

# PRISONS IN EUROPE 2005-2015



## Volume 1: Country profiles

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# PRISONS IN EUROPE

## 2005-2015

Volume 1: Country profiles

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Council of Europe

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Country-based information on penal institutions and prison populations was collected through questionnaires sent to the prison administrations of the member states of the Council of Europe. The information collected was analysed by the authors of the study.

This publication is divided into four parts across two volumes. Parts 1 to 3 are presented in this volume. Part 4 (volume 2) presents the data received from the prison administrations of the 47 member states of the Council of Europe, as well as the rates, ratios and percentages computed by the authors of this study, which were used to produce the figures included in the present volume.

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# Executive summary

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**T**his publication presents data on prison populations across Europe from 2005 to 2015.<sup>1</sup>

A comparison of the levels of several stock and flow indicators in 2015 (for stock indicators) or 2014 (for flow indicators) with the levels they both showed in 2005 allows establishing whether they have remained stable (increase or decrease of less than 5%), increased or decreased. The main results are the following:

## Prison population rate (per 100 000 inhabitants): 2005-2015

- ▶ The prison population rate increased in the following countries: Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, France, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Lithuania, Malta, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Portugal, San Marino, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Turkey, UK: Northern Ireland and UK: Scotland.
- ▶ The prison population rate decreased in the following countries: Andorra, Bosnia and Herzegovina (Republika Srpska), Bulgaria, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Moldova, Monaco, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Sweden and Ukraine.
- ▶ The prison population rate remained stable in the following countries: Austria, Croatia, Ireland, Norway, Spain (total), Spain (Catalonia), Spain (State Administration), Switzerland, and UK: England and Wales.

## Flow of entries (per 100 000 inhabitants): 2005-2014

- ▶ The flow of entries increased in the following countries: Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina (Republika Srpska), Hungary, Ireland, San Marino, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain (total), Spain (Catalonia), Spain (State Administration), Turkey and Ukraine.
- ▶ The flow of entries decreased in the following countries: Albania, Andorra, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Sweden, Switzerland, UK: England and Wales, UK: Northern Ireland and UK: Scotland.
- ▶ The flow of entries remained stable in the following countries: Cyprus, France, Greece, Malta and Portugal.

## Flow of releases (per 100 000 inhabitants):<sup>2</sup> 2009-2014

- ▶ The flow of releases increased in the following countries: Albania, Andorra, Belgium, France, Hungary, Ireland, Latvia, Moldova, North Macedonia, San Marino, Slovak Republic, Spain (Catalonia) and Turkey.
- ▶ The flow of releases decreased in the following countries: Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina (Republika Srpska), Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Iceland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Romania, Slovenia, Spain (total), UK: Northern Ireland and UK: Scotland.
- ▶ The flow of releases remained stable in the following countries: Austria, Azerbaijan, Denmark, Poland, Portugal, Russian Federation, Serbia, Spain (State Administration) and Ukraine.

## Average length of imprisonment based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months): 2005-2014

- ▶ The average length of imprisonment based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions increased in the following countries: Albania, Andorra, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina (Republika Srpska), Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Iceland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Lithuania,

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1. Please check the country profiles in Part 3 of this study for exceptions concerning years of reference (i.e. countries for which the first and/or the last year of reference for a given indicator is not 2005 and/or 2014-2015).

2. This indicator was introduced in the SPACE I questionnaire in 2009.

Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Norway, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Switzerland, Turkey, UK: Northern Ireland and UK: Scotland.

- ▶ The average length of imprisonment based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions decreased in the following countries: Hungary, Ireland, Netherlands, Poland, Slovenia, Spain (total), Spain (State Administration) and Sweden.
- ▶ The average length of imprisonment based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions remained stable in the following countries: Belgium, Finland, Monaco and Spain (Catalonia).

#### **Average length of imprisonment based on the stock and flow of entries in penal institutions (in months): 2005-2014**

- ▶ The average length of imprisonment based on the stock and flow of entries in penal institutions increased in the following countries: Albania, Andorra, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Iceland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, North Macedonia, Norway, Portugal, San Marino, Switzerland, Turkey, UK: England and Wales, UK: Northern Ireland and UK: Scotland.
- ▶ The average length of imprisonment based on the stock and flow of entries in penal institutions decreased in the following countries: Bosnia and Herzegovina (Republika Srpska), Hungary, Ireland, Latvia, Netherlands, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain (total), Spain (State Administration), Sweden and Ukraine.
- ▶ The average length of imprisonment based on the stock and flow of entries in penal institutions remained stable in the following countries: Estonia, Monaco, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia and Spain (Catalonia).

#### **Prison density (per 100 places): 2005-2015**

- ▶ The prison density increased in the following countries: Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belgium, France, Iceland, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, North Macedonia, Portugal, San Marino, Serbia, and Turkey.
- ▶ The prison density decreased in the following countries: Bosnia and Herzegovina (Republika Srpska), Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Russian Federation, Spain (total), Spain (Catalonia), Spain (State Administration), Sweden, UK: Scotland and Ukraine.
- ▶ The prison density remained stable in the following countries: Austria, Czech Republic, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Switzerland, UK: England and Wales and UK: Northern Ireland.
- ▶ **Median age of the prison population: 2005-2015**
- ▶ The median age of the prison population increased in the following countries: Andorra, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Slovak Republic, Spain (total), Spain (Catalonia), UK: England and Wales and UK: Northern Ireland.
- ▶ The median age of the prison population decreased in the following countries: Albania, Czech Republic, Iceland, Luxembourg, San Marino, Serbia and Turkey.
- ▶ The median age of the prison population remained stable in the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina (Republika Srpska), Croatia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Lithuania, Moldova, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Spain (State Administration) and Sweden.

#### **Percentage of female inmates in the prison population: 2005-2015**

- ▶ The percentage of female inmates in the prison population increased in the following countries: Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Sweden, Turkey, UK: Northern Ireland and UK: Scotland.
- ▶ The percentage of female inmates in the prison population decreased in the following countries: Albania, Denmark, France, Georgia, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Monaco, Netherlands, Portugal, UK: England and Wales and Ukraine.
- ▶ The percentage of female inmates in the prison population remained stable in the following countries: Bosnia and Herzegovina (Republika Srpska), Bulgaria, North Macedonia, Norway, San Marino, Spain (total), Spain (Catalonia), Spain (State Administration) and Switzerland.



### Percentage of foreign inmates in the prison population: 2005-2015

- ▶ The percentage of foreign inmates in the prison population increased in the following countries: Albania, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina (Republika Srpska), Bulgaria, Denmark, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Norway, Romania, Russian Federation, Spain (Catalonia), Sweden, UK: Northern Ireland, UK: Scotland and Ukraine.
- ▶ The percentage of foreign inmates in the prison population decreased in the following countries: Andorra, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Moldova, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain (State Administration) and Turkey.
- ▶ The percentage of foreign inmates in the prison population remained stable in the following countries: Belgium, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, San Marino, Serbia, Spain (total), Switzerland and UK: England and Wales.

### Percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates: 2005-2015

- ▶ The percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates increased in the following countries: Albania, Andorra, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina (Republika Srpska), Croatia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Hungary, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Malta, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Romania, Serbia, Spain (total), UK: Northern Ireland, UK: Scotland and Ukraine.
- ▶ The percentage pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates decreased in the following countries: Armenia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, North Macedonia, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain (Catalonia), Spain (State Administration), Switzerland, Turkey, and UK: England and Wales.
- ▶ The percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates remained stable in the following countries: Austria, Germany, Monaco and San Marino.

### Percentage of inmates without a final sentence: 2005-2015

- ▶ The percentage of inmates without a final sentence increased in the following countries: Albania, Andorra, Azerbaijan, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Monaco, Montenegro, Norway, Sweden, UK: Scotland and Ukraine.
- ▶ The percentage of inmates without a final sentence decreased in the following countries: Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina (Republika Srpska), Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, France, Georgia, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, North Macedonia, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain (total), Spain (Catalonia), Spain (State Administration), Turkey, UK: England and Wales and UK: Northern Ireland.
- ▶ The percentage of inmates without a final sentence remained stable in the following countries: Armenia, Austria, Estonia, Germany, Netherlands, San Marino and Switzerland.

### Mortality rate (per 10 000 inmates): 2005-2014

- ▶ The mortality rate increased in the following countries: Armenia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Montenegro, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovak Republic, Switzerland, Turkey, UK: England and Wales, UK: Scotland and Ukraine.
- ▶ The mortality rate decreased in the following countries: Albania, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina (Republika Srpska), Cyprus, Denmark, France, Georgia, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Moldova, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain (total), Spain (Catalonia), Spain (State Administration), Sweden and UK: Northern Ireland.
- ▶ The mortality rate remained stable in the following countries: Liechtenstein, Monaco, Netherlands and San Marino.

### Suicide rate (per 10 000 inmates): 2005-2014

- ▶ The suicide rate increased in the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina (Republika Srpska), Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Georgia, Hungary, Latvia, Moldova, Netherlands, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovak Republic, Sweden, Switzerland and Ukraine.
- ▶ The suicide rate decreased in the following countries: Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Croatia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain (total), Spain (Catalonia), Spain (State Administration), Turkey, UK: Northern Ireland and UK: Scotland.
- ▶ The mortality rate remained stable in the following countries: Andorra, Liechtenstein, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, San Marino and UK: England and Wales.

### Percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention: (2013-2014)<sup>3</sup>

- ▶ From 2005 to 2014, the percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention increased in the following countries: Finland (2006-2014), Italy and Lithuania.
- ▶ From 2005 to 2014, the percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention decreased in the following countries: Czech Republic, Iceland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Romania, Turkey and UK: Scotland.
- ▶ From 2005 to 2014, the percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention remained stable in Sweden.

### Ratio of inmates per staff member: 2005-2015

- ▶ The Ratio of inmates per staff member increased in the following countries: Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Greece, Ireland, Malta, Portugal, San Marino, Slovenia, Turkey, UK: England and Wales and UK: Northern Ireland.
- ▶ The Ratio of inmates per staff member decreased in the following countries: Albania, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina (Republika Srpska), Bulgaria, Croatia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Spain (total), Spain (Catalonia), Spain (State Administration), Sweden, Switzerland and Ukraine.
- ▶ The Ratio of inmates per staff member remain stable in the following countries: Azerbaijan, France, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Serbia, Slovak Republic and UK: Scotland.

### Percentage of custodial staff among total staff: 2005-2015

- ▶ The percentage of custodial staff among total staff increased in the following countries: Austria, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Hungary, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Malta, Moldova, North Macedonia, San Marino and Slovenia.
- ▶ The percentage of custodial staff among total staff decreased in the following countries: Andorra, Armenia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Georgia, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Montenegro, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Russian Federation, Slovak Republic, Spain (total), Sweden, Switzerland, UK: England & Wales, UK: Northern Ireland and Ukraine.
- ▶ The percentage of custodial staff among total staff remained stable in the following countries: Albania, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina (Republika Srpska), Finland, Germany, Luxembourg, Monaco, Norway, Romania, Serbia, Spain (Catalonia), Spain (State Administration), Turkey and UK: Scotland.

### Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (in euros):<sup>4</sup> 2008-2014

- ▶ The average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate increased in the following countries: Albania, Andorra, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina (Republika Srpska), Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Moldova, Montenegro, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Spain (State Administration), Sweden, Turkey and UK: Scotland.
- ▶ The average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate decreased in the following countries: Croatia, Georgia, Hungary, Ireland, Lithuania, Monaco, Poland, Portugal, San Marino, Slovenia, Spain (total), Spain (Catalonia), UK: Northern Ireland and Ukraine.
- ▶ The average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate remained stable in the following countries: Malta and UK: England and Wales.

For ease of consultation, the previous results are summarised in Table A.

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3. This indicator was introduced in the SPACE I questionnaire in 2013; but some countries provided data for previous years. Only these countries are mentioned in this executive summary.

4. This indicator was introduced in the SPACE I questionnaire in 2008.

**Table A. Trends shown by the main indicators of the state of prison populations across Europe from 2005 to 2014/15\***

Indicator	Increase	Decrease	Stable	Not available
Prison population rate (per 100 000 inhabitants)	Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, France, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Lithuania, Malta, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Portugal, San Marino, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Turkey, UK: Northern Ireland and UK: Scotland.	Andorra, Bosnia and Herzegovina (Republika Srpska), Bulgaria, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Moldova, Monaco, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Sweden and Ukraine.	Austria, Croatia, Ireland, Norway, Spain (total), Spain (Catalonia), Spain (State Administration), Switzerland, and UK: England and Wales.	
Flow of entries (per 100 000 inhabitants)	Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina (Republika Srpska), Hungary, Ireland, San Marino, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain (total), Spain (Catalonia), Spain (State Administration), Turkey and Ukraine.	Albania, Andorra, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Sweden, Switzerland, UK: England and Wales, UK: Northern Ireland and UK: Scotland.	Cyprus, France, Greece, Malta and Portugal.	Armenia.
Flow of releases (per 100 000 inhabitants)	Albania, Andorra, Belgium, France, Hungary, Ireland, Latvia, Moldova, North Macedonia, San Marino, Slovak Republic, Spain (Catalonia) and Turkey.	Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina (Republika Srpska), Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Iceland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Romania, Slovenia, Spain (total), UK: Northern Ireland and UK: Scotland.	Austria, Azerbaijan, Denmark, Poland, Portugal, Russian Federation, Serbia, Spain (State Administration) and Ukraine.	Germany, Greece, Lithuania, Sweden, Switzerland and UK: England and Wales.

Indicator	Increase	Decrease	Stable	Not available
Average length of imprisonment based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	Albania, Andorra, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina (Republika Srpska), Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Iceland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Norway, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Switzerland, Turkey, UK: Northern Ireland and UK: Scotland.	Hungary, Ireland, Netherlands, Poland, Slovenia, Spain (total), Spain (State Administration) and Sweden.	Belgium, Finland, Monaco and Spain (Catalonia).	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Estonia, Georgia, Greece, Latvia, Russian Federation, Slovak Republic, UK: England and Wales and Ukraine.
Average length of imprisonment based on the stock and flow of entries in penal institutions	Albania, Andorra, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Iceland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, North Macedonia, Norway, Portugal, San Marino, Switzerland, Turkey, UK: England and Wales, UK: Northern Ireland and UK: Scotland.	Bosnia and Herzegovina (Republika Srpska), Hungary, Ireland, Latvia, Netherlands, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain (total), Spain (State Administration), Sweden and Ukraine.	Estonia, Monaco, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia and Spain (Catalonia).	Armenia and Greece.
Prison density (per 100 places)	Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belgium, France, Iceland, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, North Macedonia, Portugal, San Marino, Serbia, and Turkey.	Bosnia and Herzegovina (Republika Srpska), Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Russian Federation, Spain (total), Spain (Catalonia), Spain (State Administration), Sweden, UK: Scotland and Ukraine.	Austria, Czech Republic, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Switzerland, UK: England and Wales and UK: Northern Ireland.	

Indicator	Increase	Decrease	Stable	Not available
<b>Median age of the prison population</b>	Andorra, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Slovak Republic, Spain (total), Spain (Catalonia), UK: England and Wales and UK: Northern Ireland.	Albania, Czech Republic, Iceland, Luxembourg, San Marino, Serbia and Turkey.	Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina (Republika Srpska), Croatia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Lithuania, Moldova, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Spain (State Administration) and Sweden.	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Georgia, Greece, Russian Federation, Switzerland, UK: Scotland and Ukraine.
<b>Percentage of female inmates in the prison population</b>	Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Sweden, Turkey, UK: Northern Ireland and UK: Scotland.	Albania, Denmark, France, Georgia, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Monaco, Netherlands, Portugal, UK: England and Wales and Ukraine.	Bosnia and Herzegovina (Republika Srpska), Bulgaria, North Macedonia, Norway, San Marino, Spain (total), Spain (Catalonia), Spain (State Administration) and Switzerland.	
<b>Percentage of foreign inmates in the prison population</b>	Albania, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina (Republika Srpska), Bulgaria, Denmark, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Norway, Romania, Russian Federation, Spain (Catalonia), Sweden, UK: Northern Ireland, UK: Scotland and Ukraine.	Andorra, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Moldova, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain (State Administration) and Turkey.	Belgium, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, San Marino, Serbia, Spain (total), Switzerland and UK: England and Wales.	

Indicator	Increase	Decrease	Stable	Not available
<b>Percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates</b>	Albania, Andorra, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina (Republika Srpska), Croatia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Hungary, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Malta, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Romania, Serbia, Spain (total), UK: Northern Ireland, UK: Scotland and Ukraine.	Armenia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, North Macedonia, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain (Catalonia), Spain (State Administration), Switzerland, Turkey, and UK: England and Wales.	Austria, Germany, Monaco and San Marino.	France, Moldova, Russian Federation and Sweden.
<b>Percentage of inmates without final sentence</b>	Albania, Andorra, Azerbaijan, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Monaco, Montenegro, Norway, Sweden, UK: Scotland and Ukraine.	Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina (Republika Srpska), Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, France, Georgia, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, North Macedonia, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain (total), Spain (Catalonia), Spain (State Administration), Turkey, UK: England and Wales and UK: Northern Ireland.	Armenia, Austria, Estonia, Germany, Netherlands, San Marino and Switzerland.	
<b>Mortality rate (per 10 000 inmates)</b>	Armenia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Montenegro, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovak Republic, Switzerland, Turkey, UK: England and Wales, UK: Scotland and Ukraine.	Albania, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina (Republika Srpska), Cyprus, Denmark, France, Georgia, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Moldova, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain (total), Spain (Catalonia), Spain (State Administration), Sweden and UK: Northern Ireland.	Liechtenstein, Monaco, Netherlands and San Marino.	

Indicator	Increase	Decrease	Stable	Not available
<b>Suicide rate (per 10 000 inmates)</b>	Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina (Republika Srpska), Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Georgia, Hungary, Latvia, Moldova, Netherlands, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovak Republic, Sweden, Switzerland and Ukraine.	Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Croatia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain (total), Spain (Catalonia), Spain (State Administration), Turkey, UK: Northern Ireland and UK: Scotland	Andorra, Liechtenstein, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, San Marino and UK: England and Wales	Greece
<b>Percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention</b>	Finland, Italy and Lithuania	Czech Republic, Iceland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Romania, Turkey and UK: Scotland	Sweden.	Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina (Republika Srpska), Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Malta, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Poland, Portugal, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain (total), Spain (Catalonia), Spain (State Administration), Switzerland, UK: England and Wales, UK: Northern Ireland and Ukraine

Indicator	Increase	Decrease	Stable	Not available
<b>Ratio of inmates per staff member</b>	Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Greece, Ireland, Malta, Portugal, San Marino, Slovenia, Turkey, UK: England and Wales and UK: Northern Ireland.	Albania, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina (Republika Srpska), Bulgaria, Croatia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Spain (total), Spain (Catalonia), Spain (State Administration), Sweden, Switzerland and Ukraine	Azerbaijan, France, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Serbia, Slovak Republic and UK: Scotland	
<b>Percentage of custodial staff among total staff</b>	Austria, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Hungary, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Malta, Moldova, North Macedonia, San Marino and Slovenia.	Andorra, Armenia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Georgia, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Montenegro, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Russian Federation, Slovak Republic, Spain (total), Sweden, Switzerland, UK: England & Wales, UK: Northern Ireland and Ukraine.	Albania, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina (Republika Srpska), Finland, Germany, Luxembourg, Monaco, Norway, Romania, Serbia, Spain (Catalonia), Spain (State Administration), Turkey and UK: Scotland.	
<b>Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (in euros)</b>	Albania, Andorra, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina (Republika Srpska), Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Moldova, Montenegro, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Spain (State Administration), Sweden, Tukey and UK: Scotland.	Croatia, Georgia, Hungary, Ireland, Lithuania, Monaco, Poland, Portugal, San Marino, Slovenia, Spain (total), Spain (Catalonia), UK: Northern Ireland and Ukraine.	Malta and UK: England and Wales	Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Slovak Republic and Switzerland.

\* Note: Please check the country profiles in Part 3 of this study for exceptions concerning the first and/or the last year of reference (i.e. countries for which the first and/or last year of reference for a given indicator is not 2005 and/or 2014-2015).



## Part 1

# Introduction

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### AIM OF THE STUDY

Every year, the publication of the Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics (SPACE) attracts the attention of both policy makers and the press. The latter usually comment about the relative position of each country according to the different indicators included in the SPACE I report on prison populations in Europe (for example prison population rate, percentage of pre-trial detainees or overcrowding). However, it is risky to draw conclusions or search for insights for effective criminal policies on the basis of the time-specific situation in a given year, or on the changes observed from one year to the next. For example, a sudden decrease in the prison population of one country may not reflect an actual change in its criminal policy, but a planned amnesty. This issue can be solved, or at least partially solved, through the use of time series that include information on the evolution of the main prison indicators across a relatively long period of time. In order to establish such series, the Council of Europe and the European Union co-financed the current research within the general framework of the SPACE project. Hence, this study aims to provide reliable series of 11 years of data (2005 to 2015) for the main “stock” indicators of the state of prisons in the 47 member states of the Council of Europe and 10 years of data (2005 to 2014) for their main “flow” indicators.<sup>5</sup> The goal is to promote a better comprehension of trends in prison populations across Europe.

The SPACE statistics collect data from the 52 prison administrations of the 47 member states of the Council of Europe. The difference between the number of countries and the number of prison administrations is explained by the fact that three countries have more than one prison administration. This is the case of Spain, which has two (because the Autonomous Community of Catalonia has its own prison administration), the United Kingdom, which has three (one for England and Wales, one for Northern Ireland and one for Scotland) and Bosnia and Herzegovina, which also has three (one for the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, one for the Republika Srpska, and one at the level of the state). In the case of the United Kingdom, each of the three prison administrations submit its own questionnaire in a completely autonomous manner. In the case of Spain, the prison administration of Catalonia submits systematically an autonomous questionnaire; on the contrary, the questionnaire sent by the state prison administration sometimes excludes data from Catalonia and sometimes includes them fully or partially. As a consequence, the authors of the SPACE reports are usually obliged to combine the data received in order to present them as if they were coming from three different entities: the whole country (Spain: total), the prison administration of Catalonia, and the state prison administration. In the case of Bosnia and Herzegovina, only the prison administration of the Republika Srpska provided data. This means that the indicators presented in this report are not representative of the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina as a whole country.

### STRUCTURE OF THIS PUBLICATION

This publication is divided into four parts. The introduction presents the history of the Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics, the definitions used in this study and its methodology. The second part presents 17 comparative indicators of the prison population in Europe. The third part includes a country profile for each penal administration of the Council of Europe. The fourth part includes the data collected for this research and is presented in a separate document, which constitutes Volume 2 of the study.

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5. See below the definitions of stock and flow indicators.

## HISTORY OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE ANNUAL PENAL STATISTICS (SPACE)

The Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics was created by the Council of Europe in 1983 and was led until 2001 by Pierre V. Tournier (currently Research Director at the Centre national de la recherche scientifique, CNRS, France). Since 2002, SPACE has been led by Marcelo F. Aebi (Professor of Criminology at the University of Lausanne, Switzerland).

From 1984 to 2006, SPACE results were published in the *Prison Information Bulletin* (which in 1992 became the *Penological Information Bulletin*, before being discontinued) of the Council of Europe. From 2000 to 2006, Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics were available as individual reports; they can be downloaded from the SPACE website ([www.unil.ch/space](http://www.unil.ch/space), accessed 12 February 2019). Since 2007, they have been downloadable as annual reports.

From 1984 to 1991, these statistics were titled "Statistics on penal populations in the member states of the Council of Europe". In 1992, they were renamed the "Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics" and became better known by the acronym SPACE (based on their French title, *Statistiques Pénales Annuelles du Conseil de l'Europe*).

From 1984 to 1991, the statistics included only information related to prison populations in Europe. In 1992, a series of questions on community sanctions and measures was introduced in the questionnaire used to collect the information. The answers to these questions were included as Part II of the reports. In 1997, they became a separate publication. Since then, the original series on prison populations has been known as SPACE I, and the series on community sanctions and measures as SPACE II. The frequency of the publication and the content of these two series have changed over the years. Currently, both series are published annually.

This study concerns data that are only published in the annual SPACE I report, but for ease of reading we will frequently refer to it simply as the SPACE report, or SPACE.

## DEFINITIONS

This section defines the main terms used throughout this study and includes terms sometimes used as synonyms, but whose definitions may vary across countries. To avoid confusion, the latter are not used in the study, but they are presented in this section mentioning the indicator for which they can be considered as synonyms. For example, some authors use the term *detention rate*, but the Council of Europe prefers the denomination *prison population rate*. As a consequence, the prison population rate is used in this study and is clearly defined in this section, while in the case of the detention rate we simply indicate "See *prison population rate*".

**Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (in euros):** Corresponds to the average (that is arithmetic mean) euros spent per day by the prison administration per inmate. This indicator must be interpreted cautiously because it is estimated by the countries and the way in which it is calculated varies from country to country.

**Average length of imprisonment based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months):** Corresponds to the average number of months that inmates spent in penal institutions during a given year. In the SPACE questionnaire, countries are asked to provide the total number of days spent in penal institutions. This figure refers to the total number of days spent in penal institutions by all persons who spent at least one day in custody in the year of reference. No distinction is made between periods of detention pending a court decision and time spent serving sentences, nor between other categories of inmates included in the total prison population, such as fine defaulters or persons held in administrative detention. This kind of information is normally prepared by the departments responsible for prison budgets and are used by the administrations to calculate the average daily cost of imprisonment.

By dividing the number of days spent in penal institutions by 365, one obtains the best possible estimate of the average number of inmates in a given year. Then, by dividing that estimate by the total number of entries (flow) during the same year, and multiplying the result by 12, one obtains the average length of imprisonment in months.

It must be noted that in the SPACE reports, the number of entries used for the computation corresponds to that of the previous year, because it is considered in relation to the prison population rate, which corresponds to the situation on 1 September of the year of the report and not to the last day of the year. However, in this study it was possible to use the flow for the same year, which provides a more accurate indicator. Nevertheless, from an empirical point of view, it can be seen in the country profiles included in this publication that there are no significant differences for the indicator of average length when it is calculated using the previous year's

flow data (indicator based on stock and flow) and when it is calculated with data for the same year (indicator based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions).

**Average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow (in months):** Corresponds to the average number of months that inmates spent in penal institutions during a given year. It is calculated by dividing the stock of prisoners by the flow of entries and multiplying by 12. This formula is an adaptation of the demographic model of the stationary population. In the SPACE I reports, the stock refers to the prison population on 1 September of a given year and the flow to the total number of entries during the previous year. In this study, they both refer to the same year.

**Capacity of penal institutions:** Refers to the number of places available in penal institutions for the accommodation of inmates.

**Correctional facility:** See *penal institution*.

**Custodial staff:** Refers to the staff dedicated to the guardianship of inmates.

**Detainees:** *Inmates* who have not received a final sentence.

**Detention facility:** See *penal institution*.

**Detention rate:** See *prison population rate*.

**Entries into penal institutions:** Corresponds to the number of entries into penal institutions (including entries in pre-trial detention) in the course of a whole year (see *flow of entries into penal institutions* for further details).

**Entry / entries:** See *entries into penal institutions*.

**Estimated exit rate per 100 potential exits:** See *turnover ratio*.

**Final sentence:** Refers to a judicial decision that is unappealable or no longer appealable.

**Flow indicators:** Indicators referring to the variations observed in the variable under study in the course of a whole year. In the SPACE reports, flow indicators refer to the year preceding the report. For example, the 2015 report includes flow indicators for 2014 (while the stock indicators refer to 1 September 2015). Some of the flow indicators included in SPACE are: *Flow of entries into penal institutions*, *flow of releases from penal institutions*, *mortality rate* and *suicide rate*.

**Flow (of entries):** See *flow of entries into penal institutions*.

**Flow of entries into penal institutions:** Corresponds to the number of entries into penal institutions (including entries in pre-trial detention) in the course of a whole year, per 100 000 inhabitants of the country. This indicator is also known simply as the *flow*, the *flow of entries*, or the *rate of entries*. The counting unit is the entry, while for the prison population rate the counting unit is the person. The term *entry* refers to all entries into penal institutions, except entries following transfer from one penal institution to another, or in order to appear before a judicial authority (for example investigating judge or trial court), or following a prison leave, a period of authorised absence, an escape, or after re-arrest by the police.

**Flow of exits:** See *flow of releases from penal institutions*.

**Flow of releases:** See *flow of releases from penal institutions*.

**Flow of releases from penal institutions:** Corresponds to the number of releases from penal institutions (including exits from pre-trial detention) in the course of a whole year, per 100 000 inhabitants of the country. This indicator is commonly known as the *flow of exits*, the *flow of releases* or the *rate of releases*. The counting unit is the release, and the same restrictions explained for the *rate of entries* apply (for example the release should not refer to exits due to transfers from one penal institution to another, or in order to appear before a judicial authority, for a prison leave, a period of authorised absence, or an escape).

**Imprisonment rate:** See *prison population rate*.

**Inmates:** Persons deprived of freedom in penal institutions. A distinction can be made between those who have received a final sentence (known as *prisoners* or *sentenced prisoners*) and those who have not (known as *detainees*, *pre-trial detainees*, *remand prisoners*, or *prisoners in remand*).

**Median age of the prison population:** The median is the value that divides the data supplied by the country into two equal groups so that 50% of the observations are above the median and 50% are below it. This means that half of the prison population is older than the median age and the other half is younger.

**Mortality rate (per 10 000 inmates):** Corresponds to the number of inmates who died in prison in the course of a whole year, per 10 000 inmates held in penal institutions on a given day of the year. Pre-trial detainees are included. In the SPACE reports this is calculated on the basis of the inmates who died in prison in the course of a whole year and the number of inmates held in penal institutions on 1 September of the previous year.

**Overcrowding:** Refers to a situation in which the number of inmates is higher than the number of places available in a penal institution.

**Penal institution:** A facility in which inmates are forcibly deprived of liberty.

**Penitentiary institution:** See *penal institution*.

**Percentage of custodial staff among total staff:** Corresponds to the proportion of staff working in penal institutions who are dedicated to the guardianship of inmates.

**Percentage of female inmates:** Corresponds to the proportion of inmates (including *pre-trial detainees*) who are women.

**Percentage of foreign inmates:** Corresponds to the proportion of inmates who do not hold the nationality of the country in which they are deprived of freedom.

**Percentage of foreigners among pre-trial detainees:** Corresponds to the proportion of detainees who do not hold the nationality of the country in which they are held in pre-trial detention. By definition, the number of persons held in pre-trial detention (that is the *detainees*) should include all detainees without a final sentence (see *percentage of inmates without a final sentence*). Thus, the percentage of foreigners among pre-trial detainees is also known as the percentage of foreigners without a final sentence. However, the reader must consider that some countries do not strictly follow the definition of *detainees* presented in this section.

**Percentage of foreigners without a final sentence:** See *percentage of foreigners among pre-trial detainees*.

**Percentage of inmates without a final sentence:** Corresponds to the proportion of inmates who are not serving a final sentence. In principle, this category includes (a) untried detainees (no court decision has been reached yet); (b) detainees found guilty but who have not received a sentence yet; (c) sentenced inmates who have appealed or who are within the statutory limit for doing so; and (d) detainees who have not received a final sentence yet, but who have started serving a prison sentence in advance. However, there are countries that exclude some of these categories (in particular, sentenced inmates who have appealed or who are within the statutory limit for doing so) when counting inmates without a final sentence.

**Percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates:** Corresponds to the proportion of *detainees* (inmates who have not received a final sentence) among the total number of foreign inmates.

**Percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention among the total number of suicides:** Corresponds to the proportion of detainees who committed suicide among the total number of inmates who committed suicide in the course of a whole year.

**Pre-trial detainees:** See *detainees*.

**Pre-trial detention:** Deprivation of freedom in a penal institution before a final sentence has been pronounced.

**Preventive detention:** In some countries (mainly in common law countries) this corresponds to a deprivation of freedom based on security reasons (for example for dangerous offenders). In other countries (mainly in countries that use Latin-based languages, such as Italian, French, Spanish, Catalan and Portuguese) it is a synonym for *pre-trial detention*. Due to this ambiguity, the term is not used in this report.

**Prison:** see penal institution.

**Prison density (per 100 places):** Corresponds to the number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) per 100 places available in penal institutions. It is calculated by dividing the number of inmates by the number of places in penal institutions and multiplying the result by 100. A number higher than 100 indicates a situation of *overcrowding* (that is, there are more inmates than places available for them). This indicator must be interpreted cautiously, because the number of places available is provided by the countries, and the way in which they are counted varies from country to country.

**Prison overcrowding:** See *overcrowding*.

**Prison population rate:** Corresponds to the number of *inmates* (including pre-trial detainees) per 100 000 inhabitants of the country, as of 1 September of each year. This indicator is also known as the *prison stock*, or the *stock of prisoners*, and sometimes referred to as the *detention rate*, the *prisoner rate*, or the *imprisonment*

*rate*. The Council of Europe has adopted the term *prison population rate*. The date of 1 September is preferred to 31 December, because the number of inmates decreases artificially by the end of the year due to temporary releases that allow inmates to spend the holiday/Christmas period with their families.

**Prison staff:** Refers to persons working in the penitentiary system. The SPACE surveys ask for the total number of staff and staff distribution by categories, such as those working inside and outside penal institutions, or those employed or not employed by the prison administrations.

**Prison stock:** See *prison population rate*.

**Prisoner rate:** See *prison population rate*.

**Prisoners:** *Inmates* who have received a final sentence.

**Prisoners in remand:** See *detainees*.

**Provisional detention:** See *pre-trial detention*.

**Rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates:** Corresponds to the number of inmates who died in penal institutions in the course of a whole year, per 10 000 inmates. It is calculated by dividing the number of deaths in penal institutions by the total number of inmates, and multiplying the result by 10 000.

**Rate of entries:** See *flow of entries into penal institutions*.

**Rate of entries into penal institutions:** See *flow of entries into penal institutions*.

**Rate of releases from penal institutions:** See *flow of releases from penal institutions*.

**Rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates:** Corresponds to the number of inmates who committed suicide in penal institutions in the course of a whole year, per 10 000 inmates. It is calculated by dividing the number of suicides in penal institutions by the total number of inmates, and multiplying the result by 10 000.

**Ratio of inmates per staff member:** Corresponds to the number of inmates per one member of staff of penal institutions. It is calculated by dividing the total number of inmates by the total number of staff working in penal institutions.

**Remand:** See *pre-trial detention*.

**Remand in custody:** See *pre-trial detention*.

**Remand prisoners:** See *detainees*.

**Sentenced prisoners:** See *prisoners*.

**Stock indicators:** These indicators refer to the situation of the variable under study on a given date. In the SPACE surveys, the date of reference for stock indicators is 1 September of each year. Some of the stock indicators included in SPACE are *prison population rate*, *capacity of penal institutions* and *prison staff*.

**Stock of prisoners:** See *prison population rate*.

**Suicide rate (per 10 000 inmates):** Corresponds to the number of inmates who committed suicide in prison in the course of a whole year, per 10 000 inmates held in penal institutions on a given day of the year. Pre-trial detainees are included. In the SPACE reports, it is estimated on the basis of the inmates who committed suicide in prison in the course of a full year and the number of inmates held in penal institutions on 1 September of the previous year.

**Total budget spent by the prison administration (in euros):** Corresponds to the total amount spent by the prison administration in the course of a whole year, expressed in euros.

**Turnover ratio:** The turnover ratio or *estimated exit rate per 100 potential exits* is defined as the ratio between the number of prisoners released in the course of one year and the number of prisoners held in prison during the same year. The latter can be estimated by adding the number of persons held in penal institutions at the end of the previous year (*stock*) and the number of persons that entered into penal institutions during the year under study (*flow of entries*). However, as stock data on 31 December of the previous year are not available, the number of prisoners held in penal institutions on 1 September of that year is used as a proxy.

## METHODOLOGY

The SPACE reports are based on an annual survey conducted through a questionnaire that is sent to the prison administrations of the member states of the Council of Europe. Thus, over the years, the SPACE project has helped create an extensive European network of experts in the prison sector. In each country, the national correspondents are highly qualified staff employed at the national and/or regional prison administrations. Permanent contacts and exchanges with them are enriched by collaboration with many international bodies (for example the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, UNODC; the International Centre for Prison Studies, ICPR; and the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction, EMCDDA). Once the questionnaire is filled in by the national correspondents, it is sent back to a team of experts at the University of Lausanne (UNIL), which undertakes a procedure of data validation that involves multi-level counterchecking of the figures received.

However, some countries do not systematically answer the SPACE questionnaire. This means that there are years for which the information on those countries is either not available or incomplete. Moreover, both the questionnaire and the persons who fill it in for each country have changed over the years. Likewise, the way in which data are collected in some countries has also changed across time. As a consequence, it was not possible to establish the time series included in this study solely on the basis of the original SPACE reports.

In order to resolve this issue, the UNIL research team compiled the data available for the main SPACE indicators from 2005 to 2015 and produced a country profile for each member state. The latter included the information available for some key indicators and a series of questions that should help clarify the way in which the data are collected (metadata), as well as the observed trends. The country profile document was sent to the national correspondents of each country, who were asked to fill in the blanks, provide the metadata and explain sudden changes in the observed trends. Then, a two-day meeting with the SPACE I national correspondents took place in Strasbourg, in March 2017.

Forty-one participants from 33 Council of Europe member states, representing 35 prison administrations, took part in the meeting. This provided both the national correspondents who attended the meeting and the UNIL research team with the opportunity of discussing the country profiles in person. After the meeting, most of the correspondents provided revised series for many of the indicators, which are those included in this study. It must be noted from the beginning, however, that there are still some gaps in the database, because some correspondents did not send the revised data and others were unable to provide the data, or at least a part of the data, because the information required was not available.

The following prison administrations did not provide any revised data: Andorra, Bosnia and Herzegovina (State level), Bosnia and Herzegovina (Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina), Estonia, Germany, Greece, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Montenegro, San Marino, Slovenia, Northern Ireland and Ukraine. However, in the case of Greece, it was possible to find some of the missing data in a series of documents that were kindly transmitted to us by Prof. Nikolaos K. Koulouris. Finally, in the case of Slovenia, the national correspondent informed us that there were no modifications to introduce to the data already collected and that the missing data are not available.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors thank all persons who brought their support, advice, and suggestions throughout the elaboration of this study. First of all, we thank the national correspondents in each member state of the Council of Europe, without whom this publication would not exist. Their names are presented in Table 1.1 below, which summarises the information on the prison administrations that were represented at the meeting in Strasbourg and those that sent a revised version of the country profile document. We also thank the members of the Council for Penological Co-operation (PC-CP), as well as Ilina Taneva, Sylvie Elter and Christine Coleur, at the Council of Europe. Special thanks to Jaime Rodríguez Murphy, also at the Council of Europe, for his attentive and critical reading of the study.

**Table 1.1. Participation in the study**

Country	Participation in the national correspondents meeting	Name of the correspondent who attended the meeting	Data updated by the national correspondent	Name of the correspondent who updated the data
Albania	x	Blerina GJERAZI	x	Blerina GJERAZI
Andorra	x	Carles OFERIL PRECIADO Jamaica ARTUÑEDO MOURIÑO		
Armenia	x	Kristina KHACHATRYAN	x	Kristina KHACHATRYAN
Austria	x	Christian MÜLLER	x	Christian MÜLLER
Azerbaijan	x	Javidan NAZAROV	x	Javidan NAZAROV
Belgium	x	Samuel DELTENRE	x	Samuel DELTENRE
Bosnia and Herzegovina (State level)				
Bosnia and Herzegovina (Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina)				
Bosnia and Herzegovina (Republika Srpska)			x	Duško ŠAIN
Bulgaria	x	Rumena BLIZNAKOVA	x	Rumena BLIZNAKOVA
Croatia	x	Marija OSTOJIĆ	x	Marija OSTOJIĆ
Cyprus			x	Georgia IOANNOU
Czech Republic	x	Iva PRUDLOVÁ	x	Iva PRUDLOVÁ
Denmark	x	Susanne HILDEBRANDT	x	Susanne HILDEBRANDT
Estonia				
Finland	x	Marja-Liisa MUILUVUORI	x	Marja-Liisa MUILUVUORI
France	x	Annie KENSEY Marie-Noëlle COMIN	x	Annie KENSEY Marie-Noëlle COMIN
Georgia	x	Nodar KAPANADZE	x	Nodar KAPANADZE
Germany	x	Bert GOETTING		
Greece	x	Ioannis LAMBRAKIS		
Hungary	x	András RADVÁNSZKI	x	András RADVÁNSZKI
Iceland	x	Hafþís GUÐMUNDSDÓTTIR	x	Hafþís GUÐMUNDSDÓTTIR
Ireland	x	Alan CALLAGHAN	x	Alan CALLAGHAN
Italy	x	Andrea BECCARINI	x	Andrea BECCARINI
Latvia	x	Kristine KIPENA	x	Kristine KIPENA

Country	Participation in the national correspondents meeting	Name of the correspondent who attended the meeting	Data updated by the national correspondent	Name of the correspondent who updated the data
Liechtenstein				
Lithuania			x	Rita STARKUVIENE
Luxembourg	x	Laurent MEYERS	x	Laurent MEYERS
Malta			x	Nigel BRUNO
Moldova	x	Vladimir COJOCARU	x	Vladimir COJOCARU
Monaco				
Montenegro				
Netherlands			x	Joost DE LOOFF
North Macedonia	x	Jasmenka DONCHEVSKA	x	Jasmenka DONCHEVSKA
Norway	x	Gerhard PLOEG	x	Gerhard PLOEG
Poland	x	Aleksandra ROGOWSKA	x	Aleksandra ROGOWSKA
Portugal			x	Jose SEMEDO MOREIRA
Romania	x	Mariana COMAN	x	Mariana COMAN
Russian Federation				
San Marino				
Serbia	x	Snježana TRAVAR	x	Snježana TRAVAR
Slovak Republic	x	Peter KRIŠKA	x	Peter KRIŠKA
Slovenia	x	Robert FRIŠKOVEC		
Spain	x	Jesús NÚÑEZ PEÑA	x	Rosa RODRIGUEZ DIAZ
Spain (Catalonia)	x	Eulalia LUQUE	x	Eulalia LUQUE
Sweden			x	Dan ANDERSSON
Switzerland	x	Daniel LAUBSCHER	x	Daniel LAUBSCHER
Turkey	x	Pelin DALKILIÇ	x	Pelin DALKILIÇ
Ukraine				
UK: England and Wales			x	Alvin AUBEELUCK
UK: Northern Ireland	x	Johanna MCCAUGHEY	x	Johanna MCCAUGHEY
UK: Scotland	x	Elizabeth FRASER	x	Elizabeth FRASER



## DATA COMPARABILITY

The Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics, SPACE, aims to produce comparable data for the different member states of the Council of Europe. However, any comparisons of the data expressed in rates, ratios and percentages under different indicators for the member states are always problematic and must be conducted very cautiously. This is due to the fact that data are not collected in the same way in every country. For that reason, the SPACE surveys include questions on how the data are collected (usually known as metadata) in each country, which can help explain some artificial differences between countries. In the following paragraphs, we present the main methodological problems related to the comparison of the indicators included in this study.

### ***Persons included in the prison population***

In the case of the prison population rate, some differences in the number of persons held in penal institutions may be due to fact that countries do not include the same categories of inmates. In particular, the following categories are included in some countries but excluded in others:

#### *1. Persons held in police stations or other similar types of investigative institutions before trial*

These persons are excluded in most countries, but included in the following:

- ▶ Cyprus
- ▶ Georgia
- ▶ Montenegro
- ▶ San Marino
- ▶ Switzerland

#### *2. Persons held in custodial institutions/units for juvenile offenders*

These persons are included in most countries, but excluded in the following:

- ▶ Belgium
- ▶ Bulgaria
- ▶ Italy
- ▶ Netherlands
- ▶ Spain
- ▶ Sweden

The question is not applicable (that is, these institutions do not exist) in these countries:

- ▶ Andorra
- ▶ Finland
- ▶ Iceland
- ▶ Poland

#### *3. Persons placed in educational institutions/units for juvenile offenders*

These persons are excluded in most countries, but included in the following:

- ▶ Romania
- ▶ Serbia
- ▶ Slovenia
- ▶ Switzerland
- ▶ Turkey
- ▶ UK: Northern Ireland

In addition, in Italy, Portugal and Spain, juvenile offenders are managed by other authorities than the prison administration. In Cyprus, Norway and Sweden, the definition of juvenile offender and the special regime applied to this category of offenders have some particularities that should be taken into account when making cross-sectional comparisons (see the SPACE reports for additional information).

#### 4. Persons held in institutions for drug-addicted offenders outside penal institutions

These persons are excluded in most countries, but included in the following:

- ▶ Malta
- ▶ Spain

#### 5. Persons with psychiatric disorders in psychiatric institutions or hospitals outside penal institutions (for example persons considered as non-criminally liable by the court, persons under security measures)

These persons are excluded in most countries, but included in the following:

- ▶ Austria
- ▶ Belgium
- ▶ Georgia
- ▶ Ireland
- ▶ Italy
- ▶ Malta
- ▶ Monaco
- ▶ Portugal

#### 6. Asylum seekers or illegal aliens held for administrative reasons

These persons are excluded in most countries, but included in the following:

- ▶ Azerbaijan
- ▶ Belgium
- ▶ Germany
- ▶ Ireland
- ▶ Switzerland
- ▶ UK: England & Wales
- ▶ UK: Northern Ireland
- ▶ UK: Scotland

#### 7. Persons held in private facilities (for example private prisons, detention centres, centres for the application of certain penal measures [for example centres for the treatment of psychiatric disorders, centres for the treatment of addictions])

These persons are excluded in most countries, but included in the following:

- ▶ Finland
- ▶ Germany
- ▶ UK: England & Wales
- ▶ UK: Scotland

#### 8. Persons under electronic surveillance/electronic monitoring

These persons are excluded in most countries (in many of them the question is not applicable), but included in the following:

- ▶ Austria
- ▶ Belgium
- ▶ Cyprus
- ▶ Finland
- ▶ Georgia
- ▶ Greece
- ▶ Hungary
- ▶ Ireland
- ▶ Netherlands
- ▶ Poland

- ▶ Spain
- ▶ Turkey

#### 9. Other categories

- ▶ France: From 2008 to 2014, the figures published in the SPACE annual reports included all persons under the responsibility of the prison administrations (*écroués*). As of 2015, the figures only include inmates who are effectively held in prisons (*écroués détenus*). In order to assure comparability, the whole series has been adjusted for this publication, in such a way that only inmates effectively held in prisons are counted.
- ▶ Italy: Italian data until 2003 included juveniles in the total prison population. Since 2004 these categories of inmates are no longer counted. Researchers trying to compare the figures included in this study with the data for Italy published in the previous SPACE reports must take this information into consideration.

#### ***Date of reference for stock data (1 September)***

SPACE I provides stock data relating to the situation on 1 September of each year. However, some countries cannot produce data referring to that date and use alternatives. In particular:

- ▶ Bosnia and Herzegovina (Republika Srpska): Stock data refer to 31 December instead of 1 September.
- ▶ Croatia: Stock data refer to 31 December instead of 1 September.
- ▶ Czech Republic: Stock data refer to 31 December instead of 1 September.
- ▶ Georgia: Stock data refer to 31 August instead of 1 September.
- ▶ Germany: Stock data refer to 31 March instead of 1 September.
- ▶ Ireland: Stock data refer to 31 August instead of 1 September.
- ▶ Latvia: Stock data refer to 1 October instead of 1 September.
- ▶ Lithuania: Stock data refer to 1 July instead of 1 September.
- ▶ Poland: Stock data refer to 31 December instead of 1 September.
- ▶ Portugal: Stock data refer to 31 December instead of 1 September.
- ▶ Serbia: Stock data refer to 31 December instead of 1 September.
- ▶ Sweden: Stock data refer to 1 October instead of 1 September.
- ▶ Switzerland: Stock data refer to 7 September instead of 1 September.
- ▶ UK: England & Wales: Stock data refer to 30 June instead of 1 September.

#### ***Territorial coverage***

In Cyprus, prison population figures do not include the areas that are not under the effective control of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus.

#### ***Capacity of penal institutions: disclaimer***

The indicators of prison density and prison overcrowding are calculated on the basis of the data on prison capacity provided by the countries, which correspond to their own estimation of it. The SPACE questionnaire provides a definition of overcrowding based on the design capacity of the prisons (there is overcrowding when there are more than 100 inmates per 100 places in penal institutions). However, as can be seen in the comments included every year in the SPACE I report, most countries use the concept of operational capacity instead of design capacity (see the definitions below). As a consequence, the indicators of prison density and prison overcrowding do not allow for direct cross-national comparisons.

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

The “operational capacity” corresponds to the number of inmates that a penal institution can actually house while remaining functional.

In practice, these definitions are usually adapted slightly by the different countries. For example, Scotland applies the design capacity, which according to the Scottish Parliament Information Centre (SPICe), refers to “the number of inmates intended for prison facilities based on minimum standards” (“The Scottish criminal justice system: the prison service”, *SPICe Briefing*, Graham Ross, 30 April 2012). On the other hand, England &

Wales employ the operational capacity, which, according to the National Offender Management Service and HM Prison Service of England and Wales, is defined as “the total number of prisoners that an establishment can hold taking into account control security and the proper operation of the planned regime. It is determined by the Deputy Director of Custody on the basis of operational judgement and experience” (*Population Bulletin*, monthly, December 2015).

### ***Does the capacity of the penal institution allow inmates to be accommodated at night in individual cells?***

Only the following countries have given an affirmative answer to this question:

- ▶ Denmark
- ▶ Estonia
- ▶ Iceland
- ▶ Malta
- ▶ Montenegro
- ▶ San Marino: There are 8 cells, 4 of which are equipped with bunk beds, so it is possible to house two inmates per cell.

### ***How is the capacity of penal institutions calculated?***

The following countries provided data on the way the capacity of their penal institutions is calculated:

- ▶ Czech Republic: The average surface area is 3.64 m<sup>2</sup>, but in some units (units for special groups of offenders, units for juveniles, etc.) the surface area is up to 6 m<sup>2</sup>. The capacity in preventive detention (for dangerous offenders) is up to 11 m<sup>2</sup>.
- ▶ France: The capacity corresponds to the total area of cells divided by the total number of held inmates.
- ▶ Hungary: According to relevant national regulations, capacity should be measured per cell, where each piece of furniture that lowers the available surface area (for example bunk beds) shall not be counted. During allocation, the available air space should be at least 6 m<sup>3</sup>. In the case of male prisoners, the available surface area should be at least 3 m<sup>2</sup>, while in the case of female and juvenile prisoners it should be at least 3.5 m<sup>2</sup>.
- ▶ Iceland: The capacity corresponds to the number of prison cells.
- ▶ Italy: The capacity refers to the regular capacity of the whole prison system. In Italy, the current regular capacity of penal establishments is calculated on the basis of a Decree of the Ministry of Health of 1975 relevant to civil houses; the parameters of said Ministerial Decree were wholly adopted by the prison administration: in particular, the surface area foreseen for a single room is 9 m<sup>2</sup>, plus 5 m<sup>2</sup> for each further bed. The analysis that derives from this report must take into consideration the fact that overcrowding found in various countries is based on non-uniform data, given that the survey criteria for prison density in various jurisdictions have substantial differences.
- ▶ Romania: Surface area is 4 m<sup>2</sup> per inmate in closed regime institutions, in maximum security institutions and in those designed for remand detention. In education centres and institutions with open regimes or semi-liberty, it is 6 m<sup>3</sup> per inmate.
- ▶ Slovak Republic: The total accommodation area of a cell or a room is determined as the total area of the cell or room after deduction of (a) the area occupied by the sanitary fittings placed in the cell or room, (b) the separated toilet placed in the cell or room, (c) the ceiling height of the cell (1 300 mm), (d) the area covered with built-in furniture, and (e) the area for windows and doors. As an exception, the area of the cell includes the surface produced by bow windows (i.e. curved bay windows) if they are at least 1 200 mm wide, 300 mm deep and 2 000 mm above the floor. The surface area indicated in the SPACE I report is an estimated average. In the Slovak Republic, the minimum accommodation area for one prisoner is defined by law as follows: 3.5 m<sup>2</sup> for men, 4 m<sup>2</sup> for women and 4 m<sup>2</sup> for juveniles.
- ▶ Slovenia: The surface area effectively available per prisoner in the cells is 9 m<sup>2</sup> per prisoner in single cells and 7 m<sup>2</sup> per prisoner in multi-occupancy cells (common dormitories).
- ▶ Switzerland: This corresponds to the official capacity, that is, the total number of places available as established by the competent authority, without infirmary and disciplinary cells.

- ▶ UK: England & Wales: This is the total Useable Operational Capacity (see *Population Bulletin*, weekly, 2 September 2016, available at: [www.gov.uk/government/statistics/prison-population-figures-2016](http://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/prison-population-figures-2016), accessed 12 February 2019).
- ▶ UK: Northern Ireland: Capacity is not available for prison establishments but is 10.12 m<sup>2</sup> for the Juvenile Justice Centre, referring to the bedroom size. Each young person has their own bedroom.
- ▶ UK: Scotland: This is based on design capacity.

### ***Distinction between institutions for pre-trial detainees and for sentenced prisoners***

The following countries indicated that they do not have separate institutions for pre-trial detainees:

- ▶ Austria: There is no exclusive remand institution in Austria, nor a specific definition of capacity for pre-trials. Therefore, different institutions that accommodate remand detainees and sentenced prisoners have to manage the total capacity of their prisons according to actual needs.
- ▶ Estonia: It is not possible to correctly establish the total number of cells as of 1 September 2016. Estonian cell-type prisons are built in such a way that it is not necessary to distinguish cells for pre-trials and for those who are serving a sentence.
- ▶ Finland: There are no specific institutions for pre-trial detainees.
- ▶ Ireland: Remand prisoners can be held in any “closed” prison.
- ▶ Monaco: The capacity is the same regardless of the criminal category of inmates.
- ▶ Netherlands: The total capacity only refers to the capacity of the adult prison system. Besides the capacity of remand institutions and juvenile institutions, there are 1 906 places that can be used for both remand and sentenced prisoners, of which 590 are reserve places. Therefore, the total adult capacity is 10 688.
- ▶ Norway: Inmates on remand and those serving a sentence are held in the same institutions. Usually these groups are held in different wings, but not always.
- ▶ Spain: The penal institutions in Spain are designed to host both remand and convicted inmates. Separate figures are not available.

### ***Private facilities***

The following countries declared that they also use private facilities:

- ▶ Finland
- ▶ Germany
- ▶ UK: England & Wales
- ▶ UK: Scotland

### ***Institutions for juvenile offenders***

- ▶ Finland: There are no specific institutions for juvenile offenders.
- ▶ Serbia: Imprisonment sentences are imposed on juveniles aged between 16 and 18 years. They are served in penal-correctional facilities for juveniles up to a maximum duration of 10 years. The educational measure of sending a juvenile to a correctional facility is pronounced on juveniles aged from 14 to 18 years old. The length of this type of educational measure is from 6 months to 4 years.

### ***Staff***

- ▶ UK: England & Wales: The prison staff figures provided for the SPACE reports and for this study cover public sector prisons in England & Wales only and exclude privately run prisons.

### ***Main offence of sentenced prisoners***

Some countries cannot adapt their categories to those specified by SPACE. This is the case of Armenia.

Some countries can only partially adapt their categories to those specified SPACE. This is the case of Austria.

Some countries do not apply the principal offence rule. This is the case of:

- ▶ Bulgaria
- ▶ Belgium
- ▶ Czech Republic
- ▶ Georgia
- ▶ Malta
- ▶ Turkey

Some countries do not differentiate rape from other sexual offences. This is the case of:

- ▶ Azerbaijan
- ▶ Finland
- ▶ Germany
- ▶ Netherlands

The category of terrorism is not defined homogeneously across countries. In particular:

- ▶ Ireland: It includes offences from group 11 – Conspiracy to cause an explosion (1), possession of explosives in suspicious circumstances (13) and possession of explosives with intent (1).
- ▶ Italy: In the category of terrorism are included all types of crimes supplied in the Criminal Code under the denomination of “Crimes against the personality of the State”.
- ▶ Netherlands: Categories of terrorism and cybercrime cannot be separated in the statistics.

The category of economic and financial crime is not defined homogeneously across countries. In particular:

- ▶ Italy: Economic and financial offences include illegitimate competition and bankruptcy offences, but not money laundering and usury (which are included under the category of crimes against property).

### ***Flow of entries into penal institutions***

The following countries could not adapt their definition of entry to the one provided by SPACE:

- ▶ Armenia: There is no definition of “entry” in Armenian legislation.
- ▶ Netherlands: Entries following an escape/abscondment are part of the total number of entries.
- ▶ Switzerland: It is not possible to distinguish first-time entries from all types of entries (incarcerations).

### ***Deaths in prison***

- ▶ General remark: Some prison administrations include inmates who have died outside prison (for example during a prison leave or while staying in a hospital) and some prison administrations do not; but information on this distinction was not systematically available for this study. A practical consequence of this research is that, since 2018, the SPACE questionnaire requires only the number of inmates who died inside penal institutions, because this is the only figure that can be compared across countries (i.e. some countries do not collect data on deaths of inmates outside prison).
- ▶ Belgium: Due to laws on medical secrecy, institutions do not always know the cause of death of prisoners who die outside the prison.
- ▶ Portugal: Deaths in prison include pre-trial detainees and prisoners who have died outside prison, but only when in a civilian hospital.

### ***Nationality***

- ▶ Estonia: In the data provided for SPACE I by Estonia, stateless inmates were counted as foreigners until 2010. Since 2011 they are considered as inmates with an unknown nationality. As a consequence, there was a major decrease in the percentage of foreigners in the Estonian prison population from 2010 to 2011.
- ▶ Sweden: Data concerning nationality are not available for pre-trial detainees. Therefore, the percentage of foreign inmates is calculated on the basis of the total number of sentenced inmates only.

## Part 2

# Comparative indicators of the prison populations in Europe

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**T**he aim of this section is to present the rates, ratios, average values and percentages for 17 key indicators of the prison populations in the 52 prison administrations of the 47 member states of the Council of Europe. Two of the three prison administrations of Bosnia and Herzegovina did not provide data for any of the years included in this study, and therefore are not included in the following tables.

Each table is divided into two sections. On the left side, the table presents the situation in the 47 member states of the Council of Europe, which include 49 prison administrations. On the right side, the table presents the situation in the 47 European Union member states, which include 30 prison administrations. The two Spanish prison administrations are presented together inside the tables and in detail at the bottom of each table, thus raising the number of prison administrations included to 51 and 32 respectively.

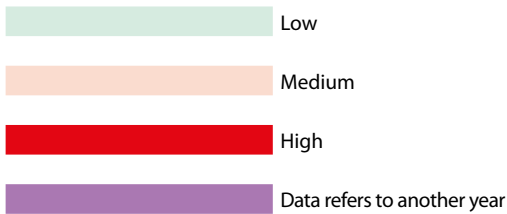
Each section of the tables has been divided in three clusters that each include roughly one third of the prison administrations included in the table. Each cluster is presented in a different colour. The prison administrations are presented inside each cluster according to their ranking in each indicator. Thus, they are divided into those that score high in the indicator (which corresponds to the upper third of the distribution), those that score low in the indicator (which corresponds to the lower third of the distribution), and those that present a medium score (middle third of the distribution). The number of prison administrations (N) included varies for each indicator, because not all the countries provided data for each of the indicators. That number is indicated at the bottom right of each table, while the number of prison administrations included in each cluster is indicated at the bottom right of each cluster. The data have been highlighted with a different colour when they relate to a different year than the one mentioned in the title of the table, and the year of reference has been specified on the right side of the table. The clusters presented in the following tables are used in the country profiles included in Part 3 of this study.

### **DISCLAIMER ON CROSS-NATIONAL COMPARISONS OF PRISON POPULATION**

It is to be remembered that cross-national comparisons of prison populations must be conducted cautiously. In particular, the categories included in the total number of inmates vary from country to country, and the same is true for the estimations of entries into prison, prison capacity (and prison density), the average amount spent per day per prisoner, prison staff, custodial staff, as well as prison mortality and suicides of inmates.

Table 2.1. Prison population rates on 1 September 2015 (per 100 000 inhabitants)<sup>6</sup>

Prison population rate per 100 000 inhabitants		
Ranking of Council of Europe countries		
Country	2015	
San Marino	6.1	2014
Liechtenstein	21.3	
Iceland	44.4	
Netherlands	53.0	
Finland	54.8	
Denmark	56.1	
Sweden	58.6	
Bosnia and Herzegovina (Republika Srpska)	61.9	
Andorra	66.7	
Slovenia	67.8	
Norway	70.3	
Monaco	74.1	
Cyprus	77.1	
Germany	77.4	
Croatia	79.7	
Ireland	80.4	
Switzerland	82.7	
Italy	86.4	2014
UK: Northern Ireland	91.5	
Austria	103.9	
Bulgaria	106.0	
Bulgaria	106.0	
Greece	109.3	
Belgium	113.7	
France	114.2	
Luxembourg	115.7	
Armenia	129.7	
Malta	134.0	
Portugal	137.5	
Spain (Total)	137.9	
Serbia	142.2	
UK: Scotland	144.6	
Romania	144.9	
UK: England and Wales	148.3	
North Macedonia	168.9	
Montenegro	176.8	
Hungary	180.8	
Slovak Republic	185.9	
Poland	186.6	
Czech Republic	197.7	
Ukraine	204.0	
Albania	207.2	
Estonia	210.3	
Moldova	219.9	
Turkey	220.4	
Latvia	223.4	
Azerbaijan	249.3	
Georgia	274.6	
Lithuania	277.7	
Russian Federation	440.6	16
		49
Ranking of European Union countries		
Country	2015	
Netherlands	53.0	9
Finland	54.8	
Denmark	56.1	
Sweden	58.6	
Slovenia	67.8	
Cyprus	77.1	
Germany	77.4	
Croatia	79.7	
Ireland	80.4	
Italy	86.4	
UK: Northern Ireland	91.5	
Austria	103.9	
Bulgaria	106.0	
Greece	109.3	
Belgium	113.7	
France	114.2	
Luxembourg	115.7	
Malta	134.0	
Portugal	137.5	
Spain (Total)	137.9	
UK: Scotland	144.6	
UK: Scotland	144.6	
Romania	144.9	
UK: England and Wales	148.3	
Hungary	180.8	
Slovak Republic	185.9	
Poland	186.6	
Czech Republic	197.7	
Estonia	210.3	
Latvia	223.4	
Lithuania	277.7	10
		30
Spain in detail		
Spain (Catalonia)	120.8	
Spain (State Administration)	141.1	
Spain in detail		
Spain (Catalonia)	120.8	
Spain (State Administration)	141.1	



6. Number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) per 100 000 inhabitants of the country on 1 September 2015.



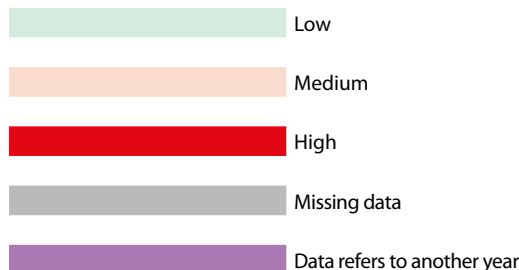
Table 2.2. Flow of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (per 100 000 inhabitants)<sup>7</sup>

Flow of entries into penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants		
Ranking of Council of Europe countries		
Country	2014	
Portugal	51.9	
San Marino	58.4	
Romania	62.9	
Bulgaria	69.1	
Andorra	81.9	
Italy	82.6	
Iceland	84.7	
Spain (Total)	98.0	
Czech Republic	101.3	
Azerbaijan	103.8	
Finland	105.5	
Greece	110.4	
Germany	117.1	
Bosnia and Herzegovina (Republika Srpska)	122.7	
Estonia	134.1	
Austria	135.0	
France	137.7	
Liechtenstein	142.7	
Malta	148.3	
North Macedonia	152.8	
Slovak Republic	166.1	
Slovenia	166.6	
Belgium	172.4	
Luxembourg	172.8	
Norway	174.7	
Georgia	197.6	
UK: England and Wales	212.5	
Croatia	216.3	
UK: Northern Ireland	219.7	
Albania	222.5	
Poland	222.9	
Denmark	223.1	
Moldova	237.8	
Turkey	241.2	
Cyprus	262.9	
Lithuania	287.6	
Hungary	311.3	
Serbia	325.3	
Monaco	348.9	2013
Ireland	356.3	
Russian Federation	376.6	
Montenegro	384.2	
Sweden	401.5	
Latvia	625.6	
UK: Scotland	626.6	2013
Switzerland	645.0	
Armenia		
Ukraine		
		15
		15
		17
		2
		49
Ranking of European Union countries		
Country	2014	
Portugal	51.9	
Romania	62.9	
Bulgaria	69.1	
Italy	82.6	
Spain (Total)	98.0	
Czech Republic	101.3	
Finland	105.5	
Greece	110.4	
Germany	117.1	
Estonia	134.1	
Austria	135.0	
France	137.7	
Malta	148.3	
Slovak Republic	166.1	
Slovenia	166.6	
Belgium	172.4	
Luxembourg	172.8	
UK: England and Wales	212.5	
Croatia	216.3	
UK: Northern Ireland	219.7	
Poland	222.9	
Denmark	223.1	
Netherlands	254.5	
Cyprus	262.9	
Lithuania	287.6	
Hungary	311.3	
Ireland	356.3	
Sweden	401.5	
Latvia	625.6	
UK: Scotland	626.6	2013
		9
		10
		11
		30
Spain in detail		
Spain (Catalonia)	81.5	
Spain (State Administration)	101.1	
Spain in detail		
Spain (Catalonia)	81.5	
Spain (State Administration)	101.1	

7. Number of entries into penal institutions (including entries in pre-trial detention) in the course of 2014, per 100 000 inhabitants of the country.

Table 2.3. Flow of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (per 100 000 inhabitants)<sup>8</sup>

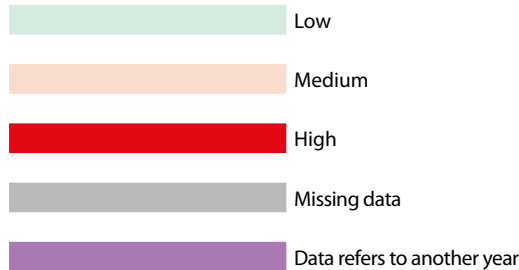
Flow of releases from penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants		
<b>Ranking of Council of Europe countries</b>		
Country	2014	
Armenia	48.5	
San Marino	49.2	
Portugal	54.6	
Andorra	63.7	
Azerbaijan	63.9	
Bulgaria	74.7	
Romania	79.2	
Czech Republic	79.7	
Greece	86.3	
Spain (Total)	88.9	
Iceland	90.3	
Finland	106.2	
Italy	107.7	
Moldova	109.6	
Liechtenstein	110.4	
Ukraine	115.9	2013
Bosnia and Herzegovina (Republika Srpska)	126.0	
Slovak Republic	126.9	
Austria	136.5	
France	138.6	
Denmark	145.0	
Malta	152.3	
North Macedonia	153.5	
Albania	154.5	
Russian Federation	154.6	
Estonia	158.3	
Slovenia	163.3	
Luxembourg	167.4	
Georgia	170.9	
Norway	174.9	
Latvia	177.7	
Belgium	178.5	
Cyprus	196.7	
Croatia	214.0	
Turkey	219.9	
UK: Northern Ireland	225.3	
Poland	227.5	
Hungary	240.8	
Netherlands	258.2	
Serbia	322.3	
UK: Scotland	345.3	2013
Montenegro	358.8	
Monaco	359.5	2013
Ireland	367.3	
Germany		
Lithuania		
Sweden		
Switzerland		
UK: England and Wales		
		15
		14
		15
		5
		49
<b>Ranking of European Union countries</b>		
Country	2014	
Portugal	54.6	
Bulgaria	74.7	
Romania	79.2	
Czech Republic	79.7	
Greece	86.3	
Spain (Total)	88.9	
Finland	106.2	
Italy	107.7	
Slovak Republic	126.9	
Austria	136.5	
France	138.6	
Denmark	145.0	
Malta	152.3	
Estonia	158.3	
Slovenia	163.3	
Luxembourg	167.4	
Latvia	177.7	
Belgium	178.5	
Cyprus	196.7	
Croatia	214.0	
UK: Northern Ireland	225.3	
Poland	227.5	
Hungary	240.8	
Netherlands	258.2	
UK: Scotland	345.3	2013
Ireland	367.3	
Germany		
Lithuania		
Sweden		
UK: England and Wales		
		8
		8
		10
		4
		30
<b>Spain in detail</b>		
Spain (Catalonia)	82.0	
Spain (State Administration)	90.2	
<b>Spain in detail</b>		
Spain (Catalonia)	82.0	
Spain (State Administration)	90.2	



8. Number of releases from penal institutions (including exits from pre-trial detention) in the course of 2014, per 100 000 inhabitants of the country.

**Table 2.4. Average length of imprisonment based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions in 2014 (in months)**

Average length of imprisonment based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)		
<b>Ranking of Council of Europe countries</b>		
Country	2014	
Switzerland	1.6	
Sweden	1.7	
San Marino	1.8	
Liechtenstein	2.0	
Monaco	2.2	2013
UK: Scotland	2.8	2013
Netherlands	2.9	
Ireland	2.9	
Cyprus	3.0	
Denmark	3.6	
Norway	5.0	
Serbia	5.2	
Slovenia	5.3	
UK: Northern Ireland	5.5	
Croatia	5.8	2013
Finland	6.1	
Bosnia and Herzegovina (Republika Srpska)	6.5	
Iceland	6.6	
Montenegro	7.1	
Belgium	7.3	
Poland	7.6	
Andorra	7.6	
Germany	8.1	
Luxembourg	8.5	
France	8.9	
Austria	9.3	
Moldova	10.0	
Albania	10.1	
Malta	11.7	
North Macedonia	11.9	
Hungary	12.1	
Lithuania	12.7	
Italy	13.7	
Spain (Total)	17.5	
Czech Republic	19.9	
Estonia	19.9	
Turkey	29.9	
Portugal	31.3	
Romania	37.7	
Armenia		
Azerbaijan		
Bulgaria		
Georgia		
Greece		
Latvia		
Russian Federation		
Slovak Republic		
UK: England and Wales		
Ukraine		
		13
		13
		10
		49
<i>Spain in detail</i>		
Spain (Catalonia)	19.0	
Spain (State Administration)	17.2	
<b>Ranking of European Union countries</b>		
Country	2014	
Sweden	1.7	
UK: Scotland	2.8	2013
Netherlands	2.9	
Ireland	2.9	
Cyprus	3.0	
Denmark	3.6	
Slovenia	5.3	
UK: Northern Ireland	5.5	
Croatia	5.8	2013
Finland	6.1	
Belgium	7.3	
Poland	7.6	
Germany	8.1	
Luxembourg	8.5	
France	8.9	
Austria	9.3	
Malta	11.7	
Hungary	12.1	
Lithuania	12.7	
Italy	13.7	
Spain (Total)	17.5	
Czech Republic	19.9	
Estonia	19.9	
Portugal	31.3	
Romania	37.7	
Bulgaria		
Greece		
Latvia		
Slovak Republic		
UK: England and Wales		
		8
		9
		8
		5
		30
<i>Spain in detail</i>		
Spain (Catalonia)	19.0	
Spain (State Administration)	17.2	



**Table 2.5. Average length of imprisonment based on the stock on 1 September 2015 and the flow of entries in penal institutions in 2014 (in months)**

Average length of imprisonment based on the stock and flow of entries in penal institutions (in months)		
<b>Ranking of Council of Europe countries</b>		
Country	2014	
Switzerland	1.6	
Liechtenstein	1.8	
Sweden	1.8	
San Marino	2.5	
Monaco	2.6	2013
Netherlands	2.8	
Ireland	2.8	
UK: Scotland	2.8	2013
Denmark	3.4	
Cyprus	3.6	
Latvia	4.6	
Croatia	4.9	
Norway	5.0	
Serbia	5.3	
Montenegro	5.3	
Slovenia	5.3	16
UK: Northern Ireland	5.5	
Finland	6.5	
Bosnia and Herzegovina (Republika Srpska)	6.5	
Iceland	6.7	
Hungary	7.1	
Belgium	8.2	
Luxembourg	8.3	
Germany	8.3	
UK: England and Wales	8.5	
Austria	9.3	
Turkey	9.8	
Andorra	10.1	
Albania	10.1	
Moldova	10.2	
France	10.3	
Malta	10.9	16
Poland	11.0	
North Macedonia	11.8	
Greece	12.7	
Lithuania	12.7	
Italy	13.0	
Slovak Republic	13.6	
Georgia	13.8	
Russian Federation	14.6	
Spain (Total)	17.4	
Bulgaria	20.1	
Estonia	20.1	
Czech Republic	21.0	
Azerbaijan	27.5	
Romania	30.3	
Portugal	31.0	15
Armenia		
Ukraine		2
49		
<i>Spain in detail</i>		
Spain (Catalonia)	18.9	
Spain (State Administration)	17.1	
<b>Ranking of European Union countries</b>		
Country	2014	
Sweden	1.8	
Netherlands	2.8	
Ireland	2.8	
UK: Scotland	2.8	2013
Denmark	3.4	
Cyprus	3.6	
Latvia	4.6	
Croatia	4.9	
Slovenia	5.3	
UK: Northern Ireland	5.5	
Finland	6.5	
Hungary	7.1	
Belgium	8.2	
Luxembourg	8.3	
Germany	8.3	
UK: England and Wales	8.5	
Austria	9.3	
France	10.3	
Malta	10.9	
Poland	11.0	
Greece	12.7	10
Lithuania	12.7	
Italy	13.0	
Slovak Republic	13.6	
Spain (Total)	17.4	
Bulgaria	20.1	
Estonia	20.1	
Czech Republic	21.0	
Romania	30.3	
Portugal	31.0	10
30		
<i>Spain in detail</i>		
Spain (Catalonia)	18.9	
Spain (State Administration)	17.1	

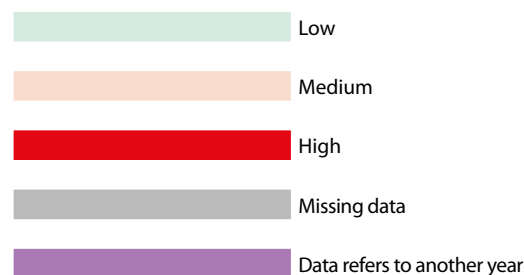


Table 2.6. Prison density per 100 places on 1 September 2015<sup>9</sup>

Prison density per 100 places		
Ranking of Council of Europe countries		
Country	2015	
San Marino	25.0	2014
Monaco	34.1	
Andorra	35.9	
Liechtenstein	40.0	
Georgia	47.9	
Bosnia and Herzegovina (Republika Srpska)	60.1	
Ukraine	65.7	
Bulgaria	73.6	
Latvia	75.2	
Netherlands	76.9	
Poland	81.1	
Russian Federation	79.0	
Montenegro	81.5	
Spain (Total)	82.3	
Croatia	83.1	
Estonia	83.3	
Germany	84.7	
Armenia	84.8	
Denmark	85.2	
Lithuania	85.3	
Malta	86.2	
Ireland	89.6	
Norway	89.6	
Slovak Republic	90.2	
Sweden	90.9	
UK: Northern Ireland	91.8	
Switzerland	93.7	
Luxembourg	93.8	
Azerbaijan	94.9	
Iceland	95.4	
UK: Scotland	95.8	
Cyprus	97.3	
UK: England and Wales	97.6	15
Finland	99.5	
Czech Republic	100.4	
Romania	101.3	
Turkey	101.3	
Austria	103.3	
Italy	105.6	
Slovenia	105.8	
Serbia	106.4	
Portugal	113.0	
Moldova	117.0	
Greece	119.3	
Albania	119.6	
Belgium	127.0	
Hungary	129.4	
France	131.6	
North Macedonia	138.2	16
		49
Ranking of European Union countries		
Country	2015	
Bulgaria	73.6	10
Latvia	75.2	
Netherlands	76.9	
Poland	81.1	
Spain (Total)	82.3	
Croatia	83.1	
Estonia	83.3	
Germany	84.7	
Denmark	85.2	
Lithuania	85.3	
Malta	86.2	
Ireland	89.6	
Slovak Republic	90.2	
Sweden	90.9	
UK: Northern Ireland	91.8	
Luxembourg	93.8	
UK: Scotland	95.8	
Cyprus	97.3	
UK: England and Wales	97.6	
Finland	99.5	
Czech Republic	100.4	
Romania	101.3	
Austria	103.3	
Italy	105.6	
Slovenia	105.8	
Portugal	113.0	
Greece	119.3	
Belgium	127.0	
Hungary	129.4	
France	131.6	10
		30
Spain in detail		
Spain (Catalonia)	73.7	
Spain (State Administration)	83.9	
Spain in detail		
Spain (Catalonia)	73.7	
Spain (State Administration)	83.9	

9. Number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) per 100 places available in penal institutions on 1 September 2015.

Table 2.7. Median age of the prison population on 1 September 2015

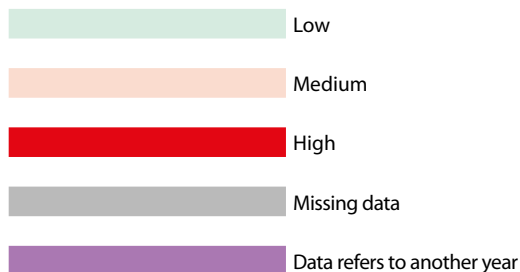
Median age of the prison population			
Ranking of Council of Europe countries		Ranking of European Union countries	
Country	2015	Country	2015
Albania	28.0	France	31.0
Monaco	28.0	Denmark	32.0
San Marino	29.7	Ireland	32.0
France	31.0	Lithuania	32.0
Andorra	32.0	UK: Northern Ireland	32.2
Denmark	32.0	Czech Republic	32.5
Iceland	32.0	UK: England and Wales	33.0
Ireland	32.0	Germany	33.7
Lithuania	32.0	Austria	34.0
UK: Northern Ireland	32.2	Luxembourg	34.0
Czech Republic	32.5	Romania	34.0
Moldova	32.7	Georgia	34.0
Montenegro	33.0	Poland	34.0
Turkey	33.0	Russian Federation	34.4
UK: England and Wales	33.0	Belgium	35.0
Germany	33.7	Bulgaria	35.0
Austria	34.0	Estonia	35.0
Luxembourg	34.0	North Macedonia	35.0
Romania	34.0	Netherlands	35.0
Georgia	34.0	Norway	35.0
Poland	34.0	Serbia	35.0
Russian Federation	34.4	Slovenia	35.0
Belgium	35.0	Sweden	35.0
Bulgaria	35.0	Bosnia and Herzegovina (Republika Srpska)	35.6
Estonia	35.0	Finland	35.9
North Macedonia	35.0	Cyprus	36.0
Netherlands	35.0	Slovak Republic	36.1
Norway	35.0	Croatia	36.8
Serbia	35.0	Hungary	36.8
Slovenia	35.0	Malta	37.0
Sweden	35.0	Portugal	37.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina (Republika Srpska)	35.6	Spain (Total)	38.0
Finland	35.9	Italy	39.0
Cyprus	36.0	Latvia	40.0
Slovak Republic	36.1	Liechtenstein	41.0
Croatia	36.8	Armenia	
Hungary	36.8	Azerbaijan	
Malta	37.0	Greece	
Portugal	37.0	Switzerland	
Spain (Total)	38.0	UK: Scotland	
Italy	39.0	Ukraine	
Latvia	40.0		
Liechtenstein	41.0		
Armenia			
Azerbaijan			
Greece			
Switzerland			
UK: Scotland			
Ukraine			

*Spain State Adm*

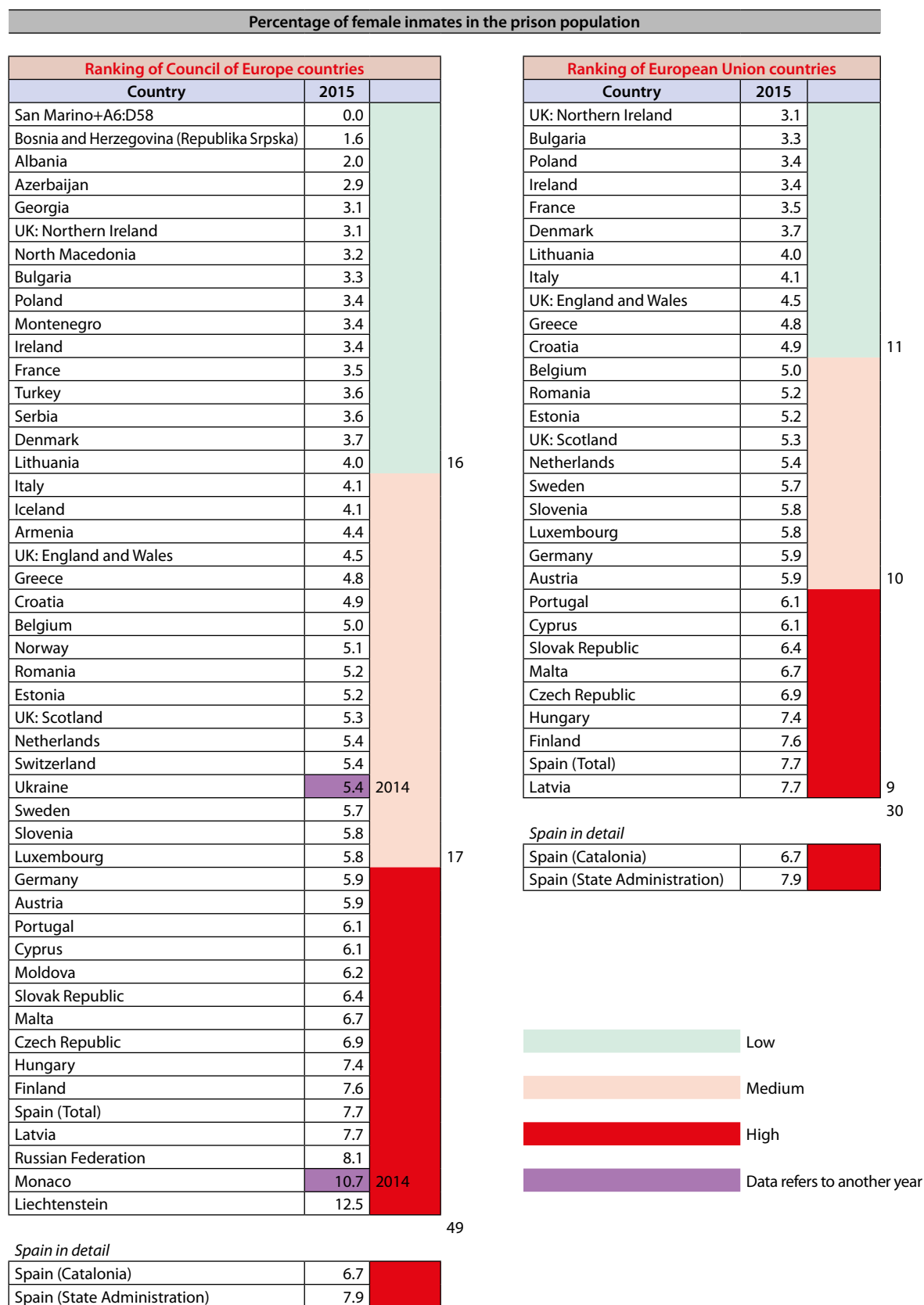
Spain (Catalonia)	37.0	
Spain (State Administration)	37.6	2013

*Spain in detail*

Spain (Catalonia)	37.0	
Spain (State Administration)	37.6	2013

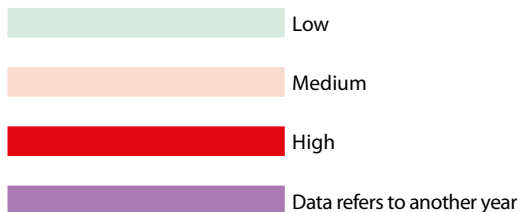


**Table 2.8. Percentage of female inmates in the prison population on 1 September 2015**



**Table 2.9. Percentage of foreign inmates in the prison population on 1 September 2015**

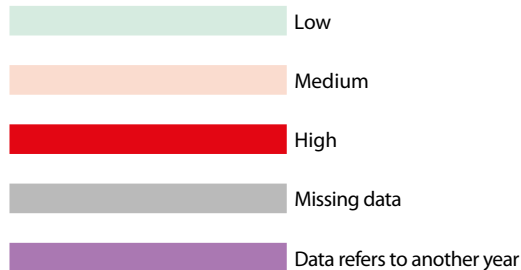
Percentage of foreign inmates in the prison population		
Ranking of Council of Europe countries		
Country	2015	
Poland	0.7	2014
Romania	0.9	
Moldova	1.1	
Albania	1.5	
Lithuania	1.6	
Slovak Republic	1.8	
Ukraine	2.0	
Turkey	2.1	
Azerbaijan	2.5	
Georgia	3.0	
Bulgaria	3.1	
Armenia	3.2	
Latvia	3.5	
Serbia	3.5	
UK: Scotland	3.8	
Russian Federation	4.3	
Hungary	4.6	
North Macedonia	5.7	
Croatia	5.7	
Bosnia and Herzegovina (Republika Srpska)	7.0	
Estonia	7.5	
Czech Republic	8.0	
UK: Northern Ireland	8.1	
Slovenia	9.4	
UK: England and Wales	12.2	
Ireland	12.4	
Finland	15.1	
Montenegro	15.5	
Portugal	17.5	
Netherlands	19.1	
France	19.3	
Iceland	20.5	
Denmark	27.0	
Spain (Total)	29.2	
Sweden	29.9	
Germany	31.3	
Italy	33.0	
Norway	33.4	
Cyprus	38.2	
Belgium	40.1	
Malta	40.4	
Austria	53.3	
Greece	58.3	
Switzerland	71.0	
Luxembourg	73.6	
Andorra	76.9	
Liechtenstein	87.5	
Monaco	96.4	
San Marino	100.0	
		17
		16
		49
Ranking of European Union countries		
Country	2015	
Poland	0.7	10
Romania	0.9	
Lithuania	1.6	
Slovak Republic	1.8	
Bulgaria	3.1	
Latvia	3.5	
UK: Scotland	3.8	
Hungary	4.6	
Croatia	5.7	
Estonia	7.5	
Czech Republic	8.0	
UK: Northern Ireland	8.1	
Slovenia	9.4	
UK: England and Wales	12.2	
Ireland	12.4	
Finland	15.1	
Portugal	17.5	
Netherlands	19.1	
France	19.3	
Denmark	27.0	
Spain (Total)	29.2	
Sweden	29.9	
Germany	31.3	
Italy	33.0	
Cyprus	38.2	
Belgium	40.1	
Malta	40.4	
Austria	53.3	
Greece	58.3	
Luxembourg	73.6	
		10
		10
		30
Spain in detail		
Spain (Catalonia)	6.7	
Spain (State Administration)	26.8	
Spain in detail		
Spain (Catalonia)	43.6	
Spain (State Administration)	26.8	





**Table 2.10. Percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates on 1 September 2015**

Percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates			
Ranking of Council of Europe countries			
Country	2015		
Greece	18.4	2014	
Azerbaijan	20.8		
Spain (Total)	21.1		
Moldova	21.1		
Cyprus	21.2		
UK: England and Wales	21.2		
North Macedonia	22.7		
Ireland	23.5		
Romania	24.8		
Bulgaria	24.9		
Slovenia	26.0		
Portugal	26.7		
Lithuania	27.0		
UK: Scotland	28.5		2013
Czech Republic	29.7		
Switzerland	29.9		16
Estonia	30.4		
Ukraine	31.2	2014	
Austria	31.4		
Germany	31.6		
Iceland	33.3		
Georgia	33.9		
Belgium	34.7		
Slovak Republic	39.1		
Poland	40.7		
Malta	41.7		
Italy	42.2		
Finland	43.5		
Armenia	44.4		
Norway	44.8		
Serbia	46.7	15	
Turkey	47.3		
Luxembourg	51.1		
Netherlands	51.4		
Bosnia and Herzegovina (Republika Srpska)	54.1		
Croatia	55.5		
Denmark	56.1		
Liechtenstein	57.1		
Montenegro	57.6		
UK: Northern Ireland	62.8		
Albania	62.9		
Monaco	63.0	2014	
Hungary	67.6		
Latvia	78.6		
Andorra	100.0		
San Marino	100.0	15	
France			
Russian Federation			
Sweden		3	
		49	
<i>Spain in detail</i>			
Spain (Catalonia)	18.5		
Spain (State Administration)	21.8		
Ranking of European Union countries			
Country	2015		
Greece	18.4	9	
Spain (Total)	21.1		
Cyprus	21.2		
UK: England and Wales	21.2		
Ireland	23.5		
Romania	24.8		
Bulgaria	24.9		
Slovenia	26.0		
Portugal	26.7		
Lithuania	27.0		
UK: Scotland	28.5	2013	
Czech Republic	29.7		
Estonia	30.4		
Austria	31.4		
Germany	31.6		
Belgium	34.7		
Slovak Republic	39.1		
Poland	40.7		
Malta	41.7		
Italy	42.2		
Finland	43.5		
Luxembourg	51.1	10	
Netherlands	51.4		
Croatia	55.5		
Denmark	56.1		
UK: Northern Ireland	62.8		
Hungary	67.6		
Latvia	78.6		
France			9
Sweden			2
		30	
<i>Spain in detail</i>			
Spain (Catalonia)	18.5		
Spain (State Administration)	21.8		



**Table 2.11. Percentage of inmates without a final sentence in the prison population on 1 September 2015**

Percentage of inmates without a final sentence in the prison population		
Ranking of Council of Europe countries		
Country	2015	
Poland	6.3	
Romania	8.4	
Bulgaria	8.6	
Czech Republic	9.4	
Bosnia and Herzegovina (Republika Srpska)	9.9	
North Macedonia	10.6	
Iceland	11.6	
Lithuania	12.4	
Spain (Total)	12.7	
Slovak Republic	13.4	
Georgia	13.8	
UK: England and Wales	15.7	
Ireland	15.8	
Portugal	18.1	
Azerbaijan	18.3	
Slovenia	18.4	
Russian Federation	18.6	17
Germany	19.9	
Ukraine	19.9	2014
Finland	20.2	
UK: Scotland	20.7	
Moldova	20.9	
Turkey	21.7	
Estonia	22.2	
France	23.1	
Croatia	23.7	
Serbia	23.8	
Hungary	25.2	
Sweden	25.6	
Cyprus	26.0	
Armenia	26.7	
Norway	26.8	15
Latvia	28.4	
Malta	28.7	
UK: Northern Ireland	29.3	
Austria	33.0	
Montenegro	33.3	
Belgium	33.4	
Italy	35.2	
Denmark	36.3	
Greece	38.2	
Luxembourg	42.7	
Netherlands	45.1	
Switzerland	46.6	
Albania	49.2	
Liechtenstein	50.0	
Monaco	67.9	2014
Andorra	69.2	
San Marino	100.0	17
		49
Ranking of European Union countries		
Country	2015	
Poland	6.3	
Romania	8.4	
Bulgaria	8.6	
Czech Republic	9.4	
Lithuania	12.4	
Spain (Total)	12.7	
Slovak Republic	13.4	
UK: England and Wales	15.7	
Ireland	15.8	
Portugal	18.1	
Slovenia	18.4	
Germany	19.9	
Finland	20.2	
UK: Scotland	20.7	
Estonia	22.2	
France	23.0	
Croatia	23.7	
Hungary	25.2	
Sweden	25.6	
Cyprus	26.0	
Latvia	28.4	
Malta	28.7	
UK: Northern Ireland	29.3	
Austria	33.0	
Belgium	33.4	
Italy	35.2	
Denmark	36.3	
Greece	38.2	
Luxembourg	42.7	
Netherlands	45.1	
		9
		11
		10
		30
Spain in detail		
Spain (Catalonia)	13.5	
Spain (State Administration)	12.5	
Spain in detail		
Spain (Catalonia)	12.5	
Spain (State Administration)	13.5	

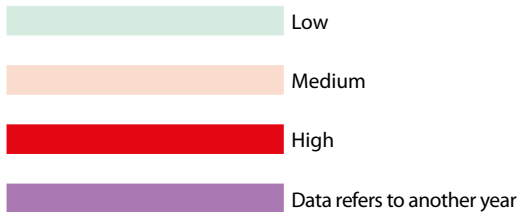


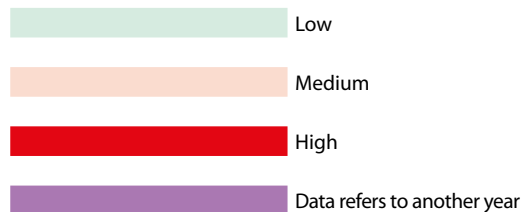
Table 2.12. Mortality rate (rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates) in 2014<sup>10</sup>

Rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates		
<b>Ranking of Council of Europe countries</b>		
Country	2014	
Andorra	0.0	2013
Iceland	0.0	
Liechtenstein	0.0	
Monaco	0.0	
San Marino	0.0	
UK: Northern Ireland	5.4	
Denmark	11.2	
Poland	13.8	
Luxembourg	15.2	
Czech Republic	15.5	
Norway	16.1	
Italy	17.0	
France	17.0	
Malta	17.5	
Slovak Republic	17.7	
Ireland	20.9	
Switzerland	21.7	2013
Greece	22.8	
Germany	23.1	
Austria	23.7	
Albania	23.9	
Turkey	25.1	
Netherlands	25.4	
Georgia	26.4	
Spain (Total)	27.0	
Estonia	27.0	
Sweden	27.3	
UK: England and Wales	28.4	
Finland	29.1	
UK: Scotland	30.5	
Bosnia and Herzegovina (Republika Srpska)	31.9	
North Macedonia	32.1	
Hungary	36.7	2013
Romania	38.6	
Slovenia	39.4	
Croatia	42.5	
Cyprus	44.1	
Belgium	44.7	
Bulgaria	45.3	
Lithuania	47.9	
Portugal	52.1	
Azerbaijan	54.5	
Latvia	58.2	
Serbia	59.3	
Russian Federation	61.2	
Moldova	62.8	
Ukraine	65.1	
Montenegro	66.2	
Armenia	95.5	
		49
<b>Ranking of European Union countries</b>		
Country	2014	
UK: Northern Ireland	5.4	10
Denmark	11.2	
Poland	13.8	
Luxembourg	15.2	
Czech Republic	15.5	
Italy	17.0	
France	17.0	
Malta	17.5	
Slovak Republic	17.7	
Ireland	20.9	
Greece	22.8	10
Germany	23.1	
Austria	23.7	
Netherlands	25.4	
Spain (Total)	27.0	
Estonia	27.0	
Sweden	27.3	
UK: England and Wales	28.4	
Finland	29.1	
UK: Scotland	30.5	
Hungary	36.7	10
Romania	38.6	
Slovenia	39.4	
Croatia	42.5	
Cyprus	44.1	
Belgium	44.7	
Bulgaria	45.3	
Lithuania	47.9	
Portugal	52.1	
Latvia	58.2	
<i>Spain in detail</i>		
Spain (Catalonia)	52.4	
Spain (State Administration)	22.7	
<i>Spain in detail</i>		
Spain (Catalonia)	22.7	
Spain (State Administration)	52.4	

10. Number of inmates who died in the course of 2014, per 10 000 inmates held in prison on 1 September 2014.

Table 2.13. Suicide rate (rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates) in 2014<sup>11</sup>

Rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates		
<b>Ranking of Council of Europe countries</b>		
Country	2014	
Andorra	0.0	2013
Bulgaria	0.0	
Croatia	0.0	
North Macedonia	0.0	
Iceland	0.0	
Liechtenstein	0.0	
Luxembourg	0.0	
Malta	0.0	
Monaco	0.0	
Montenegro	0.0	
San Marino	0.0	
Slovenia	0.0	
UK: Northern Ireland	0.0	
Azerbaijan	0.9	
Hungary	3.3	
Estonia	3.4	
Poland	3.4	
Turkey	3.5	
UK: Scotland	3.8	
Romania	4.1	
Greece	4.7	
Spain (Total)	4.7	
Ukraine	5.1	
Ireland	5.2	
Albania	5.5	
Denmark	5.6	
Russian Federation	5.8	
Slovak Republic	5.9	
Czech Republic	6.4	
Finland	6.5	
Georgia	6.8	
Italy	7.9	
Austria	9.0	
Germany	9.1	
Serbia	9.7	
France	9.9	
Armenia	10.1	
Latvia	10.4	
UK: England and Wales	10.4	
Bosnia and Herzegovina (Republika Srpska)	10.6	
Moldova	11.2	
Sweden	11.9	
Lithuania	12.3	
Switzerland	13.0	
Belgium	13.6	
Netherlands	14.2	
Portugal	15.7	
Norway	16.1	
Cyprus	44.1	
		17
		15
		17
		49
<i>Spain in detail</i>		
Spain (Catalonia)	4.3	
Spain (State Administration)	7.3	
<b>Ranking of European Union countries</b>		
Country	2014	
Bulgaria	0.0	2013
Croatia	0.0	
Luxembourg	0.0	
Slovenia	0.0	
Malta	0.0	
UK: Northern Ireland	0.0	
Hungary	3.3	
Poland	3.4	
Estonia	3.4	
UK: Scotland	3.8	
Romania	4.1	
Spain (Total)	4.7	
Greece	4.7	
Ireland	5.2	
Denmark	5.6	
Slovak Republic	5.9	
Czech Republic	6.4	
Finland	6.5	
Italy	7.9	
Austria	9.0	
Germany	9.1	
France	9.9	
Latvia	10.4	
UK: England and Wales	10.4	
Sweden	11.9	
Lithuania	12.3	
Belgium	13.6	
Netherlands	14.2	
Portugal	15.7	
Cyprus	44.1	
		10
		9
		11
		30
<i>Spain in detail</i>		
Spain (Catalonia)	4.3	
Spain (State Administration)	7.3	



11. Number of inmates who committed suicide in the course of 2014, per 10 000 inmates held in prison on 1 September 2014.

**Table 2.14. Percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention among inmates who committed suicide in 2014**

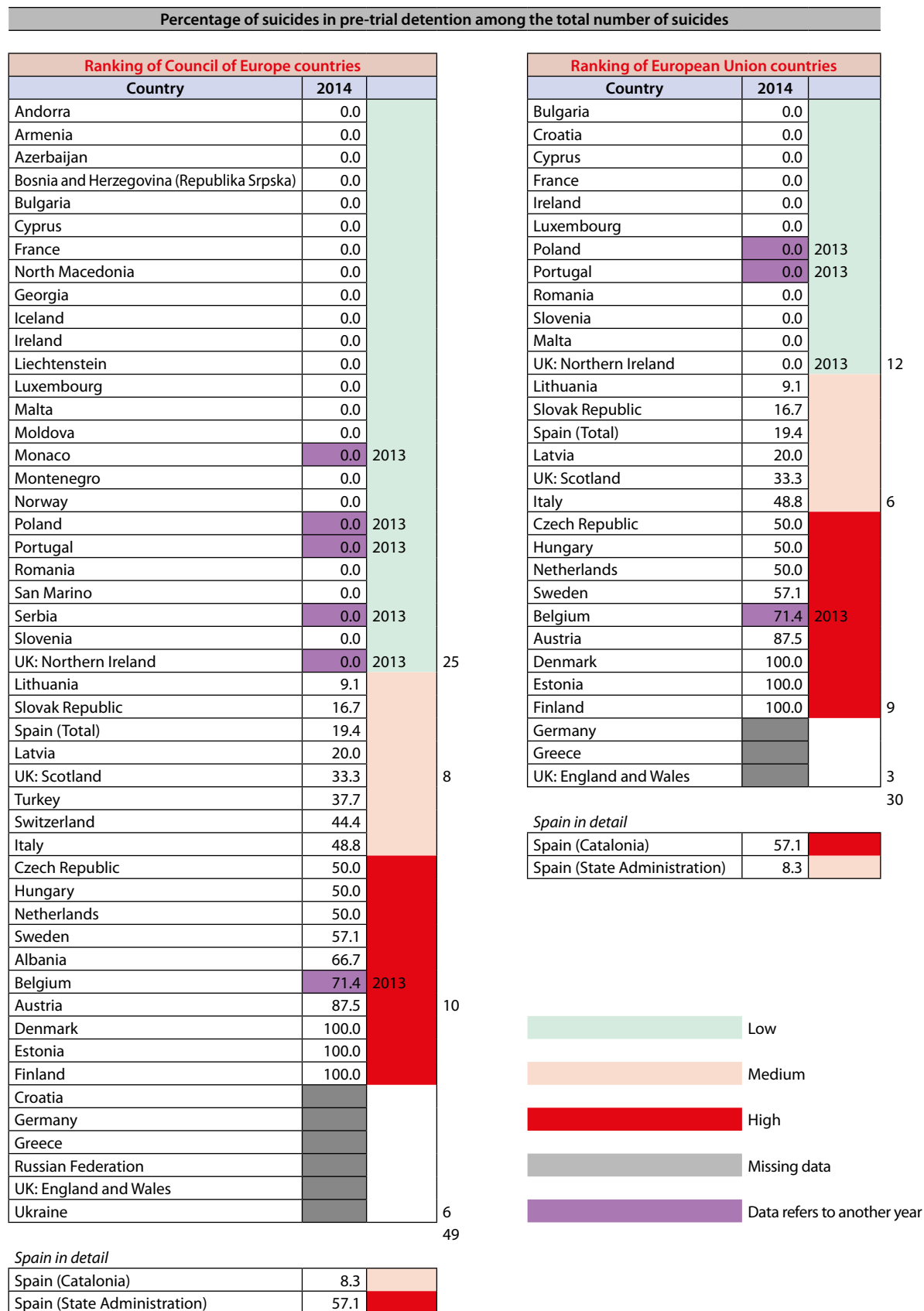


Table 2.15. Ratio of inmates per staff member on 1 September 2015

Ratio of inmates per staff member		
Ranking of Council of Europe countries		
Country	2015	
Monaco	0.0	2014
San Marino	0.3	
Liechtenstein	0.5	
Andorra	0.6	
Denmark	0.7	
Sweden	0.8	
Netherlands	0.8	
UK: Northern Ireland	0.9	
Norway	1.0	
Bosnia and Herzegovina (Republika Srpska)	1.0	
Ireland	1.0	
Italy	1.2	
Finland	1.2	
Croatia	1.3	
Iceland	1.3	
Albania	1.4	
Belgium	1.4	
Luxembourg	1.6	
Switzerland	1.6	
Cyprus	1.7	
Estonia	1.7	
Slovenia	1.7	
UK: Scotland	1.7	
Latvia	1.7	
Bulgaria	1.8	
Ukraine	1.8	
Armenia	1.8	
Germany	1.8	
Czech Republic	1.9	
Slovak Republic	1.9	
UK: England and Wales	2.0	2014
France	2.1	
Malta	2.1	
Hungary	2.1	
Russian Federation	2.2	
Spain (Total)	2.2	
Georgia	2.2	
Romania	2.2	
Montenegro	2.3	
Portugal	2.3	
Lithuania	2.3	
Poland	2.4	
Austria	2.4	
Serbia	2.5	
Greece	2.6	
Moldova	2.8	
Turkey	3.7	
Azerbaijan	3.7	
North Macedonia	4.0	
Ranking of European Union countries		
Country	2015	
Denmark	0.7	9
Sweden	0.8	
Netherlands	0.8	
UK: Northern Ireland	0.9	
Ireland	1.0	
Italy	1.2	
Finland	1.2	
Croatia	1.3	
Belgium	1.4	
Luxembourg	1.6	10
Cyprus	1.7	
Slovenia	1.7	
UK: Scotland	1.7	
Estonia	1.7	
Latvia	1.7	
Bulgaria	1.8	
Germany	1.8	
Czech Republic	1.9	
Slovak Republic	1.9	
UK: England and Wales	2.0	
France	2.1	
Malta	2.1	
Hungary	2.1	
Spain (Total)	2.2	
Romania	2.2	
Portugal	2.3	
Lithuania	2.3	
Poland	2.4	
Austria	2.4	
Greece	2.6	
Spain in detail		
Spain (Catalonia)	1.8	
Spain (State Administration)	2.3	
Spain in detail		
Spain (Catalonia)	2.3	
Spain (State Administration)	1.8	

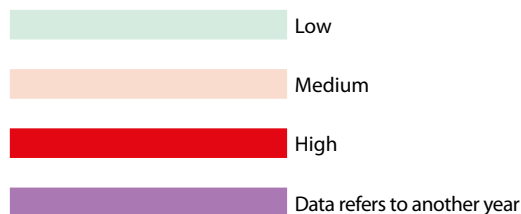


Table 2.16. Percentage of custodial staff among total staff on 1 September 2015

Percentage of custodial staff among total staff		
Ranking of Council of Europe countries		
Country	2015	
Slovak Republic	15.4	2014
Czech Republic	19.2	
Russian Federation	19.3	
Ukraine	23.1	
Montenegro	30.0	
Romania	33.6	
Greece	39.9	
Estonia	40.8	
Georgia	48.9	
Switzerland	50.3	
UK: England and Wales	50.5	
Poland	53.2	
Armenia	54.2	
Azerbaijan	54.2	
Denmark	54.7	
Netherlands	54.7	
Finland	54.8	
Bosnia and Herzegovina (Republika Srpska)	55.5	
Lithuania	57.2	
Serbia	58.0	
Croatia	59.5	
Slovenia	60.9	
Sweden	61.6	
Spain (Total)	62.3	
North Macedonia	62.8	
Bulgaria	63.8	
Portugal	65.3	
Andorra	65.4	
Norway	65.5	
Latvia	65.6	
Iceland	66.9	
Monaco	69.6	
Moldova	69.9	
Ireland	71.4	
France	72.0	
Luxembourg	72.3	
UK: Scotland	73.0	
Germany	73.3	
Belgium	73.6	
UK: Northern Ireland	74.0	
Albania	74.4	
Hungary	79.1	
Italy	79.6	
Austria	82.1	
Turkey	82.5	
San Marino	83.3	
Malta	92.6	
Liechtenstein	93.8	
Cyprus	96.9	
		17
		16
		16
		49
Ranking of European Union countries		
Country	2015	
Slovak Republic	15.4	2014
Czech Republic	19.2	
Romania	33.6	
Greece	39.9	
Estonia	40.8	
UK: England and Wales	50.5	
Poland	53.2	
Denmark	54.7	
Netherlands	54.7	
Finland	54.8	
Lithuania	57.2	
Croatia	59.5	
Slovenia	60.9	
Sweden	61.6	
Spain (Total)	62.3	
Bulgaria	63.8	
Portugal	65.3	
Latvia	65.6	
Ireland	71.4	
France	72.0	
Luxembourg	72.3	
UK: Scotland	73.0	
Germany	73.3	
Belgium	73.6	
UK: Northern Ireland	74.0	
Hungary	79.1	
Italy	79.6	
Austria	82.1	
Malta	92.6	
Cyprus	96.9	
		10
		9
		11
		30
Spain in detail		
Spain (Catalonia)	65.0	
Spain (State Administration)	61.8	
Spain in detail		
Spain (Catalonia)	65.0	
Spain (State Administration)	61.8	

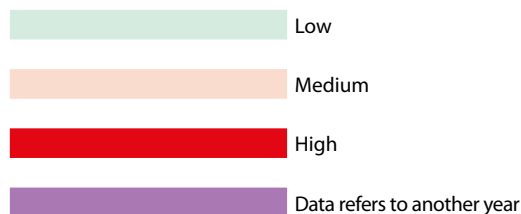
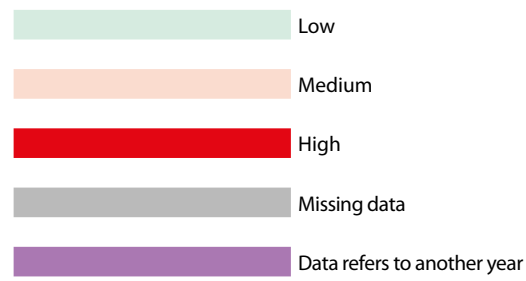


Table 2.17. Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate in 2014 (in euros)

Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (in euros)				
Ranking of Council of Europe countries				
Country	2014			
Ukraine	2.7	2013		
Georgia	5.7			
Croatia	7.3			
Moldova	7.4			
North Macedonia	9.8			
Armenia	10.3			
Azerbaijan	11.8			
Albania	13.4			
Bulgaria	13.7			
Lithuania	16.1			
Montenegro	19.0			
Serbia	19.4			
Romania	19.8			
Poland	20.4		2013	
Turkey	21.7			
Russian Federation	22.5			
Latvia	22.6			
Hungary	26.6			
Greece	28.2			
Bosnia and Herzegovina (Republika Srpska)	29.0			
Estonia	39.4			
Slovak Republic	39.4			
Portugal	41.2			
Monaco	43.2	2012		
Czech Republic	45.0			
Malta	50.0			2012
Spain (Total)	59.7			
Slovenia	60.0			
Cyprus	75.0			
France	102.7			
UK: Northern Ireland	112.2			
Austria	113.0			
UK: England and Wales	115.8			
UK: Scotland	125.0			
Germany	129.4			
Belgium	137.3			
Italy	141.8			
Iceland	149.0		2013	
Finland	175.0			
Andorra	186.4			
Ireland	189.0			
Denmark	191.0			
Luxembourg	206.5			
Liechtenstein	230.0			
Netherlands	273.0			
Norway	348.0			
Sweden	354.0			
San Marino	480.8			
Switzerland		1		
		49		
Ranking of European Union countries				
Country	2014			
Croatia	7.3	2013		
Bulgaria	13.7			
Lithuania	16.05			
Romania	19.8			
Poland	20.4			
Latvia	22.58			
Hungary	26.6			
Greece	28.2			
Estonia	39.4			
Slovak Republic	39.4			
Portugal	41.2	2013		
Czech Republic	45.0			
Malta	50.0			
Spain (Total)	59.7			
Slovenia	60.0			
Cyprus	75.0			
France	102.7			
UK: Northern Ireland	112.2			
Austria	113.0			
UK: England and Wales	115.8			
UK: Scotland	125.0	2013		
Germany	129.4			
Belgium	137.3			
Italy	141.8			
Finland	175.0			
Ireland	189.0			
Denmark	191.0			
Luxembourg	206.5			
Netherlands	273.0			
Sweden	354.0			
		10		
		30		
Spain in detail				
Spain (Catalonia)	59.7	2012		
Spain (State Administration)	65.7			
Spain in detail				
Spain (Catalonia)	59.7	2012		
Spain (State Administration)	65.7			





## Part 3

# Country profiles – Trends 2005-2015

The aim of this section is to present the data collected for this study in the form of 51 profiles that describe the prison populations in the prison administrations of the 47 member states of the Council of Europe. Two of the administrations of Bosnia and Herzegovina did not provide data for any of the years included in this study, and therefore are not included among the profiles. In the case of Spain, there is one profile for the whole nation and another two that present the profiles of each of its prison administrations.

Each country profile includes a table with key facts about the country, which are presented in the form of several indicators referring to the latest available year and to the evolution in the last 10 or 11 years, as well as the relative position of the country (low, medium or high) for each indicator compared to the 28 member states of the European Union (“EU 28”) and the 47 member states of the Council of Europe (“Council of Europe 47”). The classification into “low”, “medium” and “high” is based on the comparative indicators presented in Part 2 of this study. The country profile is divided into four sections and includes eight figures. The four sections are as follows:

- ▶ Key facts.
- ▶ The country in brief: this section summarises the trends shown in the key facts from 2005 to 2014 or 2015. It illustrates which indicators have increased, which have decreased and which have remained stable. The indicator is considered to be showing a stable trend if the variation is lower than 5%.
- ▶ The country in comparative perspective: this section compares each country to the rest of the countries included in the study.
- ▶ General comments: this section includes eight figures, comments on these figures and some possible explanations of the observed trends. The eight figures are numbered 1 to 8 within each country profile and also include, in parentheses, their absolute number from 1 to 408.

The key facts include indicators of stock and flow. The stock indicators refer to the situation on 1 September 2015. The flow indicators refer to the situation during the year 2014. On the basis of the data included in this study, we have calculated for each indicator the average for the 10 or 11 years under study. This average is presented in the fifth column of the country profiles.

Finally, the last column of the country profiles provides a graphic indicator of the trend observed when one compares the last year of the series (2014 or 2015) to the first (2005). The arrows included in this column reflect the evolution of the indicator according to the table below.

↔	± 4.9%	stable
↑	+5 to +9%	slight increase
↑↑	+10 to +19%	moderate increase
↑↑↑	+20 to +49%	substantial increase
↑↑↑↑	+50% and more	huge increase
↓	-5 to -9%	slight decrease
↓↓	-10 to -19%	moderate decrease
↓↓↓	-20 to -49%	substantial decrease
↓↓↓↓	-50% and more	huge decrease

## **GENERAL REMARKS CONCERNING THE DATA AND ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS STUDY**

- ▶ The data used for the country profiles are presented in Volume 2 (Part 4) of this study.
- ▶ When the percentage change between the first and the last year of the series is higher than 500%, we use >500%.
- ▶ No extrapolations were made for the first (2005) and the last (2015, respectively 2014) years of the series.
- ▶ N/A: not applicable
- ▶ CoE: Council of Europe

# Albania

## KEY FACTS

	2014/15	Comparative		Evolution 2005-2014/15	
		CoE 47	EU 28	Average	% Change
Prison population rate (inmates per 100 000 inhabitants) (01.09.2015)	207.2	High	N/A	153.7	↑↑↑↑↑
Flow of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (per 100 000 inhabitants)	222.5	Medium	N/A	163.0	↓↓↓↓
Flow of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (per 100 000 inhabitants)	154.5	Medium	N/A	112.4*	↑↑↑↑↑
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	10.1	High	N/A	12.1	↑↑↑↑↑
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	10.1	Medium	N/A	12.9	↑↑↑↑↑
Prison density (inmates per 100 places) (01.09.2015)	119.6	High	N/A	112.5	↑↑
Median age of the prison population (in years) (01.09.2015)	28.0	Low	N/A	29.9**	↓↓
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	2.0	Low	N/A	2.3	↓↓↓↓
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	1.5	Low	N/A	1.1	↑↑↑↑↑
<i>of which:</i> in pre-trial detention	62.9	High	N/A	56.0	↑↑↑↑↑
Percentage of inmates without a final sentence (01.09.2015)	49.2	High	N/A	38.1	↑↑↑↑↑
Rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates in 2014	23.9	Medium	N/A	25.4	↓
Rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates in 2014	5.5	Medium	N/A	5.1	↓↓↓↓
<i>of which:</i> % in pre-trial detention	66.7	High	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ratio of inmates per staff member (01.09.2015)	1.4	Low	N/A	1.4**	↔
Percentage of custodial staff among total staff (01.09.2015)	74.4	High	N/A	74.8**	↔
Total budget spent by the prison administration in 2014 (in euros)	21 982 160	N/A	N/A	25 854 720 ***	↓↓↓↓
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate in 2014 (in euros)	13.4	Low	N/A	13.8 ****	↓↓↓↓

\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2008 to 2014.

\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2006 to 2015.

\*\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2011 to 2014.

\*\*\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2008 to 2014.

## ALBANIA IN BRIEF

- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators show a decrease: flow of entries into penal institutions (–28%), median age of the prison population (–17% from 2006 to 2015), percentage of female inmates (–25%), rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates (–9%), rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates (–37%), percentage of custodial staff among total staff (+6% from 2006 to 2015) and total budget spent by the prison administration (–22% from 2011 to 2014).
- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators show an increase: prison population rate (+90%), flow of releases from penal institutions (+79% from 2008 to 2014), average length of imprisonment based on the number of days spent in penal institutions (+111%), average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow (+139%), prison density (+15%), percentage of foreign inmates (+324%), percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates (+152%), percentage of inmates without a final sentence (+175%) and average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (+48% from 2008 to 2014).
- ▶ Comparing 2015 to 2006, the Ratio of inmates per staff member remained stable (+3%).

## ALBANIA IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

- ▶ Compared to other European countries, in 2014/15 Albania presents:
  - Low: median age of the prison population, percentage of female inmates, percentage of foreign inmates, Ratio of inmates per staff member, average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate.
  - Medium: flow of releases from penal institutions, average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow, rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates, rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates.
  - High: prison population rate, flow of entries into penal institutions, average length of imprisonment based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions, prison density, percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates, percentage of inmates without a final sentence, percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention, percentage of custodial staff among total staff.

## GENERAL COMMENTS

**Figure 3.1. Albania (1): Prison population rate and flow of entries and releases from penal institutions (per 100 000 inhabitants)**

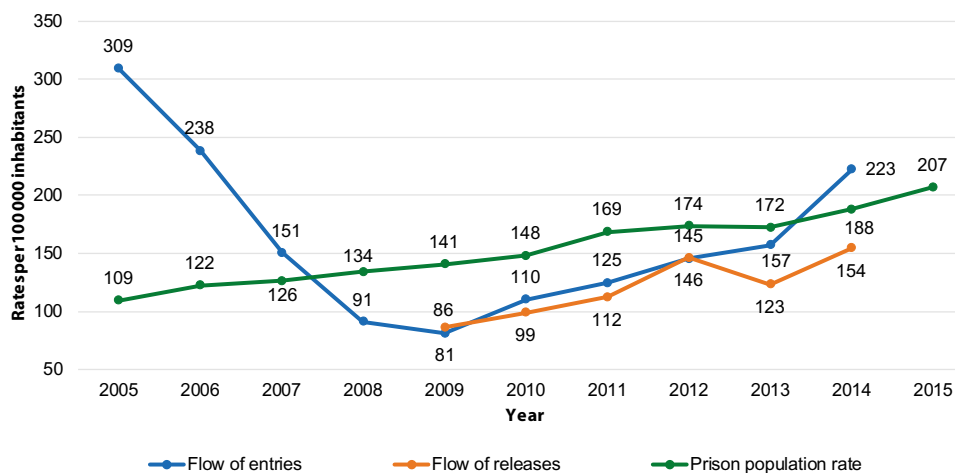


Figure 3.1 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the prison population rate of Albania (stock) increased by 90%. In 2005, the country had 109 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 207.

Between 2005 and 2014, the flow of entries followed a skewed U-shaped trend characterised by an overall decrease of 28%. In 2005 there were 309 entries into penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 223.

From 2009 to 2014, the flow of releases increased by 79%. In 2009, there were 86 releases from penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 154.

The flow of entries and the flow of releases show relatively similar rates and trends.

According to the information collected during this research, there are several factors that play a role in the observed trends in Figure 3.1. During the period under study, the Ministry of Justice became the authority in charge of pre-trial detention centres. At the same time, a series of modifications and amendments to the Albanian Criminal Code were introduced, which led to an increase in the number and variety of criminal acts included in it. In 2009, the Albanian Probation Service started operating, but it seems that it did not have a major influence on the trend observed for the prison population rate. Finally, amnesty laws were adopted by the Albanian Parliament in November 2012 and March 2014, which led to an increase in the flow of releases. Two additional laws on amnesties were adopted after the period under study, in December 2015 and December 2016 respectively.

**Figure 3.2. Albania (2): Average length of imprisonment (in months)**

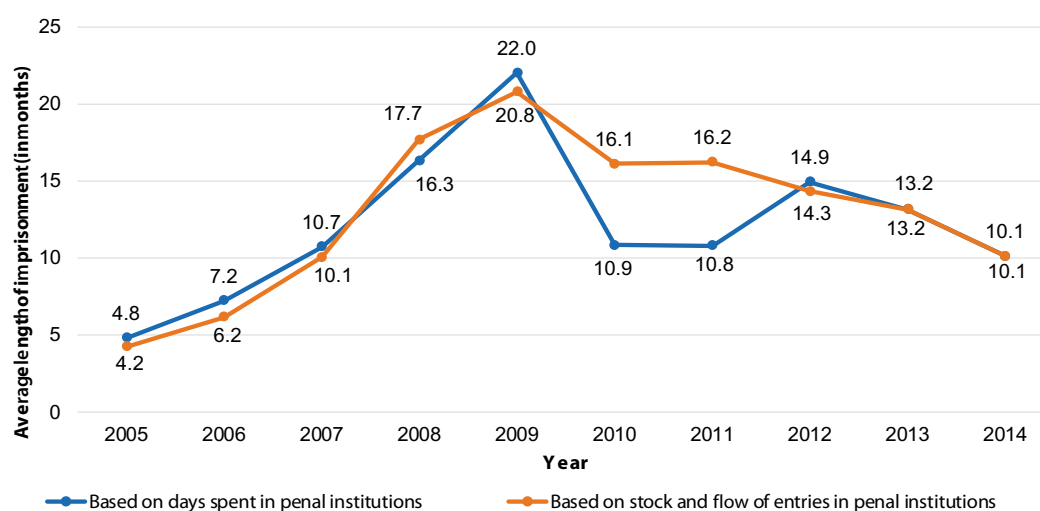


Figure 3.2 shows that between 2005 and 2014, the average length of imprisonment, estimated on the basis of the number of days spent in penal institutions, followed an inverted U-shaped trend characterised by an overall increase of 111%. In 2005 the average length of imprisonment was 4.8 months, while in 2014 it was 10.1

When the average length of imprisonment is estimated on the basis of the ratio between stock and flow, a comparison of those two years reveals an increase of 139%. According to this indicator, in 2005 the average length of imprisonment was 4.2 months, while in 2014 it was 10.1 months.

**Figure 3.3. Albania (3): Prison density per 100 places (Overcrowding)**

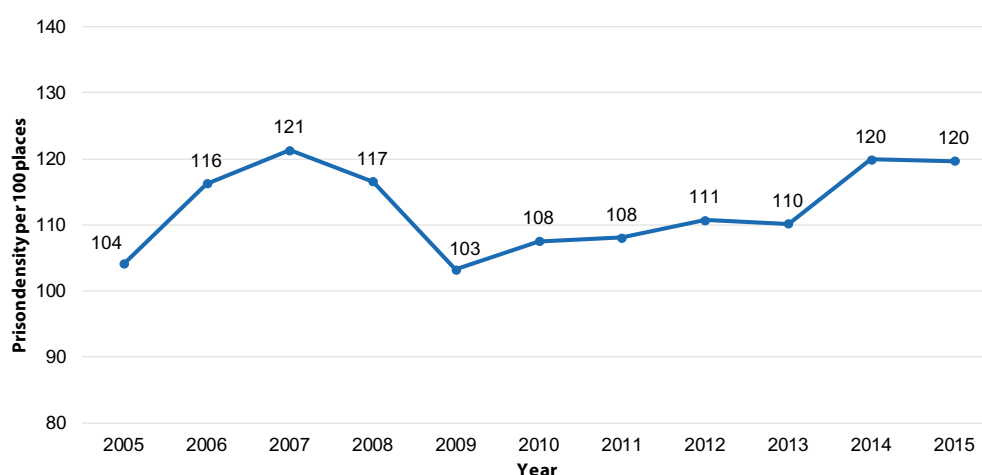


Figure 3.3 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the prison density of Albania increased by 15%. In 2005, the country had 104 inmates per 100 places, while in 2015 it had 120.

**Figure 3.4. Albania (4): Total capacity of penal institution and number of inmates**

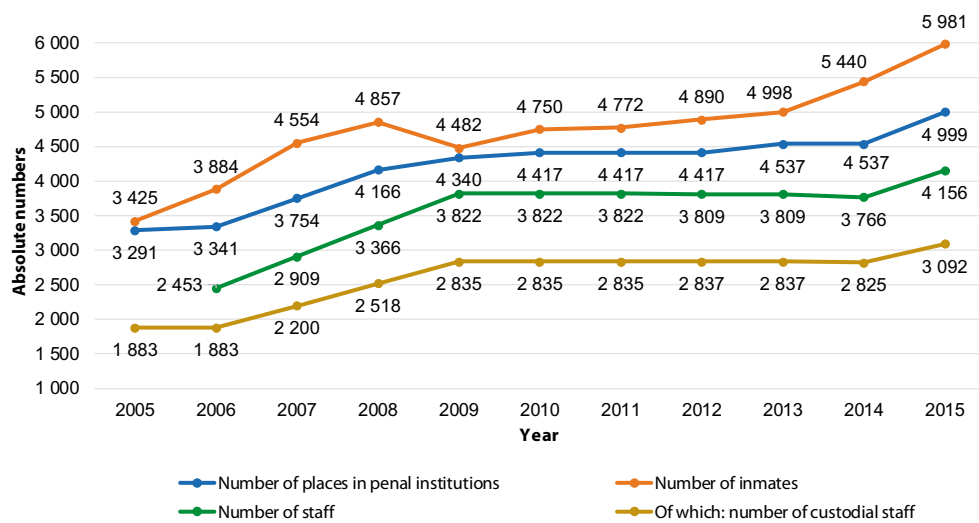


Figure 3.4 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the total number of places in penal institutions in Albania increased by 52%. In 2005, the country had 3 291 places, while in 2015 it had 4 999. According to the information collected during this research, this is due to the construction of new penal institutions.

Comparing the same years, the total number of inmates increased by 75%. In 2005, the country had 3 425 inmates, while in 2015 it had 5 981.

From 2006 to 2015, the total number of staff increased by 69%. In 2006, Albania had a total staff of 2 453 persons, while in 2015 it had 4 156.

Comparing the same years, the total number of custodial staff increased by 64%. In 2005, Albania had a total custodial staff of 1 883 persons, while in 2015 it had 3 092.

**Figure 3.5. Albania (5): Percentage of females and foreigners in the prison population**

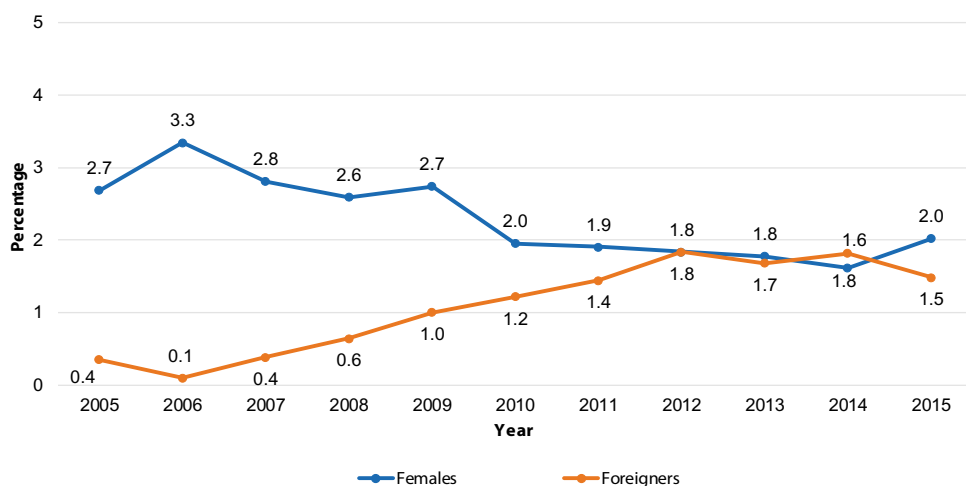


Figure 3.5 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of female inmates decreased by 25%. In 2005, 2.7% of the inmates were females, while in 2015 they represented 2% of the total prison population.

Comparing the same years, the percentage of foreign inmates increased by 325%. In 2005, 0.4% of the inmates were foreigners, while in 2015 they represented 1.5% of the total prison population.

**Figure 3.6. Albania (6): Percentage of inmates and foreign inmates without a final sentence**

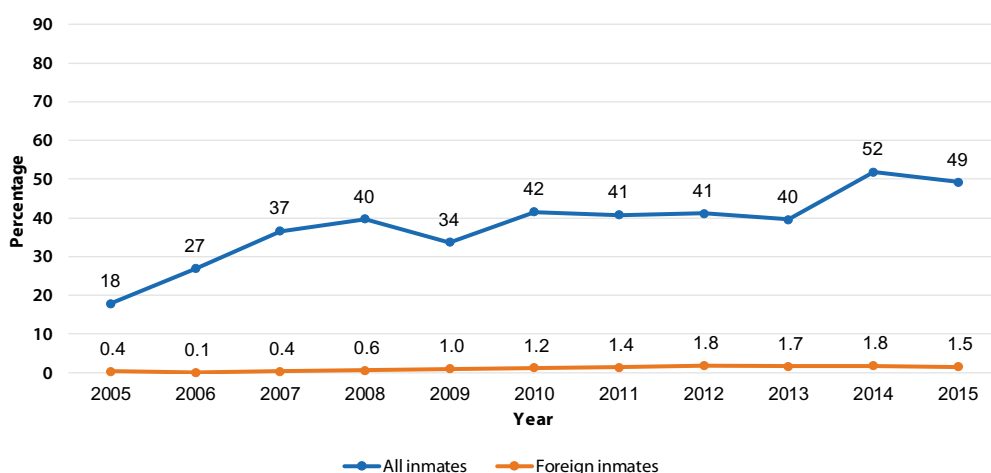


Figure 3.6 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence increased by 175%. In 2005, 18% of inmates did not have a final sentence, while in 2015 inmates without a final sentence represented 49% of the total prison population.

Comparing the same years, the percentage of foreigners held in pre-trial detention increased by 325%. In 2005, they represented 0.4% of the total number of inmates, while in 2015 they represented 1.5%.

**Figure 3.7. Albania (7): Distribution (in percentage) of sentenced prisoners by offence<sup>12,13,14</sup>**

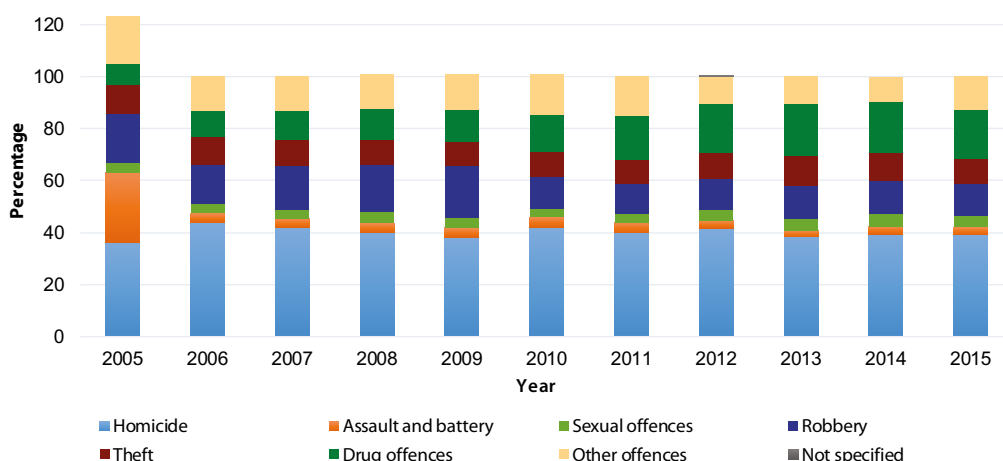


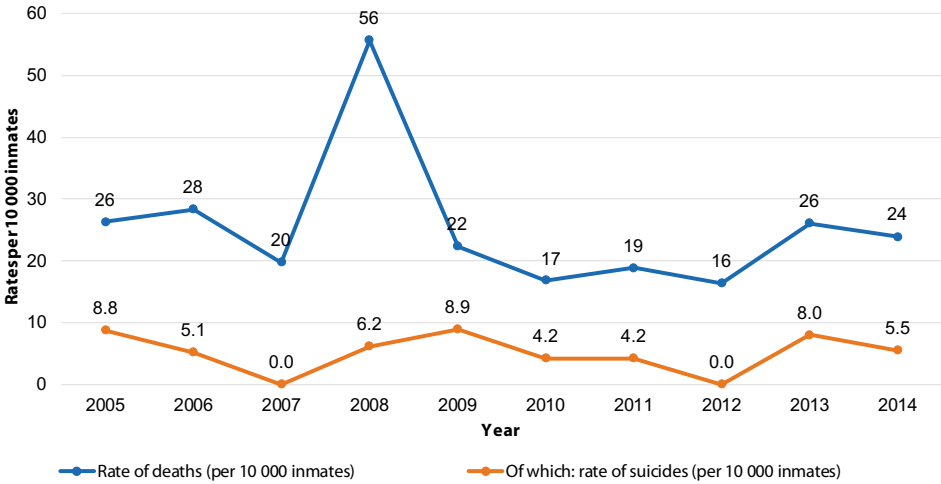
Figure 3.7 shows that, in 2005, Albania did not apply the principal offence rule and, as a consequence, adding up all the percentages results in a figure higher than 100%. Hence, the distribution observed in 2005 is not comparable to that of the following years. In 2015, the percentages of prisoners serving sentences for sexual offences and drug offences were higher than in 2006, while the percentages of those serving sentences for homicide, assault and battery, robbery and theft were lower.

12. The figures provided by the country do not always add up to 100%.

13. Sexual offences include (1) rape (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005) and (2) other sexual offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008).

14. Other offences include (1) economic and financial offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008); (2) terrorism (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (3) organised crime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (4) cybercrime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2014); and (5) other cases (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005).

Figure 3.8. Albania (8): Rate of deaths and suicides (per 10 000 inmates)



The instability of the trends for deaths and suicides per 10 000 inmates shown in Figure 3.8 illustrates the impossibility of reaching statistically reliable conclusions when the absolute number of cases that generated the rates is low. From 2005 to 2014, the annual number of inmates who died in prison oscillated between 8 and 27 and of this number, those who committed suicide fluctuated between 3 and 0.



# Andorra

## KEY FACTS

	2014/15	Comparative		Evolution 2005-2014/15	
		CoE 47	EU 28	Average	% Change
Prison population rate (inmates per 100 000 inhabitants) (01.09.2015)	66.7	Low	N/A	58.2*	↑↑↑↑↑
Flow of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (per 100 000 inhabitants)	81.9	Low	N/A	118.1	↓↓↓↓↓
Flow of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (per 100 000 inhabitants)	63.7	Low	N/A	90.8	↑↑↑↑↑
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	7.6	Medium	N/A	6.7	↑↑↑↑↑
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	10.1	Medium	N/A	6.3**	↑↑↑↑
Prison density (inmates per 100 places) (01.09.2015)	35.9	Low	N/A	35.8*	↑↑↑↑↑
Median age of the prison population (in years) (01.09.2015)	32.0	Low	N/A	30.6*	↑↑↑↑↑
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	21.2	High	N/A	11.7*	↑↑↑↑
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	76.9	High	N/A	77.8*	↑↑↑↑↑
<i>of which:</i> in pre-trial detention	100.0	High	N/A	54.1*	↑↑↑↑↑
Percentage of inmates without a final sentence (01.09.2015)	69.2	High	N/A	58.4*	↑↑↑↑
Rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates in 2014	0.0	Low	N/A	27.1	↔↔
Rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates in 2014	0.0	Low	N/A	27.1	↔↔
<i>of which:</i> % in pre-trial detention	0.0	Low	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ratio of inmates per staff member (01.09.2015)	0.6	Low	N/A	0.7*	↑↑↑↑
Percentage of custodial staff among total staff (01.09.2015)	65.4	Medium	N/A	78.8*	↓↓↓
Total budget spent by the prison administration in 2014 (in euros)	3 333 337	N/A	N/A	3 319 421***	↑
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate in 2014 (in euros)	186.4	High	N/A	186.1****	↑↑↑↑

\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2006 to 2015.

\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2006 to 2014.

\*\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2011 to 2014.

\*\*\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2009 to 2014.

## NOTE

Andorra has a population of roughly 80 000. On 1 September of every year, Andorra usually has less than 70 inmates. From a statistical point of view, this means that it is not possible to establish reliable time series. As a consequence, the figures, rates and graphs included in this report are given purely as an indication and must be interpreted very cautiously.

## ANDORRA IN BRIEF

- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators show a decrease: flow of entries into penal institutions (–32%), percentage of foreign inmates (–8%), the median age of the prison population (+38% from 2008 to 2015) and percentage of custodial staff among total staff (–18% from 2006 to 2015).
- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators show an increase: prison population rate (+65% from 2006 to 2015), prison density (+48%), flow of releases from penal institutions (+115%), average length of imprisonment based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (+34%), average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow (+182%), percentage of female inmates (>500% from 2006 to 2015), percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates (+108% from 2006 to 2015), percentage of inmates without a final sentence (+48% from 2006 to 2015), Ratio of inmates per staff member (+28% from 2006 to 2015), total budget spent by the prison administration (+8% from 2011 to 2014) and average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (+36% from 2009 to 2014).
- ▶ Comparing 2014 to 2006, the following indicators remained stable: rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates (0%) and rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates (0%).

## ANDORRA IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

- ▶ Compared to other European countries, in 2014/15 Andorra presents:
  - Low: prison population rate, flow of entries into penal institutions, flow of releases from penal institutions, prison density, median age of the prison population, rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates, rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates, percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention, Ratio of inmates per staff member.
  - Medium: average length of imprisonment based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions, average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow, percentage of custodial staff among total staff.
  - High: percentage of female inmates, percentage of foreign inmates, percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates, percentage of inmates without a final sentence, average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate.

## GENERAL COMMENTS

Figure 3.9. Andorra (1): Prison population rate and flow of entries and releases from penal institutions (per 100 000 inhabitants)

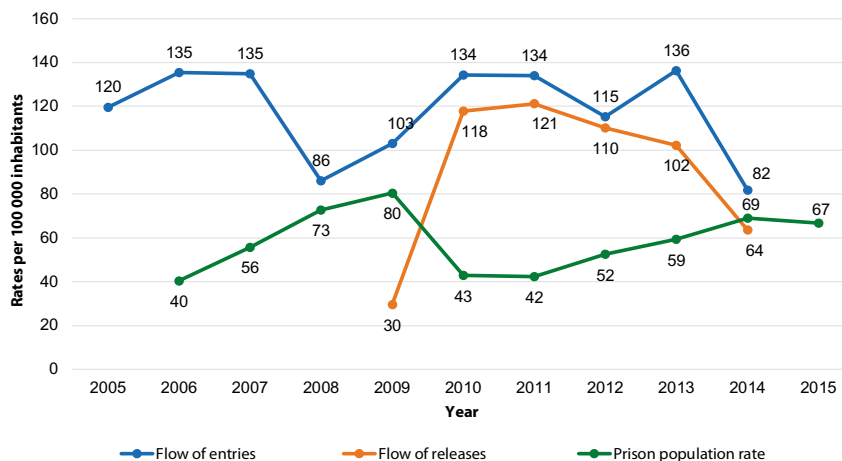


Figure 3.9 shows that from 2006 to 2015, the prison population rate of Andorra (stock) increased by 65%. In 2006, the country had 40 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 67.

From 2005 to 2014, the flow of entries decreased by 32%. In 2005, there were 120 entries into penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 82.

Between 2009 and 2014, the flow of releases followed an inverted U-shaped trend characterised by an overall increase of 115%. In 2009, there were 30 releases from penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 64.

The flow of entries and the flow of releases show dissimilar rates and relatively similar trends.

**Figure 3.10. Andorra (2): Average length of imprisonment (in months)**

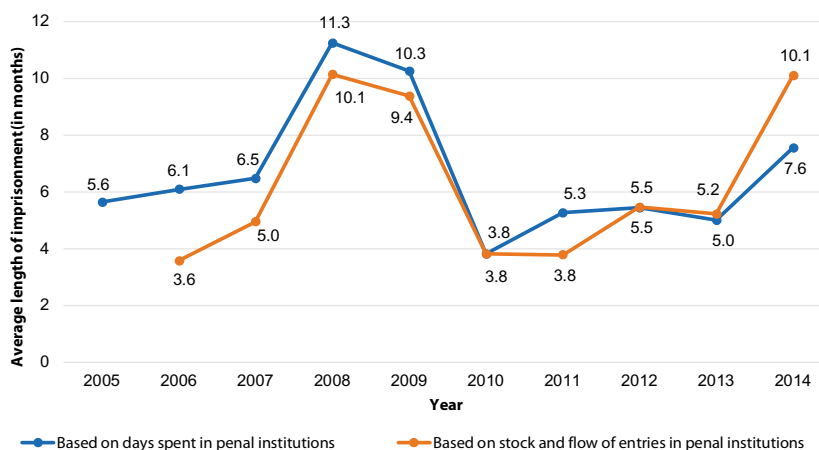


Figure 3.10 shows that between 2005 and 2014, the average length of imprisonment estimated on the basis of the number of days spent in penal institutions followed a curvilinear trend characterised by an overall increase of 34%. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 5.6 months, while in 2014 it was 7.6 months.

When the average length of imprisonment is estimated on the basis of the ratio between stock and flow, a comparison between 2006 and 2015 reveals a much higher increase (182%). According to this indicator, in 2006 the average length of imprisonment was 3.6 months, while in 2014 it was 10.1 months.

**Figure 3.11. Andorra (3): Prison density per 100 places (Overcrowding)**

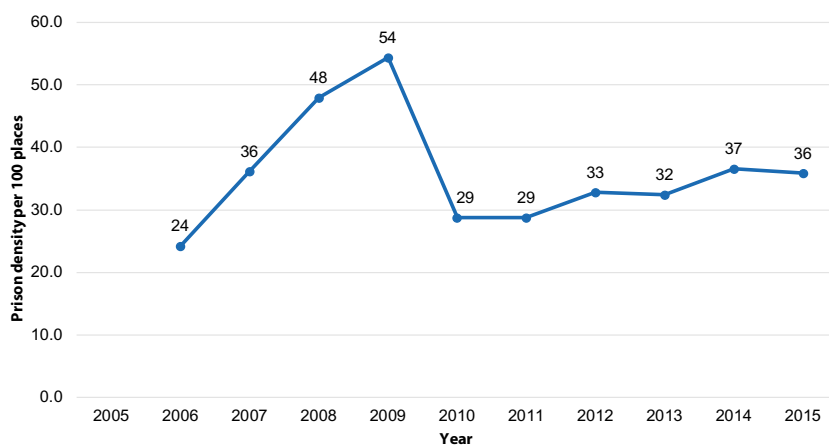


Figure 3.11 shows that from 2006 to 2015, the prison density of Andorra increased by 48%. In 2006, the country had 24 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 36.

**Figure 3.12. Andorra (4): Total capacity of penal institution and number of inmates**

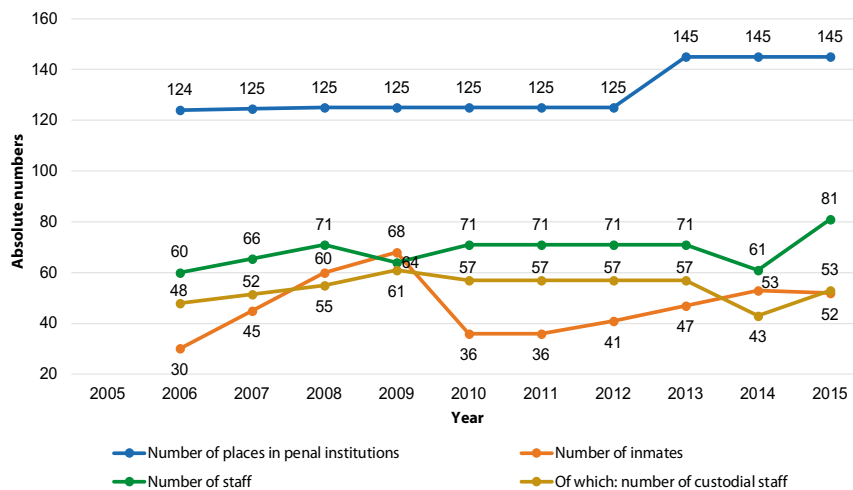


Figure 3.12 shows that from 2006 to 2015, the total number of places in penal institutions in Andorra increased by 17%. In 2006, the country had 124 places, while in 2015 it had 145.

Comparing the same years, the total number of inmates increased by 73%. In 2006, the country had 30 inmates, while in 2015 it had 52.

From 2006 to 2015, the total number of staff increased by 35%. In 2006, Andorra had a total staff of 60 persons, while in 2015 it had 81.

Comparing the same years, the total number of custodial staff increased by 10%. In 2006, Andorra had a total custodial staff of 48 persons, while in 2015 it had 53.

**Figure 3.13. Andorra (5): Percentage of females and foreigners in the prison population**

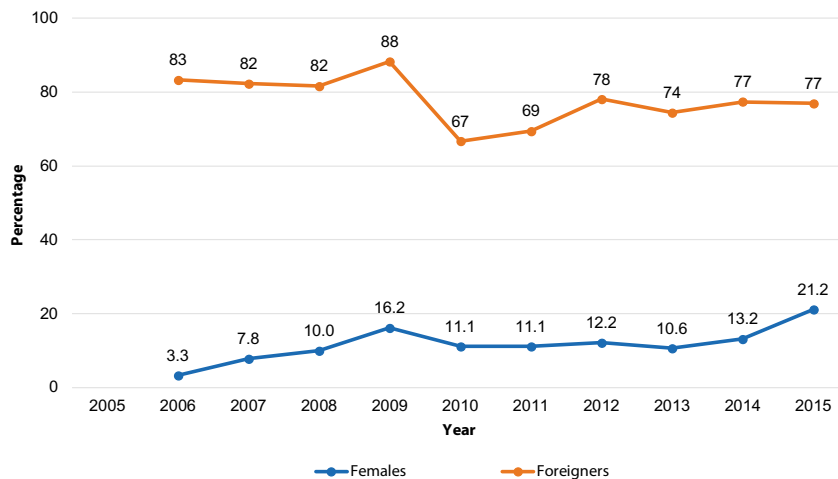


Figure 3.13 shows that from 2006 to 2015, the percentage of female inmates increased by 535%. In 2006, 3.3% of the inmates were females, while in 2015 they represented 21.2% of the total prison population.

Comparing the same years, the percentage of foreign inmates decreased by 8%. In 2006, 83% of the inmates were foreigners, while in 2015 they represented 77% of the total prison population.

