

# COUNCIL OF EUROPE

# SPACE I

(COUNCIL OF EUROPE ANNUAL PENAL STATISTICS)

**Survey 2004**

by

**Marcelo F. Aebi**  
University of Lausanne and Autonomous University of Barcelona  
(Switzerland / Spain)

## Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics SPACE I: 2004 Survey on Prison Populations

by Marcelo F. Aebi<sup>1</sup>

The SPACE I data presented below was obtained by means of a revised questionnaire (Document PC-CP (2004) 11 final). The main goal of the revision was to include some questions in order to clarify precisely what is being counted in the statistics of each country. The answers to these questions are presented in Tables 1.5 and 15.2 and suggest that cross-national comparisons of prison population rates must be conducted cautiously as the categories included in the total number of prisoners vary from country to country. The same is true for cross-national comparisons of deaths and suicides in penal institutions as well as of staff working in penal institutions.

Prison population figures (stock) relate to the situation at **1<sup>st</sup> September 2004**, while flow of entries, total number of days spent in penal institutions, and incidents (escapes, deaths and suicides) relate to the year **2003**.

Thirty-six Member States answered the 2004 SPACE I Survey. The answer from Andorra arrived after the final document was produced and therefore is not included in it. The following Member States did not answer the Survey: Albania, Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Georgia, Greece, Ireland, Malta, Portugal, Russian Federation, and Serbia and Montenegro. For some of these countries we have included information about the situation of their penal institutions in an Appendix to Table 1.

### I. PRISON POPULATIONS

#### I.1. State of prison populations at 1<sup>st</sup> September 2004

The situation of prison populations at a given date ("stock statistics") is set out in eleven tables and four supplementary tables.

##### **Table 1. Situation of penal institutions on 1<sup>st</sup> September 2004**

- (a) Total number of prisoners (including pre-trial detainees);
- (b) Prison population rate per 100,000 inhabitants: number of prisoners (including pre-trial detainees) present at 1<sup>st</sup> September 2004 in relation to the number of inhabitants at the same date (in view of the information available, the figure actually used is the number of inhabitants at 1<sup>er</sup> January 2004). 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".
- (c) Capacity of penal institutions: number of places available in penal institutions;
- (d) Prison density per 100 places: number of prisoners (including pre-trial detainees) in relation to the number of places available in penal institutions.

As a complement to Table 1, we include four supplementary tables:

##### **Table 1.2. Situation of penal institutions on 1<sup>st</sup> September 2004 by decreasing prison population rates** In this table, countries are sorted according to their prison population rates on 1<sup>st</sup> September 2004

<sup>1</sup> Ph.D., Criminology. Associated Professor of Criminology at the University of Lausanne and at the Autonomous University of Barcelona.

**Table 1.3. Evolution of prison populations between 1999 and 2004**

This table presents the total number of prisoners (including pre-trial detainees) and the prison population rate per 100,000 inhabitants on 1<sup>st</sup> September 2000, 2001, 2003, and 2004. Data are taken from the corresponding surveys of SPACE I.

The table indicates also the evolution (in percentage) of prison populations rates between 2000 and 2004 as well as between 2003 and 2004.

**Table 1.4. Year-on-year rates of increase and decrease of prison population rates between 2003 and 2004**

This table shows the evolution of prison population rates between 2003 and 2004. Countries are classified in three categories according to the increase or decrease of their prison population rates between 1<sup>st</sup> September 2003 and 1<sup>st</sup> September 2004:

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

**Table 1.5. Categories included in the total number of prisoners**

The goal of this table is to clarify which categories of persons deprived of freedom are being counted in the total number of prisoners. The Table includes the answers (Yes or No) to the following questions:

*Does the total number of prisoners include the following categories?*

- (a) *Persons held in facilities that do not depend of the Prison Administration (police stations, non-Ministry of Justice facilities, police isolators or "sizos", or similar facilities);*
- (b) *Persons held in institutions for juvenile offenders;*
- (c) *Persons held in institutions for drug-addicts offenders;*
- (d) *Mentally ill prisoners held in psychiatric institutions or hospitals;*
- (e) *Asylum seekers or illegal aliens held for administrative reasons;*
- (f) *Persons serving their sentence under electronic surveillance.*

Table 1.5 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 in Table 1.2, cannot be regarded as unproblematic, and this must be borne in mind when using the Table.

**Table 2. Age structure of prison populations on 1<sup>st</sup> September 2004**

- (a) *Median age of prison population (including pre-trial detainees) at the date of the statistics;*
- (b) *Mean (average) age of prison population (including pre-trial detainees) at the date of the statistics;*
- (d) *Prisoners under 18 years of age (including pre-trial detainees): number and percentage;*
- (d) *Prisoners between 18 and 21 years of age (including pre-trial detainees): number and percentage.*

**Table 3. Female and foreign prisoners on 1<sup>st</sup> September 2004**

- (a) *Female prisoners (including pre-trial detainees): number and percentage;*
- (b) *Foreign prisoners (including pre-trial detainees): number and percentage.*

**Table 4. Legal status of prison populations on 1<sup>st</sup> September 2004 (numbers)**

- (a) *Untried prisoners (no court decision yet reached);*
- (b) *Prisoners convicted but not yet sentenced;*
- (c) *Sentenced prisoners who have appealed or who are within the statutory time limit for doing so;*
- (d) *Sentenced prisoners (final sentence);*
- (e) *Other cases;*
- (f) *Total.*

**Table 5. Legal status of prison populations on 1<sup>st</sup> September 2004 (percentages and rates)**

We have selected four indicators as a basis for comparing the situations of the various populations:

- (a) *Percentage of prisoners not serving a final sentence at 1<sup>st</sup> September 2004* (often inaccurately referred to as *percentage of unconvicted prisoners*): the number of prisoners whose sentence is not final, present at that date, expressed as a percentage of the total number of prisoners at the same date;
- (b) *Rate of prisoners not serving a final sentence per 100,000 inhabitants at 1<sup>st</sup> September 2004*: the number of prisoners whose sentence is not final, present at that date, in relation to the number of inhabitants at the same date – expressed per 100,000 inhabitants.

In order to calculate indicators (a) and (b), the number of prisoners not serving a final sentence is obtained by adding headings (a), (b), (c) and (e) of Table 4. However, when there is no data available under heading (c) "*sentenced prisoners who have appealed or who are within the statutory time limit for doing so*" of Table 4, without any further information being provided, it is assumed that prisoners in that situation are included among those under heading (d) "*sentenced prisoners, final sentence*". In that case, both indicators are presented between brackets and must be interpreted cautiously.

- (c) *Percentage of untried prisoners (no court decision yet reached) at 1<sup>st</sup> September 2004*: the number of untried prisoners (not yet convicted), present at that date, expressed as a percentage of the total number of prisoners at the same date;
- (d) *Rate of untried prisoners (no court decision yet reached) per 100,000 inhabitants at 1<sup>st</sup> September 2004*: the number of untried prisoners (not yet convicted), present at that date, in relation to the number of inhabitants at the same date – expressed per 100,000 inhabitants.

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

**Table 6. Breakdown of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) by main offence on 1<sup>st</sup> September 2004 (numbers)**

**Table 7 Breakdown of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) by main offence on 1<sup>st</sup> September 2004 (percentages)**

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

- (a) *Prisoners sentenced for homicide (including attempts);*
- (b) *Prisoners sentenced for assault;*
- (c) *Prisoners sentenced for rape;*
- (d) *Prisoners sentenced for robbery;*
- (e) *Prisoners sentenced for other types of theft;*
- (f) *Prisoners sentenced for drug offences;*
- (g) *Prisoners sentenced for other offences;*
- (h) *Total.*

**Table 8. Breakdown of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) by length of the sentence on 1<sup>st</sup> September 2004 (numbers)**

**Table 9. Breakdown of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) by length of the sentence on 1<sup>st</sup> September 2004 (percentages)**

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

- (a) *Prisoners sentenced to less than one month;*
- (b) *Prisoners sentenced to one month to less than three months;*
- (c) *Prisoners sentenced to three months to less than six months;*
- (d) *Prisoners sentenced to six months to less than one year;*
- (e) *Prisoners sentenced to one year to less than three years;*
- (f) *Prisoners sentenced to three years to less than five years;*
- (g) *Prisoners sentenced to five years to less than ten years;*

- (h) Prisoners sentenced to ten years to less than twenty years;
- (i) Prisoners sentenced to more than twenty years;
- (j) Prisoners sentenced to life imprisonment;
- (k) Prisoners sentenced to death.

**Table 10. Breakdown of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) by length of the sentence on 1<sup>st</sup> September 2004 (cumulative percentages)**

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

- (a) Percentage of prisoners sentenced to less than one year;
- (b) Percentage of prisoners sentenced to one year and over (fixed-term sentence);
- (c) Percentage of prisoners sentenced to three years and over (fixed-term sentence);
- (d) Percentage of prisoners sentenced to five years and over (fixed-term sentence);
- (e) Percentage of prisoners sentenced to ten years and more (fixed-term sentence);
- (f) Percentage of prisoners sentenced to fixed-term sentences;
- (f) Percentage of prisoners sentenced to life imprisonment;
- (g) Percentage of prisoners sentenced to death.

**Table 11. Breakdown of prisoners sentenced (final sentence) to less than one year, by length of the sentence on 1<sup>st</sup> September 2004 (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 to them. The following breakdown is used:

This table presents the breakdown of the sentences of less than one year imposed to convicted prisoners. Under each heading, we present the percentage of the prisoners (sentenced to less than one year) that were sentenced to:

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

## I.2. Flow of entries, length of imprisonment, escapes and deaths in 2003

Tables 12 to 15.2 show the number of entries into prison (flow statistics), the length of imprisonment, and the number of escapes and deaths in penal institutions in the year 2003.

**Table 12. Flow of entries to penal institutions in 2003**

- (a) Total number of entries to penal institutions in 2003. This indicator is usually known as "flow of entries";
- (b) Rate of entries to penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants: the number of entries for 2003, in relation to the average number of inhabitants during the same period (in view of the information available, the figure actually used is the number of inhabitants at 1<sup>er</sup> January 2004);
- (c) Entries before final sentence: number and percentage.

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 authorized absence;
- Entry following an escape, after re-arrest by the police.

The figures do not relate to the number of individuals but to the number of events (entries). The same individual may enter in 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 investigating judge 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 may enter in prison several times in the same year for different cases.

Only entries of untried prisoners (not yet convicted), prisoners convicted but not yet sentenced, or sentenced prisoners who have appealed or who are within the statutory time limit to do so are recorded under (c). This figure therefore corresponds to part of the entries recorded under (a). These of course include entries for pre-trial detention.

**Table 13.1. Indicator of average length of imprisonment in 2003, based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions**

- (a) *Total number of days spent in penal institutions in 2003;*
- (b) *Average number of prisoners in 2003:  $b = a / 365$ ;*
- (c) *Total number of entries to penal institutions in 2003 (flow of entries) = heading (a) of Table 12;*
- (d) *Indicator of average length of imprisonment (D) expressed in months: quotient of the average number of prisoners in 2003 (P) by the flow of entries during that period (E), multiplied by 12 (months):*  
 $D = 12 (P / E)$

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 (2003). This may be time spent in pre-trial detention or time spent serving a prison sentence, or may even correspond to other circumstances (detention for failure to pay a fine, for instance). No distinction is made here between those categories. This kind of data is usually prepared by the departments responsible for prison budgets and is used to calculate the average daily cost of imprisonment.

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

**Table 13.2. Indicator of average length of imprisonment in 2003, based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions**

As some countries did not provide data regarding the total number of days spent in penal institutions in 2003 –heading (a) of Table 13.1– and other provided figures that did not seem reliable (see Notes to Table 13.1), we have added **Table 13.2 (Indicator of average length of imprisonment in 2003, based on the total number of prisoners on 1<sup>st</sup> September 2003)** in which we have used the total number of prisoners on 1<sup>st</sup> September 2003 as an estimate of the average number of prisoners in that year (source: SPACE 2003). We have also use this indicator to work out other figures presented in Tables 14 and 15 (escape rate, mortality rate and suicide rate).

**Table 14. Escapes of prisoners in 2003**

The table includes two types of escape:

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

In the event of a group breakout, the number of escapes is equal to the number of inmates involved.

Relating the number of escapes to the total number of prisoners on 1<sup>st</sup> September 2003 (used here as an estimate of the *average number of prisoners*) provided in SPACE 2003 we obtain the *rate of escapes per 10,000 prisoners:  $10,000 (a / \text{total number of prisoners on 1<sup>st</sup> September 2003})$ .*

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

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

**Table 15.1. Deaths in penal institutions in 2003 (including suicides)**

This table includes:

- (a) *Total number of deaths in penal institutions in 2003;*
- (b) *Number of suicides in 2003;*
- (c) *Suicides as a percentage of total deaths:  $100 (b / a)$*

Relating the total number of deaths in prison (a) and the number of suicides in prison (b) to the total number of prisoners on 1<sup>st</sup> September 2003 (used here as an estimate of the *average number of prisoners*) provided in SPACE 2003 we obtain respectively:

- (d) *Mortality rate per 10,000 prisoners:  $10,000 (a / \text{total number of prisoners on 1}^{\text{st}} \text{ September 2003})$ ;*
- (e) *Suicide rate per 10,000 prisoners:  $10,000 (b / \text{total number of prisoners on 1}^{\text{st}} \text{ September 2003})$ .*

Deaths of convicted prisoners and pre-trial detainees while in hospital are included in this table.

**Table 15.2. Types of deaths and suicides included in Table 15.1**

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

- (a) *Does data include detainees who died or committed suicide in hospital?*
- (b) *Does data include detainees who died or committed suicide outside prison?*

<b>II. PRISON STAFF</b>
-------------------------

The situation of prison staff is set out in six tables:

**Table 16. Staff working full time in penal institutions**

**Table 17. Staff working part time in penal institutions: on the basis of full-time equivalents**

**Table 18. Staff working full or part time in penal institutions: on the basis of full-time equivalents (numbers)**

**Table 19. Staff working full or part time in penal institutions: on the basis of full-time equivalents (percentage)**

In Tables 16-19 we are concerned with the situation of staff working in penal institutions on 1<sup>st</sup> September 2004. The staff is classified in the following categories:

- (a) *Total*
- (b) *Management: Management staff;*
- (c) *Custodial: Custodial staff excluding staff already included in (b);*
- (d) *Treatment: Treatment staff (including medical staff, psychologists, social workers, teachers/educators, etc.), excluding staff already included in (b) or (c);*
- (e) *Workshops: Staff responsible for workshops or vocational training, excluding staff already included in (b), (c) or (d);*
- (f) *Administrative: Administration staff, excluding staff already included in (b), (c), (d) or (e).*
- (g) *Other staff*

The goal of these Tables is to count all staff working in penal institutions who are employed by the prison authorities. Respondents were asked to exclude persons working in penal institutions but not employed by the prison authorities (in some countries this applies to doctors, teachers or perimeter guards). Such staff is included in Table 20. They were also asked to exclude staff who does not work in penal institutions but in the central prison administration offices or regional offices, or in storage depots (facilities for storage of food and miscellaneous equipment). Such staff is also included in Table 20.

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

**Table 20. Other categories of staff**

Situation at 1<sup>st</sup> September 2004:

- (a) *Staff working in central prison administration offices;*
- (b) *Staff working in regional offices;*
- (c) *Staff not working in penal institutions (e.g. at food or equipment storage depots);*
- (d) *Staff working in penal institutions but not employed by the prison authorities.*

In some countries category (d) does not exist. In others, doctors, teachers and perimeter guards may sometimes be employed by bodies not under the control of the prison authorities (for instance health authorities, the ministry of education, departments of the ministry of the interior or the ministry of justice).

