention Campus: <i>Variable 33A</i> :-€1,200 (estimation) .
Italy	Yes	
Latvia	Yes	
Liechtenstein	Yes	CHF 1'993'598. We have all over the same spent per day
Lithuania	Yes	It is impossible to calculate separately the amount spent per day for the imprisonment of one inmate serving a final sentence and one not yet serving a final sentence, as penitentiary establishments where both categories of inmates are placed calculate the amount spent per day both for the imprisonment of one inmate serving a final sentence and one not yet serving a final sentence.
Luxembourg	Yes	
Malta		
Moldova	Yes	
Monaco	Yes	
Montenegro	Yes	
Netherlands	Yes	<i>Variable 33B</i> : Price of a standard closed place in a House of Detention/closed prison (including overhead costs). Besides this there are places in 4 Psychiatric Penitentiary Centers which are meant for pre-trial as well as sentenced prisoners. These cost €537 per day (including overhead costs).  Please note again, that in this questionnaire the figures refer to the adult prison system. Juvenile prisoners and people being treated in custodial clinics under a hospital order are not included.
North Macedonia	Yes	
Norway	No	Total budget does not include health costs and parts of the costs from rehabilitation programs. Medical and educational staff are not employed by the correctional service. Sentenced and pre-trial prisoners all serve in the same prisons.
Poland		Polish Prison service does not calculate average amount for pre-trial detained and sentenced prisoners.
Portugal	Yes	
Romania	Yes	The total budget has been calculated at the average exchange rate for the whole year 2020, respectively 4.8371lei.
Russian Fed.		The average expense is indicated directly for the maintenance of one convict (suspect, accused) per day in the institutions of the penal system of the Russian Federation in 2020, based on the number of these persons as of December 1st 2020. Based on the average nominal exchange of the euro against the ruble in 2020.
San Marino	Yes	
Serbia (Republic of)	Yes	
Slovak Rep.	Yes	<i>Variable 33B</i> and <i>variable 33C</i> : We do not record the required data (as we do not distinguish between accused and convicted person for this purpose).
Slovenia	Yes	

Country	Does your definition match the instructions provided?	Comments
Spain (total)	Yes	The average amount per day of deprivation of liberty cannot be broken down between preventive and sentenced, as there is no separate budget for each of the categories.
Spain (State Adm.)	Yes	
Spain (Catalonia)	Yes	
Sweden	No	Overhead costs for main office and regional offices, depreciations and costs for facilities are included. It is not possible to exclude the costs of the non-sentenced inmates who are detained for other reasons than suspicion of crime, for example inmates taken in custody awaiting deportation. Therefore, the costs of these inmates are included.
Switzerland	No	We have no data available on the costs of detention in Switzerland.
Turkey	Yes	Since the exchange rate by the end of the December 2020 was £9,13, total payments allocated by General Budget consumptions and the High Council of Department of Workshops have been calculated over that exchange rate.
Ukraine	Yes	Official currency rate of UAH (Ukrainian national currency - HRYVNIA) for EURO was applied (as of 31 December 2020 1 EURO=34.73 UAH) in order to define the amount of general budget spent in EURO.  Total budget spent for penitentiary system in 2020 is 203 172 796,42 EURO.  The consolidated budget reporting of the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine on the receipt and use of general and special funds of the state budget, which is formed on the basis of budget reporting of lower-level fund managers, reflects generalized information on the costs of imprisonment of sentenced prisoners without specifying expenses for their separate categories.
UK: Engl. & Wales		Expenditure is taken from published expenditure that is met directly within prison establishments in England & Wales, plus costs at a national and regional level across HMPPS that relates to offenders in custody. It aligns to the published overall resource expenditure figure presented in the Ministry of Justice's Costs per Prison Place & Cost per Prisoner Information Release. The prison unit costs are published each year and is generally accepted as the best indicator of the costs for each prison across England & Wales as it reconciles to the net expenditure reported in the HMPPS Annual Report & Accounts. The figure given above in <i>Variable 33A</i> is the overall cost per prisoner per day. Whilst the published unit costs contain supplementary data which gives some breakdown to frequently asked questions, we do not provide further analysis at the level that distinguishes between those offenders serving and not serving final sentences. <i>Variables 33B</i> and <i>variable 33C</i> are therefore shown as nil returns.
UK: North. Ireland	Yes	the above figure is in Sterling and is based on the 2020/21 financial year Separate costs for sentenced and non-sentenced prisoners are not available Average amount spent per inmate refers to the adult population and is calculated based on 'operating expenditure minus non-standard costs' divided by 'certified normal accommodation'
UK: Scotland	Yes	2020-21 original budget was £374.4 million (approx. €435.8 million as at 21/09/21 spot rate)

Table 33: Expenses in penal institutions (during 2020).

