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SPACE I

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Survey 2002

prepared by

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**Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics
SPACE I: 2002 survey on prison populations**

by Marcelo F. Aebi¹

The SPACE I data published below was obtained by means of a new questionnaire devised for the 1997 survey, in its simplified version. They relate to the situation of the prison population at **1 September 2002**, prison entry flows, lengths of imprisonment, and incidents in **2001** (escapes, prisoners absconding, deaths and suicides) and prison staff numbers at **1 September 2002**.

I. PRISON POPULATIONS

I.1. State of prison populations at 1 September 2002

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

Table 1. Situation of penal institutions

- (a) Total number of prisoners (including pre-trial detainees);
- (b) Prison population rate (per 100,000 inhabitants): number of prisoners (including pre-trial detainees) present at 1 September 2002 in proportion to the number of inhabitants at the same date (in view of the data available we have used the number of inhabitants on 1 January 2002)
- (c) Total prison capacity;
- (d) Rate of occupancy (per 100 places): number of prisoners (including pre-trial detainees) in relation to the number of places available.

Table 2. Age structure

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

Table 3. Women and foreigners

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

Table 4. Legal structure (numbers)

- (a) Untried prisoners (not yet convicted)
- (b) Prisoners convicted but not yet sentenced
- (c) Sentenced prisoners who have appealed or who are within the statutory time limit for doing so
- (d) Sentenced prisoners (final sentence)
- (e) Other cases.

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Table 5. Legal structure (rates)

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

- (a) *Percentage of prisoners not serving a final sentence at 1 September 2002 (often inaccurately referred to as the percentage of unconvicted prisoners): the number of prisoners whose sentence is not final, present at that date, expressed as a percentage of the total number of prisoners at the same date;*
- (b) *Prisoners not serving a final sentence per 100,000 inhabitants at 1 September 2002: the number of prisoners whose sentence is not final, present at that date, in relation to the number of inhabitants at the same date - expressed per 100,000 inhabitants;*

For indicators (a) and (b) the number of prisoners not serving a final sentence is obtained by adding headings (a), (b), (c) and (e) of Table 4. However, when heading (c) "*Sentenced prisoners who have appealed or who are within the statutory time limit for doing so*" of Table 4 is not recorded in the questionnaire because there is no available data - with no further clarification - prisoners in this situation are assumed to be counted with "*sentenced prisoners, final sentence*". In this case the indicators concerned cannot be calculated.

- (c) *Proportion of untried prisoners (not yet convicted) at 1 September 2002: the number of untried prisoners (not yet convicted), present at that date, expressed as a percentage of the total number of prisoners at the same date;*
- (d) *Untried prisoners (not yet convicted) per 100,000 inhabitants: the number of untried prisoners (not yet convicted), present at that date, in relation to the number of inhabitants at the same date - expressed per 100,000 inhabitants*

For indicators (c) and (d), only prisoners under (a) *untried prisoners (not yet convicted)* in Table 4 are taken into account. However, when heading (b) *Prisoners convicted but not yet sentenced* in Table 4 is not recorded in the questionnaire because there is no available data - with no further clarification - prisoners in this situation are assumed to be counted with "*untried prisoners (not yet convicted)*". In this case the indicators concerned cannot be calculated.

Table 6. Convicted prisoners: breakdown by main offence (numbers)

Table 7. Convicted prisoners: breakdown by offence (%)

In Tables 6 and 7, offences have been classified under seven headings:

- Homicide;*
- Wounding with intent to harm;*
- Rape;*
- Robbery with violence;*
- Other categories of theft;*
- Drug related offences, other cases.*

Table 8. Convicted prisoners: breakdown by length of sentence (numbers)

Table 9. Convicted prisoners: breakdown by length of sentence (%)

In Tables 8 and 9, the following categories were used:

- (a) *Less than one month;*
- (b) *One month to less than three months;*
- (c) *Three months to less than six months;*
- (d) *Six months to less than one year;*
- (e) *One year to less than three years;*
- (f) *Three years to less than five years;*
- (g) *Five years to less than ten years;*
- (h) *Ten years to less than twenty years;*
- (i) *More than twenty years;*
- (j) *Life sentence;*
- (k) *Death penalty.*

Table 10. Convicted prisoners: breakdown by length of sentence (cumulative %)

- (a) *Less than one year;*

- (b) *One year and more;*
- (c) *Three years and more;*
- (d) *Five years and more;*
- (e) *Ten years and more (fixed-term sentence);*
- (f) *% of life sentences;*
- (g) *% of death penalties.*

Table 11. Prisoners sentenced to less than one year: breakdown by length of sentence (%)

- (a) *Less than one month;*
- (b) *One month to less than three months;*
- (c) *Three months to less than six months;*
- (d) *Six months to less than one year.*

I.2. Flow of entries, length of imprisonment, escapes and deaths in 2001

The next four tables show the number of entries into prison (flow statistics), length of imprisonment, escapes and deaths in penal institutions in the year 2001.

Table 12. Flow of entries

- (a) *Total number of entries in 2001;*
- (b) *Rate of entries (per 100,000 inhabitants): the number of entries for 2001, in relation to the average number of inhabitants during the period under review. In view of the information available, the figure actually used was the number of inhabitants at 1^{er} January 2002.*
- (c) *Entries before final sentence: number and percentage.*

The term "entry" refers to all entries into penal institutions, except in the following situations:

- entry following a transfer between penal institutions;
- entry following a prisoner's removal with a view to an appearance before a judicial authority (investigating judge, trial court, etc);
- entry following prison leave or a period of permitted absence;
- entry of an escaped prisoner recaptured by the police.

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

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

Table 13. Indicator of average length of imprisonment in 2001

- (a) *Total number of days spent in penal institutions in 2001;*
- (b) *Average number of prisoners in 2001: (b) = (a) / 365;*
- (c) *Indicator of average length of imprisonment (D) expressed in months: quotient of the average number of prisoners in 2001 (P) divided by the flow of entries during that period (E): $D = 12 \times P/E$; $D = 12 \times P/E$ – length expressed in months.*

(a) Figure (a) corresponds to the total number of days spent in penal institutions by all persons placed in detention for at least one day during the reference year (2001). This may be time spent in pre-trial detention or time spent serving a prison sentence, or may even correspond to other circumstances (detention for failure to pay a fine, for instance). No distinction is made here.

Data of this type are usually prepared by the departments responsible for prison budgets. They are used by the authorities to calculate an average daily cost of imprisonment.

By dividing the number of days of imprisonment by 365 (366 in leap years) we obtain the "average number of prisoners in the year" or the number of "prisoner years" (b), which we believe constitutes the best possible indicator of the average number of prisoners present in the year. We use this indicator to work out various other figures presented in other Tables (for instance the suicide rate and the ratio of inmates to custodial staff, etc.).

Table 14. Escapes

This concerns two types of escape:

(a) *Escapes by convicted prisoners or pre-trial detainees (in the custody of the prison authorities) from closed penal institutions or during administrative transfers (for example, to or from a court, another penal institution, or a hospital).*

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

Relating the number of escapes to the average number of prisoners in 2001 (see Table 13) gives the *rate of escapes per 10 000 prisoners: $10\ 000 \times (a)/\text{average number of prisoners}$.*

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

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

Table 15. Deaths in penal institutions (including suicides)

(a) *Number of deaths in penal institutions in 2001;*

(b) *Number of suicides in 2001;*

(c) *Percentage of suicides per number of deaths: $100 \times (b)/(a)$*

Relating the total number of deaths in prison (a) and the number of suicides in prison (b) to the average number of prisoners in 2001 (see Table 13) gives respectively:

(d) *Mortality rate per 10 000 prisoners: $10\ 000 \times (a)/\text{average number of prisoners}$*

(e) *Suicide rate per 10 000 prisoners: $10\ 000 \times (b)/\text{average number of prisoners}$*

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

II. PRISON STAFF

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

Table 16. Staff working full time in penal institutions

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

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

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

In Tables 16-19 we are concerned with the situation of staff working in penal institutions on 1 September 2002. The staff are classified in the following categories:

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

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

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

Table 20. Other categories of staff

Situation at 1 September 2002:

- (a) *Staff working in central prison administration offices;*
- (b) *Staff working in regional offices;*
- (c) *Staff working in storage depots (facilities for storage of food and miscellaneous equipment);*
- (d) *Staff working in penal institutions but not employed by the prison authorities.*

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

Table 21. Supervision of prisoners

- (a) *Total number of prisoners at 1 September 2002: see table 1.*
- (b) *Total number of custodial staff at 1 September 2002: see table 17.*
- (c) *Rate of supervision of prisoners (number of prisoners per custodian): $c = (a) / (b)$.*

PRESENTATION OF THE STATISTICAL DATA

Conventions used

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

Measures of central tendency

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

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

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

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

The rates of imprisonment have been calculated using demographic data at 1 January 2002, taken from "Recent demographic developments in 2002" (Strasbourg: Council of Europe Publications, 2003)

Taking into consideration the data available, data from 1 January 2001 has been used for the following countries: Albania, Belgium, Croatia, Georgia, Greece, Romania and Ukraine.

Data for France refer to the European territory of France (known as the *Métropole*) and the French overseas territories (Guadeloupe, Martinique, Guyane and Reunion, known as DOM or *Départements d'Outre-mer*). Therefore we have added to the population of the *Métropole* (59.3 millions) the estimated population of the DOM territories in 2000, which was the last year available (1.7 millions), according to the *Institut National de la Statistique* (INSEE).

Demographic data for England and Wales, Northern Ireland and Scotland has been taken from National Statistics Online (<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/>) and relates to the situation at the 2001 Census Day.

Demographic data for Bosnia and Herzegovina (the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina as well as Republika Srpska) is estimated.

Demographic data for Canada has been taken from Statistics Canada/Statistiques Canada (<http://www.statcan.ca/english/Pgdb/demo02.htm>) and relates to the situation at 1 July 2002.

VERIFICATION PROCEDURE

According to the authors of the European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics (Strasbourg, Council of Europe, 1997), "validation is often the most important - and in many cases the most forgotten - stage of the data collection process". In this edition of SPACE, therefore, we have introduced a validation procedure for the data received. As part of this process we produced a preliminary version of SPACE and a series of control tables, which revealed a fairly significant number of inconsistencies, of which the most important were:

- In Table 4, we ask for the breakdown of prisoners according to legal status. The sum of the various categories in the table should therefore give the same figure as the total number of prisoners indicated in Table 1. This is not the case for certain countries.
- In Table 6, we ask for the breakdown of convicted prisoners by main offence. The sum of the various categories in the table should therefore give the same figure as the total number of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) indicated in Column (d) of Table 4. Again this is not the case for certain countries.
- In Table 8, we ask for the breakdown of convicted prisoners by length of sentence. The sum of the various categories in the table should therefore give the same figure as the total number of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) indicated in Column (d) of Table 4. Again this is not the case for certain countries.
- In Table 16, we ask for the number of persons working full-time in penal institutions. The sum of the various categories in the tables should therefore give a figure equal to or lower than the total number of staff in the same table. Adding up the different categories of staff may give a figure lower than the total number of staff in countries where the latter includes staff not covered by the headings used in the questionnaire. However the sum of the different categories should not be higher than the total number of staff. In fact this was the case with certain countries.
- In Table 17, we ask for the number of persons working part-time (on the basis of full-time equivalence) in penal institutions. The sum of the various categories in the tables should therefore give a figure equal to or lower than the total number of staff in the same table. Adding up the different categories of staff may give a figure lower than the total number of staff in countries where the latter includes staff not covered by the headings used in the questionnaire. However the sum of the different categories should not be higher than the total number of staff. Again this was the case with certain countries.
- Certain countries' replies included comments or abbreviations in their own language.
- Finally certain figures given by countries seemed to be too high or much too low (extreme or aberrant values).

Of the 47 questionnaires received, 29 included at least one and sometimes several of the above problems. All these countries were contacted again by personal letter - sent by e-mail or fax - setting out the specific problems encountered in the data received.

A majority of these countries - 17 to be precise - answered our request. In general they corrected their figures, sent new ones for certain parts of the questionnaire or indicated the reasons for the divergences identified. The last named usually reflected differences in national systems for recording prison statistics and the variety of criminal justice systems in Europe. Wherever possible divergences or inconsistencies are explained in the notes to the relevant tables.

This version incorporates all the modifications reported by the countries that replied to our additional questions. In the case of the other countries we have retained the data received - other than those that were patently incorrect - and have explained the problems in the notes to the relevant tables.

On the other hand, we would also like to thank Roy Walmsley for his helpful comments on the preliminary version of this issue of SPACE.

This validation procedure substantially increases the workload of all the individuals and countries involved in preparing SPACE. It also delays the publication of the data. However we believe that the results obtained - in other words the improvements to the quality of the data - justify the use of the procedure.

Finally despite our efforts to identify errors and inconsistencies, some may remain. Nor has it always been possible to correct those discovered totally satisfactorily and it is not impossible that we ourselves may have made mistakes in our data processing. Any readers' comments, notes or criticisms in this regard would therefore be welcome.

STATISTICAL TABLES

I.1 PRISON POPULATIONS
State of prison populations on 1 September 2002

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

Albania: Amnesty for 182 prisoners on 1 June 2002.

Armenia:

- Presidential edict on pardon of 19 October 2001: 4 prisoners released.
- Presidential edict on pardon of 29 March 2002: 2 prisoners released.
- Presidential edict on pardon of 20 June 2002: 2 prisoners released
- Presidential edict on pardon of 12 September 2002: 1 prisoner released.
- The last collective pardon was on 12 June 2001: 938 prisoners were released.

Austria: Collective pardon every year at Christmas.

Azerbaijan: Collective pardon: 344 prisoners released.

Croatia: In part I, data relate to 31 December 2001.

Cyprus: Some suspensions of sentence.

Denmark:

- Amending act of the Danish Criminal Code: Changing of the maximum length of sentences regarding certain criminal offences such as rape, violence against the person and car theft (law No. 380 of 6 June 2002).
- New act regarding escapes and the limitation of prisoners' right of access to documents.

Georgia:

- Amnesty: 5 prisoners released.
- Collective pardon: 22 prisoners released.
- Before term: 765 prisoners released.
- Individual pardon: 270 prisoners released.

