



Prison Populations

SPACE I - 2022

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Highlights of the 2022 SPACE I report

The main results of the 2022 SPACE I report are presented in a separate booklet (Prisons and Prisoners in Europe 2022: Key Findings of the SPACE I report), which includes some indicators of the trends observed since 2010 and of the changes observed since the publication of the previous report last year. This section summarises the situation in 2022 through two tables: Table A shows the European median values for a series of selected indicators and Table B specifies the position of each prison administration in comparison to the median. To do so, in Table B the prison administrations are divided in five clusters according to their score on each indicator:

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

For each indicator, both tables specify the number of prison administrations (PA) for which data are available (e.g., the prison population rate is available for 48 PA, but the average age of the prison population is available only for 42 of them). This is due to the fact that there are countries that did not provide data for every indicator. Three countries (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Spain and the United Kingdom) have more than one prison administration. Consequently, each prison administration is mentioned separately in Table B, except when all of them are in the same cluster. In this case, only the name of the country is mentioned.

TABLE A: EUROPEAN MEDIAN VALUES FOR THE MAIN PRISON INDICATORS, 2022 AND 2021

	Median values
STOCK indicators on 31 January 2022	
Prison population rate per 100,000 inhabitants (48 PA)	104.1
% of female inmates in the prison population (47 PA)	5.1
% of foreign inmates in the prison population (45 PA)	15.4
% of inmates aged 50 or over in the prison population (43 PA)	16.3
% of inmates not serving a final sentence in the prison population (48 PA)	24.8
Prison density per 100 places (46 PA)	88.2
Ratio of inmates per one staff member (47 PA)	1.4
FLOW indicators for the year 2021	
Rate of admissions per 100,000 inhabitants in 2021 (46 PA)	147.5
Rate of releases per 100,000 inhabitants in 2021 (46 PA)	100.1
Suicide rate per 10,000 inmates in 2021 (45 PA)	9.4
Rate of escapes per 10,000 inmates in 2021 (46 PA)	3.7
Average length of imprisonment, in months [based on the stock and flow] (46 PA)	8.5

*In principle, the median is based on the data provided by the 48 European prison administrations (PA) that answered the SPACE I questionnaire. The exceptions concern indicators for which not all the countries provided data (e.g., the percentage of foreign inmates is available only for 45 PA).

TABLE B: RANKING OF COUNTRIES ACCORDING TO THE MAIN PRISON INDICATORS, 2022 AND 2021¹

	Very high (The score is more than 25% higher than the European median value)	High (The score is between 5.1% and 25% higher than the European median value)	Medium (The score is close to the European median value: i.e., between-5% and +5%)	Low (The score is between 5.1% and 25% lower than the European median value)	Very low (The score is more than 25% lower than the European median value)	No data available
STOCK indicators on 31st January 2022						
Prison population rate per 100,000 inhabitants (N=48)	Türkiye, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Hungary, Lithuania, Poland, Slovak Republic, Albania, Czech Republic, Latvia, Estonia, Moldova, Serbia, Montenegro, Malta, UK: Scotland, UK: England & Wales.	Spain state administration, Romania, Portugal, Ukraine, North Macedonia.	France, Greece, Spain (Catalonia).	Luxembourg, Croatia, Belgium, Austria, Bulgaria, Italy, UK: Northern Ireland.	Ireland, Sweden, Switzerland, Armenia, Denmark, Germany, Slovenia, Cyprus Andorra, Norway, Netherlands, Finland, BiH: Rep. Srpska, Iceland, Monaco, Liechtenstein.	BiH: State level and Fed. of BiH, San Marino.
N	16	6	3	7	16	
% of female inmates in the prison population (N= 47)	Monaco, Andorra, Cyprus, Malta, Latvia, Iceland, Czech Republic, Hungary, Slovak Republic, Finland, Spain, Portugal.	Austria, Switzerland, Sweden, Moldova, Germany, Norway, Luxembourg, Slovenia.	Croatia, Ukraine, Netherlands, Greece.	Poland, UK: Northern Ireland, Estonia, Belgium, Denmark, Romania, Lithuania, Serbia, Italy, UK: England & Wales, Türkiye.	Ireland, Bulgaria, UK: Scotland, Georgia, France, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, BiH: Rep. Srpska, Albania.	BiH: State level and Fed. of BiH, Liechtenstein, San Marino.
N	13	8	4	11	11	
% of foreign inmates in the prison population (N= 45)	Monaco, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Switzerland, Andorra, Greece, Cyprus, Austria, Malta, Belgium, Estonia, Italy, Spain, Slovenia, Denmark, Germany, France, Norway, Iceland, Netherlands.	Finland.	Ireland, Montenegro.	Portugal, UK: England & Wales, Croatia.	UK: Northern Ireland, Hungary, Czech Republic, North Macedonia, Georgia, Armenia, Türkiye, Serbia, Bulgaria, Lithuania, Slovak Republic, Poland, Albania, Azerbaijan, Latvia, BiH: Rep. Srpska, Moldova, Romania.	BiH: State level and Fed. of BiH, San Marino, Sweden, Ukraine, UK: Scotland.
N	21	1	2	3	18	
% of inmates aged 50 or over in the prison population (N= 43)	Liechtenstein, Italy, Spain state administration, Portugal, Norway, Monaco, Estonia.	Iceland, Bulgaria, Greece, Netherlands, Hungary, Andorra, Romania, UK: Scotland.	Spain (Catalonia), UK: England & Wales, Belgium, Slovak Republic, Poland, Austria, Georgia, Czech Republic, UK: Northern Ireland, Germany.	North Macedonia, Ireland, Cyprus, Latvia, Malta, Luxembourg, Finland, Serbia, Sweden, Türkiye, France, Denmark, Albania.	BiH: Rep. Srpska, Slovenia, Lithuania, Montenegro, Moldova.	Armenia, Azerbaijan, BiH: State level and Fed. of BiH, Croatia, San Marino, Switzerland, Ukraine.
N	7	8	10	13	5	

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

	Very high (The score is more than 25% higher than the European median value)	High (The score is between 5.1% and 25% higher than the European median value)	Medium (The score is close to the European median value: i.e., between -5% and +5%)	Low (The score is between 5.1% and 25% lower than the European median value)	Very low (The score is more than 25% lower than the European median value)	No data available
% of inmates not serving a final sentence in the prison population (N= 48)	Liechtenstein, Monaco, Albania, Armenia, Luxembourg, Andorra, Switzerland, Netherlands, Montenegro, UK: Northern Ireland, Denmark, Belgium, Ukraine, Croatia, Malta.	Italy, UK:Scotland, Serbia, France, Slovenia, Sweden.	Cyprus, Latvia, Azerbaijan, Finland, Greece, Hungary.	Ireland, Georgia, Iceland, BiH: Rep. Srpska, Austria, Germany, Norway, Estonia.	Portugal, Moldova, Bulgaria, Spain, UK: England & Wales, Slovak Republic, Türkiye, Poland, Romania, Lithuania, North Macedonia, Czech Republic.	BiH: State level and Fed. of BiH, San Marino.
n	15	6	6	8	13	
Prison density per 100 places (N= 46)	Romania, Cyprus, France, Belgium, Türkiye.	Greece, Italy, Croatia, Slovenia, Austria, Sweden, Hungary, UK: Scotland, UK:England & Wales, Moldova, Czech Republic, Finland.	Serbia, North Macedonia, Netherlands, Portugal, Luxembourg, Albania, Azerbaijan, Slovak Republic, Ireland, Switzerland, Poland.	Norway, Georgia, Germany, UK: Northern Ireland, Iceland, Spain, Montenegro, Lithuania, Estonia, Bulgaria.	Latvia, Liechtenstein, Ukraine, Armenia, BiH: Rep. Srpska, Andorra, Monaco.	BiH: State level and Fed. of BiH, Denmark, Malta, San Marino.
N	5	12	11	11	7	
Ratio of inmates per one staff member (N= 47)	Türkiye, Georgia, Greece, Serbia, Poland, Moldova, North Macedonia, Ukraine, Austria, Cyprus, Spain (State Adm.), Hungary, Spain (Total), Montenegro, Romania.	Slovak Republic, Portugal, Lithuania, Czech Republic, France, Slovenia, Croatia.	Estonia, Germany, Switzerland, Bulgaria, UK: Scotland, Belgium, UK: England & Wales, Italy, Spain (Catalonia), Malta.	Latvia, Finland, Armenia, Albania.	UK: Northern Ireland, Luxembourg, Denmark, Ireland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Netherlands, Liechtenstein, BiH: Rep. Srpska, Andorra, Monaco.	Azerbaijan, BiH: State level and Fed. of BiH, San Marino.
N	14	7	10	4	12	

