

Strasbourg

20.03.2018

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PC-CP (2017)10

Council of Europe

Annual Penal Statistics

SPACE I – Prison Populations

Survey 2016

Updated on 7th February 2019



FINAL REPORT

MARCELO F. AEBI
MÉLANIE M. TIAGO
LÉA BERGER-KOLOPP
CHRISTINE BURKHARDT

*CRIMINOLOGY RESEARCH UNIT
SCHOOL OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE
UNIVERSITY OF LAUSANNE
SWITZERLAND*

This report has been written by Marcelo F. Aebi, Mélanie, M. Tiago, Léa Berger-Kolopp and Christine Burkhardt on behalf of the Council for Penological Cooperation (PC-CP) of the Council of Europe, Strasbourg, France.

The report has been prepared under a contract with the *Action against Crime Department, Information Society and Action against Crime Directorate, DGI - Directorate General Human Rights and Rule of Law* of the Council of Europe. It has also received support from the University of Lausanne, Switzerland.

Country based information on penal institutions and prison populations was collected through the *SPACE I 2016* questionnaire (Ref: PC-CP (2017) 10) and analysed by the authors of this report. In addition, during the preparation of the report, three validation procedures were applied: internal, cross-national and peer-review.

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Suggested citation [APA norms]:

Aebi, M. F., Tiago, M.M., Berger-Kolopp, L. & Burkhardt, C. (2017). *SPACE I – Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics: Prison populations. Survey 2016*. Strasbourg: Council of Europe

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Key points of SPACE I 2016

1. The participation rate in the 2016 SPACE I Survey was 90%: 47 out of the 52 Prison Administrations in the 47 Member States of the Council of Europe answered the questionnaire¹.
2. The *median* European Prison Population Rate [PPR] was 117.1 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants. This represented a slight increase of around 1% compared to 2015 (when the median value was 115.7 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants). As median values are less sensitive to extreme figures (i.e. very low prison population rates in small countries with less than 1m inhabitants), it is preferable to use median values as a more reliable alternative to *average* figures. Therefore, all the figures presented in the “Key points” section refer to median values unless otherwise indicated.
3. On 1st September 2016, there were 859 102 inmates held in the penal institutions of the 47 administrations that participated in this survey. This number raises to 1 505 187 when estimates of the inmates held in the Russian Federation are included. On the same date in 2015, there were respectively 840 648 and 1 483 118 inmates (for exactly the same prison administrations).
4. On 1st September 2016, European prisons were near the top of their capacity, holding a median value of almost 92 inmates per 100 places. In particular, 27.7% of Prison Administrations were experiencing overcrowding. Since 2009, European prison density has remained close to 100%.
5. The median age of the European prison population was 35 years, which is the same as in 2015.
6. The median proportion of female inmates was 5.3% of the total prison population. Compared to the same indicator in 2015 (5.2%), there is no significant difference. 24% of female inmates were pre-trial detainees, the same proportion as in 2015.
7. The median proportion of foreign inmates was 11.6% of the total prison population. Yet, there are very big differences between countries, from 0.0% in San Marino to almost 94% in Monaco. In 2015, the same indicator was 10.8%.
8. Inmates were sentenced mainly for the following types of criminal offences: theft (18.9%), drug offences (17.5%), robbery (12.6%), and homicide (12.1%).
9. Length of custodial sentences:
 - a. The median proportion of sentenced prisoners who were serving sentences shorter than one year was 13.3%, which is around the same proportion as in 2015 (13.8%).
 - b. The most common category regarding length of sentences was that lasting from one to less than three years (the median percentage of inmates in this category was 26.4%).
 - c. 13% of inmates were serving very long sentences of 10 years and over. This proportion remained close to the figures recorded in 2015 (11%) and 2014 (12%).
10. The median value for the average length of imprisonment in 2015 was 8 months, which is similar to the one observed in 2014. The median duration of pre-trial detention remained approximately the same: it was 3.4 months in 2015, compared to around 4 months in 2014 and 2013.
11. The median mortality rate in 2015 was 31 deaths per 10 000 inmates.
12. The median amount spent per day and per inmate in 2015 was 51 euros. This is 9 euros less than in 2014 (60 euros). The amounts vary widely across Europe: from 6 euros in Moldova to more than 700 euros per day and per inmate in San Marino. The 42 Prison Administrations that provided data on this issue spent more than 18 billion euros in 2015 for their penitentiary needs.
13. There were almost 3 inmates per one custodian in 2016.

¹ The Prison Administrations that did not answer the SPACE questionnaire are Liechtenstein, Ukraine, Russian Federation, and two of the three Administrations of Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH Federation and State Level).

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COUNCIL OF EUROPE ANNUAL PENAL STATISTICS – SPACE I 2016: SURVEY ON PRISON POPULATIONS

Marcelo F. Aebi, Mélanie, M. Tiago, Léa Berger-Kolopp and Christine Burkhardt²

Survey Background

0.1 General overview

The SPACE I 2016 annual report is part of the SPACE project³. This project produces annual overview on main indicators of custodial and non-custodial activities in all Member States of the Council of Europe.

The first part of the project (*SPACE I*) provides data on the populations held in custody and/or in other types of penal institutions across Europe. Moreover, this report contains useful information about the conditions of detention (e.g. capacity, expenses, staff), as well as about the custodial movement (e.g. entries, releases, deaths, escapes).

The second part of the project (*SPACE II*) focuses on persons serving non-custodial sanctions and measures. A separate report⁴ is produced on these categories of penal populations supervised in community.

Both reports have the *common goal* of ensuring as much as possible the collection, analyses and interpretation of reliable data through a common methodology. In particular, the questionnaires used for the collection of the data were designed to allow the maximum comparability between Prison administrations and Probation agencies, as well as among Member States of the Council of Europe (CoE).

For writing this report, national raw data and comments were collected by means of the standard questionnaire, which was answered by correspondents in each CoE Member State. Generally, the national correspondents in charge of collecting, explaining and validating the raw data are representatives of the Prison Administrations.

Since 2004, the SPACE questionnaires are regularly improved on the basis of previous experiences and according to the assessments made by external peer reviewers and CoE recommendations. SPACE I 2016 questionnaire corresponds to the methodological requirements adopted for the present survey and ensures as far as possible the comparison with the historical SPACE I series, started in 1983.

The modifications made since 2004 allow a better visibility of the categories included by each country in their statistics. The large amount of details is collected through the metadata⁵ comprising national rules applied for producing prison statistics. The answers to these questions –presented mainly in *Table 1.1*– suggest that cross-national comparisons of prison populations must be conducted cautiously as the categories included in the total number of inmates vary from country to country. The same is true for

² Marcelo F. Aebi, Professor, Mélanie, M. Tiago, Léa Berger-Kolopp, Researcher and Christine Burkhardt, Researcher: *School of Criminal Sciences: Criminology and Penal Law, University of Lausanne, Switzerland*

³ Website of the SPACE Project: www.unil.ch/space

⁴ Aebi, M.F. & Chopin, J. (2017). *SPACE II – Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics: Persons serving non-custodial sanctions and measures. Survey 2016*. Strasbourg: Council of Europe

⁵ *Metadata* correspond to the categories of information that describe and explain the statistical data. In SPACE reports the metadata are presented as constitutive subcategories of the larger variables (e.g. total prison population), as well as the guidelines applied while the data are collected (e.g. special definitions of the categories of offences, of the lengths of sentences imposed, the application of the main offence rule). Moreover, the larger understanding of metadata bring through the comments the clarifications related to the national classifications, legislations and other framework decisions likely to have influenced the categories of prison populations.

comparisons of prison mortality (see *Table 13 & 13.2*) and, more specifically, of suicides which have occurred in penal institutions (see *Table 13.1*).

SPACE WEBSITE

Aside from the data presented in this report, the Website of the SPACE project provides some other useful information on custodial and non-custodial activities across Europe (e.g. recidivism studies, useful links and addresses in regard with the Prison and Probation administrations).

PROJECT DEADLINES

Concerning the deadlines of the SPACE I 2016 survey, it should be stated that the data collection started *at the end of July 2017*, when all Prison Administrations of the CoE Member States received the questionnaire. The deadline for the data-collection was set on 15th September 2017. At this date, 13 countries answered the questionnaire.

0.2 Updates

7 February 2019: Data for Austria in Table 7 have been updated.

0.2 General notes

Figures on prison population (*stock*) as well as on staff employed by prison administrations relate to **1st September 2016**; while the number of entries/releases into/from penal institutions (*flow*), total number of days spent in these institutions, and incidents that occurred during the year (i.e. escapes, deaths and suicides) relate to the whole **year 2015**.

When data on 1st September 2016 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.

The forty-seven Member States of the Council of Europe in 2016 counted *fifty-two* Prison Administrations under their control.

90% of Prison Administrations in the 47 Council of Europe member states answered the SPACE I 2016 Questionnaire

This means that 47 out of the 52 Prison Administrations answered the questionnaire. The ones that did not answer it are Liechtenstein, Ukraine, Russian Federation, and two of the three Administrations of Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH Federation and State Level).

Data were not available for the following geopolitical entities: Crimea, Transdnistria, Abkhazia, South Ossetia, Nagorno-Karabakh and the dependencies in Europe, i.e. Faroe Island, Gibraltar, Guernsey, Isle of Man, Jersey. Data for Belarus (not a CoE member), northern part of Cyprus and Kosovo is not included either.

The majority of the countries answered the questionnaire after the deadline (the initial deadline was set on 15th September 2016). Moreover, some countries delayed the supply of their responses until December 2017. The last questionnaires were sent during December 2017.

At the same time, for some of the countries that answered the questionnaire on time, the validation process (see *Data Validation Procedure*) took several months.

Finally, for a few countries (and in particular for some specific figures) the data validation procedure could not be achieved. For this reason the non-validated figures are presented between brackets.

0.3 Main modifications made in the latest SPACE I surveys (2008-16)

Prison population

- In the SPACE I 2016, the item concerning the breakdown by main offense has been changed, a new category was created, *Road traffic offenses*, and two have been deleted (because of data unavailability), *Organized crime* and *Cybercrime* are now to integrate in *Others*.
- A new item concerning foreigners (and their legal establishment in the country) has been added in SPACE I 2016.
- In order to have a more accurate vision of prison density, a new item about the possibility of an inmate spending the night in an individual cell was added in SPACE I 2016.
- Concerning penal institutions capacity, a new question about the total number of cells in penal institutions was added in 2015.
- New offenses have been added in the SPACE I 2014 questionnaire.
- New item on *private* facilities was added in the SPACE I 2011 questionnaire.
- An item has been added in order to measure the number of persons under security measures and those serving preventive detention for dangerous offenders (SPACE I 2011).
- Regarding the legal status of prisoners, two additional subcategories have been included: *persons detained because of the revocation, suspension or annulment of the conditional release or probation* and *persons detained as a consequence of the conversion of a fine (fine defaulters)*. This item was first used in the SPACE I 2009.
- The following categories of offences have been added in the SPACE I 2009 questionnaire: *economic and financial offences, terrorism and organised crime*.
- Under the category of juvenile offenders held in special institutions, an additional item (introduced in the SPACE I 2009) allows getting information on the number of the persons aged 18 and over.
- Until SPACE I 2009, only general questions on foreign inmates were asked. In the SPACE I 2010, an item on foreign prisoners who are citizens of Member States of the European Union has been added.
- An item on the number of juvenile foreign inmates (aged less than 18) was added since SPACE I 2012.
- Since the SPACE I 2010, the questionnaire allows a distinction between male and female mortality in custody.

Conditions & Metadata

- Regarding the capacity of penal institutions, a more accurate definition was included in the 2015 survey. Furthermore, the SPACE I questionnaire now includes a further item asking about the matching between the SPACE I definition of capacity, and the definition of capacity used by CoE members when collecting the data.
- Regarding the category of institutions foreseen for detention before trial, in the SPACE I 2013 the more extensive definition was set up allowing a more reliable understanding of investigative institutions before trial.
- Since the SPACE I 2010 and revised in 2011, a new breakdown by categories was designed for the capacity of penal institutions. More reliable information has been collected on institutions for pre-trial detention, places for persons serving custodial sentences and for juvenile offenders, and places in other types of institutions for the detention of inmates.
- In former SPACE questionnaires -before the SPACE I 2008- there was a slight difference between the French and the English definitions of *assault and battery*. While the English version referred to *assault*, the French version referred to *assault and battery (coups et blessures volontaires)*. This problem has been solved and both versions refer now to *assault and battery*.
- Former SPACE questionnaires -before the SPACE I 2008- referred to *rape*, but an analysis of the answers received suggested that some countries were including other sexual offences under that heading. As a consequence, sexual offences have been divided in two categories: *rape* and *other types of sexual offences*.
- In order to avoid as far as possible the misinterpretation of the figures, special attention has been given to the codes used to answer the questions when no data were available (i.e. NA, NAP).

Custodial events

- In the SPACE I 2016 the questions concerning custodial staff have been reorganized, some new categories have been created in order to facilitate interpretation and clarify concepts.
- New items on *deaths in the penal institution* have been in the SPACE I 2014 questionnaire.
- Since the SPACE I 2011 and 2012, the former item on the number of deaths was slightly improved: specific categories on the causes of death have been used (homicides, accidents, drug/alcohol intoxications, suicides, other causes).
- In the questionnaires SPACE I 2010, 2011 and 2012, some clarifications were introduced in the definitions of other items, such as the counting units used in each country and the date of reference for the information.
- Since the SPACE I 2008, the category of entries to penal institutions has been completed with several follow up questions in order to distinguish transfers from the rest of the entries. In the SPACE I 2010, this item was fully revised and allows taking into account international transfers.
- In the SPACE I 2010, an item with 5 sub-categories has been designed in order to collect information on releases from penal institutions (including conditional releases and external placements).

Prison policies

- The item foreseen for the information on the changes in national prison policies and on the events that may have had an influence on the number of inmates was divided in several categories and allows a more reliable comparison among countries (since the SPACE I 2008 questionnaire).
- Since the SPACE I 2010, special attention was given to the issue of the age of criminal responsibility and the minimal age for the use of custodial sanctions and measures.

Explanatory notes to the Report

IN BRIEF...

The present report includes global indicators of the prison populations on 1st September 2016 (*Part A*), as well as data on the flow of entries, flow of releases, length of imprisonment, escapes and deaths in custody for the whole year 2015 (*Part B*). One chapter (*Part C*) deals with the personnel employed by the Prison Administrations and those who work inside penal institutions.

In order to ensure as much as possible the comparability across countries, some figures are presented only as *raw data* in the tables. Therefore, figures that did not seem to fit the definitions used in the questionnaire were not integrated in the tables with calculations of rates and percentages.

A. Global Indicators of Prison Populations on 1st September 2016

The situation of prison populations on a given date of the year (*stock statistics*) is set in Tables 1 to 7.3. The number of inmates varies over time under the influence of the number of entries into and releases from penal institutions and the length of the stays in these institutions.

Table 1: Situation of penal institutions on 1st September 2016

- (a) Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees). This indicator is commonly known as *prison stock*. Usually, in the total number of inmates are included the standard categories of inmates, such as persons held inside penal institutions at a given date and, more specifically, pre-trial detainees and sentenced prisoners. Sometimes countries include as well juvenile offenders. Nevertheless, it becomes common to observe inside prison stock the following categories: persons under penal (therapeutic) measures, persons held in private facilities, or those held in open penal institutions. Moreover, in prison stock may also be included inmates detained for administrative reasons, under security measure, recalled from probation, under electronic monitoring, fine-defaulters, etc.
- (b) Prison population rate⁶ per 100 000 inhabitants corresponds to the ratio of the number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) per 100 000 population of each country, as of 1st September 2016. Taking into account that the information on the populations of the countries is available on 1st January of each year, the figures used for the calculations are respectively on 1st January 2016 for the total population of the countries and 1st September 2016 for the prison population.
- (c) Capacity of penal institutions: number of places available in penal institutions for the accommodation of the inmates. Are excluded from the calculation of the capacity all spaces that primary were designed for other needs than the proper accommodation of the inmates (e.g. storage places, classrooms, corridors, shower rooms).
- (d) Total number of cells available in penal institutions for accommodation of inmates.
- (e) 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 individual area inside the cell, excluding common places such as shower enclosures, WC, sport areas, classrooms and other common spaces inside a penal institution.
- (f) Prison density per 100 places of the regular capacity. This indicator corresponds to the ratio between the number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) and the number of places available

⁶ 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*.

in penal institutions. Generally, the indicator of prison density is used for assessment of overcrowding.

- (g) Average number of inmates per cell: corresponds to the calculation of the average number of inmates per cell taking into account the total number of inmates and the total number of cells available in penal institutions.

Table 1.1: Categories included in the total number of prisoners

TABLE 1.1: METADATA

- ✓ Table 1.1 shows that the categories included in the total number of prisoners vary from country to country.
- ✓ As a consequence, international comparisons of prison population rates, as the ones performed in Table 1, cannot be regarded as unproblematic.
- ✓ This methodological issue must be kept in mind when using data from Table 1 and similar Tables.

The goal of *Table 1.1* is to clarify the categories of persons included in the calculation of the total prison population held in different types of penal institutions. This Table includes the answers *Yes*, *No* or *NAP* [not applicable] to the question:

Does the total number of inmates include the following categories?

- A. Persons held in police stations or other similar types of investigative institutions before trial⁷
- B. Persons held in **custodial** institutions/units for juvenile offenders
(2.1) If the persons held in custodial institutions/units for juvenile offenders (2) are counted, how many among them are 18 years and over
- C. Persons placed in **educational** institutions/units for juvenile offenders
(3.1) If the persons held in educational institutions/units for juvenile offenders (3) are counted, how many among them are 18 years and over
- D. Persons held in institutions for drug-addicted offenders outside penal institutions
- E. Persons with psychiatric disorders held in psychiatric institutions or hospitals outside penal institutions
- F. Asylum seekers or illegal aliens *held for administrative reasons*
(6.1) If these persons are counted (6), how many of them are held in centres/sections especially designated for this type of detention
- G. Persons held in private facilities (e.g. private prisons, detention centres, establishments for the application of certain penal measures [e.g. centres for the treatment of psychiatric disorders, centres for the treatment of addictions etc.]
- H. Persons under electronic surveillance/ Electronic Monitoring

⁷ Under this item are included persons held in institutions other than the regular penal facilities. In particular, these institutions may be police stations, temporary detention centres for persons making at the disposal to the judicial authorities (e.g. izoljator vremennogo soderzhanija [RUS, UKR etc.], pomeshhenie funkcionirujushhee v rezhime sledstvennogo izoljatora [RUS], investigative detention facilities [BGR], and border police/border guards' cells) or any other similar institution.

Table 1.2: Capacity of penal institutions on 1st September 2016 (by categories)

- (1) Total capacity of penal institutions
 - ✓ Possibility of accommodation of inmates in individual cells at night
 - ✓ Total number of cells in penal institutions
 - ✓ Surface area per prisoner (m²/inmate)
- (2) Capacity of remand institutions and those designed for serving custodial sentences
 - a. Capacity of remand institutions/sections (“pre-trials”)
 - b. Capacity of institutions designed for serving a sentence
- (3) Capacity of institutions for juvenile offenders
- (4) Capacity of other types of institutions

Table 1.3: Situation of penal institutions on 1st September 2016: adjusted figures

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

Table 1.4: Situation of penal institutions on 1st September 2016 by decreasing prison population rates (non-adjusted versus adjusted figures)

In this Table, countries are classified in a decreasing order according to their prison population rates per 100 000 inhabitants on 1st September 2016.

- ✓ On the left-hand side of the Table, they are classified according to the non-adjusted (official) figures, and
- ✓ on the right-hand side they are classified according to the adjusted (calculated) figures (see the explanation to *Table 1.3*).
- ✓ The last column informs about the difference in percentage between adjusted and non-adjusted figures. In order to ensure an appropriate reading of this table particular attention should be paid to the explanatory notes of *Tables 1* and *1.1*.

Table 1.5: Evolution of prison populations between 2006 and 2016

This Table presents the total number of prisoners (including pre-trial detainees) and the prison population rate per 100 000 inhabitants on 1st September of each year from 2006 to 2016. Data are retrieved from the relevant SPACE I reports. The Table indicates also the evolution (in percentages) of prison population rates between 2006 and 2016 as well as between 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.6: Year-to-Year percentage change of prison population rates between 2015 and 2016

This Table shows the evolution of prison population rates between 2015 and 2016. Countries are classified in three categories according to the *increase*, *stability* or *decrease* of their prison population rates between 1st September 2015 and 1st September 2016:

Increase of more than 5%	Between -5% and +5%	Decrease of more than 5%
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Table 2: Age and criminal responsibility

- (a) *Age of criminal responsibility*: starting from this age, juveniles are considered as old enough to be

recognised as responsible for criminal offences perpetrated and to be tried under a criminal justice system which is specific to them;

- (b) *Minimal age for the use of custodial sanctions and measures*: starting from this age, it is possible to sentence a juvenile to custody or to education measures in closed penal institutions;
- (c) *Age of criminal majority*: starting from this age the person should be tried under criminal justice system for adults and do not benefit from any special condition of a juvenile.

Table 2.1: Minors and persons aged 18 and over on 1st September 2016

This table includes raw data and calculated percentages of inmates less than 18 years of age. Normally, in these figures are also included pre-trial detainees.

- ✓ Total number of minor inmates (incl. pre-trial detainees).
 - ✓ *Custodial versus educational institutions/units for juvenile offenders*

Table 2.2: Minors among inmates on 1st September 2016

- ✓ Number of females aged less than 18.
- ✓ Number of female inmates (including pre-trial detainees).
- ✓ % of minors among female inmates.
- ✓ Number of males aged less than 18 (including pre-trial detainees).
- ✓ % of minors among female inmates.

Table 2.3: Median and Average ages of the prison population on 1st September 2016

This table includes the median and average values calculated by national Prison Administrations.

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

Table 3.A: Female inmates on 1st September 2016

In this Table are presented raw data and percentages on female prisoners:

- (1) Total number and percentage of female inmates in the total prison population;
- (2) Pre-trial detainees: number and percentage of pre-trials in the total number of female inmates;
- (3) Foreign female inmates: number and percentage in the total number of female inmates;
- (4) Juvenile females aged less than 18: number and percentage.

Table 3.B: Male inmates on 1st September 2016

In this Table are presented raw data and percentages on male prisoners:

- ✓ Total number and percentage of male inmates in the total prison population;
- ✓ Pre-trial detainees: number and percentage of pre-trials in the total number of male inmates;
- ✓ Foreign male inmates: number and percentage in the total number of male inmates;
- ✓ Juvenile males aged less than 18: number and percentage.

Table 4: Foreign inmates on 1st September 2016

In this Table are presented raw data and percentages on foreign prisoners:

- (a) Total number and percentage of foreign inmates in the total prison population;

- (b) Pre-trial detainees: number and percentage of pre-trials in the total number of foreign inmates;
- (c) Foreign inmates citizens of Member States of the European Union: number and percentage;
- (d) Foreign inmates with legal resident status: number and percentage;
- (e) Minor foreigners aged less than 18: number and percentage;
- (f) Inmates for which the nationality is unknown.

Table 5: Legal status of prison populations on 1st September 2016 (numbers)

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

Table 5.1: Detainees not serving a final sentence on 1st September 2016 (percentages and rates)

This Table concerns prisoners not serving final sentences.

Table 5.2: Dangerous offenders placed under security measures on 1st September 2016 (numbers and percentages)

This Table concerns prisoners placed under special penal measures. These inmates are usually defined as *dangerous offenders*. The measures applied to them may take different names such as *security measure*, *secure preventive detention* or *preventive supervision*.

**RECOMMENDATION
CM/Rec(2014) 3
(STRASBOURG, 19
FEBRUARY 2014)⁸**

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.

Treatment includes, but is not limited to, medical, psychological and/or social care for therapeutic purposes. It may serve to reduce the risk posed by the person and may include measures to improve the social dimension of the offender's life.

Secure preventive detention means detention imposed by the judicial authority on a person, to be served during or after the fixed term of imprisonment in accordance with its national law. It is not imposed merely because of an offence committed in the past, but also on the basis of an assessment revealing that he or she may commit other very serious offences in the future.

Preventive supervision means measures of control, monitoring, surveillance or restriction of movement imposed on a person after he or she has committed a crime and after he or she has served a prison sentence or instead of. It is not imposed merely because of an offence committed in the past, but also on the basis of an assessment revealing that he or she may commit other very serious offences in the future.

⁸ Part I – Definitions and basic principles: http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/standardsetting/cdpc/PC-GR-DD/Recomm%202014_3_E_final.pdf

Each Member State has its own legislation concerning the special requirements and conditions for institutional placement/imprisonment of this category of offenders. Yet, only the following comparable categories have been included in this Table:

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

Table 6 (numbers) & Table 6.1 (percentages): Main offences of final sentenced prisoners on 1st September 2016

Tables 6 and 6.1 present the breakdown of prisoners with final sentence – those under heading (e) of Table 5 – according to the main offence for which they were convicted.

In spite of effort to keep SPACE categories as large as possible, one should bear in mind the fact that in some countries the *main offence rule* is not defined. Therefore, data from these countries (mostly the breakdown percentages) are not fully comparable with data from the ones that apply this rule. The following breakdown is used:

(a) Homicide (including attempts)	(b) Economic and financial offences
(c) Assault and battery	(d) Drug offences
(e) Rape	(f) Terrorism
(g) Other types of sexual offences	(h) Road traffic offences
(i) Robbery	(j) Other offences
(k) Other types of theft	(l) Total number of sentenced prisoners

Table 7 (numbers) & Table 7.1 (percentages): Lengths of sentences imposed (final sentenced prisoners) on 1st September 2016

Tables 7 and 7.1 present the breakdown of prisoners with final sentence – those under heading (e) of Table 5 – according to the length of the sentence imposed on them. The following breakdown is used:

(a) Less than one month	(b) From ten years to less than twenty years
(c) From one month to less than three months	(d) Twenty years and over
(e) From three months to less than six months	(f) Life imprisonment
(g) From six months to less than one year	(h) Security measures (dangerous offenders)
(i) From one year to less than three years	(j) Sentence to death
(k) From three years to less than five years	(l) Other cases
(m) From five years to less than ten years	(n) Total

Table 7.2: Lengths of sentences imposed (final sentenced prisoners) on 1st September 2016 (cumulative percentages)

This Table presents the breakdown, expressed in cumulative percentages, of prisoners with final sentence – those under heading (e) of Table 5 – according to the length of the sentence imposed on them:

a) Prisoners sentenced to less than one year	b) Prisoners sentenced to any fixed-term sentences (all)
c) Prisoners sentenced to one year and over	d) Prisoners sentenced to life imprisonment
e) Prisoners sentenced to three years and over	f) Prisoners under security measures and/or under other forms of imprisonment
g) Prisoners sentenced to five years and over	h) Prisoners sentenced to death
i) Prisoners sentenced to ten years and over	j) Total

Table 7.3: Lengths of less than one year of the sentences imposed (final sentenced prisoners) on 1st September 2016 (percentages)

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

<i>a) Less than one month</i>	<i>b) From three months to less than six months</i>
<i>c) From one month to less than three months</i>	<i>d) From six months to less than one year</i>

One additional graph (*Figure 3*) provides a comparative view of the highest percentages of prisoners sentenced to less than one year. The figure is based on the figures included in Tables 7.2 and 7.3.

B. Prison Movements during 2015

Tables 8 to 14 show the main indicators of prison movements occurring during one reference year. All information in the *Part B* of the report refers to a whole calendar year, from 1st January 2015 to 31st December 2015:

- (1) number of entries into and releases from penal institutions during a reference year (*flow statistics*),
- (2) the length of imprisonment,
- (3) number of escapes, and
- (4) deaths in penal institutions.

Table 8: Flow of entries to penal institutions in 2015

- (1) Total number of entries to penal institutions in 2015 corresponds to the indicator better known as *flow of entries*;
- (2) Rate of entries to penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants: the number of entries in 2015, in relation to the average number of inhabitants during the same period;
- (3) Entries before final sentence: numbers and percentages;
- (4) Entries after the revocation, suspension or annulment of the conditional release or probation: numbers and percentages;
- (5) Entries following transfer from a foreign country to the country concerned (numbers and percentages)
 - Entries following transfer from a Member State of the European Union to the country concerned (numbers and percentages).

ENTRY (DEFINITION)

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

- ✓ Entry following transfer from one penal institution to another;
- ✓ Entry following the prisoner's removal from the institution in order to appear before a judicial authority (investigating judge, trial court, etc.);
- ✓ Entry following prison leave or a period of authorised absence;
- ✓ Entry following an escape, after re-arrest by the police.
- ✓ Only entries of untried detainees (not yet convicted), prisoners convicted but not yet sentenced, or sentenced prisoners who have appealed or those who are within the statutory time limit to do so are recorded under heading (c) of Table 8.
- ✓ Therefore, this figure constitutes a subset of the entries recorded under heading (a). Consequently, entries into pre-trial detention are included.

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

Table 9: Flow of releases from penal institutions in 2015

- (1) Total number of releases (*flow of releases*);
- (1) Rate of releases from penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants: the number of releases in 2015, in relation to the average number of inhabitants during the same period;

- (2) Releases of pre-trial detainees: number and percentage;
- (3) Releases of final sentenced prisoners: number and percentage. Of which:
- Releases as a result of a release under condition (including conditional releases and external placement under Electronic Monitoring or probation)
 - Unconditional releases at the end of a custodial sentence
- (4) Other types of releases⁹

Table 10: Turnover ratio of inmates in 2015

**TURNOVER RATIO
(DEFINITION)**

The turnover ratio (*estimated exit rate per 100 potential exits*) is defined in the present report as the ratio between the number of prisoners released during the year 2015 and the number of prisoners held in prison during that whole year. The latter can be estimated by adding the number of persons held in penal institutions on 31st December 2014 (*stock*) and the number of persons that entered into penal institutions during the year 2015 (*flow of entries*). However, as stock data on 31st December 2014 are not available, the number of prisoners held in penal institutions on 1st September 2014 has been used as a proxy.

This ratio measures the prison population turnover. A high rate implies a fast turnover, while a low rate implies a slow turnover. The Turnover Ratio (**TR**) is calculated as follows:

**TURNOVER RATIO
(FORMULA)**

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

Where:

- ✓ **R** is the number of releases during the 2015 year,
- ✓ **S** is the number of prisoners on 1st September 2014 (taken from the SPACE I 2014), and
- ✓ **E** is the number of entries into penal institutions during the year 2015.
- ✓ The turnover ratio is expressed per 100 prisoners.

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

Table 11.A: Indicator of average length of imprisonment in 2015, based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions

- (a) Total number of days spent in penal institutions in 2015;
- (b) Average number of inmates in 2015: $b = (a) / 365$;
- (c) Total number of entries to penal institutions in 2015 (*flow of entries*) = heading (a) of Table 8;
- (d) *Indicator of average length of imprisonment [IALI] expressed in months (D)*: quotient of the average number of prisoners in 2013 (**P**) by the flow of entries during that period (**E**), multiplied by 12 (months):

IALI (FORMULA)

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

- (e) Number of days spent in pre-trial detention in 2015;

⁹ In the category "Other forms of releases" generally are also included the following situations: deaths, releases/discharges/ related to health reasons (including transfers to community hospitals that lead to the full discharge from serving the rest of the custodial sentence), expulsions to the countries of origin, escapes leading to lifting the status of "inmate/prisoner", or any other form of release likely to lead to lifting of the status of "inmate/prisoner".

- (f) Average number of detainees in pre-trial detention in 2015: $(f) = (e) / 365$;
- (g) Number of entries before final sentence in 2015;
- (h) Indicator of average length of pre-trial detention (calculated on the basis of the same formula as the indicator under heading (d)).

The figure under heading (a) corresponds to the total number of days spent in penal institutions by all persons placed in detention for at least one day during the reference year (2015). This might be time spent in pre-trial detention or time spent serving a prison sentence, or might even correspond to other circumstances (detention for failure to pay a fine, for instance). No distinction is made here between those categories.

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

Table 11.B: Indicator of average length of imprisonment in 2015, based on the total number of inmates (stock) on 1st September 2015

As some countries did not provide data regarding the total number of days spent in penal institutions in 2015 –heading (a) of Table 11.1– and others provided figures that did not seem reliable (see Notes to Table 11.1), we have added *Table 11.2*. In this Table, the indicator of the average length of imprisonment has been calculated by using the total number of prisoners on 1st September 2015 (source: SPACE I 2015 report) instead of the total number of days spent in penal institutions.

SOURCE OF DATA

Raw data used for the *Tables 10, 11.1 & 11.2* are usually prepared by the departments responsible for prison budgets. These figures may also be used for the calculations of the average daily cost of imprisonment.

Table 12: Escapes from penal institutions during 2015

The Table includes two types of escapes:

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

In the SPACE I questionnaire used for this survey it is clearly indicated that the counting unit is the *person*. In the event of a group breakout, the number of escapes is equal to the number of inmates involved. Relating the number of escapes (a) to the total number of prisoners on 1st September 2015 (S) –used here as an estimate of the *average number of prisoners*–we obtain the *rate of escapes per 10,000 prisoners (REs)*:

**RATE OF ESCAPES
(FORMULA)**

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

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

We have not calculated the rates for these forms of escapes; as such calculations would lead to misleading interpretations. The ratio of other forms of escapes should be reported to the average number of inmates placed in open institutions; yet, these figures are not collated as a separate category in the SPACE surveys.

Table 13: Deaths in penal institutions in 2015 (by type of registered death)

(a) Total number of detainees who died in penal institutions, of which:

- ✓ Number of pre-trial detainees
- ✓ Number of females
- ✓ Type of death

c.1 Homicides

c.2 Suicides (number of females, number of pre-trial detainees)

c.3 Other causes (incl. illness)

(b) Mortality rate per 10 000 inmates

By dividing the total number of deaths **(a)** by the number of inmates on 1st September 2015 **(S)** (used here as an estimate of the *average number of prisoners*), provided in the SPACE I 2016 report, we obtain the following:

**MORTALITY RATE
(FORMULA)**

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

Table 13.1: Suicides in penal institutions in 2015

In this table are presented percentages of suicides in the total number of deaths as well as the part of females who committed suicide in the total number of suicides registered. Moreover, the rate of suicide per 10 000 inmates is included in Table 13.2.

**SUICIDE RATE
(FORMULA)**

$$SR = 10\,000 \times (a.4^{[T13.1]}/S)$$

Table 13.2: Types of deaths and suicides included in Tables 13.1 and 13.2

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

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

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

Table 14: Average expenses per day of detention of one person in 2015 (in Euros)

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

- ✓ Total budget spent by Prison Administrations in 2015
- ✓ Average amount spent per day for the detention of one person in 2015, of which:
 - In pre-trial detention;
 - In correctional facility;
 - In special facilities/sections for persons with psychiatric disorders;
 - In institutions for juvenile offenders.

Table 14.A: Categories included in the calculation of custodial expenses in 2013, in Table 14

This table present the categories included/excluded while calculating the average amounts shown in Table 14:

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

C. Prison Staff

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

Data on the staff employed by the Prison administrations are presented without distinction between full-time and part-time staff.

Full-time equivalents (FTE) have been used as the counting unit for these tables

Note: Part C has suffered modifications due to changes made in the SPACE I 2017 questionnaire. Therefore, figures are not comparable with previous years.

Table 15 (numbers & percentages): Staff working in penal institutions (FTE), on 1st September 2016

FTE (DEFINITION)

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

Table 15 presents the situation of staff working in penal institutions on *1st September 2016*. The goal of this table is to count both staff employed by the Prison Administrations and not employed by Prison Administrations.

Tables 16 and 16.1: Staff working in penal institutions (FTE), employed by Prison Administrations, on 1st September 2016 (numbers & percentages)

Tables 16 and 16.1 present the situation of staff employed by Prison Administration on *1st September 2016*. The goal of these Tables is to count all staff employed by the Prison Administrations.

In these Tables are included the following categories: staff at the national prison administration (Head Office), staff in regional prison administration offices, executives (managers) of penal institutions, custodial staff, medical and paramedical staff, staff responsible for assessment and the psychologists, staff responsible for education activities (including social workers, teachers, educators, etc.), staff responsible for workshops or vocational training, other.

Respondents were asked to exclude persons working in penal institutions but not employed by the prison authorities (in some countries this applies to doctors, teachers or perimeter guards). These persons are included in Tables 17 and 17.1.

Table 17 and 17.1: Staff working in penal institutions but not employed by Prison Administration (FTE) on 1st September 2016 (numbers and percentages)

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

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

of Education, Interior or Justice, or private security.

Table 18: Ratio of inmates per custodial staff on 1st September 2016

- ✓ Total number of inmates at 1st September 2016 (a);
- ✓ Total number of custodial staff dedicated solely to the custody of inmates at 1st September 2016 (b);
- ✓ Rate of supervision of prisoners (number of prisoners per custodian dedicated solely to the custody of inmates): $c = a / b$
- ✓ Total number of other custodial staff at 1st September 2016;
- ✓ Total custodial staff at 1st September 2016 (d);
- ✓ Rate of supervision of prisoners (number of prisoners per total custodial staff): $e = a / d$

Conventions and Statistical Measures

The report aims to give an overview of the custodial situation across Europe, not to mix-up all national traditions and practices in a rigid unrealistic definition of prison. Indeed, this latest approach would be scientifically unreliable and could not serve as a tool for the public policies and criminal justice practitioners. Therefore, in SPACE survey we are fully concerned about the quality of the data provided. In order to minimise any misinterpretation of figures included here, any user should be aware about the conventions used to replace ambiguous signs and abbreviations.

CONVENTIONS USED

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

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

MEASURES OF CENTRAL TENDENCY

In Tables containing rates or percentages, we have used the following measures 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).

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 recorded value in the given column of the Table.

Maximum: the highest recorded value in the given column of the Table.

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

Demographic Data

The rates presented in this report have been calculated using demographic data (total population of each European country on January 1st, 2016), taken from the *Eurostat Database* (“*Population on 1st January by age and gender*”¹⁰).

Exceptions: For some countries, the figures of the population are not available in the *Eurostat* datasets (i.e. for 2016 it was Andorra and Bosnia and Herzegovina-Republika Srpska). Moreover, some national correspondents provided information for different territorial divisions than the ones used in EUROSTAT demographic data. The territories concerned and the sources used for their demographic data are the following:

Andorra: Demographic data refer to 1st January 2016. Retrieved from http://www.estadistica.ad/serveiestudis/web/banc_dades4.asp?tipus_grafic=&check=0&bGrafic=&formules=inici&any1=01/01/2016&any2=01/01/2016&codi_divisio=8&lang=1&codi_subtemes=8&codi_tema=2&chkseries= on 7th November, 2017.

Bosnia and Herzegovina (Republika Srpska): Demographic data are estimates. The estimates are done for 2016 on the basis of the natural changes of population and migration, available at http://www2.rzs.rs.ba/static/uploads/bilteni/stanovnistvo/Demografski_bilten_20_Drugo_Izmijenjeno_Izdanje_Web.pdf (retrieved on 7th November, 2017).

France: Demographic data includes the European territory of France (known as the Metropolitan France), the French overseas departments (Guadeloupe, Martinique, Guiana and Reunion, known as DOM or Départements d’Outre-mer) as well as overseas communities (French Polynesia, New Caledonia, Mayotte, Saint-Pierre-and-Miquelon, Wallis and Futuna, Saint-Martin and Saint-Barthélemy).

Serbia: Demographic data exclude Kosovo and Metohija territories.

Spain (State Admin): The figure is an estimate based on the demographic data for all of Spain, including the autonomous region of Catalonia.

¹⁰ <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do> (figures retrieved from the database on October 7th, 2017)

Data Validation Procedure

The comparability of the data collected is one of the main concerns and main problems that any international survey seek to solve. Therefore, special attention is given every year to the improvement of data validation techniques used in SPACE.

According to the authors of the *European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics* (Strasbourg, Council of Europe, 1999), "validation is often the most important –and in many cases the most forgotten– stage of the data collection process".

Thus, since the 2002 SPACE I survey, we have introduced a validation procedure for the data received. Such procedure substantially increases the workload of all the individuals and countries involved in the elaboration of SPACE. It also delays the publication of the data. However, we believe that the results obtained –in other words, the improvements to the quality of the data– justify its use.

- ✓ As part of the validation procedure, we produce a preliminary version of SPACE report and a series of control Tables that reveal a number of inconsistencies or visible “outliers” in the raw data received from national correspondents.
- ✓ Then, significant differences (generally annual discrepancies of more than 10% or 20% depending on the quality of the item) are corrected by national correspondents.
- ✓ In some cases, it is imperative to translate or to provide additional explanations in order to avoid new error.
- ✓ Most of the countries correct their figures or indicate the reasons for the divergences identified.

It was noticed that divergences are mainly due to differences in the national prison statistics systems as well as in criminal justice systems across Europe and are explained in the notes to the relevant Tables.

Nevertheless, despite our efforts to identify errors and the very rigorous methodology applied for the validation, it is not possible to guarantee the full reliability of all data included in this report. Some figures may still remain “invisible” and others may have been introduced involuntarily during the data processing. Moreover, it has not always been possible to correct the inconsistencies discovered in a totally satisfactory way. In that context, any readers' comments, notes or criticisms are welcomed.

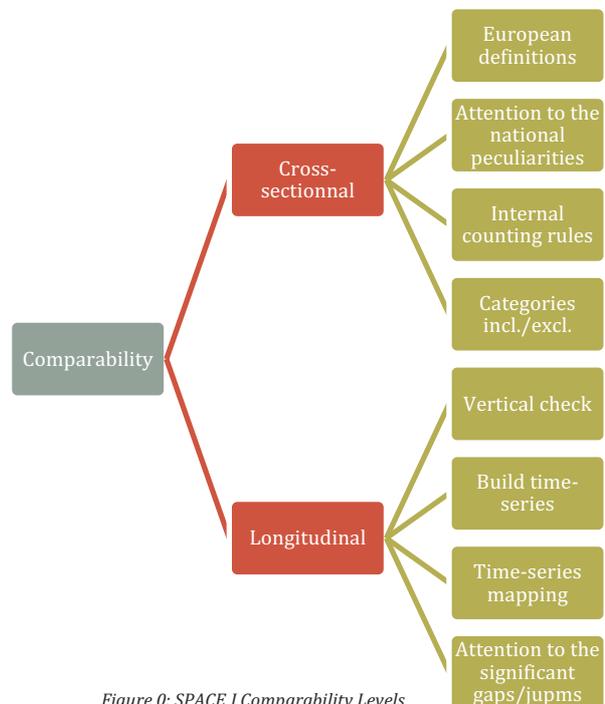


Figure 0: SPACE I Comparability Levels

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors thank all persons who brought their support, advice, suggestions or knowledge of specific national features and, therefore, who have contributed to the achievement of this report, in particular all national correspondents in each Member State of the Council of Europe.

A particular gratitude goes to Mr Roy Walmsley for his attentive and critical reading of SPACE reports during the last 12 years. We are also grateful to Mr Walmsley for having shared with us some missing figures and, therefore, for contributing to increase the quality of SPACE comparisons.