**Table 21. Supervision of prisoners**

- (a) *Total number of prisoners at 1 September 2004: see table 1.*
- (b) *Total number of custodial staff at 1 September 2004: see table 19.*
- (c) *Rate of supervision of prisoners (number of prisoners per custodian):  $c = a / b$ .*



## PRESENTATION OF THE STATISTICAL DATA

### Conventions used

***	The question is irrelevant; the item refers to a concept not found in the penal system country concerned.
0	The number is 0 but the concept exists in the penal system of the country concerned.
...	No figures available, but the concept exists in the penal system of the country concerned.
( )	When the data are shown in brackets this means that they are not strictly comparable with the data requested by SPACE. The divergences are explained in the notes to the relevant table. As a rule, this applies to items whose definition is not the same as the one used by SPACE.
	When the questionnaire box is left blank or a symbol is used whose meaning is not explicit (for example "/" or "-"), we leave the box blank.

### Measures of central tendency

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

- (a) Mean: the arithmetic mean is the sum of the data supplied divided by the number of countries supplying them. The mean is sensitive to very high or very low values, which is why the median is also used as a measure of central tendency.
- (b) Median: the median is the value that divides the data supplied by the countries concerned into two equal groups so that 50% of the countries are above the median and 50% are below it. The median is not influenced by very high or very low values.
- (c) Minimum: the lowest recorded value in the table
- (d) Maximum: the highest recorded value in 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 from ours.

## DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

The rates of imprisonment have been calculated using demographic data at 1<sup>st</sup> January 2004 taken from "Recent demographic developments in Europe, 2004" (Strasbourg: Council of Europe Publications, 2005).

Exceptions: When no information was available at 1<sup>st</sup> January 2004, we have used the latest demographic data available. When prison population data referred to a different territorial division than demographic data, we have used other sources (which are described below) for the latter.

These exceptions concern the following countries:

- Bosnia and Herzegovina (Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Republika Srpska): Demographic data are estimates.
- Croatia: Demographic data relate to 1<sup>st</sup> January 2003.
- France: Demographic data are estimates by the *Institut National de la Statistique*, INSEE ([http://www.insee.fr/fr/ffc/pop\\_age.htm](http://www.insee.fr/fr/ffc/pop_age.htm)). They relate to 1<sup>st</sup> January 2004 and include the European territory of France (known as the *Métropole*) as well as the French overseas territories (Guadeloupe, Martinique, Guyana and Reunion, known as DOM or *Départements d'Outre-mer*).
- San Marino: Demographic data relate to 1<sup>st</sup> January 2003.
- Spain: Demographic data for Catalonia are estimates based on data from the Spanish National Institute of Statistics available at [www.ine.es](http://www.ine.es).
- United Kingdom: Demographic data for England and Wales, Northern Ireland and Scotland are estimates calculated by National Statistics Online (<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/cci/nugget.asp?id=6>) and relate to the mid-2004 population.

## DATA VALIDATION PROCEDURE

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

As part of the validation procedure, we produced a preliminary version of SPACE and a series of control tables that revealed a number of inconsistencies in the data received from some countries. Those countries were contacted again by means of a personal letter –sent by e-mail or fax– setting out the specific problems encountered in their data. Many of them answered our request. In general they corrected their figures, sent new ones for certain parts of the questionnaire, or indicated the reasons for the divergences identified. Such divergences are mainly due to differences in the national prison statistics systems as well as in criminal justice systems across Europe and are explained in the notes to the relevant tables.

A second preliminary version of SPACE was then produced and sent to the members of the PC-CP as well as to our colleague Roy Walmsley. We would like to thank all of them for their helpful comments and suggestions which have been incorporated to the final version of SPACE.

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

## **STATISTICAL TABLES**

**I.1 PRISON POPULATIONS**  
**State of prison populations on 1<sup>st</sup> September 2004**

**General Notes (including legislative or other measures which directly influence trends in the number of prisoners)**

**Azerbaijan:** Four collective pardon acts.

**Bosnia and Herzegovina – Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina:**

- Individual pardons
- Conditional release (parole)
- Fines replaced by imprisonment

**Bosnia and Herzegovina – Republic Srpska:** 474 pardons and conditional releases.

**Bulgaria:** Namely probation and conditional early release.

**Cyprus:** 74 suspensions of sentence.

**Denmark:**

- Data relate to 31<sup>st</sup> August 2004 instead of 1<sup>st</sup> September 2004.
- Amendment of the Danish Penal Code and the Danish Act on Enforcement of Sentences, etc. (Act no. 219 of 31<sup>st</sup> March 2004):

The amendment allows certain inmates to be granted release on parole after having served ½ (but no less than 4 month) of the term of imprisonment (early release on parole). In order to qualify for early release on parole an inmate must either make a special effort while imprisoned to reduce the risk of committing new crime after the release or have such favourable personal conditions that further imprisonment is deemed unnecessary if the inmate agrees to serve community service as an alternative to serving the remaining part of the sentence in prison. An example of a special effort is participation in a drugs- or alcohol rehabilitation programme or commencement of education or further education while imprisoned. To meet the condition regarding favourable personal conditions the inmate must have no prior prison sentences, must have an employment offer (job or education) at the time of the release, must have reasonable accommodation and favourable social relations and have no drugs- or alcohol abuse. The possibility for early release on parole does not apply to inmates who display negative or criminal behaviour during the imprisonment and it is a precondition that the imprisonment has been unproblematic. Extreme caution is taken when considering early release on parole of inmates who have been sentenced to prison as a result of very serious crime. During the first year early release on parole has freed cell capacity to the equivalent of 26 prison cells to be used for the accommodating of convicted persons awaiting imprisonment. It is expected that early release on parole has the potential of freeing cell capacity to the equivalent of 70 prison cells per year.

- Amendment of the Danish Penal Code (Act no. 218 of 31<sup>st</sup> March 2004): Section 33(3), which states that the penalty cannot exceed 8 years of imprisonment when the accused was less than 18 years at the crime was committed.
- Amendment of the Danish Penal Code (Act no. 352 of 19<sup>th</sup> May 2004): Regarding the penalty for crimes related to computer technology etc.

**Estonia:** No measures (legislative or other) influencing directly the trends in the number of prisoners have been taken during the last 12 months.

**France:**

- Data relate to the European territory of France (known as the *Métropole*) as well as the French overseas territories (Guadeloupe, Martinique, Guyana and Reunion, known as DOM or *Départements d’Outre-mer*).
- The collective pardon decree of 9<sup>th</sup> July 2004 granted some convicted persons an exceptional reduction of sentence.

**Germany:** No measures (legislative or other) influencing directly the trends in the number of prisoners have been taken during the last 12 months.

**Hungary:** Since 1<sup>st</sup> January 2005, remand custody can exclusively be enforced in institutions belonging to the prison service.

**Italy:**

- Data do not include minors.

- Law N° 207 of 1<sup>st</sup> August 2003 on conditional suspension of the sentence: 3,864 prisoners took advantage of this law from its entry into force until the end of 2003.

**Liechtenstein:**

- There have been two amnesties by the ruling Prince of Liechtenstein.
- According to a treaty between Liechtenstein and Austria, long-term prisoners usually serve their sentences in Austrian penal institutions.

**Moldova:**

- Law N° 278-XV of 16<sup>th</sup> July 2004 introducing an amnesty in connection with the 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the Republic of Moldova.

**“The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”:**

- Collective pardons: 14
- Individual pardons: 10
- Conditional release (pardon): 512
- Released by a court decision: 249

**Netherlands**

- In Tables 1 to 1.5, figures refer to the total number of prisoners: 20,075 (see the breakdown of this general category in the notes to Table 1). In the rest of the Tables, figures refer only to prisoners held in penal institutions for adults (16,173).
- Because of a lack of places in penal institutions, more than 5,000 convicted prisoners were released earlier.
- Because of a lack of places in penal institutions, more than 6,000 persons were not committed to penal institutions but were released by the police subject to the obligation to return later to serve their sentences.

**Romania**

- Law N° 543 of 4<sup>th</sup> October 2002, concerning the pardoning of some penalties and the dismissing of some sanctions and measures.
- Government Emergency Ordinance N° 18 of 2<sup>nd</sup> April 2003 modifying art. 8 of Law N° 543 of 4<sup>th</sup> October 2002, concerning the pardoning of some penalties and the dismissing of some sanctions and measures.
- Government Emergency Ordinance N° 108 of 29<sup>th</sup> October 2003 abolishing the detention for contraventions.
- Successive alterations of the Penal Procedure Code.
- Law N° 429 of 29<sup>th</sup> October 2003 introducing an Amendment of the Constitution, approved by referendum.

**San Marino:** Under the Criminal Code (Art. 99), any person serving a punishment of at least six months imprisonment in San Marino may be transferred to a “foreign penal institution”, if the competent judge so decides and if there is a relevant international agreement. These prisoners are not included in San Marino statistics.

**Slovak Republic:** No measures (legislative or other) influencing directly the trends in the number of prisoners have been taken during the last 12 months.

**Spain:**

- In order to assure the continuity of the SPACE I time series initiated in 1983, in Tables 1.1 to 1.4 the expert has added the data from Catalonia to the data from the rest of Spain. In the rest of the survey data are presented in a separate way as the Autonomous Community of Catalonia has its own Prison Administration.
- Several laws contributed to the increase of the prison population:  
Law 7/2003 introducing reforms in order to assure that prisoners serve the full length of their sentences.  
Law 15/2003 introducing a major revision of the Penal Code.  
Law 1/2004 regarding violence against women.

**Sweden:** Data relate to 1<sup>st</sup> October 2004 instead of 1<sup>st</sup> September 2004.

**Switzerland:** All institutions holding persons deprived of their liberty are, in principle, included. Police stations in cantons where custody may last for more than 24 hours are also included if the detention institutions in the cantons in question are subject to the police and justice department. Institutions where persons are committed on account of mental disorder or alcohol or drug dependence are not necessarily included. Young persons under age in the care of cantonal education departments, for whom there are no

national statistics, are not included; however, those committed to the aforementioned detention institutions have been counted.

**Turkey:** The new Turkish Penal Code (N° 5237) was accepted on 26<sup>th</sup> August 2004 by the Turkish National Grand Assembly. In total, 11,928 prisons took advantage of the new code and their sentences were suspended according to article 401 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

**UK – Scotland:** No measures (legislative or other) influencing directly the trends in the number of prisoners have been taken during the last 12 months.

**Table 1 Situation of penal institutions on 1<sup>st</sup> September 2004**

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2004.1

	Country population (in thousands)	Total number of prisoners (including pre-trial detainees)	Prison population rate per 100,000 inhabitants	Capacity of penal institutions	Prison density per 100 places
Armenia	3212.2	2727	84.9	6090	44.8
Azerbaijan	8265.7	18259	220.9	24520	74.5
BH: Federation BH	2600	1247	48.0	1430	87.2
BH: Rep. Srpska	1400	977	69.8	1020	95.8
Bulgaria	7801.3	10935	140.2	8904	122.8
Croatia	4442.2	2846	64.1	3117	91.3
Cyprus	818.2	546	(66.7)	340	160.6
Denmark	5397.6	3762	69.7	3935	95.6
Estonia	1351	4565	337.9	4800	95.1
Finland	5219.7	3446	66.0	3479	99.1
France	62177	56271	90.5	49595	113.5
Germany	82531.7	79676	96.5	79204	100.6
Hungary	10116.7	16410	162.2	11322	144.9
Iceland	290.6	115	39.6	137	83.9
Italy	57888.2	56090	96.9	42656	131.5
Latvia	2319.2	7731	333.3	9096	85.0
Liechtenstein	34.3	(7)	(20.4)	22	(31.8)
Lithuania	3445.9	7827	227.1	9718	80.5
Luxembourg	451.6	548	121.3	683	80.2
Moldova	3607.4	10383	287.8	12490	83.1
Netherlands	16258	20075	123.5	21684	92.6
Norway	4577.5	2975	65.0	3118	95.4
Poland	38190.6	79344	207.8	69573	114.0
Romania	21711.3	40085	184.6	38539	104.0
San Marino	28.8	(0)	(0)	15	(0)
Slovak Republic	5380.1	9504	176.7	9601	99.0
Slovenia	1996.4	1126	56.4	1103	102.1
Spain: Catalonia	6600	7922	120.0	6922	114.4
Spain: Rest of Spain	35597.9	51302	144.1	38811	132.2
Spain: Total	42197.9	59224	140.3	45733	129.5
Sweden	8975.7	7332	81.7	7099	103.3
Switzerland	7364.1	6021	81.8	6584	91.4
"The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	2029.9	1747	86.1	2225	78.5
Turkey	71254	71148	99.9	68622	103.7
Ukraine	47622.4	193489	406.3	158600	122.0
UK: England and Wales	53046.3	74488	140.4	77927	95.6
UK: Northern Ireland	1710.3	1295	75.7	1489	87.0
UK: Scotland	5078.4	6885	135.6	6376	108.0
<i>Mean</i>			137.0		101.3
<i>Median</i>			109.9		97.4
<i>Minimum</i>			39.6		44.8
<i>Maximum</i>			406.3		160.6



## **Notes - Table 1**

**Bosnia and Herzegovina:** Demographic data are estimates.

**Bosnia and Herzegovina – Republic Srpska:** Capacity of penal institutions is calculated on the basis of 4 square meters per person.

**Croatia:** Demographic data relate to 1<sup>st</sup> January 2003.

**Cyprus:** Demographic data refer to the whole island, but prison population figures do not include prisoners held in the northern part of the island, which is not under control of the authorities of the Republic of Cyprus. Therefore, the prison population rate per 100,000 population is underestimated.

**Estonia:** Capacity of penal institutions includes prison hospitals.

### **France:**

- Data relate to the European territory of France (known as the *Métropole*) as well as the French overseas territories (Guadeloupe, Martinique, Guyana and Reunion, known as DOM or *Départements d'Outre-mer*). Demographic data are estimates by the *Institut National de la Statistique*, INSEE ([http://www.insee.fr/fr/ffc/pop\\_age.htm](http://www.insee.fr/fr/ffc/pop_age.htm)), and relate to 1<sup>st</sup> January 2004.
- Capacity of penal institutions refers to *operational capacity*.

**Germany:** Data relate to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2004 instead of 1<sup>st</sup> September 2004.

**Italy:** Data do not include minors.

**Liechtenstein:** According to a treaty between Liechtenstein and Austria, long-term prisoners usually serve their sentences in Austrian penal institutions. For this reason, rates are presented between brackets and they are not included in the calculations of the measures of central tendency.

### **Netherlands:**

- Capacity of penal institutions excludes extramural placement.
- Total number of prisoners (including pre-trial detainees): 20075, of which:
  - 16173 in Penal Institutions for Adults
  - 165 in Departure Centres
  - 2362 in Juvenile Institutions
  - 1375 in Custodial Clinics

### **San Marino:**

- Demographic data relate to 1<sup>st</sup> January 2003.
- Under the Criminal Code (Art. 99), a person serving a punishment of at least six months imprisonment in San Marino may be transferred to a "foreign penal institution", if the competent judge so decides and if there is a relevant international agreement. These prisoners are not included in the San Marino statistics. For this reason, rates are presented between brackets and they are not included in the calculations of the measures of central tendency.

**Spain:** Demographic data for Catalonia are estimates based on data from the Spanish National Institute of Statistics available at [www.ine.es](http://www.ine.es).