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

	Very high (The score is more than 25% higher than the European median value)	High (The score is between 5.1% and 25% higher than the European median value)	Medium (The score is close to the European median value, i.e. between -5% and +5%)	Low (The score is between 5.1% and 25% lower than the European median value)	Very low (The score is more than 25% lower than the European median value)	No data available
FLOW indicators for the year 2021						
Rate of admissions per 100,000 inhabitants in 2021 (N= 46)	Cyprus, Switzerland, Türkiye, Serbia, Montenegro, Poland, Lithuania, Hungary, Croatia, Georgia, UK: Northern Ireland, Malta, Bulgaria, UK: Scotland, Sweden.	UK: England & Wales, Andorra, Germany, BiH: Rep. Srpska, Monaco.	Denmark, Belgium, Luxembourg, Albania, Netherlands.	Slovak Republic, Liechtenstein, Ireland, Estonia, North Macedonia, France.	Norway, Slovenia, Azerbaijan, Austria, Czech Republic, Iceland, Finland, Spain, Moldova, Greece, Romania, Italy, Ukraine, Portugal.	Armenia, BiH: State level and Fed. of BiH, Latvia, San Marino.
N	15	5	5	6	15	
Rate of releases per 100,000 inhabitants in 2021 (N= 46)	Türkiye, Serbia, Montenegro, Poland, Georgia, Malta, UK: Scotland, Croatia, Andorra, Bulgaria, Hungary, BiH: Rep. Srpska, Monaco, Luxembourg, Lithuania, Netherlands, UK: Northern Ireland, Albania, Estonia.	Ireland, Slovak Republic.	Cyprus, Denmark, Slovenia, Austria, Czech Republic.	Norway, France, Azerbaijan, Sweden, North Macedonia, UK: England & Wales, Finland.	Iceland, Moldova, Italy, Spain, Belgium, Germany, Greece, Romania, Liechtenstein, Ukraine, Portugal, Armenia.	BiH: State level and Fed. of BiH, Latvia, San Marino, Switzerland.
N	19	2	5	7	13	
Suicide rate per 10,000 inmates in 2021 (N= 45)	Malta, Estonia, Slovenia, Latvia, Finland, BiH: Rep. Srpska, Germany, Austria, Norway, France, UK: Scotland, Luxembourg, Spain (Spain (Catalonia)), Armenia, Netherlands, Switzerland, Denmark, Slovak Republic.	UK: England & Wales, Montenegro, Italy.	Portugal, Moldova, Ukraine, Belgium.	Spain (State Administration)	Serbia, Czech Republic, Lithuania, Azerbaijan, Croatia, Hungary, North Macedonia, Albania, Romania, Greece, Georgia, Poland, Sweden, Türkiye, Monaco, Liechtenstein, Iceland, Cyprus, Andorra.	BiH: State level and Fed. of BiH, Bulgaria, Ireland, San Marino, UK: Northern Ireland.
n	18	3	4	1	19	
Rate of escapes per 10,000 inmates in 2021(N= 46)	Luxembourg, Finland, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Switzerland, Sweden, Denmark, Austria, France, Lithuania, Croatia, Ireland, Germany, Montenegro, Norway, Italy, Portugal, Spain (Catalonia), Belgium, Moldova, Greece, Armenia.		Ukraine, Spain (State Administration).	Latvia.	Hungary, Romania, UK: England & Wales, Czech Republic, Türkiye, Poland, UK: Scotland, UK: Northern Ireland, Slovenia, Slovak Republic, Monaco, Malta, Liechtenstein, Iceland, Georgia, Estonia, Cyprus, BiH: Rep. Srpska, Azerbaijan, Andorra, Albania.	BiH: State level and Fed. of BiH, Bulgaria, San Marino, Serbia.
n	22	0	2	1	21	
Average length of imprisonment, in months [based on the stock and flow] (N= 46)	Portugal, Ukraine, Moldova, Azerbaijan, Czech Republic, Romania, Spain, Greece, Italy, Estonia, Slovak Republic, Albania, Georgia, Austria, North Macedonia, France, Hungary.	Lithuania, Türkiye, Poland.	UK: England & Wales, UK: Scotland, Malta.	Slovenia, Luxembourg, Finland, Montenegro, Belgium, Ireland, Norway.	Serbia, Bulgaria, Denmark, Croatia, Iceland, UK: Northern Ireland, Sweden, Netherlands, Germany, Andorra, BiH: Rep. Srpska, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Switzerland, Cyprus.	Armenia, BiH: State level and Fed. of BiH, Latvia, San Marino.
n	18	3	3	7	15	

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

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Introduction

The SPACE I 2022 annual report is part of the SPACE project². This project provides an overview of the use of custodial (*SPACE I*) and non-custodial (*SPACE II*)³ sanctions and measures in the Member States of the Council of Europe (CoE) by means of two annual reports.

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

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

SPACE WEBSITE

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

² Website of the SPACE Project: www.unil.ch/space.

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

OVERVIEW OF THE CONTENTS OF THE 2022 SPACE I REPORT

Figures on prison populations as well as on staff employed by prison administrations relate to **31 January 2022** and are known as *stock* indicators. The date of 31 January is preferred to 1st January because the number of inmates decreases between the end/beginning of the year holiday season due to temporary releases that allow inmates to spend the festivities with their families. It is also preferred to 1st September (used in SPACE I from 1983 to 2016) because it is closer to the date of publication of the report. When data on 31 January 2022 were not available, the Member States were asked to use the closest possible date of reference. The exceptions are expressly stated in the notes to the tables concerned. These indicators are presented in **Section 1** of the report.

Data on admissions into penal institutions and exits from them, as well as on the total number of days spent in these institutions and the budget spent by the prison administration, relate to the whole **year 2021** and are known as *flow* indicators. These indicators are presented in **Section 2** of the report.

In 2022, the 46 member states of the Council of Europe counted 51 prison administrations under their control.

Data are not collected for the following territories⁴: Crimea, Transnistria, Abkhazia, South Ossetia, part of the Karabakh region, the northern part of Cyprus, and the Danish (Faroe Islands) and United Kingdom Dependencies (Gibraltar, Guernsey, Isle of Man, and Jersey). Data for Belarus, Kosovo* and Russian Federation are not collected because they are not members of the Council of Europe.

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

* All references to Kosovo, whether the territory, institutions or population, in this text shall be understood in full compliance with United Nations' Security Council Resolution 1244 and without prejudice to the status of Kosovo.

CONVENTIONS AND STATISTICAL MEASURES

The following conventions and abbreviations are used throughout the report.

Conventions used

NAP	Not applicable: The question is irrelevant; the item refers to a concept not found in the penal system of the country concerned.
0	Zero: The concept exists in the penal system of the country concerned, but there are no cases (the number of cases or persons is zero).
NA	Not available: There are no figures available, but the concept exists in the penal system of the country concerned.
***	When an item required for the estimation of the rate or the percentage concerned is missing (not applicable or not available).
[number]	Data are presented between square brackets when the validation procedure revealed inconsistencies that cannot be explained.
	The box is left blank when the country left it blank (no indication of whether the item is not available or not applicable) in its answer to the questionnaire.

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

Measures of central tendency

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

Average (Arithmetic mean): The arithmetic mean, commonly known as the average, is the outcome of dividing the sum of the data supplied by the total number of countries. The mean is sensitive to extreme values (very high or very low values).

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

Minimum: The lowest value in the given column of the table.

Maximum: The highest value in the given column of the table.

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

General note: To avoid duplication of data, the total calculated for the whole territory of Spain (addition of the figures for the National Administration and the Catalan Administration) is not included in the computation of the average and median European values.

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

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

The rates per 100,000 inhabitants presented in this report have been calculated using as a reference the population of each country on 1st January 2022 as available on the *Eurostat* Database (“*Population on 1st January by age and gender*”).

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

Armenia: Data on 2022 population was retrieved from <https://worldpopulationreview.com> on 12 May 2022

Bosnia and Herzegovina – Republika Srpska: Data on population for mid-2021 (based on the natural changes of population and migration) was retrieved from <http://www2.rzs.rs.ba> on 17 May 2021. Population for year 2022 was not available.