Country	Average amount spent per day for the detention of one			Total number of days spent in penal institutions in 2020	Number of days spent in penal institutions by inmates not serving a final sentence in 2020	Number of days spent in penal institutions by sentenced prisoners in 2020	Estimation of the total amount spent for all inmates	Estimation of the total amount spent for detainees not serving a final sentence	Estimation of the total amount spent for sentenced prisoners	Total budget spent by the prison administration in 2020
	inmate	Of which								
		Detainee not serving a final sentence	Sentenced prisoner							
variable code	33A	33B	33C	31A	31E	31H	33D	33E	33F	33G
				see Table 31	see Table 31	see Table 31	33A*31A	33B*31E	33C*31H	
Albania	44.11 €	23.28 €	20.83 €	1 877 087	752 545	1 124 542	82 798 307.57 €	17 519 247.00 €	23 424 209.86 €	45 587 312.00 €
Andorra	187.50 €	109.43 €	78.07 €	19 360	11 299	8 061	3 630 000.00 €	1 236 449.57 €	629 322.27 €	3 637 200.34 €
Armenia	20.75 €	20.64 €	20.84 €	NA	NA	NA				18 132 697.00 €
Austria	145.11 €	145.11 €	145.11 €	3 207 184	602 997	2 604 187	465 394 470.24 €	87 500 894.67 €	377 893 575.57 €	552 000 000.33 €
Azerbaijan	8.08 €	6.91 €	6.47 €	NA	NA	NA				63 780 807.00 €
Belgium	1 420.41 €	NA	NA	3 803 629	1 377 235	2 151 341	541 674 805.89 €			541 116 340.75 €
<i>BH: BiH (total)</i>										
BH: BiH (st. level)										
BH: Fed. BiH										
BH: Rep. Srpska	35.00 €	35.00 €	35.00 €	923 450	114 610	809 570	32 320 750.00 €	4 011 350.00 €	28 334 950.00 €	16 055 817.00 €
Bulgaria	6.50 €	6.50 €	6.50 €	NA	379 712	0		2 468 128.00 €	0.00 €	13 910 817.00 €
Croatia	55.40 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA				68 040 503.45 €
Cyprus	80.65 €	80.65 €	80.65 €	249 198	NA	NA	20 097 818.70 €			20 095 856.65 €
Czech Rep.	66.50 €	NA	NA	7 425 447	630 282	6 795 165	493 792 225.50 €			466 799 504.00 €
Denmark	208.70 €	175.10 €	233.10 €	1 494 927	601 960	892 967	307 506 483.90 €	105 403 196.00 €	208 150 607.70 €	464 453.00 €
Estonia	77.00 €	NA	NA	876 354	186 463	689 891	67 479 258.00 €			67 293 531.00 €
Finland	208.30 €	NA	NA	934 173	***	***	194 588 235.90 €			188 164 000.00 €
France	135.37 €	122.55 €	135.37 €	22 989 527	7 475 307	15 486 601	3 112 092 269.99 €	916 098 872.85 €	2 096 421 177.37 €	3 056 111 751.45 €
Georgia	10.35 €	10.35 €	10.35 €	NA	NA	NA				35 813 918.00 €
Germany	157.72 €	NA	NA	21 430 078	NA	NA	3 379 951 902.16 €			3 721 520 047.78 €
Greece	28.00 €			4 135 207	1 015 643	3 119 564	115 785 796.00 €			6 435 408.63 €
Hungary	42.00 €	NA	NA	6 759 353	1 197 418	5 561 935	283 892 826.00 €			256 240 260.00 €
Iceland				46 652	9 530	37 122				13 874 072.00 €
Ireland	200.27 €	220.00 €	220.00 €	1396716	270	NA	307 654 633.32 €	59 302.10 €		431 906 000.00 €
Italy	135.51 €			20 405 585	6 498 291	13 784 034	2 765 160 823.35 €			2 982 136 917.00 €
Latvia	49.93 €	NA	NA	***	***	***				58 404 903.00 €
Liechtenstein	352.00 €	352.00 €	352.00 €	3 425	***	***	1 205 600.00 €			18 631 757.00 €
Lithuania	37.31 €	38.89 €	36.99 €	2 089 625	287 620	1 802 005	77 963 908.75 €	11 185 541.80 €	66 656 164.95 €	98 787 500.00 €
Luxembourg	332.63 €	NA	NA	200 488	86 118	114 043	66 688 323.44 €			66 688 656.14 €
Malta										
Moldova	10.60 €	10.60 €	10.60 €	2 346 585	359 525	1 987 060	24 873 801.00 €	3 810 965.00 €	21 062 836.00 €	27 328 800.00 €
Monaco				4 669	1 633	3 036				
Montenegro	29.61 €	29.61 €	29.61 €	296 650	120 815	174 836	8 783 806.50 €	3 577 332.15 €	5 176 893.96 €	10 416 430.28 €
Netherlands	284.00 €	284.00 €	284.00 €	3 404 720	1 558 915	1 797 990	966 940 480.00 €	442 731 860.0 €	510 629 160.0 €	834 603 000.00 €