**Figure 3.14. Andorra (6): Percentage of inmates and foreign inmates without a final sentence**

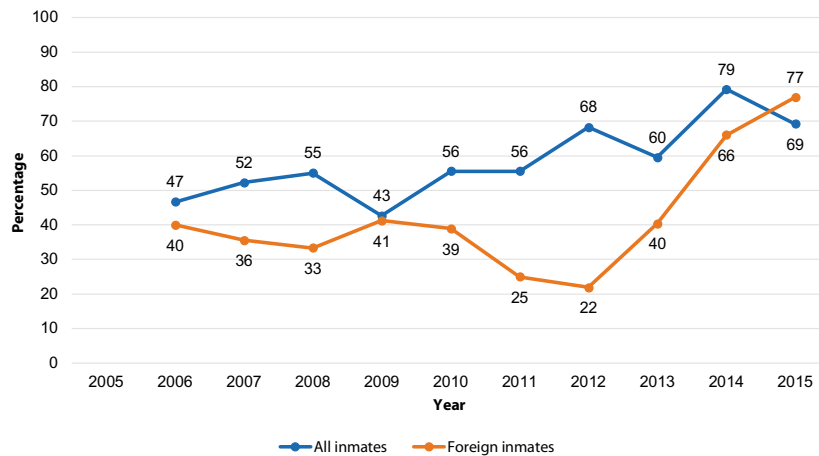


Figure 3.14 shows that from 2006 to 2015, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence increased by 48%. In 2006, 47% of inmates did not have a final sentence, while in 2015 inmates without a final sentence represented 69% of the total prison population.

Comparing the same years, the percentage of foreigners held in pre-trial detention increased by 92%. In 2006, they represented 40% of the total number of inmates, while in 2015 they represented 77%.

**Figure 3.15. Andorra (7): Distribution (in percentage) of sentenced prisoners by offence<sup>15,16,17</sup>**

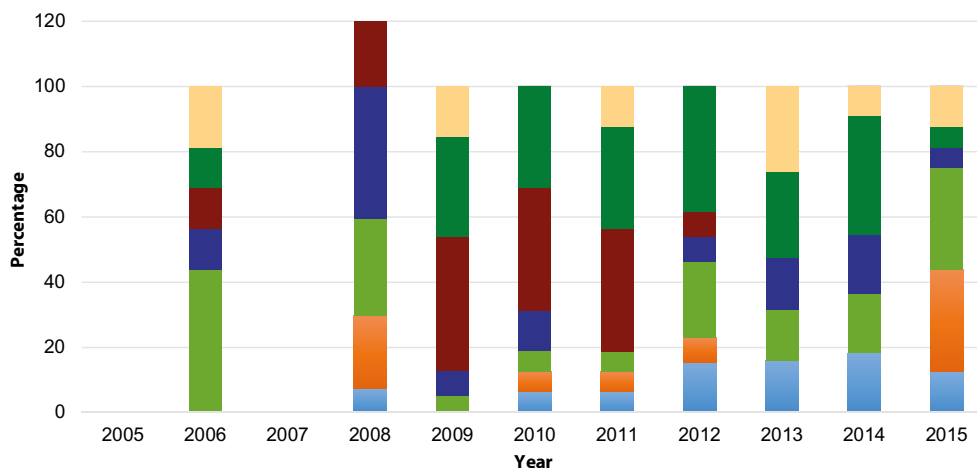


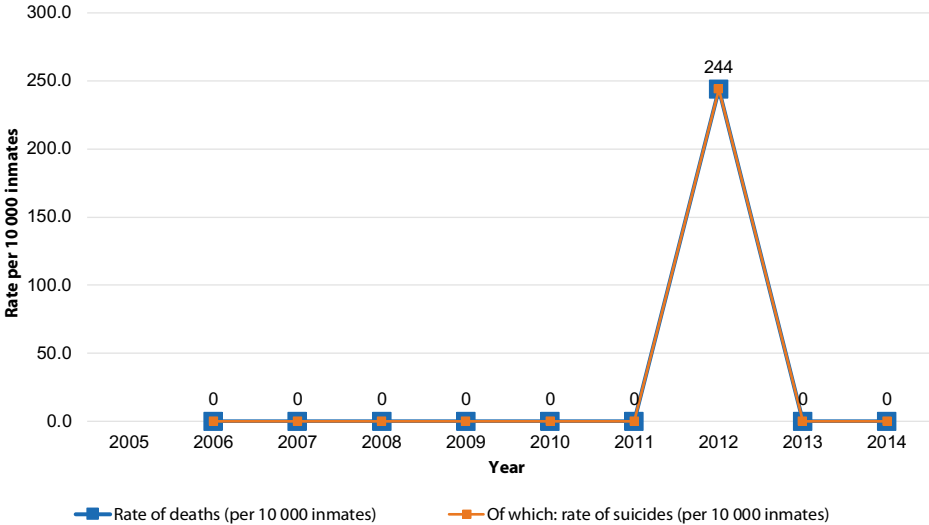
Figure 3.15 shows that from 2006 to 2015, the percentages of prisoners serving sentences for homicide as well as for assault and battery increased, while the percentages of those serving sentences for sexual offences, robbery, theft and drug offences decreased. In 2008, the country did not apply the principal offence rule and, as a consequence, the total percentage is higher than 100%.

15. The figures provided by the country do not always add up to 100%.

16. Sexual offences include (1) rape (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005) and (2) other sexual offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008).

17. Other offences include (1) economic and financial offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008); (2) terrorism (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (3) organised crime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (4) cybercrime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2014); and (5) other cases (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005).

Figure 3.16. Andorra (8): Rate of deaths and suicides (per 10 000 inmates)



The instability of the trends for deaths and suicides per 10 000 inmates shown in Figure 3.16 illustrates the impossibility of reaching statistically reliable conclusions when the absolute number of cases that generated the rates is low. According to the information collected during this research, the peak observed in 2012 corresponds to the suicide of one inmate, while in the rest of the years included in the figure there were no deaths in prison. As a consequence, the trends for deaths and suicides in prison are identical.

# Armenia

## KEY FACTS

	2014/15	Comparative		Evolution 2005-2014/15	
		CoE 47	EU 28	Average	% Change
Prison population rate (inmates per 100 000 inhabitants) (01.09.2015)	129.7	Medium	N/A	136.0	↑↑↑↑
Flow of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (per 100 000 inhabitants)	---	---	N/A	---	---
Flow of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (per 100 000 inhabitants)	48.5	Low	N/A	63.9*	↓↓↓↓
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	---	---	N/A	---	---
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	---	---	N/A	---	---
Prison density (inmates per 100 places) (01.09.2015)	84.8	Low	N/A	97.9	↑↑↑↑
Median age of the prison population (in years) (01.09.2015)	---	---	N/A	---	---
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	4.4	Medium	N/A	3.7	↑↑↑↑↑
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	3.2	Low	N/A	2.4	↑↑↑↑↑
<i>of which: in pre-trial detention</i>	44.4	Medium	N/A	57.9	↓↓↓↓
Percentage of inmates without a final sentence (01.09.2015)	26.7	Medium	N/A	29.4	↔↔
Rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates in 2014	95.5	High	N/A	60.9	↑↑↑↑
Rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates in 2014 (n=4)	10.1	High	N/A	7.6	↓
<i>of which: % in pre-trial detention (n=0)</i>	0.0	Low	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ratio of inmates per staff member (01.09.2015)	1.8	Medium	N/A	2.4	↓↓↓↓
Percentage of custodial staff among total staff (01.09.2015)	54.2	Low	N/A	63.7	↓↓↓↓
Total budget spent by the prison administration in 2014 (in euros)	21 982 160	N/A	N/A	15 211 432**	↑↑↑↑↑
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate in 2014 (in euros)	10.3	Low	N/A	---	---

\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2009 to 2014.

\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2011 to 2014.

## ARMENIA IN BRIEF

- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators show a decrease: flow of releases from penal institutions (–25% from 2009 to 2014), percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates (–38%), rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates (–5%), Ratio of inmates per staff member (–26%) and percentage of custodial staff among total staff (–34%).
- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators show an increase: prison population rate (+48%), prison density (+22%), percentage of female inmates (+59%), percentage of foreign inmates (>500%), rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates (+30%) and total budget spent by the prison administration (+64% from 2011 to 2014).
- ▶ Comparing 2015 to 2005, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence remained stable (+4%).

## ARMENIA IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

- ▶ Compared to other European countries, Armenia presents:
  - Low: flow of releases from penal institutions, prison density, percentage of foreign inmates, percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention, percentage of custodial staff, average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate.
  - Medium: prison population rate, percentage of female inmates, percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates, percentage of inmates without a final sentence, Ratio of inmates per staff member.
  - High: rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates, rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates.

## GENERAL COMMENTS

Figure 3.17. Armenia (1): Prison population rate and flow of entries and releases from penal institutions (per 100 000 inhabitants)

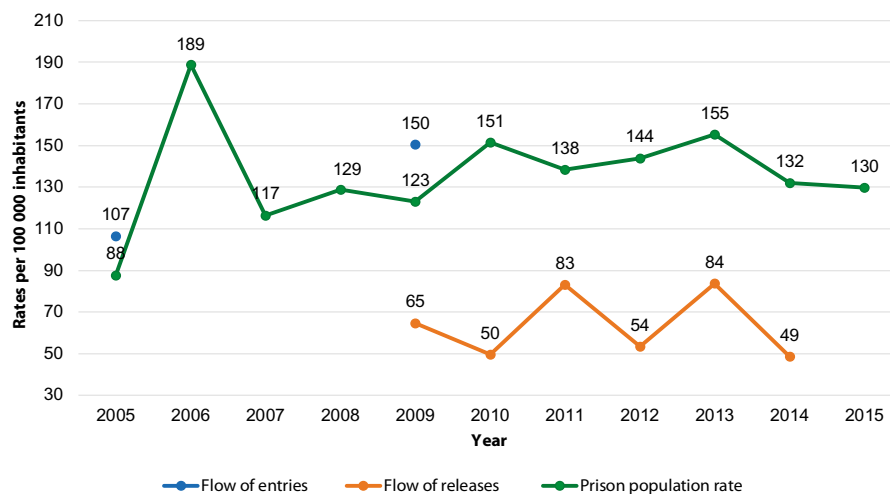


Figure 3.17 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the prison population rate of Armenia (stock) increased by 48%. In 2005, the country had 88 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 130.

From 2009 to 2014, the flow of releases decreased by 25%. In 2009, there were 65 releases from penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 49.

Data on the flow of entries are available only for the years 2005 and 2009.



**Figure 3.18. Armenia (2): Average length of imprisonment (in months)**

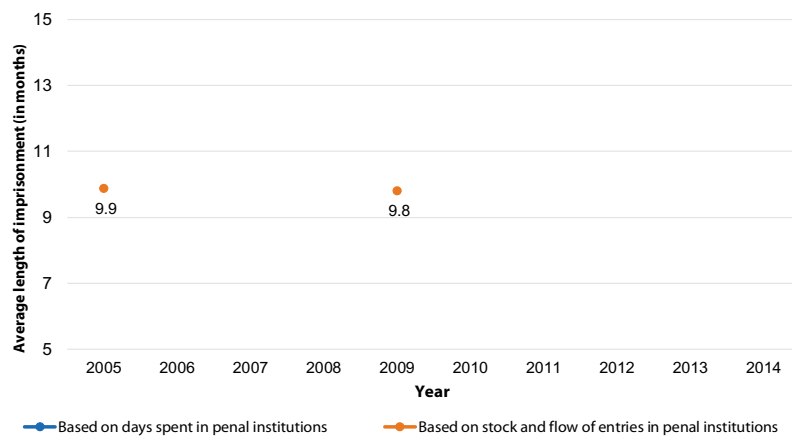


Figure 3.18 shows that most of the data required for the estimation of the average length of imprisonment based on the ratio between stock and flow are not available, and no data are available for its estimation based on the number of days spent in penal institutions.

**Figure 3.19. Armenia (3): Prison density per 100 places (Overcrowding)**

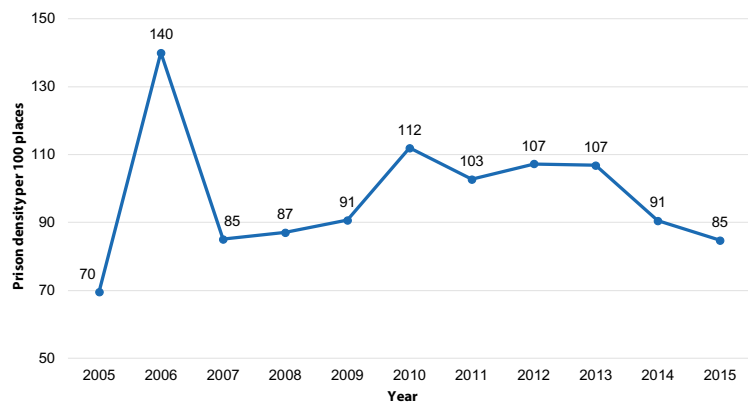


Figure 3.19 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the prison density of Armenia increased by 22%. In 2005, the country had 70 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 85.

**Figure 3.20. Armenia (4): Total capacity of penal institution and number of inmates**

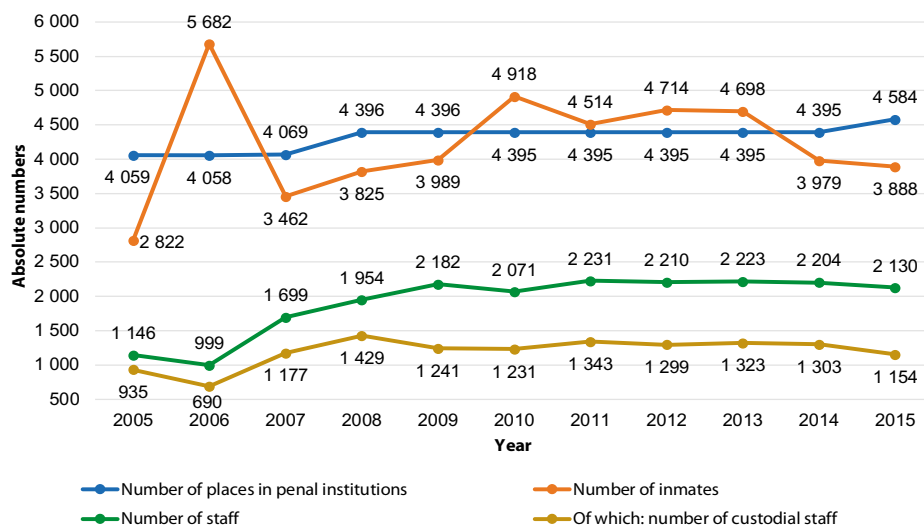


Figure 3.20 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the total number of places in penal institutions in Armenia increased by 13%. In 2005, the country had 4 059 places, while in 2015 it had 4 584. According to the information collected during this research, the number of places in penal institutions increased due to the construction of the new “Armavir” penitentiary institution. Armavir has a total capacity of 1 240 places, of which 200 are meant for pre-trial detainees.

Comparing the same years, the total number of inmates increased by 38%. In 2005, the country had 2 822 inmates, while in 2015 it had 3 888.

From 2005 to 2015, the total number of staff increased by 86%. In 2005, Armenia had a total staff of 1 146 persons, while in 2015 it had 2 130.

Comparing the same years, the total number of custodial staff increased by 23%. In 2005, Armenia had a total custodial staff of 935 persons, while in 2015 it had 1 154.

**Figure 3.21. Armenia (5): Percentage of females and foreigners in the prison population**

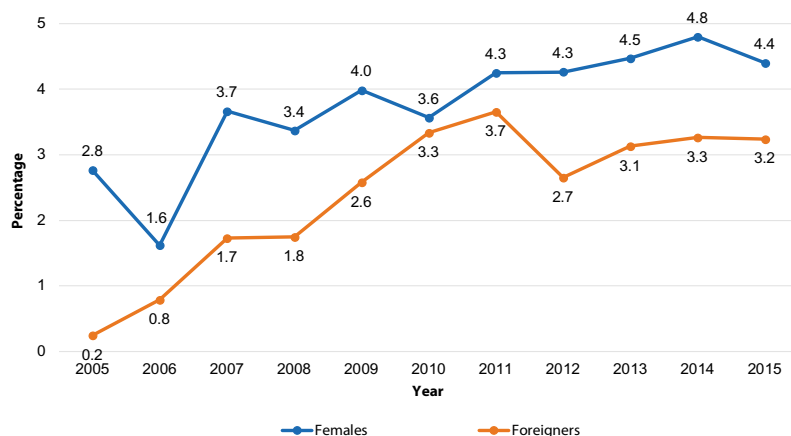


Figure 3.21 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of female inmates increased by 59%. In 2005, 2.8% of the inmates were females, while in 2015 they represented 4.4% of the total prison population.

Comparing the same years, the percentage of foreign inmates increased by 1 207%. In 2005, 0.2% of the inmates were foreigners, while in 2015 they represented 3.2% of the total prison population.

**Figure 3.22. Armenia (6): Percentage of inmates and foreign inmates without a final sentence**

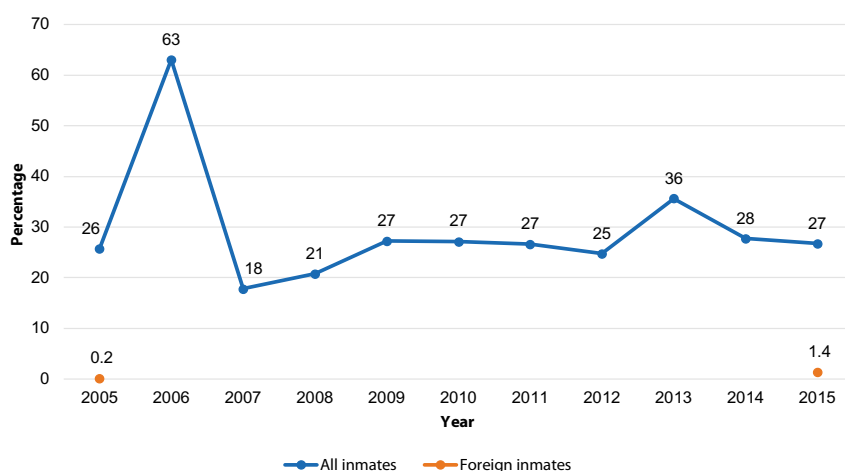
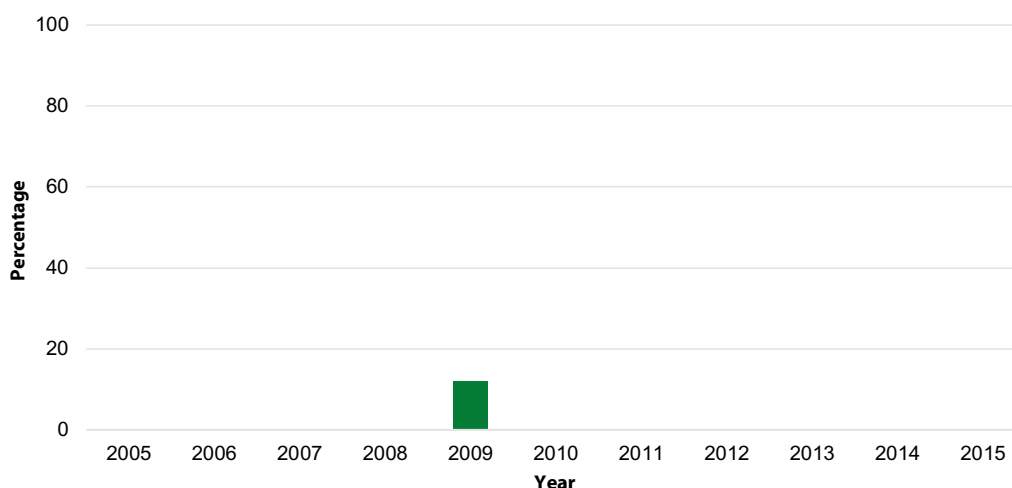


Figure 3.22 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence increased by 4%. In 2005, 26% of inmates did not have a final sentence, while in 2015 inmates without a final sentence represented 27% of the total prison population.

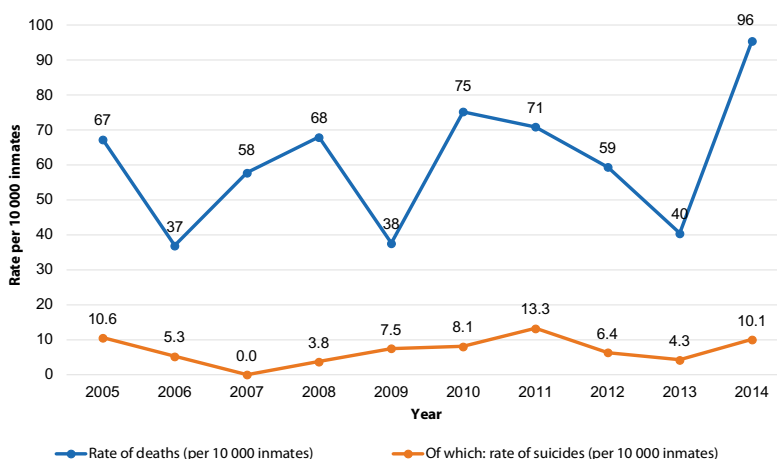
Data on the percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreigners are available only for the years 2005 and 2015. Comparing these two years, that percentage was multiplied roughly by seven.

**Figure 3.23. Armenia (7): Distribution (in percentage) of sentenced prisoners by offence<sup>18,19,20</sup>**



As can be seen in Figure 3.23, data are not available for the distribution of sentenced prisoners by offence. This is due to the fact that Armenia uses different categories of offences than the ones used in SPACE: (1) crimes against life and health; (2) crimes against property, economy and economic activity; (3) crimes against public safety, public order and morality; (4) crimes against public health; (5) crimes against state safety; (6) crimes against the military; and (7) crimes against peace and human safety.

**Figure 3.24. Armenia (8): Rate of deaths and suicides (per 10 000 inmates)**



The instability of the trends for deaths and suicides per 10 000 inmates shown in Figure 3.24 illustrates the impossibility of reaching statistically reliable conclusions when the absolute number of cases that generated the rates is low. From 2005 to 2014, the annual number of inmates who died in prison oscillated between 19 and 38 and of this number, those who committed suicide fluctuated between 6 and 0.

18. The figures provided by the country do not always add up to 100%.

19. Sexual offences include (1) rape (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005) and (2) other sexual offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008).

20. Other offences include (1) economic and financial offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008); (2) terrorism (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (3) organised crime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (4) cybercrime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2014); and (5) other cases (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005).



# Austria

## KEY FACTS

	2014/15	Comparative		Evolution 2005-2014/15	
		CoE 47	EU 28	Average	% Change
Prison population rate (inmates per 100 000 inhabitants) (01.09.2015)	103.9	Medium	Medium	103.8	↔
Flow of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (per 100 000 inhabitants)	135.0	Medium	Medium	150.0	↓↓↓
Flow of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (per 100 000 inhabitants)	136.5	Medium	Medium	140.3*	↓
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	9.3	Medium	Medium	8.6	↑↑
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	9.3	Medium	Medium	8.3	↑↑↑
Prison density (inmates per 100 places) (01.09.2015)	103.3	High	High	100.9	↔
Median age of the prison population (in years) (01.09.2015)	34.0	Medium	Medium	33.0**	↔
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	5.9	High	Medium	5.8	↑↑
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	53.3	High	High	46.3	↑↑
<i>of which:</i> in pre-trial detention	31.4	Medium	Medium	30.4	↔
Percentage of inmates without a final sentence (01.09.2015)	33.0	High	High	32.7	↔
Rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates in 2014	23.7	Medium	Medium	35.7	↓↓↓
Rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates in 2014 (n=4)	9.0	High	High	11.0	↑↑↑
<i>of which:</i> % in pre-trial detention (n=0)	87.5	High	High	---	---
Ratio of inmates per staff member (01.09.2015)	2.4	High	High	2.3***	↑↑
Percentage of custodial staff among total staff (01.09.2015)	82.1	High	High	79.7***	↑
Total budget spent by the prison administration in 2014 (in euros)	416 973 092	N/A	N/A	392 722 154 ****	↑↑
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate in 2014 (in euros)	113.0	Medium	Medium	103.9*****	↑↑

\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2009 to 2014.

\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2007 to 2015.

\*\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2006 to 2015.

\*\*\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2011 to 2014.

\*\*\*\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2008 to 2014.

## AUSTRIA IN BRIEF

- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators show a decrease: flow of entries into penal institutions (–23%), rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates (–42%), and Ratio of inmates per staff member (–14% from 2006 to 2015).
- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators show an increase: average length of imprisonment based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (+19%), average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow (+27%), percentage of female inmates (+17%), percentage of foreign inmates (+17%), rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates (+32%), Ratio of inmates per staff member (+11% from 2006 to 2015) percentage of custodial staff among total staff (+80% from 2006 to 2015), total budget spent by the prison administration (+20% from 2011 to 2014) and average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (+13% from 2008 to 2014).
- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators remained stable: prison population rate (–3%), flow of releases from penal institutions (–4% from 2009 to 2014), prison density (–3%), median age of the prison population (+4% from 2007 to 2015), percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates (+4%), percentage of inmates without a final sentence (0%) and Ratio of inmates per staff member (–2%).

## AUSTRIA IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

- ▶ Compared to other European countries, Austria presents:
  - Low: none of the indicators.
  - Medium: prison population rate, flow of entries into penal institutions, flow of releases from penal institutions, average length of imprisonment based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions, average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow, median age of the prison population, percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates, rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates, average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate.
  - High: prison density, percentage of female inmates, percentage of foreign inmates, percentage of inmates without a final sentence, rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates, percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention, Ratio of inmates per staff member, percentage of custodial staff among total staff.
- ▶ When the percentage of female inmates is calculated, Austria ranks high compared to the member states of the Council of Europe, but medium compared to the member states of the European Union.

## GENERAL COMMENTS

**Figure 3.25. Austria (1): Prison population rate and flow of entries and releases from penal institutions (per 100 000 inhabitants)**

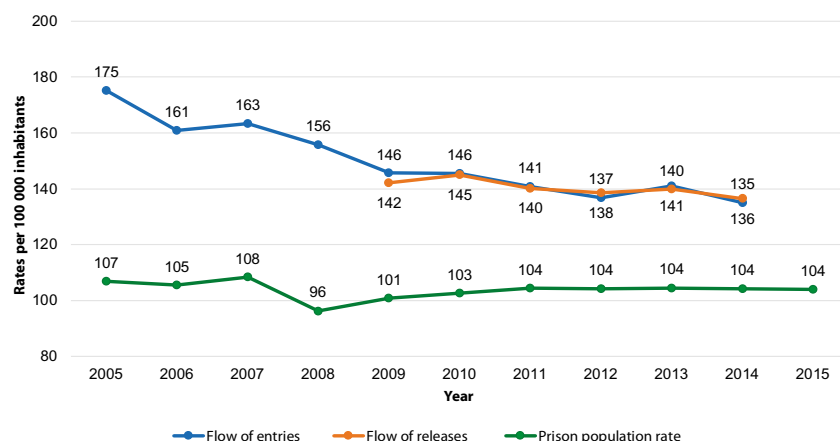


Figure 3.25 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the prison population rate of Austria (stock) decreased by 3%. In 2005, the country had 107 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 104.

From 2005 to 2014, the flow of entries decreased by 23%. In 2005, there were 175 entries into penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 135.

According to the information collected during this research, the number of entries into prison as well as the prison population rate decreased in 2008 due to a legislative amendment to the criminal law that became applicable that year (Strafrechtsreform 2008; BGBl Nr 109/2007).

From 2009 to 2014, the flow of releases decreased by 4%. In 2009, there were 142 releases from penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 136.

The flow of entries and the flow of releases show similar rates and trends.

**Figure 3.26. Austria (2): Average length of imprisonment (in months)**

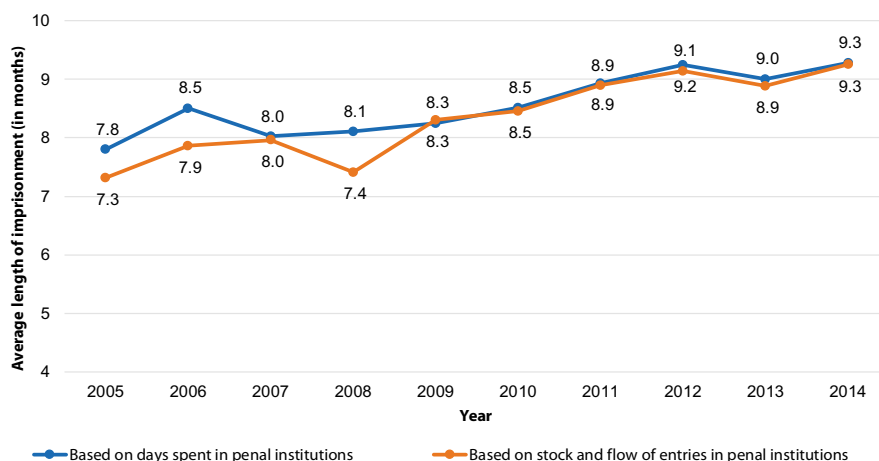


Figure 3.26 shows that from 2005 to 2014, the average length of imprisonment estimated on the basis of the number of days spent in penal institutions increased by 19%. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 7.8 months, while in 2014 it was 9.3 months.

When the average length of imprisonment is estimated on the basis of the ratio between stock and flow, a comparison of those two years reveals an increase of 27%. According to this indicator, in 2005 the average length of imprisonment was 7.3 months, while in 2014 it was 9.3 months.

**Figure 3.27. Austria (3): Prison density per 100 places (Overcrowding)**

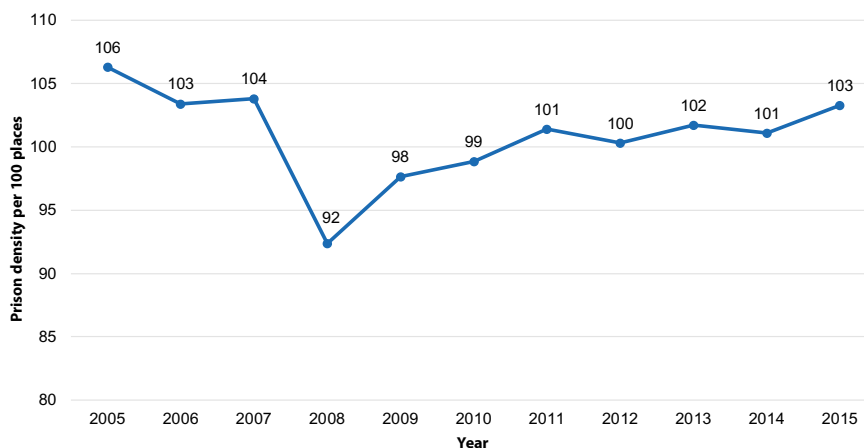


Figure 3.27 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the prison density of Austria decreased by 3%. In 2005, the country had 106 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 103.

**Figure 3.28. Austria (4): Total capacity of penal institution and number of inmates**

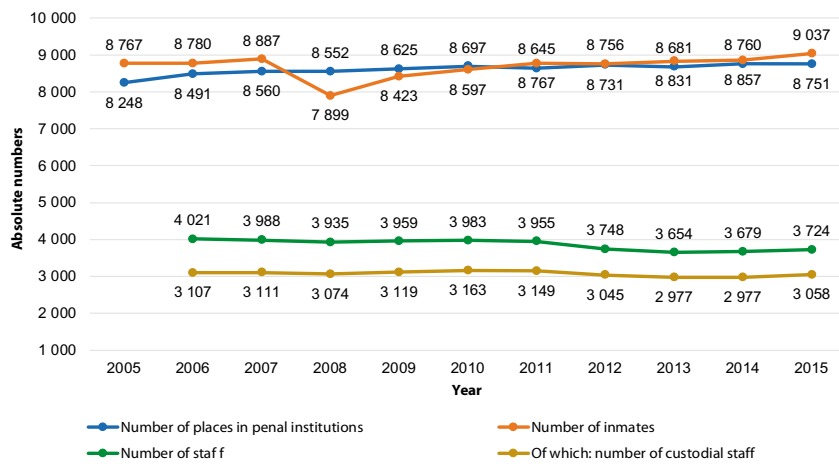


Figure 3.28 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the total number of places in penal institutions in Austria increased by 2%. In 2005, the country had 8 248 places, while in 2015 it had 8 751. According to the information collected during this research, the number of places in penal institutions increased due to the construction of new prison cells as well as renovations conducted within the existing penal institutions.

Comparing the same years, the total number of inmates increased by 2%. In 2005, the country had 8 767 inmates, while in 2015 it had 9 037.

From 2006 to 2015, the total number of staff decreased by 7%. In 2006, Austria had a total staff of 4 021 persons, while in 2015 it had 3 724.

Comparing the same years, the total number of custodial staff decreased by 2%. In 2006, Austria had a total custodial staff of 3 107 persons, while in 2015 it had 3 058.

**Figure 3.29. Austria (5): Percentage of females and foreigners in the prison population**

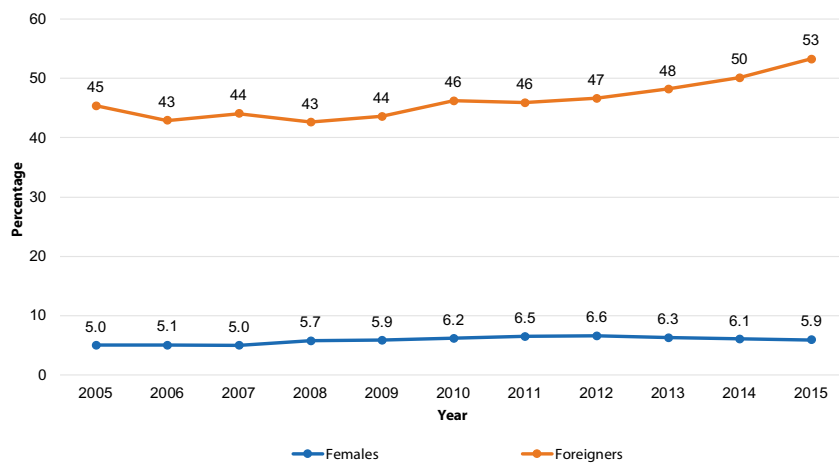


Figure 5 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of female inmates increased by 17%. In 2005, 5% of the inmates were females, while in 2015 they represented 5.9% of the total prison population.

Comparing the same years, the percentage of foreign inmates increased by 17%. In 2005, 45% of the inmates were foreigners, while in 2015 they represented 53% of the total prison population.



**Figure 3.30. Austria (6): Percentage of inmates and foreign inmates without a final sentence**

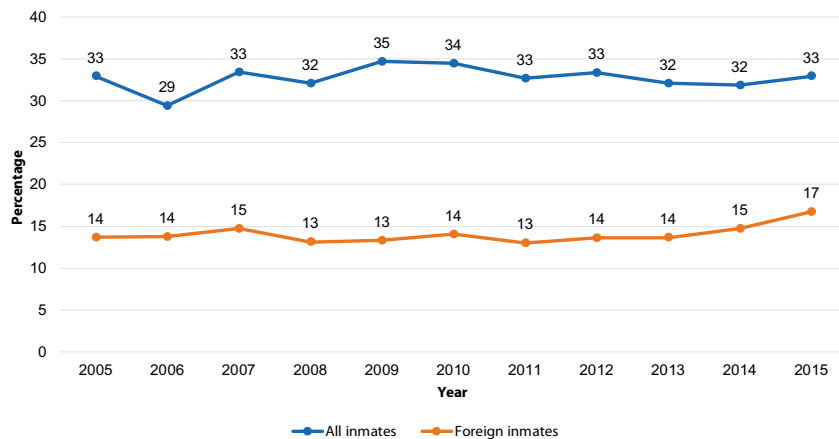
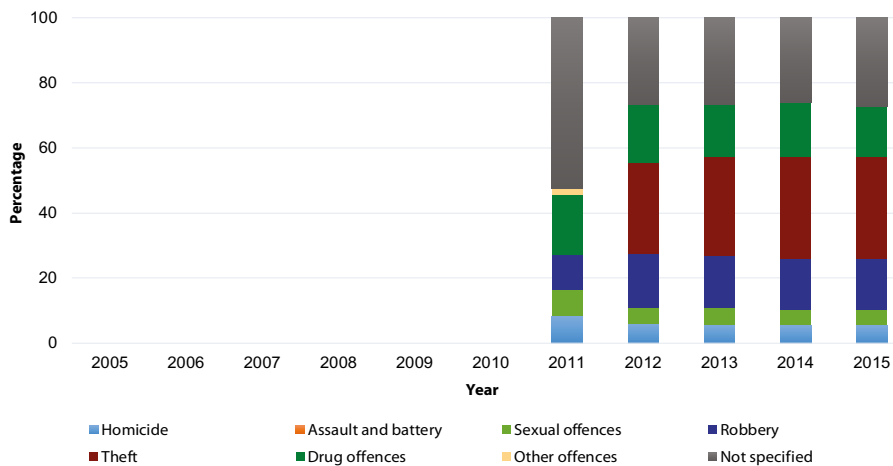


Figure 3.30 shows that between 2005 and 2015, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence followed a relatively stable trend. Both in 2005 and 2015, inmates without a final sentence represented 33% of the total prison population.

Comparing the same years, the percentage of foreigners held in pre-trial detention increased by 22%. In 2005, they represented 14% of the total number of inmates, while in 2015 they represented 17%.

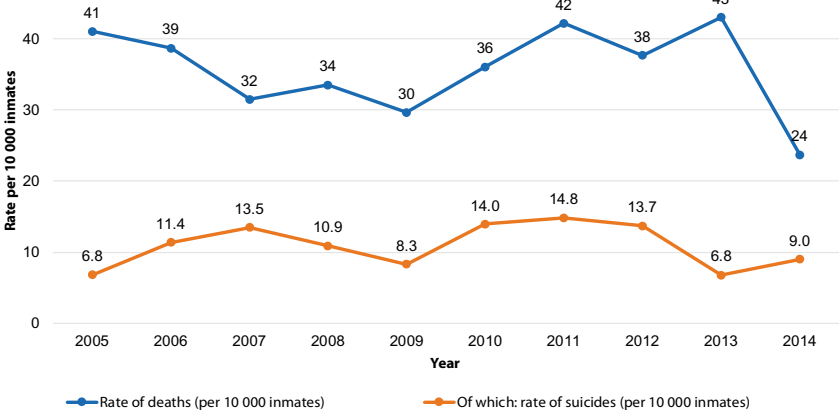
**Figure 3.31. Austria (7): Distribution (in percentage) of sentenced prisoners by offence<sup>21,22,23</sup>**



As can be seen in Figure 3.31, data on the distribution of sentenced prisoners by offence are not available for most of the series. Moreover, in the years for which data are available, the classification of offences does not fully correspond to the categories used in SPACE because it is based on the legal definitions provided by Austrian criminal law.

21. The figures provided by the country do not always add up to 100%.  
 22. Sexual offences include (1) rape (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005) and (2) other sexual offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008).  
 23. Other offences include (1) economic and financial offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008); (2) terrorism (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (3) organised crime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (4) cybercrime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2014); and (5) other cases (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005).

Figure 3.32. Austria (8): Rate of deaths and suicides (per 10 000 inmates)



The instability of the trends for deaths and suicides per 10 000 inmates shown in Figure 3.32 illustrates the impossibility of reaching statistically reliable conclusions when the absolute number of cases that generated the rates is low. From 2005 to 2014, the annual number of inmates who died in prison oscillated between 21 and 38 and of this number, those who committed suicide fluctuated between 6 and 13.

# Azerbaijan

## KEY FACTS

	2014/15	Comparative		Evolution 2005-2014/15	
		CoE 47	EU 28	Average	% Change
Prison population rate (inmates per 100 000 inhabitants) (01.09.2015)	249.3	High	N/A	233.8	↑↑↑↑
Flow of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (per 100 000 inhabitants)	103.8	Low	N/A	91.9	↓↓↓↓
Flow of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (per 100 000 inhabitants)	63.9	Low	N/A	65.2*	↔↔
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	---	---	N/A	---	---
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	27.5	High	N/A	36.0	↑↑↑↑↑
Prison density (inmates per 100 places) (01.09.2015)	94.9	Medium	N/A	82.2	↑↑↑↑
Median age of the prison population (in years) (01.09.2015)	---	---	N/A	---	---
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	2.9	Low	N/A	2.4	↑↑↑↑↑
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	2.5	Low	N/A	3.1	↑↑
<i>of which:</i> in pre-trial detention	20.8	Low	N/A	18.6	↑↑
Percentage of inmates without a final sentence (01.09.2015)	18.3	Low	N/A	15.6	↑↑↑↑↑
Rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates in 2014	54.5	High	N/A	65.8	↓↓↓↓
Rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates in 2014 (n=4)	0.9	Low	N/A	2.2	↓↓↓↓↓
<i>of which:</i> % in pre-trial detention (n=0)	0.0	Low	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ratio of inmates per staff member (01.09.2015)	3.7**	High	N/A	4.6***	↔↔
Percentage of custodial staff among total staff (01.09.2015)	54.2**	Low	N/A	37.1***	↑↑↑↑↑
Total budget spent by the prison administration in 2014 (in euros)	79 404 498	N/A	N/A	79 954 722 ****	↑↑
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate in 2014 (in euros)	11.8	Low	N/A	10.1*****	↑↑↑↑

\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2009 to 2014.

\*\* Data refers to 2014.

\*\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2005 to 2014.

\*\*\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2011 to 2014.

\*\*\*\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2008 to 2014.

## AZERBAIJAN IN BRIEF

- ▶ Comparing 2014 to 2005, the following indicators show a decrease: flow of entries into penal institutions (–24%), rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates (–38%) and rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates (–70%).
- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators show an increase: prison population rate (+23%), average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow (+54%), prison density (+25%), percentage of female inmates (+83%), percentage of foreign inmates (+12%), percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates (+12%), percentage of inmates without a final sentence (+77%), percentage of custodial staff among total staff (+298%), total budget spent by the prison administration (+11% from 2011 to 2014) and average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (+34% from 2008 to 2014).
- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators remained stable: flow of releases from penal institutions (+2% from 2009 to 2014) and Ratio of inmates per staff member (+1%).

## AZERBAIJAN IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

- ▶ Compared to other European countries, in 2014/15 Azerbaijan presents:
  - Low: flow of entries into penal institutions, flow of releases from penal institutions, percentage of female inmates, percentage of foreign inmates, percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates, rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates, percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention, percentage of inmates without a final sentence, percentage of custodial staff among total staff (in 2014), average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate.
  - Medium: prison density.
  - High: prison population rate, average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow, rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates, Ratio of inmates per staff member (in 2014).

## GENERAL COMMENTS

**Figure 3.33. Azerbaijan (1): Prison population rate and flow of entries and releases from penal institutions (per 100 000 inhabitants)**

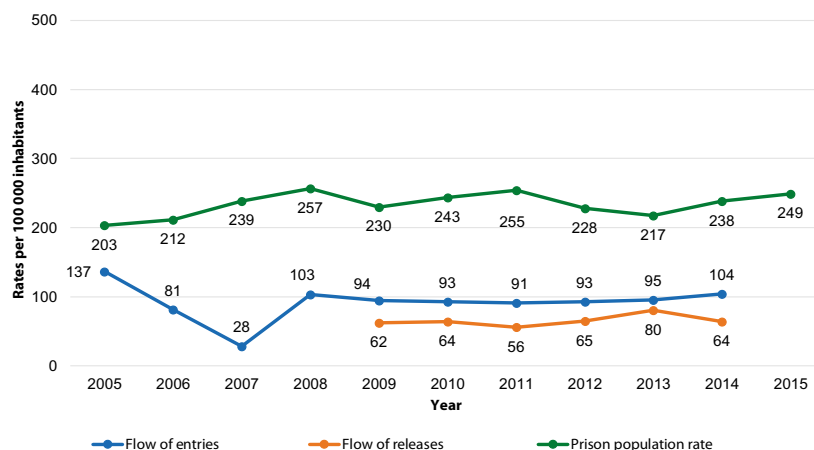


Figure 3.33 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the prison population rate of Azerbaijan (stock) increased by 23%. In 2005, the country had 203 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 249.

From 2005 to 2014, the flow of entries decreased by 24%. In 2005, there were 137 entries into penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 104. The flow of entries observed in 2007 seems extremely low and must be interpreted cautiously. No explanation could be found for the low figure.

From 2009 to 2014, the flow of releases increased by 2%. In 2009, there were 62 releases from penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 64.

The flow of entries and the flow of releases show relatively similar rates and trends.

**Figure 3.34. Azerbaijan (2): Average length of imprisonment (in months)**

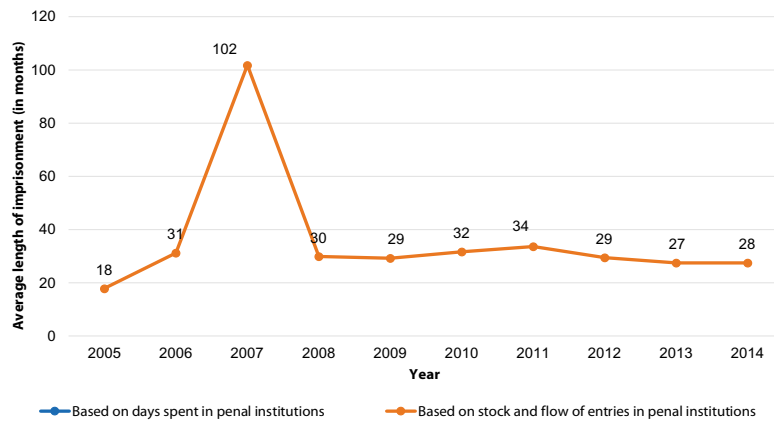


Figure 3.34 shows that from 2005 to 2014, the average length of imprisonment estimated on the basis of the ratio between stock and flow increased by 54%. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 18 months, while in 2014 it was 28 months. The peak observed in 2007 is related to the decrease in the number of entries into prison registered that year (see Figure 3.33) and for which no explanation could be found.

No data are available for the estimation of the average length of imprisonment based on the number of days spent in penal institutions.

**Figure 3.35. Azerbaijan (3): Prison density per 100 places (Overcrowding)**

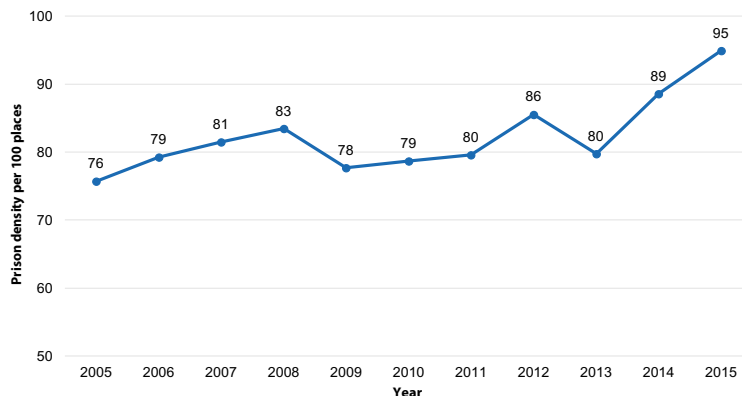


Figure 3.35 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the prison density of Azerbaijan increased by 25%. In 2005, the country had 76 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 95.

**Figure 3.36. Azerbaijan (4): Total capacity of penal institution and number of inmates**

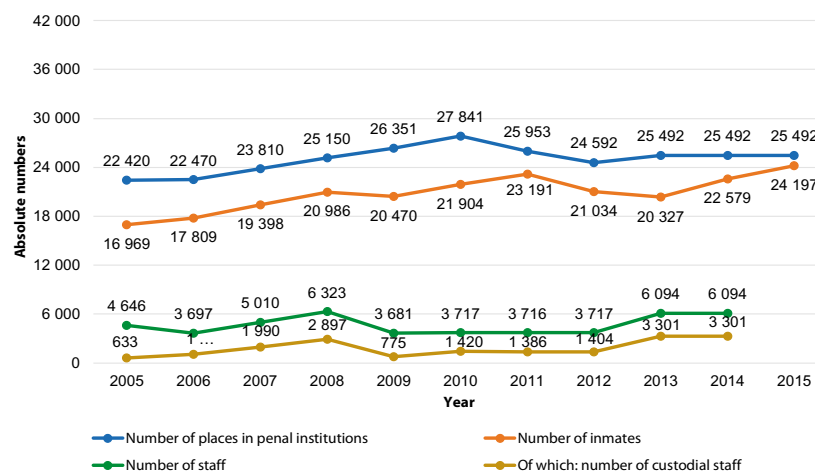


Figure 3.36 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the total number of places in penal institutions in Azerbaijan increased by 7%. In 2005, the country had 22 420 places, while in 2015 it had 25 492.

Comparing the same years, the total number of inmates increased by 25%. In 2005, the country had 16 969 inmates, while in 2015 it had 24 197.

From 2005 to 2014, the total number of staff increased by 31%. In 2005, Azerbaijan had a total staff of 4 646 persons, while in 2014 it had 6 094.

Comparing the same years, the total number of custodial staff increased by 422%. In 2005, Azerbaijan had a total custodial staff of 633 persons, while in 2014 it had 3 301.

**Figure 3.37. Azerbaijan (5): Percentage of females and foreigners in the prison population**

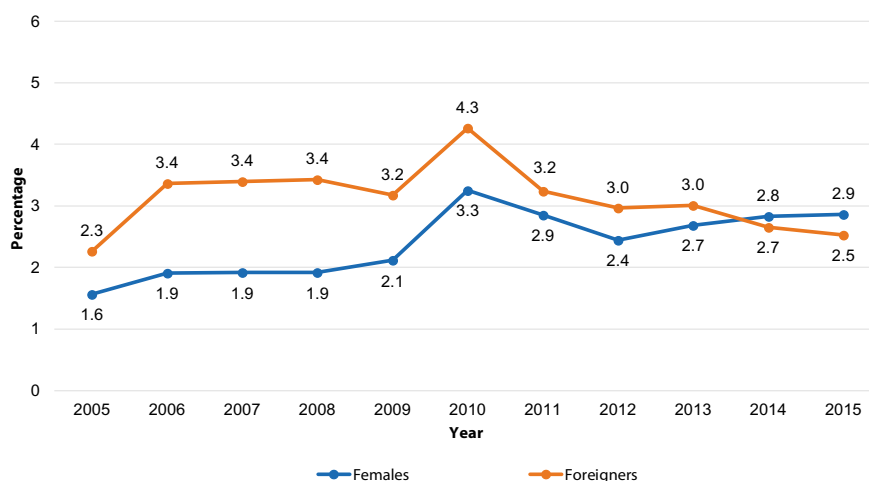


Figure 3.37 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of female inmates increased by 83%. In 2005, 1.6% of the inmates were females, while in 2015 they represented 2.9% of the total prison population.

Comparing the same years, the percentage of foreign inmates increased by 12%. In 2005, 2.3% of the inmates were foreigners, while in 2015 they represented 2.5% of the total prison population.

**Figure 3.38. Azerbaijan (6): Percentage of inmates and foreign inmates without a final sentence**

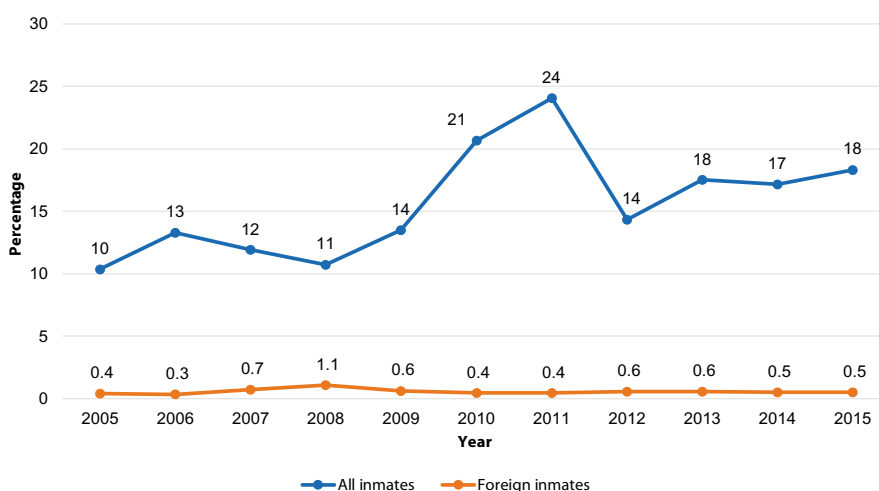


Figure 3.38 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence increased by 77%. In 2005, 10% of inmates did not have a final sentence, while in 2015 inmates without a final sentence represented 18% of the total prison population.

Comparing the same years, the percentage of foreigners held in pre-trial detention increased by 25%. In 2005, they represented 0.4% of the total number of inmates, while in 2015 they represented 0.5%.

Figure 3.39. Azerbaijan (7): Distribution (in percentage) of sentenced prisoners by offence<sup>24,25,26</sup>

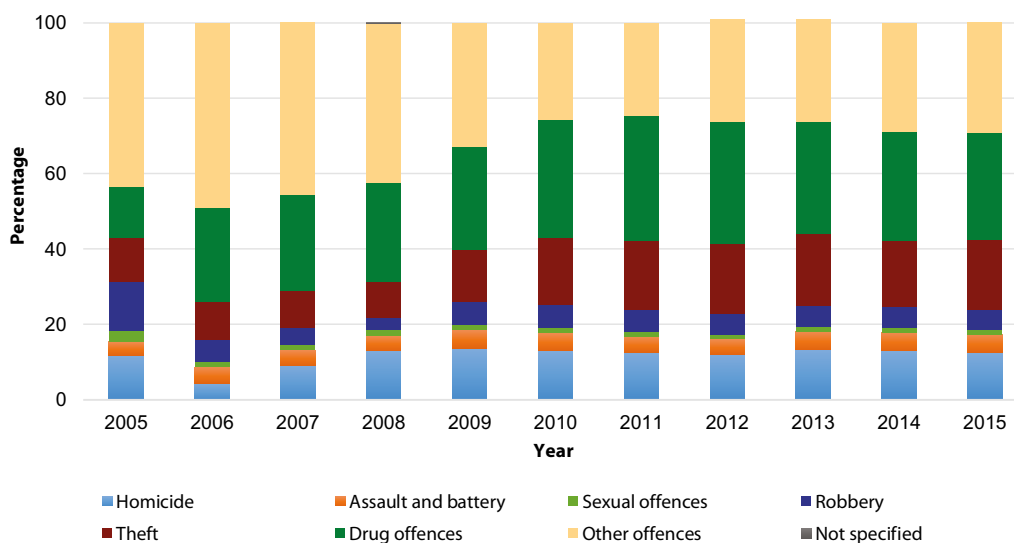


Figure 3.39 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentages of prisoners serving sentences for homicide, assault and battery, theft and drug offences increased, while the percentages of those serving sentences for sexual offences and robbery decreased.

Figure 3.40. Azerbaijan (8): Rate of deaths and suicides (per 10 000 inmates)

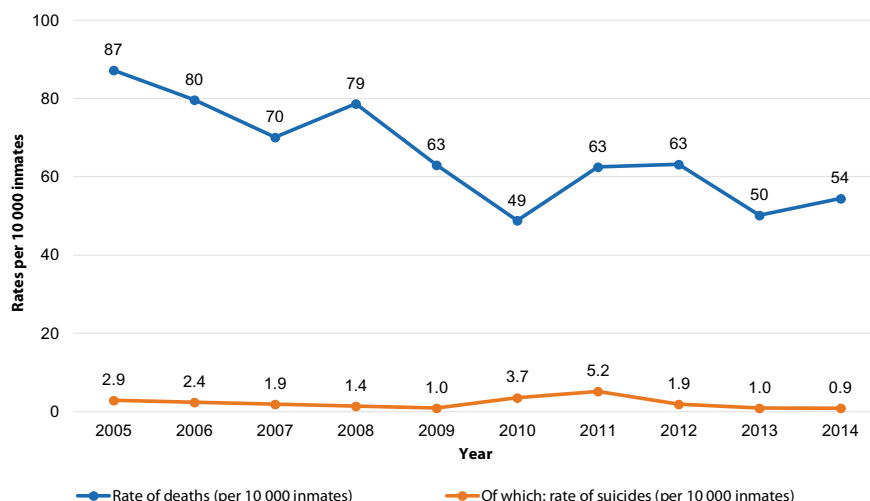


Figure 3.40 shows that from 2005 to 2014, the rate of deaths of inmates in penal institutions per 10 000 inmates decreased by 38%. In 2005, there were 87 deaths per 10 000 inmates, while in 2014 there were 54. The rate of suicides also shows an overall decrease but from a statistical point of view, the absolute numbers are too low (between 2 and 12 suicides per year) to reach reliable conclusions about the observed trends.

24. The figures provided by the country do not always add up to 100%.

25. Sexual offences include (1) rape (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005) and (2) other sexual offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008).

26. Other offences include (1) economic and financial offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008); (2) terrorism (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (3) organised crime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (4) cybercrime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2014); and (5) other cases (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005).





# Belgium

## KEY FACTS

	2014/15	Comparative		Evolution 2005-2014/15	
		CoE 47	EU 28	Average	% Change
Prison population rate (inmates per 100 000 inhabitants) (01.09.2015)	113.7	Medium	Medium	233.8	↑↑↑
Flow of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (per 100 000 inhabitants)	172.4	Medium	Medium	91.9	↑↑
Flow of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (per 100 000 inhabitants)	178.5	High	High	65.2*	↑↑
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	7.3***	Medium	Medium	---	↔
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	8.2	Medium	Medium	36.0	↑↑
Prison density (inmates per 100 places) (01.09.2015)	127.0	High	High	82.2	↑↑
Median age of the prison population (in years) (01.09.2015)	35.0	Medium	Medium	---	↔
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	5.0	Medium	Medium	2.4	↑↑↑
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	40.1	High	High	3.1	↔
<i>of which:</i> in pre-trial detention	34.7	Medium	Medium	18.6	↓↓↓
Percentage of inmates without a final sentence (01.09.2015)	33.4	High	High	15.6	↓↓↓
Rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates in 2014	44.7	High	High	65.8	↑↑↑
Rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates in 2014 (n=4)	13.6	High	High	2.2	↑↑
<i>of which:</i> % in pre-trial detention (n=0)	71.4***	High	High	N/A	N/A
Ratio of inmates per staff member (01.09.2015)	1.4	Low	Low	4.6***	↑↑
Percentage of custodial staff among total staff (01.09.2015)	73.6	High	High	37.1***	↔
Total budget spent by the prison administration in 2014 (in euros)	594 640 286	N/A	N/A	79 954 722 ****	↔
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate in 2014 (in euros)	137.3	High	High	10.1 ****	---

\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2009 to 2014.

\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2006 to 2015.

\*\*\* Data refers to 2013.

\*\*\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2005 to 2013.

\*\*\*\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2009 to 2015.

\*\*\*\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2011 to 2014.

## BELGIUM IN BRIEF

- ▶ Comparing 2015 to 2005, the following indicators show a decrease: percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates (–20%) and percentage of inmates without a final sentence (–23%).
- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators show an increase: prison population rate (+27%), flow of entries into penal institutions (+19%), flow of releases from penal institutions (+10% from 2009 to 2014), average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow (+11%), prison density (+15%), percentage of female inmates (+23%), rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates (+27%), rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates (+16%) and Ratio of inmates per staff member (15% from 2009 to 2015).
- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators remained stable: average length of imprisonment based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (4% from 2005 to 2013), median age of the prison population (+1% from 2006 to 2015), percentage of foreign inmates (–3%) total budget spent by the prison administration (+3% from 2011 to 2014) and percentage of custodial staff (+1% from 2009 to 2015).

## BELGIUM IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

- ▶ Compared to other European countries, in 2014/15 Belgium presents:
  - Low: Ratio of inmates per staff member.
  - Medium: prison population rate, flow of entries into penal institutions, average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow, average length of imprisonment based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in 2013), median age of the prison population, percentage of female inmates, percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates.
  - High: flow of releases from penal institutions, prison density, percentage of foreign inmates, percentage of inmates without a final sentence, rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates, rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates, percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention (in 2013), percentage of custodial staff among total staff, average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate.

## GENERAL COMMENTS

**Figure 3.41. Belgium (1): Prison population rate and flow of entries and releases from penal institutions (per 100 000 inhabitants)**

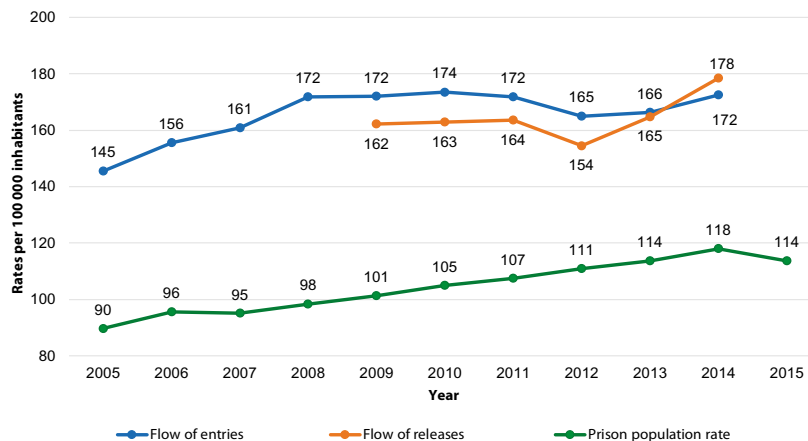


Figure 3.41 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the prison population rate of Belgium (stock) increased by 27%. In 2005, the country had 90 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 114. According to the information collected during this research, the slight decrease observed in 2015 is partly due to the opening of a new Forensic Psychiatric Centre in Ghent, which is not directly managed by the Belgian Prison Service. Some inmates were released to be transferred to this new facility.

From 2005 to 2014, the flow of entries increased by 19%. In 2005, there were 145 entries into penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 172.

From 2009 to 2014, the flow of releases increased by 10%. In 2009, there were 162 releases from penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 178.

The flow of entries and the flow of releases show relatively similar rates and trends.

**Figure 3.42. Belgium (2): Average length of imprisonment (in months)**

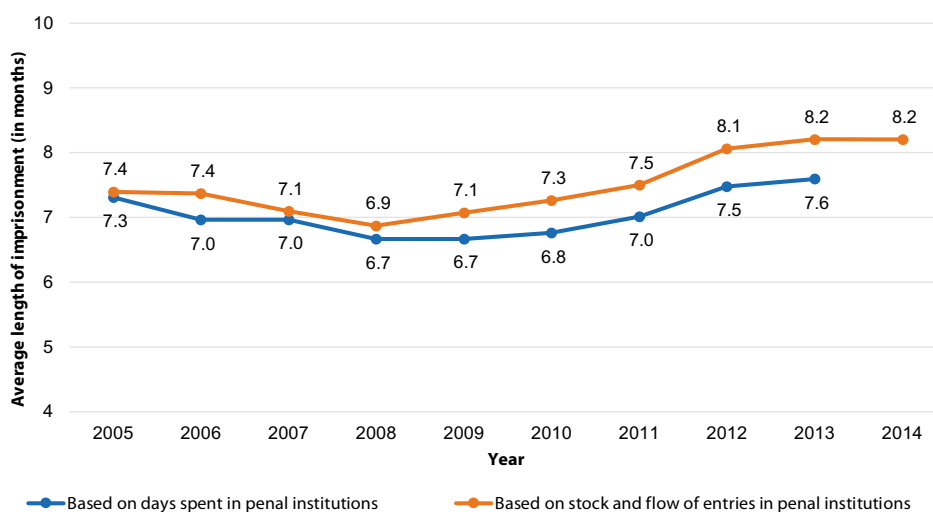


Figure 3.42 shows that between 2005 and 2014, the average length of imprisonment estimated on the basis of the number of days spent in penal institutions followed a curvilinear trend but, both in 2005 and 2014, it corresponded to 7.3 months.

When the average length of imprisonment is estimated on the basis of the ratio between stock and flow, a comparison of those two years reveals an increase of 11%. According to this indicator, in 2005 the average length of imprisonment was 7.4 months, while in 2014 it was 8.2 months.

**Figure 3.43. Belgium (3): Prison density per 100 places (Overcrowding)**

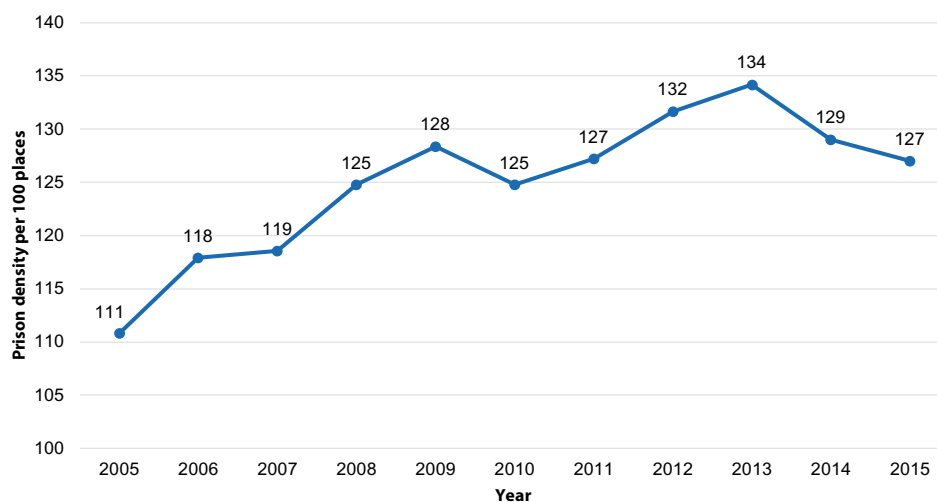


Figure 3.43 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the prison density of Belgium increased by 15%. In 2005, the country had 111 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 127.

**Figure 3.44. Belgium (4): Total capacity of penal institution and number of inmates**

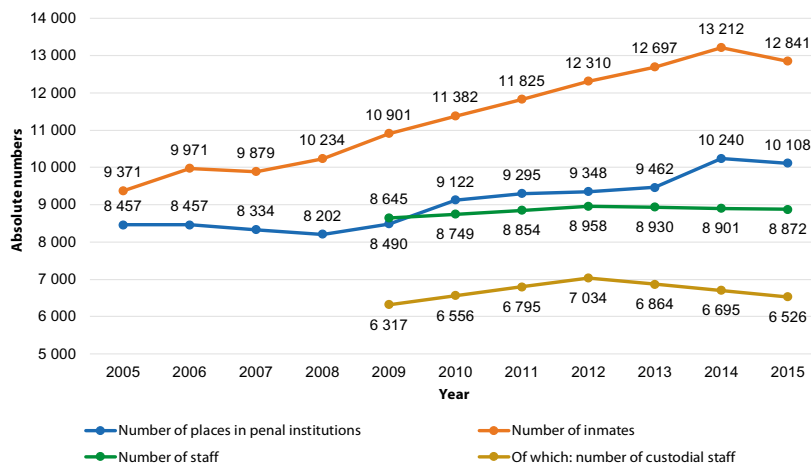


Figure 3.44 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the total number of places in penal institutions in Belgium increased by 20%. In 2005, the country had 8 457 places, while in 2015 it had 10 108. According to the information collected during this research, this is due to the construction and renovation of prisons, as well as the rental of detention places in penal institutions located in the Netherlands.

Comparing the same years, the total number of inmates increased by 37%. In 2005, the country had 9 371 inmates, while in 2015 it had 12 841.

Data on the total number of staff and custodial staff are only available from 2009 to 2015. In both cases, the 2015 figures are comparable to the ones of 2009 (+3%, which implies stability) even if the trends are slightly different.

**Figure 3.45. Belgium (5): Percentage of females and foreigners in the prison population**

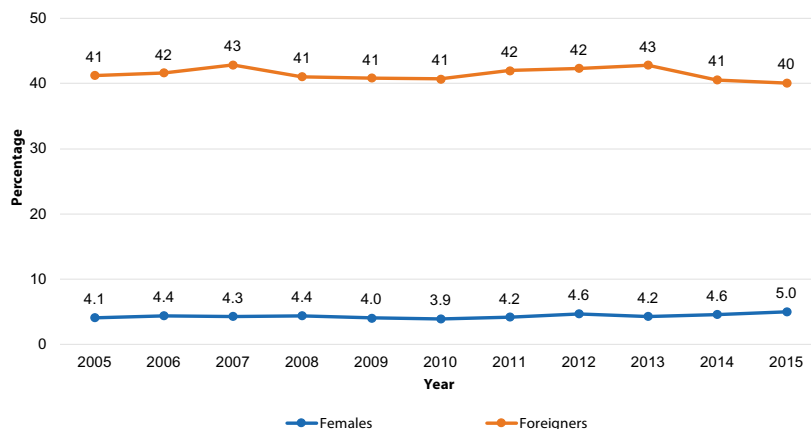


Figure 3.45 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of female inmates increased by 23%. In 2005, 4.1% of the inmates were females, while in 2015 they represented 5% of the total prison population.

Comparing the same years, the percentage of foreign inmates decreased by 3%. In 2005, 41% of the inmates were foreigners, while in 2015 they represented 40% of the total prison population.

**Figure 3.46. Belgium (6): Percentage of inmates and foreign inmates without a final sentence**

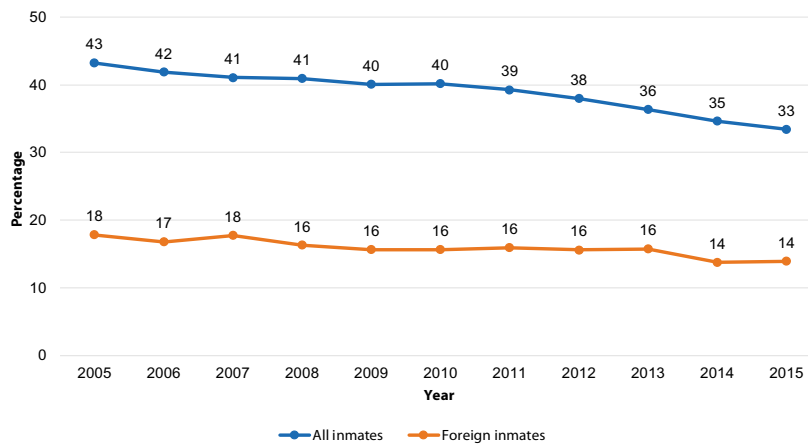
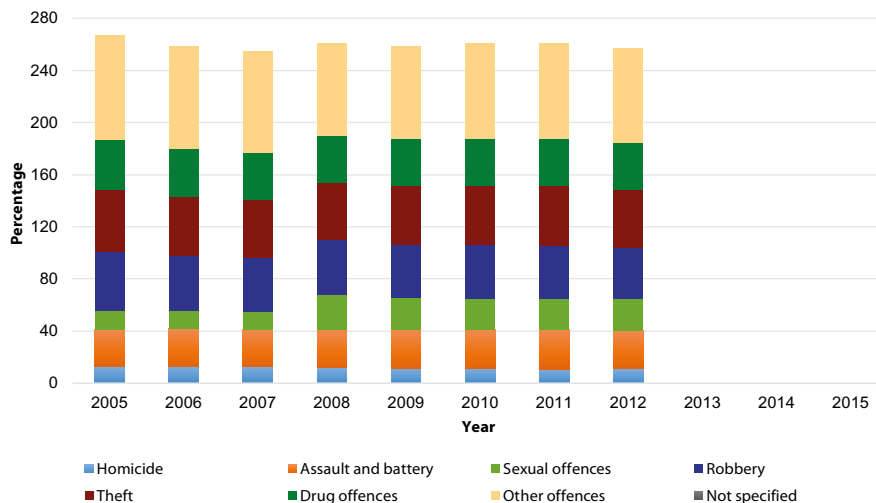


Figure 3.46 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence decreased by 23%. In 2005, 43% of inmates did not have a final sentence, while in 2015 inmates without a final sentence represented 33% of the total prison population.

Comparing the same years, the percentage of foreigners held in pre-trial detention decreased by 22%. In 2005, they represented 18% of the total number of inmates, while in 2015 they represented 14%.

**Figure 3.47. Belgium (7): Distribution (in percentage) of sentenced prisoners by offence<sup>27,28,29</sup>**



As can be seen in Figure 3.47, data on the distribution of sentenced prisoners by offence are not fully available for the last three years of the series. The data available for the years 2005 to 2012 produce percentages that exceed 100% because the country does not apply the principal offence rule. As a consequence, it is not possible to reach reliable conclusions about the trends observed, except in the case of homicide, which constitutes the most serious offence. Prisoners sentenced for homicide represented 12.9% of all sentenced prisoners in 2005 and 11% in 2014, which represents a decrease of 15%.

27. The figures provided by the country do not always add up to 100%.

28. Sexual offences include (1) rape (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005) and (2) other sexual offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008).

29. Other offences include (1) economic and financial offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008); (2) terrorism (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (3) organised crime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (4) cybercrime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2014); and (5) other cases (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005).

**Figure 3.48. Belgium (8): Rate of deaths and suicides (per 10 000 inmates)**

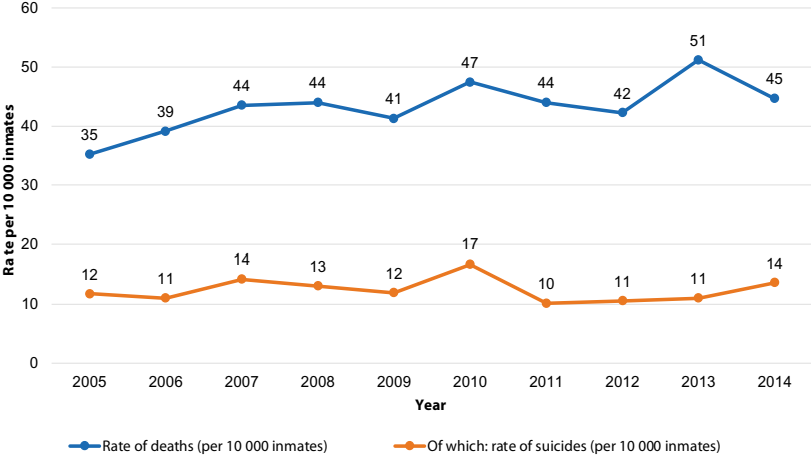


Figure 3.48 shows that from 2005 to 2014, the rate of deaths of inmates in penal institutions per 10 000 inmates increased by 27%. In 2005, there were 35 deaths per 10 000 inmates, while in 2014 there were 45. The rate of suicides was also 16% higher in 2014 than in 2005 but from a statistical point of view, the absolute numbers are too low (between 8 and 18 suicides per year) to reach reliable conclusions about the observed trends.

# Bosnia and Herzegovina (Republika Srpska)

## KEY FACTS

	2014/15	Comparative		Evolution 2005-2014/15	
		CoE 47	EU 28	Average	% Change
Prison population rate (inmates per 100 000 inhabitants) (01.09.2015)	61.9	Low	N/A	68.4	↓↓↓
Flow of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (per 100 000 inhabitants)	122.7	Low	N/A	102.3	↑↑↑↑
Flow of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (per 100 000 inhabitants)	126.0	Medium	N/A	108.1	↓
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	6.5	Medium	N/A	7.4	↑
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	6.5	Medium	N/A	8.2	↓↓↓
Prison density (inmates per 100 places) (01.09.2015)	60.1	Low	N/A	79.4	↓↓↓↓
Median age of the prison population (in years) (01.09.2015)	35.6*	High	N/A	33.0**	↔
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	1.6	Low	N/A	1.6	↔
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	7.0	Medium	N/A	4.7	↑↑
<i>of which:</i> in pre-trial detention	54.1	High	N/A	41.1	↑↑↑↑↑
Percentage of inmates without a final sentence (01.09.2015)	9.9	Low	N/A	14.9	↓↓↓
Rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates in 2014	31.9	Medium	N/A	44.0	↓↓
Rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates in 2014 (n=4)	10.6	Low	N/A	4.2	↑↑↑↑↑
<i>of which:</i> % in pre-trial detention (n=0)	0.0	Low	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ratio of inmates per staff member (01.09.2015)	1.0	Low	N/A	1.3	↓↓↓
Percentage of custodial staff among total staff (01.09.2015)	55.5	Medium	N/A	56.5	↔
Total budget spent by the prison administration in 2014 (in euros)	14 372 347	N/A	N/A	13 114 734 ***	↑↑
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate in 2014 (in euros)	29.0	Medium	N/A	26.4 ****	↑↑↑

\* Data refers to 2014.

\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2006 to 2014.

\*\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2011 to 2014.

\*\*\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2008 to 2014.

## BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (REPUBLIKA SRPSKA) IN BRIEF

- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators show a decrease: prison population rate (–15%), flow of releases from penal institutions (–7%), average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow (–30%), prison density (–37%), percentage of inmates without a final sentence (–39%), rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates (–18%) and Ratio of inmates per staff member (–40%).
- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators show an increase: flow of entries into penal institutions (+29%), average length of imprisonment based on the number of days spent in penal institutions (+8%), percentage of foreign inmates (+19%), percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates (+150%), total budget spent by the prison administration (+13% from 2011 to 2014), average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (+45% from 2008 to 2014) and rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates (from zero suicides in 2005 to 10.6 per 10 000 inmates in 2014).
- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005 the following indicators remained stable: percentage of female inmates (+3%), median age of the prison population (4% from 2006 to 2014) and percentage of custodial staff among total staff (+4.8%).

## BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (REPUBLIKA SRPSKA) IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

- ▶ Compared to other European countries, in 2014/15 the Republika Srpska presents:
  - Low: prison population rate, flow of entries into penal institutions, prison density, percentage of female inmates, percentage of inmates without a final sentence, rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates, percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention, Ratio of inmates per staff member.
  - Medium: flow of releases from penal institutions, average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow, average length of imprisonment based on the number of days spent in penal institutions, percentage of foreign inmates, rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates, percentage of custodial staff among total staff, average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate.
  - High: median age of the prison population (in 2014), percentage of foreign inmates in pre-trial detention.

## GENERAL COMMENTS

**Figure 3.49. Bosnia and Herzegovina: Republika Srpska (1): Prison population rate and flow of entries and releases from penal institutions (per 100 000 inhabitants)**

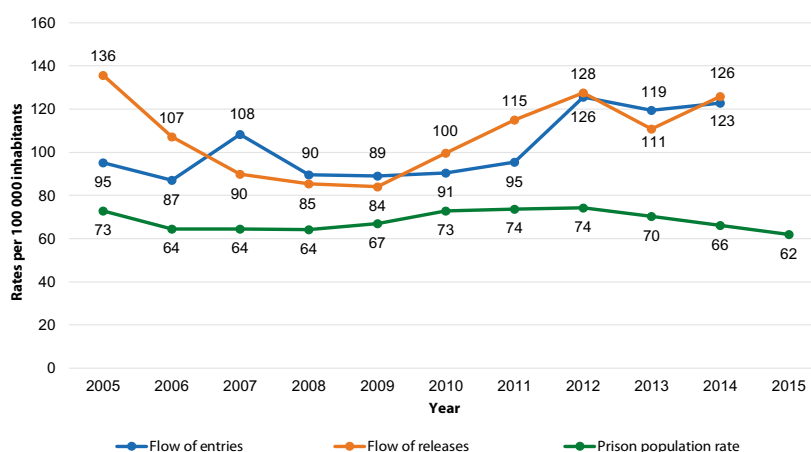


Figure 3.49 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the prison population rate of the Republika Srpska (stock) decreased by 15%. In 2005, it had 73 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 62.

From 2005 to 2014, the flow of entries increased by 29%. In 2005, there were 95 entries into penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 123.

Comparing the same years, the flow of releases decreased by 7%. In 2005, there were 136 releases from penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 126.

The flow of entries and the flow of releases show relatively similar rates and trends.



**Figure 3.50. Bosnia and Herzegovina: Republika Srpska (2): Average length of imprisonment (in months)**

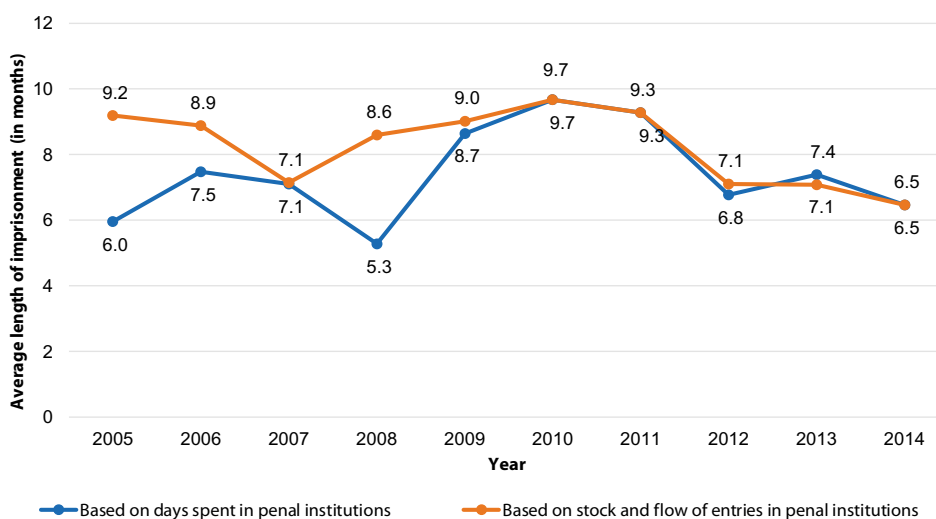


Figure 3.50 shows that from 2005 to 2014, the average length of imprisonment estimated on the basis of the number of days spent in penal institutions increased by 8%. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 6 months, while in 2014 it was 6.5 months.

When the average length of imprisonment is estimated on the basis of the ratio between stock and flow, a comparison of those two years reveals a decrease of 30%. According to this indicator, in 2005 the average length of imprisonment was 9.2 months, while in 2014 it was 6.5 months. However, from 2010 to 2014, the rates and trends of the average length of imprisonment are similar, independently of the way in which this indicator is estimated.

**Figure 3.51. Bosnia and Herzegovina: Republika Srpska (3): Prison density per 100 places (Overcrowding)**

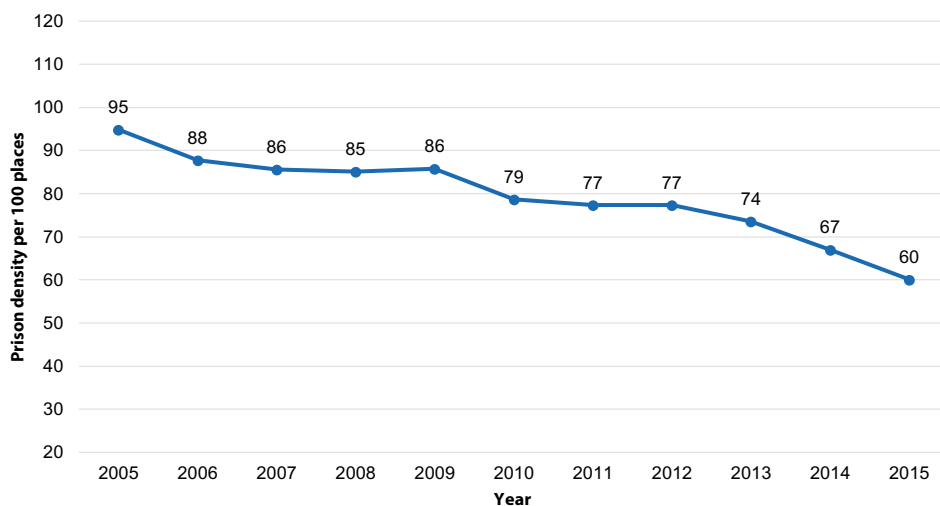


Figure 3.51 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the prison density of the Republika Srpska decreased by 37%. In 2005, it had 95 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 60.

**Figure 3.52. Bosnia and Herzegovina: Republika Srpska (4): Total capacity of penal institution and number of inmates**

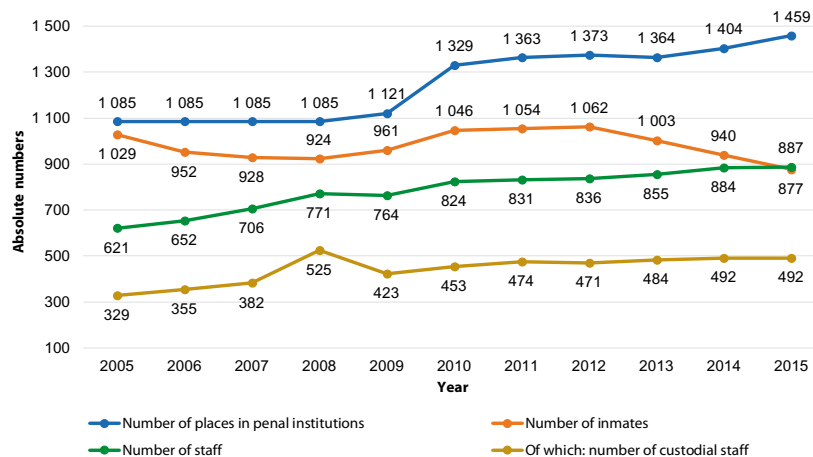


Figure 3.52 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the total number of places in penal institutions in the Republika Srpska increased by 29%. In 2005, it had 1 085 places, while in 2015 it had 1 459. Comparing the same years, the total number of inmates decreased by 9%. In 2005, it had 1 029 inmates, while in 2015 it had 877.

From 2005 to 2015, the total number of staff increased by 43%. In 2005, the Republika Srpska had a total staff of 621 persons, while in 2015 it had 887.

Comparing the same years, the total number of custodial staff increased by 50%. In 2005, the Republika Srpska had a total custodial staff of 329 persons, while in 2015 it had 492.

**Figure 3.53. Bosnia and Herzegovina: Republika Srpska (5): Percentage of females and foreigners in the prison population**

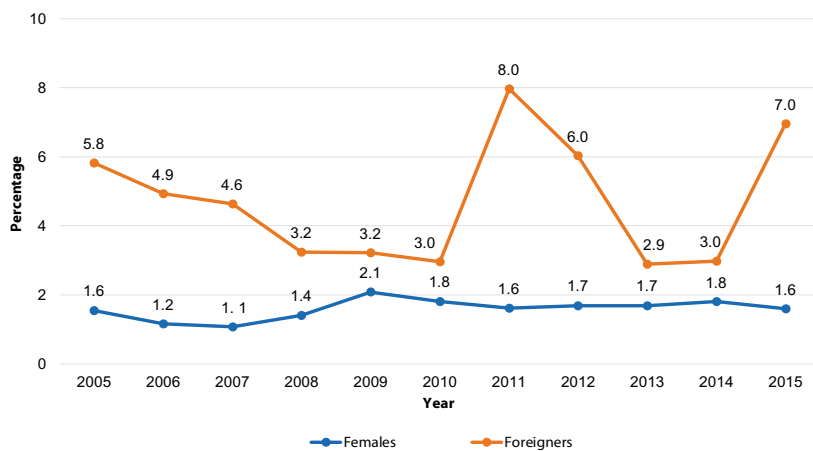


Figure 3.53 shows that between 2005 and 2015, the percentage of female inmates followed a curvilinear trend but, both in 2005 and 2015, 1.6% of the total prison population were females.

Between 2005 and 2015, the percentage of foreign inmates also followed a curvilinear trend characterised however by an overall increase of 19%. In 2005, 5.8% of the inmates were foreigners, while in 2015 they represented 7% of the total prison population.

**Figure 3.54. Bosnia and Herzegovina: Republika Srpska (6): Percentage of inmates and foreign inmates without a final sentence**

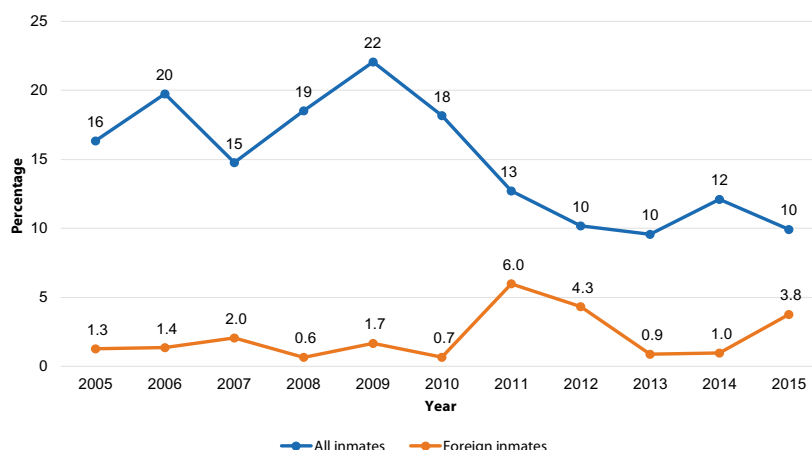


Figure 3.54 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence decreased by 39%. In 2005, 16% of inmates did not have a final sentence, while in 2015 inmates without a final sentence represented 10% of the total prison population.

Comparing the same years, the percentage of foreigners held in pre-trial detention increased by 198%. In 2005, they represented 1.3% of the total number of inmates, while in 2015 they represented 3.8%.

According to the information collected during this research, a new law on criminal procedure entered into force in 2009. This law has greatly tightened the conditions of detention.

**Figure 3.55. Bosnia and Herzegovina: Republika Srpska (7): Distribution (in percentage) of sentenced prisoners by offence<sup>30,31,32</sup>**

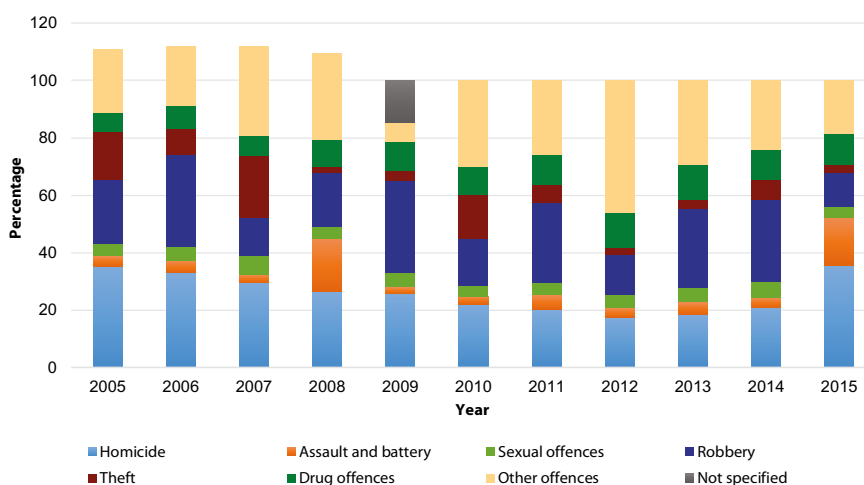


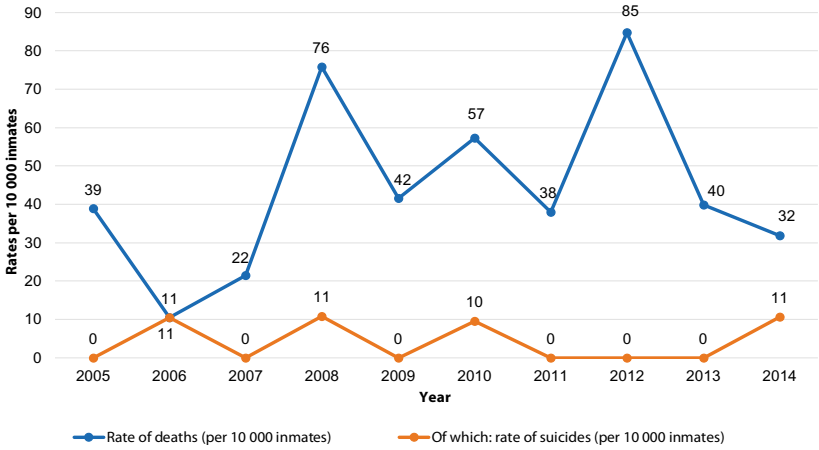
Figure 3.55 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentages of prisoners serving sentences for assault and battery, sexual offences and drug offences increased, while the percentages of those serving sentences for robbery and theft decreased. From 2005 to 2008, the Republika Srpska did not apply the principal offence rule strictly and, as a consequence, the total percentage is higher than 100%.

30. The figures provided by the country do not always add up to 100%.

31. Sexual offences include (1) rape (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005) and (2) other sexual offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008).

32. Other offences include (1) economic and financial offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008); (2) terrorism (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (3) organised crime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (4) cybercrime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2014); and (5) other cases (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005).

Figure 3.56. Bosnia and Herzegovina: Republika Srpska (8): Rate of deaths and suicides (per 10 000 inmates)



The instability of the trends for deaths and suicides per 10 000 inmates shown in Figure 3.56 illustrates the impossibility of reaching statistically reliable conclusions when the absolute number of cases that generated the rates is low. From 2005 to 2014, the annual number of inmates who died in prison oscillated between 1 and 9 and of this number, those who committed suicide fluctuated between 1 and 0.

# Bulgaria

## KEY FACTS

	2014/15	Comparative		Evolution 2005-2014/15	
		CoE 47	EU 28	Average	% Change
Prison population rate (inmates per 100 000 inhabitants) (01.09.2015)	106.0	Medium	Medium	131.3	↓↓↓↓
Flow of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (per 100 000 inhabitants)	69.1	Low	Low	87.0	↓↓↓↓
Flow of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (per 100 000 inhabitants)	74.7	Low	Low	91.2	↓↓↓↓
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	---	---	---	---	---
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	20.1	High	High	18.6	↑
Prison density (inmates per 100 places) (01.09.2015)	(73.6)	(Low)	(Low)	(108.1)	(↓↓↓↓↓)
Median age of the prison population (in years) (01.09.2015)	---	---	---	---	---
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	3.3	Low	Low	3.2	↔
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	3.1	Low	Low	2.2	↑↑↑↑
<i>of which: in pre-trial detention</i>	24.9	Low	Low	23.6	↓↓↓↓↓
Percentage of inmates without a final sentence (01.09.2015)	8.6	Low	Low	10.2	↓↓↓↓↓
Rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates in 2014	45.3	High	High	42.2	↑↑↑↑
Rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates in 2014 (n=4)	0.0	Low	Low	2.8	↓↓↓↓↓
<i>of which: % in pre-trial detention (n=0)</i>	0.0	Low	Low	N/A	N/A
Ratio of inmates per staff member (01.09.2015)	1.8	Medium	Medium	2.1	↓↓↓↓
Percentage of custodial staff among total staff (01.09.2015)	63.8	Medium	Medium	68.0	↑
Total budget spent by the prison administration in 2014 (in euros)	58 899 382	N/A	N/A	---	---
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate in 2014 (in euros)	13.7	Low	Low	---	---

## BULGARIA IN BRIEF

- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators show a decrease: prison population rate (–28%), flow of entries into penal institutions (–26%), flow of releases from penal institutions (–23%), prison density (–59%), percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates (–50%), percentage of inmates without a final sentence (–50%), rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates (there were no suicides in 2014) and Ratio of inmates per staff member (–33%).
- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators show an increase: average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow (+7%), percentage of foreign inmates (+34%), rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates (+23%) and percentage of custodial staff among total staff (+5%).
- ▶ Comparing 2015 to 2005, the percentage of female inmates remained stable (0%).

## BULGARIA IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

- ▶ Compared to other European countries, in 2014/15 Bulgaria presents:
  - Low: flow of entries into penal institutions, flow of releases from penal institutions, prison density, percentage of female inmates, percentage of foreign inmates, percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates, percentage of inmates without a final sentence, rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates, percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention, average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate.
  - Medium: prison population rate, Ratio of inmates per staff member, percentage of custodial staff among total staff.
  - High: average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow, rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates.

## GENERAL COMMENTS

**Figure 3.57. Bulgaria (1): Prison population rate and flow of entries and releases from penal institutions (per 100 000 inhabitants)**

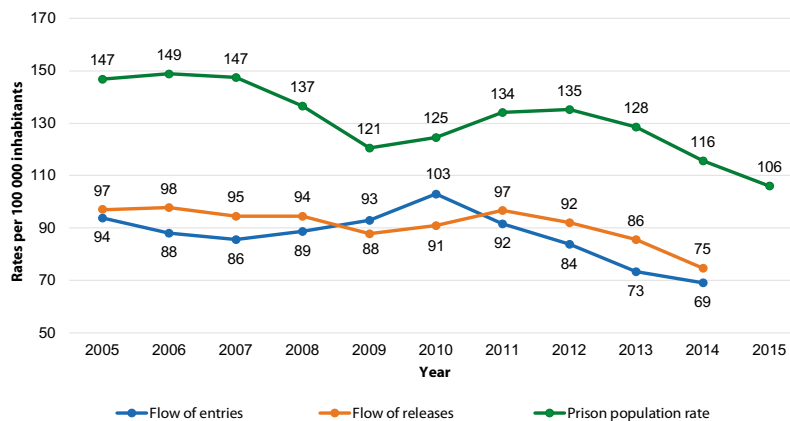


Figure 3.57 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the prison population rate of Bulgaria (stock) decreased by 28%. In 2005, the country had 147 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 106.

From 2005 to 2014, the flow of entries decreased by 26%. In 2005, there were 94 entries into penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 69.

Comparing the same years, the flow of releases decreased by 23%. In 2005, there were 97 releases from penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 75.

The flow of entries and the flow of releases show relatively similar rates and trends.

**Figure 3.58. Bulgaria (2): Average length of imprisonment (in months)**

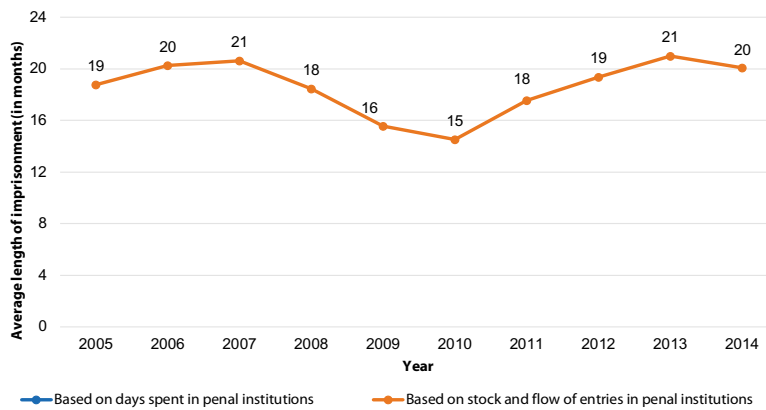
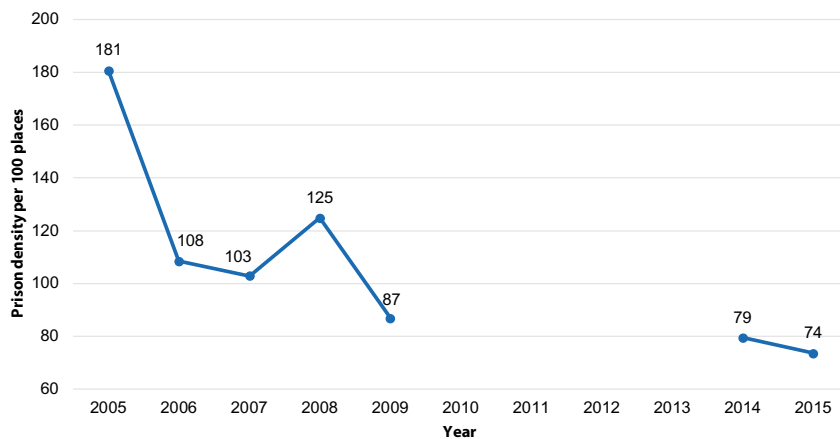


Figure 3.58 shows that from 2005 to 2014, the average length of imprisonment estimated on the basis of the ratio between stock and flow increased by 7%. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 19 months, while in 2014 it was 20 months.

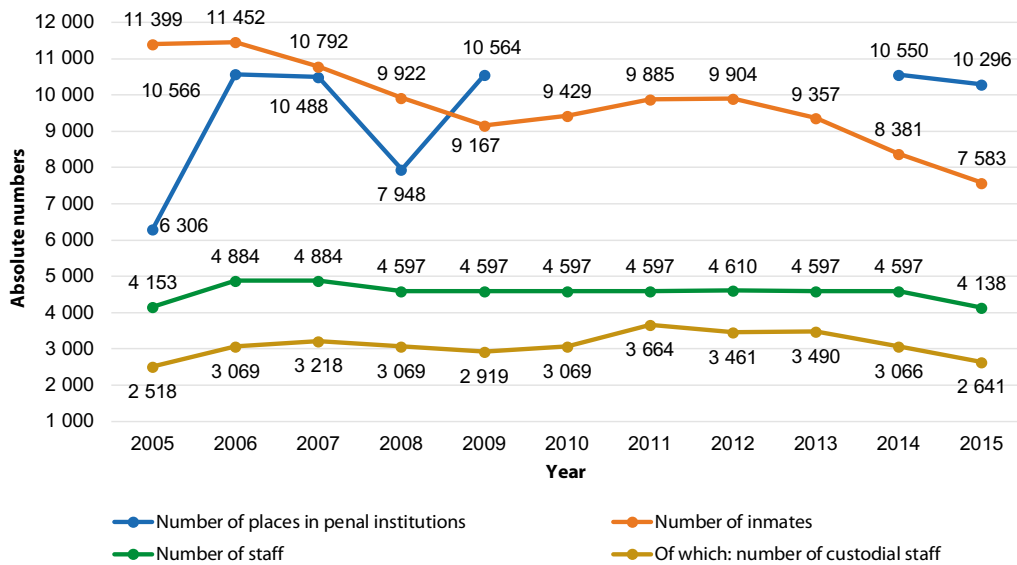
No data are available for the estimation of the average length of imprisonment based on the number of days spent in penal institutions.

**Figure 3.59. Bulgaria (3): Prison density per 100 places (Overcrowding)**



The figures on the capacity of Bulgarian penal institutions could not be confirmed by the SPACE national correspondent. As a consequence, the rates presented in this study are based on the figures that the country provided for the annual SPACE reports. According to them, Figure 3.59 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the prison density of Bulgaria decreased by 59%. In 2005, the country had 181 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 74.

**Figure 3.60. Bulgaria (4): Total capacity of penal institution and number of inmates**



Based on the statistics the country provided for the annual SPACE reports, Figure 3.60 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the total number of places in penal institutions in Bulgaria increased by 16%. In 2005, the country had 6 306 places, while in 2015 it had 10 296.

Comparing the same years, the total number of inmates decreased by 31%. In 2005, the country had 11 399 inmates, while in 2015 it had 7 583.

From 2005 to 2015, the total number of staff decreased by 5%. In 2005, Bulgaria had a total staff of 4 153 persons, while in 2015 it had 4 138.

Comparing the same years, the total number of custodial staff increased by 34%. In 2005, Bulgaria had a total custodial staff of 2 518 persons, while in 2015 it had 2 641.

**Figure 3.61. Bulgaria (5): Percentage of females and foreigners in the prison population**

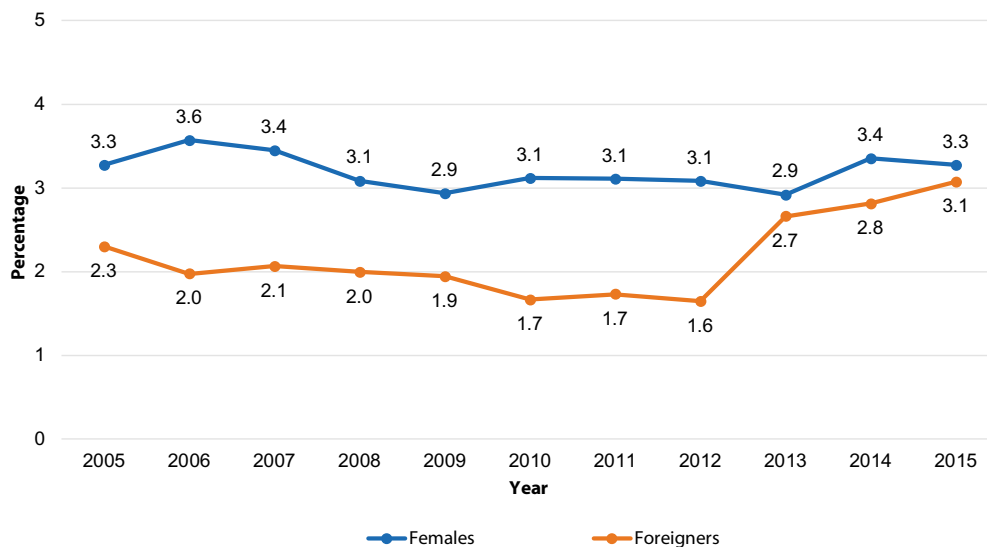


Figure 3.61 shows that between 2005 to 2015, the percentage of female inmates followed a relatively stable trend. Both in 2005 and 2015, 3.3% of the inmates were females.

Comparing the same years, the percentage of foreign inmates increased by 34%. In 2005, 2.3% of the inmates were foreigners, while in 2015 they represented 3.1% of the total prison population.



**Figure 3.62. Bulgaria (6): Percentage of inmates and foreign inmates without a final sentence**

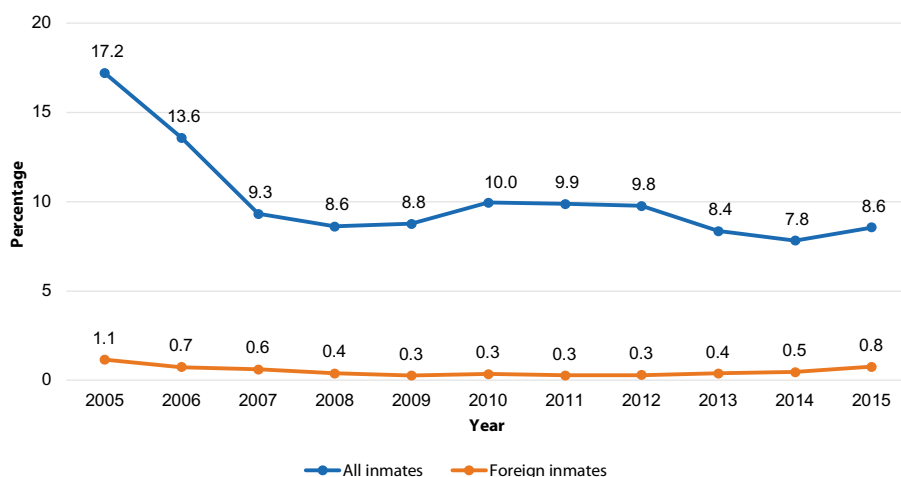


Figure 3.62 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence decreased by 50%. In 2005, 17.2% of inmates did not have a final sentence, while in 2015 inmates without a final sentence represented 8.6% of the total prison population.

Comparing the same years, the percentage of foreigners held in pre-trial detention decreased by 33%. In 2005, they represented 1.1% of the total number of inmates, while in 2015 they represented 0.8%.

**Figure 3.63. Bulgaria (7): Distribution (in percentage) of sentenced prisoners by offence<sup>33,34,35</sup>**

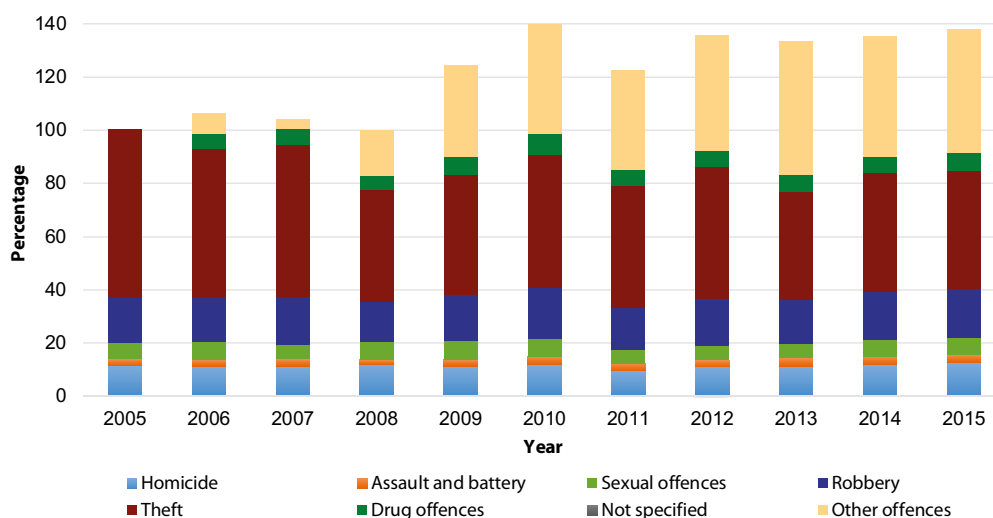


Figure 3.63 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentages of prisoners serving sentences for homicide, assault and battery, robbery and drug offences increased, while the percentage of those serving sentences for theft decreased. However, trends must be interpreted cautiously as Bulgaria does not apply the principal offence rule strictly.

33. The figures provided by the country do not always add up to 100%.

34. Sexual offences include (1) rape (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005) and (2) other sexual offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008).

35. Other offences include (1) economic and financial offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008); (2) terrorism (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (3) organised crime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (4) cybercrime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2014); and (5) other cases (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005).

**Figure 3.64. Bulgaria (8): Rate of deaths and suicides (per 10 000 inmates)**

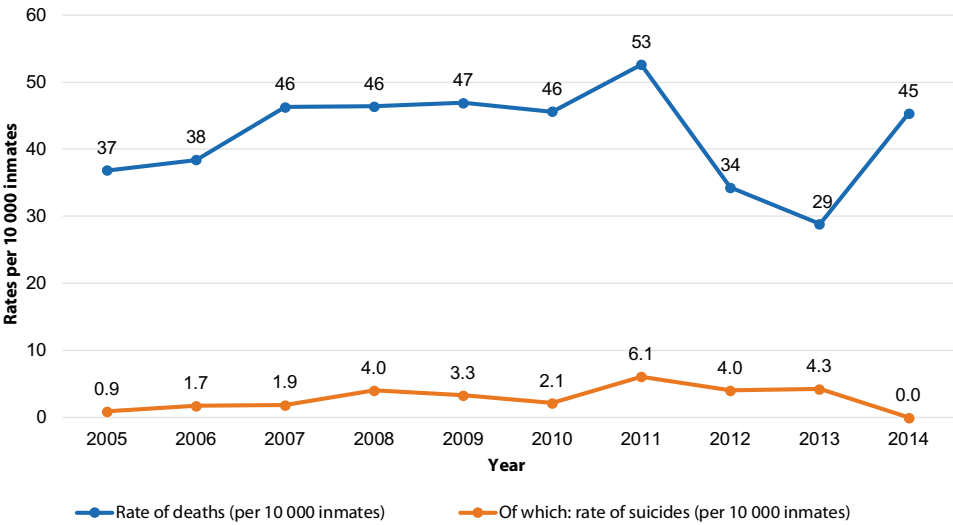


Figure 3.64 shows that from 2005 to 2014, the rate of deaths of inmates in penal institutions per 10 000 inmates increased by 23%. In 2005, there were 37 deaths per 10 000 inmates, while in 2014 there were 45. The trend, however, is not stable because the overall decrease observed from 2005 to 2011 was followed by a pronounced decrease in 2012 and 2013, and a new increase in 2014.

Any interpretation of the rates and trends of suicides would be misleading because, from a statistical point of view, the absolute numbers are too low (between 6 and 0 suicides per year) to reach reliable conclusions.

# Croatia

## KEY FACTS

	2014/15	Comparative		Evolution 2005-2014/15	
		CoE 47	EU 28	Average	% Change
Prison population rate (inmates per 100 000 inhabitants) (01.09.2015)	79.7	Low	Low	98.5	↔
Flow of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (per 100 000 inhabitants)	216.3	Medium	Medium	288.1	↓↓↓
Flow of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (per 100 000 inhabitants)	214.0	High	High	257.8*	↓↓↓
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	5.8**	Medium	Medium	4.3***	↑↑↑↑
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	4.9	Low	Low	4.2	↑↑↑↑
Prison density (inmates per 100 places) (01.09.2015)	83.1	Low	Low	120.3	↓↓↓
Median age of the prison population (in years) (01.09.2015)	36.8	High	High	35.7	↔
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	4.9	Medium	Low	4.6	↑↑↑
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	5.7	Medium	Low	6.0	↓↓
<i>of which: in pre-trial detention</i>	55.5	High	High	46.4	↑↑
Percentage of inmates without a final sentence (01.09.2015)	23.7	Medium	Medium	26.3	↓↓↓
Rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates in 2014	42.5	High	High	26.7	↑↑
Rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates in 2014	0.0	Low	Low	3.2	↓↓↓↓
<i>of which: % in pre-trial detention</i>	---	---	---	N/A	N/A
Ratio of inmates per staff member (01.09.2015)	1.3	Low	Low	1.7	↓↓
Percentage of custodial staff among total staff (01.09.2015)	59.5	Medium	Medium	58.3	↑
Total budget spent by the prison administration in 2014 (in euros)	71 427 935	N/A	N/A	70 479 168 ****	↔
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate in 2014 (in euros)	7.3	Low	Low	16.2*****	↓↓↓↓

\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2009 to 2014.

\*\* Data refers to 2013.

\*\*\* Average calculated from 2005 to 2013.

\*\*\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2011 to 2014.

\*\*\*\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2008 to 2014.

## CROATIA IN BRIEF

- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators show a decrease: flow of entries into penal institutions (–28%), flow of releases from penal institutions (–23% from 2009 to 2014), average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow (57%), prison density (–25%), percentage of foreign inmates (–16%), percentage of inmates without a final sentence (–40%), rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates (–21%), rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates (there were no suicides in 2014), Ratio of inmates per staff member (–15%) and average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (–83% from 2008 to 2014).
- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators show an increase: average length of imprisonment based on the number of days spent in penal institutions (+ 98% from 2005 to 2013), average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow (+57%), percentage of female inmates (+22%), percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates (+10%) and percentage of custodial staff among total staff (+5%).
- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators remained stable: prison population rate (+2%), median age of the prison population (+3%) and total budget spent by the prison administration (–1% from 2011 to 2014).

## CROATIA IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

- ▶ Compared to other European countries, in 2014/15 Croatia presents:
  - Low: prison population rate, average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow, prison density, rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates, Ratio of inmates per staff member, average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate.
  - Medium: flow of entries into penal institutions, average length of imprisonment based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in 2013), percentage of inmates without a final sentence, percentage of custodial staff among total staff.
  - High: flow of releases from penal institutions, median age of the prison population, percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates, rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates.
- ▶ When the percentage of female and the percentage of foreign inmates are calculated, Croatia ranks medium compared to the member states of the Council of Europe, but low compared to the member states of the European Union.

## GENERAL COMMENTS

Figure 3.65. Croatia (1): Prison population rate and flow of entries and releases from penal institutions (per 100 000 inhabitants)

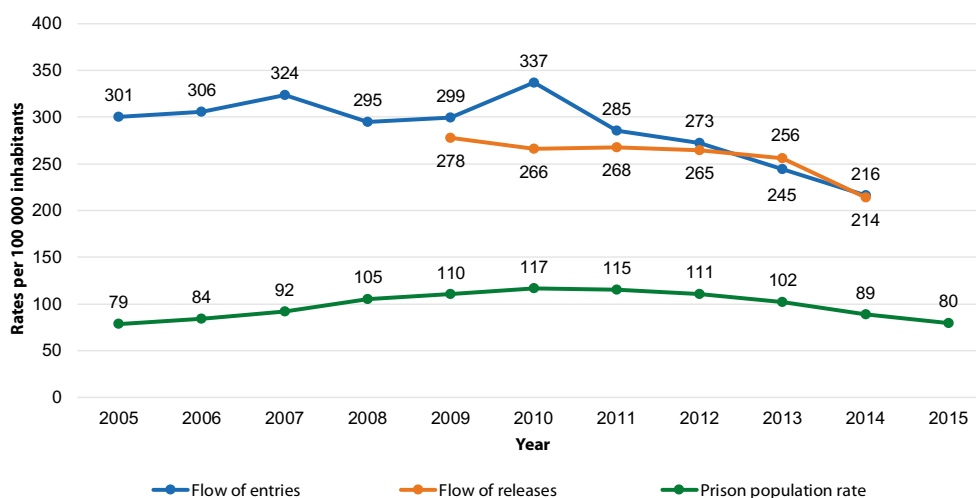


Figure 3.65 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the prison population rate of Croatia (stock) increased by 2%. In 2005, the country had 79 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 80. According to the information collected during this research, the decrease observed in the prison population rate from 2011 to 2015 is due to several factors including an increased application of community sanctions and measures and modifications to the Criminal Code, in particular the decriminalisation of some offences related to the possession of soft drugs.

From 2005 to 2014, the flow of entries decreased by 28%. In 2005, there were 301 entries into penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 216.

From 2009 to 2014, the flow of releases decreased by 23%. In 2009, there were 278 releases from penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 214.

The flow of entries and the flow of releases show relatively similar rates and trends.

**Figure 3.66. Croatia (2): Average length of imprisonment (in months)**

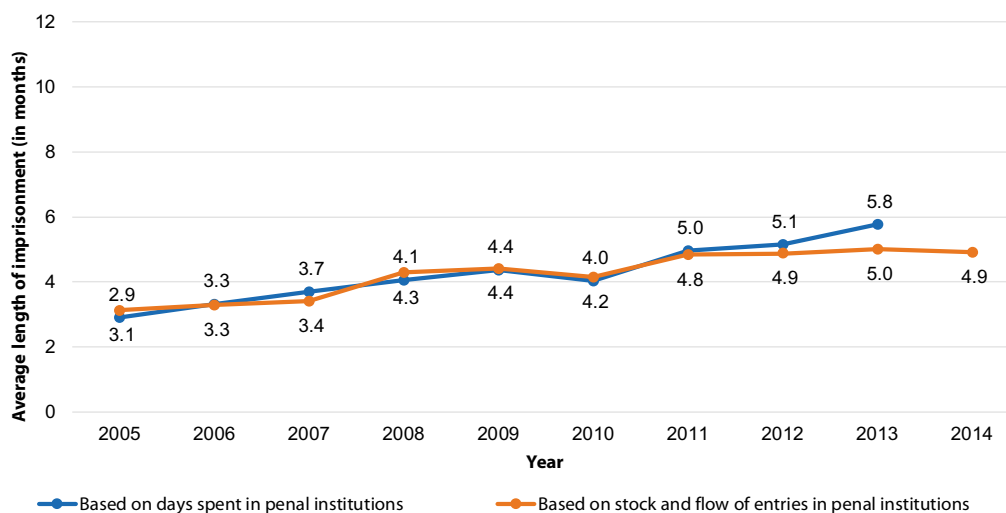


Figure 3.66 shows that from 2005 to 2013, the average length of imprisonment estimated on the basis of the number of days spent in penal institutions increased by 98%. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 2.9 months, while in 2013 it was 5.8 months.

When the average length of imprisonment is estimated on the basis of the ratio between stock and flow, a comparison between 2005 and 2014 reveals an increase of 57%. According to this indicator, in 2005 the average length of imprisonment was 3.1 months, while in 2014 it was 4.9 months.

**Figure 3.67. Croatia (3): Prison density per 100 places (Overcrowding)**

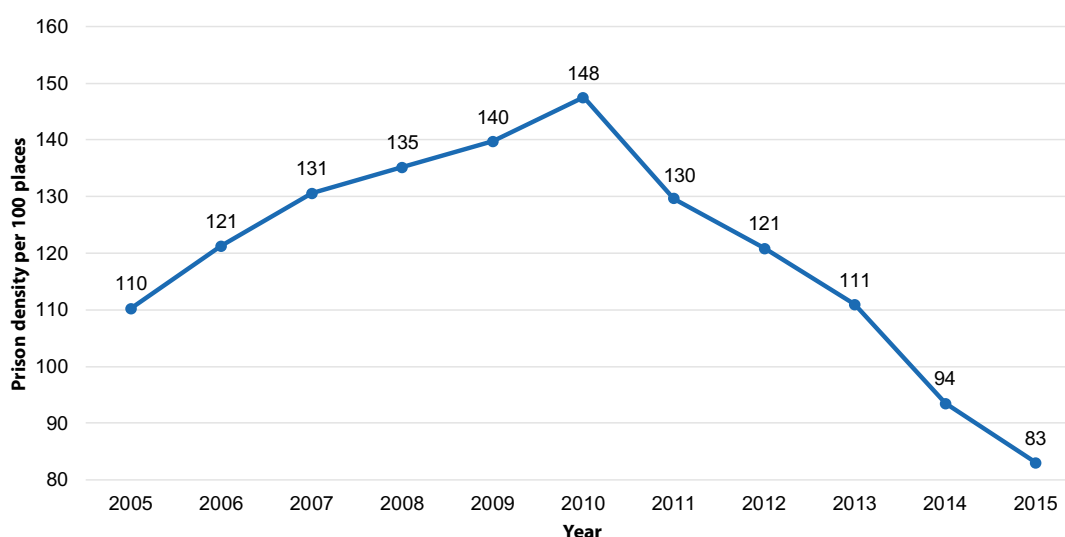


Figure 3.67 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the prison density of Croatia decreased by 25%. In 2005, the country had 110 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 83.

**Figure 3.68. Croatia (4): Total capacity of penal institution and number of inmates**

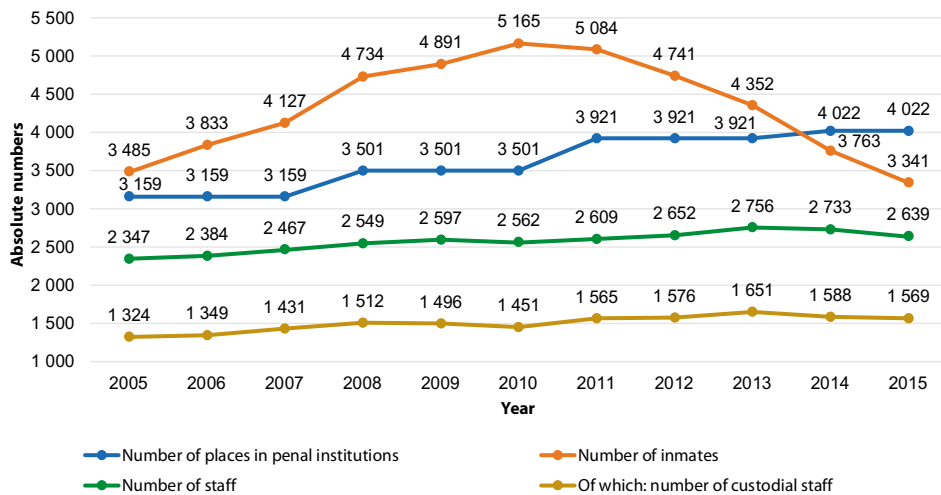


Figure 3.68 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the total number of places in penal institutions in Croatia increased by 27%. In 2005, the country had 3 159 places, while in 2015 it had 4 022.

Comparing the same years, the total number of inmates decreased by 4%. In 2005, the country had 3 485 inmates, while in 2015 it had 3 341.

From 2005 to 2015, the total number of staff increased by 12%. In 2005, Croatia had a total staff of 2 347 persons, while in 2015 it had 2 639.

Comparing the same years, the total number of custodial staff increased by 19%. In 2005, Croatia had a total custodial staff of 1 324 persons, while in 2015 it had 1 569.

**Figure 3.69. Croatia (5): Percentage of females and foreigners in the prison population**

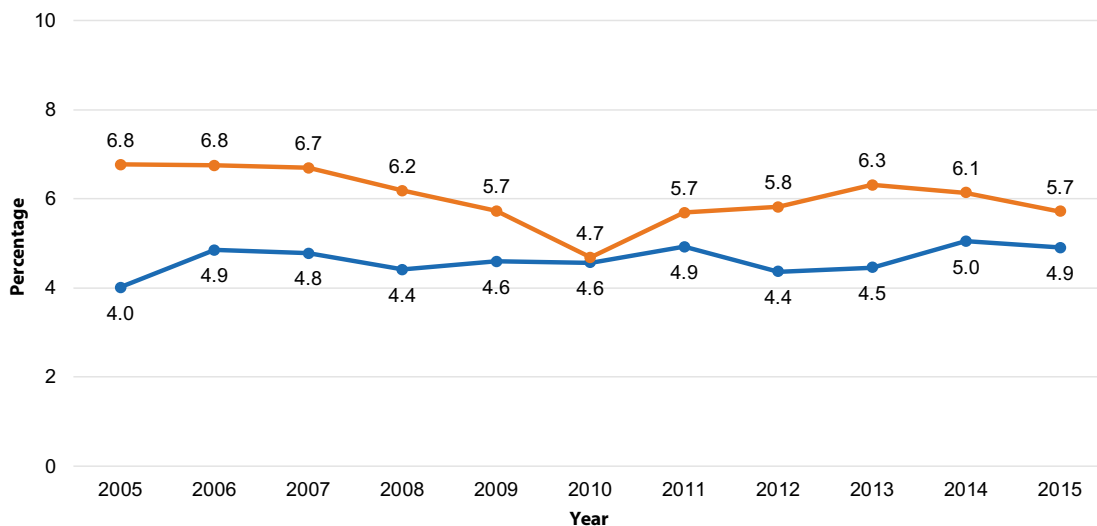


Figure 3.69 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of female inmates increased by 22%. In 2005, 4% of the inmates were females, while in 2015 they represented 4.9% of the total prison population.

Comparing the same years, the percentage of foreign inmates decreased by 16%. In 2005, 6.8% of the inmates were foreigners, while in 2015 they represented 5.7% of the total prison population.

**Figure 3.70. Croatia (6): Percentage of inmates and foreign inmates without a final sentence**

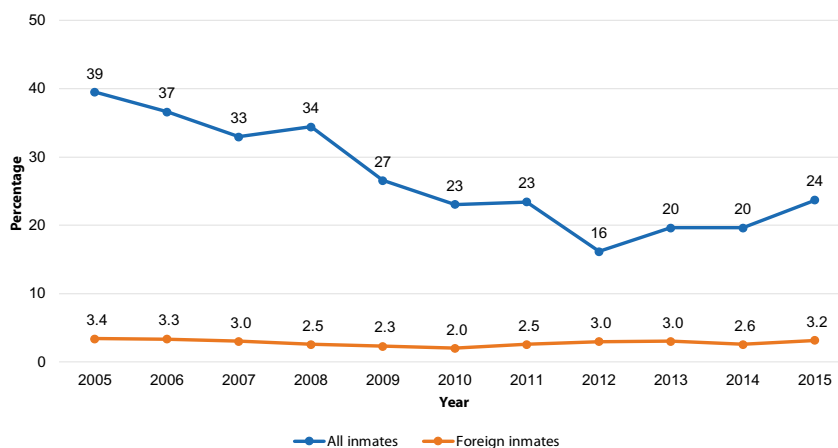


Figure 3.70 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence decreased by 32%. In 2005, 35% of inmates did not have a final sentence, while in 2015 inmates without a final sentence represented 24% of the total prison population.

Comparing the same years, the percentage of foreigners held in pre-trial detention decreased by 7%. In 2005, they represented 3.4% of the total number of inmates, while in 2015 they represented 3.2%.

**Figure 3.71. Croatia (7): Distribution (in percentage) of sentenced prisoners by offence<sup>36,37,38</sup>**

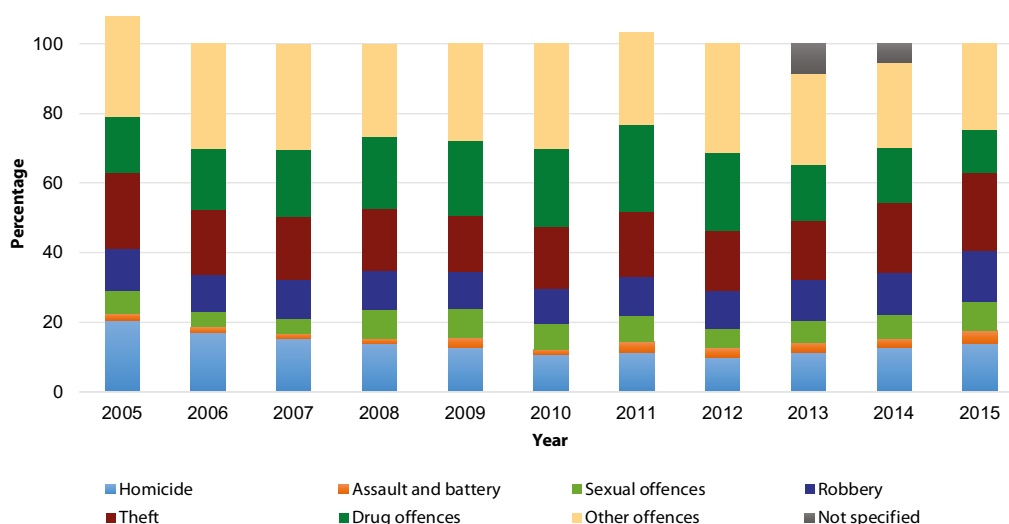


Figure 3.71 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentages of prisoners serving sentences for assault and battery, sexual offences and robbery increased, while the percentages of those serving sentences for homicide and drug offences decreased. The percentage of those serving sentences for theft was similar in both years.

36. The figures provided by the country do not always add up to 100%.

37. Sexual offences include (1) rape (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005) and (2) other sexual offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008).

38. Other offences include (1) economic and financial offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008); (2) terrorism (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (3) organised crime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (4) cybercrime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2014); and (5) other cases (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005).

Figure 3.72. Croatia (8): Rate of deaths and suicides (per 10 000 inmates)

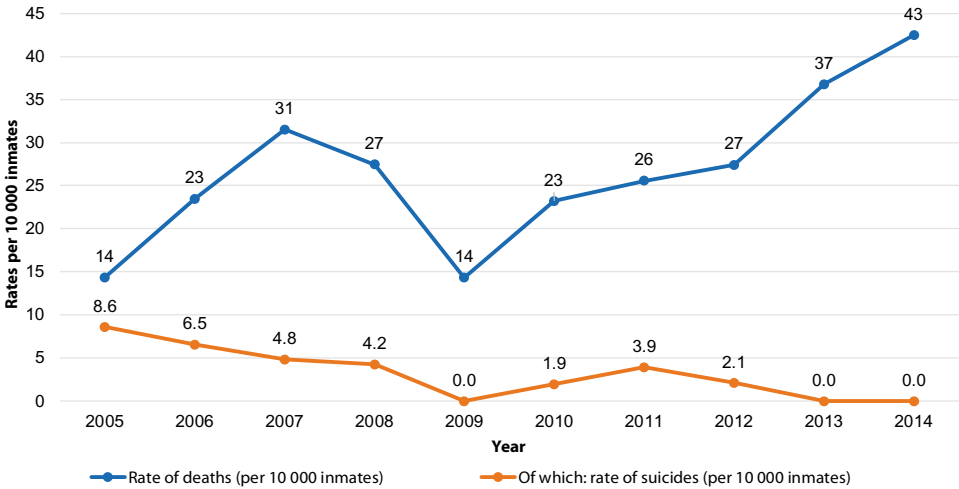


Figure 3.72 shows an overall increasing trend in the rate of deaths of inmates in penal institutions per 10 000 inmates. However, this trend must be interpreted cautiously because, from a statistical point of view, the absolute number of cases studied is low; there were 10 deaths of inmates in 2005 and 16 in 2014.

Any interpretation of the rates and trends of suicides would be misleading because, from a statistical point of view, the absolute numbers are too low (between 3 and 0 suicides per year) to reach reliable conclusions.



# Cyprus

## KEY FACTS

	2014/15	Comparative		Evolution 2005-2014/15	
		CoE 47	EU 28	Average	% Change
Prison population rate (inmates per 100 000 inhabitants) (01.09.2015)	77.1	Low	Low	93.9	↑↑↑↑
Flow of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (per 100 000 inhabitants)	262.9	High	High	313.9	↔↔
Flow of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (per 100 000 inhabitants)	196.7	High	High	245.1*	↓↓↓↓
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	3.0	Low	Low	2.6*	↑↑↑↑↑
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	3.6	Low	Low	3.6	↑↑↑↑
Prison density (inmates per 100 places) (01.09.2015)	97.3	Medium	Medium	132.6	↓↓↓↓
Median age of the prison population (in years) (01.09.2015)	36.0	High	High	33.9**	↑↑
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	6.1	High	High	4.9	↑↑↑↑↑
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	38.2	High	High	42.4	↓↓
<i>of which: in pre-trial detention</i>	21.2	Low	Low	20.9	↓↓
Percentage of inmates without a final sentence (01.09.2015)	26.0	Medium	Medium	34.0	↑↑↑↑
Rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates in 2014	44.1	High	High	19.0	↓↓↓↓
Rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates in 2014 (n=4)	44.1	High	High	8.1	↑↑↑↑↑
<i>of which: % in pre-trial detention (n=0)</i>	0.0	Low	Low	N/A	N/A
Ratio of inmates per staff member (01.09.2015)	1.7	Medium	Medium	1.9	↑↑
Percentage of custodial staff among total staff (01.09.2015)	96.9	High	High	90.3	↑↑
Total budget spent by the prison administration in 2014 (in euros)	15 279 577	N/A	N/A	16 743 177 ***	↑↑↑↑↑
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate in 2014 (in euros)	75.0	Medium	Medium	65.0 ****	↑↑

\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2009 to 2014.

\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2008 to 2015.

\*\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2012 to 2014.

\*\*\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2008 to 2014.

## CYPRUS IN BRIEF

- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators show a decrease: flow of releases from penal institutions (–26% from 2009 to 2014), prison density (–37%), percentage of foreign inmates (–16%), percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates (–10%) and rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates (–22%).
- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators show an increase: prison population rate (+22%), average length of imprisonment based on the number of days spent in penal institutions (+357% from 2009 to 2014), average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow (+26%), median age of the prison population (+18% from 2008 to 2015), percentage of female inmates (+54%), percentage of inmates without a final sentence (+42%), rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates (>500%), Ratio of inmates per staff member (+10%), percentage of custodial staff among total staff (+11%), total budget spent by the prison administration (>500%).and average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (+17%).
- ▶ Comparing 2014 to 2005, the flow of entries into penal institutions remained stable (–1%).

## CYPRUS IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

- ▶ Compared to other European countries, in 2014/15 Cyprus presents:
  - Low: prison population rate, average length of imprisonment based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions, average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow, percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates, percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention.
  - Medium: prison density, percentage of inmates without a final sentence, Ratio of inmates per staff member, average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate.
  - High: flow of entries into penal institutions, flow of releases from penal institutions, median age of the prison population, percentage of female inmates, percentage of foreign inmates, rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates, rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates, percentage of custodial staff among total staff.

## GENERAL COMMENTS

**Figure 3.73. Cyprus (1): Prison population rate and flow of entries and releases from penal institutions (per 100 000 inhabitants)**

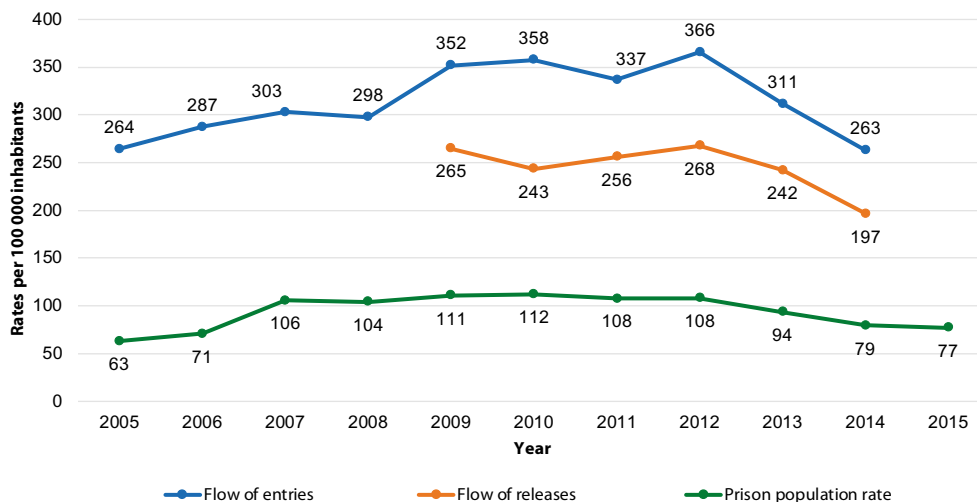


Figure 3.73 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the prison population rate of Cyprus (stock) increased by 22%. In 2005, the country had 63 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 77.

From 2005 to 2014, the flow of entries remained relatively stable. In 2005, there were 264 entries into penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 263.

From 2009 to 2014, the flow of releases decreased by 26%. In 2009, there were 265 releases from penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 197.

The flow of entries and the flow of releases show dissimilar rates but similar trends.

According to the information collected during this research, a possible explanation for the decrease observed in these indicators after 2012 is that alternative sanctions, such as community service and fines, were implemented to a greater degree after 2012. This led to a decrease in the flow of entries and, consequently, to a parallel decrease in the flow of releases.

**Figure 3.74. Cyprus (2): Average length of imprisonment (in months)**

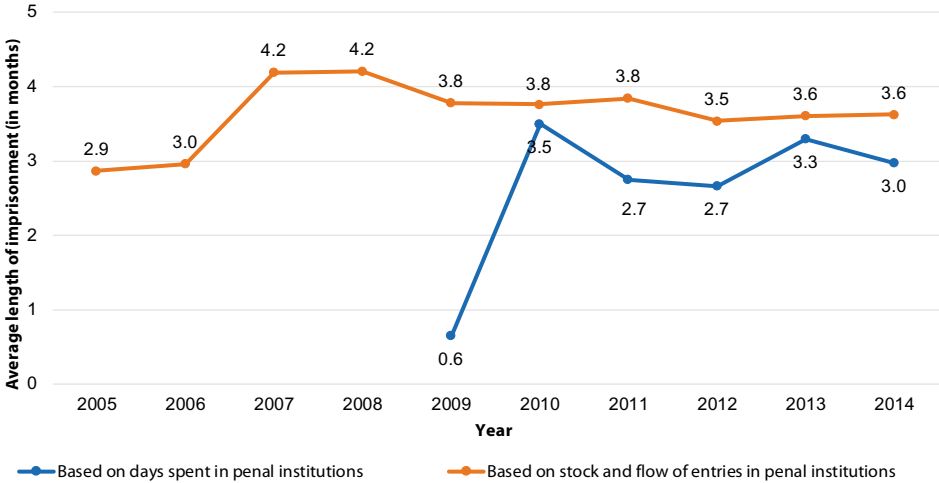


Figure 3.74 shows that from 2005 to 2014, the average length of imprisonment estimated on the basis of the ratio between stock and flow increased by 26%. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 2.9 months, while in 2014 it was 3.6 months.

The data required for the estimation of the average length of imprisonment based on the number of days spent in penal institutions are only available from 2009 onwards. Leaving aside the value shown in 2009, which stands as an outlier in the series, the trends from 2010 to 2014 are similar to the ones shown by the indicator based on the stock and flow.

**Figure 3.75. Cyprus (3): Prison density per 100 places (Overcrowding)**

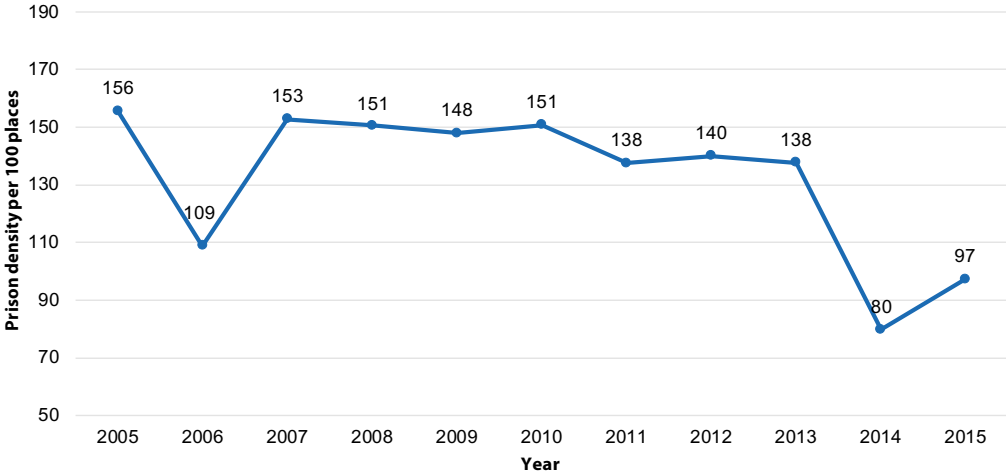


Figure 3.75 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the prison density of Cyprus decreased by 37%. In 2005, the country had 156 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 97.

**Figure 3.76. Cyprus (4): Total capacity of penal institution and number of inmates**

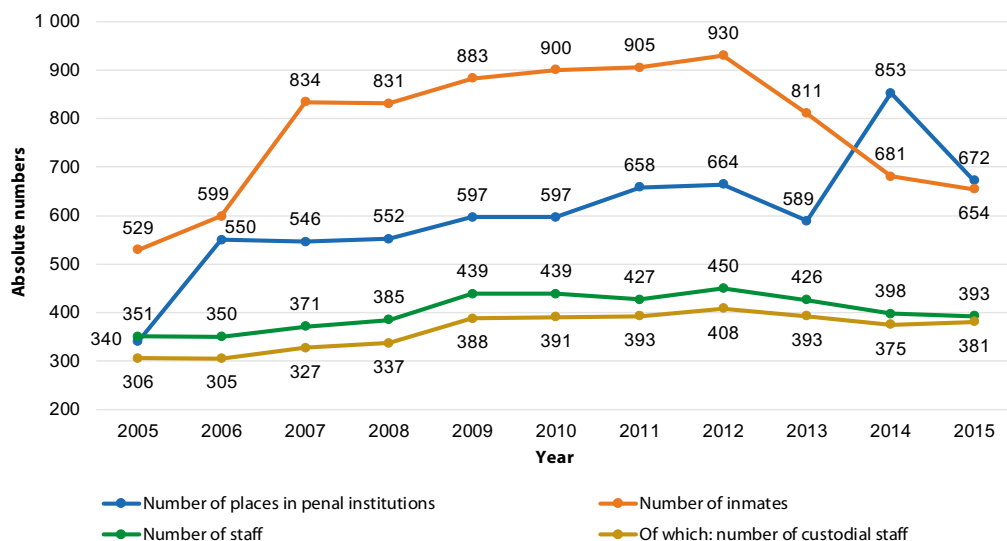


Figure 3.76 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the total number of places in penal institutions in Cyprus increased by 98%. In 2005, the country had 340 places, while in 2015 it had 672. According to the information collected during this research, the total capacity of penal institutions in Cyprus depends on the number of places available in the central prison of Nicosia, which is the only correctional facility of the country, and on the number of places available in police custody. The increase observed from 2013 to 2014 corresponds to an increase in the number of places available both in the prison (where the open section was extended) and in police custody. The fluctuations observed are mainly due to variations in the number of places in police custody as availability changes from year to year.

Comparing the same years, the total number of inmates increased by 24%. In 2005, the country had 529 inmates, while in 2015 it had 654.

From 2005 to 2015, the total number of staff increased by 12%. In 2005, Cyprus had a total staff of 351 persons, while in 2015 it had 393.

Comparing the same years, the total number of custodial staff increased by 25%. In 2005, Cyprus had a total custodial staff of 306 persons, while in 2015 it had 381.

**Figure 3.77. Cyprus (5): Percentage of females and foreigners in the prison population**

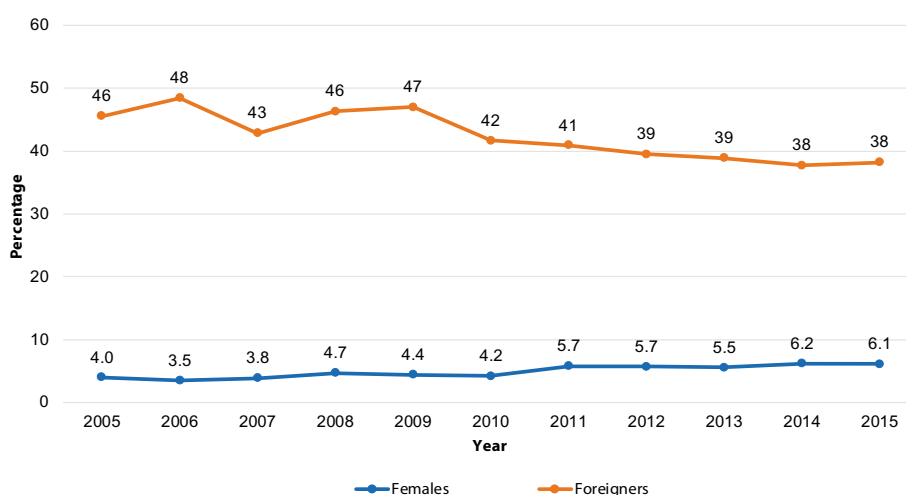


Figure 3.77 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of female inmates increased by 54%. In 2005, 4% of the inmates were females, while in 2015 they represented 6.1% of the total prison population.

Comparing the same years, the percentage of foreign inmates decreased by 16%. In 2005, 46% of the inmates were foreigners, while in 2015 they represented 38% of the total prison population.

**Figure 3.78. Cyprus (6): Percentage of inmates and foreign inmates without a final sentence**

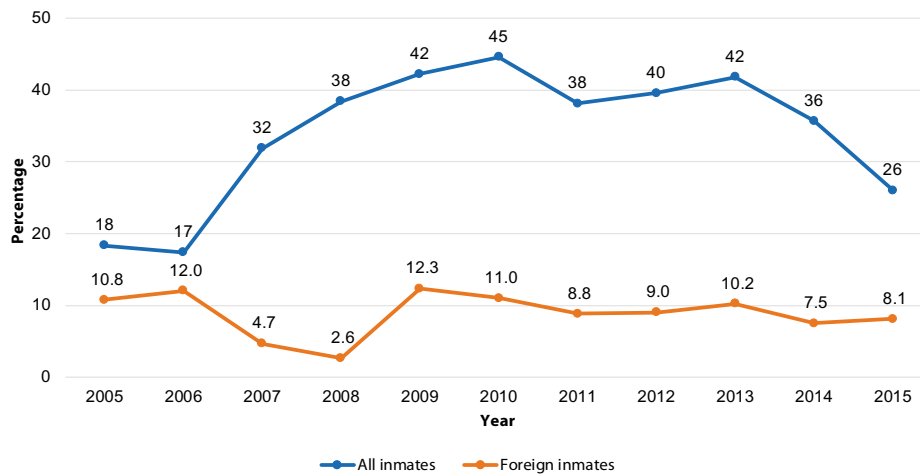


Figure 3.78 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence increased by 42%. In 2005, 18% of inmates did not have a final sentence, while in 2015 inmates without a final sentence represented 26% of the total prison population.