Moldova: Data on 2022 population was retrieved from <https://worldpopulationreview.com> on 12 May 2022

Monaco: Data on 2022 population was retrieved from <https://worldpopulationreview.com> on 12 May 2022

England & Wales: Prevision for 1 July of 2022 found on <https://www.ukpopulation.org/wales-population/> and <https://www.ukpopulation.org/england-population/>

Northern Ireland: Prevision for 1 July of 2022 found on <https://www.ukpopulation.org/northern-ireland-population/>

Scotland: Prevision for 1 July of 2022 found on <https://www.ukpopulation.org/scotland-population/>

PARTICIPATION RATE

The 2022 SPACE I questionnaire was sent to the prison administrations by mid-September 2022. The majority of them answered the questionnaire after the original deadline (15 October 2022), but the last questionnaires were received only by February 2023.

48 (94.1%) of the 51 prison administrations in the 46 Council of Europe member states answered the SPACE I 2022 questionnaire.

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

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

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

ALBANIA	
1.	Changes in criminal law: No;
2.	New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No;
3.	Amnesties: 0;
4.	Individual pardons: 0;
5.	Collective pardons: 0;
6.	Other: No;
AUSTRIA	
1.	Changes in criminal law: No;
2.	New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No;
3.	Amnesties: 0;
4.	Individual pardons: Six inmates were concerned by individual pardons given by the President of the Federal Republic of Austria.
5.	Collective pardons: 7;
6.	Other: No;
AZERBAIJAN	
1.	Changes in criminal law: According to the law of 01.05.2020, 63 persons were released, the imprisonment term of 730 inmates was reduced, and the prison regime of four people has been changed. The 63 released persons due to amendments to the Criminal Code are already counted in section 5.1,item b.2 ("conditional releases").
2.	New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No;
3.	Amnesties: 3411; 2.704 persons were released, and the prison sentence of 707 inmates was reduced by 6 months.
4.	Individual pardons: 0;
5.	Collective pardons: 576 inmates were concerned: 475 persons were released, the non-served part of the sentence of 98 persons was reduced to half, 3 persons' life imprisonment was changed with imprisonment for certain period.
6.	Other: No;
BELGIUM	
1.	Changes in criminal law: NA;
2.	New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: NA;
3.	Amnesties: NA;
4.	Individual pardons: NA;
5.	Collective pardons: NA;
6.	Other: NA;
	<p>Commentary:</p> <p>The Interruption of sentences during COVID pandemic- Articles 63 and following of the Act of 20 December 2020 containing various temporary and structural provisions relating to justice in the context of the fight against the spread of the COVID-19. The "covid" interruption of sentences consisted in interrupting the execution of the sentence for a period of two months, which could be extended when the measure was necessary to deal with the health crisis in prison. It was a real interruption of the execution of the sentence in the sense that the convicted person does not execute his sentence during this period and no conditions can be imposed on him.</p> <p>Early release during COVID-19 pandemic - Articles 60 and following of the Act of 20 December 2020 containing various temporary and structural provisions relating to justice in the context of the fight against the spread of the COVID-19 coronavirus.</p> <p>The early release 'covid' aimed to release convicts who were six months away from the end of their sentence. This was introduced as part of the fight against the coronavirus, in order to reduce the concentration of the prison population and thus support the fight against the health crisis in prison.</p> <p>These measures were extended on several occasions by the following ministerial decrees:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministerial decree of 29 January 2021 on the decision to extend the measure to interrupt the execution of the "COVID-19" sentence in application of article 66, §2, of the law of 20 December 2020 on various temporary and structural provisions relating to justice in the context of the fight against the spread of COVID-19. - Ministerial decree of 29 March 2021 on the decision to extend the measure to interrupt the execution of the "COVID-19" sentence in application of Article 66, §2, of the law of 20 December 2020 on various temporary and structural provisions relating to justice in the context of the fight against the spread of COVID-19. - Royal Decree of 29 March 2021 extending certain measures taken by the laws of 20 December 2020 on various temporary and structural provisions relating to justice in the context of the fight against the spread of the COVID-19 coronavirus, of 30 April 2020 on various provisions relating to justice and the notary's office in the context of the fight against the spread of the

<p>COVID-19 coronavirus and of 20 May 2020 on various provisions relating to justice in the context of the fight against the spread of the COVID-19 coronavirus.</p> <p>- Royal Decree of 24 June 2021 extending certain measures taken by the laws of 20 December 2020 containing temporary and structural provisions relating to justice in the context of the fight against the spread of the COVID-19 coronavirus, and of 30 April 2020 containing various provisions relating to justice and the notarial profession in the context of the fight against the spread of the COVID-19 coronavirus.</p> <p>- Ministerial decree of 25 June 2021 on the decision to extend the measure of interruption of the execution of the sentence "COVID-19" in application of article 66, §2, of the law of 20 December 2020 on various temporary and structural provisions in the field of justice in the context of the fight against the spread of COVID-19.</p> <p>Number of interruptions of sentence COVID-19 between 1/2/2021 and 31/1/2022: 244.</p> <p>Number of anticipated liberations COVID 19' between 1/2/2021 and 31/1/2022: 206.</p>
BH: REPUBLIKA SRPSKA
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
BULGARIA
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: NA; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: NA; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: 0;
CROATIA
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: In February 2021, the new Law on Execution of Prison Sentence was adopted. 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No;
CYPRUS
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: 3. Amnesties: 4. Individual pardons: 86 inmates are concerned. 5. Collective pardons: 110 inmates are concerned. On 27/4/21, 11/8/21, 30/9/21, and 22/12/21; 6. Other:
CZECH REPUBLIC
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: 1 8.b) There was an amendment of the Act on Imprisonment regarding the placement of certain inmate categories into specialised units inside the prisons (the category being inmates at risk of violence from the rest of prison population -> sentenced inmates - current or former members of law enforcement agencies and the army). 3. Amnesties: NA; 4. Individual pardons: 3 inmates are concerned. 5. Collective pardons: NA; 6. Other:
DENMARK
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: During the period, 14 changes or additions have been made to the Penal Code, the Penal Enforcement Act, the Traffic Act, etc., which is estimated to result in an increase of approx. One hundred and sixty inmates (estimated full effect of adopted bills). 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: 3. Amnesties: 4. Individual pardons: 5. Collective pardons: 6. Other:
FINLAND
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: The admission of those sentenced to a conversion sentence for unpaid fines or a maximum of six-months imprisonment was restricted again due to the coronavirus pandemic. Restrictions on the enforcement of sentences for unpaid fines were in force from 4 March to 31 December 2021 and restrictions on the enforcement of prison sentences from 31 March to 30 June and again from 15 September to 31 December 2021. 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0;

Other: 0;
GEORGIA
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning some categories of inmates: No; 3. Amnesties: 112 inmates are concerned. 4. Individual pardons: 27 inmates are concerned. 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: The Parliament of Georgia adopted the Law of Georgia on Amnesty on January 11, 2021. For individual pardons, The President of Georgia issued the Decree N556 on Pardon on November 26, 2019.
FRANCE
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: Changes in the penal code: The law of 21 April 2021 for the protection of minors from sexual crimes and incest created new offences; modified the definition of the crime of rape; expanded the scope of incest; introduced a sliding statute of limitations for rape, sexual assault or sexual abuse of a minor; made pimping more severe and redefined the offence of sexual exhibitionism. The amendment of the Code of Criminal Procedure: Act No. 2021-403 on the right to respect for dignity in detention, promulgated on 8 April 2021 and published in the Official Journal the following day, created a remedy offering detainees the possibility of applying to the judge when they consider that their conditions of incarceration are contrary to respect for their dignity and that they should be ended. On 1 October 2021, Decree No. 2021-1194 of 15 September 2021, issued in application of this article 803-8 of the Code of Criminal Procedure and creating articles R. 249-17 and following of the same code, came into force. Act No. 2021-1729 of 22 December 2021 on confidence in the judiciary was published in the Journal Officiel on 23 December. Among the provisions that come into force immediately are those relating to limiting the use of pre-trial detention by promoting the use of electronically monitored house arrest (ARSE) and the mobile electronic anti-seizure device applicable in cases of domestic violence. 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: 0;
GERMANY
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: NAP; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: NAP; 3. Amnesties: NAP; 4. Individual pardons: NAP; 5. Collective pardons: NAP; 6. Other: NAP;
GREECE
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: 3. Amnesties: 4. Individual pardons: 1 inmate is concerned. An amendment of the Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure took place in November 2019 (law 4637/2019, Government Gazette 180/A/18-11-2019). 5. Collective pardons: 6. Other:
HUNGARY
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: 0;
ICELAND
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: Act no. 98/2021 amendment of the Sentences Act no. 15/2016 (From 10 July 2021). 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: 0;