Germany: In part I, data relate to 31 March 2002 (instead of 1 September 2002)

Hungary: Measures have been taken to accelerate court procedures and increase the effectiveness of police work. Nevertheless, these would have no direct impact on decreasing the number of prisoners. There are plans for reduction of sentences, but these rules have not yet been put into practice.

Italy: Data on juvenile prisons is presented in a separate appendix.

Nevertheless, it is necessary to note that the enforcement of conditions imposed on minors, both awaiting trial and after conviction, is entrusted not only to juvenile prisons (*istituti penali per i minorenni*), to which we refer in the appendix to the questionnaire, but also to other penal institutions (*centri di prima accoglienza, comunità, uffici di servizio sociale per i minorenni*).

In particular, the Juvenile Court can entrust to open institutions (so-called *comunità*) both minors awaiting trial, for precautionary measures, and convicted minors, for alternative measures.

In 2001, there were 1339 entries to *comunità*, of which 972 were for precautionary measures and 17 were for alternative measures. On 30 June 2002, there were 366 minors in *comunità*.

As for the staff, there were 965 working in the "other penal institutions" on 1 September 2002.

Latvia: On 1 November 2002, an amendment to the Latvian Criminal Procedure Code will come into force: the term of remand detention (from the moment a matter is brought into court) will be restricted to 1.6 years. As an exception, the Senate of the Supreme Court will be able to extend this term.

Liechtenstein: According to a treaty between Liechtenstein and Austria, long-term prisoners usually serve their sentences in Austrian penal institutions. Therefore, they are not included in the statistics of Liechtenstein.

Lithuania: Several amendments of the Penal Code of the Republic of Lithuania adopted in July 2002 liberalised to a considerable extent the conditional release regime.

Moldova: An amnesty took place between August 2001 and February 2002.

Netherlands: 3049 so-called IVO's: persons released before finishing their sentence (mostly at circa 90%) due to lack of capacity.

Portugal: Provisional data.

San Marino: Under an agreement between San Marino and Italy, sentences of more than six months' imprisonment are normally served in Italian penal institutions (Source: Report to the Government of San Marino on the visit carried out by the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT) from 25 to 27 April 1992). These prisoners are not therefore included in the San Marino statistics.

Slovenia: Amnesty for 148 prisoners.

Sweden: The reference date for all figures is 1 October 2002 instead of 1 September 2002.

Switzerland:

- Reference date: 4 September 2002.
- The basic definition of deprivation of liberty includes all institutions designated for that purpose, including police stations in cantons where custody may last for more than 24 hours if detention institutions are responsible to cantonal police and justice departments. Institutions admitting persons on account of mental disorder or alcohol or drug dependence are not necessarily included. Young persons under age in the care of cantonal education departments, for whom there are no national statistics, are not included, but those admitted to the aforementioned detention institutions are counted.
- Electronic monitoring was introduced on 1 September 1999.

“The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”:

- Amnesty: 79 prisoners released.
- Collective pardon: 60 prisoners released.
- Individual pardon: 11 prisoners released.
- Conditional release (pardon): 427 prisoners released.
- Release by a court decision: 269 prisoners released.

Turkey:

- Pursuant to law No. 4758 amending law No. 4616 on the suspension of sentences, open cases and conditional release, 3090 prisoners have been released from penal institutions as of 18 October 2002.
- Pursuant to law No. 4771, the death penalty was abolished for all crimes except war crimes on 3 August 2002.

United Kingdom

England & Wales: Introduction on 1 May 2002 of the Presumptive H.D.C (Home Detention Curfew), which allows prisoners who are serving a sentence of over 3 months and under 12 months (who do not fall into the ineligible category) to be released on Home Detention Curfew.

Table 1 Situation of penal institutions on 1 September 2002

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2002.1

	Country population (in thousands)	Total number of prisoners (including pre-trial detainees)	Prison population rate per 100 000 inhabitants	Capacity of penal institutions	Prison density per 100 places
Albania	3401,2	1785	52,5	1863	95,8
Andorra	66,3	55	82,9	85	64,7
Armenia	3800,1	5624	148,0	7020	80,1
Austria	8139,3	7511	92,3	8030	93,5
Azerbaijan	8141,4	18321	225,0	24670	74,3
Belgium	10263,4	9253	90,2	8169	113,3
BH: Federation	2600,0	1293	49,7	1481	87,3
BH: Republika Srpska	1400,0	816	58,3	1378	59,2
Bulgaria	7891,1	9607	121,7	10556	91,0
Croatia	4437,5	2584	58,2	3219	80,3
Cyprus	765,5	345	(45,1)	290	119,0
Czech Republic	10269,7	16861	164,2	17634	95,6
Denmark	5368,4	3439	64,1	3647	94,3
Estonia	1361,2	4640	340,9	5220	88,9
Finland	5194,9	3466	66,7	3245	106,8
France	61042,7	53463	87,6	47933	111,5
Georgia	3947,6	7343	186,0		...
Germany	82431,0	78506	95,2	77887	100,8
Greece	10564,7	8284	78,4	5284	156,8
Hungary	10174,9	18054	177,4	11314	159,6
Iceland	286,6	107	37,3	138	77,5
Ireland	3880,5	3028	78,0	3489	86,8
Italy	56305,6	56200	99,8	41798	134,5
Latvia	2345,8	8517	363,1	9922	85,8
Liechtenstein	33,5	(17)	...	22	77,3
Lithuania	3475,6	11345	326,4	9941	114,1
Luxembourg	444,1	380	85,6	(782)	(48,6)
Malta	394,6	283	71,7	300	94,3
Moldova	3627,2	10532	290,4	12710	82,9
Netherlands	16105,3	16239	100,8	16686	97,3
Norway	4524,1	2662	58,8	2928	90,9
Poland	38632,5	80610	208,7	69079	116,7
Portugal	10335,6	13730	132,8	11371	120,7
Romania	22430,5	51476	229,5	37004	139,1
Russia	143954,4	919330	638,6	953979	96,4
San Marino	28,2	(1)	...	15	6,7
Slovakia	5379,0	7849	145,9	9435	83,2
Slovenia	1994,0	1120	56,2	1058	105,9
Spain	40409,3	50994	126,2	45320	112,5
Sweden	8909,1	6506	73,0	6051	107,5
Switzerland	7258,5	4987	68,7	6547	76,2
"FYRO Macedonia"	2038,7	1248	61,2	2225	56,1
Turkey	69297,4	60091	86,7	71979	83,5
Ukraine	49036,5	198946	405,7	223140	89,2
UK: England and Wales	52041,9	71324	137,1	64187	111,1
UK: Northern Ireland	1685,3	1076	63,8	1649	65,3
UK: Scotland	5062,0	6513	128,7	6318	103,1
<i>Mean</i>			141,3		94,3
<i>Median</i>			92,3		93,9
<i>Minimum</i>			37,3		6,7
<i>Maximum</i>			638,6		159,6

Notes - Table 1

General note: The prison population figure of Albania does not seem to include prisoners in non-Ministry of Justice facilities. Such facilities are also used in other countries. However, the impact of this usage on the general population figure is not always possible to gauge.

Belgium: Total capacity includes capacity in penal institutions and in the temporary placement centre for young persons, and the places set aside in the Mons and Tournai social protection establishments for detained persons transferred from prison.

Bosnia and Herzegovina:
Population figures are estimates.

According to information given to the Council of Europe Joint Steering Group on Prison Reform in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the prison capacity in 2002 in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina was 1183 and 1095 in Republika Srpska. These figures are lower than the ones included in the answers to the SPACE questionnaire sent by the two Entities. Therefore, the prison density per 100 places in both Entities could be higher than the one showed in Table 1.

Cyprus: Population figures refer to the whole island, but prison population figures do not include prisoners held in the northern part of the island which is not under control of the authorities of the Republic of Cyprus. Therefore, the prison population rate per 100000 population is underestimated.

Liechtenstein: See general notes.

Luxembourg: The figure for prison capacity should be used cautiously as it implies an increase of 59% of the total capacity that could not be confirmed before the print deadline of this issue.

Netherlands:
- Data on the number of prisoners and prison capacity include the figures for TBS clinics and institutions caring for juvenile delinquents. The following tables do not include these two categories and so relate to a total of 13000 prisoners.

Total number of prisoners (including pre-trial detainees): 16239	13000 in prison service 2009 in institutions for juvenile offenders 1230 in TBS clinics
Total capacity of penal institutions / prisons: 16686	13059 in prison service 2346 in institutions for juvenile offenders 1281 in TBS clinics

- A TBS clinic is a hospital/clinic for the treatment of criminals that have committed very serious crimes but are considered mentally ill. Possible translations of this concept into English include: Forensic Psychiatric Hospital, Custodial Clinic, or Placement under a Hospital Order.

Portugal: 221 people with psychiatric troubles are subject to security measures and they are not included in the total number of prisoners.

San Marino: See general notes.

Sweden: Total number of prisoners includes those in remand prisons. Data includes persons serving their sentence outside prison in institutions for the treatment of drug addicts, hospitalised prisoners and escapees.

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

The year-on-year rates of increase are as follows:

Increase of more than 5%		Between -5% and +5%		Decrease of more than 5%	
Armenia:	33,3%	Slovakia:	5,0%	Turkey:	-7,0%
United Kingdom		Italy:	4,7%	Cyprus:	-7,3%
Northern Ireland:	23,7%	Hungary:	3,8%	"FYRO Macedonia":	-12,4%
Moldova:	16,1%	Romania:	2,0%	Czech Republic:	-20,7%
Andorra:	14,4%	Poland:	0,8%		
Finland:	13,7%	Portugal:	0,6%		
France:	13,6%	Ukraine:	-0,1%		
Lithuania:	12,2%	Latvia:	-0,3%		
Albania:	9,1%				
United Kingdom		Germany:	-0,6%		
England and Wales:	8,8%	Norway:	-0,6%		
Denmark:	8,8%	Greece:	-0,7%		
Austria:	8,4%	Ireland:	-2,5%		
Spain:	7,9%	Estonia:	-2,6%		
Bulgaria:	6,8%	Croatia:	-2,8%		
Malta:	6,7%	Slovenia:	-3,2%		
Sweden:	6,6%	Iceland:	-3,8%		
Luxembourg:	5,8%	Switzerland:	-4,0%		
Netherlands:	5,7%	Russia:	-4,8%		
Belgium:	5,6%				

Table 2 Population of penal institutions on 1 September 2002: median age, minors and persons between 18 and 21 years of age

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2002.2

	Median age	Prisoners under 18 years of age		Prisoners 18 to less than 21 years	
		Number	%	Number	%
Albania	...	21	1,2	191	10,7
Andorra	32	0	0,0	3	5,5
Armenia	...	60	1,1	...	...
Austria	28	114	1,5	703	9,4
Azerbaijan	40	90	0,5	700	3,8
Belgium	33,7	105	1,1	615	6,6
BH: Federation	34	9	0,7	95	7,3
BH: Republika Srpska	36	0	0,0	23	2,8
Bulgaria	...	121	1,3	...	...
Croatia	38	7	0,3	93	3,6
Cyprus	35	...	...	24	7,0
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	12	0,3	...	...
Estonia	...	226	4,9	551	11,9
Finland	33,3	17	0,5	114	3,3
France	31,6	688	1,3	4732	8,9
Georgia	45	74	1,0	1015	13,8
Germany	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	45	...	...	...	...
Hungary	33,2	161	0,9	1652	9,2
Iceland	29	0	0,0	8	7,5
Ireland	28	45	1,5	403	13,3
Italy	34	***	***	1471	2,6
Latvia	35	261	3,1	577	6,8
Liechtenstein	40,2	0	0,0	0	0,0
Lithuania	...	274	2,4	508	4,5
Luxembourg	33	9	2,4	19	5,0
Malta	36	3	1,1	7	2,5
Moldova	32	27	0,3	744	7,1
Netherlands	32,4	101	0,6	1020	6,3
Norway	...	13	0,5	202	7,6
Poland	(31,8)	(540)	0,7	...	...
Portugal	34,3	289	2,1	549	4,0
Romania	31	1563	3,0	4638	9,0
Russia	...	23243	2,5	...	...
San Marino	56	0	0,0	0	0,0
Slovakia	31	55	0,7	511	6,5
Slovenia	33	11	1,0	55	4,9
Spain	34,2	***	***	1339	2,6
Sweden	35	0	0,0	180	2,8
Switzerland	...	80	1,6	...	...
"FYRO Macedonia"	30,8	31	2,5	201	16,1
Turkey	(50,9)	2237	3,7	6966	11,6
Ukraine	...	4031	2,0	626	0,3
UK: England and Wales	29	2754	3,9	8592	12,0
UK: Northern Ireland	28	61	5,7	156	14,5
UK: Scotland	29	183	2,8	713	10,9
<i>Mean</i>	34,8		1,5		6,9
<i>Median</i>	33,3		1,1		6,7
<i>Minimum</i>	28,0		0,0		0,0
<i>Maximum</i>	56,0		5,7		16,1

Notes - Table 2

Netherlands: Number of prisoners under 18 years of age (including pre-trial detainees): 101 of which 90 illegal aliens.

Poland:

- Median age of the prison population: The *mean* age (instead of the median) of the prison population has been indicated.
- Number of prisoners under 18 years of age: Data relate to 8 May 2003 (instead of 1 September 2002) and include prisoners aged *18 and under* (i.e. refers to prisoners *under 19* years of age).

Sweden: Median age of the prison population and number of prisoners aged 18 to less than 21 years: Data are only available for sentenced prisoners.

Turkey: The median age of the prison population has been verified twice. Our national correspondent in Turkey suggests that one possible explanation for this quite high figure can be found in the traditional culture of very strong family ties. Moreover, young people tend to be not only under the care and protection of their family, but also of society in general. In Turkey, the main age bracket for delinquency is 24 to 40 years of age.