Statistical Tables



A. Prison Populations: Global indicators on 1st September 2016

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

A.1. LEGISLATIVE AND OTHER MEASURES WHICH DIRECTLY INFLUENCE TRENDS IN THE NUMBER OF PRISONERS

ALBANIA
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Law No. 154 dated 21.12.2015 "On Amnesty" was adopted by the Parliament. This law was implemented on January 2016; b. Law No. 141/2016 "On Amnesty" was adopted by the Parliament. This law was implemented on January 2017 (no impact on these data) 3. Amnesties: 749; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
ANDORRA
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
ARMENIA
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 13; 4. Individual pardons: 9; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
AUSTRIA
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 30; 5. Collective pardons: 15; 6. Other: No.
AZERBAIJAN
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: Decriminalization of several economic and financial offences; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 3 545 – on 2th May 2015 4. Individual pardons: 335 inmates –the Acts of Presidential Pardon of 28th December 2015 and 17th March 2016; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
BELGIUM
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: NA; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: NA; 3. Amnesties: NA; 4. Individual pardons: NA; 5. Collective pardons: NA; 6. Other: NA.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA – REPUBLIKA SRPSKA
General note: Stock data relate to 31 st December 2016 instead of 1 st September 2016.
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 258 inmates were released under conditions: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Conditional release on the request of the convicted person: 10; b. Conditional release on the proposal of the penitentiary institution: 83; c. Conditional release upon the decision of the director in the institution: 165. 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
BULGARIA
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: Amendments to the Act of Execution of Sentences and Detention were adopted in 2016 concerning the implementation of the system for electronic surveillance of offenders; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 7 inmates were released with decree of the Vice - President; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
CROATIA
General note: Stock data relate to 31 st December 2016 instead of 1 st September 2016.
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: NA; 4. Individual pardons: NA; 5. Collective pardons: NA; 6. Other: NA.
CYPRUS
General notes:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Prison population figures <i>do not include</i> the areas that are not under the effective control of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus. ✓ Stock figures <i>include 668</i> inmates in the Prison Institution and 42 inmates held in Police stations. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 150 – There were four acts of pardon, 28th September 2015, 22nd December 2015, 25th April 2016 and 10th August 2016; 6. Other: No.
CZECH REPUBLIC
General note: Stock data relate to 31 st December 2016 instead of 1 st September 2016.
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 2; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
DENMARK
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: NA; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: NA; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
ESTONIA
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No;

<p>2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: An amendment of the Code of Criminal Procedure has entered into force on 1st September 2016 pursuant to which the length of pre-trial detention of accused persons has been decreased. In the case of 2nd degree offence the maximum pre-trial detention is 4 months, in the case of 1st degree offence it has remained 6 months. If the detained person is younger than 18 years, the maximum term is 2 months for all offenses;</p> <p>3. Amnesties: 0;</p> <p>4. Individual pardons: 0;</p> <p>5. Collective pardons: 0;</p> <p>6. Other: No.</p>
FINLAND
<p>1. Changes in criminal law: No;</p> <p>2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No;</p> <p>3. Amnesties: 0;</p> <p>4. Individual pardons: 2;</p> <p>5. Collective pardons: 0;</p> <p>6. Other: No.</p>
FRANCE
<p>1. Changes in criminal law: No;</p> <p>2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: Two new laws concerning the specific category of detainees convicted for offenses related to terrorist activity were adopted:</p> <p>a. <i>Loi n° 2016-731 du 3 juin 2016</i> - reinforces the fight against organized crime, terrorism and their financing, and improves the efficiency and safeguards of criminal proceedings. Article 20 sets additional conditions for the granting of parole to this category of detainees. It entered into force on 28th October 2016;</p> <p>b. <i>Loi n° 2016-987 du 21 juillet 2016</i> – extends the application of Law No. 55-385 of 3rd April 1955 on the state of emergency and measures to strengthen the fight against terrorism. This law creates a new article 706-24-4 within the Code of Criminal Procedure stating the length of remand detention to minors aged between 16 and 18 years old:</p> <p>i. 2 years for the investigation of the offense of criminal conspiracy in connection with a terrorist organization;</p> <p>ii. 3 years for the investigation of terrorist crimes of willful attacks on life, the integrity of persons, kidnapping and sequestration, embezzlement of means of transportation, management of a criminal association and criminal association aggravated</p> <p>Moreover, according to this law, the following situations are inapplicable to persons sentenced for one or more of the terrorist offenses, to the exclusion of provocation and apology for a terrorist act as well as hindering a procedure of blocking or habitual consultation of contents. causing terrorism:</p> <p>i. the suspension and splitting of custodial sentences provided for in Article 720-1 of the Code of Criminal Procedure;</p> <p>ii. the placement outside and day parole, provided for by Article 723-1 of the Code of Criminal Procedure</p> <p>iii. the automatic reduction credits provided for in Article 721 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. However, under the new article 721-1-1 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, these persons may benefit from a further reduction of sentence under the conditions defined in Article 721-1 of the same Code.</p> <p>However, these provisions are only applicable to convictions for offenses committed after the entry into force of the law, without being able to concern persons formerly incarcerated while serving a sentence of terrorism.</p> <p>3. Amnesties: 0;</p> <p>4. Individual pardons: 1;</p> <p>5. Collective pardons: 0;</p> <p>6. Other: No.</p>
GEORGIA
<p>General note: Stock data relate to 31st August 2016 instead of 1st September 2016.</p> <p>1. Changes in criminal law: No;</p> <p>2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No;</p> <p>3. Amnesties: 7;</p>

<p>4. Individual pardons: 490; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.</p>
GERMANY
<p>General note: Stock data relate to 31st March 2016 instead of 1st September 2016.</p> <p>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.</p>
GREECE
<p>1. Changes in criminal law: Detainees can be released under conditions in order to improve living conditions in prison facilities; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: Law 4322/2015 and Law 4411/2016; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: 7 674 prisoners released as a result of Law 4322/2015 and Law 4411/2016 for the period from April 2015 until October 2016.</p>
HUNGARY
<p>1. Changes in criminal law: NA; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: NA; 3. Amnesties: NA; 4. Individual pardons: NA; 5. Collective pardons: NA; 6. Other: NA.</p>
ICELAND
<p>1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: A new law came into force in Iceland 2016: Execution of Sentences Act No. 15/2016 http://www.fangelsi.is/media/skjol/Execution-of-Sentences-Act-No-15--23-March-2016.pdf. a. According to the new law a person that has been sentenced to up to twelve months' unconditional imprisonment (was nine months before), it is possible, if this is not contrary to the public interest, to execute the sentence in the form of unpaid community service lasting a minimum of 40 hours and a maximum of 480 hours. According to Article 37 the Prison and Probation Administration decides whether a prison-sentence is to be executed in the form of community service. b. According to the new law Article 32 a person that has been sentenced to twelve months or longer unconditional imprisonment can be allowed to serve a part of his sentence outside prison, provided he carries special equipment in order to maintain surveillance of his movements. When the sentence passed on a convicted person is 12 months of unconditional imprisonment, the serving of the sentence with electronic surveillance may be for 60 days (was 30 days before). The serving of a sentence with electronic surveillance increases by 5 days (was 2.5 days before) for each sentence month and can accrue to a maximum of 360 days (was 240 days). The PPA decides whether a prison-sentence is to be executed in the form of electronic surveillance. c. According to the new law Article 80 a prisoner may be granted conditional release when one third of his sentence time has passed if he was 21 years of age or younger when he committed the crime for which he is serving a sentence and he has been on good behaviour and received suitable treatment when serving his sentence and has addressed his drug problem if it has been present. (New provision.) 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.</p>

IRELAND
<p>General note: Stock data relate to 31st August 2016 instead of 1st September 2016.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
ITALY
<p>General note: The Department of Penitentiary Administration does not process data concerning juvenile offenders. Therefore in this report are included figures only on adult inmates.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: On 21st February 2016 the temporary provision provided for by the Law by Decree of 23 December 2013, which lasted 2 years, ended. It was converted into law with modifications by the Law n° 10 of 21st February 2014, which provided for the "Special Early release" (that is a reduction of 75 days per every single semester of sentence served, instead of the 45 days normally provided for by the Penitentiary Act). This implied - and is still implying - an increase in the total number of prisoners; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
LATVIA
<p>General note: Stock data relate to 1st October 2016 instead of 1st September 2016.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. On 18th February 2016 Parliament adopted amendments to the Penal Code of Latvia. The Law has been supplemented with a new Section 112.4 "Transmission of information to the victim", which shall determine the procedures for the transmission of information to the victim if the convicted person is released after full time serving of the sentence that was determined in the judgment of the court; b. On 28th April 2016 Parliament adopted amendments to the Penal Code of Latvia. The Law has been supplemented with a new Section 15.2 "Placement of a convicted person in a short-term place of detention" which shall determine the procedures for convicted person's placement in a short-term place of detention; c. On 9th June 2016 Parliament adopted amendments to the Penal Code of Latvia. Various Sections of the Law were amended with regulation on introduction of resocialisation programs for reduction of the addiction; d. On 3rd March 2016 Saeima adopted amendments to the Law on the Procedures for Holding under Arrest. The Law has been supplemented with new Section 27.2 "Prisoner's psychological care", that provides "if the detainee is in need of psychological care, it shall be provided by conducting a psychological evaluation, consulting or providing other forms of psychological help. If the detainee has made a suicide attempt, psychological assistance shall be provided without delay, but not later than on the next working day after receiving the information or receiving the assignment from the prison governor. In such case a psychologist performs a psychological research"; e. On 28th April 2016 Parliament adopted amendments to the Law on the Procedures for Holding under Arrest. Section 4, Paragraph three shall determine procedure for placement in a short-term place of detention wanted convicted persons after the arrest. 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. On 26th January 2016 the Cabinet of Ministers adopted Regulation No 59 "Amendments to the Cabinet Regulation of 10 July 2012 Regulation No 487 "Procedures for merchants who are involved in the organization of the employment of prisoners sentenced with deprivation of liberty"". These Regulations shall determine the procedures for the employment of convicted persons in places of imprisonment; b. On 26th April 2016 Cabinet adopted Regulation No 253 "Regulations on provisions for children support at the place of imprisonment". These Regulations shall determine Norms of nutritional, hygiene, clothing, footwear, bed linen and inventory provisions for children who stay together with the detained or sentenced mother in prison;

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. On 26th July 2016 Cabinet adopted Regulation No 491 "Technical requirements for construction of deprivation of liberty institutions and investigation prisons". These Regulations shall determine technical requirements for construction of deprivation of liberty institutions and investigation prisons. These Regulations shall apply to the construction of new building. Prison construction standard requirements shall apply in so far as they are Not in contradiction with the safety requirements in places of imprisonment; d. On 30th August 2016 Cabinet adopted Regulation No 583 "Amendments to the Cabinet Regulation of 3 September 2013 Regulations No 739 "The Prisons Administration paid service price list"". The new price list was approved for Prisons Administration paid services. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 7 – 2 detainees (1 male and 1 female) were fully discharged from further punishment service and 5 detainees were partially discharged, i.e. their punishment was diminished; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
LITHUANIA
<p>General note: Stock data relate to 1st July 2016 instead of 1st September 2016.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: A new pre-trial measure was adopted - electronic monitoring surveillance; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 10 inmates - During the period of 1st September 2015 to 31st August 2016 there were 2 Presidential Decrees proclaimed granting pardon. As a result, 9 detainees had the term of their service reduced and 1 was pardoned from the remaining term of the sentence of imprisonment; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
LUXEMBOURG
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: NAP; 4. Individual pardons: 2; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
MALTA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
MOLDOVA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: Law No. 210 of 29.07.2016 on the amnesty regarding the 25th anniversary of the proclamation of the independence of the Republic of Moldova. This law has been applied to certain categories of prisoners who have met the requirements described by law; 3. Amnesties: 6; 4. Individual pardons: 1; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
MONACO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
MONTENEGRO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0;

<p>4. Individual pardons: 1; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.</p>
THE NETHERLANDS
<p>1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 268 inmates - In the Netherlands convicted people can get an individual pardon. In total 268 pardons were given of which 63 under condition; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.</p>
NORWAY
<p>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.</p>
POLAND
<p>General note: Stock data relate to 31st December 2016 instead of 1st September 2016.</p> <p>1. Changes in criminal law: On 15th April 2016 entered into force a legal act which has changed the Criminal Code and the Executive Penal Code. As a result the electronic monitoring is reapplied as an alternative form of imprisonment penalty; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.</p>
PORTUGAL
<p>General note: Stock data relate to 31st December 2016 instead of 1st September 2016.</p> <p>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.</p>
ROMANIA
<p>7. Changes in criminal law: No; 8. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 9. Amnesties: 0; 1. Individual pardons: 0; 10. Collective pardons: 0; 11. Other: No.</p>
SAN MARINO
<p>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.</p>
SERBIA
<p>1. Changes in criminal law: On November 2016, the Criminal code was amended, in particular the provision concerning conditional releases, and in chapters of offenses against life and limb, sexual offenses, offenses related to marriage and family, offenses against economic interests, criminal offenses against freedom and rights of man and citizen, and criminal offenses against security of computer data; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 9;</p>

<p>4. Individual pardons: 1; 5. Collective pardons: NAP; 6. Other: No.</p>
SLOVAK REPUBLIC
<p>1. Changes in criminal law: In the period from 1st September 2015 to 1st September 2016 there were 9 legislative changes in the Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code that did not have a major impact on the prison population. In addition to legislative and technical changes, new facts of the crime have been introduced (e.g. participation in the combat activities of an organized armed groups in the territory of other state; unauthorized interference in computer system; manufacture and possession of an access device, password to a computer system or other data, etc.);</p> <p>2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.</p>
SLOVENIA
<p>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.</p>
SPAIN (TOTAL)
<p>General note: The Penitentiary Administration does not have any competences over juvenile offenders. These categories of offenders are managed by the administrations of autonomous communities. Therefore in this report are included only figures on adult inmates.</p> <p>1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 32; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.</p>
SWEDEN
<p>General note: Stock data relate to 1st October 2016 instead of 1st September 2016.</p> <p>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.</p>
SWITZERLAND
<p>General note: Stock data relate to 7th September 2016 instead of 1st September 2016.</p> <p>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: 0.</p>
THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA
<p>1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 9; 5. Collective pardons: 54; 6. Other: 311 inmates were conditionally released by the court, for 10 the judgment was abolished, 860 were released before the end of the sentence (according to the Law on execution of sanctions: "The director of the institution may dismiss the convicted person before the expiration of his sentence, if the convicted</p>

person served at least three quarters of the sentence and if parole was not granted i.e. up to 30 days for imprisonment of one year, up to 90 days for imprisonment of five years and up to 120 days for imprisonment over five years."), 84 were released after paying a fine, 14 were transferred and 11 died.

TURKEY

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.

UK: ENGLAND AND WALES

General note: Stock data relate to 30th June 2016 instead of 1st September 2016.

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.

UK: NORTHERN IRELAND

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

UK: SCOTLAND

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.

TABLE 1: SITUATION OF PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2016

Reference: Council of Europe SPACE I 2016.1

Country	Population on 1 st January 2016	Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees)	Prison population rate per 100 000 inhabitants	Total capacity of penal institutions	Total number of cells	Surface area per inmate (m ² /per inmate)	Prison density per 100 places	Average number of inmates per cell
Albania	2 886 026	5 910	204.8	5 455	2 642	5.3	108.3	2.2
Andorra	78 264	47	60.1	145	57	11.0	32.4	0.8
Armenia	2 998 577	3 907	130.3	5 424	804	4.0	72.0	4.9
Austria	8 690 076	8 824	101.5	8 834	NA	10.0	99.9	NA
Azerbaijan	9 705 643	22 938	236.3	25 509	NA	4.0	89.9	NA
Belgium	11 311 117	11 615	102.7	9 727	NA	NA	119.4	NA
<i>BH: BiH (total)</i>								
<i>BH: BiH (st. level)</i>								
<i>BH: Fed. BiH</i>								
<i>BH: Rep. Srpska</i>	1 157 516	863	74.6	1 414	46	4.0	61.0	18.8
Bulgaria	7 153 784	8 347	116.7	9 670	NA	4.0	86.3	NA
Croatia	4 190 669	3 108	74.2	4 022	2 127	4.0	77.3	1.5
Cyprus	848 319	668	78.7	528	478	6.4	126.5	1.4
Czech Rep.	10 553 843	22 481	213.0	20 754	5 196	3.6	108.3	4.3
Denmark	5 707 251	3 408	59.7	3 522	3 522	7-12	96.8	1.0
Estonia	1 315 944	2 670	202.9	2 916	NAP	3.0	91.6	NA
Finland	5 487 308	3 110	56.7	3 096	2 650	NA	100.5	1.2
France	66 759 950	68 514	102.6	58 587	51 153	7.8	116.9	1.3
Georgia	3 720 400	9 534	256.3	12 681	NA	4.0	75.2	NA
Germany	82 175 684	64 397	78.4	73 471	NA	NA	87.6	NA
Greece	10 783 748	9 621	89.2	9 815	2 830	4.8	98.0	3.4
Hungary	9 830 485	18 171	184.8	13 771	5 801	3.6	132.0	3.1
Iceland	332 529	124	37.3	142	142	10.6	87.3	0.9
Ireland	4 724 720	3 688	78.1	4 202	2 741	NA	87.8	1.3
Italy	60 665 551	54 195	89.3	49 600	32 061	9.0	109.3	1.7
Latvia	1 968 957	4 186	212.6	5 852	1 184	4.0	71.5	3.5
Liechtenstein	37 622							
Lithuania	2 888 558	7 051	244.1	9 399	NA	NA	75.0	NA
Luxembourg	576 249	705	122.3	711	637	11.0	99.2	1.1
Malta	434 403	556	128.0	617	568	12.0	90.1	1.0
Moldova	3 553 056	7 911	222.7	8 654	1 292	3.4	91.4	6.1
Monaco	38 200	32	83.8	82	27	14.0	39.0	1.2
Montenegro	622 218	1 081	173.7	1 350	303	4.0	80.1	3.6
Netherlands	16 979 120	8 726	51.4	10 688	10 688	NA	81.6	0.8
Norway	5 210 721	3 851	73.9	4 122	3 801	NAP	93.4	1.0
Poland	37 967 209	71 528	188.4	87 409	NA	3.0	81.8	NA
Portugal	10 341 330	13 779	133.2	12 600	NA	7.0	109.4	NA
Romania	19 760 314	27 765	140.5	26 251	NA	0.0	105.8	NA
Russian Fed.		(646 085)	(448)					
San Marino	33 005	2	6.1	8	8	6.0	25.0	0.3
Serbia	7 076 372	10 672	150.8	9 802	2 308	4.0	108.9	4.6
Slovak Rep.	5 426 252	10 181	187.6	11 180	NA	3.8	91.1	NA
Slovenia	2 064 188	1 308	63.4	1 322	NA	1.3	98.9	NA
<i>Spain (total)</i>	46 440 099	60 687	130.7	84 478	53 508	9.9	71.8	1.1
<i>Spain (State Adm.)</i>	39 031 809	52 009	133.2	72 365	47 591	9.9	71.9	1.1
<i>Spain (Catalonia)</i>	7 408 290	8 678	117.1	12 113	5 917	9.9	71.6	1.5
Sweden	9 851 017	5 762	58.5	6 203	NA	NA	92.9	NA
Switzerland	8 327 126	6 912	83.0	7 493	NA	NA	92.2	NA
the FYRO Macedonia	2 071 278	3 349	161.7	2 531	560	3.0	132.3	6.0
Turkey	78 741 053	192 627	244.6	187 351	NA	NA	102.8	NA
Ukraine	42 590 879							
UK: Engl. & Wales	58 147 409	85 134	146.4	87 027	NA	NA	97.8	NA
UK: North. Ireland	1 858 540	1 500	80.7	1 962	NA	NA	76.5	NA
UK: Scotland	5 376 607	7 657	142.4	8 152	NA	NA	93.9	NA
Average			127.2				90.2	2.8
Median			117.1				91.6	1.4
Minimum			6.1				25.0	0.3
Maximum			256.3				132.3	18.8

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

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

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

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2016.1.1

Country	(1)	How many?	(2)	How many?	(2.1)	(3)	1.1.3. How many?	(3.1)	(4)	How many?	(5)	How many?	(6)	How many?	(6.1)	(7)	How many?	(8)	How many?
Albania	NAP	***	Yes	64	No	NAP	***	No	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Andorra	NAP	***	NAP	***	No	NAP	***	No	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Armenia	No	***	Yes	8	NA	NAP	***	No	NAP	***	No	***	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Austria	No	***	Yes	149	No	No	***	No	No	***	Yes	149	No	***	***	No	***	Yes	294
Azerbaijan	No	***	Yes	80	0	No	***	No	NAP	***	No	***	Yes	0	No	NAP	***	NAP	***
Belgium	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	***	No	***	Yes	193	Yes	1	0	No	***	Yes	838
BH: BiH (total)																			
BH: BiH (st. level)																			
BH: Fed. BiH																			
BH: Rep. Srpska	NAP	***	Yes	10	7	NAP	***	No	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Bulgaria	No	***	No	22	12	No	***	No	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	No	***
Croatia	No	***	Yes	45	23	No	***	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	NAP	***	No	***
Cyprus	Yes	42	Yes	19	17	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	Yes	0
Czech Rep.	NAP	***	Yes	85	52	NAP	***		NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Denmark	No	***	No	***	No	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	No	***	No	***	***	NAP	***	No	***
Estonia	No	***	Yes	78	60	NAP	***	No	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Finland	No	***	NAP	***	No	No	***	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	Yes	11	Yes	198
France	No	***	Yes	724	13	No	***	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	No	***

Country	(1)	How many?	(2)	How many?	(2.1)	(3)	1.1.3. How many?	(3.1)	(4)	How many?	(5)	How many?	(6)	How many?	(6.1)	(7)	How many?	(8)	How many?
Georgia	Yes	1 112	Yes	20	3	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	Yes	71	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	Yes	10
Germany	No	***	Yes	5 535	4 728	No	***	***	No	***	No	***	Yes	38	NA	Yes	NA	No	***
Greece	No	***	Yes	189	178	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	Yes	3
Hungary	No	***	Yes	818	0	No	***	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	Yes	167
Iceland	No	***	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	No	***
Ireland	NAP	***	Yes	9	No				NAP	***	Yes	31	Yes	5	***	NAP	***	Yes	9
Italy	No	***	No	***	No	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	Yes	35	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	No	***
Latvia	No	***	Yes	36	8	No	***	***	NAP	***	No	***	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	Yes	13
Liechtenstein																			
Lithuania	No	***	Yes	112	44	No	***	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Luxembourg	No	***	Yes	3	1	No	***	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	No	***
Malta	NAP	***	Yes	12	10	NAP	***	***	Yes	27	Yes	49	NAP	***	***	No	***	No	***
Moldova	No	***	Yes	26	7	No	***	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	No	***
Monaco	NAP	***	Yes	3	No	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	Yes	0	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Montenegro	Yes	0	Yes	0	No	No	***	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	No	***
Netherlands	No	***	No	***	No	No	***	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	Yes	269
Norway	No	***	Yes	8		NAP	***	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	No	***
Poland	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	No	***
Portugal	NAP	***	Yes	183	178	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	Yes	266	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Romania	NAP	***	Yes	519	348	Yes	314	161	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Russian Fed.																			
San Marino	Yes	0	Yes	0	2	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	No	***	No	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Serbia	No	***	Yes	19	15	Yes	199	118	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	NAP	***	No	***
Slovak Rep.	No	***	Yes	46	No	No	***	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	No	***
Slovenia	No	***	Yes	2	2	Yes	19	11	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	No	***
Spain (total)	No	***	No	***	No	No	***	***	Yes	369	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	Yes	1 985
Spain (State Adm.)	No	***	No	***	No	No	***	***	Yes	347	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	Yes	1 924
Spain (Catalonia)	No	***	No	***	No	No	***	***	Yes	22	No	***	No	***	***	NAP	***	Yes	61
Sweden	No	***	No	***	No	No	***	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	No	***
Switzerland	Yes	27	Yes	181	9	Yes	34	9	No	***	No	***	Yes	319	***	No	***	No	***
the FYRO Macedonia	No	***	Yes	34	33	No	***	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	NAP	***
Turkey	NA	***	Yes	1 086	66	Yes	142	23	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	***	NA	***	Yes	2 606
Ukraine																			
UK: Engl. & Wales	No	***	Yes	635	No	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	No	***	Yes	1 497	822	Yes	15 497	No	***
UK: North. Ireland	No	***	Yes	22	0	Yes	22	0	No	***	No	***	Yes	7	0	No	***	No	***
UK: Scotland	No	***	Yes	505	434	No	***	***	No	***	No	***	Yes	2	0	Yes	1 205	No	***

NOTES – TABLES 1 AND 1.1

GENERAL NOTES

Table 1: Figures presented in this Table must be read taking into account that some countries were unable to provide data on 1st September 2016. In such cases, the relevant day of reference is indicated in the notes below. Moreover, statistical counting rules (i.e. the rules applied in each country to count the items that will be included in prison statistics) vary across Europe; therefore, such diversity influences the way in which the total number of inmates and the capacity of penal institutions are calculated in each country. Given this peculiarity, it is important to read the figures from Table 1 together with categories included in Table 1.1.

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

ALBANIA
Table 1.1: ✓ In the sections/units for juvenile offenders are held only young people from 14 less than 18 years old.
ANDORRA
No special comment.
ARMENIA
No special comment.
AUSTRIA
Table 1.1: ✓ Point (2): In Austria there is only one prison specialised in detention of juvenile offenders. In this institution are <i>de facto</i> also detained convicts aged 18 year and over. As this specialised prison is located in Lower Austria, juvenile offenders only partly serve their sentences there. Hence, other juveniles are spread over the other Austrian prisons, where specialised departments for young offenders are established. In the figure presented in the Table are included all inmates aged 14 to 17. Children who live with their detained mothers - according to the national rules - are not counted as juveniles, and are therefore not included.
AZERBAIJAN
No special comment.
BELGIUM
Table 1: The total number of inmates includes persons placed under electronic surveillance as a penalty enforcement measure depriving them of their liberty. On the other hand, persons under electronic surveillance as an independent sentence are not included.
Table 1.1: ✓ Point (5): Under this heading are counted only “interned” inmates held in the social welfare establishment of Paifve, which is under the direct responsibility of the Directorate General of Penitentiary institutions. According to the final judicial decision, “interned” are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a.1 – those, who committed an act qualified as crime or misdemeanour punishable by imprisonment <i>and</i> • a.2 – who at the moment of trial were suffering from a mental disorder which seriously affects or abolishes the capacity of discernment or control of the acts <i>and</i> • a.3. – for whom there is a danger of recommitting new offenses because of their mental disorders. • Persons sentenced for crimes or misdemeanours, and who –during their detention– were

<p>diagnosed by a prison psychiatrist mental having disorders that seriously affect or abolish their capacity of discernment or control of the acts and who are likely to reoffend because of their mental disorders.</p> <p>✓ Point (8): Electronic ankle bracelets and voice recognition.</p>
BH: BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (REPUBLIKA SRPSKA)
Data relate to 31 st December 2016 instead of 1 st September 2016.
BULGARIA
No special comment.
CROATIA
Data relate to 31 st December 2016 instead of 1 st September 2016.
CYPRUS
Table 1: The total number of inmates is 710, of which 668 were held in the Prison Institution and 42 in police stations.
CZECH REPUBLIC
Data relate to 31 st December 2016 instead of 1 st September 2016.
Table 1: Total number of inmates includes inputs from the Preventive Detention Facility for very dangerous offenders.
Table 1.1:
<p>✓ Point (2): The figure refers to all pre-trial detainees aged less than 18 (12 inmates), and young convicts placed in units for sentenced juveniles (73 inmates). There are no special units for juvenile pre-trial detainees, but they are placed in special cells.</p> <p>✓ Point (2.1): The figure only refers to final sentenced young offenders.</p>
DENMARK
No special comment.
ESTONIA
No special comment.
FINLAND
Table 1: The total number of inmates also includes persons under electronic monitoring (back door) and persons in private facilities.
Table 1.1:
<p>✓ Point (8): Supervised probationary freedom. The type of surveillance applied to them is electronic bracelet.</p>
FRANCE
No special comment.
GEORGIA
Data relate to 31 st August 2016 instead of 1 st September 2016.
GERMANY
Data relate to 31 st March 2016 instead of 1 st September 2016.
GREECE
No special comment.
HUNGARY
<p>✓ The total number of inmates in Hungary corresponds to all those who have the legal status of 'inmate'. (I.e.: those who are in prisons, on leave, in hospital, etc...).</p> <p>Table 1.1:</p> <p>✓ Point (2): Only those juvenile offenders are counted who are in the prison designated for juvenile inmates. Those who are placed in sub branches of 'normal' prisons (i.e.: prisons for adults) are not counted.</p> <p>✓ Point (8): Persons under electronic monitoring are supervised with electronic anklets.</p>

ICELAND
Table 1: The total number of inmates <i>does not include</i> 3 persons held in institutions for drug-addicted offenders outside penal institutions 14 persons held in a half-way house, a private facility and 10 persons under electronic monitoring (counted in Space II).
IRELAND
Data relate to 31 st August 2016 instead of 1 st September 2016.
Table 1.1:
✓ Point (8): GPS tracking System.
ITALY
Table 1.1:
✓ Point (5): At the date of the survey, there were 35 so-called “internees” still assigned to Judicial Psychiatric Hospitals out of a total number of 299 “internees”.
LATVIA
Data relate to 1 st October 2016 instead of 1 st September 2016.
Table 1.1:
✓ Points (2) and (2.1): Under these items are included all juvenile inmates (pre-trial and sentenced).
✓ Point (8): The data concerns convicted persons released from the serving of sentence prior to the end of sentence term with the electronic monitoring. The court shall decide that a person is conditionally released from the execution of a sanction prior to completion with the application of electronic monitoring and according with this decision the place of the deprivation of liberty shall release the person from the execution of the sanction. Electronic monitoring includes the use of electronic monitoring devices, within the competency of the State Probation Service.
LITHUANIA
No special comment.
LUXEMBOURG
Table 1.1:
✓ Point (8): In the total number of inmates <i>are not included</i> 29 persons under electronic supervision.
MALTA
No special comment.
MOLDOVA
No special comment.
MONACO
No special comment.
MONTENEGRO
Table 1: The total number of inmates (1 081) includes 307 persons on pre-trial detention and 774 persons held in detention facilities.
THE NETHERLANDS
<i>Warning: all the figures presented in this report refer to the adult prison system. Juvenile prisoners and people being treated in custodial clinics under a hospital order are <u>not included</u>.</i>
Table 1: The total number of inmates only includes persons placed in prisons for adults.
Table 1.1:
✓ Point (2): In the total number of inmates <i>are not included</i> 439 juvenile offenders held in the facilities for juvenile offenders (of whom 313 persons are aged 18 years and over).
✓ Point (5): In the total number of inmates <i>are not included</i> 1 380 persons held in custodial clinics (TBS) placed there under a hospital order.
✓ Point (6): In the total number of inmates <i>are not included</i> 299 illegal aliens held for administrative reasons.

✓ Point (8): The type of surveillance applied is electronic bracelet.
NORWAY
No special comment.
POLAND
Data relate to 31 st December 2016 instead of 1 st September 2016.
Table 1.1:
✓ Point (8): Persons under electronic supervision <i>are not included</i> in the total number of inmates. Nevertheless, there are 3 967 persons under electronic monitoring (not included in the total number of inmates).
PORTUGAL
Data relate to 31 st December 2016 instead of 1 st September 2016.
Table 1.1:
✓ Points (2) & (2.1): <i>Leiria's Penitentiary Institution</i> – institution designed for the detention of persons aged from 16 to 21 years, including remand detainees.
✓ Point (5): Under this heading are included 266 inmates, of which 144 are held in custodial psychiatric institutions or hospitals, and 122 are held in non-custodial psychiatric institutions or hospitals.
✓ Point (8): Persons placed under electronic surveillance are managed by the General Service of the Community Reintegration (<i>Direção Geral de Reinserção Social</i>). See: <i>SPACE II 2016 report</i> .
ROMANIA
No special comment.
RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Data for the Russian Federation are estimates retrieved from the <i>World Prison Brief</i> online database (http://www.prisonstudies.org) and were not taken into consideration for the calculation of the European average, median, minimum and maximum rates.
SAN MARINO
No special comment.
SERBIA
No special comment.
SLOVAK REPUBLIC
Table 1.1:
✓ Point (8): The prison service has been currently testing the use of “electronic monitoring system” to control the stay and movement of imprisoned persons during selected activities (e.g. during work of convicts working outside of the prison, during permitted prison leave performed by convicts). However, from 1 st January 2016, it is possible to control the sentence of home confinement or other restrictions and obligations imposed as alternative punishments by technical means (“electronic monitoring”). Electronic monitoring as a sentence does not exist in the Slovak Republic.
SLOVENIA
No special comment.
SPAIN (TOTAL)
Table 1.1:
✓ Point (8): Under this heading are included inmates classified in 3 rd grade of treatment in the modality of the Article 86.4. Refers to electronic bracelet or another control system.
<i>Figures presented as totals were not used for the calculations of average and median European values.</i>
SPAIN (STATE ADMINISTRATION)
✓ These figures are calculations based on the data for the all country (Spain (total)) and Catalonia.
SPAIN (CATALONIA)
No special comment.

SWEDEN
Data relate to 1 st October 2016 instead of 1 st September 2016.
SWITZERLAND
Data relate to 7 th September 2016 instead of 1 st September 2016.
THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA
No special comment.
TURKEY
<p>Table 1.1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Points (8): In Turkey, electronic monitoring system is used in the following situations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In the execution of judicial control measures given instead of arrest, before sentence; ○ In the execution of some alternative punishments given instead of imprisonment sentence; ○ After release in the execution of some probation decisions given about convicts released from prison. <p>The decision of using electronic monitoring in supervision and tracking of probationers in the execution process is given as a result of a risk assessment.</p>
UK: ENGLAND AND WALES
Data relate to 30 th June 2016 instead of 1 st September 2016.
<p>Table 1.1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Overall figures published in <i>Offender Management Statistics Quarterly</i> (January-March 2016) Quarterly Tables. ✓ Point (2): Juveniles in Young Offender Institutions. Prisoners aged 15-17 (Table A1.1 <i>Offender Management Statistics Quarterly</i> (January-March 2016) Quarterly Tables). ✓ Point (6): Immigration detainees: Table A1.18 <i>Offender Management Statistics Quarterly</i> (January-March 2016) Annual tables). ✓ Point (6.1): Foreign nationals in NOMS administered by Immigration Removal Centres (Table A1.13 <i>Offender Management Statistics Quarterly</i> (January-March 2016)). ✓ Point (7): Establishment' totals. Table A1.13, Offender management statistics quarterly: January to March 2016 for prisons classified as 'contracted out' during 2015/16 in the NoMS 'Prison Performance Digest', published here: https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/prison-performance-statistics-2015-to-2016. For reference, these prisons are: Altcourse, Ashfield, Birmingham, Bronzefield, Doncaster, Dovegate, Forest Bank, Lowdham Grange, Northumberland, Oakwood, Parc, Peterborough, Rye Hill and Thameside.
UK: NORTHERN IRELAND
General comment: Figures refer to those in Prison Establishments plus juveniles under 18 held in the Juvenile Justice Centres (JJC) which is not part of the prison establishment; The Juvenile Justice Centre is also an educational establishment and is classed as both a school and a custodial centre.
UK: SCOTLAND
No special comment.

TABLE 1.2: CAPACITY OF PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2016 (BY CATEGORIES)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2016.1.2

Country	Total capacity of penal institutions (2.0)	Does the capacity of penal institution allow inmates to be accommodated during the night in individual cells? (2.0.a)	Total number of cells in penal institutions (2.0.b)	Surface area effectively available per inmate (m ² /inmate) (2.0.c)	Capacity of remand institutions and those designed for serving custodial sentences (2.0.1)	Of which		Capacity of institutions for juveniles offenders (2.1)	Capacity of other types of institutions (2.2)
						Capacity of remand institutions /sections (pre-trials) (2.0.1.a)	Capacity of institutions designed for serving a sentence (2.0.1.b)		
Albania	5 455	No	2 642	5.3	5 455	2 618	2 837	40	295
Andorra	145	NA	57	11.0	145	40	105	8	0
Armenia	5 424	No	804	4.0	5 424	1 180	4 244	NAP	NAP
Austria	8 834	NA	NA	10.0	NA	NA	NA	390	NAP
Azerbaijan	25 509	NA	NA	4.0	25 309	4 469	20 840	200	NAP
Belgium	9 727	No	NA	NA	9 522	NA	NA	NAP	205
BH: BiH (total)									
BH: BiH (st. level)									
BH: Fed. BiH									
BH: Rep. Srpska	1 414	No	46	4.0	1 414	298	1 116	NAP	NAP
Bulgaria	9 670	No	NA	4.0	9 670	1 543	8 127	234	NAP
Croatia	4 022	No	2 127	4.0	3 774	1 647	2 127	122	NAP
Cyprus	528	No	478	6.4	528	57	471	16	NAP
Czech Rep.	20 754	No	5 196	3.6	20 459	2 333	18 126	105	NAP
Denmark	3 522	Yes	3 522	7 to 12	3 522	1 573	1 949	NAP	559
Estonia	2 916	Yes	NAP	3.0	NAP	NAP	NAP	200	NAP
Finland	3 096	No	2 650	NA	3 096	NA	NA	NAP	NAP
France	58 587	No	51 153	7.8	58 186	34 215	23 971	342	401
Georgia	12 681	NA	NA	4.0	NA	NA	NA	106	NAP
Germany	73 471	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Greece	9 815	No	2 830	4.8	9 815	NAP	NAP	325	NAP
Hungary	13 771	No	5 801	3.6	13 771	3 272	10 499	412	NAP
Iceland	142	Yes	142	10.6	142	8	134	NAP	NAP
Ireland	4 202	No	2 741	NA	4 202	431	3 771	48	NAP
Italy	49 600	No	32 061	9.0	48 442	36 677	11 765	NAP	1158
Latvia	5 852	Yes	1 184	4.0	5 551	1 473	4 078	17	131
Liechtenstein									
Lithuania	9 399	NA	NA	NA	9 086	1 396	7 690	313	NAP
Luxembourg	711	No	637	11.0	696	271	425	15	NAP
Malta	617	Yes	568	12.0	NA	NA	NA	20	49
Moldova	8 654	No	1 292	3.4	8 594	2 380	6 274	60	NAP
Monaco	82	No	27	14.0	82	82	82	18	NAP
Montenegro	1 350	Yes	303	4.0	1 350	445	885	20	NAP
Netherlands	10 688	NA	10 688	NA	3 438	3 438	5 344	NAP	NAP
Norway	4 122	No	3 801	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	8	NAP
Poland	87 409	NA	NA	3.0	80 544	NAP	NA	NAP	NAP
Portugal	12 600	No	NA	7.0	NAP	NAP	NAP	347	NAP
Romania	26 251	No	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	1 078	NAP
Russian Fed.									
San Marino	8	Yes	8	6.0	8	8	8	NA	NAP
Serbia	9 802	No	2 308	4.0	9 160	2 047	7 113	642	NAP
Slovak Rep.	11 180	No	NA	3.8	11 180	1 824	9 356	56	NAP
Slovenia	1 322	No	NA	1.3	1 275	245	1 030	47	NAP
Spain (total)	84 478	NA	53 508	9.9	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Spain (State Adm.)	72 365	NA	47 591	9.9	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Spain (Catalonia)	12 113	No	5 917	9.9	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Sweden	6 203	Yes	NA	NA	6 203	1 964	4 239	NAP	NAP
Switzerland	7 493	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	227	NA
the FYRO Macedonia	2 531	No	560	3.0	2 496	452	2 044	35	NAP
Turkey	187 351	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1 596	185 755
Ukraine									
UK: Engl. & Wales	87 027	NA	NA	NA	86 055	NAP	NAP	NA	972
UK: North. Ireland	1 962	Yes	NA	NA	1 962	1 962	1 962	48	NAP
UK: Scotland	8 152	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

NOTES – TABLE 1.2

The indicator of prison density (generally used for the assessment of prison overcrowding) is calculated on the basis of the number of inmates and the available capacity for all categories of inmates included in the total prison population.

In order to produce as reliable as possible indicator of prison density it is compulsory to take into account the detailed distribution of the capacity of different types of penal institutions.

When comparing the indicators of prison density and prison overcrowding, we look for details in each country about the rules applied when calculating the capacity of penal institutions (e.g. surface area per prisoner, operational capacity, etc.). The following notes must also be taken into account.

**DISCLAIMER
CONCERNING THE
FIGURES OF
SURFACE AREA PER
INMATE (TABLE 1
AND TABLE 1.2)**

Some of the national correspondents were asked to clarify the procedures of calculation of the minimal surface area per inmate. In some countries these figures correspond to the legal standards that are compulsory to be respected. In other countries, these figures are average estimates of the real individual living spaces inside cells. In view of the above methodological limitation, these data cannot be verified and cross-nationally validated. Therefore, they should be used as raw-data only.

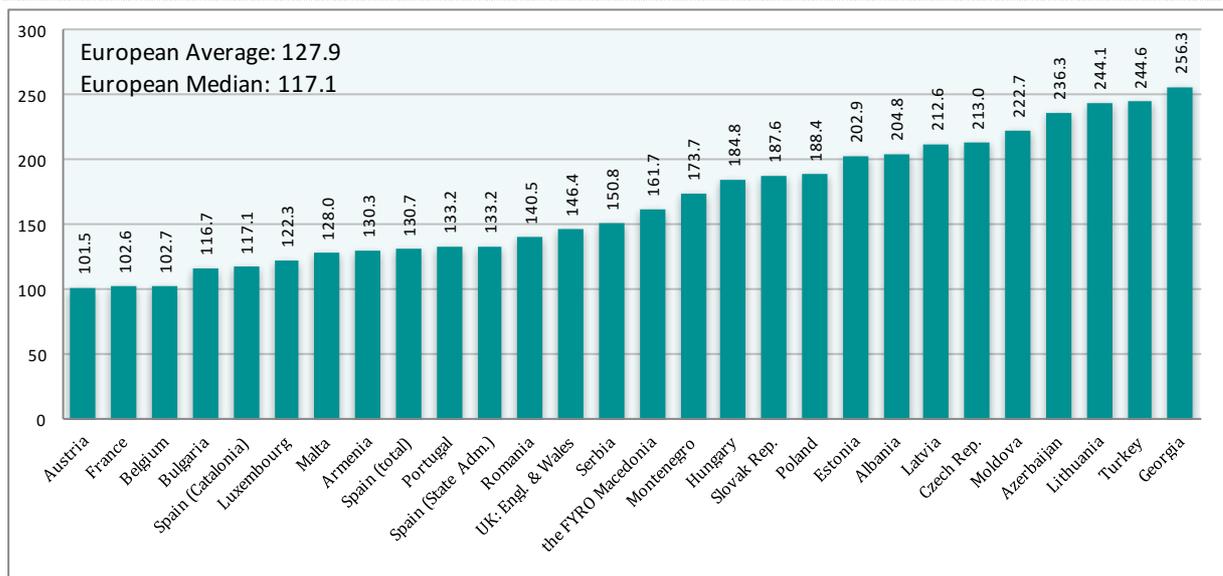
ALBANIA
✓ Point (2.1): Capacities of Prison Hospital and Special Institution in Kruja.
AUSTRIA
✓ Point (2.0.1): There is no exclusive remand institution in Austria, neither specific definition of capacity for pre-trials. Therefore, different institutions that accommodate remand detainees and sentenced prisoners have to manage the total capacity of their prisons according to actual needs.
✓ Point (2.1): There is only one specialised prison for young offenders in Austria. The capacity of 390 places is the capacity in this specialised institution and the capacity foreseen in special departments located in regular adult prisons.
AZERBAIJAN
✓ Surface area per inmate: The living space for prisoners in treatment facilities is 5m ² .
BELGIUM
✓ Point (2.2): Corresponds to the capacity of the social welfare establishment of Paifve. Within this establishment are placed “interned” inmates. Paifve establishment is under the direct responsibility of the Directorate General of Penitentiary institutions.
BH: BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (REPUBLIKA SRPSKA)
✓ Point (2.0.c): In certain cases where this law permits, prisoners can stay alone in their cells. We currently have a total of 46 such cells.
BULGARIA
✓ Point (2.1): Corresponds to the capacity in m ² .
CROATIA
✓ Data relate to 31 st December 2016 instead of 1 st September 2016.
✓ The total capacity includes 122 places for juvenile offenders and 126 places in prison hospital.
CYPRUS
✓ Point (2.0): Total capacity of penal institutions is 716, of which 528 places in prison institution and 188 places in police stations.
CZECH REPUBLIC
✓ Point (2.0): the figure includes capacity in units for juvenile offenders and cells where pre-trial juveniles are placed.
✓ Point (2.0.c): The average surface is 3,64m ² , but in some units (such as units for special groups of offenders, units for juveniles etc.) the surface is up to 6m ² . The capacity in preventive detention (for dangerous offenders) is up to 11m ² .