Comparing the same years, the percentage of foreigners held in pre-trial detention decreased by 25%. In 2005, they represented 10.8% of the total number of inmates, while in 2015 they represented 8.1%.

**Figure 3.79. Cyprus (7): Distribution (in percentage) of sentenced prisoners by offence<sup>39,40,41</sup>**

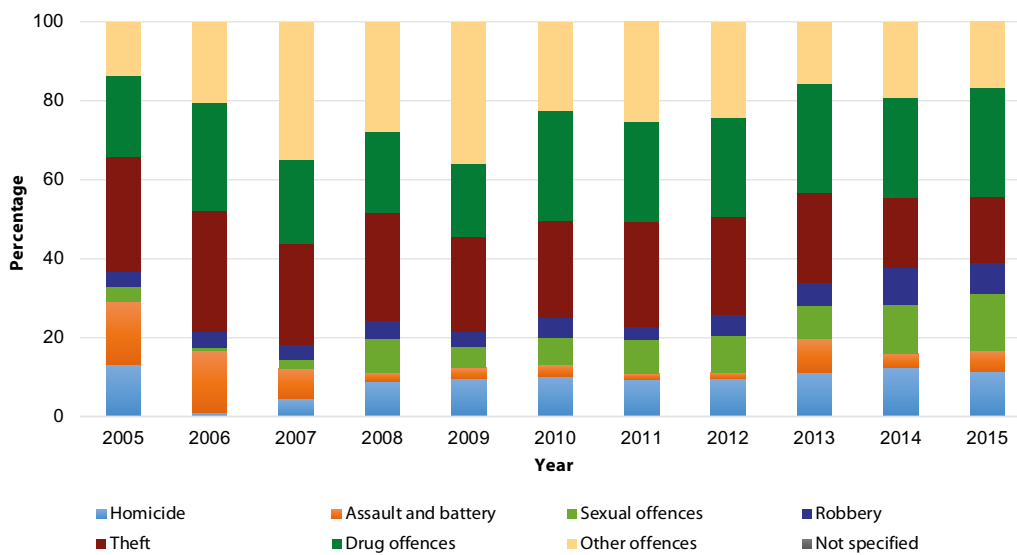


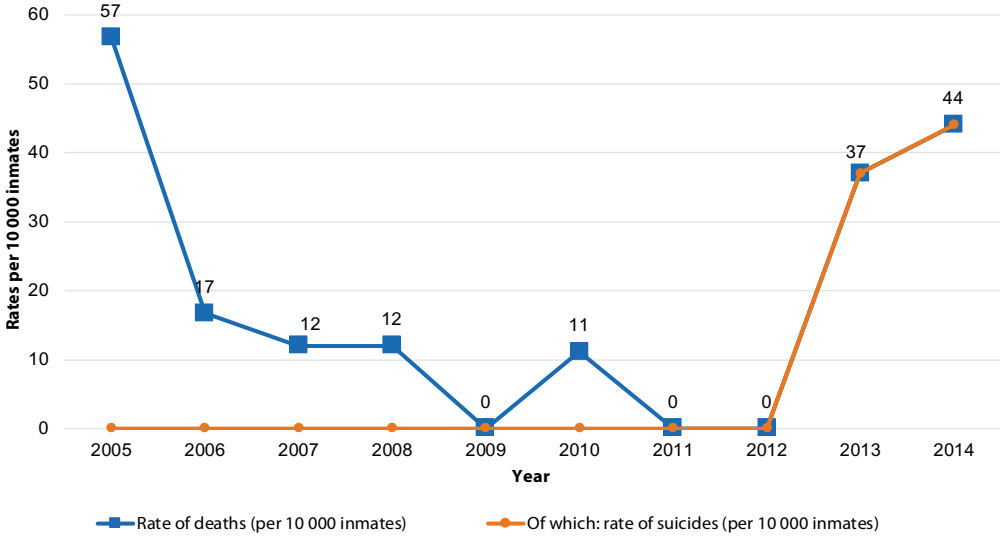
Figure 3.79 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentages of prisoners serving sentences for assault and battery, sexual offences, robbery and drug offences increased, while the percentages of those serving sentences for homicide and theft decreased.

39. The figures provided by the country do not always add up to 100%.

40. Sexual offences include: (1) rape (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005) and (2) other sexual offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008).

41. Other offences include: (1) economic and financial offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008); (2) terrorism (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (3) organised crime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (4) cybercrime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2014); and (5) other cases (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005).

Figure 3.80. Cyprus (8): Rate of deaths and suicides (per 10 000 inmates)



The instability of the trends for deaths and suicides per 10 000 inmates shown in Figure 3.80 illustrates the impossibility of reaching statistically reliable conclusions when the absolute number of cases that generated the rates is low. For example, in 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2010 the death rate was 1 inmate per year; 3 inmates died in 2013 and another 3 in 2014, all of whom committed suicide.

# Czech Republic

## KEY FACTS

	2014/15	Comparative		Evolution 2005-2014/15	
		CoE 47	EU 28	Average	% Change
Prison population rate (inmates per 100 000 inhabitants) (01.09.2015)	197.7	High	High	194.8	↑
Flow of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (per 100 000 inhabitants)	101.3	Low	Low	148.7	↓↓↓
Flow of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (per 100 000 inhabitants)	79.7	Low	Low	130.3*	↓↓↓
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	19.9	High	High	16.0	↑↑↑↑
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	21.0	High	High	16.5	↑↑↑↑
Prison density (inmates per 100 places) (01.09.2015)	100.4	High	High	101.9	↔
Median age of the prison population (in years) (01.09.2015)	32.5	Low	Low	34.1**	↓
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	6.9	High	High	5.7	↑↑↑
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	8.0	Medium	Medium	7.7	↓
<i>of which:</i> in pre-trial detention	29.7	Low	Medium	35.9	↓↓↓
Percentage of inmates without a final sentence (01.09.2015)	9.4	Low	Low	11.8	↓↓↓
Rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates in 2014	15.5	Low	Low	15.3	↑↑↑↑
Rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates in 2014	6.4	Medium	Medium	5.5	↑↑↑↑
<i>of which:</i> % in pre-trial detention	50.0	High	High	55.3	↓↓↓
Ratio of inmates per staff member (01.09.2015)	1.9	Medium	Medium	1.9**	↑
Percentage of custodial staff among total staff (01.09.2015)	19.2	Low	Low	25.9**	↓↓↓↓
Total budget spent by the prison administration in 2014 (in euros)	283 200 000	N/A	N/A	293 942 686 ***	↔
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate in 2014 (in euros)	45.0	Medium	Medium	36.1****	↑↑↑

\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2009 to 2014.

\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2006 to 2015.

\*\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2011 to 2014.

\*\*\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2008 to 2014.

## CZECH REPUBLIC IN BRIEF

- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators show a decrease: flow of entries into penal institutions (–45%), flow of releases from penal institutions (–38% from 2009 to 2014), median age of the prison population (–7% from 2006 to 2015), percentage of foreign inmates (–8%), percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates (–32%), percentage of inmates without a final sentence (–40%), percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention (–40%) and percentage of custodial staff among total staff (–68% from 2006 to 2015).
- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators show an increase: prison population rate (+6%), average length of imprisonment based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (+65%), average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow (+74%), percentage of female inmates (+48%), rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates (+65%), rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates (+104%), Ratio of inmates per staff member (+8% from 2006 to 2015) and average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (+36% from 2008 to 2014).
- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators remained stable: prison density (–1%) and total budget spent by the prison administration (–3% from 2011 to 2014).

## CZECH REPUBLIC IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

- ▶ Compared to other European countries, in 2014/15 Czech Republic presents:
  - Low: flow of entries into penal institutions, flow of releases from penal institutions, median age of the prison population, percentage of inmates without a final sentence, rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates, percentage of custodial staff among total staff.
  - Medium: percentage of foreign inmates, rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates, Ratio of inmates per staff member, average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate.
  - High: prison population rate, average length of imprisonment based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions, average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow, prison density, percentage of female inmates, percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention.
- ▶ When the percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates is calculated, the Czech Republic ranks low compared to the member states of the Council of Europe, but medium compared to the member states of the European Union.

## GENERAL COMMENTS

**Figure 3.81. Czech Republic (1): Prison population rate and flow of entries and releases from penal institutions (per 100 000 inhabitants)**

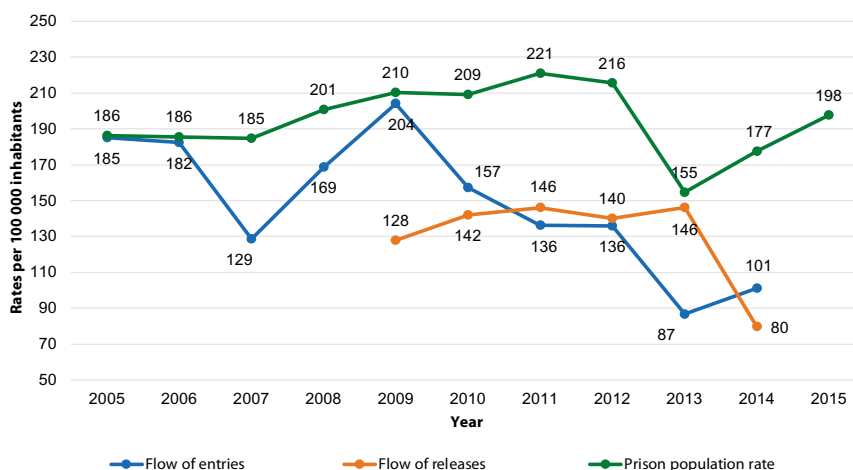


Figure 3.81 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the prison population rate of the Czech Republic (stock) increased by 6%. In 2005, the country had 186 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 198.

From 2005 to 2014, the flow of entries decreased by 45%. In 2005, there were 185 entries into penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 101.



From 2009 to 2014, the flow of releases decreased by 38%. In 2009, there were 128 releases from penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 80.

The flow of entries and the flow of releases show dissimilar rates and trends.

According to the information collected during this research, the observed trends in Figure 3.81 are influenced by a new law that entered into force in 2010 and transformed some offences into petty offences or misdemeanours (for example, driving without a licence is not a crime anymore). As a consequence, there was a decrease in the flow of entries into prison from 2010 to 2013. This was accompanied by an increased use of community sanctions and measures. The decrease in the number of inmates in 2013 is explained by an amnesty that released prisoners sentenced to short-term imprisonment. The amnesty also applied to some convicts who had not started serving their prison sentence.

**Figure 3.82. Czech Republic (2): Average length of imprisonment (in months)**

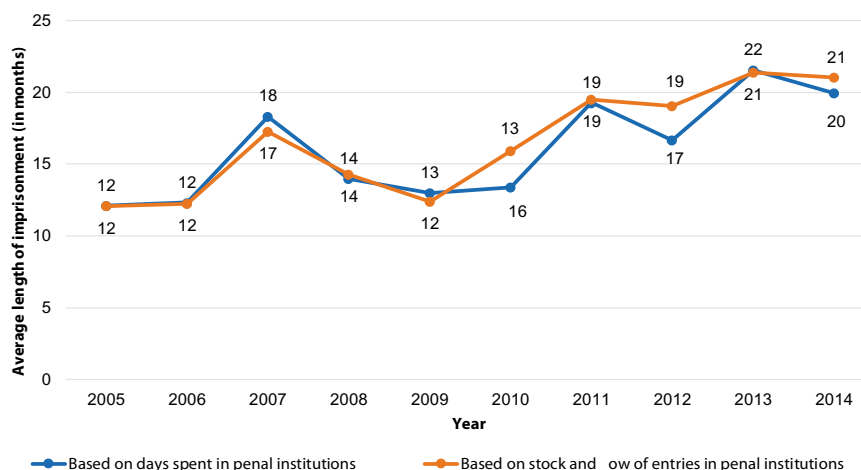


Figure 3.82 shows that from 2005 to 2014, the average length of imprisonment estimated on the basis of the number of days spent in penal institutions increased by 65%. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 12.1 months, while in 2014 it was 19.9 months.

When the average length of imprisonment is estimated on the basis of the ratio between stock and flow, a comparison of those two years reveals an increase of 74%. According to this indicator, in 2005 the average length of imprisonment was 12 months, while in 2014 it was 21 months.

**Figure 3.83. Czech Republic (3): Prison density per 100 places (Overcrowding)**

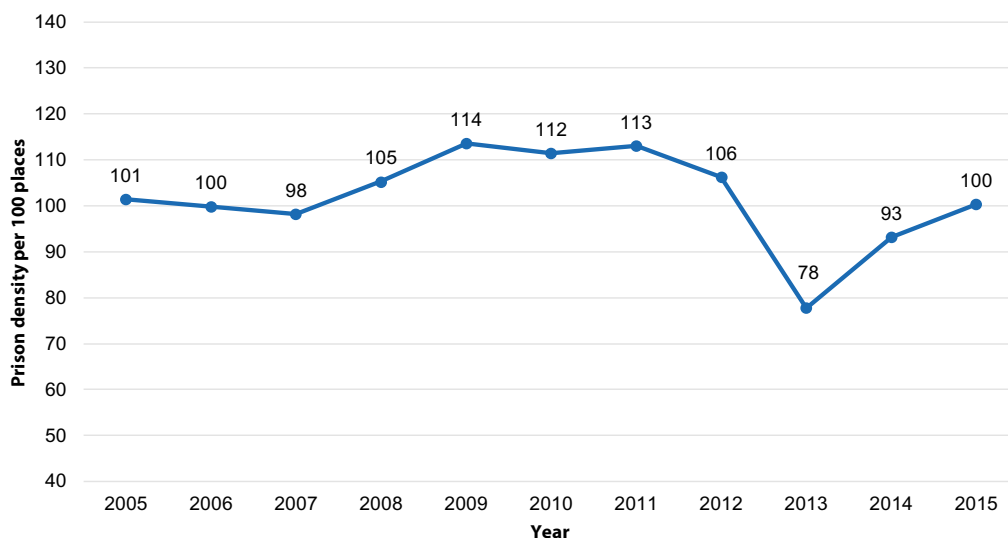


Figure 3.83 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the prison density of the Czech Republic remained relatively stable. In 2005, the country had 101 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 100.

**Figure 3.84. Czech Republic (4): Total capacity of penal institution and number of inmates**

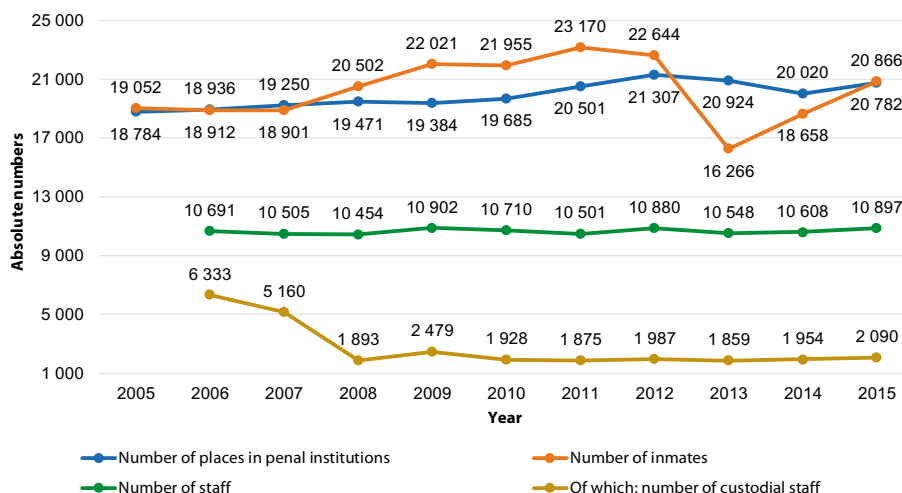


Figure 3.84 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the total number of places in penal institutions in the Czech Republic increased by 11%. In 2005, the country had 18 784 places, while in 2015 it had 20 782. According to the information collected during this research, construction works conducted within existing prisons led to an increase in the number of places available. Three additional detached prisons (Přílepy, Poštorná, Vyšní Lhoty) were also in use when capacity reached its peak in 2012. Following the amnesty (mentioned in the comments to Figure 3.81) on 1 May 2013, Drahonice Prison was closed due to the decrease in the number of inmates.

From 2005 to 2015, the total number of inmates increased by 10%. In 2005, the country had 19 052 inmates, while in 2015 it had 20 866.

From 2006 to 2015, the total number of staff increased by 2%. In 2006, the Czech Republic had a total staff of 10 691 persons, while in 2015 it had 10 897.

Comparing the same years, the total number of custodial staff decreased by 67%. In 2006, the Czech Republic had a total custodial staff of 6 333 persons, while in 2015 it had 2 090. According to the information collected during this research, the decrease observed at the beginning of the series (mainly from 2007 to 2008) is due to a change in the methodology used to qualify the staff working in prisons as custodial staff. In the first years of the series, all staff working with prisoners were counted as custodial staff. From 2008, however, only guards have been considered custodial staff. Additional information on the way staff are counted in the Czech Republic can be found in the annual SPACE reports for the years 2013, 2014 and 2015.

**Figure 3.85. Czech Republic (5): Percentage of females and foreigners in the prison population**

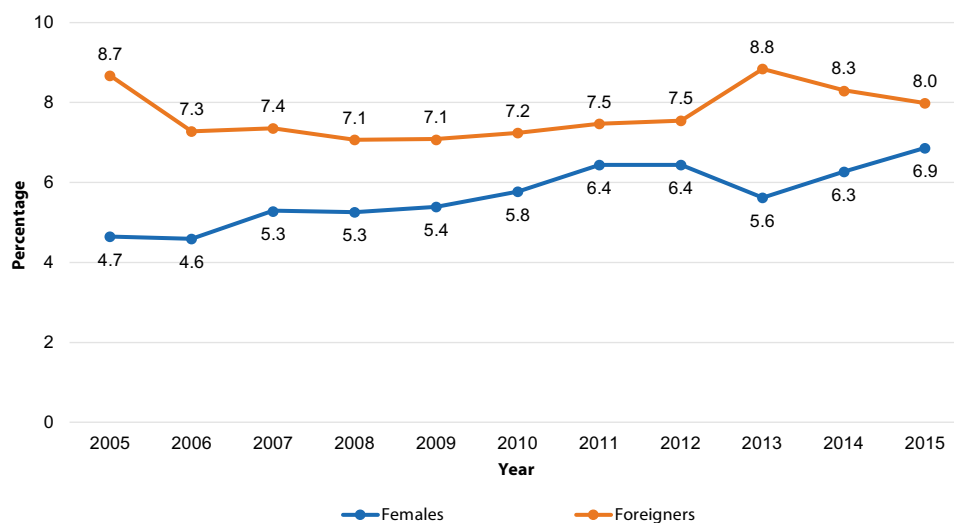


Figure 3.85 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of female inmates increased by 48%. In 2005, 4.7% of the inmates were females, while in 2015 they represented 6.9% of the total prison population.

Comparing the same years, the percentage of foreign inmates decreased by 8%. In 2005, 8.7% of the inmates were foreigners, while in 2015 they represented 8% of the total prison population.

**Figure 3.86. Czech Republic (6): Percentage of inmates and foreign inmates without a final sentence**

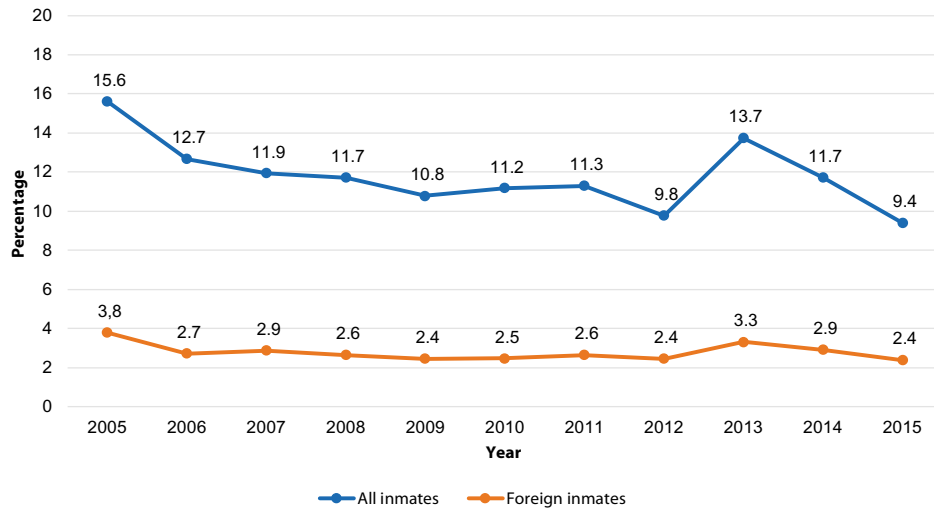


Figure 3.86 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence decreased by 40%. In 2005, 15.6% of inmates did not have a final sentence, while in 2015 inmates without a final sentence represented 9.4% of the total prison population.

Comparing the same years, the percentage of foreigners held in pre-trial detention decreased by 37%. In 2005, they represented 3.8% of the total number of inmates, while in 2015 they represented 2.4%.

**Figure 3.87. Czech Republic (7): Distribution (in percentage) of sentenced prisoners by offence<sup>42,43,44</sup>**

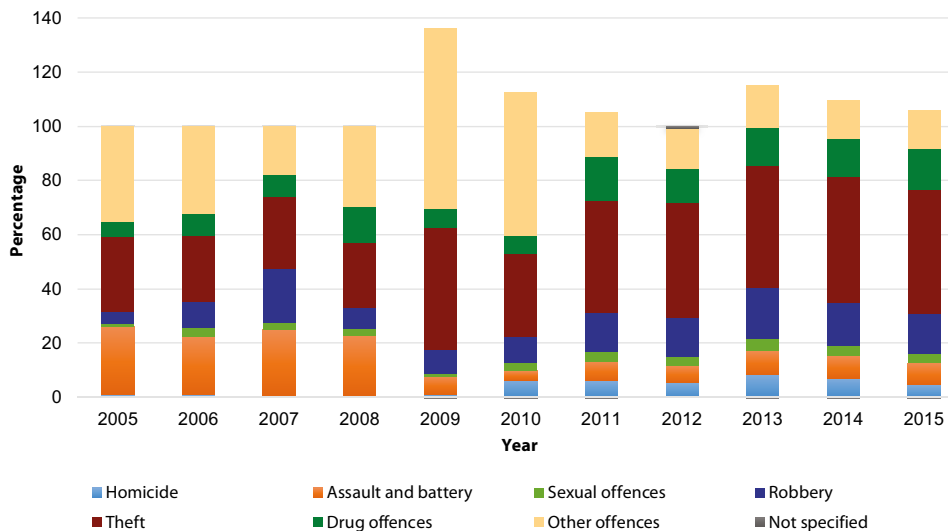


Figure 3.87 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentages of prisoners serving sentences for homicide, sexual offences, robbery, theft and drug offences increased, while the percentages of those serving sentences for assault and battery decreased. For some years, the total percentage adds up to more than 100% because the Czech Republic does not apply the principal offence rule strictly.

42. The figures provided by the country do not always add up to 100%.  
 43. Sexual offences include (1) rape (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005) and (2) other sexual offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008).  
 44. Other offences include (1) economic and financial offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008); (2) terrorism (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (3) organised crime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (4) cybercrime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2014); and (5) other cases (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005).

Figure 3.88. Czech Republic (8): Rate of deaths and suicides (per 10 000 inmates)

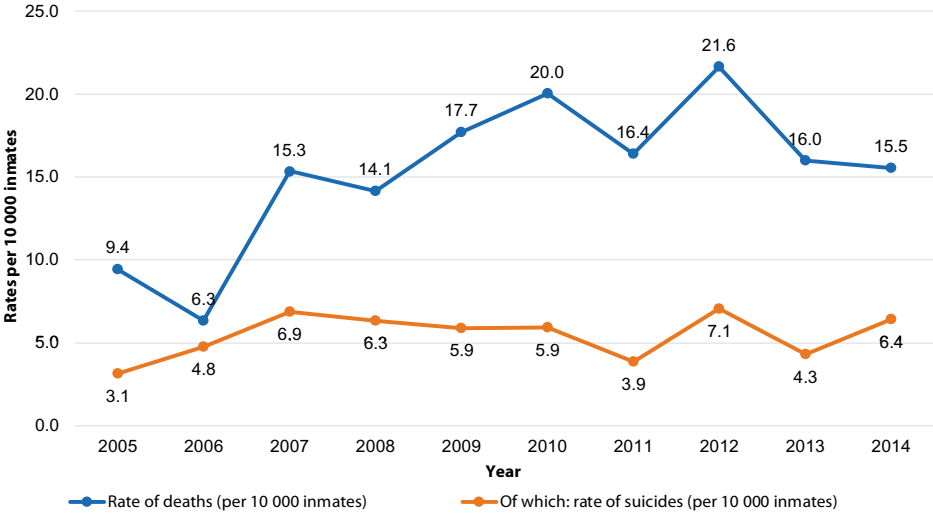


Figure 3.88 shows that from 2005 to 2014, the rate of deaths of inmates in penal institutions per 10 000 inmates increased by 64%. In 2005, there were 9.4 deaths per 10 000 inmates, while in 2014 there were 15.5.

Any interpretation of the rates and trends of suicides would be misleading because, from a statistical point of view, the absolute numbers are too low (between 6 and 16 suicides per year) to reach reliable conclusions.

# Denmark

## KEY FACTS

	2014/15	Comparative		Evolution 2005-2014/15	
		CoE 47	EU 28	Average	% Change
Prison population rate (inmates per 100 000 inhabitants) (01.09.2015)	56.1	Low	Low	67.8	↓↓↓↓
Flow of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (per 100 000 inhabitants)	223.1	High	High	260.5*	↓↓↓↓
Flow of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (per 100 000 inhabitants)	145.0	Medium	Medium	151.7**	↔↔
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	3.6	Low	Low	3.2*	↑↑↑↑
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	3.4	Low	Low	3.2*	↑↑↑↑
Prison density (inmates per 100 places) (01.09.2015)	85.2	Medium	Low	92.7	↓↓
Median age of the prison population (in years) (01.09.2015)	32.0	Low	Low	31.4	↔↔
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	3.7	Low	Low	4.4	↓↓
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	27.0	Medium	Medium	22.6	↑↑↑↑
<i>of which: in pre-trial detention</i>	56.1	High	High	53.0	↑↑
Percentage of inmates without a final sentence (01.09.2015)	36.3	High	High	34.5	↑↑↑↑
Rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates in 2014	11.2	Low	Low	23.5	↓↓↓↓↓
Rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates in 2014 (n=4)	5.6	Medium	Medium	11.3	↓↓↓↓↓
<i>of which: % in pre-trial detention (n=0)</i>	100.0	High	High	N/A	N/A
Ratio of inmates per staff member (01.09.2015)	0.7	Low	Low	0.8	↓↓
Percentage of custodial staff among total staff (01.09.2015)	54.7	Low	Low	56.2	↓
Total budget spent by the prison administration in 2014 (in euros)	411 000 100	N/A	N/A	398 189 276 ***	↑
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate in 2014 (in euros)	191.0	High	High	177.3****	↑↑↑↑

\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2006 to 2014.

\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2009 to 2014.

\*\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2012 to 2014.

\*\*\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2008 to 2014.

## DENMARK IN BRIEF

- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators show a decrease: prison population rate (–27%), prison density (–12%), flow of entries into prison institutions (–28% from 2006 to 2014), percentage of female inmates (–17%), rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates (–67%), rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates (–71%), Ratio of inmates per staff member (–19%) and percentage of custodial staff among total staff (–6%).
- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators show an increase: average length of imprisonment based on the number of days spent in penal institutions (+30% from 2006 to 2014), average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow (+28% from 2006 to 2014), percentage of foreign inmates (+48%), percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates (+17%), percentage of inmates without a final sentence (+41%), total budget spent by the prison administration (+5% from 2012 to 2014) and average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (+41% from 2008 to 2014).
- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators remained stable: flow of releases from penal institutions (0% from 2009 to 2014) and median age of the prison population (+1%).

## DENMARK IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

- ▶ Compared to other European countries, in 2014/15 Denmark presents:
  - Low: prison population rate, average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow, average length of imprisonment based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions, median age of the prison population, percentage of female inmates, rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates, Ratio of inmates per staff member, percentage of custodial staff among total staff.
  - Medium: flow of releases from penal institutions, percentage of foreign inmates, rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates.
  - High: flow of entries into penal institutions, percentage of foreign inmates in pre-trial detention, percentage of inmates without a final sentence, percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention, average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate.
- ▶ When the prison density is calculated, Denmark ranks medium compared to the member states of the Council of Europe, but low compared to the member states of the European Union.

## GENERAL COMMENTS

**Figure 3.89. Denmark (1): Prison population rate and flow of entries and releases from penal institutions (per 100 000 inhabitants)**

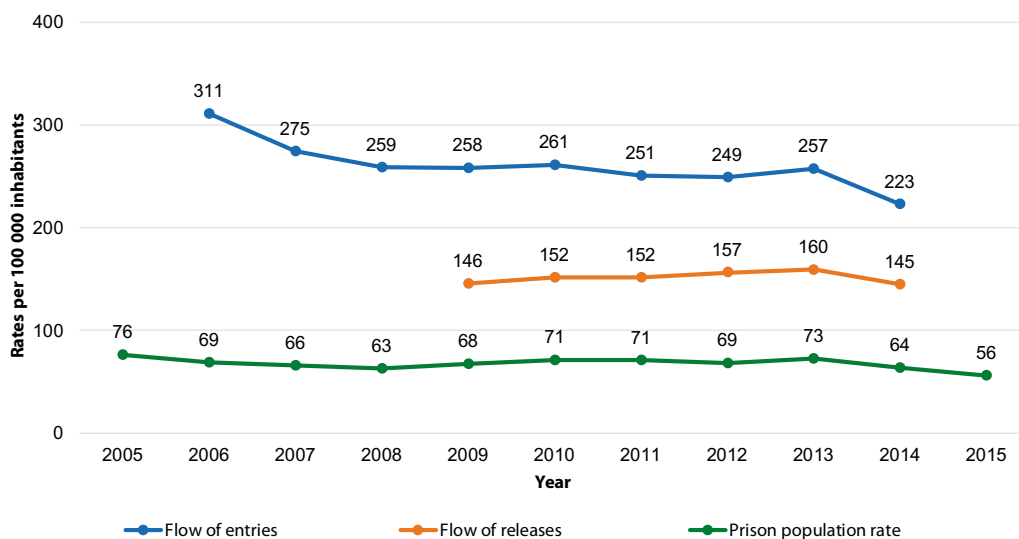


Figure 3.89 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the prison population rate of Denmark (stock) decreased by 27%. In 2005, the country had 76 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 56.

From 2006 to 2014, the flow of entries decreased by 28%. In 2006, there were 311 entries into penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 223.

From 2009 to 2014, the flow of releases remained relatively stable. In 2009, there were 146 releases from penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 145.

The flow of entries and the flow of releases show dissimilar rates but similar trends.

According to the information collected during this research, there are four trend breaks in the period:

- ▶ In 2005, an increase in the number of sentenced prisoners due to the elimination of a waiting list of sentenced offenders who should have entered prison in early 2006.
- ▶ From 2007 to 2008, a decrease in the number of sentenced prisoners due to the implementation of new police reforms and court reforms in 2007.
- ▶ From 2008 to 2009, an increase in the number of pre-trial detainees due partially to an increased number of pre-trial detentions and partially to an increase in the length of pre-trial detention.
- ▶ From 2014 to 2015, a decrease in the number of inmates, which is mainly due to a decrease in the number of pre-trial detainees as a result of changes in resource priorities within the police force in connection with the terrorist attack in Copenhagen in early 2015.

**Figure 3.90. Denmark (2): Average length of imprisonment (in months)**

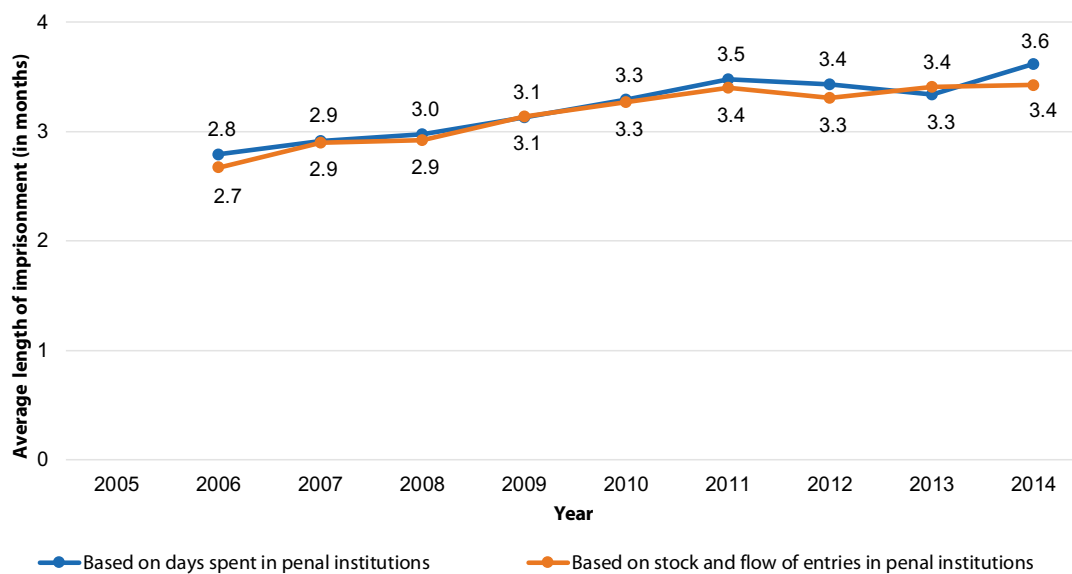


Figure 3.90 shows that from 2006 to 2014, the average length of imprisonment estimated on the basis of the number of days spent in penal institutions increased by 30%. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 2.8 months, while in 2014 it was 3.6 months.

When the average length of imprisonment is estimated on the basis of the ratio between stock and flow, a comparison of those two years reveals an increase of 28%. According to this indicator, in 2005 the average length of imprisonment was 2.7 months, while in 2014 it was 3.4 months.

**Figure 3.91. Denmark (3): Prison density per 100 places (Overcrowding)**

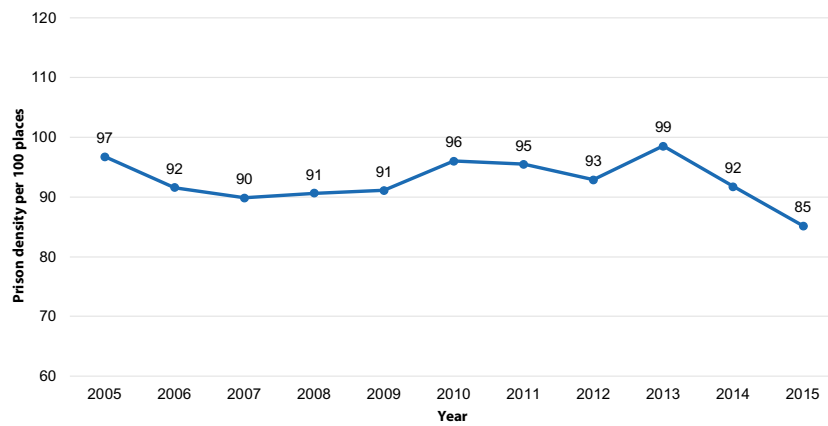


Figure 3.91 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the prison density of Denmark decreased by 12%. In 2005, the country had 97 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 85.

**Figure 3.92. Denmark (4): Total capacity of penal institution and number of inmates**

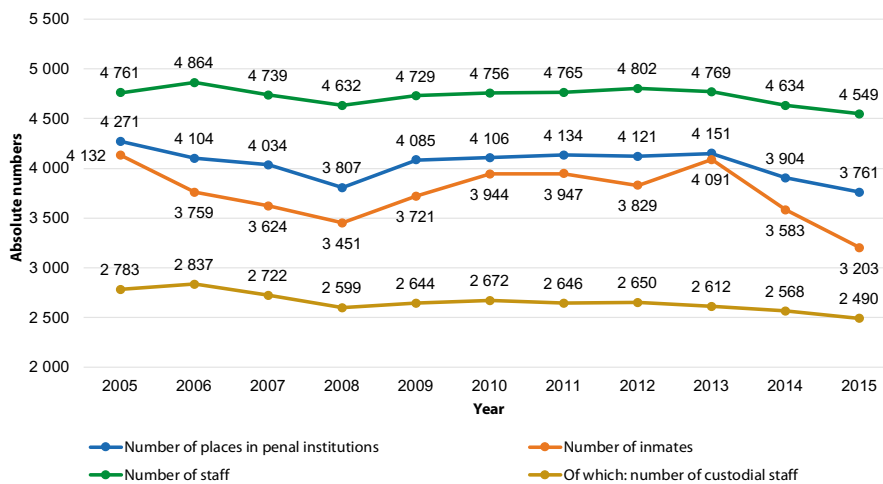


Figure 3.92 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the total number of places in penal institutions in Denmark decreased by 12%. In 2005, the country had 4 271 places, while in 2015 it had 3 761.

Comparing the same years, the total number of inmates decreased by 23%. In 2005, the country had 4 132 inmates, while in 2015 it had 3 203.

From 2005 to 2015, the total number of staff decreased by 5%. In 2005, Denmark had a total staff of 4 761 persons, while in 2015 it had 4 549.

Comparing the same years, the total number of custodial staff decreased by 11%. In 2005, Denmark had a total custodial staff of 2 783 persons, while in 2015 it had 2 490.



**Figure 3.93. Denmark (5): Percentage of females and foreigners in the prison population**

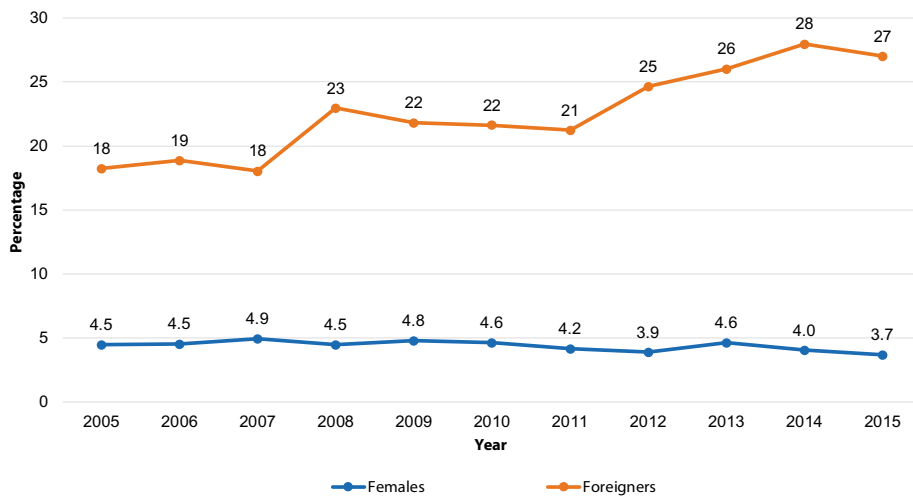


Figure 3.93 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of female inmates decreased by 17%. In 2005, 4.5% of the inmates were females, while in 2015 they represented 3.7% of the total prison population.

Comparing the same years, the percentage of foreign inmates increased by 48%. In 2005, 18% of the inmates were foreigners, while in 2015 they represented 27% of the total prison population. According to the information collected during this research, the annual increase in the number of foreign inmates after 2011 is driven mainly by an increase in the number of foreign pre-trial detainees placed in detention under the Aliens Act.

**Figure 3.94. Denmark (6): Percentage of inmates and foreign inmates without a final sentence**

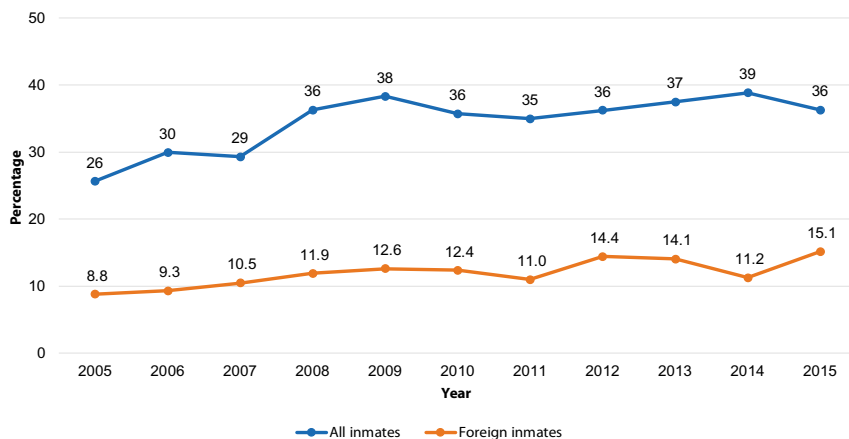


Figure 3.94 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence increased by 32%. In 2005, 28% of inmates did not have a final sentence, while in 2015 inmates without a final sentence represented 36% of the total prison population. According to the information collected during this research, this is due to the increase in the number of foreign persons placed in pre-trial detention (see the comments to Figure 3.93).

Comparing the same years, the percentage of foreigners held in pre-trial detention increased by 72%. In 2005, they represented 8.8% of the total number of inmates, while in 2015 they represented 15.1%.

Figure 3.95. Denmark (7): Distribution (in percentage) of sentenced prisoners by offence<sup>45,46,47</sup>

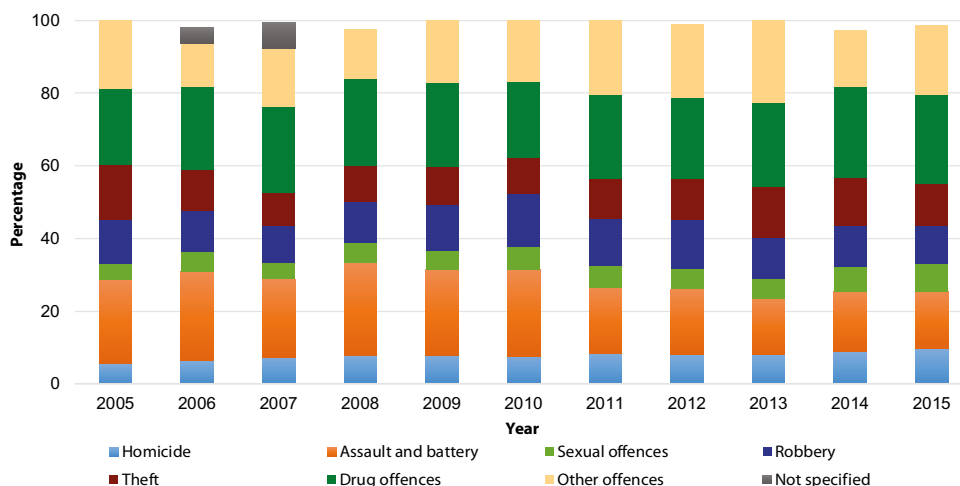
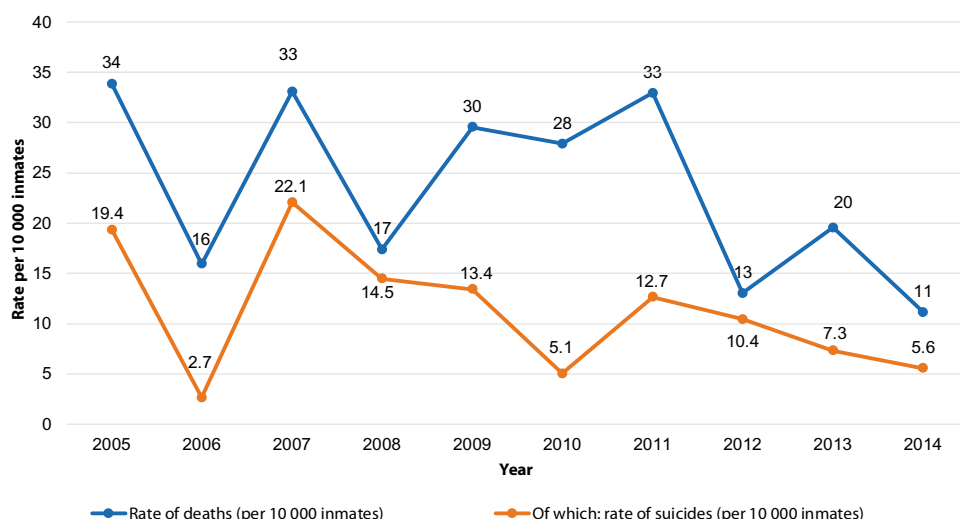


Figure 3.95 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentages of prisoners serving sentences for homicide, sexual offences and drug offences increased, while the percentages of those serving sentences for assault and battery, robbery and theft decreased.

Figure 3.96. Denmark (8): Rate of deaths and suicides (per 10 000 inmates)



The instability of the trends for deaths and suicides per 10 000 inmates shown in Figure 3.96 illustrates the impossibility of reaching statistically reliable conclusions when the absolute number of cases that generated the rates is low. From 2005 to 2014, the annual number of inmates who died in prison oscillated between 4 and 15 and of this number, those who committed suicide fluctuated between 2 and 8.

45. The figures provided by the country do not always add up to 100%.

46. Sexual offences include (1) rape (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005) and (2) other sexual offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008).

47. Other offences include (1) economic and financial offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008); (2) terrorism (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (3) organised crime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (4) cybercrime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2014); and (5) other cases (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005).

# Estonia

## KEY FACTS

	2014/15	Comparative		Evolution 2005-2014/15	
		CoE 47	EU 28	Average	% Change
Prison population rate (inmates per 100 000 inhabitants) (01.09.2015)	210.3	High	High	264.4	↓↓↓↓
Flow of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (per 100 000 inhabitants)	134.1	Low	Medium	179.6*	↓↓↓↓
Flow of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (per 100 000 inhabitants)	158.3	Medium	Medium	195.8**	↓↓↓↓
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	19.9	High	High	---	---
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	20.1	High	High	16.9*	↔↔
Prison density (inmates per 100 places) (01.09.2015)	83.3	Low	Low	94.0	↓↓
Median age of the prison population (in years) (01.09.2015)	35.0	Medium	Medium	32.6***	↑↑
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	5.2	Medium	Medium	5.1	↑
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	7.5	Medium	Low	25.3	↓↓↓↓↓
<i>of which:</i> in pre-trial detention	30.4	Medium	Medium	27.6	↑↑
Percentage of inmates without a final sentence (01.09.2015)	22.2	Medium	Medium	23.7	↔↔
Rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates in 2014	27.0	Medium	Medium	24.2	↑↑↑
Rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates in 2014 (n=4)	3.4	Low	Low	4.9	↑↑↑
<i>of which:</i> % in pre-trial detention (n=0)	100.0	High	High	N/A	N/A
Ratio of inmates per staff member (01.09.2015)	1.7	Medium	Medium	2.0	↓↓↓↓
Percentage of custodial staff among total staff (01.09.2015)	40.8	Low	Low	54.3	↓↓↓↓↓
Total budget spent by the prison administration in 2014 (in euros)	43 671 208	N/A	N/A	42 324 995 ****	↑↑
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate in 2014 (in euros)	39.4	Medium	Low	33.7*	↑↑↑

\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2010 to 2014.

\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2009 to 2014.

\*\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2006 to 2015.

\*\*\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2011 to 2014.

## ESTONIA IN BRIEF

- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators show a decrease: prison population rate (–36%), flow of entries into penal institutions (–30% from 2010 to 2014), flow of releases from penal institutions (–35% from 2009 to 2014), prison density (–16%), percentage of foreign inmates (–82%), Ratio of inmates per staff member (–39%) and percentage of custodial staff (–52%).
- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators show an increase: median age of the population (+11% from 2006 to 2015), average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow (+25% from 2010 to 2014), percentage of female inmates (+9%), percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates (+16%), rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates (+32%), rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates (+49%), total budget spent by the prison administration (+10% from 2011 to 2014) and average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmates (24% from 2010 to 2014).
- ▶ Comparing 2015 to 2005, the following indicators remained stable: percentage of inmates without a final sentence remained stable (–4%) and average length of detention based on stock and flow (+1% (from 2009 to 2014).

## ESTONIA IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

- ▶ Compared to other European countries, in 2014/15 Estonia presents:
  - Low: prison density, rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates, percentage of custodial staff among total staff.
  - Medium: flow of releases from penal institutions, median age of the prison population, percentage of female inmates, percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates, percentage of inmates without a final sentence, rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates, Ratio of inmates per staff member.
  - High: prison population rate, average length of imprisonment based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions, average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow, percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention.
- ▶ When the flow of entries into penal institutions is calculated, Estonia ranks low compared to the member states of the Council of Europe, but medium compared to the member states of the European Union.
- ▶ When the percentage of foreign inmates and the average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate are calculated, Estonia ranks medium compared to the member states of the Council of Europe, but low compared to the member states of the European Union.

## GENERAL COMMENTS

Figure 3.97. Estonia (1): Prison population rate and flow of entries and releases from penal institutions (per 100 000 inhabitants)

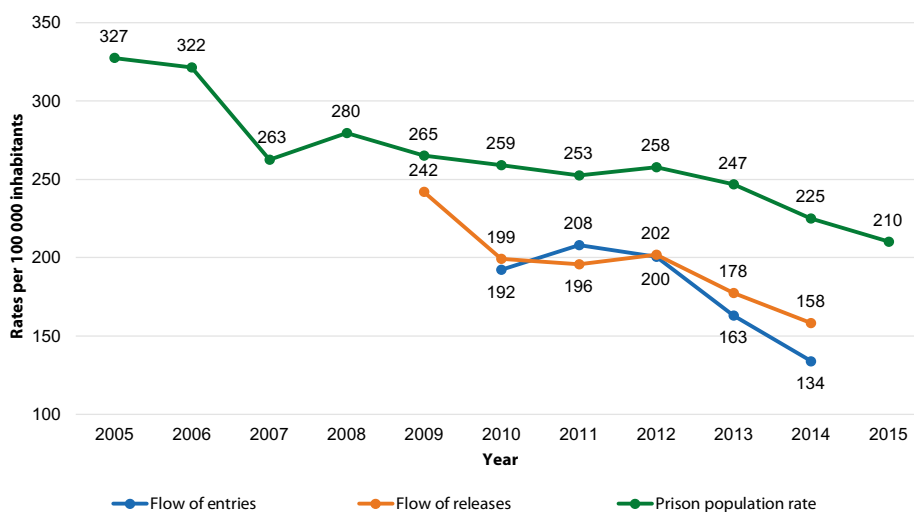


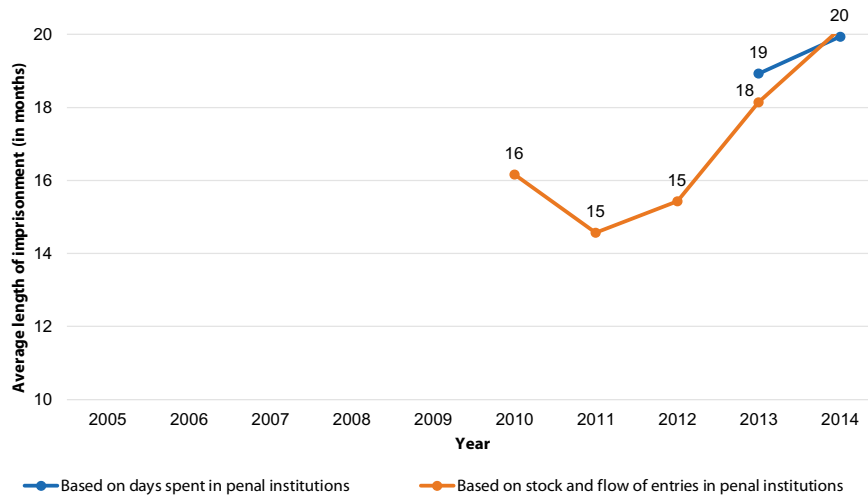
Figure 3.97 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the prison population rate of Estonia (stock) decreased by 36%. In 2005, the country had 327 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 210.

Data are not available for the flow of entries.

From 2009 to 2014, the flow of releases decreased by 35%. In 2009, there were 242 releases from penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 158.

The flow of entries and the flow of releases show relatively similar rates and trends.

**Figure 3.98. Estonia (2): Average length of imprisonment (in months)**



The data required for the estimation of the average length of imprisonment on the basis of the ratio between stock and flow are only available from 2010 onwards. They show an increase of 25% from 2010 to 2014. In 2010, the average length of imprisonment was 16.2 months, while in 2014 it was 19.9 months.

No data are available for the estimation of the average length of imprisonment based on the number of days spent in penal institutions.

**Figure 3.99. Estonia (3): Prison density per 100 places (Overcrowding)**

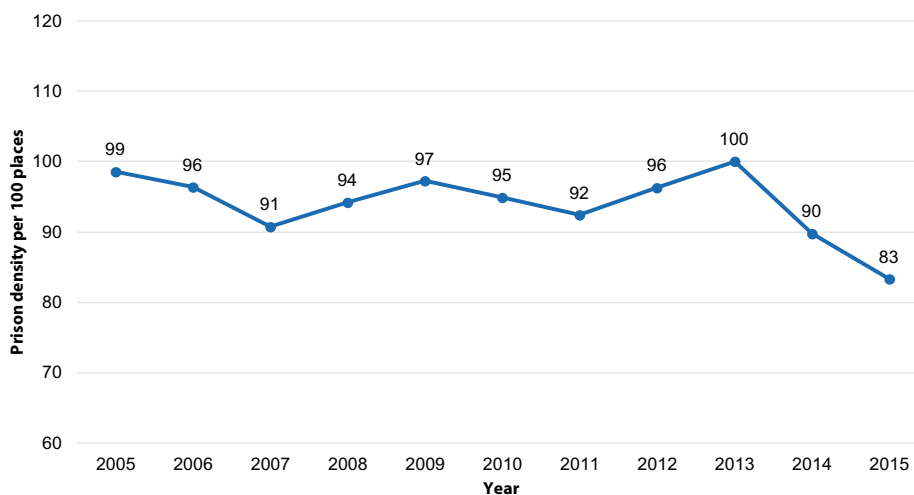


Figure 3.99 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the prison density of Estonia decreased by 16%. In 2005, the country had 99 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 83.

**Figure 3.100. Estonia (4): Total capacity of penal institution and number of inmates**

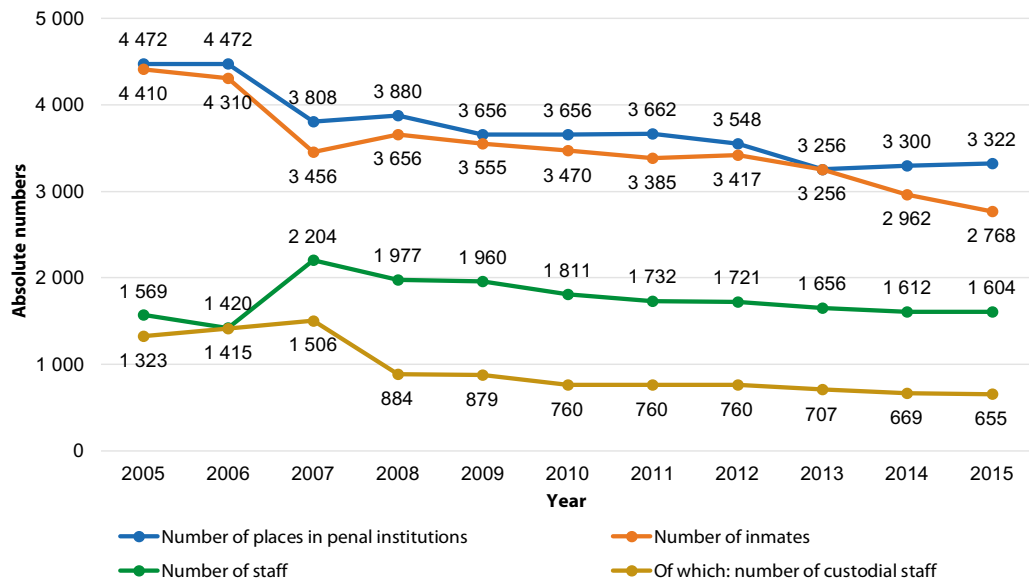


Figure 3.100 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the total number of places in penal institutions in Estonia decreased by 26%. In 2005, the country had 4 472 places, while in 2015 it had 3 322.

Comparing the same years, the total number of inmates decreased by 37%. In 2005, the country had 4 410 inmates, while in 2015 it had 2 768.

From 2005 to 2015, the total number of staff increased by 2%. In 2005, Estonia had a total staff of 1 569 persons, while in 2015 it had 1 604.

Comparing the same years, the total number of custodial staff decreased by 51%. In 2005, Estonia had a total custodial staff of 1 323 persons, while in 2015 it had 655.

**Figure 3.101. Estonia (5): Percentage of females and foreigners in the prison population**

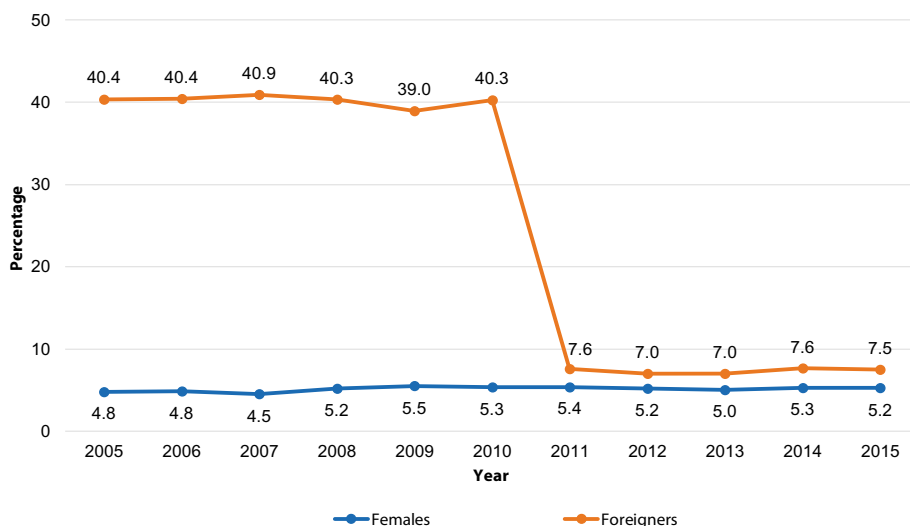


Figure 3.101 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of female inmates increased by 9%. In 2005, 4.8% of the inmates were females, while in 2015 they represented 5.2% of the total prison population.

Comparing the same years, the percentage of foreign inmates decreased by 82%. In 2005, 40.4% of the inmates were foreigners, while in 2015 they represented 7.5% of the total prison population.

**Figure 3.102. Estonia (6): Percentage of inmates and foreign inmates without a final sentence**

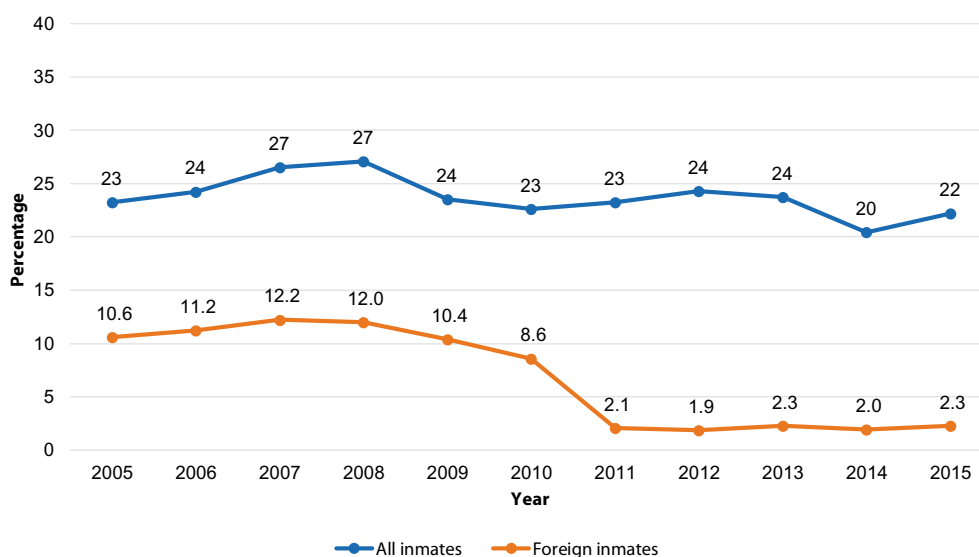


Figure 3.102 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence decreased by 4%. In 2005, 23% of inmates did not have a final sentence, while in 2015 inmates without a final sentence represented 22% of the total prison population.

Comparing the same years, the percentage of foreigners held in pre-trial detention decreased by 79%. In 2005, they represented 10.6% of the total number of inmates, while in 2015 they represented 2.3%.

**Figure 3.103. Estonia (7): Distribution (in percentage) of sentenced prisoners by offence<sup>48,49,50</sup>**

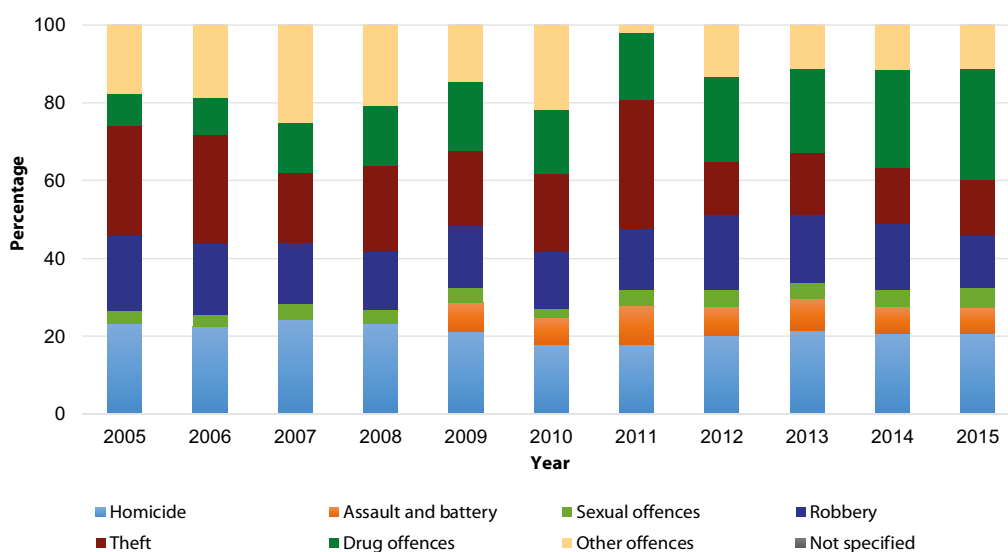


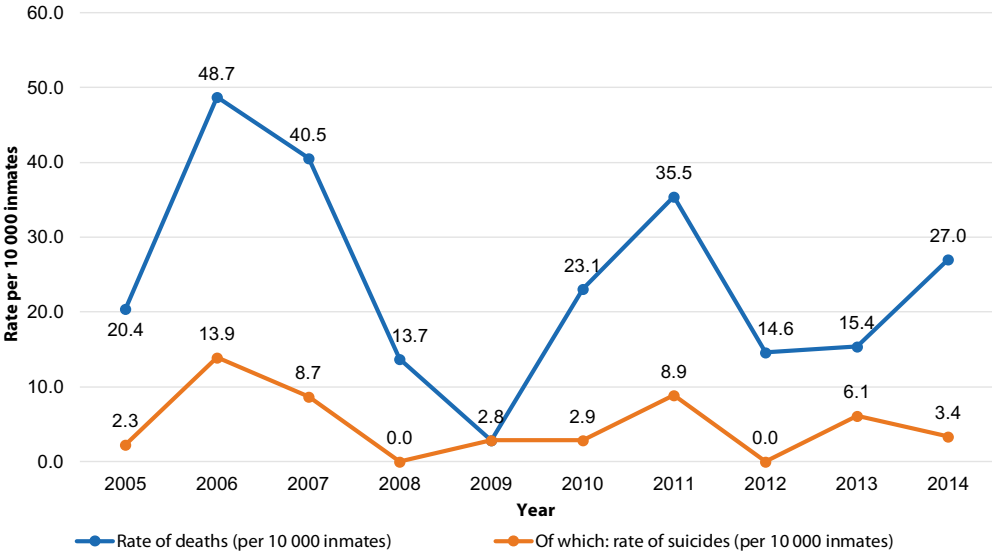
Figure 3.103 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentages of prisoners serving sentences for sexual offences and drug offences increased, while the percentages of those serving sentences for homicide, robbery and theft decreased.

48. The figures provided by the country do not always add up to 100%.

49. Sexual offences include (1) rape (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005) and (2) other sexual offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008).

50. Other offences include (1) economic and financial offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008); (2) terrorism (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (3) organised crime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (4) cybercrime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2014); and (5) other cases (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005).

Figure 3.104. Estonia (8): Rate of deaths and suicides (per 10 000 inmates)



The instability of the trends for deaths and suicides per 10 000 inmates shown in Figure 3.104 illustrates the impossibility of reaching statistically reliable conclusions when the absolute number of cases that generated the rates is low. From 2005 to 2014, the annual number of inmates who died in prison oscillated between 1 and 22 and of this number, those who committed suicide fluctuated between 6 and 0.



# Finland

## KEY FACTS

	2014/15	Comparative		Evolution 2005-2014/15	
		CoE 47	EU 28	Average	% Change
Prison population rate (inmates per 100 000 inhabitants) (01.09.2015)	54.8	Low	Low	63.8	↓↓↓↓
Flow of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (per 100 000 inhabitants)	105.5	Low	Low	126.1	↓↓↓↓
Flow of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (per 100 000 inhabitants)	106.2	Low	Low	127.0	↓↓↓↓
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	6.1	Medium	Medium	6.0	↔
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	6.5	Medium	Medium	6.2	↑
Prison density (inmates per 100 places) (01.09.2015)	99.5	Medium	High	103.7	↓↓
Median age of the prison population (in years) (01.09.2015)	35.9	High	High	35.3	↔
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	7.6	High	High	7.1	↑↑↑
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	15.1	Medium	Medium	11.8	↑↑↑↑
<i>of which: in pre-trial detention</i>	43.5	Medium	High	41.5	↑
Percentage of inmates without a final sentence (01.09.2015)	20.2	Medium	Medium	17.3	↑↑↑↑
Rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates in 2014	29.1	Medium	Medium	21.2	↑↑↑↑
Rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates in 2014	6.5	Medium	Medium	9.9	↓↓↓
<i>of which: % in pre-trial detention</i>	100.0	High	High	55.1*	↑↑↑↑
Ratio of inmates per staff member (01.09.2015)	1.2	Low	Low	1.2	↓↓
Percentage of custodial staff among total staff (01.09.2015)	54.8	Low	Low	53.6	↔
Total budget spent by the prison administration in 2014 (in euros)	197 258 000	N/A	N/A	195 839 000 **	↔
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate in 2014 (in euros)	175.0	High	High	163.2***	↑↑↑

\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2006 to 2014.

\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2011 to 2014.

\*\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2009 to 2014.

## FINLAND IN BRIEF

- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators show a decrease: prison population rate (–26%), flow of entries into penal institutions (–27%), flow of releases from penal institutions (–21%), prison density (–12%), rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates (–38%) and Ratio of inmates per staff member (–11%).
- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators show an increase: average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow (+5%), percentage of female inmates (+24%), percentage of foreign inmates (+118%), percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates (+6%), percentage of inmates without a final sentence (+52%), rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates (+61%), percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention (>500% from 2006 to 2014) and average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (+20% from 2009 to 2014).
- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators remained stable: average length of imprisonment based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (–1%), median age of the population (+3%), percentage of custodial staff among total staff (–1%) and total budget spent by the prison administration (+2% from 2011 to 2014).

## FINLAND IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

- ▶ Compared to other European countries, in 2014/15 Finland presents:
  - Low: prison population rate, flow of entries into penal institutions, flow of releases from penal institutions, Ratio of inmates per staff member, percentage of custodial staff among total staff.
  - Medium: average length of imprisonment based on the total number of day spent in penal institutions, average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow, percentage of foreign inmates, percentage of inmates without a final sentence, rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates, rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates.
  - High: median age of the prison population, percentage of female inmates, percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention, average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate.
- ▶ When the prison density and percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates are calculated, Finland ranks medium compared to the member states of the Council of Europe, but high compared to the member states of the European Union.

## GENERAL COMMENTS

Figure 3.105. Finland (1): Prison population rate and flow of entries and releases from penal institutions (per 100 000 inhabitants)

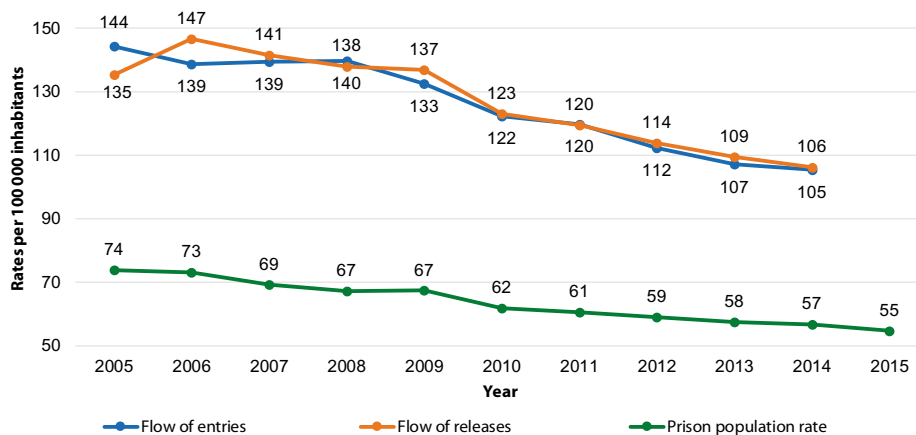


Figure 3.105 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the prison population rate of Finland (stock) decreased by 26%. In 2005, the country had 74 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 55.

From 2005 to 2014, the flow of entries decreased by 27%. In 2005, there were 144 entries into penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 105.

Comparing the same years, the flow of releases decreased by 21%. In 2005, there were 135 releases from penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 106.

The flow of entries and the flow of releases show similar rates and trends.

According to the information collected during this research, the decrease in the prison population is mainly due to new imprisonment legislation, which entered into force in 2006. The main reforms that lowered the prison population were the changes related to conditional releases and the detention of young offenders. In addition, a more indulgent policy regarding the conversion of fines in imprisonment, as well as the introduction of electronic monitoring, also contributed to the decrease. Finally, there was also a decrease in the number of offences recorded by the police and in the sentences imposed by the courts.

**Figure 3.106. Finland (2): Average length of imprisonment (in months)**

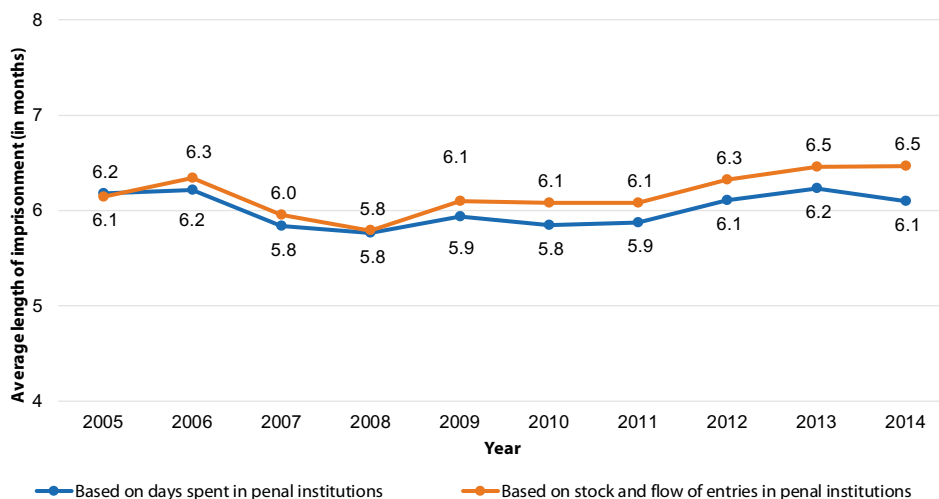


Figure 3.106 shows that between 2005 and 2014, the average length of imprisonment estimated on the basis of the number of days spent in penal institutions followed a relatively stable trend. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 6.2 months, while in 2014 it was 6.1 months.

When the average length of imprisonment is estimated on the basis of the ratio between stock and flow, a comparison of those two years reveals an increase of 5%. According to this indicator, in 2005 the average length of imprisonment was 6.1 months, while in 2014 it was 6.5 months.

**Figure 3.107. Finland (3): Prison density per 100 places (Overcrowding)**

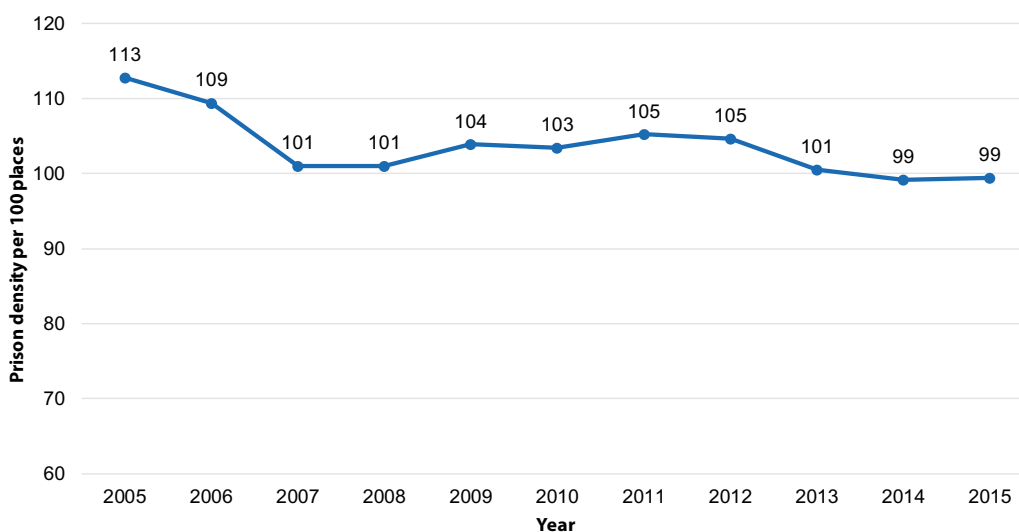


Figure 3.107 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the prison density of Finland decreased by 12%. In 2005, the country had 113 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 99.

**Figure 3.108. Finland (4): Total capacity of penal institution and number of inmates**

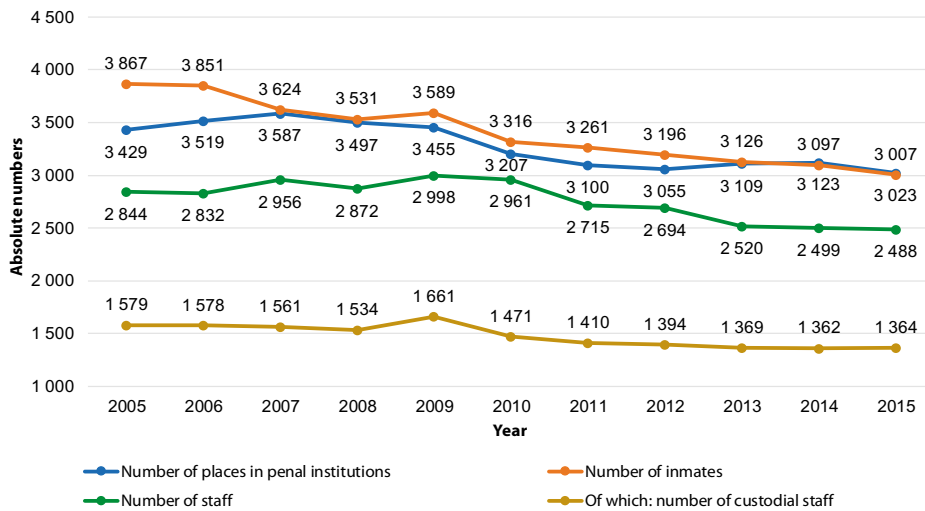


Figure 3.108 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the total number of places in penal institutions in Finland decreased by 12%. In 2005, the country had 3 429 places, while in 2015 it had 3 023.

Comparing the same years, the total number of inmates decreased by 22%. In 2005, the country had 3 867 inmates, while in 2015 it had 3 007.

From 2005 to 2015, the total number of staff decreased by 13%. In 2005, Finland had a total staff of 2 844 persons, while in 2015 it had 2 488.

Comparing the same years, the total number of custodial staff decreased by 14%. In 2005, Finland had a total custodial staff of 1 579 persons, while in 2015 it had 1 364.

**Figure 3.109. Finland (5): Percentage of females and foreigners in the prison population**

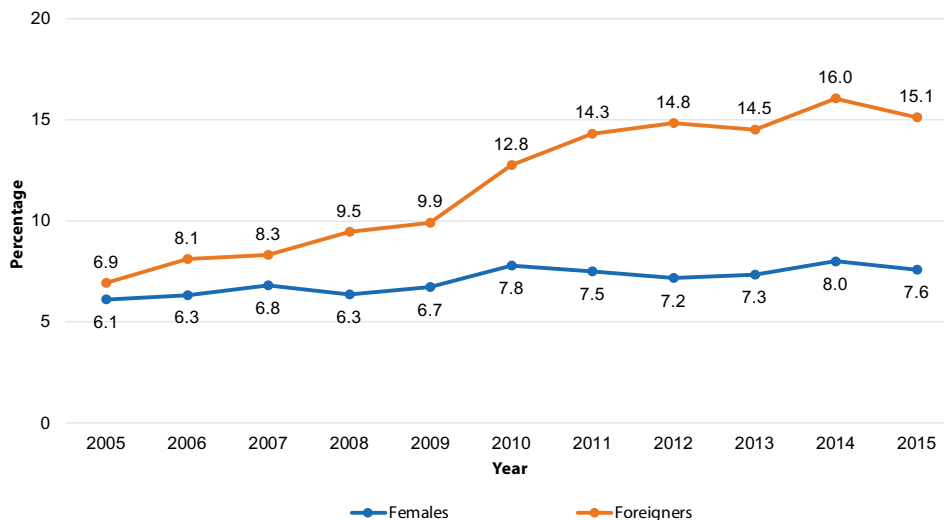


Figure 3.109 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of female inmates increased by 24%. In 2005, 6.1% of the inmates were females, while in 2015 they represented 7.6% of the total prison population.

Comparing the same years, the percentage of foreign inmates increased by 118%. In 2005, 6.9% of the inmates were foreigners, while in 2015 they represented 15.1% of the total prison population. According to the information collected during this research, the increase in the percentage of foreign inmates in Estonia is usually explained in terms of the integration of the country into the Schengen Area since 21 December 2007.

**Figure 3.110. Finland (6): Percentage of inmates and foreign inmates without a final sentence**

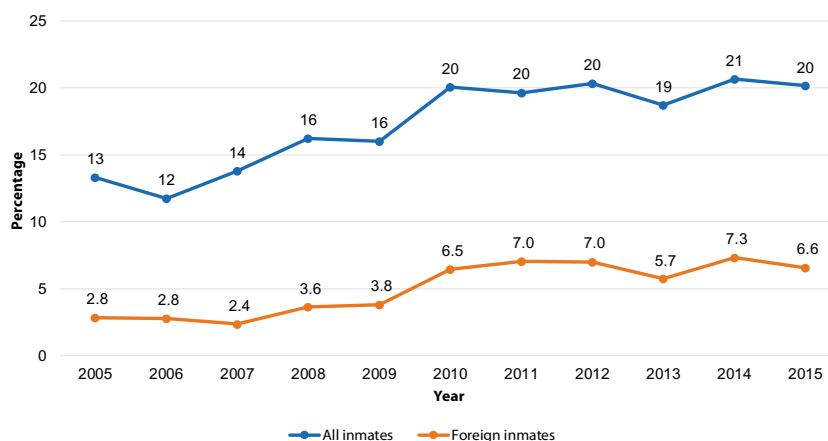


Figure 3.110 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence increased by 52%. In 2005, 13% of inmates did not have a final sentence, while in 2015 inmates without a final sentence represented 20% of the total prison population.

Comparing the same years, the percentage of foreigners held in pre-trial detention increased by 132%. In 2005, they represented 2.8% of the total number of inmates, while in 2015 they represented 6.6%.

**Figure 3.111. Finland (7): Distribution (in percentage) of sentenced prisoners by offence<sup>51,52,53</sup>**

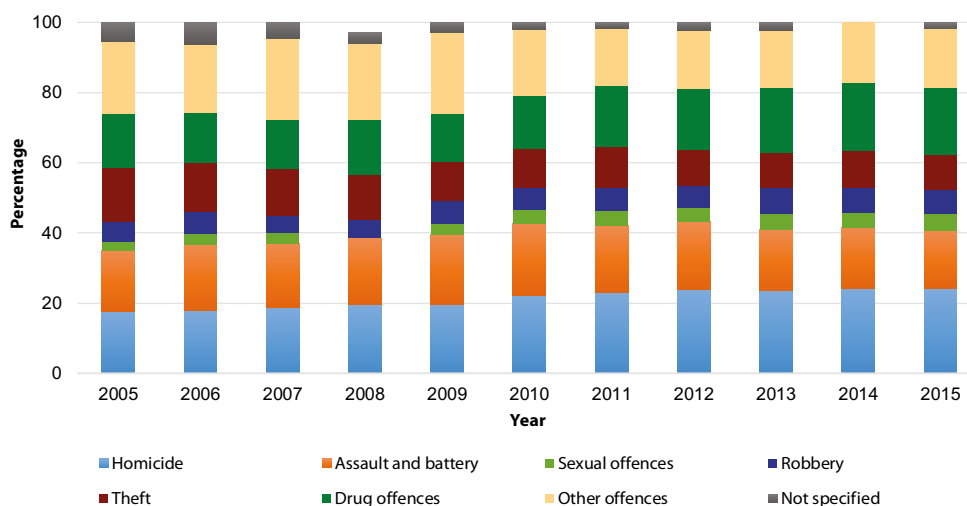


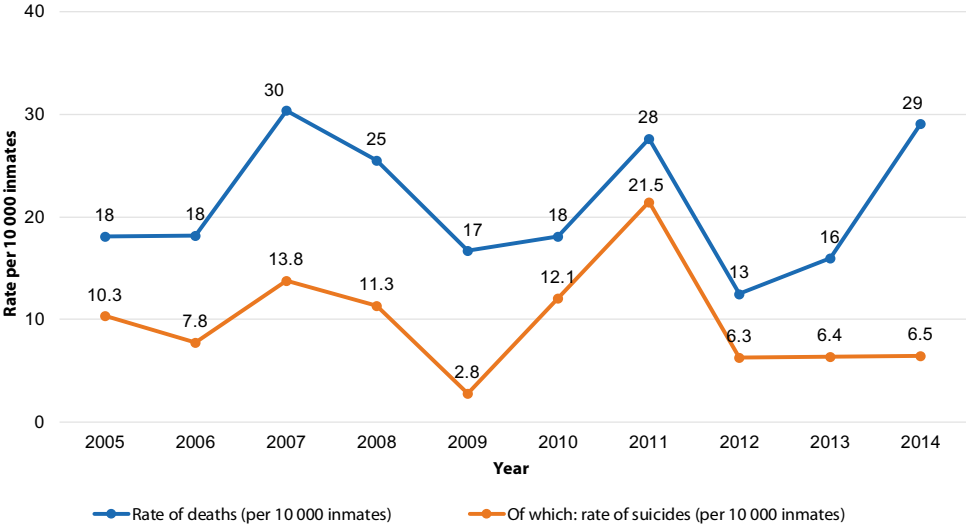
Figure 3.111 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentages of prisoners serving sentences for homicide, sexual offences, robbery and drug offences increased, while the percentages of those serving sentences for assault and battery, and theft, decreased.

51. The figures provided by the country do not always add up to 100%.

52. Sexual offences include (1) rape (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005) and (2) other sexual offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008).

53. Other offences include (1) economic and financial offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008); (2) terrorism (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (3) organised crime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (4) cybercrime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2014); and (5) other cases (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005).

Figure 3.112. Finland (8): Rate of deaths and suicides (per 10 000 inmates)



The instability of the trends for deaths and suicides per 10 000 inmates shown in Figure 3.112 illustrates the impossibility of reaching statistically reliable conclusions when the absolute number of cases that generated the rates is low. From 2005 to 2014, the annual number of inmates who died in prison oscillated between 4 and 11 and of this number, those who committed suicide fluctuated between 1 and 7.

# France

## KEY FACTS

10	2014/15	Comparative		Evolution 2005-2014/15	
		CoE 47	EU 28	Average	% Change
Prison population rate (inmates per 100 000 inhabitants) (01.09.2015)	114.2	Medium	Medium	106.8	↑↑↑↑
Flow of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (per 100 000 inhabitants)	137.7	Medium	Medium	136.2	↔↔
Flow of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (per 100 000 inhabitants)	138.6	Medium	Medium	131.8*	↑
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	8.9	Medium	Medium	8.7	↑
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	10.3	Medium	Medium	9.3	↑↑
Prison density (inmates per 100 places) (01.09.2015)	131.6	High	High	126.4	↑↑
Median age of the prison population (in years) (01.09.2015)	31.0	Low	Low	31.9	↔↔
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	3.5	Low	Low	3.6	↓
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	19.3	Medium	Medium	18.7	↓
<i>of which: in pre-trial detention</i>	---	---	---	---	---
Percentage of inmates without a final sentence (01.09.2015)	23.1	Medium	Medium	25.3	↓↓↓↓
Rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates in 2014	17.0	Low	Low	28.2	↓↓↓↓↓
Rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates in 2014 (n=4)	9.9	High	High	14.6	↓↓↓↓↓
<i>of which: % in pre-trial detention (n=0)</i>	0.0	Low	Low	N/A	N/A
Ratio of inmates per staff member (01.09.2015)	2.1	High	High	2.1	↔↔
Percentage of custodial staff among total staff (01.09.2015)	72.0	High	High	73.3	↓↓
Total budget spent by the prison administration in 2014 (in euros)	2 523 691 845	N/A	N/A	2 418 278 212 **	↑↑
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate in 2014 (in euros)	102.7	Medium	Medium	96.1*	↑↑↑↑

\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2009 to 2014.

\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2011 to 2014.

## FRANCE IN BRIEF

- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators show a decrease: percentage of female inmates (–8%), percentage of foreign inmates (–5%), percentage of inmates without a final sentence (–35%), rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates (–60%), rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates (–53%), and percentage of custodial staff among total staff (–12%).
- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators show an increase: prison population rate (+23%), flow of releases from penal institutions (+6%), average length of imprisonment based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (+7%), average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow (+26%), prison density (+16%), total budget spent by the prison administration (+12% from 2011 to 2014) and average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (+21% from 2009 to 2014).
- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators remained stable: flow of entries into penal institutions (+1%), median age of the population (–4%) and Ratio of inmates per staff member (–4%).

## FRANCE IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

- ▶ Compared to other European countries, in 2014/15 France presents:
  - Low: median age of the prison population, percentage of female inmates, rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates, percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention.
  - Medium: prison population rate, flow of entries into penal institutions, flow of releases from penal institutions, average length of imprisonment based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions, average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow, percentage of foreign inmates, percentage of inmates without a final sentence, Ratio of inmates per staff member.
  - High: prison density, rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates, percentage of custodial staff among total staff, average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate.

## GENERAL COMMENTS

Figure 3.113. France (1): Prison population rate and flow of entries and releases from penal institutions (per 100 000 inhabitants)

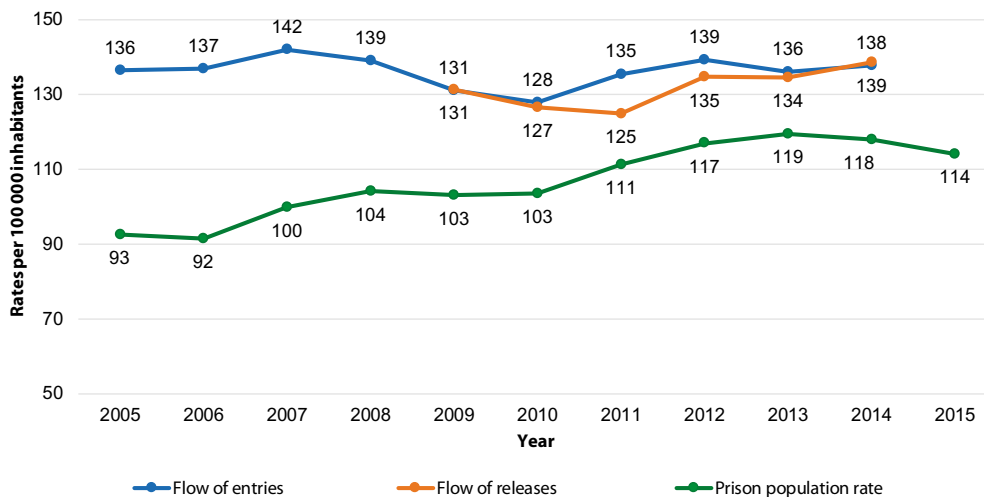


Figure 3.113 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the prison population rate of France (stock) increased by 23%. In 2005, the country had 93 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 114.

From 2005 to 2014, the flow of entries remained relatively stable. In 2005, there were 136 entries into penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 138.

From 2009 to 2014, the flow of releases increased by 6%. In 2009, there were 131 releases from penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 139.

The flow of entries and the flow of releases show relatively similar rates and trends.



**Figure 3.114. France (2): Average length of imprisonment (in months)**

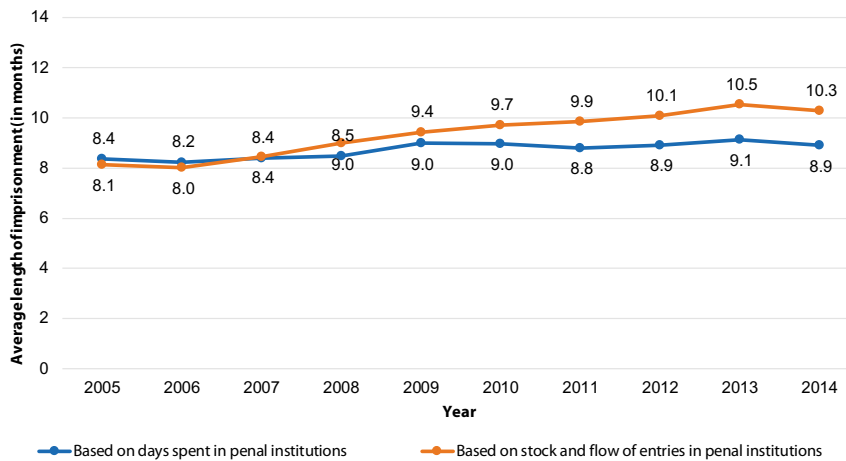


Figure 3.114 shows that from 2005 to 2014, the average length of imprisonment estimated on the basis of the number of days spent in penal institutions increased by 7%. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 8.4 months, while in 2014 it was 8.9 months.

When the average length of imprisonment is estimated on the basis of the ratio between stock and flow, a comparison of those two years reveals an increase of 26%. According to this indicator, in 2005 the average length of imprisonment was 8.1 months, while in 2014 it was 10.3 months.

**Figure 3.115. France (3): Prison density per 100 places (Overcrowding)**

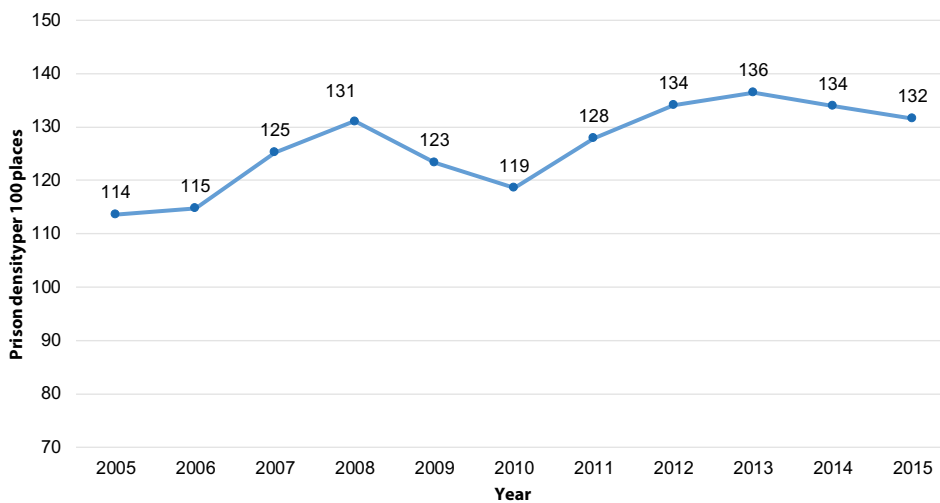


Figure 3.115 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the prison density of France increased by 16%. In 2005, the country had 114 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 132.

**Figure 3.116. France (4): Total capacity of penal institution and number of inmates**

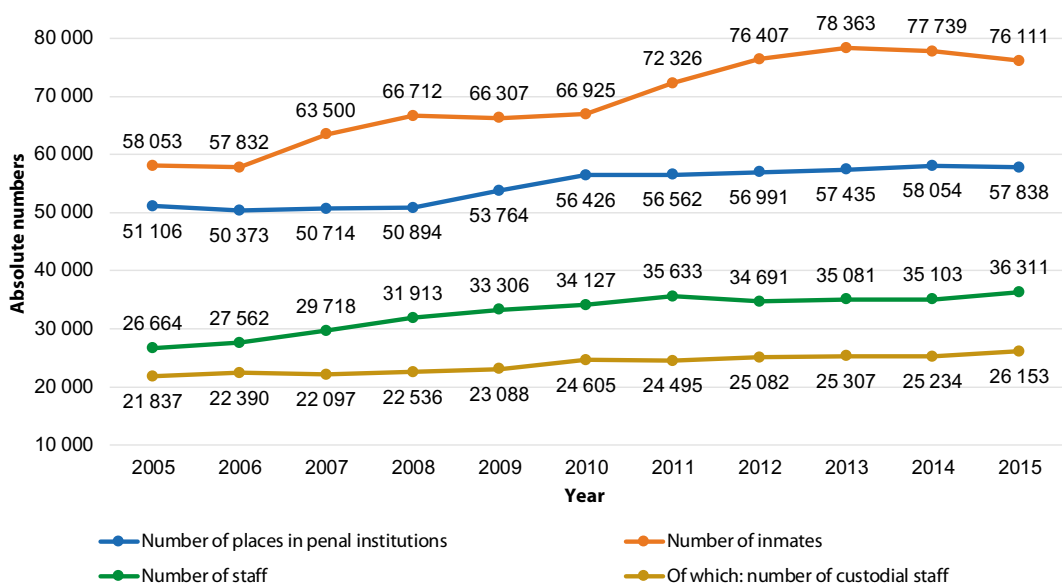


Figure 3.116 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the total number of places in penal institutions in France increased by 13%. In 2005, the country had 51 106 places, while in 2015 it had 57 838. According to the information collected during this research, the number of places in penal institutions increased due to the construction of new penal institutions.

Comparing the same years, the total number of inmates increased by 31%. In 2005, the country had 58 053 inmates, while in 2015 it had 76 111.

From 2005 to 2015, the total number of staff increased by 36%. In 2005, France had a total staff of 26 664 persons, while in 2015 it had 36 311.

Comparing the same years, the total number of custodial staff increased by 20%. In 2005, France had a total custodial staff of 21 837 persons, while in 2015 it had 26 153.

**Figure 3.117. France (5): Percentage of females and foreigners in the prison population**

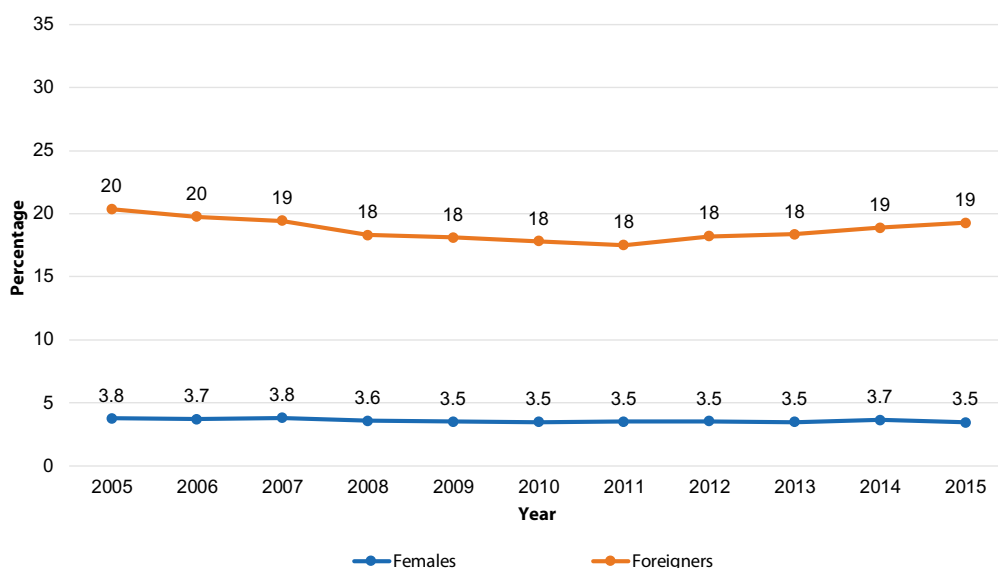


Figure 3.117 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of female inmates decreased by 8%. In 2005, 3.8% of the inmates were females, while in 2015 they represented 3.5% of the total prison population.

Comparing the same years, the percentage of foreign inmates decreased by 5%. In 2005, 20% of the inmates were foreigners, while in 2015 they represented 19% of the total prison population.

**Figure 3.118. France (6): Percentage of inmates and foreign inmates without a final sentence**

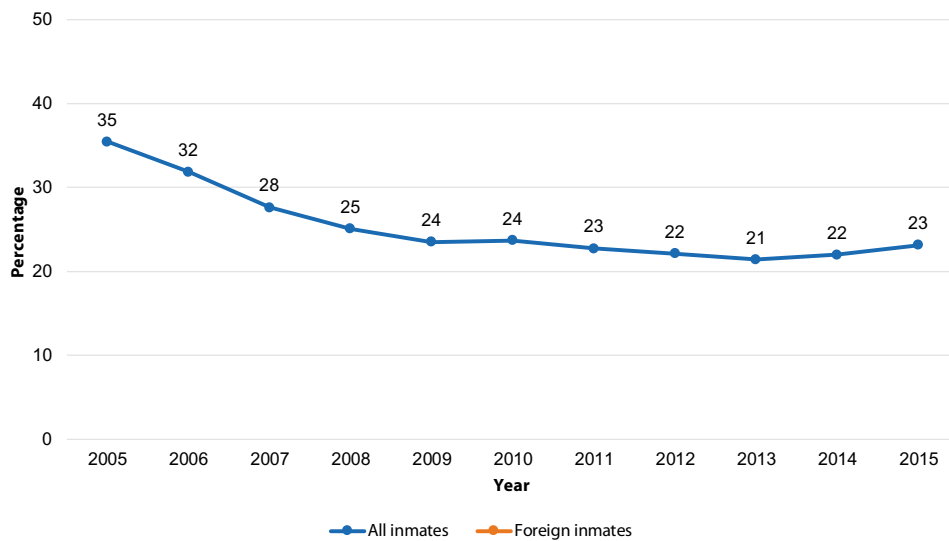


Figure 3.118 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence decreased by 35%. In 2005, 35% of inmates did not have a final sentence, while in 2015 inmates without a final sentence represented 23% of the total prison population.

Data are not available for the percentage of foreign inmates in pre-trial detention.

**Figure 3.119. France (7): Distribution (in percentage) of sentenced prisoners by offence<sup>54,55,56</sup>**

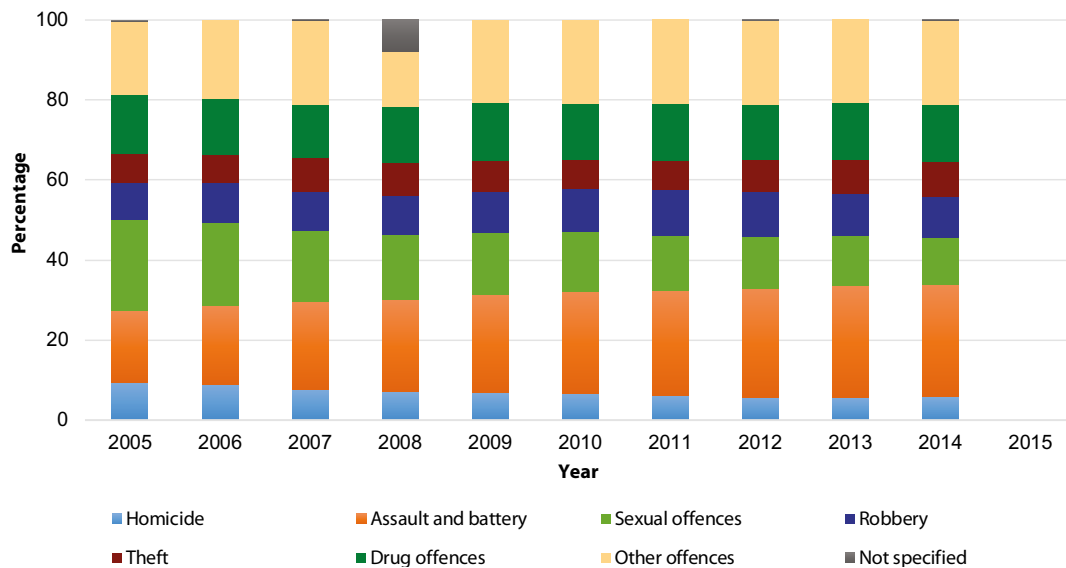


Figure 3.119 shows that from 2005 to 2014, the percentages of prisoners serving sentences for assault and battery, robbery and theft increased, while the percentages of those serving sentences for homicide and sexual offences decreased.

54. The figures provided by the country do not always add up to 100%.

55. Sexual offences include (1) rape (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005) and (2) other sexual offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008).

56. Other offences include (1) economic and financial offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008); (2) terrorism (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (3) organised crime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (4) cybercrime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2014); and (5) other cases (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005).

Figure 3.120. France (8): Rate of deaths and suicides (per 10 000 inmates)

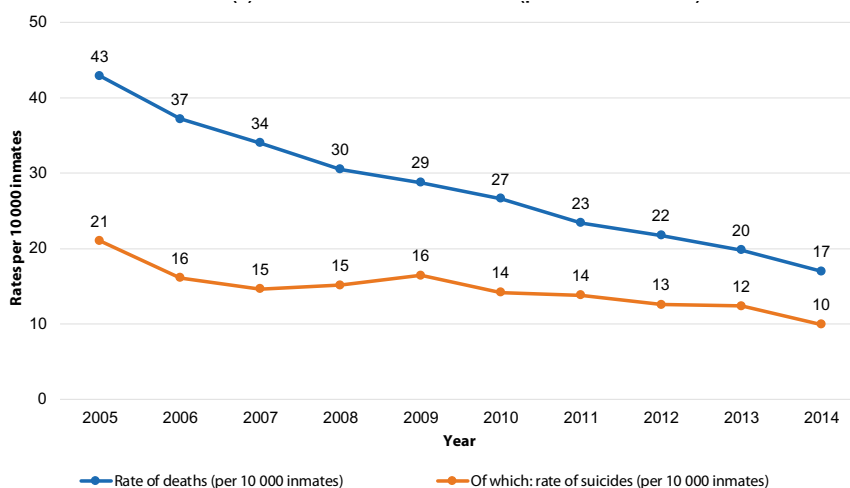


Figure 3.120 shows that from 2005 to 2014, the rate of deaths of inmates in penal institutions per 10 000 inmates decreased by 60%. In 2005, there were 43 deaths per 10 000 inmates, while in 2014 there were 17.

Comparing the same years, the rate of suicides of inmates in penal institutions per 10 000 inmates decreased by 53%. In 2005, there were 21 suicides per 10 000 inmates, while in 2014 there were 10.

# Georgia

## KEY FACTS

	2014/15	Comparative		Evolution 2005-2014/15	
		CoE 47	EU 28	Average	% Change
Prison population rate (inmates per 100 000 inhabitants) (01.09.2015)	274.6	High	N/A	369.5	↑↑↑↑
Flow of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (per 100 000 inhabitants)	197.6	Medium	N/A	230.9*	↓↓↓↓
Flow of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (per 100 000 inhabitants)	170.9	Medium	N/A	252.1**	↓↓
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	---	---	N/A	---	---
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	13.8	High	N/A	26.5*	↑↑↑↑↑
Prison density (inmates per 100 places) (01.09.2015)	47.9	Low	N/A	92.4	↓↓↓↓↓
Median age of the prison population (in years) (01.09.2015)	---	---	N/A	---	---
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	3.1	Low	N/A	4.1***	↓↓↓↓↓
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	3.0	Low	N/A	1.6	↑↑↑↑↑
<i>of which:</i> in pre-trial detention	33.9	Medium	N/A	18.2	↑↑↑↑↑
Percentage of inmates without a final sentence (01.09.2015)	13.8	Low	N/A	19.5	↓↓↓↓↓
Rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates in 2014	26.4	Medium	N/A	48.1	↓↓↓↓↓
Rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates in 2014 (n=4)	6.8	Medium	N/A	3.3	↑↑
<i>of which:</i> % in pre-trial detention (n=0)	0.0	Low	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ratio of inmates per staff member (01.09.2015)	2.2	High	N/A	5.7***	↓↓↓↓
Percentage of custodial staff among total staff (01.09.2015)	48.9	Low	N/A	61.9***	↓↓
Total budget spent by the prison administration in 2014 (in euros)	53 159 872	N/A	N/A	55 247 110 ****	↔
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate in 2014 (in euros)	5.7	Low	N/A	10.2****	↓↓

\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2006 to 2014.

\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2010 to 2014.

\*\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2006 to 2015.

\*\*\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2012 to 2014.

## GEORGIA IN BRIEF

- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators show a decrease: flow of entries into penal institutions (–52% from 2006 to 2014), flow of releases from penal institutions (–16% from 2010 to 2014), prison density (–56%), percentage of female inmates (–25% from 2006 to 2015), percentage of inmates without a final sentence (–77%), rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates (–53%), Ratio of inmates per staff member (–48%), percentage of custodial staff among total staff (–17%) and average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (–13% from 2012 to 2014).
- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators show an increase: prison population rate (+37%), average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow (+58% from 2006 to 2014), percentage of foreign inmates (+245%), percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates (>500%) and rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates (+19%).
- ▶ Comparing 2014 to 2012, the total budget spent by the prison administration remained stable (–2%).

## GEORGIA IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

- ▶ Compared to other European countries, in 2014/15 Georgia presents:
  - Low: prison density, percentage of female inmates, percentage of foreign inmates, percentage of inmates without a final sentence, percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention, percentage of custodial staff among total staff, average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate.
  - Medium: flow of entries into penal institutions, flow of releases from penal institutions, percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates, rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates, rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates.
  - High: prison population rate, average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow, Ratio of inmates per staff member.

## GENERAL COMMENTS

Figure 3.121. Georgia (1): Prison population rate and flow of entries and releases from penal institutions (per 100 000 inhabitants)

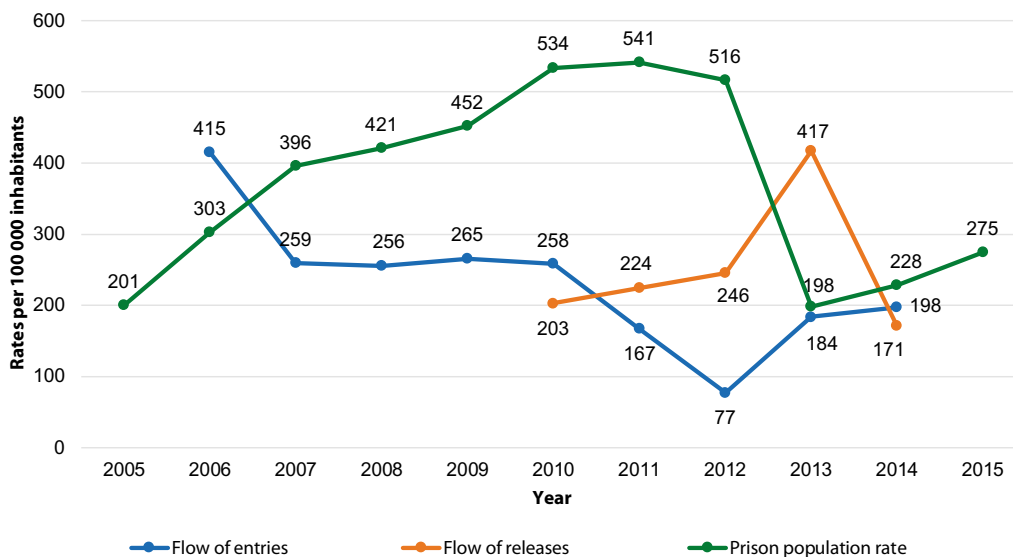


Figure 3.121 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the prison population rate of Georgia (stock) increased by 37%. In 2005, the country had 201 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 275. According to the information collected during this research, the increase observed from 2005 to 2012 is mainly due to the fact that, during that period, the country applied a strict law enforcement policy and there were practically no community sanctions and measures that could have acted as alternatives to imprisonment. In particular, the large increase observed from 2005 to 2007 is related to the massive arrest of entrepreneurs and other actors suspected of having worked in close collaboration with the previous government. The decrease in the prison population rate from 2012 to 2013 is due to an amnesty, the effects of which can be observed in the

high number of releases registered in 2013. The increase in the rate of inmates per 100 000 inhabitants from 2014 to 2015 is due to a decrease in the officially recorded population of the country, which went down from 4 490 498 inhabitants in 2014 to 3 729 500 in 2015. As a consequence, even if the number of inmates was similar in 2014 and in 2015, the rate per 100 000 inhabitants registered an increase.

From 2006 to 2014, the flow of entries decreased by 52%. In 2006, there were 415 entries into penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 198.

From 2010 to 2014, the flow of releases decreased by 16%. In 2010, there were 203 releases from penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 171.

The flow of entries and the flow of releases show dissimilar rates and trends.

**Figure 3.122. Georgia (2): Average length of imprisonment (in months)**

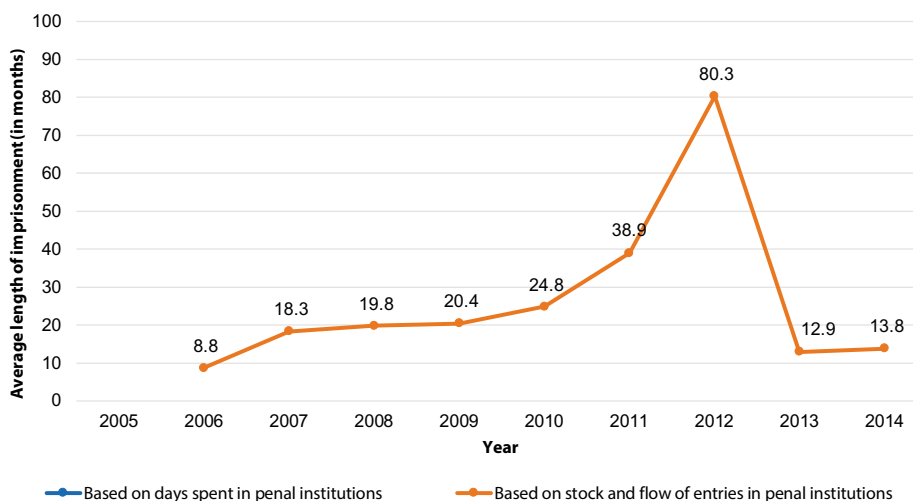


Figure 3.122 shows that from 2006 and 2014, the average length of imprisonment estimated on the basis of the ratio between stock and flow increased by 58%. In 2006, the average length of imprisonment was 8.8 months, while in 2014 it was 13.8 months. The peak observed in 2012 is explained by the reasons exposed in the comments to Figure 3.121.

No data are available for the estimation of the average length of imprisonment based on the number of days spent in penal institutions.

**Figure 3.123. Georgia (3): Prison density per 100 places (Overcrowding)**

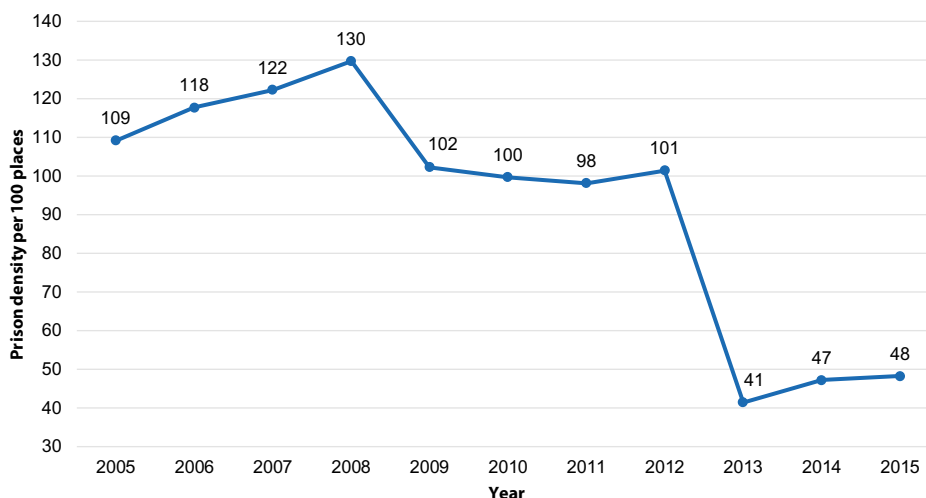


Figure 3.123 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the prison density of Georgia decreased by 56%. In 2005, the country had 109 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 48.

**Figure 3.124. Georgia (4): Total capacity of penal institution and number of inmates**

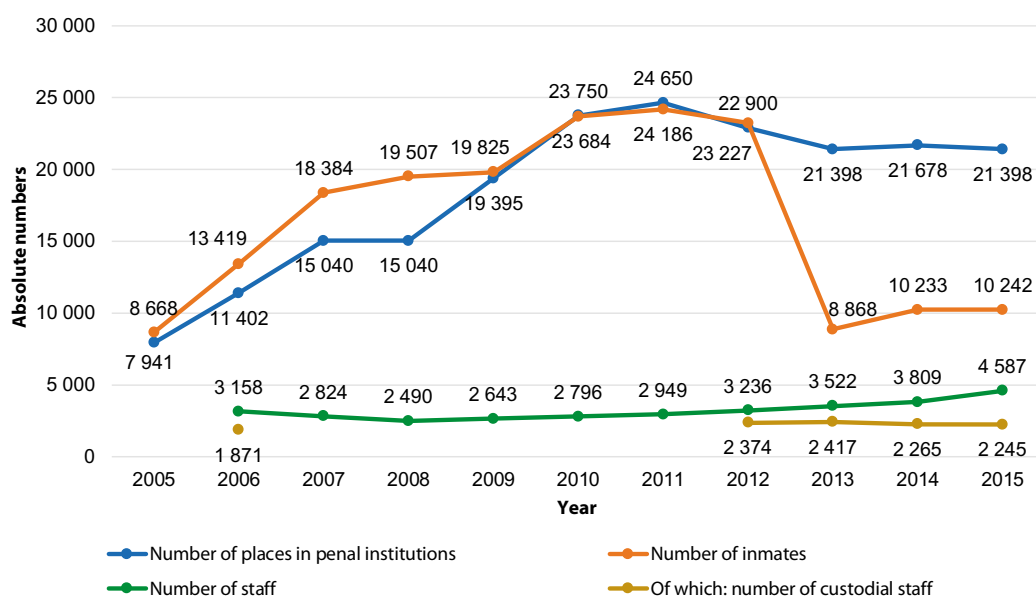


Figure 3.124 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the total number of places in penal institutions in Georgia increased by 170%. In 2005, the country had 7 941 places, while in 2015 it had 21 398. According to the information collected during this research, the increase is due to the construction of new penal institutions and to the redesign of existing ones.

Comparing the same years, the total number of inmates increased by 18%. In 2005, the country had 8 668 inmates, while in 2015 it had 10 242.

From 2006 to 2015, the total number of staff increased by 45%. In 2006, Georgia had a total staff of 3 158 persons, while in 2015 it had 4 587.

Comparing the same years, the total number of custodial staff increased by 20%. In 2006, Georgia had a total custodial staff of 1 871 persons, while in 2015 it had 2 245. No data on this indicator are available from 2007 to 2011.

**Figure 3.125. Georgia (5): Percentage of females and foreigners in the prison population**

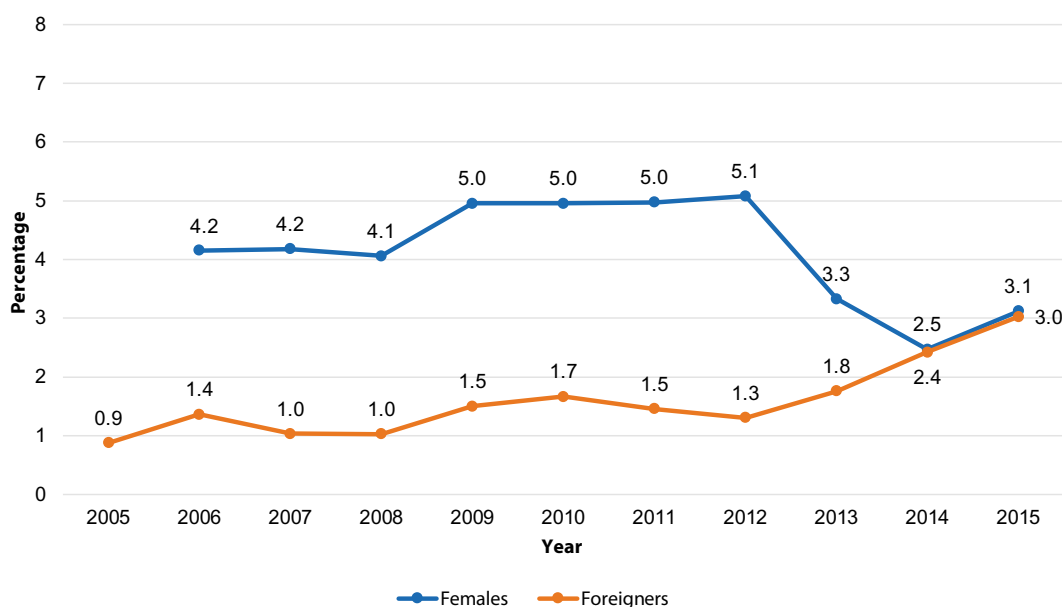


Figure 3.125 shows that from 2006 to 2015, the percentage of female inmates decreased by 25%. In 2006, 4.2% of all inmates were females, while in 2015 they represented 3.1% of the total prison population.



Comparing the same years, the percentage of foreign inmates increased by 245%. In 2005, 0.9% of the inmates were foreigners, while in 2015 they represented 3% of the total prison population.

**Figure 3.126. Georgia (6): Percentage of inmates and foreign inmates without a final sentence**

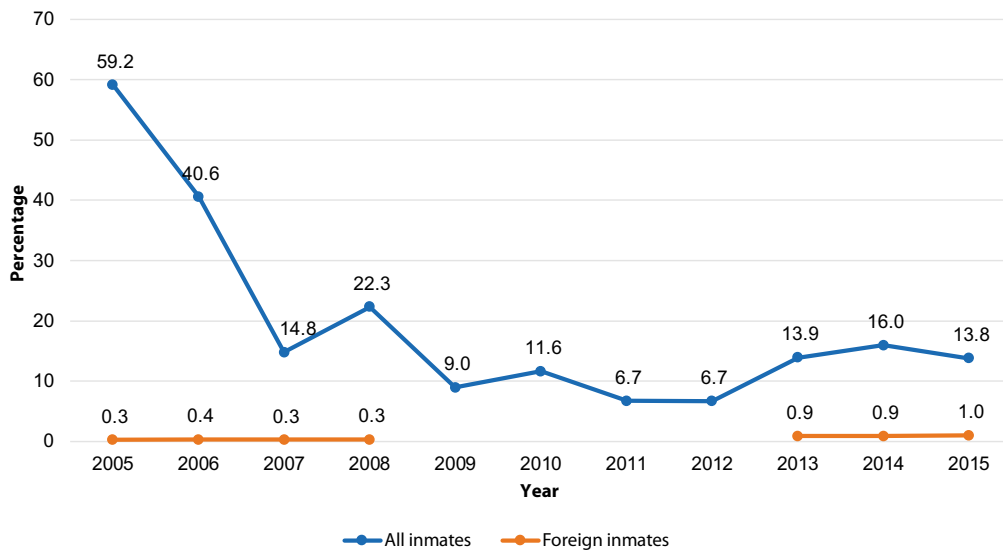
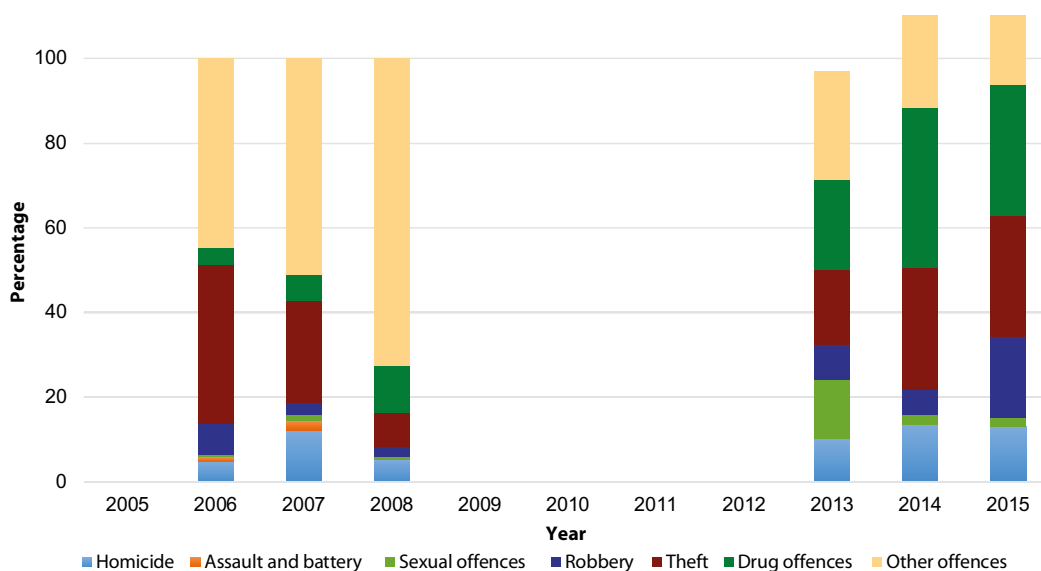


Figure 3.126 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence decreased by 77%. In 2005, 59.2% of inmates did not have a final sentence, while in 2015 inmates without a final sentence represented 13.8% of the total prison population. According to the information collected during this research, the large share of prisoners without a final sentence observed in 2005 and 2006 is related to the massive arrest of entrepreneurs and other actors (see the comments to Figure 3.121).

From 2005 to 2015, the percentage of foreigners held in pre-trial detention increased by 242%. In 2005, they represented 0.3% of the total number of inmates, while in 2015 they represented 1%. No data on the percentage of foreign inmates without a final sentence are available from 2009 to 2012.

**Figure 3.127. Georgia (7): Distribution (in percentage) of sentenced prisoners by offence<sup>57,58,59</sup>**



57. The figures provided by the country do not always add up to 100%.

58. Sexual offences include (1) rape (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005) and (2) other sexual offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008).

59. Other offences include (1) economic and financial offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008); (2) terrorism (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (3) organised crime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (4) cybercrime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2014); and (5) other cases (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005).

Figure 3.127 shows that from 2006 to 2015, the percentages of prisoners serving sentences for homicide, sexual offences, robbery and drug offences increased, while the percentages of those serving sentences for theft decreased. In some years, the total percentage adds up to more than 100% because the country did not apply the principal offence rule strictly. No data on the distribution of sentenced prisoners by offence are available for 2005 as well as from 2009 to 2012.

**Figure 3.128. Georgia (8): Rate of deaths and suicides (per 10 000 inmates)**

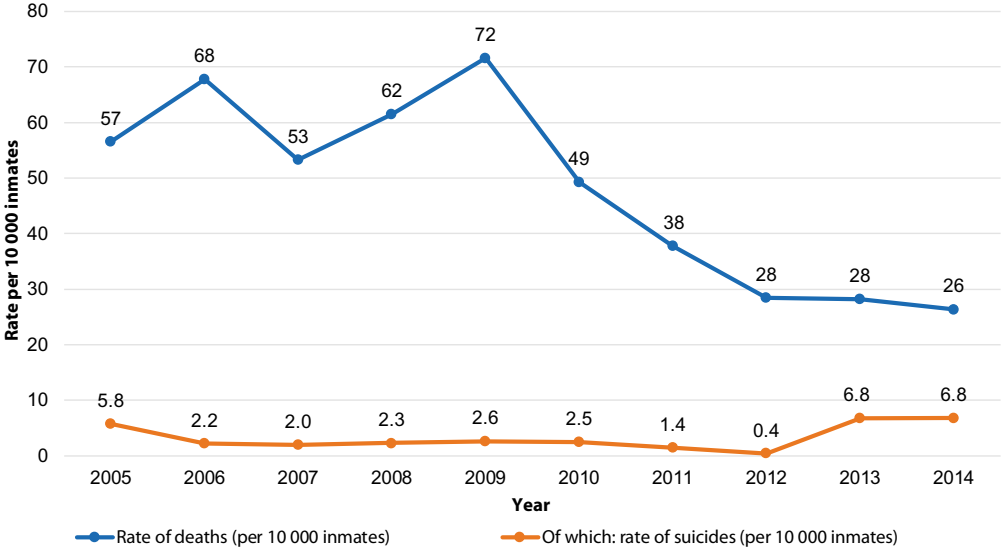


Figure 3.128 shows that from 2005 to 2014, the rate of deaths of inmates in penal institutions per 10 000 inmates decreased by 53%. In 2005, there were 57 deaths per 10 000 inmates, while in 2014 there were 26.

Any interpretation of the rates and trends of suicides would be misleading because, from a statistical point of view, the absolute numbers are too low (between 1 and 7 suicides per year) to reach reliable conclusions. No data on the rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates are available from 2009 to 2012.

# Germany

## KEY FACTS

	2014/15	Comparative		Evolution 2005-2014/15	
		CoE 47	EU 28	Average	% Change
Prison population rate (inmates per 100 000 inhabitants) (01.09.2015)	77.4	Low	Low	88.0	↓↓↓
Flow of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (per 100 000 inhabitants)	117.1	Low	Low	132.1	↓↓↓↓
Flow of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (per 100 000 inhabitants)	---	---	---	---	---
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	8.1	Medium	Medium	7.8	↑↑↑↑↑
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	8.3	Medium	Medium	8.1	↑
Prison density (inmates per 100 places) (01.09.2015)	84.7	Low	Low	91.7	↓↓↓
Median age of the prison population (in years) (01.09.2015)	33.7*	Medium	Low	33.8**	↔
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	5.9	High	Medium	5.4	↑↑↑↑
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	31.3	High	High	27.7	↑↑
<i>of which:</i> in pre-trial detention	31.6	Medium	Medium	31.2	↔
Percentage of inmates without a final sentence (01.09.2015)	19.9	Medium	Medium	17.7	↔
Rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates in 2014	23.1	Medium	Medium	20.1	↑↑
Rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates in 2014	9.1	Medium	Medium	8.7	↓↓↓
<i>of which:</i> % in pre-trial detention	---	---	---	N/A	N/A
Ratio of inmates per staff member (01.09.2015)	1.8*	Medium	Medium	2.0***	↓↓↓
Percentage of custodial staff among total staff (01.09.2015)	73.3*	High	High	73.8***	↔
Total budget spent by the prison administration in 2014 (in euros)	3 023 411 535	N/A	N/A	2 868 115 872 ****	↑
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate in 2014 (in euros)	129.4	High	High	110.9 *****	↑↑↑↑

\* Data refers to 2014.

\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2006 to 2014.

\*\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2005 to 2014.

\*\*\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2011 to 2014.

\*\*\*\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2008 to 2014.

## GERMANY IN BRIEF

- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators show a decrease: prison population rate (–19%), flow of entries into penal institutions (–22%), prison density (–14%), rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates (–11%) and Ratio of inmates per staff member (–19%).
- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators show an increase: average length of imprisonment based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (+51%), average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow (+8%), percentage of female inmates (+22%), percentage of foreign inmates (+12%), rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates (+14%), total budget spent by the prison administration (+8%) and average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (+37%).
- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators remained stable: median age of the prison population (–3% from 2006 to 2014), percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates (+1%), percentage of inmates without a final sentence (0%) and percentage of custodial staff among total staff (–3% from 2005 to 2014).

## GERMANY IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

- ▶ Compared to other European countries, in 2014/15 Germany presents:
  - Low: prison population rate, flow of entries into penal institutions, prison density.
  - Medium: average length of imprisonment based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions, average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow, percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates, percentage of inmates without a final sentence, rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates, rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates, Ratio of inmates per staff member (in 2014).
  - High: percentage of foreign inmates, percentage of custodial staff among total staff (in 2014), average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate.
- ▶ When the percentage of female inmates is calculated, Germany ranks high compared to the member states of the Council of Europe, but medium compared to the member states of the European Union.
- ▶ When the median age of the prison population is calculated (in 2014), the country ranks medium compared to the member states of the Council of Europe, but low compared to the member states of the European Union.

## GENERAL COMMENTS

Figure 3.129. Germany (1): Prison population rate and flow of entries and releases from penal institutions (per 100 000 inhabitants)

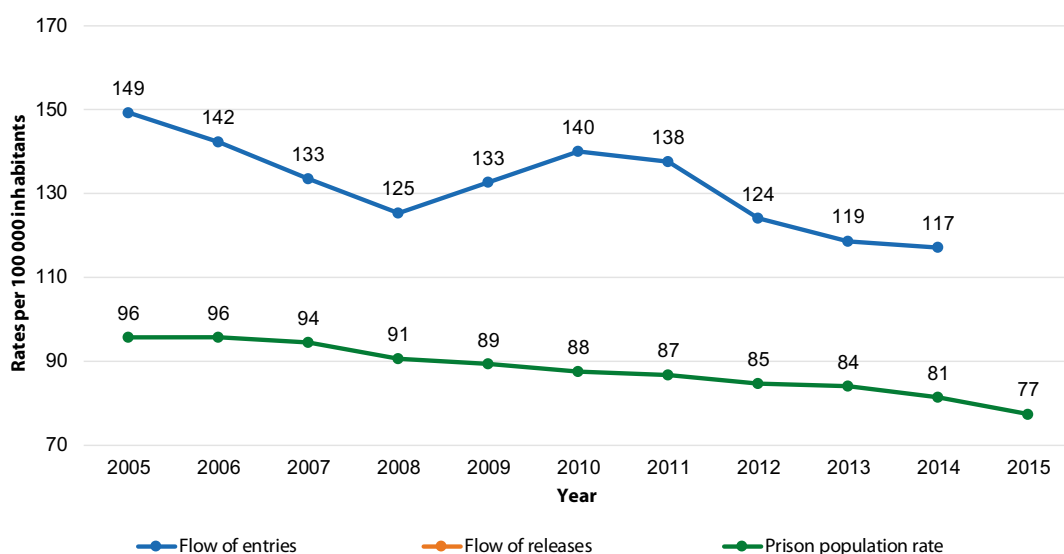


Figure 3.129 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the prison population rate of Germany (stock) decreased by 19%. In 2005, the country had 96 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 77.

From 2005 to 2014, the flow of entries decreased by 22%. In 2005, there were 149 entries into penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 117.

Data are not available for the flow of releases.

**Figure 3.130. Germany (2): Average length of imprisonment (in months)**

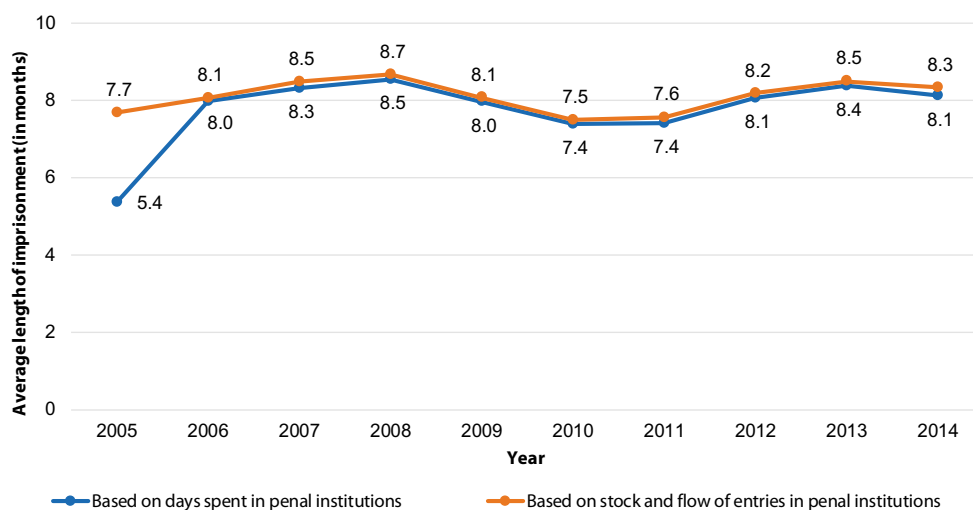


Figure 3.130 shows that from 2005 to 2014, the average length of imprisonment estimated on the basis of the number of days spent in penal institutions increased by 51%. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 5.4 months, while in 2014 it was 8.1 months.

When the average length of imprisonment is estimated on the basis of the ratio between stock and flow, a comparison of those two years reveals an increase of 8%. According to this indicator, in 2005 the average length of imprisonment was 7.7 months, while in 2014 it was 8.3 months.

**Figure 3.131. Germany (3): Prison density per 100 places (Overcrowding)**

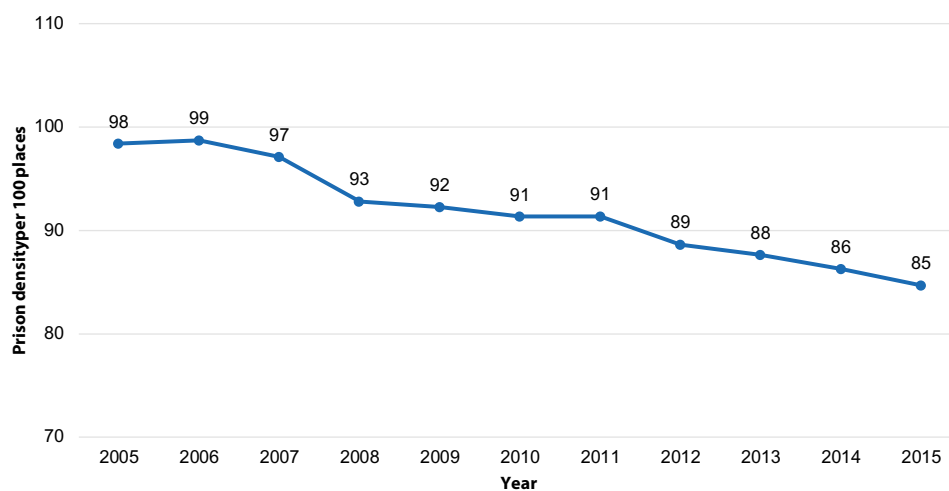


Figure 3.131 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the prison density of Germany decreased by 14%. In 2005, the country had 98 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 85.

**Figure 3.132. Germany (4): Total capacity of penal institution and number of inmates**

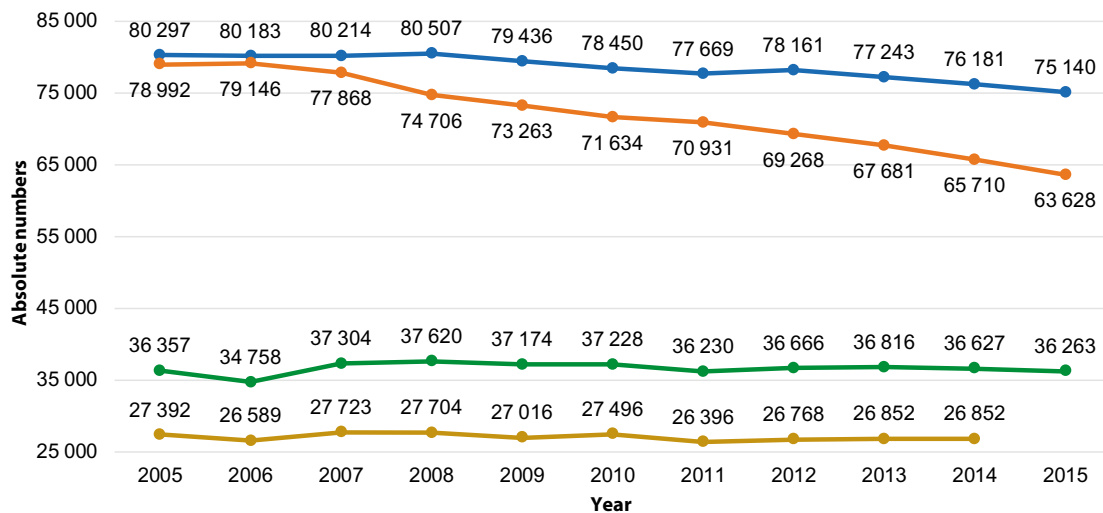


Figure 3.132 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the total number of places in penal institutions in Germany decreased by 6%. In 2005, the country had 80 297 places, while in 2015 it had 75 140.

Comparing the same years, the total number of inmates decreased by 20%. In 2005, the country had 78 992 inmates, while in 2015 it had 63 628.

From 2005 to 2015, the total number of staff remained relatively stable. In 2005, Germany had a total staff of 36 357 persons, while in 2015 it had 36 263.

From 2005 to 2014, the total number of custodial staff decreased by 2%. In 2005, Germany had a total custodial staff of 27 392 persons, while in 2014 it had 26 852.

**Figure 3.133. Germany (5): Percentage of females and foreigners in the prison population**

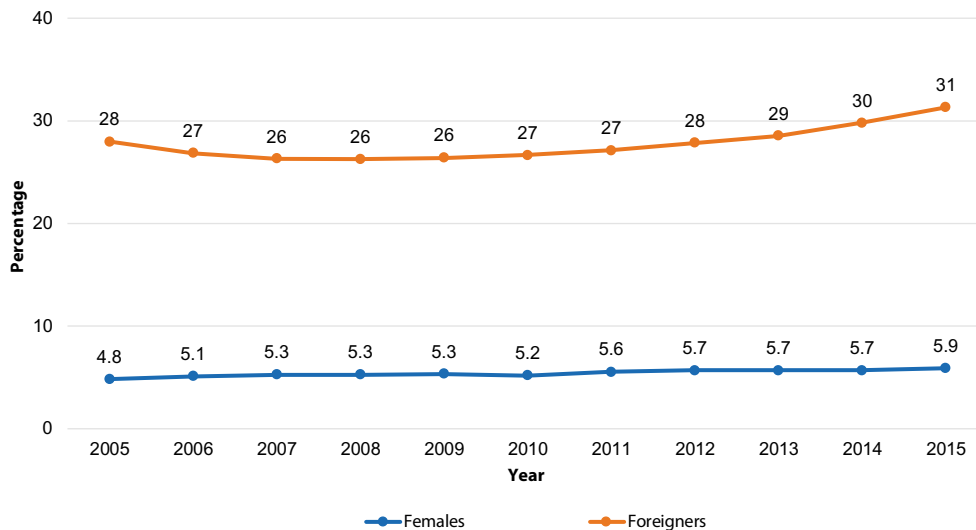


Figure 3.133 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of female inmates increased by 22%. In 2005, 4.8% of the inmates were females, while in 2015 they represented 5.9% of the total prison population. This increase in the percentage of female inmates is misleading because it is due to the fact that the decrease in the number of male inmates is more pronounced than the decrease in the number of female inmates.

**Figure 3.134. Germany (6): Percentage of inmates and foreign inmates without a final sentence**

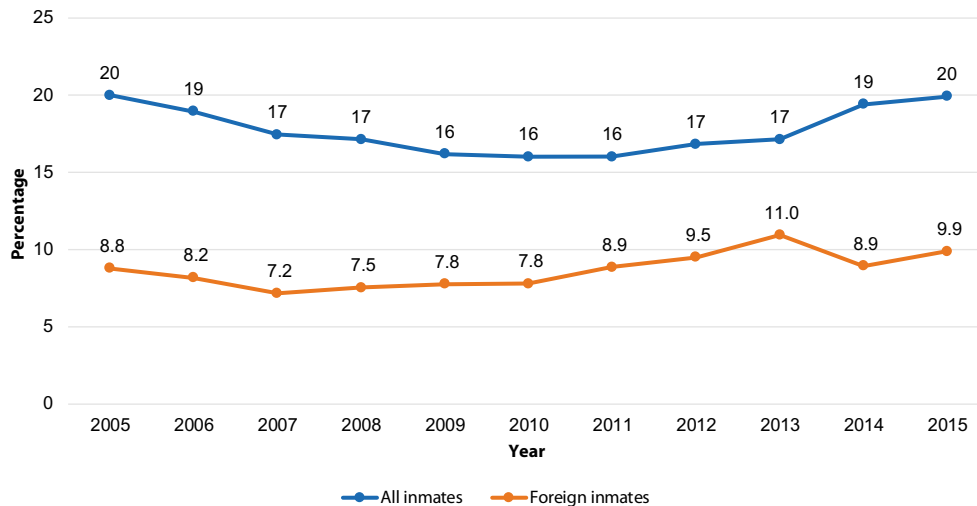


Figure 3.134 shows that between 2005 and 2015, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence followed a U-shaped trend. Hence, both in 2005 and 2015, inmates without a final sentence represented 20% of the total prison population.

Comparing the same years, the percentage of foreigners held in pre-trial detention increased by 13%. In 2005, they represented 8.8% of the total number of inmates, while in 2015 they represented 9.9%.

**Figure 3.135. Germany (7): Distribution (in percentage) of sentenced prisoners by offence<sup>60,61,62</sup>**

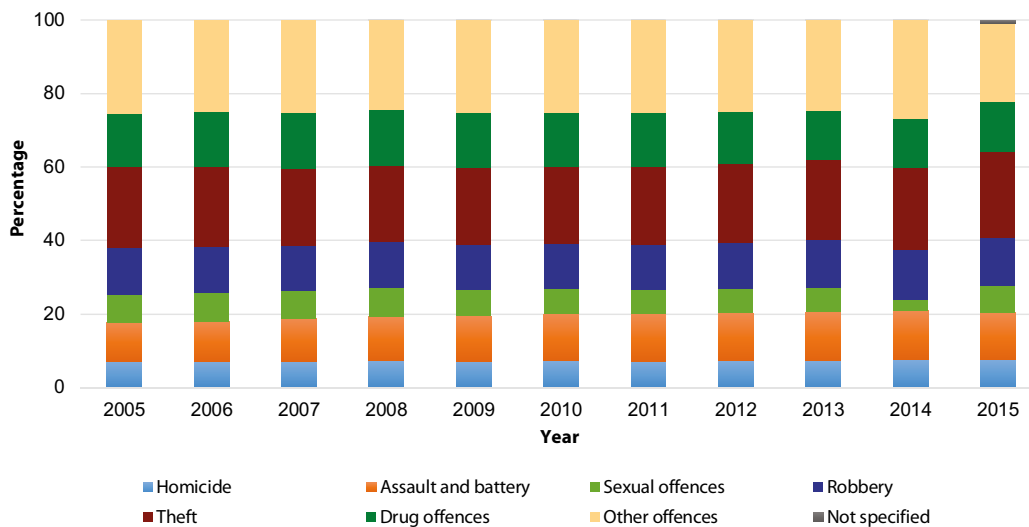


Figure 3.135 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentages of prisoners serving sentences for homicide, assault and battery, robbery and theft increased, while the percentages of those serving sentences for sexual offences and drug offences decreased.

60. The figures provided by the country do not always add up to 100%.

61. Sexual offences include (1) rape (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005) and (2) other sexual offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008).

62. Other offences include (1) economic and financial offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008); (2) terrorism (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (3) organised crime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (4) cybercrime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2014); and (5) other cases (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005).

Figure 3.136. Germany (8): Rate of deaths and suicides (per 10 000 inmates)

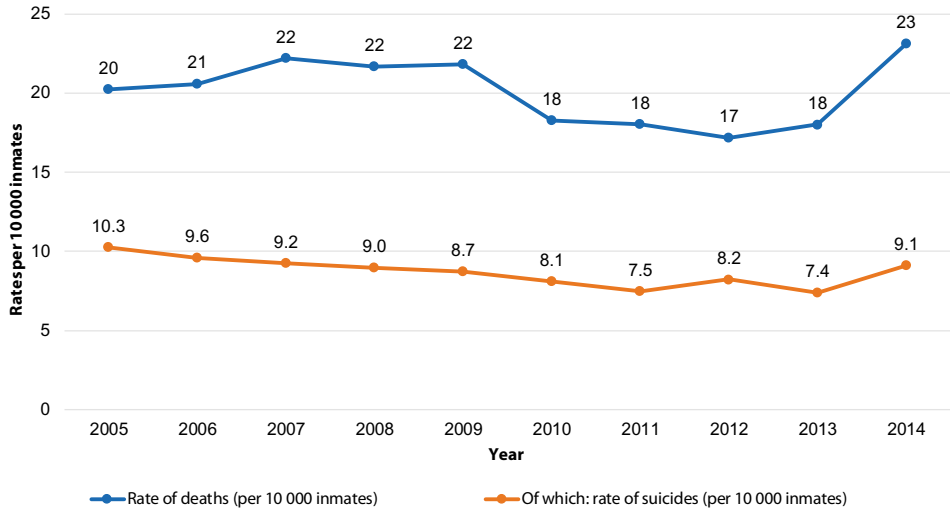


Figure 3.136 shows that from 2005 to 2014, the rate of deaths of inmates in penal institutions per 10 000 inmates increased by 14%. In 2005, there were 20 deaths per 10 000 inmates, while in 2014 there were 23. Comparing the same years, the rate of suicides of inmates in penal institutions per 10 000 inmates decreased by 11%. In 2005, there were 10 suicides per 10 000 inmates, while in 2014 there were 9.