Table 3 Population of penal institutions on 1 September 2002: female prisoners, foreign prisoners

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2002.3

	Female prisoners		Foreign prisoners	
	Number	%	Number	%
Albania	79	4,4	10	0,6
Andorra	4	7,3	46	83,6
Armenia	123	2,2	10	0,2
Austria	432	5,8	2475	33,0
Azerbaijan	274	1,5	398	2,2
Belgium	376	4,1	3785	40,9
BH: Federation	52	4,0	64	4,9
BH: Republika Srpska	14	1,7	42	5,1
Bulgaria	316	3,3	190	2,0
Croatia	105	4,1	209	8,1
Cyprus	20	5,8	148	42,9
Czech Republic	692	4,1	1743	10,3
Denmark	160	4,7	561	16,3
Estonia	216	4,7	1660	35,8
Finland	213	6,1	293	8,5
France	1953	3,7	11518	21,5
Georgia	126	1,7	103	1,4
Germany	3643	4,6	23509	29,9
Greece	403	4,9	3800	45,9
Hungary	1093	6,1	836	4,6
Iceland	5	4,7	10	9,3
Ireland	92	3,0	242	8,0
Italy	2465	4,4	16937	30,1
Latvia	481	5,6	42	0,5
Liechtenstein	0	0,0	6	35,3
Lithuania	459	4,0	133	1,2
Luxembourg	23	6,1	243	63,9
Malta	11	3,9	99	35,0
Moldova	291	2,8	106	1,0
Netherlands	888	5,5	4733	29,1
Norway	140	5,3	398	15,0
Poland	2167	2,7	1306	1,6
Portugal	1101	8,0	1647	12,0
Romania	2405	4,7	374	0,7
Russia	53683	5,8	15500	1,7
San Marino	0	0,0	0	0,0
Slovakia	193	2,5	179	2,3
Slovenia	50	4,5	171	15,3
Spain	4149	8,1	12961	25,4
Sweden	343	5,3	1390	21,4
Switzerland	310	6,2	3531	70,8
"FYRO Macedonia"	29	2,3	74	5,9
Turkey	2217	3,7	1043	1,7
Ukraine	11727	5,9	3167	1,6
UK: England and Wales	4362	6,1	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	32	3,0	16	1,5
UK: Scotland	306	4,7	79	1,2
<i>Mean</i>		4,3		17,2
<i>Median</i>		4,5		8,3
<i>Minimum</i>		0,0		0,0
<i>Maximum</i>		8,1		83,6

Notes - Table 3

Germany: Data relate to 31 March 2002 for female prisoners and to 31 March 2001 for foreign prisoners.

Sweden: Number of foreign prisoners: Data are only available for sentenced prisoners.

Switzerland: Number of foreign prisoners (including remand prisoners): estimate.

United Kingdom

Northern Ireland: The category "foreign prisoners" includes all nationalities excluding Northern Ireland, Great Britain and the Republic of Ireland. It also includes 10 immigration detainees.

Table 4 Population of penal institutions on 1 September 2002: legal status (numbers)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2002.4

	(a) untried prisoners (no court decision yet reached)	(b) convicted prisoners, but not yet sentenced	(c) sentenced prisoners who have appealed or who are within the statutory limit to do so	(d) sentenced prisoners (final sentence)	(e) other cases
Albania	343	...	...	1442	0
Andorra	30	3	6	16	0
Armenia	714	159	...	4910	***
Austria	1947	***	...	5013	551
Azerbaijan	1361	703	207	16050	0
Belgium	2684	***	635	4856	1096
BH: Federation	270	12	83	928	0
BH: Republika Srpska	144	5	29	637	1
Bulgaria	453	1453	...	7701	0
Croatia	820	...	...	1535	229
Cyprus	32	...	...	313	...
Czech Republic	1619	1736	...	13368	138
Denmark	778	230		2411	20
Estonia	249	...	...	3210	***
Finland	501	...	...	2774	191
France	16895	***	1582	34955	31
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Germany		18063		60443	***
Greece	2008			6276	
Hungary	3383	1884	***	13370	242
Iceland	20	***	...	87	0
Ireland	480	...	...	2548	0
Italy	12085	***	9932	33056	1127
Latvia	491	1739	672	4762	853
Liechtenstein	(7)	***	...	10	0
Lithuania	1252	130	150	10406	0
Luxembourg	133	***	35	190	22
Malta	84	***	...	199	***
Moldova	200	1544	1243	7319	
Netherlands	5743	***	...	5445	1812
Norway	676	***	***	1920	66
Poland	21632	...	...	58978	...
Portugal	3779	***	336	9615	-4
Romania	4841	0	5556	39967	1112
Russia	72608	22786	39511	770463	36748
San Marino	0	0	0	1	0
Slovakia	2184	...	...	5665	0
Slovenia	44	158	147	706	65
Spain	11543	***	...	39451	***
Sweden		1393		5081	32
Switzerland	2420	***	...	2567	...
"FYRO Macedonia"	73	105	29	1041	***
Turkey	27655	***	2761	29675	***
Ukraine	17789	10064	8724	159678	
UK: England and Wales	7727	5164	...	57359	1074
UK: Northern Ireland	399	...	...	653	24
UK: Scotland	1117	162	...	5220	14

Notes - Table 4

Armenia: The breakdown of prisoners by legal status has been indicated for a total of 5783 prisoners instead of the 5624 indicated in Table 1.

Austria: (e) includes 511 prisoners undergoing measures of prevention (i.e. mentally ill persons who cannot be sentenced but are dangerous), and 40 persons serving administrative sentences, prisoners awaiting deportation and persons in custody pending extradition.

Belgium:

Number of foreign prisoners (including remand prisoners): estimate.

- The breakdown of prisoners according to legal status is based on a total of 9271, compared to the 9253 indicated in Table 1.
- (e) The category "other cases" includes:
 - Detained mentally disordered offenders
 - Offenders/detainees held under section 21 of the Social Protection Act
 - Vagrants/beggars placed at the government's disposal
 - Foreign nationals placed at the government's disposal
 - Repeat/habitual offenders placed at the government's disposal (under the Social Protection Act)
 - Procurers placed at the government's disposal (under Article 280 B of the Criminal Code)
 - Temporary juvenile placement (Act of 1 March 2003)

The Act of 1 March 2003 on the temporary placement of young persons who have committed an act classified as an offence authorises the temporary placement of minors in closed centres run by the federal Ministry of Justice when there is a shortage of places in Community public institutions. The closed centre is directly responsible to the Director General for the execution of sentences and other judicial measures. It does not constitute a penal institution.

In accordance with this Act, a partnership has been agreed with the communities, which are responsible for the young persons' education.

Croatia: (e) 98 correctional measures and 131 administrative sanctions.

Czech Republic: (e) 90 in custody pending expulsion and 48 in custody pending extradition (total: 138).

Denmark: (e) Detainees according to the Aliens Act.

Finland: (e) Inmates who serve sentence for unpaid fines.

France:

(c) Number of sentenced prisoners who have appealed or who are within the statutory limit to do so: 1582 (appealed or within the statutory limit)

(e) 31 civil imprisonment

Hungary:

- The breakdown of prisoners by legal status has been indicated for a total of 18879 prisoners instead of the 18054 indicated in Table 1.
- (e) 50 referred to custody and 192 treated under constraint.

Italy: (e) Detainees: subject to security measures

Latvia: (e) persons awaiting the enforcement of their sentence: 841; persons located in a remand house in accordance with the Act on Enforcement of Sentences (Sections 16 and 20): 28; persons awaiting transportation from remand house to prison: 76; persons under transit process: 11; persons located in the Prison Hospital: 197; Total: 853.

Liechtenstein: (a) The statistical system does not distinguish between (a) and (c). Therefore, the figure given under (a) includes (a) and (c).

Lithuania: The breakdown of prisoners by legal status has been indicated for a total of 11938 prisoners instead of the 11345 indicated in Table 1.

Moldova: The breakdown of prisoners by legal status has been indicated for a total of 10306 prisoners instead of the 10532 indicated in Table 1.

Netherlands:

- The breakdown of prisoners by legal status has been indicated for the 13000 prisoners serving their sentence in penal institutions (prisoners in institutions for juvenile offenders and TBS clinics are not included).
- (e) subsidiary = 222; aliens = 1279; others = 61; unknown = 172; principal = 76

Norway:

- (a) Number of untried prisoners (i.e. no court decision yet reached): 676 (comprises remand in custody and sentenced prisoners who have lodged an appeal, i.e. the sentence is not final).
- (e) In default of payment of fines and unspecified

Portugal: 221 people with psychiatric troubles are subject to security measures (they are not included in the total number of prisoners).

Romania: 1112 petty offenders ("contrevenants").

Russia: The breakdown of prisoners by legal status has been indicated for a total of 942116 prisoners instead of the 919330 indicated in Table 1.

Slovenia: (e) The educational measure of attendance at a juvenile correctional facility shall be carried out in the correctional home, which is the internal organisational unit of the Administration. There are 25 young people detained in this institution aged between 16 and 21 years, although some may be as old as 23. This measure is not final. The number of persons imprisoned for a misdemeanour is 40. (40+25=65).

Sweden:

- (a) (b) (c): It is not possible to keep these groups apart in the statistics. The total number of remand prisoners is 1393.
- (e) "Other cases" relate to prisoners who are drug addicts, illegal immigrants awaiting deportation, persons awaiting placement in psychiatric institutions and persons who have broken probation rules.

Ukraine: The breakdown of prisoners by legal status has been indicated for a total of 196255 prisoners instead of the 198946 indicated in Table 1.

United Kingdom

England & Wales: (e) Non-criminals / People held under the Immigration Act and people held in police cells.

Northern Ireland: (e) 10 immigration detainees and 14 fine defaulters.

Table 5 Population of penal institutions on 1 September 2002: legal status (rates)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2002.5

	(a) Percentage of prisoners without final sentence	(b) Rate of prisoners without final sentence per 100 000 inhabitants	(c) Percentage of untried prisoners (no court decision yet reached)	(d) Rate of untried prisoners (no court decision yet reached) per 100 000 inhabitants
Albania	...	...	...	...
Andorra	70,9	58,8	54,5	45,2
Armenia	...	...	12,3	18,8
Austria	...	...	25,9	23,9
Azerbaijan	12,4	27,9	7,4	16,7
Belgium	47,6	43,0	29,0	26,2
BH: Federation	28,2	14,0	20,9	10,4
BH: Republika Srpska	21,9	12,8	17,6	10,3
Bulgaria	...	...	4,7	5,7
Croatia	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	...	...	9,6	15,8
Denmark	...	...	22,6	14,5
Estonia	...	...	...	...
Finland	...	...	...	...
France	34,6	30,3	31,6	27,7
Georgia	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...
Hungary	29,2	54,1	17,9	33,2
Iceland	...	...	18,7	7,0
Ireland	...	...	...	...
Italy	41,2	41,1	21,5	21,5
Latvia	44,1	160,1	5,8	20,9
Liechtenstein	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	12,8	44,1	10,5	36,0
Luxembourg	50,0	42,8	35,0	30,0
Malta	...	...	29,7	21,3
Moldova	...	...	1,9	5,5
Netherlands	...	...	44,2	35,7
Norway	27,9	16,4	25,4	14,9
Poland	...	...	...	...
Portugal	30,0	39,8	27,5	36,6
Romania	22,4	51,3	9,4	21,6
Russia	18,2	119,2	7,7	50,4
San Marino	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Slovakia	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	37,0	20,8	3,9	2,2
Spain	...	...	22,6	28,6
Sweden	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	48,5	33,3
"FYRO Macedonia"	16,6	10,2	5,8	3,6
Turkey	50,6	43,9	46,0	39,9
Ukraine	18,6	74,6	9,1	36,3
UK: England and Wales	...	...	10,8	14,8
UK: Northern Ireland	...	...	...	...
UK: Scotland	...	...	17,2	22,1
<i>Mean</i>	30,7	45,3	19,9	22,2
<i>Median</i>	28,7	41,9	17,9	21,5
<i>Minimum</i>	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
<i>Maximum</i>	70,9	160,1	54,5	50,4

Notes - Table 5

REMINDER

- Where the item "**Sentenced prisoners who have appealed or who are within the statutory time-limit for doing so**" is left blank in the questionnaire for lack of available data - without any further information being provided - it is assumed that prisoners in this situation are included among "**sentenced prisoners (final sentence)**". In this case, neither rate (a) - *percentage of prisoners not serving a final sentence* - nor rate (b) - *prisoners not serving a final sentence per 100000 inhabitants* - can be calculated.

- Where the item "**Prisoners convicted but not yet sentenced**" is left blank in the questionnaire for lack of available data - without any further information being provided - it is assumed that prisoners in this situation are included among "**untried prisoners (not yet convicted)**". In this case, neither rate (c) - *proportion of untried prisoners (not yet convicted), as a percentage* - nor rate (d) - *untried prisoners (not yet convicted) per 100000 inhabitants* - can be calculated.

Table 6 Breakdown of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) by the main offence on 1 September 2002 (numbers)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2002.6

	Homicide	Assaults	Rape	Robbery	Other types of theft	Drug offences	Other cases
Albania	752	6	35	343	85	103	118
Andorra	4	2	2	4	0	4	0
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	1915	1812	267	1983	2061	1200	6812
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BH: Federation	309	113	82	51	177	25	171
BH: Republika Srpska	(296)	(24)	(20)	(71)	(91)	(19)	(161)
Bulgaria	994	83	261	821	3202	74	2266
Croatia	504	34	95	110	228	186	378
Cyprus	12	44	13	7	81	53	103
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	205	499	53	391	412	514	337
Estonia	(1023)	(265)	(135)	(546)	(1130)	(90)	(144)
Finland	516	375	60	193	480	498	642
France	3345	5243	8025	3751	4090	4020	6481
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	4586	5594	2641	4951	13526	8574	20870
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	1080	...
Hungary	1457	1303	490	2524	5642	307	1647
Iceland	12	6	2	1	12	33	21
Ireland	133	311	154	264	322	353	1011
Italy	5366	129	637	4741	1546	11874	8763
Latvia	666	471	179	958	1655	189	644
Liechtenstein	0	0	0	2	1	3	4
Lithuania	1596	289	521	2450	3802	374	1374
Luxembourg	30	11	20	25	33	48	23
Malta	26	2	7	33	0	93	38
Moldova	1411	451	454	1399	2592	222	790
Netherlands	938	347	256	712	1095	1426	671
Norway	90	208	58	139	230	568	627
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	1067	231	298	1346	1849	4000	779
Romania	6612	800	2048	6220	18938	238	5111
Russia	100888	***	25454	85262	...	...	117952
San Marino	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Slovakia	(767)	(701)	(399)	(1683)	(5368)	(264)	(0)
Slovenia	107	28	77	85	131	69	209
Spain	1893	986	1771	17620	3035	11918	2228
Sweden	285	600	143	461	651	1158	1783
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
"FYRO Macedonia"	156	14	26	95	391	166	193
Turkey	3919	1230	1891	516	2990	2605	16524
Ukraine	19507	15920	3913	2385	61754	7009	41224
UK: England and Wales	4323	755	2702	6353	14026	8473	16548
UK: Northern Ireland	138	75	49	60	78	55	198
UK: Scotland	669	757	173	610	816	796	1399

Notes - Table 6

Austria: The statistical system does not allow the breakdown of prisoners by *main* offence; therefore each prisoner is counted once for each offence included in his or her sentence (i.e. the counting unit is the offence, not the person).