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (2.1): Capacity of the units for final sentenced juveniles only (not for pre-trial detainees). Includes 85 places for preventive detention (for security reasons), and 97 places in the prison hospital of Prague and 113 places in the prison hospital of Brno.
DENMARK
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (2.2): Data refers to inmates held in halfway houses (188) and detention centres for asylum seekers and/or illegal aliens held for administrative reasons (371).
ESTONIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (2.0): It is not possible to correctly establish the total number of cells as at 1st September 2016. The Estonian cell-type prisons are built in such a way that it is not necessary to distinguish cells for pre-trials and for those who are serving a sentence.
FINLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (2.0): In addition there are 88 places in prison hospital and psychiatric hospital for prisoners. ✓ Point (2.0.1.a) There are no specific institutions for pre-trial detainees. ✓ Point (2.1): There are no specific institutions for juvenile offenders.
FRANCE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (2.0.c): The figure corresponds to the total area of cells divided by the total number of held inmates. ✓ Point (2.2): Other types of institutions as the EPSNF (<i>Etablissement Public de Santé National de Fresnes</i> – Fresnes' national public health institution), the CNE (<i>Centre National d'Evaluation</i> - National Evaluation Center), and the UAT (<i>Unité d'Accueil et de Transfert</i> – Host and Transfer Unit).
GERMANY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relate to 31st March 2016 instead of 1st September 2016.
HUNGARY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Points (2.1.): Given the fact that in September 2016 there were four prisons suitable for juvenile inmates, the sum of these places are stated here. (I.e.: all the places especially meant for juvenile inmates.) ✓ Surface area: According to relevant national regulations, capacity should be measured per cells where each piece of furniture that lowers the available surface (e.g.: bunk beds) shall not be counted. During allocation, the available airspace should be at least 6m³, while in the case of male prisoners the available surface should be at least 3m². 3,5m² is required in the case of female and juvenile prisoners.
ICELAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (2.0) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The capacity corresponds to the number of prison cells; ○ Capacity in Icelandic Prisons is a bit lower at 1st September 2016 (comparing to last year) because Hegningarhúsið Prison was closed 1 June 2016 and the Prison Kópavogsbraut 17 was closed 22 May 2015 and the new Prison, Hólmsheiði, was not taken into use until 15 November 2016.
IRELAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (2.0.b): Remand prisoners can be held in any "closed" prison.
ITALY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relate to 1st August 2016 instead of 1st September 2016. ✓ Point (2.0): The figure under this heading refers to the regular capacity of the whole prison system. 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 Ministerial Decree were wholly adopted by the Penitentiary Administration: in particular, the surface foreseen for a single room is 9m², plus 5m² for each further bed. The analysis which derives from this Report must keep into consideration the fact that overcrowding found in

<p>various Countries is based upon non uniform data, given that the survey criteria for prison density in various jurisdictions have substantial differences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (2..0.b): Of the 32 061 cells, 3 047 cells are not available (as of August 2016). ✓ Point (2.2): Places in establishments for the execution of security measures
LATVIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (2.2): Capacity of the Latvian Prison Hospital.
LITHUANIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relate to 1st July 2016 instead of 1st September 2016.
MALTA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (2.2): Forensic unit.
MONACO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Points (2.0.1.a) & (2.0.1.b): The capacity is the same regardless of the criminal category of inmates.
THE NETHERLANDS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (2.0): The total capacity only refers to the capacity of the <i>adult</i> prison system. Besides the capacity of remand institutions and juvenile institutions, there are 1 906 places that can be used for both remand and sentenced prisoners, of which 590 are reserve places. Therefore, the total adult capacity is 10 688. ✓ Point (2.0.a): The capacity of penal institutions partially allows prisoners to be accommodated during the night in individual cells. ✓ Point (2.1): In total capacity <i>are not included</i> 609 places for juvenile offenders (of which 104 reserve capacity). <p>In total capacity <i>are not included</i> 1 491 places of custodial clinics, as well as 933 places for illegal aliens (of which 170 reserve places).</p>
NORWAY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (2.0.c): Inmates on remand and those serving a sentence are held in the same institutions. Usually these groups are held in different wings but not always. Therefore, attempts to differentiate points (2.2.a) and (2.2.b) would be unreliable. ✓ Point (2.1): Refers to inmates under 18 years old.
POLAND
<p>Data relate to 31st December 2016 instead of 1st September 2016.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (2.0.1): Corresponds to the capacity of accommodation wards in all penal institutions. ✓ Point (2.0.c): A norm according to the penal code.
PORTUGAL
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relate to 31st December 2016 instead of 1st September 2016. ✓ Point (2.0): <i>Are not included</i> 122 persons held in psychiatric institutions and hospitals, as they are not considered criminally responsible. ✓ Point (2.1): <i>Leiria's Penitentiary Institution</i> designed for the detention of persons aged between 16 and 21 years.
ROMANIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (2.0.c): Surface area is 4m² per inmate in closed regime institutions, in maximum security institutions and in those designed for remand detention. In institutions with open regime, semi-liberty, in education centres it is 6m³ per inmate.
SAN MARINO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (2.0.c): There are 8 cells, 4 of which are equipped with bunk beds, so it is possible to place a second inmate in there.
SERBIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (2.1): Juveniles are accommodated with prisoners who is at the moment they committed the crime were Not older than 23 years, persons serving the sentence of juvenile imprisonment

and persons on educational measure who is being referred to educational-correctional institutions.
SLOVAK REPUBLIC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (2.0): The total accommodation area of a cell or a room is determined from the total area of the cell or room after deduction of the area occupied by the sanitary part placed in cell or room, separated toilet placed in cell or room, area over which is the clear height of the cell or room less than 1 300 mm, area covered with built-in furniture, area for windows and doors. Into the area of the cell or room it is counted the area of bow windows and bows, in case they are at least 1 200 mm wide, 300 mm deep and 2 000 mm high from the floor at the same time. ✓ Point (2.0.c): Surface area is an average figure/data. In the Slovak Republic, the minimum accommodation area for one prisoner is defined by law as follows: 3.5 m² for men, 4 m² for women, 4 m² for juveniles.
SLOVENIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Surface area corresponds to the surface effectively available per each prisoner in the cells as follows: 9 m² per prisoner in single cells and 7m² per prisoner in multi-occupancy cells (common dormitories).
SPAIN (TOTAL)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Points (2.0.1.a) and (2.0.1.b): The penal institutions in Spain are designed to host both remand and convicted inmates. Separate figures are not available.
SWITZERLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (2.0): Corresponds to the official capacity, that is, the total number of places available established by the competent authority, without infirmary and disciplinary cells.
UK: ENGLAND AND WALES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relate to 4th September 2016 instead of 2nd September 2016. ✓ Point (2.0): Total <i>useable operational capacity</i> (published in <i>Prison Population Bulletin-Weekly 4 September 2016</i>: https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/prison-population-figures-2016.xls). ✓ Point (2.0.1): Prison <i>useable operational capacity</i> (published in <i>Prison Population Bulletin-Weekly 2 September 2016</i>: https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/prison-population-figures-2016). ✓ Point (2.2): Total <i>useable operational capacity</i> of NOMS operated Removal Centres (published in <i>Prison Population Bulletin-Weekly 2 September 2016</i>: https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/prison-population-figures-2016).
UK: NORTHERN IRELAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (2.0): Capacity for the Juvenile Justice Centre is 48 regardless of custodial category likewise, prison establishments have capacity for 1 914 regardless of custodial capacity. ✓ Point (2.0.b): Not available for the prison establishment but for the Juvenile Justice Centre is 48 bedrooms. ✓ Point (2.0.c): Not available for prison establishment but is 10.12 for the Juvenile Justice Centre and this refers to the bedroom size. Each young person has their own bedroom.

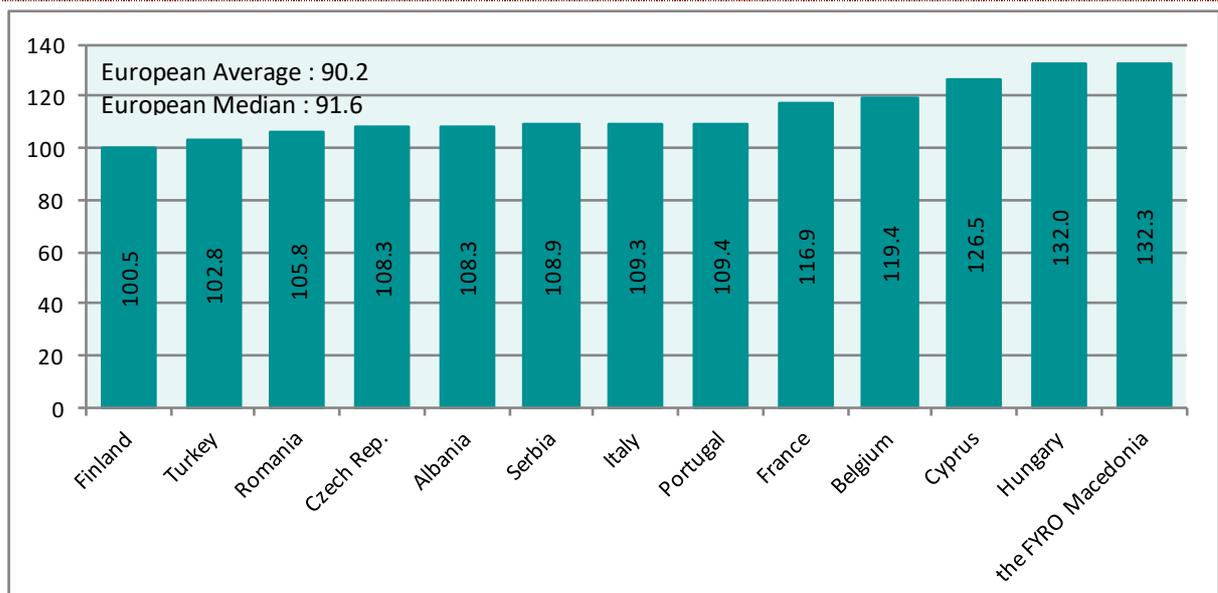
**FIGURE 1.A: COUNTRIES WITH MORE THAN 100 PRISONERS PER 100 000 INHABITANTS
(HIGHEST PRISON POPULATION RATES)**



In 2016, the European *median* Prison Population Rate [PPR] was 117.1 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants. Compared to 2015, we can observe a slight increase, the same indicator was 115.7.

In 2013, the PPR was 133.5 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants. In 2014 the PPR started to decrease, reaching 124.0 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants and 2015 it was 115.7 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants in 2015, rising again in 2016. In 2016, there are 27 (52%) out of 45 analysed Prison Administrations that reported high PPR (more than 100 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants). This proportion of countries with high PPR is lower to the one observed in 2015, which was 59% of all the 46 Prison Administrations analysed.

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



In 2016, the median density in European penal institutions was of 91.6 inmates per 100 available places. The indicator has approximately the same value as in 2015 and 2014, when it was, respectively, 91.8., and 93.6.

The number of countries with more than 130 inmates per 100 places has decreased between 2008 and 2014: 6 countries in 2008, 7 in 2009, 6 in 2010, 5 in 2011, 5 in 2012 and 2013, and only one in 2014. In 2015 and 2016 there were two countries with more than 130 inmates per 100 places.

Disclaimer: Prison density and prison overcrowding

The indicators of prison density (Table 1) and prison overcrowding (Figure 1b) are calculated on the basis of 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). However, as can be seen in the comments to Tables 1 and 1.2, most countries use the concept of operational capacity instead of design capacity (see the definitions below). As a consequence, the indicators of prison density and prison overcrowding do not allow direct cross-national comparisons.

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

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

In practice, these definitions are usually slightly adapted by the countries. For example, Scotland applies the *design capacity*, which according to the Information Center of the Scottish Parliament (SPICe) refers to “the number of inmates intended for prison facilities based on minimum standards” (*SPICe Briefing: The Scottish Criminal Justice System: The Prison Service*, by Graham Ross, 30 April 2012). On the other hand, England and Wales apply the *operational capacity*, which, according to the National Offender Management Service and HM Prison Service of England and Wales is defined as “the total number of prisoners that an establishment can hold taking into account control security and the proper operation of the planned regime. It is determined by the Deputy Director of Custody on the basis of operational judgement and experience” (*Population Bulletin: monthly December 2015*).

TABLE 1.3: SITUATION OF PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON 1ST SEPT. 2016: ADJUSTED FIGURES

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2016.1.3

Country	Population on 1 st January 2016	Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) <i>non-adjusted</i>	Prison population rate per 100 000 inhabitants <i>non-adjusted</i>	Total number of inmates (including pre- trial detainees) <i>adjusted</i>	Prison population rate per 100 000 inhabitants <i>adjusted</i>
Albania	2 886 026	5 910	204.8	5 846	202.6
Andorra	78 264	47	60.1	47	60.1
Armenia	2 998 577	3 907	130.3	3 899	130.0
Austria	8 690 076	8 824	101.5	8 381	96.4
Azerbaijan	9 705 643	22 938	236.3	22 858	235.5
Belgium	11 311 117	11 615	102.7	10583	93.6
<i>BH: BiH (total)</i>					
<i>BH: BiH (st. level)</i>					
<i>BH: Fed. BiH</i>					
<i>BH: Rep. Srpska</i>	1 157 516	863	74.6	853	73.7
Bulgaria	7 153 784	8 347	116.7	8 325	116.4
Croatia	4 190 669	3 108	74.2	3 063	73.1
Cyprus	848 319	668	78.7	607	71.6
Czech Rep.	10 553 843	22 481	213.0	22 396	212.2
Denmark	5 707 251	3 408	59.7	3 408	59.7
Estonia	1 315 944	2 670	202.9	2 592	197.0
Finland	5 487 308	3 110	56.7	2 901	52.9
France	66 759 950	68 514	102.6	67 790	101.5
Georgia	3 720 400	9 534	256.3	8 321	223.7
Germany	82 175 684	64 397	78.4	58 824	71.6
Greece	10 783 748	9 621	89.2	9 429	87.4
Hungary	9 830 485	18 171	184.8	17 186	174.8
Iceland	332 529	124	37.3	124	37.3
Ireland	4 724 720	3 688	78.1	3 634	76.9
Italy	60 665 551	54 195	89.3	54 160	89.3
Latvia	1 968 957	4 186	212.6	4 137	210.1
Liechtenstein	37 622				
Lithuania	2 888 558	7 051	244.1	6 939	240.2
Luxembourg	576 249	705	122.3	702	121.8
Malta	434 403	556	128.0	468	107.7
Moldova	3 553 056	7 911	222.7	7 885	221.9
Monaco	38 200	32	83.8	29	75.9
Montenegro	622 218	1 081	173.7	1 081	173.7
Netherlands	16 979 120	8 726	51.4	8 457	49.8
Norway	5 210 721	3 851	73.9	3 843	73.8
Poland	37 967 209	71 528	188.4	67 561	177.9
Portugal	10 341 330	13 779	133.2	13 330	128.9
Romania	19 760 314	27 765	140.5	26 932	136.3
Russian Fed.					
San Marino	33 005	2	6.1	2	6.1
Serbia	7 076 372	10 672	150.8	10 454	147.7
Slovak Rep.	5 426 252	10 181	187.6	10 135	186.8
Slovenia	2 064 188	1 308	63.4	1 287	62.3
<i>Spain (total)</i>	46 440 099	60 687	130.7	58 333	125.6
<i>Spain (State Adm.)</i>	39 031 809	52 009	133.2	49 738	127.4
<i>Spain (Catalonia)</i>	7 408 290	8 678	117.1	8 595	116.0
Sweden	9 851 017	5 762	58.5	5 762	58.5
Switzerland	8 327 126	6 912	83.0	6 351	76.3
the FYRO Macedonia	2 071 278	3 349	161.7	3 315	160.0
Turkey	78 741 053	192 627	244.6	188 793	239.8
Ukraine	42 590 879				
UK: Engl. & Wales	58 147 409	85 134	146.4	67 505	116.1
UK: North. Ireland	1 858 540	1 500	80.7	1 449	78.0
UK: Scotland	5 376 607	7 657	142.4	5 945	110.6
Average			127.9		122.1
Median			117.1		110.6
Minimum			6.1		6.1
Maximum			256.3		240.2

TABLE 1.4: SITUATION OF PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2016 BY DECREASING PRISON POPULATION RATES (NON-ADJUSTED *VERSUS* ADJUSTED FIGURES)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2016.1.4

	Country	Total number of prisoners non-adjusted	Prison population rate non-adjusted ↓		Country	Total number of prisoners adjusted	Prison population rate - adjusted ↓	Diff. (%) between total numbers
1	Georgia	9 534	256.3	1	Lithuania	6 939	240.2	1.6
2	Turkey	192 627	244.6	2	Turkey	188 793	239.8	2.0
3	Lithuania	7 051	244.1	3	Azerbaijan	22 858	235.5	0.3
4	Azerbaijan	22 938	236.3	4	Georgia	8 321	223.7	12.7
5	Moldova	7 911	222.7	5	Moldova	7 885	221.9	0.3
6	Czech Rep.	22 481	213.0	6	Czech Rep.	22 396	212.2	0.4
7	Latvia	4 186	212.6	7	Latvia	4 137	210.1	1.2
8	Albania	5 910	204.8	8	Albania	5 846	202.6	1.1
9	Estonia	2 670	202.9	9	Estonia	2 592	197.0	2.9
10	Poland	71 528	188.4	10	Slovak Rep.	10 135	186.8	0.5
11	Slovak Rep.	10 181	187.6	11	Poland	67 561	177.9	5.5
12	Hungary	18 171	184.4	12	Hungary	17 186	174.8	5.4
13	Montenegro	1 081	173.7	13	Montenegro	1 081	173.7	0.0
14	the FYRO Macedonia	3 349	161.7	14	the FYRO Macedonia	3 315	160.0	1.0
15	Serbia	10 672	150.8	15	Serbia	10 454	147.7	2.0
16	UK: Engl. & Wales	85 134	146.4	16	Romania	26 932	136.3	3.0
17	UK: Scotland	7 657	142.4	17	Armenia	3 899	130.0	0.2
18	Romania	27 765	140.5	18	Portugal	13 330	128.9	3.3
19	Spain (State Adm.)	52 009	133.2	19	Spain (State Adm.)	49 738	127.4	4.4
20	Portugal	13 779	133.2	20	Spain (total)	58 333	125.6	3.9
21	Spain (total)	60 687	130.7	21	Luxembourg	702	121.8	0.4
22	Armenia	3 907	130.3	22	Bulgaria	8 325	116.4	0.3
23	Malta	556	128.0	23	UK: Engl. & Wales	67 505	116.1	20.7
24	Luxembourg	705	122.3	24	Spain (Catalonia)	8 595	116.0	1.0
25	Spain (Catalonia)	8 678	117.1	25	UK: Scotland	5945.0	110.6	22.4
26	Bulgaria	8 347	116.7	26	Malta	468	107.7	15.8
27	Belgium	11 615	102.7	27	France	67 790	101.5	1.1
28	France	68 514	102.6	28	Austria	8 381	96.4	5.0
29	Austria	8 824	101.5	29	Belgium	10 583	93.6	8.9
30	Italy	54 195	89.3	30	Italy	54 160	89.3	0.1
31	Greece	9 621	89.2	31	Greece	9 429	87.4	2.0
32	Monaco	32	83.8	32	UK: North. Ireland	1 449	78.0	3.4
33	Switzerland	6 912	83.0	33	Ireland	3 634	76.9	1.5
34	UK: North. Ireland	1 500	80.7	34	Switzerland	6 351	76.3	8.1
35	Cyprus	668	78.7	35	Monaco	29	75.9	9.4
36	Germany	64 397	78.4	36	Norway	3 843	73.8	0.2
37	Ireland	3 688	78.1	37	BH: Rep. Srpska	853	73.7	1.2
38	BH: Rep. Srpska	863	74.6	38	Croatia	3 063	73.1	1.4
39	Croatia	3 108	74.2	39	Germany	58 824	71.6	8.7
40	Norway	3 851	73.9	40	Cyprus	607	71.6	9.1
41	Slovenia	1 308	63.4	41	Slovenia	1 287	62.3	1.6
42	Andorra	47	60.1	42	Andorra	47	60.1	0.0
43	Denmark	3 408	59.7	43	Denmark	3 408	59.7	0.0
44	Sweden	5 762	58.5	44	Sweden	5 762	58.5	0.0
45	Finland	3 110	56.7	45	Finland	2 901	52.9	6.7
46	Netherlands	8 726	51.4	46	Netherlands	8 457	49.8	3.1
47	Iceland	124	37.3	47	Iceland	124	37.3	0.0
48	San Marino	2	6.1	48	San Marino	2	6.1	0.0

NOTES – TABLES 1.3 AND 1.4

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

PRIVATE FACILITIES

Persons held in private facilities were kept in the adjusted figures (Finland, Germany, UK: England and Wales, and UK: Scotland).

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

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METHODOLOGICAL REMARKS

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SPAIN (TOTAL)

- ✓ Inputs about Spain (total) were not used for the calculations of average and median European values to avoid duplication of the data included in Spain (Central Administration) and Spain (Catalonia).

TABLE 1.5: EVOLUTION OF PRISON POPULATIONS BETWEEN 2006 AND 2016

- (a) Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) on 1st September of each year (source SPACE I)*;
 (b) Prison population rate per 100 000 inhabitants on 1st September of each year (source: SPACE I)*;
 (c) Change 2006-2016 = Evolution (in percentage) of prison population rates between 2006 and 2016;
 (d) Change 2015-2016 = Evolution (in percentage) of prison population rates between 2015 and 2016.

*N.B. – For some countries, the accurate reference date may vary across years (see SPACE I 2006 to 2016 for details). National population figures have been updated for 2014 and 2015; consequently, the prison population rates of all countries have been updated for both years.

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2016.1.5

Country	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		(c)	(d)	
	(a)	(b)																									
Albania	3 425	109.3	3 884	123.3			5 041	159.0	4 482	140.7	4 750	148.2	4 772	168.5	4 890	173.7	4 998	172.4	5 440	187.8	5 981	206.8	5 910	204.8	66.0	-1.0	
Andorra			30	38.2			60	72.2	68	80.5	36	42.8	36	42.3	41	52.5	47	61.6	53	68.9	52	66.7	4	60.1	57.2	-9.9	
Armenia	2 822	87.8	5 682	176.5	3 462	107.4	3 825	118.4	3 989	123.2	4 918	151.3	4 514	138.4	4 714	144.0	4 698	155.2	3 979	131.9	3 888	129.1	3 907	130.3	-26.2	0.9	
Austria	8 767	106.9	8 780	106.4	8 887	107.3	7 899	95.0	8 423	100.8	8 597	102.6	8 767	104.3	8 756	104.1	8 831	104.5	8 857	104.1	9 037	105.4	8 824	101.5	-4.5	-3.6	
Azerbaijan	16 969	203.3	17 809	211.1			20 986	243.2	20 470	230.1	21 904	243.4	23 191	254.5	21 034	227.8	20 327	217.3	22 579	238.2	24 197	252.2	22 938	236.3	12.0	-6.3	
Belgium	9 371	89.7	9 971	94.9	9 879	93.3	10 234	95.9	10 901	101.4	11 382	105.0	11 825	107.5	12 310	111.0	12 697	113.8	13 212	118.2	12 841	114.3	11 615	102.7	8.3	-10.1	
BH: BiH (st. level)			18				19				20		20				17										
BH: Fed. BiH	1 344	47.2			1 557	54.7			1 619	56.8	1 736	60.6	1 671	58.3	1 700	72.7											
BH: Rep. Srpska	1 029	72.9	952	65.9	928	64.5	924	64.3	961	67.0	1 046	73.0	1 054	73.7	1 062	74.3	1 003	70.4	940	80.5	877	75.5	863	74.6	13.1	-1.2	
Bulgaria	11 436	147.4	11 058	143.3	10 271	133.7	9 408	123.1	9 006	118.4	9 379	124.0	9 885	131.7	9 493	130.3	8 834	121.3	7 870	108.6	7 583	105.3	8 347	116.7	-18.6	10.8	
Croatia	3 485	78.4	3 833	86.3	4 127	92.9	4 734	106.7	4 891	110.3	5 165	116.7	5 084	115.2	4 741	110.9	4 352	102.1	3 763	88.6	3 341	79.1	3 108	74.2	-14.0	-6.2	
Cyprus	529	70.6	599	80.5	834	110.0	831	107.0	883	110.8	900	109.9	905	107.8	930	107.9	811	93.7	681	79.4	654	77.2	668	78.7	0.8	2.0	
Czech Republic	19 052	186.4	18 912	184.5	18 901	183.7	20 502	197.5	22 021	210.4	21 955	209.0	23 170	220.9	22 644	215.5	16 266	154.7	18 658	177.5	20 866	198.0	22 481	213.0	15.5	7.6	
Denmark	4 132	76.4	3 759	69.3	3 624	66.5	3 451	63.0	3 721	67.5	3 944	71.3	3 947	71.0	3 829	68.6	4 091	73.0	3 583	63.7	3 203	56.6	3 408	59.7	-13.8	5.5	
Estonia	4 410	327.3	4 310	320.5	3 456	257.4	3 656	272.6	3 555	265.2	3 470	258.9	3 385	252.6	3 417	257.8	3 256	246.6	2 962	225.1	2 768	210.5	2 670	202.9	-36.7	-3.6	
Finland	3 823	73.0	3 714	70.7	3 624	68.7	3 531	66.6	3 589	67.4	3 316	62.0	3 261	60.7	3 196	59.2	3 126	57.6	3 097	56.8	3 007	55.0	3 110	56.7	-19.8	3.1	
France	57 582	91.7	57 876	91.5	63 500	99.8	63 185	98.6	61 781	96.1	61 142	94.5	64 147	98.8	66 704	102.2	66 704	102.6	66 869	117.9	65 544	98.6	68 514	102.6	12.1	4.1	
Georgia	8 668	200.6	13 419	304.9	18 384	418.3	19 507	445.2	19 825	452.1	23 684	533.9	24 186	541.2	23 227	516.4	8 868	198.1	10 233	227.9	10 242	274.6	9 534	256.3	-15.9	-6.7	
Germany	78 992	95.7	79 146	96.0	77 868	94.6	74 706	90.9	73 263	89.3	71 634	87.6	70 931	86.8	69 268	86.2	67 681	84.1	65 710	81.4	63 628	78.4	64 397	78.4	-18.4	0.0	
Greece	9 589	86.5	10 113	90.9	10 700	95.8	11 798	105.2	11 080	98.4	11 934	105.6	12 479	110.3	17 585	177.1	18 313	184.8	18 270	185.0	17 773	180.3	18 171	184.8	19.5	2.5	
Hungary	16 394	162.4	15 591	154.7	14 892	147.9	15 079	150.1	15 724	156.8	16 459	164.4	17 413	174.4	17 585	177.1	18 313	184.8	18 270	185.0	17 773	180.3	18 171	184.8	19.5	2.5	
Iceland	119	40.5	119	39.7	115	37.4	140	44.4	118	36.9	165	51.9	149	46.8	152	47.6	152	47.2	154	47.3	146	44.4	124	37.3	-6.0	-15.9	
Ireland			3 135	74.5	3 305	76.6	3 523	80.0	3 919	88.1	4 352	97.4	4 257	93.1	4 323	94.3	4 065	88.5	3 829	83.1	3 746	80.9	3 688	78.1	4.8	-3.5	
Italy	59 649	102.0	38 309	65.2	45 612	77.1	55 831	93.6	63 981	106.6	68 345	113.3	67 104	110.7	66 271	111.6	64 835	108.6	54 252	89.3	52 389	86.2	54 195	89.3	37.0	3.7	
Latvia	7 228	313.4	6 531	284.6	6 452	282.8	6 544	288.2	6 999	309.5	6 778	301.5	6 556	316.0	6 195	303.0	5 205	257.2	4 809	240.3	4 399	221.5	4 186	212.6	-25.3	-4.0	
Liechtenstein	10	28.9	10	28.6	6	17.1	10	28.3	7	19.7	14	39.0	13	36.0	8	21.9	9	24.4	8	21.5	8	21.4					
Lithuania	7 993	233.4	8 078	237.4	7 842	231.7	7 744	230.0	8 295	247.6	8 887	267.0	9 504	311.3	10 033	334.0	9 621	323.7	8 977	305.0	8 022	274.6	7 051	244.1	2.8	-11.1	
Luxembourg	693	150.3	755	161.0	744	156.2	6 773	139.1	6 799	137.6	6 980	137.4	6 44	125.8	6 59	125.6	6 56	119.3	6 67	118.5	6 67	118.5	7 05	122.3	-24.0	3.3	
Malta	298	74.0	343	84.7			577	140.6	494	119.4	583	140.7	599	144.1	622	149.0	577	136.9	571	134.2			556	128.0	51.1	NA	
Moldova	8 990	249.7	8 817	245.6	8 130	227.0	6 969	189.7	6 474	189.7	7 252	203.0	6 337	178.0	6 621	186.0	6 666	187.3	7 166	201.4	7 813	219.8	7 911	222.7	-9.3	1.3	
Monaco	34	102.8	37	113.5	36	110.2	34	96.2	23	64.5	12	33.4	32	90.3	41	109.1	29	28	28	74.1			32	83.8	-26.2	NA	
Montenegro									986	156.5	1 438	233.3	1 328	214.2	1 229	198.1	1 142	183.9	1 058	170.2	1 100	176.8	1 081	173.7	NA	-1.7	
Netherlands	15 390	94.4	13 747	84.2	12 919	79.0	11 799	71.9	11 629	70.5	11 737	70.8	11 579	69.5	11 324	67.7	10 547	62.9	9 857	58.6	9 002	53.3	8 726	51.4	-38.9	-3.5	
Norway	3 097	67.2	3 164	68.2	3 280	70.1	3 278	69.2	3 285	68.4	3 636	74.8	3 535	71.8	3 551	71.2	3 649	72.2	3 718	72.8	3 664	70.9	3 851	73.9	8.4	4.2	
Poland	82 656	216.5	88 647	232.3	90 199	236.6	83 152	218.2	84 003	220.3	80 728	211.5	81 382	211.2	84 156	221.1	78 994	207.5	77 371	203.5	70 836	186.4	71 528	188.4	-18.9	1.1	
Portugal	12 889	122.4	12 636	119.6	11 587	109.3	10 807	101.8	11 099	104.4	11 613	109.2	12 681	119.9	13 614	129.1	14 284	136.2	14 003	134.3	14 222	137.1	13 779	133.2	11.5	-2.8	
Romania	37 929	175.1	35 910	166.2	31 290	145.1	27 262	126.6	27 028	125.7	28 191	131.4	29 823	139.3	31 883	158.7	33 122	165.4	31 637	158.6	28 642	144.1	27 765	140.5	-15.4	-2.5	
Russian Fed.	823 672	574.1	871 609	610.6	871 609	612.9	887 723	625.1	880 671	620.6	838 500	590.8	780 100	546.1	717 400	501.5	681 622	475.0	671 027	467.1	642 470	439.2					
San Marino	1	3.4	1	3.3	1	3.3	2	6.2	2	6.4	0	0.0	2	6.3	1	3.0	2	6.0	4	12.3	2	6.1	2	6.1	81.8	-0.7	

Serbia	7 775	104.3	8 553	115.2	8 978	121.4	9 510	129.1	10 262	139.9	11 197	153.2	10 955	150.6	11 070	153.4	10 031	139.7	10 288	144.0	10 064	141.5	10 672	150.8	30.9	6.6
Slovak Republic	9 289	172.5	8 657	160.6	8 235	152.7	8 313	153.9	9 170	169.4	10 068	185.6	10 713	198.7	11 075	204.9	10 152	187.6	10 179	187.9	10 087	186.1	10 181	187.6	16.8	0.8
Slovenia	1 132	56.7	1 301	64.9	1 336	66.5	1 318	65.6	1 365	67.2	1 351	66.0	1 273	62.1	1 377	67.0	1 360	66.1	1 522	73.8	1 399	67.8	1 308	63.4	-2.4	-6.6
Spain (total)	61 269	138.9	64 120	143.4	66 467	147.0	71 778	155.5	78 342	167.6	75 859	161.3	71 995	156.0	69 621	148.7	68 099	145.7	65 931	141.7	64 017	137.8	60 687	130.7	-8.9	-5.2
Spain (St. Adm.)				57 072	150.2	61 939	159.7	67 986	173.1	65 098	164.8	61 279	158.3	59 410	149.7	58 089	148.0	56 391	144.2	55 085	141.1	52 009	133.2	NA	-5.5	
Spain (Catalonia)				9 395	130.3	9 839	133.6	10 356	138.5	10 761	143.2	10 716	144.1	10 211	134.9	10 010	133.8	9 540	128.6	8 932	120.8	8 678	117.1	NA	-3.0	
Sweden	7 054	78.3	7 175	79.3	6 770	74.3	6 853	74.6	7 147	77.2	6 922	74.1	6 742	71.6	6 431	67.8	5 868	61.4	5 861	60.8	5 770	59.2	5 762	58.5	-26.2	-1.2
Switzerland	6 111	82.4	5 888	78.9	5 715	76.1	5 780	76.1	6 084	79.0	6 181	79.4	6 065	77.1	6 599	83.0	7 072	88.0	6 923	85.1	6 884	83.6	6 912	83.0	5.2	-0.7
FYRO Macedonia	2 132	104.8	2 038	100.0	2 050	100.4	2 235	109.3	2 461	120.1	2 516	122.6	2 515	122.2	2 543	123.5	2 846	138.0	3 116	150.8	3 498	169.1	3 349	161.7	61.7	-4.4
Turkey	54 296	75.8	67 795	93.5	85 865	123.2	99 416	140.8	115 540	161.6	120 391	165.9	126 725	171.9	120 275	161.0	136 147	180.0	151 451	197.5	173 522	223.3	192 627	244.6	161.7	9.5
Ukraine	179 519	381.1	165 408	353.8	154 055	331.5	148 339	321.1	146 394	318.5	152 169	332.4	158 532	347.7	151 122	332.5		92 290	204.0							
UK: E&W	76 190	142.6	77 982	145.1	79 734	147.4	83 194	152.8	83 454	152.3	85 002	153.9	85 374	152.0	86 048	152.1	83 842	147.2	85 509	149.6	86 193	149.5	85 134	146.4	0.9	-2.0
UK: NIR	1 337	77.5	1 502	86.2	1 445	82.1	1 523	85.8	1 456	81.4	1 475	82.0	1 703	94.3	1 779	97.6	1 822	99.6	1 860	101.2	1 690	91.5	1 500	80.7	-6.4	-11.8
UK: SCO	6 795	133.4	7 192	140.6	7 453	144.9	8 088	156.5	8 113	156.2	7 890	151.1	8 267	157.3	8 145	153.3	7 928	148.8	7 879	147.6	7 746	144.6	7 657	142.4	1.3	-1.5

Source: SPACE I 2006 to SPACE I 2016

NB1: 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.

NB2: The Prison Population Rates for **Bulgaria** are recalculated for the whole series 2004-2013, 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.

NB3: The Prison Population Rates for **the Netherlands** have been fully recalculated for the whole series on the basis of the figures provided since 2012 (i.e. only adult inmates).

TABLE 1.6: YEAR-TO-YEAR PERCENTAGE CHANGE OF PRISON POPULATION RATES BETWEEN 2015 AND 2016

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2016.1.6

		<i>FYRO Macedonia</i>	-4.4		
		<i>Latvia</i>	-4.0		
		<i>Austria</i>	-3.6		
		<i>Estonia</i>	-3.6		
		<i>Ireland</i>	-3.5		
		<i>Netherlands</i>	-3.5		
		<i>Spain (Catalonia)</i>	-3.0		
		<i>Portugal</i>	-2.8		
		<i>Romania</i>	-2.5		
		<i>UK: England and Wales</i>	-2.0		
		<i>Montenegro</i>	-1.7		
		<i>UK: Scotland</i>	-1.5		
		<i>BH: Republika Srpska</i>	-1.2		
		<i>Sweden</i>	-1.2		
		<i>Albania</i>	-1.0		
		<i>Switzerland</i>	-0.7		
		<i>San Marino</i>	-0.7		
		<i>Germany</i>	0.0		
		<i>Greece</i>	0.4		
		<i>Slovak Republic</i>	0.8	<i>Iceland</i>	-15.9
		<i>Armenia</i>	0.9	<i>UK: Northern Ireland</i>	-11.8
		<i>Poland</i>	1.1	<i>Lithuania</i>	-11.1
		<i>Moldova</i>	1.3	<i>Belgium</i>	-10.1
		<i>Cyprus</i>	2.0	<i>Andorra</i>	-9.9
		<i>Hungary</i>	2.5	<i>Georgia</i>	-6.7
		<i>Finland</i>	3.1	<i>Slovenia</i>	-6.6
		<i>Luxembourg</i>	3.3	<i>Azerbaijan</i>	-6.3
		<i>Italy</i>	3.7	<i>Croatia</i>	-6.2
		<i>France</i>	4.1	<i>Spain (State Adm.)</i>	-5.5
		<i>Norway</i>	4.2	<i>Spain (total)</i>	-5.2
<i>Denmark</i>	5.5				
<i>Serbia (Republic of)</i>	6.6				
<i>Czech Republic</i>	7.6				
<i>Turkey</i>	9.5				
<i>Bulgaria</i>	10.8				
Increase of more than 5%		Between -5% and +5%		Decrease of more than 5%	

NOTES – TABLES 1.5 AND 1.6

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

In Table 1.5, previous rates were recalculated. The recalculation took into account:

- Modifications to previous figures provided by the countries, and
- Updates to the national demographic data (total population) for each year made by Eurostat.

Indeed, when producing annual SPACE reports, sometimes only estimates of the demographical situation in each country are available. This methodological limitation led to some distortions for countries where the calculations are based on estimates or provisional data. In that context, the first SPACE reports used data from the Council of Europe demographic reports, which are no longer produced. Consequently, we later revised the results for all these countries and increased the comparability by using the same data source for demographical data in almost all CoE Member States.

Currently, the main source for national population data is the Eurostat database, which is updated constantly and includes figures for some of non-EU countries as well. Thus, in order to reduce as much as

possible the effects of different estimation procedures and to use the latest available data, the majority of the recalculated rates were based on the Eurostat figures of national populations.

Figures retrieved from the Eurostat database relate to 1st January of each reference year. However, the lack of information for some countries or national entities required the use of data from other sources (for more details, see Chapter [Demographic Data](#)).

In Table 1.6, percentages for the two Prison Administrations of Spain (State Administration and Catalonia) were calculated separately. Though, we included the national total trend as well. This indicator for the whole country is presented under the heading “Spain (total)”.

For countries whose total number of inmates is lower than 50, the increase or decrease percentages are presented between brackets (Andorra, Monaco, and San Marino). The figure for San Marino is largely influenced by the very small total number of inmates held in the country (usually less than 10 persons). Therefore, these variations in this country are often extreme.

BULGARIA

- (1) Since 2004, all Bulgarian inputs included persons held in the Investigative Detention Facilities [IDF]. The corrected series for the period lasting from 2005 until 2012 are the following:

2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
PPR	158.3	PPR	143.7	PPR	140.3	PPR	131.8	PPR	138.4	PPR	151.1	PPR	145.5
Total	12 218	Total	11 032	Total	10 723	Total	10 028	Total	10 470	Total	11 137	Total	10 663
IDF	1160	IDF	761	IDF	1315	IDF	1022	IDF	1091	IDF	1252	IDF	1170
Prisons	11 058	Prisons	10 271	Prisons	9 408	Prisons	9 006	Prisons	9379	Prisons	9 885	Prisons	9493

- ✓ In 2013, the accurate figures from IDF are missing. This lack of reliable information pushed the authors of this report to review the whole series since 2004 until 2013 (see Table 1.5) and recalculate the prison population rates *only for prisons*.

CYPRUS

- ✓ For the calculations in **Table 1.5** we used data *including* detainees held in police stations. Yet, this information has *probably* not been provided for 2004. Since 2005, the information on the distribution by categories of prisoners in different types of penal institutions (police stations and prison institution) is available.
- ✓ For the calculations in **Table 1.6** we used the total number of prisoners *including* those held in police stations. The total number of prisoners in 2014 was 681 and in 2015 it was 654 inmates respectively. Thus, the decrease observed in Table 1.6 is accurate.

FRANCE

- ✓ **Table 1.5:** Since 2008, figures on the total number of inmates include all persons under the responsibility of the Penal Administrations (“écroués”). As in 2015 the figures only includes inmates who are effectively held in prisons (écroués détenus), the series have been corrected for the period lasting from 2008 until 2014. The corrected series for the period are the following:

2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
PPR	98.6	PPR	96.1	PPR	94.5	PPR	98.8	PPR	102.2	PPR	102.6	PPR	101.6	PPR	101.6
Total	63 185	Total	61 781	Total	61 142	Total	64 147	Total	66 704	Total	67 310	Total	66 869	Total	66 869

- a. Therefore, for 2015 points c) and d) were calculated taking into account the corrected figures presented below
- b. **Table 1.6:** The year-to-year percentage change of prison population rate between 2014 and 2015 was calculated taking into account the 2014 corrected figures shown below.

GEORGIA
Note: <i>The increase in the Prison Population Rate is due to a decrease of the population of the country, according to the national census conducted in 2014. The number of inmates remained relatively stable.</i>
GERMANY
✓ Data relate to 31 st December 2016 instead of 1 st September 2016.
ITALY
✓ Italian data until 2003 included juveniles in the total prison population. Since 2004 these categories of inmates are no longer counted
THE NETHERLANDS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ All the figures for the Netherlands have been recalculated by excluding the data on all the available categories for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Juvenile offenders in facilities for juvenile offenders ✓ Persons held in custodial clinics (TBS) placed there under hospital orders, and ✓ Illegal aliens held for administrative reasons ✓ The only additional category included as being managed by Prison Administration is the category of people under Electronic Monitoring. ✓ Thus, the categories currently included correspond to adult inmates held in regular penal institutions as well as persons under Electronic Monitoring.
SPAIN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Table 1.5: In order to ensure the accuracy of the comparisons with the previous years' data, we added Catalonian data in the total number of prisoners (<i>Spain total = State Administration + Catalonia</i>), and we recalculated the whole prison population rate for the country. ✓ Table 1.6: The trends for State Administration and for Catalonia are presented separately.

TABLE 2: AGE AND CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2016.2

Country	Age of criminal responsibility	Minimal age for the application of custodial sanctions and measures	Age of criminal majority
Albania	14	14	18
Andorra	14	14	18
Armenia	14	14	18
Austria	14	14	18
Azerbaijan	14	14	18
Belgium	NAP	14	18
<i>BH: BiH (total)</i>			
<i>BH: BiH (st. level)</i>			
<i>BH: Fed. BiH</i>			
<i>BH: Rep. Srpska</i>	14	14	18
Bulgaria	14	14	18
Croatia	14	14	18/21
Cyprus	14	14	16
Czech Rep.	15	15	18
Denmark	15	15	18
Estonia	14	14	18
Finland	15	15	18/21
France	13	16	18
Georgia	14	14	18
Germany	14	14	21
Greece	15	15	18
Hungary	14	14	18/21
Iceland	15	15	18
Ireland	12	12	18
Italy	14	14	18
Latvia	14	14	18
Liechtenstein	14	14	14
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
Norway	15	15	18
Poland	13	15	17
Portugal	16	NAP	21
Romania	16	14	18
Russian Fed.	14	14	18
San Marino	14	14	18
Serbia	14	14	18
Slovak Rep.	14	14	18
Slovenia	14	16	18/21
<i>Spain (total)</i>	14	14	18
<i>Spain (State Adm.)</i>	14	14	18
<i>Spain (Catalonia)</i>	14	14	18
Sweden	15	18	18
Switzerland	10	15	18
the FYRO Macedonia	14	16	18
Turkey	12	12	18
Ukraine	14	16	18
UK: Engl. & Wales	10	15	18
UK: North. Ireland	10	10	18
UK: Scotland	8/12	16	18/21

TABLE 2.1.: MINORS AND PERSONS AGED 18 AND OVER ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2016

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2016.2.1

Country	Total number of inmates (incl. pre-trial detainees)	Custodial institutions/units for juvenile offenders			Educational institutions/ units for juvenile offenders		
		Incl. (Yes)/ Excl. (No)	How many ?	Of which aged 18 and over	Incl. (Yes)/ Excl. (No)	How many ?	Of which aged 18 and over
Albania	5 910	Yes	64	***	NAP	***	***
Andorra	47	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	***
Armenia	3 907	Yes	8	NA	NAP	***	***
Austria	8 824	Yes	149	***	No	***	***
Azerbaijan	22 938	Yes	80	0	No	***	***
Belgium	11 615	No	***	***	No	***	***
BH: BiH (st. level)							
BH: Fed. BiH							
BH: Rep. Srpska	863	Yes	10	7	NAP	***	***
Bulgaria	8 347	No	22	12	No	***	***
Croatia	3 108	Yes	45	0	No	***	***
Cyprus	668	Yes	19	17	NAP	***	***
Czech Rep.	22 481	Yes	85	52	NAP	***	***
Denmark	3 408	No	***	***	NAP	***	***
Estonia	2 670	Yes	78	60	NAP	***	***
Finland	3 110	NAP	***	***	No	***	***
France	68 514	Yes	724	13	No	***	***
Georgia	9 534	Yes	20	3	NAP	***	***
Germany	64 397	Yes	5 535	4 728	No	***	***
Greece	9 621	Yes	189	178	NAP	***	***
Hungary	18 171	Yes	818	0	No	***	***
Iceland	124	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	***
Ireland	3 688	Yes	9	***	NAP	***	***
Italy	54 195	No	***	***	NAP	***	***
Latvia	4 186	Yes	36	8	No	***	***
Liechtenstein							
Lithuania	7 051	Yes	112	44	No	***	***
Luxembourg	705	Yes	3	1	No	***	***
Malta	556	Yes	12	10	NAP	***	***
Moldova	7 911	Yes	26	7	No	***	***
Monaco	32	Yes	3	***	NAP	***	***
Montenegro	1 081	Yes	0	***	No	***	***
Netherlands	8 726	No	***	***	No	***	***
Norway	3 851	Yes	8	0	NAP	***	***
Poland	71 528	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	***
Portugal	13 779	Yes	183	178	NAP	***	***
Romania	27 765	Yes	519	348	Yes	314	161
Russian Fed.							
San Marino	2	Yes	0	2	NAP	***	***
Serbia	10 672	Yes	19	15	Yes	199	118
Slovak Rep.	10 181	Yes	46	***	No	***	***
Slovenia	1 308	Yes	2	2	Yes	19	11
Spain (total)	60 687	No	***	***	No	***	***
Spain (St. Adm.)	52 009	No	***	***	No	***	***
Spain (Catalonia)	8 678	No	***	***	No	***	***
Sweden	5 762	No	***	***	No	***	***
Switzerland	6 912	Yes	181	9	Yes	34	9
FYRO Macedonia	3 349	Yes	34	33	No	***	***
Turkey	192 627	Yes	1 086	66	Yes	142	23
Ukraine							
UK: Engl. & Wales	85 134	Yes	635	***	NAP	***	***
UK: North. Ireland	1 500	Yes	22	0	Yes	22	0
UK: Scotland	7 657	Yes	505	434	No	***	***

TABLE 2.2: MINORS AMONG INMATES ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2016

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2016.2.2

Country	Number of females aged less than 18	Number of female inmates (incl. pre-trial detainees)	% of minors among female inmates	Number of males aged less than 18	Number of male inmates (incl. pre-trial detainees)	% of minors among male inmates
Albania	0	114	0.0	64	5 796	1.1
Andorra	0	6	0.0	0	41	0.0
Armenia	0	158	0.0	8	3 749	0.2
Austria	10	483	2.1	139	8 341	1.7
Azerbaijan	0	718	0.0	80	22 220	0.4
Belgium	0	503	0.0	4	11 112	0.0
BH: BiH (st. level)						
BH: Fed. BiH						
BH: Rep. Srpska	0	20	0.0	17	843	2.0
Bulgaria	0	258	0.0	22	8 089	0.3
Croatia	5	123	4.1	16	2 985	0.5
Cyprus	0	54	0.0	2	614	0.3
Czech Rep.	4	1 643	0.2	29	20 838	0.1
Denmark	0	149	0.0	16	3 259	0.5
Estonia	0	147	0.0	18	2 523	0.7
Finland	1	232	0.4	4	2 878	0.1
France	30	2 290	1.3	694	66 224	1.0
Georgia	0	267	0.0	20	9 267	0.2
Germany	70	3 769	1.9	737	60 628	1.2
Greece	0	513	0.0	11	9 108	0.1
Hungary	13	1 341	1.0	58	16 830	0.3
Iceland	0	8	0.0	0	116	0.0
Ireland	0	145	0.0	9	3 543	0.3
Italy	NA	2 293	NA	NA	51 902	NA
Latvia	1	350	0.3	35	3 836	0.9
Liechtenstein						
Lithuania	2	323	0.6	67	6 728	1.0
Luxembourg	0	43	0.0	6	662	0.9
Malta	NA	46	NA	2	510	0.4
Moldova	2	502	0.4	19	7 409	0.3
Monaco	3	6	50.0	0	26	0.0
Montenegro	0	34	0.0	1	1 047	0.1
Netherlands	0	464	0.0	0	8 262	0.0
Norway	1	223	0.4	6	3 628	0.2
Poland	0	2 581	0.0	39	68 947	0.1
Portugal	0	869	0.0	11	12 910	0.1
Romania	18	1 395	1.3	358	26 370	1.4
Russian Fed.						
San Marino	0	0	0.0	0	2	0.0
Serbia	5	413	1.2	100	10 259	1.0
Slovak Rep.	1	692	0.1	57	9 489	0.6
Slovenia	1	104	1.0	7	1 204	0.6
Spain (total)	NAP	4 639	***	NAP	56 049	***
Spain (State Adm.)	NAP	4 031	***	NAP	47 979	***
Spain (Catalonia)	NAP	608	***	NAP	8 070	***
Sweden	1	348	0.3	15	5 414	0.3
Switzerland	0	384	0.0	19	6 528	0.3
the FYRO Macedonia	0	100	0.0	2	3 249	0.1
Turkey	78	7 375	1.1	2 402	182 772	1.3
Ukraine						
UK: Engl. & Wales	0	3 862	0.0	635	81 272	0.8
UK: North. Ireland	1	54	1.9	21	1 446	1.5
UK: Scotland	1	395	0.3	70	7 262	1.0
Average			1.6			0.5
Median			0.0			0.3
Minimum			0.0			0.0
Maximum			50.0			2.0

NOTES – TABLES 2, 2.1 AND 2.2.