LATVIA
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: Three amendments in the Criminal Law entered into force during the above-mentioned period, but it did not cause the changes in the number of prisoners. 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: Since May 1, 2021, prisoners in closed and semi-closed prisons in Latvia have been granted similar rights, including the ability to receive visitors and shopping, effectively eliminating any distinctions between the two types of facilities. This change was brought about by a decision from the Constitutional Court of Latvia. Furthermore, in 2021, the Sentence Execution Code was amended to exclude the middle regime level in closed prisons. This amendment expands the group of prisoners eligible to apply for early release with electronic monitoring, which is expected to have a lasting impact on reducing the number of prisoners in the long term. 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: 0;
LIECHTENSTEIN
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
LITHUANIA
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: On 1 July 2020, the amendments to the Criminal and Penitentiary Codes and the Law on Probation took effect, encouraging wider use of alternatives to imprisonment, suspended sentences, conditional release, and providing more employment opportunities for inmates under probation supervision. 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: Two inmates are concerned. Between January 1, 2021, and January 1, 2022, two Presidential Decrees were issued in which pardon was granted to certain prisoners. As a result of these decrees, the terms of service for three prisoners were reduced. 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: 0;
LUXEMBOURG
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
MALTA
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: 12 Legal Notices; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: Act II/21 - Crimes involving fear of violence Act XV/21- Prevention of Money Laundering; Act XXIX/21 - Breach of bail conditions; Act XXXVI/21 - Dangerous Drugs; Act LXIV/21 - Sexual Offences (Minors); Act LXV/21 - Violence against targeted groups; Act LXVI/21 - Amendment of cannabis laws; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No. <p>In the time bracket, over seven Legal Notices were published, amending various laws concerning prosecutions and lawful punishments (both imprisonment and financial) which could lead to longer/harsher sentences which by extension could lead to a larger or more lasting prison population.</p> <p>There are also five other bills which indirectly might affect prison population yet, however, their enactment has been too recent to determine any kind of new or affected prison population trends.</p> <p>Furthermore, there has been the enactment of laws that have relaxed certain punishments, particularly on the consumption of drugs, and that might have a great effect on the prison population, particularly in matters of pre-trial detention or preventive arrest pending the granting of bail.</p>

MOLDOVA
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
MONACO
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
MONTENEGRO
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: 0;
NETHERLANDS
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 142 individuals concerned. 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: 0; <p>In the Netherlands, people convicted to a prison sentence can get an individual pardon. In total 142 pardons were given of which 35 with conditions from the 1st of February 2021 till the 31 of January 2022. Of these 142 pardons, 42 were given unconditionally to people who first completed a community service sentence successfully.</p>
NORTH MACEDONIA
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 17 inmates are concerned. 5. Collective pardons: 2 inmates are concerned. 6. Other: conditional released by the court – 235 persons Repeating the judgement procedure - 102 persons Abolished judgement – 10 persons Realised before the expiration of the sentence – 462 persons <p>According to Law on execution of the sanctions the director of the institution may release the convicted person before the expiration of the sentence for a maximum of 30 days for imprisonment of up to three years, i.e. 60 days for imprisonment of more than three years, if the convicted person has served 9/10 of the sentence and if the convicted person does not do not receive conditional release.</p>
NORWAY
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: 3. Amnesties: 4. Individual pardons: 5. Collective pardons: 6. Other: The maximum length of serving electronic was increased from 4 to 6 months in the fall of 2022
PORTUGAL
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: Termination of law nb. 9/2020 on 10 April. 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: 3. Amnesties: 4. Individual pardons: 5. Collective pardons: 6. Other:
ROMANIA
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:

- Order of the Minister of Justice no. 2016/C/2021 of 30 March 2021 for the granting of food standard 12 C1 - Supplement for the first and second day of Easter in 2021;
- Order of the Minister of Justice No. 6093/2021 of 21 December 2021 for the establishment of the financial value of food standard No. 12 C-1 - Supplement for public holidays, 25 December 2021;
- Decision of the Director General of the National Administration of Penitentiaries no. 686/2021 of 18.06.2021 for the approval of the Methodology for the organisation and development of the activities of information and professional counselling, mediation for work and professional training of prisoners, in the system of the penitentiary administration;
- Decision of the Director General of the National Administration of Penitentiaries no.775/2021 of 03.08.2021 regarding the approval of the standard instruments for the evaluation of the activity of the prisoners;
- Decision of the Director General of the National Administration of Penitentiaries no. 1066/2021 dated 06.12.2021 for the approval of the Standards concerning the equipment of infirmary rooms, separation rooms or transit rooms, as well as the layout and equipment of protection rooms intended for the individual accommodation of vulnerable persons deprived of their liberty;
- Order of the Minister of Justice no. 82/C/2022 of 12 January 2022 for the amendment and supplementation of the Regulation on the organisation and implementation of educational, psychological and social assistance activities and programmes in places of detention under the jurisdiction of the National Penitentiary Administration, approved by Order of the Minister of Justice no. 1322/C/2017;
- Decision of the Director General of the National Administration of Penitentiaries no. 408/2021 of 24 February 2021 regarding the amendment and supplementation of the National Standards in the field of education, psychological assistance and social assistance of persons interned in educational centres and detention centres, approved by Decision of the Director General of the National Administration of Penitentiaries no. 500460/2017;
- Decision of the Director General of the National Administration of Penitentiaries no. 983/2021 of September 17, 2021 regarding the modification and completion of the Working Procedure for the awarding of rewards based on the System of credits for participation in educational activities and programmes, psychological and social assistance, lucrative activities, as well as the prevention of risk situations, approved by Decision of the Director General of the National Administration of Penitentiaries no. 443/2016;
- Decision of the Director General of the National Administration of Penitentiaries no. 1087/2021 of 3 December 2021 for the modification of the Decision of the Director General of the National Administration of Penitentiaries no. 360/2020 regarding the profiling of the places of detention subordinated to the National Administration of Penitentiaries.
- Decision of the Director General of the National Administration of Penitentiaries no. 1106/2021 of 17 December 2021 for the amendment and supplementation of the instructions regarding the organisation of the work of persons deprived of liberty, approved by Decision of the Director General of the National Administration of Penitentiaries no. 500.165/2017.

3. Amnesties: 0;

4. Individual pardons: 0;

5. Collective pardons: 0;

6. Other: 0;

SERBIA (REP.)

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

SLOVAK REPUBLIC

1. **Changes in criminal law:** In the course of 2021, several partial amendments to the criminal regulations were implemented:
 - New offences were introduced (dangerous electronic harassment, possession of substances with anabolic or other hormonal effects), which however, have not yet had any impact on the increase of the prison population.
 - Five-month term of collusion pre-trial detention was introduced;
 - Mandatory judicial review of the possibility of replacing pre-trial detention with the institutes of substitution for pre-trial detention.
2. **New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:** No;
3. **Amnesties:** 0;
4. **Individual pardons:** 0;
5. **Collective pardons:** 0;
6. **Other:** 0;

SLOVENIA

1. **Changes in criminal law:** NA;
2. **New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:** NA;

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: 0;
SPAIN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 46 inmates are concerned; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: 0;
SWEDEN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: NA; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: NA; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: 0;
SWITZERLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: 0;
UKRAINE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: NA; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: NA; 3. Amnesties: NA; 4. Individual pardons: NA; 5. Collective pardons: NA; 6. Other: NA; <p>In August 2021, the Regulations governing the procedure for granting pardons in Ukraine were amended. This was done through a modification of the Decree issued by the President of Ukraine on April 21, 2015, with the number 223/2015. The new amendment now allows for the release of individuals who have been convicted of violating traffic safety rules or operating transport while under the influence of drugs or alcohol. However, such individuals may only be released after they have served the terms of their sentence as stipulated by Article 81 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine.</p> <p>On July 28, 2022, amendments were made to the Criminal Code, namely, a new article 84-1 was added, which established that a convicted person, regarding whom the authorised body decided to transfer him for exchange as a prisoner of war and who was given written consent to such an exchange, is released from serving punishment.</p>
UK: ENGLAND AND WALES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0 6. Other: 0
UK: NORTHERN IRELAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: 0;

Statistical Tables

Section 1: Stock indicators on 31 January 2022

PART A: CHARACTERISTICS OF INMATES ON 31 JANUARY 2022

This section includes information on the characteristics of inmates on 31 January 2022 in each member state of the Council of Europe that answered the SPACE I 2022 questionnaire.