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Republika Srpska: The breakdown of sentenced prisoners by main offence has been indicated for a total of 682 sentenced prisoners instead of the 637 indicated in column (d) of Table 4.

Explanation: The statistical system does not allow the breakdown of prisoners by *main* offence; therefore each prisoner is counted once for each offence included in his or her sentence (i.e. the counting unit is the offence, not the person).

Bulgaria: The breakdown of sentenced prisoners by main offence has been indicated for a total of 5435 sentenced prisoners instead of the 7701 indicated in column (d) of Table 4.

Estonia: The breakdown of sentenced prisoners by main offence has been indicated for a total of 3333 sentenced prisoners instead of the 3210 indicated in column (d) of Table 4.

Explanation: The statistical system does not allow the breakdown of prisoners by *main* offence; therefore each prisoner is counted once for each offence included in his or her sentence (i.e. the counting unit is the offence, not the person).

Finland:

- The breakdown of sentenced prisoners by main offence has been indicated for a total of 2764 sentenced prisoners instead of the 2774 indicated in column (d) of Table 4.
- Data relate to 1 May 2002.

France: "Rape" includes rape and indecent assault.

Germany: The breakdown of sentenced prisoners by main offence has been indicated for a total of 60742 sentenced prisoners instead of the 60443 indicated in column (d) of Table 4 because it includes 299 prisoners in preventive detention.

Liechtenstein: According to a treaty between Liechtenstein and Austria, long-term prisoners usually serve their sentences in Austrian penal institutions. Therefore, they are not included in the statistics of Liechtenstein.

Slovakia: The breakdown of sentenced prisoners by main offence has been indicated for a total of 9182 sentenced prisoners instead of the 5665 indicated in column (d) of Table 4.

Possible explanation: The statistical system may not allow the breakdown of prisoners by *main* offence; therefore each prisoner would be counted once for each offence included in his or her sentence (i.e. the counting unit would be the offence, not the person).

Spain: Figures for robbery are quite high because, according to the Spanish Penal Code, theft with violence (i.e. robbery according to other legislations) includes all kinds of burglary.

Ukraine: The breakdown of sentenced prisoners by main offence has been indicated for a total of 151712 sentenced prisoners instead of the 159678 indicated in column (d) of Table 4.

United Kingdom

England & Wales: Data relates to 30 June 2000. As a consequence, the breakdown of sentenced prisoners by the length of the sentence has been indicated for a total of 53180 sentenced prisoners (on 30 June 2000) instead of the 57359 indicated in column (d) of Table 4 (which relate to 31 August 2002).

Table 7 Breakdown of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) by the main offence on 1 September 2002 (%)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2002.7

	Homicide	Assault	Rape	Robbery	Other types of theft	Drug offences	Other cases
Albania	52,1	0,4	2,4	23,8	5,9	7,1	8,2
Andorra	25,0	12,5	12,5	25,0	0,0	25,0	0,0
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	11,9	11,3	1,7	12,4	12,8	7,5	42,4
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BH: Federation	33,3	12,2	8,8	5,5	19,1	2,7	18,4
BH: Republika Srpska	(43,4)	(3,5)	(2,9)	(10,4)	(13,3)	(2,8)	(23,6)
Bulgaria	12,9	1,1	3,4	10,7	41,6	1,0	29,4
Croatia	32,8	2,2	6,2	7,2	14,9	12,1	24,6
Cyprus	3,8	14,1	4,2	2,2	25,9	16,9	32,9
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	8,5	20,7	2,2	16,2	17,1	21,3	14,0
Estonia	(30,7)	(8,0)	(4,1)	(16,4)	(33,9)	(2,7)	(4,3)
Finland	18,7	13,6	2,2	7,0	17,4	18,0	23,2
France	9,6	15,0	23,0	10,7	11,7	11,5	18,5
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	7,5	9,2	4,3	8,2	22,3	14,1	34,4
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	17,2	...
Hungary	10,9	9,7	3,7	18,9	42,2	2,3	12,3
Iceland	13,8	6,9	2,3	1,1	13,8	37,9	24,1
Ireland	5,2	12,2	6,0	10,4	12,6	13,9	39,7
Italy	16,2	0,4	1,9	14,3	4,7	35,9	26,5
Latvia	14,0	9,9	3,8	20,1	34,8	4,0	13,5
Liechtenstein	0,0	0,0	0,0	20,0	10,0	30,0	40,0
Lithuania	15,3	2,8	5,0	23,5	36,5	3,6	13,2
Luxembourg	15,8	5,8	10,5	13,2	17,4	25,3	12,1
Malta	13,1	1,0	3,5	16,6	0,0	46,7	19,1
Moldova	19,3	6,2	6,2	19,1	35,4	3,0	10,8
Netherlands	17,2	6,4	4,7	13,1	20,1	26,2	12,3
Norway	4,7	10,8	3,0	7,2	12,0	29,6	32,7
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	11,1	2,4	3,1	14,1	19,3	41,8	8,1
Romania	16,5	2,0	5,1	15,6	47,4	0,6	12,8
Russia	13,1	...	3,3	11,1	...	...	15,3
San Marino	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	0,0
Slovakia	(8,4)	(7,6)	(4,3)	(18,3)	(58,5)	(2,9)	(0,0)
Slovenia	15,2	4,0	10,9	12,0	18,6	9,8	29,6
Spain	4,8	2,5	4,5	44,7	7,7	30,2	5,6
Sweden	5,6	11,8	2,8	9,1	12,8	22,8	35,1
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
"FYRO Macedonia"	15,0	1,3	2,5	9,1	37,6	15,9	18,5
Turkey	13,2	4,1	6,4	1,7	10,1	8,8	55,7
Ukraine	12,9	10,5	2,6	1,6	40,7	4,6	27,2
UK: England and Wales	8,1	1,4	5,1	11,9	26,4	15,9	31,1
UK: Northern Ireland	21,1	11,5	7,5	9,2	11,9	8,4	30,3
UK: Scotland	12,8	14,5	3,3	11,7	15,6	15,2	26,8
Mean	15,2	7,1	4,9	12,9	20,6	17,8	21,2
Median	13,1	6,6	3,8	11,9	17,2	14,1	19,1
Minimum	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,6	0,0
Maximum	52,1	20,7	23,0	44,7	58,5	100,0	55,7

Notes - Table 7: See Notes for Table 6

Table 8 Breakdown of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) by length of the sentence on 1 September 2002 (numbers)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2002.8

	(a) less than 1 month	(b) 1 month to less than 3 months	(c) 3 months to less than 6 months	(d) 6 months to less than 1 year	(e) 1 year to less than 3 years	(f) 3 years to less than 5 years	(g) 5 years to less than 10 years	(h) 10 years to less than 20 years	(i) 20 years and over	(j) Life imprisonment	(k) Death sentenced prisoners	
Albania	0	1	0	1	32	186	420	570	163	69	***	
Andorra	0	0	0	1	7	3	2	3	0	0	***	
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	43	234	291	680	1794	783	645	380	45	166	***	
Azerbaijan	***	***	47	98	2455	4883	5830	2566	0	171	***	
Belgium	7	16	94	189	742	1279	1467	486		247	(1)	
BH: Federation	33	29	75	114	238	115	195	121	8	0	0	
BH: Republika Srpska	1	16	32	46	135	100	125	182	0	0	***	
Bulgaria			1205		2536	1240	1171	1428	33	88	***	
Croatia	8	20	84	152	414	244	328	241	44	***	***	
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	***
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	***	...	***
Estonia	...	...	...	...	837	586	1255	442	41	32	***
Finland	***	253	332	485			1622		***	73	***	
France		4034		5921	8085	3566	4838	6851	1104	556	***	
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	***	...	***
Germany	765	4555	7575	12307	(12105)	(15272)	5103	1039	***	1722	***	
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(2)
Hungary	14	101	338	1771	4907	2449	2671	920	0	199	0	
Iceland	0	10	11	17	19	11	9	9	1	0	***	
Ireland	8	60	148	272	745	496	566	116	11	126	***	
Italy	212	167	691	2107	7104	7150	8050	4606	2017	952	***	
Latvia	***	***	21	138	1416	1170	1542	449	13	13	***	
Liechtenstein	0	0	0	0	5	1	4	0	0	0	***	
Lithuania	0	0	229	588	3373	2353	2765	1010	9	79	0	
Luxembourg	0	0	7	13	63	21	39	29	3	15	***	
Malta	0	1	6	20	41	25	56	35	9	6	***	
Moldova	***	***	...	53	514	1623	3342	1387	350	50	***	
Netherlands	169	353	483	668	1564	841	850	208	10,8	7	***	
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	***	***
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	***
Portugal	28	37	70	183	1453	3609	2176	1819	240	***	***	
Romania			2087			23438		8710	4987	646	99	0
Russia	***	***	***	10495	114532	266706	299151	61577	1226	1427	0	
San Marino	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	***
Slovakia			242		1029	1967	804	1067	542		14	***
Slovenia	1	13	54	67	219	147	143	59	3	***	***	
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	***
Sweden	7	283	438	808	1694	762	699	271	10	109	***	
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	***
"FYRO Macedonia"	3	3	46	137	315	179	252	102	***	4	***	
Turkey	1581	848	962	1885	5996	3702	4503	6085	2280	1746	87	
Ukraine				2075	36502	50836	48015	13513	58	713	(***)	
UK: England and Wales			4022		3605	13677	26805		4050		5199	***
UK: Northern Ireland	2	7	37	48	146	108	131	70	6	98	***	
UK: Scotland	71	71	394	605	1069	780	1157	218	6	606	***	

Notes - Table 8

Austria: The breakdown of sentenced prisoners by the length of the sentence has been indicated for a total of 5061 sentenced prisoners instead of the 5013 indicated in column (d) of Table 4 because it includes prisoners serving administrative (short) sentences.

Belgium: The computerised SIDIS detention system does not use the same categories as those proposed by SPACE. To reach the total of 4856 prisoners, therefore, the following categories of offenders must be added to those included in the Table:

- Persons sentenced to a correctional term of imprisonment of more than five years: 20 (a category no longer used but which still applies to certain prisoners)
- Offenders serving a fixed term criminal sentence (308)

With regard to the latter point, the Belgian criminal code provides for three types of sentence:

1. criminal - imprisonment, which may be for life or for a fixed term (from 5 to 30 years)
2. correctional terms of imprisonment
3. imprisonment for summary offences

In the prison administration system fixed-term sentences in category (1) are not subdivided according to length, unlike sentences under (2) and (3). Fixed-term sentences are therefore recorded in their totality under a single heading.

As a result, in the breakdown of prisoners according to length of sentence, relatively long sentences are under-represented.

The figure in column (k) refers to a person sentenced to death before the abolition of the capital punishment whose situation has not been administratively settled.

Finland:

- Data refer to 1 May 2002.
- The breakdown of sentenced prisoners by the length of the sentence has been indicated for a total of 2765 sentenced prisoners instead of the 2774 indicated in column (d) of Table 4.
- The 1622 prisoners in the category "more than one year" are distributed as follows:
 - one year to less than 2 years: 614
 - 2 years to less than 4 years: 518
 - 4 years to less than 8 years: 363
 - 8 years and over: 127

Germany:

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

- (d) 6 months to one year (instead of 6 months to less than one year)
- (e) more than one year to 2 years (instead of one year to less than 3 years)
- (f) more than 2 years to 5 years (instead of 3 years to less than 5 years)
- (g) more than 5 years to 10 years (instead of 5 years to less than 10 years)
- (h) more than 10 years to 15 years (instead of 10 years to less than 20 years)

Greece: Breakdown of 3275 of the 6276 sentenced prisoners (final sentence) according to length of sentence (handed down):

- less than 6 months: 129
- 6 months to less than one year: 196
- one year to less than 2 years: 192
- 2 years to less than 5 years: 540
- 5 years to less than 10 years: 898
- 10 years to less than 15 years: 556
- 15 years and more: 448
- Life imprisonment: 314
- Death sentenced prisoners: 2

The figure in column (k) refers to persons sentenced to death before the abolition of capital punishment.

Netherlands:

- (g) 5 years to less than 12 years (instead of 5 years to less than 10 years)
- (h) (i): 12 years and more (instead of 10 years and more)
- The addition of all columns does not reach 100% (i.e. 5445 prisoners) because the length of the sentence is unknown for 302 prisoners.

Romania: The 23438 prisoners in the category “one year to less than 5 years” are distributed as follows: “one year to less than 2 years” = 4684; “2 years to less than 5 years” = 18754.

Russia: The breakdown of sentenced prisoners by the length of the sentence has been indicated for a total of 755114 sentenced prisoners instead of the 770463 indicated in column (d) of Table 4.

Slovakia: The breakdown of sentenced prisoners by main offence has been indicated for a total of 9182 sentenced prisoners instead of the 5665 indicated in column (d) of Table 4.

Possible explanation: The statistical system may not allow the breakdown of prisoners by *main* offence; therefore each prisoner would be counted once for each offence (i.e. the counting unit would be the offence, not the person).

Slovenia: The minimum term is 15 days and the maximum 15 years. The sentence of 30 years imprisonment may alternatively be prescribed for the intentional committing of the most serious crimes. The Criminal Code does not provide life sentences.