# Greece

## KEY FACTS

	2014/15	Comparative		Evolution 2005-2014/15	
		CoE 47	EU 28	Average	% Change
Prison population rate (inmates per 100 000 inhabitants) (01.09.2015)	109.3	Medium	Medium	103.5	↑↑↑↑
Flow of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (per 100 000 inhabitants)	110.4	Low	Low	---*	↑*
Flow of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (per 100 000 inhabitants)	86.3	Low	Low	---	---
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	---	---	---	---	---
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	12.7	High	High	---	---
Prison density (inmates per 100 places) (01.09.2015)	119.3	High	High	135.5	↓↓↓↓
Median age of the prison population (in years) (01.09.2015)	---	---	---	---	---
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	4.8	Medium	Low	5.2	↓↓
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	58.3	High	High	53.6	↑↑↑↑
<i>of which:</i> in pre-trial detention	18.4	Low	Low	31.0**	↓↓↓↓↓
Percentage of inmates without a final sentence (01.09.2015)	38.2	High	High	28.2	↑↑↑↑
Rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates in 2014	22.8	Medium	Medium	38.6***	↓↓
Rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates in 2014 (n=4)	4.7	Medium	Medium	---	---
<i>of which:</i> % in pre-trial detention (n=0)	---	---	---	N/A	N/A
Ratio of inmates per staff member (01.09.2015)	2.6	High	High	2.8	↑↑
Percentage of custodial staff among total staff (01.09.2015)	39.9	Low	Low	74.9****	↓↓↓↓↓
Total budget spent by the prison administration in 2014 (in euros)	108 879 000	N/A	N/A	77 115 096*****	↑↑↑↑↑
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate in 2014 (in euros)	28.2	Medium	Low	19.0***	↑↑↑↑

\* Percentage change calculated from 2007 to 2014. The average was not estimated because there are too many missing values.

\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2006 to 2015.

\*\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2009 to 2015.

\*\*\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2013 to 2015.

\*\*\*\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2012 to 2014.

## GREECE IN BRIEF

- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators show a decrease: prison density (–24%), percentage of female inmates (–29%), percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates (–45% from 2006 to 2015), rate of deaths (–19% from 2009 to 2014), percentage of custodial staff among staff (–60% from 2013 to 2015) and rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates (–31% from 2009 to 2014).
- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators show an increase: flow of entries into penal institutions (+ 9% between 2007 and 2014), prison population rate (+39%), percentage of foreign inmates (+37%), percentage of inmates without a final sentence (+30%), Ratio of inmates per staff member (+11%), total budget spent by the prison administration (+151% from 2012 to 2014) and average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (+22% from 2009 to 2014).
- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, none of the indicators remained stable.

## GREECE IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

- ▶ Compared to other European countries, in 2014/15 Greece presents:
  - Low: flow of entries into penal institutions, flow of releases from penal institutions, percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates, percentage of custodial staff among total staff.
  - Medium: prison population rate, rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates, rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates.
  - High: average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow, prison density, percentage of foreign inmates, percentage of inmates without a final sentence, Ratio of inmates per staff member.
- ▶ When the percentage of female inmates and the average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate is calculated, Greece ranks medium compared to the member states of the Council of Europe, but low compared to the member states of the European Union.

## GENERAL COMMENTS

Figure 3.137. Greece (1): Prison population rate and flow of entries and releases from penal institutions (per 100 000 inhabitants)

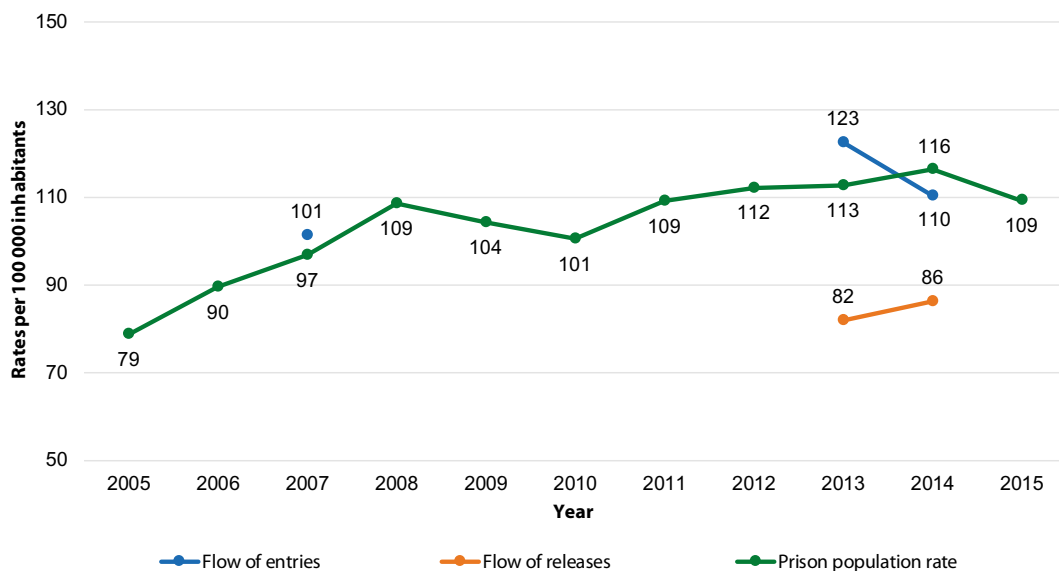


Figure 3.137 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the prison population rate of Greece (stock) increased by 39%. In 2005, the country had 79 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 109.

Most of the data on the flow of entries and the flow of releases are not available.

**Figure 3.138. Greece (2): Average length of imprisonment (in months)**

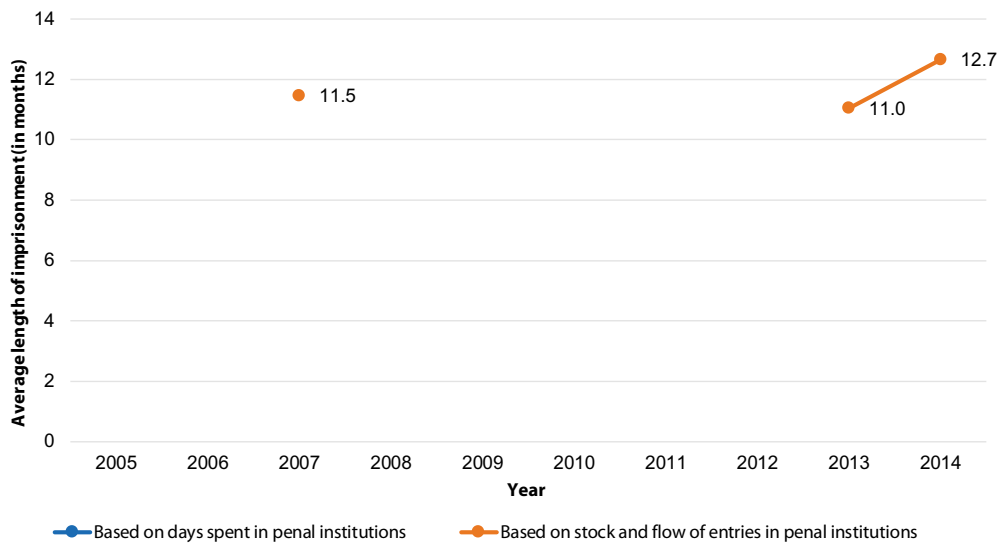


Figure 3.138 shows that most of the data required for the estimation of the average length of imprisonment based on the ratio between stock and flow are not available, and no data are available for its estimation based on the number of days spent in penal institutions.

**Figure 3.139. Greece (3): Prison density per 100 places (Overcrowding)**

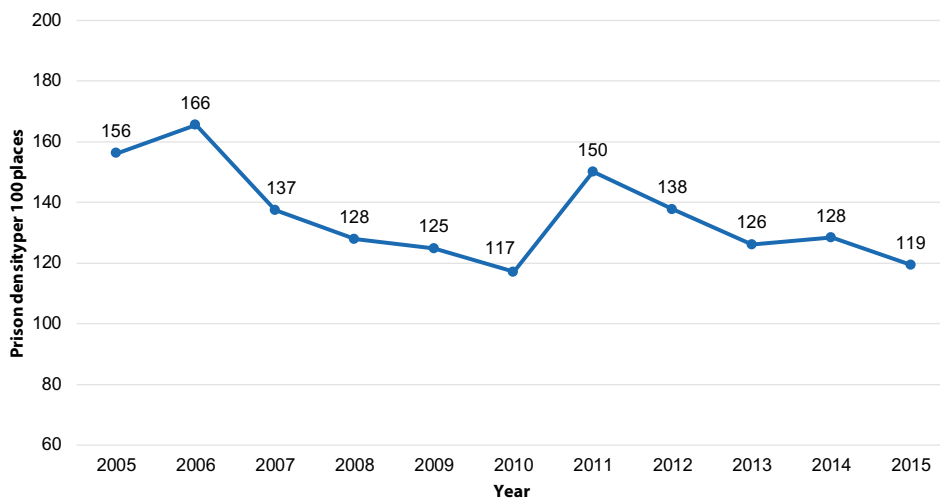


Figure 3.139 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the prison density of Greece decreased by 24%. In 2005, the country had 156 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 119.

**Figure 3.140. Greece (4): Total capacity of penal institution and number of inmates**

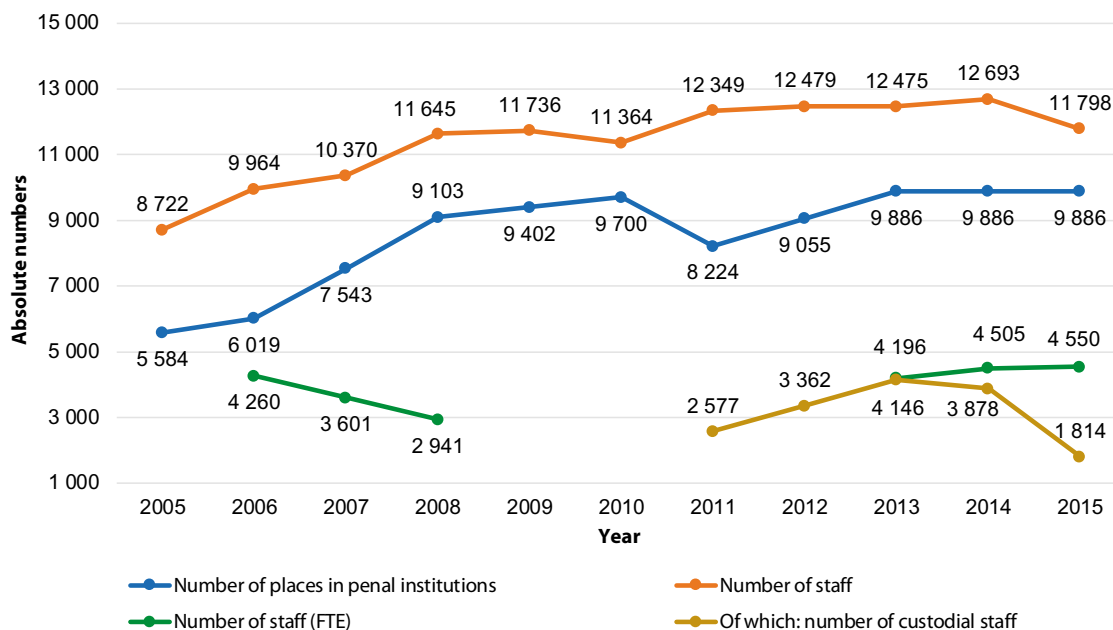


Figure 3.140 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the total number of places in penal institutions in Greece increased by 77%. In 2005, the country had 5 584 places, while in 2015 it had 9 886.

Comparing the same years, the total number of inmates increased by 35%. In 2005, the country had 8 722 inmates, while in 2015 it had 11 798.

From 2006 to 2015, the total number of staff increased by 7%. In 2006, Greece had a total staff of 4 260 persons, while in 2015 it had 4 550.

For the total number of custodial staff most of the data are not available.

**Figure 3.141. Greece (5): Percentage of females and foreigners in the prison population**

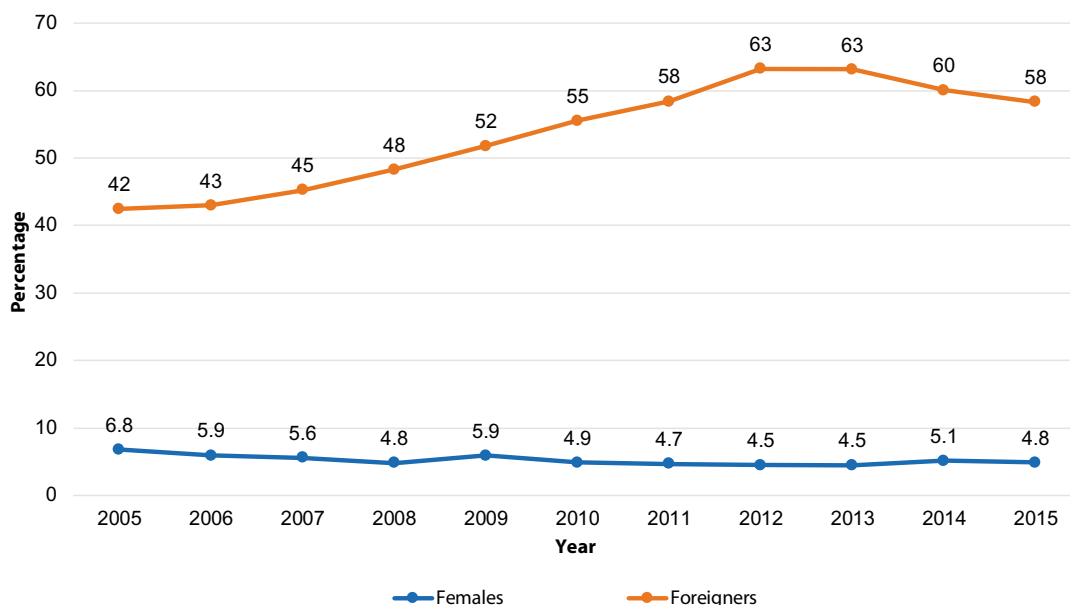


Figure 3.141 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of female inmates decreased by 29%. In 2005, 6.8% of the inmates were females, while in 2015 they represented 4.8% of the total prison population.

Comparing the same years, the percentage of foreign inmates increased by 37%. In 2005, 42% of the inmates were foreigners, while in 2015 they represented 58% of the total prison population.

**Figure 3.142. Greece (6): Percentage of inmates and foreign inmates without a final sentence**

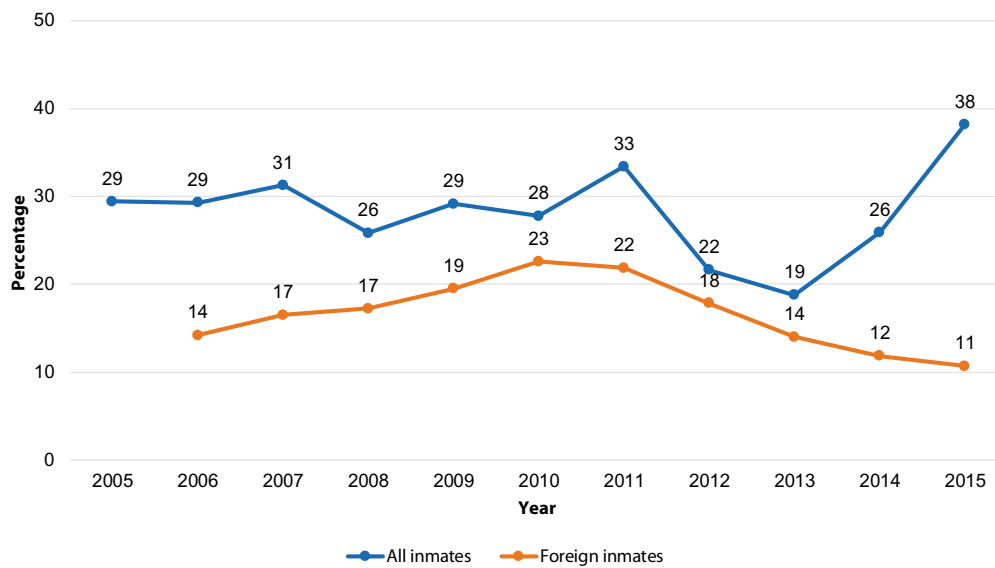
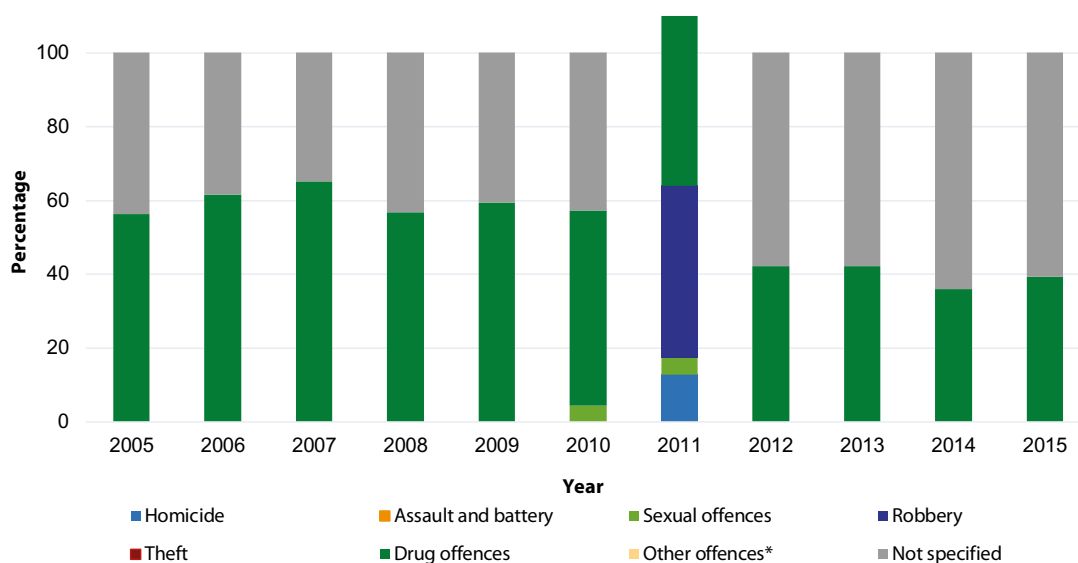


Figure 3.142 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence increased by 30%. In 2005, 29% of inmates did not have a final sentence, while in 2015 inmates without a final sentence represented 38% of the total prison population.

From 2005 to 2015, the percentage of foreigners held in pre-trial detention decreased by 25%. In 2005, they represented 14% of the total number of inmates, while in 2015 they represented 11%.

**Figure 3.143. Greece (7): Distribution (in percentage) of sentenced prisoners by offence<sup>63,64,65</sup>**



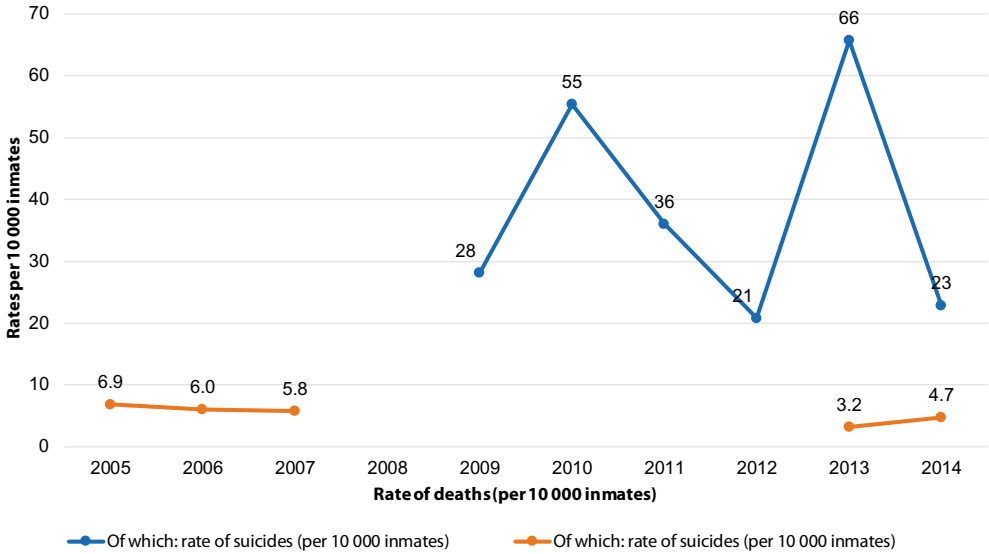
Data on the distribution of sentenced prisoners by offence are available from 2005 to 2015 for drug offences only. As can be seen in Figure 3.143, prisoners sentenced for drug offences represented 56.3% of all sentenced prisoners in 2005 and 39.4% in 2015, which represents a decrease of 30%.

63. The figures provided by the country do not always add up to 100%.

64. Sexual offences include (1) rape (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005) and (2) other sexual offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008).

65. Other offences include (1) economic and financial offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008); (2) terrorism (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (3) organised crime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (4) cybercrime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2014); and (5) other cases (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005).

**Figure 3.144. Greece (8): Rate of deaths and suicides (per 10 000 inmates)**



As can be seen in Figure 3.144, most of the data on deaths and suicides in penal institutions are not available. For the years in which data are available, the rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates shows extremely unstable trends even if the absolute numbers are not necessarily low (between 26 and 82 deaths in prison per year).

On the contrary, any interpretation of the rates and trends of suicides would be misleading because, from a statistical point of view, the absolute numbers are too low (between 6 and 0 cases per year) to reach reliable conclusions.

# Hungary

## KEY FACTS

	2014/15	Comparative		Evolution 2005-2014/15	
		CoE 47	EU 28	Average	% Change
Prison population rate (inmates per 100 000 inhabitants) (01.09.2015)	180.8	High	High	168.1	↑↑
Flow of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (per 100 000 inhabitants)	311.3	High	High	238.3	↑↑↑↑
Flow of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (per 100 000 inhabitants)	240.8	High	High	201.9*	↑↑↑↑
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	12.1	High	High	10.3	↓↓↓
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	7.1	Medium	Medium	8.9	↓↓↓↓
Prison density (inmates per 100 places) (01.09.2015)	129.4	High	High	135.9	↓↓
Median age of the prison population (in years) (01.09.2015)	36.8	High	High	34.9**	↑
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	7.4	High	High	6.9	↑↑↑
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	4.6	Low	Low	3.8	↑↑↑
<i>of which:</i> in pre-trial detention	67.6	High	High	56.8**	↑↑↑↑
Percentage of inmates without a final sentence (01.09.2015)	25.2	Medium	Medium	29.3	↓
Rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates in 2014	36.7	High	High	29.2	↑↑↑
Rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates in 2014	3.3	Low	Low	4.0	↑↑↑
<i>of which:</i> % in pre-trial detention	50.0	High	High	N/A	N/A
Ratio of inmates per staff member (01.09.2015)	2.1	High	High	2.2	↓↓
Percentage of custodial staff among total staff (01.09.2015)	79.1	High	High	56.2	↑↑↑↑
Total budget spent by the prison administration in 2014 (in euros)	191 196 858	N/A	N/A	181 600 915 ***	↑↑
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate in 2014 (in euros)	26.6	Medium	Low	27.8****	↓↓

\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2009 to 2014.

\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2006 to 2015.

\*\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2011 to 2014.

\*\*\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2009 to 2014.

## HUNGARY IN BRIEF

- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators show a decrease: average length of imprisonment based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (–28%), average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow (–55%), prison density (–11%), percentage of inmates without a final sentence (–9%), Ratio of inmates per staff member (–11%) and average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (12% from 2009 to 2014).
- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators show an increase: prison population rate (+11%), flow of entries into penal institutions (+152%), flow of releases from penal institutions (+54% from 2009 to 2014), median age of the population (+8% from 2005 to 2015), percentage of female inmates (+21%), percentage of foreign inmates (+21%), percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates (+262% from 2006 to 2015), rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates (+31%), rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates (+35%), percentage of custodial staff among total staff (+63%) and total budget spent by the prison administration (10% from 2011 to 2014).
- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, none of the indicators remained stable.

## HUNGARY IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

- ▶ Compared to other European countries, in 2014/15 Hungary presents:
  - Low: percentage of foreign inmates, rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates.
  - Medium: average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow, percentage of inmates without a final sentence.
  - High: prison population rate, flow of entries into penal institutions, flow of releases from penal institutions, average length of imprisonment based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions, prison density, median age of the prison population, percentage of female inmates, percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates, rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates, percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention, Ratio of inmates per staff member, percentage of custodial staff among total staff.
- ▶ When the average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate is calculated, Hungary ranks medium compared to the member states of the Council of Europe, but low compared to the member states of the European Union.

## GENERAL COMMENTS

Figure 3.145. Hungary (1): Prison population rate and flow of entries and releases from penal institutions (per 100 000 inhabitants)

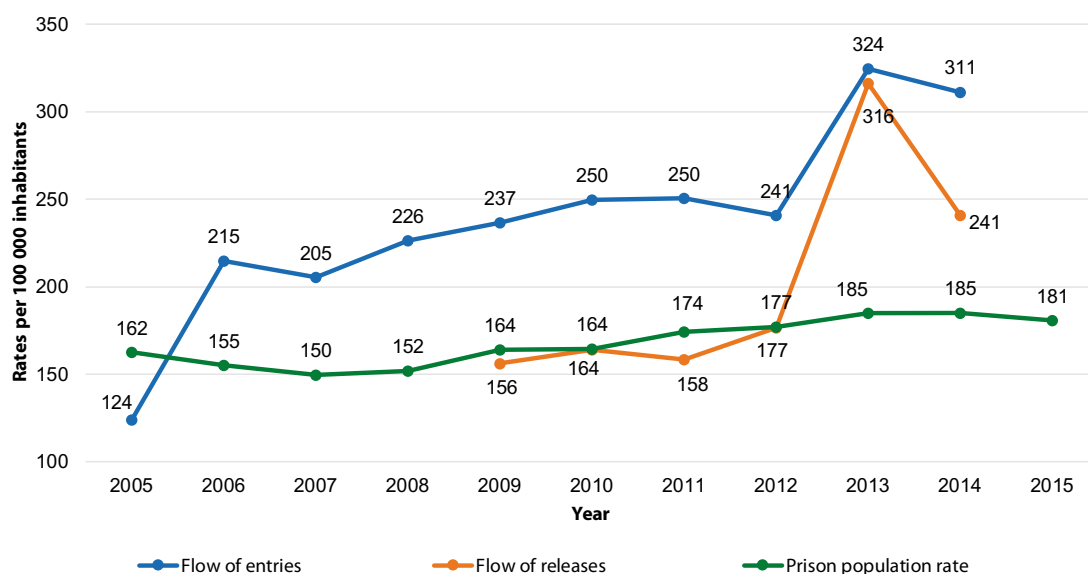




Figure 3.145 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the prison population rate of Hungary (stock) increased by 11%. In 2005, the country had 162 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 181. According to the information collected during this research, the increase observed since 2011 is due to the introduction of a new, harsher criminal code in 2012.

From 2005 to 2014, the flow of entries increased by 152%. In 2005, there were 124 entries into penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 311. The increase observed since 2013 is mainly due to the introduction of the new criminal code in 2012 and to stricter judicial practices; courts are pronouncing more severe verdicts that include an enhanced use of prison sentences.

From 2009 to 2014, the flow of releases increased by 54%. In 2009, there were 156 releases from penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 241.

The flow of entries and the flow of releases show dissimilar rates but rather similar trends.

**Figure 3.146. Hungary (2): Average length of imprisonment (in months)**

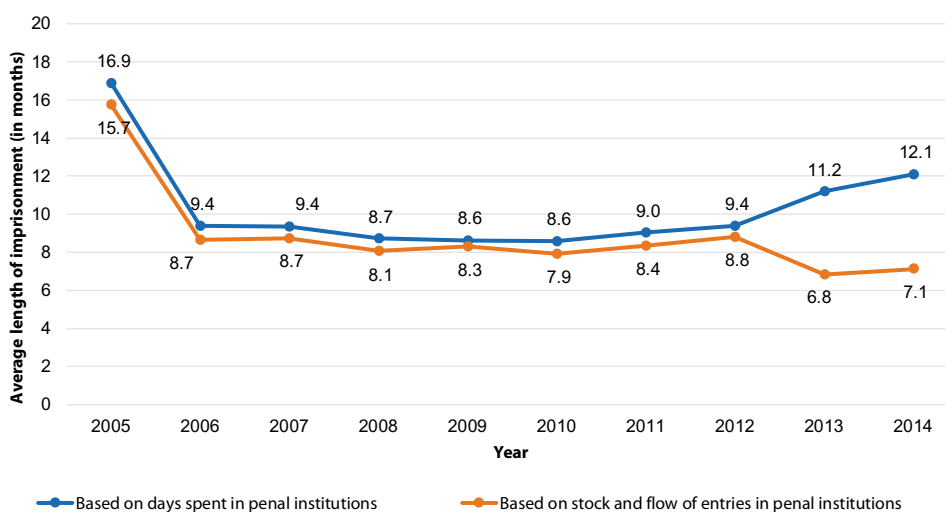


Figure 3.146 shows that from 2005 to 2014, the average length of imprisonment estimated on the basis of the number of days spent in penal institutions decreased by 28%. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 16.9 months, while in 2014 it was 12.1 months.

When the average length of imprisonment is estimated on the basis of the ratio between stock and flow, a comparison of those two years reveals a decrease of 55%. According to this indicator, in 2005 the average length of imprisonment was 15.7 months, while in 2014 it was 7.1 months.

**Figure 3.147. Hungary (3): Prison density per 100 places (Overcrowding)**

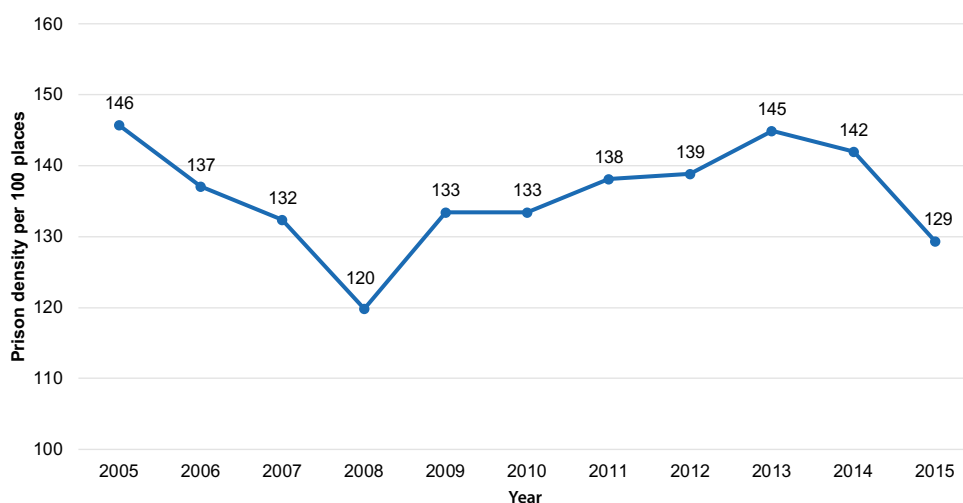


Figure 3.147 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the prison density of Hungary decreased by 11%. In 2005, the country had 146 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 129.

**Figure 3.148. Hungary (4): Total capacity of penal institution and number of inmates**

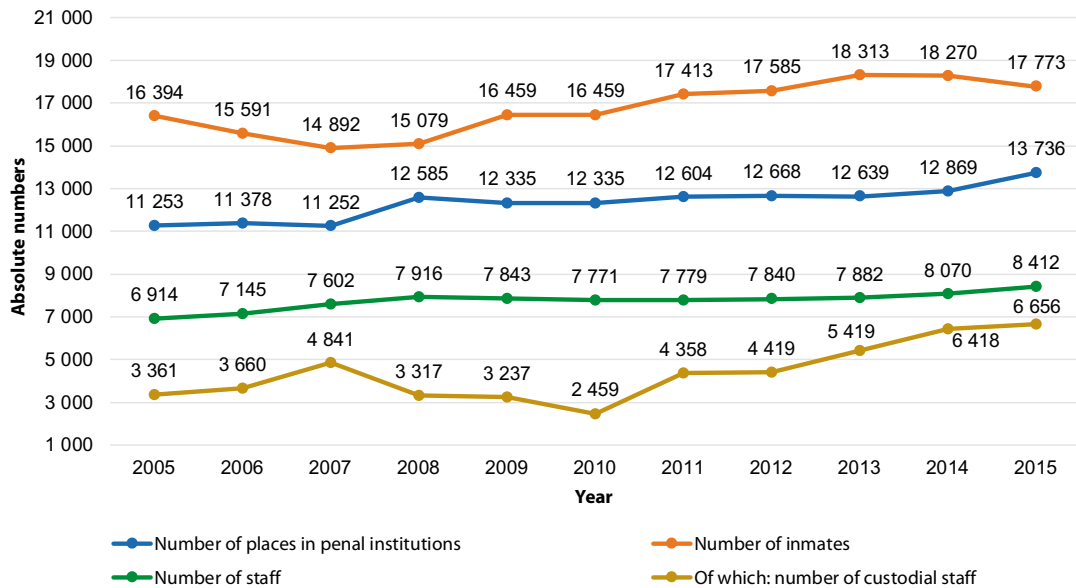


Figure 3.148 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the total number of places in penal institutions in Hungary increased by 22%. In 2005, the country had 11 253 places, while in 2015 it had 13 736.

Comparing the same years, the total number of inmates increased by 8%. In 2005, the country had 16 394 inmates, while in 2015 it had 17 773.

From 2005 to 2015, the total number of staff increased by 22%. In 2005, Hungary had a total staff of 6 914 persons, while in 2015 it had 8 412.

Comparing the same years, the total number of custodial staff increased by 98%. In 2005, Hungary had a total custodial staff of 3 361 persons, while in 2015 it had 6 656.

**Figure 3.149. Hungary (5): Percentage of females and foreigners in the prison population**

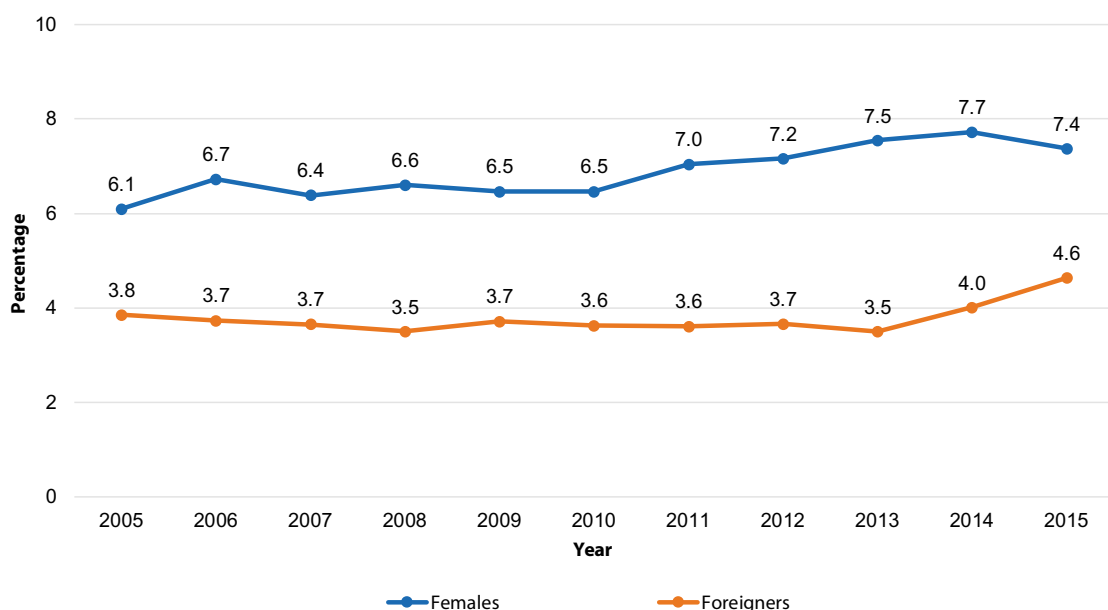


Figure 3.149 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of female inmates increased by 21%. In 2005, 6.1% of the inmates were females, while in 2015 they represented 7.4% of the total prison population.

Comparing the same years, the percentage of foreign inmates increased by 21%. In 2005, 3.8% of the inmates were foreigners, while in 2015 they represented 4.6% of the total prison population.

**Figure 3.150. Hungary (6): Percentage of inmates and foreign inmates without a final sentence**

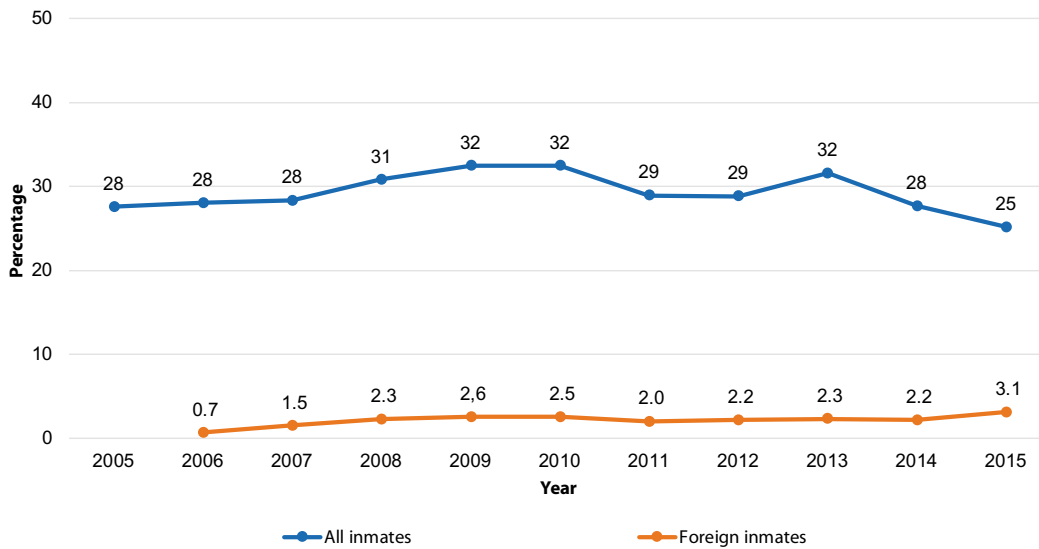


Figure 3.150 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence decreased by 9%. In 2005, 28% of inmates did not have a final sentence, while in 2015 inmates without a final sentence represented 25% of the total prison population.

From 2006 to 2015, the percentage of foreigners held in pre-trial detention increased by 348%. In 2006, they represented 0.7% of the total number of inmates, while in 2015 they represented 3.1%.

**Figure 3.151. Hungary (7): Distribution (in percentage) of sentenced prisoners by offence<sup>66,67,68</sup>**

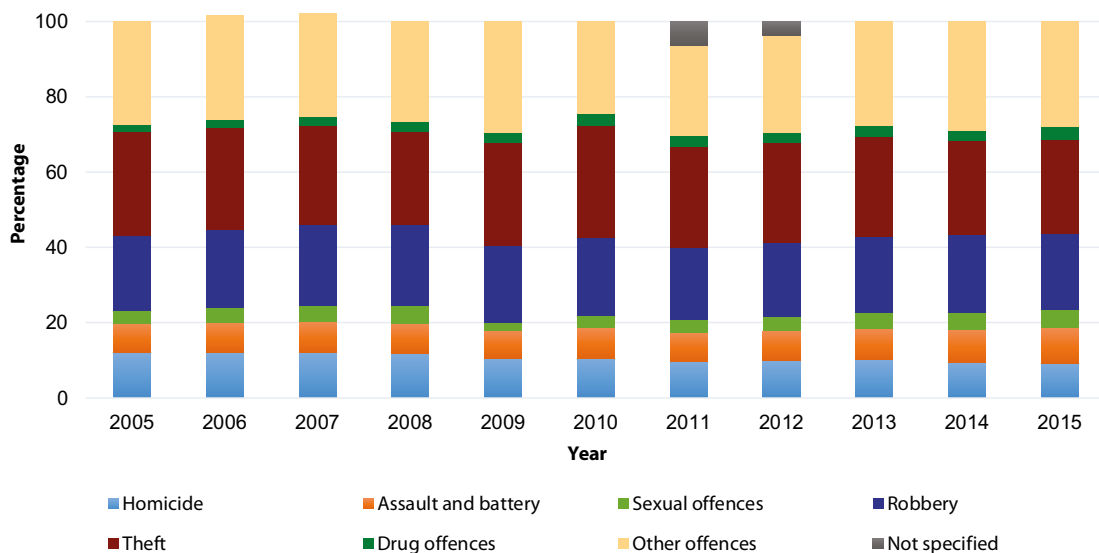


Figure 3.151 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentages of prisoners serving sentences for assault and battery, sexual offences and drug offences increased, while the percentages of those serving sentences for homicide and theft decreased.

66. The figures provided by the country do not always add up to 100%.

67. Sexual offences include (1) rape (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005) and (2) other sexual offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008).

68. Other offences include (1) economic and financial offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008); (2) terrorism (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (3) organised crime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (4) cybercrime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2014); and (5) other cases (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005).

Figure 3.152. Hungary (8): Rate of deaths and suicides (per 10 000 inmates)

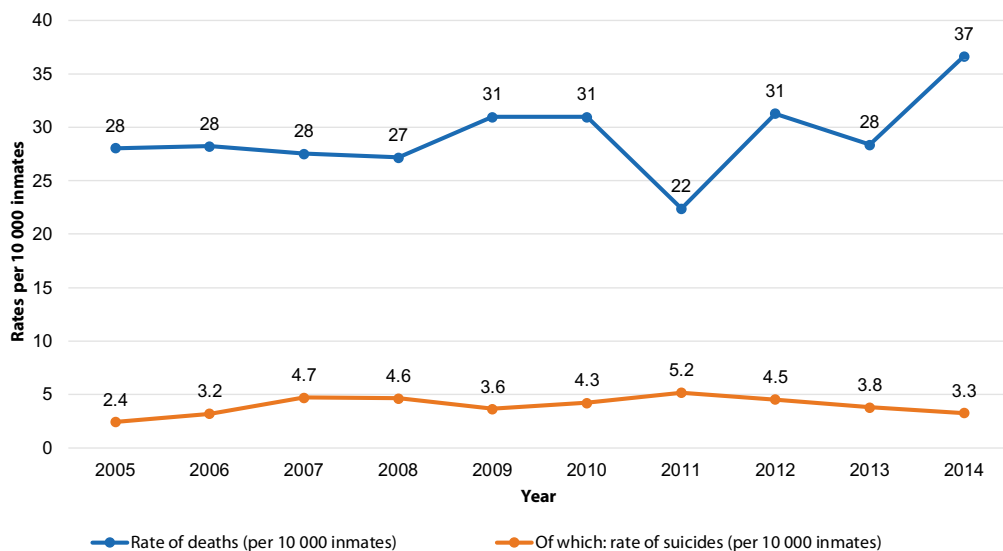


Figure 3.152 shows that from 2005 to 2014, the rate of deaths of inmates in penal institutions per 10 000 inmates increased by 31%. In 2005, there were 28 deaths per 10 000 inmates, while in 2014 there were 37.

Any interpretation of the rates and trends of suicides would be misleading because, from a statistical point of view, the absolute numbers are too low (between 4 and 9 cases per year) to reach reliable conclusions.

# Iceland

## KEY FACTS

	2014/15	Comparative		Evolution 2005-2014/15	
		CoE 47	EU 28	Average	% Change
Prison population rate (inmates per 100 000 inhabitants) (01.09.2015)	44.4	Low	N/A	45.1	↑↑↑
Flow of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (per 100 000 inhabitants)	84.7	Low	N/A	105.1	↓↓↓↓
Flow of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (per 100 000 inhabitants)	90.3	Low	N/A	107.4	↓↓↓
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	6.6	Medium	N/A	5.1	↑↑↑↑↑
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	6.7	Medium	N/A	5.2	↑↑↑↑↑
Prison density (inmates per 100 places) (01.09.2015)	95.4	Medium	N/A	93.8	↑↑↑
Median age of the prison population (in years) (01.09.2015)	32.0*	Low	N/A	31.9	↓
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	4.1	Medium	N/A	5.2	↓↓↓↓
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	20.5	Medium	N/A	17.3	↑↑↑↑↑
<i>of which: in pre-trial detention</i>	33.3	Medium	N/A	21.3	↓
Percentage of inmates without a final sentence (01.09.2015)	11.6	Low	N/A	11.6	↓↓↓↓
Rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates in 2014	0.0	Low	N/A	45.5	↓↓↓↓↓
Rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates in 2014	0.0	Low	N/A	23.7	↓↓↓↓↓
<i>of which: % in pre-trial detention</i>	0.0	Low	N/A	11.1	↓↓↓↓↓
Ratio of inmates per staff member (01.09.2015)	1.3	Low	N/A	1.3	↓
Percentage of custodial staff among total staff (01.09.2015)	66.9	Medium	N/A	67.8	↓
Total budget spent by the prison administration in 2014 (in euros)	8 522 631**	N/A	N/A	8 204 402***	↑
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate in 2014 (in euros)	149.0**	High	N/A	130.7****	↑↑↑↑↑

\* Data refers to 2014.

\*\* Data refers to 2013.

\*\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2011 to 2013.

\*\*\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2008 to 2013.

## ICELAND IN BRIEF

- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators show a decrease: flow of entries into penal institutions (–23%), flow of releases from penal institutions (–18%), median age of the population (–5%), percentage of female inmates (–30%), percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates (–7%), percentage of inmates without a final sentence (–23%), rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates (there were no deaths in 2014), rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates (there were no suicides in 2014), percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention (there were no suicides in pre-trial detention in 2014) Ratio of inmates per staff member (–8%) and percentage of custodial staff among total staff (–9%).
- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators show an increase: prison population rate (+10%), average length of imprisonment based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (+53%), average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow (–51%), prison density (+10%), percentage of foreign inmates (+75%), total budget spent by the prison administration (+8%) and average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (+394%).
- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, none of the indicators remained stable.

## ICELAND IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

- ▶ Compared to other European countries, in 2014/15 Iceland presents:
  - Low: prison population rate, flow of entries into penal institutions, flow of releases from penal institutions, median age of the prison population (in 2015), percentage of inmates without a final sentence, rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates, rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates, percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention, Ratio of inmates per staff member.
  - Medium: average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow, average length of imprisonment based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions, prison density, percentage of female inmates, percentage of foreign inmates, percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates, percentage of custodial staff among total staff.
  - High: average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (in 2013).

## GENERAL COMMENTS

**Figure 3.153. Iceland (1): Prison population rate and flow of entries and releases from penal institutions (per 100 000 inhabitants)**

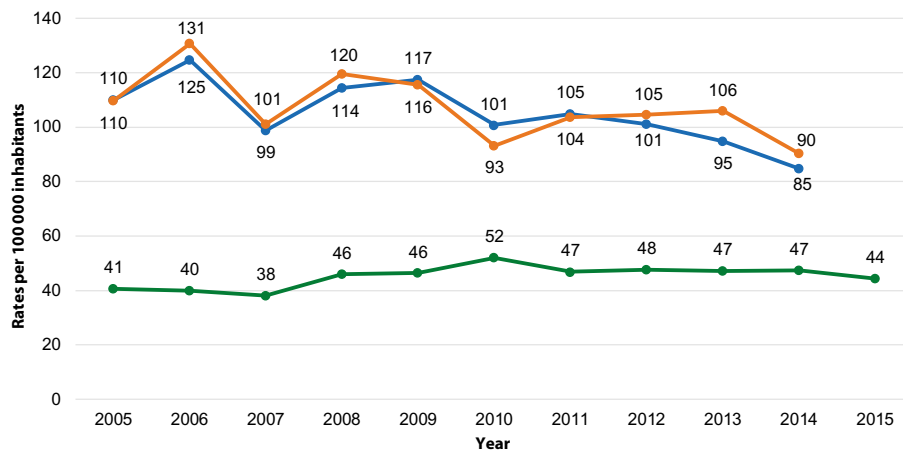


Figure 3.153 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the prison population rate of Iceland (stock) increased by 10%. In 2005, the country had 41 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 44.

From 2005 to 2014, the flow of entries decreased by 23%. In 2005, there were 110 entries into penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 85.

Comparing the same years, the flow of releases decreased by 18%. In 2005, there were 110 releases from penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 90.

The flow of entries and the flow of releases show similar rates and trends.

**Figure 3.154. Iceland (2): Average length of imprisonment (in months)**

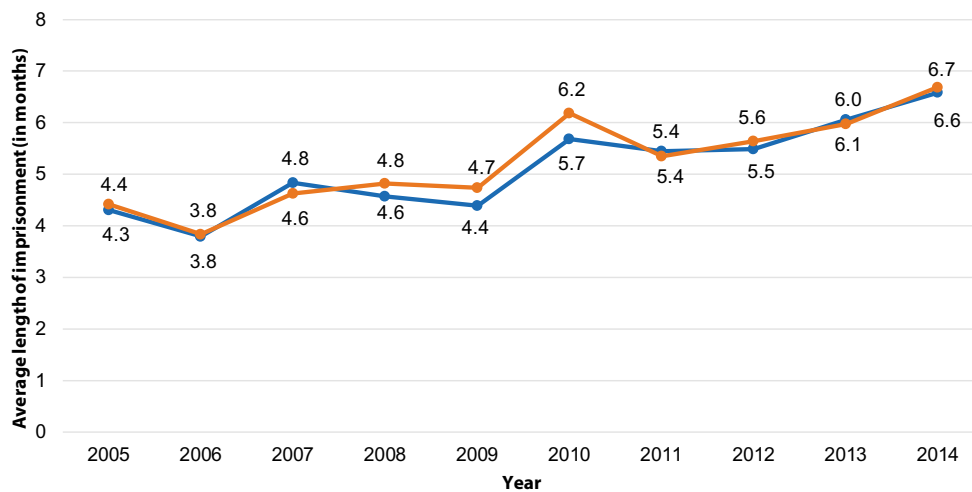


Figure 3.154 shows that from 2005 to 2014, the average length of imprisonment estimated on the basis of the number of days spent in penal institutions increased by 53%. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 4.3 months, while in 2014 it was 6.6 months.

When the average length of imprisonment is estimated on the basis of the ratio between stock and flow, a comparison of those two years reveals an increase of 51%. According to this indicator, in 2005 the average length of imprisonment was 4.4 months, while in 2014 it was 6.7 months.

**Figure 3.155. Iceland (3): Prison density per 100 places (Overcrowding)**

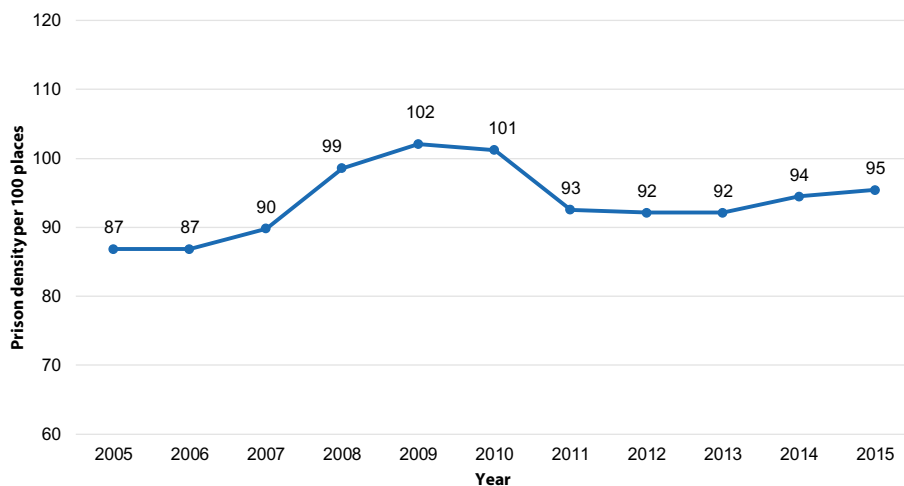


Figure 3.155 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the prison density of Iceland increased by 10%. In 2005, the country had 87 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 95.

**Figure 3.156. Iceland (4): Total capacity of penal institution and number of inmates**

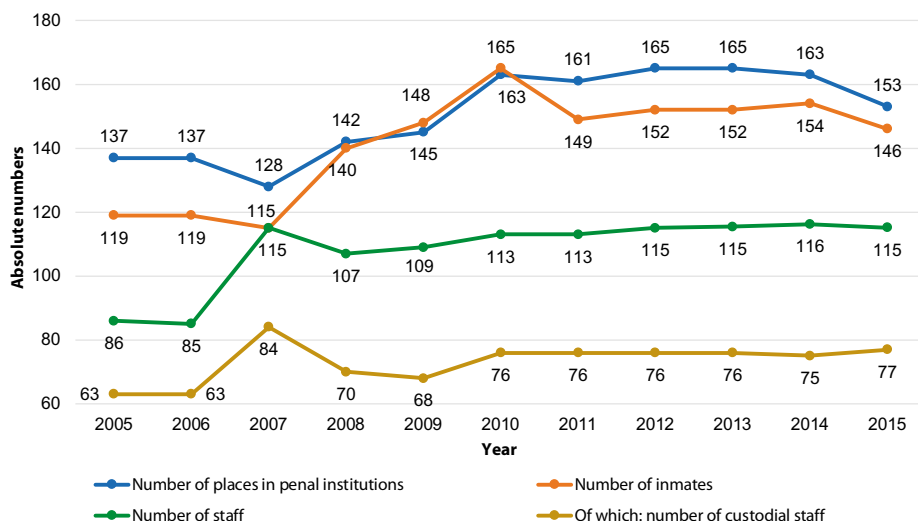


Figure 3.156 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the total number of places in penal institutions in Iceland increased by 12%. In 2005, the country had 137 places, while in 2015 it had 153.

Comparing the same years, the total number of inmates increased by 23%. In 2005, the country had 119 inmates, while in 2015 it had 146.

From 2005 to 2015, the total number of staff increased by 34%. In 2005, Iceland had a total staff of 86 persons, while in 2015 it had 115.

Comparing the same years, the total number of custodial staff increased by 22%. In 2005, Iceland had a total custodial staff of 63 persons, while in 2015 it had 77.

**Figure 3.157. Iceland (5): Percentage of females and foreigners in the prison population**

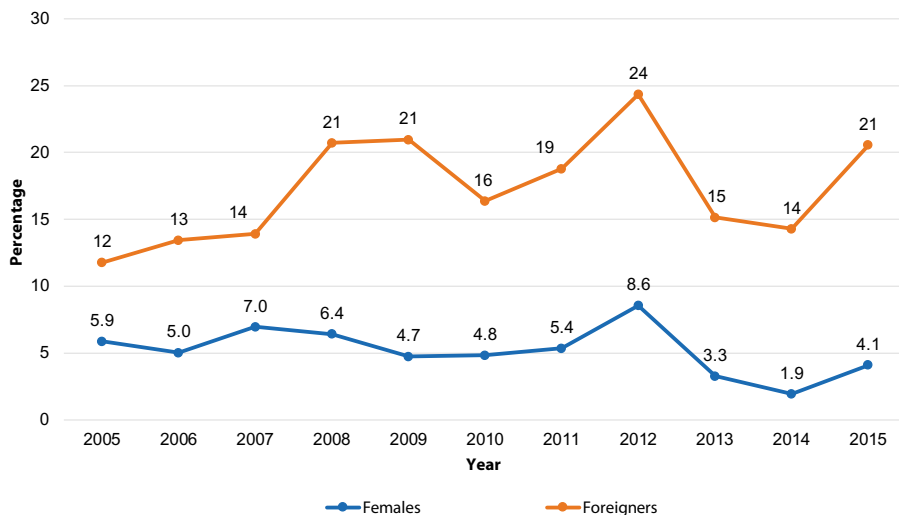


Figure 3.157 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of female inmates decreased by 30%. In 2005, 5.9% of the inmates were females, while in 2015 they represented 4.1% of the total prison population. According to the information collected during this research, the decrease in the percentage of female inmates is related to the closing of two prisons, one for both male and female inmates, in May 2015, and one for women, which was replaced by a new one in 2016. As a consequence, more women were placed on the waiting list for incarceration instead of being sent to penal institutions. This led to a decrease in the number of women incarcerated from 2013 to 2015, but that number is expected to increase again with the opening of the new penal institution for women in 2016.

From 2005 to 2015, the percentage of foreign inmates increased by 75%. In 2005, 12% of the inmates were foreigners, while in 2015 they represented 21% of the total prison population.



**Figure 3.158. Iceland (6): Percentage of inmates and foreign inmates without a final sentence**

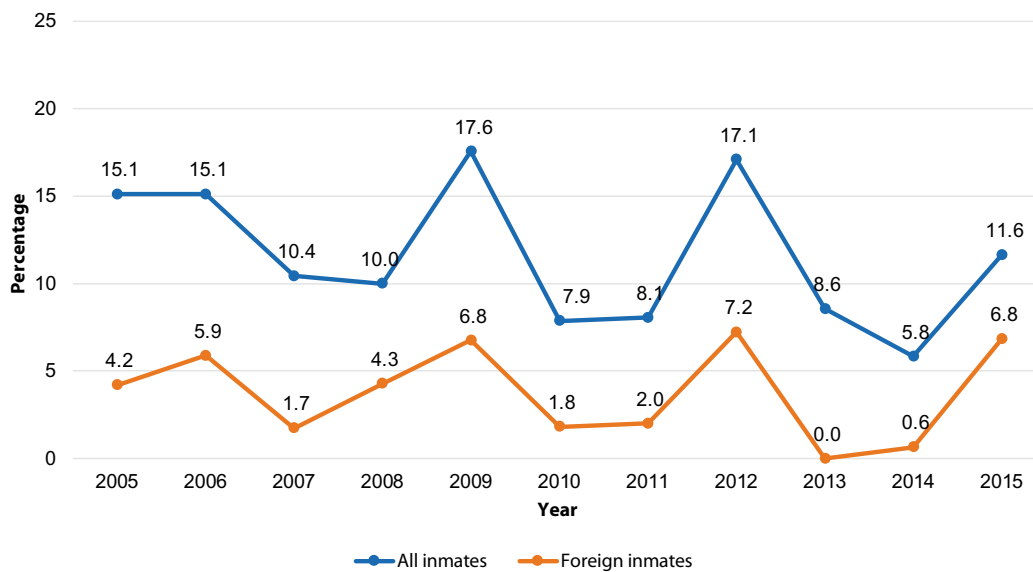


Figure 3.158 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence decreased by 23%. In 2005, 15.1% of inmates did not have a final sentence, while in 2015 inmates without a final sentence represented 11.6% of the total prison population.

Comparing the same years, the percentage of foreigners held in pre-trial detention increased by 63%. In 2005, they represented 4.2% of the total number of inmates, while in 2015 they represented 6.8%.

**Figure 3.159. Iceland (7): Distribution (in percentage) of sentenced prisoners by offence<sup>69,70,71</sup>**

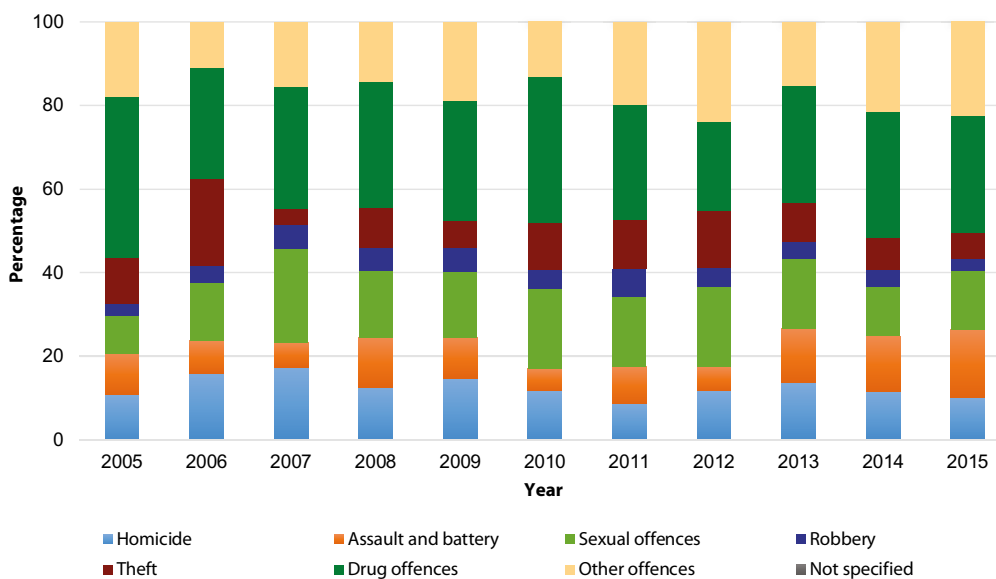


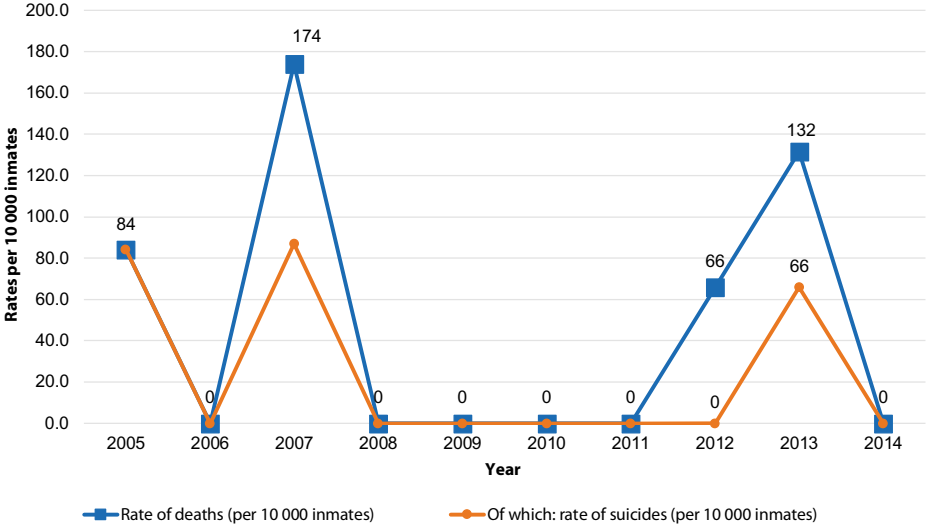
Figure 3.159 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentages of prisoners serving sentences for assault and battery, and for sexual offences increased, while the percentages of those serving sentences for homicide, theft and drug offences decreased.

69. The figures provided by the country do not always add up to 100%.

70. Sexual offences include (1) rape (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005) and (2) other sexual offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008).

71. Other offences include (1) economic and financial offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008); (2) terrorism (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (3) organised crime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (4) cybercrime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2014); and (5) other cases (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005).

Figure 3.160. Iceland (8): Rate of deaths and suicides (per 10 000 inmates)



The instability of the trends for deaths and suicides per 10 000 inmates shown in Figure 3.160 illustrates the impossibility of reaching statistically reliable conclusions when the absolute number of cases that generated the rates is low. In most of the years under study, there were no deaths of inmates in penal institutions. The peaks observed in 2007 and 2013 correspond to 2 deaths in each of those years, while there was 1 suicide in 2005, 1 in 2007 and 1 in 2013.

# Ireland

## KEY FACTS

	2014/15	Comparative		Evolution 2005-2014/15	
		CoE 47	EU 28	Average	% Change
Prison population rate (inmates per 100 000 inhabitants) (01.09.2015)	80.4	Low	Low	85.6	↔↔
Flow of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (per 100 000 inhabitants)	356.3	High	High	339.2	↑↑↑↑
Flow of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (per 100 000 inhabitants)	367.3	High	High	371.0*	↑
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	2.9	Low	Low	3.1	↓↓↓
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	2.8	Low	Low	3.1	↓↓↓↓
Prison density (inmates per 100 places) (01.09.2015)	89.6	Medium	Medium	94.1**	↔↔
Median age of the prison population (in years) (01.09.2015)	32.0	Low	Low	30.1**	↔↔
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	3.4	Low	Low	3.5	↑
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	12.4	Medium	Medium	13.1**	↔↔
<i>of which:</i> in pre-trial detention	23.5	Low	Low	30.6**	↓↓↓↓
Percentage of inmates without a final sentence (01.09.2015)	15.8	Low	Low	15.7**	↓↓↓
Rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates in 2014	20.9	Low	Low	23.2	↓↓↓
Rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates in 2014	5.2	Medium	Medium	4.0	↓↓↓
<i>of which:</i> % in pre-trial detention	0.0	Low	Low	N/A	N/A
Ratio of inmates per staff member (01.09.2015)	1.0	Low	Low	1.0**	↑↑↑
Percentage of custodial staff among total staff (01.09.2015)	71.4	High	Medium	74.7**	↓
Total budget spent by the prison administration in 2014 (in euros)	388 890 900	N/A	N/A	350 788 975 ***	↑↑↑
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate in 2014 (in euros)	189.0	High	High	197.9****	↓↓↓↓

\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2009 to 2014.

\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2006 to 2015.

\*\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2011 to 2014.

\*\*\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2008 to 2014.

## IRELAND IN BRIEF

- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators show a decrease: average length of imprisonment based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (–17%), average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow (–20%), percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates (–31% from 2006 to 2015), percentage of inmates without a final sentence (–20%), percentage of inmates without a final sentence (–17% from 2006 to 2015), rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates (–17%), rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates (–17%), percentage of custodial staff among total staff (–7% from 2006 to 2015) and average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (–25% from 2008 to 2014).
- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators show an increase: flow of entries into penal institutions (+34%), flow of releases from penal institutions (+8% from 2009 to 2014), percentage of female inmates (+5%), Ratio of inmates per staff member (+16% from 2006 to 2015) and total budget spent by the prison administration (+12% from 2011 to 2015).
- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators remained stable: prison population rate (+4%), prison density (–2% from 2006 to 2015), median age of the population (+3% from 2006 to 2015) and percentage of foreign inmates (–2% from 2006 to 2015).

## IRELAND IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

- ▶ Compared to other European countries, in 2014/15 Ireland presents:
  - Low: prison population rate, average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow, average length of imprisonment based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions, median age of the prison population, percentage of female inmates, percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates, percentage of inmates without a final sentence, rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates, percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention, Ratio of inmates per staff member.
  - Medium: prison density, percentage of foreign inmates, rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates.
  - High: flow of entries into penal institutions, flow of releases from penal institutions, average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate.
- ▶ When the percentage of custodial staff among total staff is calculated, Ireland ranks high compared to the member states of the Council of Europe, but medium compared to the member states of the European Union.

## GENERAL COMMENTS

Figure 3.161. Ireland (1): Prison population rate and flow of entries and releases from penal institutions (per 100 000 inhabitants)

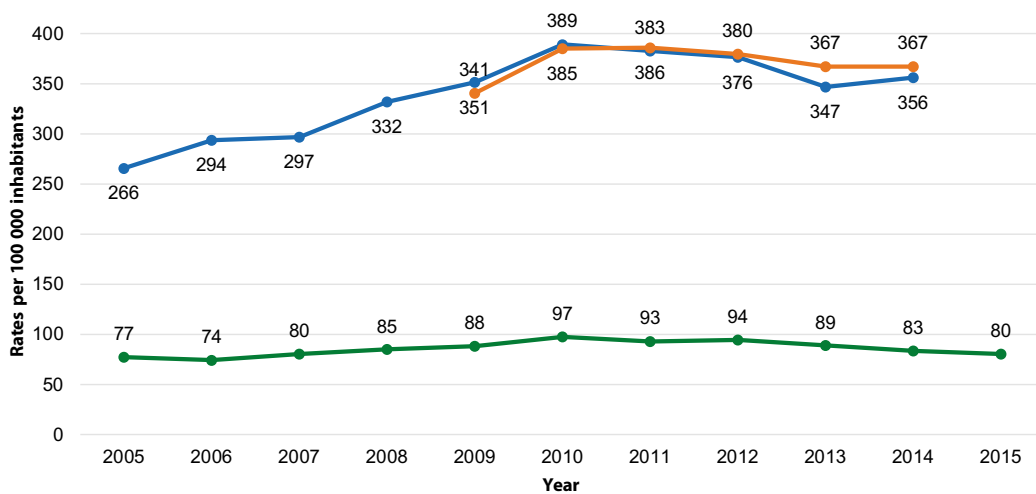


Figure 3.161 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the prison population rate of Ireland (stock) increased by 4%. In 2005, the country had 77 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 80. According to the information provided by the SPACE national correspondent, the increase or decrease of numbers in custody and indeed

on probation supervision in the community at different times is often a product of a complex set of interconnected factors, including changes in the numbers of crimes committed and reported, relative detection and prosecution rates, and sentencing decisions, as well as demographic changes in the population over time, such as the numbers of people in the population who are in the age groupings that are statistically more at risk of offending, as well as a range of socio-economic and other factors. In addition, how the criminal justice agencies and other organisations work together to manage and rehabilitate offenders has an impact on crime and offending, including affecting reoffending rates and imprisonment levels.

For a number of years now, the Irish Prison Service and the Irish Probation Service have consciously focused on working more closely together, as well as with other partners such as An Garda Síochána and the Irish Youth Justice Service, and a range of other departments and agencies, including the community and voluntary sector. In doing this, they have jointly targeted their resources and efforts in ways that have been shown by research to have the best impact. This includes ensuring that well-trained staff carry out risk assessments to ensure the Irish Prison and Probation Services prioritise those at highest risk of reoffending, that they use evidence-informed practice, and that they work at a highly developed level of interagency co-operation, including sharing information and training, and co-ordinating the different case management systems. In addition, the availability of accurate data, nationally and internationally (like the SPACE statistics), which are accurately collected and collated, is essential for the development of good policy and practice to respond to crime, and specifically for the effective management of offenders.

From 2005 to 2014, the flow of entries increased by 34%. In 2005, there were 266 entries into penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 356.

From 2009 to 2014, the flow of releases increased by 8%. In 2009, there were 341 releases from penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 367.

The flow of entries and the flow of releases show similar rates and trends.

**Figure 3.162. Ireland (2): Average length of imprisonment (in months)**

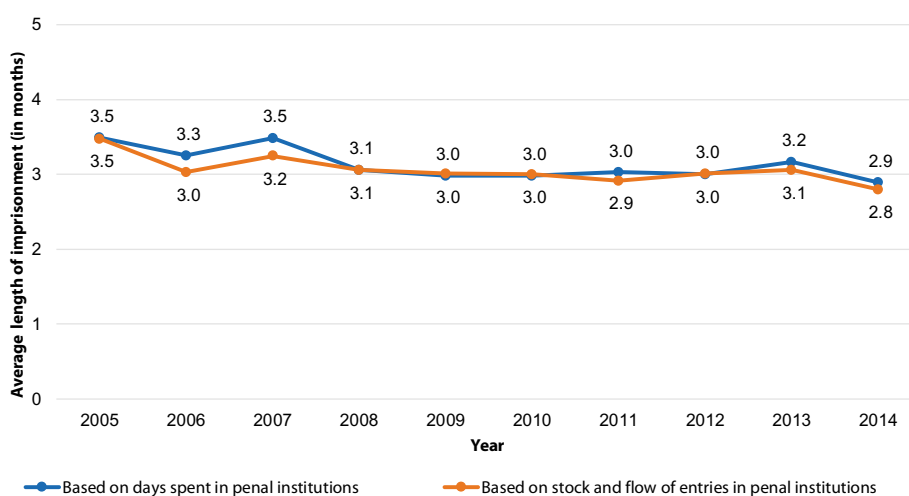


Figure 3.162 shows that from 2005 to 2014, the average length of imprisonment estimated on the basis of the number of days spent in penal institutions decreased by 17%. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 3.5 months, while in 2014 it was 2.9 months.

When the average length of imprisonment is estimated on the basis of the ratio between stock and flow, a comparison of those two years reveals a decrease of 20%. According to this indicator, in 2005 the average length of imprisonment was 3.5 months, while in 2014 it was 2.8 months.

**Figure 3.163. Ireland (3): Prison density per 100 places (Overcrowding)**

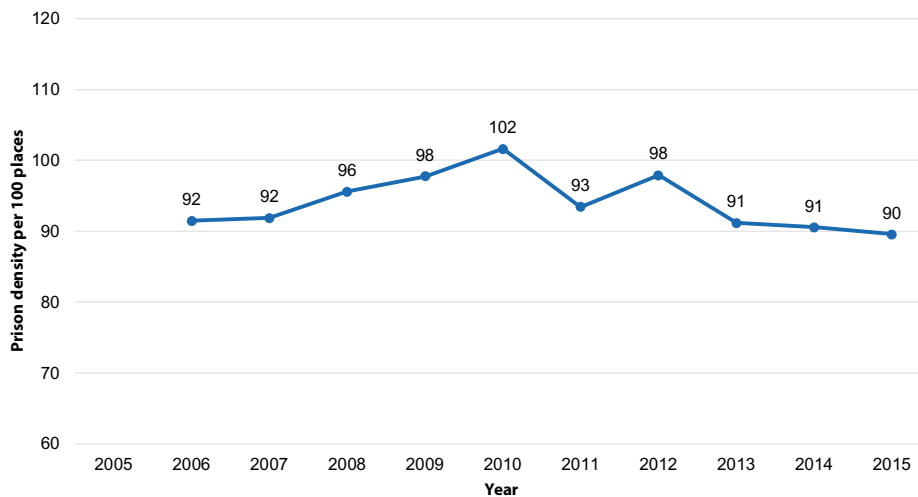


Figure 3.163 shows that from 2006 to 2015, the prison density of Ireland decreased by 3%. In 2005, the country had 92 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 90.

**Figure 3.164. Ireland (4): Total capacity of penal institution and number of inmates**

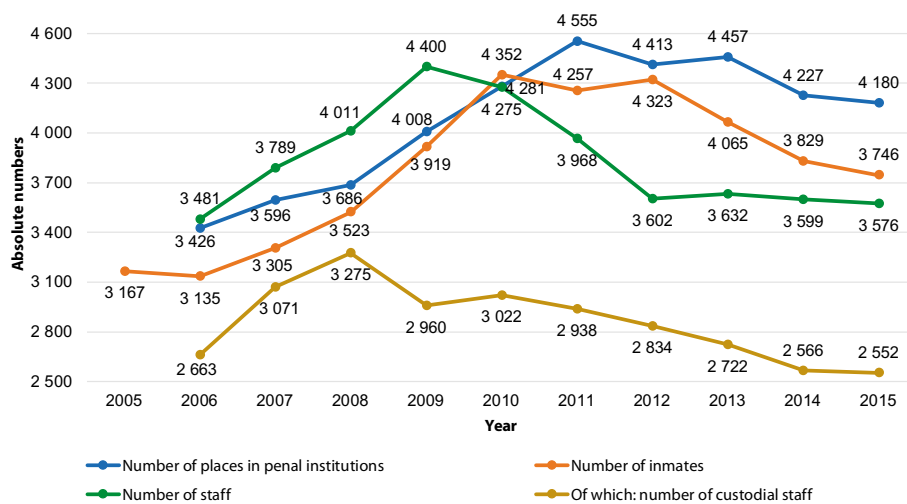


Figure 3.164 shows that from 2006 to 2015, the total number of places in penal institutions in Ireland increased by 22%. In 2006, the country had 3 426 places, while in 2015 it had 4 180. According to the information provided by the SPACE national correspondent, huge progress has been made by the Irish Prison Service in enhancing and modernising the prison estate since the late 1990s. This has been achieved through improvement works to existing accommodation and through the provision of new prison accommodation blocks.

From 2005 to 2015, the total number of inmates increased by 18%. In 2005, the country had 3 167 inmates, while in 2015 it had 3 746.

From 2006 to 2015, the total number of staff increased by 3%. In 2006, Ireland had a total staff of 3 481 persons, while in 2015 it had 3 576.

Comparing the same years, the total number of custodial staff decreased by 4%. In 2006, Ireland had a total custodial staff of 2 663 persons, while in 2015 it had 2 552. According to the information provided by the SPACE national correspondent, in accordance with Government Decision S180/20/10/0964C of 3 February and 24 March 2009 on the implementation of savings measures on public service numbers (more generally referred to as the moratorium on public sector recruitment), the filling of vacancies in the Irish Prison Service is subject to the approval of the Minister for Public Expenditure and Reform. Overall, the Prison Service is down 57 staff on agreed staffing numbers. In 2016, the Public Appointments Service launched a recruitment campaign on behalf of the Irish Prison Service for Recruit Prison Officers, the first since 2008. It is intended to recruit approximately

80 new prison officers in 2017, which will increase to at least 216 in 2018. This recruitment will allow scope for the Irish Prison Service to fill vacancies across the prison estate, including those arising from retirements.

**Figure 3.165. Ireland (5): Percentage of females and foreigners in the prison population**

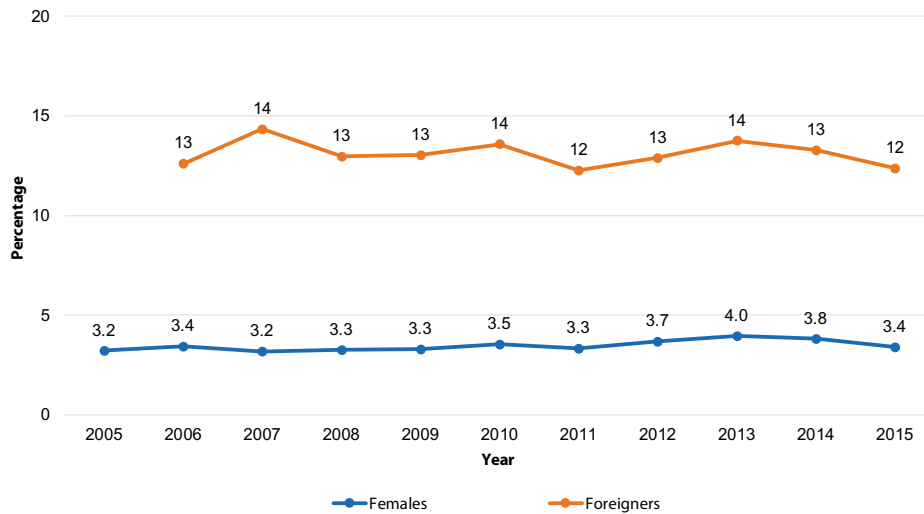


Figure 3.165 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of female inmates increased by 5%. In 2005, 3.2% of the inmates were females, while in 2015 they represented 3.4% of the total prison population.

Between 2006 and 2015, the percentage of foreign inmates followed a relatively stable trend. In 2006 13% of the total prison population were foreigners, while in 2015 12% of the total prison population were foreigners.

**Figure 3.166. Ireland (6): Percentage of inmates and foreign inmates without a final sentence**

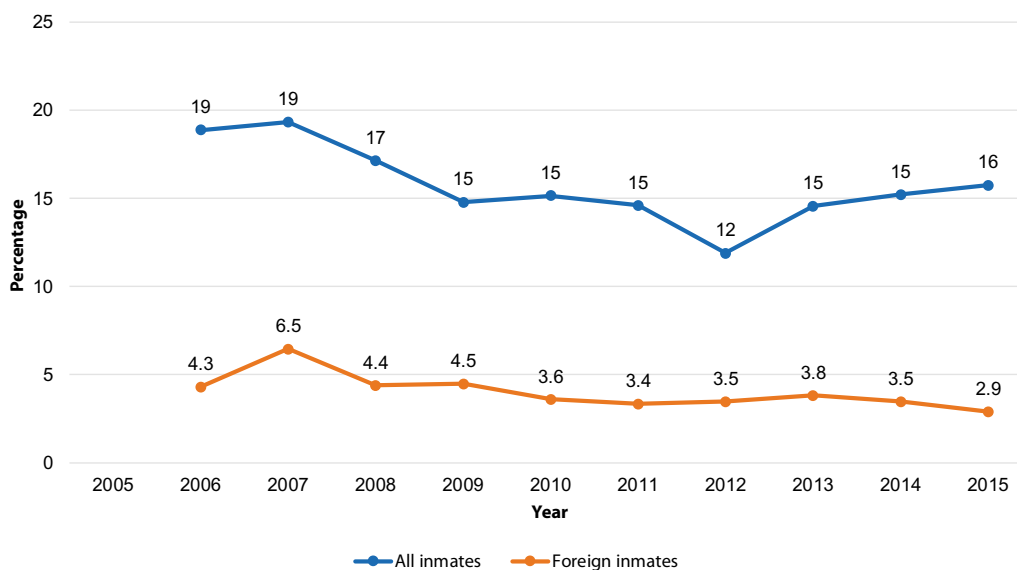


Figure 3.166 shows that from 2006 to 2015, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence decreased by 17%. In 2006, 19% of inmates did not have a final sentence, while in 2015 inmates without a final sentence represented 16% of the total prison population.

Comparing the same years, the percentage of foreigners held in pre-trial detention decreased by 32%. In 2006, they represented 4.3% of the total number of inmates, while in 2015 they represented 2.9%.

Figure 3.167. Ireland (7): Distribution (in percentage) of sentenced prisoners by offence<sup>72,73,74</sup>

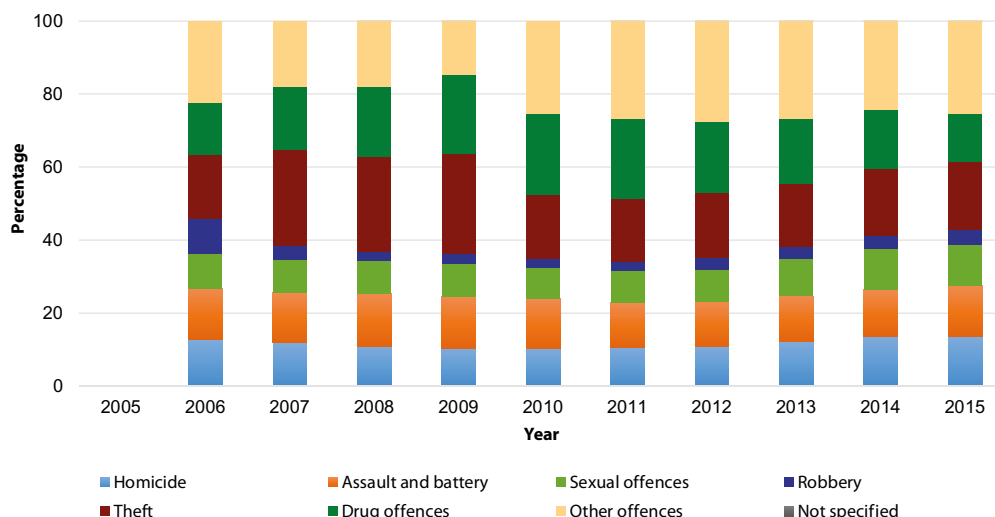
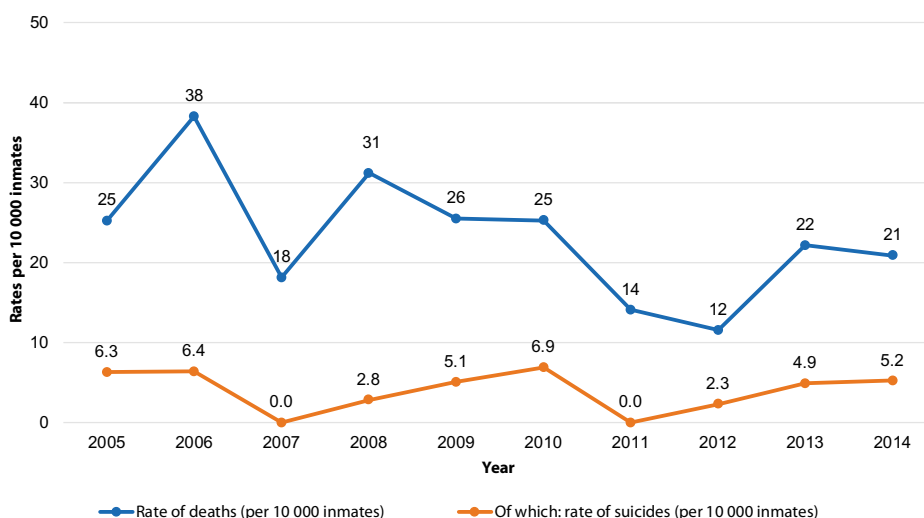


Figure 3.167 shows that from 2006 to 2015, the percentages of prisoners serving sentences for homicide, sexual offences and theft increased, while the percentages of those serving sentences for robbery and drug offences decreased.

Figure 3.168. Ireland (8): Rate of deaths and suicides (per 10 000 inmates)



As Figure 3.168 shows, from 2005 to 2014, both the rate of deaths and the rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates show an overall decreasing trend. But from a statistical point of view, the absolute numbers are too low (between 5 and 12 deaths per year, of which 1 to 3 are suicides) to reach reliable conclusions about the trend.

72. The figures provided by the country do not always add up to 100%.

73. Sexual offences include (1) rape (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005) and (2) other sexual offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008).

74. Other offences include (1) economic and financial offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008); (2) terrorism (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (3) organised crime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (4) cybercrime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2014); and (5) other cases (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005).



# Italy

## KEY FACTS

	2014/15	Comparative		Evolution 2005-2014/15	
		CoE 47	EU 28	Average	% Change
Prison population rate (inmates per 100 000 inhabitants) (01.09.2015)	86.4	Medium	Medium	97.1	↓↓↓
Flow of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (per 100 000 inhabitants)	82.6	Low	Low	132.5	↓↓↓↓
Flow of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (per 100 000 inhabitants)	107.7	Low	Low	122.8*	↓↓↓
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	13.7	High	High	10.1**	↑↑↑↑↑
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	13.0	High	High	9.4	↑↑↑↑↑
Prison density (inmates per 100 places) (01.09.2015)	105.6	High	High	128.0	↓↓↓↓
Median age of the prison population (in years) (01.09.2015)	39.0	High	High	36.8	↑
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	4.1	Medium	Low	4.4	↓↓↓
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	33.0	High	High	35.0	↔↔↔
<i>of which:</i> in pre-trial detention	42.2	Medium	High	52.8	↓↓↓
Percentage of inmates without a final sentence (01.09.2015)	35.2	High	High	45.8	↓
Rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates in 2014	17.0	Low	Low	25.2	↓↓↓↓
Rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates in 2014	7.9	Medium	Medium	9.0	↓↓↓
<i>of which:</i> % in pre-trial detention	48.8	Medium	Medium	53.4	↑↑↑↑
Ratio of inmates per staff member (01.09.2015)	1.2	Low	Low	1.3	↓
Percentage of custodial staff among total staff (01.09.2015)	79.6	High	High	81.5	↓
Total budget spent by the prison administration in 2014 (in euros)	2 714 126 966	N/A	N/A	2 967 604 641 ***	↓↓↓
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate in 2014 (in euros)	141.8	High	High	127.2****	↑↑

\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2009 to 2014.

\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2007 to 2014.

\*\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2012 to 2014.

\*\*\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2008 to 2014.

## ITALY IN BRIEF

- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators show a decrease: prison population rate (–15%), flow of entries into penal institutions (–46%), flow of releases from penal institutions (–12%), prison density (–24%), percentage of female inmates (–15%), percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates (–14%), percentage of inmates without a final sentence (–7%), rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates (–41%), rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates (–17%), Ratio of inmates per staff member (–7%), percentage of custodial staff among total staff (–6%) and total budget spent by the prison administration (–13% from 2012 to 2014).
- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators show an increase: average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow (+63%), average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow (+63%), median age of the population (+8%), percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention (+40%) and average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (+17%).
- ▶ Comparing 2015 to 2005, the percentage of foreign inmates remained stable (0%).

## ITALY IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

- ▶ Compared to other European countries, in 2014/15 Italy presents:
  - Low: flow of entries into penal institutions, flow of releases from penal institutions, rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates, Ratio of inmates per staff member.
  - Medium: prison population rate, percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates, rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates.
  - High: average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow, average length of imprisonment based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions, prison density, median age of the prison population, percentage of foreign inmates, percentage of inmates without a final sentence, percentage of custodial staff among total staff, average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate.
- ▶ When the percentage of female inmates is calculated, Italy ranks medium compared to the member states of the Council of Europe, but low compared to the member states of the European Union.
- ▶ When the percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates is calculated, Italy ranks medium compared to the member states of the Council of Europe, but high compared to the member states of the European Union.

## GENERAL COMMENTS

Figure 3.169. Italy (1): Prison population rate and flow of entries and releases from penal institutions (per 100 000 inhabitants)

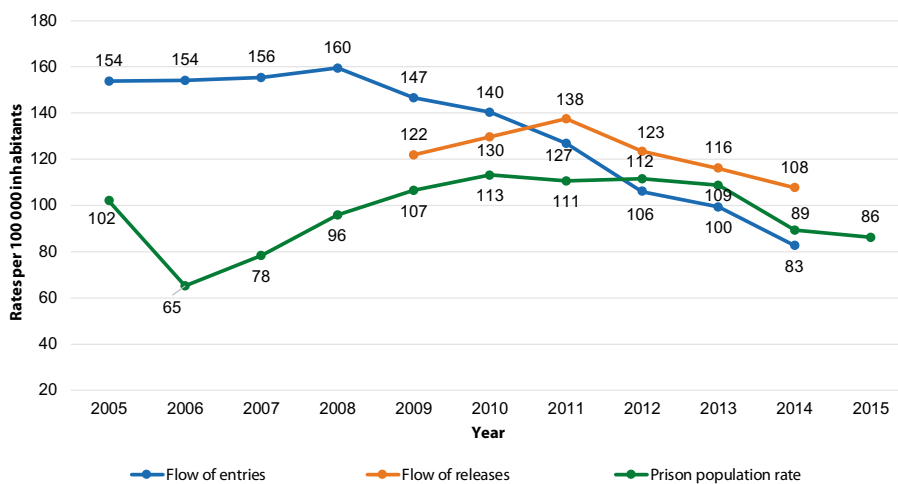


Figure 3.169 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the prison population rate of Italy (stock) decreased by 15%. In 2005, the country had 102 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 86. The decrease in the prison population rate from 2005 to 2006 is due to the Act of collective pardon no. 240, which entered into force on 1 August 2006 and led to the release of roughly one third of the inmates. According to the information provided

by the SPACE national correspondent, the reasons for the relative stabilisation of the prison population from 2009 to 2013, and its decrease after that, are related mainly to the measures adopted by the Italian Government to address prison overcrowding. Since 2009, these measures have included a provision for “home detention” of prisoners serving a prison sentence of up to a year (Law 199/2010). Since 2012, a number of other measures have been taken, aimed also at reducing prison overcrowding. In particular, one should mention the:

- ▶ Law of 17 February 2012, No. 9, amending Law 199/2010, relating to the execution of sentence at the offender’s domicile.
- ▶ Law of 9 August 2013, No. 94, converting the Law-by-Decree No. 78 of 1 July 2013, which eliminates recidivism as an obstacle to the suspension of the order of execution of punishment.
- ▶ Law-by-decree of 23 December 2013, No. 146, “Urgent measures for the protection of the fundamental rights of prisoners and for the controlled decrease of prison population”, converted into Law No. 10 on 21 February 2014.
- ▶ Judgment of the Constitutional Court No. 32/2014 of 12 February 2014 on the way the sanctions for drug-related offences should be applied, repealing the aggravation of punishments for drug-related crimes, thus enabling a larger number of offenders to serve community sanctions and measures as an alternative to imprisonment.
- ▶ Law of 28 April 2014, No. 67, which introduced probation (*Messa alla prova*) for adults, suspending the penal procedure during the first-instance trial on the request of the accused person for less serious crimes.
- ▶ Law-by-decree of 26 June 2014, No. 92, introducing urgent provisions in the matter of compensatory remedies in favour of prisoners and internees whose detention violated Article 3 of the European Convention on Human Rights and in the matter of amendments to the Code of Criminal Procedure and to the relevant enforcement provisions, to the regulations of the Corps of Penitentiary Police and to the Penitentiary Act, also for juveniles. Converted into Law No. 117 on 11 August 2014.

From 2005 to 2014, the flow of entries decreased by 46%. In 2005, there were 154 entries into penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 83.

From 2009 to 2014, the flow of releases decreased by 12%. In 2009, there were 122 releases from penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 108.

The flow of entries and the flow of releases show dissimilar rates but similar trends.

**Figure 3.170. Italy (2): Average length of imprisonment (in months)**

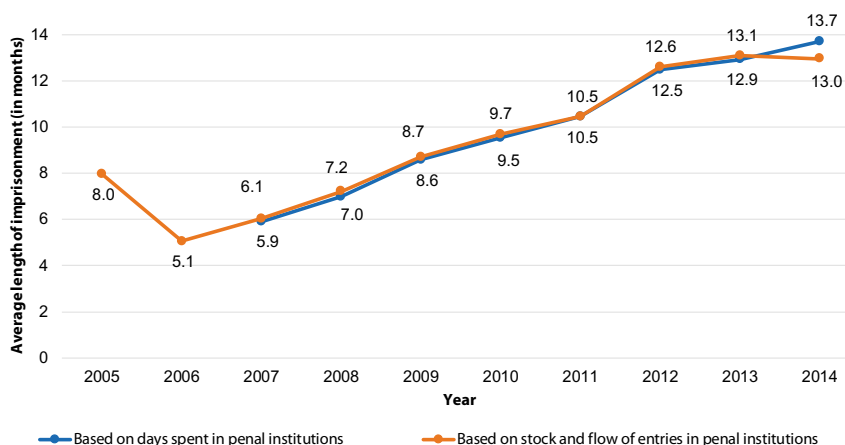


Figure 3.170 shows that from 2005 to 2014, the average length of imprisonment estimated on the basis of the ratio between stock and flow increased by 63%. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 8 months, while in 2014 it was 13 months.

When the average length of imprisonment is estimated on the basis of the number of days spent in penal institutions, a comparison of 2007 (first year for which data are available) and 2014 reveals an increase of 30%. According to this indicator, in 2007 the average length of imprisonment was 5.9 months, while in 2014 it was 13.7 months.

**Figure 3.171. Italy (3): Prison density per 100 places (Overcrowding)**

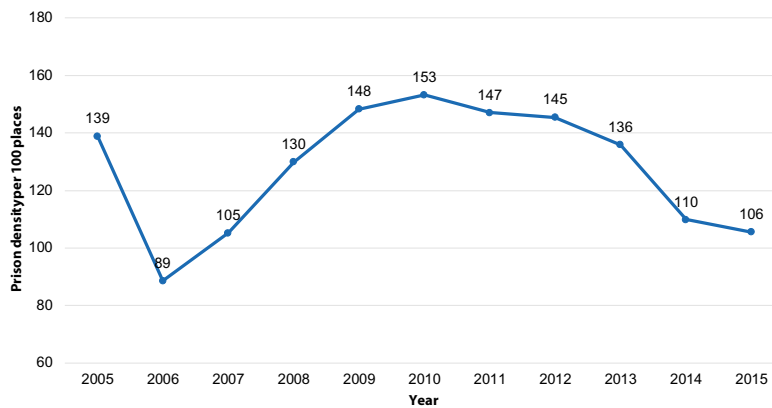


Figure 3.171 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the prison density of Italy decreased by 24%. In 2005, the country had 139 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 106.

**Figure 3.172. Italy (4): Total capacity of penal institution and number of inmates**

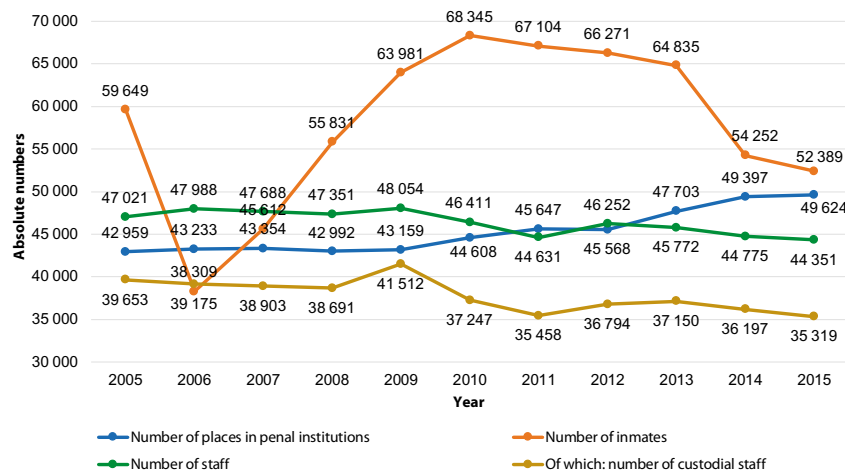


Figure 3.172 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the total number of places in penal institutions in Italy increased by 16%. In 2005, the country had 42 959 places, while in 2015 it had 49 624. According to the information provided by the SPACE national correspondent, the increase in the number of places available is due to the Penitentiary Administration's efforts to recover unused spaces in each prison of the country, as well as to the building of some new wings and new prisons.

Comparing the same years, the total number of inmates decreased by 12%. In 2005, the country had 59 649 inmates, while in 2015 it had 52 389.

From 2005 to 2015, the total number of staff decreased by 6%. In 2005, Italy had a total staff of 47 021 persons, while in 2015 it had 44 351.

Comparing the same years, the total number of custodial staff decreased by 11%. In 2005, Italy had a total custodial staff of 39 653 persons, while in 2015 it had 35 319. According to the information provided by the SPACE national correspondent, the decrease in the number of custodial staff (Penitentiary Police officers) is due to the so-called "spending review" carried out in the Italian Public Administration. In order to deal with this issue, and also with the aim of introducing a new model of detention to Italian prisons, the administration introduced so-called "dynamic surveillance", which is a way of supervising inmates' behaviour based on staff mobility throughout the structure, rather than through the occupation of the same posts. Thus, with a lower number of personnel it is possible to control the same number of inmates and places.

**Figure 3.173. Italy (5): Percentage of females and foreigners in the prison population**

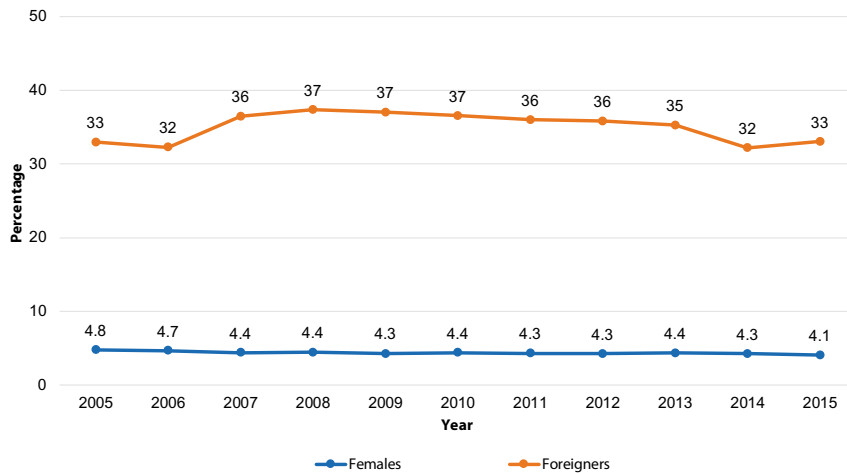


Figure 3.173 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of female inmates decreased by 15%. In 2005, 4.8% of the inmates were females, while in 2015 they represented 4.1% of the total prison population.

Between 2005 and 2015, the percentage of foreign inmates followed a relatively stable trend. Both in 2005 and 2015, 33% of the inmates were foreigners.

**Figure 3.174. Italy (6): Percentage of inmates and foreign inmates without a final sentence**

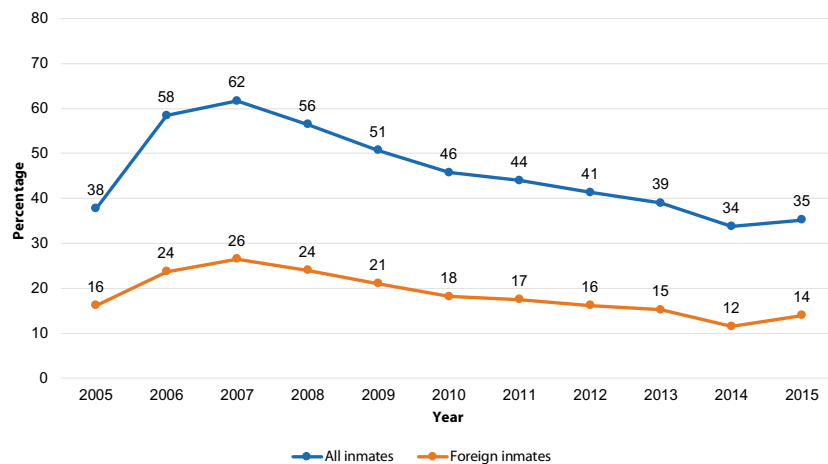


Figure 3.174 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence decreased by 7%. In 2005, 38% of inmates did not have a final sentence, while in 2015 inmates without a final sentence represented 35% of the total prison population. According to the information provided by the SPACE national correspondent, the decrease in the number of inmates without a final sentence is due to the policy agreed with law enforcement agencies and the judiciary to reduce very short detention stays (that is, a few days). Moreover, in April 2015, a law on the reduction of the use of pre-trial detention entered into force.

Comparing the same years, the percentage of foreigners held in pre-trial detention decreased by 14%. In 2005, they represented 16% of the total number of inmates, while in 2015 they represented 14%.

Figure 3.175. Italy (7): Distribution (in percentage) of sentenced prisoners by offence<sup>75,76,77</sup>

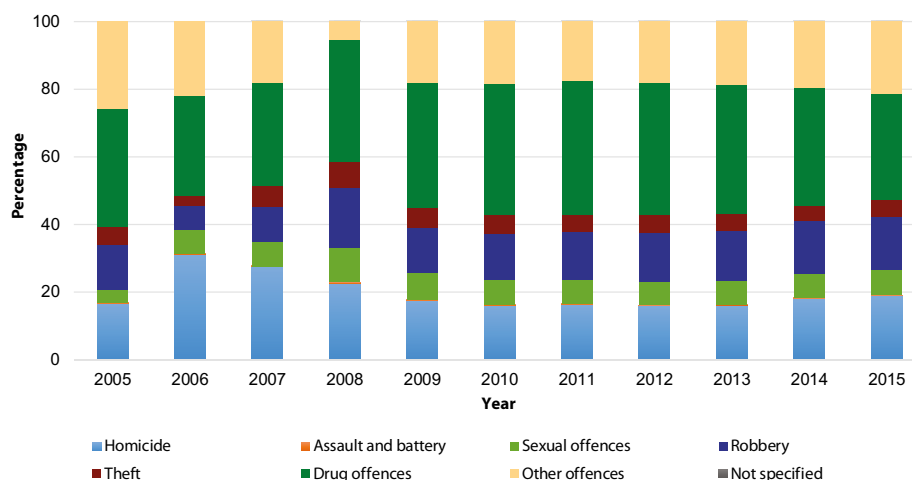


Figure 3.175 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentages of prisoners serving sentences for homicide, assault and battery, sexual offences and robbery increased, while the percentages of those serving sentences for drug offences decreased.

Figure 3.176. Italy (8): Rate of deaths and suicides (per 10 000 inmates)

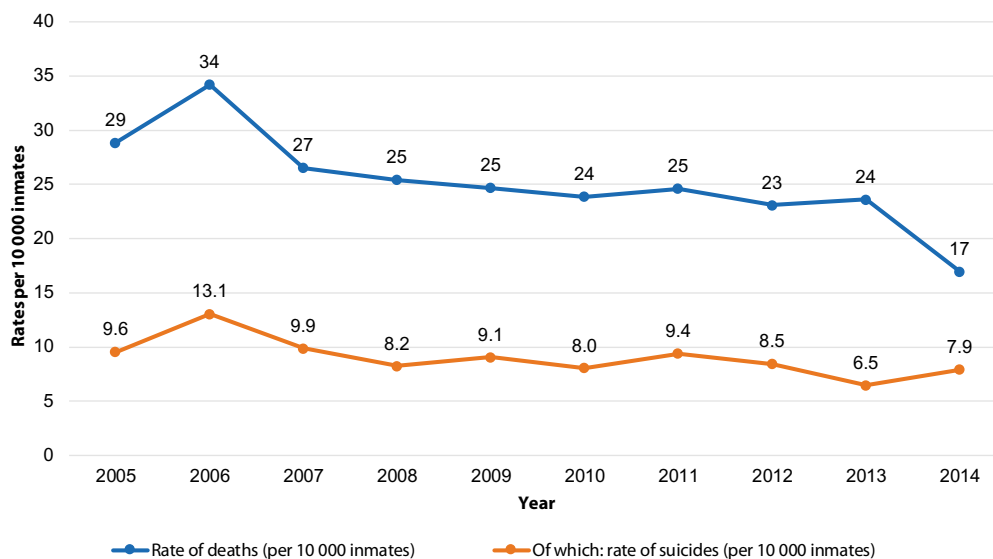


Figure 3.176 shows that from 2005 to 2014, the rate of deaths of inmates in penal institutions per 10 000 inmates decreased by 41%. In 2005, there were 29 deaths per 10 000 inmates, while in 2014 there were 17.

Comparing the same years, the rate of suicides of inmates in penal institutions per 10 000 inmates decreased by 17%. In 2005, there were 9.6 suicides per 10 000 inmates, while in 2014 there were 7.9.

75. The figures provided by the country do not always add up to 100%.

76. Sexual offences include (1) rape (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005) and (2) other sexual offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008).

77. Other offences include (1) economic and financial offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008); (2) terrorism (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (3) organised crime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (4) cybercrime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2014); and (5) other cases (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005).

# Latvia

## KEY FACTS

	2014/15	Comparative		Evolution 2005-2014/15	
		CoE 47	EU 28	Average	% Change
Prison population rate (inmates per 100 000 inhabitants) (01.09.2015)	223.4	High	High	284.2	↓↓↓↓
Flow of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (per 100 000 inhabitants)	625.6	High	High	714.2	↓↓
Flow of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (per 100 000 inhabitants)	177.7	High	High	171.8*	↑↑
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	---	---	---	---	---
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	4.6	Low	Low	4.9	↓
Prison density (inmates per 100 places) (01.09.2015)	75.2	Low	Low	76.5	↔
Median age of the prison population (in years) (01.09.2015)	40.0	High	High	35.6	↑↑
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	7.7	High	High	6.3	↑↑↑
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	3.5	Low	Low	1.4	↑↑↑↑
<i>of which:</i> in pre-trial detention	78.6	High	High	47.5**	↑↑↑↑
Percentage of inmates without a final sentence (01.09.2015)	28.4	High	High	28.6	↓↓
Rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates in 2014	58.2	High	High	39.0	↑↑↑↑
Rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates in 2014	10.4	High	High	7.6	↑↑↑↑
<i>of which:</i> % in pre-trial detention	20.0	Medium	Medium	N/A	N/A
Ratio of inmates per staff member (01.09.2015)	1.7	Medium	Medium	2.0	↓↓↓↓
Percentage of custodial staff among total staff (01.09.2015)	65.6	Medium	Medium	53.4	↑
Total budget spent by the prison administration in 2014 (in euros)	41 454 507	N/A	N/A	38 437 329 ***	↑↑
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate in 2014 (in euros)	22.6	Medium	Low	16.5****	↑

\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2009 to 2014.

\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2006 to 2015.

\*\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2012 to 2014.

\*\*\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2008 to 2014.

## LATVIA IN BRIEF

- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators show a decrease: prison population rate (–29%), flow of entries into penal institutions (–16%), average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow (–9%), percentage of inmates without a final sentence (–14%) and Ratio of inmates per staff member (–25%).
- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators show an increase: flow of releases from penal institutions (+11%), median age of the population (+18% from 2008 to 2015), percentage of female inmates (+36%), percentage of foreign inmates (>500%), percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates (+78% from 2006 to 2015) rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates (+62%), rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates (+276%) percentage of custodial staff among total staff (+6%), total budget spent by the prison administration (8% from 2012 to 2014) and average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (+8% from 2008 to 2014).
- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the prison density remained stable (–4.7%).

## LATVIA IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

- ▶ Compared to other European countries, in 2014/15 Latvia presents:
  - Low: average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow, prison density, percentage of foreign inmates.
  - Medium: percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention, Ratio of inmates per staff member, percentage of custodial staff among total staff.
  - High: prison population rate, flow of entries into penal institutions, flow of releases from penal institutions, median age of the prison population, percentage of female inmates, percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates, percentage of inmates without a final sentence, rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates, rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates.
- ▶ When the average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate is calculated, Latvia ranks medium compared to the member states of the Council of Europe, but low compared to the member states of the European Union.

## GENERAL COMMENTS

Figure 3.177. Latvia (1): Prison population rate and flow of entries and releases from penal institutions (per 100 000 inhabitants)

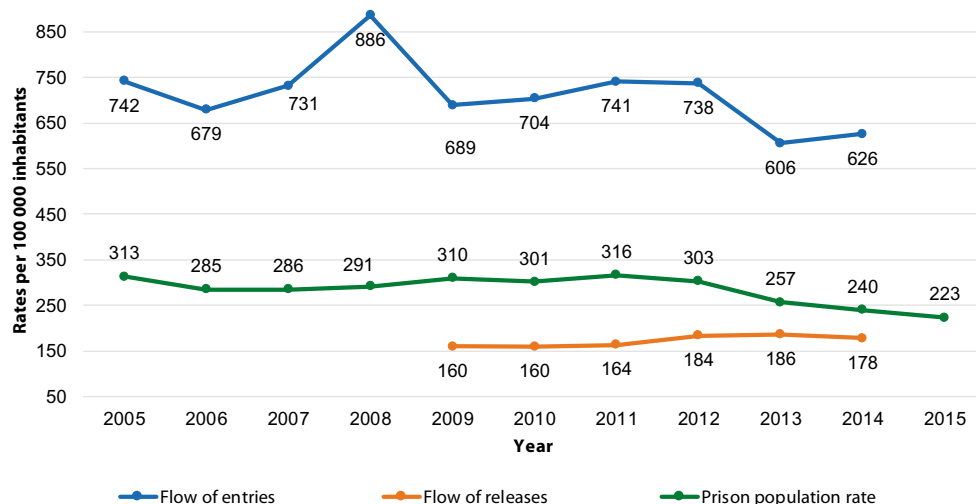


Figure 3.177 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the prison population rate of Latvia (stock) decreased by 29%. In 2005, the country had 313 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 223.

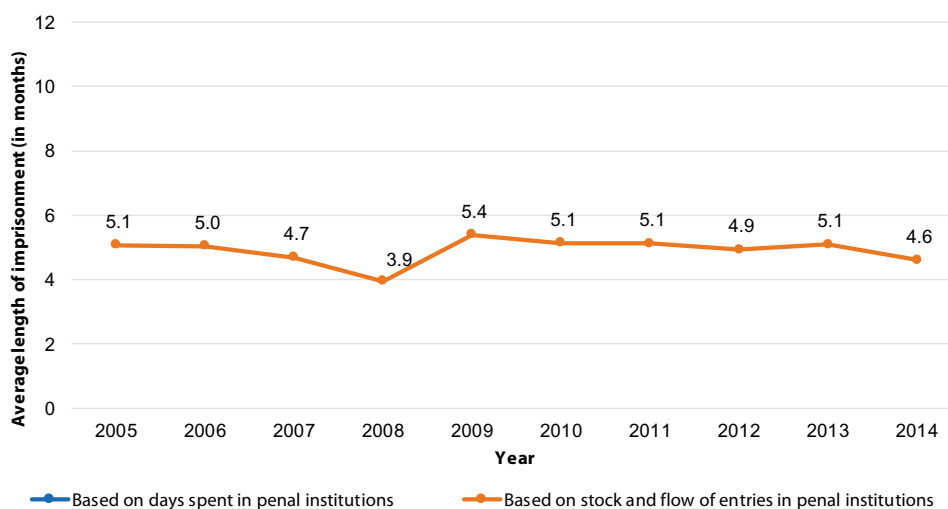
From 2005 to 2014, the flow of entries decreased by 16%. In 2005, there were 742 entries into penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 626.



From 2009 to 2014, the flow of releases increased by 11%. In 2009, there were 160 releases from penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 178.

The flow of entries and the flow of releases show dissimilar rates but relatively similar trends.

**Figure 3.178. Latvia (2): Average length of imprisonment (in months)**



From 2005 to 2014, the average length of imprisonment estimated on the basis of the ratio between stock and flow decreased by 9%. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 5.1 months, while in 2014 it was 4.6 months.

No data are available for the estimation of the average length of imprisonment based on the number of days spent in penal institutions.

**Figure 3.179. Latvia (3): Prison density per 100 places (Overcrowding)**

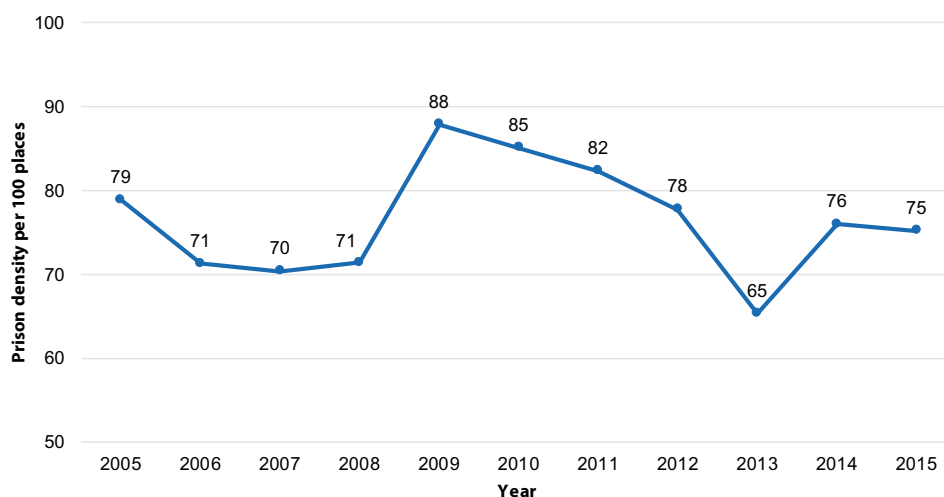


Figure 3.179 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the prison density of Latvia decreased by 5%. In 2005, the country had 79 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 75.

Figure 3.180. Latvia (4): Total capacity of penal institution and number of inmates

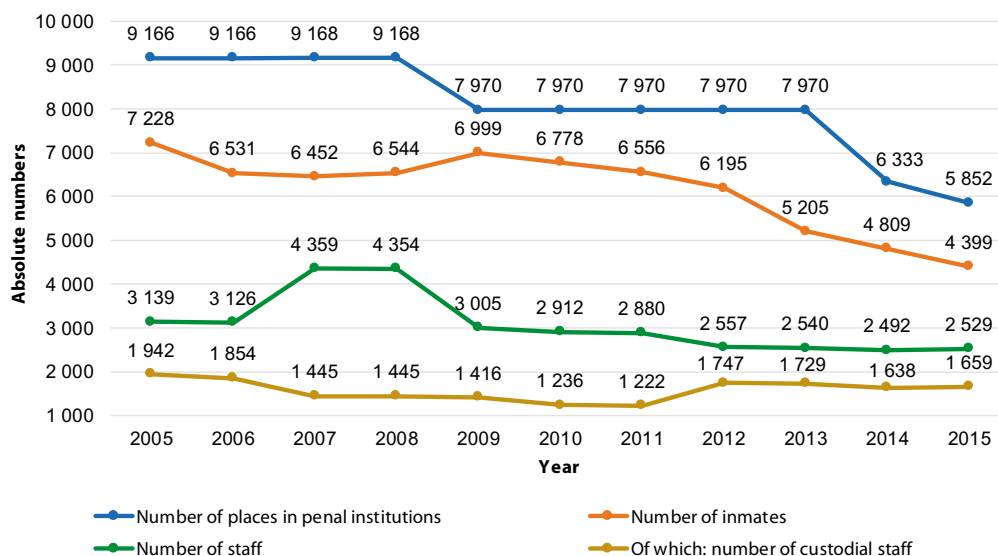


Figure 3.180 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the total number of places in penal institutions in Latvia decreased by 36%. In 2005, the country had 9 166 places, while in 2015 it had 5 852. According to the information provided by the SPACE national correspondent, the number of places in penal institutions decreased due to the closure of prisons. To comply with the proposed actions in the Cabinet Declaration of 20 December 2007 on the need to ensure the optimisation of penal institutions in accordance with international standards, including the number of prisons, four separate prisons were combined and two larger prisons were created. Hence, on 31 October 2008, Matisa prison and the Central Prison were merged, as were Grīvas and Daugavpils prisons. On the other hand, on 15 December 2015, Pārlielupes prison was closed. As a result, the number of prisons was reduced from 15 to 12.

Similarly, to assess whether the existing prisoners are provided with dignified residence conditions, on 11 September 2013 the prison administration issued the “prison accommodation audit” order. An auditing commission was created, which included the officials and employees of the Latvian prison administration and the Ministry of Justice. From October 2013 to May 2014, this commission conducted a survey of all residential premises in penal institutions according to the following criteria:

- ▶ adequacy of the living space: living space in dormitory-style premises has to be at least 4 m<sup>2</sup> per inmate, but in solitary cells it must be at least 9 m<sup>2</sup>;
- ▶ need for capital and/or cosmetic repairs;
- ▶ sufficiency of natural and artificial lighting;
- ▶ existence and adequacy of ventilation;
- ▶ existence and adequacy of delimitation of the sanitary unit;
- ▶ individual bed space;
- ▶ a minimum of microclimate parameters;
- ▶ compliance with the general conditions of hygiene and epidemiological safety.

All the information collected by the survey commission was compiled in accordance with the referred criteria and proposals were submitted to the Ministry of Justice to ensure that the residential space complies with human dignity, and the conditions do not encourage inhuman, humiliating treatment and ill-treatment of persons. The commission also submitted proposals on financial investment to improve the living space (separately for each prison).

In the light of the above, on 2 July 2014, the Minister of Justice issued two orders, namely: Order No. 1-1/259 on the types of penal institutions and the number of inmates, and Order No. 1-1/260 on the elimination of a penal institution. In compliance with these orders, on 1 November 2014 the administration closed Skirotava prison. As a result, the total number of prisons was reduced from 12 to 11.

In accordance with the Ministry of Justice Order No. 1-1/492 of 30 December 2014, “On the types of the deprivation of liberty institutions and the number of prisoners”, which established a maximum number of inmates

in all places of imprisonment, from 2013 to 2015, the number of inmates was reduced by 2 118 (from 7 970 to 5 852).

From 2005 to 2015, the total number of inmates decreased by 39%. In 2005, the country had 7 228 inmates, while in 2015 it had 4 399.

From 2005 to 2015, the total number of staff decreased by 19%. In 2005, Latvia had a total staff of 3 139 persons, while in 2015 it had 2 529.

Comparing the same years, the total number of custodial staff decreased by 15%. In 2005, Latvia had a total custodial staff of 1 942 persons, while in 2015 it had 1 659.

According to the information provided by the SPACE national correspondent, the increase in the number of staff observed in 2007 was due to the EQUAL Community Initiative of the European Social Fund, "New solutions for the promotion of the employment of former prisoners". Within the framework of the project, psychologists and social workers were employed and then recruited as prisons administration staff at the end of the project.

In the context of the economic crisis of the country, and according to a decision adopted in the cabinet meeting of 1 July 2008 (Protocol No. 45/31, paragraph 16), the total number of state administration employees in 2008/09 had to be reduced by at least 5%. The staff reductions also applied to the Latvian prison administration and the number of staff was significantly reduced. For example, on 1 June 2009, a major reduction of staff took place in Olaine Prison (Latvian Prison Hospital), where some of the prison units were closed. As a consequence, 170 positions were eliminated, including that of 31 officers, 10 employees and 129 medical practitioners.

The number of persons employed in the prison administration continued to decline slightly in 2014, but increased slightly in 2015, pursuant to the Law "On the state budget for 2015" programme of the Ministry of Justice "Criminal enforcement", sub-programme "Places of imprisonment". Thus, in 2014, the prison administration initiated a new policy initiative, "The implementation of the re-socialisation process of sentenced persons", to ensure the implementation of the re-socialisation process of convicted persons in accordance with Cabinet Regulation No. 191 of 9 April 2013, "Implementing procedures for the re-socialisation of sentenced persons". Thus, new positions for psychologists, social workers, chaplains and narcologists were created.

**Figure 3.181. Latvia (5): Percentage of females and foreigners in the prison population**

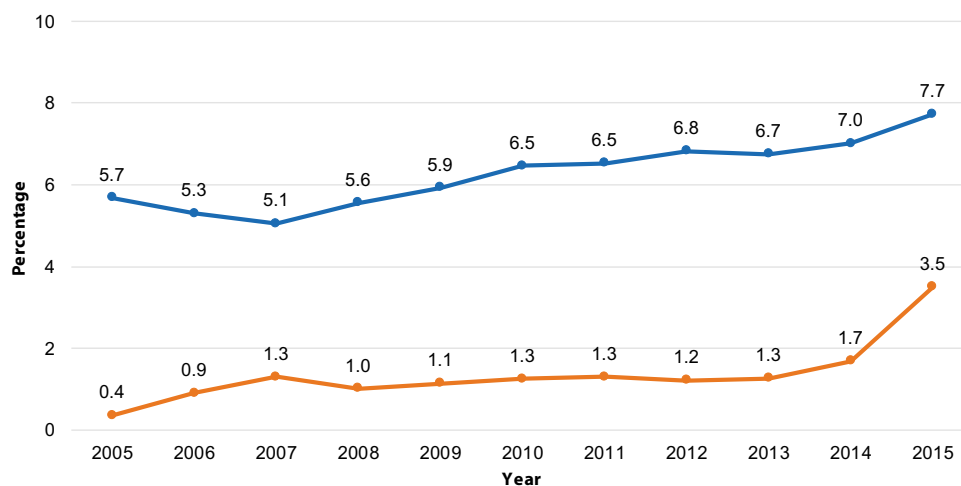


Figure 3.181 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of female inmates increased by 36%. In 2005, 5.7% of the inmates were females, while in 2015 they represented 7.7% of the total prison population.

Comparing the same years, the percentage of foreign inmates increased by 873%. In 2005, 0.4% of the inmates were foreigners, while in 2015 they represented 3.5% of the total prison population. According to the information provided by the SPACE national correspondent, the percentage of foreign inmates increased dramatically in 2015 due to the imprisonment of citizens from Vietnam, who were accused of illegally crossing into Latvia. This usually led to convictions of up to six months and, as an additional sanction, forced expulsion from Latvia upon completion of the sentence.

Figure 3.182. Latvia (6): Percentage of inmates and foreign inmates without a final sentence

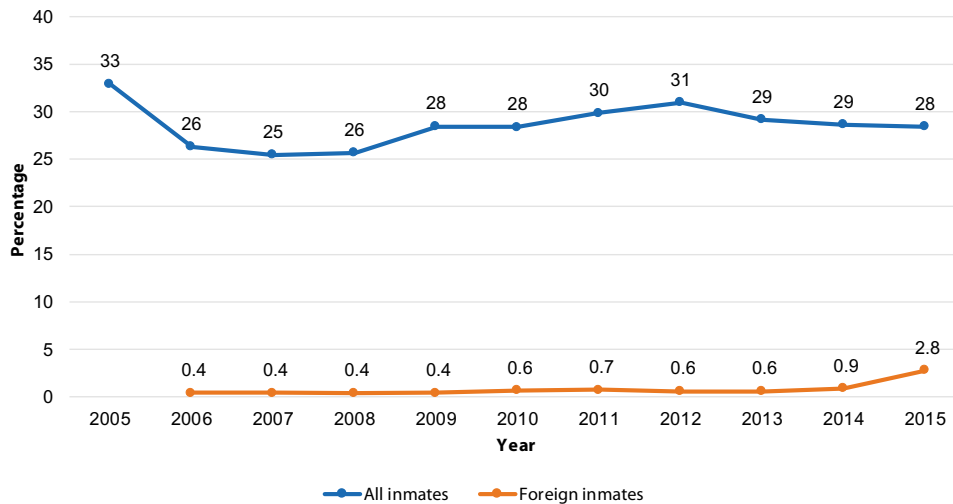


Figure 3.182 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence decreased by 14%. In 2005, 33% of inmates did not have a final sentence, while in 2015 inmates without a final sentence represented 28% of the total prison population.

From 2006 to 2015, the percentage of foreigners held in pre-trial detention increased by 590%. In 2006, they represented 0.4% of the total number of inmates, while in 2015 they represented 2.8% (see the comment on Figure 3.181 concerning foreign inmates).

Figure 3.183. Latvia (7): Distribution (in percentage) of sentenced prisoners by offence<sup>78,79,80</sup>

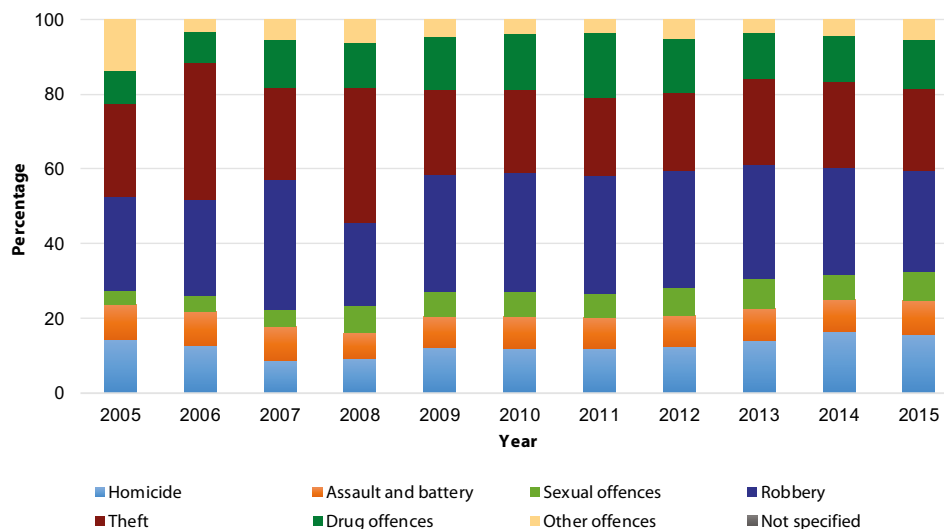


Figure 3.183 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentages of prisoners serving sentences for sexual offences, robbery and drug offences increased, while the percentages of those serving sentences for theft decreased.

78. The figures provided by the country do not always add up to 100%.

79. Sexual offences include (1) rape (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005) and (2) other sexual offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008).

80. Other offences include (1) economic and financial offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008); (2) terrorism (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (3) organised crime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (4) cybercrime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2014); and (5) other cases (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005).

Figure 3.184. Latvia (8): Rate of deaths and suicides (per 10 000 inmates)

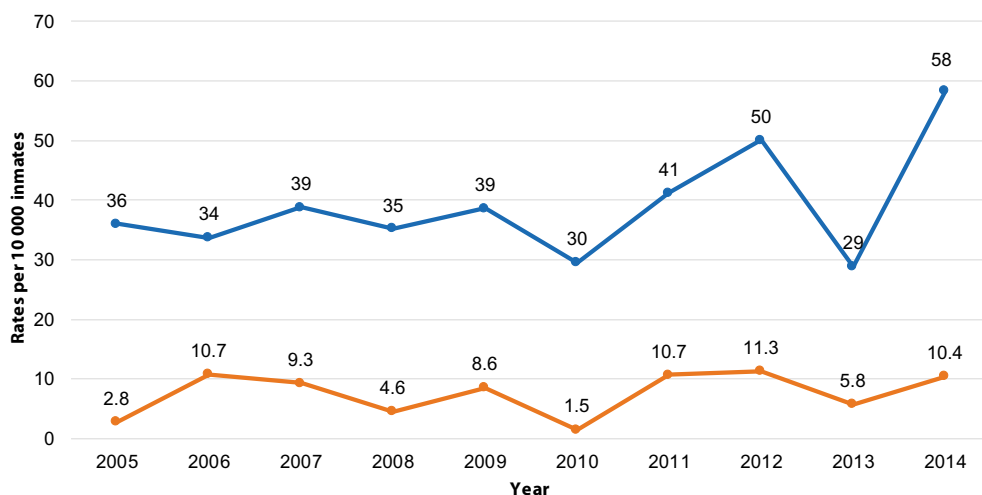


Figure 3.184 shows that from 2005 to 2014, the rate of deaths of inmates in penal institutions per 10 000 inmates increased by 62%. In 2005, there were 36 deaths per 10 000 inmates, while in 2014 there were 58.

Any interpretation of the rates and trends of suicides would be misleading because, from a statistical point of view, the absolute numbers are too low (between 1 and 8 suicides per year) to reach reliable conclusions.



# Liechtenstein

## KEY FACTS

	2014/15	Comparative		Evolution 2005-2014/15	
		CoE 47	EU 28	Average	% Change
Prison population rate (inmates per 100 000 inhabitants) (01.09.2015)	21.3	Low	N/A	26.2	↓↓↓↓
Flow of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (per 100 000 inhabitants)	142.7	Medium	N/A	243.5	↓↓↓↓↓
Flow of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (per 100 000 inhabitants)	110.4	Low	N/A	191.7*	↓↓↓↓↓
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	2.0	Low	N/A	1.4	↑↑↑↑↑
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	1.8	Low	N/A	1.5	↑↑↑↑↑
Prison density (inmates per 100 places) (01.09.2015)	40.0	Low	N/A	45.3	↓↓
Median age of the prison population (in years) (01.09.2015)	41.0	High	N/A	40.7	↑
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	12.5	High	N/A	3.8	↑↑↑↑↑
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	87.5	High	N/A	61.9	↑↑↑↑
<i>of which:</i> in pre-trial detention	57.1	High	N/A	41.9	↑↑↑↑
Percentage of inmates without a final sentence (01.09.2015)	50.0	High	N/A	47.0	↓↓
Rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates in 2014	0.0	Low	N/A	0.0	↔↔
Rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates in 2014	0.0	Low	N/A	0.0	↔↔
<i>of which:</i> % in pre-trial detention	0.0	Low	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ratio of inmates per staff member (01.09.2015)	0.5	Low	N/A	0.6	↔↔
Percentage of custodial staff among total staff (01.09.2015)	93.8	High	N/A	84.0	↑↑↑↑↑
Total budget spent by the prison administration in 2014 (in euros)	1 629 000	N/A	N/A	1 725 833**	↓
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate in 2014 (in euros)	230.0	High	N/A	227.9***	↑

\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2009 to 2014.

\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2012 to 2014.

\*\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2008 to 2014.

## CAUTIONARY STATEMENT

Liechtenstein has a population of roughly 37 000. The majority of its prisoners serve their sentences in Austrian prisons and are not included in the statistics of the country. Hence, on 1 September of every year, Liechtenstein usually has less than 15 inmates. From a statistical point of view, this means that it is not possible to establish reliable time series. As a consequence, the figures, rates and graphs included in this report are given purely as an indication and must be interpreted very cautiously.

## LIECHTENSTEIN IN BRIEF

- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators show a decrease: prison population rate (–26%), flow of entries into penal institutions (–62%), flow of releases from penal institutions (–71%), prison density (–12%), percentage of inmates without a final sentence (–17%) and total budget spent by the prison administration (–8% from 2012 to 2014).
- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators show an increase: average length of imprisonment based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (+194%), average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow (+96%), median age of the population (+6%), percentage of female inmates (>500%), percentage of foreign inmates (+25%), percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates (+33%), percentage of custodial staff (+108%) and average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (+7% from 2008 to 2014).
- ▶ Comparing 2014 to 2005, the Ratio of inmates per staff member remained stable (0%).

## LIECHTENSTEIN IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

- ▶ Compared to other European countries, in 2014/15 Liechtenstein presents:
  - Low: prison population rate, flow of releases from penal institutions, average length of imprisonment based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions, average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow, prison density, rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates, rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates, percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention, Ratio of inmates per staff member.
  - Medium: flow of entries into penal institutions.
  - High: median age of the prison population, percentage of female inmates, percentage of foreign inmates, percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates, percentage of inmates without a final sentence, percentage of custodial staff among total staff, average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate.

## GENERAL COMMENTS

Figure 3.185. Liechtenstein (1): Prison population rate and flow of entries and releases from penal institutions (per 100 000 inhabitants)

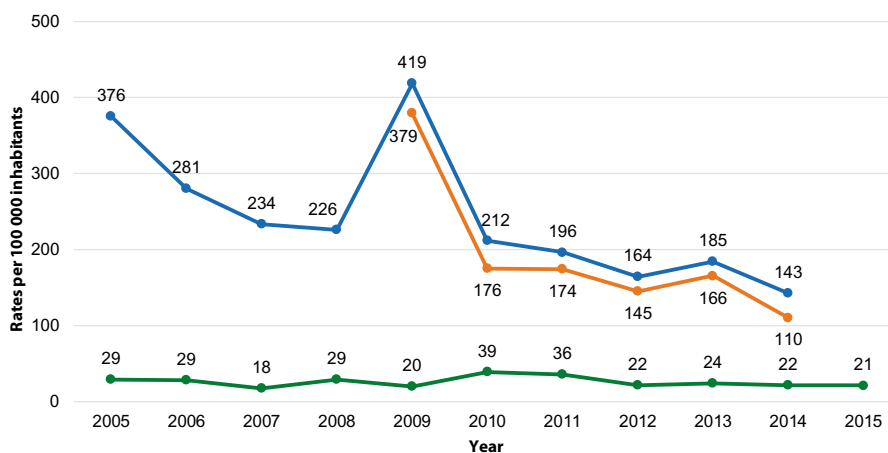


Figure 3.185 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the prison population rate of Liechtenstein (stock) decreased by 26%. In 2005, the country had 29 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 21.



From 2005 to 2014, the flow of entries decreased by 62%. In 2005, there were 376 entries into penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 143.

From 2009 to 2014, the flow of releases decreased by 71%. In 2009, there were 379 releases from penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 110.

The flow of entries and the flow of releases show relatively similar rates and trends.

**Figure 3.186. Liechtenstein (2): Average length of imprisonment (in months)**

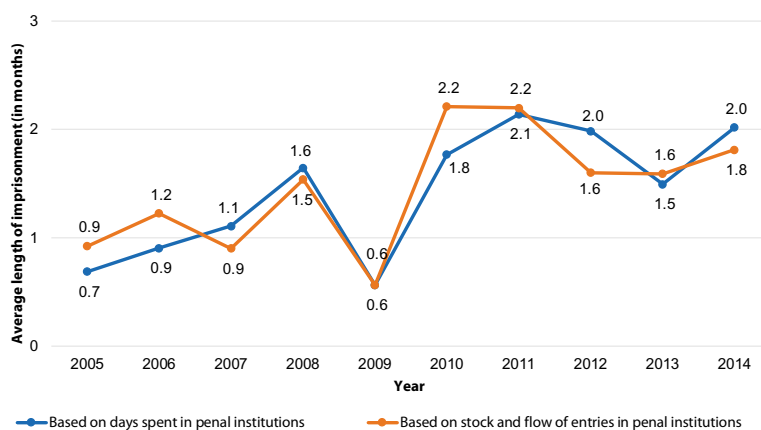


Figure 3.186 shows that from 2005 to 2014, the average length of imprisonment estimated on the basis of the number of days spent in penal institutions increased by 194%. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 0.7 months, while in 2014 it was 2 months.

When the average length of imprisonment is estimated on the basis of the ratio between stock and flow, a comparison of those two years reveals an increase of 96%. According to this indicator, in 2005 the average length of imprisonment was 0.9 months, while in 2014 it was 1.8 months.

**Figure 3.187. Liechtenstein (3): Prison density per 100 places (Overcrowding)**

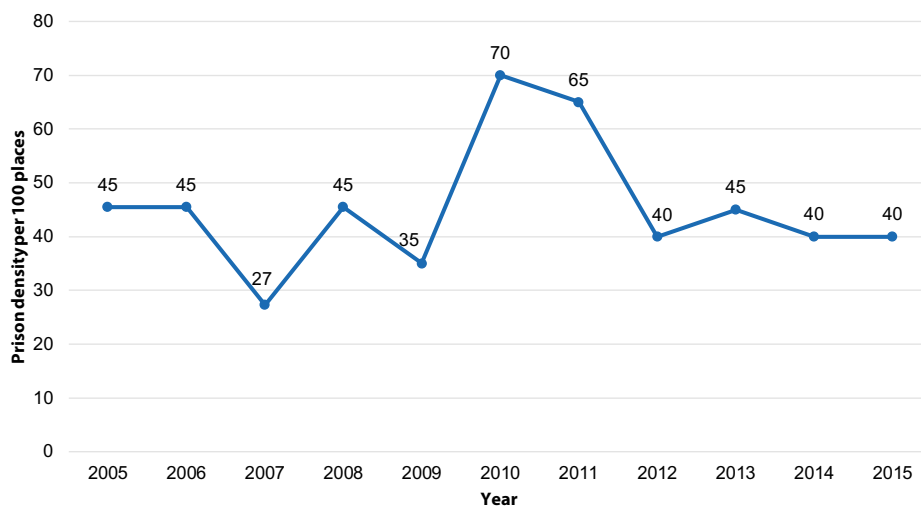


Figure 3.187 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the prison density of Liechtenstein decreased by 12%. In 2005, the country had 45 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 40.

**Figure 3.188. Liechtenstein (4): Total capacity of penal institution and number of inmates**

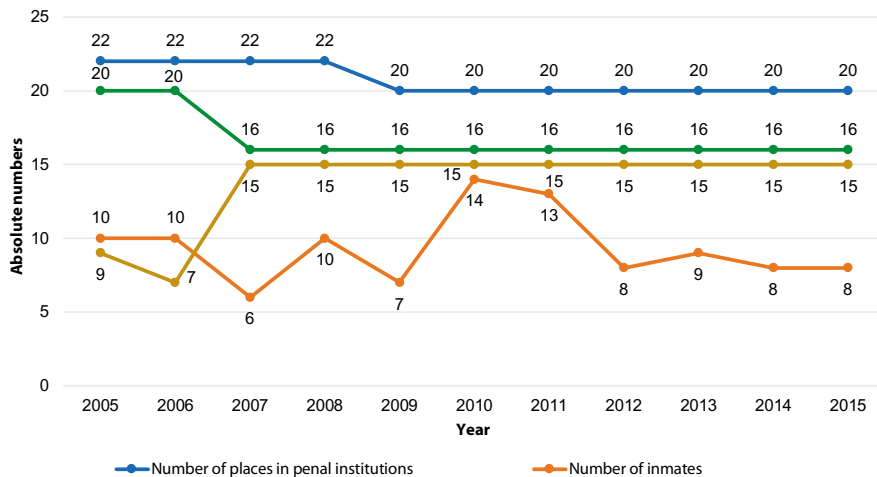


Figure 3.188 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the total number of places in penal institutions in Liechtenstein decreased by 9%. In 2005, the country had 22 places, while in 2015 it had 20.

Comparing the same years, the total number of inmates decreased by 20%. In 2005, the country had 10 inmates, while in 2015 it had 8.

From 2005 to 2015, the total number of staff decreased by 20%. In 2005, Liechtenstein had a total staff of 20 persons, while in 2015 it had 16.

Comparing the same years, the total number of custodial staff increased by 67%. In 2005, Liechtenstein had a total custodial staff of 9 persons, while in 2015 it had 15.

**Figure 3.189. Liechtenstein (5): Percentage of females and foreigners in the prison population**

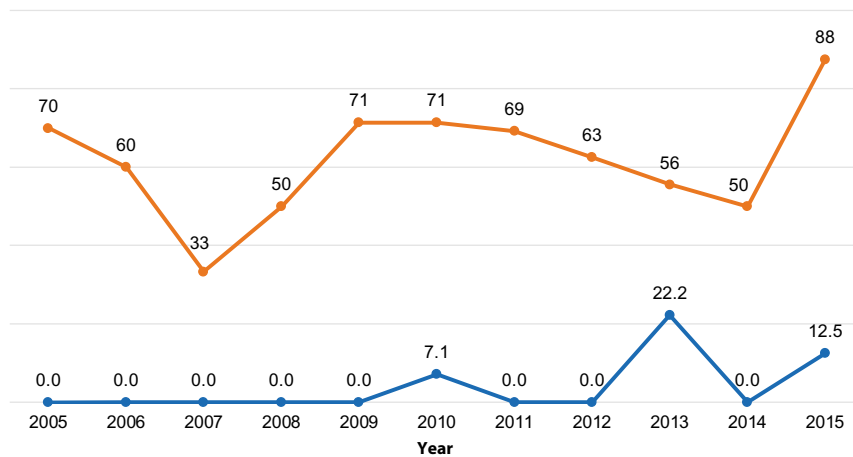


Figure 3.189 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of female inmates went from 0% to 12.5%.

Comparing the same years, the percentage of foreign inmates increased by 25%. In 2005, 70% of the inmates were foreigners, while in 2015 they represented 88% of the total prison population.

**Figure 3.190. Liechtenstein (6): Percentage of inmates and foreign inmates without a final sentence**

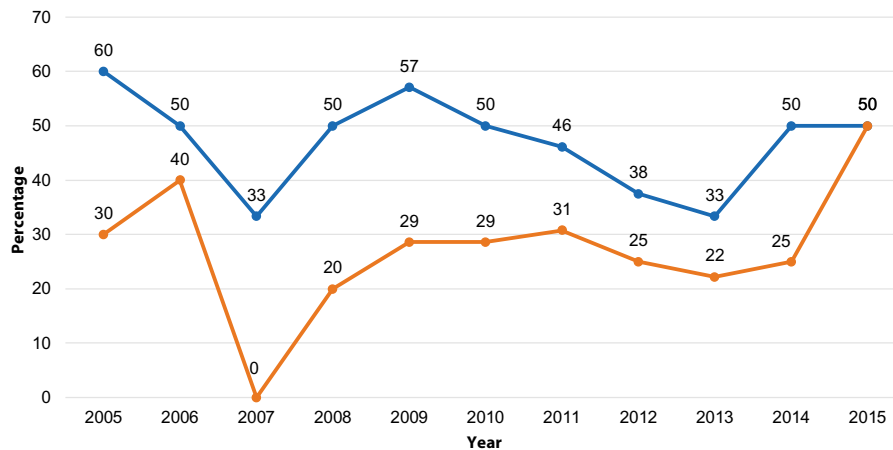
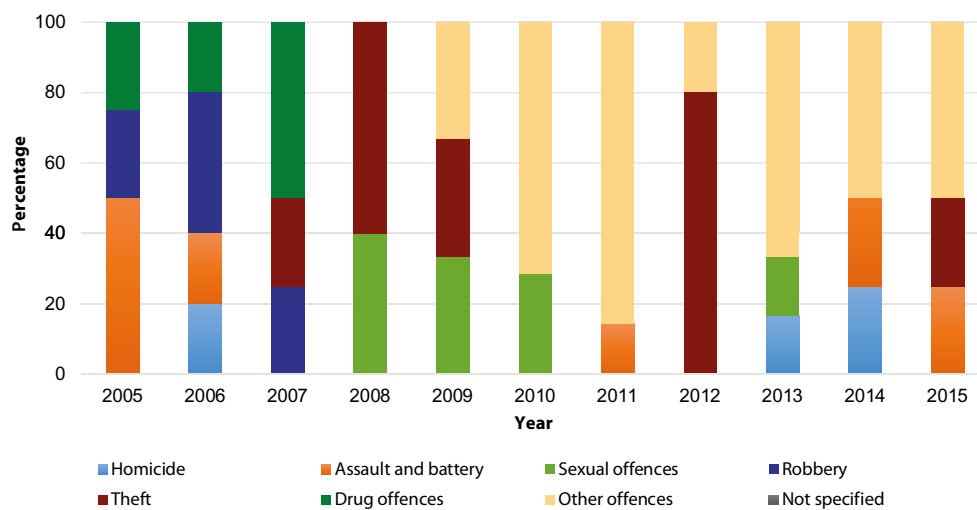


Figure 3.190 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence decreased by 17%. In 2005, 60% of inmates did not have a final sentence, while in 2015 inmates without a final sentence represented 50% of the total prison population.

Comparing the same years, the percentage of foreigners held in pre-trial detention increased by 67%. In 2005, they represented 30% of the total number of inmates, while in 2015 they represented 50%.

**Figure 3.191. Liechtenstein (7): Distribution (in percentage) of sentenced prisoners by offence<sup>81,82,83</sup>**



The total number of inmates is too low to allow reliable interpretations of the trends observed in Figure 3.191. For example, in 2015 there was one inmate sentenced for assault, one for theft and two for other offences, while in 2005, there were two for assault and battery, one for robbery and one for a sexual offence.

81. The figures provided by the country do not always add up to 100%.

82. Sexual offences include (1) rape (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005) and (2) other sexual offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008).

83. Other offences include (1) economic and financial offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008); (2) terrorism (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (3) organised crime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (4) cybercrime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2014); and (5) other cases (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005).

Figure 3.192. Liechtenstein (8): Rate of deaths and suicides (per 10 000 inmates)

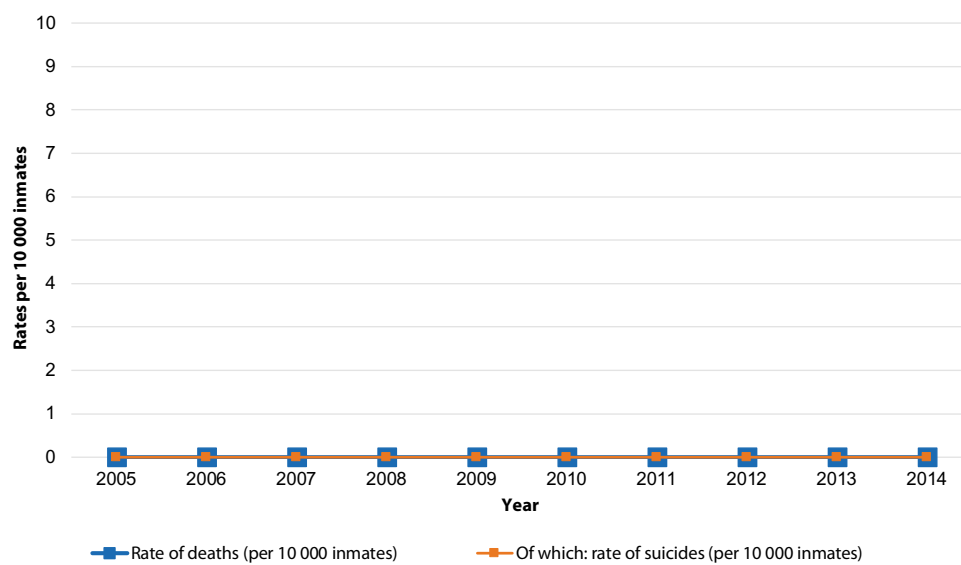


Figure 3.192 shows that between 2005 and 2014, no inmates died in the penal institutions of the country.