Standard definitions used in Part A

- **Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees):** The total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees), also known as *prison stock*, corresponds to the total number of persons effectively placed in prison. Information on the categories of inmates included by each country can be found in Table 2.1 and 2.2.
- **Prison population rate ⁵ per 100,000 inhabitants:** This indicator corresponds to the ratio of the number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) per 100,000 inhabitants in each country, as of 31 January 2022. Considering that the information on the populations of the countries is available on 1st January of each year, the figures used for the calculations are respectively on 1st January 2022 for the total population of the countries and 31 January 2022 for the prison population.
- **Adjusted number of inmates and adjusted prison population rate:** The number of inmates and the prison population rates are adjusted according to the information provided in tables 2.1 and 2.2. The adjustment consists in *excluding* –whenever possible– all the categories of Tables 2.1 and 2.2 from the total number of inmates and recalculating the rate of *inmates held in penal institutions* per 100,000 inhabitants. The adjusted figures are comparable estimates; nevertheless, these figures *should not* be considered as official national data.
- **Age of criminal responsibility:** Starting from this age, minors are considered as old enough to be recognised as responsible for criminal offences perpetrated and to be tried by a (juvenile) court.
- **Minimal age for the use of custodial sanctions and measures:** Starting from this age, it is possible to sentence a minor to detention or to education measures in closed penal institutions.
- **Age of criminal majority:** Starting from this age the persons should be tried as adults and lose the status of minors and the special conditions applied to it.
- **Pre-trial detainees / Pre-trial detention:** See *Remand in custody*.
- **Remand in custody:** In Recommendation Rec (2006) 13, the Council of Europe adopts a large definition that includes any period of detention prior to the final conviction of a suspected offender.
- **Inmates not serving a final sentence:** Detainees placed on *remand in custody*. According to the Council of Europe’s definition of remand in custody (see above) this category should include (a) untried detainees, (b) detainees found guilty but who have not received a final sentence yet, (c) detainees who have not received a final sentence yet, but who have started serving a prison sentence in advance, and (d) sentenced inmates who have appealed or who are within the statutory limit to do so. However, categories (b) and (c) do not exist in all countries, and some countries do not include category (d) under the total number of inmates not serving a final sentence.
- **Dangerous offenders:** According to Recommendation CM/Rec (2014) 3 of the Council of Europe (Strasbourg, 19 February 2014)⁶, *a dangerous offender is a person who has been convicted of a very serious sexual or very serious violent crime against persons and who presents a high likelihood of re-offending with further very serious sexual or very serious violent crimes against persons*. Each Member State has its own legislation concerning the special requirements and conditions for institutional placement/imprisonment of this category of offenders.

⁵ This indicator is sometimes referred to as *detention rate*, or *prisoner rate*, or *imprisonment rate*, but these terms are ambiguous. Therefore, the Council of Europe has adopted the term *prison population rate*.

⁶ Available at https://search.coe.int/cm/Pages/result_details.aspx?ObjectID=09000016805c649d.

Table 1: Compliance with the standard definition of *Total number of inmates*⁷

Country	Does your definition match the one provided?	Comments
Albania	Yes	
Andorra	Yes	
Armenia	Yes	Reference date is 1 January 2022.
Austria	Yes	Seven children in mother-child departments are excluded from the count.
Azerbaijan	Yes	
Belgium	Yes	
BH: BiH (total)		
BH: BiH (st. level)		
BH: Fed. BiH		
BH: Rep. Srpska	Yes	Reference date is 31 December 2021.
Bulgaria	Yes	For clarification, 5568 inmates are in prison and 818 are in detention centres.
Croatia	Yes	Reference date is 31 December 2021. The total number of inmates also includes prisoners serving a misdemeanour sentence, juvenile offenders and person placed in educational institutions/units for juvenile offenders.
Cyprus	Yes	
Czech Rep.	Yes	Reference date is 31 December 2021. Total number of inmates include pre-trial detainees, sentenced inmates and clients of protective forensic detention.
Denmark	Yes	
Estonia	Yes	Reference date is 1 January 2022.
Finland	Yes	
France	Yes	
Georgia	Yes	
Germany	No	These numbers do not include 1,447 inmates that are on temporary leave (e.g. in a hospital or on holiday). Source: Federal Statistical Office (ed.), Bestand der Gefangenen und Verwahrten in den deutschen Justizvollzugsanstalten nach ihrer Unterbringung auf Haftplätzen des geschlossenen und offenen Vollzugs.
Greece	Yes	
Hungary	Yes	
Iceland	Yes	There were also 24 persons serving sentences or in pre-trial outside prisons: 20 persons held in a halfway house, a private facility, 3 persons held in a hospital, 1 person held in institutions for drug-addicted offenders outside penal institutions (and then 10 persons under electronic monitoring).
Ireland	Yes	Reference date is 31 January 2022.
Italy	Yes	
Latvia	Yes	Reference date is 31 December 2021.
Liechtenstein	No	
Lithuania	Yes	Reference date is 1 January 2022.
Luxembourg	Yes	
Malta	Yes	

⁷ See the definition above (Standard definitions used in Part A).

Country	Does your definition match the one provided?	Comments
Moldova	Yes	
Monaco	Yes	
Montenegro	Yes	
Netherlands	No	The people mentioned are the ones placed in Dutch prisons for adults. Categories that are not included are described in 1.1.
North Macedonia	Yes	
Norway	Yes	
Poland	Yes	Reference date is 31 December 2021.
Portugal	Yes	Reference date is 1 January 2022.
Romania	Yes	
San Marino		
Serbia (Rep.)	Yes	Reference date is 31 December 2021.
Slovak Rep.	Yes	
Slovenia	Yes	
Spain (total)	Yes	General State Administration of Spain counts 47425 inmates and Catalonia counts for 7670 inmates.
Spain (State Adm.)	Yes	
Spain (Catalonia)	Yes	
Sweden	Yes	Reference date 1 October 2021. Inmates in remand prisons who are detained for other reasons than suspicion of crime, for example inmates taken in custody awaiting deportation, are excluded.
Switzerland	Yes	
Türkiye	No	Reference date is 1 February 2022 -As part of Covid-19 measures, convicts have been granted leave for a certain period of time. As of February 3, 2022, a total of 95,213 convicts are on leave, and are included in the statistics of the prison population, despite being on pandemic leave. - Turkish prison administration have three categories of inmates: 'sentenced inmates', 'detainees' and 'detainees who have not received a final sentence yet, but who have started serving a prison sentence in advance'.
Ukraine	Yes	
UK: England & Wales	Yes	Reference date is 31 December 2021 Source of Table 1.1 'Prison Population: 31 December 2021' https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1050295/Population_Q3_2021.ods
UK: Northern Ireland	Yes	
UK: Scotland	Yes	

Table 2.1: Special categories of inmates included in the total prison population on 31 January 2022 (Part 1)

Country	Inmates by categories													
	Inmates held in police stations		Inmates held in custodial institutions for minors		Inmates held in educational institutions for minors		Inmates held in institutions for drug-addicted offenders		Inmates held in psychiatric institutions		Asylum seekers or illegal aliens held for administrative reasons		Inmates under electronic monitoring	
	2.1A		2.1B		2.1C		2.1D		2.1E		2.1F		2.1G	
Variable code	Included	Number	Included	Number	Included	Number	Included	Number	Included	Number	Included	Number	Included	Number
Albania	NAP	***	Yes	13	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Andorra														
Armenia	No	0	Yes	8	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Austria	NAP	***	Yes	81	NAP	***	NAP	***	Yes	317	NAP	***	Yes	370
Azerbaijan	No	0	Yes	54	No	0	No	0	No	0	No	0	No	0
Belgium	No	0	No	0	No	0	No	0	No	0	Yes	5	No	0
BH: BiH (total)														
BH: BiH (st. level)														
BH: Fed. BiH														
BH: Rep. Srpska	No	0	Yes	0	No	0	No	0	No	0	No	0	No	0
Bulgaria	NAP	***	Yes	18	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Croatia	No	0	Yes	11	Yes	40	No	0	No	0	No	0	No	0
Cyprus	Yes	90	Yes	23	NAP	***	NAP	***	Yes	4	NAP	***	Yes	10
Czech Rep.	NAP	***	Yes	59	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Denmark	No	0	No	0	No	0	No	0	No	0	No	0	No	0
Estonia	No	0	Yes	40	No	0	No	0	No	0	No	0	No	0
Finland	No	0	NAP	***	No	0	No	0	No	0	No	0	No	0
France	No	0	Yes	631	No	0	NAP	***	No	0	No	0	No	0
Georgia	No	0	Yes	45	NAP	***	NAP	***	No	0	No	0	No	0
Germany	No	0	Yes	2 782	NAP	***	No	0	Yes	106	Yes	616	Yes	145
Greece	No	0	Yes	30	Yes	14	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	Yes	6
Hungary	No	0	Yes	35	No	0	No	0	Yes	275	No	0	No	267
Iceland	No	0	NAP	***	NAP	***	No	0	No	0	No	0	No	0
Ireland	NAP	0	Yes	3 835	Yes	23	NAP	***	NAP	***	Yes	4	Yes	0
Italy	No	0	No	0	NAP	***	NAP	***	No	0	NAP	***	NA	***
Latvia	NAP	***	Yes	27	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	No	0
Liechtenstein	No	0	NAP	***	NAP	***	No	0	No	0	No	0	No	0