Spain:

- Prisoners sentenced under the old Criminal Code (code of 1973): “less than one month” (46), “one month to less than six months” (189), “six months to less than six years” (2049), “six years to less than twelve years” (1212), twelve years to less than twenty years (913), twenty to thirty years (963). Total: 5372
- Prisoners sentenced under the new Criminal Code (code of 1995): “six months to less than three years” (11936), “three years to less than eight years” (13883), “eight years to less than fifteen years” (5844), “fifteen to less than twenty years” (1 045), “more than twenty years” (390), sentence of weekend arrest (444), fines (80), security measures (person not criminally responsible) (457). Total: 34079.

Ukraine:

- The breakdown of sentenced prisoners by the length of the sentence has been indicated for a total of 151712 sentenced prisoners instead of the 159678 indicated in column (d) of Table 4.
- Death sentenced prisoners: Moratorium.

United Kingdom

England & Wales: Because of rounding while calculating the figures, the breakdown of sentenced prisoners by the length of the sentence has been indicated for a total of 57378 sentenced prisoners instead of the 57359 indicated in column (d) of Table 4.

Scotland: The breakdown of sentenced prisoners by the length of the sentence excludes 243 prisoners recalled from supervised release orders. Thus, the breakdown has been indicated for a total of 4977 sentenced prisoners instead of the 5220 indicated in column (d) of Table 4.

Table 9 Breakdown of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) by length of the sentence on 1 September 2002 (%)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2002.9

	(a) less than 1 month	(b) 1 month to less than 3 months	(c) 3 months to less than 6 months	(d) 6 months to less than 1 year	(e) 1 year to less than 3 years	(f) 3 years to less than 5 years	(g) 5 years to less than 10 years	(h) 10 years to less than 20 years	(i) 20 years and over	(j) Life imprisonment	(k) Death sentenced prisoners
Albania	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,1	2,2	12,9	29,1	39,5	11,3	4,8	***
Andorra	0,0	0,0	0,0	6,3	43,8	18,8	12,5	18,8	0,0	0,0	***
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	0,8	4,6	5,7	13,4	35,4	15,5	12,7	7,5	0,9	3,3	***
Azerbaijan	***	***	0,3	0,6	15,3	30,4	36,3	16,0	0,0	1,1	***
Belgium	0,1	0,3	1,9	3,9	15,3	26,3	30,2	10,0		5,1	(0,02)
BH: Federation	3,6	3,1	8,1	12,3	25,6	12,4	21,0	13,0	0,9	0,0	0
BH: Republika Srpska	0,2	2,5	5,0	7,2	21,2	15,7	19,6	28,6	0,0	0,0	***
Bulgaria		15,6			32,9	16,1	15,2	18,5	0,4	1,1	***
Croatia	0,5	1,3	5,5	9,9	27,0	15,9	21,4	15,7	2,9	0,0	***
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,8	***
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	***
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	***	...	***
Estonia	...	...	...	...	26,1	18,3	39,1	13,8	1,3	1,0	***
Finland	***	9,2	12,0	17,5		58,7			***	2,6	***
France		11,5		16,9	23,1	10,2	13,8	19,6	3,2	1,6	***
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	***	...	***
Germany	1,3	7,5	12,5	20,4	(20,0)	(25,3)	8,4	1,7	***	2,8	***
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(0,03)
Hungary	0,1	0,8	2,5	13,2	36,7	18,3	20,0	6,9	0,0	1,5	0
Iceland	0,0	11,5	12,6	19,5	21,8	12,6	10,3	10,3	1,1	0,0	***
Ireland	0,3	2,4	5,8	10,7	29,2	19,5	22,2	4,6	0,4	4,9	***
Italy	0,6	0,5	2,1	6,4	21,5	21,6	24,4	13,9	6,1	2,9	***
Latvia	***	***	0,4	2,9	29,7	24,6	32,4	9,4	0,3	0,3	***
Liechtenstein	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	50,0	10,0	40,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	***
Lithuania	0,0	0,0	2,2	5,7	32,4	22,6	26,6	9,7	0,1	0,8	0
Luxembourg	0,0	0,0	3,7	6,8	33,2	11,1	20,5	15,3	1,6	7,9	***
Malta	0,0	0,5	3,0	10,1	20,6	12,6	28,1	17,6	4,5	3,0	***
Moldova	***	***	...	0,7	7,0	22,2	45,7	19,0	4,8	0,7	***
Netherlands	3,1	6,5	8,9	12,3	28,7	15,4	15,6	3,8	0,2	0,1	***
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	***
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	***
Portugal	0,3	0,4	0,7	1,9	15,1	37,5	22,6	18,9	2,5	***	***
Romania		5,2			58,6		21,8	12,5	1,6	0,2	0
Russia	***	***	***	1,4	15,2	35,3	39,6	8,2	0,2	0,2	0
San Marino	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	***
Slovakia		4,3		18,2	34,7	14,2	18,8	9,6		0,2	***
Slovenia	0,1	1,8	7,6	9,5	31,0	20,8	20,3	8,4	0,4	***	***
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	***
Sweden	0,1	5,6	8,6	15,9	33,3	15,0	13,8	5,3	0,2	2,1	***
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	***
"FYRO Macedonia"	0,3	0,3	4,4	13,2	30,3	17,2	24,2	9,8	***	0,4	***
Turkey	5,3	2,9	3,2	6,4	20,2	12,5	15,2	20,5	7,7	5,9	0,3
Ukraine				1,4	24,1	33,5	31,6	8,9	0,0	0,5	(**)
UK: England and Wales		7,0		6,3	23,8	46,7		7,1		9,1	***
UK: Northern Ireland	0,3	1,1	5,7	7,4	22,4	16,5	20,1	10,7	0,9	15,0	***
UK: Scotland	1,4	1,4	7,9	12,2	21,5	15,7	23,2	4,4	0,1	12,2	***
Mean	0,8	2,6	4,8	8,8	25,6	19,0	23,4	12,8	1,8	2,7	
Median	0,2	1,3	4,4	7,4	24,9	16,5	21,6	11,6	0,6	1,1	
Minimum	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,2	10,0	8,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	
Maximum	5,3	11,5	12,6	20,4	50,0	37,5	45,7	39,5	11,3	15,0	

Notes - Table 9

- See notes on Table 8.
- For some countries, the percentages do not add up to 100%. This is the case for:
 - Belgium: 93,2%, see notes on Table 8.
 - Cyprus: 13%, because only data on life imprisonment is available.
 - Estonia: 99,5%, because some data are not available.
 - Netherlands: 94,7%, see notes on Table 8.

Table 10 Breakdown of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) by length of the sentence on 1 September 2002 (cumulative %)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2002.10

	Time sentence	Less than 1 year	1 year and over	3 years and over	5 years and over	10 years and over (time)	Life imprisonment	Death sentenced prisoners
Albania	95,2	0,1	95,1	92,9	80,0	50,8	4,8	***
Andorra	100,0	6,3	93,8	50,0	31,3	18,8	0,0	***
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	96,7	24,7	72,1	36,6	21,1	8,4	3,3	***
Azerbaijan	98,9	0,9	98,0	82,7	52,3	16,0	1,1	***
Belgium	88,1	6,3	81,8	66,6	40,2	10,0	5,1	(0,02)
BH: Federation	100,0	27,0	73,0	47,3	34,9	13,9	0,0	0
BH: Republika Srpska	100,0	14,9	85,1	63,9	48,2	28,6	0,0	***
Bulgaria	98,9	15,6	83,2	50,3	34,2	19,0	1,1	***
Croatia	100,0	17,2	82,8	55,8	39,9	18,6	0,0	***
Cyprus	96,2	...	...	...	...	...	3,8	***
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	***
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	***
Estonia	98,5	...	98,5	72,4	54,1	15,0	1,0	***
Finland	97,4	38,7	58,7	...	...	...	2,6	***
France	98,4	28,5	69,9	46,8	36,6	22,8	1,6	***
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	***
Germany	97,2	41,7	55,5	35,4	10,2	1,7	2,8	***
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(0,03)
Hungary	98,5	16,6	81,9	45,2	26,9	6,9	1,5	0
Iceland	100,0	43,7	56,3	34,5	21,8	11,5	0,0	***
Ireland	95,1	19,2	75,9	46,7	27,2	5,0	4,9	***
Italy	97,1	9,6	87,5	66,0	44,4	20,0	2,9	***
Latvia	99,7	3,3	96,4	66,7	42,1	9,7	0,3	***
Liechtenstein	100,0	0,0	100,0	50,0	40,0	0,0	0,0	***
Lithuania	99,2	7,9	91,4	59,0	36,4	9,8	0,8	0
Luxembourg	92,1	10,5	81,6	48,4	37,4	16,8	7,9	***
Malta	97,0	13,6	83,4	62,8	50,3	22,1	3,0	***
Moldova	99,3	0,7	98,6	91,6	69,4	23,7	0,7	***
Netherlands	94,5	30,7	63,8	35,1	19,6	4,0	0,1	***
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	***	***
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	***
Portugal	100,0	3,3	96,7	81,6	44,0	21,4	***	***
Romania	99,8	5,2	94,5	...	35,9	14,1	0,2	0
Russia	99,8	1,4	98,4	83,3	47,9	8,3	0,2	0
San Marino	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	***
Slovakia	99,8	22,4	77,3	42,6	28,4	9,6	0,2	***
Slovenia	100,0	19,1	80,9	49,9	29,0	8,8	***	***
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	***
Sweden	97,9	30,2	67,6	34,3	19,3	5,5	2,1	***
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	***
"FYRO Macedonia"	99,6	18,2	81,5	51,2	34,0	9,8	0,4	***
Turkey	93,8	17,8	76,0	55,8	43,4	28,2	5,9	0,3
Ukraine	99,5	1,4	98,2	74,1	40,6	8,9	0,5	(***)
UK: England and Wales	90,9	13,3	77,6	53,8	...	7,1	9,1	***
UK: Northern Ireland	85,0	14,4	70,6	48,2	31,7	11,6	15,0	***
UK: Scotland	87,8	22,9	64,9	43,4	27,7	4,5	12,2	***
Mean	97,1	15,6	81,9	56,6	37,7	14,0	2,7	
Median	98,5	14,9	81,9	50,7	36,5	11,5	1,1	
Minimum	85,0	0,0	55,5	34,3	10,2	0,0	0,0	
Maximum	100,0	43,7	100,0	92,9	80,0	50,8	15,0	

Notes - Table 10: See Notes for Tables 8 and 9

Table 11 Breakdown of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) by length of the sentence on 1 September 2002 (%)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2002.11

	Less than 1 month	1 month to less than 3 months	3 months to less than 6 months	6 months to less than 1 year	Total less than 1 year
Albania	0,0	50,0	0,0	50,0	100
Andorra	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	100
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	3,4	18,8	23,3	54,5	100
Azerbaijan	***	***	32,4	67,6	
Belgium	2,3	5,2	30,7	61,8	100
BH: Federation	13,1	11,6	29,9	45,4	100
BH: Republika Srpska	1,1	16,8	33,7	48,4	100
Bulgaria	100,0				100
Croatia	3,0	7,6	31,8	57,6	100
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	...	23,6	31,0	45,3	100
France	40,5			59,5	100
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	3,0	18,1	30,1	48,8	100
Greece	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	0,6	4,5	15,2	79,6	100
Iceland	0,0	26,3	28,9	44,7	100
Ireland	1,6	12,3	30,3	55,7	100
Italy	6,7	5,3	21,8	66,3	100
Latvia	***	***	13,2	86,8	100
Liechtenstein	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	0,0	0,0	28,0	72,0	100
Luxembourg	0,0	0,0	35,0	65,0	100
Malta	0,0	3,7	22,2	74,1	100
Moldova	***	***	***	100,0	100
Netherlands	10,1	21,1	28,9	39,9	100
Norway	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	8,8	11,6	22,0	57,5	100
Romania	100,0				100
Russia	***	***	***	100,0	100
San Marino	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	19,0			81,0	100
Slovenia	0,7	9,6	40,0	49,6	100
Spain	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	0,5	18,4	28,5	52,6	100
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...
"FYRO Macedonia"	1,6	1,6	24,3	72,5	100
Turkey	30,0	16,1	18,2	35,7	100
Ukraine				100,0	100
UK: England and Wales	52,7			47,3	100
UK: Northern Ireland	2,1	7,4	39,4	51,1	100
UK: Scotland	6,2	6,2	34,5	53,0	100
Mean	4,1	12,3	25,9	63,2	
Median	1,6	10,6	28,9	57,6	
Minimum	0,0	0,0	0,0	35,7	
Maximum	30,0	50,0	40,0	100,0	

Notes - Table 11: see Notes for Tables 8 and 9

I.2 PRISON POPULATIONS

**Flow of entries, length of imprisonment, escapes
and deaths in 2001**

Table 12 Flow of entries to penal institutions (2001)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2002. 12

	Entries to penal institutions	Rate of entries to penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants	Entries before final sentence	
			Number	%
Albania	...	...	...	...
Andorra	125	188,4	93	74,4
Armenia	...	...	...	...
Austria	2802	34,4	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...
Belgium	14375	140,1	9595	66,7
BH: Federation	7386	284,1	2656	36,0
BH: Republika Srpska	2163	154,5	475	22,0
Bulgaria	5304	67,2	2716	51,2
Croatia	17001	383,1	...	...
Cyprus	1318	172,2	673	51,1
Czech Republic	17502	170,4	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...
Estonia	5906	433,9	...	...
Finland	6832	131,5	1886	27,6
France	67308	110,3	46471	69,0
Georgia	9783	247,8	6328	64,7
Germany	704657	854,8	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...
Hungary	31280	307,4	4684	15,0
Iceland	339	118,3	91	26,8
Ireland	12127	312,5	6967	57,5
Italy	78649	139,7	67238	85,5
Latvia	...	...	...	...
Liechtenstein	160	477,3	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	14241	...
Luxembourg	906	204,0	413	45,6
Malta	327	82,9	237	72,5
Moldova	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...
Norway	12134	268,2	3856	31,8
Poland	95775	247,9	52007	54,3
Portugal	6936	67,1	5958	85,9
Romania	...	...	...	...
Russia	1832153	1272,7	494249	27,0
San Marino	27	95,9	2	7,4
Slovakia	19243	357,7	4731	24,6
Slovenia	5155	258,5	990	19,2
Spain	41359	102,4	27439	66,3
Sweden	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	60735	836,7	50572	83,3
"FYRO Macedonia"	3708	181,9	983	26,5
Turkey	100070	144,4	14060	14,1
Ukraine	...	...	...	...
UK: England and Wales	129733	249,3	98781	76,1
UK: Northern Ireland	4717	279,9	2205	46,7
UK: Scotland	34699	685,5	15452	44,5
Mean		287,6		47,4
Median		204,0		46,7
Minimum		34,4		7,4
Maximum		1272,7		85,9

Notes - Table 12

Latvia: 5186 entries and 3699 sentenced persons who have been sent from remand house to prisons during 2001.