### **Sweden:**

- Data relate to 1<sup>st</sup> October 2004 instead of 1<sup>st</sup> September 2004.
- The total number of prisoners includes prisoners in remand prisons. It also includes persons serving their sentence outside prison in institutions for the treatment of drug addicts, hospitalised prisoners and escapees.

**Switzerland:** Total capacity of penal institutions includes custody in police stations for more than 24 hours (see General Notes).

**Ukraine:**

The total capacity of penal institutions went down from 220,387 to 158,600 because the norm of space per one person was increased according to the New Penal Executive Code of Ukraine which came into force on 1<sup>st</sup> January 2004).

**United Kingdom:** Demographic data for England and Wales, Northern Ireland and Scotland are estimates calculated by National Statistics Online (<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/cci/nugget.asp?id=6>) and relate to the mid-2004 population.

**Appendix to Table 1      Situation of penal institutions for selected countries that did not answer the 2004 SPACE I Survey**

Source: World Prison Brief (International Centre for Prison Studies) at [www.prisonstudies.org](http://www.prisonstudies.org)

	Country population (in thousands)	Total number of prisoners (including pre-trial detainees)	Date of reference	Prison population rate per 100,000 inhabitants	Capacity of penal institutions	Prison density per 100 places
Austria	8,180	8,700	1.2.05	106	8,022*	101.1*
Belgium	10,490	9,245	1.3.04	88	8,092*	113.0*
Czech Republic	10,220	18,160	31.8.04	178	15,689*	115.6*
Georgia	4,300	7,091	18.8.04	165	8,317	85.3
Greece	10,650	8,760	16.12.04	82	5,584	156.9
Ireland	4,030	3,174*	30.9.04	79	3,359	94.5
Portugal	10,520	13,563	15.8.04	129	12,435	109.1
Russian Federation	143,700	787,900	1.8.04	548	960,066*	79.5*
Serbia & Montenegro.: Serbia	8,100	7,556	31.10.04	93	8,937	84.5

**Notes – Appendix to Table 1**

• Demographic data are estimated from Council of Europe figures.

\***Austria:** Capacity and density at 10.11.03.

\***Belgium:** Capacity and density at 25.11.03.

\***Czech Republic:** Capacity and density at 18.6.04.

\***Russian Federation:** Capacity and density at 31.12.04.

\***Ireland:** Total does not include 243 prisoners on temporary release.

**Table 1.2 Situation of penal institutions on 1<sup>st</sup> September 2004 by decreasing prison population rates**

*Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2004.1.2*

	<b>Total number of prisoners (including pre-trial detainees)</b>	<b>Prison population rate per 100,000 inhabitants</b>
Ukraine	193489	406.3
Estonia	4565	337.9
Latvia	7731	333.3
Moldova	10383	287.8
Lithuania	7827	227.1
Azerbaijan	18259	220.9
Poland	79344	207.8
Romania	40085	184.6
Slovak Republic	9504	176.7
Hungary	16410	162.2
UK: England and Wales	74488	140.4
Spain	59224	140.3
Bulgaria	10935	140.2
UK: Scotland	6885	135.6
Netherlands	20075	123.5
Luxembourg	548	121.3
Turkey	71148	99.9
Italy	56090	96.9
Germany	79676	96.5
France	56271	90.5
"The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	1747	86.1
Armenia	2727	84.9
Switzerland	6021	81.8
Sweden	7332	81.7
UK: Northern Ireland	1295	75.7
BH: Rep. Srpska	977	69.8
Denmark	3762	69.7
Cyprus	546	66.7
Finland	3446	66.0
Norway	2975	65.0
Croatia	2846	64.1
Slovenia	1126	56.4
BH: Federation BH	1247	48.0
Iceland	115	39.6

**Table 1.3 Evolution of prison populations between 2000 and 2004**

(a) Total number of prisoners (including pre-trial detainees) on 1<sup>st</sup> September of each year (source: SPACE)

(b) Prison population rate per 100000 inhabitants on 1<sup>st</sup> September of each year (source: SPACE)

% Change 1999-2004= Evolution (in percentage) of prison population rates between 2000 and 2004

% Change 2003-2004= Evolution (in percentage) of prison population rates between 2003 and 2004

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2004.1.3

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		% change 2000-2004	% change 2003-2004
	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)		
Albania	1467	43.5	1635	48.1	1785	52.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Andorra	...	...	48	72.5	55	82.9	61	90.8	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	4213	111	5624	148	3429	106.8	2727	84.9	...	-20.5
Austria	6896	83.1	6915	85.1	7511	92.3	7816	96.9	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	18321	225	16345	199.3	18259	220.9	...	10.8
Belgium	8671	84.7	8764	85.4	9253	90.2	8688	83.9	...	...	...	...
BH: Federation BH	...	...	...	...	1293	49.7	1265	48.7	1247	48.0	...	-1.5
BH: Republika Srpska	...	...	...	...	816	58.3	892	63.7	977	69.8	...	9.6
Bulgaria	9424	115	9283	114	9607	121.7	10056	128.2	10935	140.2	21.9	9.3
Croatia	2027	44.4	2623	59.9	2584	58.2	2594	58.4	2846	64.1	44.3	9.7
Cyprus	...	...	369	(48.6)	345	(45.1)	355	(44.2)	546	(66.7)	...	51.0
Czech Republic	22489	219	21206	207	16861	164.2	17053	167.1	...	...	...	...
Denmark	3279	61.5	3150	58.9	3439	64.1	3577	66.4	3762	69.7	13.3	5.0
Estonia	4720	328	4789	350	4640	340.9	4797	353.8	4565	337.9	3.0	-4.5
Finland	2703	52.3	3040	58.7	3466	66.7	3437	66	3446	66.0	26.2	0.0
France	48835	80.1	47005	77.1	53463	87.6	57440	93.1	56271	90.5	13.0	-2.8
Georgia	...	...	...	...	7343	186	6406	147.5	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	78707	95.8	78506	95.2	79567	96.4	79676	96.5	...	0.1
Greece	8038	76.2	8343	79	8284	78.4	8555	81	...	...	...	...
Hungary	15821	158	17119	171	18054	177.4	17012	167.7	16410	162.2	2.7	-3.3
Iceland	82	29	110	38.8	107	37.3	112	38.8	115	39.6	36.5	2.0
Ireland	2887	76.4	3025	80	3028	78	2986	75.3	...	...	...	...
Italy	53481	92.7	55136	95.3	56200	99.8	57238	101.7	56090	96.9	4.5	(-4.7)
Latvia	8555	353	8617	364	8517	363.1	8135	348.9	7731	333.3	-5.6	-4.5
Liechtenstein	...	...	...	...	(17)	...	(18)	...	(7)	...	...	...
Lithuania	8867	240	10750	291	11345	326.4	9958	287.6	7827	227.1	-5.4	-21.0
Luxembourg	394	90.4	357	80.9	380	85.6	498	111.1	548	121.3	34.2	9.2
Malta	...	...	257	67.2	283	71.7	278	71.9	...	...	...	...
Moldova	9754	...	10679	250	10532	290.4	10729	296.5	10383	287.8	...	-2.9
Netherlands	13847	90.1	15246	95.4	16239	100.8	18242	112.7	20075	123.5	37.0	9.6
Norway	2643	59	2666	59.2	2662	58.8	2914	64	2975	65.0	10.2	1.5
Poland	65336	169	80004	207	80610	208.7	80692	211.1	79344	207.8	22.9	-1.6
Portugal	...	...	13500	132	13730	132.8	14232	136.7	...	...	...	...
Romania	49682	221	50370	225	51476	229.5	45337	208.2	40085	184.6	-16.5	-11.3
Russian Fed.	...	...	971496	671	919330	638.6	860640	601.4	...	...	...	...
San Marino	...	...	...	...	(1)	...	(0)	...	(0)	...	...	...
SM: Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	734	104.9	...	...	...	...
SM: Serbia	...	...	...	...	...	...	7487	74.9	...	...	...	...
Slovak Republic	7128	297	7509	139	7849	145.9	8829	164.1	9504	176.7	-40.5	7.6
Slovenia	1136	57.3	1155	58	1120	56.2	1099	55.1	1126	56.4	-1.6	2.4
Spain	45044	114	46962	117	50994	126.2	55244	135.8	59224	140.3	23.1	3.3
Sweden	5678	64.1	6089	68.5	6506	73	6755	75.6	7332	81.7	27.4	8.1
Switzerland	6390	89.2	5160	71.6	4987	68.7	5266	72	6021	81.8	-8.3	13.6
"The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	1394	69	1413	69.9	1248	61.2	1598	78.4	1747	86.1	24.7	9.8
Turkey	71860	110	61336	93.2	60091	86.7	64051	92	71148	99.9	-9.2	8.5
Ukraine	...	...	198885	406	198946	405.7	198386	413.3	193489	406.3	...	-1.7
UK: England and Wales	65666	124	67056	126	71324	137.1	72992	139.1	74488	140.4	13.2	0.9
UK: Northern Ireland	980	...	877	51.6	1076	63.8	1185	69.8	1295	75.7	...	8.5
UK: Scotland	5855	...	...	...	6513	128.7	6642	131.4	6885	135.6	...	3.2

Source: SPACE I, 2000 to SPACE I, 2003

**Notes – Table 1.3**

**Albania:** Figures are only those for Ministry of Justice prisons, and a number of additional prisoners, including sentenced persons, are held in police facilities. At November 2003 there were 2,271 in Ministry of Justice prisons and 1,507 in Ministry of Public Order police facilities, the total of 3,778 giving a prison population rate of 105 (source: World Prison Brief [International Centre for Prison Studies] at [www.prisonstudies.org](http://www.prisonstudies.org))

**Italy:** Data for 2004 are not comparable to data for 2003 because in 2003 the prison population include minors and in 2004 they are not included.

**Table 1.4 Year-on-year rates of increase and decrease of prison population rates between 2003 and 2004**

*Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2004.1.4*

Increase of more than 5%		Between -5% and +5%		Decrease of more than 5%	
Cyprus	51.0	Denmark	5.0	Romania	-11.3
Switzerland	13.6	Spain	3.3	Armenia	-20.5
Azerbaijan	10.8	UK: Scotland	3.2	Lithuania	-21.0
"The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	9.8	Slovenia	2.4		
Croatia	9.7	Iceland	2.0		
Netherlands	9.6	Norway	1.5		
BH: Republika Srpska	9.6	UK: England and Wales	0.9		
Bulgaria	9.3	Germany	0.1		
Luxembourg	9.2	Finland	0.0		
Turkey	8.5	BH: Federation BH	-1.5		
UK: Northern Ireland	8.5	Poland	-1.6		
Sweden	8.1	Ukraine	-1.7		
Slovak Republic	7.6	France	-2.8		
		Moldova	-2.9		
		Hungary	-3.3		
		Latvia	-4.5		
		Estonia	-4.5		
		Italy	(-4.7)		

**Notes – Table 1.4**

**Italy:** Data for 2004 are not comparable to data for 2003 because in 2003 the prison population include minors and in 2004 they are not included.

**Table 1.5 Categories included in the total number of prisoners**

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2004.1.5

	Total number of prisoners (including pre-trial detainees) [Table 1.1]	Does the total number of prisoners include the following categories?					
		Facilities that do not depend of the Prison Administration	Institutions for juvenile offenders	Institutions for drug-addict offenders	Psychiatric institutions or hospitals	Asylum seekers or illegal aliens held for administrative reasons	Persons under electronic surveillance
Armenia	2727	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	***	***
Azerbaijan	18259						
BH: Federation BH	1247	No	No	No	No	No	No
BH: Rep. Srpska	977	***	***	***	***	***	***
Bulgaria	10935	No	Yes	No	Yes (64)	No	...
Croatia	2846	No	Yes	***	No	Yes	***
Cyprus	546	***	***	***	Yes	No	No
Denmark	3762	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
Estonia	4565	No	Yes	***	Yes	Yes	***
Finland	3446	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	***
France	56271	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Germany	79676	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
Hungary	16410	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	***
Iceland	115	No	No	No	No	No	***
Italy	56090						
Latvia	7731	No	Yes	No	No	No	***
Liechtenstein	7	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	***
Lithuania	7827	No	Yes	No	No	No	***
Luxembourg	548	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Moldova	10383	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
Netherlands	20075	No	Yes (2362)	Yes	Yes (1375)	Yes	Yes
Norway	2975	No	***	No	No	No	Yes
Poland	79344	No	No	No	No	No	No
Romania	40085	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
San Marino	0	No	No	No	No	No	No
Slovak Republic	9504	No	No	No	No	No	No
Slovenia	1126	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
Spain: Catalonia	7922	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Spain: rest of Spain	51302						Yes (436)
Sweden	7332	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Switzerland	6021	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No
"The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	1747	No	Yes	No	No	No	***
Turkey	71148	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Ukraine	193489						
UK: England and Wales	74488	No	No	No	No	No	No
UK: Northern Ireland	1295	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
UK: Scotland	6885	No	No	No	No	No	No



**Notes - Table 1.5**

- Whenever a country indicated the number of prisoners included under each category, that number is indicated in this Table between brackets.

- Please note that some countries have more than one type of institution for juvenile offenders as well as for drug-addicts and other categories included in this Table. If some of these institutions are run by the prison administration and others are not, the total number of prisoners may include only persons held in institutions run by the prison administration. Thus, the interpretation of this Table is not as straightforward as it may seem. Indeed, for some countries the answer could be that some juveniles, drug-addicts, etc. are in penal institutions and thus are included in the prison population and others are in institutions under a different authority and are not included in the total.

**Bulgaria:** Psychiatric institutions or hospitals: 64 persons under treatment in psychiatric hospital in Lovech prison.

**Moldova:** Persons held in institutions for juvenile offenders: Includes only persons held in the specialised Educational Colony for minors and minors under investigation and under trial held in Pre-trial Detention Isolators.

**Sweden:** Persons held in institutions for drug-addicts offenders are included if they are sentenced to imprisonment.

**Table 2 Age structure of prison populations on 1<sup>st</sup> September 2004: median age, mean (average) age, minors and persons between 18 and 21 years of age**

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2004.2

	Median age	Mean (average) age	Prisoners under 18 years of age		Prisoners 18 to less than 21 years	
			Number	%	Number	%
Armenia	...	40	51	1.9	...	...
Azerbaijan	38	...	60	0.3	650	3.6
BH: Federation BH	42	38.9	0	0.0	48	3.8
BH: Rep. Srpska	...	37	2	0.2	21	2.1
Bulgaria	34.1	...	144	1.3	505	4.6
Croatia	36	34	45	1.6	133	4.7
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	43	7.9
Denmark	30.5	32.8	24	0.6	192	5.1
Estonia	...	31.7	55	1.2	435	9.5
Finland	33.7	35.4	9	0.3	98	2.8
France	32.3	34.7	628	1.1	4224	7.5
Germany	...	...	1456	1.8	5443	6.8
Hungary	...	34	180	1.1	1261	7.7
Iceland	32	33.6	0	0.0	8	7.0
Italy	35	36.8	***	***	1329	2.4
Latvia	...	35	206	2.7	620	8.0
Liechtenstein	41.5	...	0	***	0	***
Lithuania	...	31.5	182	2.3	621	7.9
Luxembourg	...	28	7	1.3	19	3.5
Moldova	32	...	122	1.2	823	7.9
Netherlands	32	33	73	0.4	1269	6.3
Norway	...	33.6	9	0.3	163	5.5
Poland	...	...	***	***	...	...
Romania	...	32.5	811	2.0	3061	7.6
San Marino	***	***	***	***	***	***
Slovak Republic	...	36	128	1.3	631	6.6
Slovenia	33	34.8	15	1.3	58	5.2
Spain: Catalonia	...	35	219	2.8	196	2.5
Spain: Rest of Spain	33	34.7			1296	2.5
Sweden	34	36	25	0.3	231	3.2
Switzerland	...	...	86	1.4	...	...
"The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	33	29.7	24	1.4	287	16.4
Turkey	...	33	2672	3.8	8397	11.8
Ukraine	...	...	4639	2.4	...	...
UK: England and Wales	29	32	2274	3.1	8514	11.4
UK: Northern Ireland	29.3	31.2	67	5.2	166	12.8
UK: Scotland	30	32	180	2.6	652	9.5
<i>Mean</i>	33.7	34.0		1.5		6.6
<i>Median</i>	33.0	34.0		1.3		6.6
<i>Minimum</i>	29.0	28.0		0.0		2.1
<i>Maximum</i>	42.0	40.0		5.2		16.4

**Notes - Table 2**

**Estonia:** Data are only available for sentenced prisoners (i.e. excluding pre-trial detainees).

**Germany:** Data relate to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2004 instead of 1<sup>st</sup> September 2004.