Table 2.3: Children living with their mothers inside penal institutions

Country	Are young children allowed to stay with their mother inside penal institutions?	If yes	
		How many children are living with their mothers inside penal institutions?	Up to what age can they stay with their mothers inside penal institutions?
Variable code	2.3A	2.3B	2.3C
Albania	Yes	1	3 years
Andorra	NAP	***	NAP
Armenia	Yes	3	3 years
Austria	Yes	7	3 years
Azerbaijan	Yes	NA	3 years
Belgium	Yes	NA	3 years
BH: BiH (total)			
BH: BiH (st. level)			
BH: Fed. BiH			
BH: Rep. Srpska	Yes	0	2 years
Bulgaria	NA	NA	NA
Croatia	Yes	0	3 years
Cyprus	Yes	0	2 years
Czech Rep.	Yes	12	3 years
Denmark	Yes	0	3 years
Estonia	Yes	1	3 years
Finland	Yes	4	3 years
France	Yes	21	NA
Georgia	Yes	1	3 years
Germany	Yes	NA	3 or 6 years
Greece	Yes	7	3 years
Hungary	Yes	3	1 year
Iceland	Yes	0	18 months
Ireland	Yes	0	1 year
Italy	Yes	15	6 years
Latvia	Yes	9	4 years
Liechtenstein	No	0	3 years
Lithuania	Yes	0	3 years
Luxembourg	Yes	1	NAP
Malta	Yes	1	1 year
Moldova	Yes	6	3 years
Monaco	Yes	0	18 months
Montenegro	Yes	0	1 year
Netherlands	Yes	1	9 months / 4 years
North Macedonia	Yes	0	1 year
Norway	No	0	0
Poland			
Portugal	Yes	16	5 years
Romania	Yes	NA	1 year
San Marino			
Serbia (Rep.)	Yes	6	2 years
Slovak Rep.		0	0
Slovenia	Yes	1	1-2 years
Spain (total)	Yes	68	3 years
Spain (State Adm.)		62	3 years
Spain (Catalonia)	Yes	6	3 years
Sweden	Yes	NA	NAP
Switzerland	Yes	NA	3 years
Türkiye	Yes	449	6 years
Ukraine	Yes	19	3 years
UK: England & Wales	Yes	NAP	18 months
UK: Northern Ireland	No	NAP	NAP
UK: Scotland			

Table 3: Number of inmates and prison population rates (adjusted and non-adjusted) on 31 January 2022

Country	Population of the country on 1 st January 2022	Non-adjusted		Adjusted (estimation)	
		Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) [Stock]	Prison population rate	Adjusted number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees)	Adjusted prison population rate
Variable code	3A	3B	3C	3D	3E
			$3B/3A*100,000$	$3B - \sum (2.1A \text{ to } 2.1G + 2.2A \text{ to } 2.2D)$	$3D/3A*100,000$
Albania	2 866 374	5037	175.7	5024	175.3
Andorra	77 463	51	65.8	51	65.8
Armenia	2 971 966	2128	71.6	2120	71.3
Austria	9 066 710	8474	93.5	4974	54.9
Azerbaijan	10 300 205	22334	216.8	22280	216.3
Belgium	11 668 278	10960	93.9	8525	73.1
BH: BiH (total)					
BH: BiH (st. level)					
BH: Fed. BiH					
BH: Rep. Srpska	1 136 274	562	49.5	562	49.5
Bulgaria	6 844 597	6386	93.3	6368	93.0
Croatia	4 059 286	3905	96.2	3854	94.9
Cyprus	1 223 387	808	66.0	681	55.7
Czech Rep.	10 736 784	18748	174.6	18576	173.0
Denmark	5 834 950	4114	70.5	3952	67.7
Estonia	1 321 910	2181	165.0	2141	162.0
Finland	5 554 960	2776	50.0	2776	50.0
France	65 584 518	69964	106.7	69333	105.7
Georgia	3 968 738	9389	236.6	9344	235.4
Germany	83 883 596	56294	67.1	52029	62.0
Greece	10 316 637	10952	106.2	10883	105.5
Hungary	9 606 259	18619	193.8	16539	172.2
Iceland	345 393	133	38.5	133	38.5
Ireland	5 020 199	3835	76.4	0	0.0
Italy	60 262 770	54372	90.2	54078	89.7
Latvia	1 848 837	3183	172.2	3156	170.7
Liechtenstein	38 387	12	31.3	12	31.3
Lithuania	2 661 708	5086	191.1	4929	185.2
Luxembourg	642 371	630	98.1	630	98.1
Malta	444 033	613	138.1	535	120.5
Moldova	4 013 171	6385	159.1	6326	157.6
Monaco	39 783	14	35.2	14	35.2
Montenegro	627 950	948	151.0	556	88.5
Netherlands	17 211 447	9256	53.8	7925	46.0
North Macedonia	2 081 304	2362	113.5	2337	112.3
Norway	5 511 370	3081	55.9	3077	55.8
Poland	37 739 785	71874	190.4	64786	171.7
Portugal	10 140 570	11588	114.3	10909	107.6
Romania	19 031 335	23010	120.9	22377	117.6
San Marino	34 085				
Serbia (Rep.)	6 797 105	10557	155.3	10366	152.5
Slovak Rep.	5 460 193	10185	186.5	10153	185.9
Slovenia	2 078 034	1380	66.4	1367	65.8
Spain (total)	46 719 142	55095	117.9	49271	105.5
Spain (State Adm.)	39 196 546	47425	121.0	41688	106.4
Spain (Catalonia)	7 522 596	7670	102.0	7583	100.8
Sweden	10 218 971	7776	76.1	7776	76.1
Switzerland	8 773 637	6310	71.9	5775	65.8
Türkiye	85 561 976	303945	355.2	300782	351.5
Ukraine	40 997 698	48038	117.2	25595	62.4
UK: England & Wales	59 788 501	79092	132.3	58826	98.4
UK: Northern Ireland	1 924 873	1610	83.6	1590	82.6
UK: Scotland	5 538 000	7523	135.8	7523	135.8
Average	14 052 562		117.2		108.2
Median	5 546 480		104.1		98.1
Minimum	34 085		31.3		0.0
Maximum	85 561 976		355.2		351.5

Table 4. Trends in prison population rates from 2012 to 2022⁸

Country	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	% change from 2012 to 2022 ⁹	% change from 2021 to 2022 ¹⁰
Albania	168.4	172.5	188.1	207.3	204.8		184.5	177.9	162.4	175.7	4.3	8.2
Andorra	52.5	61.6	66.9	66.7	60.8	58.5	73.5	64.5	78.9	65.8	25.4	-16.5
Armenia	144.0	155.2	136.9	129.1	130.3	118.9	76.4	75.0	66.4	71.6	-50.3	7.9
Austria	104.1	104.5	104.1	105.3	101.5	101.6	105.6	103.2	94.8	93.5	-10.3	-1.4
Azerbaijan	227.8	217.3	238.2	252.2	236.3	235.6	218.2	208.7	215.6	216.8	-4.8	0.6
Belgium	111.1	114.0	118.2	114.3	102.7		94.9	93.6	89.7	93.9	-15.5	4.7
BH: BiH (total)												
BH: BiH (st. level)												
BH: Fed. BiH								82.9				
BH: Rep. Srpska	74.3	70.4	80.5	75.5	74.6	74.8	66.4	48.7	49.6	49.5	-31.0	-0.4
Bulgaria	135.2	128.4	115.7	105.3	116.7	99.1	106.7	105.6	101.9	93.3	-31.0	-8.5
Croatia	110.9	102.1	88.6	79.1	74.2	77.7	78.9	87.1	87.5	96.2	-13.2	10.0
Cyprus	107.9	93.7	79.4	77.2	78.7	74.4	82.5	93.4	67.0	66.0	-38.8	-1.4
Czech Rep.	215.5	154.7	177.5	198.0	213.0	208.8	202.6	196.8	180.2	174.6	-19.0	-3.1
Denmark	68.6	73.0	63.7	56.6	59.7	63.2	68.9	71.1	66.8	70.5	2.8	5.5
Estonia	257.8	246.6	225.1	210.5	202.9	191.4	181.1	184.4	176.0	165.0	-36.0	-6.3
Finland	59.2	57.6	56.8	55.0	56.7	51.1	49.8	49.9	43.3	50.0	-15.5	15.5
France	117.1	119.5	117.9	114.5	102.6	104.0	104.5	105.3	92.9	106.7	-8.9	14.8
Georgia	516.4	219.2	227.9	274.6	256.3	252.2	269.7	263.8	231.9	236.6	-54.2	2.0
Germany	86.2	84.1	81.4	78.4	78.4	77.5	76.7	76.2	71.0	67.1	-22.2	-5.5
Greece	112.6	113.4	116.2	108.7	89.2	93.5	99.0	102.4	106.1	106.2	-5.7	0.1
Hungary	177.1	184.8	185.0	180.3	184.8		169.5	171.8	179.7	193.8	9.5	7.9
Iceland	47.6	47.2	47.3	44.4	37.3	46.8	40.3	45.0	40.7	38.5	-19.0	-5.3
Ireland	94.2	88.2	82.6	80.1	78.1	79.6	81.2	81.6	74.4	76.4	-18.9	2.7
Italy	111.6	108.6	89.3	86.2	89.3	96.0	99.6	101.2	90.0	90.2	-19.1	0.3
Latvia	303.0	257.2	240.3	221.5	212.6	194.6	183.4	179.0	160.5	172.2	-43.2	7.3