AUSTRIA
✓ There are 5 children among the 139 male detainees aged less than 18 years old.
CROATIA
✓ Data relate to 31 st December 2016 instead of 1 st September 2016.
CYPRUS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ There is no express definition of the terms 'adult' and 'juvenile'. Under the Juvenile Offenders' Law (Ch. 157), the Juvenile Court hears charges against 'children' or 'young persons'. This law defines 'child' as a person under the age of 14 and 'young person' as a person who is 14 years of age or older and under the age of 16 years. Therefore a juvenile is a person falling within the above definition of 'child' or 'young person'. According to the Criminal Code, (Ch. 154) “a person under the age of 14 is not criminally responsible for any act or omission” (Amendment Law 18(I)/2006). ✓ The data was provided by the Prison Department, therefore, concerns only inmates held in prison facilities (inmates held in police stations are excluded).
GEORGIA
✓ Figures of 31 st August 2016 instead of 1 st September 2016.
HUNGARY
✓ According to legal regulations in Hungary the age of criminal responsibility can be 12 years of age in special cases. For those who are over 12 years of age but have not reached 14 years of age, the most severe sanction can be 1-4 years in special educative institutions. As a basic rule the age of criminal majority is 18, although in special cases in can be 21.
LATVIA
✓ Figures on 1 st October 2016 instead of 1 st September 2016.
LITHUANIA
✓ Figures on 1 st July 2016 instead of 1 st September 2016.
NORWAY
✓ There are no juvenile courts in Norway, nor is there special legislation for young offenders over the age of 15. The General Penal Code makes however some special provisions for those between the age of 15 and 18.
POLAND
✓ Figures are of 31 st December 2016 instead of 1 st September 2016
PORTUGAL
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Figures are on 31st December 2016 instead of 1st September 2016. ✓ Persons aged from 16 to less than 21 years are young adults and are tried under a special law which is specific to them.
SERBIA (REPUBLIC OF)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ According to the Penal Code, a person who at the time of committing the criminal offence, has not reached 14 years old, is not criminally responsible, except for sexual abuse, which is 15 years old., Juvenile younger than 15 years old, who at the time of committing the offense has not reached such level of intellectual and moral maturity, to recognize his/ her 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 14 and has not reached the age of 18, shall be consider a juvenile. Criminal rates of the prison sentence provided in the Penal Code are reduced by a half for juveniles. The upper limit of the reduced criminal rate may not exceed 7 years and the lower limit of the reduced criminal rate 2 years. The mitigating circumstance which is taken into account 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 situation when the offender commits a criminal offense at the age close to the age of juveniles (from 18 to 21 years old).

SWEDEN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Figures are on 1st October 2016 instead of 1st September 2016. ✓ Are included only <i>sentenced</i> prisoners.
UK: ENGLAND & WALES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Figures were taken from Table A1.1. Offender Management statistics quarterly: January to March 2016.
UK: SCOTLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The age of legal responsibility in Scotland is 8. However, children between 8 and 12 cannot be prosecuted in criminal courts but must be referred to the children's hearing system. Children aged 12 or more can be prosecuted in the criminal courts for particularly serious cases. The majority of young persons under the age of 16 who commit crimes are currently dealt with through the children's hearings system rather than the criminal courts. The hearings system also deals with some young people aged 16 and 17. Offenders aged 18 and above are dealt with through the adult criminal justice system, but prisoners under 21 are held in separate accommodation. Young people under 16 may be held in secure residential accommodation on offence grounds but are not included in these figures. ✓ There are 71 inmates who are under 18 years old, 376 between 18 and 20 years old, and 7 116 more than 21 years old. These data do not include recalled life prisoners (92) and civil/prisoners awaiting deportation (2). ✓ More information is available at http://dera.ioe.ac.uk/10457/1/SB11-53.pdf

In **Italy**, **Portugal**, and **Spain** juvenile offenders are managed by other authorities than the Prison Administration. In **Cyprus**, **Norway**, and **Sweden**, the definition of juvenile offender and the special regime applied to this category of offenders have some particularities which should be taken into account when doing cross-sectional comparisons (see previous notes).

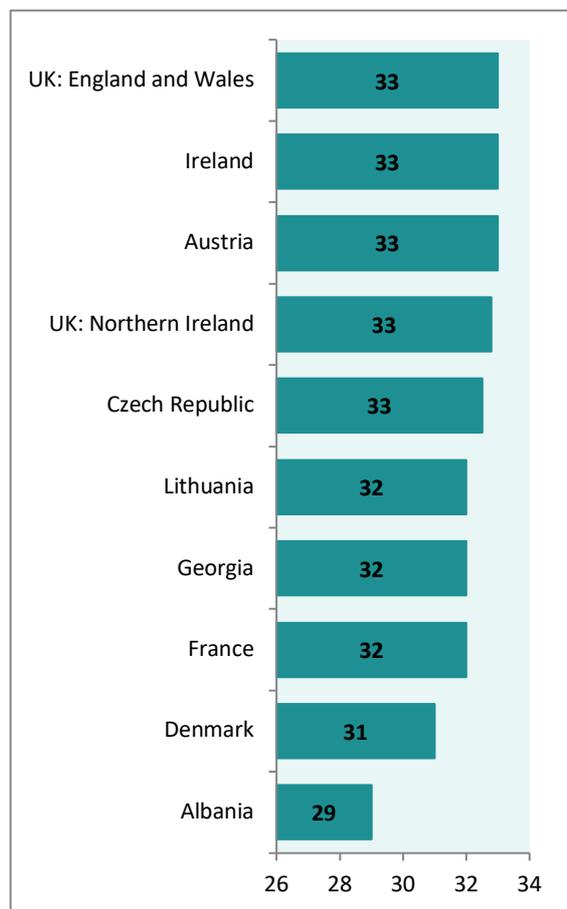
TABLE 2.3: AVERAGE AND MEDIAN AGES OF THE PRISON POPULATION ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2016

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2016.2.3

For **Sweden** the average and the median ages are calculated only for sentenced prisoners.

Finally, average and median values for **Cyprus** are based on population held in prison (without persons held in police stations).

FIGURE 2: COUNTRIES WITH THE YOUNGEST (LESS THAN 34 YEARS) PRISON POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY DECREASING MEDIAN AGE



Country	Average age of the prison pop.	Median age of the prison pop.
Albania	34	29
Andorra	39.36	37
Armenia	NA	NA
Austria	35.7	33
Azerbaijan	35	NA
Belgium	38	36
BH: BiH (st. level)		
BH: Fed. BiH		
BH: Rep. Srpska	40.02	44
Bulgaria	NA	51
Croatia	37	36.79
Cyprus	39	37
Czech Rep.	36	32.5
Denmark	34	31
Estonia	37.25	36
Finland	37.6	35.6
France	34	32
Georgia	35.85	32
Germany	NA	NA
Greece	NA	NA
Hungary	37.3	36
Iceland	35.9	34
Ireland	35	33
Italy	40	39
Latvia	36	46
Liechtenstein		
Lithuania	35	32
Luxembourg	35.16	34
Malta	45	44
Moldova	36	40
Monaco	40	37
Montenegro	34	34
Netherlands	36.9	35
Norway	37	35
Poland	36.77	35
Portugal	39.7	37
Romania	35	34
Russian Fed.		
San Marino	42	42
Serbia	37.05	35
Slovak Rep.	NA	NA
Slovenia	NA	NA
Spain (total)	40	39
Spain (State Adm.)	NA	NA
Spain (Catalonia)	38.4	37
Sweden	37	35
Switzerland	NA	NA
the FYRO Macedonia	33.16	39
Turkey	35	51
Ukraine		
UK: Engl. & Wales	35.8	33
UK: North. Ireland	35.81	32.8
UK: Scotland	NA	NA
Average	36.9	36.3
Median	36.4	35.0
Minimum	33.2	29.0
Maximum	45.0	51.0

TABLE 3.A: FEMALE INMATES ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2016

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2016.3.A

Country	Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees)	Number of female inmates	% of females in the total number of inmates	Number of foreign females	% of foreign females in the number of female inmates	Number of female pre-trial detainees	% of pre-trial female detainees in the number of female inmates	Number of females aged less than 18	% of females aged < 18 in the number of female inmates	Are inmates for whom the nationality is unknown considered (and counted) as foreign inmates?
Albania	5 910	114	1.9	4	3.5	59	51.8	0	0.0	No
Andorra	47	6	12.8	4	66.7	3	50.0	0	0.0	No
Armenia	3 907	158	4.0	11	7.0	41	25.9	0	0.0	Yes
Austria	8 824	483	5.5	178	36.9	85	17.6	10	2.1	No
Azerbaijan	22 938	718	3.1	18	2.5	179	24.9	0	0.0	No
Belgium	11 615	503	4.3	144	28.6	175	34.8	0	0.0	No
BH: BiH (st. level)										
BH: Fed. BiH										
BH: Rep. Srpska	863	20	2.3	1	5.0	6	30.0	0	0.0	Yes
Bulgaria	8 347	258	3.1	5	1.9	21	8.1	0	0.0	No
Croatia	3 108	123	4.0	8	6.5	27	22.0	5	4.1	Yes
Cyprus	668	54	8.1	34	63.0	24	44.4	0	0.0	Yes
Czech Rep.	22 481	1 643	7.3	103	6.3	155	9.4	4	0.2	Yes
Denmark	3 408	149	4.4	46	30.9	58	38.9	0	0.0	Yes
Estonia	2 670	147	5.5	17	11.6	41	27.9	0	0.0	No
Finland	3 110	232	7.5	29	12.5	45	19.4	1	0.4	Yes
France	68 514	2 290	3.3	636	27.8	840	36.7	30	1.3	Yes
Georgia	9 534	267	2.8	34	12.7	30	11.2	0	0.0	No
Germany	64 397	3 769	5.9	NA	NA	738	19.6	70	1.9	No
Greece	9 621	513	5.3	191	37.2	179	34.9	0	0.0	Yes
Hungary	18 171	1 341	7.4	52	3.9	337	25.1	13	1.0	Yes
Iceland	124	8	6.5	6	75.0	2	25.0	0	0.0	NAP
Ireland	3 688	145	3.9	29	20.0	36	24.8	0	0.0	No
Italy	54 195	2 293	4.2	870	37.9	775	33.8	NA	NA	Yes
Latvia	4 186	350	8.4	19	5.4	78	22.3	1	0.3	No
Liechtenstein										
Lithuania	7 051	323	4.6	5	1.5	47	14.6	2	0.6	No
Luxembourg	705	43	6.1	26	60.5	18	41.9	0	0.0	Yes
Malta	556	46	8.3	21	45.7	15	32.6	NA	NA	No
Moldova	7 911	502	6.3	6	1.2	118	23.5	2	0.4	No
Monaco	32	6	18.8	6	100.0	6	100.0	3	50.0	Yes
Montenegro	1 081	34	3.1	14	41.2	8	23.5	0	0.0	No
Netherlands	8 726	464	5.3	102	22.0	186	40.1	0	0.0	Yes
Norway	3 851	223	5.8	63	28.3	54	24.2	1	0.4	Yes
Poland	71 528	2 581	3.6	35	1.4	237	9.2	0	0.0	Yes
Portugal	13 779	869	6.3	206	23.7	200	23.0	0	0.0	No
Romania	27 765	1 395	5.0	10	0.7	109	7.8	18	1.3	No
Russian Fed.										
San Marino	2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	Yes
Serbia	10 672	413	3.9	17	4.1	77	18.6	5	1.2	Yes
Slovak Rep.	10 181	692	6.8	14	2.0	79	11.4	1	0.1	Yes
Slovenia	1 308	104	8.0	4	3.8	15	14.4	1	1.0	Yes
Spain (total)	60 687	4 639	7.6	1 308	28.2	665	14.3	NAP	NAP	Yes
Spain (State Adm.)	52 009	4 031	7.8	1 069	26.5	555	13.8	NAP	NAP	Yes
Spain (Catalonia)	8 678	608	7.0	239	39.3	110	18.1	NAP	NAP	Yes
Sweden	5 762	348	6.0	NA	NA	78	22.4	1	0.3	No
Switzerland	6 912	384	5.6	NA	NA	116	30.2	0	0.0	Yes
the FYRO Macedonia	3 349	100	3.0	10	10.0	4	4.0	0	0.0	No
Turkey	192 627	7 375	3.8	388	5.3	2 425	32.9	78	1.1	Yes
Ukraine										
UK: Engl. & Wales	85 134	3 862	4.5	420	10.9	524	13.6	0	0.0	No
UK: North. Ireland	1 500	54	3.6	4	7.4	18	33.3	1	1.9	Yes
UK: Scotland	7 657	395	5.2	8	2.0	108	27.3	1	0.3	NA
Average			5.5		21.4		25.9		1.6	
Median			5.3		11.2		24.2		0.0	
Minimum			0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Maximum			18.8		100.0		100.0		50.0	

NOTES – TABLE 3.A.

BULGARIA
✓ Data for pre-detention centre <i>are not included</i> .
CROATIA
✓ Data relate to 31 st December 2016 instead of 1 st September 2016.
PORTUGAL
✓ Data relate to 31 st December 2016 instead of 1 st September 2016.
SWEDEN
✓ Data relate to 1 st October 2016 instead of 1 st September 2016.
✓ Pre-trial female inmates <i>are not included</i> in the total number of female inmates. When they are included, the figure is 71.
UK: ENGLAND AND WALES
✓ Data relate to 30 th June 2016 instead of 1 st September 2016.
✓ Figures for Table 3B are taken from Table A1.9 (Quarterly Table) <i>Offender Management Statistics Quarterly</i> (January-March 2016).

TABLE 3.B: MALE INMATES ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2016

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2016.3.B

Country	Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees)	Number of male inmates	% of male in the total number of inmates	Number of foreign males	% of foreign males in the number of male inmates	Number of male pre-trial detainees	% of pre-trial male detainees in the number of male inmates	Number of males aged less than 18	% of males aged < 18 in the number of male inmates	Are inmates for whom the nationality is unknown considered (and counted) as foreign inmates?
Albania	5 910	5 796	98.1	85	1.5	2 861	49.4	64	1.1	No
Andorra	47	41	87.2	33	80.5	23	56.1	0	0.0	No
Armenia	3 907	3 749	96.0	143	3.8	1 211	32.3	8	0.2	Yes
Austria	8 824	8 341	94.5	4 657	55.8	1 683	20.2	139	1.7	No
Azerbaijan	22 938	22 220	96.9	508	2.3	4 552	20.5	80	0.4	No
Belgium	11 615	11 112	95.7	4 582	41.2	3 220	29.0	4	0.0	No
BH: BiH (st. level)										
BH: Fed. BiH										
BH: Rep. Srpska	863	843	97.7	16	1.9	111	13.2	17	2.0	Yes
Bulgaria	8 347	8 089	96.9	191	2.4	881	10.9	22	0.3	No
Croatia	3 108	2 985	96.0	183	6.1	743	24.9	16	0.5	Yes
Cyprus	668	614	91.9	243	39.6	174	28.3	2	0.3	Yes
Czech Rep.	22 481	20 838	92.7	1 702	8.2	1 752	8.4	29	0.1	Yes
Denmark	3 408	3 259	95.6	908	27.9	1 144	35.1	16	0.5	Yes
Estonia	2 670	2 523	94.5	187	7.4	403	16.0	18	0.7	No
Finland	3 110	2 878	92.5	514	17.9	502	17.4	4	0.1	Yes
France	68 514	66 224	96.7	14 088	21.3	18 775	28.4	694	1.0	Yes
Georgia	9 534	9 267	97.2	299	3.2	1 082	11.7	20	0.2	No
Germany	64 397	60 628	94.1	NA	NA	12 651	20.9	737	1.2	No
Greece	9 621	9 108	94.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	11	0.1	Yes
Hungary	18 171	16 830	92.6	848	5.0	3 727	22.1	58	0.3	Yes
Iceland	124	116	93.5	15	12.9	13	11.2	0	0.0	NAP
Ireland	3 688	3 543	96.1	440	12.4	533	15.0	9	0.3	No
Italy	54 195	51 902	95.8	17 441	33.6	17 974	34.6	NA	NA	Yes
Latvia	4 186	3 836	91.6	143	3.7	1 273	33.2	35	0.9	No
Liechtenstein										
Lithuania	7 051	6 728	95.4	102	1.5	505	7.5	67	1.0	No
Luxembourg	705	662	93.9	495	74.8	264	39.9	6	0.9	Yes
Malta	556	510	91.7	211	41.4	118	23.1	2	0.4	No
Moldova	7 911	7 409	93.7	83	1.1	1 131	15.3	19	0.3	No
Monaco	32	26	81.3	24	92.3	13	50.0	0	0.0	Yes
Montenegro	1 081	1 047	96.9	189	18.1	295	28.2	1	0.1	No
Netherlands	8 726	8 262	94.7	1 488	18.0	3 618	43.8	0	0.0	Yes
Norway	3 851	3 628	94.2	1 243	34.3	929	25.6	6	0.2	Yes
Poland	71 528	68 947	96.4	627	0.9	5 159	7.5	39	0.1	Yes
Portugal	13 779	12 910	93.7	2 089	16.2	1 917	14.8	11	0.1	No
Romania	27 765	26 370	95.0	284	1.1	2 170	8.2	358	1.4	No
Russian Fed.										
San Marino	2	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	Yes
Serbia	10 672	10 259	96.1	345	3.4	1 655	16.1	100	1.0	Yes
Slovak Rep.	10 181	9 489	93.2	215	2.3	1 385	14.6	57	0.6	Yes
Slovenia	1 308	1 204	92.0	114	9.5	188	15.6	7	0.6	Yes
Spain (total)	60 687	56 048	92.4	16 016	28.6	7 257	12.9	NAP	***	Yes
Spain (State Adm.)	52 009	47 978	92.2	12 485	26.0	6 143	12.8	NAP	***	Yes
Spain (Catalonia)	8 678	8 070	93.0	3 531	43.8	1 114	13.8	NAP	***	Yes
Sweden	5 762	5 414	94.0	NA	NA	1 453	26.8	15	0.3	No
Switzerland	6 912	6 528	94.4	NA	NA	1 629	25.0	19	0.3	Yes
the FYRO Macedonia	3 349	3 249	97.0	172	5.3	233	7.2	2	0.1	No
Turkey	192 627	182 772	94.9	3 805	2.1	52 558	28.8	2 402	1.3	Yes
Ukraine										
UK: Engl. & Wales	85 134	81 272	95.5	9 471	11.7	8 764	10.8	635	0.8	No
UK: North. Ireland	1 500	1 446	96.4	132	9.1	388	26.8	21	1.5	Yes
UK: Scotland	7 657	7 262	94.8	287	4.0	1 275	17.6	70	1.0	NA
Average			94.4		18.0		22.5		0.5	
Median			94.7		8.2		20.7		0.3	
Minimum			81.3		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Maximum			100.0		92.3		56.1		2.0	

NOTES – TABLE 3.B

BULGARIA
✓ Data for pre-detention centre <i>are not included</i> .
CROATIA
✓ Data relate to 31 st December 2016 instead of 1 st September 2016.
CYPRUS
✓ Figures presented are based on the total number of inmates held in prison (for inmates held in police stations the breakdown by categories of sex is not available).
✓ If a prisoner has both the Cypriot citizenship and the citizenship of another country then s/he is recorded as Cypriot (national inmate).
FRANCE
✓ The total number of inmates does not match the total number of pre-trial detainees and prisoners because figures are taken from two different sources.
GEORGIA
✓ Data relates to 31 st August 2016 instead of 1 st September 2016.
GERMANY
✓ Data relates to 31 st March 2016 instead of 1 st September 2016.
LATVIA
✓ Data relate to 1 st October 2016 instead of 1 st September 2016.
LITHUANIA
✓ Data relate to 1 st July 2016 instead of 1 st September 2016.
POLAND
✓ Data relate to 31 st December 2016 instead of 1 st September 2016.
PORTUGAL
✓ Data relate to 31 st December 2016 instead of 1 st September 2016.
SWEDEN
✓ Data relate to 1 st October 2016 instead of 1 st September 2016.
✓ Pre-trial male inmates <i>are not included</i> in the total number of male inmates. When they are included, the figure is 1 203.
UK: ENGLAND AND WALES
✓ Data relate to 30 th June 2016 instead of 1 st September 2016.
✓ Figures for Table 3B are taken from Table A1.9 (Quarterly Table) <i>Offender Management Statistics Quarterly</i> (January-March 2016).

TABLE 4: FOREIGN INMATES ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2016

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2016.4

Country	Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees)	Total number of foreign inmates	Adjusted total of foreigners (including unknown)	% of foreigners in the total number of inmates	Adjusted % of foreigners (incl. unknown) in the total number of inmates	Number of foreign pre-trial detainees	% of foreign pre-trial detainees in the number of foreign inmates	Number of inmates citizens of Member States of the European Union	% of the EU citizens in the number of foreign inmates	Number of inmates with legal resident status	% of foreign with legal resident status in the number of foreign inmates	Number of foreign detainees aged less than 18	% of foreign minors in the number of foreign inmates	Number of detainees for which the nationality is unknown	% of detainees for which the nationality is unknown in total prison population	Are inmates for whom the nationality is unknown considered (and counted) as foreign inmates?
Albania	5 910	89	89	1.5	1.5	46	51.7	8	9.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	No
Andorra	47	37	37	78.7	78.7	37	100.0	28	75.7	25	67.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	No
Armenia	3 907	154	NA	3.9	NA	73	47.4	16	10.4	NA	NA	0	0.0	NA	NA	Yes
Austria	8 824	4 758	4 835	53.9	54.8	1 277	26.8	1 839	38.7	NA	NA	100	2.1	77	0.9	No
Azerbaijan	22 938	526	553	2.3	2.4	134	25.5	3	0.6	NA	NA	0	0.0	27	0.1	No
Belgium	11 615	4 726	4 805	40.7	41.4	1 809	38.3	NA	NA	1 627	34.4	4	0.1	79	0.7	No
BH: BiH (st. level)																
BH: Fed. BiH																
BH: Rep. Srpska	863	17	17	2.0	2.0	3	17.6	2	11.8	NA	NA	0	0.0	0	0.0	Yes
Bulgaria	8 347	264	NA	3.2	NA	68	25.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0.0	NA	NA	No
Croatia	3 108	191	195	6.1	6.3	116	60.7	37	19.4	NA	NA	0	0.0	4	0.1	Yes
Cyprus	668	277	277	41.5	41.5	114	41.2	143	51.6	NA	NA	0	0.0	0	0.0	Yes
Czech Rep.	22 481	1 805	1 807	8.0	8.0	535	29.6	863	47.8	NA	NA	1	0.1	2	0.0	Yes
Denmark	3 408	954	954	28.0	28.0	529	55.5	244	25.6	NA	NA	7	0.7	0	0.0	Yes
Estonia	2 670	204	1 025	7.6	38.4	52	25.5	11	5.4	NA	NA	1	0.5	821	30.7	No
Finland	3 110	543	559	17.5	18.0	216	39.8	266	49.0	NA	NA	1	0.2	16	0.5	Yes
France	68 514	14 724	14 758	21.5	21.5	5 120	34.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	145	1.0	34	0.0	Yes
Georgia	9 534	333	337	3.5	3.5	80	24.0	8	2.4	NA	NA	1	0.3	4	0.0	No
Germany	64 397	22 922	NA	35.6	NA	8 308	36.2	8 451	36.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No
Greece	9 621	5 306	5 306	55.2	55.2	1 632	30.8	928	17.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0.0	Yes
Hungary	18 171	900	905	5.0	5.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	NA	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.0	Yes
Iceland	124	21	21	16.9	16.9	6	28.6	16	76.2	10	47.6	11	52.4	0	0.0	NAP
Ireland	3 688	469	469	12.7	12.7	130	27.7	357	76.1	NA	NA	0	0.0	0	0.0	No
Italy	54 195	18 311	18 326	33.8	33.8	7 675	41.9	3 661	20.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	15	0.0	Yes
Latvia	4 186	162	162	3.9	3.9	119	73.5	35	21.6	NA	NA	1	0.6	0	0.0	No
Liechtenstein																
Lithuania	7 051	107	107	1.5	1.5	38	35.5	28	26.2	14	13.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	No
Luxembourg	705	521	521	73.9	73.9	250	48.0	467	89.6	247	47.4	3	0.6	0	0.0	Yes
Malta	556	232	NA	41.7	NA	90	38.8	403	173.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No
Moldova	7 911	89	89	1.1	1.1	NA	NA	30	33.7	NA	NA	0	0.0	0	0.0	No
Monaco	32	30	31	93.8	96.9	19	63.3	26	86.7	1	3.3	6	20.0	1	3.1	Yes
Montenegro	1 081	203	203	18.8	18.8	78	38.4	7	3.4	NA	NA	0	0.0	0	0.0	No

Country	Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees)	Total number of foreign inmates	Adjusted total of foreigners (including unknown)	% of foreigners in the total number of inmates	Adjusted % of foreigners (incl. unknown) in the total number of inmates	Number of foreign pre-trial detainees	% of foreign pre-trial detainees in the number of foreign inmates	Number of inmates citizens of Member States of the European Union	% of the EU citizens in the number of foreign inmates	Number of inmates with legal resident status	% of foreign with legal resident status in the number of foreign inmates	Number of foreign detainees aged less than 18	% of foreign minors in the number of foreign inmates	Number of detainees for which the nationality is unknown	% of detainees for which the nationality is unknown in total prison population	Are inmates for whom the nationality is unknown considered (and counted) as foreign inmates?
Netherlands	8 726	1 590	1 832	18.2	21.0	803	50.5	653	41.1	NA	NA	0	0.0	242	2.8	Yes
Norway	3 851	1 306	1 306	33.9	33.9	562	43.0	642	49.2	NAP	NAP	1	0.1	0	0.0	Yes
Poland	71 528	662	674	0.9	0.9	288	43.5	207	31.3	NA	NA	0	0.0	12	0.0	Yes
Portugal	13 779	2 295	2 295	16.7	16.7	594	25.9	442	19.3	NA	NA	4	0.2	0	0.0	No
Romania	27 765	294	296	1.1	1.1	22	7.5	99	33.7	NA	NA	1	0.3	2	0.0	No
Russian Fed.																
San Marino	2	0		0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	Yes
Serbia	10 672	362	368	3.4	3.4	169	46.7	48	13.3	40	11.0	2	0.6	6	0.1	Yes
Slovak Rep.	10 181	229	229	2.2	2.2	101	44.1	127	55.5	NA	NA	0	0.0	0	0.0	Yes
Slovenia	1 308	118	118	9.0	9.0	49	41.5	32	27.1	NA	NA	0	0.0	0	0.0	Yes
Spain (total)	60 687	17 324	17 333	28.5	28.6	3 721	21.5	4 124	23.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	9	0.0	Yes
Spain (State Adm.)	52 009	13 554	13 563	26.1	26.1	2 974	21.9	3 496	25.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	9	0.0	Yes
Spain (Catalonia)	8 678	3 770	3 770	43.4	43.4	747	19.8	628	16.7	3 766	99.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	Yes
Sweden	5 762	1 228	1 274	21.3	22.1	NA	NA	435	35.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	46	0.8	No
Switzerland	6 912	4 974	4 974	72.0	72.0	1 348	27.1	NA	NA	3 426	68.9	19	0.4	0	0.0	Yes
the FYRO Macedonia	3 349	182	182	5.4	5.4	54	29.7	1	0.5	NA	NA	0	0.0	0	0.0	No
Turkey	192 627	4 193	4 201	2.2	2.2	1 902	45.4	0	0.0	NA	NA	2 480	59.1	8	0.0	Yes
Ukraine																
UK: Engl. & Wales	85 134	9 891	10 143	11.6	11.9	1 709	17.3	4 205	42.5	NA	NA	77	0.8	252	0.3	No
UK: North. Ireland	1 500	136	136	9.1	9.1	80	58.8	98	72.1	NA	NA	1	0.7	0	0.0	Yes
UK: Scotland	7 657	295	NA	3.9	NA	NA	NA	172	58.3	NA	NA	3	1.0	NA	NA	NA
Average				21.2	22.5		37.0		35.8		35.8		3.5		1.0	
Median				11.6	14.7		37.3		27.1		34.4		0.1		0.0	
Minimum				0.0	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Maximum				93.8	96.9		100.0		173.7		99.9		59.1		30.7	

NOTES TABLE - 4

General remark: The questionnaire SPACE I 2016 included an item on the number of foreign inmates and a subsidiary question on the number of those inmates who were citizens of the European Union (EU).

Figures on foreign inmates were sometimes adjusted accordingly to the number of inmates for whom the nationality was unrecorded or unknown. Unless otherwise stated, for comparative needs we assumed that all inmates with unknown nationality were non-nationals.

BULGARIA
✓ Data for pre-detention centre <i>are not included</i> .
CROATIA
✓ Data relate to 31 st December 2016 instead of 1 st September 2016.
CYPRUS
✓ Figures presented are based on the total number of inmates held in prison (for inmates held in police stations the breakdown by categories of sex is not available).
✓ If a prisoner has both the Cypriot citizenship and the citizenship of another country then s/he is recorded as Cypriot (national inmate).
CZECH REPUBLIC
✓ There is no special register of foreigners with permanent residence, long term residence and temporary residence. All foreigners are asked about their status but a considerable number of them do not have any documents. There are 429 foreigners (out of 1805) whose residence in the Czech Republic was proved by documents.
ESTONIA
✓ There is no information about the number of foreign inmates with legal resident status, because we are not equitable owner of this information. The administrator of this database is the Ministry of Interior of Estonia who gives us information about status, when required.
FRANCE
✓ The total number of inmates does not match the total number of pre-trial detainees and prisoners because figures are taken from two different sources.
GEORGIA
✓ Data relates to 31 st August 2016 instead of 1 st September 2016.
GERMANY
✓ Data relates to 31 st March 2016 instead of 1 st September 2016.
LATVIA
✓ Data relate to 1 st October 2016 instead of 1 st September 2016.
LITHUANIA
✓ Data relate to 1 st July 2016 instead of 1 st September 2016.
POLAND
✓ Data relate to 31 st December 2016 instead of 1 st September 2016.
PORTUGAL
✓ Data relate to 31 st December 2016 instead of 1 st September 2016.
SWEDEN
✓ Data relate to 1 st October 2016 instead of 1 st September 2016.
✓ Pre-trial inmates <i>are not included</i> in the total number inmates.
UK: ENGLAND AND WALES
✓ Data relate to 30 th June 2016 instead of 1 st September 2016.
✓ Figures are taken from Table A1.12i (summing the totals for the EU states) (Quarterly Table) <i>Offender Management Statistics Quarterly</i> (January-March 2016).
UK: NORTHERN IRELAND
✓ National Prisoners include both UK and Irish citizens.

TABLE 5: LEGAL STATUS OF PRISON POPULATIONS ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2016 (NUMBERS)

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

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2016.5

Country	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	Of which		(f)	(g)
						(e).1	(e).2		
Albania	1 665	457	366	489	2 933	33	131	0	5 910
Andorra	26	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	47
Armenia	NA	NA	NA	NAP	2 655	NA	NA	NA	3 907
Austria	1 768	NAP	NA	NAP	6 873	NA	NA	183	8 824
Azerbaijan	NAP	NAP	NA	NAP	18 207	NA	NA	0	22 938
Belgium	2 713	NAP	682	NAP	7 315	0	NA	905	11 615
BH: BiH (st. level)									
BH: Fed. BiH									
BH: Rep. Srpska	13	97	3	4	746	0	0	0	863
Bulgaria	NA	NA	NA	NA	6 878	NA	NA	567	8 347
Croatia	NA	NA	NA	NA	2 253	NA	NA	85	3 108
Cyprus	197	0	0	0	471	6	0	0	668
Czech Rep.		1907		NAP	20 574	NA	NA	NAP	22 481
Denmark	964	238		NAP	2 206	0	NA	0	3 408
Estonia	615	NAP	NAP	NAP	2 226	NAP	NAP	NAP	2 670
Finland	NA	NA	NA	NA	2 563	64	NA	NAP	3 110
France	15 360	NA	4 034	NA	49 091	NA	NA	686	68 514
Georgia	NA	NA	NA	NA	8 422	NA	59	NAP	9 534
Germany	13 389	NA	NAP	NA	NAP	4 843	NA	1 833	64 397
Greece	2 833	NAP	NAP	NAP	6 703	NA	NA	85	9 621
Hungary	3 339	NAP	725	NAP	13 542	202	0	565	18 171
Iceland	11	NAP	4	NA	109	3	11	0	124
Ireland	569	NAP	NAP	NAP	3 109	7	NA	10	3 688
Italy	9 418	NAP	9 331	NAP	35 147	NAP	NA	299	54 195
Latvia	331	288	365	289	2 913	0	NA	0	4 186
Liechtenstein									
Lithuania	552	552	NA	NA	6 177	NA	NA	322	7 051
Luxembourg	282	282	NA	NA	420	8	21	3	705
Malta	133	NA	NA	NAP	423	12	NAP	0	556
Moldova	1 300	587	531	0	6 611	121	194	0	7 911
Monaco	19	14	0	5	13	0	0	0	32
Montenegro	[307]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[774]	28	0	0	1 081
Netherlands	3 804	2 832	NA	972	4 731	227	NA	191	8 726
Norway	983	983	0	NA	2 778	76	NA	90	3 851
Poland	5 396	0	0	0	65 821	1 430	NA	311	71 528
Portugal	2 117	1 592	NAP	525	11 396	NA	NA	266	13 779
Romania	2 279	1 596	683	NA	25 486	NA	NA	NA	27 765
Russian Fed.									
San Marino	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Serbia		1732		7 980		NA	NA	960	10 672
Slovak Rep.	NA	NA	NA	NAP	8 717	NAP	NA	0	10 181
Slovenia	48	123	32	36	1 086	NA	NA	19	1 308
Spain (total)	7 922	NA	NA	NAP	52 765	NA	NA	0	60 687
Spain (State Adm.)	6 698	NA	NA	NAP	45 311	NA	50	0	52 009
Spain (Catalonia)	1 224	NAP	NA	NAP	7 454	123	NA	0	8 678
Sweden	1 531	NA	NA	NA	4 231	NA	NA	NAP	5 762
Switzerland	NA	NA	NA	1 032	[3 737]	335	81	[398]	6 912
the FYRO Macedonia	137	87	13	53	3 059	6	53	0	3 349
Turkey	56 766	14 620	0	0	121 241	0	0	0	192 627
Ukraine									
UK: Engl. & Wales	6 278	3 010	NA	NAP	74 316	102	6 617	1 530	85 134
UK: North. Ireland	406	NA	38	NAP	1 049	5	199	7	1 500
UK: Scotland	1 383	1 122	261	NA	NAP	9	NA	2	7 657

NOTES – TABLE 5

AUSTRIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ There are 6 057 inmates who serve a sentence and 1 768 persons held in pre-trial detention, 816 inmates are under forensic psychiatric treatment or security measures. The 183 inmates left are different kinds of imprisonment supporting other administrative authorities, provisional arrest for foreign governments etc.
BULGARIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (f): Include the detainees who are accused and defendants.
CROATIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relate to 31st December 2016 instead of 1st September 2016. ✓ Point (e): Includes 45 juveniles subject to educational measures in correctional institutions, 5 prisoners in juvenile prison. ✓ Point (f): Misdemeanour prisoners.
CYPRUS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Figures do not include the 58 detainees held in police stations.
FRANCE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The total number of inmates does not match the total number of pre-trial detainees and prisoners because figures are taken from two different sources.
GEORGIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relate to 31st August 2016 instead of 1st September 2016.
GERMANY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relates to 31st March 2016 instead of 1st September 2016.
HUNGARY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (f): Other category includes: inmates under forced medical treatment and people in short time custody.
ICELAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (d): When a prisoner receives a final sentence, the days he spent in remand are subtracted from the sentence.
IRELAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (f): Under this section there are 5 immigration cases and 5 extraditions cases.
ITALY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (f): Corresponds to “internees”.
LATVIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relate to 1st October 2016 instead of 1st September 2016. ✓ Point (e.2): there is no information available because these prisoners are do not constitute a separate category in the statistics, although they exist in our legal system.
MONTENEGRO
<p>Warning: The data validation procedure could not be achieved. For this reason the non-validated figures are presented between <i>square brackets</i> [].</p>
LITHUANIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relate to 1st July 2016 instead of 1st September 2016. ✓ Point (f): Following the provisions of the Penal Procedure Code, sentenced prisoners after having submitted their written consent are able to start the service of their term of imprisonment before the hearing of their case in order of appeal. Thus, the sentenced prisoners who have submitted an appeal (262) as well as prisoners whose sentenced has come into force before their transfer to a penitentiary institution (60) are included into the general number of prisoners whose sentence is in force and they are serving it.

THE NETHERLANDS
✓ Point (c): In this category are included persons appealing their sentence. The ones who are sentenced but who have not appealed yet, but still are within the statutory limit to do so, are part of the point (a). They cannot be made visible as a separate figure.
POLAND
✓ Data relate to 31 st December 2016 instead of 1 st September 2016.
PORTUGAL
✓ Data relate to 31 st December 2016 instead of 1 st September 2016. ✓ Point (f): In this point are included 144 detainees who are under “security measures” (mentally ill offenders considered non-criminally liable by the court), of which 144 are placed in special psychiatric institutions or in penitentiary hospitals, and 122 in non-penitentiary hospitals.
ROMANIA
✓ Point (a): Preventive detention ✓ Point (b): Sentenced at first instance
SAN MARINO
✓ Point (b): Included in point (a). ✓ Point (c): Included in point (b). ✓ Point (d): Included in point (e). ✓ Point (f): Includes persons who were ordered a measure of medical treatment (489), juveniles who serve the educational measure of being referred to educational-correctional institutions (199), persons on juvenile imprisonment (19) and punished for minor offenses (253).
SLOVENIA
✓ Point (d): Considered as sentenced inmates.
SPAIN (TOTAL)
✓ The total number of sentenced prisoners includes both sentenced inmates who have pending untried causes and inmates under security measures. ✓ Point (a): Data includes only information about the Autonomous community of Catalonia. ✓ Point (b): Data includes only information about the General State Administration. ✓ Inputs about Spain (total) were not used for the calculations of average and median European values.
SWEDEN
✓ Data relate to 1 st October 2016 instead of 1 st September 2016.
SWITZERLAND
Warning: The data validation procedure could not be achieved. For this reason the non-validated figures are presented between <i>square brackets</i> [].
UK: ENGLAND AND WALES
✓ All items taken from Table A1.1. Offender Management Statistics Quarterly (January to March 2016). ✓ Point (e.2): Refers to recalls. ✓ Point (f): Other non-criminal prisoners.
UK: NORTHERN IRELAND
✓ Point (f): Includes immigrant detainees.

**TABLE 5.1: DETAINEES NOT SERVING A FINAL SENTENCE ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2016
(PERCENTAGES AND RATES)**

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2016.5.1

Country	Percentage of detainees not serving a final sentence (1)	Percentage of detainees not serving a final sentence (2)	Rate of detainees not serving a final sentence per 100,000 inhabitants (1)	Rate of detainees not serving a final sentence per 100,000 inhabitants (2)	Percentage of untried (or pre-trial) detainees (no court decision yet reached)	Rate of untried (or pre-trial) detainees per 100,000 inhabitants
	(a.1)	(a.2)	(b.1)	(b.2)	(c)	(d)
Albania	50.4	50.4	103.2	103.2	28.2	57.7
Andorra	55.3	55.3	33.2	33.2	55.3	33.2
Armenia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Austria	22.1	20.0	22.5	20.3	20.0	20.3
Azerbaijan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Belgium	37.0	29.2	38.0	30.0	23.4	24.0
BH: BiH (st. level)						
BH: Fed. BiH						
BH: Rep. Srpska	13.6	13.6	10.1	10.1	1.5	1.1
Bulgaria	6.8	NA	7.9	NA	NA	NA
Croatia	2.7	NA	2.0	NA	NA	NA
Cyprus	29.5	29.5	23.2	23.2	29.5	23.2
Czech Rep.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Denmark	35.3	35.3	21.1	21.1	28.3	16.9
Estonia	23.0	23.0	46.7	46.7	23.0	46.7
Finland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
France	29.3	28.3	30.1	29.1	22.4	23.0
Georgia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Germany	2.8	NA	2.2	NA	NA	NA
Greece	30.3	29.4	27.1	26.3	29.4	26.3
Hungary	25.5	22.4	47.1	41.3	18.4	34.0
Iceland	12.1	12.1	4.5	4.5	8.9	3.3
Ireland	15.7	15.4	12.3	12.0	15.4	12.0
Italy	35.1	34.6	31.4	30.9	17.4	15.5
Latvia	30.4	30.4	64.7	64.7	7.9	16.8
Liechtenstein						
Lithuania	12.4	7.8	30.3	19.1	7.8	19.1
Luxembourg	40.4	40.0	49.5	48.9	40.0	48.9
Malta	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Moldova	16.4	16.4	36.6	36.6	7.4	16.5
Monaco	59.4	59.4	49.7	49.7	43.8	36.6
Montenegro	3.1	3.1	5.3	5.3	0.0	0.0
Netherlands	45.8	43.6	23.5	22.4	32.5	16.7
Norway	27.9	25.5	20.6	18.9	25.5	18.9
Poland	0.9	0.5	1.7	0.9	NA	NA
Portugal	17.3	15.4	23.0	20.5	11.6	15.4
Romania	8.2	8.2	11.5	11.5	5.7	8.1
Russian Fed.						
San Marino	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Serbia	25.2	16.2	38.0	24.5	16.2	24.5
Slovak Rep.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Slovenia	19.7	18.3	12.5	11.6	3.7	2.3
Spain (total)	13.1	13.1	17.1	17.1	13.1	17.1
Spain (State Adm.)	12.9	12.9	17.2	17.2	12.9	17.2
Spain (Catalonia)	14.1	14.1	16.5	16.5	14.1	16.5
Sweden	26.6	26.6	15.5	15.5	26.6	15.5
Switzerland	20.7	14.9	17.2	12.4	NA	NA
the FYRO Macedonia	8.7	8.7	14.0	14.0	4.1	6.6
Turkey	37.1	37.1	90.7	90.7	29.5	72.1
Ukraine						
UK: Engl. & Wales	12.7	10.9	18.6	16.0	7.4	10.8
UK: North. Ireland	30.1	29.6	24.3	23.9	27.1	21.8
UK: Scotland	18.1	18.1	25.8	25.7	14.7	20.9
Mean	22.9	23.1	26.7	27.0	18.8	21.2
Median	21.4	20.0	22.7	27.1	17.4	17.2
Minimum	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maximum	59.4	59.4	103.2	103.2	55.3	72.1

NOTES – TABLE 5.1

Table 5.1 includes two types of calculation for the category of “detainees not serving a final sentence”:

- ✓ **in the first case [(a.1) and (b.1)], the heading (f) “Other cases” from Table 5 is included,**
- ✓ **in the second case [(a.2) and (b.2)], the heading (f) “Other cases” from Table 5 is excluded**

The second type of calculation has been introduced on the basis of additional information provided by the national correspondents, which can be found in the notes to Table 5. Indeed, it seems that a significant part of the persons included under the heading “Other cases” cannot be assimilated to persons waiting for a final sentence to be imposed (i.e. this category includes persons held for security reasons, persons held for civil reasons, etc.). Nevertheless, in order to ensure the comparability of the data with previous years’ reports, we have also kept the first type of calculation (a.1 and b.1).

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IMPORTANT METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

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- ✓ In Table 5, when no data were available under heading (c) “Sentenced prisoners who have appealed or who are within the statutory limit for doing so” and no further information was provided, it is assumed that prisoners in that situation are included among those under heading (e) “SENTENCED PRISONERS (FINAL SENTENCE)”. In that case, the results under headings “Percentage of prisoners not serving a final sentence” (a.1 and a.2, Table 5.1) and those under headings “Rate of prisoners not serving a final sentence per 100,000 inhabitants” (b.1 and b.2, Table 5.1) *must be used with caution*.
- ✓ In Table 5, when no data were available under heading (b) “Detainees found guilty but who have not yet received a sentence yet” and no further information was provided, it cannot be excluded that prisoners in that situation are included among those under heading (a) “UNTRIED DETAINEES (NO COURT DECISION YET REACHED)”. In that case, the results under heading (c) “Percentage of untried detainees (no court decision reached yet)” and those under heading (d) “Rate of untried detainees (no court decision yet reached) per 100,000 inhabitants” of Table 5.1 *must be used with caution*.
- ✓ Square brackets were used for “merged” categories (e.g. categories (a) and (b) or (a), (b) and (c) of Table 5).

SPAIN (TOTAL)

- ✓ Figures presented as totals were not used for the calculations of mean and median European values.