Country	Average amount spent per day for the detention of one			Total number of days spent in penal institutions in 2020	Number of days spent in penal institutions by inmates not serving a final sentence in 2020	Number of days spent in penal institutions by sentenced prisoners in 2020	Estimation of the total amount spent for all inmates	Estimation of the total amount spent for detainees not serving a final sentence	Estimation of the total amount spent for sentenced prisoners	Total budget spent by the prison administration in 2020
	Of which									
	inmate	Detainee not serving a final sentence	Sentenced prisoner							
variable code	33A	33B	33C	31A	31E	31H	33D	33E	33F	33G
				see Table 31	see Table 31	see Table 31	33A*31A	33B*31E	33C*31H	
North Macedonia	25.72 €	26.00 €	22.00 €	814 119	91 941	716 303	20 939 140.68 €	2 390 466.00 €	15 758 666.00 €	20 945 462.00 €
Norway	330.60 €	***	***	1 072 336	269 262	803 074	354 514 281.60 €			369 428 827.00 €
Poland				14 099 401	***	***				
Portugal	55.42 €			422 890	818 330	3 410 560	234 365 083.80 €			
Romania	46.50 €	46.50 €	46.50 €	8 843 711	323 236	8 520 475	411 232 561.50 €	15 030 474.00 €	396 202 087.5 €	352 064 667.00 €
Russian Fed.		2.63 €	2.63 €							3 720 497 600.00 €
San Marino	2 030.99 €	2 362.91 €	2 362.91 €	211	72	139	428 538.89 €	170 129.59 €	328 444.63 €	500 937.32 €
Serbia (Republic of)	28.27 €	28.41 €	28.13 €	3 692 511	NA	NA	104 387 285.97 €			104 387 304.00 €
Slovak Rep.	56.60 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA				231 717 054.00 €
Slovenia	114.00 €	114.00 €	114.00 €	605 406	130 235	475 171	69 016 284.00 €	14 846 790.00 €	54 846 790.00 €	48 504 985.80 €
Spain (total)	234.50 €			20 271 760	2 996 228	17 275 262	4 753 727 720.00 €			1 707 789 388.89 €
Spain (State Adm.)				17 326 125	2 980 093	14 346 032				1 217 534 439.89 €
Spain (Catalonia)	166.00 €			2 945 635	16 135	2 929 230	488 975 410.00 €			490 254 949.00 €
Sweden	303.00 €	299.00 €	305.00 €	2 524 178	821 306	1702873	764 825 934.00 €	245 570 494.0 €	519 376 265.0 €	764 591 530.00 €
Switzerland	NA	NA	NA	2 297 377	968 148	1 217 714				NA
Turkey	12.00 €	12.00 €	12.00 €	99 022 029	NA	NA	1 188 264 348.00 €			875 882 351.86 €
Ukraine	10.80 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA				203 172 796.42 €
UK: Engl. & Wales	147.06 €	NA	NA	29 333 590	4 113 307	24 923 721	4 313 797 745.40 €			4 224 490 000.00 €
UK: North. Ireland	205.51 €	205.51 €	205.51 €	532 460	203 179	329 281	109 425 854.60 €	41 755 316.29 €	67 670 538.31 €	117 744 000.00 €
UK: Scotland	125.00 €			2 670 962	650 037	2 020 925	333 870 250.00 €			435 800 000.00 €
<b>Average</b>	<b>186.7</b>	<b>183.4</b>	<b>184.8</b>							
<b>Median</b>	<b>77.0</b>	<b>42.7</b>	<b>41.7</b>							
<b>Minimum</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>							
<b>Maximum</b>	<b>2031.0</b>	<b>2362.9</b>	<b>2362.9</b>							

Notes – Table 33: Please See Table 32.