⁸ The date of reference from 2012 to 2016 is 1st September of each year. From 2018, the date of reference is 31 January of each year. No data are available for 1st September 2017, but the figures on 31 January 2018 are relatively close (5 months) for trend analyses.

⁹ Evolution (in percentage) of the prison population rates between 2012 and 2022.

¹⁰ Evolution (in percentage) of the prison population rates between 2021 and 2022.

Country	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	% change from 2012 to 2022 ⁹	% change from 2021 to 2022 ¹⁰
Liechtenstein	21.9	24.4	21.5	21.4		31.5	31.3	36.1	30.7	31.3	42.5	1.7
Lithuania	334.0	323.7	305.0	274.6	244.1	234.9	232.1	219.7	190.3	191.1	-42.8	0.4
Luxembourg	125.6	133.5	119.3	118.5	122.3	113.6	108.2	94.9	87.8	98.1	-21.9	11.8
Malta	149.0	136.6	133.0	132.4	128.0		107.5	154.1		138.1	-7.3	
Moldova	186.0	187.3	201.4	219.8	222.7	215.2	197.0	166.5	159.8	159.1	-14.5	-0.4
Monaco	108.5	76.4	73.4		83.1	82.3	54.8	33.3	32.5	35.2	-67.6	8.3
Montenegro	198.1	183.9	170.2	176.8	173.7	183.3	185.5	178.2	134.7	151.0	-23.8	12.1
Netherlands	67.7	62.9	58.6	53.3	51.4	54.2	56.4	58.5	53.9	53.8	-20.5	-0.2
North Macedonia	123.5	138.0	150.8	169.1	161.7	146.0	103.2	101.8	107.3	113.5	-8.1	5.8
Norway	71.2	72.2	72.8	70.9	73.9	65.4	60.6	58.8	56.6	55.9	-21.5	-1.3
Poland	221.1	207.5	203.5	186.4	188.4	194.4	190.1	195.3	179.4	190.4	-13.9	6.1
Portugal	129.1	136.2	134.3	137.1	133.2	130.6	125.2	124.3	110.8	114.3	-11.5	3.1
Romania	158.7	165.4	158.6	144.1	140.5	118.0	106.6	106.5	113.5	120.9	-23.8	6.5
San Marino	3.0	6.0	12.3	6.1	6.0	17.9	2.9	0.0	26.5			
Serbia (Rep. of)	153.4	139.7	144.0	141.5	150.8	154.4	156.1	159.9	153.4	155.3	1.2	1.2
Slovak Rep.	204.9	187.6	187.9	186.1	187.6	184.2	188.9	193.4	192.1	186.5	-9.0	-2.9
Slovenia	67.0	66.1	73.8	67.8	63.4	65.1	67.1	69.1	53.9	66.4	-0.9	23.3
Spain (total)	148.7	145.7	141.7	137.8	130.7	126.7	125.7	123.3	116.3	117.9	-20.7	1.4
Spain (State Adm.)	151.2	148.0	144.2	141.1	133.2	129.8	128.7	123.2	119.1	121.0	-20.0	1.6
Spain (Catalonia)	135.9	133.8	128.6	120.8	117.1	110.9	110.1	108.4	101.8	102.0	-25.0	0.1
Sweden	67.8	61.4	60.8	59.2	58.5	56.5	59.7	65.0	70.3	76.1	12.2	8.2
Switzerland	83.0	88.0	85.1	83.6	83.0	81.4	81.3	80.2	72.9	71.9	-13.3	-1.3
Türkiye	161.0	180.0	197.5	223.3	244.6	290.5	329.0	257.2	325.4	355.2	120.7	9.2
Ukraine	332.5	268.2	204.0				125.7	126.1	119.6	117.2	-64.8	-2.0
UK: England & Wales	152.6	147.7	149.6	149.5	146.4	142.4	137.9	122.9	131.5	132.3	-13.3	0.6
UK: Northern Ireland	97.8	99.7	101.2	91.5	80.7	77.5	79.2	82.8	73.8	83.6	-14.5	13.4
UK: Scotland	153.5	149.0	147.6	144.6	142.4	136.8	146.0	146.9	134.9	135.8	-11.5	0.7

Notes – Tables 2.1, 2.2, 3 & 4

General note to Table 4: Data for the total number of inmates as well as for the population of the country has been revised and updated for all countries and for the entire series (2012 to 2022). Thus, some figures may not correspond to the ones provided by previous SPACE I reports. The updated series for prison populations and other prison indicators from 2005 to 2015 are available in the study *Prisons in Europe 2005-2015* (Aebi et al., 2019) available on the SPACE website (www.unil.ch/space)¹¹.

ARMENIA

- The reference date is 1 January 2022 instead of 31 January 2022.

AUSTRIA

Tables 2.1-2.2:

- In Austria, a singular correctional facility is designated for the confinement of juvenile offenders, although this institution is also responsible for detaining young offenders between the ages of 18 and 21. However, given that this specialised prison is situated in Lower Austria, it is not the sole institution wherein juvenile offenders serve their sentences, prompting the creation of dedicated departments for young offenders in other correctional facilities across the country.
- The form of electronic monitoring utilised in Austria is electronically monitored home detention, wherein an electronic bracelet is employed to monitor the offender's movements.

BELGIUM

Table 2.1-2.2

- *Persons held as not criminally responsible* correspond to the so-called "internes".

CROATIA

- The reference date is 31 December 2022 instead of 31 January 2022.

Table 2.3

- According to the regulation, if a prisoner gives birth to a child while serving a prison sentence, she may request to keep the child with her until the child reaches the age of three, subject to the consent of the competent Center for Social Welfare. In exceptional cases, the child may stay with the mother until the end of her sentence if the remaining period to be served is no longer than six months.

CYPRUS

Table 2.1-2.2

- Juveniles are up to 21 years old.

¹¹ Aebi, M.F., Berger-Kolopp, L., Burkhardt, C. & Tiago, M.M. (2021). *Prisons in Europe: 2005-2015* (Volumes 1 and 2). Strasbourg: Council of Europe Publishing. Available at: <https://wp.unil.ch/space/files/2021/12/Prisons-in-Europe-2005-2015-Volume-1.pdf>

CZECH REPUBLIC

- The reference date is 31 December 2022 instead of 31 January 2022.

Tables 2.1 and 2.2

- *Persons held in custodial institutions/units for juvenile offenders* include minors and young adults.
- *Persons held in custodial institutions/units for juvenile offenders* do not include 7 minors or young adults placed in pre-trial detention as pre-trial detention is not considered as a juvenile incarceration institution.

Table 2.3

- As of 31 December 2021, 12 children lived with their 12 mothers-sentenced inmates (in dedicated mothers-with-children units), and all of the mothers were serving final sentence of imprisonment.

ESTONIA

- The reference date is 1 January 2022 instead of 31 January 2022.