**Italy:** Data do not include minors.

**Moldova:** Data are only available for sentenced prisoners (i.e. excluding pre-trial detainees).

**Netherlands:** Data are only available for the population held in penal institutions (see general notes).

**Spain – Catalonia:**

- Prisoners under 18 and prisoners aged 18-21: Data relate to June 2004 instead of 1<sup>st</sup> September 2004.
- Prisoners under 18 are held in special centres (not in prisons)

**Spain – rest of Spain:** Prisoners aged 18-21: This category does not include prisoners serving security measures or weekend arrest, and fine defaulters.

**Sweden:**

- Data relate to 1<sup>st</sup> October 2004 instead of 1<sup>st</sup> September 2004.
- Median age, mean age, and prisoners aged 18-21: Data are only available for sentenced prisoners (i.e. excluding pre-trial detainees).

**Table 3 Structure of prison populations on 1<sup>st</sup> September 2004: female prisoners and foreign prisoners**

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2004.3

	Female prisoners		Foreign prisoners	
	Number	%	Number	%
Armenia	73	2.7	30	1.1
Azerbaijan	262	1.4	452	2.5
BH: Federation BH	34	2.7	44	3.5
BH: Rep. Srpska	16	1.6	62	6.3
Bulgaria	339	3.1	217	2.0
Croatia	124	4.4	170	6.0
Cyprus	19	3.5	264	48.4
Denmark	175	4.7	621	16.5
Estonia	155	3.4	1456	31.9
Finland	195	5.7	264	7.7
France	2205	3.9	12307	21.9
Germany	3972	5.0	22474	28.2
Hungary	1004	6.1	647	3.9
Iceland	7	6.1	8	7.0
Italy	2645	4.7	17642	31.5
Latvia	426	5.5	40	0.5
Liechtenstein	0	***	5	***
Lithuania	263	3.4	55	0.7
Luxembourg	19	3.5	409	74.6
Moldova	526	5.1	142	1.4
Netherlands	1061	5.3	5466	27.2
Norway	154	5.2	572	19.2
Poland	2217	2.8	1026	1.3
Romania	1886	4.7	312	0.8
San Marino	***	***	***	***
Slovak Republic	403	4.2	211	2.2
Slovenia	47	4.2	149	13.2
Spain: Catalonia	553	7.0	2508	31.7
Spain: Rest of Spain	3965	7.7	14119	27.5
Sweden	456	6.2	1460	19.9
Switzerland	373	6.2	4245	70.5
"The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	41	2.3	113	6.5
Turkey	2419	3.4	1223	1.7
Ukraine	11832	6.1	3215	1.7
UK: England and Wales	4452	6.0	8941	12.0
UK: Northern Ireland	30	2.3	10	0.8
UK: Scotland	342	5.0	90	1.3
<i>Mean</i>		4.4		15.2
<i>Median</i>		4.7		6.5
<i>Minimum</i>		1.4		0.5
<i>Maximum</i>		7.7		74.6

**Notes - Table 3**

**Estonia:**

- Data are only available for sentenced prisoners (i.e. excluding pre-trial detainees).
- Foreign prisoners: Includes 1,292 prisoners with unspecified citizenship and 164 with foreign citizenship.

**Germany:** Data relate to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2004 instead of 1<sup>st</sup> September 2004.

**Netherlands:** Data are only available for the population held in penal institutions (see general notes).

**Sweden:**

- Data relate to 1<sup>st</sup> October 2004 instead of 1<sup>st</sup> September 2004.
- Foreign prisoners: Data are only available for sentenced prisoners (i.e. excluding pre-trial detainees).

**Table 4 Legal status of prison populations on 1<sup>st</sup> September 2004 (numbers)**

*Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2004.4*

	Untried prisoners (no court decision yet reached)	Prisoners convicted but not yet sentenced	Sentenced prisoners who have appealed or who are within the statutory time limit for doing so	Sentenced prisoners (final sentence)	Other cases	Total
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
Armenia	313	341	225	1848	0	2727
Azerbaijan	(18259)	(170)	(850)	(180)	(140)	19599
BH: Federation BH	241	***	81	925	0	1247
BH: Rep. Srpska	121	51	16	806	9	1003
Bulgaria	1928			9007	0	10935
Croatia	911	...	...	1787	148	2846
Cyprus	96	...	...	450	***	546
Denmark	865	225		2641	31	3762
Estonia	1096	***	...	3469	***	4565
Finland	427			3107	0	3534
France	18102	***	1658	36491	20	56271
Germany		15999		63373	304	79676
Hungary	3023	0	...	12350	1037	16410
Iceland	8	***	...	106	1	115
Italy	11497	***	8388	35100	1105	56090
Latvia	343	920	865	4954	649	7731
Liechtenstein	0	(5)	1	1	0	7
Lithuania	1175	42	366	6244	0	7827
Luxembourg	234	***	44	228	42	548
Moldova	1270	123	625	8033	332	10383
Netherlands	5239	...	1171	7879	1884	16173
Norway	612	...	...	2250	113	2975
Poland	15874	...	...	63152	318	79344
Romania	3335	2658	...	34092	0	40085
San Marino	***	***	***	***	***	***
Slovak Republic	3070	...	...	6434	0	9504
Slovenia	181	99	52	737	57	1126
Spain: Catalonia	1521	***	...	6401	0	7922
Spain: Rest of Spain	11167	***	...	39133	1002	51302
Sweden		1561		5722	49	7332
Switzerland	1865	(591)	...	3051	514	6021
"The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	91	82	127	1444	3	1747
Turkey	25906	5403	3678	37061	***	72048
Ukraine	17033	6916	9160	149867	10513	193489
UK: England and Wales	7716	4779	...	60924	1069	74488
UK: Northern Ireland	512	...	...	751	32	1295
UK: Scotland	1095	189	...	5590	11	6885

#### **Notes - Table 4**

**Azerbaijan:** The breakdown of prisoners by legal status concerns a total of 19,599 prisoners instead of the 18,259 indicated under column 4 of Table 1. In any case, figures should be used cautiously as the distribution is completely different from the one provided for the 2003 SPACE I Survey (i.e. 6.4% untried; 3.2% convicted but not yet sentenced; 1.2% sentence not yet confirmed).

#### **Bosnia and Herzegovina – Republic Srpska:**

- The breakdown of prisoners by legal status concerns a total of 1,003 prisoners instead of the 977 indicated under column 4 of Table 1.
- (e) Former pre-trial detainees.

**Bulgaria:** (a) Includes 360 accused persons and 1,568 prisoners at the bar. Total: 1,928.

#### **Denmark:**

- Data relate to 31<sup>st</sup> August 2004 instead of 1<sup>st</sup> September 2004.
- (b) (c): It is not possible to keep these groups apart in the statistics.
- (e) Detainees under the Aliens Act.

**Finland:** The breakdown of prisoners by legal status concerns a total of 3,534 prisoners instead of the 3,446 indicated under column 4 of Table 1.

#### **France:**

- (c): At appeal or within the statutory time limit to appeal.
- (d): Cases of enforcement against the person.

#### **Germany:**

- Data relate to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2004 instead of 1<sup>st</sup> September 2004.
- (a) (b) (c): It is not possible to keep these groups apart in the statistics.
- (e) Prisoners in preventive detention.

**Italy:** (e) Internees, that is persons subject to personal security measures, held in special penal institutions.

**Latvia:** (e) Persons awaiting enforcement of their sentence: 423; persons in a remand prison in accordance with the Penal Code (Sections 16 and 20): 26; persons awaiting transport from a remand prison to prison: 71; persons in transit: 13; persons in a Prison Hospital: 116. Total: 649.

**Moldova:** (e) Persons escorted from one institution to another.

#### **Netherlands:**

- The breakdown of prisoners by legal status concerns the 16,173 prisoners held in penal institutions for adults (see Notes to Table 1).
- (e) Illegal aliens: 1,551; fine default: 188; extradition: 32; unknown: 113. Total: 1,884.

**Norway:** (e) 66 security sentence and preventive detention and 47 serving in default of fine payment.

#### **Poland:**

- (d): Includes category (c).
- (e): Punished offenders.

#### **Sweden:**

- Data relate to 1<sup>st</sup> October 2004 instead of 1<sup>st</sup> September 2004.
- (a) (b) (c): It is not possible to keep these groups apart in the statistics.
- (e) Includes prisoners who are drug addicts, illegal immigrants awaiting deportation, persons awaiting placement in psychiatric institutions and persons who have broken probation rules.

**Turkey:** The breakdown of prisoners by legal status concerns a total of 72,048 prisoners instead of the 71,148 indicated under column 4 of Table 1.

**Spain – rest of Spain:** (e) Security measures: 488; week-end imprisonment: 310; fine defaulters: 86; transit: 118. Total: 1,002.

**Switzerland:** (e) *Other* cases include: detention by order of the police, confinement for purposes of assistance within the meaning of Articles 314a and 397 of the Civil Code, detention in order to proceed to the expulsion or extradition of the person, prisoners awaiting transfer or movement, military arrest, and detention of minors on grounds of safety.

---



**Table 5 Legal status of prison populations on 1<sup>st</sup> September 2004 (percentages and rates)**

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2004.5

	Percentage of prisoners not serving a final sentence	Rate of prisoners not serving a final sentence per 100,000 inhabitants	Percentage of untried prisoners (no court decision yet reached)	Rate of untried prisoners (no court decision yet reached) per 100,000 inhabitants
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Armenia	32.2	27.4	11.5	9.7
Azerbaijan	(99.1)	(234.9)	(93.2)	(220.9)
BH: Federation BH	25.8	12.4	19.3	9.3
BH: Rep. Srpska	19.6	14.1	12.1	8.6
Bulgaria	(17.6)	(24.7)	(17.6)	(24.7)
Croatia	(37.2)	(23.8)	(32.0)	(20.5)
Cyprus	(17.6)	(11.7)	(17.6)	(11.7)
Denmark	29.8	20.8	23.0	16.0
Estonia	(24.0)	(81.1)	24.0	81.1
Finland	(12.1)	(8.2)	(12.1)	(8.2)
France	35.2	31.8	32.2	29.1
Germany	20.5	19.8	...	...
Hungary	(24.7)	(40.1)	18.4	29.9
Iceland	(7.8)	(3.1)	7.0	2.8
Italy	37.4	36.3	20.5	19.9
Latvia	35.9	119.7	4.4	14.8
Liechtenstein	***	***	***	***
Lithuania	20.2	45.9	15.0	34.1
Luxembourg	58.4	70.9	42.7	51.8
Moldova	22.6	65.1	12.2	35.2
Netherlands	51.3	51.0	(32.4)	(32.2)
Norway	(24.4)	(15.8)	(20.6)	(13.4)
Poland	(20.4)	(42.4)	(20.0)	(41.6)
Romania	15.0	27.6	8.3	15.4
San Marino	***	***	***	***
Slovak Republic	(32.3)	(57.1)	(32.3)	(57.1)
Slovenia	34.5	19.5	16.1	9.1
Spain: Catalonia	(19.2)	(23.0)	19.2	23.0
Spain: Rest of Spain	(23.7)	(34.2)	21.8	31.4
Sweden	22.0	17.9	...	...
Switzerland	(49.3)	(40.3)	31.0	25.3
"The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	17.3	14.9	5.2	4.5
Turkey	48.6	49.1	36.0	36.4
Ukraine	22.5	91.6	8.8	35.8
UK: England and Wales	(18.2)	(25.6)	10.4	14.5
UK: Northern Ireland	(42.0)	(31.8)	(39.5)	(29.9)
UK: Scotland	(18.8)	(25.5)	15.9	21.6
<i>Mean</i>	29.6	41.7	22.2	30.9
<i>Median</i>	24.0	27.6	19.2	23.0
<i>Minimum</i>	7.8	3.1	4.4	2.8
<i>Maximum</i>	99.1	234.9	93.2	220.9

**Notes - Table 5**

- See Notes on Table 4.
- In **Table 4**, when no data has been made available under heading (c) "***sentenced prisoners who have appealed or who are within the statutory time limit for doing so***" and no further information has been provided, it is assumed that prisoners in that situation are included among those under heading (d) "***sentenced prisoners (final sentence)***". In that case, rate (a) "***percentage of prisoners not serving a final sentence***" and rate (b) "***prisoners not serving a final sentence per 100,000 inhabitants***" of **Table 5** **are presented between brackets and must be used with caution.**
- In **Table 4**, when no data has been made available under heading (b) "***prisoners convicted but not yet sentenced***" and no further information has been provided, it cannot be excluded that prisoners in that situation are included among those under heading (a) "***untried prisoners (not yet convicted)***". In that case, rate (c) "***proportion of untried prisoners (not yet convicted), as a percentage***" and rate (d) "***untried prisoners (not yet convicted) per 100,000 inhabitants***" of **Table 5** **are presented between brackets and must be used with caution.**

**Table 6 Breakdown of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) by main offence on 1<sup>st</sup> September 2004 (numbers)**

*Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2004.6*

	Homicide	Assault	Rape	Robbery	Other types of theft	Drug offences	Other offences	Total
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	1850	1670	280	2240	2650	1400	5971	16061
BH: Federation BH	325	43	86	210	74	55	132	925
BH: Rep. Srpska	299	56	20	132	129	37	133	806
Bulgaria	1079	209	517	1452	6493	...	0	9750
Croatia	528	28	114	149	268	221	479	1787
Cyprus	5	60	27	15	100	66	177	450
Denmark	169	617	72	355	412	550	392	2567
Estonia	828	***	128	780	1468	291	3046	6541
Finland	563	534	74	223	661	556	496	3107
France	3468	6350	8538	3144	2662	5744	6585	36491
Germany	4613	6486	4578	7959	14112	9221	16404	63373
Hungary	1500	938	373	2428	3485	215	3411	12350
Iceland	11	4	6	7	17	24	37	106
Italy	6356	94	1282	4911	1829	12420	8208	35100
Latvia	702	516	154	1151	1395	421	615	4954
Liechtenstein	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	1379	236	393	1745	1764	317	818	6652
Luxembourg	34	11	23	20	62	51	27	228
Moldova	1447	438	421	1424	3297	308	698	8033
Netherlands	1193	479	279	1180	1581	1772	1395	7879
Norway	119	233	78	124	257	694	745	2250
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	7048	680	2087	6192	13346	535	4204	34092
San Marino	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Slovak Republic	546	351	180	736	1892	193	2536	6434
Slovenia	82	42	80	90	166	81	196	737
Spain: Catalonia	562	686	541	14136		2609	7301	25835
Spain: Rest of Spain	1929	1440	2002	17239	1484	11328	3711	39133
Sweden	452	756	184	564	665	1321	1780	5722
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
"The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	179	18	35	151	490	219	352	1444
Turkey	5517	1650	2493	3828	5656	3066	14851	37061
Ukraine	20370	16372	3564	13681	57122	19103	19655	149867
UK: England and Wales	5779	900	3173	8448	13047	10486	19091	60924
UK: Northern Ireland	180	69	45	115	72	59	211	751
UK: Scotland	726	975	167	553	705	851	1613	5590

### **Notes - Table 6**

**Azerbaijan:** The breakdown of sentenced prisoners by main offence concerns a total of 16,061 sentenced prisoners instead of the 180 indicated under heading (d) of Table 4.