# Lithuania

## KEY FACTS

	2014/15	Comparative		Evolution 2005-2014/15	
		CoE 47	EU 28	Average	% Change
Prison population rate (inmates per 100 000 inhabitants) (01.09.2015)	277.7	High	High	270.3	↑↑
Flow of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (per 100 000 inhabitants)	287.6	High	High	301.6	↓↓
Flow of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (per 100 000 inhabitants)	---	---	---	---	---
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	12.7	High	High	10.7	↑↑↑↑
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	12.7	High	High	10.8	↑↑↑↑
Prison density (inmates per 100 places) (01.09.2015)	85.3	Medium	Low	92.5	↔
Median age of the prison population (in years) (01.09.2015)	32.0	Low	Low	30.6*	↔
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	4.0	Low	Low	4.2	↑↑↑
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	1.6	Low	Low	1.3	↑↑↑↑
<i>of which:</i> in pre-trial detention	27.0	Low	Medium	37.0	↑↑↑
Percentage of inmates without a final sentence (01.09.2015)	12.4	Low	Low	16.3	↓↓↓
Rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates in 2014	47.9	High	High	36.8	↑↑↑↑
Rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates in 2014	12.3	High	High	11.4	↓↓
<i>of which:</i> % in pre-trial detention	9.1	Medium	Medium	31.1	↑↑↑↑
Ratio of inmates per staff member (01.09.2015)	2.3	High	High	2.5	↔
Percentage of custodial staff among total staff (01.09.2015)	57.2	Medium	Medium	56.3	↑
Total budget spent by the prison administration in 2014 (in euros)	587 280 000	N/A	N/A	563 168 738 **	↔
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate in 2014 (in euros)	16.1	Low	Low	15.0***	↓↓

\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2006 to 2015

\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2011 to 2014.

\*\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2008 to 2014.

## LITHUANIA IN BRIEF

- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators show a decrease: flow of entries into penal institutions (−14%), percentage of inmates without a final sentence (−35%), rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates (−11%), percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention (−83%) and average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (−13% from 2008 to 2014).
- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators show an increase: prison population rate (+19%), average length of imprisonment based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (+51%), average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow (+52%), percentage of female inmates (+21%), percentage of foreign inmates (+87%), percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates (+29%), rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates (+53%) and percentage of custodial staff among total staff (+7%).
- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators remained stable: prison density (+1%), median age of the population (−2% from 2006 to 2015), Ratio of inmates per staff member (+1%) and total budget spent by the prison administration (+4% from 2011 to 2014).

## LITHUANIA IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

- ▶ Compared to other European countries, in 2014/15 Lithuania presents:
  - Low: median age of the prison population, percentage of female inmates, percentage of foreign inmates, percentage of inmates without a final sentence, average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate.
  - Medium: percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention, percentage of custodial staff among total staff.
  - High: prison population rate, flow of entries into penal institutions, average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow, average length of imprisonment based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions, rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates, rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates, Ratio of inmates per staff member.
- ▶ When prison density is calculated, Lithuania ranks medium compared to the member states of the Council of Europe, but low compared to the member states of the European Union.
- ▶ When the percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates is calculated, Lithuania ranks low compared to the member states of the Council of Europe, but medium compared to the member states of the European Union.

## GENERAL COMMENTS

**Figure 3.193. Lithuania (1): Prison population rate and flow of entries and releases from penal institutions (per 100 000 inhabitants)**

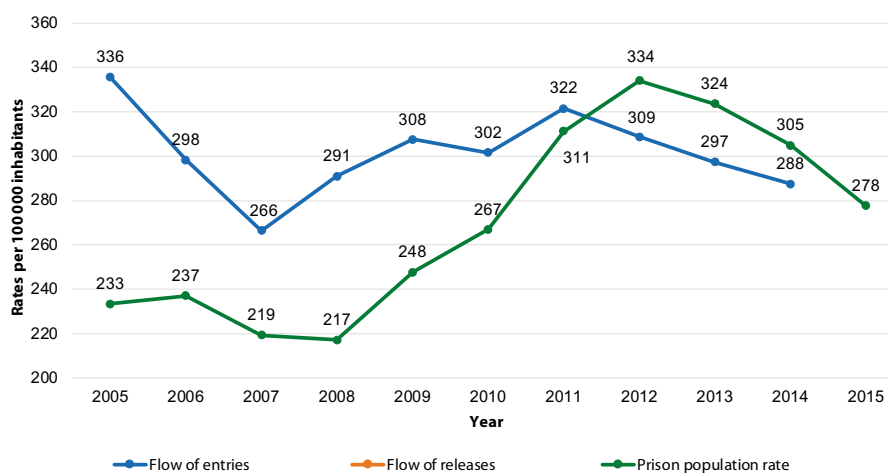


Figure 3.193 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the prison population rate of Lithuania (stock) increased by 19%. In 2005, the country had 233 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 278.

From 2005 to 2014, the flow of entries decreased by 14%. In 2005, there were 336 entries into penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 288.

Data are not available for the flow of releases.

**Figure 3.194. Lithuania (2): Average length of imprisonment (in months)**

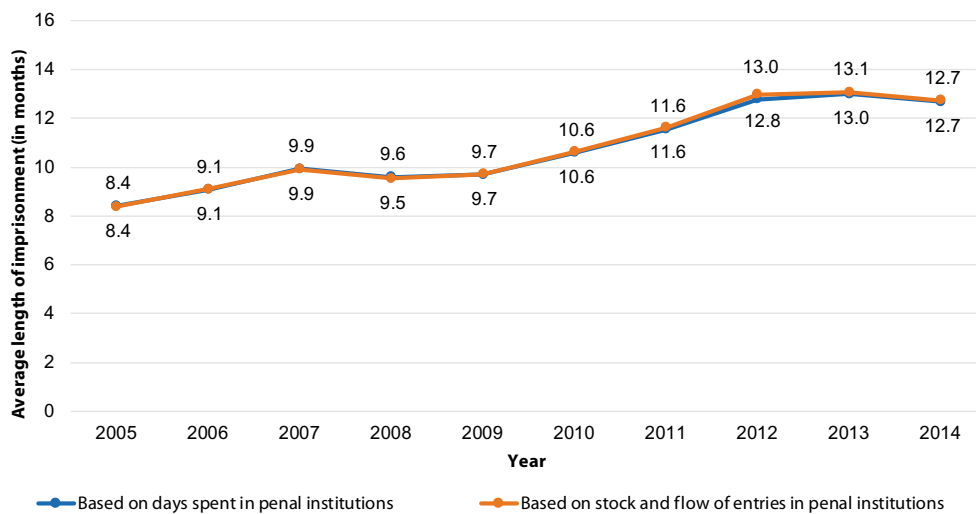


Figure 3.194 shows that from 2005 to 2014, the average length of imprisonment estimated on the basis of the number of days spent in penal institutions increased by 51%. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 8.4 months, while in 2014 it was 12.7 months.

When the average length of imprisonment is estimated on the basis of the ratio between stock and flow, a comparison of those two years reveals an increase of 52%. According to this indicator, in 2005 the average length of imprisonment was also 8.4 months, while in 2014 it was 12.7 months, too. The difference of 1% in the increase observed according to these two ways of estimating the average length of imprisonment is due to the rounding of the decimals not shown in the figure.

**Figure 3.195. Lithuania (3): Prison density per 100 places (Overcrowding)**

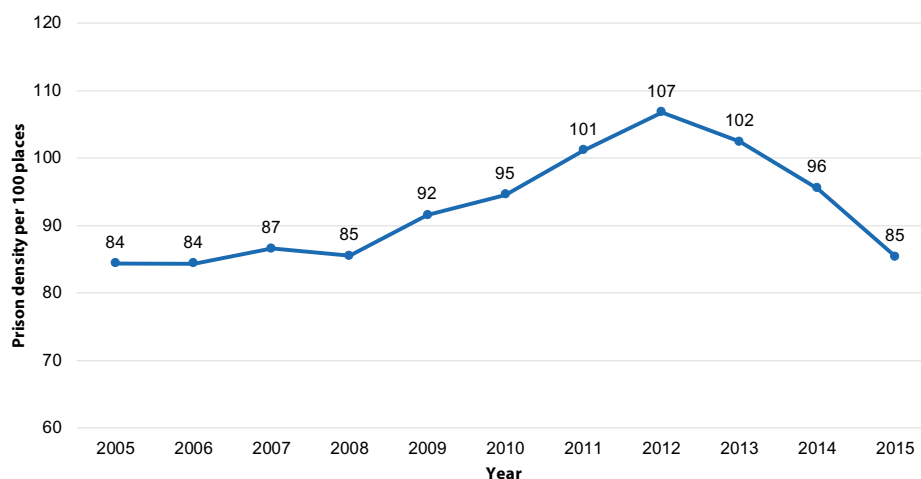


Figure 3.195 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the prison density of Lithuania remained relatively stable. In 2005, the country had 84 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 85.

**Figure 3.196. Lithuania (4): Total capacity of penal institution and number of inmates**

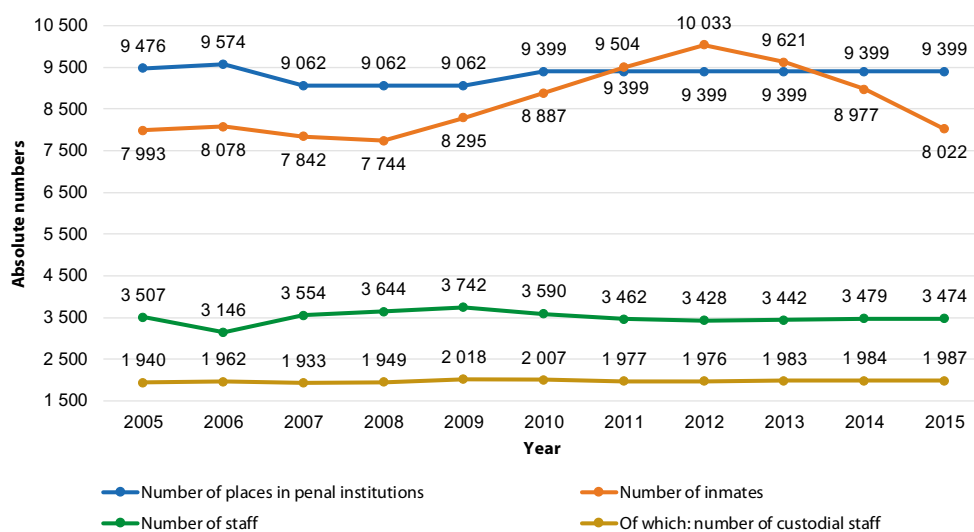


Figure 3.196 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the total number of places in penal institutions in Lithuania remained relatively stable. In 2005, the country had 9 476 places, while in 2015 it had 9 399. According to the information collected during this research, the slight fluctuations observed are due to renovation works of existing facilities.

Comparing the same years, the total number of inmates remained relatively stable until 2008, following which it increased until 2012, decreasing again thereafter. Overall, the total number of inmates in 2005 (7 993) is similar to that in 2015 (8 022).

From 2005 to 2015, the total number of staff remained relatively stable. In 2005, Lithuania had a total staff of 3 507 persons, while in 2015 it had 3 474.

From 2005 to 2015, the total number of custodial staff increased by 2%. In 2005, Lithuania had a total custodial staff of 1 940 persons, while in 2015 it had 1 987.

According to the information collected during this research, the slight fluctuations in the number of staff observed during the period under study are due to the reorganisation of the prison administration.

**Figure 3.197. Lithuania (5): Percentage of females and foreigners in the prison population**

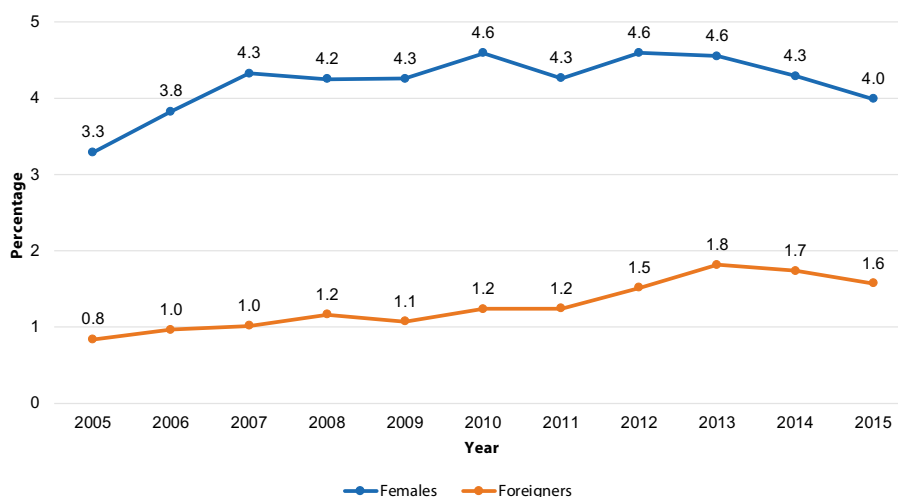


Figure 3.197 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of female inmates increased by 21%. In 2005, 3.3% of the inmates were females, while in 2015 they represented 4% of the total prison population.

Comparing the same years, the percentage of foreign inmates increased by 87%. In 2005, 0.8% of the inmates were foreigners, while in 2015 they represented 1.6% of the total prison population. According to the information



collected during this research, this increase is usually attributed to the integration of the country into the Schengen Area from 21 December 2007.

**Figure 3.198. Lithuania (6): Percentage of inmates and foreign inmates without a final sentence**

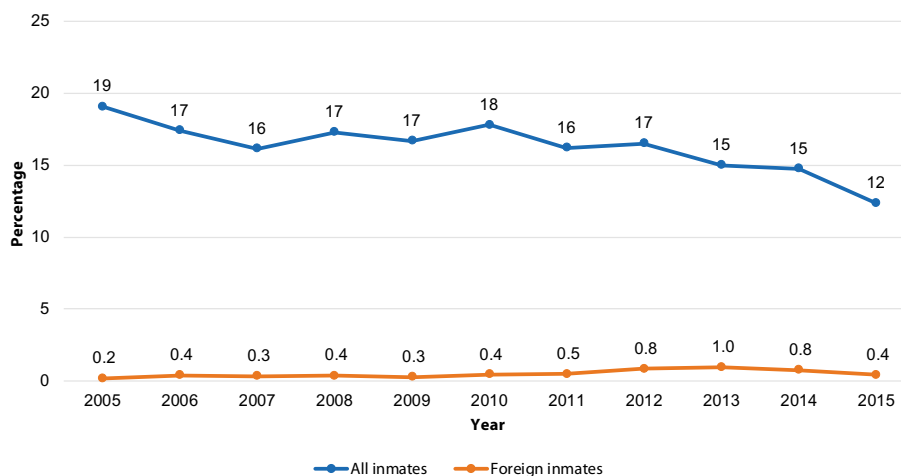


Figure 3.198 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence decreased by 35%. In 2005, 19% of inmates did not have a final sentence, while in 2015 inmates without a final sentence represented 12% of the total prison population. According to the information collected during this research, this decrease is mainly due to the reinforcement of the conditions required to use arrest as a preventive measure, to the introduction of electronic monitoring, and to the fact that court trials took less time.

From 2005 to 2015, the percentage of foreigners held in pre-trial detention increased by 142%. In 2005, they represented 0.2% of the total number of inmates, while in 2015 they represented 0.4%.

**Figure 3.199. Lithuania (7): Distribution (in percentage) of sentenced prisoners by offence<sup>84,85,86</sup>**

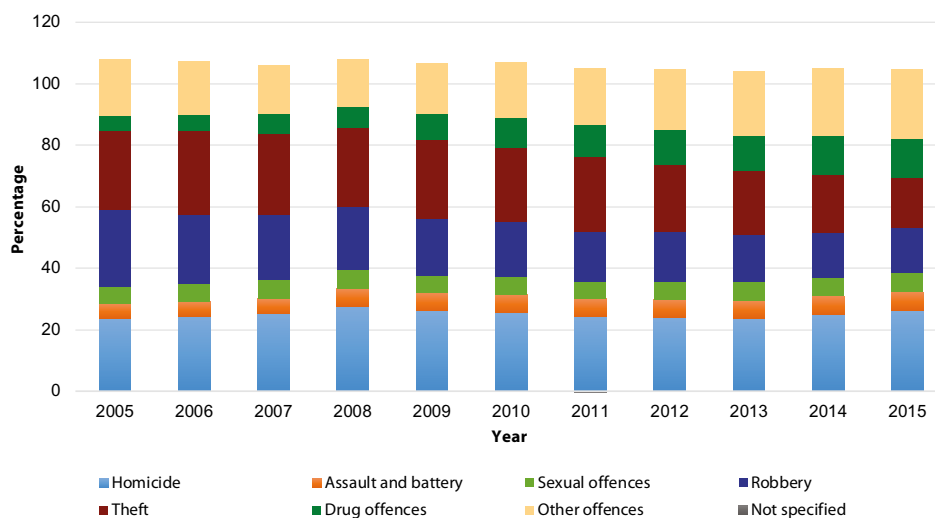


Figure 3.199 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentages of prisoners serving sentences for homicide, assault and battery, sexual offences and drug offences increased, while the percentages of those serving sentences for robbery and theft decreased. According to the information collected during this research, the percentages add up to more than 100% because, in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Criminal

84. The figures provided by the country do not always add up to 100%.

85. Sexual offences include (1) rape (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005) and (2) other sexual offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008).

86. Other offences include (1) economic and financial offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008); (2) terrorism (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (3) organised crime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (4) cybercrime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2014); and (5) other cases (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005).

Procedure, sentenced prisoners who have submitted their written consent are able to begin serving their term of imprisonment before the hearing of their case by the court of appeal. Thus, sentenced inmates who have submitted an appeal, as well as inmates whose sentences have come into force before their transfer to penitentiary institutions, are included in the total number of prisoners included in Figure 3.199, together with those whose sentences have come into force and are already serving them. However, only the latter are included in the total number of sentenced prisoners provided by the country.

**Figure 3.200. Lithuania (8): Rate of deaths and suicides (per 10 000 inmates)**

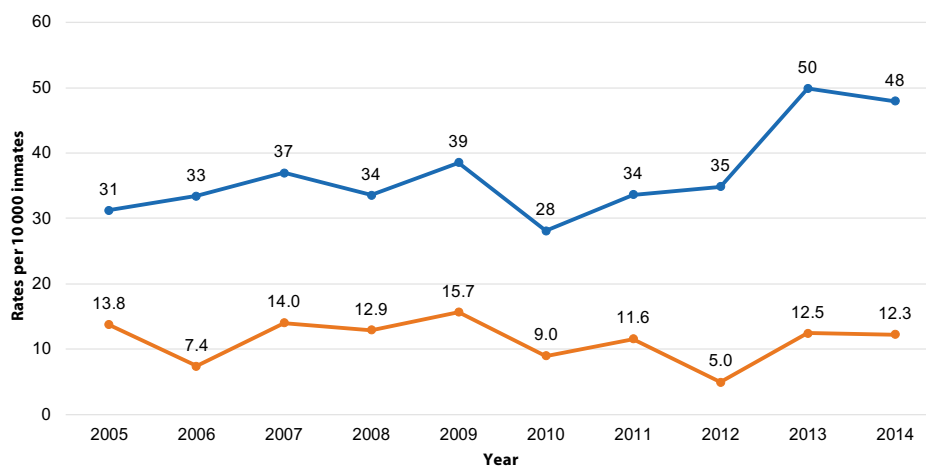


Figure 3.200 shows that from 2005 to 2014, the rate of deaths of inmates in penal institutions per 10 000 inmates increased by 53%. In 2005, there were 31 deaths per 10 000 inmates, while in 2014 there were 48.

The rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates remained relatively stable, although this trend must be interpreted cautiously because, from a statistical point of view, the absolute numbers are too low (between 4 and 13 suicides per year) to reach reliable conclusions.

# Luxembourg

## KEY FACTS

	2014/15	Comparative		Evolution 2005-2014/15	
		CoE 47	EU 28	Average	% Change
Prison population rate (inmates per 100 000 inhabitants) (01.09.2015)	115.7	Medium	Medium	136.8	↓↓↓↓
Flow of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (per 100 000 inhabitants)	172.8	Medium	Medium	216.8	↓↓↓↓
Flow of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (per 100 000 inhabitants)	167.4	Medium	Medium	196.8*	↓↓↓↓
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	8.5	Medium	Medium	8.0	↑↑↑↑
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	8.3	Medium	Medium	7.9	↑↑↑↑
Prison density (inmates per 100 places) (01.09.2015)	93.8	Medium	Medium	94.6	↑
Median age of the prison population (in years) (01.09.2015)	34.0	Medium	Medium	34.0**	↓
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	5.8	Medium	Medium	4.5	↑↑↑↑
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	73.6	High	High	70.8	↔
<i>of which:</i> in pre-trial detention	51.1	High	High	48.8	↓
Percentage of inmates without a final sentence (01.09.2015)	42.7	High	High	42.9	↓↓
Rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates in 2014	15.2	Low	Low	34.6	↓↓↓↓↓
Rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates in 2014	0.0	Low	Low	22.9	↓↓↓↓↓
<i>of which:</i> % in pre-trial detention	0.0	Low	Low	57.4	↓↓↓↓↓
Ratio of inmates per staff member (01.09.2015)	1.6	Medium	Medium	1.7	↓↓↓↓
Percentage of custodial staff among total staff (01.09.2015)	72.3	High	High	71.8	↔
Total budget spent by the prison administration in 2014 (in euros)	50 867 880	N/A	N/A	49 524 909 ***	↑
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate in 2014 (in euros)	206.5	High	High	183.9****	↑↑↑↑

\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2009 to 2014.

\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2006 to 2015.

\*\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2011 to 2014.

\*\*\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2008 to 2014.

## LUXEMBOURG IN BRIEF

- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators show a decrease: prison population rate (–24%), flow of entries into penal institutions (–40%), flow of releases from penal institutions (–31%), median age of the population (–8% from 2006 to 2015), percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates (–7%), percentage of inmates without a final sentence (–11%), rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates (–47%), rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates (there were no suicides in 2014), percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention (there were no suicides in 2014) and Ratio of inmates per staff member (–20%).
- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators show an increase: average length of imprisonment based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (+35%), average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow (+29%), prison density (+6%), percentage of female inmates (+27%), total budget spent by the prison administration (+7% from 2012 to 2014) and average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (+31% from 2008 to 2014).
- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators remained stable: percentage of foreign inmates (+3%) and percentage of custodial staff (+3%).

## LUXEMBOURG IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

- ▶ Compared to other European countries, in 2014/15 Luxembourg presents:
  - Low: rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates, rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates, percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention.
  - Medium: prison population rate, flow of entries into penal institutions, flow of releases from penal institutions, average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow, average length of imprisonment based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions, prison density, median age of the prison population, percentage of female inmates, Ratio of inmates per staff member.
  - High: percentage of foreign inmates, percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates, percentage of inmates without a final sentence, percentage of custodial staff among total staff, average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate.

## GENERAL COMMENTS

**Figure 3.201. Luxembourg (1): Prison population rate and flow of entries and releases from penal institutions (per 100 000 inhabitants)**

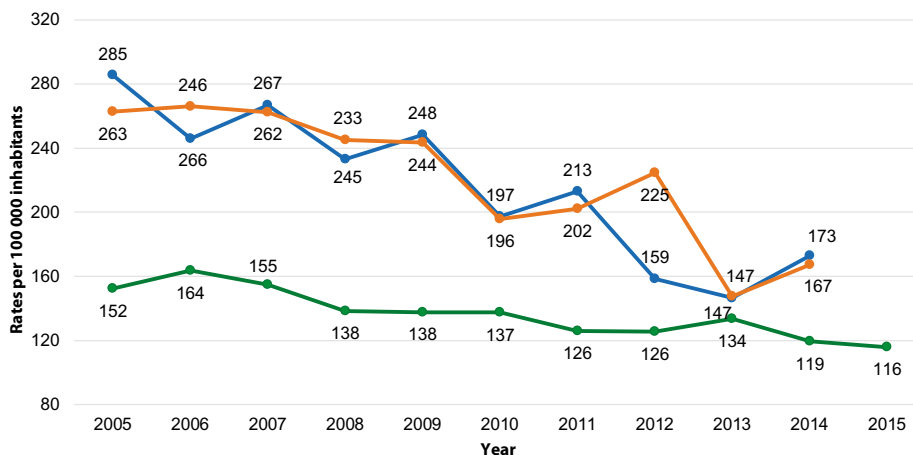


Figure 3.201 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the prison population rate of Luxembourg (stock) decreased by 24%. In 2005, the country had 152 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 116.

From 2005 to 2014, the flow of entries decreased by 40%. In 2005, there were 285 entries into penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 173.

Comparing the same years, the flow of releases decreased by 31%. In 2005, there were 244 releases from penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 167.

From 2007 to 2011, the flow of entries and the flow of releases show relatively similar rates and trends.

**Figure 3.202. Luxembourg (2): Average length of imprisonment (in months)**

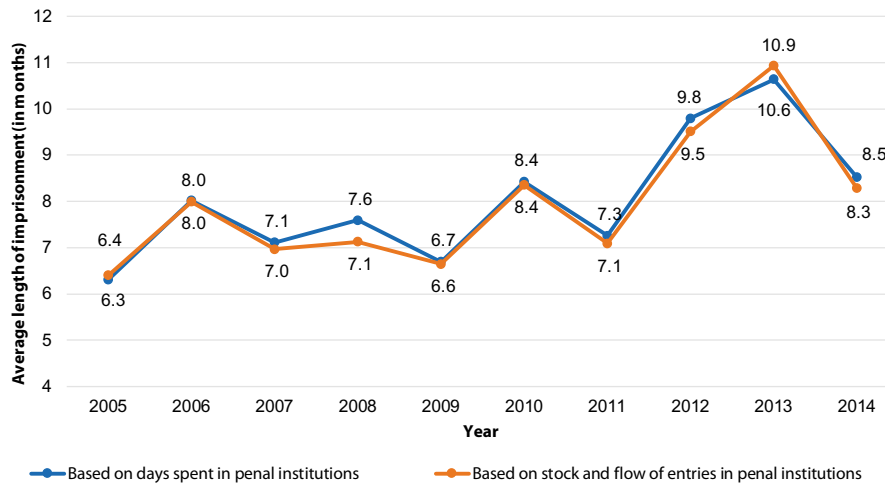


Figure 3.202 shows that from 2005 to 2014, the average length of imprisonment estimated on the basis of the number of days spent in penal institutions increased by 35%. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 6.4 months, while in 2014 it was 8.5 months.

When the average length of imprisonment is estimated on the basis of the ratio between stock and flow, a comparison of those two years reveals an increase of 29%. According to this indicator, in 2005 the average length of imprisonment was 6.4 months, while in 2014 it was 8.3 months.

**Figure 3.203. Luxembourg (3): Prison density per 100 places (Overcrowding)**

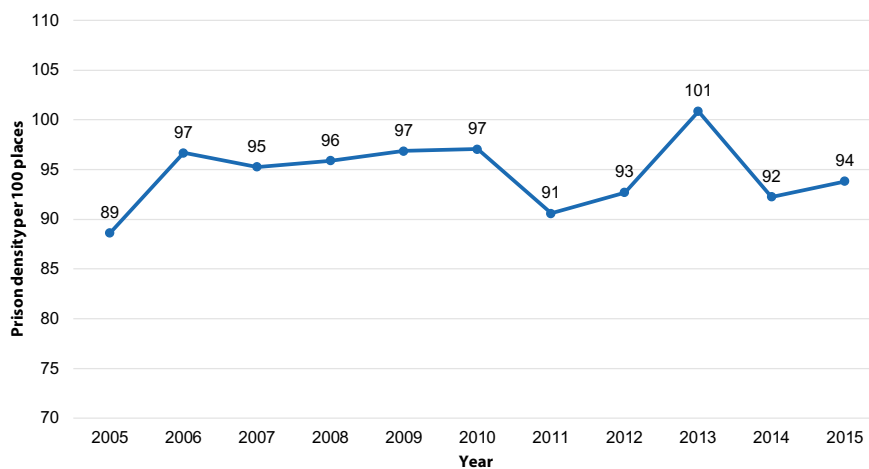


Figure 3.203 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the prison density of Luxembourg increased by 6%. In 2005, the country had 89 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 94.

**Figure 3.204. Luxembourg (4): Total capacity of penal institution and number of inmates**

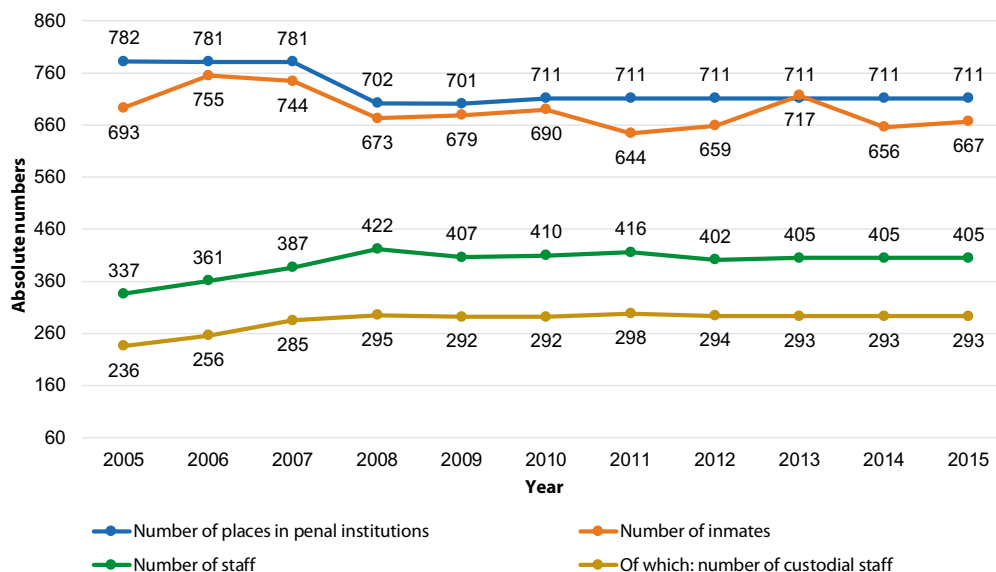


Figure 3.204 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the total number of places in penal institutions in Luxembourg decreased by 9%. In 2005, the country had 782 places, while in 2015 it had 711.

Comparing the same years, the total number of inmates decreased by 4%. In 2005, the country had 693 inmates, while in 2015 it had 667.

From 2005 to 2015, the total number of staff increased by 20%. In 2005, Luxembourg had a total staff of 337 persons, while in 2015 it had 405.

Comparing the same years, the total number of custodial staff increased by 24%. In 2005, Luxembourg had a total custodial staff of 236 persons, while in 2015 it had 293.

**Figure 3.205. Luxembourg (5): Percentage of females and foreigners in the prison population**

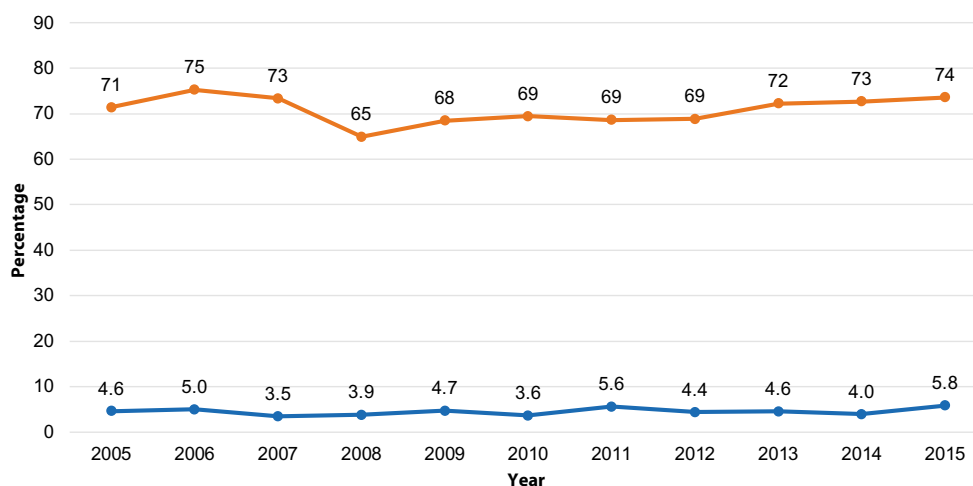


Figure 3.205 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of female inmates increased by 27%. In 2005, 4.6% of the inmates were females, while in 2015 they represented 5.8% of the total prison population.

Comparing the same years, the percentage of foreign inmates increased by 3%. In 2005, 71% of the inmates were foreigners, while in 2015 they represented 74% of the total prison population. According to the information collected during this research, the high percentage of foreigners in the prison population of the country is partially related to the fact that community sanctions and measures, which would act as alternatives to imprisonment, can seldom be applied to persons who do not have legal residence in Luxembourg.

**Figure 3.206. Luxembourg (6): Percentage of inmates and foreign inmates without a final sentence**

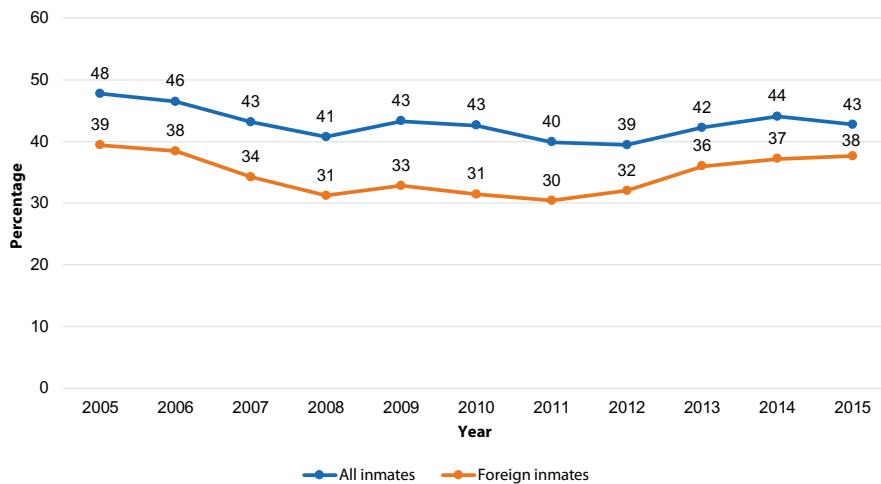


Figure 3.206 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence decreased by 11%. In 2005, 48% of inmates did not have a final sentence, while in 2015 inmates without a final sentence represented 43% of the total prison population.

Comparing the same years, the percentage of foreigners held in pre-trial detention decreased by 5%. In 2005, they represented 39% of the total number of inmates, while in 2015 they represented 38%.

**Figure 3.207. Luxembourg (7): Distribution (in percentage) of sentenced prisoners by offence<sup>87,88,89</sup>**

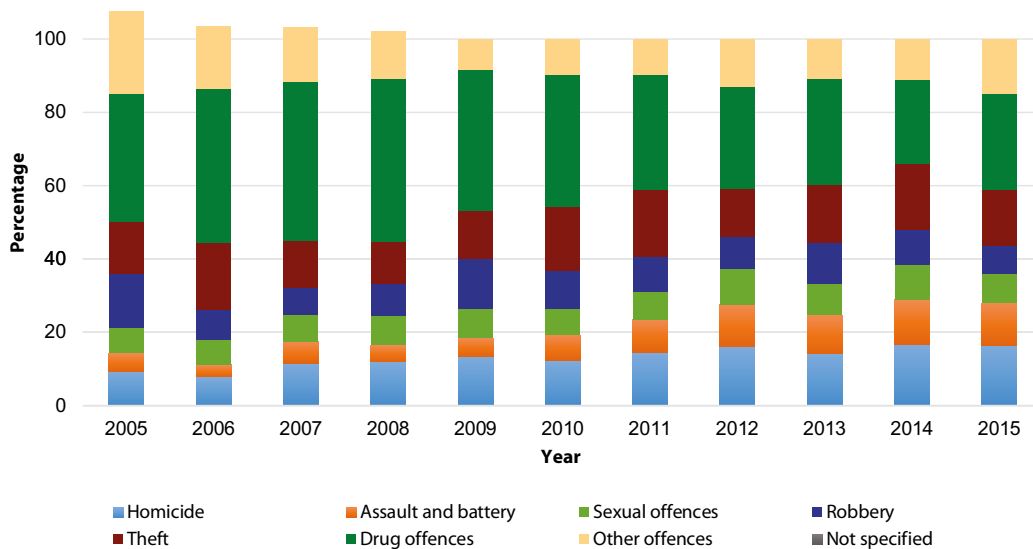


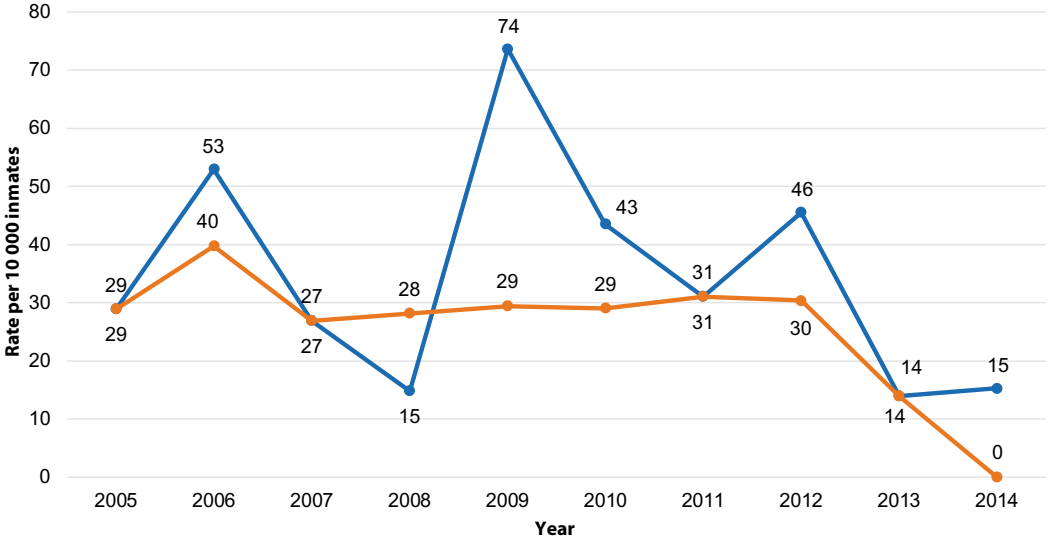
Figure 3.207 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentages of prisoners serving sentences for homicide, assault and battery, sexual offences and theft increased, while the percentages of those serving sentences for robbery and drug offences decreased. In the early years of the series, the total percentage sometimes adds up to more than 100% because the principal offence rule was not applied strictly.

87. The figures provided by the country do not always add up to 100%.

88. Sexual offences include (1) rape (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005) and (2) other sexual offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008).

89. Other offences include (1) economic and financial offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008); (2) terrorism (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (3) organised crime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (4) cybercrime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2014); and (5) other cases (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005).

Figure 3.208. Luxembourg (8): Rate of deaths and suicides (per 10 000 inmates)



According to Figure 3.208, the rates of deaths and suicides per 10 000 inmates show overall downward trends; however, any interpretation of the data could be misleading because, from a statistical point of view, the absolute numbers are too low (between 1 and 5 deaths per year, including 3 to no suicides per year) to reach reliable conclusions.



# Malta

## KEY FACTS

	2014/15	Comparative		Evolution 2005-2014/15	
		CoE 47	EU 28	Average	% Change
Prison population rate (inmates per 100 000 inhabitants) (01.09.2015)	134.0	Medium	Medium	125.0	↑↑↑↑↑
Flow of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (per 100 000 inhabitants)	148.3	Medium	Medium	153.9	↔
Flow of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (per 100 000 inhabitants)	152.3	Medium	Medium	158.4*	↓
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	11.7	High	Medium	10.3	↑↑↑↑↑
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	10.9	Medium	Medium	9.7	↑↑↑↑↑
Prison density (inmates per 100 places) (01.09.2015)	86.2	Medium	Medium	95.3	↑↑↑
Median age of the prison population (in years) (01.09.2015)	37**	High	High	35.0***	↑
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	6.7	High	High	6.0	↑↑
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	40.4	High	High	34.6	↑
<i>of which:</i> in pre-trial detention	41.7	Medium	Medium	56.5	↑
Percentage of inmates without a final sentence (01.09.2015)	28.7	High	High	40.4	↓↓
Rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates in 2014	17.5	Low	Low	13.1	↑↑↑↑↑
Rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates in 2014	0.0	Low	Low	3.7	↔
<i>of which:</i> % in pre-trial detention	0.0	Low	Low	N/A	N/A
Ratio of inmates per staff member (01.09.2015)	2.1	High	High	2.4****	↑↑↑
Percentage of custodial staff among total staff (01.09.2015)	92.6	High	High	84.4****	↑↑↑
Total budget spent by the prison administration in 2014 (in euros)	---	---	---	---	---
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate in 2014 (in euros)	50.0 *****	Medium	Medium	50.0 *****	↔

\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2009 to 2014.

\*\* Data refers to 2014.

\*\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2006 to 2014.

\*\*\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2006 to 2015.

\*\*\*\*\* Data refers to 2012

\*\*\*\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2010 to 2012

## MALTA IN BRIEF

- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators show a decrease: flow of releases from penal institutions (−6% from 2009 to 2014) and percentage of inmates without a final sentence (−11%).
- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators show an increase: prison population rate (+81%), average length of imprisonment based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (+74%), average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow (+90%), prison density (+39%), median age of the prison population (6% from 2006 to 2014), percentage of female inmates (+18%), percentage of foreign inmates (+32%), percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates (+8%), rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates (>500%) Ratio of inmates per staff member (+44% from 2006 to 2015) and percentage of custodial staff (+40% from 2006 to 2015).
- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators remained stable: flow of entries into penal institutions (−4.7%), rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates (0%), and average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (0% from 2010 to 2012).

## MALTA IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

- ▶ Compared to other European countries, in 2014/15 Malta presents:
  - Low: rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates, rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates, percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention.
  - Medium: prison population rate, flow of entries into penal institutions, flow of releases from penal institutions, average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow, prison density, percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates, average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (in 2012).
  - High: median age of the prison population (in 2014), percentage of female inmates, percentage of foreign inmates, percentage of inmates without a final sentence, Ratio of inmates per staff member, percentage of custodial staff among total staff.
- ▶ When the average length of imprisonment based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions is calculated, Malta ranks high compared to the member states of the Council of Europe, but medium compared to the member states of the European Union.

## GENERAL COMMENTS

Figure 3.209. Malta (1): Prison population rate and flow of entries and releases from penal institutions (per 100 000 inhabitants)

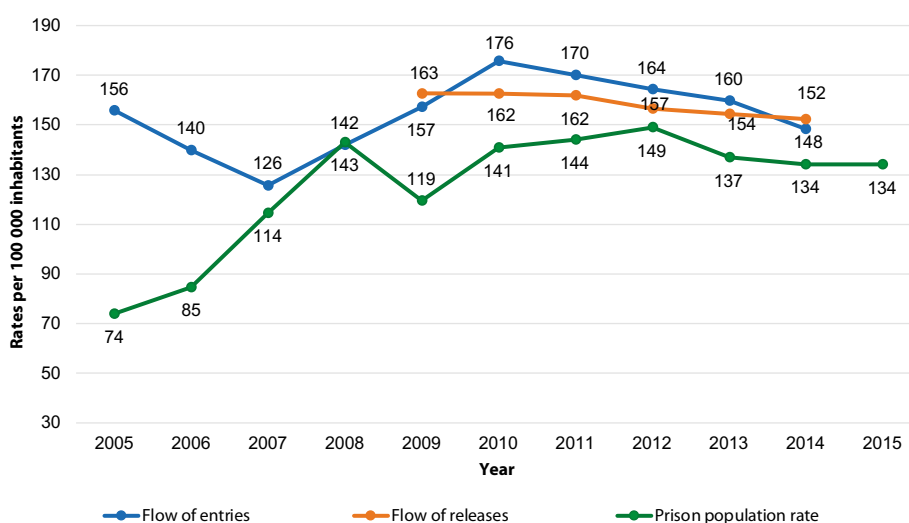


Figure 3.209 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the prison population rate of Malta (stock) increased by 81%. In 2005, the country had 74 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 134. The increase took place mainly at the beginning of the series (from 2005 to 2008) and, according to the information collected during this research, was partially related to the influx of illegal immigrants, which saturated the capacities of the

criminal justice system, leading to a huge increase of inmates without a final sentence (see Figure 3.214). This problem was solved through a reform of the criminal justice administration that resulted in an increase of the number of magistrates of the country.

From 2005 to 2014, the flow of entries decreased by 5%. In 2005, there were 156 entries into penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 148.

From 2009 to 2014, the flow of releases decreased by 6%. In 2009, there were 163 releases from penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 152.

The flow of entries and the flow of releases show relatively similar rates and trends.

**Figure 3.210. Malta (2): Average length of imprisonment (in months)**

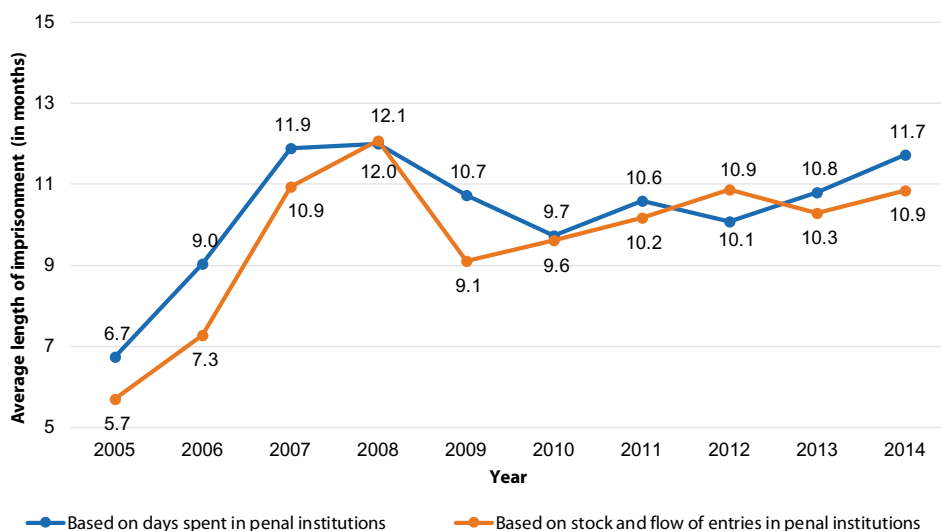


Figure 3.210 shows that from 2005 to 2014, the average length of imprisonment estimated on the basis of the number of days spent in penal institutions increased by 74%. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 6.7 months, while in 2014 it was 11.7 months. The increase took place mainly from 2005 to 2008 and is related to the situation described in the comments to Figure 3.209.

When the average length of imprisonment is estimated on the basis of the ratio between stock and flow, a comparison of those two years reveals an increase of 90%. According to this indicator, in 2005 the average length of imprisonment was 5.7 months, while in 2014 it was 10.9 months.

**Figure 3.211. Malta (3): Prison density per 100 places (Overcrowding)**

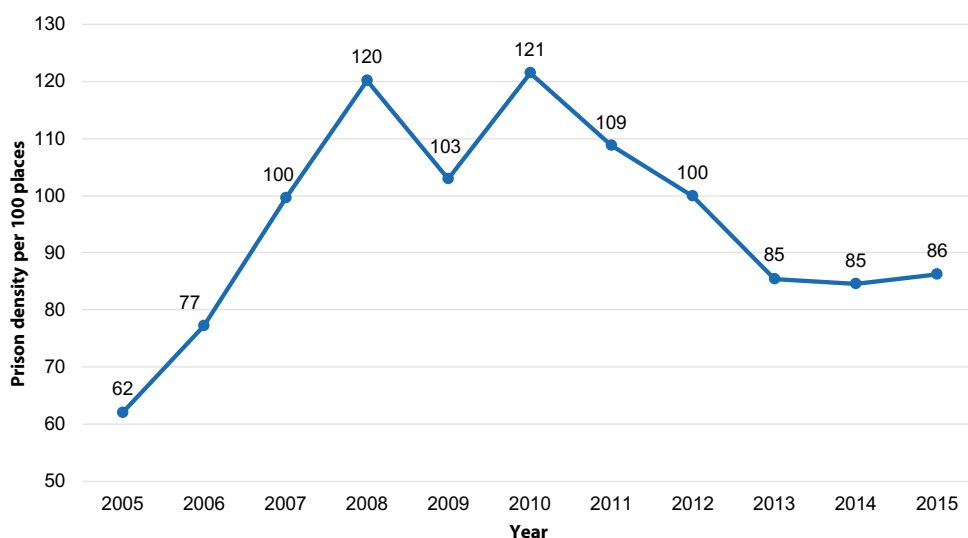


Figure 3.211 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the prison density of Malta increased by 39%. In 2005, the country had 62 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 86. The increase observed at the beginning of the series is related to the situation described in the comments to Figure 3.209.

**Figure 3.212. Malta (4): Total capacity of penal institution and number of inmates**

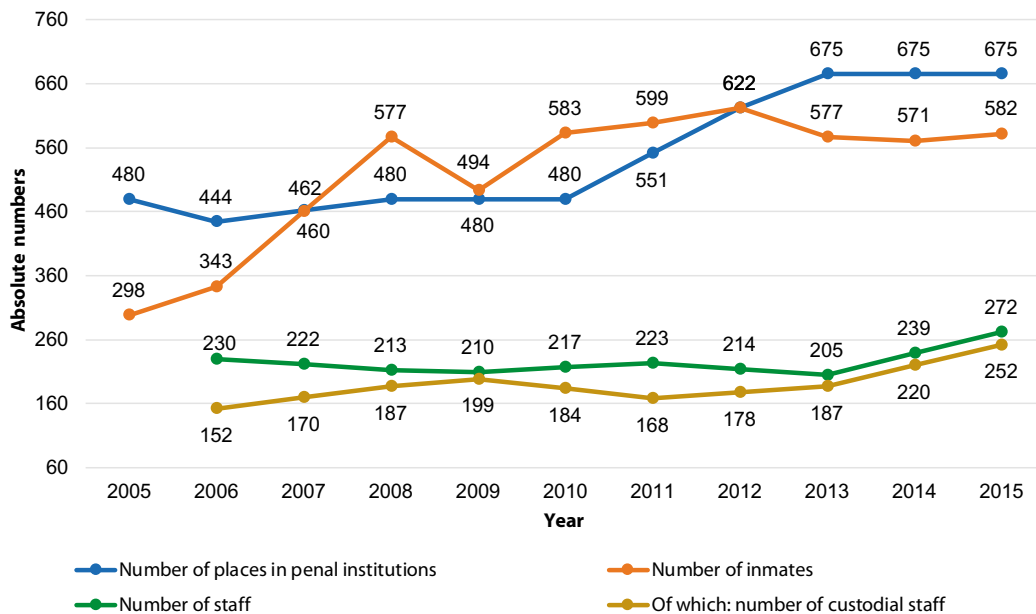


Figure 3.212 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the total number of places in penal institutions in Malta increased by 41%. In 2005, the country had 480 places, while in 2015 it had 675.

Comparing the same years, the total number of inmates increased by 95%. In 2005, the country had 298 inmates, while in 2015 it had 582.

From 2006 to 2015, the total number of staff increased by 18%. In 2006, Malta had a total staff of 230 persons, while in 2015 it had 272.

Comparing the same years, the total number of custodial staff increased by 66%. In 2006, Malta had a total custodial staff of 152 persons, while in 2015 it had 252.

**Figure 3.213. Malta (5): Percentage of females and foreigners in the prison population**

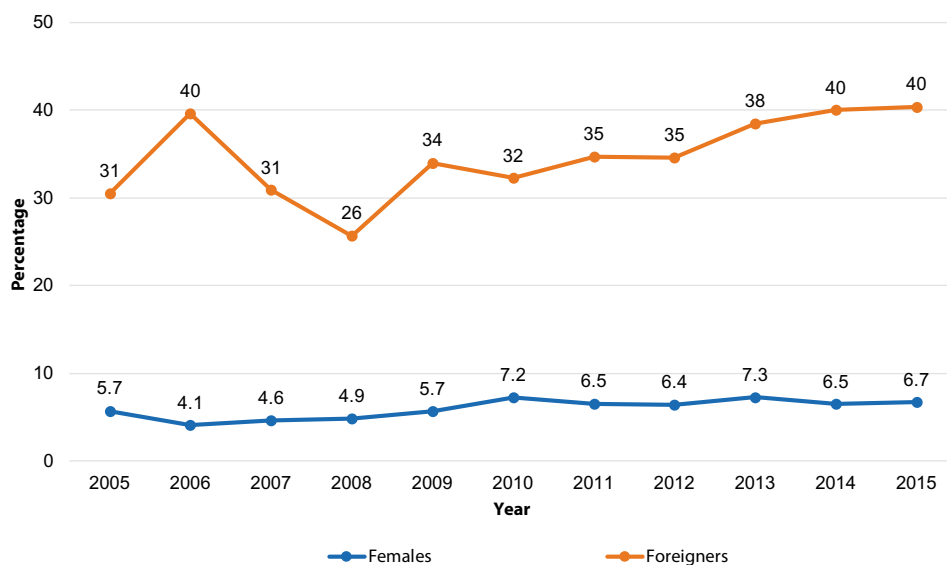


Figure 3.213 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of female inmates increased by 18%. In 2005, 5.7% of the inmates were females, while in 2015 they represented 6.7% of the total prison population.

Comparing the same years, the percentage of foreign inmates increased by 32%. In 2005, 31% of the inmates were foreigners, while in 2015 they represented 40% of the total prison population.

**Figure 3.214. Malta (6): Percentage of inmates and foreign inmates without a final sentence**

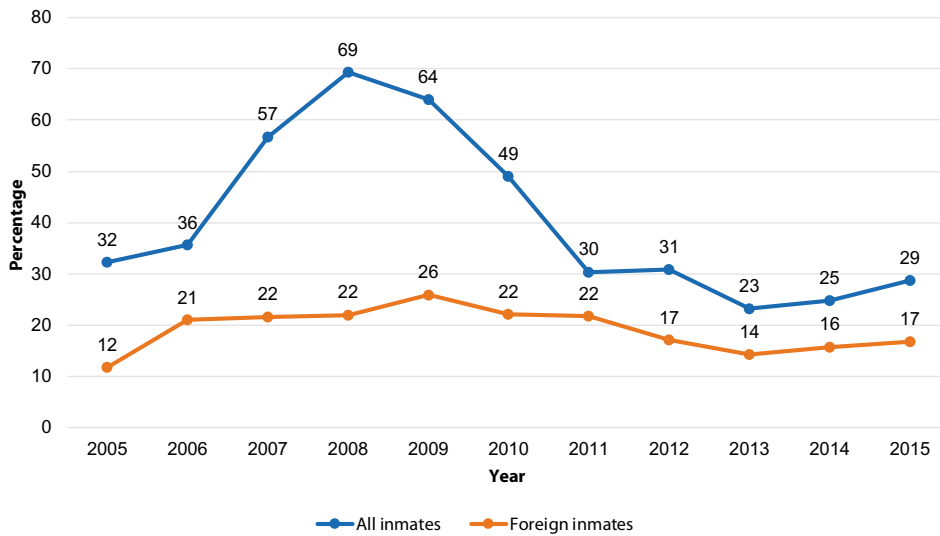


Figure 3.214 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence decreased by 11%. In 2005, 32% of inmates did not have a final sentence, while in 2015 inmates without a final sentence represented 29% of the total prison population. The increase observed at the beginning of the series is related to the situation described in the comments to Figure 3.209.

Comparing the same years, the percentage of foreigners held in pre-trial detention increased by 43%. In 2005, they represented 12% of the total number of inmates, while in 2015 they represented 17%.

**Figure 3.215. Malta (7): Distribution (in percentage) of sentenced prisoners by offence<sup>90,91,92</sup>**

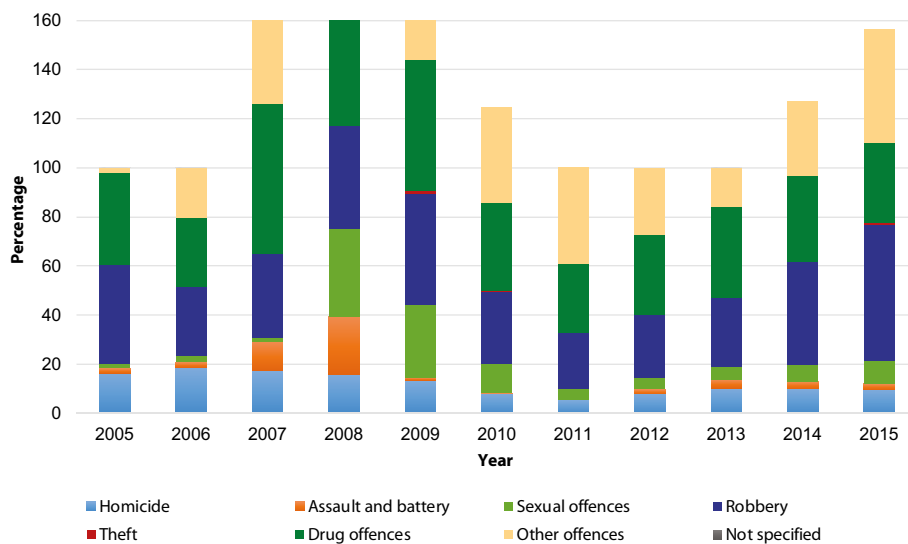


Figure 3.215 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentages of prisoners serving sentences for assault and battery, sexual offences and robbery increased, while the percentages of those serving sentences for homicide

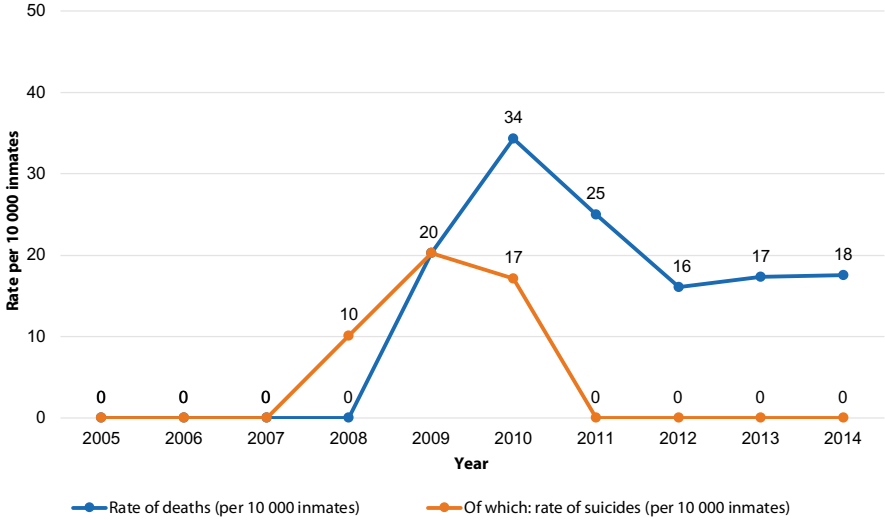
90. The figures provided by the country do not always add up to 100%.

91. Sexual offences include (1) rape (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005) and (2) other sexual offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008).

92. Other offences include (1) economic and financial offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008); (2) terrorism (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (3) organised crime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (4) cybercrime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2014); and (5) other cases (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005).

and drug offences decreased. These trends must be interpreted cautiously because the country did not apply the principal offence rule systematically when providing the data for Figure 3.215.

**Figure 3.216. Malta (8): Rate of deaths and suicides (per 10 000 inmates)**



The instability of the trends for deaths and suicides per 10 000 inmates shown in Figure 3.216 illustrates the impossibility of reaching statistically reliable conclusions when the absolute number of cases that generated the rates is low. From 2005 to 2014, the annual number of inmates who died in prison oscillated between 2 and 0 and, among them, those who committed suicide fluctuated between 1 and 0.

# Moldova

## KEY FACTS

	2014/15	Comparative		Evolution 2005-2014/15	
		CoE 47	EU 28	Average	% Change
Prison population rate (inmates per 100 000 inhabitants) (01.09.2015)	219.9	High	N/A	198.0	↓↓↓
Flow of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (per 100 000 inhabitants)	237.8	High	N/A	335.5	↓↓↓↓
Flow of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (per 100 000 inhabitants)	109.6	Low	N/A	73.4*	↑↑↑↑
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	10.0	High	N/A	7.2	↑↑↑↑
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	10.2	Medium	N/A	7.3	↑↑↑↑
Prison density (inmates per 100 places) (01.09.2015)	117.0	High	N/A	83.8	↑↑↑↑
Median age of the prison population (in years) (01.09.2015)	32.7**	Low	N/A	31.6***	↔
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	6.2	High	N/A	5.8	↑↑↑↑
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	1.1	Low	N/A	1.4	↓↓↓↓
<i>of which: in pre-trial detention</i>	21.1****	Low	N/A	---	---
Percentage of inmates without a final sentence (01.09.2015)	20.9	Medium	N/A	20.5	↓↓↓↓
Rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates in 2014	62.8	High	N/A	59.8	↓↓↓↓
Rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates in 2014	11.2	High	N/A	6.8	↑↑↑↑
<i>of which: % in pre-trial detention</i>	0.0	Low	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ratio of inmates per staff member (01.09.2015)	2.8	High	N/A	2.5	↓↓↓
Percentage of custodial staff among total staff (01.09.2015)	69.9	Medium	N/A	62.0	↑↑
Total budget spent by the prison administration in 2014 (in euros)	18 811 600	N/A	N/A	18 406 869 *****	↔
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate in 2014 (in euros)	7.4	Low	N/A	6.6*****	↑↑↑↑

\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2009 to 2014.

\*\* Data refers to 2013.

\*\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2005 to 2013.

\*\*\*\* Data refers to 2014.

\*\*\*\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2012 to 2014.

\*\*\*\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2008 to 2014.

## MOLDOVA IN BRIEF

- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators show a decrease: prison population rate (–12%), flow of entries into penal institutions (–39%), percentage of foreign inmates (–39%), percentage of inmates without a final sentence (–23%), rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates (–21%) and Ratio of inmates per staff member (–12%).
- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators show an increase: flow of releases from penal institutions (+90% from 2009 to 2014), average length of imprisonment based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (+32%), average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow (+32%), prison density (+65%), percentage of female inmates (+25%), rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates (+151%), percentage of custodial staff (+16%) and average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (+92% from 2008 to 2014).
- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators remained stable: median age of the population (+4% from 2005 to 2013) and total budget spent by the prison administration (+4% from 2012 to 2014).

## MOLDOVA IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

- ▶ Compared to other European countries, in 2014/15 Moldova presents:
  - Low: flow of releases from penal institutions, median age of the prison population (in 2013), percentage of foreign inmates, percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates (in 2014), percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention, average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate.
  - Medium: average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow, percentage of inmates without a final sentence, percentage of custodial staff among total staff.
  - High: prison population rate, flow of entries into penal institutions, average length of imprisonment based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions, prison density, percentage of female inmates, rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates, rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates, Ratio of inmates per staff member.

## GENERAL COMMENTS

Figure 3.217. Moldova (1): Prison population rate and flow of entries and releases from penal institutions (per 100 000 inhabitants)

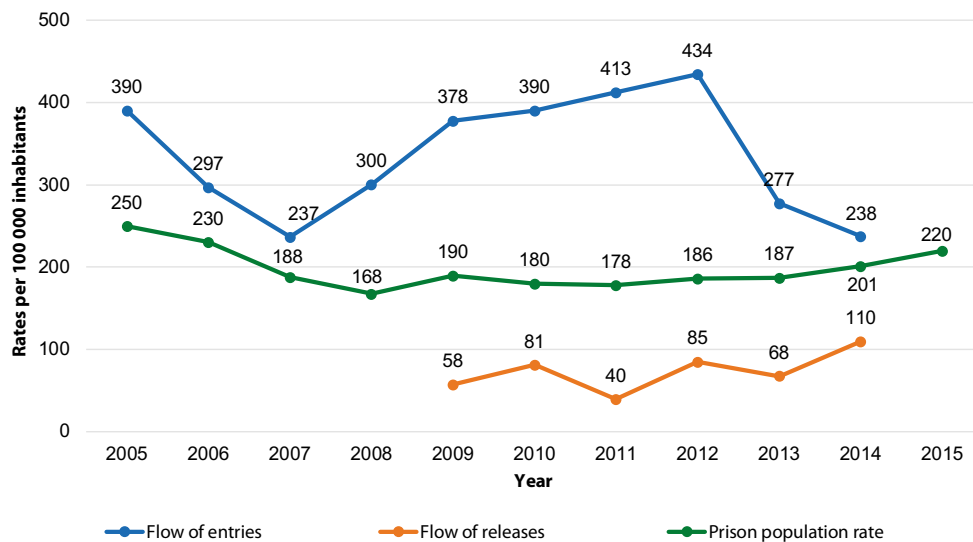


Figure 3.217 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the prison population rate of Moldova (stock) decreased by 12%. In 2005, the country had 250 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 220.

From 2005 to 2014, the flow of entries decreased by 39%. In 2005, there were 390 entries into penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 238.



From 2009 to 2014, the flow of releases increased by 90%. In 2009, there were 58 releases from penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 110%.

The flow of entries and the flow of releases show dissimilar rates and trends.

According to the information provided by the SPACE national correspondent, the observed trends in Figure 3.217 are related to several factors. The reduction of the prison population is mainly related to laws on amnesties for some categories of detainees and to legal reforms, in particular:

- ▶ The law on amnesty in connection with the 10th anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution (No. 278, 2004) through which 1 323 inmates were released and 3 320 were granted a reduction of the length of their detention.
- ▶ Law No. 188 of 10 July 2008 on amnesty in connection with the declaration of 2008 as the “Year of Youth”. In this regard, in 2009 the courts examined the situation of 608 inmates and decided to release 299 and reduce sentences for another 147 (no changes were made for the remaining 162 inmates).
- ▶ Moldova’s legal system allows inmates to work in prison for a reduction of sentence. Before 2005, this form of compensation meant that, for persons working in normal conditions, three days of work would be equivalent to four days of detention. In 2005, this was changed so two days of work in normal conditions counted as three days of detention. In 2012 there was another change, this time to the detriment of the inmates: three working days in normal conditions were once again counted as four days of detention, and a single working day in risky conditions was downgraded from being equivalent to three days of detention to just one and a half days of detention.
- ▶ Law No. 184 of 29 June 2006, on modification and completion of the Criminal Code, aims to reduce the length of criminal sanctions and to increase the number of offences for which community sanctions and measures can be used as alternatives to imprisonment.
- ▶ A revised concept of punitive policy oriented to the decriminalisation of acts, by implementing provisions of Law No. 292-XVI of 21 December 2007 and Law No. 277-XVI of 18 December 2008, which introduced modifications to the Criminal Code. Thus, until 31 December 2009, the Supreme Court of Justice examined 750 files and decided to reduce the length of detention of 498 inmates and replace imprisonment by a milder punishment for another 4 inmates.

As a consequence of these laws, the number of persons in pre-trial detention decreased from roughly 3 000 to approximately 1 300 during the period under study.

**Figure 3.218. Moldova (2): Average length of imprisonment (in months)**

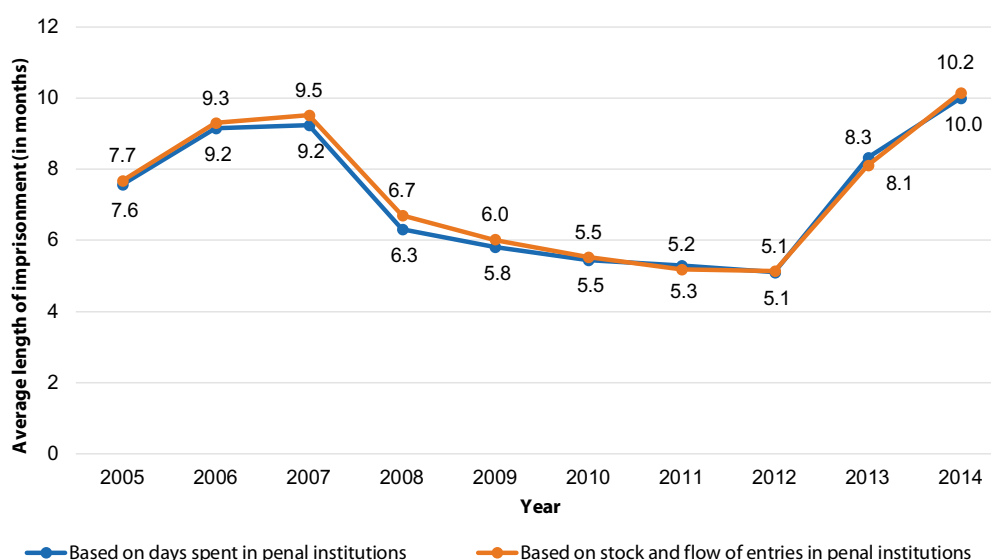


Figure 3.218 shows that from 2005 to 2014, the average length of imprisonment estimated on the basis of the number of days spent in penal institutions increased by 32%. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 7.6 months, while in 2014 it was 10 months.

When the average length of imprisonment is estimated on the basis of the ratio between stock and flow, a comparison of those two years also reveals an increase of 32%. According to this indicator, in 2005 the average length of imprisonment was 7.7 months, while in 2014 it was 10.2 months.

**Figure 3.219. Moldova (3): Prison density per 100 places (Overcrowding)**

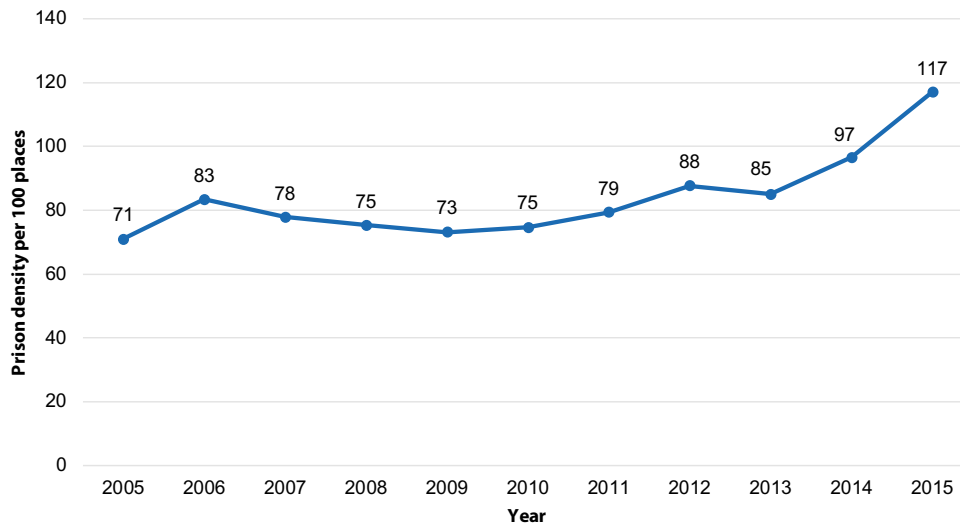


Figure 3.219 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the prison density of Moldova increased by 65%. In 2005, the country had 71 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 117.

**Figure 3.220. Moldova (4): Total capacity of penal institution and number of inmates**

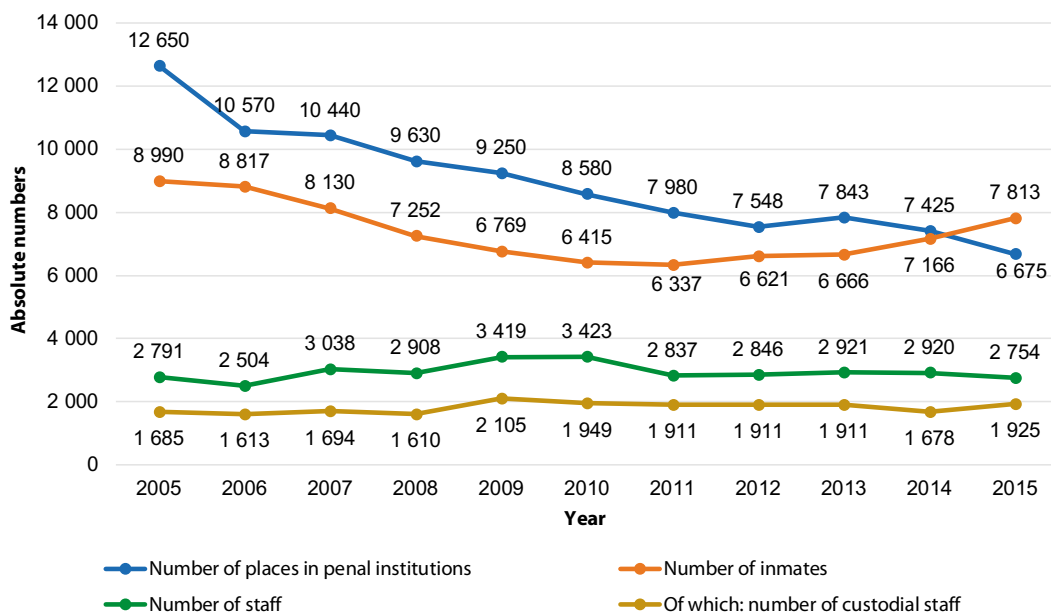


Figure 3.220 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the total number of places in penal institutions in Moldova decreased by 47%. In 2005, the country had 12 650 places, while in 2015 it had 6 675. According to the information provided by the SPACE national correspondent, the decrease in the number of places in prison is related to the closing of two prisons in 2005 and 2006 and to changes in the method used to count places of detention. This is related to the Government Decision No. 826 of 14 August 2005 regarding the approval of the prisons list. Following that decision, the number of prisons went from 19 prisons to 17 (the two prisons closed in 2005 and 2006 had a capacity of roughly 1 000). Also, in 2005 the new enforcement code of criminal penalties entered into force. This code provides for a minimum space of 4 m<sup>2</sup> per inmate.

Comparing the same years, the total number of inmates decreased by 13%. In 2005, the country had 8 990 inmates, while in 2015 it had 7 813.

From 2005 to 2015, the total number of staff remained relatively stable. In 2005, Moldova had a total staff of 2 791 persons, while in 2015 it had 2 754.

Comparing the same years, the total number of custodial staff increased by 14%. In 2005, Moldova had a total custodial staff of 1 685 persons, while in 2015 it had 1 925.

**Figure 3.221. Moldova (5): Percentage of females and foreigners in the prison population**

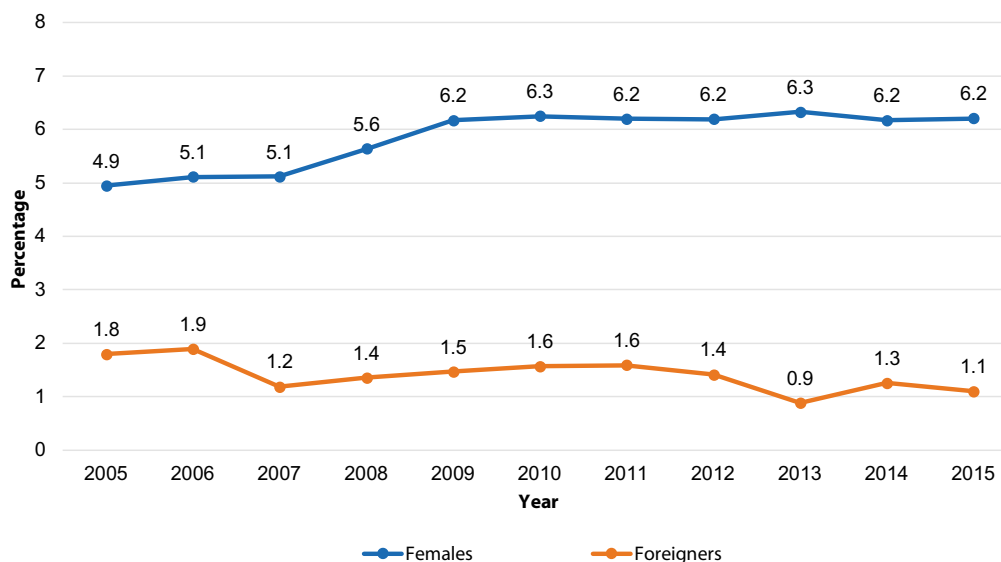


Figure 3.221 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of female inmates increased by 25%. In 2005, 4.9% of the inmates were females, while in 2015 they represented 6.2% of the total prison population.

Comparing the same years, the percentage of foreign inmates decreased by 39%. In 2005, 1.8% of the inmates were foreigners, while in 2015 they represented 1.1% of the total prison population.

**Figure 3.222. Moldova (6): Percentage of inmates and foreign inmates without a final sentence**

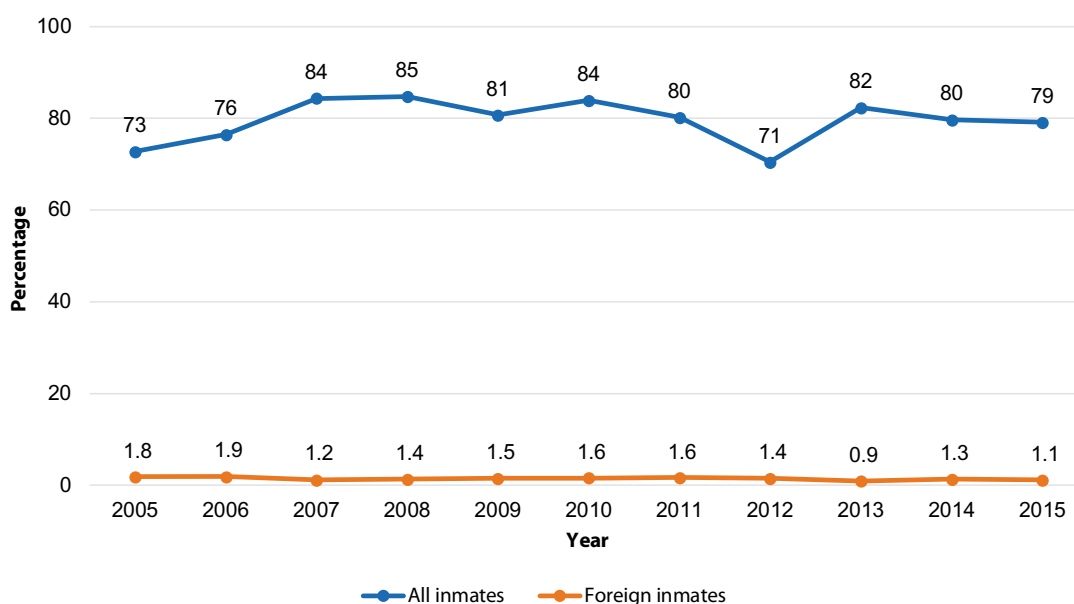


Figure 3.222 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence decreased by 23%. In 2005, 73% of inmates did not have a final sentence, while in 2015 inmates without a final sentence represented 79% of the total prison population.

Comparing the same years, the percentage of foreigners held in pre-trial detention decreased by 39%. In 2005, they represented 1.8% of the total number of inmates, while in 2015 they represented 1.1%.

Figure 3.223. Moldova (7): Distribution (in percentage) of sentenced prisoners by offence<sup>93,94,95</sup>

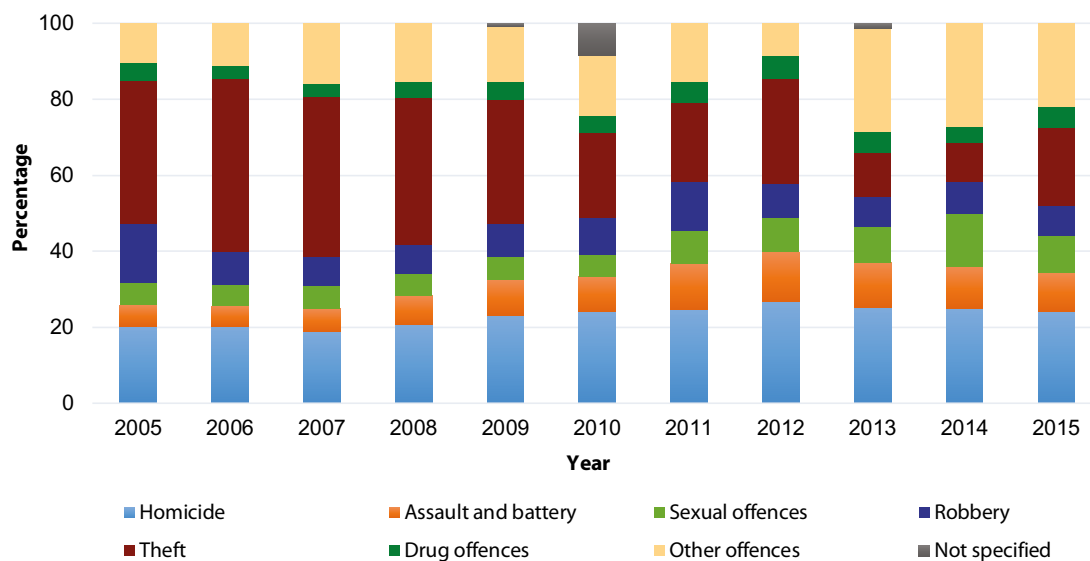


Figure 3.224 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentages of prisoners serving sentences for homicide, assault and battery, sexual offences and drug offences increased, while the percentages of those serving sentences for robbery and theft decreased.

Figure 3.224. Moldova (8): Rate of deaths and suicides (per 10 000 inmates)

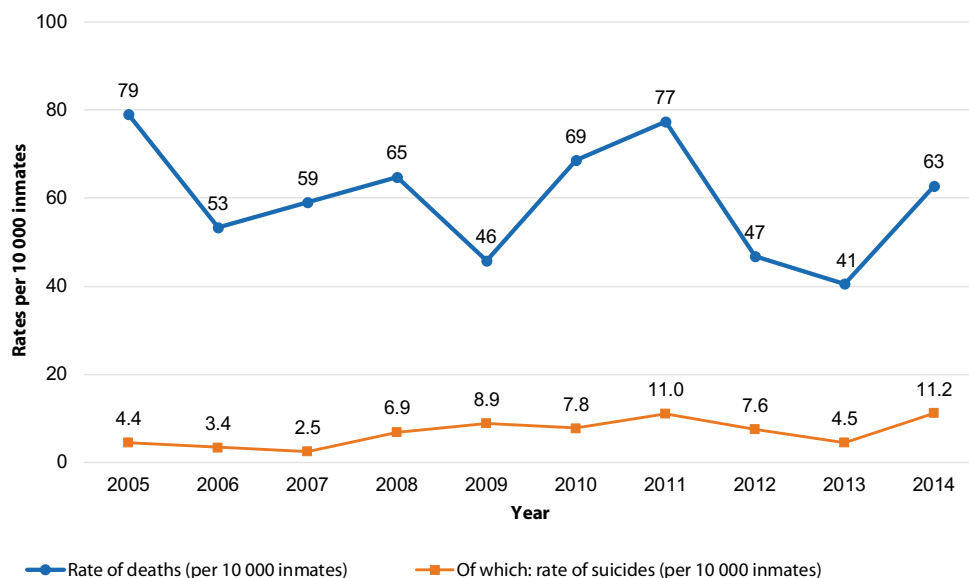


Figure 3.224 shows that the rate of deaths of inmates in penal institutions per 10 000 inmates followed a curvilinear trend during the period under study, although the rate of 2014 is lower than that in 2005. In 2005 there were 79 deaths per 10 000 inmates, while in 2014 there were 63.

Any interpretation of the rates and trends of suicides would be misleading because, from a statistical point of view, the absolute numbers are too low (between 2 and 8 suicides per year) to reach reliable conclusions.

93. The figures provided by the country do not always add up to 100%.

94. Sexual offences include (1) rape (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005) and (2) other sexual offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008).

95. Other offences include (1) economic and financial offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008); (2) terrorism (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (3) organised crime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (4) cybercrime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2014); and (5) other cases (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005).

# Monaco

## KEY FACTS

	2014/15	Comparative		Evolution 2005-2014/15	
		CoE 47	EU 28	Average	% Change
Prison population rate (inmates per 100 000 inhabitants) (01.09.2015)	74.1*	Low	N/A	88.8**	↓↓↓
Flow of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (per 100 000 inhabitants)	348.9***	High	N/A	435.9****	↓↓↓
Flow of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (per 100 000 inhabitants)	359.5***	High	N/A	375.5*****	↓
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	2.2***	Low	N/A	2.1*****	↔
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	2.6***	Low	N/A	2.4*****	↔
Prison density (inmates per 100 places) (01.09.2015)	34.1*	Low	N/A	37.9**	↓↓
Median age of the prison population (in years) (01.09.2015)	28.0*	Low	N/A	26.1*****	↑
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	10.7*	High	N/A	23.1**	↓↓↓
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	96.4*	High	N/A	91.8**	↑
<i>of which:</i> in pre-trial detention	63.0*	High	N/A	52.6**	↔
Percentage of inmates without a final sentence (01.09.2015)	67.9*	High	N/A	63.1**	↑↑
Rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates in 2014	0.0***	Low	N/A	0.0****	↔
Rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates in 2014	0.0***	Low	N/A	0.0****	↔
<i>of which:</i> % in pre-trial detention	0.0***	Low	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ratio of inmates per staff member (01.09.2015)	0.6***	Low	N/A	0.7*****	↓↓↓
Percentage of custodial staff among total staff (01.09.2015)	69.6***	Medium	N/A	69.9*****	↔
Total budget spent by the prison administration in 2014 (in euros)	2 765 261 *****	N/A	N/A	---	---
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate in 2014 (in euros)	43.2 *****	Medium	N/A	51.5*****	↓↓

\* Data refers to 2014.

\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2005 to 2014.

\*\*\* Data refers to 2013.

\*\*\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2005 to 2013.

\*\*\*\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2009 to 2013.

\*\*\*\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2006 to 2014.

\*\*\*\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2006 to 2013.

\*\*\*\*\* Data refers to 2012

\*\*\*\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2009 to 2012

## CAUTIONARY STATEMENT

Monaco has a population of roughly 38 000. On 1 September of every year, it usually has less than 40 inmates. From a statistical point of view, this means that it is not possible to establish reliable time series. As a consequence, the figures, rates and graphs included in this report are given purely as an indication and must be interpreted very cautiously.

## MONACO IN BRIEF

- ▶ Comparing 2013-2014 to 2005, the following indicators show a decrease: prison population rate (–28%), flow of entries into penal institutions (–29%), flow of releases from penal institutions (–7% from 2009 to 213), prison density (–17%), Ratio of inmates per staff member (–32% from 2006 to 2013) and average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (–16% from 2009 to 2012).
- ▶ Comparing 2013-2014 to 2005, the following indicators show an increase: median age of the population (+8% from 2006 to 2014), percentage of foreign inmates (+9%) and percentage of inmates without a final sentence (+10%).
- ▶ Comparing 2013-2014 to 2005, the following indicators remained stable: average length of imprisonment based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (–2%), average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow (+4.7), percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates (–1%), rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates (there were no deaths neither in 2005 nor in 2013), rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates (there were no suicides neither in 2005 nor in 2013), percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention (there were no suicides in pre-trial detention neither in 2005 nor in 2013) and percentage of custodial staff (–1% from 2006 to 2013).

## MONACO IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

- ▶ Compared to other European countries, in 2013-2014 Monaco presents:
  - Low: prison population rate, average length of imprisonment based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions, average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow, prison density, median age of the prison population, rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates, rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates, percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention, Ratio of inmates per staff member.
  - Medium: percentage of custodial staff among total staff, average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate.
  - High: flow of entries into penal institutions, flow of releases from penal institutions, percentage of female inmates, percentage of foreign inmates, percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates, percentage of inmates without a final sentence.

## GENERAL COMMENTS

Figure 3.225. Monaco (1): Prison population rate and flow of entries and releases from penal institutions (per 100 000 inhabitants)

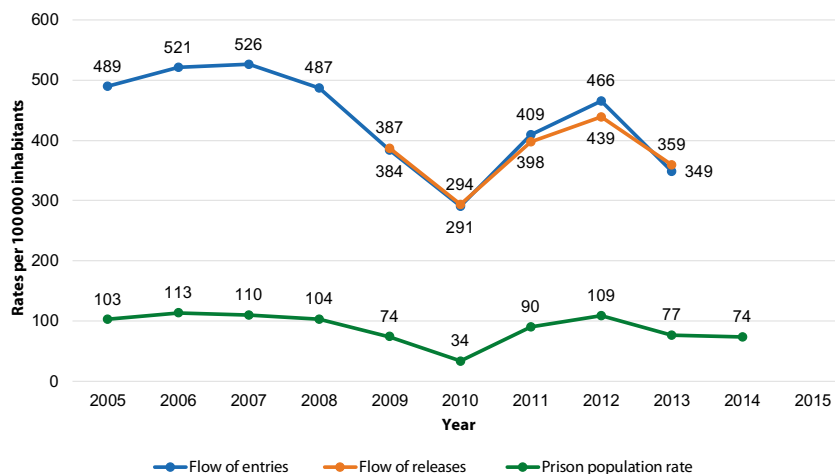


Figure 3.225 shows that from 2005 to 2014, the prison population rate of Monaco (stock) decreased by 28%. In 2005, the country had 103 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2014 it had 74.

From 2005 to 2013, the flow of entries decreased by 29%. In 2005, there were 489 entries into penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2013 there were 349.

From 2009 to 2013, the flow of releases decreased by 7%. In 2009, there were 387 releases from penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2013 there were 359.

The flow of entries and the flow of releases show similar rates and trends.

**Figure 3.226. Monaco (2): Average length of imprisonment (in months)**

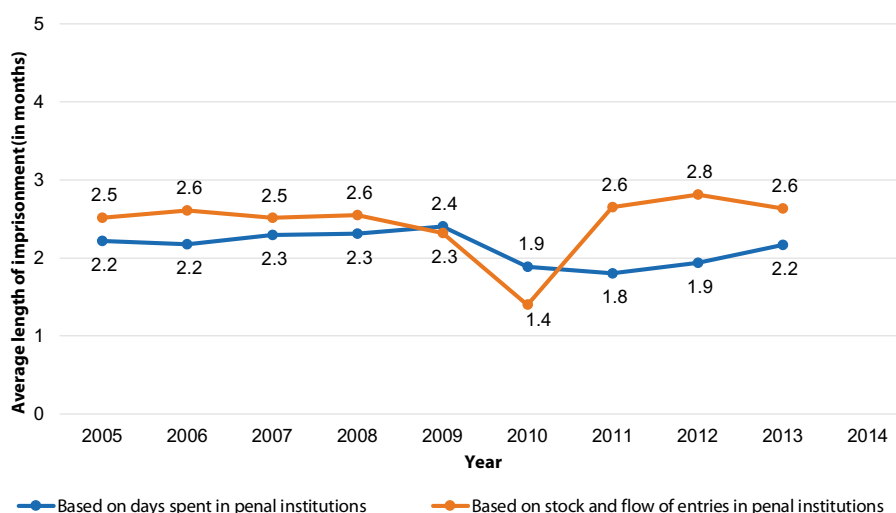


Figure 3.226 shows that between 2005 and 2013, the average length of imprisonment estimated on the basis of the number of days spent in penal institutions followed a relatively stable trend. Both in 2005 and 2013, the average length of imprisonment was 2.2 months.

When the average length of imprisonment is estimated on the basis of the ratio between stock and flow, a comparison of those two years reveals an increase of 5%. According to this indicator, in 2005 the average length of imprisonment was 2.5 months, while in 2014 it was 2.6 months.

**Figure 3.227. Monaco (3): Prison density per 100 places (Overcrowding)**

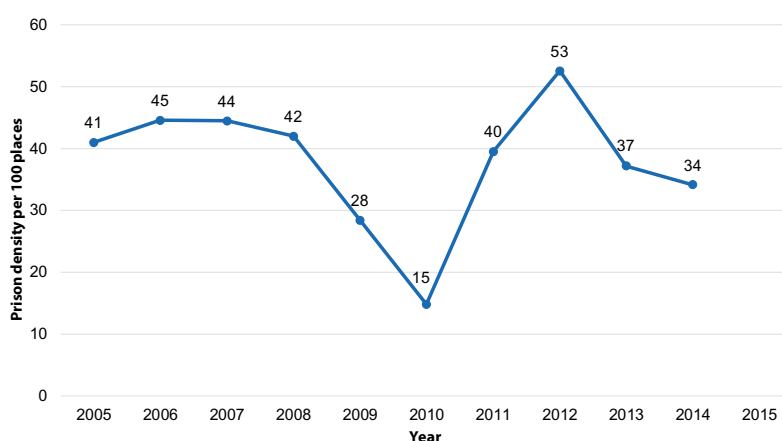


Figure 3.227 shows that from 2005 to 2014, the prison density of Monaco decreased by 17%. In 2005, the country had 41 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2014 it had 34.

**Figure 3.228. Monaco (4): Total capacity of penal institution and number of inmates**

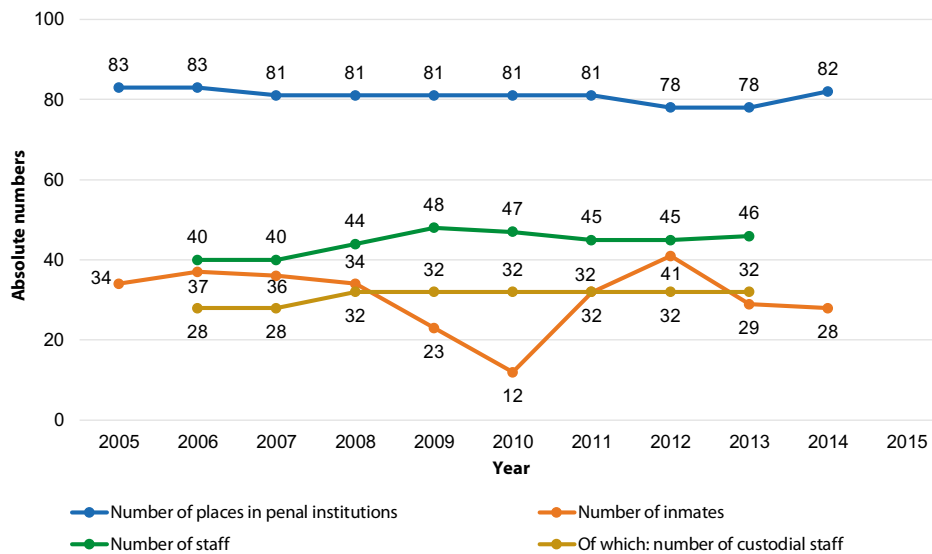


Figure 3.228 shows that from 2005 to 2014, the total number of places in penal institutions in Monaco remained relatively stable. In 2005, the country had 83 places, while in 2014 it had 82.

Comparing the same years, the total number of inmates decreased by 18%. In 2005, the country had 34 inmates, while in 2014 it had 28.

From 2006 to 2013, the total number of staff increased by 15%. In 2006, Monaco had a total staff of 40 persons, while in 2013 it had 46.

Comparing the same years, the total number of custodial staff increased by 14%. In 2006, Monaco had a total custodial staff of 28 persons, while in 2013 it had 32.

**Figure 3.229. Monaco (5): Percentage of females and foreigners in the prison population**

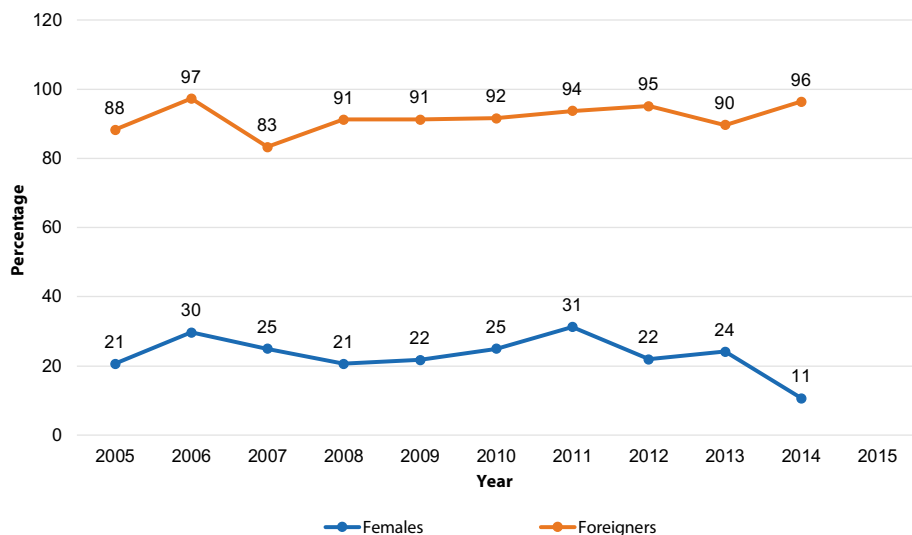


Figure 3.229 shows that from 2005 to 2014, the percentage of female inmates decreased by 48%. In 2005, 21% of the inmates were females, while in 2014 they represented 11% of the total prison population.

Comparing the same years, the percentage of foreign inmates increased by 9%. In 2005, 88% of the inmates were foreigners, while in 2014 they represented 96% of the total prison population.



**Figure 3.230. Monaco (6): Percentage of inmates and foreign inmates without a final sentence**

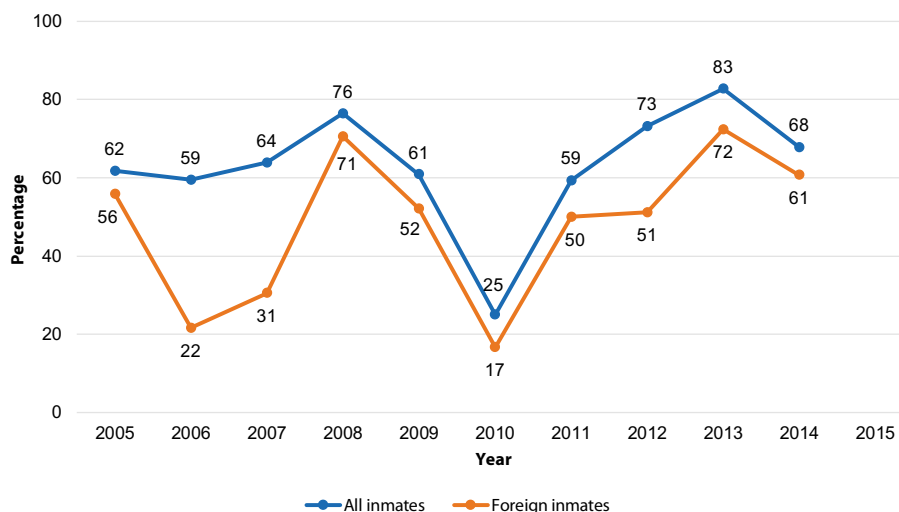
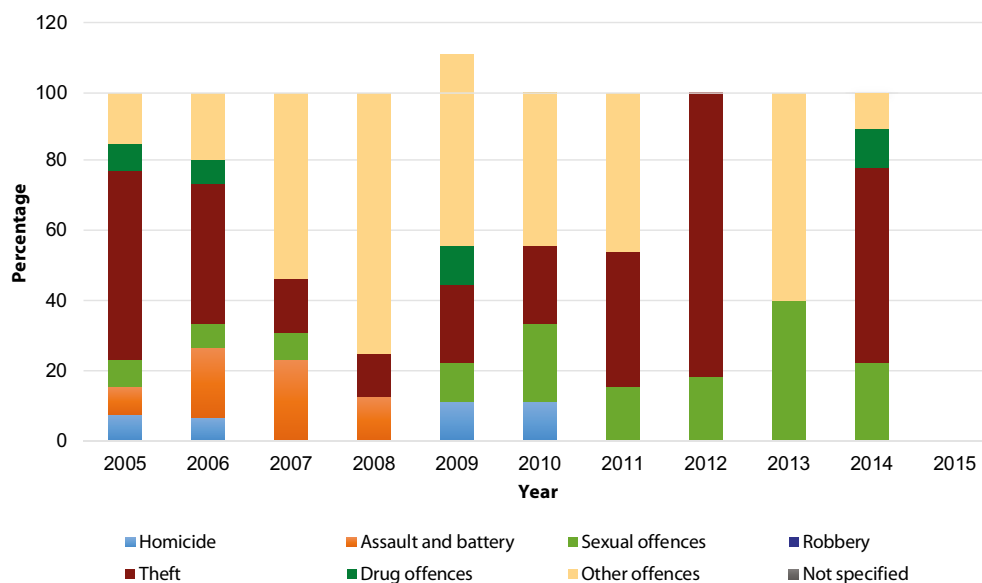


Figure 3.230 shows that from 2005 to 2014, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence increased by 10%. In 2005, 62% of inmates did not have a final sentence, while in 2014 inmates without a final sentence represented 68% of the total prison population.

Comparing the same years, the percentage of foreigners held in pre-trial detention increased by 9%. In 2005, they represented 56% of the total number of inmates, while in 2014 they represented 61%.

**Figure 3.231. Monaco (7): Distribution (in percentage) of sentenced prisoners by offence<sup>96,97,98</sup>**



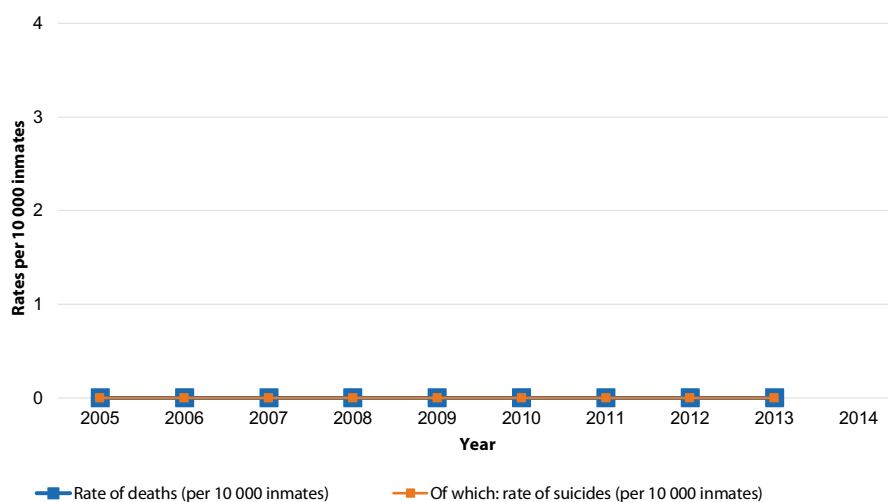
The percentages presented in Figure 3.231 must be interpreted very cautiously because they are based on a maximum of 13 inmates per year. They suggest that, from 2005 to 2014, the percentages of prisoners serving sentences for sexual offences and drug offences increased, while the percentages of those serving sentences for homicide as well as for assault and battery decreased.

96. The figures provided by the country do not always add up to 100%.

97. Sexual offences include (1) rape (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005) and (2) other sexual offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008).

98. Other offences include (1) economic and financial offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008); (2) terrorism (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (3) organised crime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (4) cybercrime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2014); and (5) other cases (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005).

Figure 3.232. Monaco (8): Rate of deaths and suicides (per 10 000 inmates)



From 2005 to 2013, no inmates died in Monaco’s penal institutions.

# Montenegro

## KEY FACTS

	2014/15	Comparative		Evolution 2005-2014/15	
		CoE 47	EU 28	Average	% Change
Prison population rate (inmates per 100 000 inhabitants) (01.09.2015)	176.8	High	N/A	176.0	↑↑↑↑
Flow of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (per 100 000 inhabitants)	384.2	High	N/A	448.7*	↓↓↓↓
Flow of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (per 100 000 inhabitants)	358.8	High	N/A	467.5*	↓↓↓↓
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	7.1	Medium	N/A	6.1*	↑↑↑↑
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	5.3	Low	N/A	5.4*	↔↔
Prison density (inmates per 100 places) (01.09.2015)	81.5	Low	N/A	102.8**	↓↓↓↓
Median age of the prison population (in years) (01.09.2015)	33.0	Low	N/A	32.6*	↑↑↑↑
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	3.4	Low	N/A	2.7***	↑↑↑↑↑
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	15.5	Medium	N/A	14.8**	↑↑↑↑
<i>of which:</i> in pre-trial detention	57.6	High	N/A	56.9**	↑
Percentage of inmates without a final sentence (01.09.2015)	33.3	High	N/A	30.0**	↑↑↑↑
Rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates in 2014	66.2	High	N/A	32.2*	↑↑↑↑↑
Rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates in 2014	0.0	Low	N/A	6.1*	↔↔
<i>of which:</i> % in pre-trial detention	0.0	Low	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ratio of inmates per staff member (01.09.2015)	2.3	High	N/A	2.4**	↓↓
Percentage of custodial staff among total staff (01.09.2015)	30.0	Low	N/A	49.3**	↓↓↓↓↓
Total budget spent by the prison administration in 2014 (in euros)	7 626 929	N/A	N/A	7 757 241 ****	↓
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate in 2014 (in euros)	19.0	Low	N/A	16.0*	↑↑↑↑

\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2010 to 2014.

\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2011 to 2015.

\*\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2006 to 2015.

\*\*\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2011 to 2014.

## MONTENEGRO IN BRIEF

- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators show a decrease: flow of entries into penal institutions (–31% from 2010 to 2014), flow of releases from penal institutions (–27% from 2010 to 2014), prison density (–33% from 2011 to 2015), prison density (–33%), Ratio of inmates per staff member (–14% from 2011 to 2015), percentage of custodial staff (–63% from 2011 to 2015) and total budget spent by the prison administration (–7% from 2011 to 2014).
- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators show an increase: prison population rate (+31%), average length of imprisonment based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (+36% from 2010 to 2014), average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow (+5% from 2010 to 2014), median age of the prison population (+22% from 2011 to 2015), percentage of female inmates (+63% from 2006 to 2015), percentage of foreign inmates (+36% from 2011 to 2015), percentage of foreigners held in pre-trial detention (+6% from 2011 to 2015), percentage on inmates without a final sentence (+31% from 2011 to 2015), rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates (>500% from 2010 to 2014) and average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (+27% from 2010 to 2014).
- ▶ Comparing 2014 to 2010, the following indicators remained stable: average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow (+4.9% from 2011 to 2014) and rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates.

## MONTENEGRO IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

- ▶ Compared to other European countries, in 2014/15 Montenegro presents:
  - Low: average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow, prison density, median age of the prison population, percentage of female inmates, rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates, percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention, percentage of custodial staff among total staff, average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate.
  - Medium: average length of imprisonment based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions, percentage of foreign inmates.
  - High: prison population rate, flow of entries into penal institutions, flow of releases from penal institutions, percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates, percentage of inmates without a final sentence, rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates, Ratio of inmates per staff member.

## GENERAL COMMENTS

Figure 3.233. Montenegro (1): Prison population rate and flow of entries and releases from penal institutions (per 100 000 inhabitants)

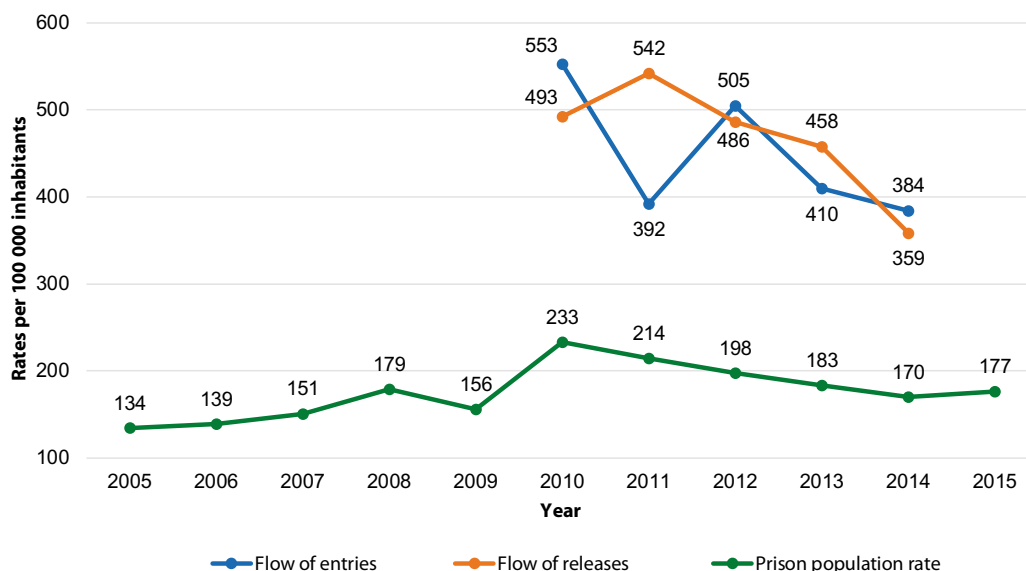
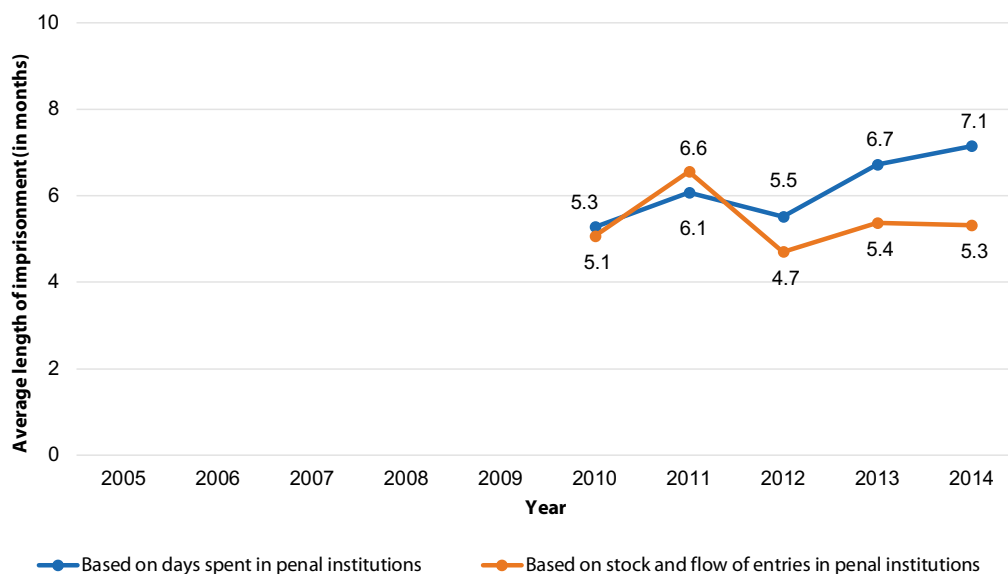


Figure 3.233 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the prison population rate of Montenegro (stock) increased by 31%. In 2005, the country had 134 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 177.

The flow of entries into penal institutions and releases are only available from 2010 onwards. With the exception of 2011, both indicators show relatively similar levels and trends. In particular, from 2010 to 2014, the flow of entries per 100 000 inhabitants decreased by 30%. In 2010, there were 533 entries into penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 384.

Comparing the same years, the flow of releases per 100 000 inhabitants decreased by 27%. In 2010, there were 493 releases from penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 359.

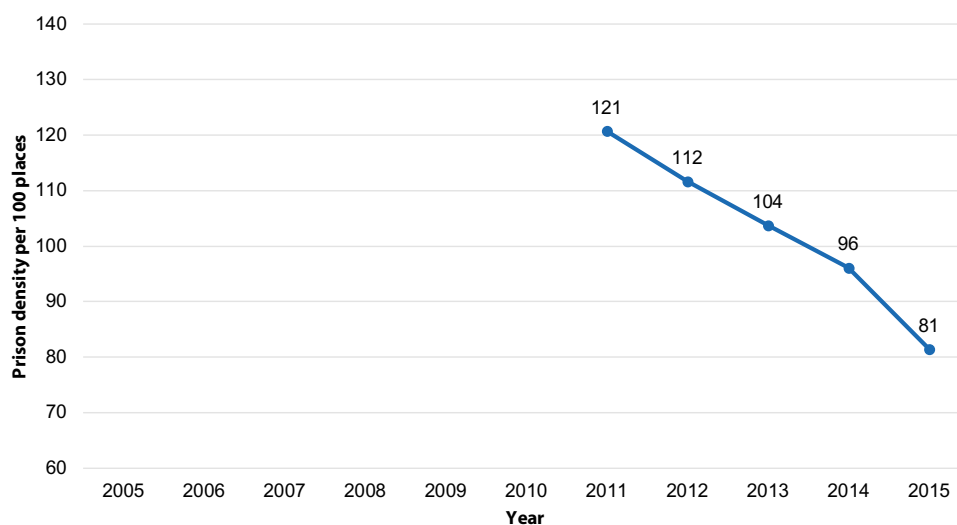
**Figure 3.234. Montenegro (2): Average length of imprisonment (in months)**



As can be seen in Figure 3.234, the data required for the estimation of the average length of imprisonment are only available from 2010 onwards. If the average length is estimated on the basis of the number of days spent in penal institutions, it shows an increase of 35% from 2010 to 2014. According to this indicator, in 2010, the average length of imprisonment was 5.3 months, while in 2014 it was 7.1 months.

When the average length of imprisonment is estimated on the basis of the ratio between stock and flow, a comparison of those two years reveals an increase of 5%. According to this indicator, in 2010 the average length of imprisonment was 5.1 months, while in 2014 it was 5.3 months.

**Figure 3.235. Montenegro (3): Prison density per 100 places (Overcrowding)**



Most of the data required for the estimation of the prison density are not available. The available data show a decrease of 33% of the prison density from 2011 to 2015. In 2011 there were 121 inmates per 100 places, while in 2015 there were 81.

**Figure 3.236. Montenegro (4): Total capacity of penal institution and number of inmates**

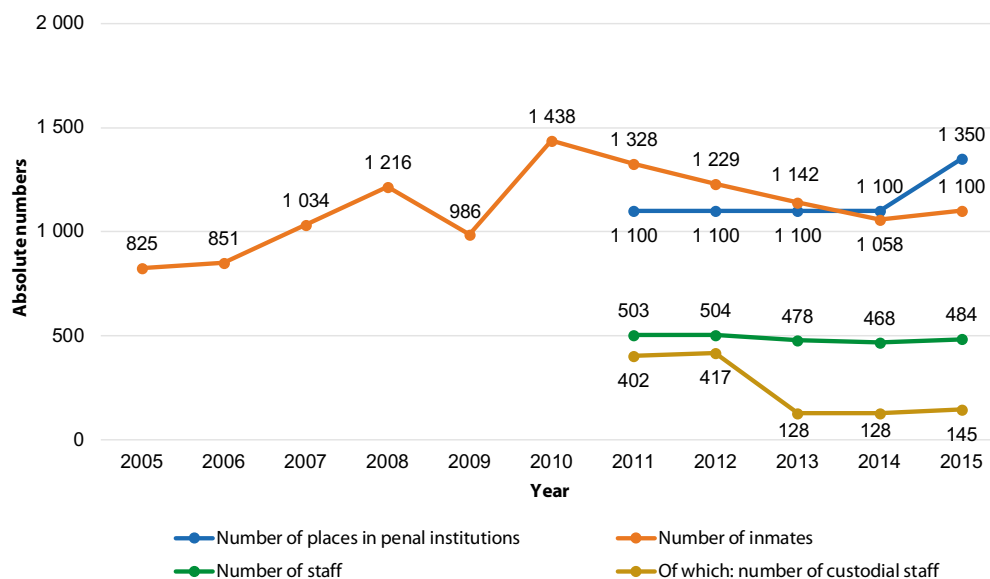


Figure 3.236 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the total number of inmates in Montenegro increased by 33%. In 2005, the country had 825 inmates, while in 2015 it had 1 100.

Data concerning the rest of the indicators included in Figure 3.236 are only available from 2011 onwards. From 2011 to 2015, the total number of staff remained stable (–4%). There were 503 persons employed by the prison administration in 2011 and 484 in 2015. At the same time, the number of custodial staff decreased by 64%, going from 402 in 2011 to 145 in 2015.

From 2011 to 2015, the total number of places in penal institutions increased by 23%. There were 1 100 places in 2011 and 1 350 in 2015.

**Figure 3.237. Montenegro (5): Percentage of females and foreigners in the prison population**

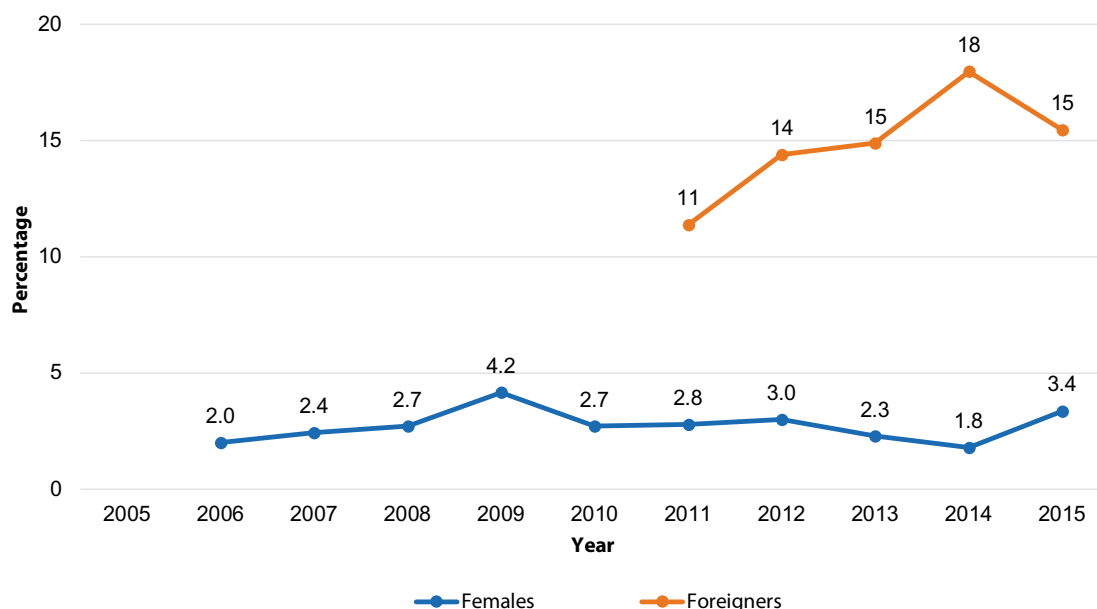
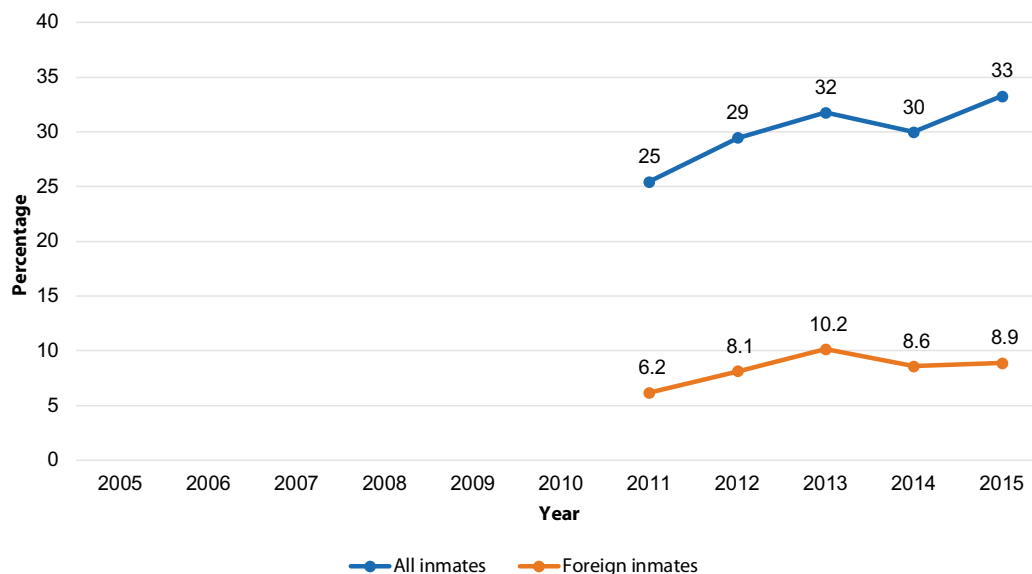


Figure 3.237 shows that from 2006 to 2015, the percentage of female inmates increased by 68%. In 2006, 2.0% of the inmates were females, while in 2015 they represented 3.4% of the total prison population.

The percentage of foreign inmates is only available from 2011 onwards. From 2011 to 2015, the percentage of foreign inmates increased by 36%. In 2011, 11.4% of the inmates of Montenegro were foreigners, while in 2015 they represented 15.5% of the total prison population.

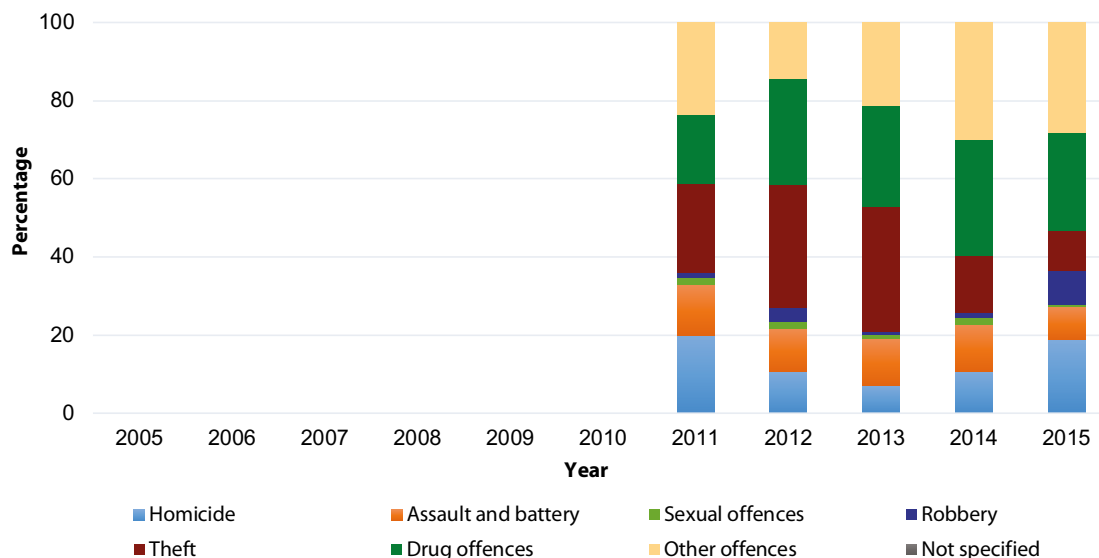
**Figure 3.238. Montenegro (6): Percentage of inmates and foreign inmates without a final sentence**



The data required for the computation of the percentages included in Figure 3.238 are only available from 2011 onwards. From 2011 to 2015, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence increased by 31%. In 2011, 25.5% of the inmates of Montenegro were not serving a final sentence, while in 2015 those not serving a final sentence represented 33.3%.

In 2011, 6.2% of the inmates held in pre-trial detention were foreigners, while by 2015 they represented 8.9%. This means that the percentage of foreign inmates held in pre-trial detention increased by 44% from 2011 to 2015.

**Figure 3.239. Montenegro (7): Distribution (in percentage) of sentenced prisoners by offence<sup>99,100,101</sup>**



As can be seen in Figure 3.239, data on the distribution of sentenced prisoners by offence are only available from 2011 onwards. From 2011 to 2015, the percentages of prisoners serving sentences for robbery and drug

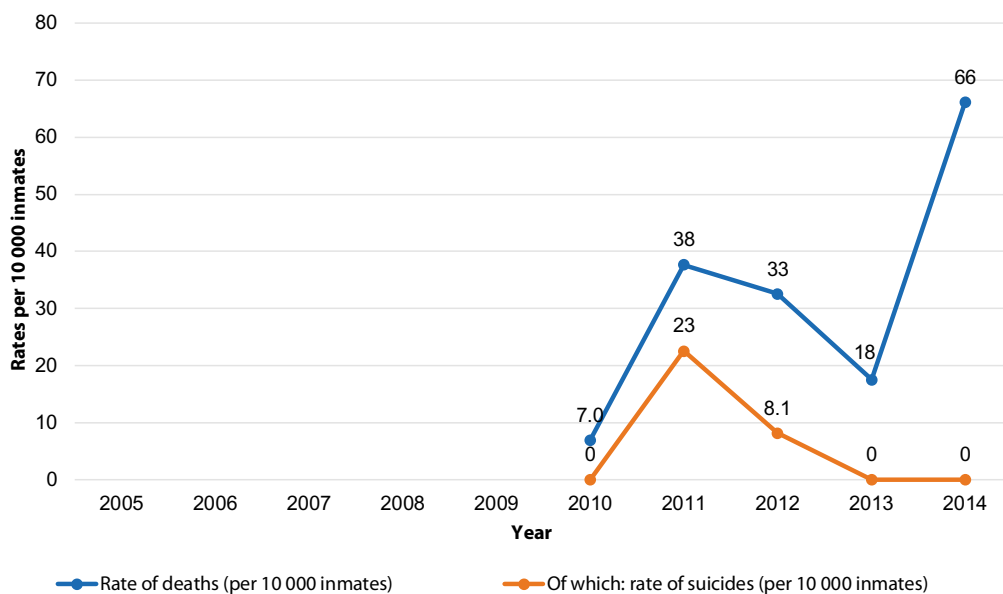
99. The figures provided by the country do not always add up to 100%.

100. Sexual offences include (1) rape (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005) and (2) other sexual offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008).

101. Other offences include (1) economic and financial offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008); (2) terrorism (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (3) organised crime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (4) cybercrime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2014); and (5) other cases (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005).

offences increased, while the percentages of those serving sentences for homicide, assault and battery, sexual offences and theft decreased.

**Figure 3.240. Montenegro (8): Rate of deaths and suicides (per 10 000 inmates)**



Data on deaths, including suicides, in penal institutions are only available from 2010 onwards, but from a statistical point of view the numbers that generated the rates shown in Figure 3.240 are too low to reach any reliable conclusions about the observed trends. From 2010 to 2014, the annual number of inmates who died in prison oscillated between 1 and 7 and, among them, the number who committed suicide fluctuated between 1 and 0.



# Netherlands

## KEY FACTS

	2014/15	Comparative		Evolution 2005-2014/15	
		CoE 47	EU 28	Average	% Change
Prison population rate (inmates per 100 000 inhabitants) (01.09.2015)	53.0	Low	Low	70.9	↓↓↓↓
Flow of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (per 100 000 inhabitants)	254.5	High	High	251.8	↓
Flow of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (per 100 000 inhabitants)	258.2	High	High	254.7	↓
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	2.9	Low	Low	3.6	↓↓↓↓
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	2.8	Low	Low	3.5	↓↓↓↓
Prison density (inmates per 100 places) (01.09.2015)	76.9	Low	Low	88.0	↓↓↓↓
Median age of the prison population (in years) (01.09.2015)	35.0	Medium	Medium	33.3	↑
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	5.4	Medium	Medium	5.9	↓
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	19.1	Medium	Medium	20.7	↓↓
<i>of which: in pre-trial detention</i>	51.4	High	High	50.8	↑↑
Percentage of inmates without a final sentence (01.09.2015)	45.1	High	High	47.3	↔
Rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates in 2014	25.4	Medium	Medium	25.7	↔
Rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates in 2014	14.2	High	High	11.2	↑
<i>of which: % in pre-trial detention</i>	50.0	High	High	66.2	↓
Ratio of inmates per staff member (01.09.2015)	0.8	Low	Low	1.0	↓↓↓↓
Percentage of custodial staff among total staff (01.09.2015)	54.7	Low	Low	57.4	↓↓
Total budget spent by the prison administration in 2014 (in euros)	975 656 411	N/A	N/A	896 670 045*	↑↑↑↑
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate in 2014 (in euros)	273.0	High	High	236.7**	↑↑↑

\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2011 to 2014.

\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2008 to 2014.

## THE NETHERLANDS IN BRIEF

- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators show a decrease: prison population rate (–44%), flow of entries into penal institutions (–7%), flow of releases from penal institutions (–9%), average length of imprisonment based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (–32%), average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow (–33%), prison density (–25%), percentage of female inmates (–6%), percentage of foreign inmates (–18%), percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention (–9%), Ratio of inmates per staff member (–34%) and percentage of custodial staff (–12%).
- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators show an increase: median age of the population (+6%), percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates (+14%), rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates (+9%), total budget spent by the prison administration (+57% from 2011 to 2014) and average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (+35% from 2008 to 2014).
- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators remained stable: percentage of inmates without a final sentence (+4%) and rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates (0%).

## THE NETHERLANDS IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

- ▶ Compared to other European countries, in 2014/15 the Netherlands presents:
  - Low: prison population rate, average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow, average length of imprisonment based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions, prison density, Ratio of inmates per staff member, percentage of custodial staff among total staff.
  - Medium: median age of the prison population, percentage of female inmates, percentage of foreign inmates, rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates.
  - High: flow of entries into penal institutions, flow of releases from penal institutions, percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates, percentage of inmates without a final sentence, rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates, percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention, average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate.

## GENERAL COMMENTS

Figure 3.241. Netherlands (1): Prison population rate and flow of entries and releases from penal institutions (per 100 000 inhabitants)

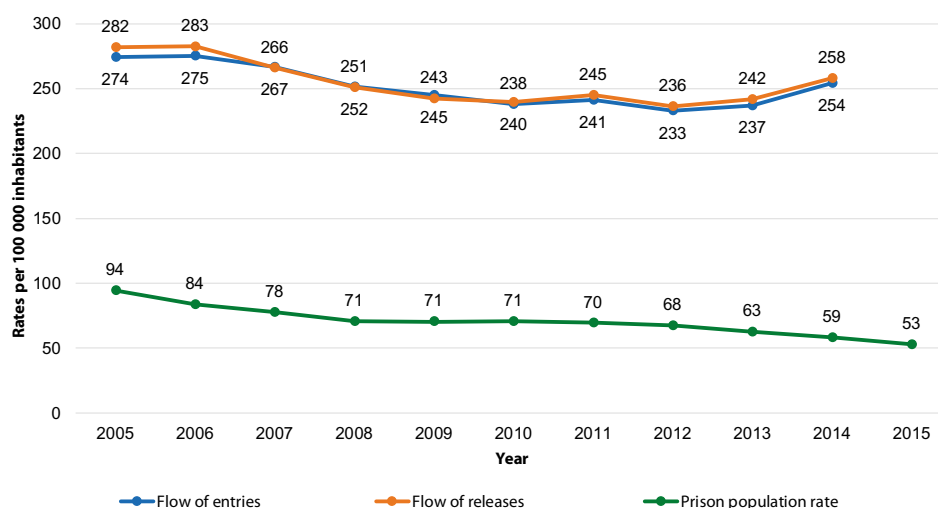


Figure 3.241 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the prison population rate of the Netherlands (stock) decreased by 44%. In 2005, the country had 94 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 53.

From 2005 to 2014, the flow of entries decreased by 7%. In 2005, there were 274 entries into penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 254.

Comparing the same years, the flow of releases decreased by 8%. In 2005, there were 282 releases from penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 258.

The flow of entries and releases show similar rates and trends.

According to the information provided by the SPACE national correspondent, in the 10 years under study, the number of prisoners shows a stable decrease that fits the decrease shown in criminal statistics. From 2005 to 2014 there was a decrease of all registered crimes (–28.6%), of the number of settled court cases by judges (–22.7%), and of the number of imposed (partial) unconditional sentences to imprisonment for adults (–22.5%). Another reason for the drop in the number of inmates is the decrease of major offences and a stronger enforcement of drug laws, which restricted the import of illegal drugs (and accompanying crime).

**Figure 3.242. Netherlands (2): Average length of imprisonment (in months)**

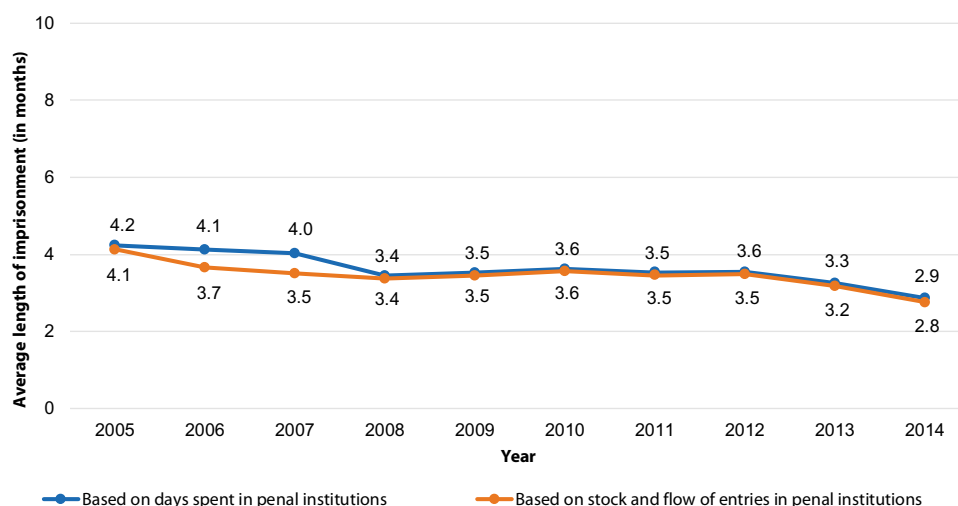


Figure 3.242 shows that from 2005 to 2014, the average length of imprisonment estimated on the basis of the number of days spent in penal institutions decreased by 32%. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 4.2 months, while in 2014 it was 2.9 months.

When the average length of imprisonment is estimated on the basis of the ratio between stock and flow, a comparison of those two years reveals a decrease of 33%. According to this indicator, in 2005 the average length of imprisonment was 4.1 months, while in 2014 it was 2.8 months.

**Figure 3.243. Netherlands (3): Prison density per 100 places (Overcrowding)**

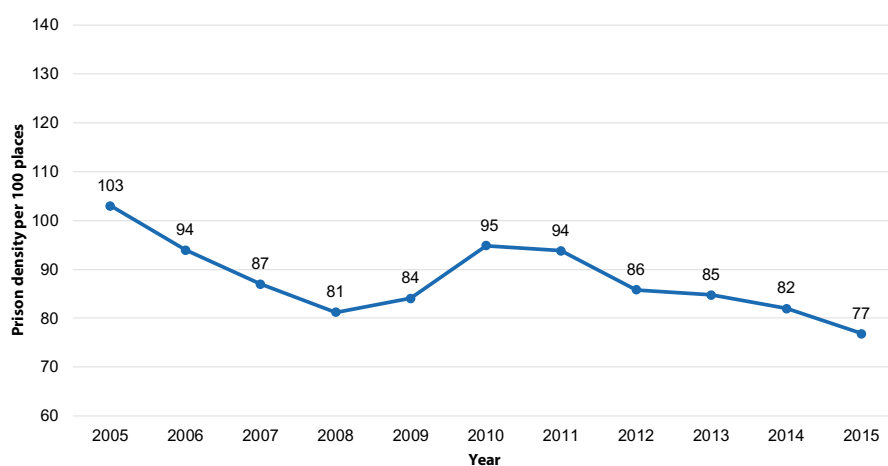


Figure 3.243 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the prison density of the Netherlands decreased by 25%. In 2005, the country had 103 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 77.

**Figure 3.244. Netherlands (4): Total capacity of penal institution and number of inmates**

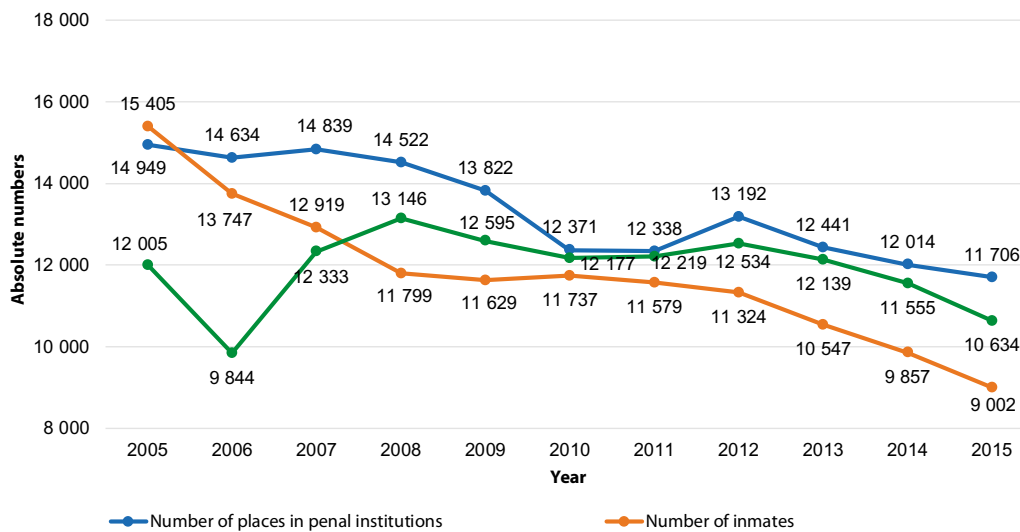


Figure 3.244 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the total number of places in penal institutions in the Netherlands decreased by 22%. In 2005, the country had 14 949 places, while in 2015 it had 11 706.

Comparing the same years, the total number of inmates decreased by 42%. In 2005, the country had 15 405 inmates, while in 2015 it had 9 002.

From 2005 to 2015, the total number of staff decreased by 11%. In 2005, the Netherlands had a total staff of 12 005 persons, while in 2015 it had 10 634.

Comparing the same years, the total number of custodial staff decreased by 22%. In 2005, the Netherlands had a total custodial staff of 7 475 persons, while in 2015 it had 5 817.

**Figure 3.245. Netherlands (5): Percentage of females and foreigners in the prison population**

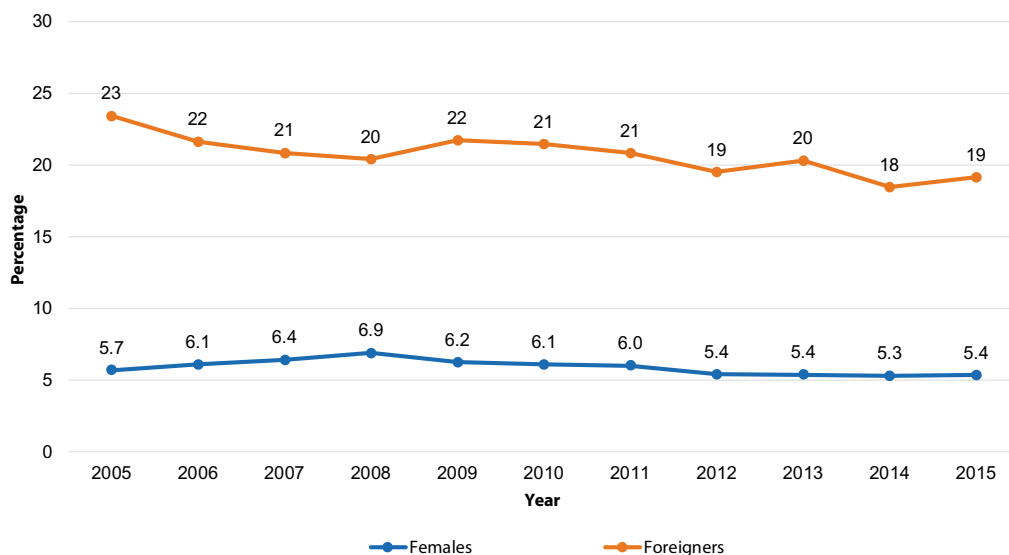


Figure 3.245 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of female inmates decreased by 6%. In 2005, 5.7% of the inmates were females, while in 2015 they represented 5.4% of the total prison population.

Comparing the same years, the percentage of foreign inmates decreased by 18%. In 2005, 23% of the inmates were foreigners, while in 2015 they represented 19% of the total prison population.

**Figure 3.246. Netherlands (6): Percentage of inmates and foreign inmates without a final sentence**

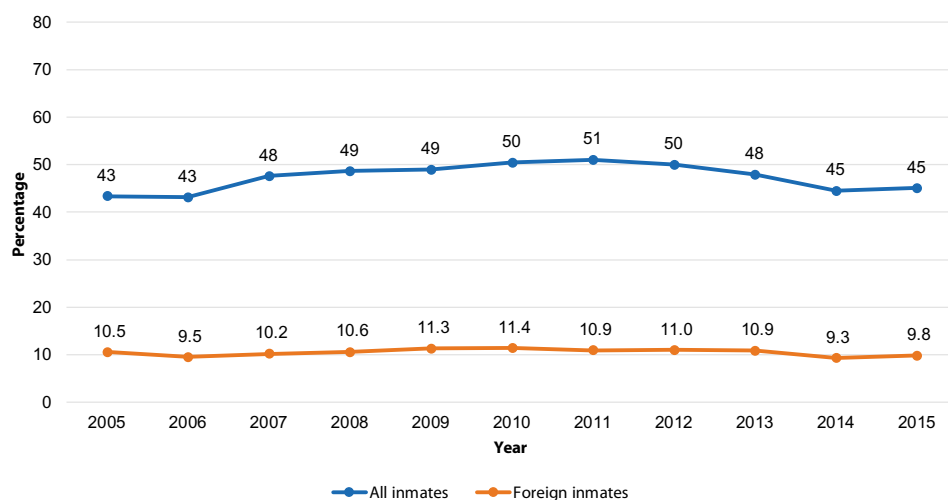


Figure 3.246 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence increased by 5%. In 2005, 43% of inmates did not have a final sentence, while in 2015 inmates without a final sentence represented 45% of the total prison population.

Comparing the same years, the percentage of foreigners held in pre-trial detention decreased by 7%. In 2005, they represented 10.5% of the total number of inmates, while in 2015 they represented 9.8%.

**Figure 3.247. Netherlands (7): Distribution (in percentage) of sentenced prisoners by offence<sup>102,103,104</sup>**

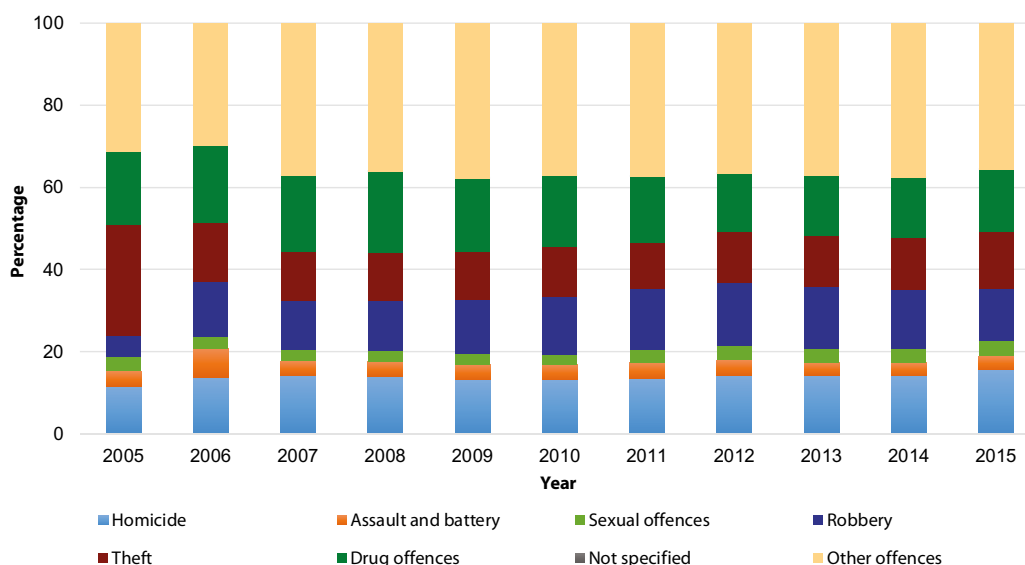


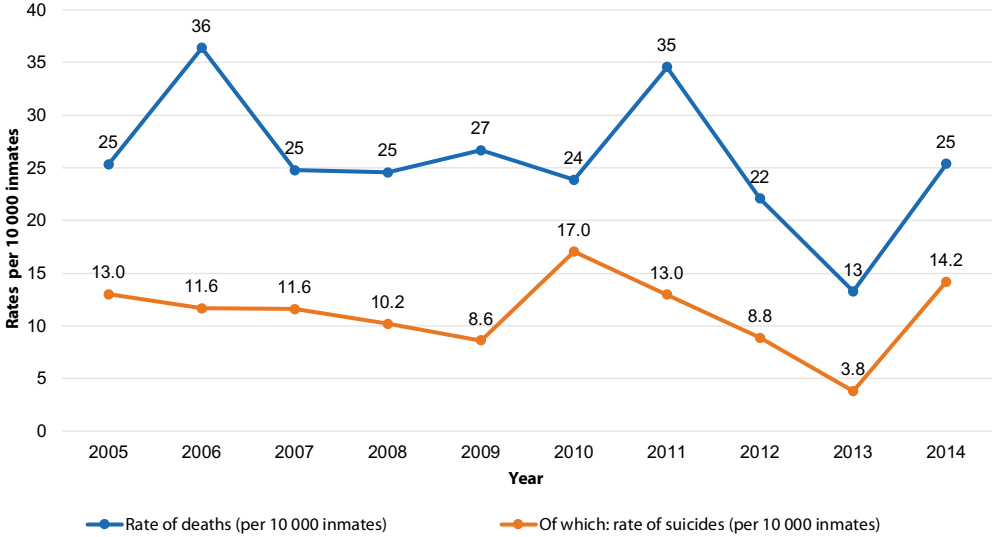
Figure 3.247 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentages of prisoners serving sentences for homicide, sexual offences and robbery increased, while the percentages of those serving sentences for assault and battery, theft and drug offences decreased.

102. The figures provided by the country do not always add up to 100%.

103. Sexual offences include (1) rape (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005) and (2) other sexual offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008).

104. Other offences include (1) economic and financial offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008); (2) terrorism (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (3) organised crime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (4) cybercrime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2014); and (5) other cases (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005).

Figure 3.248. Netherlands (8): Rate of deaths and suicides (per 10 000 inmates)



The instability of the trends for deaths and suicides per 10 000 inmates shown in Figure 3.248 illustrates the impossibility of reaching statistically reliable conclusions when the absolute number of cases that generated the rates is low.