**TABLE 5.2: DANGEROUS OFFENDERS UNDER SECURITY MEASURES ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2016
(NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES)**

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2016.5.2

Country	Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees)	Total number of persons under security measures/preventive detention for dangerous offenders	% of persons under security measures in the total number of inmates	Persons held as not criminally responsible by the court	Persons held as totally or partially criminally responsible by the court and who have been sentenced	(*) Are these persons included in the total number of prison population?
Albania	5 910	179	3.0	128	51	No
Andorra	47	0	0.0	0	21	Yes
Armenia	3 907	NAP	***	NAP	NAP	***
Austria	8 824	816	9.2	412	404	Yes
Azerbaijan	22 938	NAP	***	NAP	NAP	***
Belgium	11 615	111	1.0	NAP	111	Yes
BH: BiH (st. level)						
BH: Fed. BiH						
BH: Rep. Srpska	863	0	0.0	0	0	Yes
Bulgaria	8 347	NAP	***	NAP	NAP	***
Croatia	3 108	NA	***	NA	71	Yes
Cyprus	668	0	0.0	NAP	NAP	***
Czech Rep.	22 481	73	0.3	3	70	Yes
Denmark	3 408	57	1.7	NAP	NAP	Yes
Estonia	2 670	NAP	***	NAP	NAP	***
Finland	3 110	NAP	***	NAP	NAP	***
France	68 514	NA	***	NA	NA	***
Georgia	9 534	NA	***	NA	NA	***
Germany	64 397	524	0.8	NAP	524	Yes
Greece	9 621	NA	***	NA	NA	No
Hungary	18 171	165	0.9	165	NAP	***
Iceland	124	0	0.0	NAP	111	Yes
Ireland	3 688	1 002	27.2	NA	NA	Yes
Italy	54 195	299	0.6	NAP	NAP	Yes
Latvia	4 186	NAP	***	NAP	NAP	***
Liechtenstein						
Lithuania	7 051	NAP	***	NAP	***	***
Luxembourg	705	NAP	***	NA	NA	***
Malta	556	36	6.5	0	NAP	Yes
Moldova	7 911	338	4.3	NAP	NAP	Yes
Monaco	32	0	0.0	0	0	Yes
Montenegro	1 081	0	0.0	0	0	No
Netherlands	8 726	97	1.1	97	NAP	No
Norway	3 851	90	2.3	NAP	95	Yes
Poland	71 528	123	0.2	28	95	Yes
Portugal	13 779	0	0.0	0	0	***
Romania	27 765	NAP	***	NAP	NAP	***
Russian Fed.						
San Marino	2	0	0.0	0	0	No
Serbia	10 672	489	4.6	259	230	Yes
Slovak Rep.	10 181	NAP	***	NAP	NAP	***
Slovenia	1 308	NA	***	NA	NA	No
Spain (total)	60 687	558	0.9	NA	NA	Yes
Spain (State Adm.)	52 009	558	0.9	NA	NA	Yes
Spain (Catalonia)	8 678	NAP	***	NAP	NAP	***
Sweden	5 762	NA	***	NA	NA	***
Switzerland	6 912	141	2.0	6	26	Yes
the FYRO Macedonia	3 349	NAP	***	NA	NA	No
Turkey	192 627	NA	***	NAP	NAP	***
Ukraine						
UK: Engl. & Wales	85 134	NA	***	NA	NA	***
UK: North. Ireland	1 500	NA	***	NAP	NAP	Yes
UK: Scotland	7 657	NAP	NA	***	***	***
Average			2.6			
Median			0.8			
Minimum			0.0			
Maximum			27.2			

NOTES – TABLE 5.2

AUSTRIA
✓ 816 inmates are under forensic-psychiatric treatment or security measures.
BELGIUM
✓ Persons included in the Table 5.2 are inmates of whom sentences were coupled with requirement of placement at the disposal of the Court of the enforcement of sentenced (previously, at the disposal of the Government) at the end of the sentence. According to this provision these persons should remain in custody.
✓ Non-criminally liable offenders sentenced to measures of indefinite incarceration (<i>internement</i>) are not under security measures <i>stricto sensu</i> and, therefore, are not included in Table 5.2.
CROATIA
✓ Data relate to 31 st December 2016 instead of 1 st September 2016.
CZECH REPUBLIC
✓ The definition of persons not criminally responsible in the law changed. Some of the persons previously profiled as not criminally responsible, are now considered totally or partially criminally responsible. That is why the figure in 6.A.1. of SPACE 2015 was 10 and Now it is only 3.
GEORGIA
✓ Data refers to 31 st August 2016 instead of 1 st September 2016.
HUNGARY
✓ People under forced medical treatment. They are not counted in the number of sentenced inmates as criminal responsibility cannot be established.
ICELAND
✓ Persons which are not criminally responsible are held at Psychiatric Hospitals under the Ministry of Welfare. The Ministry has the responsibility for administration and policy making of social affairs, health and social security in Iceland as prescribed by law, regulations and other directives.
IRELAND
✓ Data for the total number of persons under security measures are taken the October 2016 Census. These are normal prisoners held in protection for their safety and not persons solely detained for preventive reasons.
LITHUANIA
✓ Data relate to 1 st July 2016 instead of 1 st September 2016.
THE NETHERLANDS
✓ In Table 5.2 are included persons under security measures/preventive detention. This category consists of people that are not held criminally responsible for their crimes and they are placed in psychiatric clinics (outside the responsibility of prison service) by a judge for the duration of one year.
POLAND
✓ Data relate to 31 st December 2016 instead of 1 st September 2016.
PORTUGAL
✓ Data relate to 31 st December 2016 instead of 1 st September 2016.
SERBIA (REPUBLIC OF)
✓ Persons under security measures are under a treatment measure. There are 3 measures of treatment in the System for Enforcement of Penal Sanctions of the Republic of Serbia and these persons are in Special Prison Hospital which is the part of Systems for Enforcement of Penal Sanctions: 1) Mandatory psychiatric treatment and keeping in a medical institution (282 persons); 2) Mandatory treatment of drug addicts (106 persons); and 3) Mandatory treatment of alcoholic (101) persons.

- ✓ Preventive supervision - The Law on Special Measures for the prevention of crimes against sexual freedom according to the minors has the aim to prevent persons who sentenced for offences against sexual freedom according to the minors to do that offence again. There are 18 persons under this special measure. It concerns persons who are under special measures after serving the prison sentence for offenses against sexual freedom concerning minors.

SPAIN (TOTAL)

- ✓ Data only concerns the General State Administration (data on the Autonomous Region of Catalonia is therefore not included).

SWITZERLAND

- ✓ Data relate to 2nd September 2015 instead of 1st September 2015.
- ✓ Figures on “interned” offenders held under measures of (in) definite imprisonment: art. 64 of the Criminal Code.

TABLE 6: MAIN OFFENCE OF SENTENCED PRISONERS (FINAL SENTENCE) ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2016 (NUMBERS)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2016.6

Country	Homicide (incl. attempts)	Assault and battery	Rape	Other types of sexual offences	Robbery	Other types of theft	Economic and financial offences	Drug offences	Terrorism	Road traffic offences	Other cases	Number of sentenced prisoners (final sentence)
Albania	975	87	66	32	382	259	104	445	16	149	418	2 933
Andorra	3	3	3	0	2	0	0	7	0	3	0	21
Armenia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2 655
Austria	325	NA	144	149	937	1 641	NA	966	NA	NA	NA	6 873
Azerbaijan	2 490	964	219		1 088	3 733	134	4 932	NA	NA	4 647	18 207
Belgium	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7 315
BH: BiH (st. level)												
BH: Fed. BiH												
BH: Rep. Srpska	148	224	17	16	179	15	16	79	0	32	20	746
Bulgaria	845	216	241	188	1 175	2 668	99	509	2	790	145	6 878
Croatia	354	60	62	107	328	501	275	252	0	77	237	2 253
Cyprus	53	13	30	46	31	90	24	126	1	3	54	471
Czech Rep.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	20 574
Denmark	191	362	102	60	219	253	78	543	NA	74	324	2 206
Estonia	397	201	99	26	259	330	8	639	0	166	101	2 226
Finland	520	437	155		212	248	195	458	0	202	136	2 563
France	4 640	6 557	4 348	1 024	2 439	9 757	2 868	8 557	NA	3 355	5 546	49 091
Georgia	1 193	697	101	105	1 043	8 619	148	3 284	31	257	4 621	8 422
Germany	3 625	6 092	3 206		6 272	11 934	6 511	6 414	NA	1 808	3 313	49 175
Greece	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1 963	NA	NA	NA	6 703
Hungary	1 284	1 335	305	111	2 578	3 367	NA	126	3	0	4 433	13 542
Iceland	13	12	12	10	6	5	4	33	0	5	9	109
Ireland	414	445	182	189	91	595	35	360	15	40	743	3 109
Italy	6 493	109	1 852	623	5 442	1 897	363	10 820	56	NA	7 492	35 147
Latvia	428	254	131	99	720	615	122	442	0	70	32	2 913
Liechtenstein												
Lithuania	1 703	312	300	112	845	1 010	45	801	0	21	1 350	6 177
Luxembourg	59	51	25	9	32	69	8	113	0	11	43	420
Malta	45	15	5	25	158	35	33	184	0	7	131	423
Moldova	1 606	558	595	0	507	0	24	367	0	177	2 777	6 611
Monaco	0	1	0	1	2	5	0	2	0	0	2	13
Montenegro	[168]	[88]	[8]	[2]	[59]	[203]	[12]	[161]	[0]	[39]	[0]	[774]
Netherlands	712	167	198		558	632	201	774	NA	116	1 373	4 731
Norway	191	348	243	234	99	224	211	678	NAP	NAP	550	2 778
Poland	4 668	3 479	1 572	829	9 074	18 132	599	2 152	NA	0	25 316	65 821
Portugal	1 008	348	199	279	1 481	1 524	NA	2 208	1	1 292	3 056	11 396
Romania	5 801	529	1 834	172	4 200	4 996	793	1 185	15	1 375	4 586	25 486
Russian Fed.												
San Marino	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Serbia	779	146	194	124	1 090	2 118	320	1 763	0	115	1 331	7 980
Slovak Rep.	573	438	145	223	1 154	1 624	465	1 004	0	0	3 091	8 717
Slovenia	75	90	11	38	98	341	194	148	1	36	54	1 086
Spain (total)	4 226	2 883	1 966	1 319	16 283	2 411	1 971	11 284	197	1 299	8 926	52 765
Spain (St. Adm.)	3 446	2 259	1 464	1 297	14 579	880	1 861	9 964	197	1 084	8 280	45 311
Spain (Catalonia)	780	624	502	22	1 704	1 531	110	1 320	0	215	646	7 454
Sweden	583	478	206	176	406	327	193	866	6	95	895	4 231
Switzerland	244	216	163	212	295	859	5	803	NA	118	822	3 737
the FYRO Macedonia	291	71	44	125	598	607	55	539	26	59	644	3 059
Turkey	26 966	17 746	13 864	NA	17 587	33 648	4 255	29 031	5 562	NA	NA	121 241
Ukraine												
UK: Engl. & Wales	6 986	12 004	6 596	5 935	7 822	10 943	1 373	11 008	NAP	405	11 244	74 316
UK: North. Ireland	173	204	46	61	90	98	NA	83	NA	17	277	1 049
UK: Scotland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6 272

TABLE 6.1: MAIN OFFENCE OF SENTENCED PRISONERS (FINAL SENTENCE) ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2016 (PERCENTAGES)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2016.6.1

Country	Homicide (incl. attempts)	Assault and battery	Rape	Other types of sexual offences	Robbery	Other types of theft	Economic and financial offences	Drug offences	Terrorism	Road traffic offences	Other cases
Albania	33.2	3.0	2.3	1.1	13.0	8.8	3.5	15.2	0.5	5.1	14.3
Andorra	14.3	14.3	14.3	0.0	9.5	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	14.3	0.0
Armenia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Austria	4.7	NA	2.1	2.2	13.6	23.9	NA	14.1	NA	NA	NA
Azerbaijan	13.7	5.3	1.2		6.0	20.5	0.7	27.1	NA	NA	25.5
Belgium	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
BH: BiH (st. level)											
BH: Fed. BiH											
BH: Rep. Srpska	19.8	30.0	2.3	2.1	24.0	2.0	2.1	10.6	0.0	4.3	2.7
Bulgaria	12.3	3.1	3.5	2.7	17.1	38.8	1.4	7.4	0.0	11.5	2.1
Croatia	15.7	2.7	2.8	4.7	14.6	22.2	12.2	11.2	0.0	3.4	10.5
Cyprus	11.3	2.8	6.4	9.8	6.6	19.1	5.1	26.8	0.2	0.6	11.5
Czech Rep.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Denmark	8.7	16.4	4.6	2.7	9.9	11.5	3.5	24.6	NA	3.4	14.7
Estonia	17.8	9.0	4.4	1.2	11.6	14.8	0.4	28.7	0.0	7.5	4.5
Finland	20.3	17.1	6.0		8.3	9.7	7.6	17.9	0.0	7.9	5.3
France	9.5	13.4	8.9	2.1	5.0	19.9	5.8	17.4	NA	6.8	11.3
Georgia	14.2	8.3	1.2	1.2	12.4	102.3	1.8	39.0	0.4	3.1	54.9
Germany	7.4	12.4	6.5		12.8	24.3	13.2	13.0	NA	3.7	6.7
Greece	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hungary	9.5	9.9	2.3	0.8	19.0	24.9	NA	0.9	0.0	0.0	32.7
Iceland	11.9	11.0	11.0	9.2	5.5	4.6	3.7	30.3	0.0	4.6	8.3
Ireland	13.3	14.3	5.9	6.1	2.9	19.1	1.1	11.6	0.5	1.3	23.9
Italy	18.5	0.3	5.3	1.8	15.5	5.4	1.0	30.8	0.2	NA	21.3
Latvia	14.7	8.7	4.5	3.4	24.7	21.1	4.2	15.2	0.0	2.4	1.1
Liechtenstein											
Lithuania	27.6	5.1	4.9	1.8	13.7	16.4	0.7	13.0	0.0	0.3	21.9
Luxembourg	14.0	12.1	6.0	2.1	7.6	16.4	1.9	26.9	0.0	2.6	10.2
Malta	10.6	3.5	1.2	5.9	37.4	8.3	7.8	43.5	0.0	1.7	31.0
Moldova	24.3	8.4	9.0	0.0	7.7	0.0	0.4	5.6	0.0	2.7	42.0
Monaco	0.0	7.7	0.0	7.7	15.4	38.5	0.0	15.4	0.0	0.0	15.4
Montenegro	21.7	11.4	1.0	0.3	7.6	26.2	1.6	20.8	0.0	5.0	0.0
Netherlands	15.0	3.5	4.2		11.8	13.4	4.2	16.4	NA	2.5	29.0
Norway	6.9	12.5	8.7	8.4	3.6	8.1	7.6	24.4	NAP	NA	19.8
Poland	7.1	5.3	2.4	1.3	13.8	27.5	0.9	3.3	NA	0.0	38.5
Portugal	8.8	3.1	1.7	2.4	13.0	13.4	NA	19.4	0.0	11.3	26.8
Romania	22.8	2.1	7.2	0.7	16.5	19.6	3.1	4.6	0.1	5.4	18.0
Russian Fed.											
San Marino	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Serbia	9.8	1.8	2.4	1.6	13.7	26.5	4.0	22.1	0.0	1.4	16.7
Slovak Rep.	6.6	5.0	1.7	2.6	13.2	18.6	5.3	11.5	0.0	0.0	35.5
Slovenia	6.9	8.3	1.0	3.5	9.0	31.4	17.9	13.6	0.1	3.3	5.0
Spain (total)	8.0	5.5	3.7	2.5	30.9	4.6	3.7	21.4	0.4	2.5	16.9
Spain (State Adm.)	7.6	5.0	3.2	2.9	32.2	1.9	4.1	22.0	0.4	2.4	18.3
Spain (Catalonia)	10.5	8.4	6.7	0.3	22.9	20.5	1.5	17.7	0.0	2.9	8.7
Sweden	13.8	11.3	4.9	4.2	9.6	7.7	4.6	20.5	0.1	2.2	21.2
Switzerland	6.5	5.8	4.4	5.7	7.9	23.0	0.1	21.5	NA	3.2	22.0
the FYRO Macedonia	9.5	2.3	1.4	4.1	19.5	19.8	1.8	17.6	0.8	1.9	21.1
Turkey	22.2	14.6	11.4	NA	14.5	27.8	3.5	23.9	4.6	NA	NA
Ukraine											
UK: Engl. & Wales	9.4	16.2	8.9	8.0	10.5	14.7	1.8	14.8	NAP	0.5	15.1
UK: North. Ireland	16.5	19.4	4.4	5.8	8.6	9.3	NA	7.9	NA	1.6	26.4
UK: Scotland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Average	13.1	8.7	4.5	3.3	12.9	18.6	6.3	18.1	0.2	3.4	16.9
Median	12.1	8.3	4.4	2.6	12.6	18.9	3.3	17.5	0.0	2.6	15.4
Minimum	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maximum	33.2	30.0	14.3	9.8	37.4	102.3	100.0	43.5	4.6	14.3	54.9

NOTES – TABLES 6 AND 6.1

ARMENIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ National breakdown does not fit the categories included in the SPACE I questionnaire used for Table 6. Figures are available for the following categories of offences: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ crimes against life and health: 658; ○ crimes against freedom and dignity: 52; ○ sexual offences: 51; ○ crimes against family and child interest: 1; ○ crimes against property: 1 177; ○ economic crimes: 45; ○ crimes against public safety: 56; ○ crimes against public order and morality: 53; ○ crimes against public health: 432; ○ crimes against environmental safety: 1; ○ crimes against state safety and constitutional order: 16; ○ crimes against state service: 18; ○ crimes against governmental order: 29; ○ crimes against justice: 4; ○ crimes against military: 59.
AUSTRIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Because of the legal classification in the Austria Criminal law and the mode of registration to the electronic administration program, it is not possible to classify all types of offences listed in Table 6. Therefore the sum of the categories does not reach the total number of sentenced prisoners.
AZERBAIJAN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Assault and battery: Corresponds to assault leading to aggravated bodily injury. ✓ Categories of Rape and Other types of sexual offences cannot be separated in these statistics: are included all types of sexual offences. These figures are not included in the European average/median calculations.
BULGARIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The <i>main offence rule</i> is not defined. Therefore the sum of the categories does not reach the total number of sentenced prisoners.
CROATIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relate to 31st December 2016 instead of 1st September 2016. ✓ This includes 45 juveniles with educational measures in correctional institutions, 5 prisoners in a juvenile prison.
CZECH REPUBLIC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The <i>main offence rule</i> is not defined. The distribution by main offence rule is not available at Prison Administration but may be found at the Ministry of Justice. Figures are taken from the statistical year book 2016.
FINLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Categories of Rape and Other types of sexual offences cannot be separated in these statistics: are included all types of sexual offences. These figures are not included in the European average/median calculations.
GEORGIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Figures for this table are on 31st August 2016 instead of 1st September 2016. ✓ Some inmates are serving sentence for more than one crime. The <i>main offence rule</i> is not defined. Therefore the sum of the categories does not reach the total number of sentenced prisoners. It should be noted, that the principle of unconditional consecutive sentencing has been abolished and the principle of concurrent sentencing has been introduced in Georgia, meaning that the

<p>period of imprisonment equals the length of the longest sentence; though, the charges against the offender might include more than one episode.</p>
<p>GERMANY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Figures for this table are on 31st March 2016 instead of 1st September 2016. ✓ Categories of Rape and Other types of sexual offences cannot be separated in these statistics: are included all types of sexual offences. These figures are not included in the European average/median calculations.
<p>IRELAND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Terrorism: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Offences from group 11 – Conspiracy to cause an explosion (1), possession of explosives in suspicious circumstances (13), and possession of explosives with intent (1).
<p>ITALY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Assault and battery: Under this heading are as well included crime of "violence" and "violence against a public officer/obstruction of a public officer" (<i>violenza/resistenza a pubblico ufficiale</i>) as well as "physical coercion against one person and threat" (<i>violenza privata/minaccia</i>). ✓ Economic and financial offences include include illegitimate competition and bankruptcy offences, but not money laundering and usury (included in the crime against property). ✓ In the category of Terrorism are included all types of crimes supplied in the Criminal Code under the denomination of "crimes against the personality of the State".
<p>LATVIA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Figures are of 1st October 2016 instead of 1st September 2016.
<p>LITHUANIA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Figures are on 1st July 2016 instead of 1st September 2016. ✓ Assault and battery: includes heavy bodily injury. ✓ Percentages in Table 6.1 are calculated on the basis of the adjusted total number of sentenced inmates. This figure includes those who did not receive a final sentence but who started serving their term in advance. Provisions of the Penal Procedure Code: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Sentenced prisoners after having submitted their written consent may start serving their term of imprisonment before the hearing of their case in order of appeal. Therefore, sentenced prisoners who have submitted an appeal (262), as well as prisoners whose sentences had come into force before their transfer to a penitentiary institution (60) are included among prisoners with final sentence.
<p>MALTA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Some inmates have more than one sentence to serve.
<p>MONACO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Other cases include fraud complicity.
<p>MONTENEGRO</p> <p><i>Warning: The data validation procedure could not be achieved. For this reason the non-validated figures are presented between square brackets [].</i></p>
<p>THE NETHERLANDS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Categories of Rape and Other types of sexual offences cannot be separated in these statistics: are included all types of sexual offences. These figures are not included in the European average/median calculations. ✓ Categories of Terrorism and Cyber-crime cannot be separated in these statistics. ✓ Other cases: Under this heading are included inmates sentenced under other laws and unknown cases: inmates with unregistered type of crime (e.g. inmates convicted to pay financial compensations to the victims and who are detained for not having done that, or people who are convicted to placement in custodial clinics under a hospital order).

POLAND
✓ Figures are on 31 st December 2016 instead of 1 st September 2016.
PORTUGAL
✓ Figures are on 31 st December 2016 instead of 1 st September 2016.
✓ The category road traffic offenses includes dangerous driving (135), driving while intoxicated or under the influence of drugs (258) and driving a vehicle without a legal license (899).
SPAIN (TOTAL)
✓ Total figures were not used for the calculations of average and median European values.
SERBIA
✓ The number of sentenced inmates includes prisoners who have not received a final sentence yet, but who have started serving a prison sentence in advance.
SWEDEN
✓ Figures are on 1 st October 2016 instead of 1 st September 2016.
TURKEY
✓ The <i>main offence rule</i> is not defined. Therefore the sum of the categories does not reach the total number of sentenced prisoners.
UK: ENGLAND AND WALES
✓ Figures are on 30 th June 2016 instead of 1 st September 2016.
✓ Homicide: includes murder, manslaughter and 'other and attempted homicide.
✓ Assault and battery: Includes all other violence against the person offences.
✓ Other types of theft: Includes burglary, and theft and handling stolen goods offences.
✓ Economic and financial offences: includes fraud and forgery.
✓ Road traffic offenses: Includes the summary of motoring offences
✓ Other cases: includes Criminal damage and arson, possession of weapons, misconduct, crimes against society, summary non-motoring offenses, offenses not recorded and fine defaulters
✓ Figures include offenders who are in custody following a recall.

TABLE 7: LENGTHS OF SENTENCES IMPOSED (FINAL SENTENCED PRISONERS) ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2016 (NUMBERS)

(A) – LESS THAN 1 MONTH

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(I) – 20 YEARS AND OVER

(J) – LIFE IMPRISONMENT

(K) – SECURITY MEASURES

(L) – PRISONERS SENTENCED TO DEATH

(M) – OTHER SENTENCES

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2016.7

Country	Less than 1 month	1 month to less than 3 months	3 months to less than 6 months	6 months to less than one year	1 year to less than 3 years	3 years to less than 5 years	5 years to less than 10 years	10 years to less than 20 years	20 years and over	Life imprisonment	Security measures	Prisoners sentenced to death	Other
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)
Albania	18	40	38	43	294	652	909	427	353	159	0	NAP	0
Andorra	0	1	3	2	1	7	2	4	1	0	0	NAP	0
Armenia		[49]			[329]	[689]	[1 118]	[359]	[27]	[97]	NAP	NAP	NAP
Austria	[25]	[194]	[315]	[562]	[2 241]	[1 145]	[1 036]	[406]	[17]	[116]	NAP	NAP	NAP
Azerbaijan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	273	0	NAP	0
Belgium	0	5	90	221	775	2 239	NA	NA	NA	217	NAP	NAP	NAP
BH: BiH (st. level)													
BH: Fed. BiH													
BH: Rep. Srpska	1	24	50	64	152	104	152	168	31	NAP	NA	NAP	0
Bulgaria	3	296	345	1 206	2 042	1 073	976	705	57	175	NAP	NAP	0
Croatia	2	2	38	255	737	365	390	276	143	NAP	NAP	NAP	0
Cyprus	0	3	10	39	131	65	105	80	17	21	0	NAP	0
Czech Rep.	8	77	702	3 691	7 857	3 542	3 057	1 365	154	48	73	NAP	NAP
Denmark	16	127	168	264	721	268	302	233	4	23	57	NAP	23
Estonia	1	9	49	165	604	529	538	270	20	41	NAP	NAP	NAP
Finland	41	90	119	227	809	512	384	180	1	200	NAP	NAP	NAP
France	401	1 428	5 162	8 804	13 785	6 321	5 303	5 785	1 613	489	NA	NAP	NAP
Georgia	5	15	173	460	2 226	2 446	2 899	1 038	73	73	NA	NAP	NA
Germany	828	5 394	7 098	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	1 863	540	NAP	NAP
Greece		56		97	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	934	0	NAP	0
Hungary	47	187	138	840	4 947	2 482	3 351	1 140	69	341	165	NAP	0
Iceland	2	5	6	12	31	19	19	15	0	0	0	NAP	0
Ireland	5	8	102	257	823	639	681	241	5	348	0	NAP	0

Country	Less than 1 month	1 month to less than 3 months	3 months to less than 6 months	6 months to less than one year	1 year to less than 3 years	3 years to less than 5 years	5 years to less than 10 years	10 years to less than 20 years	20 years and over	Life imprisonment	Security measures	Prisoners sentenced to death	Other
Italy	33	74	353	1 409	6 614	7 484	9 106	6 191	2 201	1 682	299	NAP	0
Latvia	21	38	48	117	613	592	897	527	5	55	NAP	NAP	NAP
Liechtenstein													
Lithuania	37	122	156	303	1 477	1 114	1 682	1 474	14	120	NAP	NAP	NAP
Luxembourg	2	4	6	44	165	49	53	53	31	13	NAP	NAP	NAP
Malta	35	20	16	104	207	76	86	87	27	17	0	NAP	0
Moldova	NAP	NAP	NAP	97	582	938	2 152	1 802	923	117	NAP	NAP	NAP
Monaco	0	2	1	2	5	0	3	0	0	0	0	NAP	0
Montenegro	18	53	60	210	254	97	56	15	8	0	0	0	3
Netherlands	488	466	352	546	1 241	476	572	419	46	31	NAP	NAP	94
Norway	73	241	199	432	790	439	373	210	21	NAP	NAP	NAP	0
Poland	829		4 389	11 367	26 627	8 517	5 251	2 429	1 718	380	NA	NAP	4 314
Portugal	9	74	196	440	1 709	2 147	4 098	1 791	356	NAP	266	NAP	310
Romania	0	6	54	525	5 377	7 079	7 293	4 034	949	169	NAP	NAP	NAP
Russian Fed.													
San Marino	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	NAP	0
Serbia	0	177	395	784	2 188	1 725	1 643	847	221	NAP	0	NAP	0
Slovak Rep.	7	108	631	1 514	2 564	1 119	1 940	624	168	42	0	NAP	0
Slovenia	3	11	65	107	386	193	198	103	20	0	NAP	NAP	0
Spain (total)	206	190	1 682	2 969	9 810	11 840	14 399	9 394	2 275	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA
Spain (State Adm.)	157	141	1 508	2 738	8 709	10 148	12 084	7 847	1 979	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA
Spain (Catalonia)	49	49	174	231	1 101	1 692	2 315	1 547	296	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA
Sweden	14	198	225	434	1 505	756	626	306	22	145	NAP	NAP	NAP
Switzerland	[121]	[551]	[510]	[103]	[783]	[574]	[287]	[153]	NAP	[35]	[6]	NAP	[649]
the FYRO Macedonia	0	11	92	257	778	766	747	337	6	40	0	NAP	25
Turkey	118	1 205	1 338	2 269	8 927	14 969	30 812	33 308	21 110	7 303	NA	NAP	NA
Ukraine													
UK: Engl. & Wales	212	1 053	2 365	2 231	14 718	9 102	14 398	7 407	671	7 361	3 998	NAP	10 800
UK: North. Ireland	7	11	55	114	242	148	182	121	14	155	NA	NAP	0
UK: Scotland	55	94	472	575	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NA

NOTES – TABLE 7

Some countries may have included persons sentenced to security measures (mentally-ill offenders and persons considered as dangerous offenders) under the category “life imprisonment”, because in such cases the length of detention/imprisonment is not fixed. However, as a rule, such persons have been excluded from the distribution, and counted separately (see notes to Table 7).

ARMENIA
Warning: The data validation procedure could not be achieved. For this reason the non-validated figures are presented between <i>square brackets</i> [].
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Points (A) (B), (C) and (D) – Less than one year. ✓ Point (H) – From 10 to less than 15 years (instead of <i>10 years to less than 20 years</i>). ✓ Point (I) – 15 years and over (instead of <i>20 years and over</i>).
AUSTRIA
Warning: The data validation procedure could not be achieved. For this reason the non-validated figures are presented between <i>square brackets</i> [].
AZERBAIJAN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Points (A), (B), (C), (D), and (E) – Less than 2 years: 1 908. ✓ Point (F) – 2 years to less than 7 years (instead of <i>3 years to less than 5 years</i>): 8 841. ✓ Point (G) – 7 years to less than 12 years (instead of <i>5 years to less than 10 years</i>): 5 224. ✓ Points (H) and (I) – 12 years and over (instead of <i>10 years to less than 20 years and 20 years and over</i>): 1 961.
BELGIUM
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Because of the existence of a category of “peines criminelles à temps”, for which there are no details concerning the length of sentences and which includes penalties of 5 years or more, the answers for items (G) to (I) are not available. This explains why the total items available differ from the total number of sentenced inmates.
CROATIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relate to 31st December 2016 instead of 1st September 2016. ✓ 45 juveniles with educational measure in correctional institutions are <i>not included</i>.
DENMARK
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (M) – Under this heading are included persons sentenced according to <i>Criminal Law of Greenland</i> (special measures against mentally ill people and <i>particularly dangerous</i> people).
GEORGIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The difference between the total sum of the subcategories and the total number of sentenced prisoners is caused by the distribution relevant to question the length of sentences subcategories, that covers the total number of inmates, including convicts as well as remand prisoners. It should also be noted, the sum of allocation given in answer to the breakdown by the length of the sentence should be used as the distribution value given in the breakdown by the main offense table.
GERMANY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Figures for this table are on 31st August 2016 instead of 1st September 2016. ✓ Different breakdowns are available: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ From 6 months to one year : 9 701; ○ From more than 1 year to 2 years : 9 887; ○ From more than 2 years to 5 years: 11 707; ○ From more than 5 years to 10 years: 3 317; ○ From more than 10 years to 15 years: 523.

GREECE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Points (B) and (C) – From one to less than 6 months. ✓ Point (E) – From 1 year to less than 2 years (instead of <i>1 year to less than 3 years</i>). ✓ Point (F) – From 2 years to less than 5 years (instead of <i>3 year to less than 5 years</i>). ✓ Point (H) – From 10 years to 15 years (instead of <i>10 years to less than 20 years</i>). ✓ Point (I) – 15 years and over (instead of <i>20 years and over</i>).
HUNGARY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (K) – Inmates under forced medical treatment are counted here (165). However, they are not counted in the number of sentenced inmates as criminal responsibility cannot be established.
ITALY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (K) – Persons undergoing security measures are not counted among finally sentenced inmates.
LATVIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relate to 1st October 2016 instead of 1st September 2016. ✓ Until the 31st December 2011 death penalty in Latvia was not applicable for the crimes which were committed in a peacetime and Criminal Law of Latvia provided possibility of application of the death sentence for the crimes committed during the war. Death penalty was excluded from Criminal Law in Latvia since 1st January 2012.
LITHUANIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Figures are on 1st July 2016 instead of 1st September 2016. ✓ According to the Penal Procedure Code, sentenced prisoners after having submitted their written consent may start serving prison sentence before the hearing of their case in order of appeal. Therefore, sentenced prisoners in appeal, as well as prisoners whose sentences had come into force before their transfer to a penitentiary institution are included into the general number of prisoners whose sentence is in force and they are serving it. In Table 7 are included additional 322 persons.
MALTA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Some inmates may have more than one sentence to serve.
MONTENEGRO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (M): inmates whose prison sentence is higher than 40 years.
THE NETHERLANDS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (M) – 94 inmates with unknown duration of prison sentences imposed.
POLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (A) & Point (B) – Less than 3 months.
PORTUGAL
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relate to 31st December 2016 instead of 1st September 2016. ✓ Point (K) – 266 inmates under “security measures” (mentally-ill); 144 placed in penitentiary psychiatric institutions or hospitals, and 122 placed in non-penitentiary psychiatric institutions or hospitals. ✓ Point (L) – There are 44 inmates sentenced to a prison sentence with undetermined length, 529 were sentenced to prison terms on free days and 3 sentenced to half detention.
SPAIN (TOTAL)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Figures presented as totals were not used for the calculations of average and median European values.
SWEDEN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relate to 1st October 2016 instead of 1st September 2016.
SWITZERLAND

Warning: The data validation procedure could not be achieved. For this reason the non-validated figures are presented between square brackets [].

- ✓ **Point (i)** - These convicted persons have more than one sentence to serve and the total length of all sentences is more than 20 years.
- ✓ **Point (m)** - This corresponds to the institutional measure "referee in a house of correction", that runs from 1 to 5 years. The court does not determinate in advance the length of this measure. The court decides additional on the base of the results of the educational process.

UK: ENGLAND AND WALES

- ✓ Data relate to 30th June 2016 instead of 1st September 2016.
- ✓ **Point (k)** – Included persons under *Indeterminate Sentences for Public Protection*.
- ✓ **Point (m)** – In this category are included unrecorded sentences (less than or equal to 6 months, and 1-4 years), *Extended Determinate Sentences*, recalls and fine defaulters.

UK: NORTHERN IRELAND

- ✓ Sentence length includes both the custodial element and the licence element (i.e. period on probation).

UK: SCOTLAND

- ✓ Different breakdowns are available:
 - From 1 to less than 2 years: 990
 - From 2 to less than 4 years: 1228
 - From 4 to less than 10 years: 1555
 - 10 years and over: 265
 - Life sentences: 1038 (includes lifers recalled from licence)

TABLE 7.1: LENGTHS OF SENTENCES IMPOSED (FINAL SENTENCED PRISONERS) ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2016 (PERCENTAGES)

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

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2016.7.1

Country	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	Total	
Albania	0.6	1.4	1.3	1.5	10.0	22.2	31.0	14.6	12.0	5.4	0.0	NAP	0.0	100.0	
Andorra	0.0	4.8	14.3	9.5	4.8	33.3	9.5	19.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	NAP	0.0	100.0	
Armenia		[1.8]			[12.4]	[26.0]	[42.1]	[13.5]	[1.0]	[3.7]	NAP	NAP	NAP	100.5	
Austria	[0.4]	[2.8]	[4.6]	[8.2]	[32.6]	[16.7]	[15.1]	[5.9]	[0.2]	[1.7]	NAP	NAP	NAP	88.1	
Azerbaijan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.5	NA	NA	
Belgium	0.0	0.1	1.2	3.0	10.6	30.6	NA	NA	NA	3.0	NAP	NAP	NAP	48.5	
BH: BiH (st. lvel)															
BH: Fed. BiH															
BH: Rep. Srpska	0.1	3.2	6.7	8.6	20.4	13.9	20.4	22.5	4.2	NAP	NA	NAP	0.0	100.0	
Bulgaria	0.0	4.3	5.0	17.5	29.7	15.6	14.2	10.3	0.8	2.5	NAP	NAP	0.0	100.0	
Croatia	0.1	0.1	1.7	11.3	32.7	16.2	17.3	12.3	6.3	NAP	NAP	NAP	0.0	98.0	
Cyprus	0.0	0.6	2.1	8.3	27.8	13.8	22.3	17.0	3.6	4.5	0.0	NAP	0.0	100.0	
Czech Rep.	0.0	0.4	3.4	17.9	38.2	17.2	14.9	6.6	0.7	0.2	0.4	NAP	NAP	100.0	
Denmark	0.7	5.8	7.6	12.0	32.7	12.1	13.7	10.6	0.2	1.0	2.6	NAP	1.0	100.0	
Estonia	0.0	0.4	2.2	7.4	27.1	23.8	24.2	12.1	0.9	1.8	NAP	NAP	NAP	100.0	
Finland	1.6	3.5	4.6	8.9	31.6	20.0	15.0	7.0	0.0	7.8	NAP	NAP	NAP	100.0	
France	0.8	2.9	10.5	17.9	28.1	12.9	10.8	11.8	3.3	1.0	NA	NAP	NAP	100.0	
Georgia	0.1	0.2	2.1	5.5	26.4	29.0	34.4	12.3	0.9	0.9	NA	NAP	NA	111.7	
Germany	1.7	11.0	14.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.8	NA	NAP	NA	30.9	
Greece		0.8		1.4	2.1	5.3	26.4	18.2	31.9	13.9	0.0	NAP	0.0	100.0	
Hungary	0.3	1.4	1.0	6.2	36.5	18.3	24.7	8.4	0.5	2.5	1.2	NAP	0.0	101.2	
Iceland	1.8	4.6	5.5	11.0	28.4	17.4	17.4	13.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	NAP	0.0	100.0	
Ireland	0.2	0.3	3.3	8.3	26.5	20.6	21.9	7.8	0.2	11.2	0.0	NAP	0.0	100.0	
Italy	0.1	0.2	1.0	4.0	18.8	21.3	25.9	17.6	6.3	4.8	0.9	NAP	0.0	100.9	
Latvia	0.7	1.3	1.6	4.0	21.0	20.3	30.8	18.1	0.2	1.9	NAP	NAP	NAP	100.0	
Liechtenstein															
Lithuania	0.6	2.0	2.5	4.9	23.9	18.0	27.2	23.9	0.2	1.9	NAP	NAP	NAP	105.2	
Luxembourg	0.5	1.0	1.4	10.5	39.3	11.7	12.6	12.6	7.4	3.1	NAP	NAP	NAP	100.0	
Malta	8.3	4.7	3.8	24.6	48.9	18.0	20.3	20.6	6.4	4.0	0.0	NAP	0.0	159.6	
Moldova	NAP	NAP	NAP	1.5	8.8	14.2	32.6	27.3	14.0	1.8	NAP	NAP	NAP	100.0	
Monaco	0.0	15.4	7.7	15.4	38.5	0.0	23.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NAP	0.0	100.0	
Montenegro	2.3	6.8	7.8	27.1	32.8	12.5	7.2	1.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	NAP	0.4	100.0	
Netherlands	10.3	9.8	7.4	11.5	26.2	10.1	12.1	8.9	1.0	0.7	NAP	NAP	2.0	100.0	
Norway	2.6	8.7	7.2	15.6	28.4	15.8	13.4	7.6	0.8	NAP	NAP	NAP	0.0	100.0	
Poland		1.3		6.7	17.3	40.5	12.9	8.0	3.7	2.6	0.6	NA	NAP	6.6	100.0
Portugal	0.1	0.6	1.7	3.9	15.0	18.8	36.0	15.7	3.1	NAP	2.3	NAP	2.7	100.0	
Romania	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.1	21.1	27.8	28.6	15.8	3.7	0.7	NAP	NAP	NAP	100.0	
Russian Fed.															
San Marino	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NAP	0.0	100.0	
Serbia	0.0	2.2	4.9	9.8	27.4	21.6	20.6	10.6	2.8	NAP	0.0	NAP	0.0	100.0	
Slovak Rep.	0.1	1.2	7.2	17.4	29.4	12.8	22.3	7.2	1.9	0.5	0.0	NAP	0.0	100.0	
Slovenia	0.3	1.0	6.0	9.9	35.5	17.8	18.2	9.5	1.8	0.0	NAP	NAP	0.0	100.0	
Spain (total)	0.4	0.4	3.2	5.6	18.6	22.4	27.3	17.8	4.3	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	100.0	
Spain (State Adm.)	0.3	0.3	3.3	6.0	19.2	22.4	26.7	17.3	4.4	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	100.0	
Spain (Catalonia)	0.7	0.7	2.3	3.1	14.8	22.7	31.1	20.8	4.0	NAP	NAP	NAP	0.0	100.0	
Sweden	0.3	4.7	5.3	10.3	35.6	17.9	14.8	7.2	0.5	3.4	NAP	NAP	NAP	100.0	
Switzerland	[3.2]	[14.7]	[13.6]	[2.8]	[21.0]	[15.4]	[7.7]	[4.1]	NAP	[0.9]	[0.2]	NAP	[17.4]	100.9	
the FYRO Macedonia	0.0	0.4	3.0	8.4	25.4	25.0	24.4	11.0	0.2	1.3	0.0	NAP	0.8	100.0	
Turkey	0.1	0.9	1.1	1.9	7.4	12.3	25.4	27.5	17.4	6.0	NA	NAP	NA	100.0	
Ukraine															
UK: Engl. & Wales	0.3	1.4	3.2	3.0	19.8	12.2	19.4	10.0	0.9	9.9	5.4	NAP	14.5	100.0	
UK: North. Ireland	0.7	1.0	5.2	10.9	23.1	14.1	17.3	11.5	1.3	14.8	NA	NAP	0.0	100.0	
UK: Scotland	0.9	1.5	7.5	9.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NA	19.1	
Average	1.0	2.8	4.4	8.7	24.2	20.2	20.7	12.4	3.8	3.1	0.6	***	1.6		
Median	0.3	1.3	3.4	8.3	26.4	17.8	20.5	11.8	1.3	1.8	0.0	***	0.0		
Minimum	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	***	0.0		
Maximum	10.3	15.4	14.3	27.1	48.9	100.0	42.1	27.5	31.9	14.8	5.4	***	17.4		

TABLE 7.2: LENGTHS OF SENTENCES IMPOSED (FINAL SENTENCED PRISONERS) ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2016 (CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGES)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2016.7.2

Country	Less than 1 year	1 year and over (fixed-term sentence)	3 years and over (fixed-term sentence)	5 years and over (fixed-term sentence)	10 years and over (fixed-term sentence)	Total fixed-term sentences	Life imprisonment	Other & security measures	Total
Albania	4.7	89.8	79.8	57.6	26.6	94.6	5.4	0.0	100.0
Andorra	28.6	71.4	66.7	33.3	23.8	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Armenia	[1.8]	[95.0]	[82.6]	[56.6]	[14.5]	[96.8]	[3.7]	[0.0]	100.5
Austria	[15.9]	[70.5]	[37.9]	[21.2]	[6.2]	[86.4]	[1.7]	[0.0]	88.1
Azerbaijan	0.0	98.5	88.0	39.5	10.8	98.5	1.5	0.0	100.0
Belgium	4.3	41.2	30.6	0.0	0.0	45.5	3.0	0.0	48.5
BH: BiH (st. level)									
BH: Fed. BiH									
BH: Rep. Srpska	18.6	81.4	61.0	47.1	26.7	100.0	NAP	0.0	100.0
Bulgaria	26.9	70.6	40.9	25.3	11.1	97.5	2.5	0.0	100.0
Croatia	13.2	84.8	52.1	35.9	18.6	98.0	NAP	0.0	98.0
Cyprus	11.0	84.5	56.7	42.9	20.6	95.5	4.5	0.0	100.0
Czech Rep.	21.8	77.6	39.5	22.2	7.4	99.4	0.2	0.4	100.0
Denmark	26.1	69.3	36.6	24.4	10.7	95.3	1.0	3.6	100.0
Estonia	10.1	88.1	61.0	37.2	13.0	98.2	1.8	0.0	100.0
Finland	18.6	73.6	42.0	22.0	7.1	92.2	7.8	0.0	100.0
France	32.2	66.8	38.7	25.9	15.1	99.0	1.0	0.0	100.0
Georgia	7.8	103.1	76.7	47.6	13.2	110.8	0.9	0.0	111.7
Germany	27.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	27.1	3.8	1.1	32.0
Greece	2.3	83.8	81.7	76.5	50.1	86.1	13.9	0.0	100.0
Hungary	8.9	88.5	52.0	33.7	8.9	97.5	2.5	1.2	101.2
Iceland	22.9	77.1	48.6	31.2	13.8	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Ireland	12.0	76.8	50.4	29.8	7.9	88.8	11.2	0.0	100.0
Italy	5.3	89.9	71.1	49.8	23.9	95.2	4.8	0.9	100.9
Latvia	7.7	90.4	69.4	49.1	18.3	98.1	1.9	0.0	100.0
Liechtenstein									
Lithuania	10.0	93.3	69.4	51.3	24.1	103.3	1.9	0.0	105.2
Luxembourg	13.3	83.6	44.3	32.6	20.0	96.9	3.1	0.0	100.0
Malta	41.4	114.2	65.2	47.3	27.0	155.6	4.0	0.0	159.6
Moldova	1.5	96.8	88.0	73.8	41.2	98.2	1.8	0.0	100.0
Monaco	38.5	61.5	23.1	23.1	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Montenegro	44.1	55.6	22.7	10.2	3.0	99.6	0.0	0.4	100.0
Netherlands	39.1	58.2	32.0	21.9	9.8	97.4	0.7	2.0	100.0
Norway	34.0	66.0	37.5	21.7	8.3	100.0	NAP	0.0	100.0
Poland	25.2	67.7	27.2	14.3	6.3	92.9	0.6	6.6	100.0
Portugal	6.3	88.6	73.6	54.8	18.8	94.9	NAP	5.1	100.0
Romania	2.3	97.0	75.9	48.2	19.6	99.3	0.7	0.0	100.0
Russian Fed.									
San Marino	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Serbia	17.0	83.0	55.6	34.0	13.4	100.0	NAP	0.0	100.0
Slovak Rep.	25.9	73.6	44.2	31.3	9.1	99.5	0.5	0.0	100.0
Slovenia	17.1	82.9	47.3	29.6	11.3	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Spain (total)	9.6	90.4	71.8	49.4	22.1	100.0	NAP	0.0	100.0
Spain (State Adm.)	10.0	90.0	70.8	48.4	21.7	100.0	NAP	0.0	100.0
Spain (Catalonia)	6.7	93.3	78.5	55.8	24.7	100.0	NAP	0.0	100.0
Sweden	20.6	76.0	40.4	22.5	7.8	96.6	3.4	0.0	100.0
Switzerland	[34.4]	[48.1]	[27.1]	[11.8]	[4.1]	[82.5]	[0.9]	[17.5]	100.9
the FYRO Macedonia	11.8	86.1	60.7	35.6	11.2	97.9	1.3	0.8	100.0
Turkey	4.0	90.0	82.6	70.3	44.9	94.0	6.0	0.0	100.0
Ukraine									
UK: Engl. & Wales	7.9	62.3	42.5	30.2	10.9	70.2	9.9	19.9	100.0
UK: North. Ireland	17.8	67.4	44.3	30.2	12.9	85.2	14.8	0.0	100.0
UK: Scotland	19.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	19.1	NA	0.0	19.1
Average	16.5	80.2	55.9	35.7	15.5	93.3	3.1	1.3	
Median	13.3	83.0	52.1	33.3	13.0	97.9	1.8	0.0	
Minimum	0.0	41.2	22.7	0.0	0.0	45.5	0.0	0.0	
Maximum	44.1	114.2	100.0	76.5	50.1	155.6	14.8	19.9	

TABLE 7.3: LENGTHS OF LESS THAN ONE YEAR OF SENTENCES IMPOSED (FINAL SENTENCED PRISONERS) ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2016 (PERCENTAGES)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2016.7.3

Country	Less than 1 month	1 month to less than 3 months	3 months to less than 6 months	6 months to less than 1 year	Total less than 1 year
Albania	12.9	28.8	27.3	30.9	100.0
Andorra	0.0	16.7	50.0	33.3	100.0
Armenia	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Austria	2.3	17.7	28.7	51.3	100.0
Azerbaijan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Belgium	0.0	1.6	28.5	69.9	100.0
BH: BiH (st. level)					
BH: Fed. BiH					
BH: Rep. Srpska	0.7	17.3	36.0	46.0	100.0
Bulgaria	0.2	16.0	18.6	65.2	100.0
Croatia	0.7	0.7	12.8	85.9	100.0
Cyprus	0.0	5.8	19.2	75.0	100.0
Czech Rep.	0.2	1.7	15.7	82.4	100.0
Denmark	2.8	22.1	29.2	45.9	100.0
Estonia	0.4	4.0	21.9	73.7	100.0
Finland	8.6	18.9	24.9	47.6	100.0
France	2.5	9.0	32.7	55.7	100.0
Georgia	0.8	2.3	26.5	70.4	100.0
Germany	6.2	40.5	53.3	NA	100.0
Greece	0.0	0.0	36.6	63.4	100.0
Hungary	3.9	15.4	11.4	69.3	100.0
Iceland	8.0	20.0	24.0	48.0	100.0
Ireland	1.3	2.2	27.4	69.1	100.0
Italy	1.8	4.0	18.9	75.4	100.0
Latvia	9.4	17.0	21.4	52.2	100.0
Liechtenstein					
Lithuania	6.0	19.7	25.2	49.0	100.0
Luxembourg	3.6	7.1	10.7	78.6	100.0
Malta	20.0	11.4	9.1	59.4	100.0
Moldova	NAP	NAP	NAP	100.0	100.0
Monaco	0.0	40.0	20.0	40.0	100.0
Montenegro	5.3	15.5	17.6	61.6	100.0
Netherlands	26.3	25.2	19.0	29.5	100.0
Norway	7.7	25.5	21.1	45.7	100.0
Poland	5.0	0.0	26.5	68.5	100.0
Portugal	1.3	10.3	27.3	61.2	100.0
Romania	0.0	1.0	9.2	89.7	100.0
Russian Fed.					
San Marino	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Serbia	0.0	13.1	29.1	57.8	100.0
Slovak Rep.	0.3	4.8	27.9	67.0	100.0
Slovenia	1.6	5.9	34.9	57.5	100.0
Spain (total)	4.1	3.8	33.3	58.8	100.0
Spain (State Adm.)	3.5	3.1	33.2	60.3	100.0
Spain (Catalonia)	9.7	9.7	34.6	45.9	100.0
Sweden	1.6	22.7	25.8	49.8	100.0
Switzerland	9.4	42.9	39.7	8.0	100.0
the FYRO Macedonia	0.0	3.1	25.6	71.4	100.0
Turkey	2.5	22.6	27.8	47.2	100.0
Ukraine					
UK: Engl. & Wales	3.6	18.0	40.4	38.1	100.0
UK: North. Ireland	3.7	5.9	29.4	61.0	100.0
UK: Scotland	4.6	7.9	39.5	48.1	100.0
Average	4.1	13.1	25.9	57.0	
Median	2.0	10.9	26.5	58.6	
Minimum	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Maximum	26.3	42.9	53.3	100.0	

NOTES – TABLES 7.1, 7.2, AND 7.3

See notes to Tables 5 and 7.