**Bulgaria:** The breakdown of sentenced prisoners by main offence concerns a total of 9,750 sentenced prisoners instead of the 9,007 indicated under heading (d) of Table 4.

#### **Denmark:**

- Data relate to 31<sup>st</sup> August 2004 instead of 1<sup>st</sup> September 2004.
- The breakdown of sentenced prisoners by main offence concerns a total of 2,567 sentenced prisoners instead of the 2,641 indicated under heading (d) of Table 4.
- *Homicide* includes *particularly grievous assault*.

**Estonia:** The breakdown of sentenced prisoners by main offence concerns a total of 6,541 sentenced prisoners instead of the 3,469 indicated under heading (d) of Table 4. The reason is that the statistical system does not allow for the breakdown of prisoners by *main* offence; therefore each prisoner is counted once for each offence in respect of which s/he has been sentenced (i.e. the counting unit is the *offence*, not the *person*).

**France:** *Rape* includes *rape* and *indecent assault*.

**Germany:** Data relate to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2004 instead of 1<sup>st</sup> September 2004.

**Lithuania:** The breakdown of sentenced prisoners by main offence concerns a total of 6,652 sentenced prisoners instead of the 6,244 indicated under heading (d) of Table 4. The reason is that, in accordance with the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Lithuania, the sentenced persons after having handed in their consent in written form can start serving their sentence prior to their case investigation in the appeal court. For that reason the number of sentenced prisoners who have appealed or who are within the statutory limit for doing so (heading c of Table 4), also number of convicted, but not yet sentenced persons (heading b of Table 4) are statistically accounted for together with the sentenced persons (final sentence) and are serving their sentence.

#### **Spain – Catalonia:**

- Data relate to June 2004 instead of 1<sup>st</sup> September 2004.
- The breakdown of sentenced prisoners by main offence concerns a total of 25,835 sentenced prisoners instead of the 6,401 indicated under heading (d) of Table 4. The reason is that the statistical system does not allow for the breakdown of prisoners by *main* offence; therefore each prisoner is counted once for each offence in respect of which s/he has been sentenced (i.e. the counting unit is the *offence*, not the *person*).
- *Robbery + other types of theft*: Includes all types of theft. In fact, under the Spanish Penal Code robbery is considered a subtype of theft and is defined as theft with violence or intimidation against persons.
- *Assault*: In Spain there are prisoners convicted under the Penal Code of 1983 and under the Penal Code of 1995. In this table, under the heading *assault* there are 165 persons convicted according to the Penal Code of 1983 for offences against the person. Some of these persons may have been authors of homicide, but it is not possible to identify them.

#### **Spain – Rest of Spain:**

- *Rape* includes all offences against sexual liberty.
- *Robbery* includes theft with violence against property or against persons as well as vehicle theft.
- *Other types of theft* includes the rest of offences against the property and the socioeconomic order.
- Figures for robbery are quite high because, according to the Penal Code, theft with violence (i.e. robbery according to other legislations) includes all kinds of burglary.

**Sweden:** Data relate to 1<sup>st</sup> October 2004 instead of 1<sup>st</sup> September 2004.

#### **UK – England & Wales:**

- *Homicide* includes *manslaughter*.
- *Other types of theft* includes *burglary*

**Table 7 Breakdown of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) by main offence on 1st September 2004 (percentages)**

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2004.7

	Homicide	Assault	Rape	Robbery	Other types of theft	Drug offences	Other offences
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	11.5	10.4	1.7	13.9	16.5	8.7	37.2
BH: Federation BH	35.1	4.6	9.3	22.7	8.0	5.9	14.3
BH: Rep. Srpska	37.1	6.9	2.5	16.4	16.0	4.6	16.5
Bulgaria	11.1	2.1	5.3	14.9	66.6	...	...
Croatia	29.5	1.6	6.4	8.3	15.0	12.4	26.8
Cyprus	1.1	13.3	6.0	3.3	22.2	14.7	39.3
Denmark	6.6	24.0	2.8	13.8	16.0	21.4	15.3
Estonia	12.7	***	2.0	11.9	22.4	4.4	46.6
Finland	18.1	17.2	2.4	7.2	21.3	17.9	16.0
France	9.5	17.4	23.4	8.6	7.3	15.7	18.0
Germany	7.3	10.2	7.2	12.6	22.3	14.6	25.9
Hungary	12.1	7.6	3.0	19.7	28.2	1.7	27.6
Iceland	10.4	3.8	5.7	6.6	16.0	22.6	34.9
Italy	18.1	0.3	3.7	14.0	5.2	35.4	23.4
Latvia	14.2	10.4	3.1	23.2	28.2	8.5	12.4
Liechtenstein	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Lithuania	20.7	3.5	5.9	26.2	26.5	4.8	12.3
Luxembourg	14.9	4.8	10.1	8.8	27.2	22.4	11.8
Moldova	18.0	5.5	5.2	17.7	41.0	3.8	8.7
Netherlands	15.1	6.1	3.5	15.0	20.1	22.5	17.7
Norway	5.3	10.4	3.5	5.5	11.4	30.8	33.1
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	20.7	2.0	6.1	18.2	39.1	1.6	12.3
San Marino	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Slovak Republic	8.5	5.5	2.8	11.4	29.4	3.0	39.4
Slovenia	11.1	5.7	10.9	12.2	22.5	11.0	26.6
Spain: Catalonia	2.2	2.7	2.1	54.7		10.1	28.3
Spain: Rest of Spain	4.9	3.7	5.1	44.1	3.8	28.9	9.5
Sweden	7.9	13.2	3.2	9.9	11.6	23.1	31.1
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
"The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	12.4	1.2	2.4	10.5	33.9	15.2	24.4
Turkey	14.9	4.5	6.7	10.3	15.3	8.3	40.1
Ukraine	13.6	10.9	2.4	9.1	38.1	12.7	13.1
UK: England and Wales	9.5	1.5	5.2	13.9	21.4	17.2	31.3
UK: Northern Ireland	24.0	9.2	6.0	15.3	9.6	7.9	28.1
UK: Scotland	13.0	17.4	3.0	9.9	12.6	15.2	28.9
Mean	14.1	7.7	5.3	14.0	21.8	13.8	24.2
Median	12.5	5.7	4.4	12.6	21.3	12.7	25.9
Minimum	1.1	0.3	1.7	3.3	3.8	1.6	8.7
Maximum	37.1	24.0	23.4	44.1	66.6	35.4	46.6

**Notes - Table 7:** See Notes on Table 6

**Table 8 Breakdown of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) by length of sentence on 1<sup>st</sup> September 2004 (numbers)**

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2004.8

	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	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	Death sentenced prisoners	Unknown or not available
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)
Armenia	***	***	***	38	404	501	545	304	***	56	***	0
Azerbaijan	***	***	58	102	2370	5200	5679	2340	0	201	***	0
BH: Federation BH	15	16	51	107	222	135	196	152	31	***	***	0
BH: Rep. Srpska	6	16	35	85	201	118	155	168	22	***	***	0
Bulgaria		414	769	1601	3039	1095	812	1140	44	93	***	0
Croatia	8	33	68	166	545	282	383	247	55	***	***	0
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	17	***	427
Denmark	34	265	243	394	766	324	327	169	***	17	***	102
Estonia		425			970	696	910	413	23	32	***	0
Finland		275	382	516	(695)	(609)	(409)	157			***	64
France		4348		5047	8915	4455	5209	6676	1307	533	***	1
Germany	840	5016	7908	13239	12546	15713	5266	1051	***	1794	***	0
Hungary	19	89	247	1690	4154	2380	2606	939	219	7	***	0
Iceland	3	2	15	17	41	8	10	9	1	0	***	0
Italy	61	236	770	2001	7503	7991	8203	4916	2240	1179	***	0
Latvia	0	***	30	165	1374	1174	1705	471	1	26	***	8
Liechtenstein	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	***	0
Lithuania	17	77	204	384	2084	1509	1580	704	11	82	***	0
Luxembourg	0	0	10	20	65	33	37	35	14	14	***	0
Moldova	***	***	***	27	659	1589	3683	1403	606	66	***	0
Netherlands	575	823	818	971	2030	1128	897	371	21	15	***	230
Norway	100	317	161	329	683	278	222	141	18	***	***	1
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	***	...
Romania	0	248	186	815	6882	10312	9440	5297	793	119	***	0
San Marino	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Slovak Republic		409		1113	2393	956	1002	534	***	18	***	9
Slovenia	0	9	41	98	237	127	151	68	6	***	***	0
Spain: Catalonia	***	***	***	275	1071	988	2473	1176	413	***	***	5
Spain: Rest of Spain	***	***	***	14148		(15755)	(6676)	(2014)	540	***	***	0
Sweden	18	283	423	860	1920	892	899	298	5	124	***	0
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	***	0
"The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	24	17	80	199	484	298	194	140	***	8	***	0
Turkey	1405	1066	1215	1908	7605	4301	5692	8780	3198	1891	***	0
Ukraine	***	***	***	1763	31637	53953	48438	12244	769	1063	***	0
UK: England and Wales	191	908	3148	3807	12840	15673	14275	4257	228	5594	***	3
UK: Northern Ireland	3	5	38	85	185	114	125	71	1	124	***	0
UK: Scotland	70	82	451	522	1107	880	1264	238	7	626	***	343

### **Notes - Table 8**

**Azerbaijan:** The breakdown of sentenced prisoners by length of sentence concerns a total of 15,950 sentenced prisoners instead of the 180 indicated under heading (d) of Table 4.

**Denmark:** Data relate to 27<sup>th</sup> December 2004 instead of 1<sup>st</sup> September 2004.

**Finland:** There are differences in the lower and upper limits of categories (e), (f), (g), (h), and (i). These are the limits that have been used:

- (e) 1 years to less than 2 years (instead of 1 year to less than 3 years)
- (f) 2 years to less than 4 years (instead of 3 years to less than 5 years)
- (g) 4 years to less than 8 years (instead of 5 years to less than 10 years)
- (h) (i) 8 years and over (instead of 10 years to less than 20 years and over 20 years)

#### **Germany:**

- Data relate to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2004 instead of 1<sup>st</sup> September 2004.
- There are differences in the lower and upper limits of categories (d), (e), (f), (g) and (h). These are the limits that have been used:
  - (d) 6 months to one year (instead of 6 months to less than one year)
  - (e) More than 1 year to 2 years (instead of one year to less than 3 years)
  - (f) More than 2 years to 5 years (instead of 3 years to less than 5 years)
  - (g) More than 5 years to 10 years (instead of 5 years to less than 10 years)
  - (h) More than 10 years to 15 years (instead of 10 years to less than 20 years)

**Latvia:** (l) 8 persons for whom fine or public work was changed for few days of detention.

**Lithuania:** The breakdown of sentenced prisoners by length of sentence concerns a total of 6,652 sentenced prisoners instead of the 6,244 indicated under heading (d) of Table 4. The reason is that, in accordance with the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Lithuania, the sentenced persons after having handed in their consent in written form can start serving their sentence prior to their case investigation in the appeal court. For that reason the number of sentenced prisoners who have appealed or who are within the statutory limit for doing so (heading c of Table 4), also number of convicted, but not yet sentenced persons (heading b of Table 4) are statistically accounted for together with the sentenced persons (final sentence) and are serving their sentence.

**Norway:** Data are estimates.

**Spain – rest of Spain:** There are differences in the lower and upper limits of categories (f), (g) and (h). These are the limits that have been used:

- (f) 3 years to less than 8 years (instead of 3 years to less than 5 years)
- (g) 8 years to less than 15 years (instead of 5 years to less than 10 years)
- (h) 15 years to less than 20 years (instead of 10 years to less than 20 years)

**Sweden:** Data relate to 1<sup>st</sup> October 2004 instead of 1<sup>st</sup> September 2004.

**Table 9 Breakdown of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) by length of sentence on 1st September 2004 (percentages)**

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2004.9

	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	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	Death sentenced prisoners	Unknown or not available
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)
Armenia	...	...	...	2.1	21.9	27.1	29.5	16.5	...	3.0	***	0
Azerbaijan	...	...	0.4	0.6	14.9	32.6	35.6	14.7	0.0	1.3	***	0
BH: Federation BH	1.6	1.7	5.5	11.6	24.0	14.6	21.2	16.4	3.4	***	***	0
BH: Rep. Srpska	0.7	2.0	4.3	10.5	24.9	14.6	19.2	20.8	2.7	***	***	0
Bulgaria	...	4.6	8.5	17.8	33.7	12.2	9.0	12.7	0.5	1.0	***	0
Croatia	0.4	1.8	3.8	9.3	30.5	15.8	21.4	13.8	3.1	***	***	0
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.3	...	3.8	***	94.9
Denmark	1.3	10.0	9.2	14.9	29.0	12.3	12.4	6.4	***	0.6	***	3.9
Estonia	12.3				28.0	20.1	26.2	11.9	0.7	0.9	***	0
Finland		8.9	12.3	16.6	(22.4)	(19.6)	(13.2)	(5.1)			***	2.1
France	11.9			13.8	24.4	12.2	14.3	18.3	3.6	1.5	***	0.0
Germany	1.3	7.9	12.5	20.9	19.8	24.8	8.3	1.7	***	2.8	***	0
Hungary	0.2	0.7	2.0	13.7	33.6	19.3	21.1	7.6	1.8	0.1	***	0
Iceland	2.8	1.9	14.2	16.0	38.7	7.5	9.4	8.5	0.9	0.0	***	0
Italy	0.2	0.7	2.2	5.7	21.4	22.8	23.4	14.0	6.4	3.4	***	0
Latvia	0.0	***	0.6	3.3	27.7	23.7	34.4	9.5	0.0	0.5	***	0.2
Liechtenstein	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Lithuania	0.3	1.2	3.1	5.8	31.3	22.7	23.8	10.6	0.2	1.2	***	0
Luxembourg	0.0	0.0	4.4	8.8	28.5	14.5	16.2	15.4	6.1	6.1	***	0
Moldova	***	***	***	0.3	8.2	19.8	45.8	17.5	7.5	0.8	***	0
Netherlands	7.3	10.4	10.4	12.3	25.8	14.3	11.4	4.7	0.3	0.2	***	2.9
Norway	4.4	14.1	7.2	14.6	30.4	12.4	9.9	6.3	0.8	***	***	0
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	***	...
Romania	0.0	0.7	0.5	2.4	20.2	30.2	27.7	15.5	2.3	0.3	***	0
San Marino	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Slovak Republic	6.4			17.3	37.2	14.9	15.6	8.3	***	0.3	***	0.1
Slovenia	0.0	1.2	5.6	13.3	32.2	17.2	20.5	9.2	0.8	***	***	0
Spain: Catalonia	***	***	***	4.3	16.7	15.4	38.6	18.4	6.5	***	***	0.1
Spain: Rest of Spain	***	***	***	36.2		(40.3)	(17.1)	(5.1)	1.4	***	***	0
Sweden	0.3	4.9	7.4	15.0	33.6	15.6	15.7	5.2	0.1	2.2	***	0
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	***	...
"The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	1.7	1.2	5.5	13.8	33.5	20.6	13.4	9.7	...	0.6	***	0
Turkey	3.8	2.9	3.3	5.1	20.5	11.6	15.4	23.7	8.6	5.1	***	0
Ukraine	***	***	***	1.2	21.1	36.0	32.3	8.2	0.5	0.7	***	0
UK: England and Wales	0.3	1.5	5.2	6.2	21.1	25.7	23.4	7.0	0.4	9.2	***	0
UK: Northern Ireland	0.4	0.7	5.1	11.3	24.6	15.2	16.6	9.5	0.1	16.5	***	0
UK: Scotland	1.3	1.5	8.1	9.3	19.8	15.7	22.6	4.3	0.1	11.2	***	6.1
Mean	1.3	3.7	5.9	9.9	25.9	18.7	21.1	11.2	2.3	2.9	***	3.3
Median	0.4	1.8	5.4	10.9	25.4	15.8	20.8	9.7	0.9	1.2	***	0
Minimum	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	8.2	7.5	8.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	***	0
Maximum	7.3	14.1	14.2	20.9	38.7	36.0	45.8	23.7	8.6	16.5	***	94.9

Notes - Table 9: See Notes on Table 8.