# North Macedonia

## KEY FACTS

	2014/15	Comparative		Evolution 2005-2014/15	
		CoE 47	EU 28	Average	% Change
Prison population rate (inmates per 100 000 inhabitants) (01.09.2015)	168.9	High	N/A	123.6	↑↑↑↑↑
Flow of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (per 100 000 inhabitants)	152.8	Medium	N/A	182.7	↓↓↓↓↓
Flow of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (per 100 000 inhabitants)	153.5	Medium	N/A	123.1*	↑↑↑↑
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	11.9	High	N/A	10.3	↑↑↑↑↑
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	11.8	High	N/A	9.8	↑↑↑↑↑
Prison density (inmates per 100 places) (01.09.2015)	138.2	High	N/A	110.5	↑↑↑↑
Median age of the prison population (in years) (01.09.2015)	35.0	Medium	N/A	33.1	↑↑
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	3.2	Low	N/A	2.7	↔
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	5.7	Medium	N/A	4.0	↑↑↑↑
<i>of which:</i> in pre-trial detention	22.7	Low	N/A	26.8	↓↓↓↓
Percentage of inmates without a final sentence (01.09.2015)	10.6	Low	N/A	13.5	↓↓
Rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates in 2014	32.1	Medium	N/A	40.2	↓↓↓↓
Rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates in 2014	0.0	Low	N/A	7.2	↓↓↓↓↓
<i>of which:</i> % in pre-trial detention	0.0	Low	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ratio of inmates per staff member (01.09.2015)	4.0	High	N/A	3.5	↓
Percentage of custodial staff among total staff (01.09.2015)	62.8	Medium	N/A	63.5	↑
Total budget spent by the prison administration in 2014 (in euros)	11 158 000	N/A	N/A	10 098 000**	↑↑
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate in 2014 (in euros)	9.8	Low	N/A	9.7***	↑↑↑↑↑

\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2009 to 2014.

\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2012 to 2014.

\*\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2008 to 2014.

## NORTH MACEDONIA IN BRIEF

- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators show a decrease: flow of entries into penal institutions (–57%), percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates (–33%), percentage of inmates without a final sentence (–14%), rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates (–47%), rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates (there were no suicides in 2014) and Ratio of inmates per staff member (–6%).
- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators show an increase: prison population rate (+61%), flow of releases from penal institutions (+31% from 2009 to 2014), average length of imprisonment based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (+271%), average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow (+238%), prison density (+44%), median age of the population (+13%), percentage of foreign inmates (+23%), percentage of custodial staff (+8%), total budget spent by the prison administration (+18% from 2012 to 2014) and average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (+62% from 2008 to 2014).
- ▶ Comparing 2015 to 2005, the percentage of female inmates remained stable (+3%).

## NORTH MACEDONIA IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

- ▶ Compared to other European countries, in 2014/15 North Macedonia presents:
  - Low: percentage of female inmates, percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates, percentage of inmates without a final sentence, rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates, percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention, average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate.
  - Medium: flow of entries into penal institutions, flow of releases from penal institutions, median age of the prison population, percentage of foreign inmates, rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates, percentage of custodial staff among total staff.
  - High: prison population rate, average length of imprisonment based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions, average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow, prison density, Ratio of inmates per staff member.

## GENERAL COMMENTS<sup>105</sup>

Figure 3.361. North Macedonia (1): Prison population rate and flow of entries and releases from penal institutions (per 100 000 inhabitants)

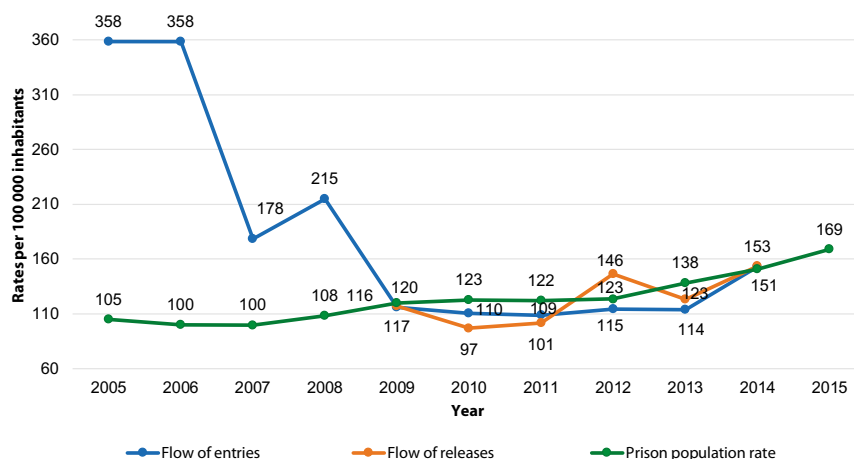


Figure 3.361 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the prison population rate of North Macedonia (stock) increased by 61%. In 2005, the country had 105 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 169.

From 2005 to 2014, the flow of entries decreased by 57%. In 2005, there were 358 entries into penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 153.

105. As of 12 February 2019, the official name of this country has changed to North Macedonia, and as a result it now comes under N in alphabetical order. However, for this publication, the numeration of the figures for this country correspond to its previous position, under T. This explains why the figures for North Macedonia go from 3.361 to 3.368 instead of from 3.249 to 3.256.



From 2009 to 2014, the flow of releases increased by 31%. In 2009, there were 117 releases from penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 154.

The flow of entries and the flow of releases show relatively similar rates and trends from 2009 to 2014.

**Figure 3.362. North Macedonia (2): Average length of imprisonment (in months)**

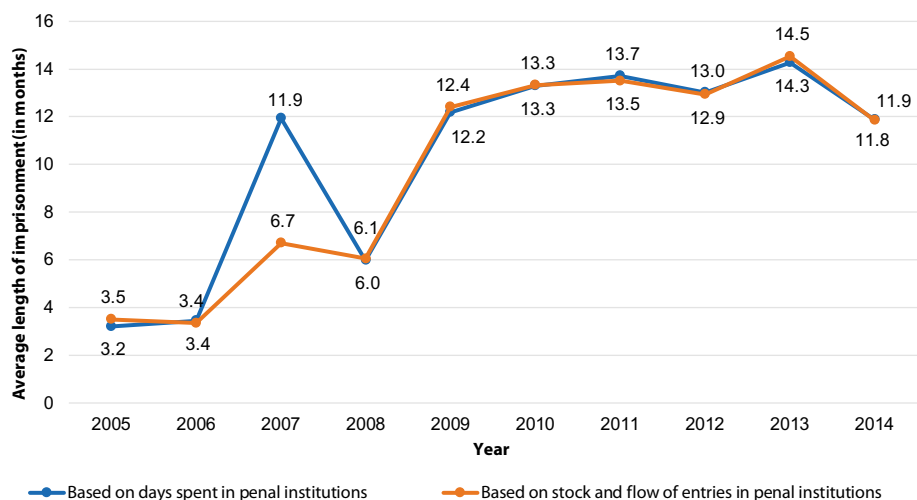


Figure 3.362 shows that from 2005 to 2014, the average length of imprisonment estimated on the basis of the number of days spent in penal institutions increased by 271%. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 3.2 months, while in 2014 it was 11.9 months.

When the average length of imprisonment is estimated on the basis of the ratio between stock and flow, a comparison of those two years reveals an increase of 238%. According to this indicator, in 2005 the average length of imprisonment was 3.5 months, while in 2014 it was 11.8 months.

**Figure 3.363. North Macedonia (3): Prison density per 100 places (Overcrowding)**

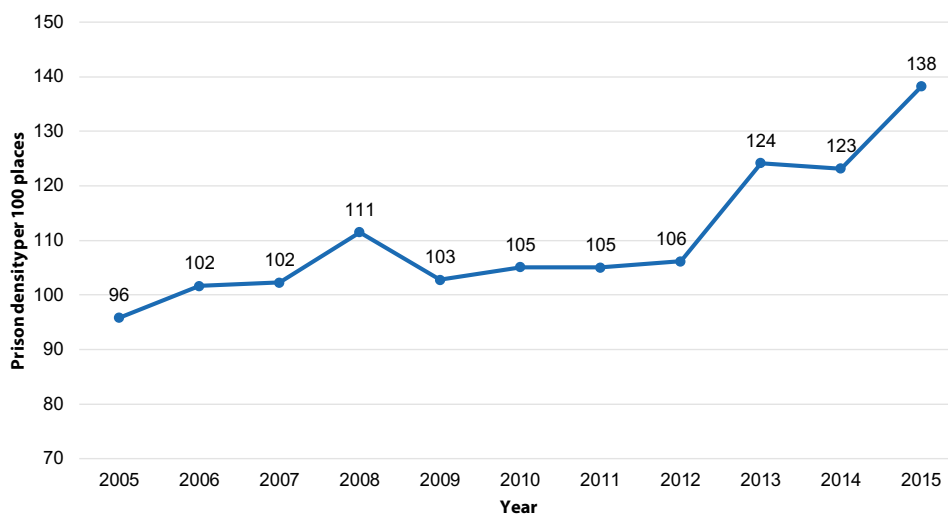


Figure 3.363 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the prison density of North Macedonia increased by 44%. In 2005, the country had 96 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 138.

**Figure 3.364. North Macedonia (4): Total capacity of penal institution and number of inmates**

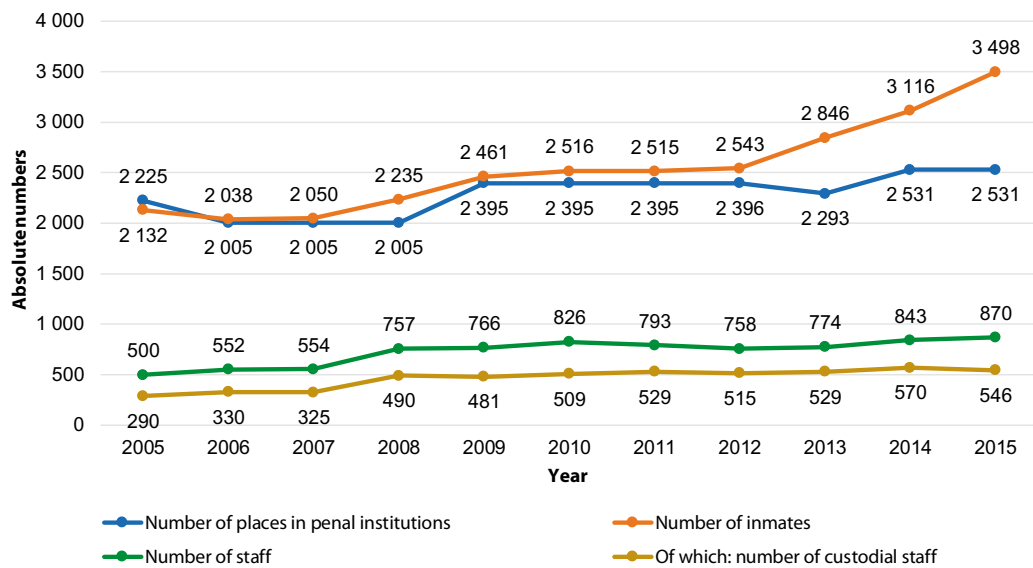


Figure 3.364 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the total number of places in penal institutions in North Macedonia increased by 14%. In 2005, the country had 2 225 places, while in 2015 it had 2 531. According to the information collected during this research, the number of places in penal institutions increased due to the construction of a new penal institution and construction works in some parts of other penal institutions, which were adapted to accommodate inmates.

Comparing the same years, the total number of inmates increased by 64%. In 2005, the country had 2 132 inmates, while in 2015 it had 3 498.

From 2005 to 2015, the total number of staff increased by 74%. In 2005, North Macedonia had a total staff of 500 persons, while in 2015 it had 870.

Comparing the same years, the total number of custodial staff increased by 88%. In 2005, North Macedonia had a total custodial staff of 290 persons, while in 2015 it had 546.

**Figure 3.365. North Macedonia (5): Percentage of females and foreigners in the prison population**

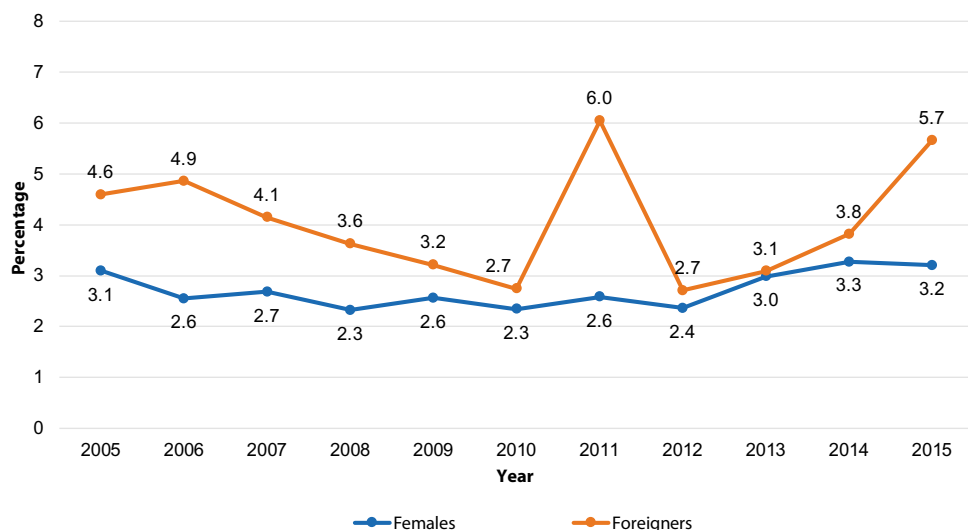


Figure 3.365 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of female inmates remained relatively stable. In 2005, 3.1% of the inmates were females, while in 2015 they represented 3.2% of the total prison population.

Comparing the same years, the percentage of foreign inmates increased by 23%. In 2005, 4.6% of the inmates were foreigners, while in 2015 they represented 5.7% of the total prison population.

Figure 3.366. North Macedonia (6): Percentage of inmates and foreign inmates without a final sentence

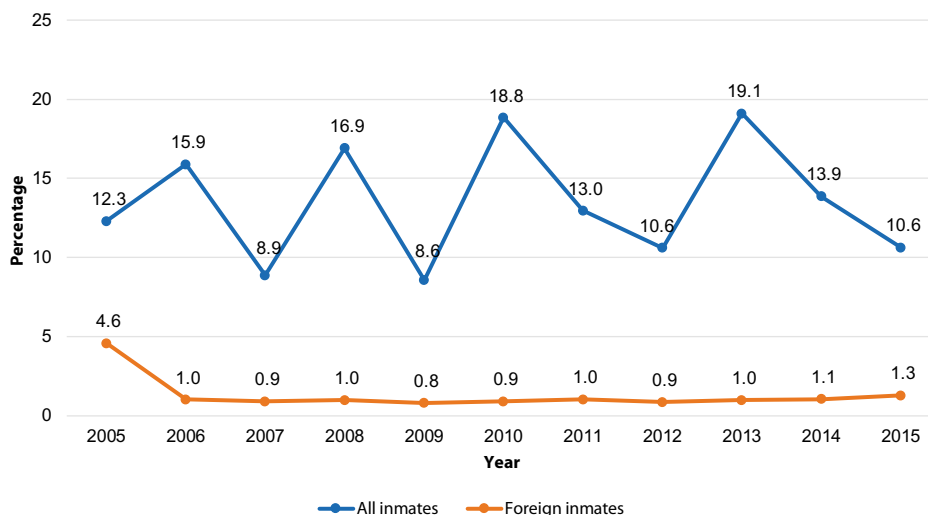


Figure 3.366 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence decreased by 14%. In 2005, 12.3% of inmates did not have a final sentence, while in 2015 inmates without a final sentence represented 10.6% of the total prison population.

Comparing the same years, the percentage of foreigners held in pre-trial detention decreased by 72%. In 2005, they represented 4.6% of the total number of inmates, while in 2015 they represented 1.3%.

Figure 3.367. North Macedonia (7): Distribution (in percentage) of sentenced prisoners by offence<sup>106,107,108</sup>

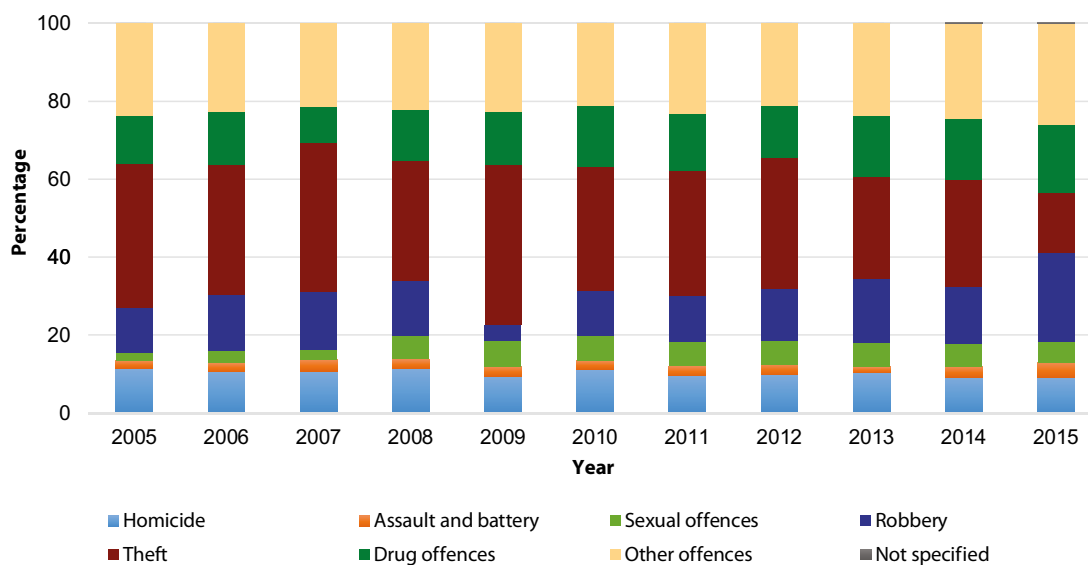


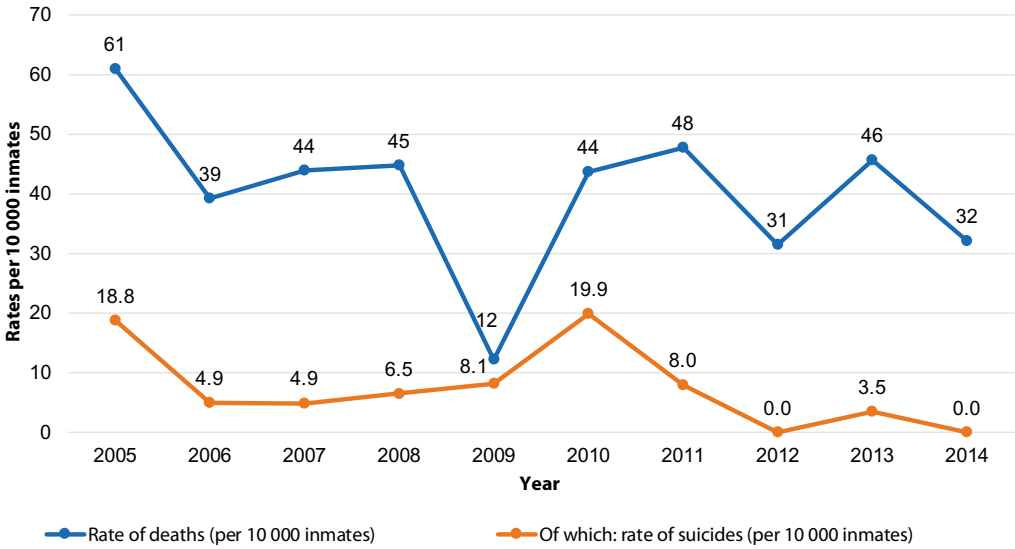
Figure 3.367 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentages of prisoners serving sentences for assault and battery, sexual offences, robbery and drug offences increased, while the percentages of those serving sentences for homicide and theft decreased.

106. The figures provided by the country do not always add up to 100%.

107. Sexual offences include (1) rape (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005) and (2) other sexual offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008).

108. Other offences include (1) economic and financial offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008); (2) terrorism (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (3) organised crime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (4) cybercrime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2014); and (5) other cases (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005).

Figure 3.368. North Macedonia (8): Rate of deaths and suicides (per 10 000 inmates)



The instability of the trends for deaths and suicides per 10 000 inmates shown in Figure 3.368 illustrates the impossibility of reaching statistically reliable conclusions when the absolute number of cases that generated the rates is low.

# Norway

## KEY FACTS

	2014/15	Comparative		Evolution 2005-2014/15	
		CoE 47	EU 28	Average	% Change
Prison population rate (inmates per 100 000 inhabitants) (01.09.2015)	70.3	Low	N/A	70.7	↔
Flow of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (per 100 000 inhabitants)	174.7	Medium	N/A	233.2	↓↓↓
Flow of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (per 100 000 inhabitants)	174.9	High	N/A	227.2	↓↓↓
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	5.0	Low	N/A	3.8	↑↑↑↑
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	5.0	Low	N/A	3.7	↑↑↑↑
Prison density (inmates per 100 places) (01.09.2015)	89.6	Medium	N/A	94.0	↓
Median age of the prison population (in years) (01.09.2015)	35.0	Medium	N/A	33.8*	↔
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	5.1	Medium	N/A	5.7	↔
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	33.4	High	N/A	27.5	↑↑↑↑
<i>of which: in pre-trial detention</i>	44.8	Medium	N/A	44.5	↑↑
Percentage of inmates without a final sentence (01.09.2015)	26.8	Medium	N/A	25.5	↑↑
Rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates in 2014	16.1	Low	N/A	20.6	↓↓↓
Rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates in 2014	16.1	High	N/A	13.3	↓↓
<i>of which: % in pre-trial detention</i>	0.0	Low	N/A	55.6	↓↓↓↓
Ratio of inmates per staff member (01.09.2015)	1.0	Low	N/A	1.0	↓↓
Percentage of custodial staff among total staff (01.09.2015)	65.5	Medium	N/A	64.2*	↔
Total budget spent by the prison administration in 2014 (in euros)	475 000 000	N/A	N/A	447 890 750**	↑↑
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate in 2014 (in euros)	348.0	High	N/A	294.3***	↑↑↑↑

\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2006 to 2015.

\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2011 to 2014.

\*\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2008 to 2014.

## NORWAY IN BRIEF

- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators show a decrease: flow of entries into penal institutions (–32%), flow of releases from penal institutions (–29%), prison density (–8%), rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates (–29%), rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates (–17%), percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention (there were no suicides in pre-trial detention in 2014) and Ratio of inmates per staff member (–11%).
- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators show an increase: average length of imprisonment based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (+62%), average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow (+59%), percentage of foreign inmates (+88%), percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates (+17%), percentage of inmates without a final sentence (+18%), total budget spent by the prison administration (+15% from 2011 to 2014) and average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (+107% from 2008-2014).
- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators remained stable: prison population rate (+4.5%), median age of the population (+2% from 2006 to 2015), percentage of female inmates (+1%) and percentage of custodial staff (–2% from 2006 to 2015).

## NORWAY IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

- ▶ Compared to other European countries, in 2014/15 Norway presents:
  - Low: prison population rate, average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow, average length of imprisonment based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions, rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates, percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention, Ratio of inmates per staff member.
  - Medium: flow of entries into penal institutions, prison density, median age of the prison population, percentage of female inmates, percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates, percentage of inmates without a final sentence, percentage of custodial staff among total staff.
  - High: flow of releases from penal institutions, percentage of foreign inmates, rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates, average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate.

## GENERAL COMMENTS

Figure 3.249. Norway (1): Prison population rate and flow of entries and releases from penal institutions (per 100 000 inhabitants)

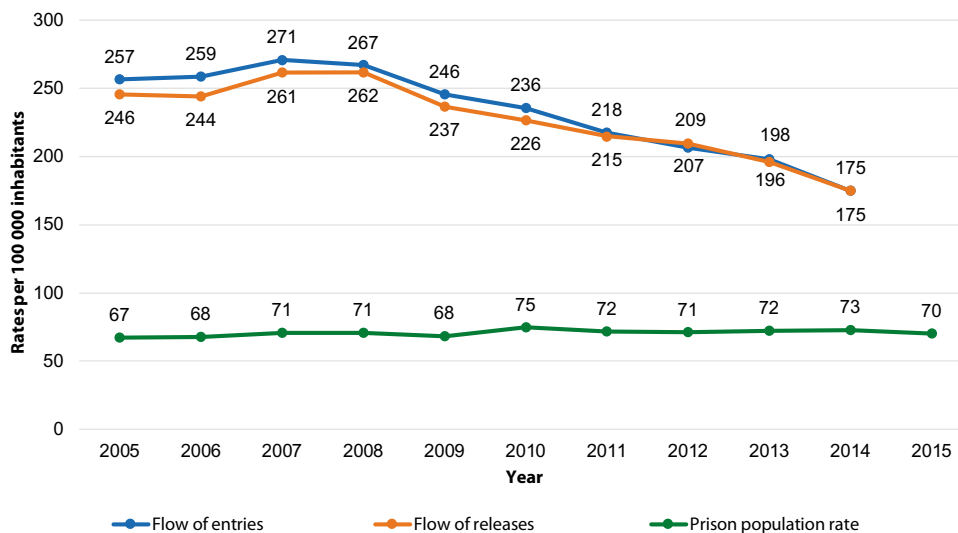


Figure 3.249 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the prison population rate of Norway (stock) increased by 5%. In 2005, the country had 67 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 70. According to the information provided by the SPACE national correspondent, as of 1 September 2015, the Norwegian correctional service applied an agreement with the Dutch correctional service under which the former rented Norgerhaven Prison, in the Netherlands, for three years. This led to an increase of the capacity of Norwegian prisons by 242 high-security cells. Transferring prisoners from Norway to the Netherlands took a few months, so the 2015

figures regarding the total number of inmates and total capacity may not reflect accurately the situation on 1 September 2015. The agreement had an immediate effect on the occupancy rate (see Figure 3.252).

From 2005 to 2014, the flow of entries decreased by 32%. In 2005, there were 257 entries into penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 175. According to the information provided by the SPACE national correspondent, the decrease in new entries observed from 2008 to 2014 is not completely due to a decrease in unconditional prison sentences, but in large part to the gradual introduction, all over the country, of electronic monitoring. Persons with a prison sentence of up to four months may apply to the correctional service to serve at home with electronic monitoring. When this is granted, the individual is not counted as a new entry in prison.

Comparing the same years, the flow of releases decreased by 29%. In 2005, there were 246 releases from penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 175.

The flow of entries and the flow of releases show similar rates and trends.

**Figure 3.250. Norway (2): Average length of imprisonment (in months)**

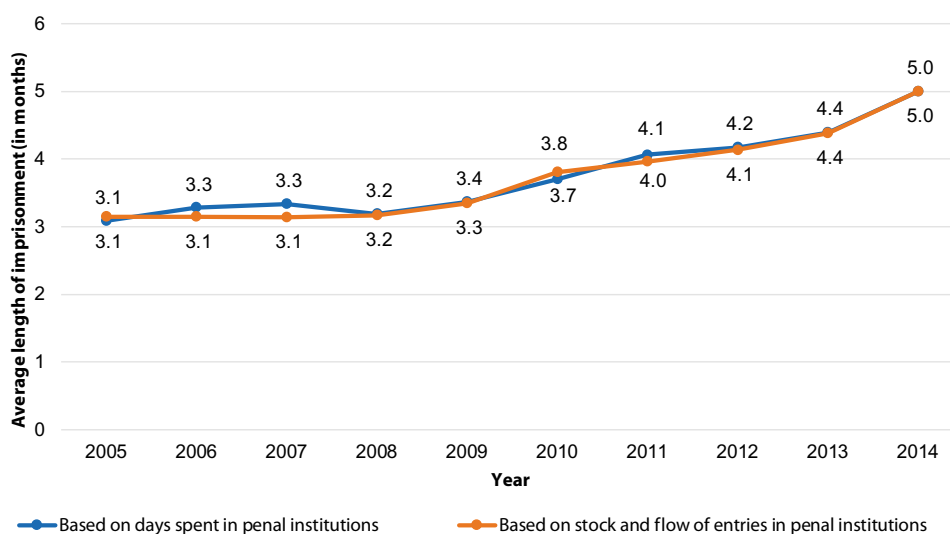


Figure 3.250 shows that from 2005 to 2014, the average length of imprisonment estimated on the basis of the number of days spent in penal institutions increased by 62%. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 3.1 months, while in 2014 it was 5 months.

When the average length of imprisonment is estimated on the basis of the ratio between stock and flow, a comparison of those two years reveals an increase of 59%. According to this indicator, in 2005 the average length of imprisonment was 3.1 months, while in 2014 it was 5 months.

**Figure 3.251. Norway (3): Prison density per 100 places (Overcrowding)**

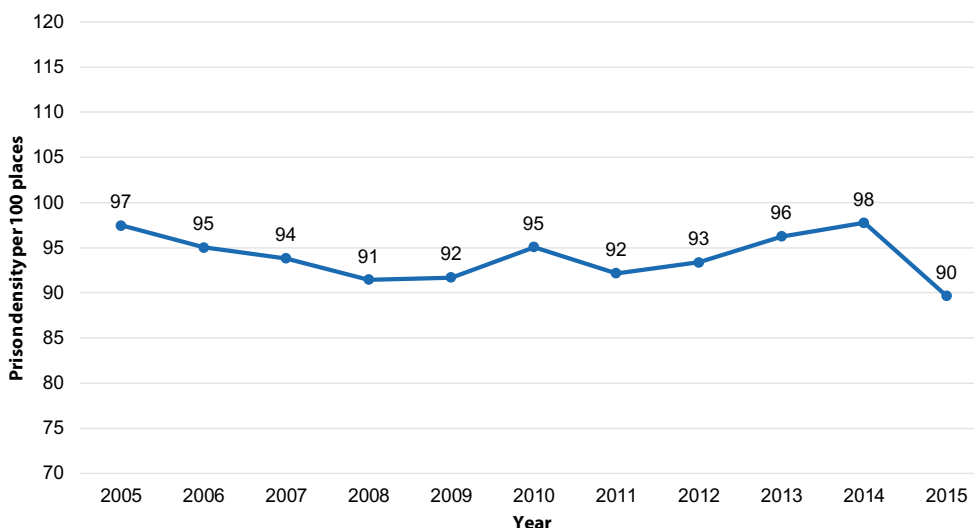


Figure 3.251 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the prison density of Norway decreased by 8%. In 2005, the country had 97 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 90. According to the information provided by the SPACE national correspondent, and as indicated in the comments to Figure 3.249, as of 1 September 2015, the Norwegian correctional service was using 242 high-security cells in Norgerhaven Prison in the Netherlands for three years, with an immediate effect on prison density in Norway.

**Figure 3.252. Norway (4): Total capacity of penal institution and number of inmates**

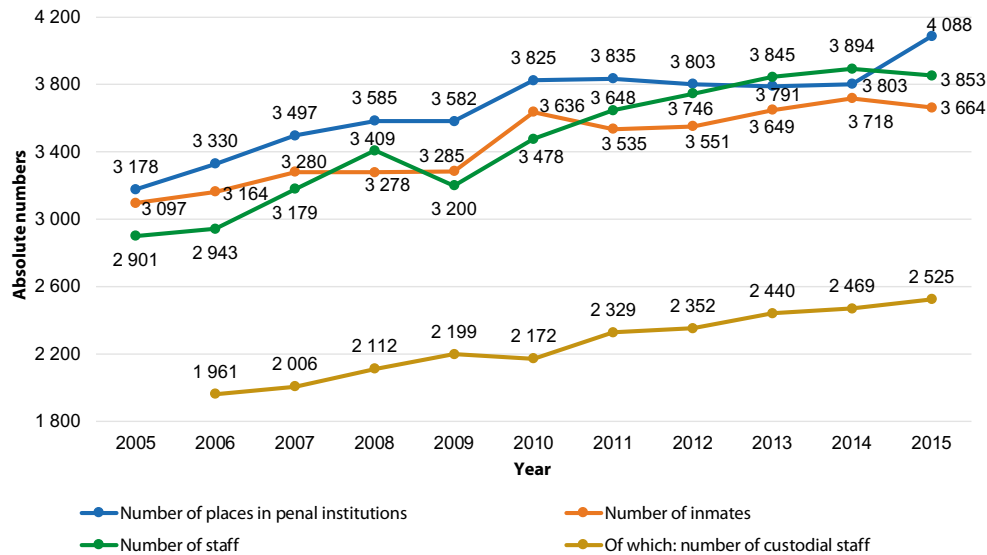


Figure 3.252 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the total number of places in penal institutions in Norway increased by 29%. In 2005, the country had 3 178 places, while in 2015 it had 4 088. According to the agreement between Norway and the Netherlands noted above, the former is using Norgerhaven Prison as a temporary measure to relieve pressure on its prison waiting list and avoid overcrowding, as well as to allow for the temporary closing of certain units for maintenance. The waiting list has thus been reduced from about 1 300 in 2014 to 250 at the time of writing (March 2017).

From 2005 to 2015, the total number of inmates increased by 18%. In 2005, the country had 3 097 inmates, while in 2015 it had 3 664.

Comparing the same years, the total number of staff increased by 33%. In 2005, Norway had a total staff of 2 901 persons, while in 2015 it had 3 853.

From 2006 to 2015, the total number of custodial staff increased by 29%. In 2006, Norway had a total custodial staff of 1 961 persons, while in 2015 it had 2 525.

**Figure 3.253. Norway (5): Percentage of females and foreigners in the prison population**

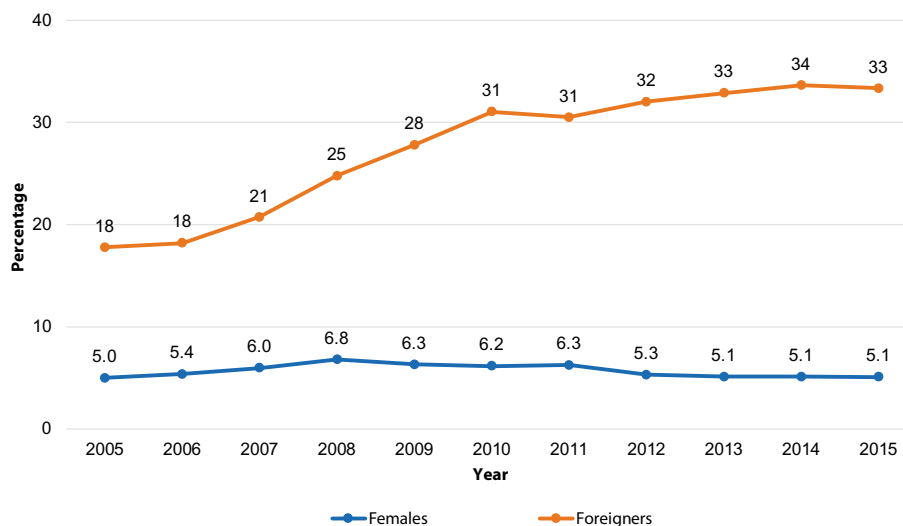




Figure 3.253 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of female inmates remained relatively stable. In 2005, 5% of the inmates were females, while in 2015 they represented 5.1% of the total prison population.

Comparing the same years, the percentage of foreign inmates increased by 88%. In 2005, 18% of the inmates were foreigners, while in 2015 they represented 33% of the total prison population. According to the information collected during this research, several reasons may explain this increase, including the extension of the Schengen Area, which entered into effect on 21 December 2007. This interpretation is corroborated by an analysis of the nationalities of the foreign inmates held in Norwegian prisons.

**Figure 3.254. Norway (6): Percentage of inmates and foreign inmates without a final sentence**

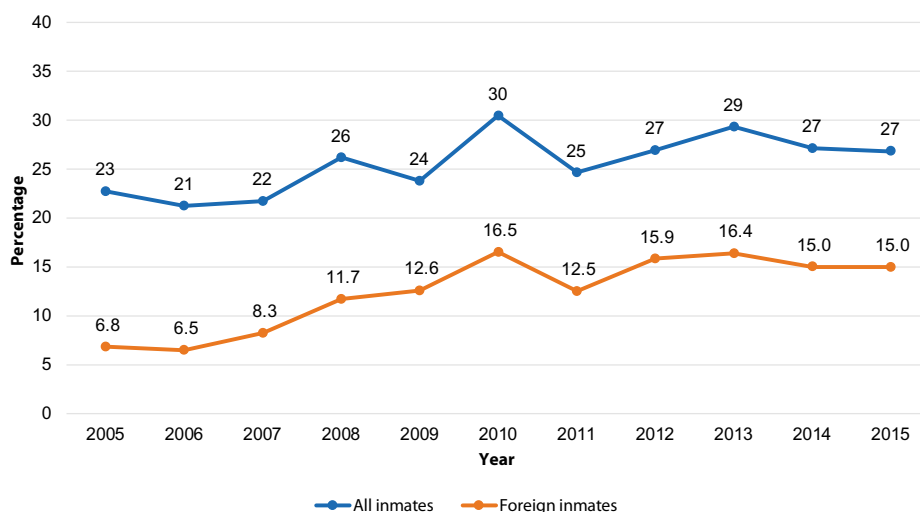
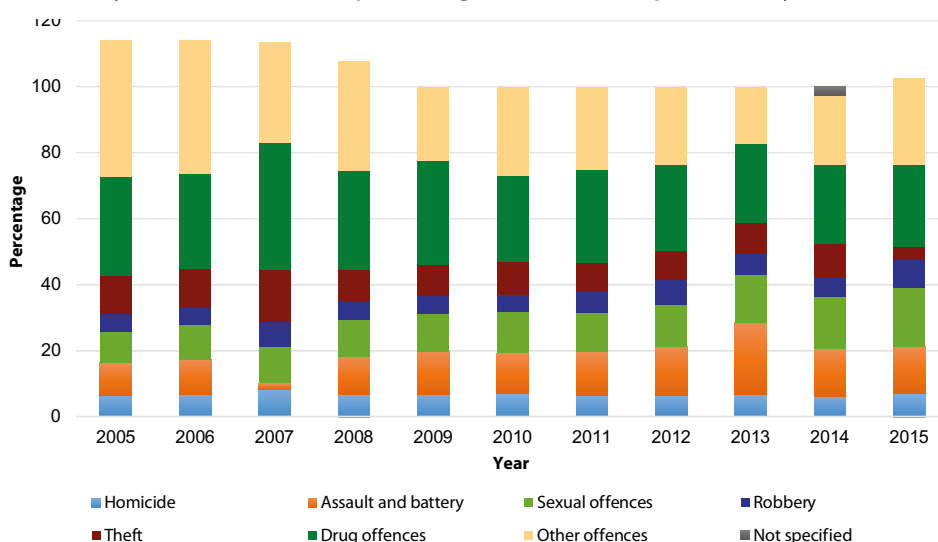


Figure 3.254 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence increased by 18%. In 2005, 23% of inmates did not have a final sentence, while in 2015 inmates without a final sentence represented 27% of the total prison population.

Comparing the same years, the percentage of foreigners held in pre-trial detention increased by 119%. In 2005, they represented 6.8% of the total number of inmates, while in 2015 they represented 15%.

**Figure 3.255. Norway (7): Distribution (in percentage) of sentenced prisoners by offence<sup>109,110,111</sup>**



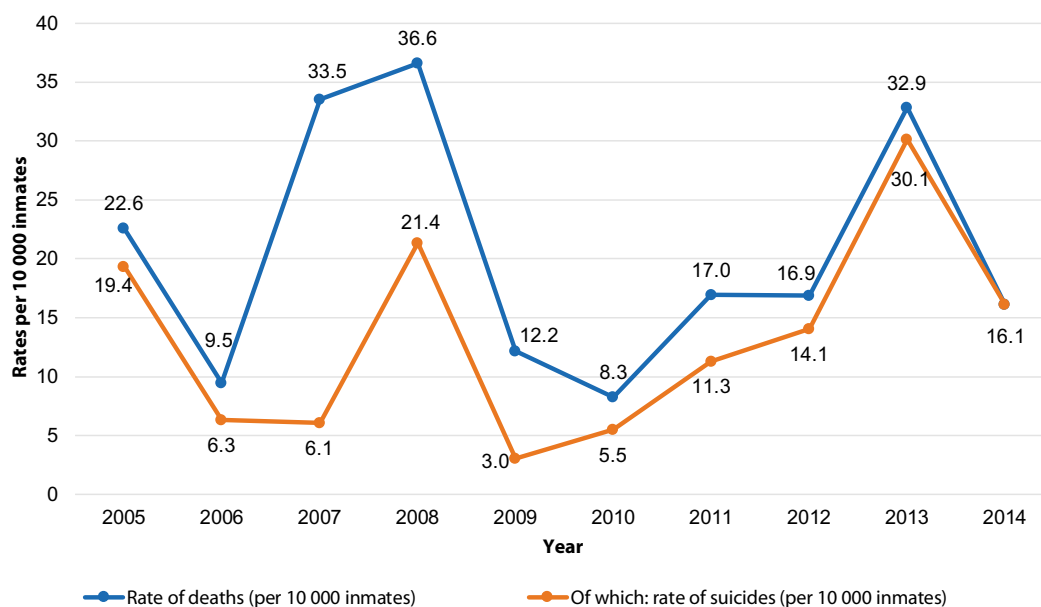
109. The figures provided by the country do not always add up to 100%.

110. Sexual offences include (1) rape (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005) and (2) other sexual offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008).

111. Other offences include (1) economic and financial offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008); (2) terrorism (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (3) organised crime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (4) cybercrime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2014); and (5) other cases (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005).

Figure 3.255 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentages of prisoners serving sentences for homicide, assault and battery, sexual offences and robbery increased, while the percentages of those serving sentences for theft and drug offences decreased. In the first years of the series, the total percentage sometimes adds up to more than 100% because the principal offence rule was not applied strictly.

**Figure 3.256. Norway (8): Rate of deaths and suicides (per 10 000 inmates)**



The instability of the trends for deaths and suicides per 10 000 inmates shown in Figure 3.256 illustrates the impossibility of reaching statistically reliable conclusions when the absolute number of cases that generated the rates is low. From 2005 to 2014, the annual number of inmates who died in prison oscillated between 3 and 16 and of this number, those who committed suicide fluctuated between 1 and 11.

# Poland

## KEY FACTS

	2014/15	Comparative		Evolution 2005-2014/15	
		CoE 47	EU 28	Average	% Change
Prison population rate (inmates per 100 000 inhabitants) (01.09.2015)	186.6	High	High	214.1	↓↓↓
Flow of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (per 100 000 inhabitants)	222.9	High	High	238.8	↓
Flow of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (per 100 000 inhabitants)	227.5	High	High	237.3*	↔
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	7.6	Medium	Medium	8.6	↓↓↓↓
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	11.0	High	Medium	10.9	↔
Prison density (inmates per 100 places) (01.09.2015)	81.1	Low	Low	100.9	↓↓↓↓
Median age of the prison population (in years) (01.09.2015)	34.0	Medium	Medium	33.0**	↔
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	3.4	Low	Low	3.2	↑↑
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	0.7	Low	Low	0.7	↓↓↓↓
<i>of which:</i> in pre-trial detention	40.7	Medium	Medium	48.7	↓↓↓↓
Percentage of inmates without a final sentence (01.09.2015)	6.3	Low	Low	11.4	↓↓↓↓↓
Rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates in 2014	13.8	Low	Low	15.2	↓
Rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates in 2014	3.4	Low	Low	3.8	↓↓
<i>of which:</i> % in pre-trial detention	0.0***	Low	Low	N/A	N/A
Ratio of inmates per staff member (01.09.2015)	2.4	High	High	2.9	↓↓↓↓
Percentage of custodial staff among total staff (01.09.2015)	53.2	Low	Low	54.4	↓
Total budget spent by the prison administration in 2014 (in euros)	---	---	---	---	---
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate in 2014 (in euros)	20.4***	Low	Low	19.6***	↓

\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2009 to 2014.

\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2006 to 2015.

\*\*\* Data refers to 2013.

\*\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2008 to 2013.

## POLAND IN BRIEF

- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators show a decrease: prison population rate (–14%), flow of entries into penal institutions (–9%), average length of imprisonment based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (–29%), prison density (–32%), percentage of foreign inmates (–21%), percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates (–25%), percentage of inmates without a final sentence (–64%), rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates (–10%), rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates (–17%), Ratio of inmates per staff member (–29%), percentage of custodial staff (–7%) and average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (–6% from 2008 to 2013).
- ▶ Comparing 2015 to 2005, the percentage of female inmates increased (+16%).
- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators remained stable: flow of releases (–4.9% from 2009 to 2014), average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow (+3%) and median age of the population (0% from 2006 to 2015).

## POLAND IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

- ▶ Compared to other European countries, in 2014/15 Poland presents:
  - Low: prison density, percentage of female inmates, percentage of foreign inmates, percentage of inmates without a final sentence, rate of death per 10 000 inmates, rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates, percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention (in 2013), percentage of custodial staff among total staff, average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (in 2013).
  - Medium: average length of imprisonment based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions, median age of the prison population, percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates.
  - High: prison population rate, flow of entries into penal institutions, flow of releases from penal institutions, Ratio of inmates per staff member.
- ▶ When the average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow is calculated, Poland ranks high compared to the member states of the Council of Europe, but medium compared to the member states of the European Union.

## GENERAL COMMENTS

Figure 3.257. Poland (1): Prison population rate and flow of entries and releases from penal institutions (per 100 000 inhabitants)

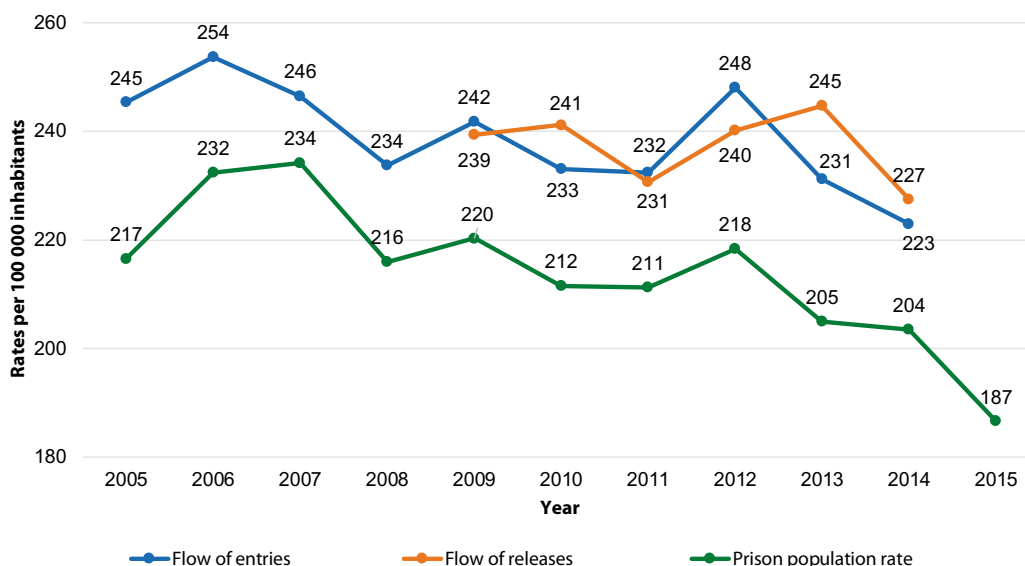


Figure 3.257 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the prison population rate of Poland (stock) decreased by 14%. In 2005, the country had 217 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 187.

From 2005 to 2014, the flow of entries decreased by 9%. In 2005, there were 245 entries into penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 223.

From 2009 to 2014, the flow of releases decreased by 5%. In 2009, there were 239 releases from penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 227.

The flow of entries and the flow of releases show relatively similar rates and trends.

According to the information provided by the SPACE national correspondent, the decreases observed in Figure 3.257 are the result of changes in the Polish Criminal Code and a new criminal policy. Conditionally suspended sentences are applied more often. Imprisonment is treated as a last resort. Fines and community sanctions and measures are also applied more often. On 27 September 2013, modifications were introduced to the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Criminal Code and the Code of Petty Offences. For instance, cycling under the influence of alcohol is not a crime anymore, but a petty offence. This modification led to a decrease of the prison population by 5 000 persons.

**Figure 3.258. Poland (2): Average length of imprisonment (in months)**

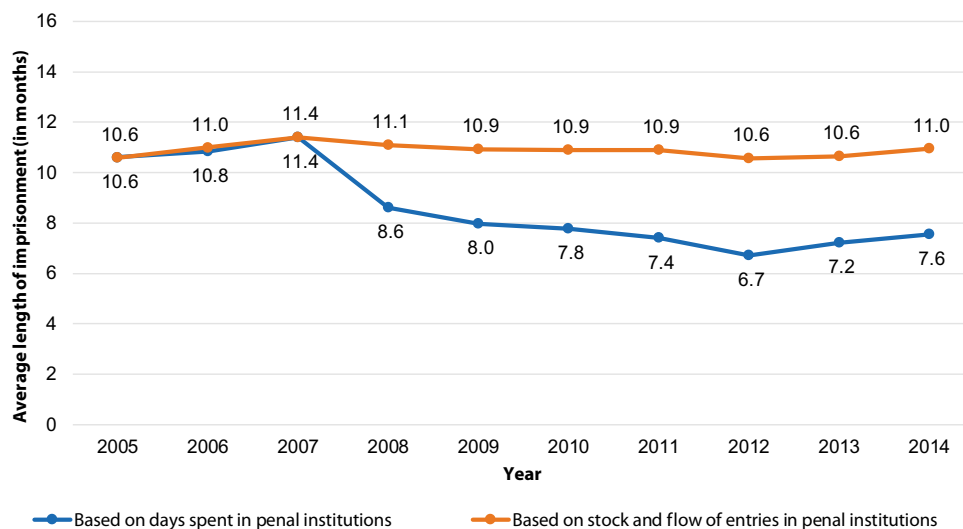


Figure 3.258 shows that from 2005 to 2014, the average length of imprisonment estimated on the basis of the number of days spent in penal institutions decreased by 29%. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 10.6 months, while in 2014 it was 7.6 months.

When the average length of imprisonment is estimated on the basis of the ratio between stock and flow, a comparison of those two years reveals an increase of 3%, which in fact implies stability. According to this indicator, in 2005 the average length of imprisonment was 10.6 months, while in 2014 it was 10.1 months.

**Figure 3.259. Poland (3): Prison density per 100 places (Overcrowding)**

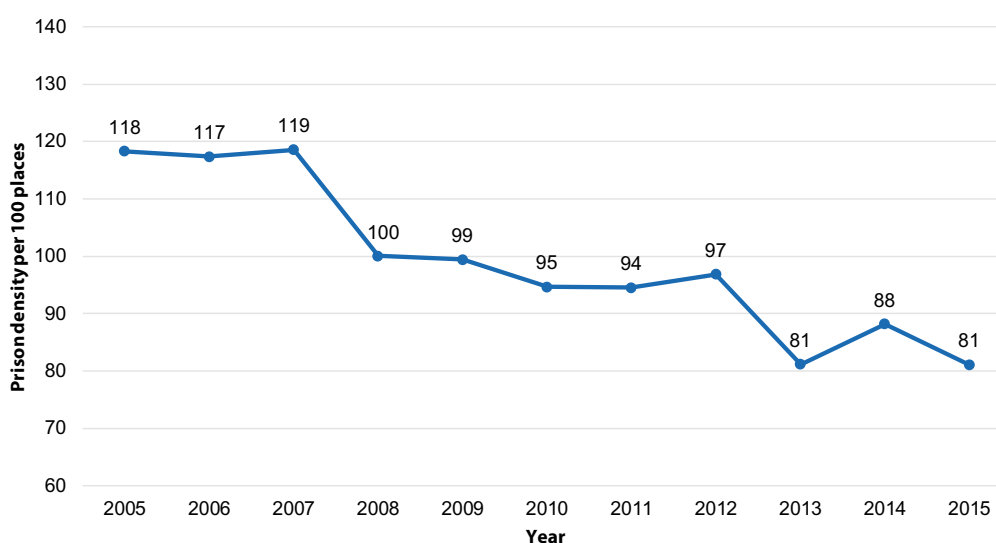


Figure 3.259 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the prison density of Poland decreased by 32%. In 2005, the country had 118 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 81.

**Figure 3.260. Poland (4): Total capacity of penal institution and number of inmates**

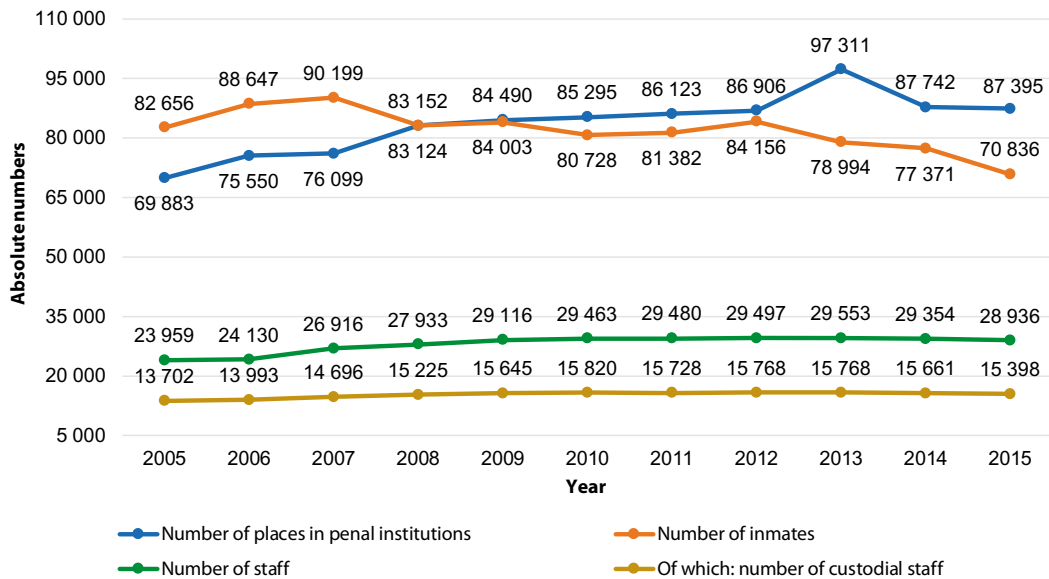


Figure 3.260 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the total number of places in penal institutions in Poland increased by 25%. In 2005, the country had 69 883 places, while in 2015 it had 87 395. According to the information provided by the SPACE national correspondent, this increase was due to a governmental programme that allowed the creation of 17 000 places in prisons from 2006 to 2009. This programme was accepted by the Council of Ministers in February 2006.

Comparing the same years, the total number of inmates decreased by 14%. In 2005, the country had 82 656 inmates, while in 2015 it had 70 836.

From 2005 to 2015, the total number of staff increased by 21%. In 2005, Poland had a total staff of 23 959 persons, while in 2015 it had 28 936.

Comparing the same years, the total number of custodial staff increased by 12%. In 2005, Poland had a total custodial staff of 13 702 persons, while in 2015 it had 15 398.

**Figure 3.261. Poland (5): Percentage of females and foreigners in the prison population**

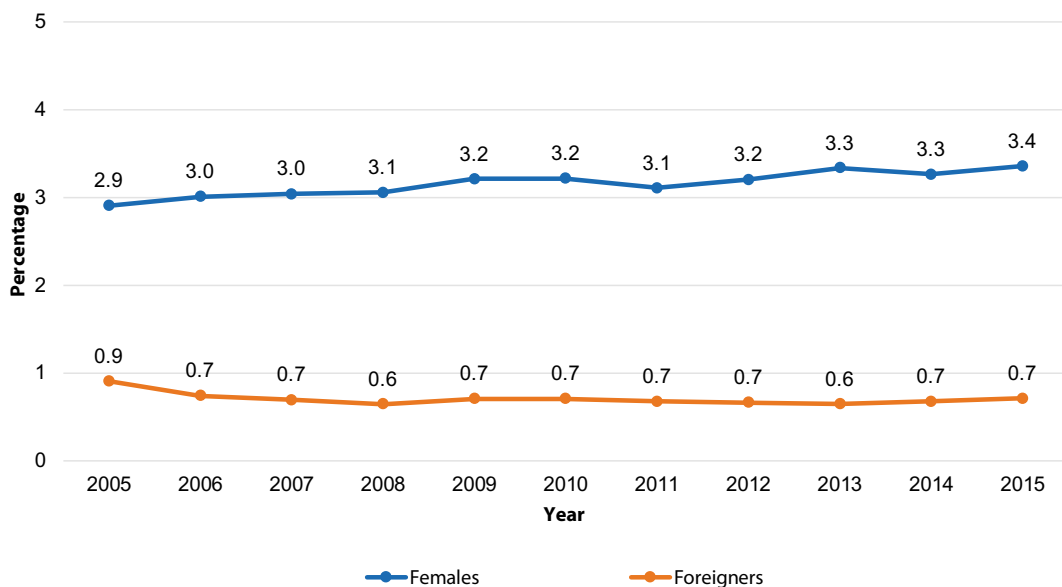


Figure 3.261 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of female inmates increased by 16%. In 2005, 2.9% of the inmates were females, while in 2015 they represented 3.4% of the total prison population.

Comparing the same years, the percentage of foreign inmates decreased by 21%. In 2005, 0.9% of the inmates were foreigners, while in 2015 they represented 0.7% of the total prison population.

**Figure 3.262. Poland (6): Percentage of inmates and foreign inmates without a final sentence**

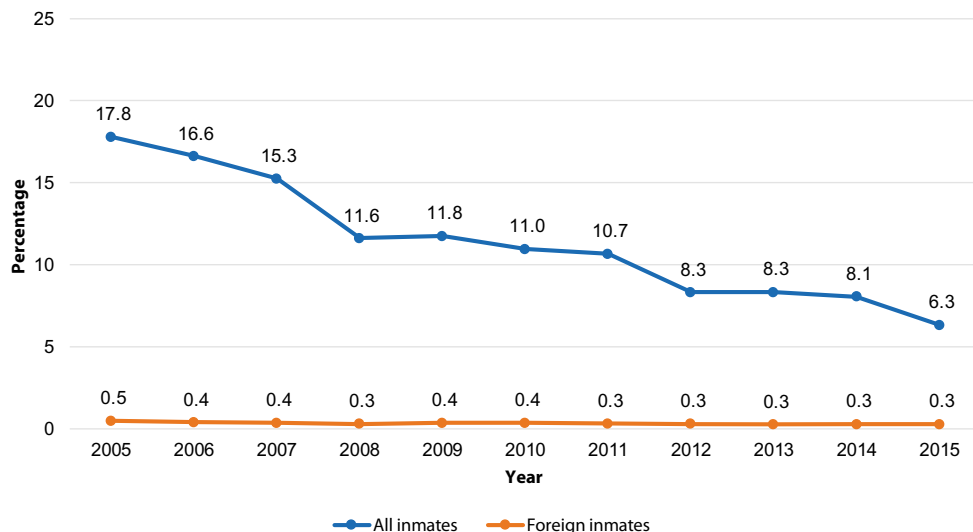
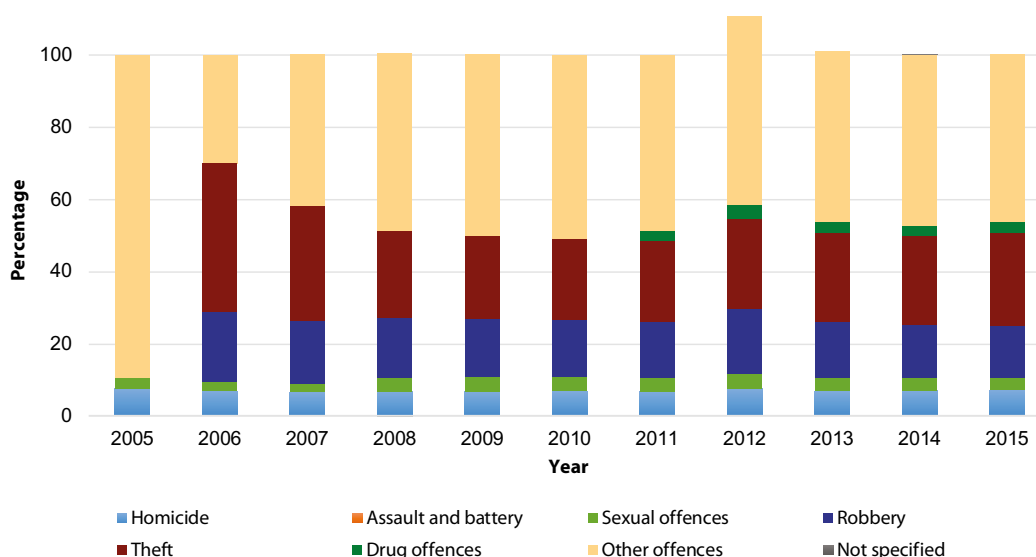


Figure 3.262 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence decreased by 64%. In 2005, 17.8% of inmates did not have a final sentence, while in 2015 inmates without a final sentence represented 6.3% of the total prison population.

Comparing the same years, the percentage of foreigners held in pre-trial detention decreased by 40%. In 2005, they represented 0.5% of the total number of inmates, while in 2015 they represented 0.3%.

**Figure 3.263. Poland (7): Distribution (in percentage) of sentenced prisoners by offence<sup>112,113,114</sup>**



112. The figures provided by the country do not always add up to 100%.

113. Sexual offences include (1) rape (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005) and (2) other sexual offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008).

114. Other offences include (1) economic and financial offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008); (2) terrorism (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (3) organised crime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (4) cybercrime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2014); and (5) other cases (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005).

Figure 3.263 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentages of prisoners serving sentences for sexual offences increased, while the percentages of those serving sentences for robbery and theft decreased. For some years, the total percentage adds up to more than 100% because the principal offence rule was not applied strictly.

**Figure 3.264. Poland (8): Rate of deaths and suicides (per 10 000 inmates)**

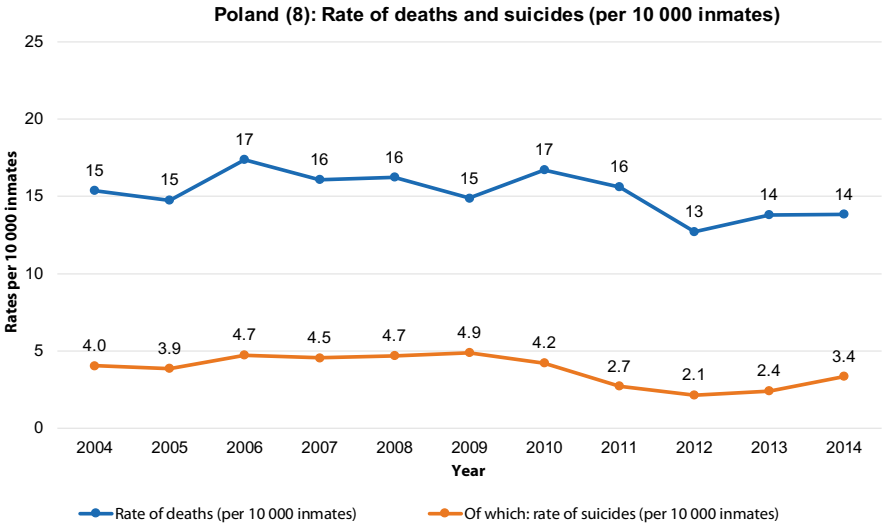


Figure 3.264 shows that from 2005 to 2014, the rate of deaths of inmates in penal institutions per 10 000 inmates decreased by 6%. In 2005, there were 15 deaths per 10 000 inmates, while in 2014 there were 14.

Comparing the same years, the rate of suicides of inmates in penal institutions per 10 000 inmates decreased by 13%. In 2005, there were 4 suicides per 10 000 inmates, while in 2014 there were 3.4.



# Portugal

## KEY FACTS

	2014/15	Comparative		Evolution 2005-2014/15	
		CoE 47	EU 28	Average	% Change
Prison population rate (inmates per 100 000 inhabitants) (01.09.2015)	137.5	Medium	Medium	120.2	↑↑
Flow of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (per 100 000 inhabitants)	51.9	Low	Low	54.9	↔
Flow of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (per 100 000 inhabitants)	54.6	Low	Low	54.0	↔
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	31.3	High	High	26.1	↑↑
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	31.0	High	High	26.0	↑↑
Prison density (inmates per 100 places) (01.09.2015)	113.0	High	High	103.4	↑↑
Median age of the prison population (in years) (01.09.2015)	37.0	High	High	35.6*	↔
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	6.1	High	High	6.1	↓↓
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	17.5	Medium	Medium	19.4	↓
<i>of which:</i> in pre-trial detention	26.7	Low	Low	34.5	↓↓↓
Percentage of inmates without a final sentence (01.09.2015)	18.1	Low	Low	20.7	↓↓↓
Rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates in 2014	52.1	High	High	57.4	↓↓↓
Rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates in 2014	15.7	High	High	10.7	↑↑↑↑
<i>of which:</i> % in pre-trial detention	0.0**	Low	Low	---	---
Ratio of inmates per staff member (01.09.2015)	2.3	High	High	2.1	↑↑
Percentage of custodial staff among total staff (01.09.2015)	65.3	Medium	Medium	70.4	↓
Total budget spent by the prison administration in 2014 (in euros)	212 941 499	N/A	N/A	206 165 704***	↑
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate in 2014 (in euros)	41.2	Medium	Medium	46.0****	↓

\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2006 to 2015.

\*\* Data refers to 2013.

\*\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2012 to 2014.

\*\*\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2008 to 2014.

## PORTUGAL IN BRIEF

- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators show a decrease: percentage of female inmates (-11%), percentage of foreign inmates (-5%), percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates (-37%), percentage of inmates without a final sentence (-23%), rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates (-28%), percentage of custodial staff (-8%) and average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (-7% from 2006 to 2014).
- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators show an increase: prison population rate (+12%), average length of imprisonment based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (+13%), average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow (+13%), prison density (+11%), rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates (+125%), Ratio of inmates per staff member (+11%) and total budget spent by the prison administration (+9% from 2012 to 2014).
- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators remained stable: flow of entries into penal institutions (-3%), flow of releases from penal institutions (-2%) and median age of the population (+4% from 2005 to 2015).

## PORTUGAL IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

- ▶ Compared to other European countries, in 2014/15 Portugal presents:
  - Low: flow of entries into penal institutions, flow of releases from penal institutions, percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates, percentage of inmates without a final sentence, percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention (in 2013).
  - Medium: prison population rate, percentage of foreign inmates, percentage of custodial staff among total staff, average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate.
  - High: average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow, average length of imprisonment based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions, prison density, median age of the prison population, percentage of female inmates, rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates, rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates, Ratio of inmates per staff member.

## GENERAL COMMENTS

Figure 3.265. Portugal (1): Prison population rate and flow of entries and releases from penal institutions (per 100 000 inhabitants)

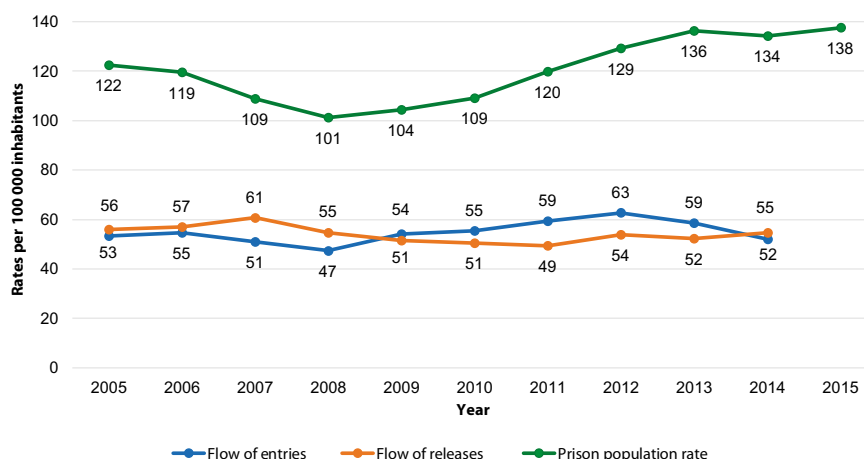


Figure 3.265 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the prison population rate of Portugal (stock) increased by 12%. In 2005, the country had 122 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 138. According to the information collected during this research, the decrease observed in 2008 could be related to the new Criminal Code, which entered into force on September 2007, and provides the possibility of extending suspension of imprisonment from three to five years.

From 2005 to 2014, the flow of entries remained relatively stable. In 2005, there were 53 entries into penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 52.

Comparing the same years, the flow of releases remained relatively stable. In 2005, there were 56 releases from penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 55.

The flow of entries and the flow of releases show similar rates and trends.

**Figure 3.266. Portugal (2): Average length of imprisonment (in months)**

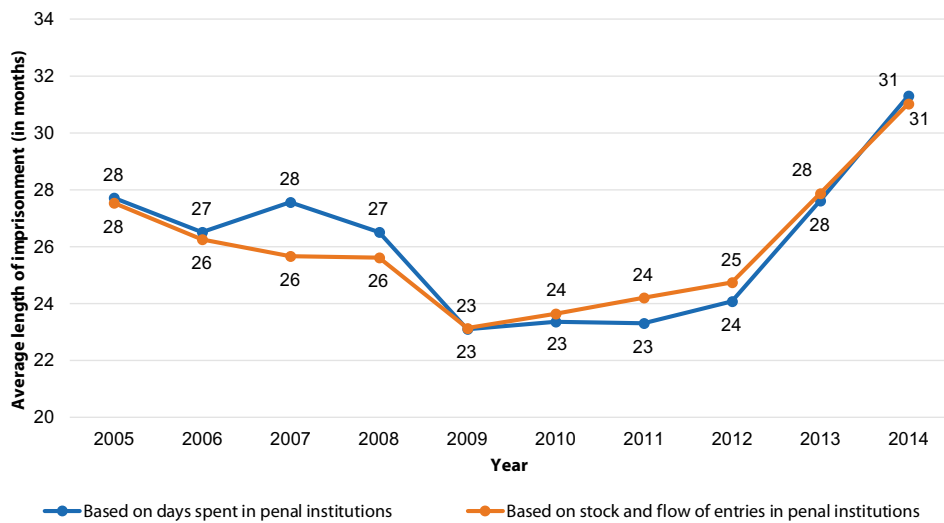


Figure 3.266 shows that from 2005 to 2014, the average length of imprisonment estimated on the basis of the number of days spent in penal institutions increased by 13%. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 28 months, while in 2014 it was 31 months.

When the average length of imprisonment is estimated on the basis of the ratio between stock and flow, a comparison of those two years also reveals an increase of 13%. According to this indicator, in 2005 the average length of imprisonment was also 28 months, while in 2014 it was 31 months, too.

**Figure 3.267. Portugal (3): Prison density per 100 places (Overcrowding)**

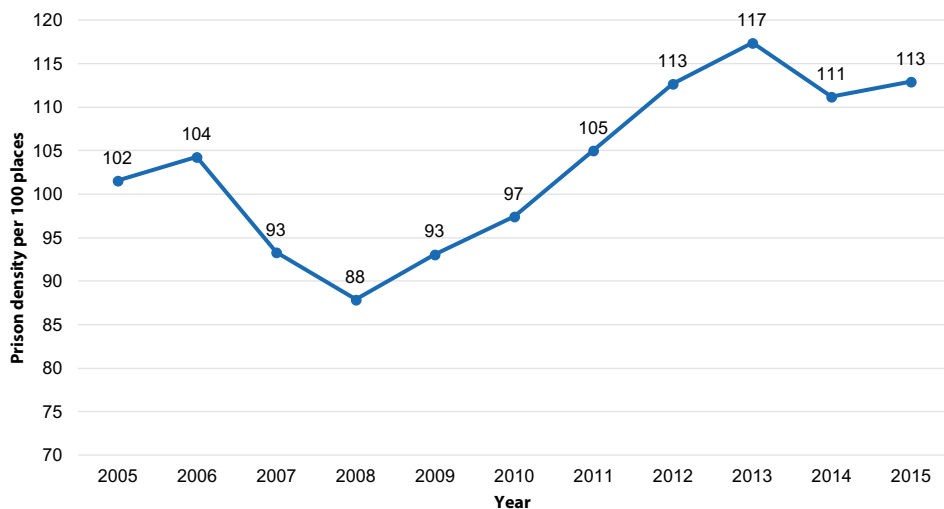


Figure 3.267 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the prison density of Portugal increased by 11%. In 2005, the country had 102 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 113.

**Figure 3.268. Portugal (4): Total capacity of penal institution and number of inmates**

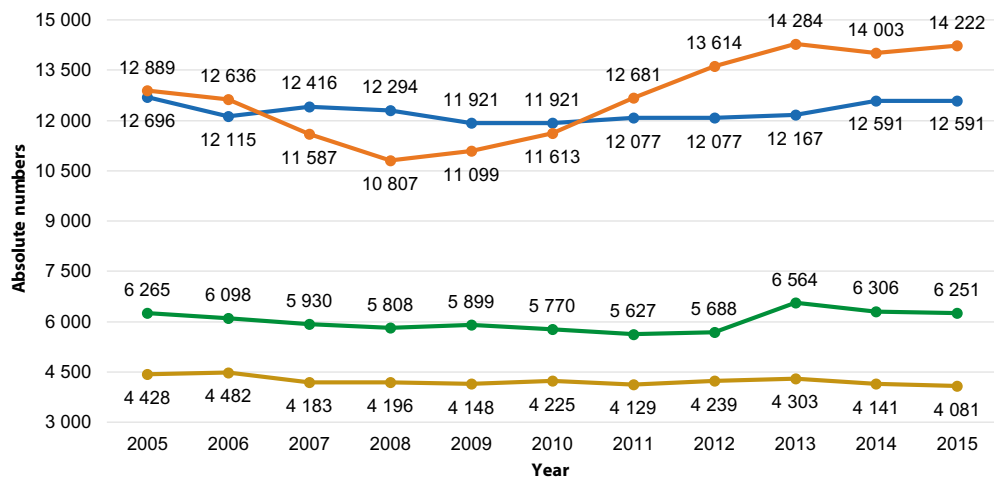


Figure 3.268 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the total number of places in penal institutions in Portugal remained relatively stable. In 2005, the country had 12 696 places, while in 2015 it had 12 591.

Comparing the same years, the total number of inmates increased by 10%. In 2005, the country had 12 889 inmates, while in 2015 it had 14 222.

From 2005 to 2015, the total number of staff remained relatively stable. In 2005, Portugal had a total staff of 6 265 persons, while in 2015 it had 6 251. According to the information provided by the SPACE national correspondent, the number of staff increased in 2013 as a result of the Prison Service merging with the Probation Service. However, the latter did not have any custodial staff, which explains the decrease in the percentage of custodial staff. In institutions for minors, custodial service is provided only by a private surveillance service.

Comparing the same years, the total number of custodial staff decreased by 8%. In 2005, Portugal had a total custodial staff of 4 428 persons, while in 2015 it had 4 081.

**Figure 3.269. Portugal (5): Percentage of females and foreigners in the prison population**

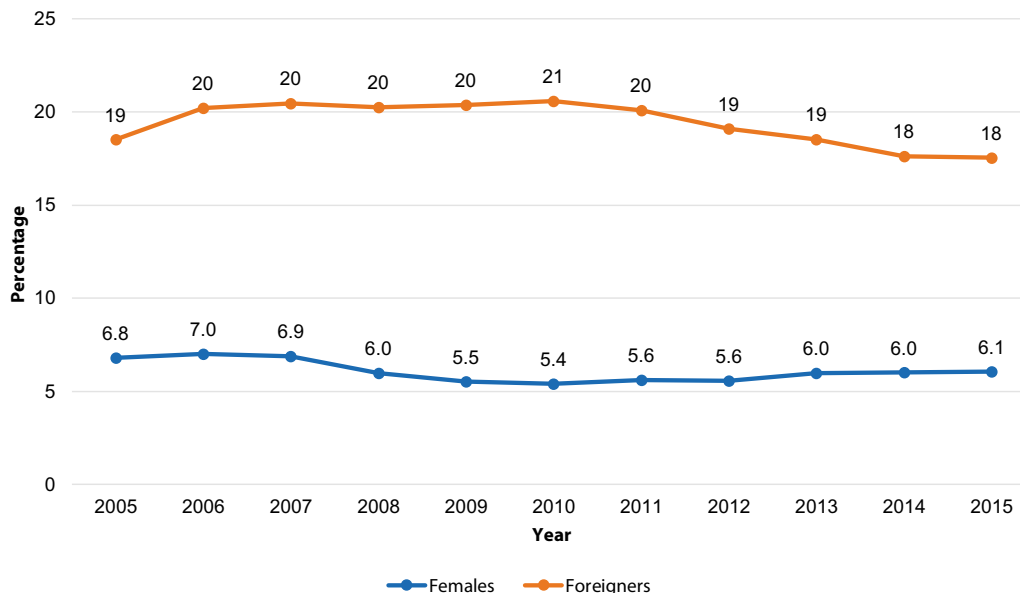


Figure 3.269 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of female inmates decreased by 11%. In 2005, 6.8% of the inmates were females, while in 2015 they represented 6.1% of the total prison population.

Comparing the same years, the percentage of foreign inmates decreased by 5%. In 2005, 19% of the inmates were foreigners, while in 2015 they represented 18% of the total prison population. This means that, in Portugal, the decrease of the prison population rate (see Figure 3.265) was accompanied by a decrease in the percentage

of foreign inmates (Figure 3.268). According to the information collected for this research, this may be due to a decrease in foreign immigration, which was a side effect of the global economic crisis that began in 2008.

**Figure 3.270. Portugal (6): Percentage of inmates and foreign inmates without a final sentence**

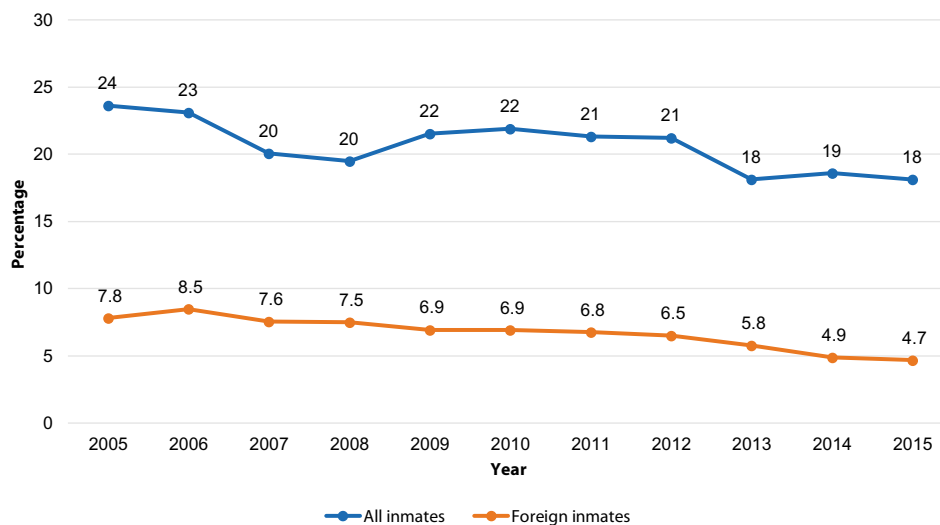


Figure 3.270 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence decreased by 23%. In 2005, 24% of inmates did not have a final sentence, while in 2015 inmates without a final sentence represented 18% of the total prison population.

Comparing the same years, the percentage of foreigners held in pre-trial detention decreased by 40%. In 2005, they represented 7.8% of the total number of inmates, while in 2015 they represented 4.7%.

**Figure 3.271. Portugal (7): Distribution (in percentage) of sentenced prisoners by offence<sup>115,116,117</sup>**

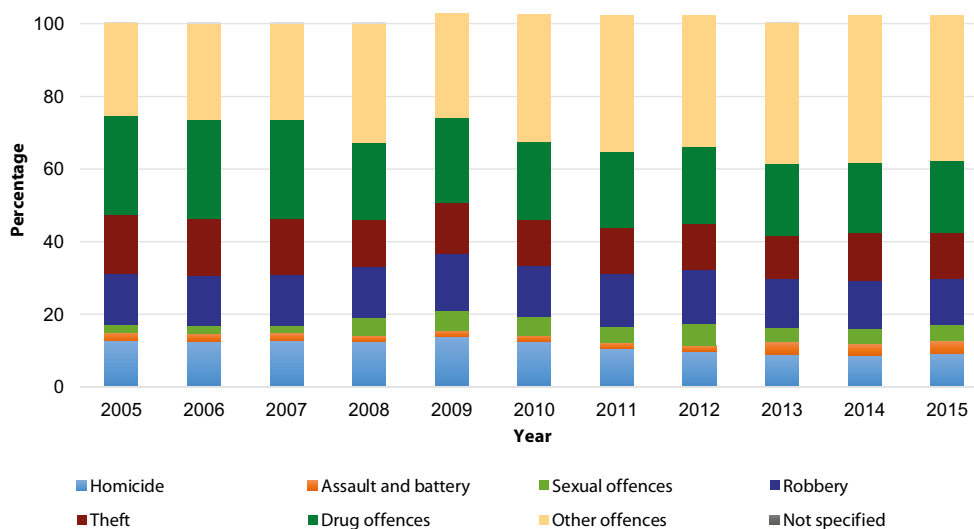


Figure 3.271 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentages of prisoners serving sentences for assault and battery as well as for sexual offences increased, while the percentages of those serving sentences for homicide, robbery, theft and drug offences decreased.

115. The figures provided by the country do not always add up to 100%.

116. Sexual offences include (1) rape (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005) and (2) other sexual offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008).

117. Other offences include (1) economic and financial offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008); (2) terrorism (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (3) organised crime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (4) cybercrime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2014); and (5) other cases (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005).

Figure 3.272. Portugal (8): Rate of deaths and suicides (per 10 000 inmates)

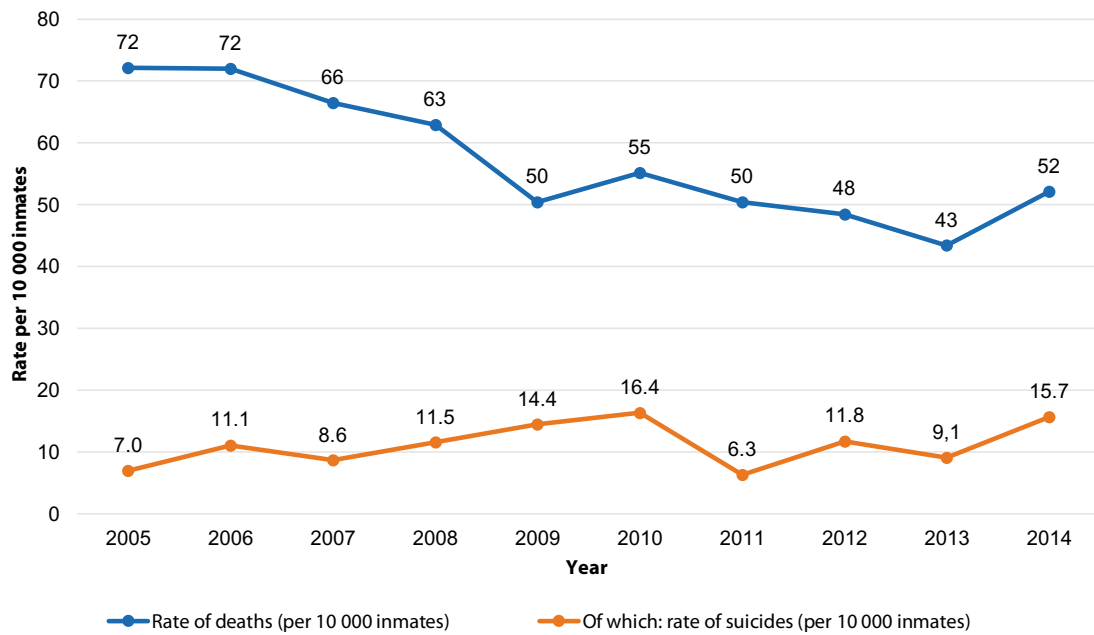


Figure 3.272 shows that from 2005 to 2014, the rate of deaths of inmates in penal institutions per 10 000 inmates decreased by 28%. In 2005, there were 72 deaths per 10 000 inmates, while in 2014 there were 52.

Comparing the same years, the rate of suicides of inmates in penal institutions per 10 000 inmates increased by 125%. In 2005, there were 7 suicides per 10 000 inmates, while in 2014 there were 16.

# Romania

## KEY FACTS

	2014/15	Comparative		Evolution 2005-2014/15	
		CoE 47	EU 28	Average	% Change
Prison population rate (inmates per 100 000 inhabitants) (01.09.2015)	144.9	Medium	High	148.1	↓↓↓
Flow of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (per 100 000 inhabitants)	62.9	Low	Low	64.6	↓↓↓
Flow of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (per 100 000 inhabitants)	79.2	Low	Low	68.4	↓
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	37.7	High	High	39.4	↑↑↑↑
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	30.3	High	High	27.9	↔
Prison density (inmates per 100 places) (01.09.2015)	101.3	High	High	95.9	↔
Median age of the prison population (in years) (01.09.2015)	34.0	Medium	Medium	31.5*	↔
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	5.2	Medium	Medium	4.7	↑↑
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	0.9	Low	Low	0.7	↑↑↑↑
<i>of which:</i> in pre-trial detention	24.8	Low	Low	16.7	↑↑↑↑
Percentage of inmates without a final sentence (01.09.2015)	8.4	Low	Low	11.8	↓↓↓↓
Rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates in 2014	38.6	High	High	30.6	↑↑↑↑
Rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates in 2014	4.1	Medium	Medium	3.9	↑↑↑↑↑
<i>of which:</i> % in pre-trial detention	0.0	Low	Low	27.9	↓↓↓↓↓
Ratio of inmates per staff member (01.09.2015)	2.2	High	High	2.5	↓↓↓↓
Percentage of custodial staff among total staff (01.09.2015)	33.6	Low	Low	33.6	↔
Total budget spent by the prison administration in 2014 (in euros)	230 012 271	N/A	N/A	212 172 448 **	↑↑
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate in 2014 (in euros)	19.8	Low	Low	14.9***	↑↑↑↑↑

\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2006 to 2014.

\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2011 to 2014.

\*\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2009 to 2014.

## ROMANIA IN BRIEF

- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators show a decrease: prison population rate (–17%), Flow of entries into penal institutions (–14%), flow of releases from penal institutions (–8%), percentage of inmates without a final sentence (–40%), percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention (there were no suicides in pre-trial detention in 2014) and Ratio of inmates per staff member (–27%).
- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators show an increase: average length of imprisonment based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (+30%), percentage of female inmates (+11%), percentage of foreign inmates (+21%), percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates (+48%), rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates (+33%), rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates (+160%), total budget spent by the prison administration (+15% from 2011 to 2014) and average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (+465% from 2009 to 2014).
- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators remained stable: prison density (+1%), median age of the population (+3% from 2006 to 2015), percentage of custodial staff (–2%) and average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow (+4.8%).

## ROMANIA IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

- ▶ Compared to other European countries, in 2014/15 Romania presents:
  - Low: flow of entries into penal institutions, flow of releases from penal institutions, percentage of foreign inmates, percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates, percentage of inmates without a final sentence, percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention, percentage of custodial staff among total staff, average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate.
  - Medium: median age of the prison population, percentage of female inmates, rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates.
  - High: average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow, average length of imprisonment based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions, prison density, rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates, Ratio of inmates per staff member.
- ▶ When the prison population rate is calculated, Romania ranks medium compared to the member states of the Council of Europe, but high compared to the member states of the European Union.

## GENERAL COMMENTS

Figure 3.273. Romania (1): Prison population rate and flow of entries and releases from penal institutions (per 100 000 inhabitants)

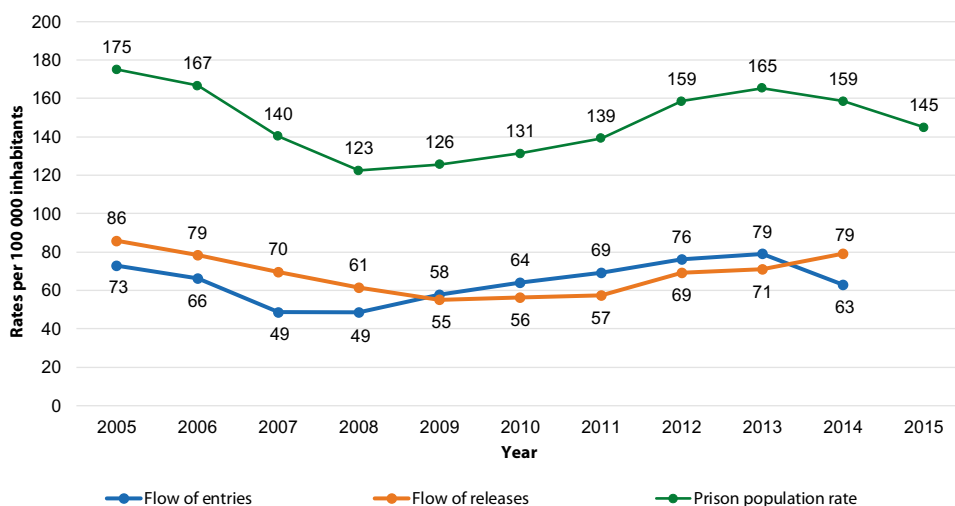


Figure 3.273 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the prison population rate of Romania (stock) decreased by 17%. In 2005, the country had 175 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 145.

From 2005 to 2014, the flow of entries decreased by 14%. In 2005, there were 73 entries into penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 63.



Comparing the same years, the flow of releases decreased by 8%. In 2005, there were 86 releases from penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 79.

The flow of entries and the flow of releases show similar rates and trends.

**Figure 3.274. Romania (2): Average length of imprisonment (in months)**

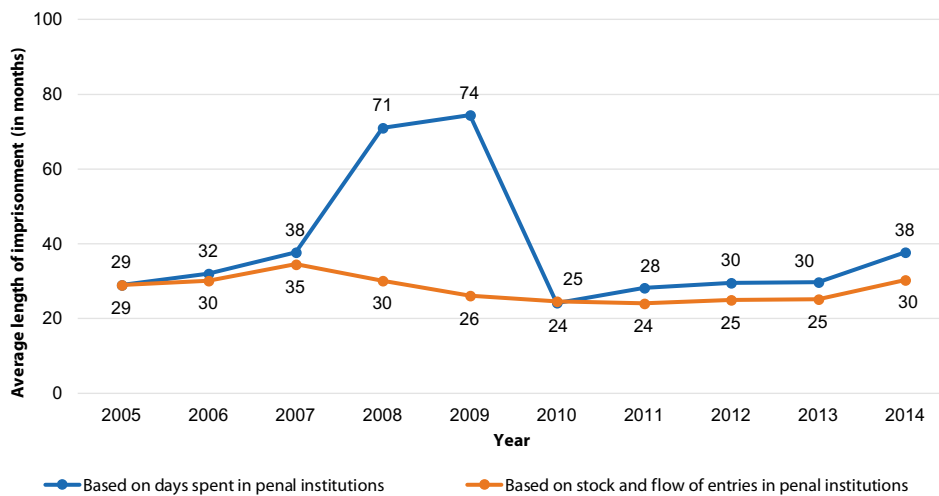


Figure 3.274 shows that from 2005 to 2014, the average length of imprisonment estimated on the basis of the number of days spent in penal institutions increased by 30%. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 29 months, while in 2014 it was 38 months.

When the average length of imprisonment is estimated on the basis of the ratio between stock and flow, a comparison of those two years reveals an increase of 5%. According to this indicator, in 2005 the average length of imprisonment was 29 months, while in 2014 it was 30 months.

**Figure 3.275. Romania (3): Prison density per 100 places (Overcrowding)**

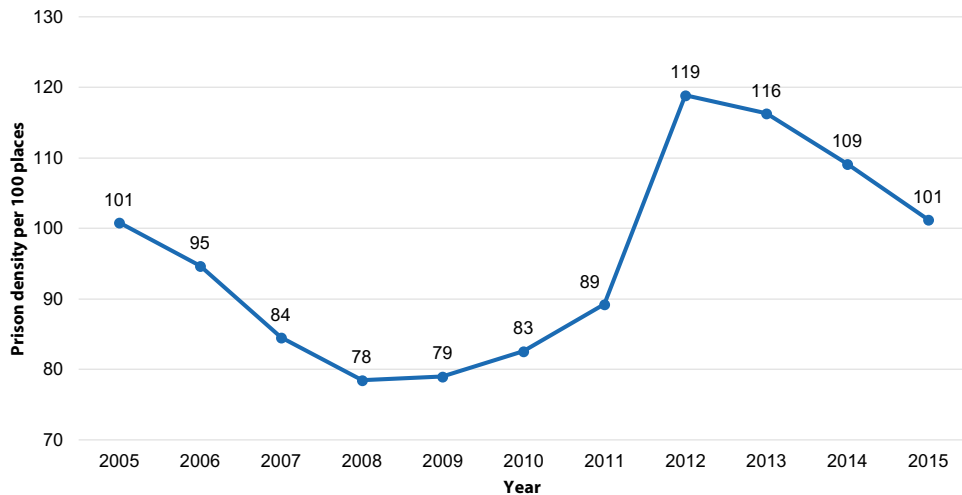


Figure 3.275 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the prison density of Romania followed a curvilinear trend. However, the country had 101 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants in both 2005 and 2015.

**Figure 3.276. Romania (4): Total capacity of penal institution and number of inmates**

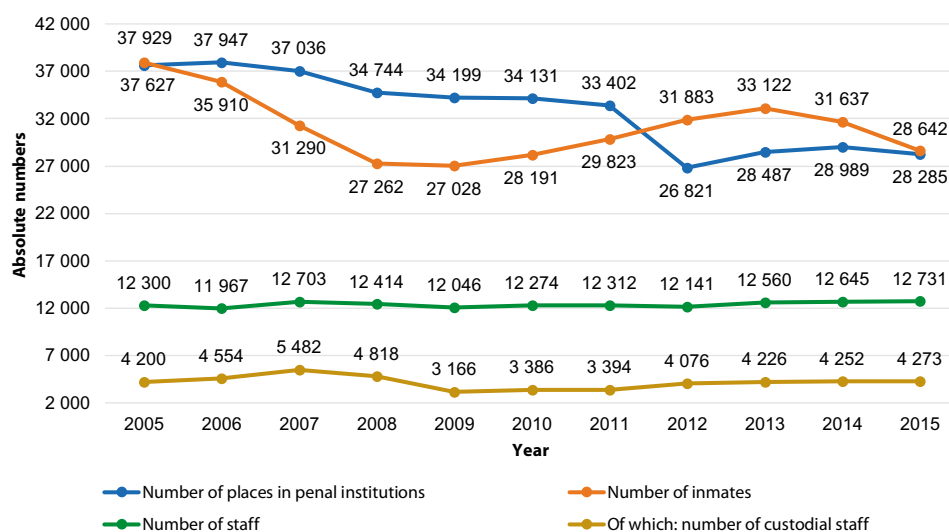


Figure 3.276 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the total number of places in penal institutions in Romania decreased by 25%. In 2005, the country had 37 627 places, while in 2015 it had 28 285. According to the information collected during this research, no penal institutions were closed in Romania during the period under study. The decrease in the capacity of the penal institutions is due to work undertaken to modernise existing detention facilities.

Comparing the same years, the total number of inmates decreased by 25%. In 2005, the country had 37 929 inmates, while in 2015 it had 28 642.

From 2005 to 2015, the total number of staff increased by 4%. In 2005, Romania had a total staff of 12 300 persons, while in 2015 it had 12 731.

Comparing the same years, the total number of custodial staff increased by 2%. In 2005, Romania had a total custodial staff of 4 200 persons, while in 2015 it had 4 273.

**Figure 3.277. Romania (5): Percentage of females and foreigners in the prison population**

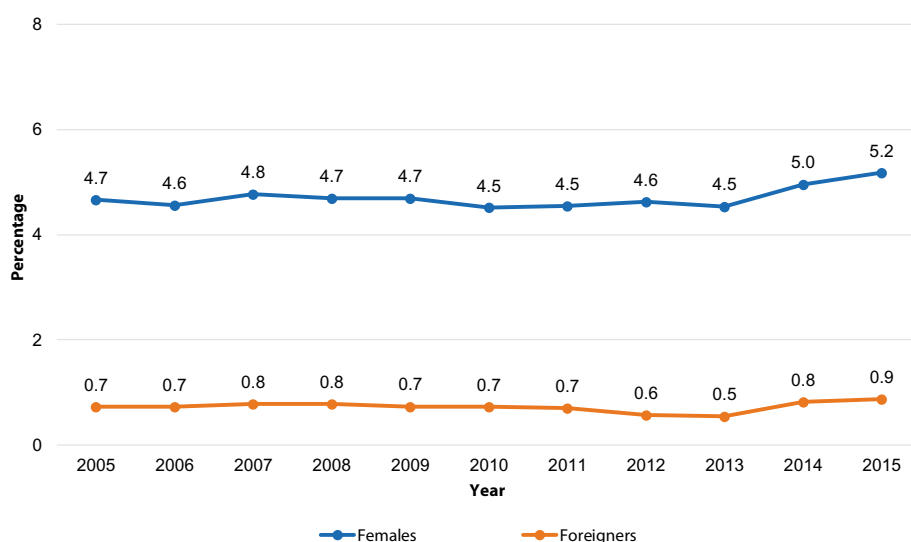


Figure 3.277 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of female inmates increased by 11%. In 2005, 4.7% of the inmates were females, while in 2015 they represented 5.2% of the total prison population.

Comparing the same years, the percentage of foreign inmates increased by 21%. In 2005, 0.7% of the inmates were foreigners, while in 2015 they represented 0.9% of the total prison population.

**Figure 3.278. Romania (6): Percentage of inmates and foreign inmates without a final sentence**

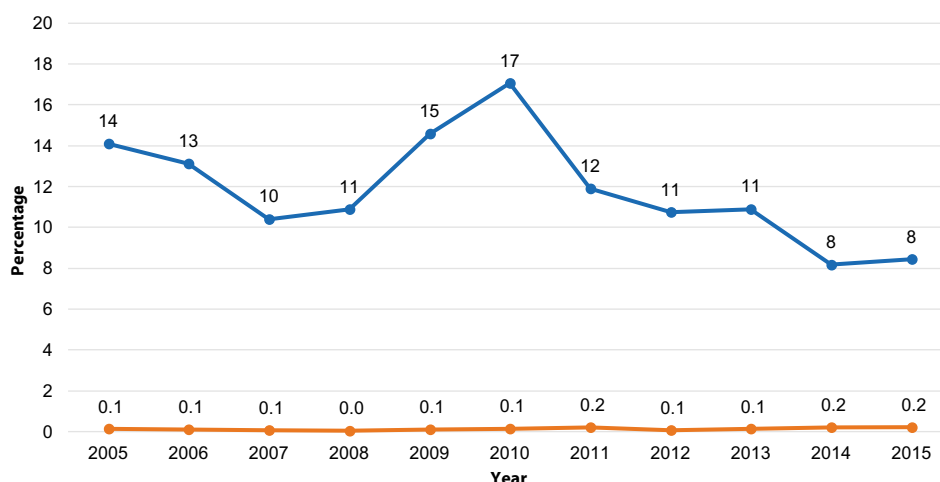


Figure 3.278 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence decreased by 40%. In 2005, 14% of inmates did not have a final sentence, while in 2015 inmates without a final sentence represented 8% of the total prison population.

Comparing the same years, the percentage of foreigners held in pre-trial detention increased by 79%. In 2005, they represented 0.1% of the total number of inmates, while in 2015 they represented 0.2%.

**Figure 3.279. Romania (7): Distribution (in percentage) of sentenced prisoners by offence<sup>118,119,120</sup>**

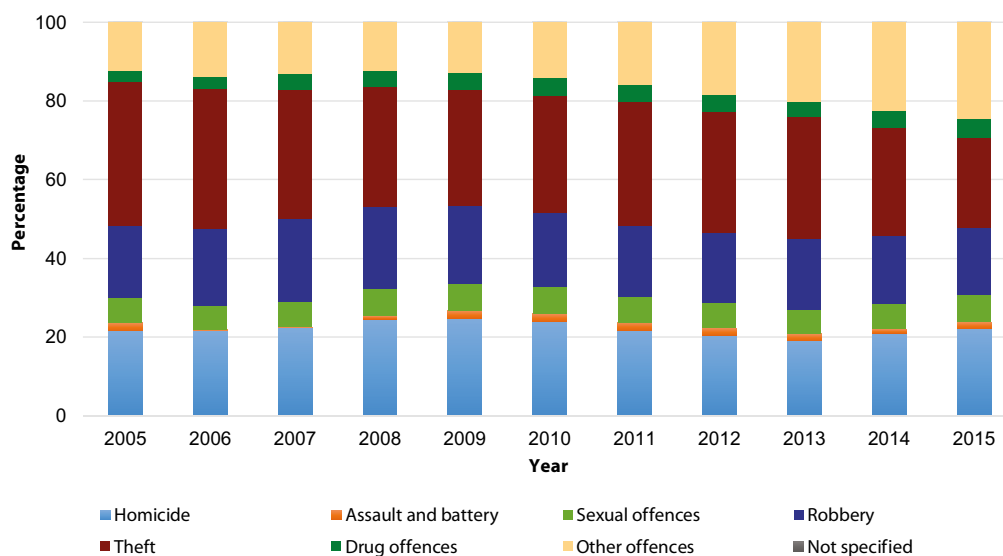


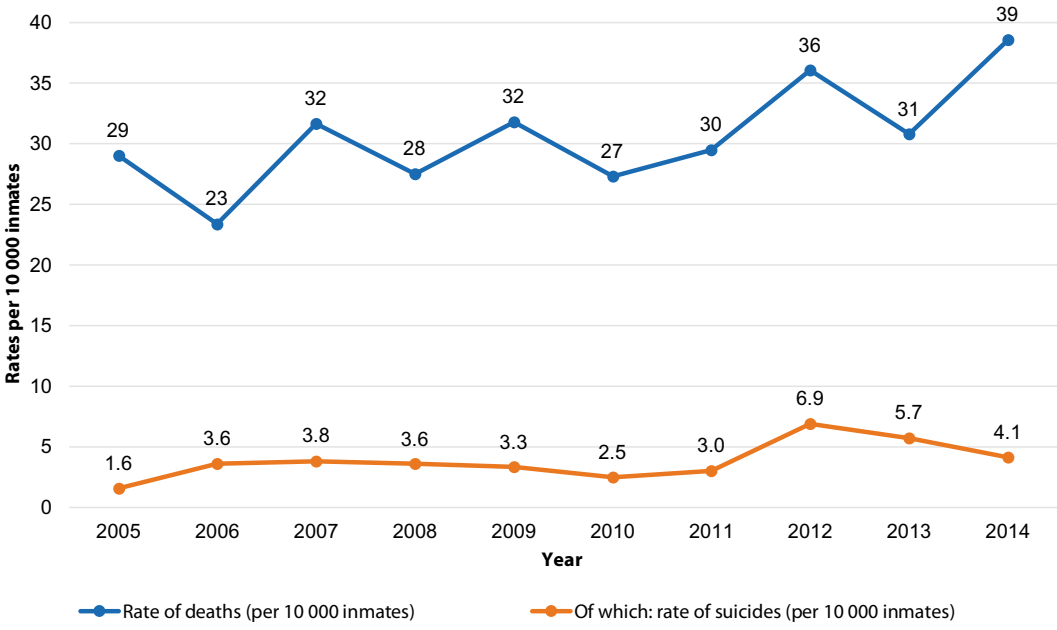
Figure 3.279 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentages of prisoners serving sentences for sexual offences and drug offences increased, while the percentages of those serving sentences for assault and battery, robbery and theft decreased.

118. The figures provided by the country do not always add up to 100%.

119. Sexual offences include (1) rape (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005) and (2) other sexual offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008).

120. Other offences include (1) economic and financial offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008); (2) terrorism (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (3) organised crime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (4) cybercrime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2014); and (5) other cases (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005).

Figure 3.280. Romania (8): Rate of deaths and suicides (per 10 000 inmates)



The instability of the trends for deaths and suicides per 10 000 inmates shown in Figure 3.280 illustrates the impossibility of reaching statistically reliable conclusions when the absolute number of cases that generated the rates is low.

# Russian Federation

## KEY FACTS

	2014/15	Comparative		Evolution 2005-2014/15	
		CoE 47	EU 28	Average	% Change
Prison population rate (inmates per 100 000 inhabitants) (01.09.2015)	440.6	High	N/A	543.8	↓↓↓
Flow of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (per 100 000 inhabitants)	376.6	High	N/A	458.7	↓↓
Flow of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (per 100 000 inhabitants)	154.6	High	N/A	175.1	↔
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	---	---	---	---	---
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	14.6	High	N/A	14.5	↔
Prison density (inmates per 100 places) (01.09.2015)	81.1	Low	N/A	86.8	↓
Median age of the prison population (in years) (01.09.2015)	34.4*	Medium	N/A	---	---
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	8.1	High	N/A	7.8	↑↑↑
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	4.3	Low	N/A	3.4	↑↑↑↑
<i>of which:</i> in pre-trial detention	---	---	N/A	---	---
Percentage of inmates without a final sentence (01.09.2015)	18.6	Low	N/A	17.2	↓
Rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates in 2014	61.2	High	N/A	55.5	↑↑↑
Rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates in 2014	5.8	Medium	N/A	5.3	↑↑↑
<i>of which:</i> % in pre-trial detention	---	---	N/A	---	---
Ratio of inmates per staff member (01.09.2015)	2.2	High	N/A	2.4	↓↓
Percentage of custodial staff among total staff (01.09.2015)	64.3	Medium	N/A	72.4	↓↓
Total budget spent by the prison administration in 2014 (in euros)	5 443 836 800	N/A	N/A	5 761 768 562 **	↔
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate in 2014 (in euros)	22.5	Medium	N/A	16.9**	↑↑↑↑

\* Data refers to 2013.

\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2012 to 2014.

## THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION IN BRIEF

- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators show a decrease: prison population rate (–22%), flow of entries into penal institutions (–16%), prison density (–7%), percentage of inmates without a final sentence (–9%), Ratio of inmates per staff member (–14%) and percentage of custodial staff (–15%).
- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators show an increase: percentage of female inmates (+23%), percentage of foreign inmates (+80%), rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates (+20%) and average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmates (>500% from 2012 to 2014).
- ▶ Comparing 2014 to 2012, the total budget spent by the prison administration remained stable (+1%).

## THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

- ▶ Compared to other European countries, in 2014/15 the Russian Federation presents:
  - Low: prison density, percentage of foreign inmates, percentage of inmates without a final sentence.
  - Medium: median age of the prison population (in 2013), rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates, percentage of custodial staff among total staff, average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate.
  - High: prison population rate, flow of entries into penal institutions, flow of releases from penal institutions, average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow, percentage of female inmates, rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates, Ratio of inmates per staff member.

## GENERAL COMMENTS

**Figure 3.281. Russian Federation (1): Prison population rate and flow of entries and releases from penal institutions (per 100 000 inhabitants)**

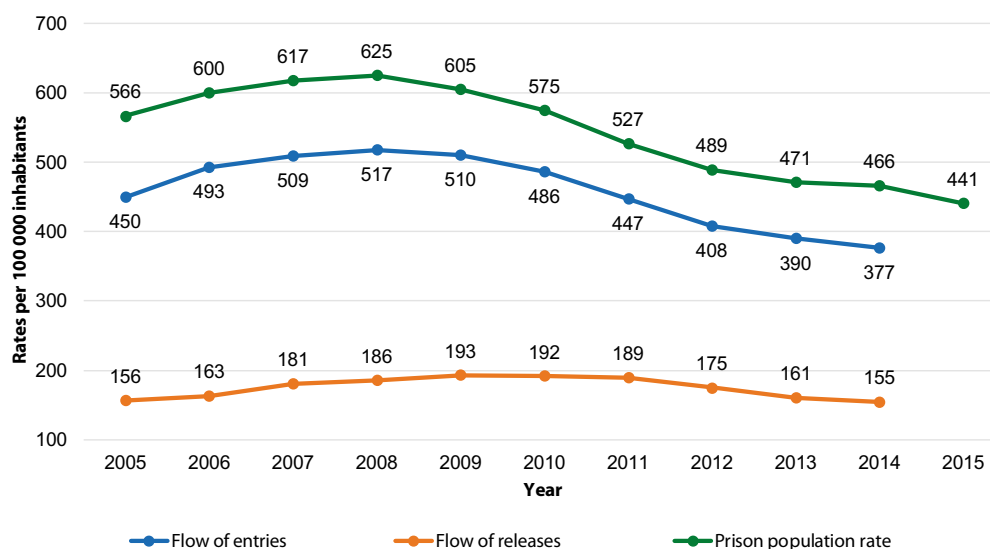


Figure 3.281 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the prison population rate of the Russian Federation (stock) decreased by 22%. In 2005, the country had 566 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 441.<sup>121</sup>

From 2005 to 2014, the flow of entries decreased by 16%. In 2005 there were 450 entries into penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 377.

Between 2005 and 2014, the flow of releases followed a relatively stable trend. In 2005 there were 156 releases per 100 000 inhabitants, and in 2014 there were 155.

121. See below the comments by the National Correspondent from the Russian Federation.

Figure 3.282. Russian Federation (2): Average length of imprisonment (in months)

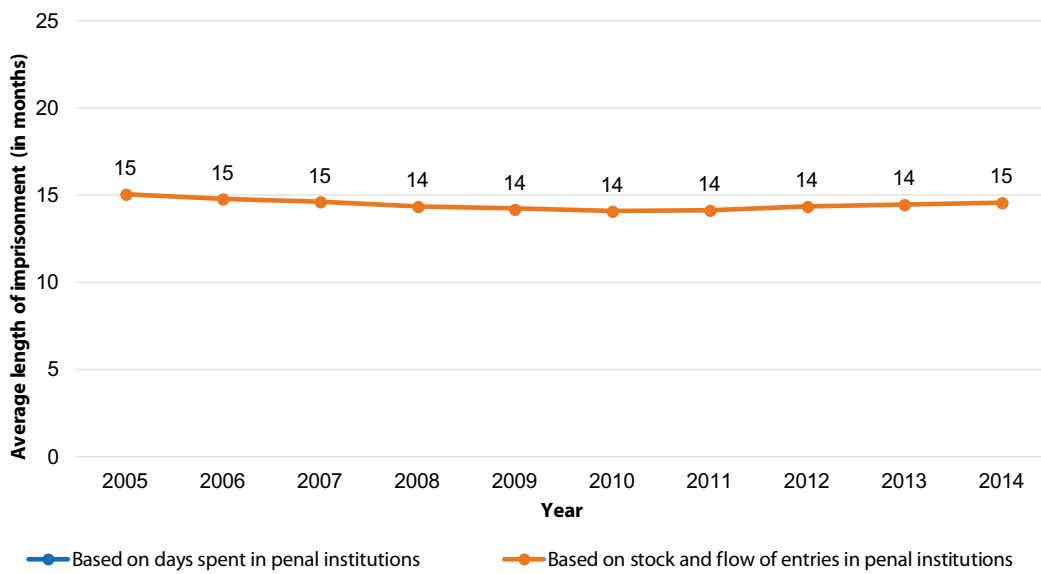


Figure 3.282 shows that between 2005 and 2014, the average length of imprisonment estimated on the basis of the ratio between stock and flow followed a relatively stable trend. Both in 2005 and 2015, the average length of imprisonment was 15 months.

No data are available for the estimation of the average length of imprisonment based on the number of days spent in penal institutions.

Figure 3.283. Russian Federation (3): Prison density per 100 places (Overcrowding)

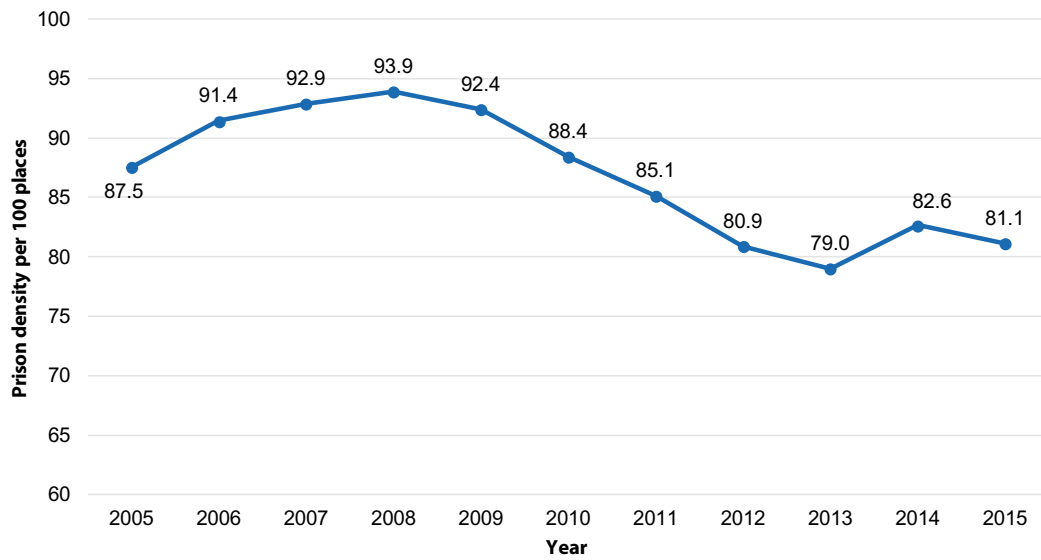


Figure 3.283 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the prison density of the Russian Federation decreased by 7%. In 2005, the country had 87 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 81.

**Figure 3.284. Russian Federation (4): Total capacity of penal institution and number of inmates**

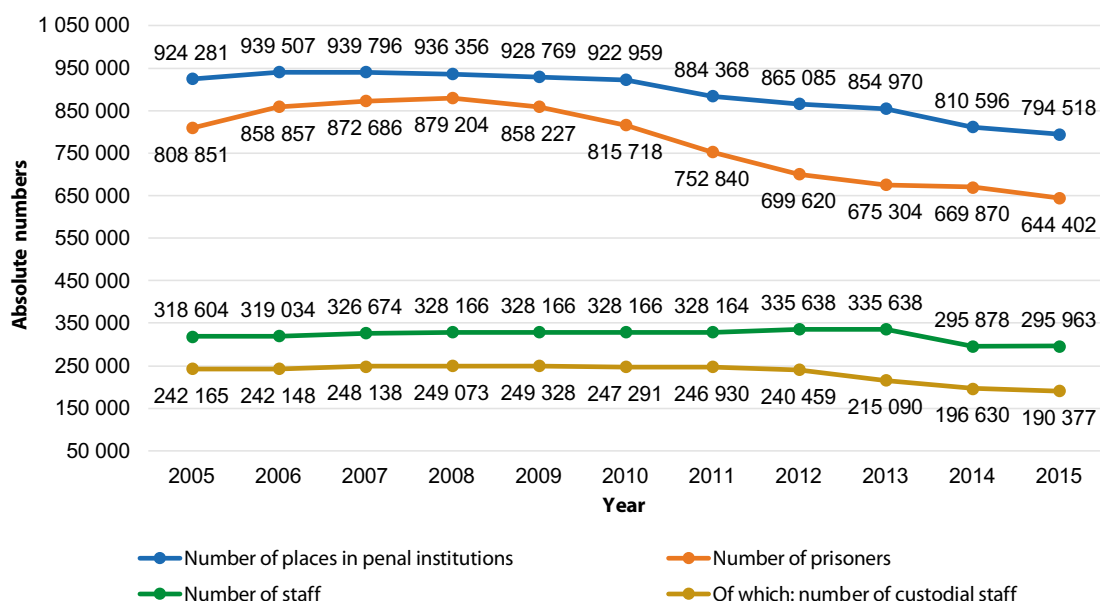


Figure 3.284 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the total number of places in penal institutions in the Russian Federation decreased by 14%. In 2005, the country had 924 281 places, while in 2015 it had 794 518.<sup>122</sup>

Comparing the same years, the total number of inmates decreased by 20%. In 2005, the country had 808 851 inmates, while in 2015 it had 644 402.

From 2005 to 2015, the total number of staff decreased by 7%. In 2005, the Russian Federation had a total staff of 318 604 persons, while in 2015 it had 295 963.

Comparing the same years, the total number of custodial staff decreased by 21%. In 2005, the Russian Federation had a total custodial staff of 242 165 persons, while in 2015 it had 190 377.

**Figure 3.285. Russian Federation (5): Percentage of females and foreigners in the prison population**

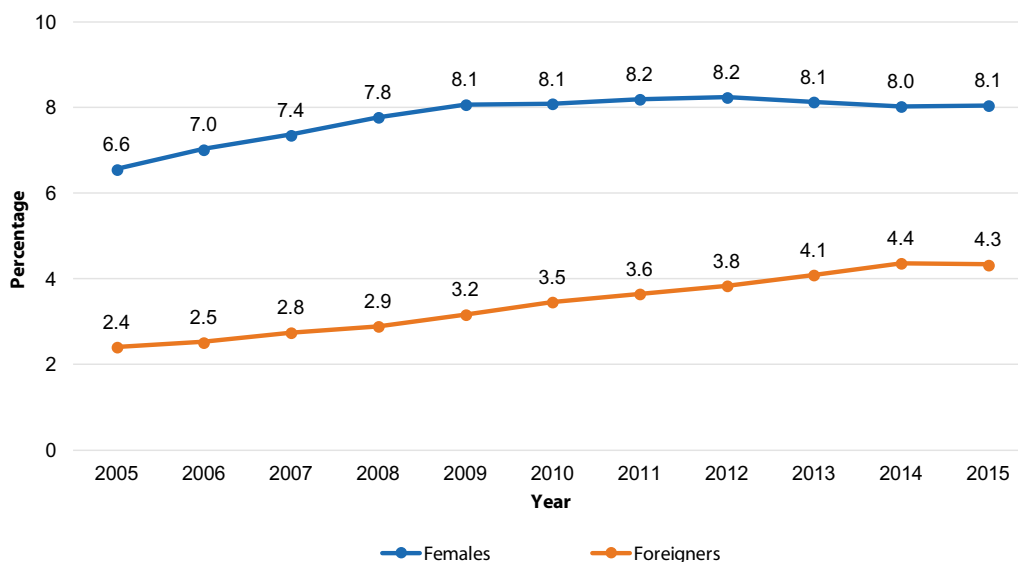


Figure 3.285 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of female inmates increased by 23%. In 2005, 6.6% of the inmates were females, while in 2015 they represented 8.1% of the total prison population.

122. See below the comments by the National Correspondent from the Russian Federation.



Comparing the same years, the percentage of foreign inmates increased by 80%. In 2005, 2.4% of the inmates were foreigners, while in 2015 they represented 4.3% of the total prison population.

**Figure 3.286. Russian Federation (6): Percentage of inmates and foreign inmates without a final sentence**

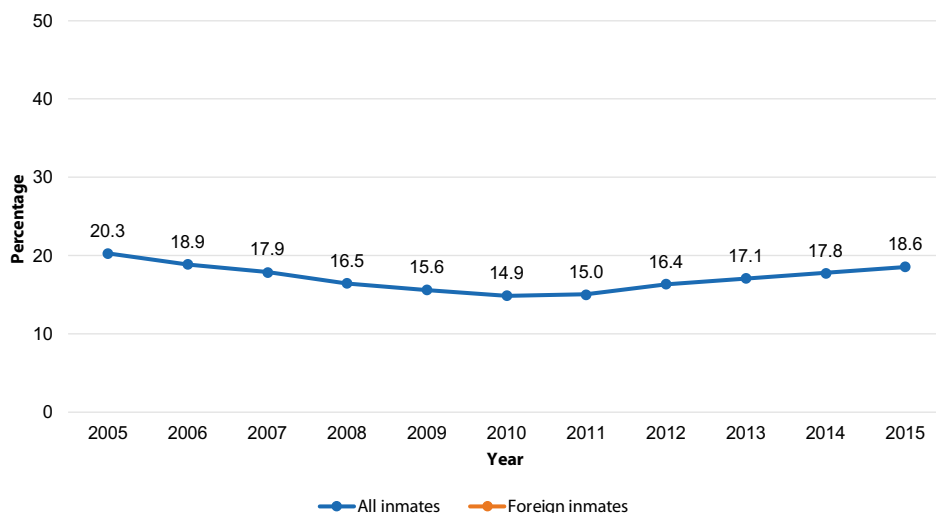


Figure 3.286 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence decreased by 9%. In 2005, 20% of inmates did not have a final sentence, while in 2015 inmates without a final sentence represented 19% of the total prison population.

Data are not available for the percentage of foreigners held in pre-trial detention.

**Figure 3.287. Russian Federation (7): Distribution (in percentage) of sentenced prisoners by offence<sup>123,124</sup>**

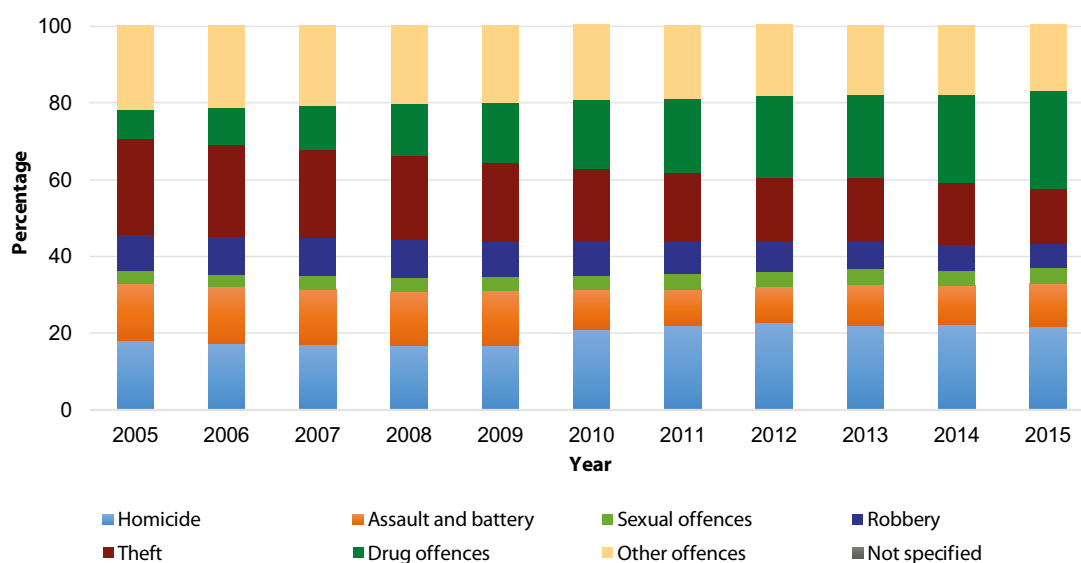


Figure 3.287 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentages of prisoners serving sentences for homicide, sexual offences and drug offences increased, while the percentages of those serving sentences for assault and battery, robbery and theft decreased.

123. Sexual offences include (1) rape (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005) and (2) other sexual offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008).

124. Other offences include (1) economic and financial offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008); (2) terrorism (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (3) organised crime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (4) cybercrime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2014); and (5) other cases (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005).

**Figure 3.288. Russian Federation (8): Rate of deaths and suicides (per 10 000 inmates)**

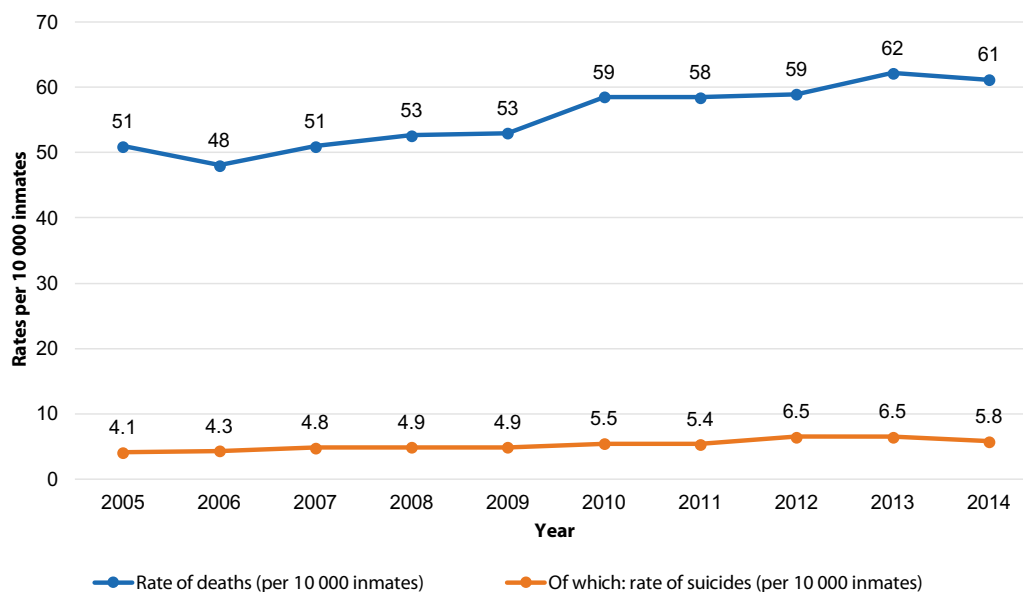


Figure 3.288 shows that from 2005 to 2014, the rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates of the Russian Federation increased by 20%. In 2005 there were 51 deaths per 10 000 inmates, while in 2014 there were 61.2.

From 2005 to 2014, the rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates increased by 41%. There were 4.1 suicides per 10 000 inmates in 2005, while in 2014 there were 5.8.

### ***Comments by the National Correspondent from the Russian Federation (received on 8 August 2018)***

#### **Figure 3.281: Prison population rate**

The number of suspects in pre-trial detention centres, on whom detention has been imposed as a preventive measure, and those sentenced to imprisonment in correctional institutions, does not depend on the activities of the Federal Penitentiary Service, but is determined mainly by the overall level of criminality in the country and by judicial practice.

An analysis of the statistics of the Judicial Department under the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation showed that, in 2016, 206 134 sentences were handed down in the form of imprisonment, which is 5 036 fewer than in 2015 (211 170 sentences). This led to a further decrease in the number of inmates in penal institutions (that is the prison population rate) so that, on 1 January 2017, there were 522 851 inmates. In the first half of 2017, 97 143 such sentences were handed down, and on 1 January 2018, there were 494 967 inmates in the penal institutions of the Russian Federation.

In addition, a large-scale work was carried out to further liberalise and humanise criminal legislation. For example, the list of crimes in the sphere of economic activity was expanded, but providing for exemption from criminal liability if compensation is paid in lieu of the damage caused; a new type of exemption from criminal liability with the payment of a judicial fine was introduced; criminal liability for battery only causing pain was excluded; having caused an administrative prejudice is now a condition for being criminally liable in the case of repeated non-payment of funds for the maintenance of children or disabled parents; the maximal amount for a petty theft to lead only to administrative responsibility was increased; minor acts of bribery were allotted separate criminal designations with milder punishments; the illegal exploitation of aquatic biological resources has been redefined introducing a graduation of the offence according to the damages caused.

#### **Figure 3.284: Total capacity of penal institutions and number of prisoners**

The optimisation of placement in correctional facilities is one of the measures of the Concept of the Development of the Penitentiary System of the Russian Federation until 2020.

The number of inmates in penal institutions has been declining, particularly since 2010. At the same time, as a result of the adoption of a number of legislative initiatives aimed at reducing the application of detention in bail hearings, the prison population decreased from 815 718 inmates in 2010 to 494 967 at the beginning of 2018.

Thus, from 2010 to 2017, the modification of the criminal policy of the state, aimed at decriminalising a number of offences, accompanied by a change in sentencing practices, led to a steady decrease of the number of inmates. The decrease concerns almost all categories of inmates, except those under special regime, life-term prisoners, and a number of specific regimes for former employees of courts and law enforcement agencies. The Federal Penal Service of Russia has created additional places in existing institutions and also built new institutions.

The decrease in the number of inmates allowed the closing of correctional facilities that did not fully comply with the requirements of the penal enforcement legislation; some buildings and structures were in bad condition. For example, some structures were made of wood, and maintaining them in a satisfactory condition required constant capital investment. In a number of institutions there were no centralised water facilities and sewage systems, in others the conditions for work for prisoners were not met, and a number of institutions were in hard-to-reach and sparsely populated areas where, as a rule, there were no regular transport connections.

Altogether 87 prisons have been closed since 2011, as well as 2 penal colonies and 17 pre-trial detention centres.

Currently (2018), the Ministry of Justice of the Russian Federation is considering proposals for closing another 14 penal institutions.



# San Marino

## KEY FACTS

	2014/15	Comparative		Evolution 2005-2014/15	
		CoE 47	EU 28	Average	% Change
Prison population rate (inmates per 100 000 inhabitants) (01.09.2015)	6.1	Low	N/A	5.2	↑↑↑↑↑
Flow of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (per 100 000 inhabitants)	58.4	Low	N/A	35.3	↑↑↑↑↑
Flow of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (per 100 000 inhabitants)	49.2	Low	N/A	31.2*	↑↑↑↑↑
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	1.8	Low	N/A	1.6	↑↑↑↑
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	2.5	Low	N/A	1.7	↑↑↑↑↑
Prison density (inmates per 100 places) (01.09.2015)	25.0	Low	N/A	14.4	↑↑↑↑↑
Median age of the prison population (in years) (01.09.2015)	29.7	Low	N/A	45.2**	↓
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	0.0	Low	N/A	2.3	↔↔
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	100.0	High	N/A	38.6	↔↔
<i>of which:</i> in pre-trial detention	100.0	High	N/A	27.3	↔↔
Percentage of inmates without a final sentence (01.09.2015)	100.0	High	N/A	29.5	↔↔
Rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates in 2014	0.0	Low	N/A	0.0	↔↔
Rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates in 2014	0.0	Low	N/A	0.0	↔↔
<i>of which:</i> % in pre-trial detention	0.0	Low	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ratio of inmates per staff member (01.09.2015)	0.3	Low	N/A	0.2	↑↑↑↑↑
Percentage of custodial staff among total staff (01.09.2015)	83.3	High	N/A	74.4	↑↑↑↑↑
Total budget spent by the prison administration in 2014 (in euros)	494 756	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate in 2014 (in euros)	480.8	High	N/A	678.7***	↓↓↓↓

\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2009 to 2014.

\*\* Percentage change calculated from 2006 to 2015.

\*\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2008 to 2014.

## CAUTIONARY STATEMENT

San Marino has a population of roughly 33 000. The majority of its prisoners serve their sentences in Italian prisons and are not included in the statistics of the country. Hence, on 1 September of every year, San Marino usually has less than 15 inmates. From a statistical point of view, this means that it is not possible to establish reliable time series. As a consequence, the figures, rates and graphs included in this report are given purely as an indication and must be interpreted very cautiously.

## SAN MARINO IN BRIEF

- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators show a decrease: median age of the population (–7% from 2006 to 2015), and average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (–31% from 2008 to 2014).
- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators show an increase: prison population rate (+80%), flow of entries into penal institutions (+117%), flow of releases from penal institutions (+54% from 2009 to 2014), average length of imprisonment based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (+48%), average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow (+68%), prison density (+200%), Ratio of inmates per staff member (+100%), percentage of custodial staff (+150%).
- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators remained stable: percentage of female inmates (0%), percentage of foreign inmates (0%), percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates (0%), percentage of inmates without a final sentence (0%), rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates (0%), and rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates (0%).

## SAN MARINO IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

- ▶ Compared to other European countries, in 2014/15 San Marino presents:

Low: prison population rate, flow of entries into penal institutions, flow of releases from penal institutions, average length of imprisonment based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions, average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow, prison density, median age of the prison population, percentage of female inmates, rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates, rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates, percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention, Ratio of inmates per staff member.

Medium: none of the indicators.

High: percentage of foreign inmates, percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates, percentage of inmates without a final sentence, percentage of custodial staff among total staff, average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate.

## GENERAL COMMENTS

Figure 3.289. San Marino (1): Prison population rate and flow of entries and releases from penal institutions (per 100 000 inhabitants)

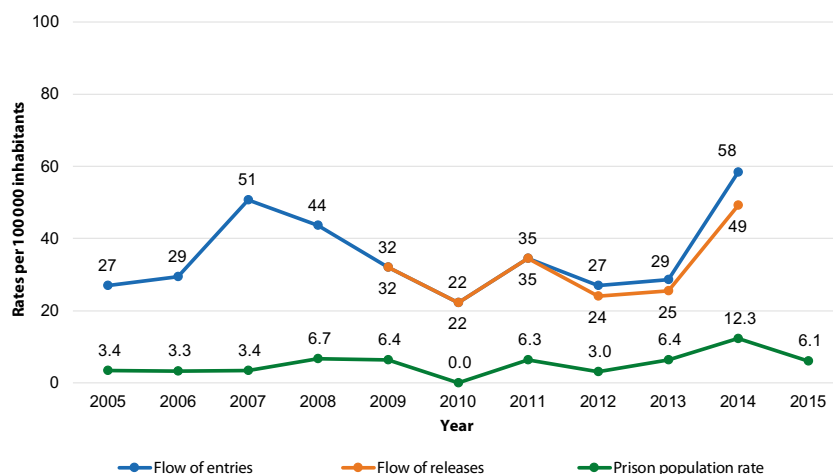


Figure 3.289 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the prison population rate of San Marino (stock) increased by 80%. In 2005, the country had 3.4 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 6.1. However, the number of inmates is too low to reach reliable conclusions.

From 2005 to 2014, the flow of entries increased by 117%. In 2005, there were 27 entries into penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 58.

From 2009 to 2014, the flow of releases increased by 54%. In 2009, there were 32 releases from penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 49.

The flow of entries and the flow of releases show similar rates and trends with the exception of the years 2007 and 2014, but the number of inmates is too low to reach reliable conclusions.

**Figure 3.290. San Marino (2): Average length of imprisonment (in months)**

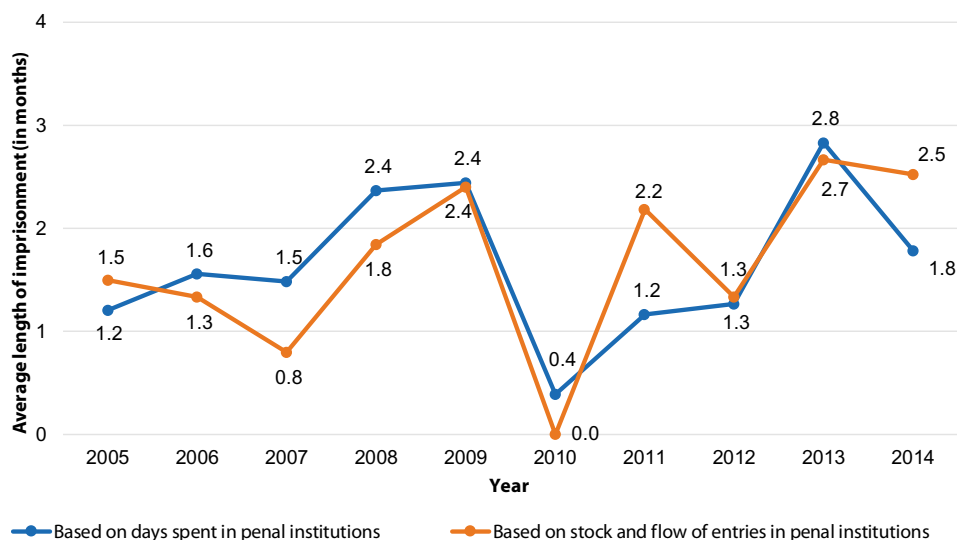


Figure 3.290 shows that from 2005 to 2014, the average length of imprisonment estimated on the basis of the number of days spent in penal institutions increased by 48%. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 1.2 months, while in 2014 it was 1.8 months.

When the average length of imprisonment is estimated on the basis of the ratio between stock and flow, a comparison of those two years reveals an increase of 68%. According to this indicator, in 2005 the average length of imprisonment was 1.5 months, while in 2014 it was 2.5 months.

**Figure 3.291. San Marino (3): Prison density per 100 places (Overcrowding)**

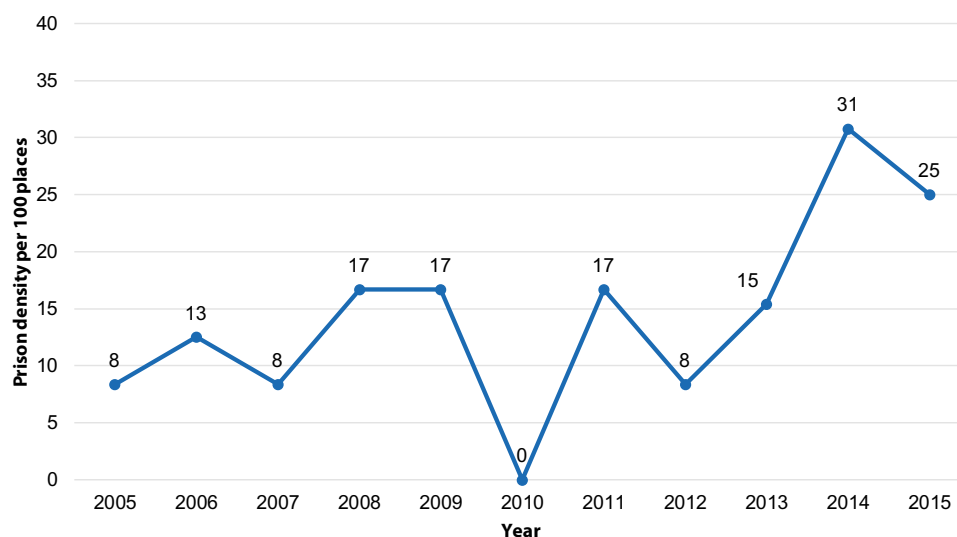


Figure 3.291 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the prison density of San Marino increased by 200%. In 2005, the country had 1 prisoner and 12 available places (that is a rate of 8 inmates per 100 places), while in 2015 it had 2 prisoners and 8 available places (that is a rate of 25 inmates per 100 places).

**Figure 3.292. San Marino (4): Total capacity of penal institution and number of inmates**

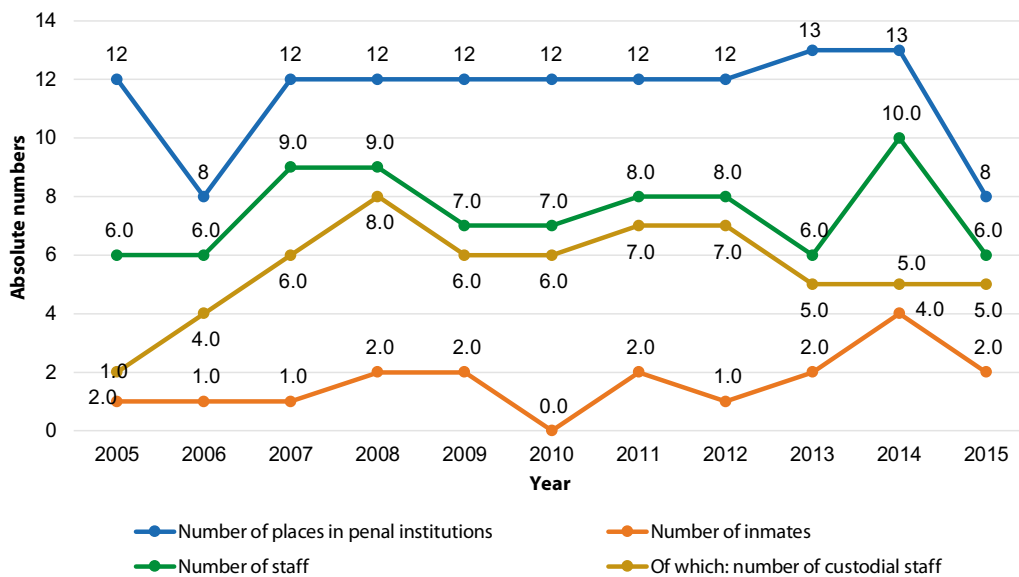


Figure 3.292 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the total number of places in penal institutions in San Marino decreased by 33%. In 2005, the country had 12 places, while in 2015 it had 8.

Comparing the same years, the total number of inmates increased by 100%. In 2005, the country had 1 inmate, while in 2015 it had 2.

Between 2005 and 2015, the total number of staff followed a curvilinear trend, but a comparison of those two years reveals that, both in 2005 and 2015, San Marino had a total staff of 6 persons.

Comparing the same years, the total number of custodial staff increased by 150%. In 2005, San Marino had a total custodial staff of 2 persons, while in 2015 it had 5.

**Figure 3.293. San Marino (5): Percentage of females and foreigners in the prison population**

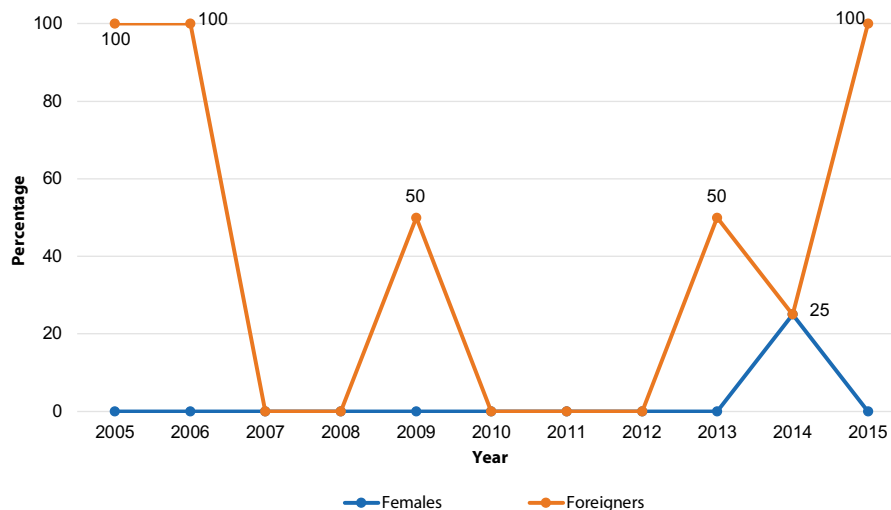
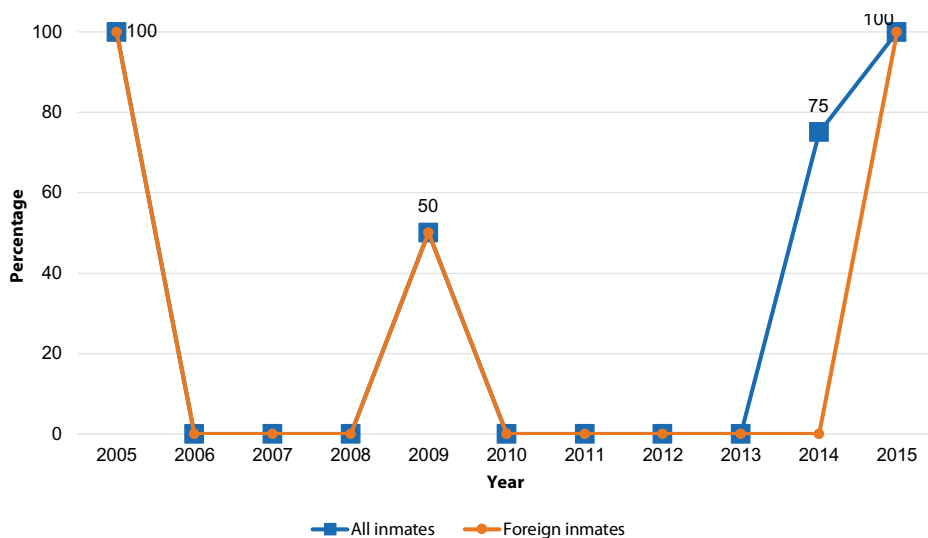


Figure 3.293 illustrates the difficulties faced when establishing distributions on the basis of a few observations. From 2005 to 2015, San Marino usually had 1 or 2 inmates in its prison institution on 1 September (in 2010, there were none, and in 2014 there were 4); percentages based on such a low number are not reliable. For example, from 2005 to 2015, there were usually no female inmates in San Marino, but in 2014 one of the



inmates was a woman, which raised the percentage of females to 25%. In the case of foreigners, their percentage of the total prison population reached 100% in 2005, 2006 and 2015 because the only inmate of the country was a foreigner.

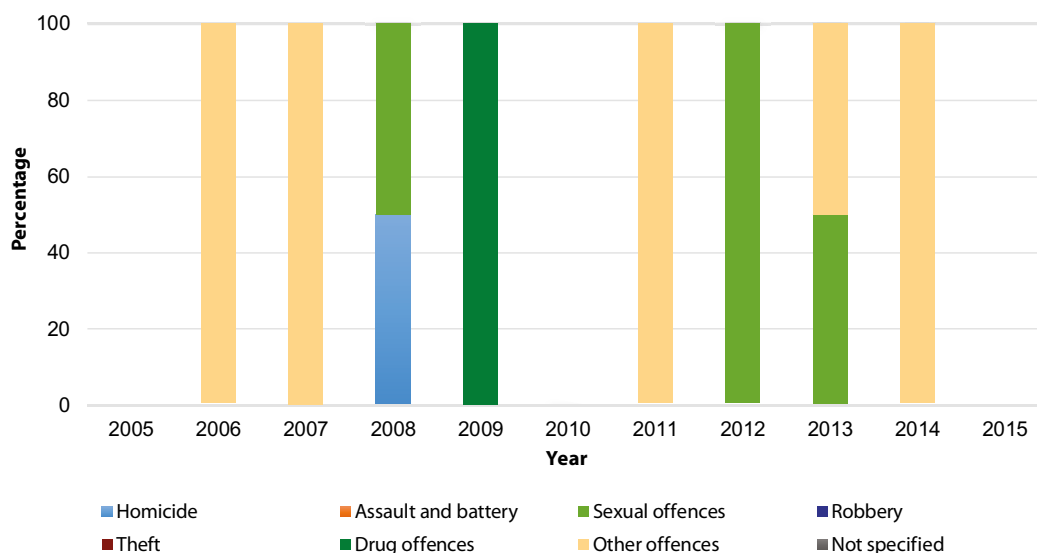
**Figure 3.294. San Marino (6): Percentage of inmates and foreign inmates without a final sentence**



Once more, Figure 3.294 illustrates the difficulties faced when establishing distributions on the basis of a few observations. For example, in 2005 and 2015, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence was identical. This is due to the fact that in 2005 there was only one inmate and he did not have a final sentence (which corresponds to a percentage of 100% of inmates without a final sentence), while in 2015 there were two inmates and none of them had a final sentence (which also corresponds to 100%).

Comparing the same years, the percentage of foreigners held in pre-trial detention was also identical because the inmate held in 2005 was a foreigner and the two inmates held in 2015 were also foreigners, which means that in both cases they represented 100% of the total prison population of San Marino.