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

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

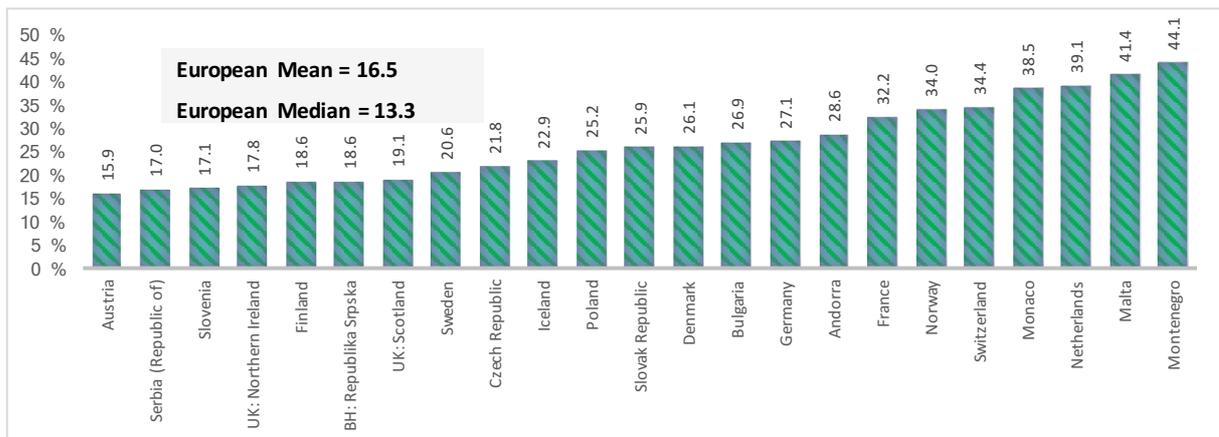


Figure 3 provides a classification of the countries with the highest percentages of prisoners serving short prison sentences (less than one year). This Figure includes 22 countries where the percentages of prisoners sentenced to less than 1 year were *above the European median value* (13.2%).

Between 2009 and 2016 the evolution of the European median followed the curvilinear trend: 17.1% in 2009, 16.4% in 2010, 18.6% in 2011, 14.9% in 2012, 13.3% in 2013, 15.2% in 2014, 13.8% in 2015, and 13.2% in 2016.

For more accurate comparisons, notes to Table 7 should be taken into account.

B. Prison Movements during 2015

TABLE 8: FLOW OF ENTRIES TO PENAL INSTITUTIONS IN 2015

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2016.8

Country	Total number of entries in 2015	Rate of entries to penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants	Entries before final sentence		Entries after the revocation, suspension or annulment of the conditional release or probation		Entries following transfer from a foreign country (TOTAL)		Entries following transfer from a Member State of the EU	
			Number	% in the total number of entries	Number	% in the total number of entries	Number	% in the total number of entries	Number	% in the number of entries following transfer from a foreign country
Albania	6 229	215.4	5 132	82.4	131	2.1	81	1.3	59	72.8
Andorra	56	71.8	19	33.9	36	64.3	1	1.8	1	100.0
Armenia	NA	NA	NA	***	NA	***	6	***	1	16.7
Austria	11 440	133.4	8 476	74.1	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***
Azerbaijan	9 493	99.0	9 418	99.2	NA	***	75	0.8	0	0.0
Belgium	18 668	166.1	11 085	59.4	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***
BH: BiH (st. level)										
BH: Fed. BiH										
BH: Rep. Srpska	1 056	90.9	106	10.0	3	0.3	23	2.2	2	8.7
Bulgaria	5 007	69.5	1 754	35.0	NA	***	104	2.1	NA	***
Croatia	7 815	185.0	NA	***	NA	***	8	0.1	8	100.0
Cyprus	1 926	227.4	980	50.9	NAP	***	0	0.0	0	0.0
Czech Rep.	11 629	110.4	4 412	37.9	NA	***	169	1.5	NA	***
Denmark	11 969	211.5	NA	***	36	0.3	NA	***	NA	***
Estonia	1 885	143.4	1 129	59.9	196	10.4	7	0.4	7	100.0
Finland	5 671	103.6	2 015	35.5	NA	***	30	0.5	27	90.0
France	92 779	139.5	51 140	55.1	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***
Georgia	7 259	194.6	NA	***	59	0.8	NA	***	NA	***
Germany	93 685	115.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Greece	12 829	118.2	4 212	32.8	237	1.8	21	0.2	20	95.2
Hungary	21 706	220.2	7 076	32.6	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***
Iceland	282	85.7	135	47.9	12	4.3	2	0.7	2	100.0
Ireland	17 206	371.7	3 294	19.1	NA	***	2	0.0	2	100.0
Italy	45 823	75.4	36 448	79.5	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***
Latvia	12 809	644.9	8 424	65.8	4 370	34.1	15	0.1	11	73.3
Liechtenstein										
Lithuania	7 674	262.7	5 088	66.3	NA	***	37	0.5	27	73.0
Luxembourg	949	168.6	645	68.0	22	2.3	NA	***	NA	***
Malta	528	123.0	322	61.0	NAP	***	0	0.0	0	0.0
Moldova	10 966	308.5	4 366	39.8	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***
Monaco	158	419.1	158	100.0	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	100.0
Montenegro	2 264	363.9	747	33.0	0	0.0	50	2.2	22	44.0
Netherlands	38 499	227.8	13 734	35.7	NA	***	196	0.5	NA	***

Norway	9 093	176.0	3 664	40.3	NA	***	4	0.0	4	100.0
Poland	78 781	207.3	12 076	15.3	NA	***	1027	1.3	NA	***
Portugal	5 567	53.7	2 448	44.0	0	0.0	NAP	***	NAP	***
Romania	12 720	64.0	NAP	***	NAP	***	1151	9.0	1 089	94.6
Russian Fed.										
San Marino	11	33.5	8	72.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Serbia	22 252	312.8	NA	***	21	0.1	57	0.3	35	61.4
Slovak Rep.	8 462	156.1	2 984	35.3	NA	***	121	1.4	NA	***
Slovenia	2 594	125.7	686	26.4	NA	***	8	0.3	6	75.0
Spain (total)	35 059	75.5	2 313	6.6	701	2.0	198	0.6	56	28.3
Spain (State Adm.)	29 768	76.2	NA	***	633	2.1	198	0.7	56	28.3
Spain (Catalonia)	5 291	71.5	2 313	43.7	68	1.3	NAP	***	NA	***
Sweden	41 243	423.1	32 662	79.2	NA	***	79	0.2	22	27.8
Switzerland	53 223	646.1	15 701	29.5	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***
the FYRO Macedonia	2 450	118.4	205	8.4	0	0.0	51	2.1	9	17.6
Turkey	188 764	243.0	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***
Ukraine										
UK: Engl. & Wales	113 798	197.3	51 855	45.6	20 076	17.6	NA	***	NA	***
UK: North. Ireland	3 831	207.4	2 720	71.0	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***
UK: Scotland	31 300	584.3	17 900	57.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Average		203.5		48.3		7.1		1.0		56.9
Median		167.3		44.0		1.0		0.5		72.9
Minimum		33.5		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
Maximum		646.1		100.0		64.3		9.0		100.0

NOTES – TABLE 8

ARMENIA
✓ There is no definition of “entry” in the Armenian legislation.
CROATIA
✓ Data relate to 31 st December 2016 instead of 1 st September 2016.
CYPRUS
✓ <i>Total number of entries in penal institutions</i> in 2016 was 7 561 , of which 1 926 were entries in prison institution and 5 635 were entries in police stations.
CZECH REPUBLIC
✓ <i>Entries following transfer from a foreign country</i> : The Prison Service of the Czech Republic provides escorts of inmates from foreign countries. Moreover, some escorts were provided from the borders (cross border escorts) but there are no figures available on this type of transfers.
✓ Other transfers were provided by the police. Yet, the Prison Service does not keep any specific data about such transfers. The data may be available at the Ministry of Interior or at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
FINLAND
✓ <i>Entries following transfer from a foreign country</i> : Includes all the persons who have been brought from abroad to a Finnish prison. This number includes the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Persons who entered Finnish prison on the basis of extradition (10): the person was apprehended abroad on the basis of the Nordic (NAW) or European (EAW) or international arrest warrant issued by the Finnish prosecutor (on the basis of the ongoing criminal procedure) or issued by the Criminal Sanctions Agency (in order to enforce the prison sentence in Finland), and • Persons who are transferred as prisoners (20): the enforcement of the sentence has been decided to take over from another country into Finland.
GEORGIA
✓ Figures for this table are on 31 st August 2015 instead of 1 st September 2015.
HUNGARY
✓ In Hungary only the fact of entry is recorded. We do not state the circumstantial details, e.g.: where the inmate came from.
IRELAND
✓ TOSP Annual Report 2015 on Justice Website; 1 inmate from Spain and 1 inmate from Estonia.
THE NETHERLANDS
✓ Entries following an escape/abscond are part of the total number of entries.
✓ <i>Entries following transfer from a foreign country</i> : These are inmates who were convicted outside the Netherlands, but they can serve their sentence in the Netherlands. Such procedures, based on a special law (<i>WOTS</i>), make the transference of the execution of criminal judgements possible. These prisoners do not have to be born in the Netherlands, but there should be some form of bond/tie with the Netherlands (e.g. because of having the Dutch nationality and living and working there). Since the 1 st November 2012 a new law (<i>WETS</i>) is in force, which regulates this possibility too, but only for European countries.
POLAND
✓ Figures for this table are on 31 st December 2015 instead of 1 st September 2015.
SLOVENIA
✓ In the total number of entries are included transfers from one penal institution to another.
SPAIN (TOTAL)
✓ The total number of entries before final sentence relates only to the Autonomous Community of Catalonia.
✓ The total number of entries following transfer from a foreign country relates only to the General state Administration.

SWEDEN
✓ <i>Entries following transfer from a foreign country:</i> Refers only to clients who have started serving the sentence in the sentencing country.
SWITZERLAND
✓ It is not possible to distinguish all type of entries from 1 st time entries (incarcerations).
UK: ENGLAND AND WALES
✓ The <i>total number of entries</i> corresponds to the sum of first receptions in 2015 (Table A2.1i of Prison receptions: 2015) and the number of offenders recalled and returned to custody during 2015 (Table 5.1 of Licence recalls: October to December 2015. Both from Offender Management Statistics Quarterly (October to December 2015).
✓ <i>Number of entries before final sentence:</i> taken from Table A2.1i. Refers to remand (untried) receptions plus remand (convicted unsentenced) receptions.
✓ <i>Number of entries after the revocation, suspension or annulment of the conditional release or probation:</i> is taken from Table 5.1 Refers to prisoners recalled to prison after being out on licence.
UK: NORTHERN IRELAND
✓ <i>Number of entries before final sentence:</i> Refers to the number of entries on remand, only counts new committals into prison not changes of custodial status whilst in custody.
UK: SCOTLAND
✓ Figures are estimates based on administrative data.

TABLE 9: FLOW OF RELEASES FROM PENAL INSTITUTIONS IN 2015

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2016.9

Country	Total number of releases in 2015 (A)	Rate of releases from penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants	Pre-trial detainees released		Final sentenced prisoners released		Of which						Releases in order to transfer the person to a foreign country		Of which		Other	
							Releases as a result of a release under condition (incl. conditional release and external placement under Electronic Monitoring or Probation)		Unconditional releases at the end of a custodial sentence		Other releases of final sentenced prisoners				Releases in order to transfer the person to a Member State of the European Union			
							Number (B)	% in the total number of releases	Number (C)	% in the total number of releases	Number (C.1)	% in the total number of final sentenced prisoners released			Number (C.2)	% in the total number of final sentenced prisoners released		
Albania	5 562	192.3	4 246	76.3	1 221	22.0	110	9.0	317	26.0	794	65.0	83	1.5	13	15.7	12	0.0
Andorra	68	87.2	29	42.6	39	57.4	1	2.6	38	97.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Armenia	1 468	48.8	515	35.1	901	61.4	153	17.0	726	80.6	22	2.4	33	2.2	0	0.0	39	2.7
Austria	11 413	133.1	3 416	29.9	7 997	70.1	3 055	38.2	3 791	47.4	1 151	14.4	144	1.3	NA	NA	NAP	***
Azerbaijan	7 259	75.7	1 165	16.0	5 909	81.4	1 847	31.3	3 739	63.3	323	5.5	40	0.6	1	2.5	145	2.0
Belgium	18 431	164.0	7 884	42.8	9 121	49.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1426	7.7
BH: BiH (st. level)																		
BH: Fed. BiH																		
BH: Rep. Srpska	1 579	111.5	318	20.1	1 251	79.2	257	20.5	984	78.7	4	0.3	10	0.6	2	20.0	0	0.0
Bulgaria	5 412	75.1	NA	NA	4 927	91.0	839	17.0	4 086	82.9	2	0.0	16	0.3	NA	NA	485	9.0
Croatia	7 737	183.1	2 959	38.2	2 316	29.9	1 353	58.4	743	32.1	220	9.5	1	0.0	1	100.0	2 461	31.8
Cyprus	1 380	162.9	446	32.3	920	66.7	629	68.4	289	31.4	2	0.2	14	1.0	14	100.0	0	0.0
Czech Rep.	9 315	88.4	1 493	16.0	7 210	77.4	2 361	32.7	6 352	88.1	NA	NA	477	5.1	NA	NA	135	1.4
Denmark	7 824	138.2	NA	NA	7 797	99.7	3 218	41.3	4 579	58.7	NAP	***	NA	NA	NA	NA	27	0.3
Estonia	2 077	158.0	302	14.5	1 769	85.2	581	32.8	1 173	66.3	21	1.2	6	0.3	5	83.3	1	0.0
Finland	5 651	103.3	1 102	19.5	4 461	78.9	3 266	73.2	1 193	26.7	2	0.0	73	1.3	NA	NA	15	0.3
France	91 199	137.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Georgia	7 954	213.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	1 033	NA	2 591	NA	4 330	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	***
Germany	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Greece	11 501	105.9	1 851	16.1	9 460	82.3	6 941	73.4	141	1.5	1 646	17.4	56	0.5	40	71.4	134	1.2
Hungary	21 154	214.6	3 888	18.4	8 790	41.6	3 648	41.5	4 694	53.4	448	5.1	258	1.2	0	0.0	8 218	38.8
Iceland	297	90.2	60	20.2	236	79.5	156	66.1	72	30.5	8	3.4	1	0.3	1	100.0	0	0.0
Ireland	17 420	376.3	3 716	21.3	13 700	78.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NA	4	0.0	4	100.0	0	0.0
Italy	53 369	87.8	19 690	36.9	33 251	62.3	13 550	40.8	19 701	59.2	0	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	428	0.8
Latvia	3 668	184.7	1 282	35.0	2 363	64.4	437	18.5	1 922	81.3	4	0.2	2	0.1	0	0.0	21	0.6
Liechtenstein																		
Lithuania	NA	NA	NA	NA	5 408	NA	1 082	20.0	4 196	77.6	92	1.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	40	***
Luxembourg	873	155.1	408	46.7	423	48.5	141	33.3	275	65.0	7	1.7	28	3.2	NA	NA	14	1.6
Malta	526	122.5	247	47.0	263	50.0	23	8.7	240	91.3	0	0.0	16	3.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Moldova	2 819	79.3	1 497	53.1	1 322	46.9	243	18.4	1 040	78.7	39	3.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Monaco	151	400.5	27	17.9	96	63.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.3	2	100.0	26	17.2
Montenegro	2 041	328.1	678	33.2	1 352	66.2	616	45.6	708	52.4	25	1.8	3	0.1	0	0.0	8	0.4
Netherlands	38 876	230.0	8 488	21.8	28 646	73.7	691	2.4	27 955	97.6	NAP	***	445	1.1	NA	NA	1 297	3.3
Norway	9 017	174.5	1 981	22.0	5 945	65.9	2 570	43.2	3 146	52.9	229	3.9	63	0.7	61	96.8	1 028	11.4

Country	Total number of releases in 2015 (A)	Rate of releases from penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants	Pre-trial detainees released		Final sentenced prisoners released		Of which						Releases in order to transfer the person to a foreign country		Of which		Other	
							Releases as a result of a release under condition (incl. conditional release and external placement under Electronic Monitoring or Probation)		Unconditional releases at the end of a custodial sentence		Other releases of final sentenced prisoners				Releases in order to transfer the person to a Member State of the European Union			
			Number (B)	% in the total number of releases	Number (C)	% in the total number of releases	Number (C.1)	% in the total number of final sentenced prisoners released	Number (C.2)	% in the total number of final sentenced prisoners released	Number (C.3)	% in the total number of final sentenced prisoners released	Number (D)	% in the total number releases	Number (D.1)	% in the total number releases	Number (E)	% in the total number of releases
Poland	85 371	224.6	11 232	13.2	74 139	86.8	17 757	24.0	50 041	67.5	6 341	8.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0.0
Portugal	5 348	51.5	1 125	21.0	4 223	79.0	1 718	40.7	2 120	50.2	385	9.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Romania	14 358	72.3	2 697	18.8	11 541	80.4	10 278	89.1	890	7.7	373	3.2	13	0.1	10	76.9	107	0.7
Russian Fed.																		
San Marino	12	36.6	9	75.0	3	25.0	2	66.7	1	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Serbia	22 356	314.2	7 798	34.9	14 481	64.8	1 592	11.0	12 104	83.6	785	5.4	32	0.1	13	40.6	45	0.2
Slovak Rep.	6 938	128.0	1 177	17.0	5 745	82.8	2 041	35.5	3 635	63.3	69	1.2	16	0.2	NA	NA	0	0.0
Slovenia	2 689	130.4	916	34.1	1 771	65.9	305	17.2	442	25.0	946	53.4	2	0.1	2	100.0	0	0.0
Spain (total)	38 212	82.3	8 555	22.4	29 657	77.6	8 720	29.4	20 546	69.3	391	1.3	437	1.1	137	31.4	0	0.0
Spain (State Adm.)	32 611	83.5	6 946	21.3	25 665	78.7	7 586	29.6	18 079	70.4	NA	NA	152	0.5	137	90.1	0	0.0
Spain (Catalonia)	5 601	75.7	1 609	28.7	3 992	71.3	1 134	28.4	2 467	61.8	391	9.8	285	5.1	NA	NA	0	0.0
Sweden	NA	NA	NA	NA	8 614	NA	6 720	78.0	1 894	22.0	NAP	NAP	65	NA	NA	NA	28	***
Switzerland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
the FYRO Macedonia	2 451	118.5	499	20.4	1 908	77.8	534	28.0	433	22.7	941	49.3	14	0.6	9	64.3	30	1.2
Turkey	164 714	212.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ukraine																		
UK: Engl. & Wales	NA	NA	NA	NA	74 551	NA	74 551	100.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
UK: North. Ireland	4 082	221.0	1 949	47.7	1 998	48.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	93	2.3	NA	NA	42	1.0
UK: Scotland	16 700	311.8	7 100	42.5	9 600	57.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Average		157.2		30.2		64.8		35.1		50.7		7.9		1.0		43.0		3.5
Median		135.1		25.3		66.5		32.0		56.1		1.8		0.5		20.0		0.3
Minimum		36.6		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
Maximum		400.5		76.3		99.7		100.0		97.6		65.0		5.1		100.0		38.8

NOTES – TABLE 9

ALBANIA
✓ Point (E): Corresponds to 12 deaths.
AUSTRIA
✓ Point (C) is included in point (D) .
AZERBAIJAN
✓ Point (C3): 288 prisoners were pardoned and 35 prisoners on other grounds.
✓ Point (E): 136 persons died and 9 prisoners were released due to illness.
BELGIUM
✓ Point (c.1): The external placement under Electronic Monitoring is not considered in Belgium as a release but as a continued detention under a particular regime.
✓ Point (E): In the 1 648 releases, are included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Releases of “internees” (see point (5) of Table 1.1, and notes to the table), ○ Illegal aliens held for administrative reasons (see point (6) of Table 1.1), ○ Persons placed at the disposal of the Courts of enforcement of sentences (see Table 5.2), ○ Juveniles held in the Federal Centre for juvenile offenders (see point (2) of Table 1.1), ○ Persons under arrest, ○ Persons under temporary suspended conditional release or probation (without revocation), ○ Inmates with temporary legal status due to a transfer from a foreign country.
✓ Point (E-Add): Deaths, escapes or other forms of releases when inmates are considered to continue serving their sentences (e.g. non-returns from penitentiary leave) are not included in the total number of releases. These events are not considered as “releases” while Belgian internal counting rules are applied.
BH: REPUBLIKA SRPSKA
✓ Point (c.3): After natural death, 4 persons were released from serving their sentence.
CROATIA
✓ Data relate to 31 st December 2016 instead of 1 st September 2016.
✓ Point (D1): Releases of persons sentenced for minor offences are included.
✓ Point (E): This includes a pardon by the President, the elimination of judgment, absolute limitation of imprisonment and extraordinary mitigation of the sentence, deaths.
CZECH REPUBLIC
✓ Point (D): Includes all types of extradition of pre-trial detainees and sentenced prisoners to foreign countries.
✓ Point (E): Other types of releases of pre-trial detainees and sentenced prisoners: 43 deaths, 90 releases related to health reasons, and 2 pardons.
DENMARK
✓ Point (E): 23 pardons and 4 deaths (of which 2 suicides).
FINLAND
✓ Point (c.2): Including fine defaulters (1 163).
✓ Point (c.3): Includes 2 prisoners who had served the remaining sentenced ordered.
✓ Point (E): Including deaths (5), enforcement interrupted (6), other reasons (4).
GEORGIA
✓ The figures refer to 31 st August 2015 instead of 1 st September 2015.
ICELAND
✓ Point (A): Total number of releases, from prisons, half-way house, alcoholic treatment and from electronic monitoring.
✓ Point (c.1): Total number of those who were released on probation from prisons, half-way house, alcoholic treatment and from electronic monitoring. [For information: 36 prisoners started serving in electronic monitoring in 2015 and most of them have served in a satisfactory

<p>manner in a half way house which is one of the conditions for considering electronic monitoring according to Execution of Sentences Act No. 15/2016, Article 33, these prisoners were released on probation later on].</p> <p>✓ Point (c.3): Payment of fines that lead to release of 7 prisoners after serving prison terms as an alternative to paying fines. One prisoner got a break from serving a prison sentence.</p>
IRELAND
<p>✓ Point (B): 1 579 bail releases and 2 137 releases by court decision.</p> <p>✓ Point (D): TOSP Annual Report 2015 on Justice Website - Netherlands (2), (UK (1) & Northern Ireland (1).</p>
ITALY
<p>✓ Point (E): Releases of persons under "security measures".</p>
LATVIA
<p>✓ Point (c.3): Under this heading are included the releases due to commutation of sentence and due to the application of the amnesty.</p> <p>✓ Point (E): Includes releases due to health reasons (including transfers to public hospitals, which result in total suspension of the custodial sentence).</p>
LITHUANIA
<p>✓ Point (c.3): Other types of releases for sentenced prisoners:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Discharge from sentence due to illness (8); ○ Re-sentencing after the procedure of appeal (102); ○ Re-sentencing after the procedure of cassation (11); ○ Individual pardons (1); ○ Suspended sentences for juveniles, art. 92 of Criminal Code (8). <p>✓ Point (E): Included 39 deaths and 1 escape (from unguarded objects).</p>
LUXEMBOURG
<p>✓ Point (c.1): Are included 45 conditional releases and 56 anticipated releases.</p> <p>✓ Point (c.3): Includes 3 releases due to division on prison sentence into instalments and 4 releases after the payment of the fine.</p> <p>✓ Point (E): Includes 9 minors and 5 releases due to illness.</p>
MONACO
<p>✓ Point (E): Corresponds to suspended sentences, split sentences and transfers.</p>
MONTENEGRO
<p>✓ Point (E): 4 deaths and 4 interruption of the sanction.</p>
THE NETHERLANDS
<p>✓ Point (c.1): Leaves under Electronic Monitoring are not considered as "releases" in Dutch system. In 2015 there were 978 persons released early, of which 691 of them left prison without special conditions.</p> <p>✓ Point (E): Unknown whether released as a pre-trial or a sentenced prisoner.</p> <p>✓ Exits by means of an escape/abscond are part of our exits.</p>
NORWAY
<p>✓ Point (c.3): Includes 3 inmates who died in prison and 4 outside of it, 220 expelled and 2 expelled on petition from the home country.</p> <p>✓ Point (E): Includes 886 fine defaulters and 142 escapes/evasions.</p>
SLOVENIA
<p>✓ Transfers from one penal institution to another one are counted as releases.</p>
SPAIN (TOTAL)
<p>✓ Figures presented as totals were not used for the calculations of average and median European values.</p> <p>✓ Point (D) is included in Point (c) as the data corresponds to releases in order to transfer the person to a foreign country to continue serving the sentence.</p> <p>✓ Point (c3): Only refers to the Autonomous region of Catalonia.</p>

✓ Point (D.1): Only refers to the General State Administration.
SWEDEN
General note: Only the number of final sentenced prisoners released is presented in Table 9. Data on the pre-trial detainees released is not available.
✓ Point (E): Includes departures that are not considered releases, e.g. deaths and other reasons to leave.
THE FYRO MACEDONIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (c.3): Includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 58 pardons, ○ 109 releases after the payment of a fine, ○ 72 repetitions of the judgment procedure, ○ 1 judgment abolished, ○ According to Law on execution of the sanctions "The director of the institution may dismiss the convicted person before the expiration of his sentence, if the convicted person served at least three quarters of the sentence and if parole was not granted i.e. up to 30 days for imprisonment of one year, up to 90 days for imprisonment of five years and up to 120 days for imprisonment over five years.", which concerns 701 inmates. ✓ Point (E): includes 12 deaths and 18 persons for whom the institutional measure was abolished or are referee in a house of correction.
UK: ENGLAND AND WALES
General note: All items taken <i>Offender Management Statistics Quarterly</i> (October-December 2015, Annual tables).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Points (A) & (B): There are no records on pre-trial releases. ✓ Point (c): Is the number of releases of determinate sentence prisoners (Table A3.1) plus the number of releases of indeterminate sentence prisoners. ✓ Point (c.1): After the introduction of ORA, this figure is the same as 10.2.
UK: NORTHERN IRELAND
✓ Point (E): Includes detahs, released by hospital order and transfer to UK prison.
UK: SCOTLAND
✓ Figures are estimates based on administrative data.

TABLE 10: TURNOVER RATIO OF INMATES IN 2015

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2016.10

Country	Total number of inmates on 1 st September 2014	Total number of entries in 2015 (Table 8)	Total number of releases in 2015 (Table 9)	Turnover ratio (Estimated exit rate per 100 potential exits)
Albania	5 440	6 229	5 562	47.7
Andorra	53	56	68	62.4
Armenia	3 979	NA	1 468	36.9
Austria	8 857	11 440	11 413	56.2
Azerbaijan	22 579	9 493	7 259	22.6
Belgium	13 212	18 668	18 431	57.8
BH: BiH (st. level)				
BH: Fed. BiH				
BH: Rep. Srpska	940	1 056	1 579	79.1
Bulgaria	[7 870]	5 007	5 412	42.0
Croatia	3 763	7 815	7 737	66.8
Cyprus	681	1 926	1 380	52.9
Czech Rep.	18 658	11 629	9 315	30.8
Denmark	3 583	11 969	7 824	50.3
Estonia	2 962	1 885	2 077	42.9
Finland	3 097	5 671	5 651	64.5
France	66 494	92 779	91 199	53.5
Georgia	10 233	7 259	7 954	45.5
Germany	65 710	93 685	NA	NA
Greece	12 006	12 829	11 501	46.3
Hungary	18 270	21 706	21 154	52.9
Iceland	154	282	297	68.1
Ireland	3 829	17 206	17 420	82.8
Italy	54 252	45 823	53 369	53.3
Latvia	4 809	12 809	3 668	20.8
Liechtenstein	8			
Lithuania	8 977	7 674	NA	NA
Luxembourg	656	949	873	54.4
Malta	571	528	526	47.9
Moldova	7 166	10 966	2 819	15.5
Monaco	28	158	151	81.2
Montenegro	1 058	2 264	2 041	61.4
Netherlands	9 857	38 499	38 876	80.4
Norway	3 718	9 093	9 017	70.4
Poland	77 371	78 781	85 371	54.7
Portugal	14 003	5 567	5 348	27.3
Romania	31 637	12 720	14 358	32.4
Russian Fed.	671 027			
San Marino	4	11	12	80.0
Serbia	10 288	22 252	22 356	68.7
Slovak Rep.	10 179	8 462	6 938	37.2
Slovenia	1 522	2 594	2 689	65.3
Spain (total)	65 931	35 059	38 212	37.8
Spain (State Adm.)	56 391	29 768	32 611	37.8
Spain (Catalonia)	9 540	5 291	5 601	37.8
Sweden	5 861	41 243	NA	NA
Switzerland	6 923	53 223	NA	NA
the FYRO Macedonia	3 116	2 450	2 451	44.0
Turkey	151 451	188 764	164 714	48.4
Ukraine	92 290			
UK: Engl. & Wales	85 509	113 798	NA	NA
UK: North. Ireland	1 860	3 831	4 082	71.7
UK: Scotland	7 879	31 300	16 700	42.6
Average				52.3
Median				52.9
Minimum				15.5
Maximum				82.8

NOTES – TABLE 10

Table 10 shows the *estimated* turnover ratio (per 100 inmates likely to be released) for each country. This ratio corresponds to the estimated exit rate per 100 potential exits.

Raw data used for the calculations are the total prison populations on 1st September 2014 (stock) which was retrieved from the SPACE I 2014 report and the numbers of entries (flow of entries) and releases (flow of releases) during 2015 were taken from Tables 8 and 9 of present report.

The sum of the stock and the flow of entries provides an estimation of the total number of inmates likely to be released during the year (i.e. the *potential exits*). This number is then put in relation with the effective number of releases during 2015.

We are fully aware that, from a theoretical point of view, it would have been necessary to use the prison population on 1st January 2015 (instead of 1st September 2015), but this figure is not available.

ARMENIA
✓ There is no definition of “entry” in the Armenian legislation.
BULGARIA
Warning: The data validation procedure could not be achieved. For this reason the non-validated figures are presented between <i>square brackets</i> [].
CYPRUS
✓ <i>Total number of entries in penal institutions</i> in 2016 was 7 561 , of which 1 926 were entries in prison institution and 5 635 were entries in police stations.
GEORGIA
✓ Figures for this table are on 31 st August 2015 instead of 1 st September 2015.
THE NETHERLANDS
✓ Entries following an escape/abscond are part of the total number of entries.
POLAND
✓ Figures for this table are on 31 st December 2015 instead of 1 st September 2015.
SLOVENIA
✓ In the total number of entries are included transfers from one penal institution to another.
SPAIN (TOTAL)
✓ Figures presented as totals were not used for the calculations of average and median European values.
UK: ENGLAND AND WALES
✓ The <i>total number of entries</i> corresponds to the sum of first receptions in 2015 (Table A2.1i of Prison receptions: 2015) and the number of offenders recalled and returned to custody during 2015 (Table 5.1 of Licence recalls: October to December 2015. Both from Offender Management Statistics Quarterly (October to December 2015)).
✓ There are no records on pre-trial releases.

FIGURE 4: COUNTRIES WITH LOWEST TURNOVER RATIOS IN 2015

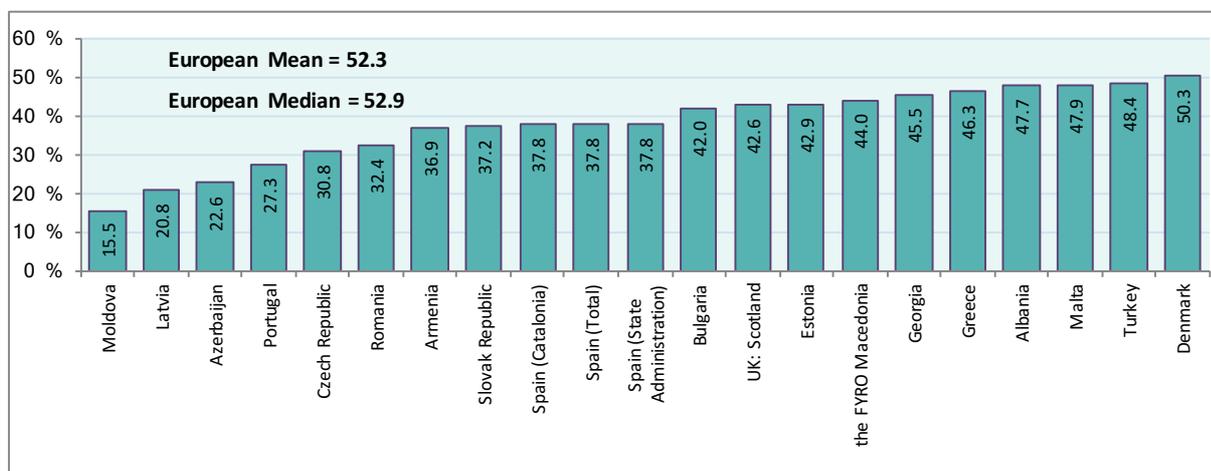


Figure 4 provides a classification of the countries with the lowest turnover ratios per 100 inmates during the year 2015. This Figure includes 21 countries where the ratios were *above the European median value* (52.9%). In SPACE I 2015, the number of countries being in the same situation was 19 (for a median value of 52.7%). The very low values of turnover ratios might become an indicator of a potential overcrowding. Nevertheless, for more accurate comparisons, notes to Tables 8 and 9 should be taken into account.

TABLE 11.A: INDICATOR OF AVERAGE LENGTH OF IMPRISONMENT IN 2015, BASED ON THE TOTAL NUMBER OF DAYS SPENT IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2016.11.A

Country	Total number of days spent in penal institutions in 2015	Average number of inmates in 2015	Total number of entries in 2015	Indicator of average length of imprisonment	Number of days spent in pre-trial detention in 2015	Average number of detainees in pre-trial detention in 2015	Number of entries before final sentence in 2015	Indicator of average length of pre-trial imprisonment	Number of days spent in inst. for juveniles in 2015
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)
Albania	2 183 065	5 981	6 229	11.5	107 925	296	5 132	1	32 485
Andorra	17 168	47	56	10.1	7 318	20	19	13	0
Armenia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Austria	3 242 090	8 882	11 440	9.3	639 480	1 752	8 476	2	44 844
Azerbaijan	NA	NA	9 493	NA	NA	NA	9 418	NA	NA
Belgium	4 029 849	11 041	18 668	7.1	1 277 073	3 499	11 085	4	NAP
BH: BiH (st. level)									
BH: Fed. BiH									
BH: Rep. Srpska	335 070	918	1 056	10.4	31 755	87	106	10	4 015
Bulgaria	NA	NA	5 007	NA	327 924	898	1 754	6	NA
Croatia	NA	NA	7 815	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cyprus	237 250	650	1 926	4.0	NA	NA	980	NA	NA
Czech Rep.	7 291 481	19 977	11 629	20.6	740 954	2 030	4 412	6	41 555
Denmark	1 248 884	3 422	11 969	3.4	459 207	1 258	NA	NA	NAP
Estonia	890 692	2 440	1 885	15.5	92 497	253	1 129	3	5 890
Finland	1 043 535	2 859	5 671	6.0	217 905	597	2 015	4	NAP
France	24 392 355	66 828	92 779	8.6	6 107 342	16 732	51 140	4	91 693
Georgia	NA	NA	7 259	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Germany	23 052 580	63 158	93 685	8.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Greece	NA	NA	12 829	NA	NA	NA	4 212	NA	NA
Hungary	11 526 518	31 580	21 706	17.5	NA	NA	7 076	NA	NA
Iceland	51 929	142	282	6.1	5 442	15	135	1	NAP
Ireland	1 359 460	3 725	17 206	2.6	181 894	498	3 294	2	5 479
Italy	19 361 402	53 045	45 823	13.9	6 644 354	18 204	36 448	6	NA
Latvia	NA	NA	12 809	NA	NA	NA	8 424	NA	NA
Liechtenstein									
Lithuania	2 932 045	8 033	7 674	12.6	499 320	1 368	5 088	3	50 005
Luxembourg	244 675	670	949	8.5	110 102	302	645	6	652
Malta	205 220	562	528	12.8	NAP	***	322	***	NAP
Moldova	2 887 515	7 911	10 966	8.7	474 500	1 300	4 366	4	9 256
Monaco	12 207	33	158	2.5	4 342	12	158	1	266
Montenegro	449 521	1 232	2 264	6.5	105 854	290	747	5	0
Netherlands	3 429 540	9 396	38 499	2.9	1 449 050	3 970	13 734	3	0
Norway	1 367 045	3 745	9 093	4.9	365 043	1 000	3 664	3	NAP
Poland	18 135 069	49 685	78 781	7.6	NA	NA	12 076	NA	NA
Portugal	5 132 630	14 062	5 567	30.3	847 895	2 323	2 448	11	80 665
Romania	12 984 927	35 575	12 720	33.6	320 187	877	NAP	***	581 978
Russian Fed.									
San Marino	637	2	11	1.9	550	2	8	2	0
Serbia	3 622 710	9 925	22 252	5.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Slovak Rep.	NA	NA	8 462	NA	NA	NA	2 984	NA	NA
Slovenia	534 004	1 463	2 594	6.8	80 427	220	686	4	6 518
Spain (total)	23 554 267	64 532	35 059	22.1	2 964 473	8 122	2 313	42	NAP
Spain (State Adm.)	20 226 475	55 415	29 768	22.3	2 533 465	6 941	NA	NA	NAP
Spain (Catalonia)	3 327 792	9 117	5 291	20.7	431 008	1 181	2 313	6	NAP
Sweden	1 972 707	5 405	41 243	1.6	585 289	1 604	32 662	1	NAP
Switzerland	2 549 723	6 986	53 223	1.6	663 141	1 817	15 701	1	NA
the FYRO Macedonia	1 286 770	3 525	2 450	17.3	136 219	373	205	22	15 551
Turkey	NA	NA	188 764	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ukraine									
UK: Engl. & Wales	NA	NA	113 798	NA	NA	NA	51 855	NA	NA
UK: North. Ireland	618 605	1 695	3 831	5.3	153 807	421	2 720	2	12 400
UK: Scotland	2 794 805	7 657	31 300	2.9	545 310	1 494	17 900	1	184 325
Average				9.8				4.2	
Median				7.8				3.4	
Minimum				0.0				0.0	
Maximum				33.6				21.8	

NOTES – TABLE 11.A

The calculations made in Table 11.a are based on the following inputs:

Total number of days spent in penal institutions in 2013	Average number of inmates in 2015	Total number of entries in 2013	Indicator of average length of imprisonment	Number of days spent in pre-trial detention in 2015	Average number of detainees in pre-trial detention in 2015	Number of entries before final sentence in 2013	Indicator of average length of pre-trial imprisonment
		(Table 8)	(in months)			(Table 9)	(in months)
(a)	$(b) = a / 365$	(c)	$(d) = 12 (b/c)$	(e)	$(f) = e / 365$	(g)	$(h) = 12 (f/g)$

Column (i) in Table 11.A is presented only for information and was not used for any calculation.

BELGIUM
✓ The number of days spent in detention does not include detention under electronic surveillance. The number of days of detention under electronic surveillance in 2015 is 688 926.
BH: BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (REPUBLIKA SRPSKA)
✓ Point (a): The total number of days spent in penal institutions defined in a manner that the average daily number of convicted, detained and juveniles who was in the penal institutions of the Republic of Srpska during 2015 multiplied by the number of days of the year.
CYPRUS
✓ Point (a): Total number of days spent in penal institutions in 2015 (incl. pre-trial detention): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 237 250 days in Prison and 17 025 in police stations.
✓ <i>Indicator of average length of imprisonment</i> was calculated only for prison institution without police stations.
FINLAND
✓ Point (a): Are not included 76 285 days spent in supervised probationary freedom.
GEORGIA
✓ Figures for this table are on 31 st August 2015 instead of 1 st September 2015.
ICELAND
✓ Point (e): Of which 789 days in isolation.
IRELAND
✓ Point (a): Calculations are based on the average total number of inmates (3 722) for 2015, multiplied by 365 days.
✓ Point (e): Calculations are based on the average total number of pre-trial detainees (498) for 2015, multiplied by 365 days.
✓ Point (i): For juvenile offenders, the same proceeding was applied based on the average of 15 juvenile detainees.
THE NETHERLANDS
✓ Point (a): 1 942 895 days are for sentenced prisoners and of 37 595 days it is unknown whether they are spent by pre-trial or sentenced prisoners.
PORTUGAL
✓ Point (a): Calculations are based on the average total number of inmates (14 062) for 2015, multiplied by 365 days.
✓ Point (e): Calculations are based on the average total number of pre-trial detainees (2 323) for 2015, multiplied by 365 days.
✓ Point (i): For juvenile offenders, the same proceeding was applied based on the average of 211 juvenile detainees.
SPAIN (TOTAL)
✓ Figures presented as totals were not used for the calculations of average and median European values.