**Table 10 Breakdown of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) by length of sentence on 1<sup>st</sup> September 2004 (cumulative percentages)**

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2004.10

	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 [Table 9]	Unknown or not available
Armenia	2.1	94.9	73.1	45.9	16.5	97.0	3.0	0
Azerbaijan	1.0	97.7	82.9	50.3	14.7	98.7	1.3	0
BH: Federation BH	20.4	79.6	55.6	41.0	19.8	100.0	***	0
BH: Rep. Srpska	17.6	82.4	57.4	42.8	23.6	100.0	***	0
Bulgaria	30.9	68.1	34.3	22.2	13.1	99.0	1.0	0
Croatia	15.4	84.6	54.1	38.3	16.9	100.0	***	0
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	35.4	60.1	31.0	18.8	6.4	95.5	0.6	3.9
Estonia	12.3	86.8	58.9	38.8	12.6	99.1	0.9	0
Finland	37.8	60.2	37.8	18.2	5.1	97.9		2.1
France	15.7	82.6	54.9	41.0	24.8	98.3	1.7	0.0
Germany	42.6	54.6	34.8	10.0	1.7	97.2	2.8	0
Hungary	16.6	83.4	49.7	30.5	9.4	99.9	0.1	0
Iceland	34.9	65.1	26.4	18.9	9.4	100.0	0.0	0
Italy	8.7	87.9	66.5	43.8	20.4	96.6	3.4	0
Latvia	3.9	95.4	67.6	43.9	9.5	99.3	0.5	0.2
Liechtenstein	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Lithuania	10.3	88.5	57.2	34.5	10.7	98.8	1.2	0
Luxembourg	13.2	80.7	52.2	37.7	21.5	93.9	6.1	0
Moldova	0.3	98.8	90.6	70.9	25.0	99.2	0.8	0
Netherlands	40.4	56.4	30.7	16.4	5.0	96.9	0.2	2.9
Norway	40.3	59.6	29.3	16.9	7.1	100.0	***	0
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	3.7	96.0	75.8	45.6	17.9	99.7	0.3	0
San Marino	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Slovak Republic	18.5	81.1	41.4	25.5	8.9	99.6	0.3	0.1
Slovenia	20.1	79.9	47.8	30.5	10.0	100.0	***	0
Spain: Catalonia	4.3	95.6	78.9	63.5	24.8	99.9	***	0.1
Spain: Rest of Spain	***	***	63.8	23.6	6.5	100.0	***	0
Sweden	27.7	70.2	36.6	21.0	5.3	97.8	2.2	0
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
"The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	22.2	77.3	43.8	23.1	9.7	99.4	0.6	0
Turkey	15.1	79.8	59.3	47.7	32.3	94.9	5.1	0
Ukraine	1.2	98.1	77.0	41.0	8.7	99.3	0.7	0
UK: England and Wales	13.2	77.6	56.5	30.8	7.4	90.8	9.2	0
UK: Northern Ireland	17.4	66.0	41.4	26.2	9.6	83.5	16.5	0
UK: Scotland	20.1	62.5	42.7	27.0	4.4	82.7	11.2	6.1
Mean	18.2	79.1	53.4	33.9	13.1	97.3	2.9	0.5
Median	16.6	80.7	54.5	32.6	9.9	99.0	1.1	0
Minimum	0.3	54.6	26.4	10.0	1.7	82.7	0.0	0
Maximum	42.6	98.8	90.6	70.9	32.3	100.0	16.5	6.1

**Notes - Table 10:** See Notes on Tables 8 and 9

**Table 11 Breakdown of prisoners sentenced (final sentence) to less than one year, by length of sentence on 1<sup>st</sup> September 2004 (percentages)**

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2004.11

	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
Armenia	***	***	***	100.0	100
Azerbaijan	***	***	36.3	63.8	100
BH: Federation BH	7.9	8.5	27.0	56.6	100
BH: Rep. Srpska	4.2	11.3	24.6	59.9	100
Bulgaria		14.9	27.6	57.5	100
Croatia	2.9	12.0	24.7	60.4	100
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	3.6	28.3	26.0	42.1	100
Estonia		100.0			100
Finland		23.4	32.6	44.0	100
France		46.3		53.7	100
Germany	3.1	18.6	29.3	49.0	100
Hungary	0.9	4.4	12.1	82.6	100
Iceland	8.1	5.4	40.5	45.9	100
Italy	2.0	7.7	25.1	65.2	100
Latvia	0.0	***	15.4	84.6	100
Liechtenstein	***	***	***	***	***
Lithuania	2.5	11.3	29.9	56.3	100
Luxembourg	0.0	0.0	33.3	66.7	100
Moldova	***	***	***	100.0	100
Netherlands	18.0	25.8	25.7	30.5	100
Norway	11.0	35.0	17.8	36.3	100
Poland	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	0.0	19.9	14.9	65.3	100
San Marino	***	***	***	***	***
Slovak Republic		26.9		73.1	100
Slovenia	0.0	6.1	27.7	66.2	100
Spain: Catalonia	***	***	***	100.0	100
Spain: Rest of Spain	***	***	***	...	...
Sweden	1.1	17.9	26.7	54.3	100
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...
"The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	7.5	5.3	25.0	62.2	100
Turkey	25.1	19.1	21.7	34.1	100
Ukraine	***	***	***	100.0	100
UK: England and Wales	2.4	11.3	39.1	47.3	100
UK: Northern Ireland	2.3	3.8	29.0	64.9	100
UK: Scotland	6.2	7.3	40.1	46.4	100
<i>Mean</i>	5.2	13.5	27.2	62.3	
<i>Median</i>	2.9	11.3	26.8	60.1	
<i>Minimum</i>	0.0	0.0	12.1	30.5	
<i>Maximum</i>	25.1	35.0	40.5	100.0	

**Notes - Table 11:** see Notes on Tables 8 and 9

**I.2 PRISON POPULATIONS**  
**Flow of entries, length of imprisonment, escapes**  
**and deaths in 2003**

**Table 12 Flow of entries to penal institutions in 2003**

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2004.12

	Entries to penal institutions	Rate of entries to penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants	Entries before final sentence	
			Number	Percentage (%)
Armenia	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	***	***	***	***
BH: Federation BH	7959	306.1	842	10.6
BH: Rep. Srpska	2233	159.5	840	37.6
Bulgaria	6328	81.1	2977	47.0
Croatia	12592	283.5	...	...
Cyprus	1313	160.5	653	49.7
Denmark	18529	343.3	...	...
Estonia	5488	406.2	3388	61.7
Finland	5743	110.0	1911	33.3
France	81905	131.7	59348	72.5
Germany	135002	163.6	59942	44.4
Hungary	20516	202.8	6115	29.8
Iceland	315	108.4	118	37.5
Italy	81790	141.3	71532	87.5
Latvia	...	...	5115	...
Liechtenstein	160	(466.5)	159	(99.4)
Lithuania	11947	346.7	6969	58.3
Luxembourg	1152	255.1	480	41.7
Moldova	22454	622.4	19639	87.5
Netherlands	37750	232.2	23423	62.0
Norway	11090	242.3	3528	31.8
Poland	90478	236.9	44789	49.5
Romania	24324	112.0	...	...
San Marino	17	(59.0)	17	(100.0)
Slovak Republic	9956	185.1	4625	46.5
Slovenia	3626	181.6	873	24.1
Spain: Catalonia	5795	87.8	4603	79.4
Spain: Rest of Spain	34869	98.0	...	...
Sweden	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	53878	731.6	28765	53.4
"The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	6642	327.2	1091	16.4
Turkey	101325	142.2	26671	26.3
Ukraine	515321	1082.1	75282	14.6
UK: England and Wales	135042	254.6	91188	67.5
UK: Northern Ireland	5309	310.4	2439	45.9
UK: Scotland	37773	743.8	18892	50.0
<i>Mean</i>		283.5		46.9
<i>Median</i>		232.2		46.5
<i>Minimum</i>		81.1		10.6
<i>Maximum</i>		1082.1		87.5

## **Notes - Table 12**

**Bosnia and Herzegovina:** Demographic data are estimates.

**Croatia:** Demographic data relate to 1<sup>st</sup> January 2003.

**Cyprus:** Demographic data refer to the whole island, but prison population figures do not include prisoners held in the northern part of the island, which is not under control of the authorities of the Republic of Cyprus. Therefore, the rates of entries into prison per 100,000 population is underestimated.

**Denmark:** Data relates to 2004 instead of 2003.

**Estonia:** Capacity of penal institutions includes prison hospitals.

### **France:**

- Data relate to the European territory of France (known as the *Métropole*) as well as the French overseas territories (Guadeloupe, Martinique, Guyana and Reunion, known as DOM or *Départements d'Outre-mer*). Demographic data are estimates by the *Institut National de la Statistique*, INSEE ([http://www.insee.fr/fr/ffc/pop\\_age.htm](http://www.insee.fr/fr/ffc/pop_age.htm)), and relate to 1<sup>st</sup> January 2004.

**Latvia:** Number of entries before final sentence corresponds to number of entries into pre-trial detention prisons

**Liechtenstein:** According to a treaty between Liechtenstein and Austria, long-term prisoners usually serve their sentences in Austrian penal institutions. For this reason, rates are presented between brackets and they are not included in the calculations of the measures of central tendency.

### **San Marino:**

- Demographic data relate to 1<sup>st</sup> January 2003.
- Under the Criminal Code (Art. 99), a person serving a punishment of at least six months imprisonment in San Marino may be transferred to a "foreign penal institution", if the competent judge so decides and if there is a relevant international agreement. These prisoners are not included in the San Marino statistics. For this reason, rates are presented between brackets and they are not included in the calculations of the measures of central tendency.

**Spain:** Demographic data for Catalonia are estimates based on data from the Spanish National Institute of Statistics available at [www.ine.es](http://www.ine.es).

**United Kingdom:** Demographic data for England and Wales, Northern Ireland and Scotland are estimates calculated by National Statistics Online (<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/cci/nugget.asp?id=6>) and relate to the mid-2004 population.

**Table 13.1 Indicator of average length of imprisonment in 2003, based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions**

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2004.13.1

	Total number of days spent in penal institutions in 2003	Average number of prisoners in 2003	Total number of entries to penal institutions in 2003 (Table 12)	Indicator of average length of imprisonment (in months)
	(a)	(b) = a / 365	(c)	(d) = 12 (b/c)
Armenia	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...
BH: Federation BH	474556	1300	7959	2.0
BH: Rep. Srpska	342336	938	2233	5.0
Bulgaria	...	...	6328	...
Croatia	...	...	12592	...
Cyprus	(361)	(1)	1313	(0.0)
Denmark	1332606	3651	18529	2.4
Estonia	...	...	5488	...
Finland	1297250	3554	5743	7.4
France	21450427	58768	81905	8.6
Germany	...	...	135002	...
Hungary	...	...	20516	...
Iceland	42225	116	315	4.4
Italy	...	...	81790	...
Latvia	...	...	...	...
Liechtenstein	(2650)	(7)	160	(0.5)
Lithuania	3516410	9634	11947	9.7
Luxembourg	157596	432	1152	4.5
Moldova	...	...	22454	...
Netherlands	5263665	14421	37750	4.6
Norway	1083334	2968	11090	3.2
Poland	29682165	81321	90478	10.8
Romania	16871760	46224	24324	22.8
San Marino	(230)	(1)	17	(0.4)
Slovak Republic	3468960	9504	9956	11.5
Slovenia	408800	1120	3626	3.7
Spain: Catalonia	...	...	5795	...
Spain: Rest of Spain	17230555	47207	34869	16.2
Sweden	2437271	6677	...	...
Switzerland	1932087	5293	53878	1.2
"The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	593209	1625	6642	2.9
Turkey	26026946	71307	101325	8.4
Ukraine	...	...	515321	...
UK: England and Wales	...	...	135042	...
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	5309	...
UK: Scotland	2381260	6524	37773	2.1
Mean				6.0
Median				4.5
Minimum				0.0
Maximum				22.8

**Notes - Table 13.1**

- The extremely low figures provided by some countries under heading (a) "*total number of days spent in penal institutions*" shows that this concept has not been understood in the same way by all respondents.
- An alternative indicator of average length of imprisonment (in months) is provided in Table 13.2.

**Liechtenstein:** See general notes.

**San Marino:** See general notes

**Table 13.2 Indicator of average length of imprisonment in 2003, based on the total number of prisoners on 1<sup>st</sup> September 2003**

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2004.13.2

	Total number of prisoners on 1 <sup>st</sup> September 2003 (SPACE 2003)	Total number of entries to penal institutions [Table 12]	Indicator of average length of imprisonment (in months)
	(a)	(b)	(c) = 12 (a/b)
Armenia	3429	...	...
Azerbaijan	16345	***	***
BH: Federation BH	1265	7959	1.9
BH: Rep. Srpska	892	2233	4.8
Bulgaria	10056	6328	19.1
Croatia	2594	12592	2.5
Cyprus	355	1313	3.2
Denmark	3577	18529	2.3
Estonia	4797	5488	10.5
Finland	3437	5743	7.2
France	57440	81905	8.4
Germany	79567	135002	7.1
Hungary	17012	20516	10.0
Iceland	112	315	4.3
Italy	57238	81790	8.4
Latvia	8135	...	...
Liechtenstein	18	160	1.4
Lithuania	9958	11947	10.0
Luxembourg	498	1152	5.2
Moldova	10729	22454	5.7
Netherlands	18242	37750	5.8
Norway	2914	11090	3.2
Poland	80692	90478	10.7
Romania	45337	24324	22.4
San Marino	...	17	...
Slovak Republic	8829	9956	10.6
Slovenia	1099	3626	3.6
Spain: Catalonia	...	5795	...
Spain: Rest of Spain	...	34869	...
Spain: Total	55244	40664	16.3
Sweden	6755	...	...
Switzerland	5266	53878	1.2
"The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	1598	6642	2.9
Turkey	64051	101325	7.6
Ukraine	198386	515321	4.6
UK: England and Wales	72992	135042	6.5
UK: Northern Ireland	1185	5309	2.7
UK: Scotland	6642	37773	2.1
<i>Mean</i>			6.8
<i>Median</i>			5.7
<i>Minimum</i>			1.2
<i>Maximum</i>			22.4



**Notes - Table 13.2**

- As some countries did not provide data regarding the total number of days spent in penal institutions in 2003 –heading (a) of Table 13.1– and other countries provided figures that did not seem reliable (see Notes on Table 13.1), in Table 13.2 we have used the total number of prisoners on 1<sup>st</sup> September 2003 as an estimate of the average number of prisoners in that year (source: SPACE 2003).
- See Notes on Table 12.