**Figure 3.295. San Marino (7): Distribution (in percentage) of sentenced prisoners by offence<sup>125,126,127</sup>**



125. The figures provided by the country do not always add up to 100%.

126. Sexual offences include (1) rape (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005) and (2) other sexual offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008).

127. Other offences include (1) economic and financial offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008); (2) terrorism (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (3) organised crime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (4) cybercrime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2014); and (5) other cases (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005).

Again, Figure 3.295 illustrates the difficulties faced when establishing distributions on the basis of a few observations. For most of the years, the available information is based on only one or two prisoners serving final sentences. That explains why the percentages vary from 50% to 100%. The absence of bars for the years 2005, 2010 and 2015 means that there were no prisoners serving final sentences. As a consequence, it is methodologically inappropriate to make any interpretation of the data presented in Figure 3.295.

**Figure 3.296. San Marino (8): Rate of deaths and suicides (per 10 000 inmates)**

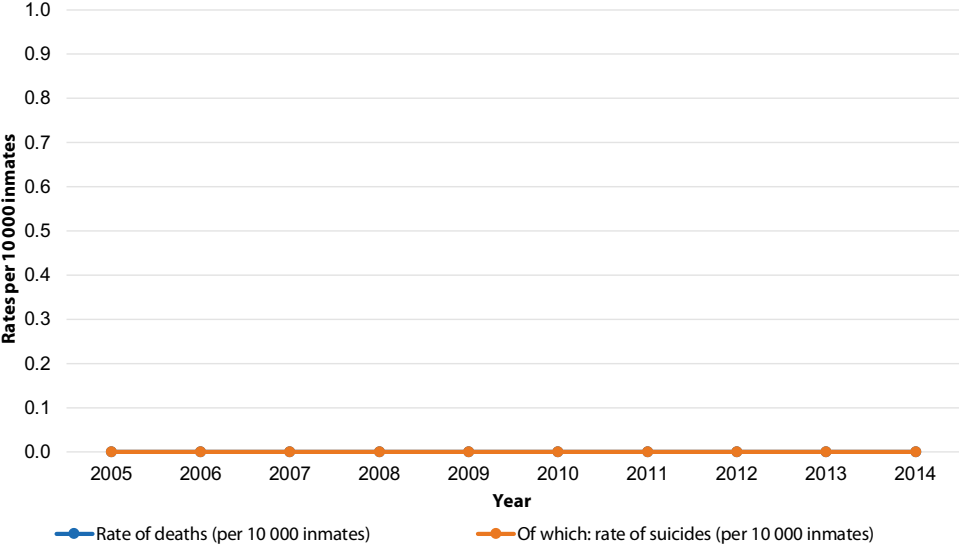


Figure 3.296 shows that from 2005 to 2014, no inmates died in the penal institution of the country.

# Serbia

## KEY FACTS

	2014/15	Comparative		Evolution 2005-2014/15	
		CoE 47	EU 28	Average	% Change
Prison population rate (inmates per 100 000 inhabitants) (01.09.2015)	142.2	Medium	N/A	135.6	↑↑↑↑
Flow of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (per 100 000 inhabitants)	325.3	High	N/A	321.9	↑↑↑↑
Flow of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (per 100 000 inhabitants)	322.3	High	N/A	353.0*	↔↔
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	5.2	Low	N/A	4.9**	↑
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	5.3	Low	N/A	5.0	↔↔
Prison density (inmates per 100 places) (01.09.2015)	106.4	High	N/A	129.4	↑↑↑↑
Median age of the prison population (in years) (01.09.2015)	35.0	Medium	N/A	35.9***	↓↓↓↓
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	3.6	Low	N/A	3.5	↑↑↑↑
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	3.5	Low	N/A	2.7	↔↔
<i>of which:</i> in pre-trial detention	46.7	Medium	N/A	44.0	↑↑↑↑
Percentage of inmates without a final sentence (01.09.2015)	23.8	Medium	N/A	26.5	↓↓↓↓
Rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates in 2014	59.3	High	N/A	64.4	↓
Rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates in 2014	9.7	High	N/A	8.2	↓↓
<i>of which:</i> % in pre-trial detention	0.0****	Low	N/A	---	---
Ratio of inmates per staff member (01.09.2015)	2.5	High	N/A	2.6	↔↔
Percentage of custodial staff among total staff (01.09.2015)	58.0	Medium	N/A	56.0	↔↔
Total budget spent by the prison administration in 2014 (in euros)	71 769 767	N/A	N/A	65 351 712 *****	↑↑↑↑
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate in 2014 (in euros)	19.4	Low	N/A	16.0**	↑↑↑↑

\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2009 to 2014.

\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2008 to 2014.

\*\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2009 to 2015.

\*\*\*\* Data refers to 2013.

\*\*\*\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2012 to 2014.

## SERBIA IN BRIEF

- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators show a decrease: percentage of inmates without a final sentence (–21%), median age of the prison population (–28% from 2009 to 2015), rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates (–10%) and rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates (–16%).
- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators show an increase: prison population rate (+36%), flow of entries into penal institutions (+36%), prison density (+32%), percentage of female inmates (+22%), percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates (+34%), average length of imprisonment based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (+6% from 2008 to 2014) total budget spent by the prison administration (+24% from 2012 to 2014) and average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (+29% from 2008 to 2014).
- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators remained stable: flow of releases from penal institutions (–2% from 2009 to 2014), average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow (+1%), percentage of foreign inmates (+2%), Ratio of inmates per staff member (+3%) and percentage of custodial staff (0%).

## SERBIA IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

- ▶ Compared to other European countries, in 2014/15 Serbia presents:
  - Low: average length of imprisonment based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions, average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow, percentage of female inmates, percentage of foreign inmates, percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention (in 2013), average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate.
  - Medium: prison population rate, median age of the prison population, percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates, percentage of inmates without a final sentence, percentage of custodial staff among total staff.
  - High: flow of entries into penal institutions, flow of releases from penal institutions, prison density, rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates, rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates, Ratio of inmates per staff member.

## GENERAL COMMENTS

Figure 3.297. Serbia (1): Prison population rate and flow of entries and releases from penal institutions (per 100 000 inhabitants)

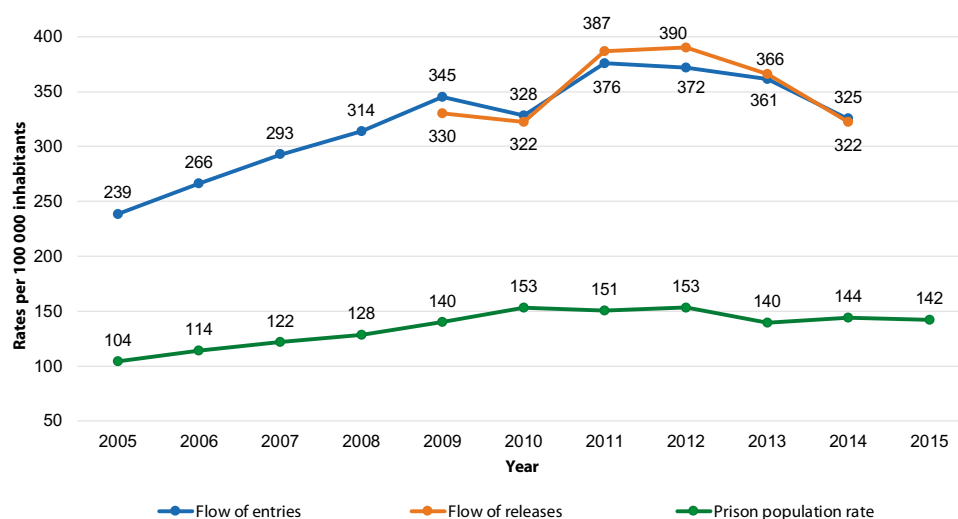


Figure 3.297 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the prison population rate of Serbia (stock) increased by 36%. In 2005, the country had 104 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 142.

From 2005 to 2014, the flow of entries increased by 36%. In 2005, there were 239 entries into penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 325.

From 2009 to 2014, the flow of releases remained relatively stable. In 2009, there were 330 releases from penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 322.

The flow of entries and the flow of releases show similar rates and trends.

As can be seen, the increase in the indicators included in Figure 3.297 took place mainly at the beginning of the series (from 2005 to 2010/11) and was followed by a decrease, although by 2014-15, the indicators remained higher than in 2005. According to the information collected during this research, the decrease observed at the end of the series could be due to several reasons. In particular, there is a wider application of all the measures that ensure the presence of the accused persons during the trial proceedings without placing them in detention (bail, prohibition to leave one's residence, restraining orders, etc.). There has also been an increase in the number of persons sentenced to serve community sanctions and measures for up to a year, which reduced the number of persons with such sentences in prison.

**Figure 3.298. Serbia (2): Average length of imprisonment (in months)**

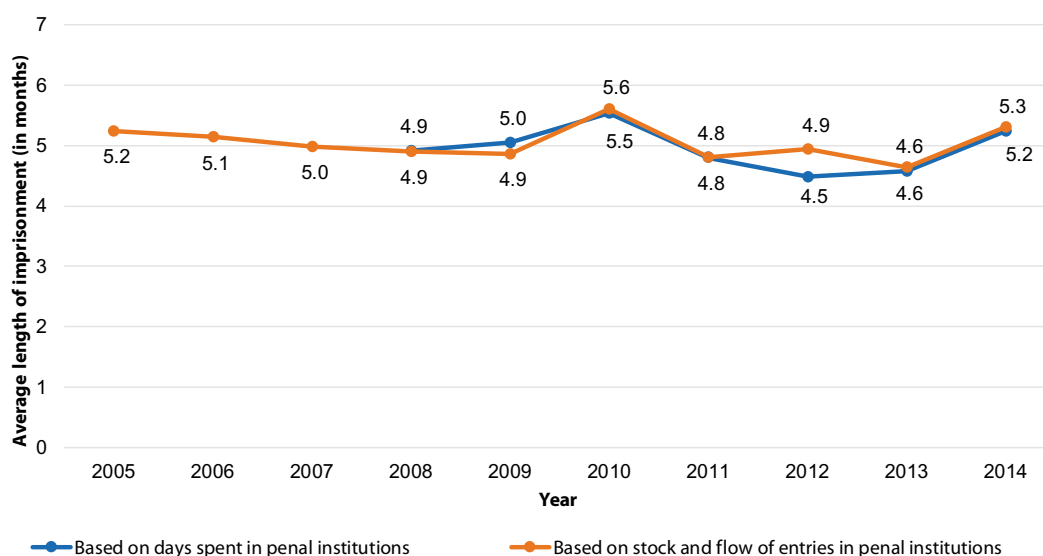


Figure 3.298 shows that between 2005 and 2014, the average length of imprisonment estimated on the basis of the ratio between stock and flow followed a relatively stable trend. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 5.2 months, while in 2014 it was 5.3 months.

The data required for the estimation of the average length of imprisonment based on the number of days spent in penal institutions are only available from 2008 onwards, and they show a similar trend.

**Figure 3.299. Serbia (3): Prison density per 100 places (Overcrowding)**

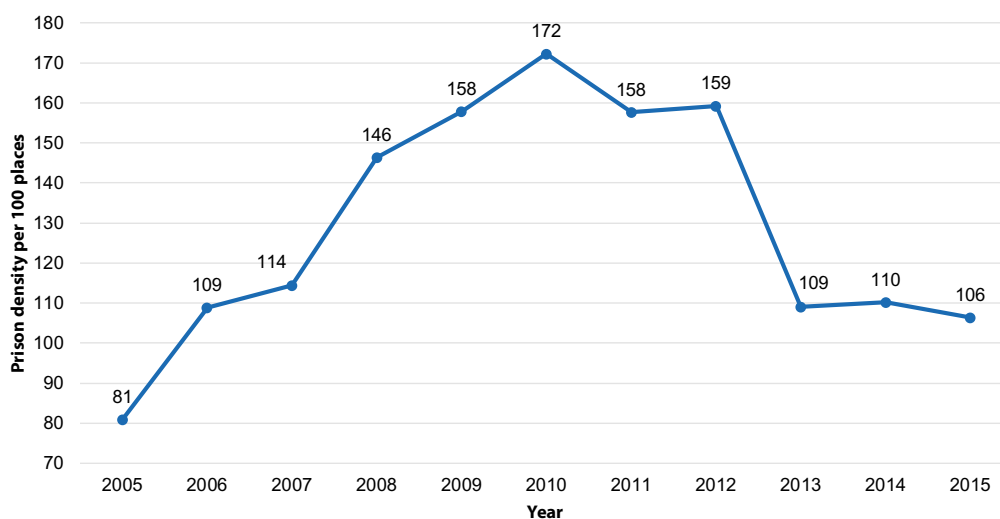


Figure 3.299 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the prison density of Serbia increased by 32%. In 2005, the country had 81 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 106.

**Figure 3.300. Serbia (4): Total capacity of penal institution and number of inmates**

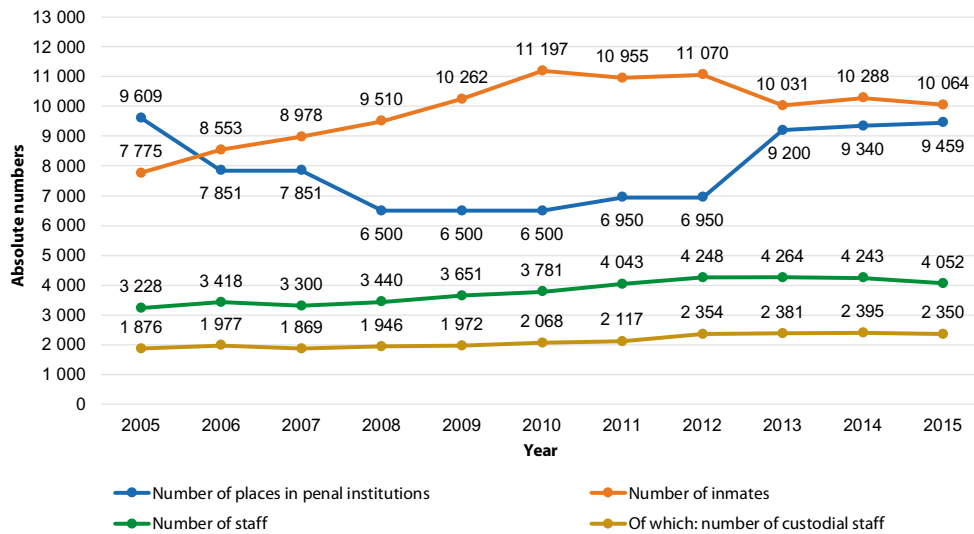


Figure 3.300 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the total number of places in penal institutions in Serbia underwent several fluctuations but, in the end, the number of places was similar at the beginning and at the end of the series. In 2005, the country had 9 609 places, while in 2015 it had 9 459. According to the information provided by the SPACE national correspondent, the fluctuations observed are due to several factors, including changes in the way in which places are counted, and the reconstruction and building of prisons. In particular, in the past it was not mandatory, as it is now, to comply strictly with the standard of 4 m<sup>2</sup> of space per person. Reconstruction took place in several prisons, which in some cases led to a reduction of the number of places, but in others had the opposite effect (that is an increase of the number of places). In particular, new buildings were constructed within some of the existing institutions, which resulted in an increase of their capacity. Finally, a new prison with special security and increased capacity was constructed.

From 2005 to 2015, the total number of inmates increased by 29%. In 2005, the country had 7 775 inmates, while in 2015 it had 10 064.

From 2005 to 2015, the total number of staff increased by 26%. In 2005, Serbia had a total staff of 3 228 persons, while in 2015 it had 4 052.

Comparing the same years, the total number of custodial staff increased by 25%. In 2005, Serbia had a total custodial staff of 1 876 persons, while in 2015 it had 2 350.

**Figure 3.301. Serbia (5): Percentage of females and foreigners in the prison population**

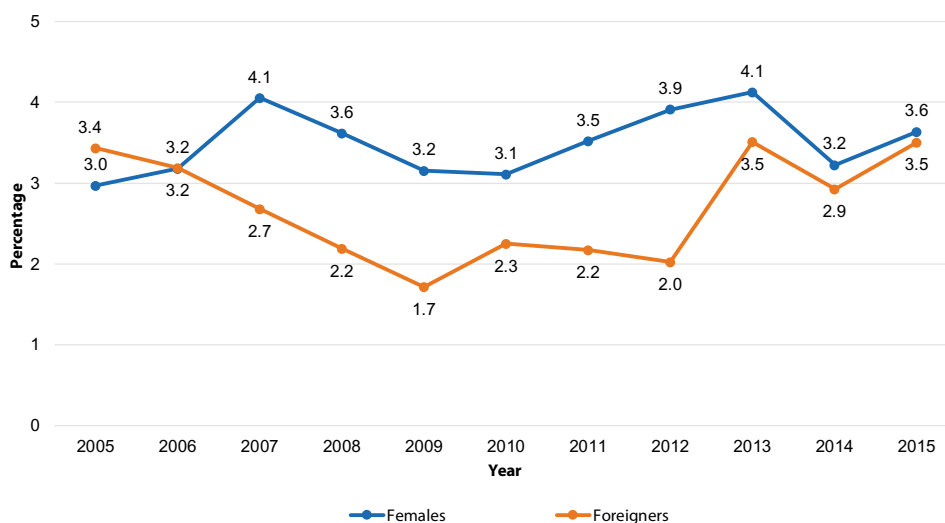


Figure 3.301 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of female inmates increased by 22%. In 2005, 3% of the inmates were females, while in 2015 they represented 3.6% of the total prison population.

Comparing the same years, the percentage of foreign inmates remained relatively stable. In 2005, 3.4% of the inmates were foreigners, while in 2015 they represented 3.5% of the total prison population. According to the information collected during this research, the percentage of foreign prisoners in Serbia was heavily influenced on the one hand by the presence of persons from neighbouring countries, who historically were not considered foreigners (for example Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro, North Macedonia) and, on the other hand, by the events in the Middle East, which led to a large number of migrants passing through Serbia, boosting the number of foreigners in prisons.

**Figure 3.302. Serbia (6): Percentage of inmates and foreign inmates without a final sentence**

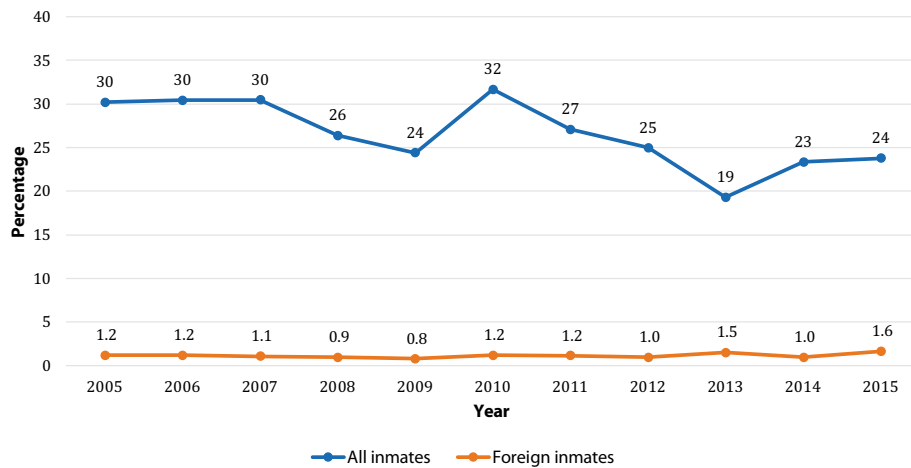
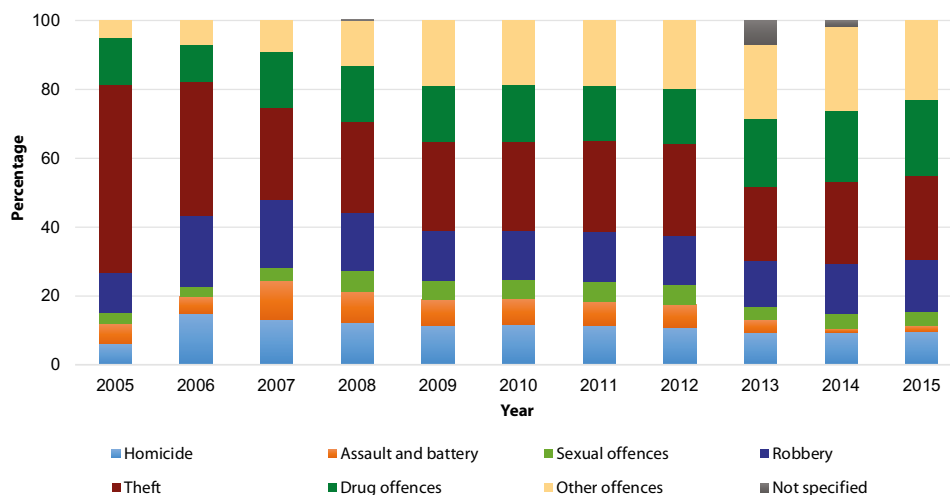


Figure 3.302 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence decreased by 50%. In 2005, 30% of inmates did not have a final sentence, while in 2015 inmates without a final sentence represented 15% of the total prison population.

Comparing the same years, the percentage of foreigners held in pre-trial detention increased by 37%. In 2005, they represented 1.2% of the total number of inmates, while in 2015 they represented 1.6%.

**Figure 3.303. Serbia (7): Distribution (in percentage) of sentenced prisoners by offence**<sup>128,129,130</sup>



128. The figures provided by the country do not always add up to 100%.

129. Sexual offences include (1) rape (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005) and (2) other sexual offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008).

130. Other offences include (1) economic and financial offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008); (2) terrorism (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (3) organised crime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (4) cybercrime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2014); and (5) other cases (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005).

Figure 3.303 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentages of prisoners serving sentences for homicide, sexual offences, robbery and drug offences increased, while the percentages of those serving sentences for assault and battery as well as for theft decreased.

**Figure 3.304. Serbia (8): Rate of deaths and suicides (per 10 000 inmates)**

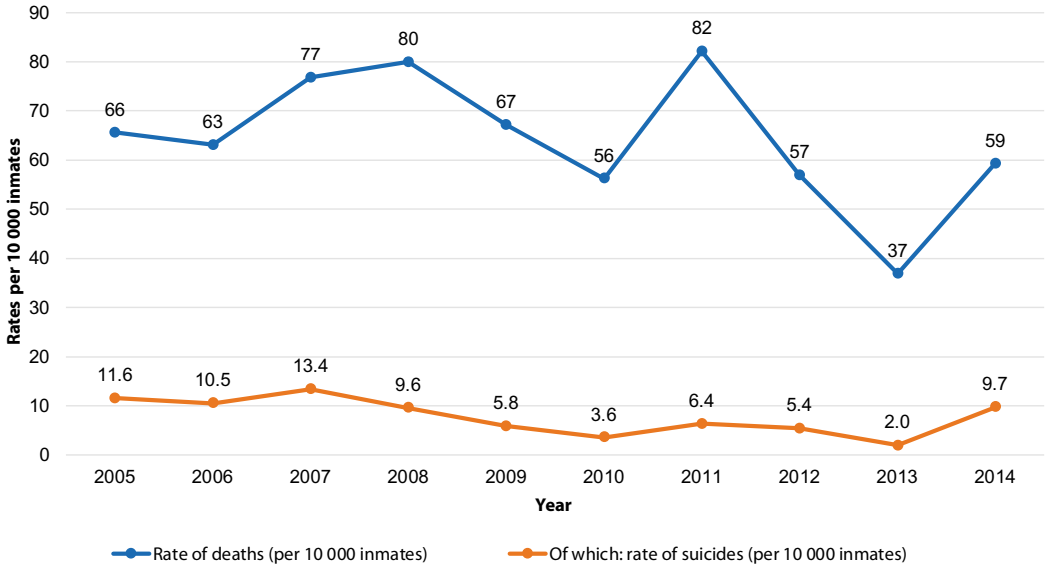


Figure 3.304 shows that from 2005 to 2014, the rate of deaths of inmates in penal institutions per 10 000 inmates decreased by 10%. In 2005, there were 66 deaths per 10 000 inmates, while in 2014 there were 59. However, the overall trend is relatively unstable.

Any interpretation of the rates and trends of suicides would be misleading because, from a statistical point of view, the absolute numbers are too low (between 2 and 13 cases per year) to reach reliable conclusions.



# Slovak Republic

## KEY FACTS

	2014/15	Comparative		Evolution 2005-2014/15	
		CoE 47	EU 28	Average	% Change
Prison population rate (inmates per 100 000 inhabitants) (01.09.2015)	185.9	High	High	177.9	↑
Flow of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (per 100 000 inhabitants)	166.1	Medium	Medium	134.3	↑↑↑
Flow of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (per 100 000 inhabitants)	126.9	Medium	Medium	127.2*	↑↑
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	---	---	---	---	---
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	13.6	High	High	16.1	↓↓
Prison density (inmates per 100 places) (01.09.2015)	90.2	Medium	Medium	89.4	↔
Median age of the prison population (in years) (01.09.2015)	36.1**	High	High	34.7***	↑
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	6.4	High	High	5.5	↑↑↑↑
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	1.8	Low	Low	1.9	↓↓↓
<i>of which:</i> in pre-trial detention	39.1	Medium	Medium	49.6	↓↓↓
Percentage of inmates without a final sentence (01.09.2015)	13.4	Low	Low	18.5	↓↓↓↓
Rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates in 2014	17.7	Low	Low	15.0	↑↑↑
Rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates in 2014	5.9	Medium	Medium	6.4	↑↑↑
<i>of which:</i> % in pre-trial detention	16.7	Medium	Medium	N/A	N/A
Ratio of inmates per staff member (01.09.2015)	1.9	Medium	Medium	1.9	↔
Percentage of custodial staff among total staff (01.09.2015)	15.4	Low	Low	52.7	↓↓↓↓
Total budget spent by the prison administration in 2014 (in euros)	150 579 357	N/A	N/A	146 235 824 ****	↑
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate in 2014 (in euros)	39.4	Medium	Low	---	---

\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2009 to 2014.

\*\* Data refers to 2014.

\*\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2010 to 2014.

\*\*\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2011 to 2014.

## SLOVAK REPUBLIC IN BRIEF

- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators show a decrease: average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow (-14%), percentage of foreign inmates (-23%), percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates (-41%), percentage of inmates without a final sentence (-58%), and percentage of custodial staff (-78%).
- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators show an increase: prison population rate (+8%), flow of entries into penal institutions (+26%), median age of the prison population (7% from 2010 to 2014), flow of releases from penal institutions (+11% from 2009 to 2014), percentage of female inmates (+50%), rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates (+49%), rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates (+37%), and total budget spent by the prison administration (+9% from 2011 to 2014).
- ▶ Comparing 2015 to 2005, the following indicators remained stable: prison density (+2%), and Ratio of inmates per staff member (+4%).

## SLOVAK REPUBLIC IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

- ▶ Compared to other European countries, in 2014/15 the Slovak Republic presents:
  - Low: percentage of foreign inmates, percentage of inmates without a final sentence, rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates, percentage of custodial staff among total staff.
  - Medium: flow of entries into penal institutions, flow of releases from penal institutions, prison density, percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates, rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates, percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention, Ratio of inmates per staff member.
  - High: prison population rate, average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow, median age of the prison population (in 2014), percentage of female inmates.
- ▶ When the average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate is calculated, the Slovak Republic ranks medium compared to the member states of the Council of Europe, but low compared to the member states of the European Union.

## GENERAL COMMENTS

Figure 3.305. Slovak Republic (1): Prison population rate and flow of entries and releases from penal institutions (per 100 000 inhabitants)

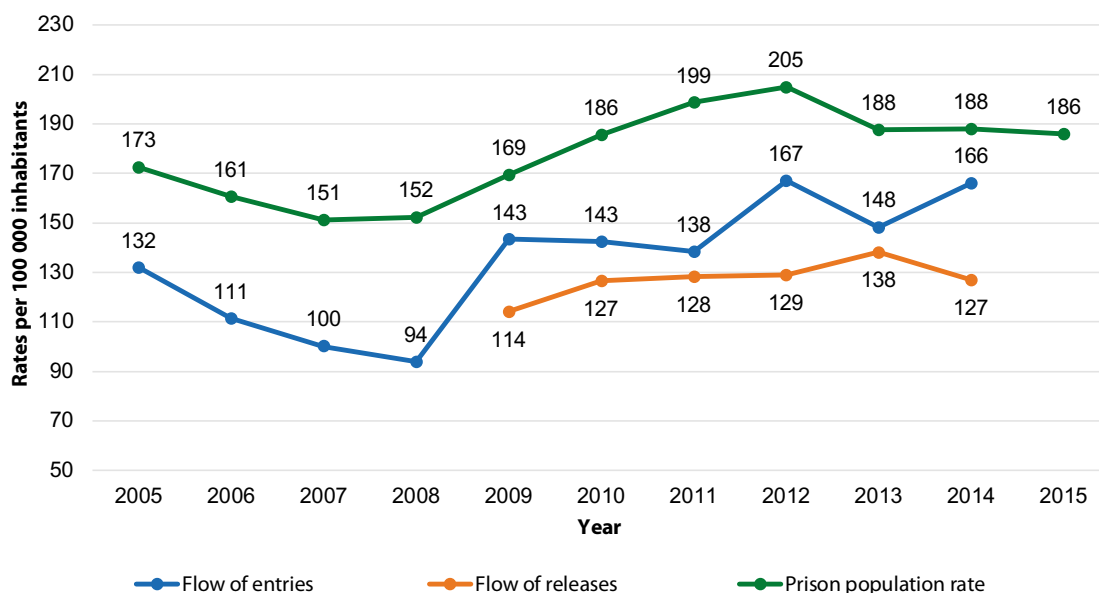


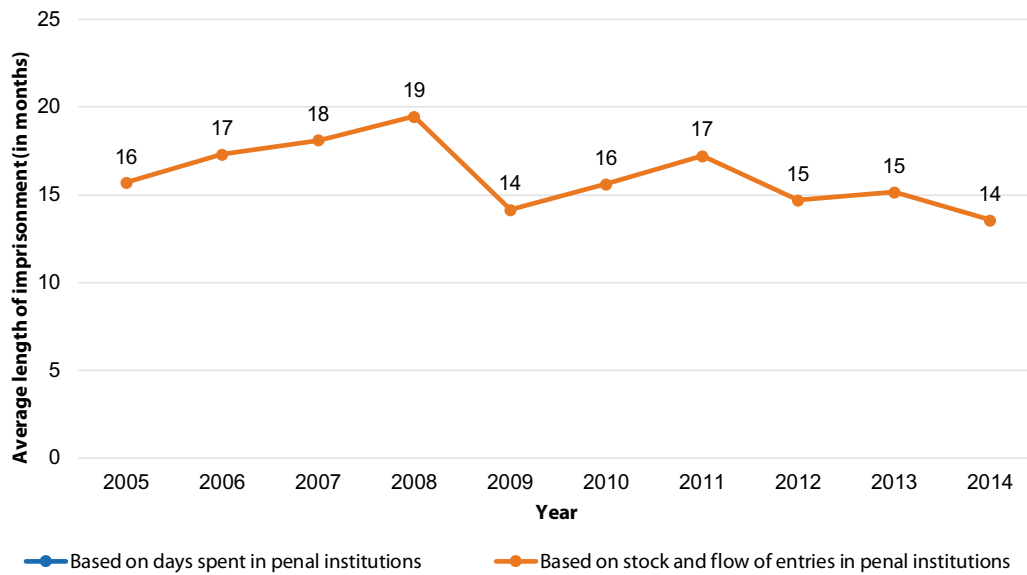
Figure 3.305 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the prison population rate of the Slovak Republic (stock) increased by 8%. In 2005, the country had 173 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 186.

From 2005 to 2014, the flow of entries increased by 26%. In 2005, there were 132 entries into penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 166.

From 2009 to 2014, the flow of releases increased by 11%. In 2009, there were 114 releases from penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 127.

The flow of entries and the flow of releases show dissimilar rates and relatively similar trends.

**Figure 3.306. Slovak Republic (2): Average length of imprisonment (in months)**



When the average length of imprisonment is estimated on the basis of the ratio between stock and flow, Figure 3.306 shows a decrease of 14%. According to this indicator, in 2005 the average length of imprisonment was 16 months, while in 2014 it was 14 months.

No data are available for the estimation of the average length of imprisonment based on the number of days spent in penal institutions.

**Figure 3.307. Slovak Republic (3): Prison density per 100 places (Overcrowding)**

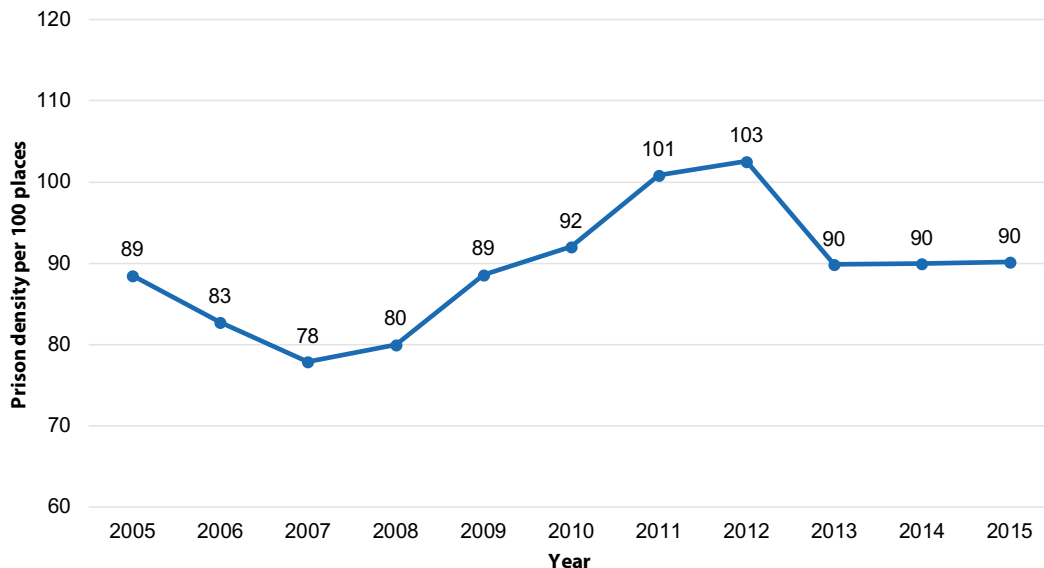


Figure 3.307 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the prison density of the Slovak Republic remained relatively stable. In 2005, the country had 89 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 90.

**Figure 3.308. Slovak Republic (4): Total capacity of penal institution and number of inmates**

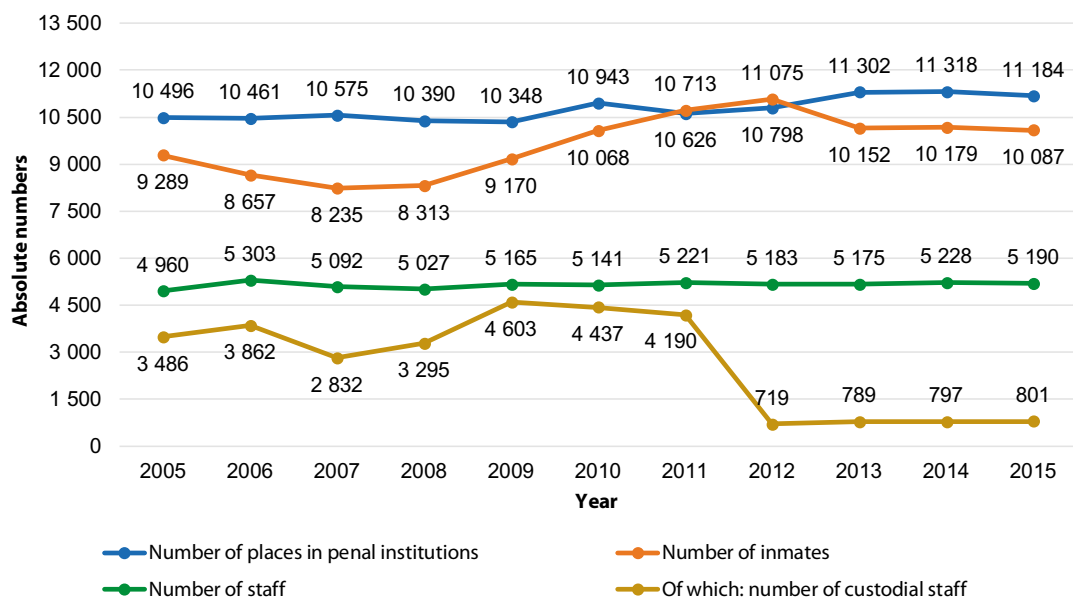


Figure 3.308 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the total number of places in penal institutions in the Slovak Republic increased by 7%. In 2005, the country had 10 496 places, while in 2015 it had 11 184.

Comparing the same years, the total number of inmates increased by 9%. In 2005, the country had 9 289 inmates, while in 2015 it had 10 087.

From 2005 to 2015, the total number of staff increased by 5%. In 2005, the Slovak Republic had a total staff of 4 960 persons, while in 2015 it had 5 190.

Comparing the same years, the total number of custodial staff decreased by 77%. In 2005, the Slovak Republic had a total custodial staff of 3 486 persons, while in 2015 it had 801.

**Figure 3.309. Slovak Republic (5): Percentage of females and foreigners in the prison population**

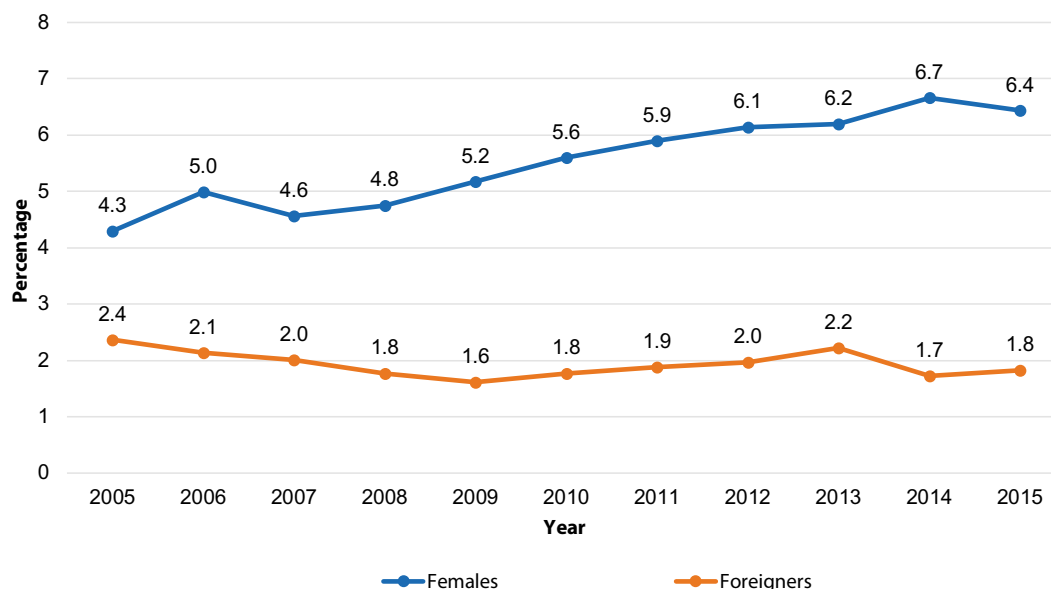


Figure 3.309 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of female inmates increased by 50%. In 2005, 4.3% of the inmates were females, while in 2015 they represented 6.4% of the total prison population. According to the information collected during this research, the upward trend is mainly due to the incarceration of women convicted for drug offences.

Comparing the same years, the percentage of foreign inmates decreased by 23%. In 2005, 2.4% of the inmates were foreigners, while in 2015 they represented 1.8% of the total prison population.

**Figure 3.310. Slovak Republic (6): Percentage of inmates and foreign inmates without a final sentence**

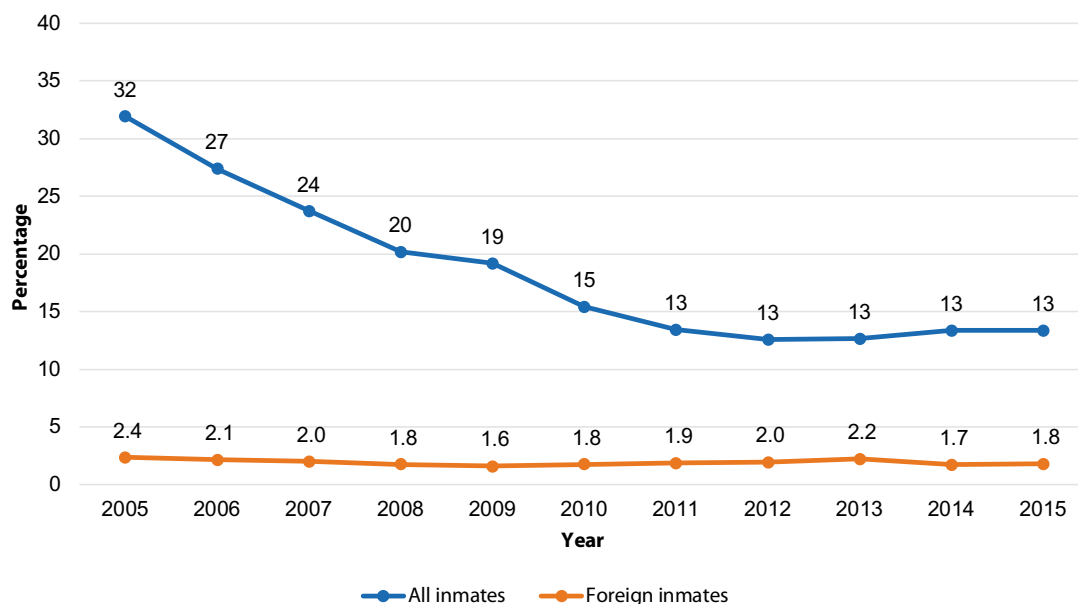
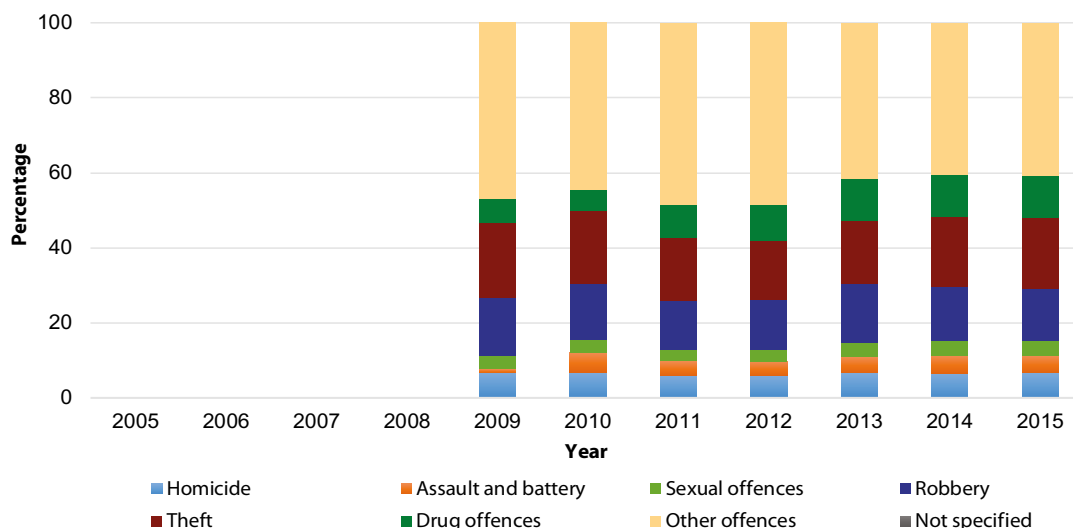


Figure 3.310 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence decreased by 58%. In 2005, 32% of inmates did not have a final sentence, while in 2015 inmates without a final sentence represented 13% of the total prison population.

Comparing the same years, the percentage of foreigners held in pre-trial detention decreased by 23%. In 2005, they represented 2.4% of the total number of inmates, while in 2015 they represented 1.8%.

**Figure 3.311. Slovak Republic (7): Distribution (in percentage) of sentenced prisoners by offence<sup>131,132,133</sup>**



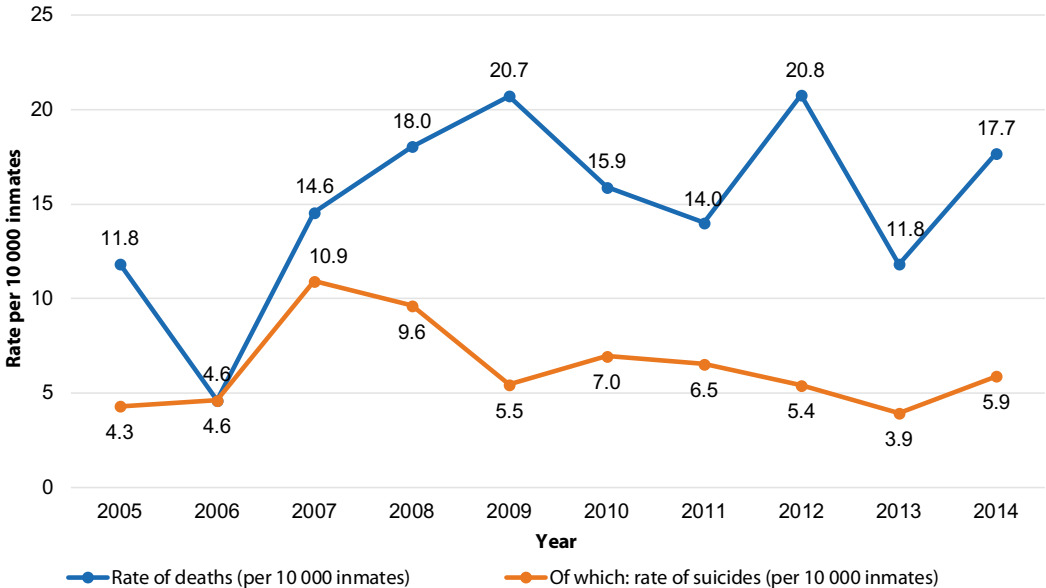
131. The figures provided by the country do not always add up to 100%.

132. Sexual offences include (1) rape (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005) and (2) other sexual offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008).

133. Other offences include (1) economic and financial offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008); (2) terrorism (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (3) organised crime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (4) cybercrime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2014); and (5) other cases (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005).

Figure 3.311 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentages of prisoners serving sentences for sexual offences, robbery and drug offences increased, while the percentages of those serving sentences for homicide, assault and battery, and theft decreased.

**Figure 3.312. Slovak Republic (8): Rate of deaths and suicides (per 10 000 inmates)**



The instability of the trends for deaths and suicides per 10 000 inmates shown in Figure 3.312 illustrates the impossibility of reaching statistically reliable conclusions when the absolute number of cases that generated the rates is low.

# Slovenia

## KEY FACTS

	2014/15	Comparative		Evolution 2005-2014/15	
		CoE 47	EU 28	Average	% Change
Prison population rate (inmates per 100 000 inhabitants) (01.09.2015)	67.8	Low	Low	65.8	↑↑↑↑
Flow of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (per 100 000 inhabitants)	166.6	Medium	Medium	161.0	↑↑↑↑↑
Flow of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (per 100 000 inhabitants)	163.3	Medium	Medium	172.4*	↓
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	5.3	Low	Low	5.1	↓↓↓
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	5.3	Low	Low	5.0	↓↓↓
Prison density (inmates per 100 places) (01.09.2015)	105.8	High	High	114.1	↔↔
Median age of the prison population (in years) (01.09.2015)	(35)**	Medium	Medium	(34.9)***	↔↔
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	5.8	Medium	Medium	4.7	↑↑↑↑
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	9.4	Medium	Medium	11.0	↓↓↓↓
<i>of which:</i> in pre-trial detention	26.0	Low	Low	42.9	↓↓↓↓
Percentage of inmates without a final sentence (01.09.2015)	18.4	Low	Low	28.0	↓↓↓↓
Rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates in 2014	39.4	High	High	38.8	↓↓↓↓
Rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates in 2014	0.0	Low	Low	12.3	↓↓↓↓↓
<i>of which:</i> % in pre-trial detention	0.0	Low	Low	N/A	N/A
Ratio of inmates per staff member (01.09.2015)	1.7	Medium	Medium	1.6	↑↑
Percentage of custodial staff among total staff (01.09.2015)	60.9	Medium	Medium	59.5	↑
Total budget spent by the prison administration in 2014 (in euros)	33 235 081	N/A	N/A	35 905 615 ****	↓↓↓↓
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate in 2014 (in euros)	60.0	Medium	Medium	71.3*****	↓

\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2009 to 2014.

\*\* Based on an estimation for 2014.

\*\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2005 to 2014.

\*\*\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2011 to 2014.

\*\*\*\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2008 to 2014.

## SLOVENIA IN BRIEF

- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators show a decrease: flow of releases from penal institutions (–8% from 2009 to 2014), average length of imprisonment based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (–15%), average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow (–14%), percentage of foreign inmates (–26%), percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates (–46%), percentage of inmates without a final sentence (–46%), rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates (–26%), rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates (there were no suicides in 2014), total budget spent by the prison administration (–18% from 2011 to 2014) and average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (–6% from 2008 to 2014).
- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators show an increase: prison population rate (+20%), flow of entries into penal institutions (+51%), percentage of female inmates (+37%), Ratio of inmates per staff member (+18%) and percentage of custodial staff (+7%).
- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators remained stable: prison density (+3%) and median age of the prison population (+4% from 2005 to 2014).

## SLOVENIA IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

- ▶ Compared to other European countries, in 2014/15 Slovenia presents:
  - Low: prison population rate, average length of imprisonment based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions, average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow, percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates, percentage of inmates without a final sentence, rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates, percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention.
  - Medium: flow of entries into penal institutions, flow of releases from penal institutions, median age of the prison population (in 2014), percentage of female inmates, percentage of foreign inmates, Ratio of inmates per staff member, percentage of custodial staff among total staff, average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate.
  - High: prison density, rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates.

## GENERAL COMMENTS

Figure 3.313. Slovenia (1): Prison population rate and flow of entries and releases from penal institutions (per 100 000 inhabitants)

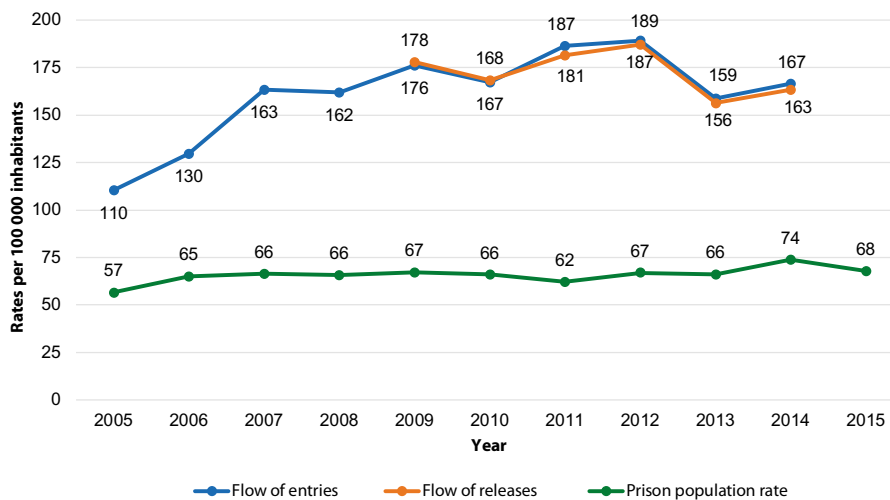


Figure 3.313 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the prison population rate of Slovenia (stock) increased by 20%. In 2005, the country had 57 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 68.

From 2005 to 2014, the flow of entries increased by 51%. In 2005, there were 110 entries into penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 167.

From 2009 to 2014, the flow of releases decreased by 8%. In 2009, there were 178 releases from penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 163.



The flow of entries and the flow of releases show similar rates and trends.

**Figure 3.314. Slovenia (2): Average length of imprisonment (in months)**

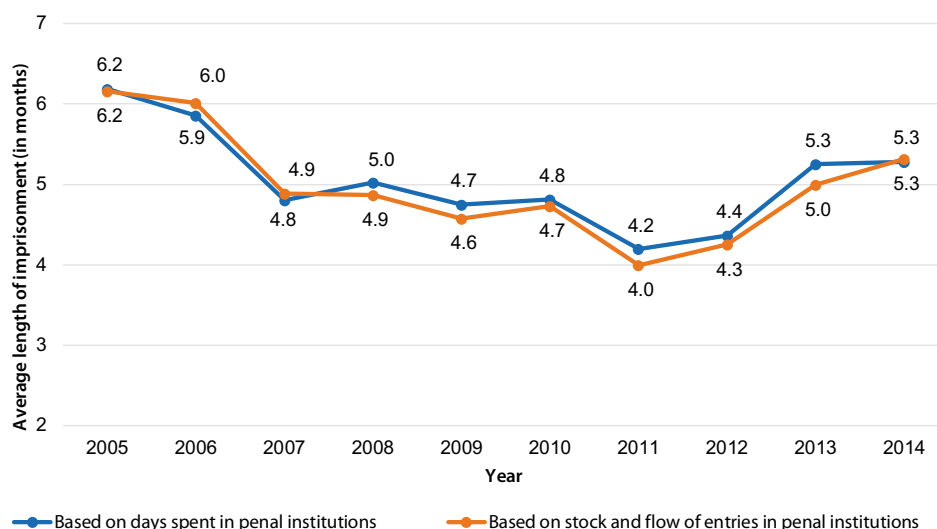


Figure 3.314 shows that from 2005 to 2014, the average length of imprisonment estimated on the basis of the number of days spent in penal institutions decreased by 15%. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 6.2 months, while in 2014 it was 5.3 months.

When the average length of imprisonment is estimated on the basis of the ratio between stock and flow, a comparison of those two years reveals a decrease of 14%. According to this indicator, in 2005 the average length of imprisonment was also 6.2 months, while in 2014 it was 5.3 months, too. The difference of 1% in the increase observed according to these two ways of estimating the average length of imprisonment is due to the rounding of the decimals not shown in the figure.

**Figure 3.315. Slovenia (3): Prison density per 100 places (Overcrowding)**

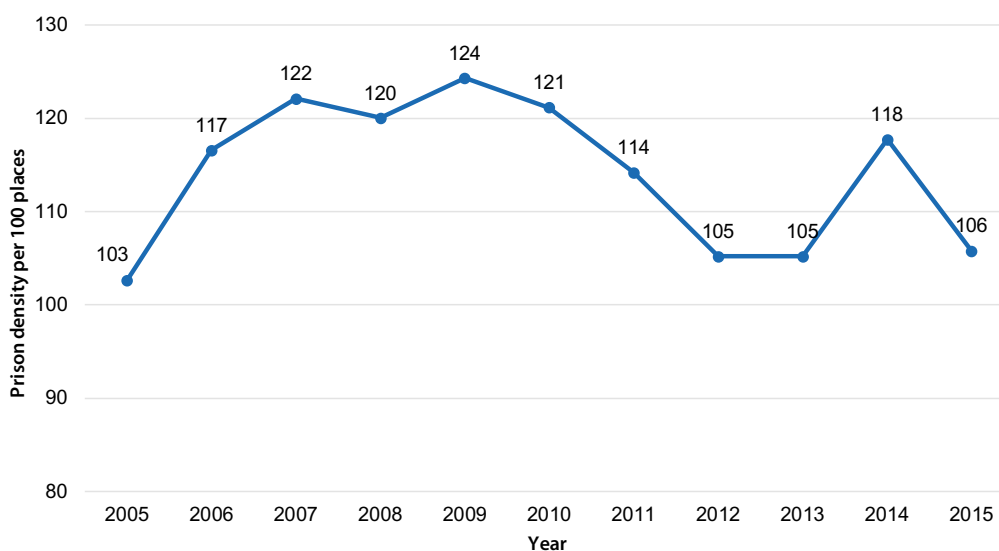


Figure 3.315 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the prison density of Slovenia increased by 3%. In 2005, the country had 103 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 106.

**Figure 3.316. Slovenia (4): Total capacity of penal institution and number of inmates**

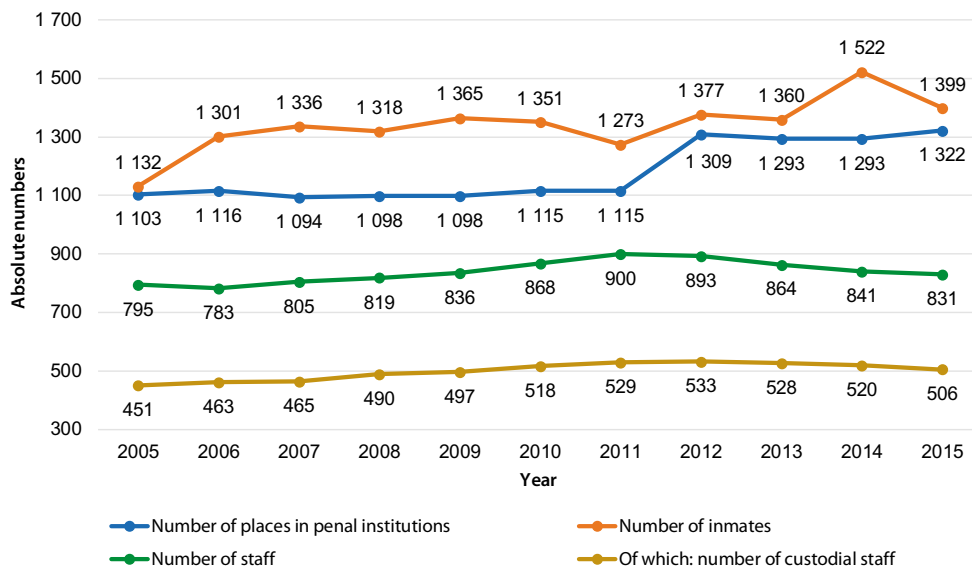


Figure 3.316 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the total number of places in penal institutions in Slovenia increased by 20%. In 2005, the country had 1 103 places, while in 2015 it had 1 322.

Comparing the same years, the total number of inmates increased by 24%. In 2005, the country had 1 132 inmates, while in 2015 it had 1 399.

From 2005 to 2015, the total number of staff increased by 5%. In 2005, Slovenia had a total staff of 795 persons, while in 2015 it had 831.

Comparing the same years, the total number of custodial staff increased by 12%. In 2005, Slovenia had a total custodial staff of 451 persons, while in 2015 it had 506.

**Figure 3.317. Slovenia (5): Percentage of females and foreigners in the prison population**

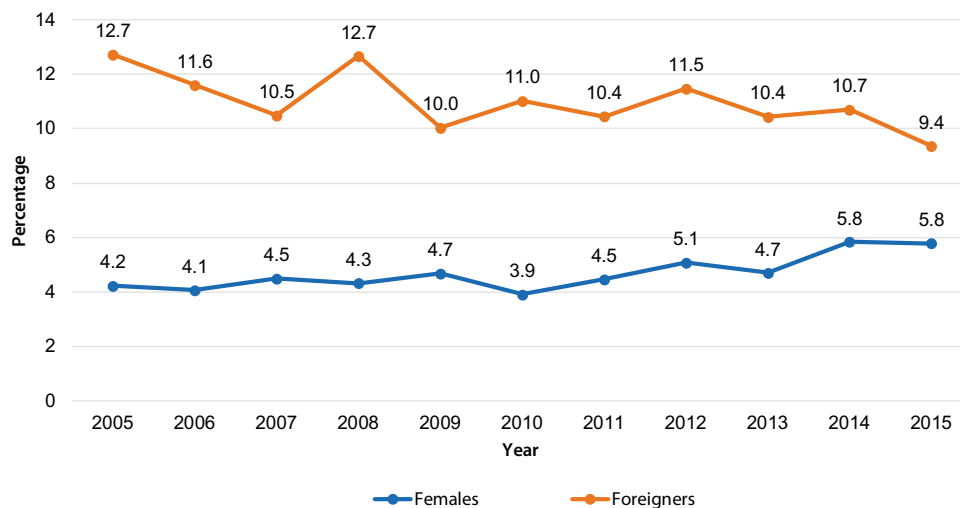


Figure 3.317 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of female inmates increased by 37%. In 2005, 4.2% of the inmates were females, while in 2015 they represented 5.8% of the total prison population.

Comparing the same years, the percentage of foreign inmates decreased by 26%. In 2005, 12.7% of the inmates were foreigners, while in 2015 they represented 9.4% of the total prison population.

**Figure 3.318. Slovenia (6): Percentage of inmates and foreign inmates without a final sentence**

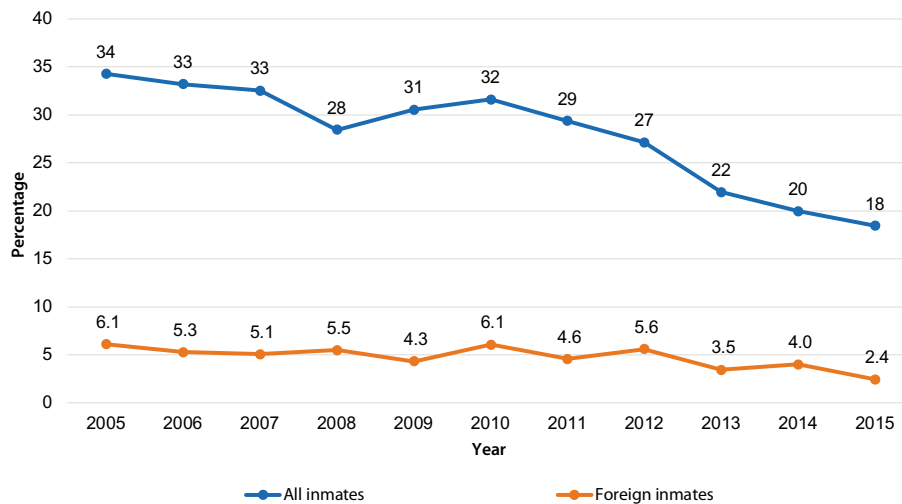


Figure 3.318 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence decreased by 46%. In 2005, 34% of inmates did not have a final sentence, while in 2015 inmates without a final sentence represented 18% of the total prison population.

Comparing the same years, the percentage of foreigners held in pre-trial detention decreased by 60%. In 2005, they represented 6.1% of the total number of inmates, while in 2015 they represented 2.4%.

**Figure 3.319. Slovenia (7): Distribution (in percentage) of sentenced prisoners by offence**<sup>134,135,136</sup>

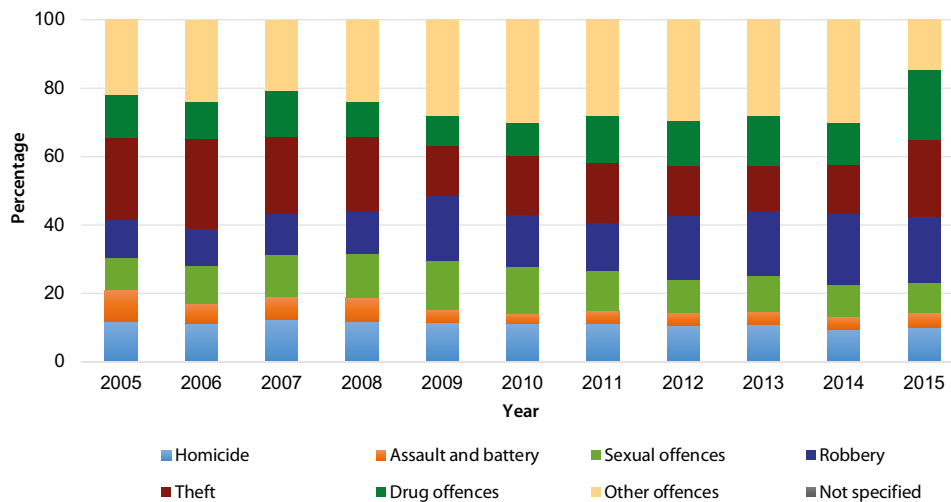


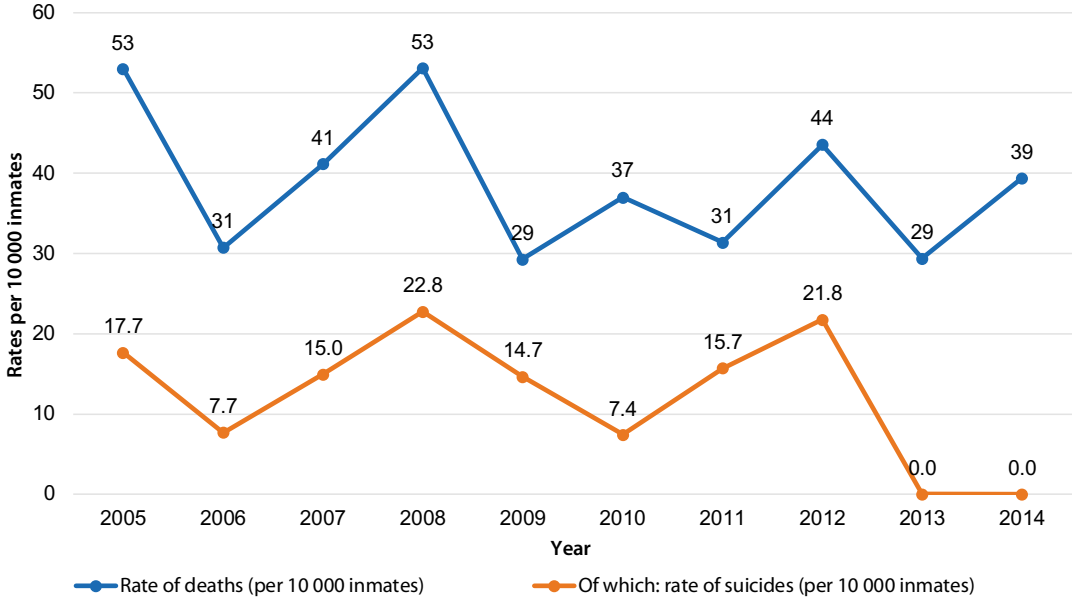
Figure 3.319 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentages of prisoners serving sentences for robbery and drug offences increased, while the percentages of those serving sentences for homicide, assault and battery, sexual offences and theft decreased.

134. The figures provided by the country do not always add up to 100%.

135. Sexual offences include (1) rape (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005) and (2) other sexual offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008).

136. Other offences include (1) economic and financial offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008); (2) terrorism (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (3) organised crime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (4) cybercrime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2014); and (5) other cases (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005).

Figure 3.320. Slovenia (8): Rate of deaths and suicides (per 10 000 inmates)



The instability of the trends for deaths and suicides per 10 000 inmates shown in Figure 3.320 illustrates the impossibility of reaching statistically reliable conclusions when the absolute number of cases that generated the rates is low.

# Spain

## KEY FACTS

	2014/15	Comparative		Evolution 2005-2014/15	
		CoE 47	EU 28	Average	% Change
Prison population rate (inmates per 100 000 inhabitants) (01.09.2015)	137.9	Medium	Medium	149.9	↔
Flow of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (per 100 000 inhabitants)	98.0	Low	Low	102.9	↑
Flow of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (per 100 000 inhabitants)	88.9	Low	Low	102.1*	↓
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	17.5	High	High	17.6	↓
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	17.4	High	High	17.6	↓
Prison density (inmates per 100 places) (01.09.2015)	82.3	Low	Low	111.4	↓↓↓
Median age of the prison population (in years) (01.09.2015)	38.0	High	High	36.0	↑↑
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	7.7	High	High	7.8	↔
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	29.2	High	High	32.9	↔
<i>of which:</i> in pre-trial detention	21.1	Low	Low	27.1	↑↑↑↑
Percentage of inmates without a final sentence (01.09.2015)	12.7	Low	Low	19.5	↓↓↓
Rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates in 2014	27.0	Medium	Medium	36.2	↓↓↓
Rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates in 2014	4.7	Medium	Medium	4.6	↓↓↓
<i>of which:</i> % in pre-trial detention	19.4	Medium	Medium	N/A	N/A
Ratio of inmates per staff member (01.09.2015)	2.2	High	High	2.5	↓↓↓
Percentage of custodial staff among total staff (01.09.2015)	62.3	Medium	Medium	64.2	↓↓
Total budget spent by the prison administration in 2014 (in euros)	1 447 672 749	N/A	N/A	1 461 655 488**	↓
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate in 2014 (in euros)	59.7	Medium	Medium	113.4***	↓↓↓↓

\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2009 to 2014.

\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2011 to 2014.

\*\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2009 to 2014.

## SPAIN IN BRIEF

- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators show a decrease: flow of releases from penal institutions (–6% from 2009 to 2014), average length of imprisonment based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (–6%), average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow (–8%), prison density (–39%), percentage of inmates without a final sentence (–48%), rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates (–40%), rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates (–30%), Ratio of inmates per staff member (–19%), percentage of custodial staff (–11%), total budget spent by the prison administration (–6% from 2011 to 2014) and average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (–54% from 2008 to 2014).
- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators show an increase: flow of entries into penal institutions (+8%), median age of the population (+10%) and percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates (+320%).
- ▶ Comparing 2015 to 2005, the following indicators remained stable: prison population rate (–3%), percentage of female inmates (0%) and percentage of foreign inmates (–3%).

## SPAIN IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

- ▶ Compared to other European countries, in 2014/15 Spain presents:
  - Low: flow of entries into penal institutions, flow of releases from penal institutions, prison density, percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates, percentage of inmates without a final sentence.
  - Medium: prison population rate, rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates, rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates, percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention, percentage of custodial staff among total staff, average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate.
  - High: average length of imprisonment based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions, average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow, median age of the prison population, percentage of female inmates, percentage of foreign inmates, Ratio of inmates per staff member.

## GENERAL COMMENTS

Figure 3.321. Spain (1): Prison population rate and flow of entries and releases from penal institutions (per 100 000 inhabitants)

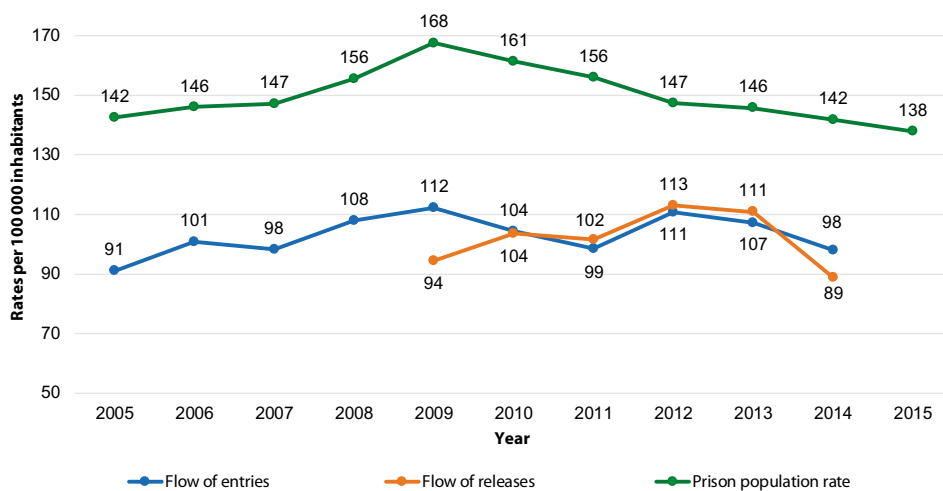


Figure 3.321 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the prison population rate of Spain (stock) decreased by 3%. In 2005, the country had 142 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 138. According to the information collected for this research, part of the decrease in the prison population rate observed after 2009 is due to Organic Law 5/2010, which came into force in December 2010 and, among other modifications to the Spanish Criminal Code, extended the use of alternatives to imprisonment and reduced the length of the sanctions imposed for drug trafficking offences. In particular, the modification of Articles 368 and 369 meant that the maximum penalty for this kind of offences went down from 10 to 9 years in some cases, from 9 to 6 in others and, for some specific and non serious offences, imprisonment could be suspended.

From 2005 to 2014, the flow of entries increased by 8%. In 2005, there were 91 entries into penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 98.

From 2009 to 2014, the flow of releases decreased by 6%. In 2009, there were 94 releases from penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 89.

The flow of entries and the flow of releases show similar rates and trends.

**Figure 3.322. Spain (2): Average length of imprisonment (in months)**

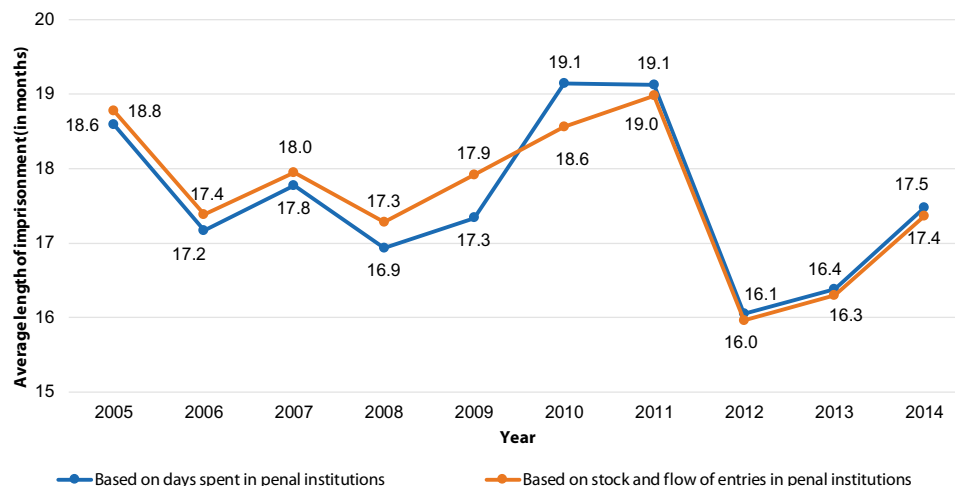


Figure 3.322 shows that between 2005 and 2014, the average length of imprisonment estimated on the basis of the number of days spent in penal institutions followed a curvilinear trend characterised by an overall decrease of 6%. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 18.6 months, while in 2014 it was 17.5 months.

When the average length of imprisonment is estimated on the basis of the ratio between stock and flow, a comparison of those two years reveals a decrease of 8%. According to this indicator, in 2005 the average length of imprisonment was 18.8 months, while in 2014 it was 17.4 months.

**Figure 3.323. Spain (3): Prison density per 100 places (Overcrowding)**

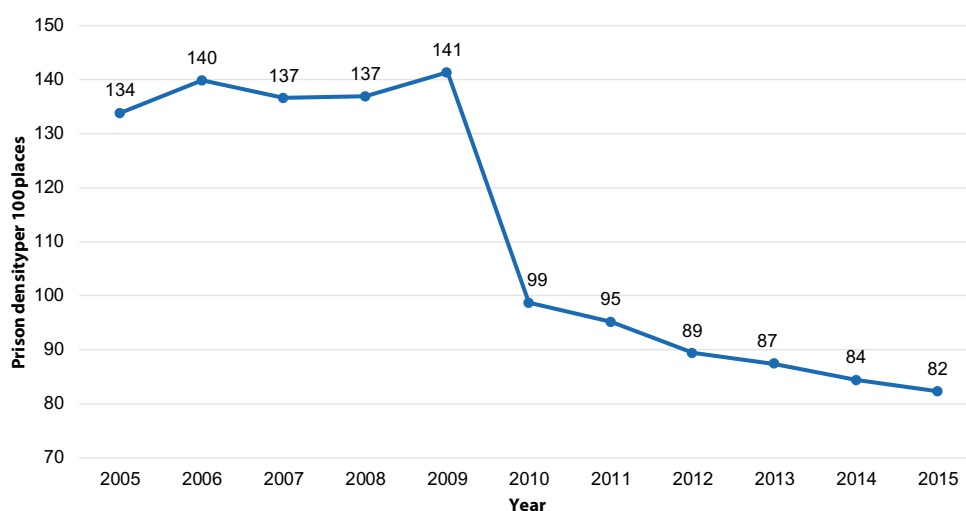


Figure 3.323 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the prison density of Spain decreased by 39%. In 2005, the country had 134 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 82.

**Figure 3.324. Spain (4): Total capacity of penal institution and number of inmates**

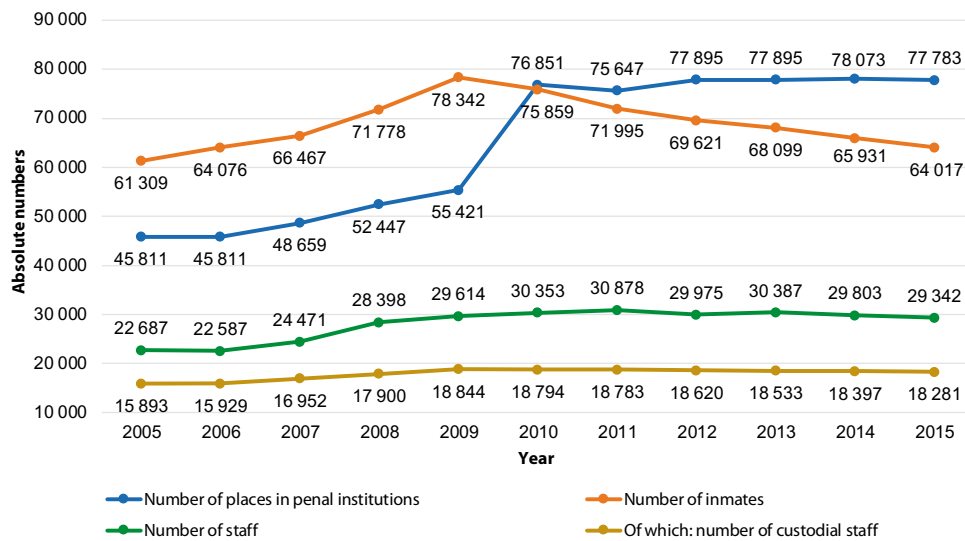


Figure 3.324 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the total number of places in penal institutions in Spain increased by 70%. In 2005, the country had 45 811 places, while in 2015 it had 77 783.

Comparing the same years, the total number of inmates increased by 5%. In 2005, the country had 61 269 inmates, while in 2015 it had 64 017.

From 2005 to 2015, the total number of staff increased by 30%. In 2005, Spain had a total staff of 22 587 persons, while in 2015 it had 29 342.

Comparing the same years, the total number of custodial staff increased by 15%. In 2005, Spain had a total custodial staff of 15 929 persons, while in 2015 it had 18 281.

**Figure 3.325. Spain (5): Percentage of females and foreigners in the prison population**

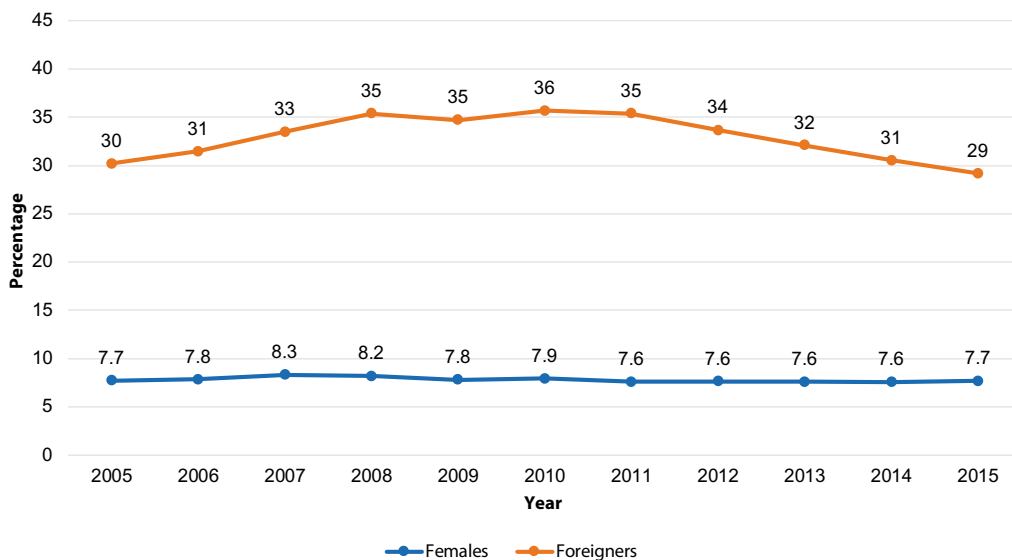


Figure 3.325 shows that between 2005 and 2015, the percentage of female inmates followed a relatively stable trend. Both in 2005 and 2015, they represented 7.7% of the total prison population.

Comparing the same years, the percentage of foreign inmates decreased by 3%. In 2005, 30.1% of the inmates were foreigners, while in 2015 they represented 29.2% of the total prison population.



**Figure 3.326. Spain (6): Percentage of inmates and foreign inmates without a final sentence**

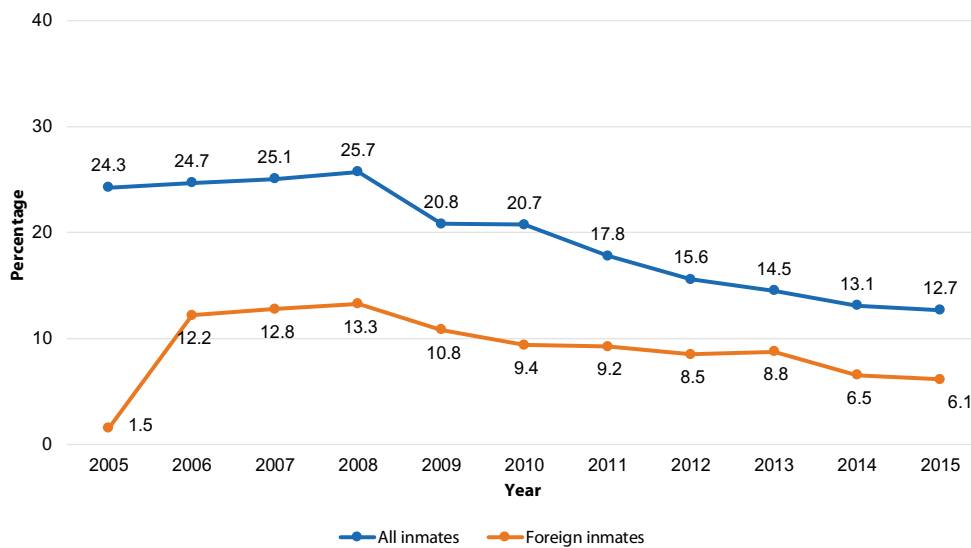


Figure 3.326 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence decreased by 48%. In 2005, 24% of inmates did not have a final sentence, while in 2015 inmates without a final sentence represented 13% of the total prison population.

Comparing the same years, the percentage of foreigners held in pre-trial detention decreased by 48%. In 2005, they represented 11.9% of the total number of inmates, while in 2015 they represented 6.1%.

**Figure 3.327. Spain (7): Distribution (in percentage) of sentenced prisoners by offence<sup>137,138,139</sup>**

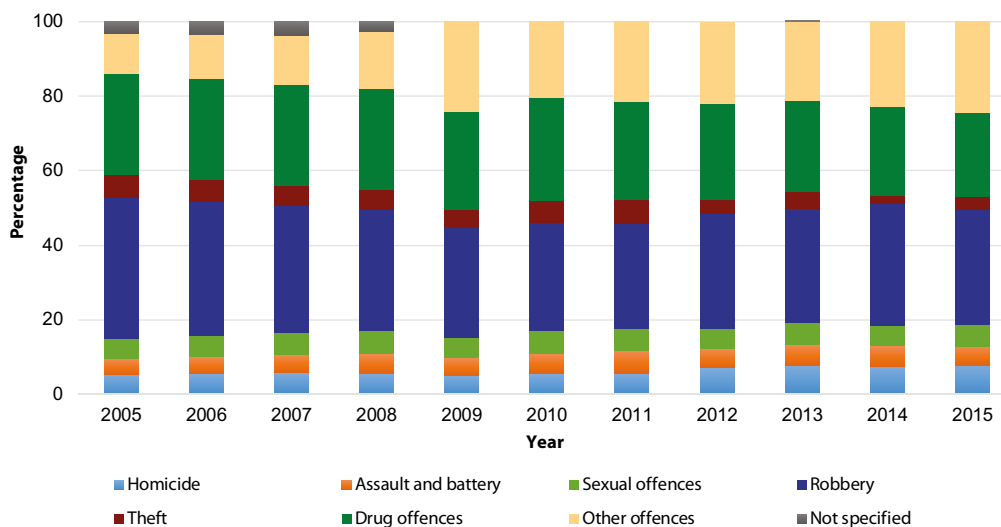


Figure 3.327 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentages of prisoners serving sentences for homicide as well as for assault and battery increased, while the percentages of those serving sentences for robbery, theft and drug offences decreased. The percentage of prisoners serving sentences for sexual offences was similar in both years.

137. The figures provided by the country do not always add up to 100%.

138. Sexual offences include (1) rape (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005) and (2) other sexual offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008).

139. Other offences include (1) economic and financial offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008); (2) terrorism (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (3) organised crime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (4) cybercrime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2014); and (5) other cases (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005).

Figure 3.328. Spain (8): Rate of deaths and suicides (per 10 000 inmates)

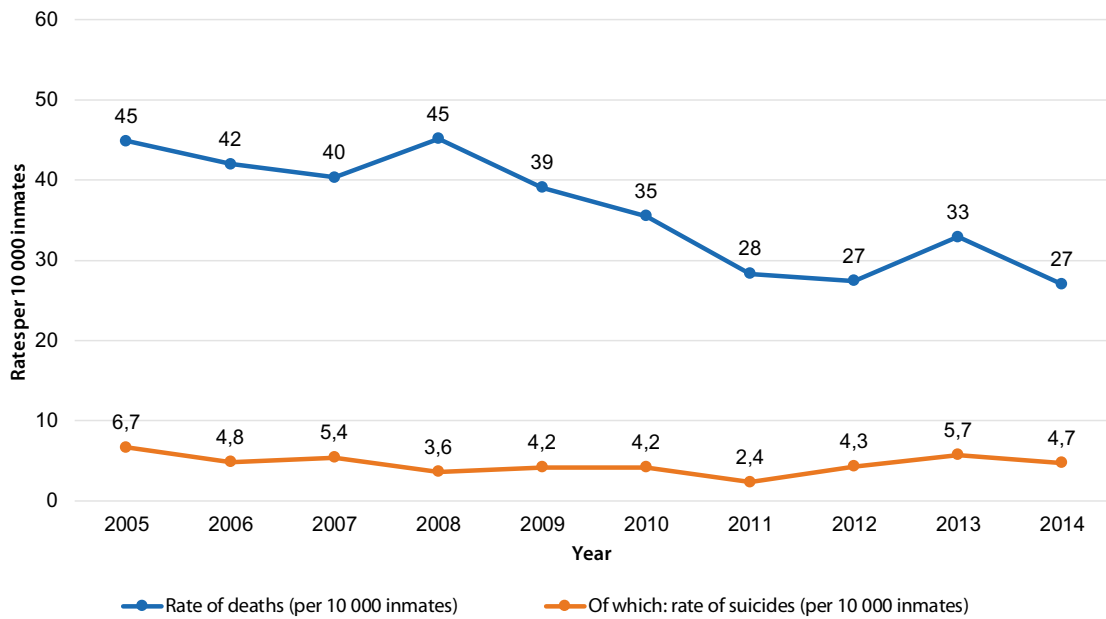


Figure 3.328 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the rate of deaths in penal institutions decreased by 40%. In 2005, there were 45 deaths per 10 000 inmates, while in 2015 there were 27.

Comparing the same years, the rate of suicides in penal institutions decreased by 30%. In 2005, there were 7 suicides per 10 000 inmates, while in 2015 there were 5.

# Spain (Catalonia)

## KEY FACTS

	2014/15	Comparative		Evolution 2005-2014/15	
		CoE 47	EU 28	Average	% Change
Prison population rate (inmates per 100 000 inhabitants) (01.09.2015)	120.8	Medium	Medium	132.0	↔
Flow of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (per 100 000 inhabitants)	81.5	Low	Low	89.1	↑
Flow of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (per 100 000 inhabitants)	82.0	Low	Low	82.0	↑↑
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	19.0	High	High	18.2	↔
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	18.9	High	High	18.0	↔
Prison density (inmates per 100 places) (01.09.2015)	73.7	Low	Low	102.9	↓↓↓
Median age of the prison population (in years) (01.09.2015)	37.0	High	High	35.2*	↑
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	6.7	High	High	7.0	↔
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	43.6	High	High	42.2	↑↑↑
<i>of which:</i> in pre-trial detention	18.5	Low	Low	29.3	↓↓↓
Percentage of inmates without a final sentence (01.09.2015)	13.5	Low	Low	18.1	↓↓↓
Rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates in 2014	52.4	High	High	58.3	↓↓↓
Rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates in 2014	7.3	Medium	Medium	6.8	↓↓↓
<i>of which:</i> % in pre-trial detention	57.1	High	High	N/A	N/A
Ratio of inmates per staff member (01.09.2015)	1.8	Medium	Medium	2.1	↓↓↓
Percentage of custodial staff among total staff (01.09.2015)	65.0	Medium	Medium	63.4**	↔
Total budget spent by the prison administration in 2014 (in euros)	332 044 854	N/A	N/A	329 331 695 ***	↔
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate in 2014 (in euros)	65.7****	Medium	Medium	76.8*****	↓↓

\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2008 to 2015.

\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2007 to 2014.

\*\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2011 to 2014.

\*\*\*\* Data refers to 2012

\*\*\*\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2008 to 2012

## SPAIN (CATALONIA) IN BRIEF

- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators show a decrease: prison density (−39%), percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates (−43%), percentage of inmates without a final sentence (−31%), rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates (−41%), rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates (−24%), average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (−16% from 2008 to 2012) and Ratio of inmates per staff member (−27%).
- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators show an increase: flow of entries into penal institutions (+9%), median age of the prison population (+8% from 2008 to 2015), flow of releases from penal institutions (+19) and percentage of foreign inmates (+27%).
- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators remained stable: prison population rate (+2%), average length of imprisonment based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (+1%), average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow (−1%), percentage of female inmates (0%), percentage of custodial staff (3% from 2007 to 2014) and total budget spent by the prison administration (−3% from 2011 to 2014).

## SPAIN (CATALONIA) IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

- ▶ Compared to other European countries, in 2014/15 Spain (Catalonia) presents:
  - Low: flow of entries into penal institutions, flow of releases from penal institutions, prison density, percentage of detainees among foreign inmates, percentage of inmates without a final sentence.
  - Medium: prison population rate, rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates, Ratio of inmates per staff member, percentage of custodial staff among total staff, average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (in 2012).
  - High: average length of imprisonment based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions, average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow, median age of the prison population, percentage of female inmates, percentage of foreign inmates, rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates, percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention.

## GENERAL COMMENTS

Figure 3.329. Spain: Catalonia (1): Prison population rate and flow of entries and releases from penal institutions (per 100 000 inhabitants)

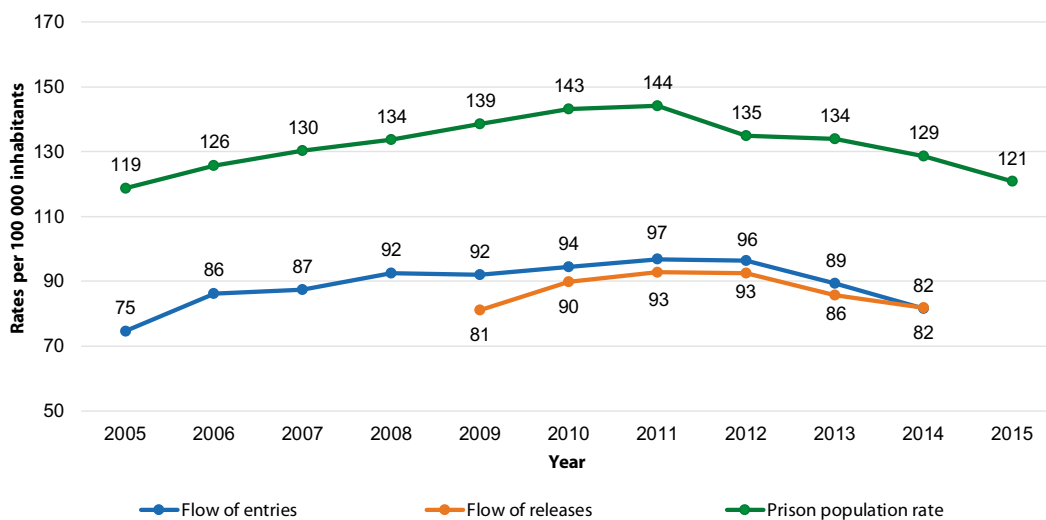


Figure 3.329 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the prison population rate of Spain (Catalonia) (stock) increased by 2%. In 2005, it had 119 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 121. According to the information collected for this research, part of the decrease in the prison population rate observed after 2011 is due to Organic Law 5/2010, which came into force in December 2010 and, among other modifications to the Spanish Criminal Code, extended the use of alternatives to imprisonment and reduced the length of the sanctions

imposed for drug trafficking offences. In particular, the modification of Articles 368 and 369 meant that the maximum penalty for this kind of offences went down from 10 to 9 years in some cases, from 9 to 6 in others and, for some specific and non serious offences, imprisonment could be suspended.

From 2005 to 2014, the flow of entries increased by 9%. In 2005, there were 75 entries into penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 82.

From 2009 to 2014, the flow of releases increased by 19%. In 2009, there were 81 releases from penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 96.

The flow of entries and the flow of releases show similar rates and trends.

**Figure 3.330. Spain: Catalonia (2): Average length of imprisonment (in months)**

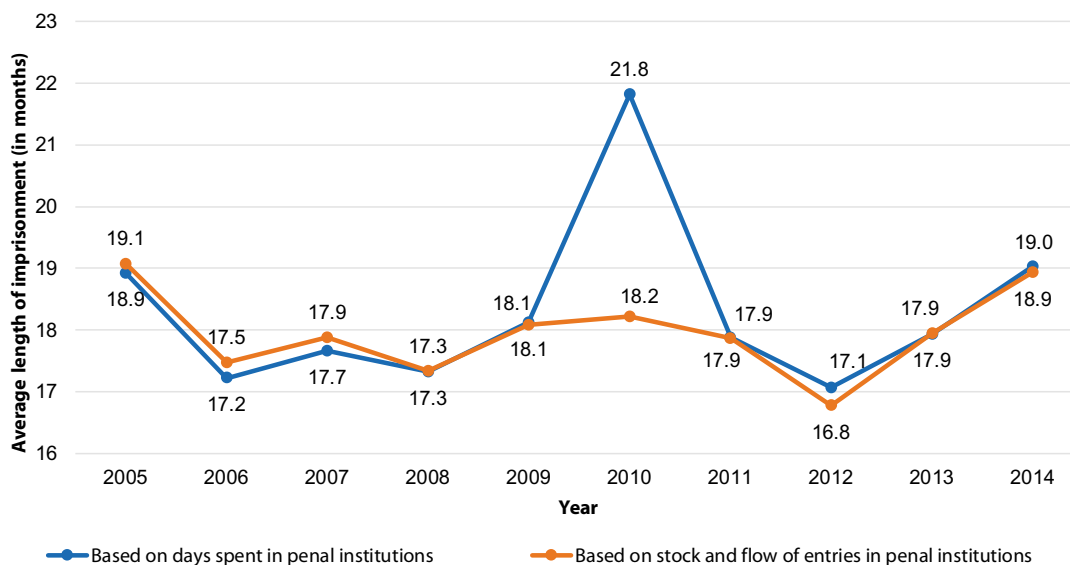


Figure 3.330 shows that between 2005 and 2014, the average length of imprisonment estimated on the basis of the number of days spent in penal institutions followed a curvilinear trend, but the indicator showed almost identical values at the beginning and at the end of the series. In fact, in 2005 the average length of imprisonment was 18.9 months, while in 2014 it was 19 months.

The results are identical when the average length of imprisonment is estimated on the basis of the ratio between stock and flow. According to this indicator, in 2005 the average length of imprisonment was 19.1 months, while in 2014 it was 18.9 months.

**Figure 3.331. Spain: Catalonia (3): Prison density per 100 places (Overcrowding)**

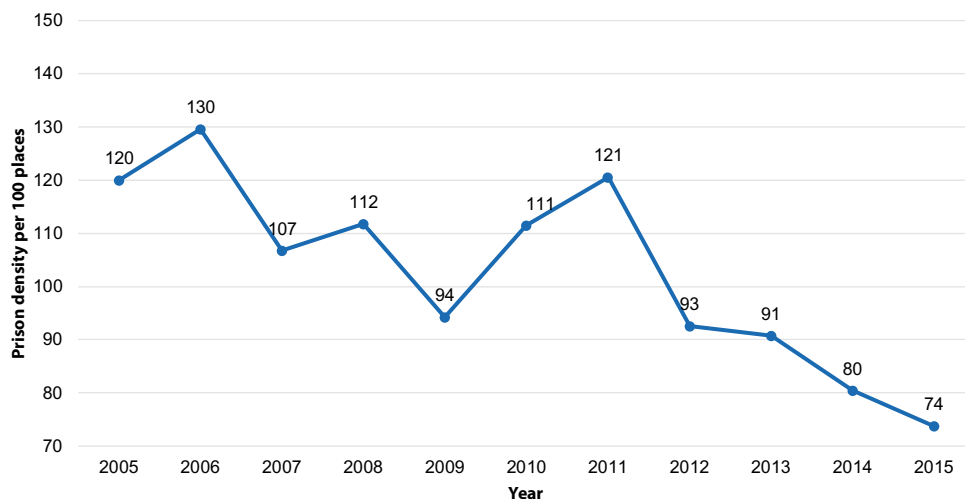


Figure 3.331 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the prison density of Spain (Catalonia) decreased by 39%. In 2005, it had 120 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 74.

**Figure 3.332. Spain: Catalonia (4): Total capacity of penal institution and number of inmates**

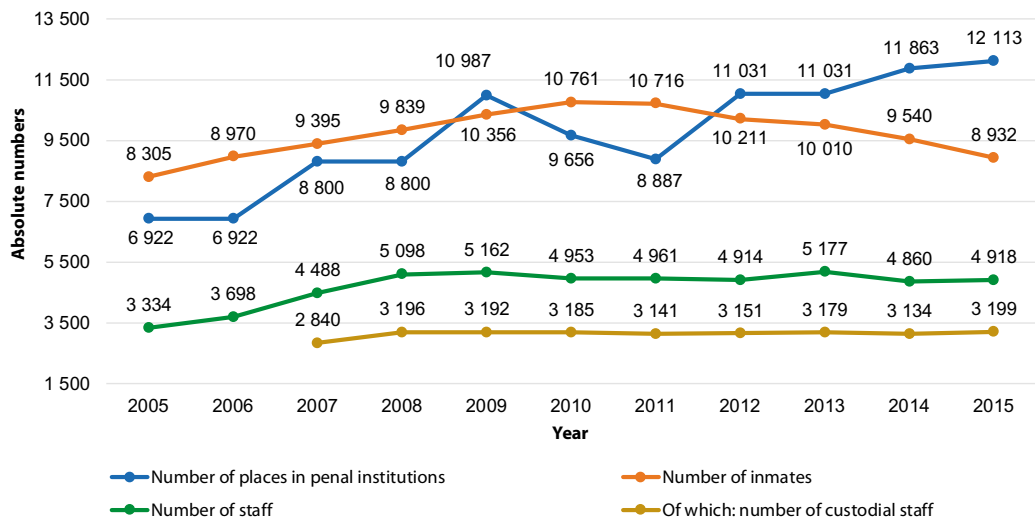


Figure 3.332 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the total number of places in penal institutions in Spain (Catalonia) increased by 75%. In 2005, it had 6 922 places, while in 2015 it had 12 113.

Comparing the same years, the total number of inmates increased by 8%. In 2005, it had 8 305 inmates, while in 2015 it had 8 932.

From 2005 to 2015, the total number of staff increased by 48%. In 2005, Spain (Catalonia) had a total staff of 3 334 persons, while in 2015 it had 4 918.

Data are not available for the total number of custodial staff in 2005 and 2006.

**Figure 3.333. Spain: Catalonia (5): Percentage of females and foreigners in the prison population**

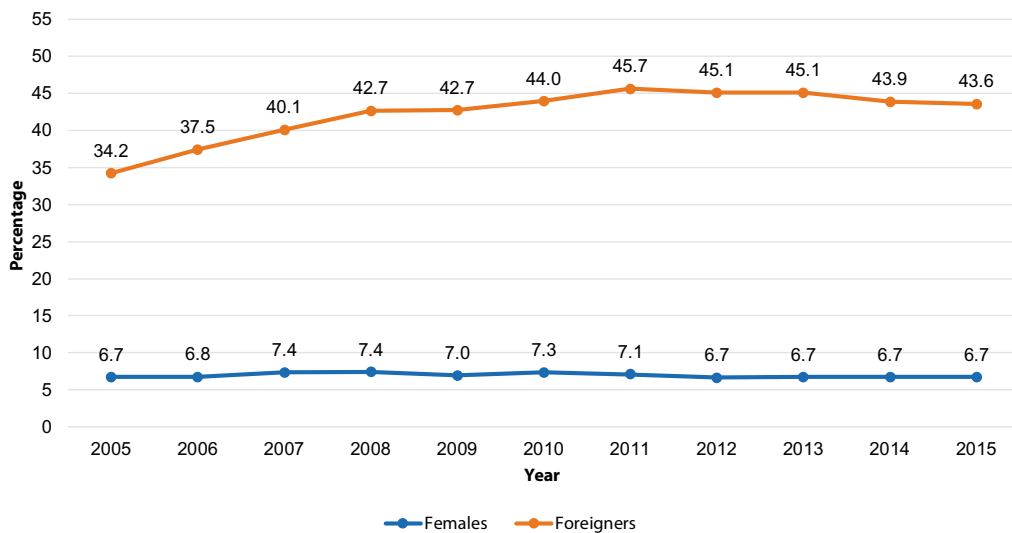


Figure 3.333 shows that between 2005 and 2015, the percentage of female inmates followed a relatively stable trend. Both in 2005 and 2015, they represented 6.7% of the total prison population.

Comparing the same years, the percentage of foreign inmates increased by 27%. In 2005, 34% of the inmates were foreigners, while in 2015 they represented 44% of the total prison population.

Figure 3.334. Spain: Catalonia (6): Percentage of inmates and foreign inmates without a final sentence

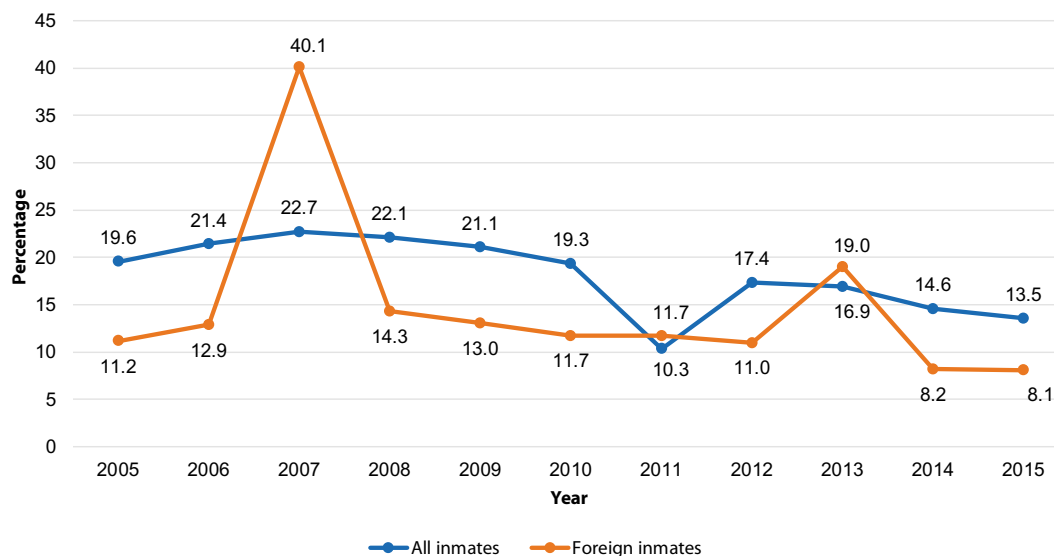


Figure 3.334 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence decreased by 31%. In 2005, 20% of inmates did not have a final sentence, while in 2015 inmates without a final sentence represented 14% of the total prison population.

Comparing the same years, the percentage of foreigners held in pre-trial detention decreased by 28%. In 2005, they represented 11% of the total number of inmates, while in 2015 they represented 8%.

Figure 3.335. Spain: Catalonia (7): Distribution (in percentage) of sentenced prisoners by offence<sup>140,141,142</sup>

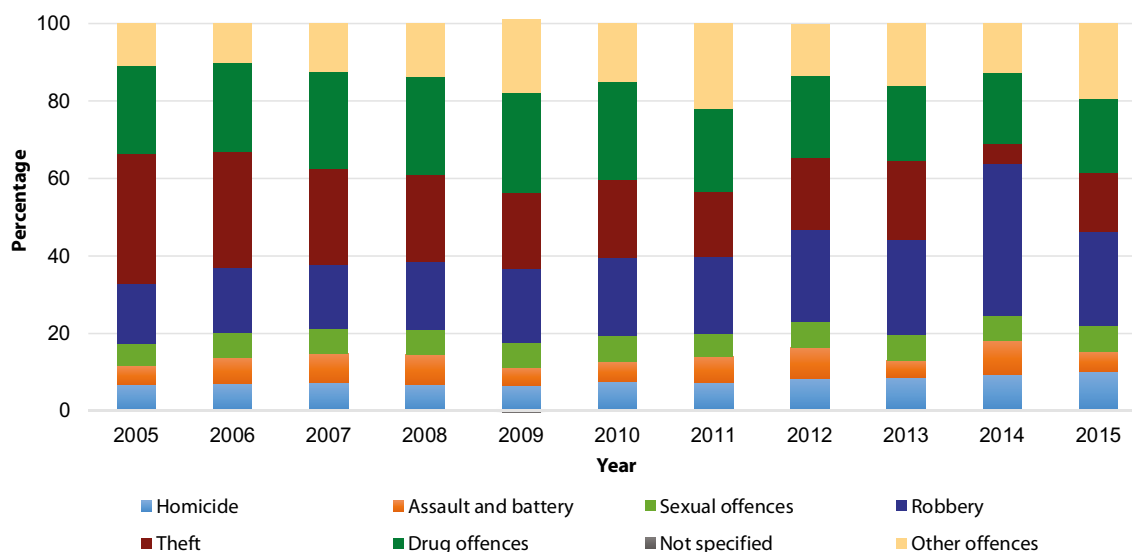


Figure 3.335 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentages of prisoners serving sentences for homicide, assault and battery, sexual offences and robbery increased, while the percentages of those serving sentences for theft and drug offences decreased.

140. The figures provided by the country do not always add up to 100%.

141. Sexual offences include (1) rape (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005) and (2) other sexual offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008).

142. Other offences include (1) economic and financial offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008); (2) terrorism (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (3) organised crime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (4) cybercrime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2014); and (5) other cases (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005).

Figure 3.336. Spain: Catalonia (8): Rate of deaths and suicides (per 10 000 inmates)

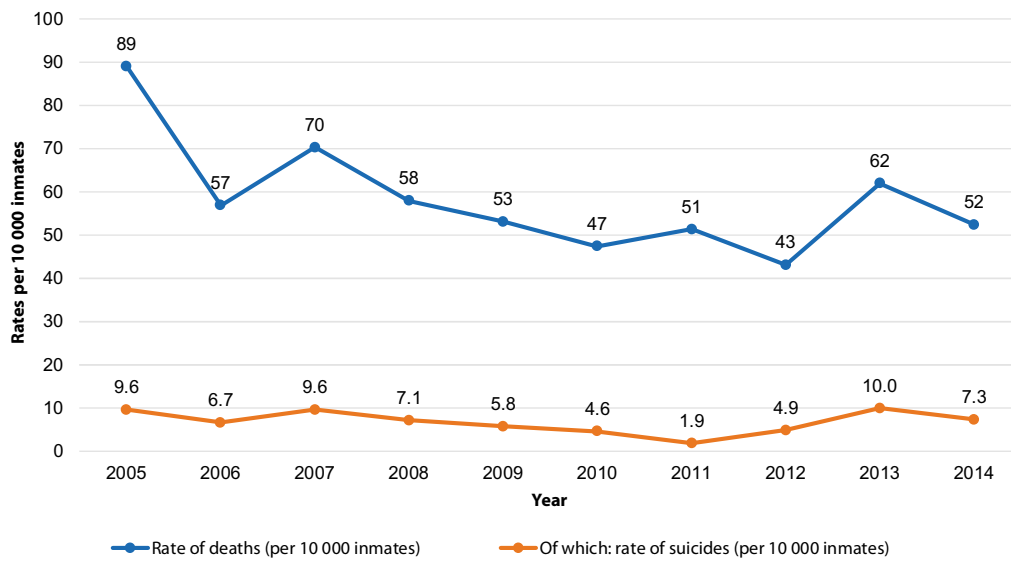


Figure 83.336 shows that from 2005 to 2014, the rate of deaths of inmates in penal institutions per 10 000 inmates decreased by 41%. In 2005, there were 89 deaths per 10 000 inmates, while in 2014 there were 52.

Any interpretation of the rates and trends of suicides would be misleading because, from a statistical point of view, the absolute numbers are too low (between 2 and 10 cases per year) to reach reliable conclusions.



# Spain (State Administration)

## KEY FACTS

	2014/15	Comparative		Evolution 2005-2014/15	
		CoE 47	EU 28	Average	% Change
Prison population rate (inmates per 100 000 inhabitants) (01.09.2015)	141.1	Medium	Medium	152.6	↔↔
Flow of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (per 100 000 inhabitants)	101.1	Low	Low	105.1	↑↑
Flow of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (per 100 000 inhabitants)	90.2	Low	Low	100.1	↔↔
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	17.2	High	High	17.5	↓
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	17.1	High	High	17.6	↓
Prison density (inmates per 100 places) (01.09.2015)	83.9	Low	Low	113.6	↓↓↓↓
Median age of the prison population (in years) (01.09.2015)	37.6*	High	High	36.8**	↔↔
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	7.9	High	High	7.9	↔↔
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	26.8	Medium	Medium	31.3	↓
<i>of which:</i> in pre-trial detention	21.8	High	High	29.3***	↓↓↓*
Percentage of inmates without a final sentence (01.09.2015)	12.5	Low	Low	19.8	↓↓↓↓↓
Rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates in 2014	22.7	Medium	Medium	32.6	↓↓↓↓
Rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates in 2014	4.3	Medium	Medium	4.3	↓↓↓↓
<i>of which:</i> % in pre-trial detention	8.3	Medium	Medium	N/A	N/A
Ratio of inmates per staff member (01.09.2015)	2.3	High	High	2.5	↓↓
Percentage of custodial staff among total staff (01.09.2015)	61.8	Medium	Medium	63.0	↔↔
Total budget spent by the prison administration in 2014 (in euros)	1 115 627 895	N/A	N/A	1 132 323 793 ****	↓
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate in 2014 (in euros)	59.7	Medium	Medium	53.3*****	↑↑

\* Data refers to 2013.

\*\* Average and percentage change from 2008 to 2013.

\*\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2006 to 2015.

\*\*\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2011 to 2014.

\*\*\*\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2008 to 2014.

## SPAIN (STATE ADMINISTRATION) IN BRIEF

- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators show a decrease: average length of imprisonment based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (–7%), average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow (–9%), prison density (–39%), percentage of foreign inmates (–9%), percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates (–45% from 2006 to 2014), percentage of inmates without a final sentence (–50%), rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates (–40%), rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates (–32%), Ratio of inmates per staff member (–10%) and total budget spent by the prison administration (–7% from 2011 to 2014).
- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators show an increase: flow of entries into penal institutions (+10%) and average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (+15% from 2008 to 2014).
- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators remained stable: prison population rate (–2%), flow of releases from penal institutions (–1%), median age of the prison population (+4% from 2008 to 2013), percentage of female inmates (0%) and percentage of custodial staff among total staff (–4%).

## SPAIN (STATE ADMINISTRATION) IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

- ▶ Compared to other European countries, in 2014/15 the Spanish State Administration presents:
  - Low: flow of entries into penal institutions, flow of releases from penal institutions, prison density, percentage of inmates without a final sentence.
  - Medium: prison population rate, percentage of foreign inmates, rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates, rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates, percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention, percentage of custodial staff among total staff, average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate.
  - High: average length of imprisonment based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions, average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow, median age of the prison population (in 2013), percentage of female inmates, percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates, Ratio of inmates per staff member.

## GENERAL COMMENTS

Figure 3.337. Spain: State Administration (1): Prison population rate and flow of entries and releases from penal institutions (per 100 000 inhabitants)

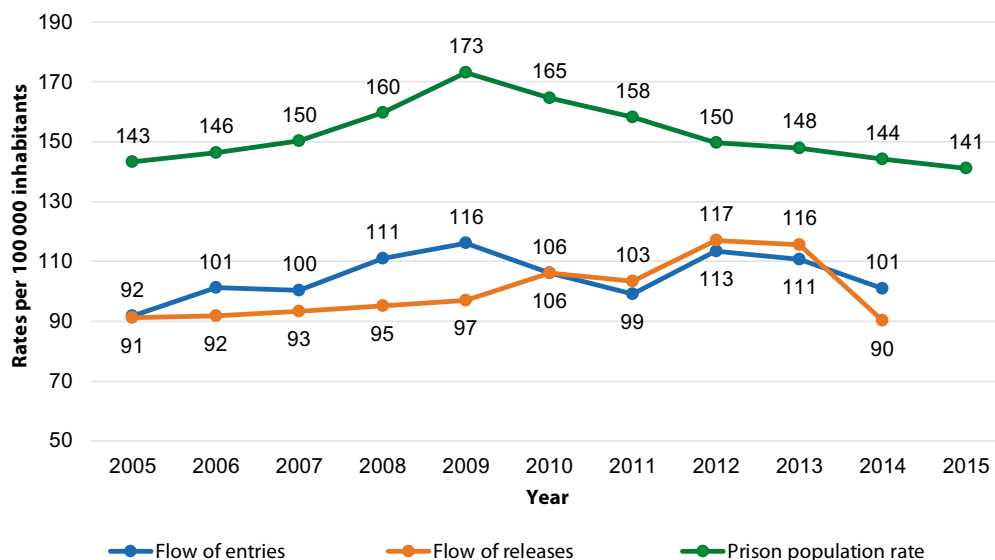


Figure 3.337 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the prison population rate of the Spanish State Administration (stock) decreased by 2%. In 2005, it had 143 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 141. According to the information collected for this research, part of the decrease in the prison population rate observed after 2009 is due to Organic Law 5/2010, which came into force in December 2010 and, among other modifications

to the Spanish Criminal Code, extended the use of alternatives to imprisonment and reduced the length of the sanctions imposed for drug trafficking offences. In particular, the modification of Articles 368 and 369 meant that the maximum penalty for this kind of offences went down from 10 to 9 years in some cases, from 9 to 6 in others and, for some specific and non serious offences, imprisonment could be suspended.

From 2005 to 2014, the flow of entries increased by 10%. In 2005, there were 92 entries into penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 101.

Comparing the same years, the flow of releases remained relatively stable. In 2005, there were 91 releases from penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 90.

The flow of entries and the flow of releases show relatively similar rates and trends.

**Figure 3.338. Spain: State Administration (2): Average length of imprisonment (in months)**

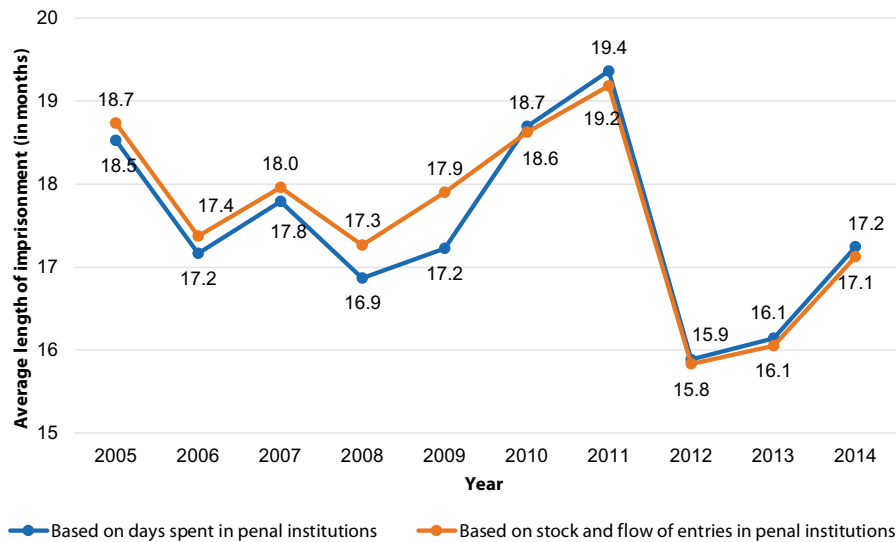


Figure 3.338 shows that from 2006 to 2014, the average length of imprisonment estimated on the basis of the number of days spent in penal institutions decreased by 7%. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 19 months, while in 2014 it was 17 months.

When the average length of imprisonment is estimated on the basis of the ratio between stock and flow, a comparison of those two years reveals a decrease of 9%. According to this indicator, in 2005 the average length of imprisonment was 19 months, while in 2014 it was 17 months.

**Figure 3.339. Spain: State Administration (3): Prison density per 100 places (Overcrowding)**

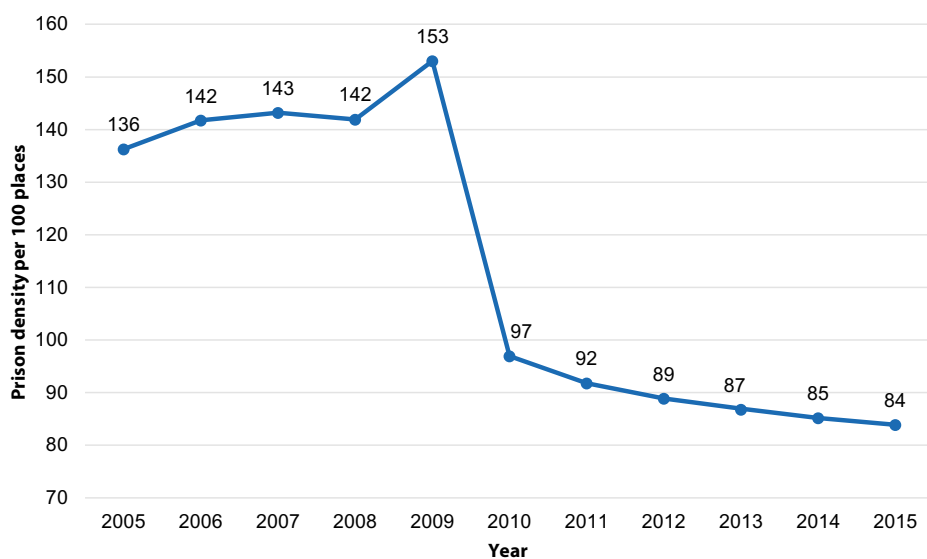


Figure 3.339 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the prison density of the Spanish State Administration decreased by 39%. In 2005, it had 136 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 84.

**Figure 3.340. Spain: State Administration (4): Total capacity of penal institution and number of inmates**

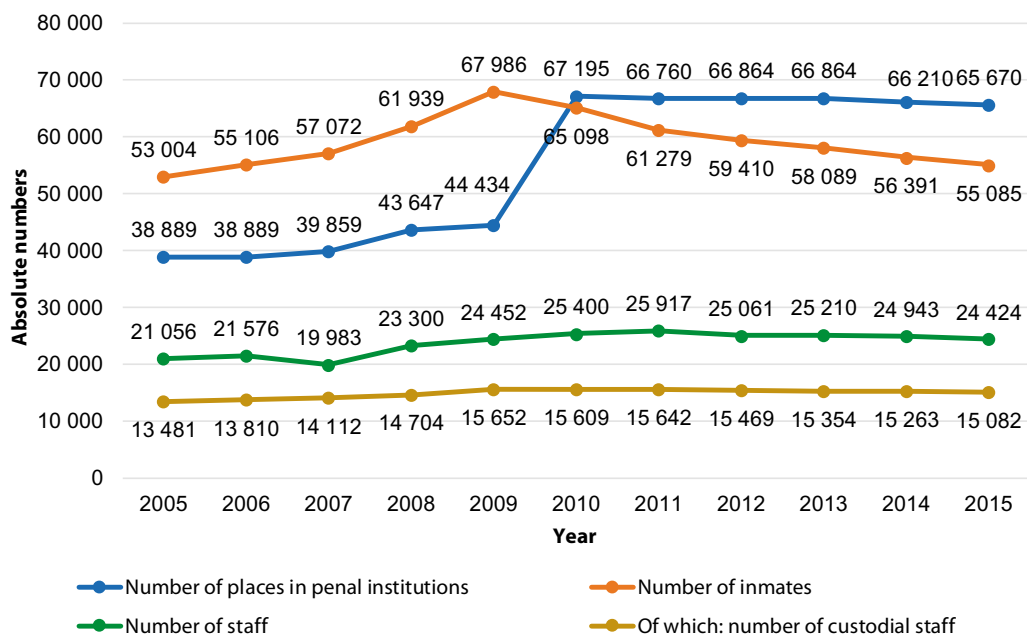


Figure 3.340 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the total number of places in penal institutions in the Spanish State Administration increased by 69%. In 2005, it had 38 889 places, while in 2015 it had 65 670.

Comparing the same years, the total number of inmates increased by 4%. In 2005, it had 53 004 inmates, while in 2015 it had 55 085.

From 2005 to 2015, the total number of staff increased by 16%. In 2005, the Spanish State Administration had a total staff of 21 056 persons, while in 2015 it had 24 424.

Comparing the same years, the total number of custodial staff increased by 12%. In 2005, the Spanish State Administration had a total custodial staff of 13 481 persons, while in 2015 it had 15 082.

**Figure 3.341. Spain: State Administration (5): Percentage of females and foreigners in the prison population**

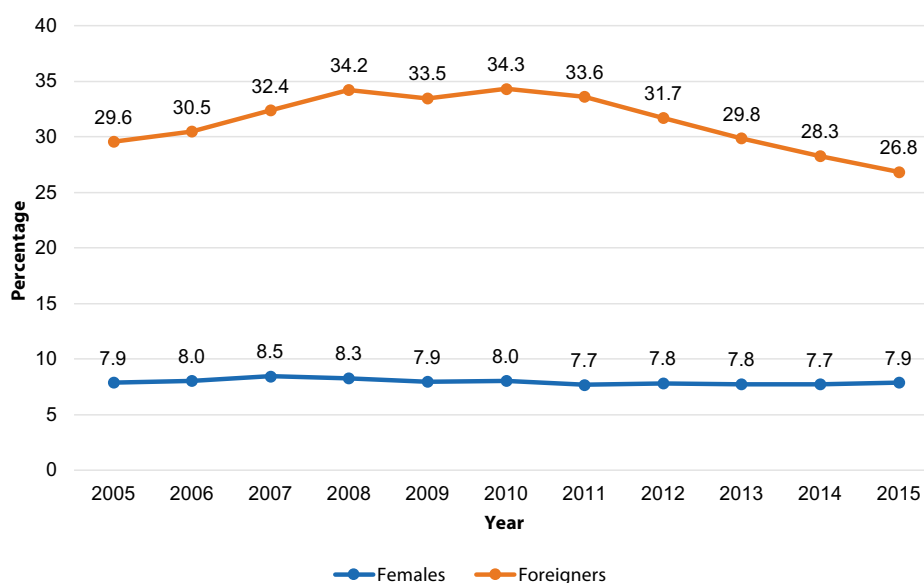


Figure 3.341 shows that between 2005 and 2015, the percentage of female inmates followed a relatively stable trend. Both in 2005 and 2015, they represented 7.9% of the total prison population.

Comparing the same years, the percentage of foreign inmates decreased by 9%. In 2005, 30% of the inmates were foreigners, while in 2015 they represented 27% of the total prison population.

**Figure 3.342. Spain: State Administration (6): Percentage of inmates and foreign inmates without a final sentence**

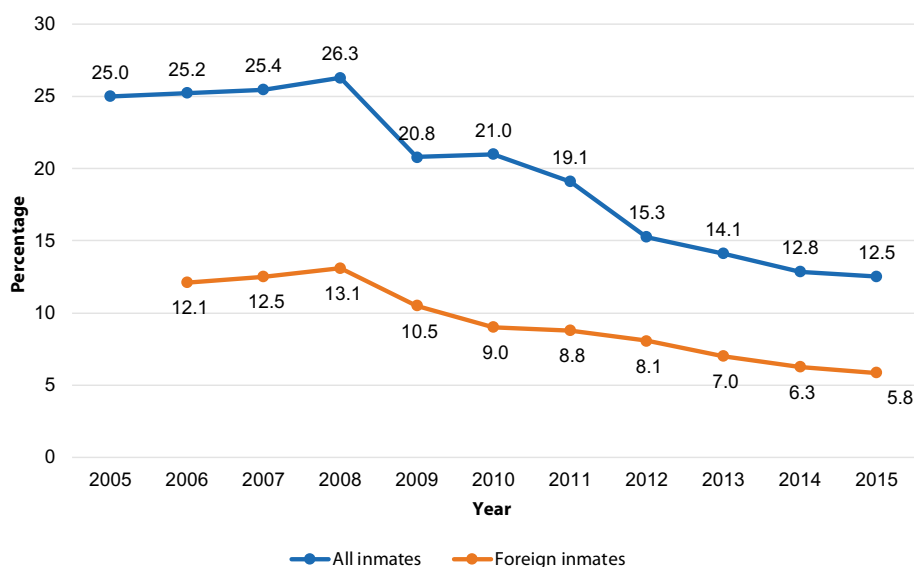
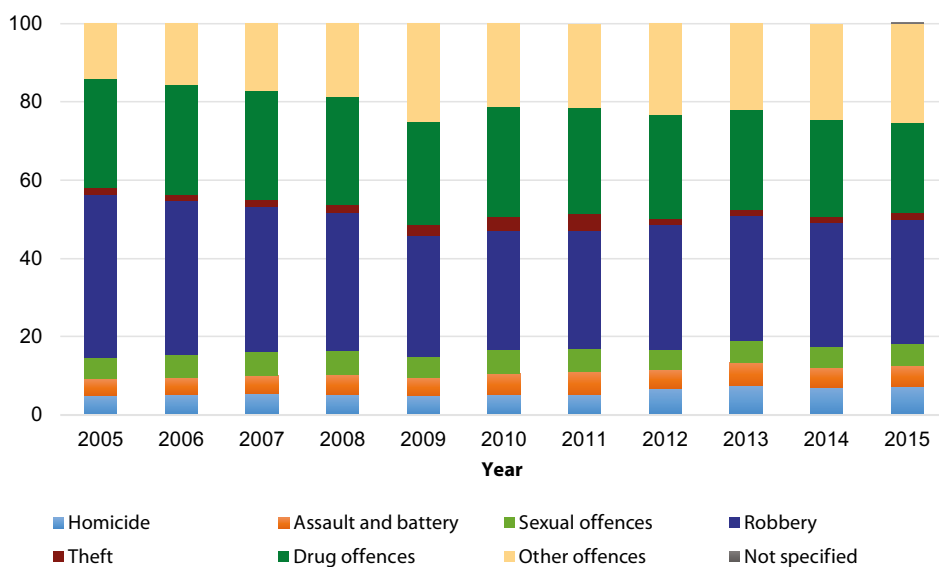


Figure 3.342 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence decreased by 50%. In 2005, 25% of inmates did not have a final sentence, while in 2015 inmates without a final sentence represented 13% of the total prison population.

From 2006 to 2015, the percentage of foreigners held in pre-trial detention decreased by 52%. In 2005, they represented 12.1% of the total number of inmates, while in 2015 they represented 5.8%.

**Figure 3.343. Spain: State Administration (7): Distribution (in percentage) of sentenced prisoners by offence**<sup>143,144,145</sup>



143. The figures provided by the country do not always add up to 100%.

144. Sexual offences include (1) rape (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005) and (2) other sexual offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008).

145. Other offences include (1) economic and financial offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008); (2) terrorism (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (3) organised crime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (4) cybercrime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2014); and (5) other cases (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005).

Figure 3.343 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentages of prisoners serving sentences for homicide and for assault and battery increased, while the percentages of those serving sentences for robbery and drug offences decreased. The percentages of prisoners serving sentences for sexual offences and theft were similar in both years.

**Figure 3.344. Spain: State Administration (8): Rate of deaths and suicides (per 10 000 inmates)**

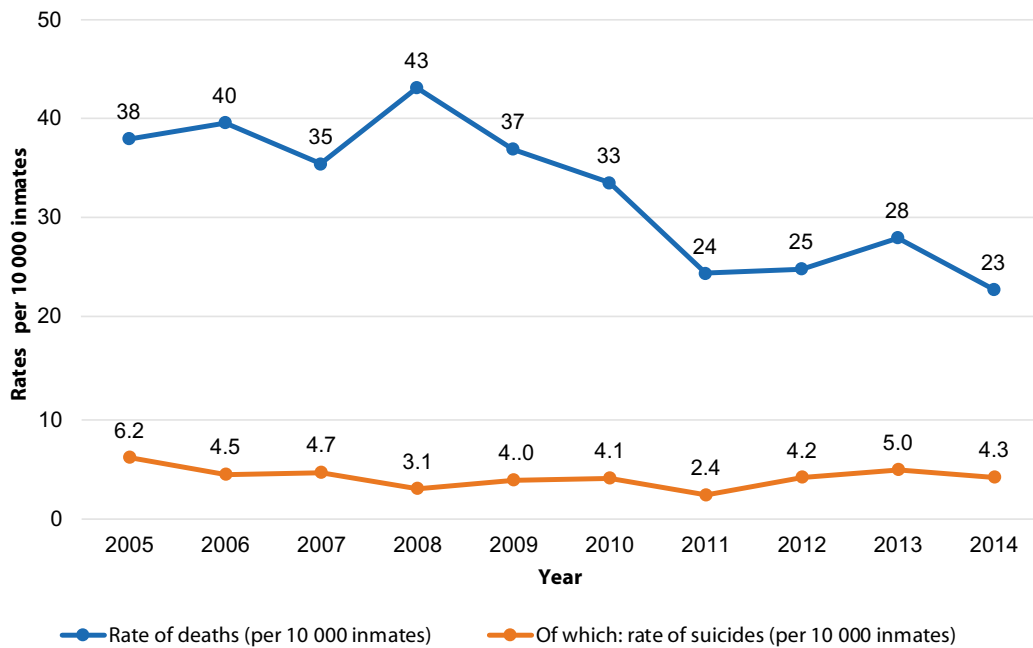


Figure 3.344 shows that from 2005 to 2014, the rate of deaths of inmates in penal institutions per 10 000 inmates decreased by 40%. In 2005, there were 38 deaths per 10 000 inmates, while in 2014 there were 23.

Comparing the same years, the rate of suicides of inmates in penal institutions per 10 000 inmates decreased by 32%. In 2005, there were 6 suicides per 10 000 inmates, while in 2014 there were 4.

# Sweden

## KEY FACTS

	2014/15	Comparative		Evolution 2005-2014/15	
		CoE 47	EU 28	Average	% Change
Prison population rate (inmates per 100 000 inhabitants) (01.09.2015)	58.6	Low	Low	70.9	↓↓↓↓
Flow of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (per 100 000 inhabitants)	401.5	High	High	421.9	↓
Flow of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (per 100 000 inhabitants)	---	---	---	---	---
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	1.7	Low	Low	1.9	↓↓
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	1.8	Low	Low	2.0	↓↓
Prison density (inmates per 100 places) (01.09.2015)	90.9	Medium	Medium	97.5	↓↓
Median age of the prison population (in years) (01.09.2015)	35.0	Medium	Medium	34.7	↔
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	5.7	Medium	Medium	5.6	↑
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	29.9	High	High	28.5*	↑↑
<i>of which: in pre-trial detention</i>	---	---	---	---	---
Percentage of inmates without a final sentence (01.09.2015)	25.6	Medium	Medium	23.6	↑↑
Rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates in 2014	27.3	Medium	Medium	25.1	↓↓↓
Rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates in 2014	11.9	High	High	10.1	↑↑↑
<i>of which: % in pre-trial detention</i>	57.1	High	High	69.5	↔
Ratio of inmates per staff member (01.09.2015)	0.8	Low	Low	1.0	↓↓↓
Percentage of custodial staff among total staff (01.09.2015)	61.6	Medium	Medium	63.9	↓↓
Total budget spent by the prison administration in 2014 (in euros)	720 694 750	N/A	N/A	708 063 910**	↑↑
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate in 2014 (in euros)	354.0	High	High	289.7***	↑↑↑↑

\* This is the percentage of foreign inmates among sentenced prisoners only, because data on the nationality of pre-trial detainees are not available

\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2011 to 2014.

\*\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2008 to 2014.

## SWEDEN IN BRIEF

- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators show a decrease: prison population rate (–25%), flow of entries into penal institutions (–7%), average length of imprisonment based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (–16%), average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow (–16%), prison density (–13%), rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates (–23%), Ratio of inmates per staff member (–27%) and percentage of custodial staff (–16%).
- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators show an increase: percentage of female inmates (+9%), percentage of foreign inmates (+12%), percentage of inmates without a final sentence (+17%), rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates (+20%), total budget spent by the prison administration (+12% from 2011 to 2014) and average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (+77% from 2008 to 2014).
- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators remained stable: median age of the population (0%) and percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention (0%).

## SWEDEN IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

- ▶ Compared to other European countries, in 2014/15 Sweden presents:
  - Low: prison population rate, average length of imprisonment based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions, average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow, Ratio of inmates per staff member.
  - Medium: prison density, median age of the prison population, percentage of female inmates, percentage of inmates without a final sentence, rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates, percentage of custodial staff among total staff.
  - High: flow of entries into penal institutions, percentage of foreign inmates, rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates, percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention, average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate.

## GENERAL COMMENTS

**Figure 3.345. Sweden (1): Prison population rate and flow of entries and releases from penal institutions (per 100 000 inhabitants)**

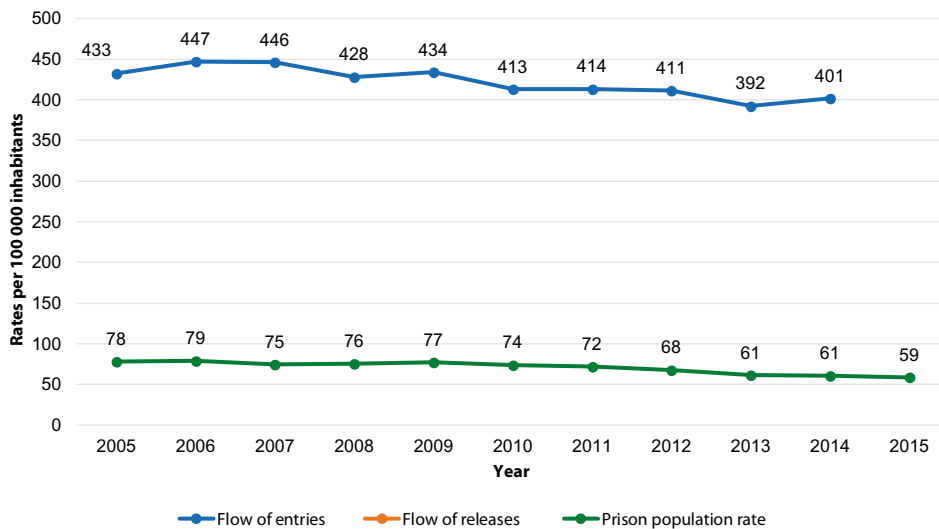


Figure 3.345 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the prison population rate of Sweden (stock) decreased by 24%. In 2005, the country had 78 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 59. According to the information collected for this research, the decrease in the number of inmates is due to fewer persons being sentenced by the courts and the application of shorter sanctions and measures.

From 2005 to 2014, the flow of entries decreased by 7%. In 2005, there were 433 entries into penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 401.

Data are not available for the flow of releases.



Figure 3.346. Sweden (2): Average length of imprisonment (in months)

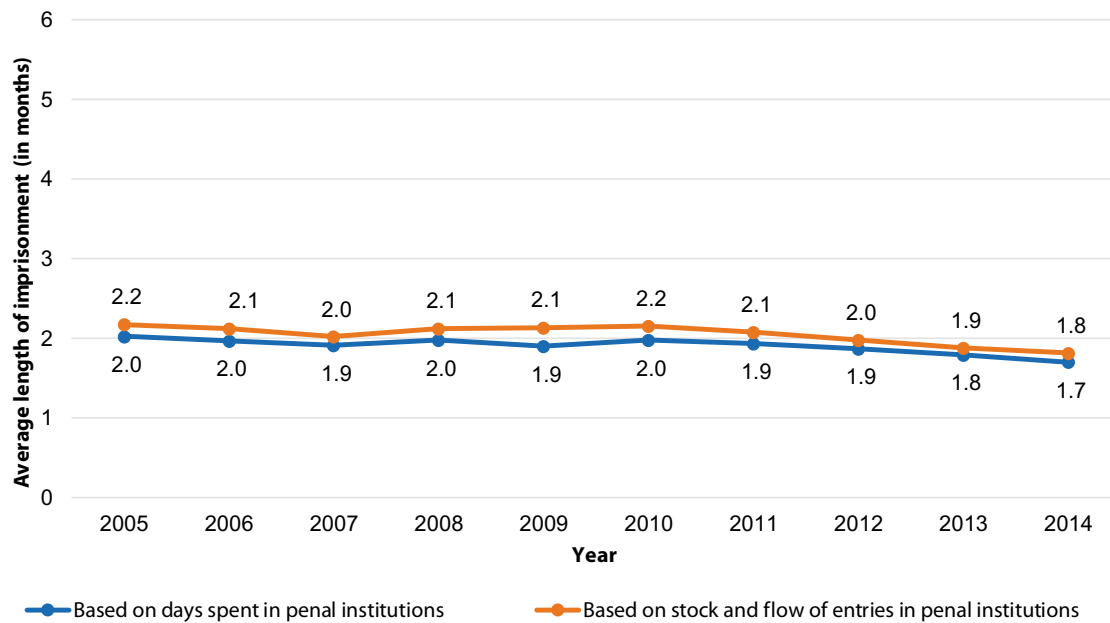


Figure 3.346 shows that from 2005 to 2014, the average length of imprisonment estimated on the basis of the number of days spent in penal institutions decreased by 16%. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 2 months, while in 2014 it was 1.7 months.

When the average length of imprisonment is estimated on the basis of the ratio between stock and flow, a comparison of those two years also reveals a decrease of 16%. According to this indicator, in 2005 the average length of imprisonment was 2.2 months, while in 2014 it was 1.8 months.

Figure 3.347. Sweden (3): Prison density per 100 places (Overcrowding)

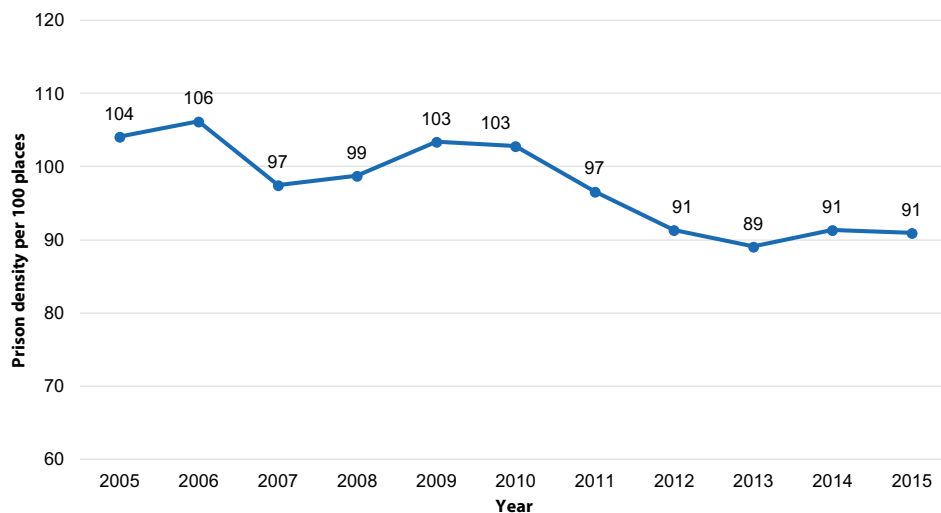


Figure 3.347 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the prison density of Sweden decreased by 13%. In 2005, the country had 104 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 91.

**Figure 3.348. Sweden (4): Total capacity of penal institution and number of inmates**

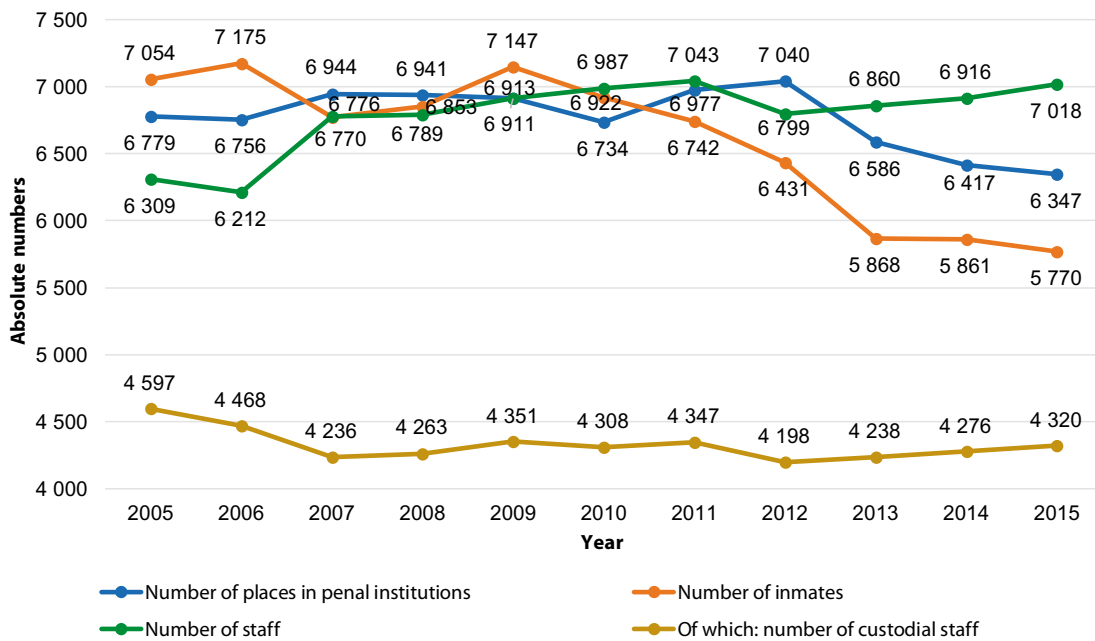


Figure 3.348 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the total number of places in penal institutions in Sweden decreased by 6%. In 2005, the country had 6 779 places, while in 2015 it had 6 347.

Comparing the same years, the total number of inmates decreased by 18%. In 2005, the country had 7 054 inmates, while in 2015 it had 5 770. According to the information collected for this research, and as explained in the comments to Figure 3.345, the decrease in the number of inmates is due to fewer persons being sentenced by the courts and the application of shorter sanctions and measures.

From 2005 to 2015, the total number of staff increased by 11%. In 2005, Sweden had a total staff of 6 309 persons, while in 2015 it had 7 018.

Comparing the same years, the total number of custodial staff decreased by 6%. In 2005, Sweden had a total custodial staff of 4 597 persons, while in 2015 it had 4 320.

**Figure 3.349. Sweden (5): Percentage of females and foreigners in the prison population**

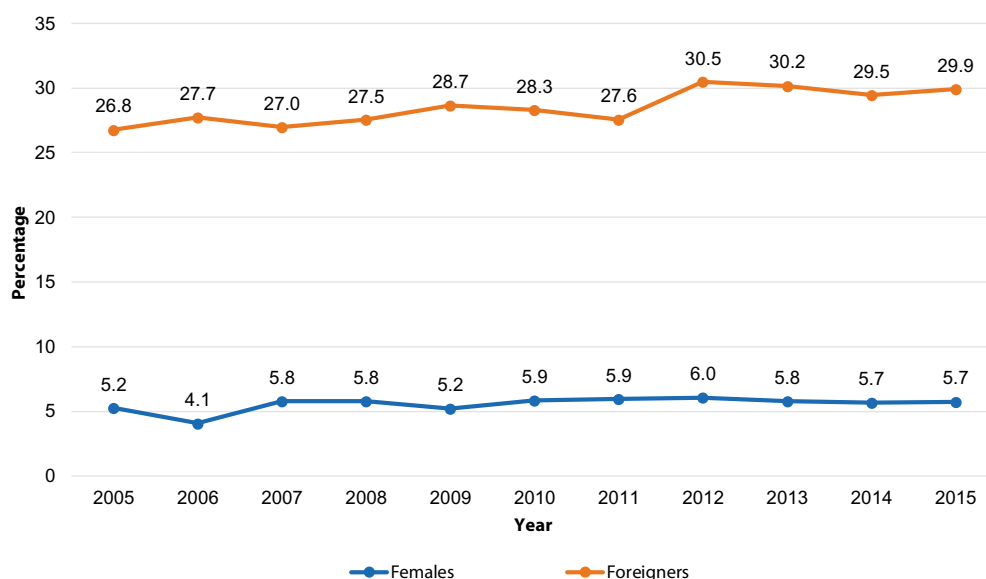


Figure 3.349 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of female inmates increased by 10%. In 2005, 5.2% of the inmates were females, while in 2015 they represented 5.7% of the total prison population.

Data concerning nationality are not available for pre-trial detainees, therefore the percentage of foreign inmates is calculated on the basis of the total number of sentenced inmates only. Figure 3.349 shows that from 2005 to 2015 the percentage of foreign inmates among the total number of sentenced prisoners<sup>146</sup> increased by 11%. In 2005, 26.8% of the sentenced prisoners were foreigners, while in 2015 they represented 29.9% of the total prison population.