UK: NORTHERN IRELAND

- ✓ **Point (e) and (i):** For Juveniles relates to the financial year 2014/15 as published in official statistics

TABLE 11.B: INDICATOR OF AVERAGE LENGTH OF IMPRISONMENT IN 2015, BASED ON THE TOTAL STOCK OF INMATES IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2015

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2016.11.B

Country	Total number of inmates on 1 st September 2015 (SPACE I 2015)	Total number of entries to penal institutions in 2015 (Table 8)	Indicator of average length of imprisonment (in months)
Albania	5 981	6 229	11.5
Andorra	52	56	11.1
Armenia	3 888	NA	NA
Austria	9 037	11 440	9.5
Azerbaijan	24 197	9 493	30.6
Belgium	12 841	18 668	8.3
BH: BiH (st. level)			
BH: Fed. BiH			
BH: Rep. Srpska	877	1 056	10.0
Bulgaria	7 583	5 007	18.2
Croatia	3 341	7 815	5.1
Cyprus	654	1 926	4.1
Czech Rep.	20 866	11 629	21.5
Denmark	3 203	11 969	3.2
Estonia	2 768	1 885	17.6
Finland	3 007	5 671	6.4
France	65 544	92 779	8.5
Georgia	10 242	7 259	16.9
Germany	63 628	93 685	8.2
Greece	9 646	12 829	9.0
Hungary	17 773	21 706	9.8
Iceland		282	
Ireland	3 746	17 206	2.6
Italy	52 389	45 823	13.7
Latvia	4 399	12 809	4.1
Liechtenstein	8		
Lithuania	8 022	7 674	12.5
Luxembourg	667	949	8.4
Malta		528	
Moldova	7 813	10 966	8.5
Monaco		158	
Montenegro	1 100	2 264	5.8
Netherlands	9 002	38 499	2.8
Norway	3 664	9 093	4.8
Poland		78 781	
Portugal	14 222	5 567	30.7
Romania	28 642	12 720	27.0
Russian Fed.	642 470		
San Marino	2	11	2.2
Serbia	10 064	22 252	5.4
Slovak Rep.	10 087	8 462	14.3
Slovenia	1 399	2 594	6.5
Spain (total)	64 017	35 059	21.9
Spain (State Adm.)	55 085	29 768	22.2
Spain (Catalonia)	8 932	5 291	20.3
Sweden	5 770	41 243	1.7
Switzerland	6 884	53 223	1.6
the FYRO Macedonia	3 498	2 450	17.1
Turkey	173 522	188 764	11.0
Ukraine			
UK: Engl. & Wales	86 193	113 798	9.1
UK: North. Ireland	1 690	3 831	5.3
UK: Scotland	7 746	31 300	3.0
Average			9.8
Median			7.8
Minimum			0.0
Maximum			30.7

TABLE 12: ESCAPES FROM PENAL INSTITUTIONS DURING 2015

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2016.12

Country	Number of escapes in 2015 (a)	Total number of inmates on 1 st September 2015, SPACE I 2015	Rate of escapes per 10 000 prisoners	Other forms of escape in 2015 (b)	Rate of other forms of escapes per 10 000 inmates
Albania	0	5981	0.0	0	0.0
Andorra	0	52	0.0	0	0.0
Armenia	1	3888	2.6	1	2.6
Austria	4	9037	4.4	15	16.6
Azerbaijan	0	24197	0.0	1	0.4
Belgium	1	12841	0.8	NA	NA
BH: BiH (st. level)					
BH: Fed. BiH					
BH: Rep. Srpska	2	877	22.8	9	102.6
Bulgaria	15	7583	19.8	30	39.6
Croatia	2	3341	6.0	42	125.7
Cyprus	0	654	0.0	0	0.0
Czech Rep.	1	20866	0.5	13	6.2
Denmark	5	3203	15.6	70	218.5
Estonia	2	2768	7.2	4	14.5
Finland	10	3007	33.3	299	994.3
France	27	65544	4.1	651	99.3
Georgia	0	10242	0.0	0	0.0
Germany	7	63628	1.1	257	40.4
Greece	3	9646	3.1	53	54.9
Hungary	1	17773	0.6	7	3.9
Iceland	0			4	
Ireland	2	3746	5.3	13	34.7
Italy	7	52389	1.3	110	21.0
Latvia	0	4399	0.0	3	6.8
Liechtenstein	0	8	0.0	0	0.0
Lithuania	1	8022	1.2	10	12.5
Luxembourg	0	667	0.0	10	149.9
Malta	0		NA	4	NA
Moldova	0	7813	0.0	2	2.6
Monaco	0			0	
Montenegro	2	1100	18.2	5	45.5
Netherlands	2	9002	2.2	336	373.3
Norway	12	3664	32.8	118	322.1
Poland	0		NA	0	NA
Portugal	2	14222	1.4	48	33.8
Romania	2	28642	0.7	17	5.9
Russian Fed.	0	642470	0.0	0	0.0
San Marino	0	2	0.0	0	0.0
Serbia	1	10064	1.0	29	28.8
Slovak Rep.	0	10087	0.0	1	1.0
Slovenia	0	1399	0.0	52	371.7
Spain (total)	1	64017	0.2	840	131.2
Spain (State Adm.)	1	55085	0.2	676	122.7
Spain (Catalonia)	0	8932	0.0	164	183.6
Sweden	3	5770	5.2	97	168.1
Switzerland	3	6884	4.4	329	477.9
the FYRO Macedonia	66	3498	188.7	91	260.1
Turkey	13	173522	0.7	0	0.0
Ukraine					
UK: Engl. & Wales	0	86193	0.0	0	0.0
UK: North. Ireland	0	1690	0.0	NA	NA
UK: Scotland	10	7746	12.9	12	15.5
Average			8.5		97.2
Median			1.0		16.6
Minimum			0.0		0.0
Maximum			188.7		994.3

NOTES – TABLE 12

- ✓ Escapes by inmates (convicted prisoners or pre-trial detainees under the supervision of the prison administration) from a closed penal institution or during an administrative transfer (for example, to / from a court, another penal institution, or a hospital) during 2015.
- ✓ Other forms of escape (absconding or running off): Examples are escapes from open institutions (such as work farms) or from semi-detention, and escapes during an authorised short-term absence (or leave) from all kinds of institutions during 2015.

The SPACE I questionnaire specifies that the *counting unit* for Table 12 should be the escaped *person*. Therefore, when no explicit notes were provided by the national correspondents, we assumed that this counting unit has been respected (i.e. Table 12 refers to *persons* and not to *cases* of escape involving several prisoners).

DENMARK
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Closed institutions means 7 units and 40 local prisons. ✓ Point (b): Of which 55 absconding from open prisons. This figure does not include fail to appear from leave.
FINLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (b): Includes 42 absconds from open prisons and 29 absconds from open institutions (e.g. hospitals), and 228 failures to return in time from leaves.
FRANCE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Points (a) & (b): Corresponds to the number of escapes (not the number of inmates who escaped).
IRELAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (b): 11 detainees escaped from Shelton Abbey and 2 from Loughan House.
MONTENEGRO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (b): 1 escape from open institution (e.g. work farms) and 4 escapes during authorized short-term absences (or leaves) from all type of institutions (including closed institutions)
ROMANIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (b): Of which 6 escape attempts, 5 evasions, 5 abandonments and 1 leak attempt.
UK: SCOTLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ There are 10 cases where cause of dath is not recorded pending a fatal accident inquiry.

TABLE 13: DEATHS IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS IN 2015 (BY TYPE OF REGISTERED DEATH)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2016.13

Country	Total number of deaths in penal institutions in 2015	Of which				Type of death						Total number of inmates on 1st September 2015	Mortality rate per 10,000 inmates
		Pre-trial detainees	% pre-trial detainees	Females	% females	Homicides	% homicides	Suicides	% suicides	Other causes (incl. illness)	% other		
Albania	12	4	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	16.7	10	83.3	5 981	20.1
Andorra	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	52	0.0
Armenia	28	5	17.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	10.7	25	89.3	3 888	72.0
Austria	34	9	26.5	2	5.9	0	0.0	6	17.6	28	82.4	9 037	37.6
Azerbaijan	136	18	13.2	2	1.5	1	0.7	7	5.1	128	94.1	24 197	56.2
Belgium	44	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	16	36.4	NA	***	12 841	34.3
BH: BiH (st. level)													
BH: Fed. BiH													
BH: Rep. Srpska	4	1	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	100.0	877	45.6
Bulgaria	43	4	9.3	2	4.7	0	0.0	7	16.3	36	83.7	7 583	56.7
Croatia	12	3	25.0	2	16.7	0	0.0	1	8.3	11	91.7	3 341	35.9
Cyprus	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	654	0.0
Czech Rep.	43	12	27.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	30.2	30	69.8	20 866	20.6
Denmark	4	2	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	50.0	2	50.0	3 203	12.5
Estonia	4	1	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	100.0	2 768	14.5
Finland	3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	66.7	1	33.3	3 007	10.0
France	234	58	24.8	8	3.4	3	1.3	101	43.2	130	55.6	65 544	35.7
Georgia	12	2	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	16.7	10	83.3	10 242	11.7
Germany	146	NA	***	5	3.4	NA	***	66	45.2	NA	***	63 628	22.9
Greece	40	4	10.0	2	5.0	3	7.5	5	12.5	32	80.0	9 646	41.5
Hungary	61	7	11.5	6	9.8	0	0.0	5	8.2	56	91.8	17 773	34.3
Iceland	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0		0.0
Ireland	14	3	21.4	1	7.1	1	7.1	1	7.1	12	85.7	3 746	37.4
Italy	108	39	36.1	4	3.7	0	0.0	39	36.1	69	63.9	52 389	20.6
Latvia	17	5	29.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	17.6	14	82.4	4 399	38.6
Liechtenstein												8	
Lithuania	39	4	10.3	1	2.6	3	7.7	8	20.5	28	71.8	8 022	48.6
Luxembourg	1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	667	15.0
Malta	2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	100.0		0.0
Moldova	49	NA	***	2	4.1	0	0.0	5	10.2	44	89.8	7 813	62.7
Monaco	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0		
Montenegro	[6]	2	33.3	0	0.0	[0]	0.0	[1]	16.7	[3]	50.0	1 100	[54.5]
Netherlands	32	13	40.6	0	0.0	1	3.1	11	34.4	20	62.5	9 002	35.5
Norway	NA	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	3 664	NA
Poland	106	15	14.2	3	2.8	0	0.0	20	18.9	86	81.1		
Portugal	67	0	0.0	1	1.5	2	3.0	11	16.4	54	80.6	14 222	47.1
Romania	113	18	15.9	6	5.3	0	0.0	11	9.7	102	90.3	28 642	39.5
Russian Fed.												642 470	0.0

San Marino	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
Serbia	61	NA	***	NA	***	1	1.6	10	16.4	50	82.0	10 064	60.6
Slovak Rep.	18	4	22.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	27.8	13	72.2	10 087	17.8
Slovenia	5	2	40.0	1	20.0	0	0.0	3	60.0	2	40.0	1 399	35.7
Spain (total)	208	25	12.0	11	5.3	1	0.5	30	14.4	177	85.1	64 017	32.5
Spain (State Adm.)	155	23	14.8	8	5.2	1	0.6	23	14.8	131	84.5	55 085	28.1
Spain (Catalonia)	53	2	3.8	3	5.7	0	0.0	7	13.2	46	86.8	8 932	59.3
Sweden	8	2	25.0	1	12.5	0	0.0	3	37.5	5	62.5	5 770	13.9
Switzerland	24	10	41.7	NA	***	14	58.3	10	41.7	0	0.0	6 884	34.9
the FYRO Macedonia	13	1	7.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	12	92.3	3 498	37.2
Turkey	429	54	12.6	11	2.6	5	1.2	43	10.0	9	2.1	173 522	24.7
Ukraine													
UK: Engl. & Wales	257	NA	***	8	3.1	8	3.1	90	35.0	159	61.9	86 193	29.8
UK: North. Ireland	2	0	0.0	0	0.0	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	1 690	11.8
UK: Scotland	24	8	33.3	1	4.2	0	0.0	2	8.3	12	50.0	7 746	31.0
Average			17.1		3.0		2.2		18.3		63.4		28.7
Median			15.4		0.7		0.0		15.6		80.3		31.0
Minimum			0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
Maximum			50.0		20.0		58.3		66.7		100.0		72.0

TABLE 13.1: SUICIDES IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS IN 2015

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2016.13.1

Country	Total number of deaths in penal institutions in 2015	Suicides	% suicides	Of which:				Total number of inmates on 1st September 2015	Suicide rate per 10 000 inmates
				Number of females	% of female suicides in the total number of suicides	of pre-trial detainees	% of pre-trial detainee suicides in the total number of suicides		
Albania	12	2	16.7	0	0.0	1	50.0	5 981	3.3
Andorra	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	52	0.0
Armenia	28	3	10.7	NA	***	NA	***	3 888	7.7
Austria	34	6	17.6	0	0.0	6	100.0	9 037	6.6
Azerbaijan	136	7	5.1	0	0.0	4	57.1	24 197	2.9
Belgium	44	16	36.4	NA	***	NA	***	12 841	12.5
BH: BiH (st. level)									
BH: Fed. BiH									
BH: Rep. Srpska	4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	877	0.0
Bulgaria	43	7	16.3	0	0.0	2	28.6	7 583	9.2
Croatia	12	1	8.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	3 341	3.0
Cyprus	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	654	0.0
Czech Rep.	43	13	30.2	0	0.0	8	61.5	20 866	6.2
Denmark	4	2	50.0	0	0.0	2	100.0	3 203	6.2
Estonia	4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2 768	0.0
Finland	3	2	66.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	3 007	6.7
France	234	101	43.2	6	5.9	47	46.5	65 544	15.4
Georgia	12	2	16.7	0	0.0	2	100.0	10 242	2.0
Germany	146	66	45.2	2	3.0	NA	NA	63 628	10.4
Greece	40	5	12.5	0	0.0	1	20.0	9 646	5.2
Hungary	61	5	8.2	0	0.0	2	40.0	17 773	2.8
Iceland	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0		0.0
Ireland	14	1	7.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	3 746	2.7
Italy	108	39	36.1	2	5.1	19	48.7	52 389	7.4
Latvia	17	3	17.6	0	0.0	3	100.0	4 399	6.8
Liechtenstein								8	
Lithuania	39	8	20.5	0	0.0	2	25.0	8 022	10.0
Luxembourg	1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	667	0.0
Malta	2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0		
Moldova	49	5	10.2	NA	***	NA	***	7 813	6.4
Monaco	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0		
Montenegro	[6]	[1]	[16.7]	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 100	[9.1]
Netherlands	32	11	34.4	0	0.0	6	54.5	9 002	12.2
Norway								3 664	
Poland	105	20	18.9	NA	***	NA	***		
Portugal	67	11	16.4	1	9.1	0	0.0	14 222	7.7
Romania	113	11	9.7	0	0.0	2	18.2	28 642	3.8
Russian Fed.								642 470	
San Marino	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
Serbia	61	10	16.4	NA	***	NA	***	10 064	9.9
Slovak Rep.	18	5	27.8	0	0.0	2	40.0	10 087	5.0
Slovenia	5	3	60.0	1	33.3	2	66.7	1 399	21.4
Spain (total)	208	30	14.4	4	13.3	5	16.7	64 017	4.7
Spain (State Adm.)	155	23	14.8	3	13.0	5	21.7	55 085	4.2
Spain (Catalonia)	53	7	13.2	1	14.3	0	0.0	8 932	7.8
Sweden	8	3	37.5	0	0.0	1	33.3	5 770	5.2
Switzerland	24	10	41.7	NA	***	9	90.0	6 884	14.5
the FYRO Macedonia	13	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3 498	0.0
Turkey	429	43	10.0	1	2.3	15	34.9	173 522	2.5
Ukraine									
UK: Engl. & Wales	257	90	35.0	5	5.6	NA	***	86 193	10.4
UK: North. Ireland	2	NA	NA	NA	***	NA	***	1 690	NA
UK: Scotland	24	2	8.3	0	0.0	2	100.0	7 746	2.6
Average					2.3		31.7		5.5
Median					0.0		21.7		5.1
Minimum					0.0		0.0		0.0
Maximum					33.3		100.0		21.4

TABLE 13.2: TYPES OF DEATHS AND SUICIDES IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS IN 2015

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2016.13.2

Country	Does the data include persons who died or committed suicide in community hospitals?	If yes, how many?	Of which: Number of females	Does the data include persons who died outside prison (e.g. during a prison leave or period of absence by permission)?	If yes, how many?	Of which: Number of females
Albania	Yes	2	0	No	0	0
Andorra	No	***	***	No	***	***
Armenia	Yes	9	0	No	***	0
Austria	Yes	10	0	Yes	0	0
Azerbaijan	Yes	2	0	Yes	31	0
Belgium	Yes	NA	NA	Yes	NA	NA
BH: BiH (st. level)						
BH: Fed. BiH						
BH: Rep. Srpska	Yes	1	0	Yes	3	0
Bulgaria	Yes	6	0	Yes	13	1
Croatia	Yes	0	0	No	***	***
Cyprus	Yes	1	0	No	***	***
Czech Rep.	Yes	8	0	Yes	3	0
Denmark	No	***	***	No	***	***
Estonia	Yes	3	0	Yes	0	0
Finland	No	***	***	No	***	***
France	Yes	67	0	No	***	***
Georgia	No	***	***	No	***	***
Germany	No	***	***	No	***	***
Greece	Yes	32	0	No	***	***
Hungary	Yes	9	1	Yes	0	0
Iceland	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	0
Ireland	No	***	***	No	***	***
Italy	Yes	NA	***	No	***	***
Latvia	No	***	***	No	***	***
Liechtenstein						
Lithuania	Yes	4	0	Yes	0	0
Luxembourg	Yes	1	0	Yes	0	0
Malta	Yes	2	0	Yes	0	0
Moldova	No	***	***	No	***	***
Monaco	Yes	0	0	No	***	***
Montenegro	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	0
Netherlands	Yes	5	0	Yes	6	0
Norway						
Poland	Yes	27	0	Yes	0	0
Portugal	Yes	0	0	No	***	***
Romania	Yes	31	2	No	3	0
Russian Fed.						
San Marino	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	0
Serbia	Yes	11	NA	Yes	0	NA
Slovak Rep.	Yes	7	0	No	***	***
Slovenia	Yes	0	0	Yes	2	0
Spain (total)	Yes	65	2	No	***	***
Spain (State Adm.)	Yes	59	2	No	***	0
Spain (Catalonia)	Yes	6	0	Yes	22	1
Sweden	Yes	4	1	Yes	1	0
Switzerland	Yes	NA	NA	Yes	NA	NA
the FYRO Macedonia	Yes		0	Yes	2	0
Turkey	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ukraine						
UK: Engl. & Wales	Yes	103	NA	No	***	***
UK: North. Ireland	Yes	1	0	No	***	***
UK: Scotland	Yes	NA	NA	Yes	NA	NA

NOTES – TABLES 13, 13.1 AND 13.2

BELGIUM
✓ Table 13: Due to medical secrecy, institutions do not always know the cause of death of prisoners who died outside the prison.
BH: BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (REPUBLIKA SRPSKA)
✓ 4 deaths: One died in a correctional facility from a myocardial infarction and three in local health institutions with natural death
GEORGIA
✓ Figures for this table are on 31 st August 2015 instead of 1 st September 2015.
LUXEMBOURG
✓ A female inmate died during the placement under electronic supervision, but as these inmates are not counted in the total number of inmates, they are also not counted in the total number of inmates who died.
MONTENEGRO
Warning: The data validation procedure could not be achieved. For this reason the non-validated figures are presented between <i>square brackets</i> [].
PORTUGAL
✓ Table 13.2: Includes pre-trial detainees and prisoners who died but only when in a civilian hospital.
SPAIN (TOTAL)
✓ Table 13.2: For the General State Administration, persons considered as prisoners who died outside prison (e.g. during a prison leave or period of absence by permission) are not included in the total number of inmates who died. However, for the Autonomous Region of Catalonia, persons considered as prisoners who died outside prison (e.g. during a prison leave or period of absence by permission) are included in the total number of prisoners who died (22 of which 1 female).
THE FYRO MACEDONIA
✓ Table 13: The death of the pre-trial detainee was attributed to natural causes.
UK: NORTHERN IRELAND
✓ Causes not established in 2 deaths.

In 2015, the average (mean) rate of suicides in Europe was 5.5 which is lowest value observed since 2011 (2011: 7.7; 2012:11.2; 2013:7.6; 2014: 7.0).

The highest suicide rates (of more than 15 suicides per 10 000 inmates) in 2015 were observed in two countries: **France** and **Slovenia**. In 2014, there were Portugal, Norway and Cyprus with very high values. The highest rates (of more than 5) are presented in the Figure below.

FIGURE 5: SUICIDE RATE PER 10 000 INMATES IN 2015

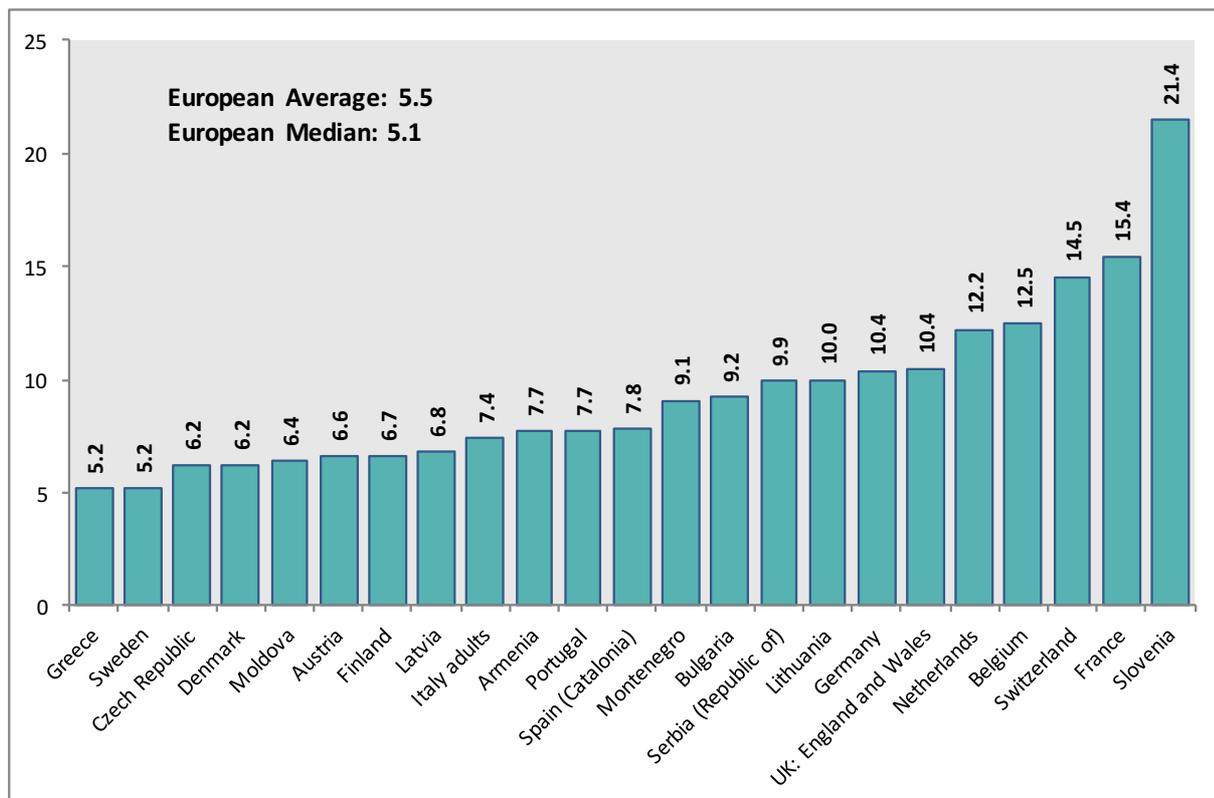


TABLE 14: EXPENSES IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS IN 2015 (IN €)

Row-data:

- a) Average amount spent per day for the detention of one person in 2015;
- b) -//- in pre-trial detention in 2015 (€/day);
- c) -//- in the correctional facility in 2015 (€/day);
- d) -//- in the special facility/section for persons with psychiatric disorders in 2015 (€/day);
- e) -//- in an institution for juvenile offenders in 2015 (€/day);
- f) Total number of days spent in penal institutions in 2015 (incl. pre-trial detention);
- g) Number of days spent in pre-trial detention in 2015;
- h) Number of days spent in institutions for juvenile offenders in 2015;

Calculated:

- i) General average amount per inmate = $mean(b, c, d, e)$;
 - j) Average amount per inmate (pre-trial & sentenced) = $mean(b, c)$;
 - k) Total amount likely to have been spent for all pre-trial detainees in 2015 = $b * g$;
 - l) Total amount likely to have been spent for all juvenile inmates in 2015 = $e * h$;
 - m) Total amount likely to have been spent for all categories of inmates in 2015 = $(mean[b, c, d, e]) * f$.
- n) Total budget spent by Prison Administration in 2015 (raw data provided by the Prison Administrations)
- o) Does your data for the total budget include the staff not employed by the prison administration?

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2016.14

Country	(a)	Of which:				(f)	Of which:		(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)
		(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)		(g)	(h)							
Albania	13.93 €	15.1 €	11.93 €	19.32 €	43.22 €	2 183 065	107 925	32 485	22.39 €	13.51 €	1 628 588.25 €	1 404 001.70 €	48 878 825.35 €	31 963 585.00 €	
Andorra	173.76 €	173.8 €	173.76 €	0.00 €	173.76 €	17 168	7 318	0	130.32 €	173.76 €	1 271 575.68 €	NA	2 237 333.76 €	3 393 035.21 €	
Armenia	11.10 €	11.0 €	11.16 €	NAP	11.48 €	NA	NA	NA	11.22 €	11.10 €	NA	NA	NA	15 599 500.00 €	No
Austria	123.12 €	NA	NA	228.67 €	NA	3 242 090	639 480	44 844	228.67 €	NA	NA	NA	741 368 720.30 €	459 967 678.00 €	Yes
Azerbaijan	12.09 €	12.1 €	12.00 €	NA	36.00 €	NA	NA	NA	20.05 €	12.07 €	NA	NA	NA	79 404 498.00 €	No
Belgium						4 029 849	1 277 073	NAP							
BH: BiH (st. level)															
BH: Fed. BiH															
BH: Rep. Srpska	30.00 €	30.0 €	30.00 €	NAP	30.00 €	335 070	31 755	4 015	30.00 €	30.00 €	952 650.00 €	120 450.00 €	10 052 100.00 €	13 379 283.00 €	No
Bulgaria	57.11 €	57.1 €	17.09 €	NA	81.83 €	NA	327 924	NA	52.01 €	37.10 €	18 727 739.64 €	NA	NA	65 993 077.51 €	No
Croatia	45.07 €	44.9 €	53.87 €	81.93 €	103.09 €	NA	NA	NA	70.94 €	49.36 €	NA	NA	NA	64 461 747.84 €	No
Cyprus	73.63 €	73.6 €	73.63 €	73.63 €	73.63 €	237 250	NA	NA	73.63 €	73.63 €	NA	NA	17 468 717.50 €	17 468 717.50 €	No
Czech Rep.	44.50 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	7 291 481	740 954	41 555	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	44 879 667.00 €	
Denmark	197.00 €	161.0 €	208.00 €	NAP	NAP	1 248 884	459 207	NAP	184.50 €	184.50 €	73 932 327.00 €	NA	230 419 098.00 €	432 600 000.00 €	
Estonia	43.17 €	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	890 692	92 497	5 890	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	45 050 756.00 €	No
Finland	187.80 €	NA	NA	240.00 €	NAP	1 043 535	217 905	NAP	240.00 €	NA	NA	NA	250 448 400.00 €	199 304 000.00 €	Yes
France	106.13 €	94.2 €	111.46 €	NA	530.01 €	24 392 355	6 107 342	91 693	245.22 €	102.83 €	575 311 616.40 €	48 598 206.93 €	5 981 574 600.95 €	2 588 760 636.00 €	Yes
Georgia	NA	5.6 €	5.62 €	5.62 €	5.62 €	NA	NA	NA	5.62 €	5.62 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Germany	131.60 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	23 052 580	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3 003 759 572.35 €	Yes
Greece	30.15 €	NA	NA	24.02 €	56.04 €	NA	0	0	40.03 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	115 969 594.62 €	No
Hungary	38.41 €	NA	NA	41.07 €	NA	11 526 518	NA	NA	41.07 €	NA	NA	NA	473 394 094.26 €	250 109 613.00 €	Yes

Country	(a)	Of which:				(f)	Of which:		(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)
		(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)		(g)	(h)							
Iceland	196.00 €	196.00 €	196.00 €	NAP	NAP	51 929	5 442	NAP	196.00 €	196.00 €	1 066 632.00 €	NAP	10 178 084.00 €	10 213 128.00 €	No
Ireland	188.00 €	188.00 €	188.00 €	188.00 €	188.00 €	1 359 460	181 894	5 479	188.00 €	188.00 €	34 196 072.00 €	1 030 052.00 €	255 578 480.00 €	332 182 000 €	
Italy	147.76 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	19 361 402	6 644 354	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2 822 106 157.31 €	No
Latvia	24.62 €	NA	NA	NA	81.30 €	NA	NA	NA	81.30 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	41 010 604.00 €	No
Liechtenstein															
Lithuania	18.61 €	22.9 €	17.66 €	NAP	57.13 €	2 932 045	499 320	50 005	32.56 €	20.28 €	11 434 428.00 €	2 856 785.65 €	95 477 158.68 €	64 737 000.00 €	No
Luxembourg	222.09 €	222.1 €	222.09 €	NAP	NAP	244 675	110 102	652	222.09 €	222.09 €	24 452 553.18 €	NA	54 339 870.75 €	54 339 400.00 €	No
Malta	51.00 €	51.0 €	51.00 €	51.00 €	51.00 €	205 220	NAP	NAP	51.00 €	51.00 €	NA	NA	10 466 232.75 €	11 164 122.00 €	No
Moldova	6.00 €	6.0 €	NAP	NAP	35.00 €	2 887 515	474 500	9 256	20.50 €	6.00 €	2 847 000.00 €	323 960.00 €	59 194 057.50 €	18 197 277 €	No
Monaco	81.20 €	81.2 €	81.20 €	841.92 €	81.20 €	12 207	4 342	266	271.38 €	81.20 €	352 570.40 €	21 599.20 €	3 312 735.66 €	688 032.67 €	No
Montenegro	19.00 €	19.0 €	19.00 €	NA	NA	449 521	105 854	NA	9.50 €	19.00 €	2 011 226.00 €	NA	4 270 449.50 €	7 558 080.58 €	
Netherlands	250.00 €	240.0 €	240.00 €	412.00 €	638.00 €	3 429 540	1 449 050	NA	382.50 €	240.00 €	347 772 000.00 €	NA	1 311 799 050.00 €	769 748 176.00 €	No
Norway	344.00 €	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	1 367 045	365 043	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	464 000 000.00 €	No
Poland	23.90 €	23.9 €	23.90 €	NA	NA	18 135 069	NA	NA	11.95 €	23.90 €	NA	NA	216 714 074.55 €	NA	
Portugal	41.07 €	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	5 132 630	847 895	80 665	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	263 544 773.00 €	No
Romania	24.64 €	NA	24.88 €	NA	20.29 €	12 984 927	320 187	581 978	22.59 €	24.88 €	NA	11 808 333.62 €	293 264 576.30 €	257 627 534.00 €	NA
Russian Fed.															
San Marino	707.92 €	707.9 €	707.92 €	NA	NA	637	550	NA	353.96 €	707.92 €	389 356.00 €	NA	225 472.52 €	450 947.58 €	
Serbia	18.69 €	18.0 €	17.80 €	25.03 €	44.54 €	3 622 710	NA	NA	26.35 €	17.91 €	NA	NA	95 449 351.73 €	67 708 444.00 €	Yes
Slovak Rep.	40.53 €	NA	NA	NA	36.42 €	NA	NA	NA	36.42 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	156 346 951.00 €	No
Slovenia	62.00 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	534 004	80 427	6 518	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	33 288 376.00 €	No
Spain (total)	65.67 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	23 554 267	2 964 473	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1 546 951 180.19 €	
Spain (State Adm.)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	20 226 475	2 533 465	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1 122 251 180.19 €	
Spain (Catalonia)	133.17 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	3 327 792	431 008	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	424 700 000.00 €	Yes
Sweden	359.00 €	380.0 €	NA	NA	NAP	1 972 707	585 289	NAP	380.00 €	380.00 €	222 409 820.00 €	NA	749 628 660.00 €	718 287 018.00 €	Yes
Switzerland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2 549 723	663 141	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
the FYRO Macedonia	13.30 €	10.5 €	19.00 €	NA	14.00 €	1 286 770	136 219	15 551	14.50 €	14.75 €	1 430 299.50 €	217 714.00 €	18 658 165.00 €	17 095 000.00 €	No
Turkey	21.01 €	21.0 €	21.01 €	NA	21.01 €	NA	NA	NA	21.01 €	21.01 €	NA	NA	NA	1 012 810 373.93 €	
Ukraine															
UK: Engl. & Wales	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2 151 950 000.00 €	
UK: North. Ireland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	618 605	153 807	12 400	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	118 031 580.00 €	No
UK: Scotland	140.00 €	140.0 €	140.00 €	NAP	140.00 €	2 794 805	545 310	184 325	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	459 329 630.00 €	No
Average	108.59 €	111.33 €	103.00 €	159.44 €	106.36 €				124.02 €	107.68 €	77 658 026.71 €	6 034 645.74 €	464 817 012.73 €		
Median	51.00 €	51.00 €	40.50 €	62.32 €	53.52 €				51.00 €	37.10 €	2 847 000.00 €	323 960.00 €	77 321 704.61 €		
Minimum	6.00 €	5.62 €	5.62 €	0.00 €	5.62 €				5.62 €	5.62 €	352 570.40 €	0.00 €	450 945.04 €		
Maximum	707.92 €	707.92 €	707.92 €	841.92 €	638.00 €				707.92 €	707.92 €	575 311 616.40 €	48 598 206.93 €	5 981 574 600.95 €		

TABLE 14.A: CATEGORIES INCLUDED IN THE CALCULATION OF CUSTODIAL EXPENSES IN 2015, IN TABLE 14

- ✓ 14.1 Security
- ✓ 14.2 Health care (incl. medical care, psychiatric services, pharmaceuticals, dental care etc.)
- ✓ 14.3 Services (incl. maintenance, utilities, maintenance of inmate records, reception, assignment, transportation, etc.)
- ✓ 14.4 Administration (excl. extra-institutional expenditures)
- ✓ 14.5 Support (incl. food, inmate activities, inmate employment, clothing, etc.)
- ✓ 14.6 Rehabilitation programs (incl. academic education, vocational training, substance abuse programs, etc.)
- ✓ 14.7 Other

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2016.14.A

Country	14.1	14.2	14.3	14.4	14.5	14.6	14.7
Albania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Andorra	Yes						
Armenia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Austria	Yes						
Azerbaijan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Belgium	NA						
BH: BiH (st. level)							
BH: Fed. BiH							
BH: Rep. Srpska	NA						
Bulgaria	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Croatia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Cyprus	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Czech Rep.	Yes						
Denmark	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Estonia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Finland	Yes						
France	Yes						
Georgia	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Germany	Yes						
Greece	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Hungary	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Iceland	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Ireland	Yes						
Italy	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Latvia	Yes						
Liechtenstein							
Lithuania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Luxembourg	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Malta	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Moldova	Yes						
Monaco	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Montenegro	Yes						
Netherlands	Yes						
Norway	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Poland	NA						
Portugal	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Romania	NA						
Russian Fed.							
San Marino	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Serbia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Slovak Rep.	Yes						
Slovenia	Yes						
Spain (total)	Yes						
Spain (State Adm.)	Yes						
Spain (Catalonia)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Sweden	Yes						
Switzerland	NA						
the FYRO Macedonia	Yes						
Turkey	NA						
Ukraine							
UK: Engl. & Wales	NA						
UK: North. Ireland	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
UK: Scotland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

NOTES – TABLES 14 AND 14.A

Data included in Table 14 are not always fully comparable across countries. In order to ensure more reliable comparisons, we present in Table 14.A the categories which are included in the calculation of the custodial expenses by each country. Nevertheless, these figures should be used cautiously not only because the definition of the categories may differ from one country to another, but also because the purchasing power varies widely across Europe.

ANDORRA
✓ Table 14.A (point 14.7): Food and conferences.
BH: REP. SRPSKA
✓ Each penitentiary institution, within its budget, plans and disposes of funds for its needs.
CROATIA
✓ Data relate to 31 st December 2016 instead of 1 st September 2016.
✓ Table 14
○ The data shows the direct costs of prisoners. They include nutrition, accommodation, treatment and medication, fees for inmates, supplies and fuel.
○ (Point e): Juveniles with educational measure in correctional institution.
CZECH REPUBLIC
✓ Exchange rate relates to 3 rd August 2017.
✓ Table 14.A (point 14.7): Salaries of the uniformed and civilian staff, retirement pensions and retirement benefits for former uniformed staff, sickness benefits of the uniformed staff, renovation and modernization of movable property and immovable; security at court and public prosecution buildings; IT services and equipment; hygienic items for prisoners; antidrug and crime prevention programmes.
DENMARK
✓ Table 14 (point a): In Denmark the prisons are divided in low-security and high-security facilities. The average amount spent per day of detention covers both low-security and high-security facilities.
FINLAND
✓ Table 14.A (point 14.7): In this category are also included rental costs.
FRANCE
✓ Table 14 point (e): The expenses of institutions for juvenile offenders include the costs borne by the <i>Judicial Youth Protection Directorate</i> inherent in the functioning of this type of establishments (staff and operating).
GEORGIA
✓ Figures for this table are on 31 st August 2015 instead of 1 st September 2015.
GERMANY
✓ Table 14.A (point 14.7): Building and material costs.
ICELAND
✓ Table 14.A (point 14.6): Includes training and substance abuse programmes.
✓ Table 14.A (point 14.7): The total budget includes also some costs regarding serving sentences outside prisons such as in half way house, electronic monitoring and community service but the cost is not significant.
IRELAND
✓ Table 14 (point a): Cost of an available staffed prison space in Year 2015 was €68,628, Divide by 365 = €187.83 (€188.00).
ITALY
✓ Table 14.A (point 14.2): Only for Sicily region.

LATVIA
✓ Table 14.A (point 14.7): Taxes and duties: repairs and maintenance costs, capital repairs, construction, etc.
LITHUANIA
✓ Table 14.A (point 14.7): Maintenance and repair costs (partially) and education.
MALTA
✓ Table 14.A: Costs include financial help to NGO's for Re-Integration and Correctional Services.
THE NETHERLANDS
✓ Figures included in Table 14 refer to the adult prison system.
✓ Table 14: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Point (a): This figure is a rough estimation on the basis of the points (b), (c) and (d); • Point (b): Price of a basic place in a House of Detention (including overhead costs); • Point (c): Price of a closed prison place (including overhead costs); • Point (d): Price of a place in one of the 5 Psychiatric Penitentiary Complexes which are meant for pre-trial and sentenced prisoners (including overhead costs);
✓ Juvenile prisoners and people being treated in custodial clinics under a hospital order are not included. <i>Therefore all the amounts for these additional categories are presented in the Table 14 only for information.</i>
NORWAY
✓ The decrease in budget comparing to previous years is largely due to the development in currency NoK vs EURO.
ROMANIA
✓ Table 14.A (points 14.1 to 14.7): In the calculation of the expenses in 2015, were are considered staff salaries, expenditures on goods and services (food for prisoners, utilitarian costs, current repairs etc.), costs for health insurance of prisoners and capital expenditure (construction works, independent equipment), financing of the Non-Refundable External Fund and the Defense Health Insurance Fund, the Public Order, the National Security and the Judicial Authority «CASAOPSNAJ ». These expenses were divided by the total number of days of detention for 2015.
SERBIA (REPUBLIC OF)
✓ Table 14.A: Academic education costs not included.
SLOVAK REPUBLIC
✓ Table 14.A (point 14.7): Retirement benefits for prison officers and civil employees, sickness benefit for prison officers and civil employees, monetary contribution on natural belonging for prison officers, allowance and travel expenses after release from pre-trial detention execution and from prison sentence execution.
SPAIN (TOTAL)
✓ Table 14.A (point 14.2): It is included exclusively the Security of the Headquarters of the General Secretariat of Penitentiary Institutions. The actions of the Prisons Infrastructures Society are Not included. Neither are included the expenses of the State Security Forces and Bodies, in charge of the perimeter security and the transfers of prisoners.
✓ Total figures presented in Table 14 were not used for the calculations of average and median European values.
SWEDEN
✓ Table 14 (point a): The calculation of the average amount spent per inmate is based on the expenses for both pre-trial and sentenced inmates. There are no special prisons for remand detainees. Therefore it is not possible to specify the expenditure on this population separately.
✓ Table 14.A (point 14.7): Under this heading are included the categories of overhead for Headquarter and regional Offices, depreciations, costs for facilities.

THE FYRO MACEDONIA
✓ Table 14.A (point 14.7): Under this heading are included all expenses made for conveying the prisoners to court or to other prison, as well as capital investment for new buildings.
UK: ENGLAND & WALES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Conversion to euros on 7th December 2017. ✓ Figures provided for the financial year 2015-2016 (available at https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/prison-performance-statistics-2015-to-2016).
UK: NORTHERN IRELAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Conversion to euros on 7th December 2017. ✓ Table 14: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Point (a): The cost for the prison estate is £158, this does Not include the Cost of under 18s. • Point (n): Figures for the Prison Estate refer to the financial year 2015/16 and figures relating to the Youth Justice Agency refer to the financial year 2014/15.
UK: SCOTLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The average amount spent per day is a rolling 3 year average of the average cost per prisoner place, calculated on a resource accounting basis (including depreciation and impairment charges). A 3 year rolling average is presented to smooth the effects of including impairment charges which can significantly affect the value of a single year's average cost of a prison place). Source: Scottish Prison Service annual accounts 2014-15 to 2016-17. Exchange rate £1=1.38 euros.

C. Prison Staff

TABLE 15: STAFF WORKING IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON THE BASIS OF FULL-TIME EQUIVALENTS (FTE), ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2016 (NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2016.15

Country	Total number of staff	Does the total number of staff include the staff <u>Not employed</u> by the prison administration?	Total number of staff - <u>employed</u> by prison administration	% of staff <u>employed</u> by the prison administration	Total number of staff - <u>not employed</u> by prison administration	% of staff <u>not employed</u> by the prison administration
Albania	4 156	No	4 156	100.0	NAP	NAP
Andorra	81	Yes	65	80.2	16	19.8
Armenia	2 191	Yes	2 191	100.0	0	0.0
Austria	3 724.84	No	3 724.84	100.0	NAP	***
Azerbaijan	NA	NA	NA	***	NA	***
Belgium	NA	NA	NA	***	NA	***
BH: BiH (st. level)						
BH: Fed. BiH						
BH: Rep. Srpska	885	NA	7	0.8	878	99.2
Bulgaria	3 454	No	3 454	100.0	NAP	***
Croatia	2 623	No	2 623	100.0	NAP	***
Cyprus	384	No	384	100.0	NAP	***
Czech Rep.	10 979.0	Yes	10 974.0	100.0	5.0	0.0
Denmark	4 454	No	4 454	100.0	NAP	***
Estonia	1 314.4	Yes	1 235.3	94.0	79.1	6.0
Finland	2 325	No	2 325	100.0	NAP	***
France	38 299.0	Yes	36 696.4	95.8	1 602.6	4.2
Georgia	3 740	Yes	3 740	100.0	0	0.0
Germany	38 098	Yes	36 344	95.4	1 754	4.6
Greece	4 479	No	4 479	100.0	NAP	***
Hungary	8 441	No	8 441	100.0	NAP	***
Iceland	115.1	No	115.1	100.0	NAP	***
Ireland	3 264.440	No	3 264.440	100.0	NAP	***
Italy	42 174	Yes	42 145	99.9	29	0.1
Latvia	2 867	Yes	2 628	91.7	239	8.3
Liechtenstein						
Lithuania	3 419	No	3 419	100.0	NAP	***
Luxembourg	439.75	No	439.75	100.0	0.0	0.0
Malta	263	Yes	259	98.7	4	1.3
Moldova	2 732	No	2 732	100.0	NAP	***
Monaco	56	Yes	55	98.2	1	1.8
Montenegro	467	NA	467	100.0	0	0.0
Netherlands	9 938.8	No	9 938.8	100.0	NAP	***
Norway	4230.5	Yes	3857.5	91.2	373	8.8
Poland	29 196	No	29 196	100.0	NAP	***
Portugal	6 299	No	6 299	100.0	NAP	***
Romania	12 237	No	12 237	100.0	NAP	***
Russian Fed.						
San Marino	9	Yes	5	55.6	4	44.4
Serbia	4 066	Yes	3 994	98.2	72	1.8
Slovak Rep.	5 468	No	5 468	100.0	NAP	***
Slovenia	828	No	828	100.0	NAP	***
Spain (total)	24 328	NA	24 328	100.0	NA	***
Spain (State Adm.)	18 704	No	18 704	100.0	NA	***
Spain (Catalonia)	5 624	Yes	5 624	100.0	0	0.0
Sweden	7 327	No	7 327	100.0	NAP	***
Switzerland	4 370	Yes	4 169	100.0	201	4.8
the FYRO Macedonia	854	No	854	100.0	NAP	***
Turkey	NA	NA	57 371	***	NA	***
Ukraine						
UK: Engl. & Wales	43 060	No	43 060	100.0	NAP	***
UK: North. Ireland	1 560.07	No	1 560.07	100.0	NAP	***
UK: Scotland	5 609	Yes	4 378	78.1	1 231	21.9
Average				94.8		7.4
Median				100.0		0.1
Minimum				0.8		0.0
Maximum				100.0		99.2

NOTES – TABLE 15

AUSTRIA
✓ The total number of staff does not include staff not employed by the prison administration. Nevertheless, there were 255.68 staff working inside penal institution (not employed by prison administration).
AZERBAIJAN
✓ According to the legislation, these data are classified as secret information.
CYPRUS
✓ The total number of staff does not include staff not employed by the prison administration. Nevertheless, there were 19 staff working inside penal institution (not employed by prison administration).
CZECH REPUBLIC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The total number of staff <i>includes</i> 32 civilians on long term sickness leave and 13 female uniformed staff on maternity leave. ✓ The total number of staff <i>does not include</i> 100 members of uniformed staff as reserve (not permanently at work), 106 civilians on maternity/family leave and 6 civilians not working for other reasons.
DENMARK
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Probation officials are included in the total number of staff. ✓ The staff that is provisionally not fulfilling their tasks forseen for them (maternity, education, compulsory military service in the Defence Forces, temporary assignment to another service, etc.) is not included in the total number of staff.
FINLAND
✓ Figures are the FTE equivalents calculated for the staff employed by the prison administration in the year 2016.
GEORGIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Figures for this table are on 31st August 2016 instead of 1st September 2016. ✓ The total number allocated for regular appointment available at the Ministry (the data includes contracted employees) is 4106 units. The number of current staff includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Penitentiary establishments – 1933 employees. ○ Penitentiary Department – 1006 employees. ○ Office of the Ministry -297 employees. ○ Medical Department -508 employees. ○ Contracted staff -152 employees.
GERMANY
✓ The number of part-time employees was recalculated in the national statistics to reflect the full-time equivalent. Therefore, the number of employees was not simply added together; rather, the part-time positions were combined to make "positions equivalent to full time".
LITHUANIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Figures for this table are on 1st July 2016 instead of 1st September 2016. ✓ The total number of staff does not include staff not employed by the prison administration. Nevertheless, there were 459 staff working inside penal institution (not employed by prison administration).
LUXEMBOURG
✓ Figure for the total number of staff include persons hired under the status of "state employees".
PORTUGAL
✓ Full-time and part-time staff employed by the Penitentiary Administration (excluding those not dependent on the Penitentiary Administration) as at 31 December 2016.