**Table 14 Escapes of prisoners in 2003**

- (a) Escapes by prisoners (pre-trial detainees or convicted prisoners) from a closed penal institution or during administrative transfer (2003)  
 (b) Other forms of escape (from an open penal institution - agricultural colony or other - from semi-detention, or during an authorised short-term absence or leave, etc.) in 2003

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2004.14

	(a) Number of escapes by prisoners	Total number of prisoners on 1 <sup>st</sup> September 2003 (SPACE 2003)	Rate of escape per 10,000 prisoners	(b) Other forms of escape
Armenia	...	3429	...	...
Azerbaijan	1	16345	0.6	8
BH: Federation BH	3	1265	23.7	78
BH: Rep. Srpska	15	892	168.2	11
Bulgaria	21	10056	20.9	53
Croatia	2	2594	7.7	84
Cyprus	0	355	0.0	0
Denmark	22	3577	61.5	486
Estonia	2	4797	4.2	10
Finland	29	3437	84.4	29
France	18	57440	3.1	150
Germany	24	79567	3.0	551
Hungary	21	17012	12.3	12
Iceland	0	112	0.0	6
Italy	22	57238	3.8	262
Latvia	0	8135	0.0	24
Liechtenstein	0	18	0.0	0
Lithuania	0	9958	0.0	18
Luxembourg	...	498	...	...
Moldova	7	10729	6.5	457
Netherlands	15	18242	8.2	921
Norway	14	2914	48.0	148
Poland	4	80692	0.5	410
Romania	1	45337	0.2	6
San Marino	0	...	...	0
Slovak Republic	0	8829	0.0	8
Slovenia	12	1099	109.2	63
Spain: Catalonia	1	...	...	204
Spain: Rest of Spain	42	...	...	173
Spain: Total	43	55244	7.8	377
Sweden	45	6755	66.6	465
Switzerland	...	5266	...	...
"The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	10	1598	62.6	103
Turkey	14	64051	2.2	374
Ukraine	4	198386	0.2	34
UK: England and Wales	78	72992	10.7	1306
UK: Northern Ireland	0	1185	0.0	6
UK: Scotland	2	6642	3.0	60

**Notes - Table 14**

**Bulgaria:** (b) Other forms of escape: 5 from open penal institutions and 48 during an authorised short-term absence or leave. Total: 53.

**Denmark:**

- (a) Escapes: Includes 9 escapes from closed institutions (of which 8 from local prisons and 1 from a closed prison) and 13 escapes during transfer, e.g. escapes from courts, hospitals (of which 8 during transfers from local prisons and 5 during transfers from a closed prison)
- (b) Other forms of escape: 109 from open penal institutions and 377 during an authorised short-term absence or leave. Total: 486.

**France :** (b) Other forms of escape: 40 from psychiatric hospitals, 96 during an authorised short-term absence or leave, and 14 during transfers to hospitals or courts. Total: 150

**Latvia:** (b) Other forms of escape: 9 from open institutions and 15 during authorised short term absence or leave.

**Norway:**

- (a) Escapes: Includes 1 escape from prison and 13 from various forms of escorted absence. Total: 14
- (b) Other forms of escape: 44 from open institutions and 104 during authorised short term absence or leave.

**Poland:** (b) Other forms of escape: 39 prisoners from open institutions; 3 prisoners in semi-detention; and 368 during authorised short-term absence or leave.

**Slovak Republic:** (b) Other forms of escape: 6 prisoners from open institutions and 2 during authorised short-term absence or leave.

**Spain – Rest of Spain:**

- (a) Escapes: Includes 2 escapes from closed prison, 12 from open prisons, 7 from hospitals, 1 from court, and 20 from extra-penitentiary institutions. Total: 42.
- (b) Other forms of escape: 21 during authorised leave in order to go to work, 146 during authorised short term absence or leave, 5 persons did not return to the penal institution after expulsion from an extra-penitentiary institution, and 1 person did not respect the electronic surveillance.

**Ukraine:** (b) Other forms of escape: 31 prisoners from open institutions and 3 during authorised short-term absence or leave.

**Table 15.1 Deaths in penal institutions in 2003 (including suicides)**

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2004.15

	Total number of deaths	Number of suicides	Suicides as a percentage of total deaths	Total number of prisoners on 1 <sup>st</sup> September 2003 (SPACE 2003)	Mortality rate per 10,000 prisoners	Suicide rate per 10,000 prisoners
Armenia	15	....	....	3429	43.7	....
Azerbaijan	208	6	2.9	16345	127.3	3.7
BH: Federation BH	2	....	....	1265	15.8	....
BH: Rep. Srpska	1	0	0.0	892	11.2	0.0
Bulgaria	44	3	6.8	10056	43.8	3.0
Croatia	....	....	....	2594	....	....
Cyprus	0	0	***	355	0.0	0.0
Denmark	19	6	31.6	3577	53.1	16.8
Estonia	10	3	30.0	4797	20.8	6.3
Finland	10	3	30.0	3437	29.1	8.7
France	230	120	52.2	57440	40.0	20.9
Germany	150	80	53.3	79567	18.9	10.1
Hungary	50	9	18.0	17012	29.4	5.3
Iceland	0	0	***	112	0.0	0.0
Italy	157	57	36.3	57238	27.4	10.0
Latvia	31	6	19.4	8135	38.1	7.4
Liechtenstein	0	0	***	18	0.0	0.0
Lithuania	33	14	42.4	9958	33.1	14.1
Luxembourg	...	...	...	498	...	...
Moldova	79	6	7.6	10729	73.6	5.6
Netherlands	...	13	...	18242	...	7.1
Norway	19	7	36.8	2914	65.2	24.0
Poland	127	37	29.1	80692	15.7	4.6
Romania	125	7	5.6	45337	27.6	1.5
San Marino	0	0	***	***	***	***
Slovak Republic	15	4	26.7	8829	17.0	4.5
Slovenia	4	3	75.0	1099	36.4	27.3
Spain: Catalonia	14	8	57.1	...	...	...
Spain: Rest of Spain	160	28	17.5	...	...	...
Spain: Total	174	36	20.7	55244	31.5	6.5
Sweden	15	8	53.3	6755	22.2	11.8
Switzerland	16	8	50.0	5266	30.4	15.2
"The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	1	1	100.0	1598	6.3	6.3
Turkey	152	34	22.4	64051	23.7	5.3
Ukraine	972	41	4.2	198386	49.0	2.1
UK: England and Wales	...	...	...	72992	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	3	3	100.0	1185	25.3	25.3
UK: Scotland	15	8	53.3	6642	22.6	12.0
<i>Mean</i>			35.1		31.6	8.8
<i>Median</i>			30.0		27.6	6.4
<i>Minimum</i>			0.0		0.0	0.0
<i>Maximum</i>			100.0		127.3	27.3

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

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2004.15.2

	Does data include detainees who died or committed suicide in hospital?	Does data include detainees who died or committed suicide outside prison?
Armenia	Yes	Yes
Azerbaijan	Yes	Yes
BH: Federation BH	Yes	Yes
BH: Rep. Srpska	Yes (0 cases)	Yes (1 case)
Bulgaria	No	Yes (7 cases)
Croatia	Yes	Yes
Cyprus	No	No
Denmark	Yes	Yes
Estonia	Yes	Yes
Finland	Yes	Yes
France	Yes	Yes
Germany	Yes	Yes
Hungary	Yes	Yes
Iceland	Yes	Yes
Italy	Yes	No
Latvia	Yes	Yes
Liechtenstein	Yes	Yes
Lithuania	Yes	Yes
Luxembourg		
Moldova	Yes	Yes
Netherlands		
Norway	Yes	Yes
Poland	Yes	No
Romania	Yes	No
San Marino	No	No
Slovak Republic	Yes	No
Slovenia	Yes	Yes
Spain: Catalonia	No	No
Spain: Rest of Spain	Yes	No (there were 19 deaths and 3 suicides under such circumstances)
Sweden	Yes	Yes
Switzerland	Yes	Yes
"The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	Yes	Yes
Turkey	Yes	No
Ukraine		
UK: England and Wales		
UK: Northern Ireland	Yes	Yes
UK: Scotland	Yes	No

## **II. PRISON STAFF**

**Table 16 Full-time staff working in penal institutions on 1 September 2004**

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2004.16

	Total	Management	Custodial	Treatment	Workshops	Administration	Other
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
Armenia	947	66	881	***	***	***	***
Azerbaijan	5595	68	183	96	***	3	5245
BH: Federation BH	656	34	494	56	25	47	***
BH: Rep. Srpska	589	28	302	40	132	87	***
Bulgaria	3115	90	1966	376	223	407	53
Croatia	2310	104	1298	245	289	374	***
Cyprus	352	9	306	3	20	14	***
Denmark	3619	56	2487	274	405	261	136
Estonia	1705	20	1232	212	0	266	***
Finland	2783	57	1562	406	275	253	230
France	24927	271	21109	1486	509	1552	***
Germany	37956	474	28194	2730	2123	4435	***
Hungary	6545	392	3061	715	***	419	1958
Iceland	86	6	63	2	13	3	***
Italy	42201	325	40130	1519	863	2901	***
Latvia	3126	728	2030	356	12	0	***
Liechtenstein	5	1	4	0	0	0	***
Lithuania	3458	58	1918	499	280	703	***
Luxembourg	310	7	216	28	36	15	8
Moldova	3077	99	1756	404	213	605	***
Netherlands	10903	209	7528	312	1003	1851	***
Norway	2858	...	...	***	...	...	***
Poland	23167	1473	13410	3317	592	4375	***
Romania	12426	146	7963	1374	76	2867	***
San Marino	5	1	0	1	0	0	3
Slovak Republic	4616	94	3109	486	0	927	***
Slovenia	767	46	451	83	109	78	***
Spain: Catalonia	3243	52	1970	530	60	298	333
Spain: Rest of Spain	19543	364	13886	2464	344	2485	***
Sweden	6405	225	4725	275	325	490	365
Switzerland	3052	88	2964	...	...	...	***
"The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	448	23	250	55	51	69	***
Turkey	24202	1651	20004	642	***	1905	***
Ukraine	43278	922	23912	11987	6457	***	***
UK: England and Wales	44817	3092	30633	1805	4488	4799	***
UK: Northern Ireland	1722	250	1171	86	74	81	60
UK: Scotland	4502.3	0.0	3221.0	0.0	0.0	909.0	372.3

**Notes - Table 16**

**Azerbaijan:** Data include part-time staff.

**Denmark:** (g) "Other" full-time staff includes service assistants, prison chaplains, etc. Total: 136.

**Estonia:** The breakdown of full-time staff concerns a total of 1,730 persons instead of the 1,705 indicated under the column "Total".

**Finland:** (g) "Other" full-time staff includes 165 household workers (for example, people working in prison kitchens) and 65 maintenance personnel. Total: 230.

**France:**

(d) Treatment: Includes only socio-educational staff.

(e) Workshops: Includes only technical staff.

**Germany:** Data include part-time staff.

**Iceland:** The breakdown of full-time staff concerns a total of 87 persons instead of the 86 indicated under the column "Total". This is because one of the two psychologists included in the category "treatment staff" (e) is situated at the National Prison and Probation Administration.

**Italy:** The breakdown of full-time staff concerns a total of 45,738 persons instead of the 42,201 indicated under the column "Total".

**Luxembourg:** (g) "Other" full-time staff includes 8 technical staff.

**Netherlands:** Data relate to the Prison Service only. Therefore it excludes youth and custodial clinics staff as well as staff working in departure centres.

**Norway:**

- Data include part-time staff.
- It is impossible to give an exact differentiation between management and administrative staff for four reasons:
  1. The terms management and administration are not exactly defined terms.
  2. Administrative and management functions may be executed by the same person.
  3. Professional titles do not always reflect job descriptions.
  4. Security staff can also have administrative functions.

**Poland:** Data relate to 30<sup>th</sup> September 2004 instead of 1<sup>st</sup> September 2004.

**Spain – Catalonia:**

- Data relate to June 2004 instead of 1<sup>st</sup> September 2004.
- (g) "Other" full-time staff includes 333 persons working in other services such as general maintenance staff, drivers, kitchen staff, etc.

**Spain – Rest of Spain:** Data include part-time staff.

**Sweden:**

- Data are estimates.
- Data include part-time staff.
- (b) Custodial staff: Most of the custodial staff are also working with treatment programmes.
- (g) "Other" full-time staff includes kitchen staff, cleaners, staff working with stores and staff working with maintenance of the prison buildings are included. Total: 365.

**UK – Northern Ireland:** (g) "Other" full-time staff refers to industrial staff, including assistant cooks, boilermen, cleaners, etc. Total: 60.

**UK - Scotland:** Data include part-time staff.





**Notes - Table 17**

**Azerbaijan:** Part-time staff is included in Table 16.

**Denmark:** (g) "Other" part-time staff includes service assistants, prison chaplains, etc. Total: 8.

**France:**

(d) Treatment: Includes only socio-educational staff.

(e) Workshops: Includes only technical staff.

**Germany:** Part-time staff is included in Table 16.

**Liechtenstein:** (f) Administration: Includes one bookkeeper and one secretary as part of the Police Department.

**Moldova:** The breakdown of part-time staff concerns a total of 63 persons instead of the 62 indicated under the column "Total".

**Netherlands:** Data relate to the Prison Service only. Therefore it excludes youth and custodial clinics staff as well as staff working in departure centres.

**Norway:** Part-time staff is included in Table 16 (see also the Notes to Table 16).

**Poland:** Data relate to 30<sup>th</sup> September 2004 instead of 1<sup>st</sup> September 2004.

**Spain – Catalonia:** Data relate to June 2004 instead of 1<sup>st</sup> September 2004.

**Spain – Rest of Spain:** Part-time staff is included in Table 16.

**Sweden:** Part-time staff is included in Table 16.

**UK – Northern Ireland:** (g) "Other" full-time staff refers to industrial staff, including assistant cooks, boilermen, cleaners, etc. Total: 2.5.