Lithuania: Including all entries that must be excluded according to the explanation to this category, the total would be 35000.

United Kingdom

England and Wales: Data relate to 2000 (general remark for the whole of part I.2 of the survey).

Table 13 Indicator of average length of imprisonment (2001)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2002.13

	Total number of days spent in penal institutions	Average number of prisoners in year	Total number of entries (Table 12)	Indicator of average length of imprisonment (in months)
	a	b = a / 365	c	d = 12 (b/c)
Albania	...	(1635)	...	...
Andorra	13271	36	125	3,5
Armenia	...	(4213)	...	...
Austria	2580672	7070	2802	30,3
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...
Belgium	3275586	8974	14375	7,5
BH: Federation	464679	1273	7386	2,1
BH: Republika Srpska	274897	753	2163	4,2
Bulgaria	...	(9283)	5304	21,0
Croatia	...	(2623)	17001	1,9
Cyprus	117895	323	1318	2,9
Czech Republic	7757345	21253	17502	14,6
Denmark	1181177	3236	...	...
Estonia	...	(4789)	5906	9,7
Finland	1144275	3135	6832	5,5
France	17684428	48450	67308	8,6
Georgia	...	...	9783	...
Germany	...	(78707)	704657	1,3
Greece	...	(8343)	...	...
Hungary	846156	2318	31280	0,9
Iceland	45079	124	339	4,4
Ireland	1135880	3112	12127	3,1
Italy	...	(55136)	78649	8,4
Latvia	...	(8617)	...	...
Liechtenstein	4162	11	160	0,8
Lithuania	...	(10750)	...	...
Luxembourg	136214	373	906	4,9
Malta	...	(257)	327	9,4
Moldova	...	(10679)	...	...
Netherlands	4383322	12009	...	...
Norway	958804	2627	12134	2,6
Poland	28731340	78716	95775	9,9
Portugal	...	(13500)	6936	23,4
Romania	...	(50370)	...	...
Russia	...	(971496)	1832153	6,4
San Marino	231	1	27	0,4
Slovakia	2682020	7348	19243	4,6
Slovenia	439095	1203	5155	2,8
Spain	17006810	46594	41359	13,5
Sweden	1970500	5399	...	...
Switzerland	1798371	4927	60735	1,0
"FYRO Macedonia"	453443	1242	3708	4,0
Turkey	23622766	64720	100070	7,8
Ukraine	...	(198885)	...	...
UK: England and Wales	...	(67056)	129733	6,2
UK: Northern Ireland	...	(877)	4717	2,2
UK: Scotland	2240005	6137	34699	2,1
Mean				6,8
Median				4,5
Minimum				0,4
Maximum				30,3

Notes - Table 13

Where we do not have the total number of days spent in penal institutions in 2001 we have used the total number of prisoners on 1 September 2001 as an estimate of the average number of prisoners in that year (source: SPACE 2001). This applies to Albania, Armenia, Bulgaria, Croatia, Estonia, Germany, Greece, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Moldova, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Ukraine, England and Wales, and Northern Ireland. For this reason, these figures are indicated in brackets.

Table 14 Number of escapes during 2001

- (a) Escapes by prisoners (pre-trial detainees or convicted prisoners) from a closed penal institution or during administrative transfer (2001)
- (b) Other forms of escape (e.g. from an open penal institution – agricultural colony or other - semi-detention, during authorised short-term absence (or leave), etc.) in 2001

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2002.14

	(a) Number of escapes by prisoners	Average number of prisoners in 2001 (Table 13)	Rate of escape per 10 000 prisoners	(b) Other forms of escape
Albania	0	(1635)	0	0
Andorra	0	36	0	0
Armenia	0	(4213)	0	0
Austria	34	7070	48,1	228
Azerbaijan	3	...	...	9
Belgium	37	8974	41,2	95
BH: Federation	4	1273	31,4	38
BH: Republika Srpska	8	753	106,2	45
Bulgaria	20	(9283)	21,5	31
Croatia	1	(2623)	3,8	52
Cyprus	0	323	0	0
Czech Republic	3	21253	1,4	22
Denmark	65	3236	200,9	625
Estonia	5	(4789)	10,4	5
Finland	28	3135	89,3	395
France	38	48450	7,8	172
Georgia	0	...	0	14
Germany	18	(78707)	2,3	683
Greece	0	(8343)	0	47
Hungary	4	2318	17,3	5
Iceland	1	124	80,6	0
Ireland	13	3112	41,8	95
Italy	13	(55136)	2,4	205
Latvia	0	(8617)	0	31
Liechtenstein	0	11	0	0
Lithuania	1	(10750)	0,9	8
Luxembourg	0	373	0	9
Malta	0	(257)	0	0
Moldova	12	(10679)	11,2	125
Netherlands	15	12009	12,5	715
Norway	27	2627	102,8	197
Poland	48	78716	6,1	432
Portugal	93	(13500)	68,9	206
Romania	1	(50370)	0,2	7
Russia	78	(971496)	0,8	445
San Marino	0	1	0	0
Slovakia	0	7348	0	6
Slovenia	9	1203	74,8	92
Spain	8	46594	1,7	34
Sweden	34	5399	63,0	423
Switzerland	...	4927	...	...
"FYRO Macedonia"	29	1242	233,5	121
Turkey	9	64720	1,4	109
Ukraine	10	(198885)	0,5	19
UK: England and Wales	22	(67056)	3,3	1044
UK: Northern Ireland	4	(877)	45,6	1
UK: Scotland	3	6137	4,9	55

Notes - Table 14

Andorra: No escape, but there was an attempted escape

Denmark:

- (a) Number of escapes: 30 from closed penal institutions and 35 during administrative transfers.
- (b) Other forms of escape: 232 from open penal institutions and 493 during authorised short-term absence (or leave).

Finland: (b) Other forms of escape: 38 from open penal institutions and 357 during authorised short-term absence (or leave).

Ireland: (b) Other forms of escape: 95 from open penal institutions.

Latvia: (b) Other forms of escape: 12 from open penal institutions and 19 during authorised short-term absence (or leave).

Moldova: (b) Other forms of escape: 111 from open penal institutions, 8 while in semi-detention, and 6 during authorised short-term absence (or leave).

Portugal:

- (a) Total number of escapes from closed or open establishments, but not including escapes during home leave.
- (b) 206 escapes during home leave.

Russia: (b) Other forms of escape: 285 from open penal institutions and 160 while in semi-detention. No data available on escapes during authorised short-term absence (or leave).

Slovakia: (b) Other forms of escape: 1 while in semi-detention, and 5 during authorised short-term absence (or leave).

Slovenia: (b) 16 escapes from open institutions, 76 escapes during leave, including 23 juveniles from the correctional home.

Table 15 Deaths (including suicides) in penal institutions in 2001

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2002.15

	Total number of deaths	Number of suicides	Percentage of suicides as a total of deaths	Average number of prisoners in 2001 (Table 13)	Mortality rate per 10 000 prisoners	Suicide rate per 10 000 prisoners
Albania	1	0	0,0	(1635)	6,1	0
Andorra	0	0	...	36	0	0
Armenia	27	0	0,0	(4213)	64,1	0
Austria	38	15	39,5	7070	53,7	21,2
Azerbaijan	236	0	0,0	...	...	...
Belgium	32	21	65,6	8974	35,7	23,4
BH: Federation	3	...	...	1273	23,6	...
BH: Republika Srpska	3	0	0,0	753	39,8	0
Bulgaria	32	3	9,4	(9283)	34,5	3,2
Croatia	12	1	8,3	(2623)	45,7	3,8
Cyprus	0	0	...	323	0	0
Czech Republic	20	5	25,0	21253	9,4	2,4
Denmark	14	10	71,4	3236	43,3	30,9
Estonia	4	0	0,0	(4789)	8,4	0
Finland	14	6	42,9	3135	44,7	19,1
France	236	104	44,1	48450	48,7	21,5
Georgia	22	7	31,8	...	...	...
Germany	171	98	57,3	(78707)	21,7	12,5
Greece	34	5	14,7	(8343)	40,8	6,0
Hungary	55	11	20,0	2318	237,3	47,5
Iceland	0	0	...	124	0	0
Ireland	5	1	20,0	3112	16,1	3,2
Italy	177	69	39,0	(55136)	32,1	12,5
Latvia	10	3	30,0	(8617)	11,6	3,5
Liechtenstein	0	0	...	11	0	0
Lithuania	27	13	48,1	(10750)	25,1	12,1
Luxembourg	0	0	...	373	0	0
Malta	0	0	...	(257)	0	0
Moldova	87	10	11,5	(10679)	81,5	9,4
Netherlands	18	11	61,1	12009	15,0	9,2
Norway	15	4	26,7	2627	57,1	15,2
Poland	142	47	33,1	78716	18,0	6,0
Portugal	106	19	17,9	(13500)	78,5	14,1
Romania	116	6	5,2	(50370)	23,0	1,2
Russia	5722	8	0,1	(971496)	58,9	0,1
San Marino	0	0	...	1	0	0
Slovakia	5	5	100,0	7348	6,8	6,8
Slovenia	7	4	57,1	1203	58,2	33,3
Spain	143	20	14,0	46594	30,7	4,3
Sweden	12	4	33,3	5399	22,2	7,4
Switzerland	...	...	...	4927	...	...
"FYRO Macedonia"	5	0	0,0	1242	40,3	0
Turkey	101	25	24,8	64720	15,6	3,9
Ukraine	5404	29	0,5	(198885)	271,7	1,5
UK: England and Wales	132	71	53,8	(67056)	19,7	10,6
UK: Northern Ireland	0	0	...	(877)	0	0
UK: Scotland	20	11	55,0	6137	32,6	17,9
			28,7		38,0	8,5
			25,0		24,3	3,9
			0,0		0,0	0,0
			100,0		271,7	47,5

II. PRISON STAFF

Table 16 Full-time working in penal institutions on 1 September 2002

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2002.16

	Total	Management	Custodial	Treatment	Workshops	Administration
Albania	1424	37	1011	130	4	242
Andorra	45	3	37	3	1	1
Armenia	(1477)	136	1341	125	...	90
Austria	3400	83	2872	311	...	133
Azerbaijan	5595	63	183	96	***	3
Belgium	6853	176	5705	410	34	483
BH: Federation	762	63	432	62	111	88
BH: Republika Srpska	595	32	305	28	115	115
Bulgaria	4606	112	3184	462	247	601
Croatia	3233	30	1409	340		463
Cyprus	(220)	10	208	3	13	14
Czech Republic	9417	443	5351	1550	...	1331
Denmark	3558,4	51,1	2448,8	486,5	346,6	225,4
Estonia	1920	26	1375	97	***	***
Finland	2946	54	1755	388	264	253
France	23241	327	19389	1378	504	1643
Georgia	3264	105	2435	234	***	152
Germany	37837	451	28123	2646	2120	4497
Greece	3655	20	1976	75	0	281
Hungary	7146	267	3225	761	747	203
Iceland	99	6	74	1	15	3
Ireland	3271	66	2896	79	96	134
Italy	50070	815	42681	1819	8	4747
Latvia	2676	67	1767	308	14	520
Liechtenstein	5	1	4	0	0	0
Lithuania	3134	71	1290	549	350	874
Luxembourg	290	5	210	25	38	12
Malta	233	14	164	10	13	32
Moldova	(2661)	83	2578	671	284	144
Netherlands	11294	2210	6965	1462	...	657
Norway	2708	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	22671	1408	12737	3202	0	5324
Portugal	6263	27	4299	343	24	1401
Romania	11811	629	6552	1806	134	2690
Russia	326340	115236	...	...	...	...
San Marino	(5)	1	5	2	0	0
Slovakia	4410	193	1694	1997	10	516
Slovenia	852	57	426	90	144	135
Spain	22160	419	14439	3453	1115	2734
Sweden	5780	185	4230	225	345	480
Switzerland	3300	...	...	...	...	...
"FYRO Macedonia"	448	16	253	57	52	70
Turkey	24870	974	20631	554	1743	968
Ukraine	49597	1652	22739	6541	7370,5	901
UK: England and Wales	40607	1460	29321	1896	1171	3671
UK: Northern Ireland	1816	261	1287	100	28	81
UK: Scotland	4139	611	2515	149	333	531

Notes - Table 16

- For reasons that have not been explained, in some countries the total is less than the sum of the other headings. This applies to Armenia, Cyprus, Moldova and San Marino.
- In some other cases the total is greater than the sum of the other headings. This is because the total includes persons not covered by the headings in the questionnaire. This applies to Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Norway, Portugal, Russia, Switzerland, Ukraine, England and Wales and Northern Ireland.

Croatia: Total number of staff: The total includes 991 employees working in “prison factories” that do not belong in the categories specified in the questionnaire.

Czech Republic: The “staff responsible for workshops or vocational training” is included in the category “treatment staff”.

Denmark: Full-time staff and part-time staff on the basis of full-time equivalents.

France:

- The total number of staff also includes contractual staff in establishments and in the prison rehabilitation and probation services;
- Management staff include prison directors and directors of prison rehabilitation and probation services;
- Staff concerned with treatment include social services technical advisers, senior prison rehabilitation and probation service staff, social services assistants and rehabilitation and probation advisers;
- The staff responsible for workshops and vocational training are called technical staff.