- ✓ The total staff effect includes the staff assigned to the Prison Administration and the Probation and Insertion Services including those listed in Tables 5 of SPACE II - Personnel Employed by Probation Services or Working for Probation Servants on 31 December 2016.

ROMANIA

- ✓ Staff on maternity leave (115 persons) are also included in the figures.

UK: ENGLAND & WALES

- ✓ Figures for this table are on 30th September 2016 instead of 1st September 2016.
- ✓ Staffing figures in this section cover public sector prisons in England and Wales only and exclude privately run prisons.
- ✓ Total number of staff represents total FTE staff working at National Offender Management Service (NOMS) (as of 1 April 2017, NOMS was replaced by Her Majesty's Prison and Probation Service, HMPPS).
- ✓ Due to rounding of FTE numbers, the sum of the parts do not equal the total staff amounts.

UK: SCOTLAND

- ✓ Please note that FTE figures for staff not employed by the prison administration are not available.

TABLE 16: STAFF WORKING IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON THE BASIS OF FULL-TIME EQUIVALENTS (FTE), EMPLOYED BY PRISON ADMINISTRATION, ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2016 (NUMBERS)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2016.16

Country	Total number of staff (employed by prison administration)	Total number of staff working outside penal institution	Of which:			Total number of staff working inside penal institutions	Of which:							
			Staff at the national prison administration (Head Office)	Staff in regional prison administration offices	Other staff working outside penal institutions		Executives (senior managers) of penal institutions	Custodial staff dedicated solely to the custody of inmates (a)	Other custodial excluding custodial staff already included in item (a)	Medical and paramedical staff	Staff responsible for assessment and the psychologists	Staff responsible for education activities (including social workers, teachers / educators, etc.) (b)	Staff responsible for workshops or vocational training excluding staff already included in item (b)	Other staff
Albania	4 156	656	192	421	43	3 500	23	2 082	988	259	8	140	0	0
Andorra	65	2	2	0	0	63	2	57	0	2	0	1	0	1
Armenia	2 191	172	172	NAP	NAP	2 019	96	1 364	655	164	49	38	NAP	308
Austria	3 724.84	22.00	22	NAP	NAP	3 702.84	28	3 017.5	0.0	86.2	58.7	2	NA	510.4
Azerbaijan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Belgium	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
BH: BiH (st. level)														
BH: Fed. BiH														
BH: Rep. Srpska	7	7	7	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bulgaria	3 454	NAP	101	298	NA	3 454	19	2 397	324	115	30	145	25	
Croatia	2 623	NAP	42	NAP	NAP	2 581	33	1 587	NAP	122	9	212	228	390
Cyprus	384	0	0	0	0	384	7	377	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czech Rep.	10 974.0	1 245.0	172.0	NAP	1 073.0	9 729.0	108	5 735	156	423.0	1 302.0	NAP	112.0	1 893
Denmark	4 454	1 242	232	300	710	3 212	32	2 194	0	109	NA	144	314	416
Estonia	1 235.3	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	1 235.3	10.0	483	94	80.40	20.89	7	NAP	589.9
Finland	2 325	234	73	102	59	2 091	62	1 363	NA	0	NA	214	178	274
France	36 696.4	6 671.0	398.7	1 296.9	4 975.4	30 025.4	510.6	27 689	NA	NA	NA	3 483.6	56.4	NA
Georgia	3 740	648	[313]	NA	NA	2 421	[43]	[360]	[0]	[488]	NA	NA	NA	NA
Germany	38 098	36 344	376	NAP	373	3	35 968	432	NAP	15 284	1 498	751	365	3 519
Greece	4 479	29	29	0	0	4 450	33	3 862	0	89	26	70	0	370
Hungary	8 441	459	306	NAP	153	7 982	65	3 456	4 461	462	406	28	490	3 075
Iceland	115.1	22.3	16.3	6	0	92.8	3	77	0	NAP	2.3	2	10	2.8
Ireland	3 264.440	295.210	107.43	46.28	141.50	2 969.230	54	2 232.5	143.0	128.0	21.8		366.0	23.9
Italy	42 145	3 606	1 628	1 108	870	38 539	206	NA	NA	NAP	8	939	NAP	2 548
Latvia	2 628	178	178	NAP	NAP	2 450	34	1 717	0	124	191	33	8	343
Liechtenstein														
Lithuania	3 419	394	94	NAP	300	3 025	32	1 895	NAP	283	40	206	11	558
Luxembourg	439.75	6.00	6	0	0	433.75	5	320.25	0	1	5.25	18.5	30.75	53
Malta	259	5	[0]	NAP	NAP	254	[4]	[229]	[0]	[0]	[3]	[1]	[8]	[0]
Moldova	2 732	[276]	[131]	[2325]	NAP	2 325	17	799	NAP	250	30	123	65	1 041.0
Monaco	55	0	0	0	0	55	[2]	[5]	[30]	[3]	[2]	[1]	[2]	[1]

Country	Total number of staff (employed by prison administration)	Total number of staff working outside penal institution	Of which:			Total number of staff working inside penal institutions	Of which:							
			Staff at the national prison administration (Head Office)	Staff in regional prison administration offices	Other staff working outside penal institutions		Executives (senior managers) of penal institutions	Custodial staff dedicated solely to the custody of inmates (a)	Other custodial excluding custodial staff already included in item (a)	Medical and paramedical staff	Staff responsible for assessment and the psychologists	Staff responsible for education activities (including social workers, teachers / educators, etc.) (b)	Staff responsible for workshops or vocational training excluding staff already included in item (b)	Other staff
Montenegro	467	30	3	0	27	437	[4]	[125]	[312]	[16]	[3]	[19]	[40]	[230]
Netherlands	9 938.8	1 789.7	274.4	617.2	898.2	8 149.1	130.7	1 977.2	3 217.6	249.0	82.5	194.7	618.2	1 679.3
Norway	3857.5	235.3	98.2	101.4	35.7	3622.2	146.8	2674.3	530.9	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	270.3
Poland	29 196	1 292	384	488	420	27 904	1 715	14 052	1 582	1 631	2 736	211		5 977
Portugal	6 299	1328	496	606	226	4 971	[48]	[3 891]	[153]	NA	NA	[270]	NA	NA
Romania	12 237	658	287	NAP	371	11 579	726	2 132	1 988	648	83	460	0	5 542
Russian Fed.														
San Marino	5	NAP	***	***	***	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Serbia	3 994	73	73			3 921	39	2 296	NA	264	295	NA	438	589
Slovak Rep.	5 468	520	164	NAP	356	4 948	53	3 023	NAP	297	59	26	NAP	1 490
Slovenia	828	55	55	0	0	773	52	496		13	7	70	88	47
Spain (total)	29 952	769	561	79	129	29 183	481	18 339		1 263	806	1 869	821	5 604
Spain (State Adm.)	24 328	364	364	NA	NA	23 964	416	15 031		915	579	1 430	592	5 001
Spain (Catalonia)	5 624	405	197	79	129	5 219	65	3 308		348	227	439	229	603
Sweden	7 327	1 239	738	56	445	6 088	302	4 371	0	109	32	234	327	713
Switzerland	4 169	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	404	2 101	NA	267	616	NA	NA	NA
the FYRO Macedonia	854	25	25	NA	NA	829	35	159	384	18	34	40	15	144
Turkey	57 371	[705]	[305]	[17 058]	[88]	[53 589]	[1 283]	[27 060]	[9 471]	[756]	[574]	[501]	[6 582]	[3 673]
Ukraine														
UK: Engl. & Wales	43 060	12 103	2 217	1 194	8 692	30 957	166	17 794	4 673		527	1 218		6 582
UK: North. Ireland	1 560.07	112.09	96.29	0.00	15.80	1 447.97	34	1 207.55	0.00	0.54	19.80	17.8	0.00	168.28
UK: Scotland	5 609	4 378	375	286	397	NAP	4 003	97	3 192	NAP	NAP	55	NAP	NA

TABLE 16.1: STAFF WORKING IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON THE BASIS OF FULL-TIME EQUIVALENTS (FTE), EMPLOYED BY PRISON ADMINISTRATION, ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2016 (PERCENTAGES)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2016.16.1

Country	Staff (not employed by prison administration) in the total number of staff	Staff working outside penal institution in the total number of staff not employed by the prison administration	Of which:			Staff working inside penal institutions in the total number of staff not employed by the prison administration	Of which:							
			Staff at the national prison administration (Head Office) in the total number of staff working outside penal institution	Staff in regional prison administration offices in the total number of staff working outside penal institution	Other staff working outside penal institutions in the total number of staff working outside penal institution		Executives (senior managers) of penal institutions	Custodial staff dedicated solely to the custody of inmates (a)	Other custodial excluding custodial staff already included in item (a)	Medical and paramedical staff	Staff responsible for assessment and the psychologists	Staff responsible for education activities (including social workers, teachers / educators, etc.) (b)	Staff responsible for workshops or vocational training excluding staff already included in item (b)	Other staff
Albania	100.0	15.8	29.3	64.2	6.6	84.2	0.7	59.5	28.2	7.4	0.2	4.0	0.0	0.0
Andorra	80.2	3.1	100.0	0.0	0.0	96.9	3.2	90.5	0.0	3.2	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.6
Armenia	100.0	NAP	***	***	***	92.1	4.8	67.6	32.4	8.1	2.4	1.9	NAP	15.3
Austria	100.0	0.6	100.0	NAP	NAP	99.4	0.8	81.5	0.0	2.3	1.6	0.1	NAP	13.8
Azerbaijan	NAP	NAP	***	***	***	NAP	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Belgium														
BH: BiH (st. level)														
BH: Fed. BiH														
BH: Rep. Srpska	0.8	100.0	100.0	***	***	0.0	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Bulgaria	100.0	NAP	***	***	***	100.0	0.6	69.4	9.4	3.3	0.9	4.2	0.7	0.0
Croatia	100.0	NAP	***	***	***	98.4	[1.3]	[61.5]	NAP	[4.7]	[0.3]	[8.2]	[8.8]	[15.1]
Cyprus	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.8	98.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Czech Rep.	100.0	11.3	13.8	NAP	86.2	88.7	1.1	58.9	1.6	4.3	13.4	NAP	1.2	19.5
Denmark	100.0	27.9	18.7	24.2	57.2	72.1	1.0	68.3	0.0	3.4	NAP	4.5	9.8	13.0
Estonia	94.0	NAP	***	***	***	100.0	0.8	39.1	7.6	6.5	1.7	0.6	NAP	47.7
Finland	100.0	10.1	31.2	43.6	25.2	89.9	3.0	65.2	NAP	0.0	NAP	10.2	8.5	13.1
France	95.8	18.2	6.0	19.4	74.6	81.8	1.7	92.2	NAP	NAP	NAP	11.6	0.2	NAP
Georgia	100.0	17.3	[48.3]	NA	NA	[64.7]	[1.8]	NA	NA	[20.2]	NA	NA	NA	NA
Germany	95.4	1.0	NA	99.2	0.8	99.0	1.2	NA	42.5	4.2	2.1	1.0	9.8	36.5
Greece	100.0	0.6	100.0	0.0	0.0	99.4	0.7	86.8	0.0	2.0	0.6	1.6	0.0	8.3
Hungary	100.0	5.4	66.7	NAP	33.3	94.6	0.8	43.3	55.9	5.8	5.1	0.4	6.1	38.5
Iceland	100.0	19.4	73.1	26.9	0.0	80.6	3.2	83.0	0.0	NAP	2.5	2.2	10.8	3.0
Ireland	100.0	9.0	36.4	15.7	47.9	91.0	1.8	75.2	4.8	4.3	0.7	0.0	12.3	0.8
Italy	99.9	8.6	45.1	30.7	24.1	91.4	0.5	NAP	NAP	NAP	0.0	2.4	NAP	6.6
Latvia	91.7	6.8	100.0	NAP	NAP	93.2	1.4	70.1	0.0	5.1	7.8	1.3	0.3	14.0
Liechtenstein														
Lithuania	100.0	11.5	23.9	NAP	76.1	88.5	1.1	62.6	NAP	9.4	1.3	6.8	0.4	18.4
Luxembourg	100.0	1.4	100.0	0.0	0.0	98.6	1.2	73.8	0.0	0.2	1.2	4.3	7.1	12.2
Malta	98.7	1.9	[0.0]	NAP	NAP	98.1	[1.6]	[90.2]	[0.0]	[0.0]	[1.2]	[0.4]	[3.1]	[0.0]
Moldova	100.0	10.1	[47.5]	[842.4]	NAP	85.1	[0.7]	[34.4]	NAP	10.8	1.3	5.3	2.8	44.8
Monaco	98.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3.6	9.1	54.5	[5.5]	[3.6]	[1.8]	[3.6]	[1.8]

Country	Staff (not employed by prison administration) in the total number of staff	Staff working outside penal institution in the total number of staff not employed by the prison administration	Of which:			Staff working inside penal institutions in the total number of staff not employed by the prison administration	Of which:							
			Staff at the national prison administration (Head Office) in the total number of staff working outside penal institution	Staff in regional prison administration offices in the total number of staff working outside penal institution	Other staff working outside penal institutions in the total number of staff working outside penal institution		Executives (senior managers) of penal institutions	Custodial staff dedicated solely to the custody of inmates (a)	Other custodial excluding custodial staff already included in item (a)	Medical and paramedical staff	Staff responsible for assessment and the psychologists	Staff responsible for education activities (including social workers, teachers / educators, etc.) (b)	Staff responsible for workshops or vocational training excluding staff already included in item (b)	Other staff
Montenegro	100.0	6.4	10.0	0.0	90.0	93.6	[0.9]	[28.6]	[71.4]	[3.7]	[0.7]	[4.3]	[9.2]	[52.6]
Netherlands	100.0	18.0	15.3	34.5	50.2	82.0	1.6	24.3	39.5	3.1	1.0	2.4	7.6	20.6
Norway	91.2	6.1	41.7	43.1	15.2	93.9	4.1	73.8	14.7	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	7.5
Poland	100.0	4.4	29.7	37.8	32.5	95.6	6.1	50.4	5.7	5.8	9.8	0.8	0.0	21.4
Portugal	100.0	NAP	***	***	***	78.9	[1.0]	[78.3]	[3.1]	[0.0]	[0.0]	[5.4]	[0.0]	[0.0]
Romania	100.0	5.4	43.6	NAP	56.4	94.6	6.3	18.4	17.2	5.6	0.7	4.0	0.0	47.9
Russian Fed.														
San Marino	55.6	NAP	***	***	***	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Serbia	98.2	1.8	100.0	0.0	0.0	98.2	1.0	58.6	0.0	6.7	7.5	0.0	11.2	15.0
Slovak Rep.	100.0	9.5	31.5	NAP	68.5	90.5	1.1	61.1	NAP	6.0	1.2	0.5	NAP	30.1
Slovenia	100.0	6.6	100.0	0.0	0.0	93.4	6.7	64.2	0.0	1.7	0.9	9.1	11.4	6.1
Spain (total)	100.0	3.2	73.0	10.3	16.8	120.0	1.6	62.8	0.0	4.3	2.8	6.4	2.8	19.2
Spain (State Adm.)	100.0	1.9	100.0	NAP	NAP	128.1	1.7	62.7	0.0	3.8	2.4	6.0	2.5	20.9
Spain (Catalonia)	100.0	7.2	48.6	19.5	31.9	92.8	1.2	63.4	0.0	6.7	4.3	8.4	4.4	11.6
Sweden	100.0	16.9	59.6	4.5	35.9	83.1	5.0	71.8	0.0	1.8	0.5	3.8	5.4	11.7
Switzerland	95.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
the FYRO Macedonia	100.0	2.9	100.0	0.0	0.0	97.1	4.2	19.2	46.3	2.2	4.1	4.8	1.8	17.4
Turkey	NA	[1.2]	[43.3]	[2419.6]	[12.5]	[93.4]	[2.4]	[50.5]	[17.7]	[1.4]	[1.1]	[0.9]	[12.3]	[6.9]
Ukraine														
UK: Engl. & Wales	100.0	28.1	18.3	9.9	71.8	71.9	0.5	57.5	15.1	0.0	1.7	3.9	0.0	21.3
UK: North. Ireland	100.0	7.2	85.9	0.0	14.1	92.8	2.3	83.4	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.2	0.0	11.6
UK: Scotland	78.1	8.6	76.3	105.9	NA	91.4	2.4	79.7	NA	NA	1.4	NA	NA	6.5
Average	94.8	10.9	52.5	143.9	31.4	88.0	2.1	63.2	11.9	4.2	2.3	3.4	4.2	14.9
Median	100.0	7.0	45.1	17.6	25.2	93.2	1.4	64.7	0.0	3.7	1.2	2.4	2.6	12.6
Minimum	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maximum	100.0	100.0	100.0	2419.6	90.0	128.1	6.7	100.0	71.4	20.2	13.4	11.6	12.3	52.6

NOTES – TABLES 16 AND 16.1

ANDORRA
Warning: The data validation procedure could not be achieved. For this reason the non-validated figures are presented between <i>square brackets</i> [].
ARMENIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Other custodial staff includes medical and paramedical staff, staff responsible for assessment and psychologists, staff responsible for education activities and staff responsible for workshops and vocational training.
BULGARIA
Warning: The data validation procedure could not be achieved. For this reason the non-validated figures are presented between <i>square brackets</i> [].
CROATIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Executives only include managers and assistant managers. ✓ Some of the staff responsible for educational activities is also responsible for the assessment and some of them is are psychologists.
CZECH REPUBLIC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The figure for “other staff working outside penal institution” (1073) includes Prison Service Academy staff (49) and Judicial Guards serving at court buildings. ✓ Staff responsible for assessment and psychologists and staff responsible for education activities are all treatment specialists such as special pedagogues, psychologists, social workers, therapists, educators etc. ✓ The figure for “custodial staff dedicated solely to custody” includes all uniformed staff working at prison facilities (except for prevention and complaint officers). The staff include perimeter security guards, officers at gates, prison guards, drivers, escort team members, K9 unit members, shift commanders, heads of security departments, heads of departments of sentence execution and heads of pre-trial detention departments. ✓ The figure for “other custodial staff” includes prevention and complaint officers. ✓ The figure for “other staff working inside penal institution” (1839) includes administrative and support staff and chaplains.
DENMARK
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Probation officials are included in the total number of staff. ✓ The staff that is provisionally not fulfilling their tasks forseen for them (maternity, education, compulsory military service in the Defence Forces, temporary assignment to another service, etc.) is not included in the total number of staff
FINLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Figures are the FTE equivalents calculated for the staff employed by the prison administration in the year 2016. ✓ The figure for “custodial staff dedicated solely to custody” ncludes whole custodial staff. ✓ Medical and paramedical staff is not anymore employed by the prison administration.
GEORGIA
Warning: The data validation procedure could not be achieved. For this reason the non-validated figures are presented between <i>square brackets</i> [].
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Figures for this table are on 31st August 2016 instead of 1st September 2016. ✓ The total number allocated for regular appointment available at the Ministry (the data includes contracted employees) is 4106 units. The number of current staff includes:

- Penitentiary establishments – 1933 employees.
- Penitentiary Department – 1006 employees.
- Office of the Ministry -297 employees.
- Medical Department -508 employees.
- Contracted staff -152 employees.

GERMANY

- ✓ The number of part-time employees was recalculated in the national statistics to reflect the full-time equivalent. Therefore, the number of employees was not simply added together; rather, the part-time positions were combined to make "positions equivalent to full time".
- ✓ In Germany, the execution of prison sentences falls within the remit of the federal Länder, therefore there is no "national prison administration - Head office" in the narrow sense.
- ✓ The staff working in the "Intermediate General Prison Service" is mainly, but not exclusively, responsible for the supervision and care of the prisoners.
- ✓ Staff responsible for education activities includes the staff working in the "educational service" department and vocational teachers.
- ✓ Staff responsible for workshops and vocational training includes the staff working in the "prison work service" department and in the "social service" department. The staff of the "prison work service" department run the workshops provided by the labor unit within a prison facility. Those working for the "social services" department are responsible for providing information, counselling and motivation to inmates: with regard to the prison plan and design, in coping with various psycho-social problems, in expanding social competence and exploring new patterns of conduct, and preparing for release.

ICELAND

Note: The new prison, Hólmsheiði, was not taken into use until 15 November 2016 but the staff from two closed prisons carried on working in the new prison.

- ✓ Staff responsible for assessment and psychologists and staff responsible for education activities are already counted on the figure about the total number of staff working inside penal institution.

ITALY

- ✓ The administration can not provide details relevant to the number of workers "dedicated solely to the custody of inmates". Indeed, those assignments fall within the internal responsibility of every single prison Governor and cannot be surveyed at central level.

LITHUANIA

- ✓ Figures for this table are on 1st July 2016 instead of 1st September 2016.

LUXEMBOURG

- ✓ Figure for the total number of staff include persons hired under the status of "state employees".

MALTA

Warning: The data validation procedure could not be achieved. For this reason the non-validated figures are presented between *square brackets* [].

MOLDOVA

Warning: The data validation procedure could not be achieved. For this reason the non-validated figures are presented between *square brackets* [].

MONACO

Warning: The data validation procedure could not be achieved. For this reason the non-validated figures are presented between *square brackets* [].

MONTENEGRO
Warning: The data validation procedure could not be achieved. For this reason the non-validated figures are presented between <i>square brackets</i> [].
NORWAY
✓ The figure for “other staff working inside penal institution includes administrative staff.
PORTUGAL
Warning: The data validation procedure could not be achieved. For this reason the non-validated figures are presented between <i>square brackets</i> [].
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The figure for “executives” only includes directors, deputy directors (87) are not included. ✓ Medical and paramedical staff as well as staff responsible for assesment and psychologist are employed by private companies, not by the prison administration. ✓ The figure for “staff responsible for education activities” includes probation staff.
ROMANIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Staff on maternity leave (115 persons) are also included in the figures. ✓ The total number of staff working outside penal institutions includes staff at the following institutions: National Training School of Prison Officers of Târgu Ocna; Training Center for Prison Officers of Arad; Vocational Training and Recruitment Center of Sovata, Professional Training Center and Recreation of Prison Staff of Amara; Professional Training Center and Recreation Staff of Rodbav Prison; "Flamingo" Hotel of south Eforie; and Procurement, Management and Repair Center of Bucharest. ✓ The figure for “custodial staff solely dedicated to custody” only includes surveillance staff working inside the penitentiary institution. ✓ The figure for “other custodial staff” includes all the other staff come into direct contact with prisoners (eg escort, perimeter surveillance, staff who register detainees ate their entry, etc.). ✓ Staff responsivble for education activities includes staff responsible for workshops or vocational training. ✓ The figure for “other staff workinh inside the penal institution” refers to staff in the economic and administrative sector.
SLOVAK REPUBLIC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Staff at the national prison administration: Staff of the General Directorate of the Corps of Prison and Court Guard. ✓ Other staff working outside penal institution: Staff ensuring the protection of order and security in court premises and prosecutor office in order to preserve undisturbed proceedings before the courts and safety of persons; staff providing training, education for prison staff. ✓ Executives: Prison director, deputy prison director. ✓ Staff responsible for assesment and psychologists: Psychologists performing psychodiagnostic activity and psychologists providing psychological services. ✓ Staff responsible for education activities: Social workers. ✓ Other staff working inside penal institutions: Eg. accountants, personnel staff, staff providing logistics and services etc.
TURKEY
Warning: The data validation procedure could not be achieved. For this reason the non-validated figures are presented between <i>square brackets</i> [].
UK: ENGLAND & WALES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Figures for this table are on 30th September 2016 instead of 1st September 2016. ✓ Staffing figures in this section cover public sector prisons in England and Wales only and exclude privately run prisons.

- ✓ Total number of staff represents total FTE staff working at National Offender Management Service (NOMS) (as of 1 April 2017, NOMS was replaced by Her Majesty's Prison and Probation Service, HMPPS).
- ✓ Figure for staff at the national prison administration refers to those staff working in NOMS HQ.
- ✓ Figure for staff in regional administration offices refers to those staff working in NOMS area services.
- ✓ Figure for other staff working outside penal institution refers to those staff working at the National Probation Service.
- ✓ Due to rounding of FTE numbers, the sum of the parts do not equal the total staff amounts.
- ✓ Number of executive (senior managers) refers to those staff working in the Prison Service specifically as a NonOp Senior Managers or Unified Senior Manager.
- ✓ Number of custodial staff refers to those staff working in the Prison Service specifically as a band 3-4 Prison Officer (incl. specialists), band 4 supervising officer or band 5 custodial manager.
- ✓ Number of other custodial staff refers to those staff working in the Prison Service specifically as a band 2 operational support.
- ✓ Number of psychologists refers to those staff working in the Prison Service specifically in Psychology.
- ✓ Number on staff responsible for educational activities refers to those staff working in the Prison Service specifically as an Instructional Officer.

UK: SCOTLAND

- ✓ Please note that FTE figures for staff not employed by the prison administration are not available.

TABLE 17: STAFF WORKING IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON THE BASIS OF FULL-TIME EQUIVALENTS (FTE), NOT EMPLOYED BY PRISON ADMINISTRATION, ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2016 (NUMBERS)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2016.17

Country	Total number of staff (not employed by prison administration)	Total number of staff working outside penal institution	Of which:			Total number of staff working inside penal institutions	Of which:								
			Staff at the national prison administration (Head Office)	Staff in regional prison administration offices	Other staff working outside penal institutions		Executives (senior managers) of penal institutions	Custodial staff dedicated solely to the custody of inmates (a)	Other custodial excluding custodial staff already included in item (a)	Medical and paramedical staff	Staff responsible for assessment and the psychologists	Staff responsible for education activities (including social workers, teachers / educators, etc.) (b)	Staff responsible for workshops or vocational training excluding staff already included in item (b)	Other staff	
Albania	NAP	NAP	***	***	***	NAP	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Andorra	16.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	
Armenia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Austria	NAP	NAP	***	***	***	NAP	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
Azerbaijan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Belgium	NAP	NAP	***	***	***	NAP	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
BH: BiH (st. level)															
BH: Fed. BiH															
BH: Rep. Srpska	878.0	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	878.0	6.0	494.0	NAP	21.0	18.0	66.0	168.0	111.0	
Bulgaria	NAP	NAP	***	***	***	NAP	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
Croatia	NAP	NAP	***	***	***	NAP	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
Cyprus	19.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	10.0	2.0	4.0	
Czech Rep.	NAP	NAP	***	***	***	NAP	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
Denmark	NAP	NAP	***	***	***	NAP	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
Estonia	79.1	25.3	25.3	NAP	NAP	53.8	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	19.0	6.3	28.6	
Finland	NAP	NAP	***	***	***	NAP	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
France	1602.6	616.0	85.0	278.0	253.0	986.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Georgia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Germany	38098	1754.0	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	1754.0	NAP	70.0	NA	208.0	55.0	376.0	540.0	
Greece	NAP	NAP	***	***	***	NAP	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
Hungary	NAP	NAP	***	***	***	NAP	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
Iceland	NAP	NAP	***	***	***	NAP	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
Ireland	NAP	NAP	***	***	***	NAP	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
Italy	29.0	21.0	14.0	NAP	7.0	8.0	0.0	NAP	NAP	NAP	0.0	8.0	NAP	NAP	
Latvia	239.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	239.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	239.0	0.0	0.0	
Liechtenstein	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Lithuania	NAP	NAP	***	***	***	NAP	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
Luxembourg	NAP	NAP	***	***	***	NAP	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
Malta	3.5	0.0	0.0	NAP	NAP	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	
Moldova	NAP	NAP	***	***	***	NAP	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	

Country	Total number of staff (not employed by prison administration)	Total number of staff working outside penal institution	Of which:			Total number of staff working inside penal institutions	Of which:								
			Staff at the national prison administration (Head Office)	Staff in regional prison administration offices	Other staff working outside penal institutions		Executives (senior managers) of penal institutions	Custodial staff dedicated solely to the custody of inmates (a)	Other custodial excluding custodial staff already included in item (a)	Medical and paramedical staff	Staff responsible for assessment and the psychologists	Staff responsible for education activities (including social workers, teachers / educators, etc.) (b)	Staff responsible for workshops or vocational training excluding staff already included in item (b)	Other staff	
Monaco	1.0	1.0	[0.0]	[0.0]	[0.0]	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Montenegro	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Netherlands	NAP	NAP	***	***	***	NAP	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Norway	373.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	373.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	123.0	0.0	250.0	0.0	0.0
Poland	NAP	NAP	***	***	***	NAP	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Portugal	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Romania	NAP	NAP	***	***	***	NAP	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Russian Fed.															
San Marino	4.0	NAP	***	***	***	4.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Serbia	72.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	72.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.0	0.0	0.0	11.0	13.0
Slovak Rep.	NAP	NAP	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Slovenia	NAP	NAP	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Spain (total)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Spain (State Adm.)	NAP	NAP	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Spain (Catalonia)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sweden	NAP	NAP	***	***	***	NAP	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Switzerland	201.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
the FYRO Macedonia	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Turkey	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ukraine															
UK: Engl. & Wales	NAP	NAP	***	***	***	NAP	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
UK: North. Ireland	NAP	NAP	***	***	***	NAP	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
UK: Scotland	1231.0	14.0	14.0	NA	NAP	1217.0	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	671.0	NAP	308.0	NAP	238.0

TABLE 17.1: STAFF WORKING IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON THE BASIS OF FULL-TIME EQUIVALENTS (FTE), **NOT EMPLOYED BY PRISON ADMINISTRATION**, ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2016 (*PERCENTAGES*)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2016.17.1

Country	Staff (not employed by prison administration) in the total number of staff	Staff working outside penal institution in the total number of staff not employed by the prison administration	Of which:			Staff working inside penal institutions in the total number of staff not employed by the prison administration	Of which:								
			Staff at the national prison administration (Head Office) in the total number of staff working outside penal institution	Staff in regional prison administration offices in the total number of staff working outside penal institution	Other staff working outside penal institutions in the total number of staff working outside penal institution		Executives (senior managers) of penal institutions in the total number of staff working inside penal institution	Custodial staff dedicated solely to the custody of inmates in the total number of staff working inside penal institution	Other custodial excluding custodial staff already included in item (a) in the total number of staff working inside penal institution	Medical and paramedical staff in the total number of staff working inside penal institution	Staff responsible for assessment and the psychologists in the total number of staff working inside penal institution	Staff responsible for education activities (including social workers, teachers / educators, etc.) (b) in the total number of staff working inside penal institution	Staff responsible for workshops or vocational training excluding staff already included in item (b) in the total number of staff working inside penal institution	Other staff in the total number of staff working inside penal institution	
Albania	NAP	NAP	***	***	***	NAP	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Andorra	19.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.0	12.5	6.3	6.3	0.0	
Armenia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Austria	NAP	NAP	***	***	***	NAP	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
Azerbaijan	NAP	NAP	***	***	***	NAP	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
Belgium	NAP	NAP	***	***	***	NAP	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
BH: BiH (st. level)															
BH: Fed. BiH															
BH: Rep. Srpska	99.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.7	56.3	***	2.4	2.1	7.5	19.1	12.6	
Bulgaria	NAP	NAP	***	***	***	NAP	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
Croatia	NAP	NAP	***	***	***	NAP	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
Cyprus	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.8	52.6	10.5	21.1	
Czech Rep.	NAP	NAP	***	***	***	NAP	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
Denmark	NAP	NAP	***	***	***	NAP	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
Estonia	6.0	31.9	100.0	***	***	68.1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
Finland	NAP	NAP	***	***	***	NAP	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
France	4.2	38.4	13.8	45.1	41.1	61.6	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
Georgia															
Germany	4.6	NA	***	***	***	100.0	***	4.0	NA	11.9	3.1	21.4	30.8	28.8	
Greece	NAP	NAP	***	***	***	NAP	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
Hungary	NAP	NAP	***	***	***	NAP	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
Iceland	NAP	NAP	***	***	***	NAP	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
Ireland	NAP	NAP	***	***	***	NAP	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
Italy	0.1	72.4	66.7	***	33.3	27.6	0.0	***	***	***	0.0	100.0	***	***	
Latvia	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	

Country	Staff (not employed by prison administration) in the total number of staff	Staff working outside penal institution in the total number of staff not employed by the prison administration	Of which:			Staff working inside penal institutions in the total number of staff not employed by the prison administration	Of which:										
			Staff at the national prison administration (Head Office) in the total number of staff working outside penal institution	Staff in regional prison administration offices in the total number of staff working outside penal institution	Other staff working outside penal institutions in the total number of staff working outside penal institution		Executives (senior managers) of penal institutions in the total number of staff working inside penal institution	Custodial staff dedicated solely to the custody of inmates in the total number of staff working inside penal institution	Other custodial excluding custodial staff already included in item (a) in the total number of staff working inside penal institution	Medical and paramedical staff in the total number of staff working inside penal institution	Staff responsible for assessment and the psychologists in the total number of staff working inside penal institution	Staff responsible for education activities (including social workers, teachers / educators, etc.) (b) in the total number of staff working inside penal institution	Staff responsible for workshops or vocational training excluding staff already included in item (b) in the total number of staff working inside penal institution	Other staff in the total number of staff working inside penal institution			
Liechtenstein																	
Lithuania	NAP	NAP	***	***	***	NAP	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Luxembourg	NAP	NAP	***	***	***	NAP	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Malta	1.3	0.0	0.0	***	***	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.9	0.0	57.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Moldova	NAP	NAP	***	***	***	NAP	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Monaco	1.8	100.0	[0.0]	[0.0]	[0.0]	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Montenegro	NAP	NAP	***	***	***	NAP	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Netherlands	NAP	NAP	***	***	***	NAP	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Norway	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.0	0.0	67.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Poland	NAP	NAP	***	***	***	NAP	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Portugal	NAP	NAP	***	***	***	NAP	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Romania	NAP	NAP	***	***	***	NAP	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Russian Fed.																	
San Marino	44.4	NAP	***	***	***	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Serbia	1.8	0.0	0.0	***	***	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.3	18.1	18.1
Slovak Rep.	NAP	NAP	***	***	***	NAP	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Slovenia	NAP	NAP	***	***	***	NAP	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Spain (total)	NAP	NAP	***	***	***	NAP	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Spain (State Adm.)	NAP	NAP	***	***	***	NAP	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Spain (Catalonia)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sweden	NAP	NAP	***	***	***	NAP	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Switzerland	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
the FYRO Macedonia	NAP	NAP	***	***	***	NAP	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	NAP	NAP	***	***	***	NAP	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ukraine																	
UK: Engl. & Wales	NAP	NAP	***	***	***	NAP	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
UK: North. Ireland	NAP	NAP	***	***	***	NAP	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
UK: Scotland	21.9	1.1	100.0	***	***	98.9	***	***	***	***	55.1	***	25.3	***	***	***	19.6
Average	15.5	18.8	21.6	5.0	7.4	77.1	0.1	12.3	0.0	0.0	23.9	2.8	33.6	7.5	8.3	8.3	8.3
Median	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.0	21.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Minimum	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maximum	99.2	100.0	100.0	45.1	41.1	100.0	0.7	75.0	0.0	0.0	75.0	15.8	100.0	30.8	28.8	28.8	28.8

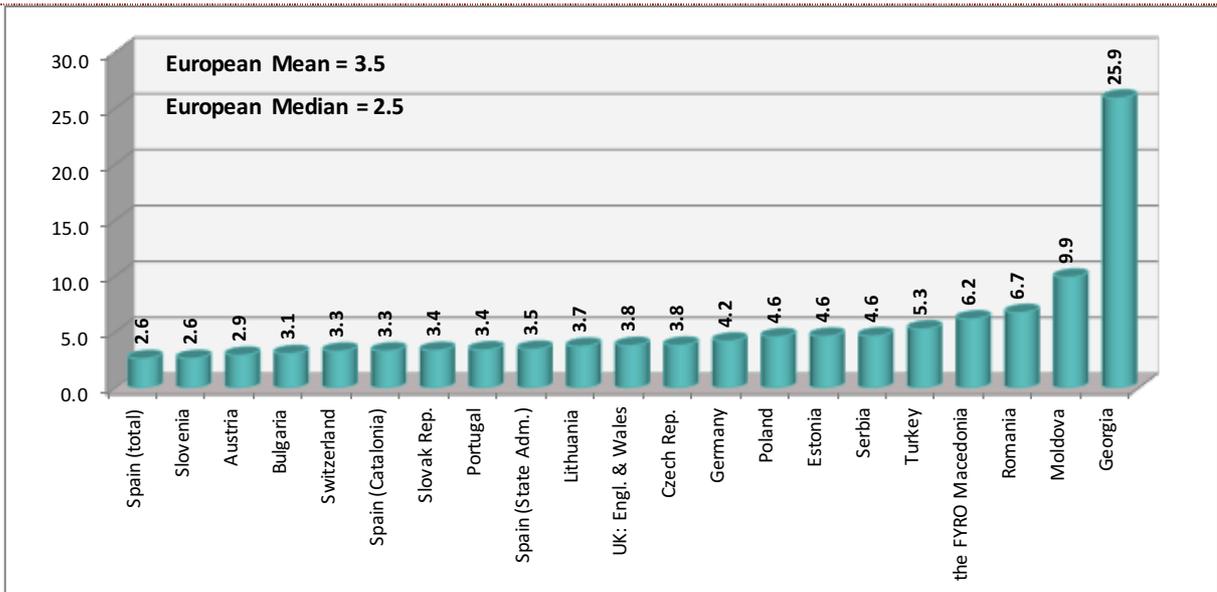
NOTES – TABLES 17 AND 17.1

AUSTRIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The total number of staff does not include staff not employed by the prison administration. Nevertheless, there were 255.68 staff working inside penal institution (not employed by prison administration), of which 104.79 medical and paramedical staff, 37.84 staff responsible for assessment and psychologists, 43.03 staff responsible for education activities and 70.02 other staff.
CYPRUS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The total number of staff does not include staff not employed by the prison administration. Nevertheless, there were 19 staff working inside penal institution (not employed by prison administration), of which 3 staff responsible for assessment and psychologists, 10 staff responsible for education activities, 2 staff responsible for workshops or vocational training and 4 other staff.
GERMANY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Staff responsible for education activities includes the staff working in the "educational service" department and vocational teachers. ✓ Staff responsible for workshops and vocational training includes the staff working in the "prison work service" department and in the "social service" department. The staff of the "prison work service" department run the workshops provided by the labor unit within a prison facility. Those working for the "social services" department are responsible for providing information, counselling and motivation to inmates: with regard to the prison plan and design, in coping with various psycho-social problems, in expanding social competence and exploring new patterns of conduct, and preparing for release.
LITHUANIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The total number of staff does not include staff not employed by the prison administration. Nevertheless, there were 459 staff working inside penal institution (not employed by prison administration), of which 2 medical and paramedical staff, 256 staff responsible for education activities, 144 staff responsible for workshops or vocational training and 63 other staff.
LUXEMBOURG
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The total number of staff does not include staff not employed by the prison administration. Nevertheless, there were 67 medical and paramedical staff, 14 staff responsible for education activities and 58.5 other staff (not employed by prison administration).
MONACO
Warning: The data validation procedure could not be achieved. For this reason the non-validated figures are presented between square brackets [].
NORWAY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The figure for "other staff working inside penal institution includes administrative staff.
UK: SCOTLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Please note that FTE figures for staff not employed by the prison administration are not available.

**TABLE 18: RATIO OF INMATES PER CUSTODIAN (EMPLOYED BY PRISON ADMINISTRATION)
ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2016**

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2016.18

Country	Total number of inmates (incl. pre-trial detainees)	Custodial staff dedicated solely to the custody of inmates (a)	Ratio of inmates per custodian dedicated solely to the custody of inmates	Other custodial staff excluding those already mentioned in (a)	Total custodial staff	Ratio of inmates per total custodial staff
Albania	5 910	2 082	2.8	988	3 070	1.9
Andorra	47	57	0.8	0	57	0.8
Armenia	3 907	1 364	2.9	655	2 019	1.9
Austria	8 824	3 017.53	2.9	0.00	3 018	2.9
Azerbaijan	22 938	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Belgium	11 615	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
BH: BiH (st. level)						
BH: Fed. BiH						
BH: Rep. Srpska	863	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bulgaria	8 347	2 397	3.5	324	2 721	3.1
Croatia	3 108	1 587	2.0	NAP	1 587	2.0
Cyprus	668	377	1.8	0	377	1.8
Czech Rep.	22 481	5 735	3.9	156	5 891	3.8
Denmark	3 408	2 194	1.6	0	2 194	1.6
Estonia	2 670	483	5.5	94	577	4.6
Finland	3 110	1 363	2.3	NA	1 363	2.3
France	68 514	27 689	2.5	NA	27 689	2.5
Georgia	9 534	Note		Note		
Germany	64 397	70	920.0	15 284	15 354	4.2
Greece	9 621	3 862	2.5	0	3 862	2.5
Hungary	18 171	3 456	5.3	4 461	7 917	2.3
Iceland	124	77	1.6	0	77	1.6
Ireland	3 688	2 232.5	1.7	143.0	2 376	1.6
Italy	54 195	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Latvia	4 186	1 717	2.4	0	1 717	2.4
Liechtenstein					0	
Lithuania	7 051	1 895	3.7	NAP	1 895	3.7
Luxembourg	705	320.3	2.2	0	320	2.2
Malta	556	229	2.4	0	229	2.4
Moldova	7 911	799	9.9	NAP	799	9.9
Monaco	32	5	6.4	30	35	0.9
Montenegro	1 081	125	8.6	312	437	2.5
Netherlands	8 726	1 977.2	4.4	3 217.6	5 195	1.7
Norway	3 851	2 674.3	1.4	530.9	3 205	1.2
Poland	71 528	14 052	5.1	1 582	15 634	4.6
Portugal	13 779	3 891	3.5	153	4 044	3.4
Romania	27 765	2 132	13.0	1 988	4 120	6.7
Russian Fed.						
San Marino	2	5	0.4	0	5	0.4
Serbia	10 672	2 296	4.6	0	2 296	4.6
Slovak Rep.	10 181	3 032	3.4	NAP	3 032	3.4
Slovenia	1 308	496	2.6	0	496	2.6
Spain (total)	60 687	18 339	3.3	0	18 339	3.3
Spain (State Adm.)	52 009	15 031	3.5	0	15 031	3.5
Spain (Catalonia)	8 678	3 308	2.6	0	3 308	2.6
Sweden	5 762	4 371	1.3	0	4 371	1.3
Switzerland	6 912	2 101	3.3	0	2 101	3.3
the FYRO Macedonia	3 349	159	21.1	384	543	6.2
Turkey	192 627	27 060	7.1	9 471	36 531	5.3
Ukraine						
UK: Engl. & Wales	85 134	17 794	4.8	4 673	22 466	3.8
UK: North. Ireland	1 500	1 207.6	1.2	0	1 208	1.2
UK: Scotland	7 657	3 192	2.4	NAP	3 192	2.4
Average			25.8			3.5
Median			2.9			2.5
Minimum			0.4			0.4
Maximum			920.0			25.9

FIGURE 6: HIGHEST RATES OF INMATES PER ONE CUSTODIAN ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2016

Note: This figure takes into account the total custodial staff

NOTES – TABLE 18

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

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

For **Georgia**, there are 360 employees solely dedicated to the perimeter security guarding activities (security of the prison territory), but the whole penitentiary staff is involved in custodial activities.

For **Germany**, the custodial staff dedicated solely to the custody of inmates is not employed by the Prison Administration.

Many figures calculated in Table 18 are estimates, and therefore they must be used with caution. For more details on the figures used in this Table, see notes to Tables 15 to 17.

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