**UK - Scotland:** Part-time staff is included in Table 16.

**Table 18 Full-time and part-time staff working in penal institutions on 1 September 2004 – on the basis of full-time equivalents (numbers)**

*Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2004.18*

	<b>Total</b>	<b>Managem ent</b>	<b>Custodial</b>	<b>Treatment</b>	<b>Workshop s</b>	<b>Administr ation</b>	<b>Other</b>
	<b>(a)</b>	<b>(b)</b>	<b>(c)</b>	<b>(d)</b>	<b>(e)</b>	<b>(f)</b>	<b>(g)</b>
Armenia	1292	66	1180	46	0	0	0
Azerbaijan	5595	68	183	96	0	3	5245
BH: Federation BH	656	34	494	56	25	47	0
BH: Rep. Srpska	589	28	302	40	132	87	0
Bulgaria	3123	90	1966	383	224	407	53
Croatia	2310	104	1298	245	289	374	0
Cyprus	352	9	306	3	20	14	0
Denmark	3728	56	2518	310	407	293	144
Estonia	1718 (1743)	20	1232	225	0	266	0
Finland	2856	57	1562	406	275	253	303
France	25766	276	21283	1801	517	1890	0
Germany	37956	474	28194	2730	2123	4435	0
Hungary	6682	392	3061	715	0	419	2095
Iceland	86 (87)	6	63	2	13	3	0
Italy	42517 (46054)	330	40130	1683	899	3012	0
Latvia	3152	728	2030	382	12	0	0
Liechtenstein	20	1	11	5	1	2	0
Lithuania	3570	58	1918	578	283	733	0
Luxembourg	312	7	216	29	37	15	8
Moldova	3139 (3140)	99	1756	444	218	623	0
Netherlands	13094	217	8279	835	1156	2607	0
Norway	2858	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poland	23787	1512	13410	3822	602	4441	0
Romania	12429	146	7963	1377	76	2867	0
San Marino	6	2	0	2	0	0	3
Slovak Republic	4616	94	3109	486	0	927	0
Slovenia	767	46	451	83	109	78	0
Spain: Catalonia	3298	52	1970	530	115	298	333
Spain: Rest of Spain	19543	364	13886	2464	344	2485	0
Sweden	6405	225	4725	275	325	490	365
Switzerland	3643	88	3555	0	0	0	0
"The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	454	23	254	55	51	71	0
Turkey	24202	1651	20004	642	0	1905	0
Ukraine	43587	922	23912	12296	6457	0	0
UK: England and Wales	46641	3152	31244	1982	4725	5539	0
UK: Northern Ireland	1734	255	1172	88	74	83	63
UK: Scotland	4502.3	0.0	3221.0	0.0	0.0	909.0	372.3

**Notes - Table 18**

See notes on Tables 16 and 17 (Table 18 is a combination of those two tables).

**Estonia, Iceland, Italy, and Moldova:** As the sum of the different categories of staff gives a total that is greater than the total number of staff indicated by the country, we have calculated a new total that only takes account of the persons indicated by the country for each category of staff. This new total is indicated between brackets.

**Table 19 Full-time and part-time staff working in penal institutions on 1 September 2004 – on the basis of full-time equivalents (percentages)**

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2004.19

	Management	Custodial	Treatment	Workshops	Administration	Other	Total
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
Armenia	5.1	91.3	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Azerbaijan	1.2	3.3	1.7	0.0	0.1	93.7	100.0
BH: Federation BH	5.2	75.3	8.5	3.8	7.2	0.0	100.0
BH: Rep. Srpska	4.8	51.3	6.8	22.4	14.8	0.0	100.0
Bulgaria	2.9	63.0	12.3	7.2	13.0	1.7	100.0
Croatia	4.5	56.2	10.6	12.5	16.2	0.0	100.0
Cyprus	2.6	86.9	0.9	5.7	4.0	0.0	100.0
Denmark	1.5	67.5	8.3	10.9	7.9	3.9	100.0
Estonia	1.1	70.7	12.9	0.0	15.3	0.0	100.0
Finland	2.0	54.7	14.2	9.6	8.9	10.6	100.0
France	1.1	82.6	7.0	2.0	7.3	0.0	100.0
Germany	1.2	74.3	7.2	5.6	11.7	0.0	100.0
Hungary	5.9	45.8	10.7	0.0	6.3	31.4	100.0
Iceland	6.9	72.4	2.3	14.9	3.4	0.0	100.0
Italy	0.7	87.1	3.7	2.0	6.5	0.0	100.0
Latvia	23.1	64.4	12.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Liechtenstein	5.0	55.0	25.0	5.0	10.0	0.0	100.0
Lithuania	1.6	53.7	16.2	7.9	20.5	0.0	100.0
Luxembourg	2.2	69.3	9.1	11.9	4.8	2.6	100.0
Moldova	3.2	55.9	14.1	6.9	19.8	0.0	100.0
Netherlands	1.7	63.2	6.4	8.8	19.9	0.0	100.0
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	6.4	56.4	16.1	2.5	18.7	0.0	100.0
Romania	1.2	64.1	11.1	0.6	23.1	0.0	100.0
San Marino	25.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	100.0
Slovak Republic	2.0	67.4	10.5	0.0	20.1	0.0	100.0
Slovenia	6.0	58.8	10.8	14.2	10.2	0.0	100.0
Spain: Catalonia	1.6	59.7	16.1	3.5	9.0	10.1	100.0
Spain: Rest of Spain	1.9	71.1	12.6	1.8	12.7	0.0	100.0
Sweden	3.5	73.8	4.3	5.1	7.7	5.7	100.0
Switzerland	2.4	97.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
"The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	5.1	55.9	12.1	11.2	15.6	0.0	100.0
Turkey	6.8	82.7	2.7	0.0	7.9	0.0	100.0
Ukraine	2.1	54.9	28.2	14.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
UK: England and Wales	6.8	67.0	4.2	10.1	11.9	0.0	100.0
UK: Northern Ireland	14.7	67.6	5.0	4.3	4.8	3.6	100.0
UK: Scotland	0.0	71.5	0.0	0.0	20.2	8.3	100.0
Mean	4.7	63.7	9.8	5.7	10.0	6.2	
Median	2.7	65.7	9.8	4.6	8.9	0.0	
Minimum	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Maximum	25.0	97.6	28.2	22.4	23.1	93.7	

**Notes - Table 19**

See Notes on Tables 16, 17, and 18.

**Estonia, Iceland, Italy, and Moldova:** As the sum of the different categories of staff gives a total that is greater than the total number of staff indicated by the country (i.e. more than 100%), in Table 18 we have calculated a new total that only takes account of the persons indicated by the country for each category of staff. That new total is indicated between brackets in Table 18 and has been used to calculate the percentages in Table 19.

**Table 20 Other categories of staff on 1 September 2004**

*Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2004.20*

	Staff working at the National Prison Administration	Staff working at the Regional Prison Administrations	Staff not working in penal institutions	Staff working in penal institutions, but not employed by the prison administration
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Armenia	127	***	***	655
Azerbaijan	***	***	43	2058
BH: Federation BH	***	***	***	4
BH: Rep. Srpska	7	***	***	***
Bulgaria	2	32	0	0
Croatia	35	***	***	57
Cyprus	***	***	***	6
Denmark	185	***	***	***
Estonia	28	***	***	
Finland	119		65	
France	262	839		2451.25
Germany	***	...	...	...
Hungary	199	...	1062	***
Iceland	14	***	***	6.35
Italy	1059	1171	30	2056
Latvia	79.5	0	0	91
Liechtenstein	***	0	0	8
Lithuania	79	***	190	151
Luxembourg	0	0	0	64
Moldova	0	0	27	41
Netherlands	95	...	...	***
Norway	36	88	***	...
Poland	317.95	316	***	***
Romania	209	***	169	203
San Marino	***	***	***	0
Slovak Republic	***	***	***	***
Slovenia	25	***	***	51
Spain: Catalonia	120	115	0	110
Spain: Rest of Spain	407			...
Sweden	270		***	...
Switzerland	0	3	***	...
"The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	5	***	***	***
Turkey	201	***	***	...
Ukraine	320	1359	88	1331
UK: England and Wales	1396	592		...
UK: Northern Ireland	255	***	***	
UK: Scotland	406.3	...	...	

### **Notes - Table 20**

**Armenia:** (d) Staff working in penal institutions, but not employed by the prison administration: 76 doctors, 9 teachers, and 570 perimeter guards. Total: 655.

**Azerbaijan:** (d) Staff working in penal institutions, but not employed by the prison administration: 338 doctors, 10 teachers, and 1,710 perimeter guards. Total: 2,058.

**Bosnia and Herzegovina – Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina:** (d) Staff working in penal institutions, but not employed by the prison administration: 4 doctors.

**Croatia:** (d) Staff working in penal institutions, but not employed by the prison administration: 10 doctors, 3 teachers, and 44 technical staff. Total: 57.

**Cyprus:** (d) Staff working in penal institutions, but not employed by the prison administration: 2 doctors, 1 teacher, 1 social worker, and 1 psychologist. Total: 6.

**France:** (d) Staff working in penal institutions, but not employed by the prison administration: 2048.25 medical and paramedical staff (of which 452.60 medical and 1595.60 non-medical) and 403 teachers (plus 3,897 extra hours of work of teachers). Total 2,451.25 (plus 3,897 extra hours of work)

#### **Iceland:**

(a) National Prison Administration: Includes one psychologist already included in Table 16 (see the Notes on Table 16). This psychologist depends of the National Prison and Probation Administration, but works mostly in the prisons.

(d) Staff working in penal institutions, but not employed by the prison administration: 1.35 doctors, 4 teachers, and 1 nurse. Total: 6.35.

**Italy:** (d) Staff working in penal institutions, but not employed by the prison administration: 1,081 doctors, 247 teachers, and 728 nurses. Total: 2,056.

**Latvia:** (d) Staff working in penal institutions, but not employed by the prison administration: 65 teachers, and 26 vocational trainers. Total: 91.

**Liechtenstein:** (d) Staff working in penal institutions, but not employed by the prison administration: 3 doctors (they decide about the treatment and contact other specialists), and 5 (or more if it is asked for) social trainers, psychiatrists and psychologists. Total: 8.

#### **Lithuania:**

(c) Staff not working in penal institutions: 163 staff of Regional Correction Inspections responsible for execution of alternative punishments and supervision of persons released on parole, and 27 staff of the Training Centre of the Prison Department. Total: 190.

(d) Staff working in penal institutions, but not employed by the prison administration: 124 teachers, 4 vocational trainers, and 23 technical staff. Total: 151.

**Luxembourg:** (d) Staff working in penal institutions, but not employed by the prison administration: 28 health staff, 9 teachers, 26 unemployed persons, and 1 technical staff. Total: 64.

**Moldova:** (d) Staff working in penal institutions, but not employed by the prison administration: 41 teachers.

**Netherlands:** Data relate to the Prison Service only.

#### **Norway:**

- (a) Staff working at the National Prison Administration: The Department of Corrections at The Ministry of Justice has 45 positions but these, collectively, *administer both prison and probation services*. Some tasks will be exclusively prison or probation whilst others will relate to both services. It is therefore impossible to measure how much time each employee uses on either service but at a very rough estimate indicates that 75% (of 47=33,5) of their time is used on prison matters.

- (b) Staff working at the Regional Prison Administrations: Similar to (a). There are 110 positions but estimated at 80% = 88



- (d) The “import model” is employed consistently and all health, teaching services, etc., are supplied by the relevant authority. The number of persons involved varies greatly from time to time and the Prison Administration does not collect such statistics.

**Poland:** Data relate to 30<sup>th</sup> September 2004 instead of 1<sup>st</sup> September 2004.

**Romania:** (d) Staff working in penal institutions, but not employed by the prison administration: 203 teachers.

**Slovenia:** (d) Staff working in penal institutions, but not employed by the prison administration: 40 doctors, 1 teacher, 1 psychologist, and 9 nurses. Total: 51.

**Spain – Catalonia:**

- Data relate to June 2004 instead of 1<sup>st</sup> September 2004.
- (d) Staff working in penal institutions, but not employed by the prison administration: 110 doctors.

**Spain – rest of Spain:** (d) Staff working in penal institutions, but not employed by the prison administration: Data do not include teachers that work in the penal institutions of the Autonomous Communities. Data do not include staff of the Security Forces (Police and Civil Guard) that work as perimeter guards.

**Ukraine:** (d) Staff working in penal institutions, but not employed by the prison administration: 682 teachers, and 649 vocational trainers. Total: 1,331.

**Table 21 Rate of supervision of prisoners by custodial staff on 1 September 2004**

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2004.21

	Total number of prisoners	Total number of custodial staff	Rate of supervision of prisoners by custodial staff (number of prisoners per custodian)
	(a)	(b)	(c) = a / b
Armenia	2727	91.3	29.9
Azerbaijan	18259	(3.3)	...
BH: Federation BH	1247	75.3	16.6
BH: Rep. Srpska	977	51.3	19.1
Bulgaria	10935	63.0	173.7
Croatia	2846	56.2	50.6
Cyprus	546	86.9	6.3
Denmark	3762	67.5	55.7
Estonia	4565	70.7	64.6
Finland	3446	54.7	63.0
France	56271	82.6	681.3
Germany	79676	74.3	1072.6
Hungary	16410	45.8	358.2
Iceland	115	72.4	1.6
Italy	56090	87.1	643.7
Latvia	7731	64.4	120.0
Liechtenstein	7	55.0	0.1
Lithuania	7827	53.7	145.7
Luxembourg	548	69.3	7.9
Moldova	10383	55.9	185.7
Netherlands	20075	63.2	317.5
Norway	2975	...	...
Poland	79344	56.4	1407.4
Romania	40085	64.1	625.6
San Marino	...	...	...
Slovak Republic	9504	67.4	141.1
Slovenia	1126	58.8	19.1
Spain: Catalonia	7922	59.7	132.6
Spain: Rest of Spain	51302	71.1	722.0
Sweden	7332	73.8	99.4
Switzerland	6021	97.6	61.7
"The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	1747	55.9	31.2
Turkey	71148	82.7	860.8
Ukraine	193489	(54.9)	...
UK: England and Wales	74488	67.0	1111.9
UK: Northern Ireland	1295	67.6	19.2
UK: Scotland	6885	71.5	96.2
<i>Mean</i>			283.1
<i>Median</i>			99.4
<i>Minimum</i>			0.1
<i>Maximum</i>			1407.4

**Notes - Table 21**

**Azerbaijan and Ukraine:** The extremely low figures for these countries suggest that the concept was understood in a different way than in the rest of the countries. Therefore the rates have not been calculated.

## LIST OF TABLES

TABLE N°	TABLE TITLE	PAGE N°
Table 1	Situation of penal institutions	
Table 1.2	Situation of penal institutions on 1 <sup>st</sup> September 2004 by decreasing prison population rates	
Table 1.3	Evolution of prison populations between 1999 and 2004	
Table 1.4	Year-on-year rates of increase and decrease of prison population rates between 2003 and 2004	
Table 1.5	Categories included in the total number of prisoners	
Table 2	Age structure of prison populations	
Table 3	Female and foreign prisoners	
Table 4	Legal status of prison populations (numbers)	
Table 5	Legal status of prison populations (percentages and rates)	
Table 6	Breakdown of sentenced prisoners by main offence (numbers)	
Table 7	Breakdown of sentenced prisoners by main offence (percentages)	
Table 8	Breakdown of sentenced prisoners by length of the sentence (numbers)	
Table 9	Breakdown of sentenced prisoners by length of the sentence (percentages)	
Table 10	Breakdown of sentenced prisoners by length of the sentence (cumulative percentages)	
Table 11	Breakdown of prisoners sentenced (final sentence) to less than one year, by length of the sentence on 1 <sup>st</sup> September 2004 (percentages)	
Table 12	Flow of entries to penal institutions in 2003	
Table 13.1	Indicator of average length of imprisonment (2003) based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions	
Table 13.2	Indicator of average length of imprisonment in 2003, based on the total number of prisoners on 1 <sup>st</sup> September 2003	
Table 14	Escapes of prisoners in 2003	
Table 15.1	Deaths in penal institutions (including suicides)	
Table 15.2	Types of deaths and suicides included in Table 15.1	
Table 16	Full-time staff working in penal institutions	

<b>Table 17</b>	<b>Part-time staff working in penal institutions</b>
<b>Table 18</b>	<b>Full-time and part-time staff working in penal institutions on the basis of full-time equivalents (numbers)</b>
<b>Table 19</b>	<b>Full-time and part-time staff working in penal institutions on the basis of full-time equivalents (percentages)</b>
<b>Table 20</b>	<b>Other categories of staff</b>
<b>Table 21</b>	<b>Rate of supervision of prisoners by custodial staff</b>