Germany: Data relate to 31 March 2002 instead of 1 September 2002 (general remark for the whole part I.2 of the survey)

Norway:

- It is not possible to give an exact differentiation between management and administrative staff for four reasons:
 1. The terms management and administration are not exactly defined terms.
 2. The same person may execute administrative and management functions.
 3. Professional titles do not always reflect job descriptions.
 4. Security staff can also have administrative functions.
- All figures relate to number of positions (or posts) and not persons. It is not possible to separate full-time from part-time staff. Each prison is allocated a certain number of posts. Local management will decide if each post will be filled as one full-time or two part-time.

Poland: Data relate to 30 June 2002.

Romania: Detailed breakdown of custodial staff (6522 persons): guards = 1980; escorts = 2505; surveillance = 2067.

Russia: Data relate to 30 January 2002.

Sweden:

- Data about staff are estimated.
- The total includes kitchen staff, cleaners, staff working with stores and staff working with buildings.
- Most of the custodial staff are also working with treatment programmes.

United Kingdom

England and Wales: Other staff (industrials) = 3088.

Table 17 **Part-time staff working in penal institutions on 1 September 2002 (on the basis of full-time equivalents)**

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2002.17

	Total	Management	Custodial	Treatment	Workshops	Administration
Albania	0	0	0	0	0	0
Andorra	5	0	0	4	1	0
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	134	0	24	88	...	22
Azerbaijan	5595	63	183	96	***	3
Belgium	296,97	5,6	198,75	37,16	0	54,96
BH: Federation	762	63	432	62	111	88
BH: Republika Srpska	***	***	***	***	***	***
Bulgaria	4,5	0	0	4,5	0	0
Croatia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cyprus	***	***	***	***	***	***
Czech Republic	38,1	0	0	32,5	0	1,2
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	7	***	***	7	***	***
Finland	(66)	(2)	(6)	(11)	(17)	(12)
France	735,7	4,3	134,9	272,7	3,5	320,3
Georgia	***	***	***	***	***	***
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hungary	104	0	0	17	0	87
Iceland	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	59,5	0	33	24	0	2,5
Italy	237	7	...	141	...	89
Latvia	38,5	0	0	37,5	0	1
Liechtenstein	1,5	0	0	0,1	0	0
Lithuania	0	0	0	0	0	0
Luxembourg	1,5	0	0	0,5	1	0
Malta	17	0	0	17	0	0
Moldova	(69)	0	69	66	14	4
Netherlands	3720	2313	681	441	...	285
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	724	0	0	655	0	69
Portugal	169			163		
Romania	2,5	0	0	2,5	0	0
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...
San Marino	5	1	0	0	0	0
Slovakia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	219	***	***	219	***	***
Sweden	585	5	370	50	15	40
Switzerland	640	...	...	...	...	...
"FYRO Macedonia"	5,5	***	***	3	2	0,5
Turkey	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ukraine						
UK: England and Wales	1026,5	9	237	152,5	11	482
UK: Northern Ireland	9	3	0	0	0	3,5
UK: Scotland	147	10	0	10	0	27

Notes - Table 17

- For reasons not explained, in the case of Moldova the total is less than the sum of the other headings.
- In other cases the total is greater than the sum of the other headings. This is because the total includes persons not covered by the headings in the questionnaire. This applies to Azerbaijan, Belgium, Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Czech Republic, Finland, Liechtenstein, Portugal, San Marino, Sweden, Switzerland, England and Wales, Northern Ireland and Scotland.

Finland: Part-time staff have not been calculated on the basis of “full-time equivalents” but on the basis of persons.

Sweden:

- Data about staff are estimated.
- The total includes kitchen staff, cleaners, staff working with stores and staff working with buildings.
- Most of the custodial staff are also working with treatment programmes.

United Kingdom

England and Wales: Other staff (industrials) = 135.

Table 18 Full-time and part-time staff working in penal institutions on 1 September 2002 – on the basis of full-time equivalents (numbers)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2002.18

	Total	Management	Custodial	Treatment	Workshops	Administration
Albania	1424	37,0	1011,0	130,0	4,0	242,0
Andorra	50	3,0	37,0	7,0	2,0	1,0
Armenia	1477	136,0	1341,0	125,0	0,0	90,0
Austria	3534	83,0	2896,0	399,0	0,0	155,0
Azerbaijan	11190	126,0	366,0	192,0	0,0	6,0
Belgium	7149,97	181,6	5903,8	447,2	34,0	538,0
BH: Federation	1524	126,0	864,0	124,0	222,0	176,0
BH: Republika Srpska	595	32,0	305,0	28,0	115,0	115,0
Bulgaria	4610,5	112,0	3184,0	466,5	247,0	601,0
Croatia	3233	30,0	1409,0	340,0	0,0	463,0
Cyprus	220	10,0	208,0	3,0	13,0	14,0
Czech Republic	9455,1	443,0	5351,0	1582,5	0,0	1332,2
Denmark	3558,4	51,1	2448,8	486,5	346,6	225,4
Estonia	1927	26,0	1375,0	104,0	0,0	0,0
Finland	3012	56,0	1761,0	399,0	281,0	265,0
France	23976,7	331,3	19523,9	1650,7	507,5	1963,3
Georgia	3264	105,0	2435,0	234,0	0,0	152,0
Germany	37837	451,0	28123,0	2646,0	2120,0	4497,0
Greece	3655	20,0	1976,0	75,0	0,0	281,0
Hungary	7250	267,0	3225,0	778,0	747,0	290,0
Iceland	99	6,0	74,0	1,0	15,0	3,0
Ireland	3330,5	66,0	2929,0	103,0	96,0	136,5
Italy	50307	822,0	42681,0	1960,0	8,0	4836,0
Latvia	2714,5	67,0	1767,0	345,5	14,0	521,0
Liechtenstein	6,5	1,0	4,0	0,1	0,0	0,0
Lithuania	3134	71,0	1290,0	549,0	350,0	874,0
Luxembourg	291,5	5,0	210,0	25,5	39,0	12,0
Malta	250	14,0	164,0	27,0	13,0	32,0
Moldova	2730	83,0	2647,0	737,0	298,0	148,0
Netherlands	15014	4523,0	7646,0	1903,0	0,0	942,0
Norway	2708	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	23395	1408,0	12737,0	3857,0	0,0	5393,0
Portugal	6432	27,0	4299,0	506,0	24,0	1401,0
Romania	11813,5	629,0	6552,0	1808,5	134,0	2690,0
Russia	326340	115236,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
San Marino	10	2,0	5,0	2,0	0,0	0,0
Slovakia	4410	193,0	1694,0	1997,0	10,0	516,0
Slovenia	852	57,0	426,0	90,0	144,0	135,0
Spain	22379	419,0	14439,0	3672,0	1115,0	2734,0
Sweden	6365	190,0	4600,0	275,0	360,0	520,0
Switzerland	3940	...	...	...	...	...
"FYRO Macedonia"	453,5	16,0	253,0	60,0	54,0	70,5
Turkey	24870	974,0	20631,0	554,0	1743,0	968,0
Ukraine	49597	1652,0	22739,0	6541,0	7370,5	901,0
UK: England and Wales	41633,5	1469,0	29558,0	2048,5	1182,0	4153,0
UK: Northern Ireland	1825	264,0	1287,0	100,0	28,0	84,5
UK: Scotland	4286	621,0	2515,0	159,0	333,0	558,0

Notes - Table 18

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

Finland: As part-time staff (Table 16: 66 persons) have not been calculated on the basis of “full-time equivalents” but on the basis of persons, the totals presented here overestimate slightly the real totals.

Table 19 Full-time and part-time staff working in penal institutions on 1 September 2002 – on the basis of full-time equivalents (%)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2002.19

	Management	Custodial	Treatment	Workshops	Administration	Total
Albania	2,6	71,0	9,1	0,3	17,0	100,0
Andorra	6,0	74,0	14,0	4,0	2,0	100,0
Armenia	8,0	79,3	7,4	0,0	5,3	(100,0)
Austria	2,3	81,9	11,3	0,0	4,4	100,0
Azerbaijan	1,1	3,3	1,7	0,0	0,1	6,2
Belgium	2,5	82,6	6,3	0,5	7,5	99,4
BH: Federation	8,3	56,7	8,1	14,6	11,5	99,2
BH: Republika Srpska	5,4	51,3	4,7	19,3	19,3	100,0
Bulgaria	2,4	69,1	10,1	5,4	13,0	100,0
Croatia	0,9	43,6	10,5	0,0	14,3	69,3
Cyprus	4,0	83,9	1,2	5,2	5,6	(100,0)
Czech Republic	4,7	56,6	16,7	0,0	14,1	92,1
Denmark	1,4	68,8	13,7	9,7	6,3	100,0
Estonia	1,3	71,4	5,4	0,0	0,0	78,1
Finland	1,9	58,5	13,2	9,3	8,8	91,7
France	1,4	81,4	6,9	2,1	8,2	100,0
Georgia	3,2	74,6	7,2	0,0	4,7	89,6
Germany	1,2	74,3	7,0	5,6	11,9	100,0
Greece	0,5	54,1	2,1	0,0	7,7	64,4
Hungary	3,7	44,5	10,7	10,3	4,0	73,2
Iceland	5,2	64,3	0,9	13,0	2,6	86,1
Ireland	2,0	87,9	3,1	2,9	4,1	100,0
Italy	1,6	84,8	3,9	0,0	9,6	100,0
Latvia	2,5	65,1	12,7	0,5	19,2	100,0
Liechtenstein	15,4	61,5	1,5	0,0	0,0	78,5
Lithuania	2,3	41,2	17,5	11,2	27,9	100,0
Luxembourg	1,7	72,0	8,7	13,4	4,1	100,0
Malta	5,6	65,6	10,8	5,2	12,8	100,0
Moldova	2,1	67,6	18,8	7,6	3,8	(100,0)
Netherlands	30,1	50,9	12,7	0,0	6,3	100,0
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	6,0	54,4	16,5	0,0	23,1	100,0
Portugal	0,4	66,8	7,9	0,4	21,8	97,3
Romania	5,3	55,5	15,3	1,1	22,8	100,0
Russia	35,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	35,3
San Marino	20,0	50,0	20,0	0,0	0,0	90,0
Slovakia	4,4	38,4	45,3	0,2	11,7	100,0
Slovenia	6,7	50,0	10,6	16,9	15,8	100,0
Spain	1,9	64,5	16,4	5,0	12,2	100,0
Sweden	3,0	72,3	4,3	5,7	8,2	93,4
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...
"FYRO Macedonia"	3,5	55,8	13,2	11,9	15,5	100,0
Turkey	3,9	83,0	2,2	7,0	3,9	100,0
Ukraine	3,3	45,8	13,2	14,9	1,8	79,0
UK: England and Wales	3,5	71,0	4,9	2,8	10,0	92,3
UK: Northern Ireland	14,5	70,5	5,5	1,5	4,6	96,6
UK: Scotland	14,5	58,7	3,7	7,8	13,0	97,7
Mean	5,7	61,7	9,7	4,8	9,3	
Median	3,3	65,1	8,7	2,8	8,2	
Minimum	0,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	
Maximum	35,3	87,9	45,3	19,3	27,9	

Notes - Table 19

See Notes on Tables 16 and 17.

- For some countries the sum of the different categories is less than 100%. This is because the total of staff working in penal institutions includes persons not covered by the headings in the questionnaire.
- For countries where the sum of the different categories of staff would have given a total greater than the total number of staff indicated (that is more than 100%), we have calculated a new total that only takes account of the persons indicated by the country for each category of staff in the Table. This applies to Armenia, Cyprus and Moldova (see also the notes on Tables 16 and 17).

Table 20 Other categories of staff on 1 September 2002

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2002.20

	(a) National prison administration	(b) Regional prison administration office	(c) Storage depots	(d) Staff working in penal institutions, but not employed by the prison administration
Albania	68	1424	4	...
Andorra			1	0
Armenia	136	1341	...	77
Austria	41	***	***	88
Azerbaijan	***	***	43	...
Belgium	100	0	51	...
BH: Federation	***	***	3	14
BH: Republika Srpska	6	***	***	...
Bulgaria	135	***	***	132
Croatia	33	0	0	...
Cyprus	***	***	***	4
Czech Republic	288	0	0	...
Denmark	181,6	***	***	...
Estonia	25	...	***	59
Finland	119	***	***	305
France	196	822		...
Georgia	331	829	8	1197
Germany	...	...	...	...
Greece	30		49	...
Hungary	173		261	...
Iceland	13	***	0	11,5
Ireland	122	0	51	259
Italy	1118	833	43	6322
Latvia	89	0	0	639
Liechtenstein	2	***	***	...
Lithuania	92	...	...	0
Luxembourg	3	0	0	49
Malta	0	0	0	...
Moldova	223	***	16	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...
Norway	35	108	0	...
Poland	294	295	369	...
Portugal	400	***	47	...
Romania	197		129	...
Russia	...	...	...	...
San Marino	***	***	***	1
Slovakia	0	0	0	0
Slovenia	20	***	***	37
Spain	471	***	109	4206
Sweden	290		***	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...
"FYRO Macedonia"	4	***	***	31
Turkey	215	***	***	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	589
UK: England and Wales	1822	652	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	290,5			45,5
UK: Scotland	345	69		...

Notes - Table 20

Armenia: Staff working in penal institutions, but not employed by the prison administration: 68 doctors and 9 teachers.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Federation: Staff working in penal institutions, but not employed by the prison administration: 10 doctors and 4 instructors.

Cyprus: Staff working in penal institutions, but not employed by the prison administration: 1 teacher, 1 doctor, 1 social worker and 1 psychologist.

Estonia: Staff working in penal institutions, but not employed by the prison administration: 59 teachers.

Finland: Staff working in penal institutions, but not employed by the prison administration: 300 teachers, 3 deacons and 2 clergymen (not Lutheran).

France: (a) The staff assigned to the national prison administration exclude staff of the general administration and equipment directorate of the Ministry of Justice.

Georgia: Staff working in penal institutions, but not employed by the prison administration: 11 teachers, 98 doctors and 1088 perimeter guards.

Iceland: Staff working in penal institutions, but not employed by the prison administration: 1,5 doctors, 1 nurse, 4 teachers and 5 kitchen personnel.

Ireland: Staff working in penal institutions, but not employed by the prison administration: 215 teachers and 44 probation and welfare staff.