**Figure 3.350. Sweden (6): Percentage of inmates and foreign inmates without a final sentence**

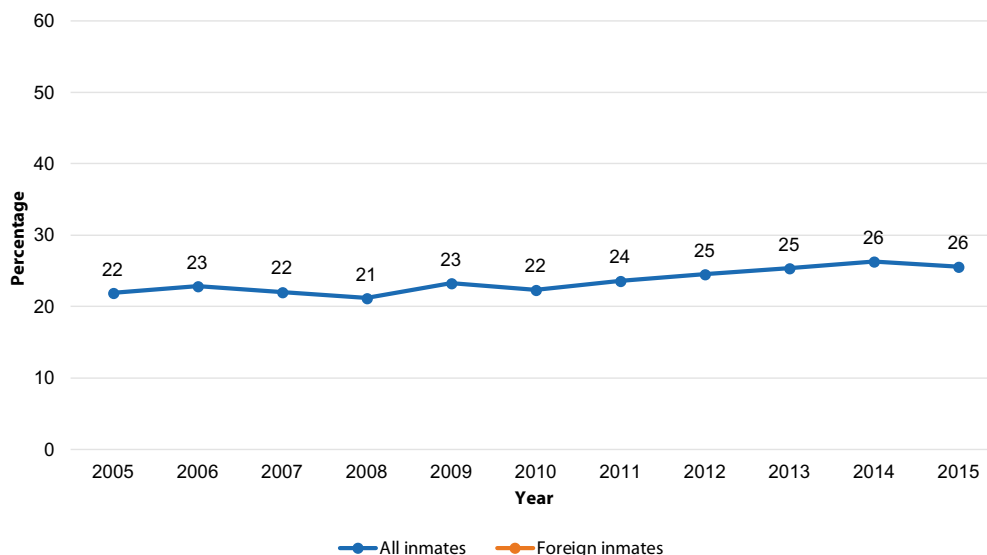
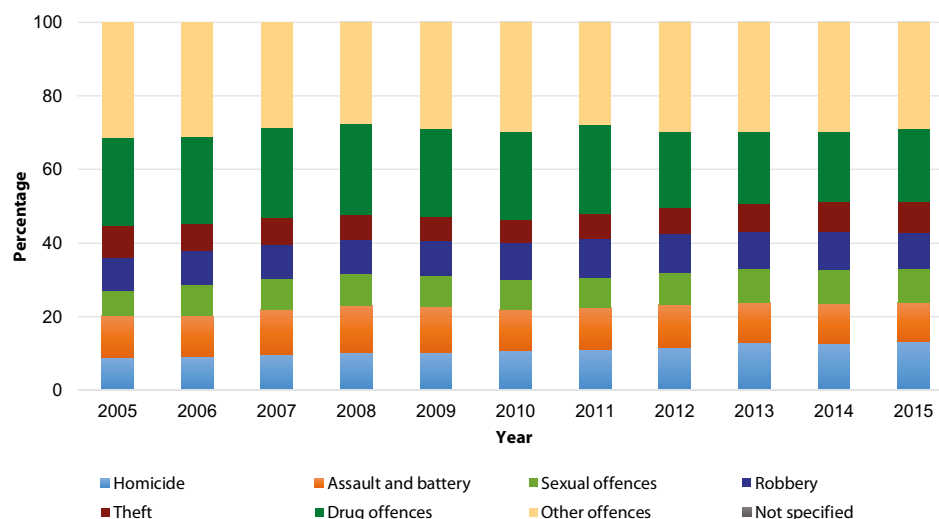


Figure 3.350 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence increased by 18%. In 2005, 22% of inmates did not have a final sentence, while in 2015 inmates without a final sentence represented 26% of the total prison population.

Data are not available for the percentage of foreign inmates held in pre-trial detention.

**Figure 3.351. Sweden (7): Distribution (in percentage) of sentenced prisoners by offence<sup>147,148,149</sup>**



146. Data concerning nationality is not available for pre-trial detainees, therefore the percentage of foreign inmates is calculated on the basis of the total number of sentenced inmates.

147. The figures provided by the country do not always add up to 100%.

148. Sexual offences include (1) rape (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005) and (2) other sexual offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008).

149. Other offences include (1) economic and financial offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008); (2) terrorism (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (3) organised crime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (4) cybercrime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2014); and (5) other cases (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005).

Figure 3.351 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentages of prisoners serving sentences for homicide, sexual offences and robbery increased, while the percentages of those serving sentences for assault and battery, and drug offences, decreased. The percentage of prisoners serving sentences for theft was similar in both years.

**Figure 3.352. Sweden (8): Rate of deaths and suicides (per 10 000 inmates)**

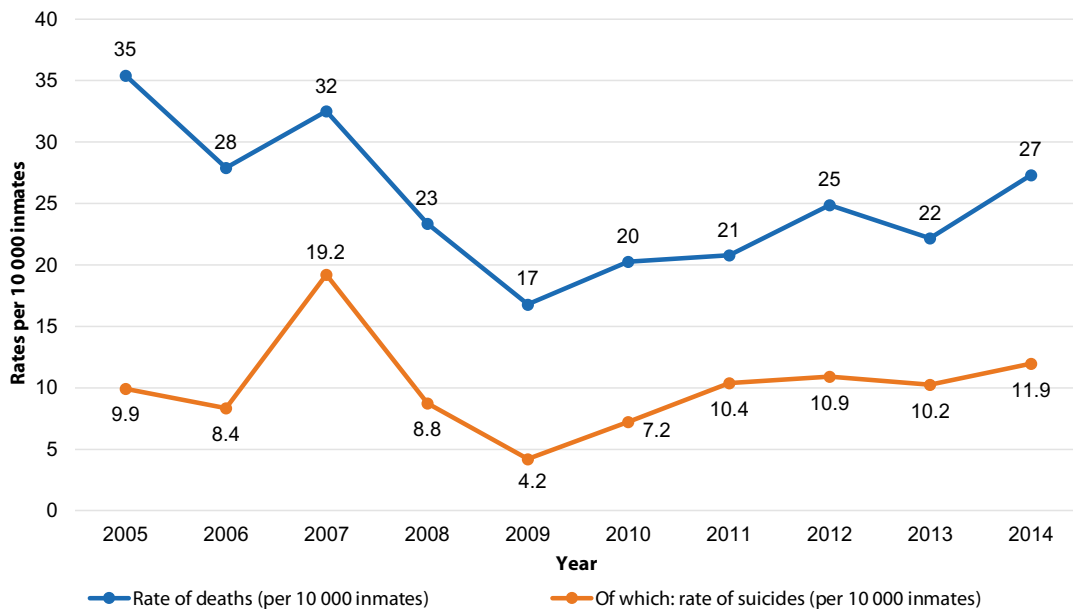


Figure 3.352 shows that from 2005 to 2014, the rate of deaths of inmates in penal institutions per 10 000 inmates decreased by 23%. In 2005, there were 35 deaths per 10 000 inmates, while in 2014 there were 27.

Any interpretation of the rates and trends of suicides would be misleading because, from a statistical point of view, the absolute numbers are too low (between 3 and 13 cases per year) to reach reliable conclusions.

# Switzerland

## KEY FACTS

	2014/15	Comparative		Evolution 2005-2014/15	
		CoE 47	EU 28	Average	% Change
Prison population rate (inmates per 100 000 inhabitants) (01.09.2015)	82.7	Low	N/A	80.7	↔
Flow of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (per 100 000 inhabitants)	645.0	High	N/A	678.8	↓↓
Flow of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (per 100 000 inhabitants)	---	---	N/A	---	---
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	1.6	Low	N/A	1.4	↑↑↑
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	1.6	Low	N/A	1.4	↑↑
Prison density (inmates per 100 places) (01.09.2015)	93.7	Medium	N/A	91.7	↔
Median age of the prison population (in years) (01.09.2015)	---	---	N/A	---	---
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	5.4	Medium	N/A	5.4	↔
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	71.0	High	N/A	71.3	↔
<i>of which:</i> in pre-trial detention	29.9	Low	N/A	33.4	↓↓
Percentage of inmates without a final sentence (01.09.2015)	46.6	High	N/A	47.3	↔
Rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates in 2014	21.7	Medium	N/A	26.0	↑↑↑
Rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates in 2014	13.0	High	N/A	11.8	↑↑↑
<i>of which:</i> % in pre-trial detention	44.4	Medium	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ratio of inmates per staff member (01.09.2015)	1.6	Medium	N/A	1.7	↓↓
Percentage of custodial staff among total staff (01.09.2015)	50.3	Low	N/A	69.9	↓↓↓↓
Total budget spent by the prison administration in 2014 (in euros)	---	---	N/A	---	---
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate in 2014 (in euros)	---	---	N/A	---	---

## SWITZERLAND IN BRIEF

- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators show a decrease: flow of entries into penal institutions (-13%), percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates (-15%), Ratio of inmates per staff member (-12%) and percentage of custodial staff (-51%).
- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators show an increase: average length of imprisonment based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (+22%), average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow (+19%), rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates (+21%) and rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates (+33%).
- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators remained stable: prison population rate (0%), prison density (+1%), percentage of female inmates (+1%), percentage of foreign inmates (+1%) and percentage of inmates without a final sentence (+1%).

## SWITZERLAND IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

- ▶ Compared to other European countries, in 2014/15 Switzerland presents:
  - Low: prison population rate, average length of imprisonment based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions, average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow, percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates, percentage of custodial staff among total staff.
  - Medium: prison density, percentage of female inmates, rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates, percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention, Ratio of inmates per staff member.
  - High: flow of entries into penal institutions, percentage of foreign inmates, percentage of inmates without a final sentence, rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates.

## GENERAL COMMENTS

Figure 3.353. Switzerland (1): Prison population rate and flow of entries and releases from penal institutions (per 100 000 inhabitants)

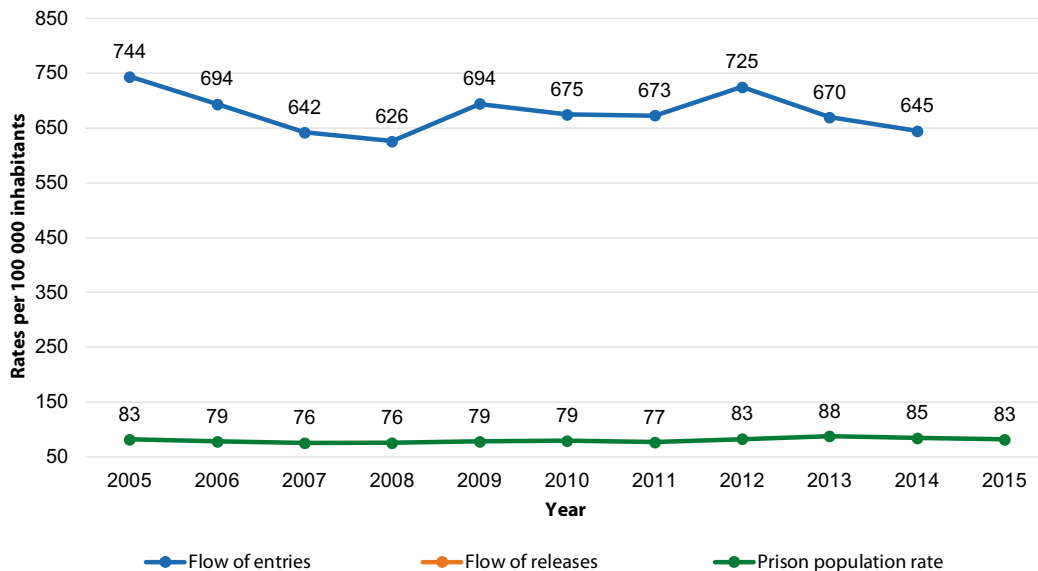


Figure 3.353 shows that between 2005 and 2015, the prison population rate of Switzerland (stock) followed a relatively stable trend. Both in 2005 and 2015, the country had 83 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants.

From 2005 to 2014, the flow of entries decreased by 13%. In 2005, there were 744 entries into penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 645.

Data are not available for the flow of releases.

Figure 3.354. Switzerland (2): Average length of imprisonment (in months)

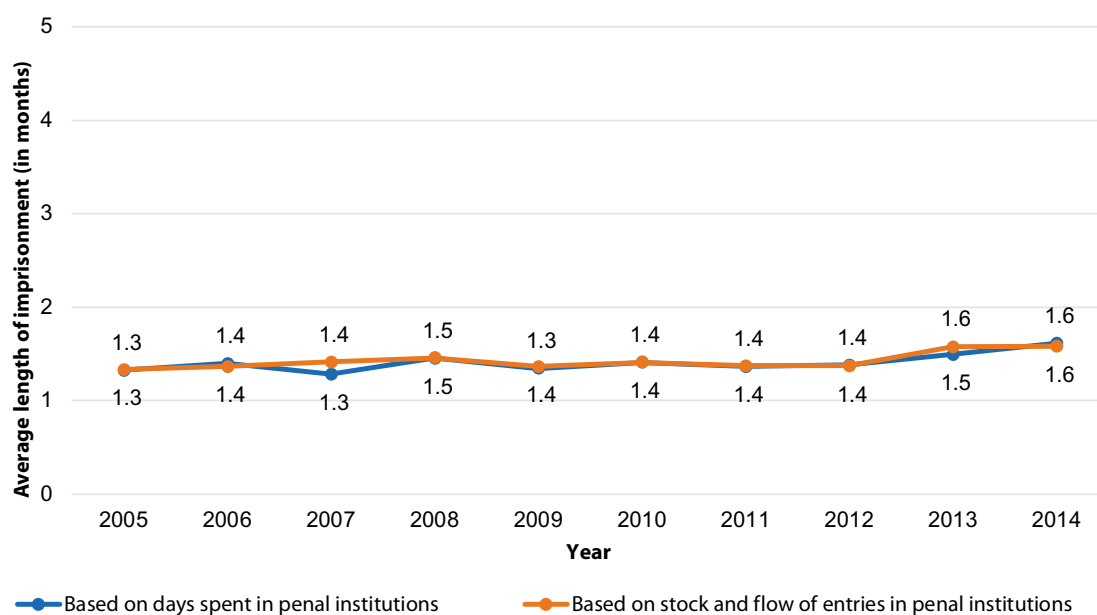


Figure 3.354 shows that from 2005 to 2014, the average length of imprisonment estimated on the basis of the number of days spent in penal institutions increased by 22%. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 1.3 months, while in 2014 it was 1.6 months.

When the average length of imprisonment is estimated on the basis of the ratio between stock and flow, a comparison of those two years reveals an increase of 19%. According to this indicator, in 2005 the average length of imprisonment was also 1.3 months, while in 2014 it was 1.6 months, too. The difference of 3% in the increase observed according to these two ways of estimating the average length of imprisonment is due to the rounding of the decimals not shown in the figure.

Figure 3.355. Switzerland (3): Prison density per 100 places (Overcrowding)

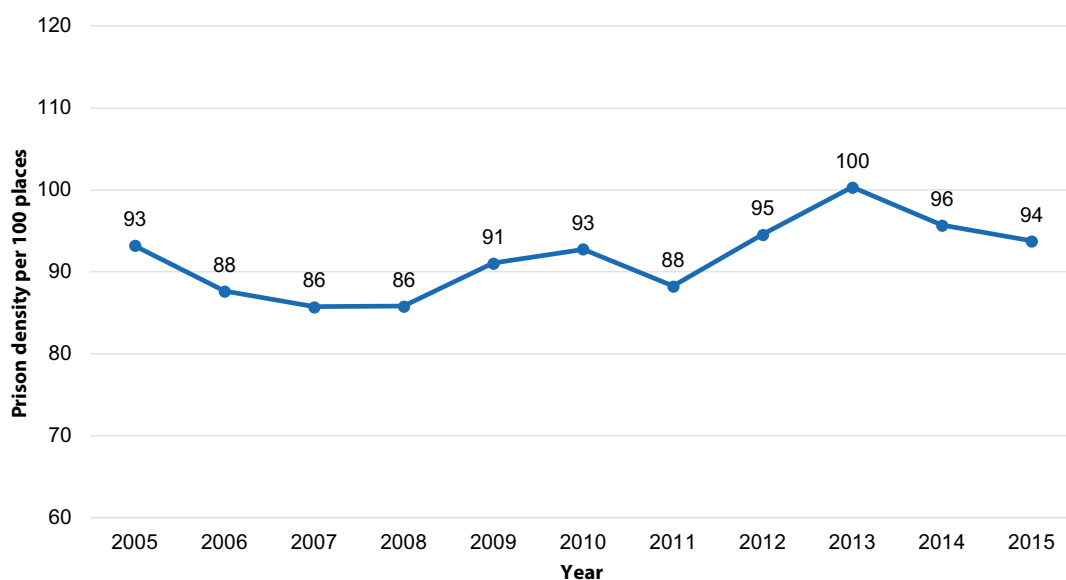


Figure 3.355 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the prison density of Switzerland remained relatively stable. In 2005, the country had 93 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 94.

**Figure 3.356. Switzerland (4): Total capacity of penal institution and number of inmates**

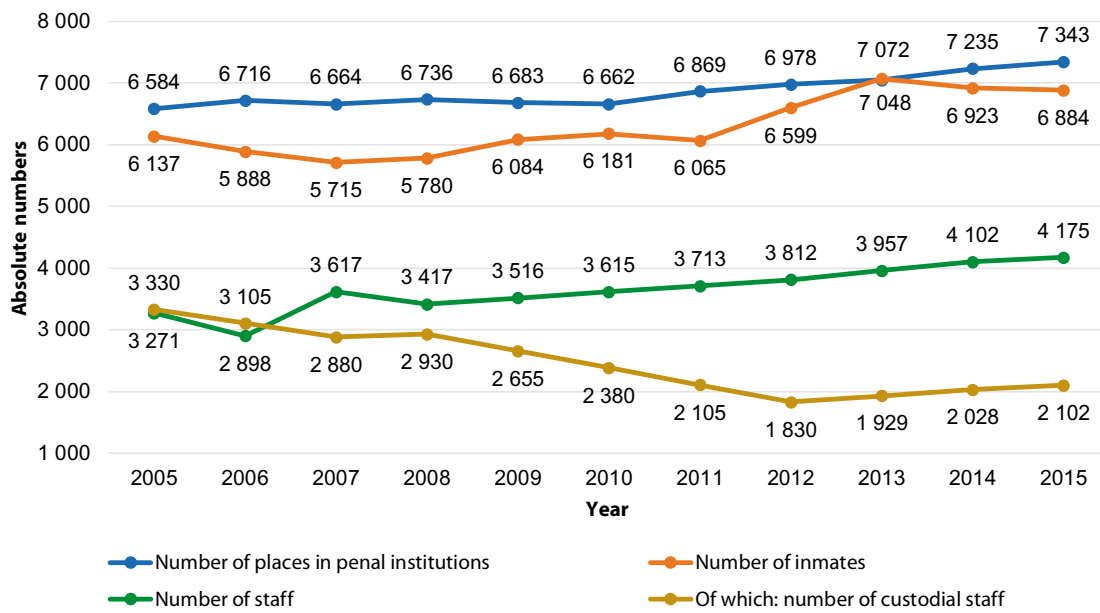


Figure 3.356 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the total number of places in penal institutions in Switzerland increased by 12%. In 2005, the country had 6 584 places, while in 2015 it had 7 343.

Comparing the same years, the total number of inmates increased by 12%. In 2005, the country had 6 137 inmates, while in 2015 it had 6 884.

From 2005 to 2015, the total number of staff increased by 28%. In 2005, Switzerland had a total staff of 3 271 persons, while in 2015 it had 4 175.

Comparing the same years, the total number of custodial staff decreased by 37%. In 2005, Switzerland had a total custodial staff of 3 330 persons, while in 2015 it had 2 102.

**Figure 3.357. Switzerland (5): Percentage of females and foreigners in the prison population**

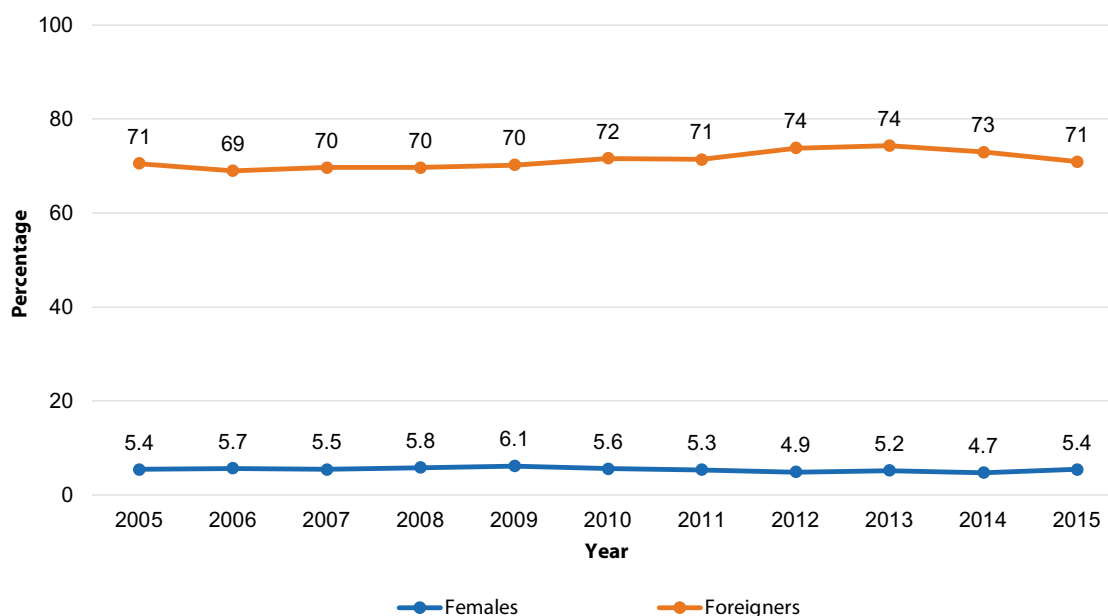


Figure 3.357 shows that between 2005 and 2015, the percentage of female inmates followed a relatively stable trend. Both in 2005 and 2015, they represented 5.4% of the total prison population.



Between 2005 and 2015, the percentage of foreign inmates also followed a relatively stable trend. Both in 2005 and 2015, 71% of the inmates were foreigners.

**Figure 3.358. Switzerland (6): Percentage of inmates and foreign inmates without a final sentence**

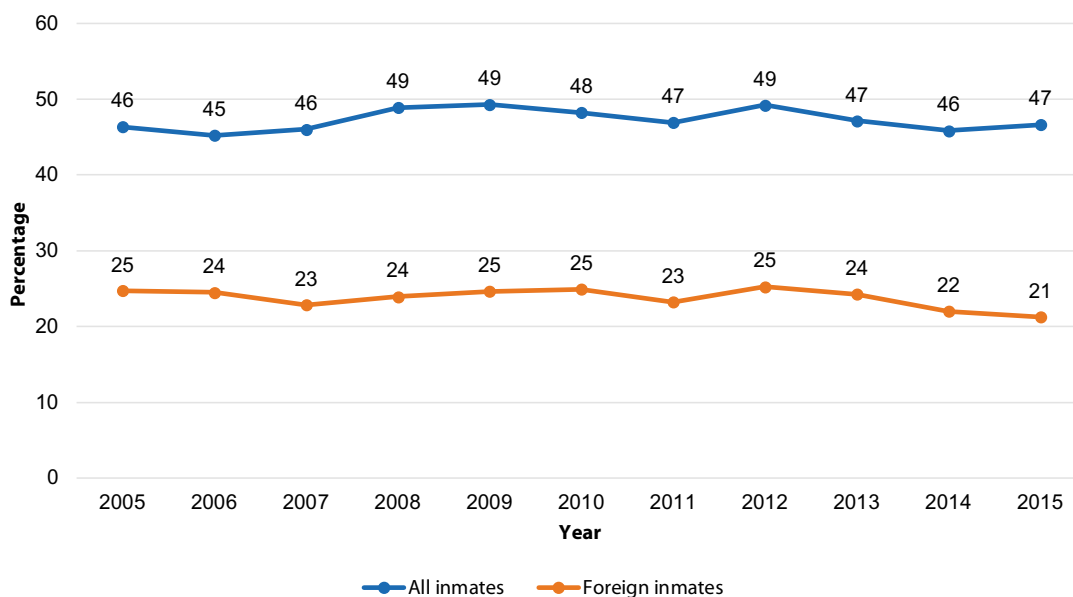
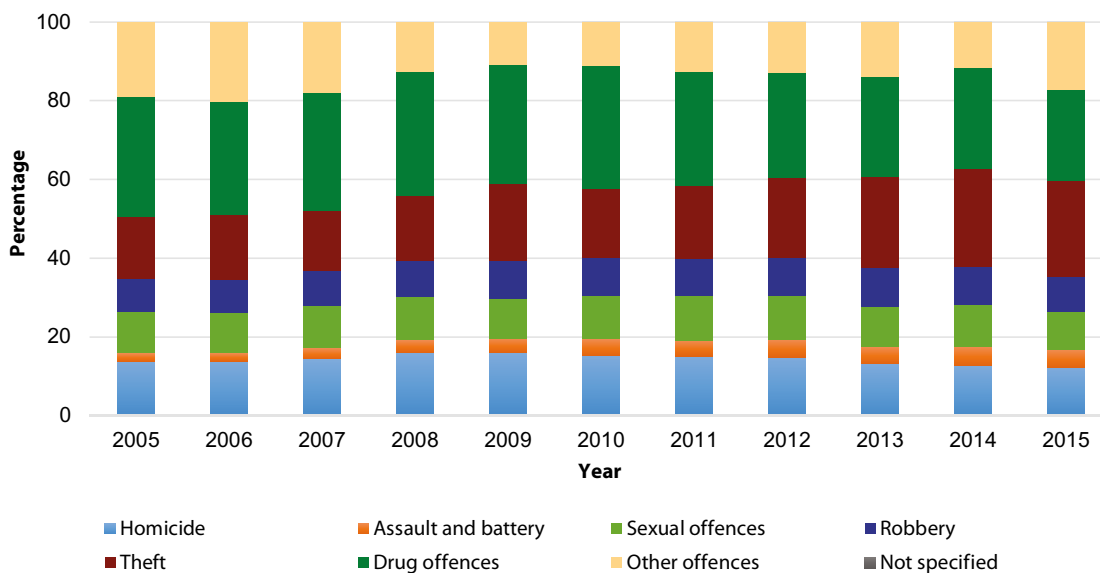


Figure 3.358 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence remained relatively stable. In 2005, 46% of inmates did not have a final sentence, while in 2015 inmates without a final sentence represented 47% of the total prison population.

Comparing the same years, the percentage of foreigners held in pre-trial detention decreased by 14%. In 2005, they represented 25% of the total number of inmates, while in 2015 they represented 21%.

**Figure 3.359. Switzerland (7): Distribution (in percentage) of sentenced prisoners by offence<sup>150,151,152</sup>**



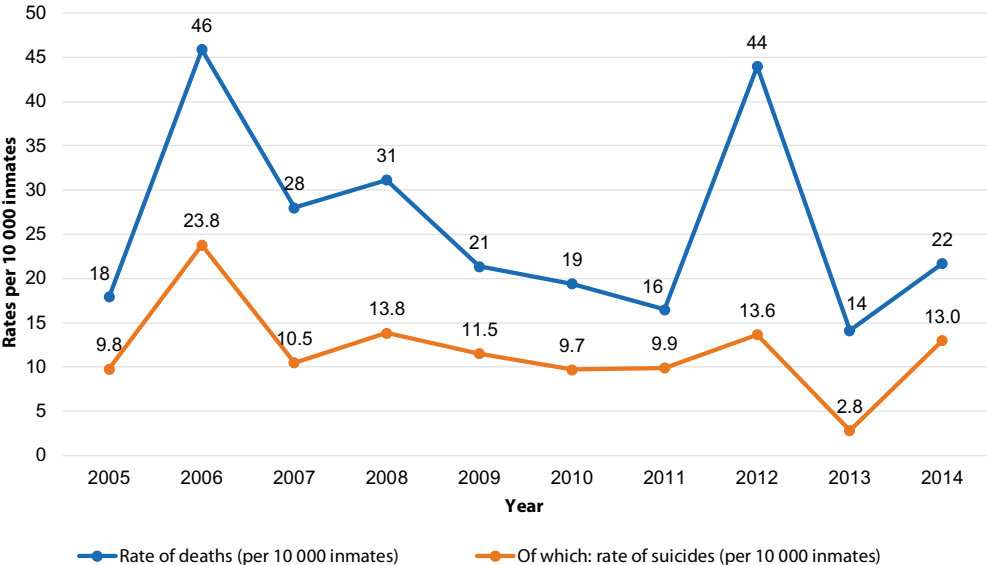
150. The figures provided by the country do not always add up to 100%.

151. Sexual offences include (1) rape (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005) and (2) other sexual offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008).

152. Other offences include (1) economic and financial offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008); (2) terrorism (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (3) organised crime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (4) cybercrime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2014); and (5) other cases (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005).

Figure 3.359 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentages of prisoners serving sentences for assault and battery, robbery and theft increased, while the percentages of those serving sentences for homicide, sexual offences and drug offences decreased.

**Figure 3.360. Switzerland (8): Rate of deaths and suicides (per 10 000 inmates)**



The instability of the trends for deaths and suicides per 10 000 inmates shown in Figure 3.360 illustrates the impossibility of reaching statistically reliable conclusions when the absolute number of cases that generated the rates is low.

# Turkey

## KEY FACTS

	2014/15	Comparative		Evolution 2005-2014/15	
		CoE 47	EU 28	Average	% Change
Prison population rate (inmates per 100 000 inhabitants) (01.09.2015)	220.4	High	N/A	152.5	↑↑↑↑↑
Flow of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (per 100 000 inhabitants)	241.2	High	N/A	206.0	↑↑↑↑
Flow of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (per 100 000 inhabitants)	219.9	High	N/A	204.5*	↑↑↑↑↑
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	29.9	High	N/A	17.1	↑↑↑↑↑
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	9.8	Medium	N/A	8.8	↑↑↑↑↑
Prison density (inmates per 100 places) (01.09.2015)	101.3	High	N/A	96.6	↑↑↑↑
Median age of the prison population (in years) (01.09.2015)	33.0	Low	N/A	33.1**	↓
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	3.6	Low	N/A	3.6	↑
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	2.1	Low	N/A	1.7	↓
<i>of which:</i> in pre-trial detention	47.3	High	N/A	83.7	↓↓↓↓↓
Percentage of inmates without a final sentence (01.09.2015)	21.7	Medium	N/A	44.4	↓↓↓↓↓
Rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates in 2014	25.1	Medium	N/A	21.0	↑↑↑↑↑
Rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates in 2014	3.5	Medium	N/A	4.0	↓↓↓↓↓
<i>of which:</i> % in pre-trial detention	37.7	Medium	N/A	47.8	↓↓↓↓↓
Ratio of inmates per staff member (01.09.2015)	3.7	High	N/A	3.4	↑↑↑↑↑
Percentage of custodial staff among total staff (01.09.2015)	82.5	High	N/A	82.3	↔
Total budget spent by the prison administration in 2014 (in euros)	1 169 879 370	N/A	N/A	882 781 939 ***	↑↑↑↑↑
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate in 2014 (in euros)	21.7	Low	N/A	17.0****	↑↑↑↑↑

\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2009 to 2014.

\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2006 to 2015.

\*\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2011 to 2014.

\*\*\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2008 to 2014.

## TURKEY IN BRIEF

- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators show a decrease: median age of the population (–6% from 2006 to 2015), percentage of foreign inmates (–5%), percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates (–38%), percentage of inmates without a final sentence (–61%), rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates (–37%) and percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention (–55%).
- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators show an increase: prison population rate (+191%), flow of entries into penal institutions (+45%), flow of releases from penal institutions (+60% from 2009 to 2014), average length of imprisonment based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (+343%), average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow (+80%), prison density (+31%), percentage of female inmates (+9%), rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates (+162%), Ratio of inmates per staff member (+66%), total budget spent by the prison administration (+74% from 2011 to 2014) and average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (+153% from 2008 to 2014).
- ▶ Comparing 2015 to 2005, the percentage of custodial staff remained stable (–1%).

## TURKEY IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

- ▶ Compared to other European countries, in 2014/15 Turkey presents:
  - Low: median age of the prison population, percentage of female inmates, percentage of foreign inmates, average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate.
  - Medium: average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow, percentage of inmates without a final sentence, rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates, rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates, percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention.
  - High: prison population rate, flow of entries into penal institutions, flow of releases from penal institutions, average length of imprisonment based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions, average density, percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates, Ratio of inmates per staff member, percentage of custodial staff among total staff.

## GENERAL COMMENTS

Figure 3.369. Turkey (1): Prison population rate and flow of entries and releases from penal institutions (per 100 000 inhabitants)

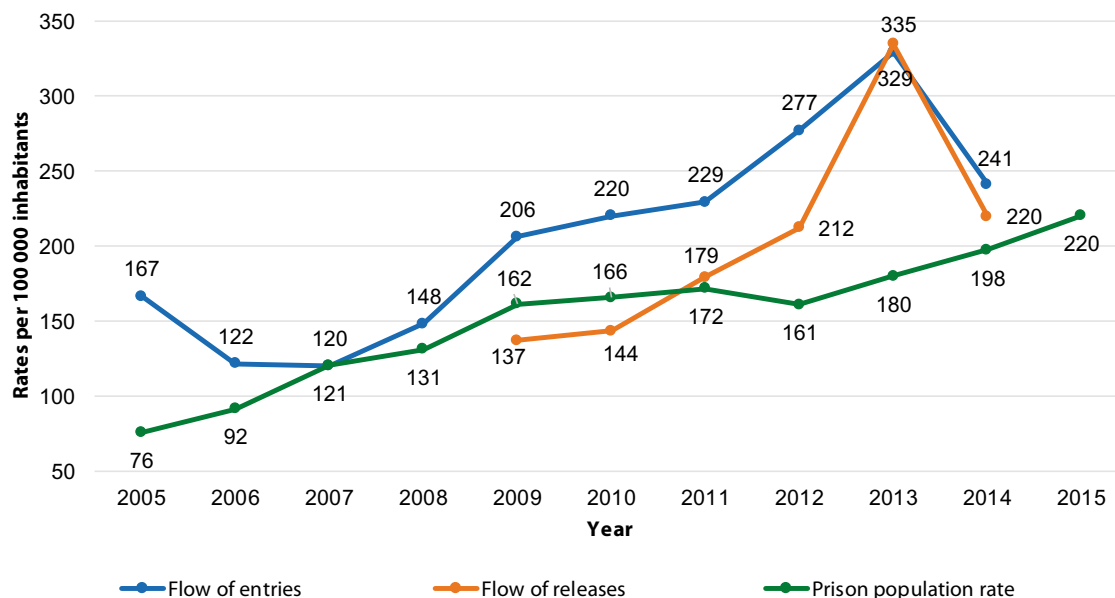


Figure 3.369 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the prison population rate of Turkey (stock) increased by 191%. In 2005, the country had 76 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 220. According to the information collected during this research, the main reason for the increase of the prison population seems to be

the legal changes introduced in the Criminal Code, which led to a tightening of the conditions required to be eligible for conditional release.

From 2005 to 2014, the flow of entries increased by 45%. In 2005, there were 167 entries into penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 241.

From 2009 to 2014, the flow of releases increased by 60%. In 2009, there were 137 releases from penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 220.

The flow of entries and the flow of releases show dissimilar rates but relatively similar trends.

**Figure 3.370. Turkey (2): Average length of imprisonment (in months)**

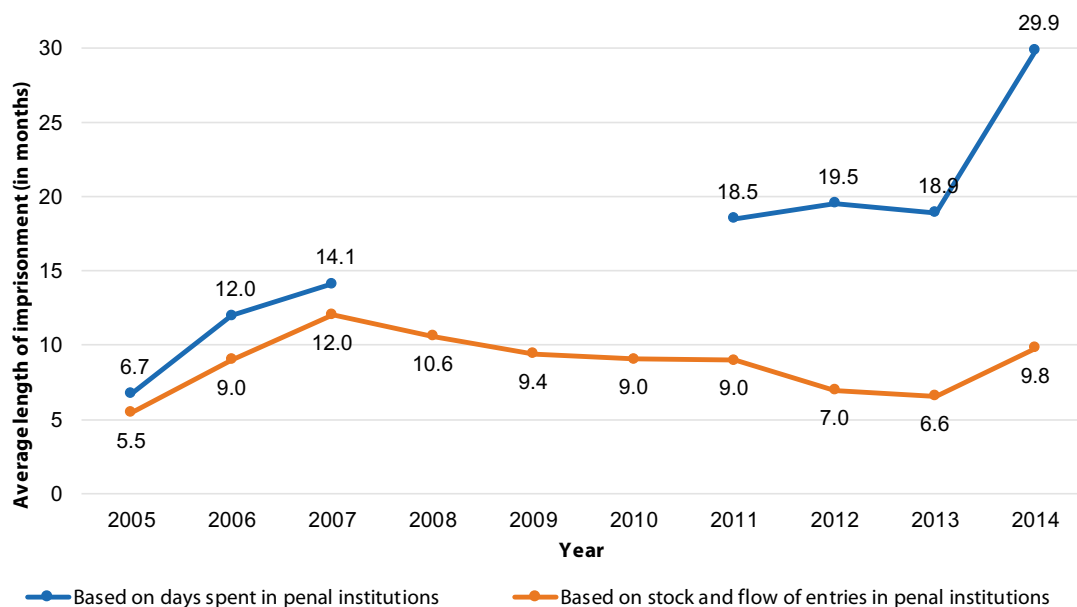


Figure 3.370 shows that from 2005 to 2014, the average length of imprisonment estimated on the basis of the number of days spent in penal institutions increased by 343%. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 6.7 months, while in 2014 it was 29.9 months. Data are not available for the years 2008 to 2010.

When the average length of imprisonment is estimated on the basis of the ratio between stock and flow, a comparison of those two years reveals an increase of 80%. According to this indicator, in 2005 the average length of imprisonment was 5.5 months, while in 2014 it was 9.8 months.

**Figure 3.371. Turkey (3): Prison density per 100 places (Overcrowding)**

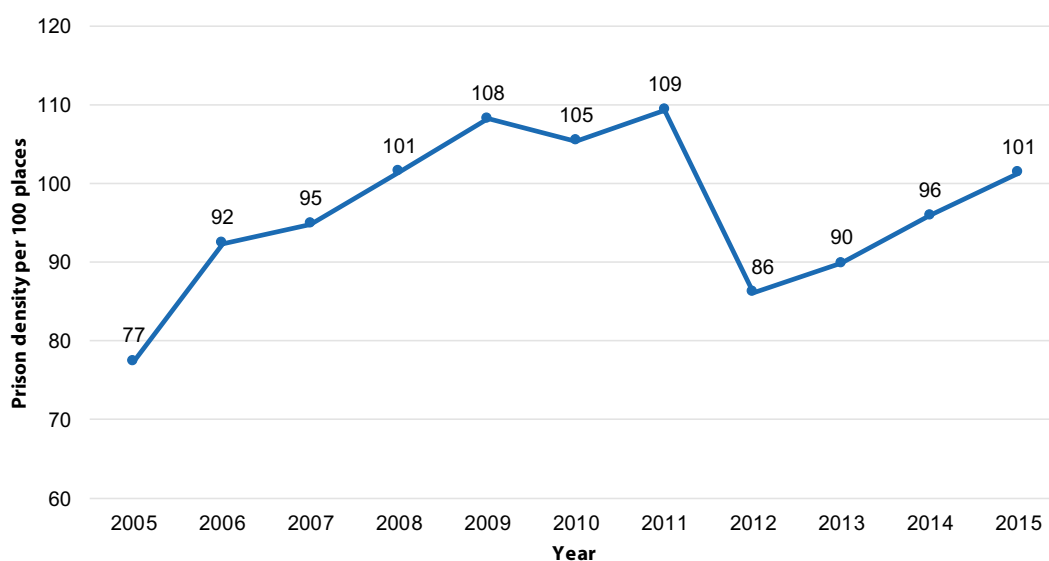


Figure 3.371 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the prison density of Turkey increased by 31%. In 2005, the country had 77 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 101.

**Figure 3.372. Turkey (4): Total capacity of penal institution and number of inmates**

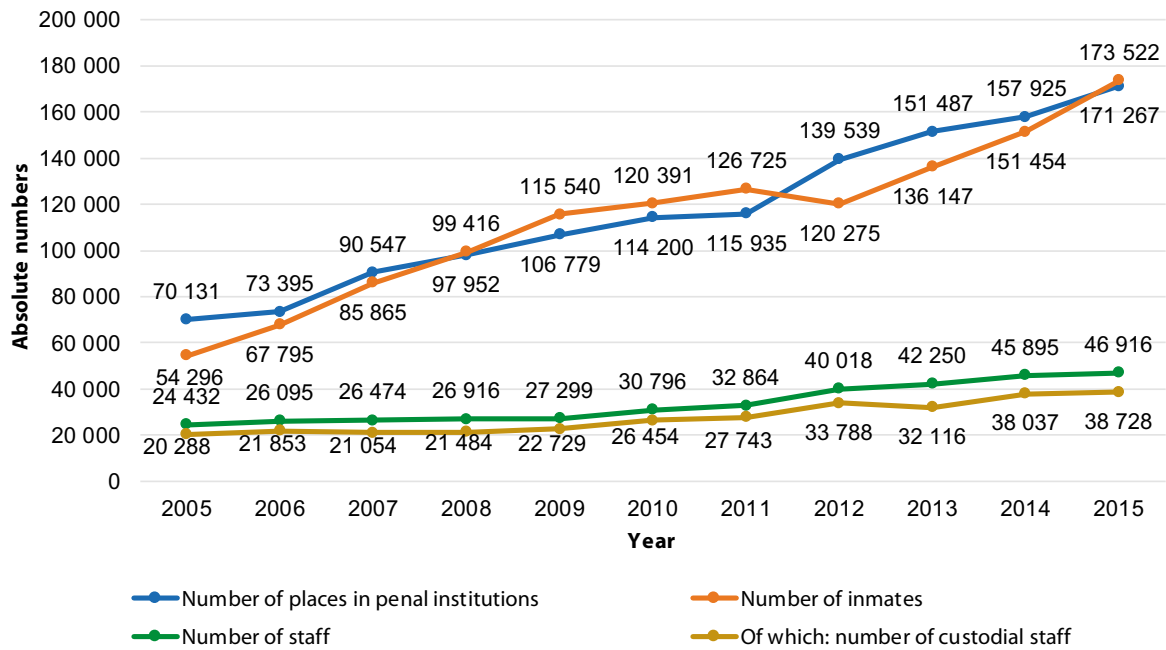


Figure 3.372 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the total number of places in penal institutions in Turkey increased by 144%. In 2005, the country had 70 131 places, while in 2015 it had 171 267. According to the information collected during this research, the increase is due to the construction of new penal institutions across the country.

Comparing the same years, the total number of inmates increased by 220%. In 2005, the country had 54 296 inmates, while in 2015 it had 173 522.

From 2005 to 2015, the total number of staff increased by 92%. In 2005, Turkey had a total staff of 24 432 persons, while in 2015 it had 49 916.

Comparing the same years, the total number of custodial staff increased by 91%. In 2005, Turkey had a total custodial staff of 20 288 persons, while in 2015 it had 38 728.

**Figure 3.373. Turkey (5): Percentage of females and foreigners in the prison population**

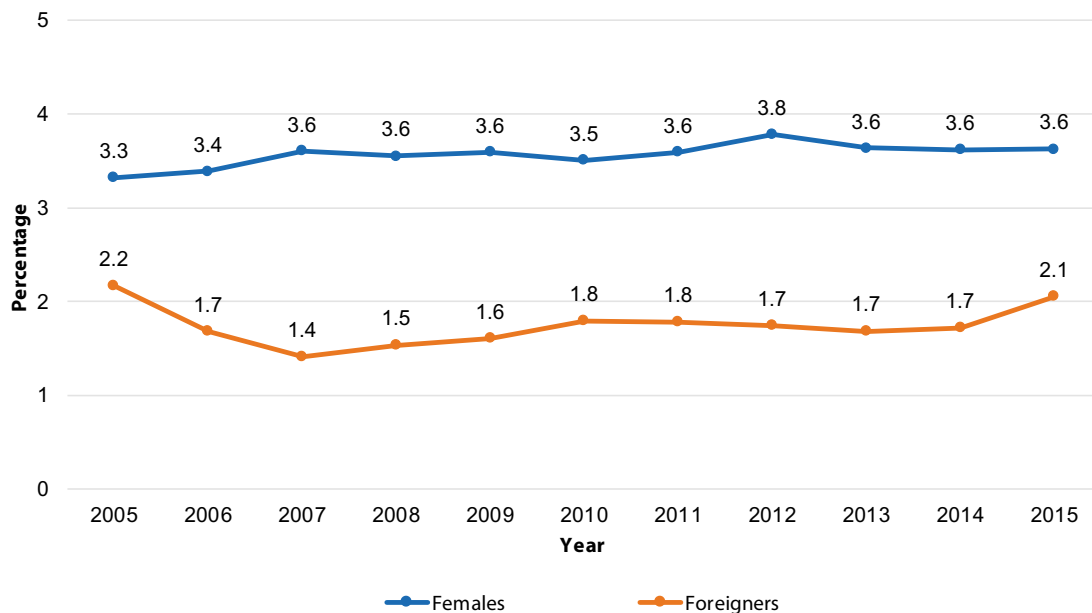


Figure 3.373 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of female inmates increased by 9%. In 2005, 3.3% of the inmates were females, while in 2015 they represented 3.6% of the total prison population.

Comparing the same years, the percentage of foreign inmates decreased by 5%. In 2005, 2.2% of the inmates were foreigners, while in 2015 they represented 2.1% of the total prison population.

**Figure 3.374. Turkey (6): Percentage of inmates and foreign inmates without a final sentence**

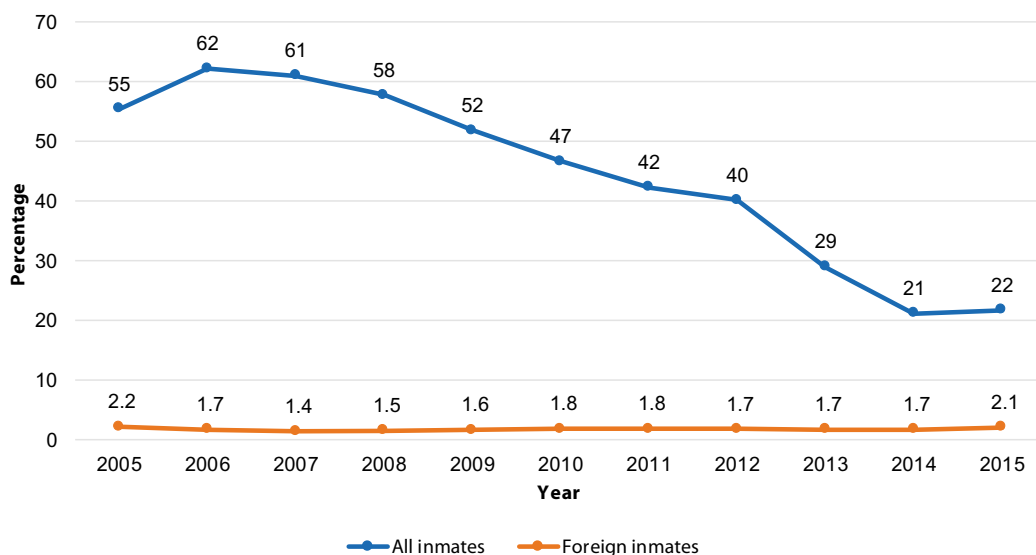
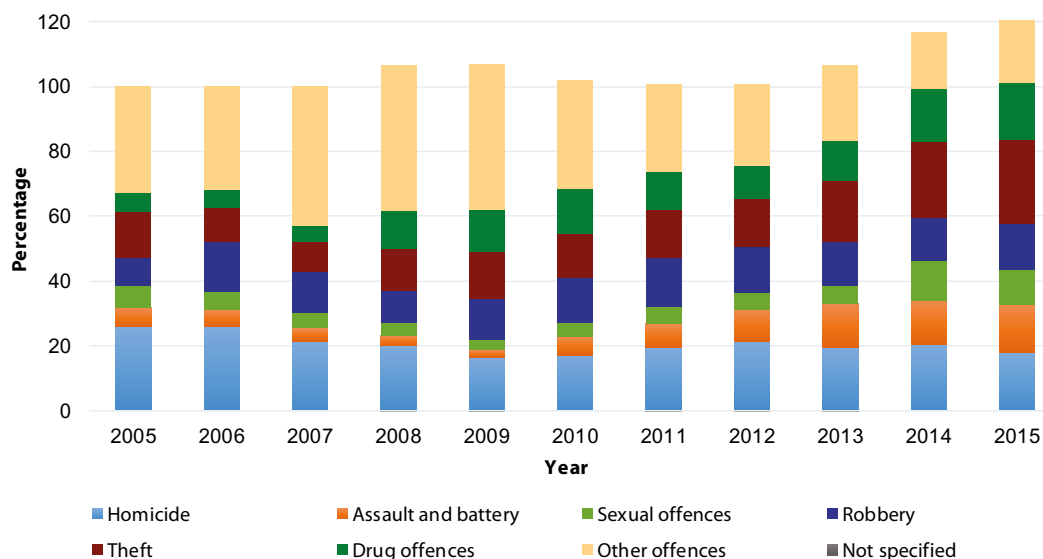


Figure 3.374 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence decreased by 61%. In 2005, 55% of inmates did not have a final sentence, while in 2015 inmates without a final sentence represented 22% of the total prison population.

Comparing the same years, the percentage of foreigners held in pre-trial detention decreased by 5%. In 2005, they represented 2.2% of the total number of inmates, while in 2015 they represented 2.1%.

**Figure 3.375. Turkey (7): Distribution (in percentage) of sentenced prisoners by offence<sup>153,154,155</sup>**



153. The figures provided by the country do not always add up to 100%.

154. Sexual offences include (1) rape (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005) and (2) other sexual offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008).

155. Other offences include (1) economic and financial offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008); (2) terrorism (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (3) organised crime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (4) cybercrime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2014); and (5) other cases (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005).

Figure 3.375 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentages of prisoners serving sentences for assault and battery, sexual offences, robbery, theft and drug offences increased, while the percentage of those serving sentences for homicide decreased. For some years, the total percentage adds up to more than 100% because the principal offence rule was not applied strictly.

**Figure 3.376. Turkey (8): Rate of deaths and suicides (per 10 000 inmates)**

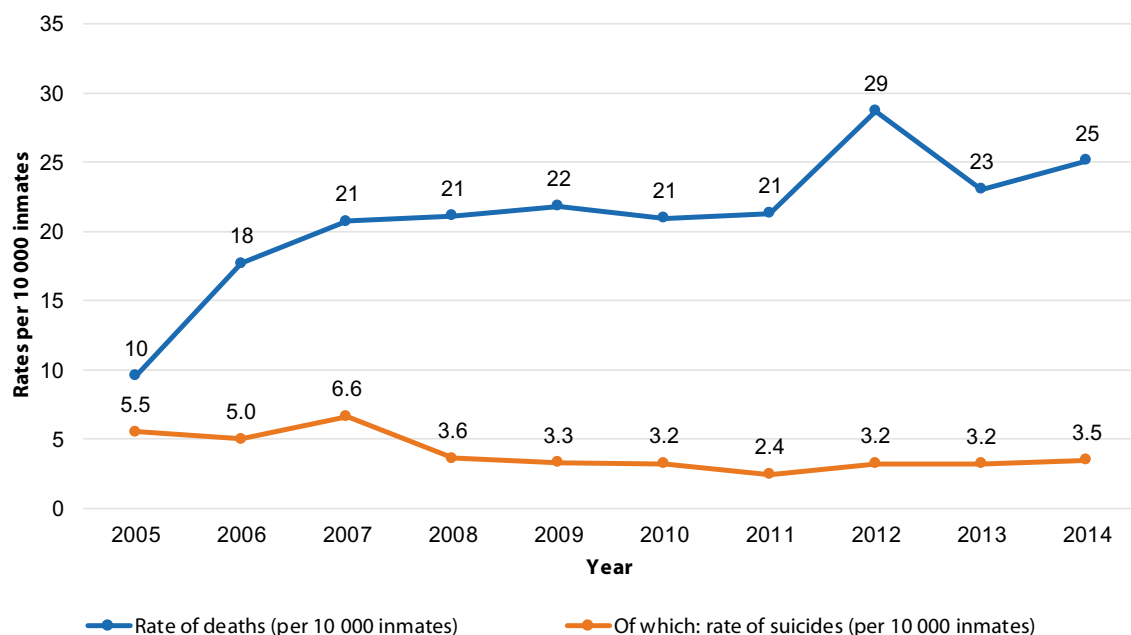


Figure 3.376 shows that from 2005 to 2014, the rate of deaths of inmates in penal institutions per 10 000 inmates increased by 162%. In 2005, there were 10 deaths per 10 000 inmates, while in 2014 there were 25.

Comparing the same years, the rate of suicides of inmates in penal institutions per 10 000 inmates decreased by 37%. In 2005, there were 5.5 suicides per 10 000 inmates, while in 2014 there were 3.5.



# Ukraine

## KEY FACTS

	2014/15	Comparative		Evolution 2005-2014/15	
		CoE 47	EU 28	Average	% Change
Prison population rate (inmates per 100 000 inhabitants) (01.09.2015)	204.0*	High	N/A	319.5**	↓↓↓
Flow of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (per 100 000 inhabitants)	107.9***	---	N/A	100.2****	↑↑
Flow of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (per 100 000 inhabitants)	115.9*****	Medium	N/A	116.9*****	↔
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	---	---	N/A	---	---
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	38.7***	---	N/A	40.0*****	↓
Prison density (inmates per 100 places) (01.09.2015)	65.7*	Low	N/A	94.0**	↓↓↓
Median age of the prison population (in years) (01.09.2015)	---	---	N/A	---	---
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	5.4*	Medium	N/A	5.6**	↓↓
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	2.0*	Low	N/A	1.7**	↑↑↑
<i>of which: in pre-trial detention</i>	31.2*	Medium	N/A	13.6*****	↑↑↑↑
Percentage of inmates without a final sentence (01.09.2015)	19.9*	Medium	N/A	21.3**	↑↑↑
Rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates in 2014	65.1***	High	N/A	51.8*****	↑↑↑
Rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates in 2014	5.1***	Medium	N/A	3.0*****	↑↑↑↑
<i>of which: % in pre-trial detention</i>	---	---	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ratio of inmates per staff member (01.09.2015)	1.8*	Medium	N/A	3.0**	↓↓↓↓
Percentage of custodial staff among total staff (01.09.2015)	23.1*	Low	N/A	39.1**	↓↓↓↓
Total budget spent by the prison administration in 2014 (in euros)	88 757 004 *****	N/A	N/A	---	---
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate in 2014 (in euros)	2.7*****	Low	N/A	3.0*****	↓↓

\* Data refers to 2014.

\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2005 to 2014.

\*\*\* Data refers to 2011

\*\*\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2009 to 2011

\*\*\*\*\* Data refers to 2013.

\*\*\*\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2009 to 2013.

\*\*\*\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2009 to 2011

\*\*\*\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2008 to 2014.

\*\*\*\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2005 to 2013.

## UKRAINE IN BRIEF

- ▶ Comparing 2013-2014 to 2005, the following indicators show a decrease: prison population rate (–47%), prison density (–42%), average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow (–9% from 2009 to 2011), percentage of female inmates (–15%), Ratio of inmates per staff member (–57%), percentage of custodial staff (–59%) and average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (–12% from 2009 to 2013).
- ▶ Comparing 2013-2014 to 2005, the following indicators show an increase: flow of entries into penal institutions (+20% from 2009 to 2011), percentage of foreign inmates (+32), percentage of foreigners held in pre-trial detention (+327% from 2008 to 2014), percentage of inmates without a final sentence (+20), rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates (+35%) and rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates (+472%).
- ▶ Comparing 2013 to 2009, the flow of releases from penal institutions remained stable (+1%).

## UKRAINE IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

- ▶ Compared to other European countries, in 2013-2014 Ukraine presents:
  - Low: prison density, percentage of foreign inmates, percentage of custodial staff among total staff, average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate.
  - Medium: flow of releases from penal institutions, percentage of female inmates, percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates, percentage of inmates without a final sentence, rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates (in 2011), Ratio of inmates per staff member.
  - High: prison population rate, rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates (in 2011).

## GENERAL COMMENTS

Figure 3.401. Ukraine (1): Prison population rate and flow of entries and releases from penal institutions (per 100 000 inhabitants)

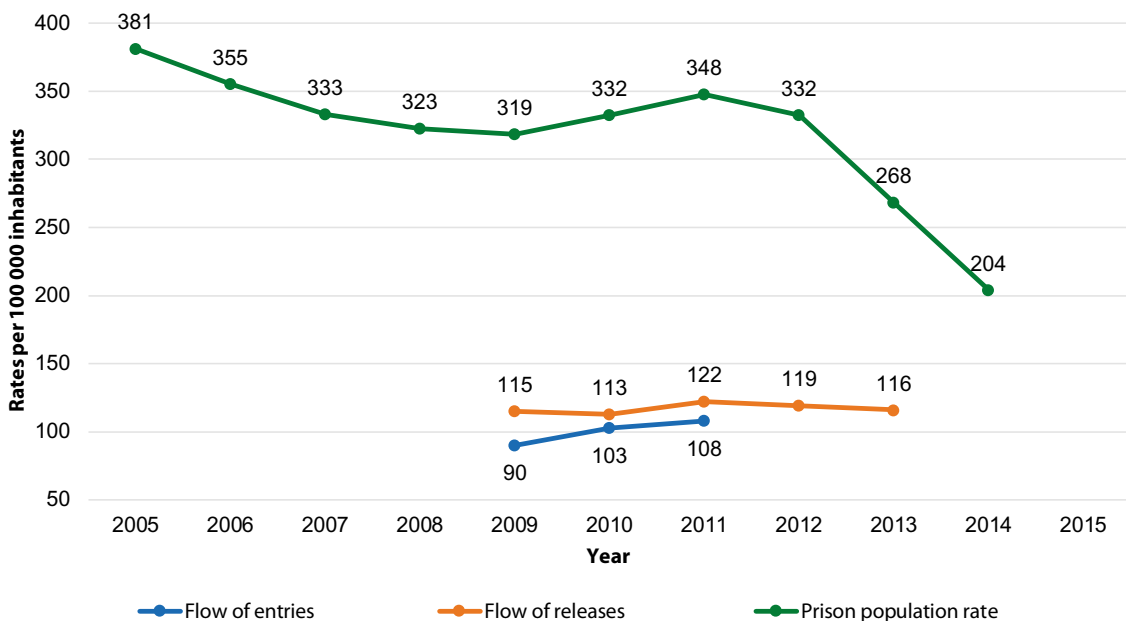


Figure 3.401 shows that from 2005 to 2014, the prison population rate of Ukraine (stock) decreased by 47%. In 2005, the country had 381 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2014 it had 204.

For most of the series, data on the flow of entries and the flow of releases are not available.

Figure 3.402. Ukraine (2): Average length of imprisonment (in months)

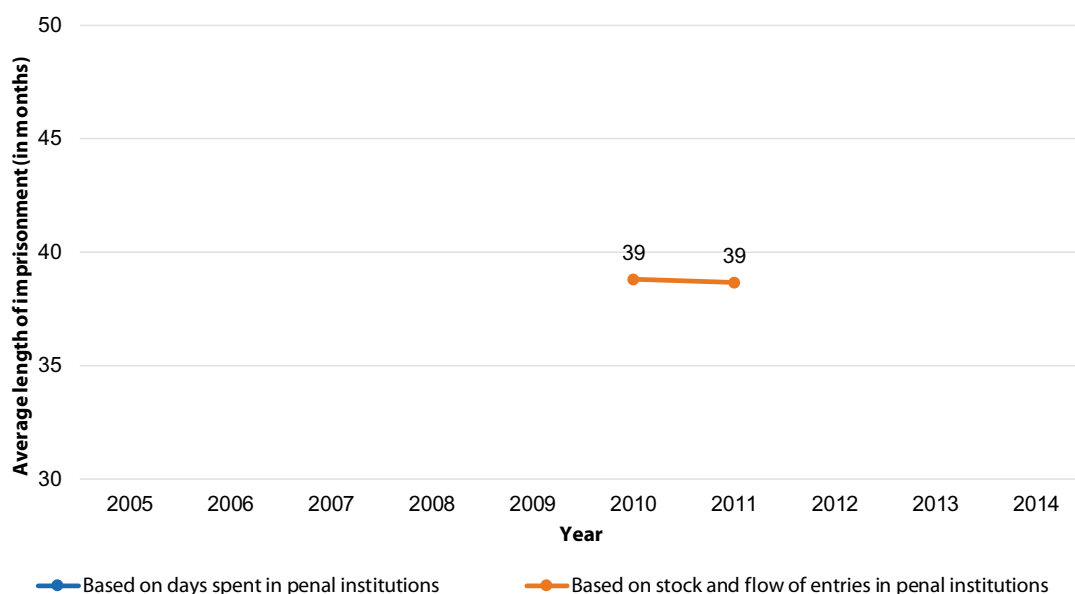


Figure 3.402 shows that most of the data required for the estimation of the average length of imprisonment based on the ratio between stock and flow are not available, and no data are available for its estimation based on the number of days spent in penal institutions.

Figure 3.403. Ukraine (3): Prison density per 100 places (Overcrowding)

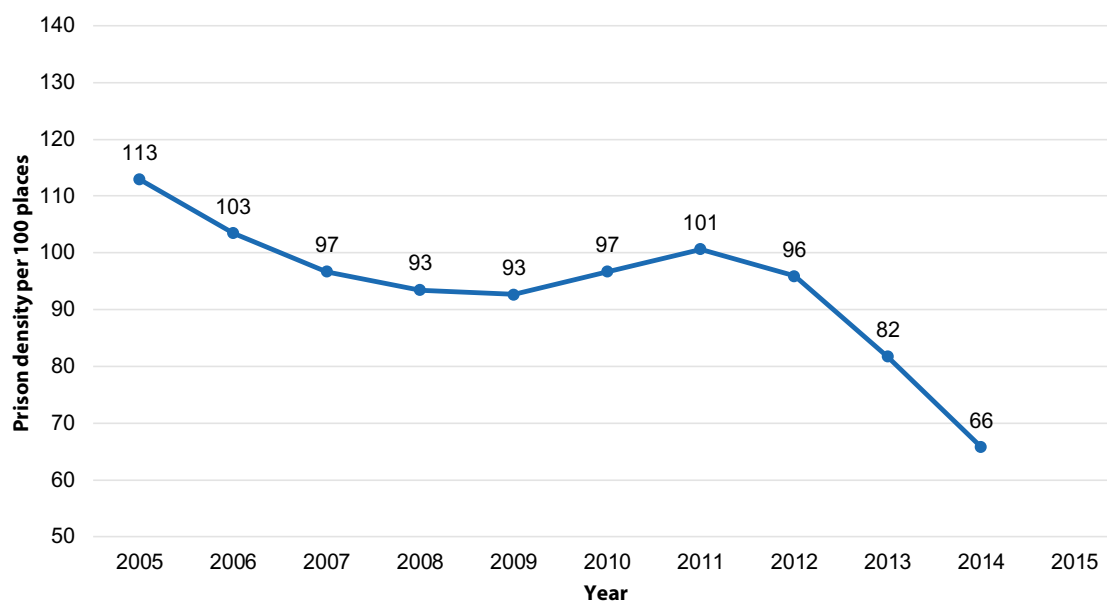


Figure 3.403 shows that from 2005 to 2014, the prison density of Ukraine decreased by 42%. In 2005, the country had 113 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2014 it had 66.

**Figure 3.404. Ukraine (4): Total capacity of penal institution and number of inmates**

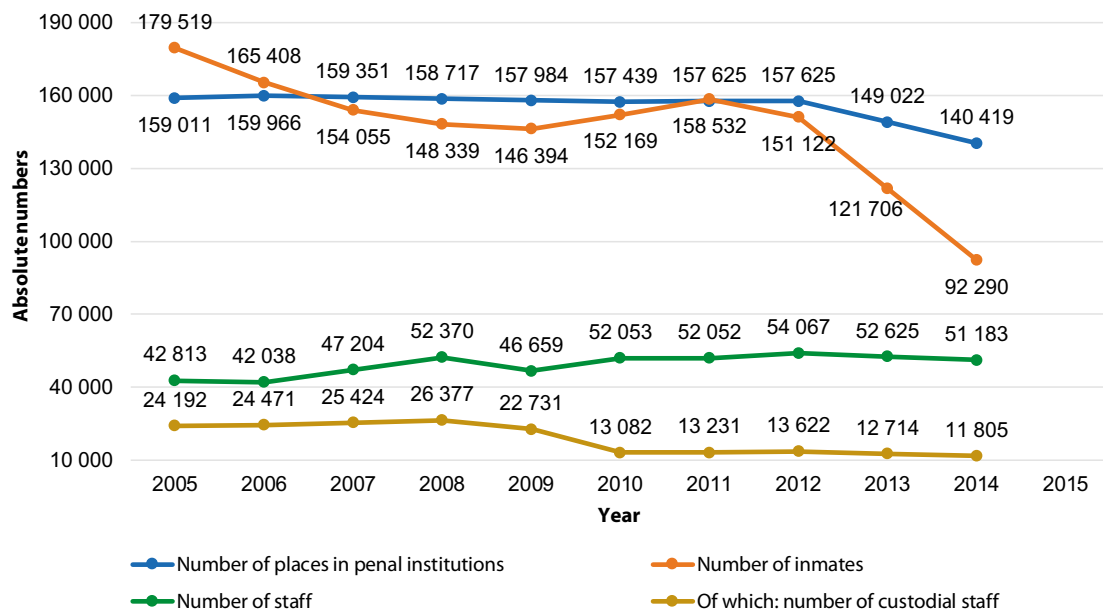


Figure 3.404 shows that from 2005 to 2014, the total number of places in penal institutions in Ukraine decreased by 12%. In 2005, the country had 159 011 places, while in 2014 it had 140 419.

Comparing the same years, the total number of inmates decreased by 49%. In 2005, the country had 179 519 inmates, while in 2014 it had 92 290.

From 2005 to 2015, the total number of staff increased by 20%. In 2005, Ukraine had a total staff of 42 813 persons, while in 2014 it had 51 183.

Comparing the same years, the total number of custodial staff decreased by 51%. In 2005, Ukraine had a total custodial staff of 24 192 persons, while in 2014 it had 11 805.

**Figure 3.405. Ukraine (5): Percentage of females and foreigners in the prison population**

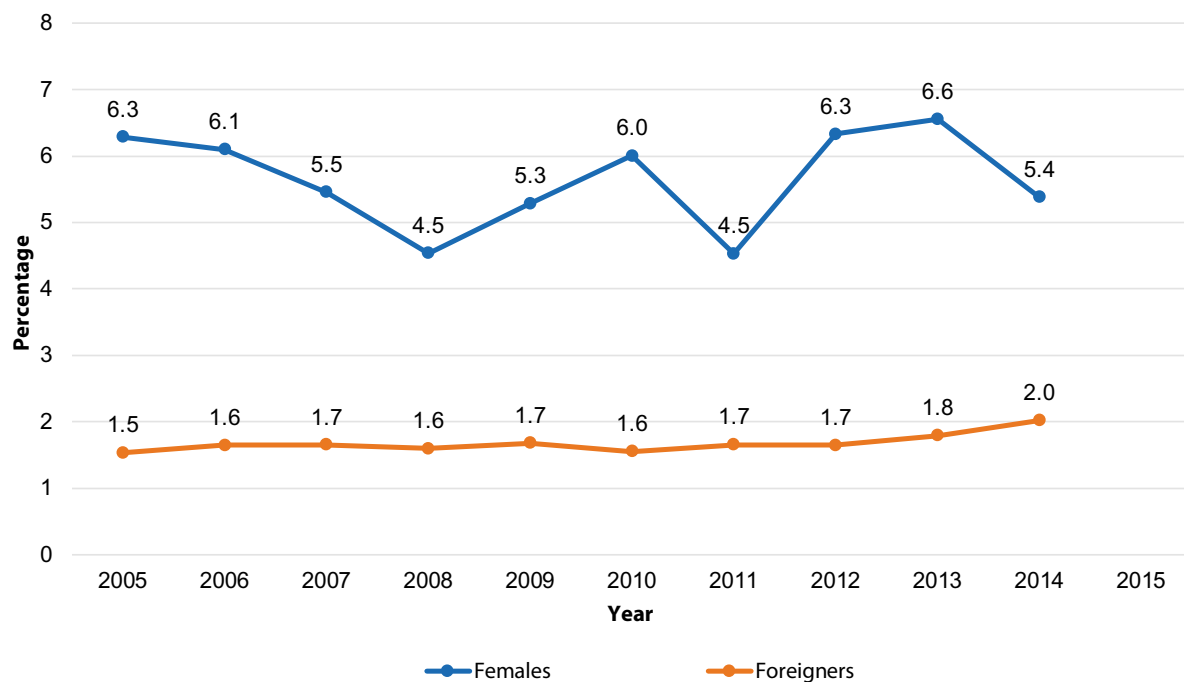


Figure 3.405 shows that from 2005 to 2014, the percentage of female inmates decreased by 15%. In 2005, 6.3% of the inmates were females, while in 2014 they represented 5.4% of the total prison population.

Comparing the same years, the percentage of foreign inmates increased by 31%. In 2005, 1.5% of the inmates were foreigners, while in 2014 they represented 2% of the total prison population.

**Figure 3.406. Ukraine (6): Percentage of inmates and foreign inmates without a final sentence**

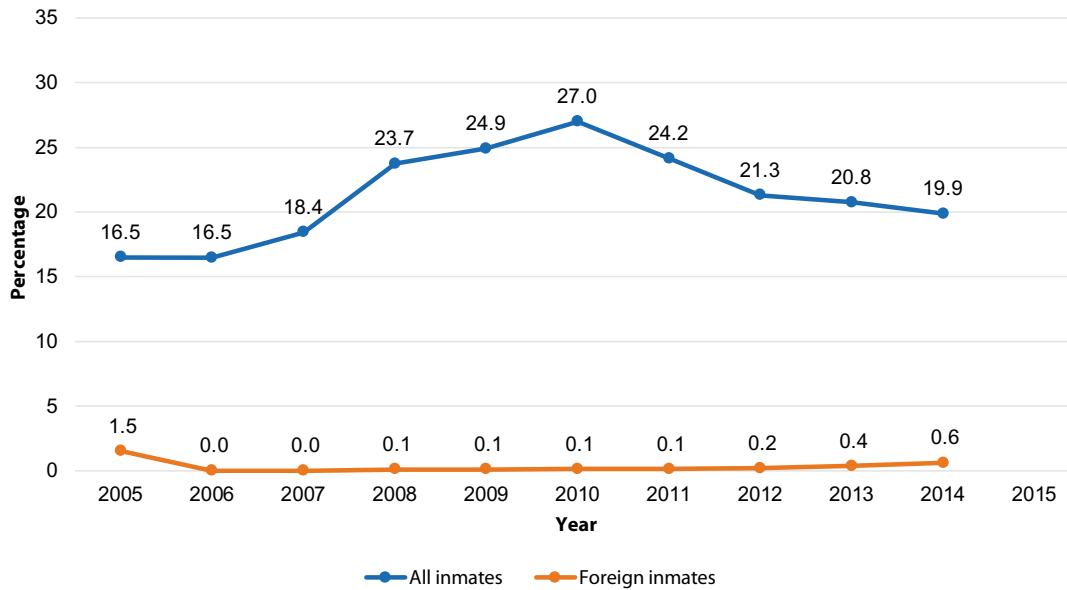
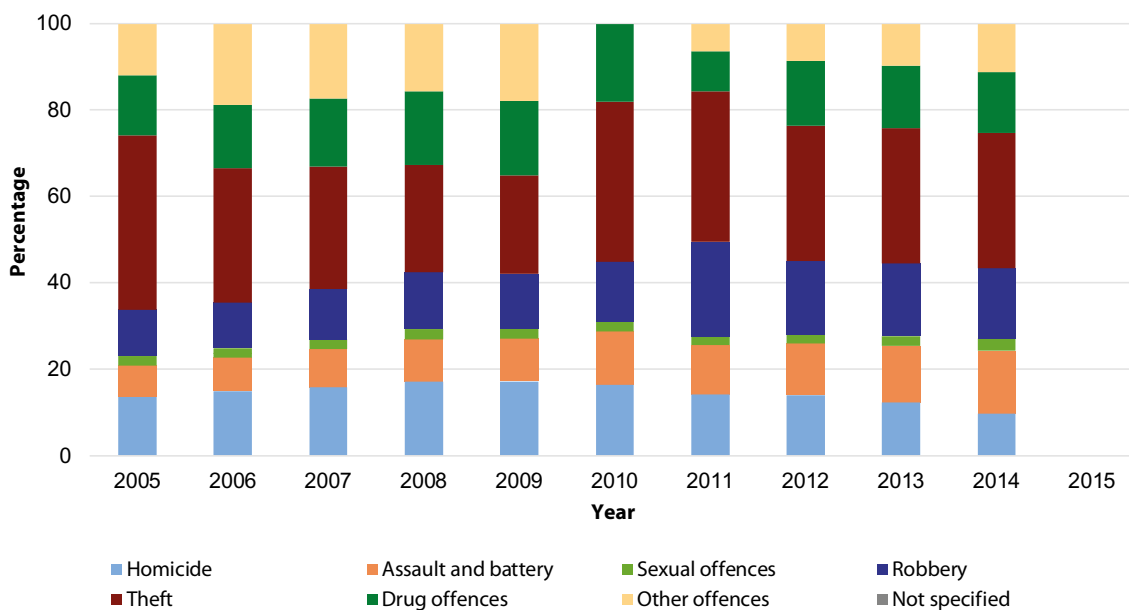


Figure 3.406 shows that from 2005 to 2014, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence increased by 20%. In 2005, 17% of inmates did not have a final sentence, while in 2014 inmates without a final sentence represented 20% of the total prison population.

Comparing the same years, the percentage of foreigners held in pre-trial detention decreased by 59%. In 2005, they represented 1.5% of the total number of inmates, while in 2014 they represented 0.6%.

**Figure 3.407. Ukraine (6): Percentage of inmates and foreign inmates without a final sentence<sup>156,157,158</sup>**



156. The figures provided by the country do not always add up to 100%.

157. Sexual offences include (1) rape (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005) and (2) other sexual offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008).

158. Other offences include (1) economic and financial offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008); (2) terrorism (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (3) organised crime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (4) cybercrime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2014); and (5) other cases (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005).

Figure 3.407 shows that from 2005 to 2014, the percentages of prisoners serving sentences for assault and battery, robbery and theft increased, while the percentages of those serving sentences for homicide and theft decreased. The percentage of those serving sentences for drug offences was similar in both years.

**Figure 3.408. Ukraine (8): Rate of deaths and suicides (per 10 000 inmates)**

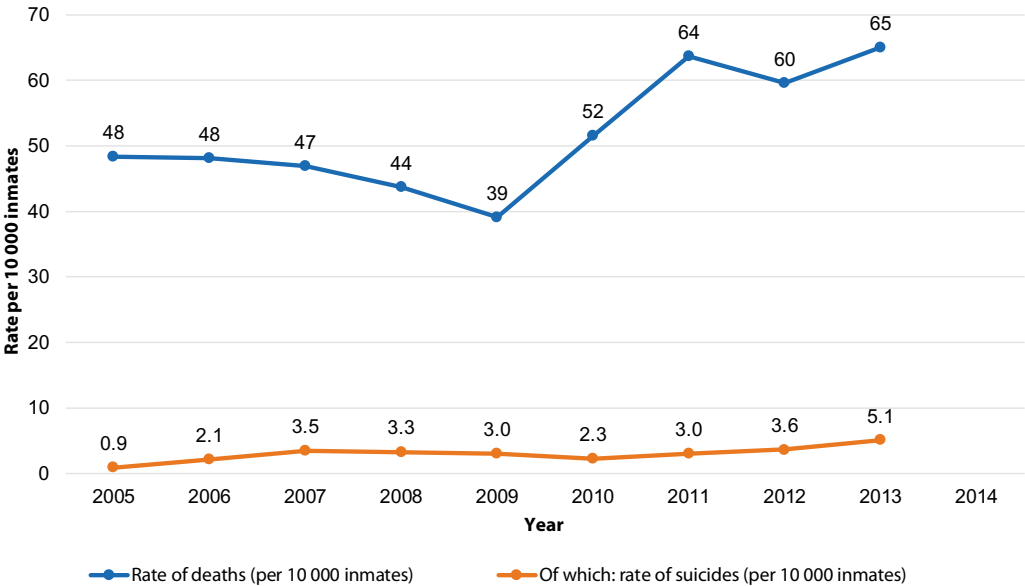


Figure 3.408 shows that from 2005 to 2014, the rate of deaths of inmates in penal institutions per 10 000 inmates increased by 35%. In 2005, there were 48 deaths per 10 000 inmates, while in 2014 there were 65.

Comparing the same years, the rate of suicides of inmates in penal institutions per 10 000 inmates increased by more than 450%. In 2005, there were 0.9 suicides per 10 000 inmates, while in 2014 there were 5.1.

# UK: England and Wales

## KEY FACTS

	2014/15	Comparative		Evolution 2005-2014/15	
		CoE 47	EU 28	Average	% Change
Prison population rate (inmates per 100 000 inhabitants) (01.09.2015)	148.3	Medium	High	149.4	↔
Flow of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (per 100 000 inhabitants)	212.5	Medium	Medium	222.5	↓↓
Flow of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (per 100 000 inhabitants)	---	---	---	---	---
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	---	---	---	---	---
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	8.5	Medium	Medium	8.1	↑↑↑
Prison density (inmates per 100 places) (01.09.2015)	97.6	Medium	Medium	97.0	↔
Median age of the prison population (in years) (01.09.2015)	33.0	Low	Low	31.2	↑
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	4.5	Medium	Low	5.1	↓↓↓
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	12.2	Medium	Medium	13.1	↔
<i>of which:</i> in pre-trial detention	21.2	Low	Low	17.0	↓↓
Percentage of inmates without a final sentence (01.09.2015)	15.7	Low	Low	16.8	↓↓
Rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates in 2014	28.4	Medium	Medium	22.8	↑↑↑
Rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates in 2014	10.4	High	High	8.5	↔
<i>of which:</i> % in pre-trial detention	---	---	---	---	---
Ratio of inmates per staff member (01.09.2015)	2.0	High	High	1.8	↑↑↑
Percentage of custodial staff among total staff (01.09.2015)	50.5	Low	Low	62.5	↓↓
Total budget spent by the prison administration in 2014 (in euros)	3 562 000 000	N/A	N/A	3 504 500 000*	↔
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate in 2014 (in euros)	115.8	High	Medium	113.8**	↔

\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2011 to 2014.

\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2010 to 2014.

## UK: ENGLAND AND WALES IN BRIEF

- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators show a decrease: flow of entries into penal institutions (–14%), percentage of female inmates (–24%), percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates (–10%), percentage of inmates without a final sentence (–15%) and percentage of custodial staff (–14%).
- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators show an increase: average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow (+22%), median age of the population (+8%), rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates (+24%) and Ratio of inmates per staff member (+25%).
- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators remained stable: prison population rate (–4%), prison density (+2%), percentage of foreign inmates (–4%), rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates (+2%), total budget spent by the prison administration (+3% from 2011 to 2014) and average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (–1% from 2010 to 2014).

## UK: ENGLAND AND WALES IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

- ▶ Compared to other European countries, in 2014/15 England & Wales present:
  - Low: median age of the prison population, percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates, percentage of inmates without a final sentence, percentage of custodial staff among total staff.
  - Medium: flow of entries into penal institutions, average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow, prison density, percentage of foreign inmates, rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates.
  - High: rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates, Ratio of inmates per staff member.
- ▶ When the prison population England and Wales rank medium compared to the member states of the Council of Europe, but high compared to the member states of the European Union.
- ▶ When the percentage of female inmates is calculated, England and Wales rank medium compared to the member states of the Council of Europe, but low compared to the member states of the European Union.
- ▶ When the average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate is calculated, England and Wales rank high compared to the member states of the Council of Europe, but medium compared to the member states of the European Union.

## GENERAL COMMENTS

Figure 3.377. UK: England and Wales (1): Prison population rate and flow of entries and releases from penal institutions (per 100 000 inhabitants)

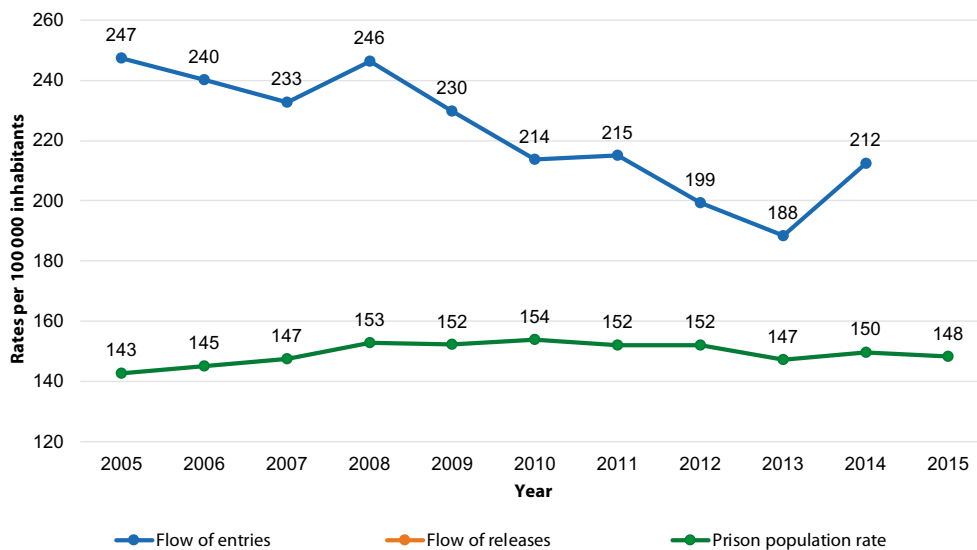


Figure 3.377 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the prison population rate of England & Wales (stock) increased by 4%. In 2005, they had 143 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2015 they had 148.

From 2005 to 2014, the flow of entries decreased by 14%. In 2005, there were 247 entries into penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 212. According to the information collected during this



research, the decrease from 2008 to 2013 is mainly driven by a decrease in the number of offenders entering pre-trial detention, which corresponds to a fall of about 30% from 2005 to 2014.

Data are not available for the flow of releases.

**Figure 3.378. UK: England and Wales (2): Average length of imprisonment (in months)**

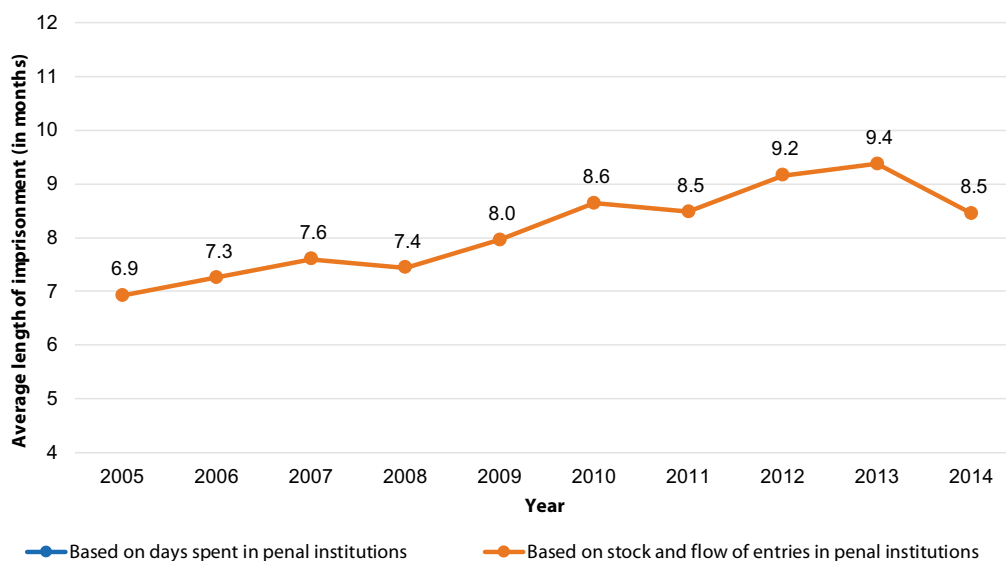


Figure 3.378 shows that from 2005 to 2014, the average length of imprisonment estimated on the basis of the ratio between stock and flow increased by 22%. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 6.9 months, while in 2014 it was 8.5 months.

No data are available for the estimation of the average length of imprisonment based on the number of days spent in penal institutions.

**Figure 3.379. UK: England and Wales (3): Prison density per 100 places (Overcrowding)**

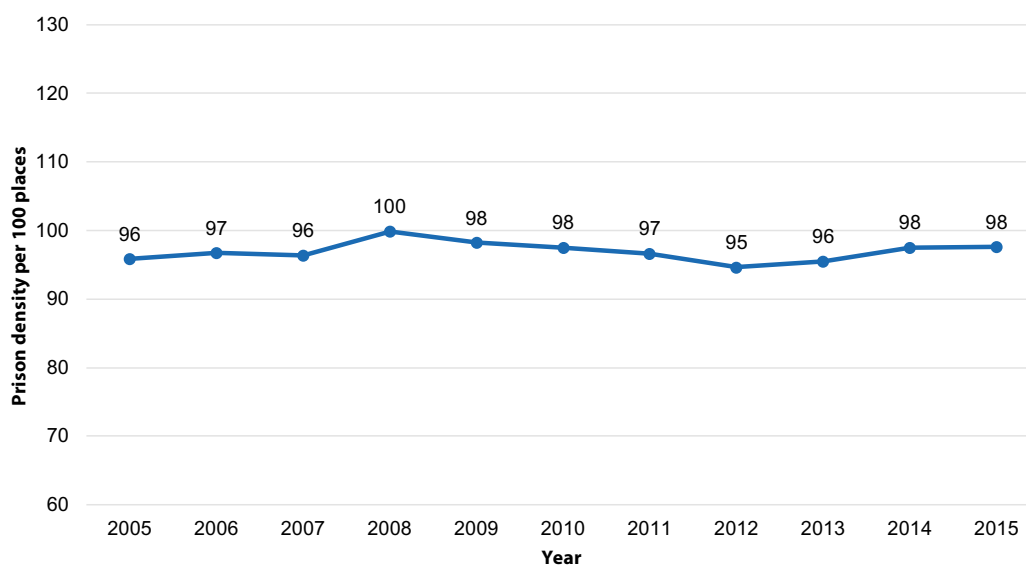


Figure 3.379 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the prison density of England and Wales increased by 2%. In 2005, they had 96 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2015 they had 98.

Figure 3.380. UK: England and Wales (4): Total capacity of penal institution and number of inmates

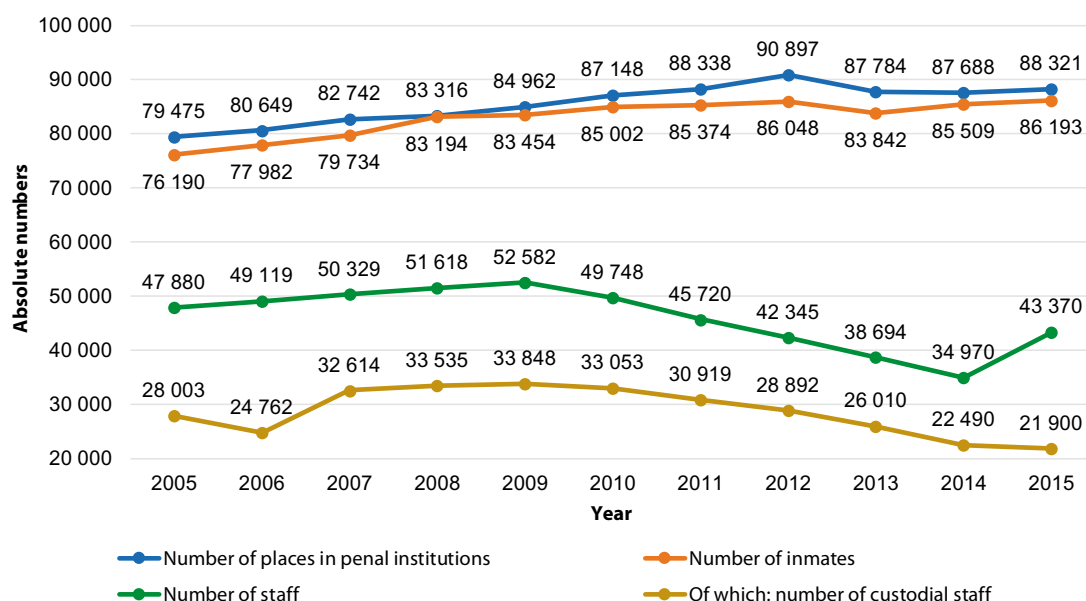


Figure 3.380 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the total number of places in penal institutions in England & Wales increased by 11%. In 2005, they had 79 475 places, while in 2015 they had 88 321. According to the information collected for this research, changes in the capacity of penal institutions are to be expected due to the operational nature of the prison estate. These capacity changes could be due to factors such as routine maintenance or refurbishment, but could also be caused by the opening or closing of entire prisons or prison wings.

According to the information provided on the website of the United Kingdom Government that hosts the official statistics on prison population in England and Wales ([www.gov.uk/government/statistics/prison-population-figures-2017](http://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/prison-population-figures-2017), accessed 20 February 2019), they use the concept of operational capacity to define the capacity of their prison system. The definitions used are the following:

- ▶ *Certified Normal Accommodation (CNA)*, or uncrowded capacity, is the Prison Service's own measure of accommodation. CNA represents the good, decent standard of accommodation that the Prison Service aspires to provide all inmates.
- ▶ *Baseline CNA* is the sum total of all certified accommodation in an establishment except, normally, cells in punishment or segregation units, and healthcare cells or rooms in training prisons and Young Offenders Institutions (YOIs) that are not routinely used to accommodate long-stay patients.
- ▶ *In-Use CNA* is *baseline CNA* less those places not available for immediate use, for example damaged cells or cells affected by building works.
- ▶ The *Operational Capacity* of a prison is the total number of inmates that an establishment can hold, taking into account control, security and the proper operation of the planned regime. It is determined by the Deputy Director of Custody on the basis of operational judgment and experience.
- ▶ The *Useable Operational Capacity* of the prison estate is the sum of all establishments' operational capacity less 2 000 places. This is known as the operating margin and reflects the constraints imposed by the need to provide separate accommodation for different classes of prisoner, that is by sex, age, security category, conviction status, single cell risk assessment and also geographical distribution.
- ▶ *Crowding*: where the operational capacity of a prison is higher than the CNA it will be classed as having the potential to be "crowded", which can mean prisoners share cells. Her Majesty's Prison and Probation Service (HMPPS) lists the average number of prisoners held in crowded conditions (for example two prisoners held in a cell designed for one, or three prisoners held in a cell designed for two) and publishes the results in supplementary tables at [www.gov.uk/government/statistics/annual-national-offender-management-service-digest-2016-to-2017](http://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/annual-national-offender-management-service-digest-2016-to-2017) (accessed 20 February 2019).
- ▶ *Establishments Exceeding their Operational Capacity*: Governors, Controllers and Directors of contracted-out prisons must ensure that the approved operational capacity is not normally exceeded other than on an exceptional basis to accommodate pressing operational need.

From 2005 to 2015, the total number of inmates increased by 13%. In 2005, England & Wales had 76 190 inmates, while in 2015 they had 86 193.

From 2005 to 2015, the total number of staff decreased by 9%. In 2005, England and Wales had a total staff of 47 880 persons, while in 2015 they had had 43 370.

Comparing the same years, the total number of custodial staff decreased by 22%. In 2005, England & Wales had a total custodial staff of 28 003 persons, while in 2015 they had 21 900.

**Figure 3.381. UK: England and Wales (5): Percentage of females and foreigners in the prison population**

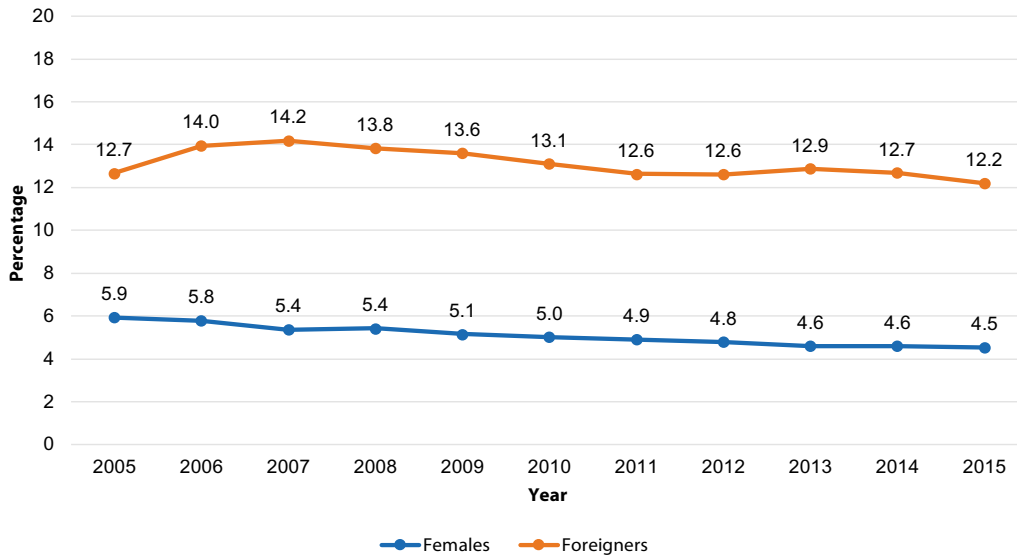


Figure 3.381 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of female inmates decreased by 24%. In 2005, 5.9% of the inmates were females, while in 2015 they represented 4.5% of the total prison population.

Comparing the same years, the percentage of foreign inmates decreased by 4%. In 2005, 13% of the inmates were foreigners, while in 2015 they represented 12% of the total prison population.

**Figure 3.382. UK: England and Wales (6): Percentage of inmates and foreign inmates without a final sentence**

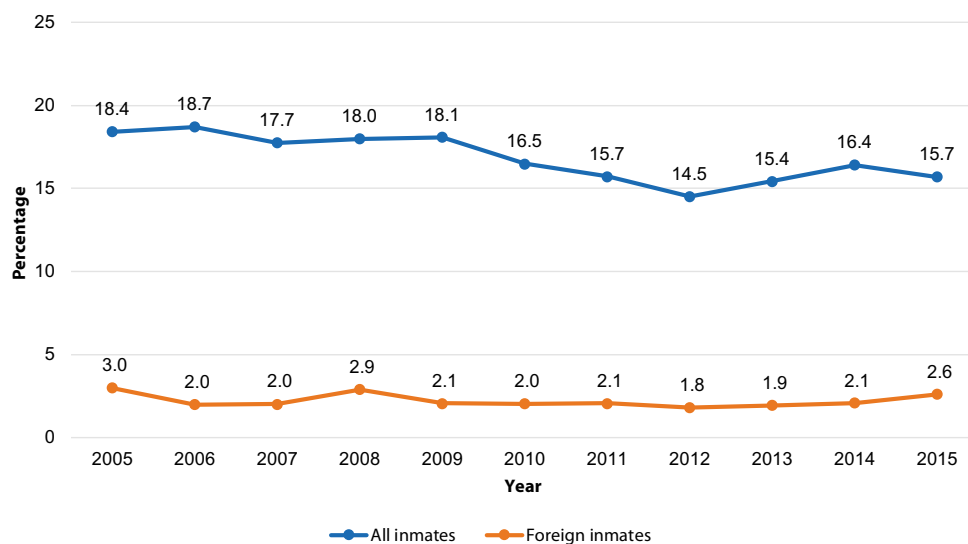


Figure 3.382 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence decreased by 15%. In 2005, 18% of inmates did not have a final sentence, while in 2015 inmates without a final sentence represented 16% of the total prison population.

Comparing the same years, the percentage of foreigners held in pre-trial detention decreased by 13%. In 2005, they represented 3% of the total number of inmates, while in 2015 they represented 2.6%.

Figure 3.383. UK: England and Wales (7): Distribution (in percentage) of sentenced prisoners by offence<sup>159,160,161</sup>

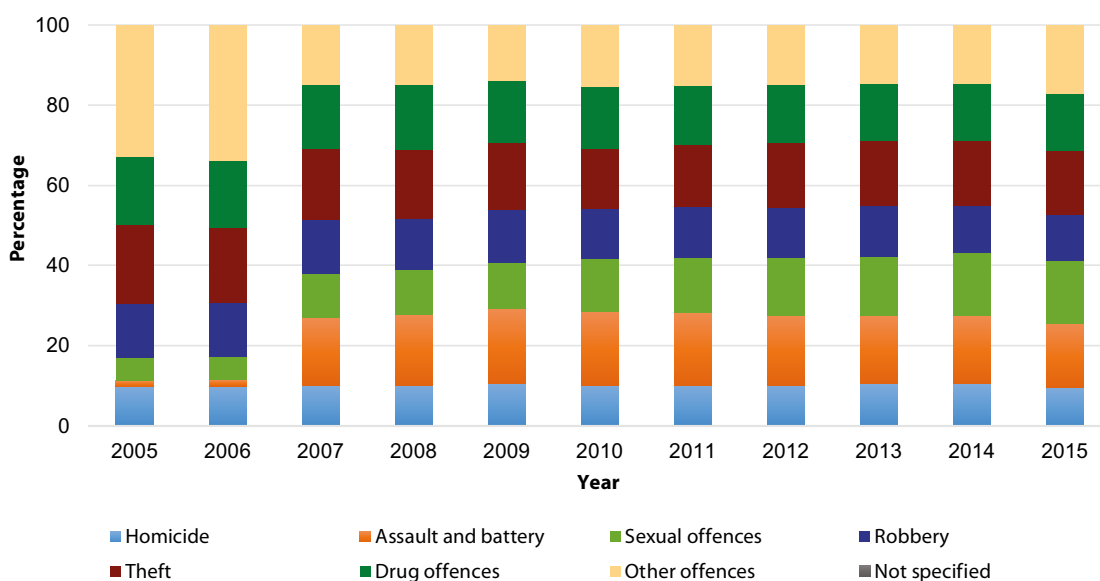
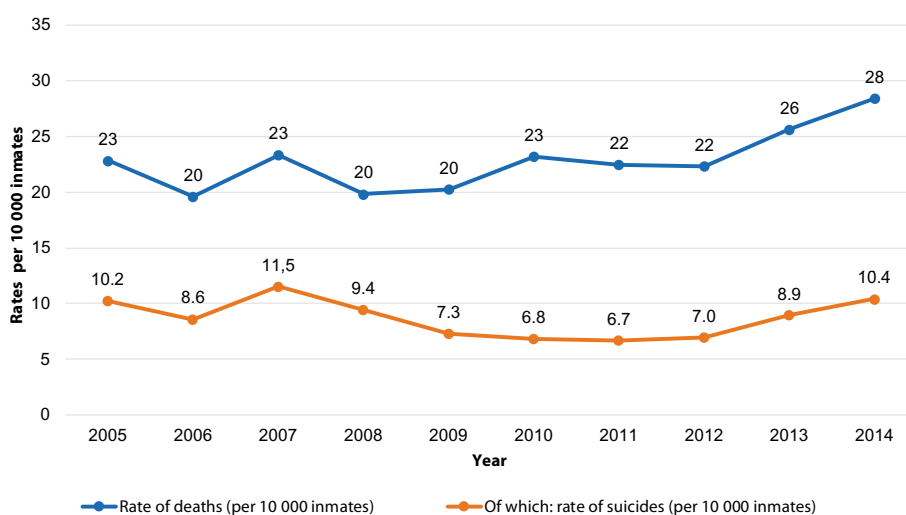


Figure 3.383 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentages of prisoners serving sentences for assault and battery, and sexual offences, increased, while the percentages of those serving sentences for robbery, theft and drug offences decreased. According to the information collected during this research, the major changes in the distribution observed from 2006 to 2007 are due to a modification of the methodology used for classifying offences. In particular:

- ▶ The category of “Assault and Battery” used in SPACE is not used in England and Wales: before 2007, it appears that the figures provided by the prison administrations for this category reflected the number of “assault” offenders (approximately 1 000), and that all other “Violence Against the Person” offences (including wounding and cruelty to children) were counted in the “Other offences” category.
- ▶ Since 2007, the “Assault and Battery” figures provided reflect all non-homicide “Violence Against the Person” offences. This also explains why the category “other offences” went down significantly from 2006 to 2007.

Figure 3.384. UK: England and Wales (8): Rate of deaths and suicides (per 10 000 inmates)



159. The figures provided by the country do not always add up to 100%.

160. Sexual offences include (1) rape (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005) and (2) other sexual offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008).

161. Other offences include (1) economic and financial offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008); (2) terrorism (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (3) organised crime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (4) cybercrime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2014); and (5) other cases (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005).

Figure 3.384 shows that from 2005 to 2014, the rate of deaths of inmates in penal institutions per 10 000 inmates increased by 24%. In 2005, there were 23 deaths per 10 000 inmates, while in 2014 there were 28.

Comparing the same years, the rate of suicides of inmates in penal institutions per 10 000 inmates remained relatively stable.



# UK: Northern Ireland

## KEY FACTS

	2014/15	Comparative		Evolution 2005-2014/15	
		CoE 47	EU 28	Average	% Change
Prison population rate (inmates per 100 000 inhabitants) (01.09.2015)	91.5	Medium	Medium	89.0	↑↑↑
Flow of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (per 100 000 inhabitants)	219.7	Medium	High	323.4	↓↓↓↓
Flow of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (per 100 000 inhabitants)	225.3	High	High	283.6*	↓↓↓
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	5.5	Medium	Low	3.6**	↑↑↑↑↑
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	5.5	Medium	Low	3.4	↑↑↑↑↑
Prison density (inmates per 100 places) (01.09.2015)	91.8	Medium	Medium	92.8	↔↔
Median age of the prison population (in years) (01.09.2015)	32.2	Low	Low	31.1	↑
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	3.1	Low	Low	3.3	↑↑↑↑
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	8.1	Medium	Medium	6.8	↑↑↑↑↑
<i>of which:</i> in pre-trial detention	62.8	High	High	66.7	↑↑↑↑↑
Percentage of inmates without a final sentence (01.09.2015)	29.3	High	High	36.9	↓↓↓↓↓
Rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates in 2014	5.4	Low	Low	27.7	↓↓↓↓↓
Rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates in 2014	0.0***	Low	Low	8.2****	↓↓↓↓↓
<i>of which:</i> % in pre-trial detention	0.0***	Low	Low	N/A	N/A
Ratio of inmates per staff member (01.09.2015)	0.9	Low	Low	0.8	↑↑↑↑
Percentage of custodial staff among total staff (01.09.2015)	74.0	High	High	70.2	↓↓↓↓↓
Total budget spent by the prison administration in 2014 (in euros)	138 884 000	N/A	N/A	158 038 194 *****	↓↓↓
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate in 2014 (in euros)	112.2	Medium	Medium	226.1*****	↓↓↓↓↓

\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2009 to 2014.

\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2007 to 2014.

\*\*\* Data refers to 2014.

\*\*\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2005 to 2014.

\*\*\*\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2011 to 2014.

\*\*\*\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2008 to 2014.

## UK: NORTHERN IRELAND IN BRIEF

- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators show a decrease: flow of entries into penal institutions (–39%), flow of releases from penal institutions (–15% from 2009 to 2014), percentage of inmates without a final sentence (–23%), rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates (–82%), rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates (there were no suicides in 2014), percentage of custodial staff (–40%), total budget spent by the prison administration (–10% from 2011 to 2014) and average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (–56% from 2008 to 2014).
- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators show an increase: prison population rate (+18%), average length of imprisonment based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (+90% from 2007 to 2014), average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow (+114%), median age of the population (+5%), percentage of female inmates (+40%), percentage of foreign inmates (+185%), percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates (+59%) and Ratio of inmates per staff member (+30%).
- ▶ Comparing 2015 to 2005, the prison density remained stable (0%).

## UK: NORTHERN IRELAND IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

- ▶ Compared to other European countries, in 2014/15 Northern Ireland presents:
  - Low: median age of the prison population, percentage of female inmates, rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates, rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates (in 2014), percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention (in 2014), Ratio of inmates per staff member.
  - Medium: prison population rate, prison density, percentage of foreign inmates, average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate.
  - High: flow of releases from penal institutions, percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates, percentage of inmates without a final sentence, percentage of custodial staff among total staff.
- ▶ When the flow of entries into penal institutions is calculated, Northern Ireland ranks medium compared to the member states of the Council of Europe, but high compared to the member states of the European Union.
- ▶ When the average length of imprisonment based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions and the average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow are calculated, Northern Ireland ranks medium compared to the member states of the Council of Europe, but low compared to the member states of the European Union.

## GENERAL COMMENTS

Figure 3.385. UK: Northern Ireland (1): Prison population rate and flow of entries and releases from penal institutions (per 100 000 inhabitants)

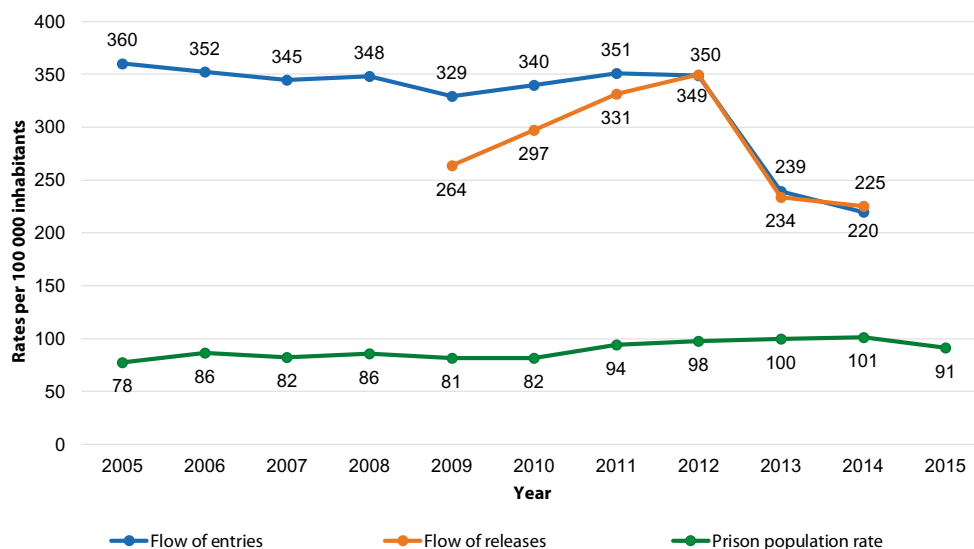




Figure 3.385 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the prison population rate of Northern Ireland (stock) increased by 18%. In 2005, it had 78 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 91.

From 2005 to 2014, the flow of entries decreased by 39%. In 2005, there were 360 entries into penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 220.

From 2009 to 2014, the flow of releases decreased by 15%. In 2009, there were 264 releases from penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 225.

The flow of entries and the flow of releases show dissimilar trends from 2009 to 2012 (when the flow of entries was stable, but the flow of releases was increasing), but a similar decreasing trend by the end of the series.

**Figure 3.386. UK: Northern Ireland (2): Average length of imprisonment (in months)**

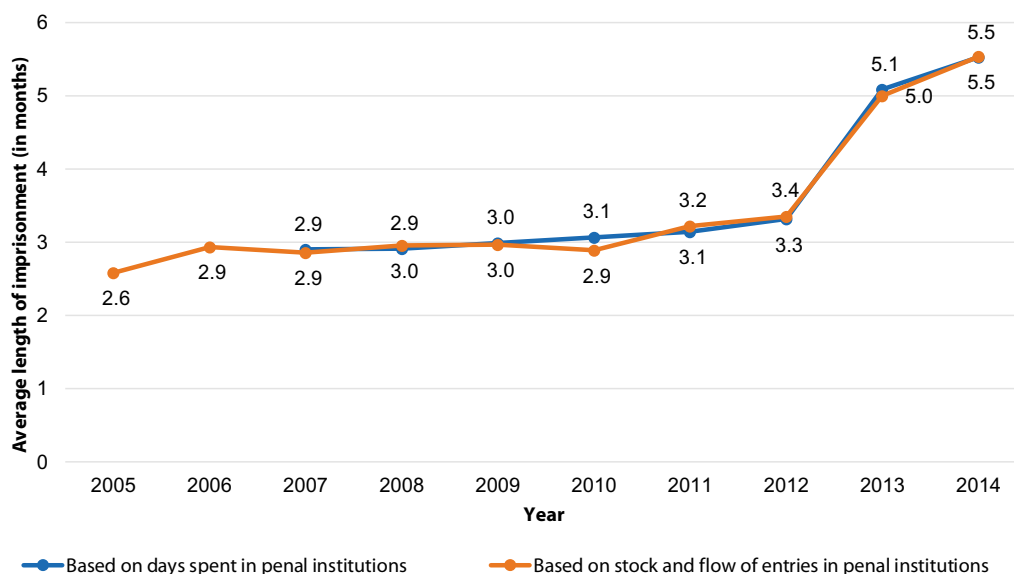


Figure 3.386 shows that from 2005 to 2014, the average length of imprisonment estimated on the basis of the ratio between stock and flow increased by 114%. In 2005 the average length of imprisonment was 2.6 months, while in 2014 it was 5.5 months.

When the average length of imprisonment is estimated on the basis of the number of days spent in penal institutions, a comparison of 2007 (first year for which data are available) and 2014 reveals an increase of 90%. According to this indicator, in 2007, the average length of imprisonment was 2.9 months, while in 2013 it was 5.5 months.

As can be seen, both ways of estimating the average length of imprisonment show extremely similar results.

**Figure 3.387. UK: Northern Ireland (3): Prison density per 100 places (Overcrowding)**

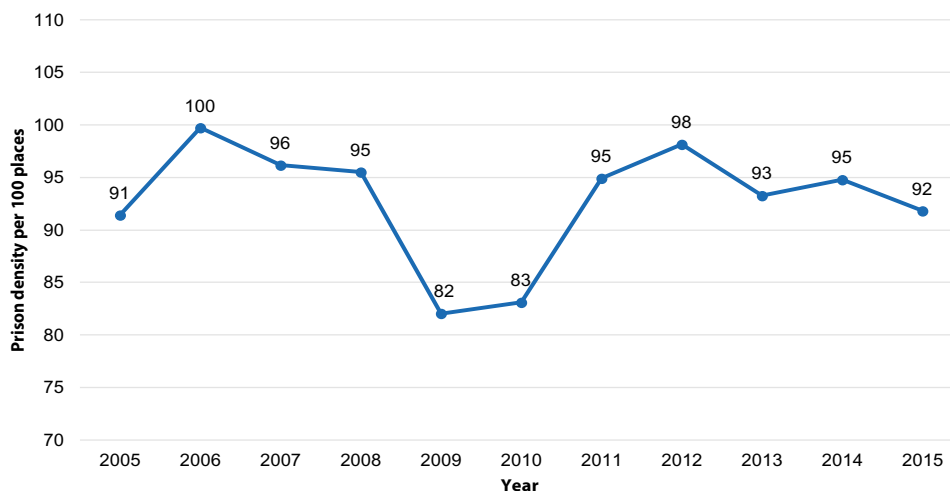


Figure 3.387 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the prison density of Northern Ireland remained relatively stable. In 2005, it had 91 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 92.

**Figure 3.388. UK: Northern Ireland (4): Total capacity of penal institution and number of inmates**

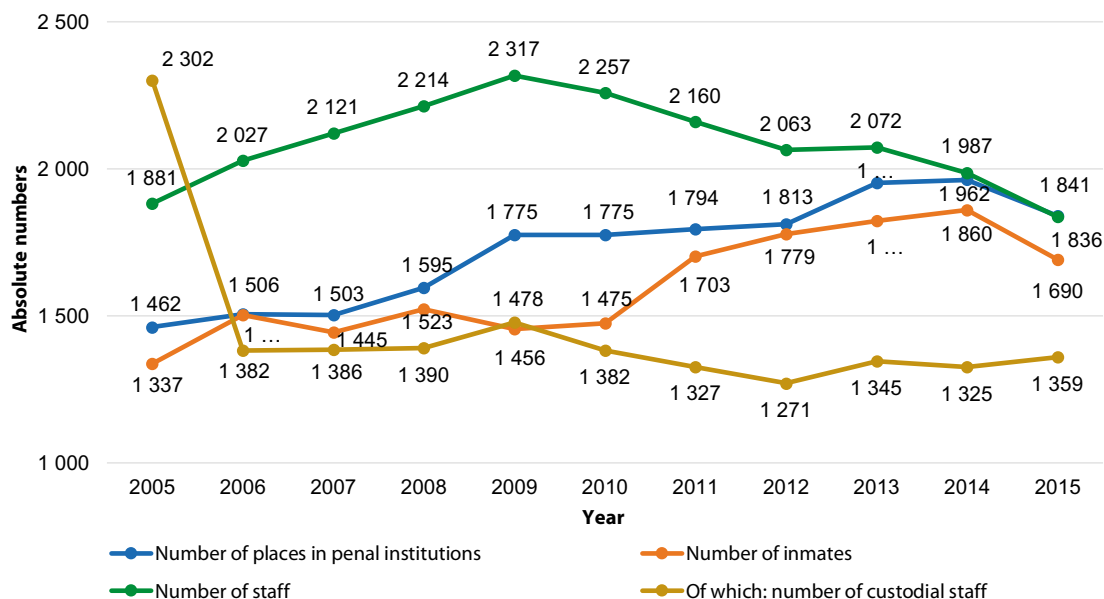


Figure 3.388 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the total number of places in penal institutions in Northern Ireland increased by 26%. In 2005, it had 1 462 places, while in 2015 it had 1 841. According to the information provided by the SPACE national correspondent, there was not any change in the way places were counted during the period under study. Changes in design capacity are on the whole due to establishments closing or opening. At the same time, there has been some local redesign of operational functions, which affects the overall design capacity to a small degree.

Comparing the same years, the total number of inmates increased by 26%. In 2005, Northern Ireland had 1 337 inmates, while in 2015 it had 1 690.

From 2005 to 2015, the total number of staff decreased by 2%. In 2005, Northern Ireland had a total staff of 1 881 persons, while in 2015 it had 1 836.

Comparing the same years, the total number of custodial staff decreased by 41%. In 2005, Northern Ireland had a total custodial staff of 2 302 persons, while in 2015 it had 1 359.

**Figure 3.389. UK: Northern Ireland (5): Percentage of females and foreigners in the prison population**

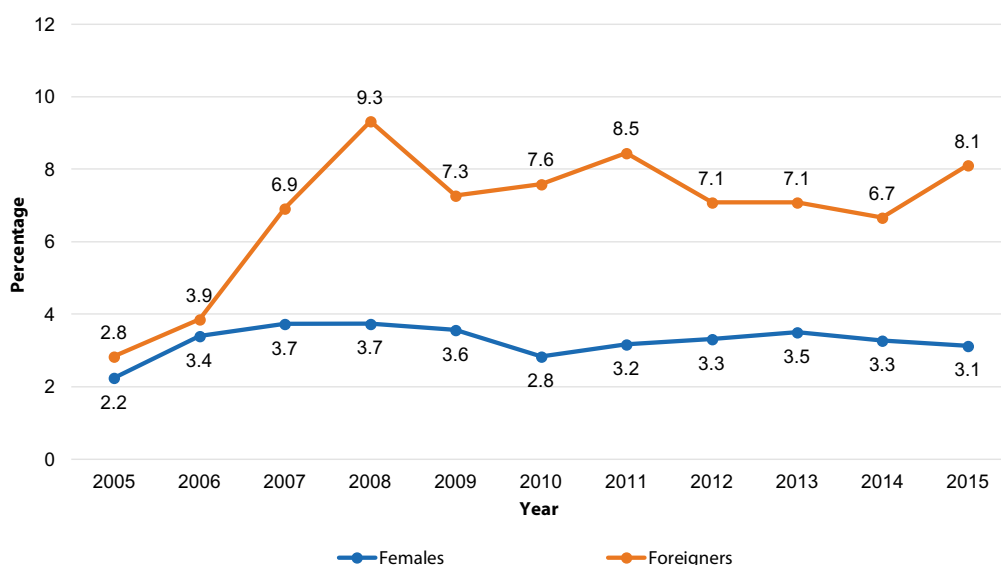


Figure 3.389 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of female inmates increased by 40%. In 2005, 2.2% of the inmates were females, while in 2015 they represented 3.1% of the total prison population.

Comparing the same years, the percentage of foreign inmates increased by 185%. In 2005, 2.8% of the inmates were foreigners, while in 2015 they represented 8.1% of the total prison population.

**Figure 3.390. UK: Northern Ireland (6): Percentage of inmates and foreign inmates without a final sentence**

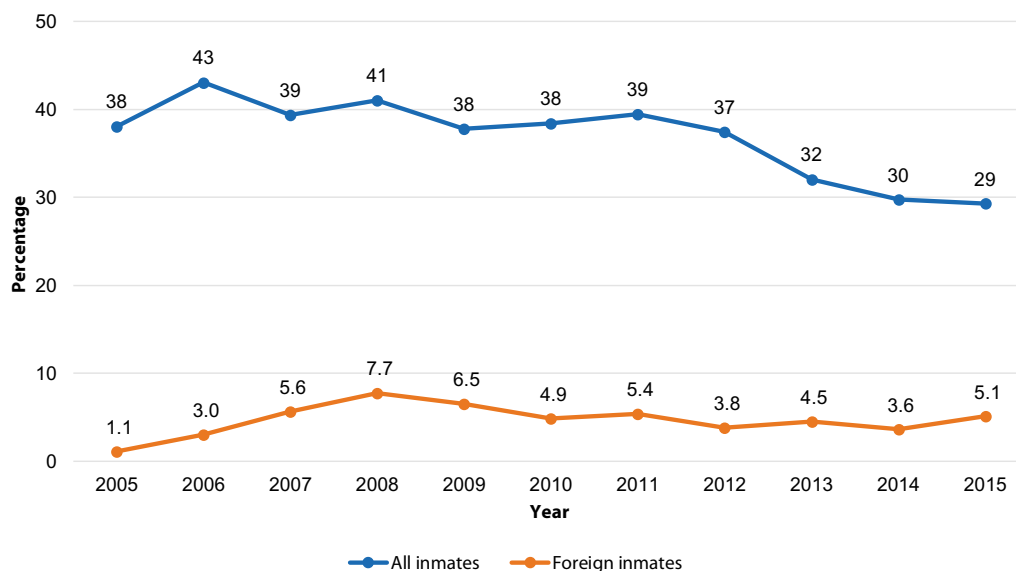
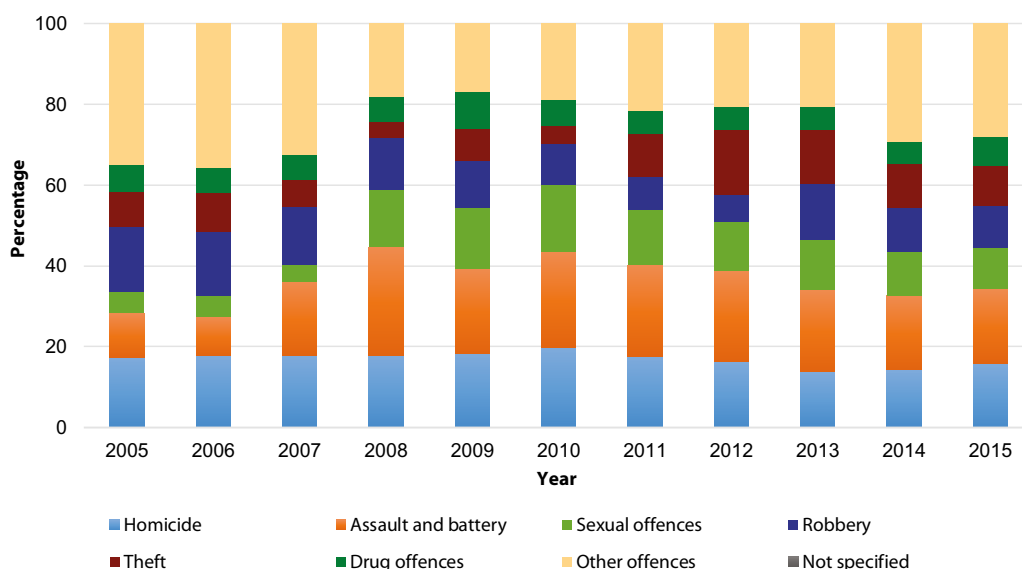


Figure 3.390 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence decreased by 23%. In 2005, 38% of inmates did not have a final sentence, while in 2015 inmates without a final sentence represented 29% of the total prison population.

Comparing the same years, the percentage of foreigners held in pre-trial detention increased by 354%. In 2005, they represented 1.1% of the total number of inmates, while in 2015 they represented 5.1%.

**Figure 3.391. UK: Northern Ireland (7): Distribution (in percentage) of sentenced prisoners by offence**<sup>162,163,164</sup>



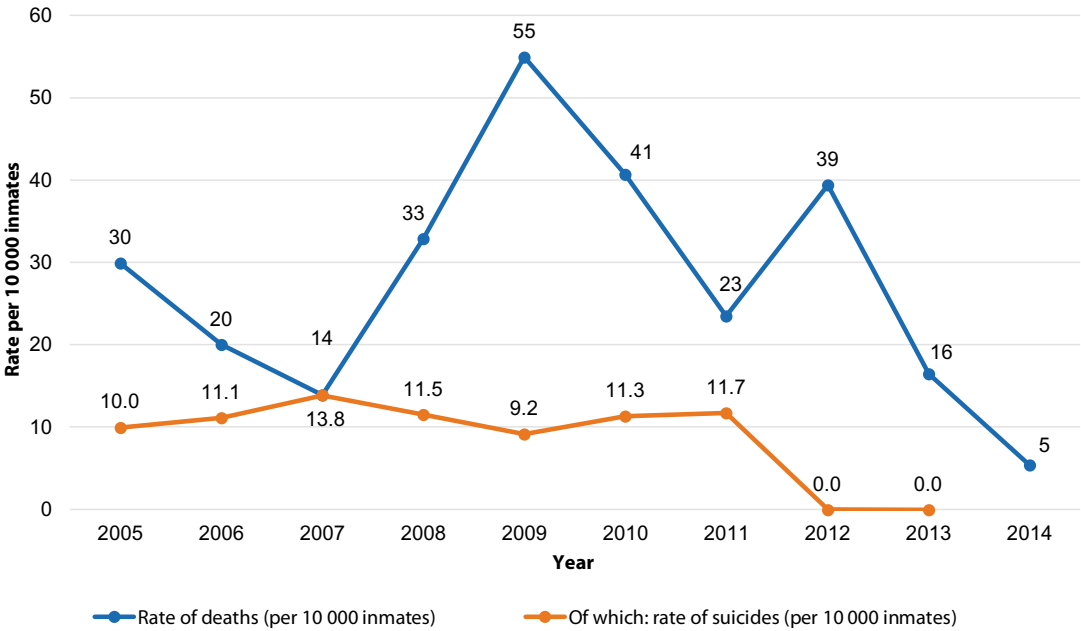
162. The figures provided by the country do not always add up to 100%.

163. Sexual offences include (1) rape (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005) and (2) other sexual offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008).

164. Other offences include (1) economic and financial offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008); (2) terrorism (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (3) organised crime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (4) cybercrime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2014); and (5) other cases (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005).

Figure 3.391 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentages of prisoners serving sentences for assault and battery, sexual offences, theft and drug offences increased, while the percentages of those serving sentences for homicide and robbery decreased.

**Figure 3.392. UK: Northern Ireland (8): Rate of deaths and suicides (per 10 000 inmates)**



The instability of the trends for deaths and suicides per 10 000 inmates shown in Figure 3.392 illustrates the impossibility of reaching statistically reliable conclusions when the absolute number of cases that generated the rates is low.

# UK: Scotland

## KEY FACTS

	2014/15	Comparative		Evolution 2005-2014/15	
		CoE 47	EU 28	Average	% Change
Prison population rate (inmates per 100 000 inhabitants) (01.09.2015)	144.6	Medium	High	148.6	↑
Flow of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (per 100 000 inhabitants)	626.6*	High	High	729.3**	↓↓↓
Flow of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (per 100 000 inhabitants)	345.3*	High	High	408.8**	↓↓↓↓
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	2.8*	Low	Low	2.4**	↑↑↑↑
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	2.8*	Low	Low	2.5**	↑↑↑↑
Prison density (inmates per 100 places) (01.09.2015)	95.8	Medium	Medium	106.9	↓
Median age of the prison population (in years) (01.09.2015)	---	---	---	---	---
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	5.3	Medium	Medium	5.4	↑
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	3.8	Low	Low	3.1	↑↑↑↑↑
<i>of which:</i> in pre-trial detention	28.5*	Low	Low	38.3**	↑↑↑↑**
Percentage of inmates without a final sentence (01.09.2015)	20.7	Medium	Medium	19.9	↑↑↑↑
Rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates in 2014	30.5	Medium	Medium	26.0	↑
Rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates in 2014	3.8	Medium	Low	9.4	↓↓↓↓↓
<i>of which:</i> % in pre-trial detention	33.3	Medium	Medium	48.8	↓↓↓↓
Ratio of inmates per staff member (01.09.2015)	1.7	Medium	Medium	1.9	↔
Percentage of custodial staff among total staff (01.09.2015)	73.0	High	High	66.4	↔
Total budget spent by the prison administration in 2014 (in euros)	417 561 697	N/A	N/A	415 633 514 ***	↑↑
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate in 2014 (in euros)	125.0	High	High	95.0****	↑↑↑↑

\* Data refers to 2013.

\*\* Average and percentage calculated from 2005 to 2013.

\*\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2011 to 2014.

\*\*\*\* Average and percentage change calculated from 2008 to 2014.

## UK: SCOTLAND IN BRIEF

- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators show a decrease: flow of entries into penal institutions (–17% from 2005 to 2013), flow of releases from penal institutions (–21% from 2005 to 2013), prison density (–8%) and rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates (–52%), percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention (–40%).
- ▶ Comparing 2014-2015 to 2005, the following indicators show an increase: prison population rate (+9%), average length of imprisonment based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (+33% from 2005 to 2013), average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow (+35% from 2005 to 2013), percentage of female inmates (+6%), percentage of foreign inmates (+264%), percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates (+35% from 2005 to 2013), percentage of inmates without a final sentence (+19%), rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates (+8%), total budget spent by the prison administration (+12% from 2011 to 2014) and average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (+26% from 2008 to 2014).
- ▶ Comparing 2015 to 2005, the following indicators remained stable: Ratio of inmates per staff member (+3%) and percentage of custodial staff (+4%).

## UK: SCOTLAND IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

- ▶ Compared to other European countries, Scotland in 2014/15 presents:
  - Low: average length of imprisonment based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in 2013), average length of imprisonment based on stock and flow (in 2013), percentage of foreign inmates, percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreigners (in 2013).
  - Medium: prison density, percentage of female inmates, percentage of inmates without a final sentence, rate of deaths per 10 000 inmates, percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention, Ratio of inmates per staff member.
  - High: flow of entries into penal institutions (in 2013), flow of releases from penal institutions (in 2013), percentage of custodial staff among total staff, average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate.
- ▶ When the prison population rate is calculated, Scotland ranks medium compared to the member states of the Council of Europe, but high compared to the member states of the European Union.
- ▶ When the rate of suicides per 10 000 inmates is calculated, Scotland ranks medium compared to the member states of the Council of Europe, but low compared to the member states of the European Union.

## GENERAL COMMENTS

Figure 3.393. UK: Scotland (1): Prison population rate and flow of entries and releases from penal institutions (per 100 000 inhabitants)

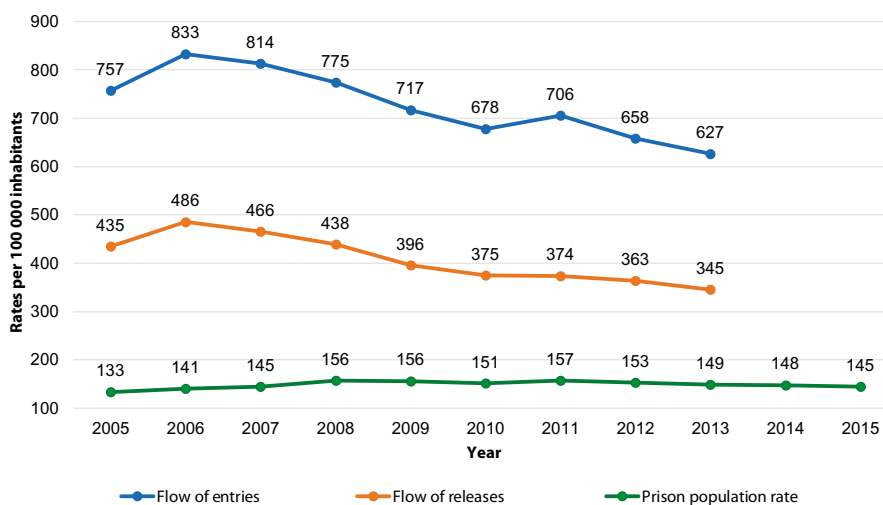


Figure 3.393 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the prison population rate of Scotland (stock) increased by 9%. In 2005, it had 133 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 145.

From 2005 to 2013, the flow of entries decreased by 17%. In 2005, there were 757 entries into penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2013 there were 627.

Comparing the same years, the flow of releases decreased by 21%. In 2005, there were 435 releases from penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2013 there were 345.

The flow of entries and the flow of releases show dissimilar rates but similar trends.

**Figure 3.394. UK: Scotland (2): Average length of imprisonment (in months)**

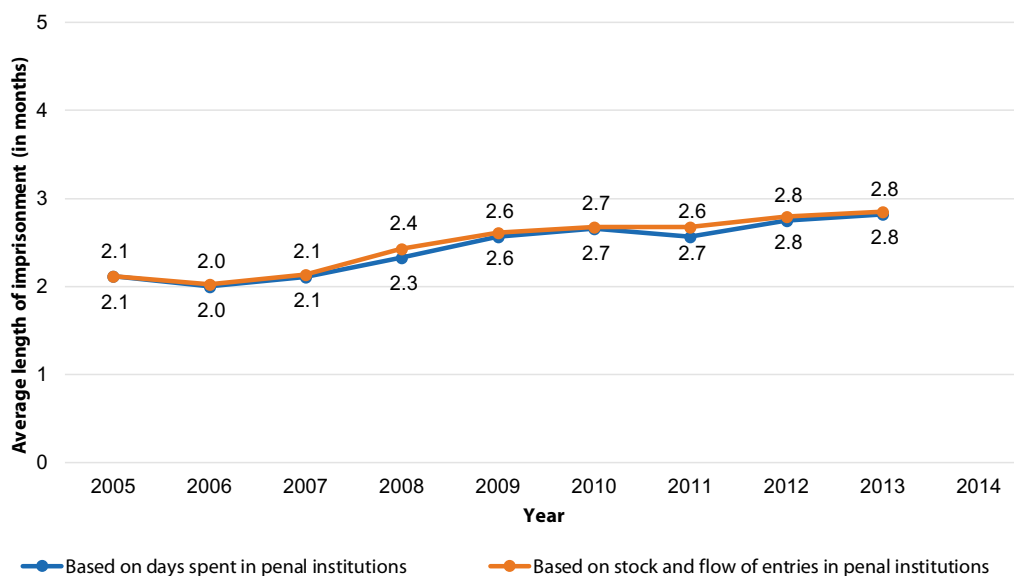


Figure 3.394 shows that from 2005 to 2013, the average length of imprisonment estimated on the basis of the number of days spent in penal institutions increased by 33%. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 2.1 months, while in 2013 it was 2.8 months.

When the average length of imprisonment is estimated on the basis of the ratio between stock and flow, a comparison of those two years reveals an increase of 35%. According to this indicator, in 2005 the average length of imprisonment was also 2.1 months, while in 2014 it was 2.8 months, too. The difference of 2% in the increase observed according to these two ways of estimating the average length of imprisonment is due to the rounding of the decimals not shown in the figure.

As can be seen, both ways of estimating the average length of imprisonment show extremely similar results.

**Figure 3.395. UK: Scotland (3): Prison density per 100 places (Overcrowding)**

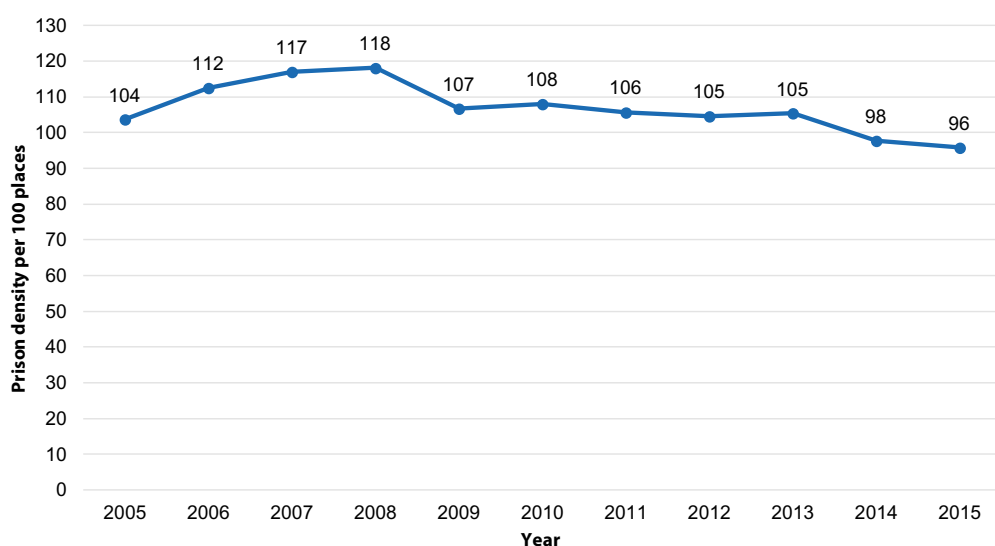


Figure 3.395 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the prison density of Scotland decreased by 8%. In 2005, it had 104 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 96.

**Figure 3.396. UK: Scotland (4): Total capacity of penal institution and number of inmates**

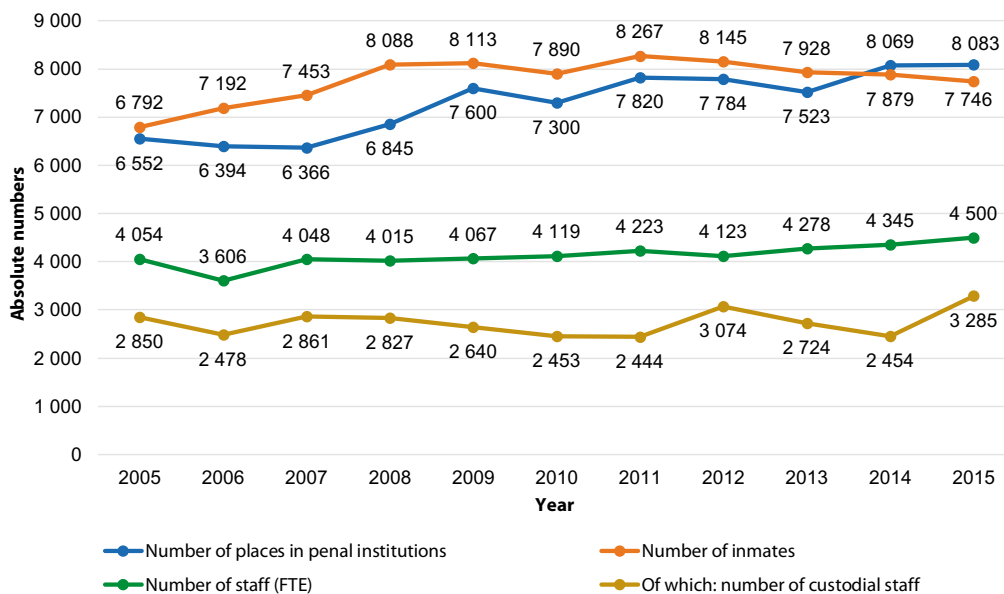


Figure 3.396 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the total number of places in penal institutions in Scotland increased by 23%. In 2005, it had 6 552 places, while in 2015 it had 8 083. According to the information provided by the SPACE national correspondent, the fluctuations in prison capacity are due to the opening of two new prisons in 2012 and 2014 respectively, and the closing of two other prisons in 2013 and 2014.

Comparing the same years, the total number of inmates increased by 14%. In 2005, it had 6 792 inmates, while in 2015 it had 7 746.

From 2005 to 2015, the total number of staff increased by 11%. In 2005, Scotland had a total staff of 4 054 persons, while in 2015 it had 4 500.

Comparing the same years, the total number of custodial staff increased by 15%. In 2005, Scotland had a total custodial staff of 2 850, while in 2015 it had 3 285 persons. According to the information provided by the SPACE national correspondent, the increase is due to a recent recruitment drive to ensure full staffing levels.

**Figure 3.397. UK: Scotland (5): Percentage of inmates and foreign inmates without a final sentence**

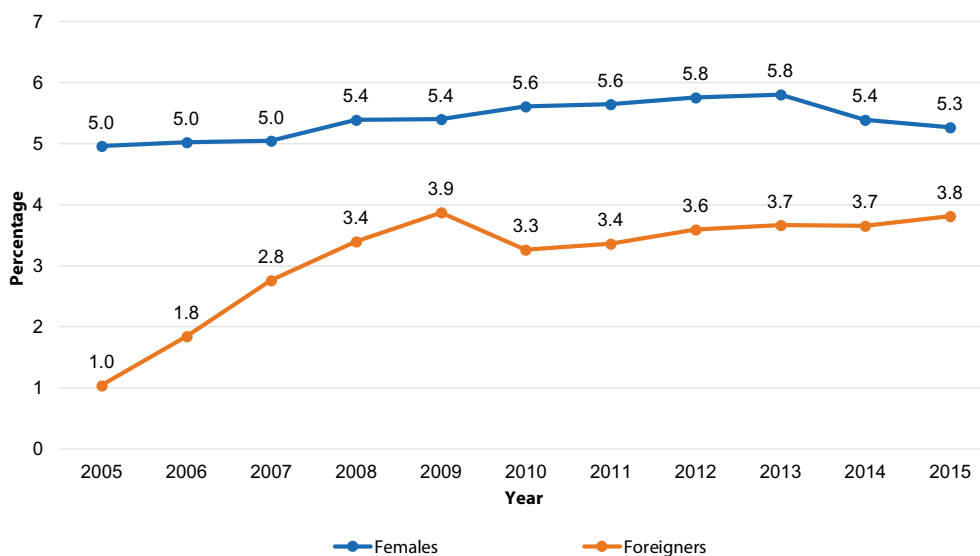




Figure 3.397 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of female inmates increased by 6%. In 2005, 5% of the inmates were females, while in 2015 they represented 5.3% of the total prison population.

Comparing the same years, the percentage of foreign inmates increased by 264%. In 2005, 1% of the inmates were foreigners, while in 2015 they represented 3.8% of the total prison population.

**Figure 3.398. UK: Scotland (6): Percentage of inmates and foreign inmates without a final sentence**

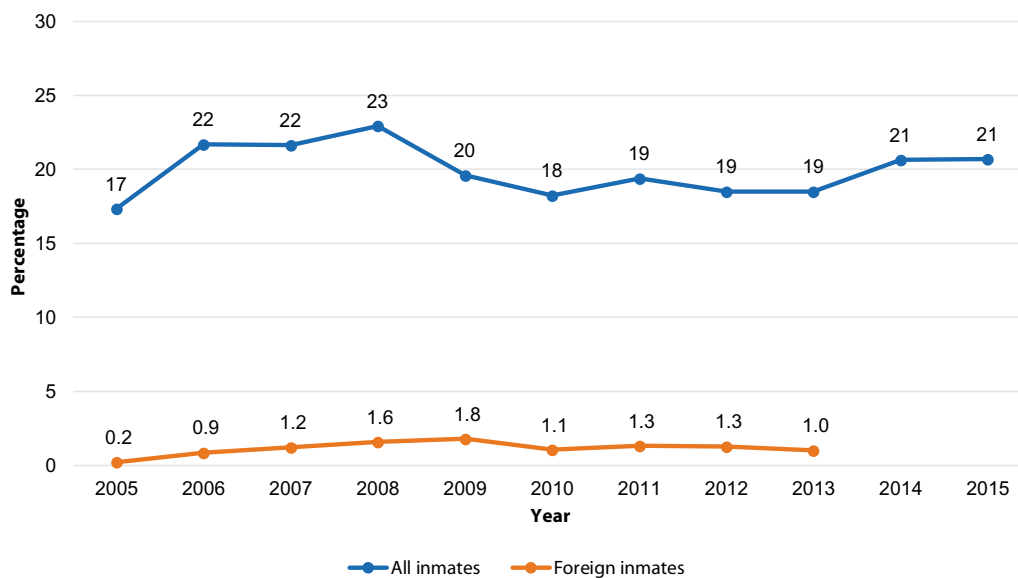
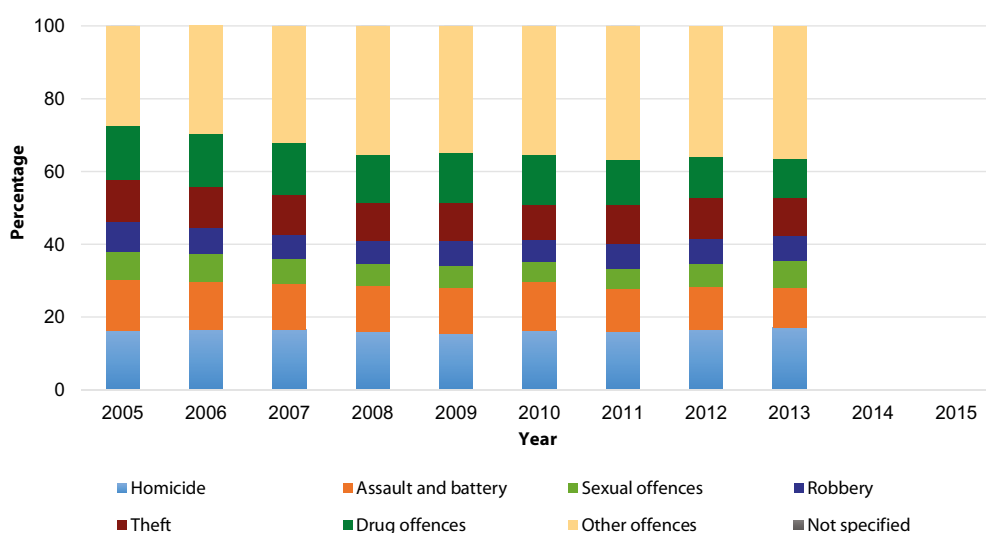


Figure 3.398 shows that from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence increased by 19%. In 2005, 17% of inmates did not have a final sentence, while in 2015 inmates without a final sentence represented 21% of the total prison population.

Data on the percentage of foreigners held in pre-trial detention are available until 2013. From 2005 to 2013, that percentage increased from 0.2% to 1%.

**Figure 3.399. UK: Scotland (7): Distribution (in percentage) of sentenced prisoners by offence**<sup>165,166,167</sup>



165. The figures provided by the country do not always add up to 100%.

166. Sexual offences include (1) rape (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005) and (2) other sexual offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008).

167. Other offences include (1) economic and financial offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008); (2) terrorism (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (3) organised crime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (4) cybercrime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2014); and (5) other cases (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005).

As can be seen in Figure 3.399, the distribution of sentenced prisoners by offence is available for the first nine years of the series. From 2005 to 2013, the percentage of prisoners serving sentences for homicide increased, while the percentages of those serving sentences for assault and battery, robbery, theft and drug offences decreased. The percentage of prisoners serving sentences for sexual offences was similar in both years.

**Figure 3.400. UK: Scotland (8): Rate of deaths and suicides (per 10 000 inmates)**

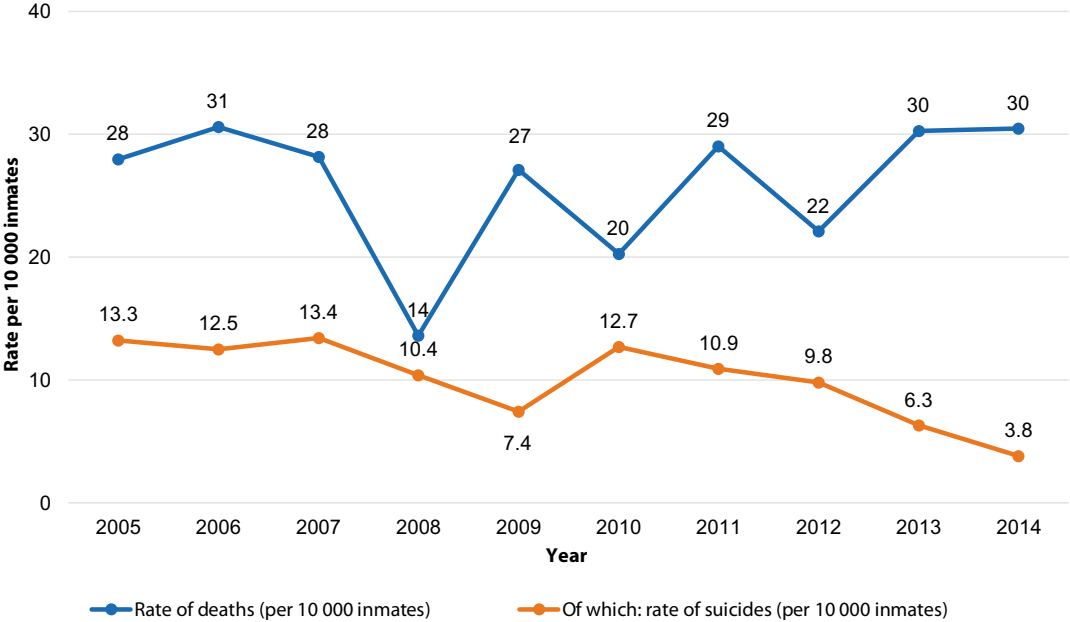


Figure 3.400 shows that from 2005 to 2014, the rate of deaths of inmates in penal institutions per 10 000 inmates increased by 9%. In 2005, there were 28 deaths per 10 000 inmates, while in 2014 there were 30.

Comparing the same years, the rate of suicides of inmates in penal institutions per 10 000 inmates decreased by 71%. In 2005, there were 13 suicides per 10 000 inmates, while in 2014 there were 4.

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