Italy: Staff working in penal institutions, but not employed by the prison administration: 5272 healthcare staff, 726 experts in psychology, 112 experts in criminology and 212 chaplains (catholic religion).

Latvia: Staff working in penal institutions, but not employed by the prison administration: 63 teachers (financed by the Latvian Ministry of Education, foreign funds and organisations) and 576 perimeter guards.

Luxembourg: Staff working in penal institutions, but not employed by the prison administration: 16 medical and paramedical staff and medical secretariat, 9 teachers, 17 unemployed persons employed by the employment service of the Ministry of Labour and Employment and 7 manual workers employed under the "disabled workers" provisions.

Norway:

- (a) The Department of Corrections in the Ministry of Justice has 47 positions but these, collectively, administer both prison and probation services. Some tasks will be exclusively prison or probation whilst others will relate to both services. It is therefore impossible to measure how much time each employee spends on either service but at a very rough estimate 75% (of 47=35,2) of time is spent on prison matters.
- (d) The "import model" is employed consistently and the relevant authority supplies all health and teaching services, etc. The number of persons involved will vary greatly at different times and the Prison Administration collates no such statistics.

Slovenia: Staff working in penal institutions, but not employed by the prison administration: 33 doctors and 4 teachers.

Spain: Staff working in penal institutions, but not employed by the prison administration: 4206 NGO representatives (Non- governmental organisations).

"The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia": Staff working in penal institutions, but not employed by the prison administration: 31 security staff.

Ukraine: Staff working in penal institutions, but not employed by the prison administration: 589 teachers.

United Kingdom

Northern Ireland: Staff working in penal institutions, but not employed by the prison administration: 20 teachers, 23 probation staff, 2,5 doctors, nurses and dentists.

Table 21 Supervision of prisoners by custodial staff on 1 September 2002

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE 2002.21

	Total number of prisoners	Total number of custodial staff	Rate of supervision of prisoners by custodial staff (number of prisoners per custodian)
	(a)	(b)	(c) = (a) / (b)
Albania	1785	1011,0	1,8
Andorra	55	37,0	1,5
Armenia	5624	1341,0	4,2
Austria	7511	2896,0	2,6
Azerbaijan	18321	366,0	...
Belgium	9253	5903,8	1,6
BH: Federation	1293	864,0	1,5
BH: Republika Srpska	816	305,0	2,7
Bulgaria	9607	3184,0	3,0
Croatia	2584	1409,0	1,8
Cyprus	345	208,0	1,7
Czech Republic	16861	5351,0	3,2
Denmark	3439	2448,8	1,4
Estonia	4640	1375,0	3,4
Finland	3466	1761,0	2,0
France	53463	19523,9	2,7
Georgia	7343	2435,0	3,0
Germany	78506	28123,0	2,8
Greece	8284	1976,0	4,2
Hungary	18054	3225,0	5,6
Iceland	107	74,0	1,4
Ireland	3028	2929,0	1,0
Italy	56200	42681,0	1,3
Latvia	8517	1767,0	4,8
Liechtenstein	17	4,0	4,3
Lithuania	11345	1290,0	8,8
Luxembourg	380	210,0	1,8
Malta	283	164,0	1,7
Moldova	10532	2647,0	4,0
Netherlands	16239	7646,0	2,1
Norway	2662	...	...
Poland	80610	12737,0	6,3
Portugal	13730	4299,0	3,2
Romania	51476	6552,0	7,9
Russia	1068197	...	...
San Marino	1	5,0	0,2
Slovakia	7849	1694,0	4,6
Slovenia	1120	426,0	2,6
Spain	50994	14439,0	3,5
Sweden	6506	4600,0	1,4
Switzerland	4987	...	...
"FYRO Macedonia"	1248	253,0	4,9
Turkey	60091	20631,0	2,9
Ukraine	198946	22739,0	8,7
UK: England and Wales	71324	29558,0	2,4
UK: Northern Ireland	1076	1287,0	0,8
UK: Scotland	6513	2515,0	2,6
Mean			3,1
Median			2,7
Minimum			0,2
Maximum			8,8

APPENDICES

Italy

Data concerning juvenile institutions

A. Population of penal institutions for minors on 1 September 2002

	1 September 2002	Numbers
1	<i>total number of prisoners (including pre-trial detainees)</i>	461
2	<i>total capacity of penal institutions / prisons</i>	622
3	<i>median age of the prison population (including pre-trial-detainees)</i>	17.7
4	<i>number of prisoners under 18 years of age (including pre-trial detainees)</i>	240
5	<i>number of prisoners 18 less to less than 21 years of age</i>	221
6	<i>number of female prisoners (including pre-trial detainees)</i>	40
7	<i>number of foreign prisoners (including pre-trial detainees)</i>	231

8. Breakdown of prisoners (including pre-trial detainees) by legal status

	1 September 2002	Numbers
8.0	<i>total number of prisoners (including pre-trial detainees)</i>	461
8.1	<i>number untried (i.e. no court decision yet reached)</i>	211
8.2	<i>number convicted, but not yet sentenced</i>	---
8.3	<i>number of sentenced prisoners who have appealed or who are within the statutory limit to do so</i>	78
8.4	<i>number of sentenced prisoners (final sentence)</i>	172
8.5	<i>other cases (specify the make-up of the category "other cases")</i>	

9. Breakdown of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) by main offence

	1 September 2002	Numbers
9.0	<i>number of sentenced prisoners (final sentence)</i>	172
9.1	<i>homicide (including attempts)</i>	12
9.2	<i>assault</i>	3
9.3	<i>Rape</i>	2
9.4	<i>Robbery</i>	57
9.5	<i>other types of theft</i>	42
9.6	<i>drug offences</i>	33
9.7	<i>other</i>	23

10. Breakdown of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) by length of the sentence

	1 September 2002	Numbers
10.0	<i>number of sentenced prisoners</i>	172
10.1	<i>less than 1 month</i>	0
10.2	<i>1 month to less than 3 months</i>	8
10.3	<i>3 months to less than 6 months</i>	12
10.4	<i>6 months to less than one year</i>	23
10.5	<i>one year to less than 3 years</i>	69
10.6	<i>3 years to less than 5 years</i>	39
10.7	<i>5 years to less than 10 years</i>	17
10.8	<i>10 years to less than 20 years</i>	4
10.9	<i>20 years and over</i>	0
10.10	<i>life imprisonment</i>	***
10.11	<i>death sentenced prisoners</i>	***

B. Other information

11.-12. Entries to penal institutions / prisons in the year 2001

	Year 2001	Numbers
11	Total number of entries in 2001	1.644
12	<i>number of entries before final sentence, in 2001</i>	1.407

13. Total number of days spent in penal institutions / prisons

	Year 2001	Numbers
13	<i>Total number of days spent in penal institutions/prisons in 2001 (including pre-trial-detention)</i>	177.755

14. Number of escapes

	Year 2001	Numbers
14.1	<i>Number of escapes, in 2001 (by convicted prisoners or pre-trial detainees under the supervision of the prison administration) from a <u>closed</u> penal institution or during administrative transfer (e.g. to/from a court, another penal institution, a hospital)</i>	3
14.2	<i>Other forms of escape in 2001 (absconding or running off) for example:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>by prisoners in open institutions (e.g. work farms);</i> • <i>semi-detention;</i> • <i>during authorised short-term absence (or leave) from all types of institutions (including closed prisons).</i> 	16

15. Number of deaths

	Year 2001	Numbers
15.1	<i>Total number of deaths in penal institution / prison in 2001 (including pre-trial detainees and sentenced prisoners who died in hospital)</i>	0
15.2	<i>Number of suicides in penal institution / prison in 2001 (including pre-trial detainees and sentenced prisoners who died in hospital)</i>	1

C. Prison staff on 1 September 2002

17. Full-time staff working in penal institutions, omitting part-time staff (and also omitting staff not employed by the prison administration)

	On 1 September 2002	Numbers
17.0	<i>Total number of staff*</i>	993
17.1	<i>Management staff</i>	17
17.2	<i>Custodial staff (excluding staff already included in 17.1)</i>	732
17.3	<i>Treatment staff (including medical staff, psychologists, social workers, teachers /educators, etc.), excluding staff already included in 17.1 or 17.2</i>	123
17.4	<i>Staff responsible for workshops or vocational training, excluding staff already included in 17.1 to 17.3</i>	
17.5	<i>Administration staff, excluding staff already included in 17.1 to 17.4</i>	106

* The total number of staff also includes 15 workmen.

18. Part-time staff working in penal institutions at 1 September 2002 (omitting staff not employed by the prison administration)

	On 1 September 2002	Numbers
18.0	<i>Total number of staff</i>	6
18.1	<i>Management staff</i>	0
18.2	<i>Custodial staff (excluding staff already included in 18.1)</i>	0
18.3	<i>Treatment staff (including medical staff, psychologists, social workers, teachers /educators, etc.), excluding staff already included in 18.1 or 18.2</i>	6
18.4	<i>Staff responsible for workshops or vocational training, excluding staff already included in 18.1 to 18.3</i>	0
18.5	<i>Administration staff, excluding staff already included in 18.1 to 18.4</i>	0

19. Staff working in penal institutions but not employed by the prison administration

	On 1 September 2002	Numbers
19.	Doctors	17
	Teachers	40
	Staff responsible for vocational training	60
	Others	50

20. Staff working at the national prison administration or in regional prison administration offices and other staff not working in penal institutions (e.g. at food or equipment storage depots)

	On 1 September 2002	Numbers
20.1	Staff at the national prison administration	152
20.2	Staff in regional prison administration offices	210
20.3	Other staff working not in penal institutions but e.g. in storage depots - of food, equipment, etc.	

Notes:

- In Italy, the enforcement of conditions imposed on minors, both awaiting trial and after conviction, is entrusted not only to juvenile prisons (*istituti penali per i minorenni*), to which the questionnaire refers, but also to other penal institutions (*centri di prima accoglienza, comunità, uffici di servizio sociale per i minorenni*).
- In particular, the Juvenile Court can entrust to open institutions (so-called *comunità*) both minors awaiting trial, for precautionary measures, and convicted minors, for alternative measures.
- In 2001, there were 1,339 entries to *comunità*, of which 972 were for precautionary measures and 17 were for alternative measures. As of June 30, 2002, there were 366 minors in *comunità*.
- As for the staff, there were 965 working in the other penal institutions, on 1 September 2002.

Data concerning Canada

**I.1 Population of penal institutions
(29.9.2002)**

total number of prisoners	13528
total capacity of penal institutions	13809
median age of the prison population	36,5
number of prisoners under 18 years of age	1
number of prisoners 18 to less than 21 years of age	407
number of female prisoners	403
number of foreign prisoners	685

Prison density per 100 places	98,0
-------------------------------	------

% Prisoners aged under 18	0,0
% Prisoners 18 to less than 21 years	3,0
% of female prisoners	3,0
% of foreign prisoners	5,1

Breakdown of prisoners by legal status

Total number of prisoners	13528
number untried (i.e. no court decision yet reached)	***
number convicted, but not yet sentenced	***
number of sentenced prisoners who have appealed or who are within the statutory limit to do so	***
number of sentenced prisoners (final sentence)	13528
other cases (Specify the make-up of the category "other cases")	***

Breakdown of sentenced prisoners by main offence

number of sentenced prisoners (final sentence)	13528
homicide (including attempts)	3408
assault	1459
Rape	1453
robbery	3147
other types of theft	966
drug offences	1186
other	1909

% homicide (including attempts)	25,2
% assault	10,8
% Rape	10,7
% robbery	23,3
% other types of theft	7,1
% drug offences	8,8
% other	14,1

Breakdown of sentenced prisoners by length of sentence

number of sentenced prisoners (final sentence)	13528
less than 1 month	***
1 month to less than 3 months	***
3 months to less than 6 months	***
6 months to less than one year	***
one year to less than 3 years	***
3 years to less than 5 years	6131
5 years to less than 10 years	2961
10 years to less than 20 years	1263
20 years and over	382
life imprisonment	2791
death sentenced prisoners	***

% less than 1 month	***
% 1 month to less than 3 months	***
% 3 months to less than 6 months	***
% 6 months to less than one year	***
% one year to less than 3 years	***
% 3 years to less than 5 years	45,3
% 5 years to less than 10 years	21,9
% 10 years to less than 20 years	9,3
% 20 years and over	2,8
% life imprisonment	20,6
% death sentenced prisoners	***

I.2 Flow of entries, length of imprisonment, escapes and deaths in 2001	
total number of entries in 2001	8812
number of entries before final sentence, in 2001	376
Total number of days spent in penal institutions / prisons, in 2001 (including pre-trial detention)	6034559
Number of escapes, in 2001 from a closed penal institution or during administrative transfer	50
Other forms of escape in 2001	3330
Total number of deaths in penal institution in 2001 / prison	51
Number of suicides in penal institutions / prisons in 2001	12

Entries before final sentence, in %	4,3
Indicator of the average length of imprisonment (in months)	22,5
Rate of escape per 10'000 prisoners	30,2
% of suicides compared to the total number of deaths	23,5
Mortality rate per 10'000 prisoners	30,8
Suicide rate per 10'000 prisoners	7,3
Number of deaths in 2001 (suicides excluded)	39,0
Mortality rate per 10'000 prisoners (suicides excluded)	23,6

Notes

- Data relate to the federal system only.
- Information on items in part I.1 for 29 September 2002;
- The total number of prisoners also includes prisoners under provincial jurisdiction;
- Sentences of 3 years to less than 5 years: the figure shows the number of persons sentenced to 2 years to less than 5 years (the original lower limit has been modified to reflect federal jurisdiction, that is persons sentenced to two or more years' imprisonment);
- Number of entries before final sentence, in 2001: includes offenders whose entry is based on revocation of parole with outstanding charges;
- Cell occupation is used to establish the number of days spent by offenders in a penal institution;
- Other forms of escape: the number indicated is that of suspension warrants (3289) issued for which the date of execution was more than one day later than the date of issue. The computer system does not make it possible to identify those who were genuinely at large. This is therefore an estimate of the number of persons unlawfully at large following authorised temporary absence. The number of persons at large following authorised temporary absence (41) is also given.

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