Table 2.1

- Juvenile inmates in Estonia are defined as prisoners between the ages 14-20 (included). Some over 21-year-old inmates may still be in the juvenile unit if the inmate takes part in the motivational program. Total number of underage prisoners is 4.
- Educational institutions for juvenile offenders ('special schools') are managed by the Ministry of Education and Research. The court may take the decision to send juvenile offenders into a special educational institution. However these are not part of the penal system.
- Institutions providing psychiatric care outside of penal facilities are under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Social Affairs. In cases where it is deemed necessary, the court may authorise involuntary psychiatric treatment for an individual. If a person is receiving psychiatric in-patient treatment on a non-residential basis outside of a penal institution, they are not considered an inmate or a probationer.
- Asylum seekers or illegal aliens are held in closed institutions which are managed by Police and Border Guard Board (Ministry of the Interior).
- Electronic surveillance is determined by the court and a person under electronic monitoring is a probationer in our system.
- Children can stay in prison with their mothers up to the age of 3 (included).

FINLAND**Table 2.1-2.2**

- In addition, 222 persons were placed in probationary liberty under supervision and 50 persons were placed in rehabilitation outside prisons.

FRANCE**Table 2.3**

- There is no maximal age for children living with their mothers inside penal institutions. It depends on the situation, even though most of children are babies less than 1 year old.

GERMANY**Tables 2.1-2.2**

- Source: Federal Statistical Office (ed.), Bestand der Gefangenen und Verwahrten in den deutschen Justizvollzugsanstalten nach ihrer Unterbringung auf Haftplätzen des geschlossenen und offenen Vollzugs
- *Asylum seekers or illegal aliens held for administrative reasons*, number of persons in "Abschiebehaft", i.e. held on remand pending deportation.
- *Persons under security measures/private detention for dangerous offenders*, number of people placed in preventive detention according to sect. 66 StGB. This does not include person placed in a psychiatric hospital, as those numbers are not available.
- *Persons under electronic monitoring*, Source: Ministry of Justice Hessen, EAÜ-Statistik.

HUNGARY**Tables 2.1-2.2**

- Detainees under 'reintegration custody' are not included in the total. Although the prison service is responsible for carrying out the measure "reintegration custody", detainees are monitored at their homes, not inside the prison institutes.

IRELAND**Table 2.1-2.2**

- *Persons placed in educational institutions/units for juvenile offenders*, answer to be provided by the Irish Youth Justice Service

LATVIA

- The reference date is 1 February 2022 instead of 31 January 2022.

Table 2.3

- Nine children were living with their mothers in Latvian prisons as on 10.01.2022.

LITHUANIA

- The reference date is 1 January 2022 instead of 31 January 2022.

Tables 2.1-2.2

- Electronic monitoring is applied only to sentenced offenders under the supervision of probation, i.e., conditionally released from correctional establishments, and electronic monitoring is applied to offenders upon whom a curfew is imposed. Ankle bracelets are used for electronic monitoring.
- On item *Persons held in custodial institutions/units for juvenile offenders*: On 3 August 2020 Kaunas Juvenile Remand Prison-Correction House was merged with Kaunas Remand Prison and it no longer existed as a separate establishment. Despite the above-mentioned circumstances, juveniles keep serving a sentence in the same facility (building) as before the merging of the two establishments.

LUXEMBOURG**Table 2.3**

- The Luxembourg legislation does not provide for a fixed age limit. The question of the admissibility of a minor is clarified on a case-by-case basis.

NETHERLANDS**Tables 2.1-2.2**

- *Persons held in custodial institutions/units for juvenile offenders* in total 464 juvenile offenders in facilities for juvenile offenders are not included (of whom 323 are 18 years or older).
- *Persons with psychiatric disorders held in psychiatric institutions or hospitals outside penal institution*: In total 1492 people in custodial clinics (TBS) placed under a hospital order are not included.
- *Asylum seekers or illegal aliens held for administrative reasons*: In total 235 illegal aliens are held for administrative reasons and are not included.
- *Persons under electronic monitoring*: Electronic bracelet.

Table 2.3

- In high security penitentiary establishment babies may stay with their mother until the age of 9 months. In penitentiary establishments with restricted security for women, the child may stay until she/he is four years of age, except if there are better alternatives, like if the father or other next of kin are available. For both situations, assessments are made whether a stay of the baby/child is in their best interest. When a separation between a mother and her baby is foreseeable, e.g., due to mental problems, and no relatives are suitable/available, the baby will be taken care of in a foster family.

NORTH MACEDONIA**Table 2.1-2.2**

- *Persons held in custodial institutions/units for juvenile offenders*: juvenile prison – 4 persons; educational/correctional institutions – 21 people.

POLAND

- The reference date is 31 December 2022 instead of 31 January 2022.

Table 2.2:

- *Persons under electronic monitoring* are not included in the total of inmates.

PORTUGAL

- The reference date is 1 January 2022 instead of 31 January 2022.

Tables 2.1 and 2.2:

- Regarding the category 'persons with psychiatric disorders held in psychiatric institutions or hospitals outside penal institutions'- persons found to be irresponsible, placed in psychiatric institutions or prison hospitals (183) and placed in psychiatric institutions or non-penitentiary hospitals (195) are included in the count.
- The category 'Persons held as not criminally responsible by the court' includes those admitted under Article 15 of Act No. 115/2009 of 12 October 2009 Security regime.

Table 2.3

- According to article 7, paragraph g) of Law 115/2009 of 12 October, inmates may keep a child with them at the age of 3 years or, at the age of 5 years, with the authorisation of the other holder of parental responsibility.

SERBIA (REP.)

- The reference date is 31 December 2022 instead of 31 January 2022.

Table 2.3

- On the 31 December 2021, there were also three pregnant women in penal institutions.

SLOVAK REPUBLIC**Tables 2.1 and 2.2**

- The category 'persons under security measures/private detention for dangerous offenders' , in Slovakia, there is an institute called "psychiatric detention" which is a measure taken to protect society. If a person who has been convicted of a crime is diagnosed with an incurable mental illness during their prison sentence and their release could be dangerous to society, the court can interrupt their sentence and send them to a psychiatric facility.
- If someone convicted of a deliberate crime refuses medical treatment or if their treatment is not effective due to their negative attitude, and their release could be dangerous to society, they can also be sent to a psychiatric facility after they have finished their prison sentence. The same applies to someone convicted of a sexual offence or a serious felony.
- If someone is a danger to society and is being treated in a medical institution as an in-patient, they can also be sent to a psychiatric facility if their behaviour endangers others.
- The Ministry of Health of Slovakia manages the penitentiary psychiatric facility and the treatment of those placed there. It is worth noting that currently, there are no patients placed in this facility.

SPAIN

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

STATE ADMINISTRATION

- Persons held in institutions for drug-addicted offenders outside penal institutions refer to inmates sentenced to prison sentences classified in 3rd degree art. 182 R.P.
- Data only refers to the age in the case of persons with psychiatric disorders held in psychiatric institutions or hospitals outside penal institutions and persons held as not criminally responsible by the court.
- Persons under electronic monitoring were inmates sentenced to prison sentences and classified in 3rd degree art. 86.4 P.R.
Source: General Classified Statistics of Prison Population as of 31 January 2022.

SWEDEN

- The reference date is 1 October 2022 instead of 31 January 2022.

Tables 2.1 and 2.2

- The total number of inmates include the following, though it is not possible to provide numbers on how many they are:
 - Persons held in units for juvenile offenders: this refers to persons held in places intended for juveniles in penal institutions ;
 - Persons held in institutions for drug-addicted offenders outside penal institutions;
 - Persons with psychiatric disorders held in psychiatric institutions or hospitals outside penal institutions ;
 - Persons under security measures / private detention for dangerous offenders.

Table 2.3

- There is no specific limit of age for the children to be with their mothers, but the first years of life is what is applied in the practice.

SWITZERLAND

Tables 2.1 and 2.2:

- Persons detained in police stations are not included, however, persons in police custody but placed in a Swiss prison are included in the dataset. We indicate the total in the corresponding field.
- In the survey on deprivation of liberty (FHE), which is used as a basis for completing the SPACE I questionnaire, we cannot differentiate between the number of persons in execution of a measure and those in execution of a sentence. The number of 148 persons corresponds to the average number of persons undergoing internment or life imprisonment (as defined in Art. 64 of the Criminal Code) in 2021. This figure is taken from the Statistique de l'exécution des sanctions (SVS), which is not entirely comparable with the EHF data, as the two statistics do not use exactly the same data providers.

Table 2.3

- According to Article 80 of the Criminal Code, it is possible to derogate in favour of the prisoner from the rules governing the enforcement of the custodial sentence during pregnancy, childbirth and immediately afterwards; so that the mother can live with her infant child, provided that this also is in the child's interest. No more precise rules are laid down in the Criminal Code. The assessment of this article therefore depends on the regulations of the institutions. Nevertheless, "[t]he two prisons that mainly house women in Switzerland, Hindelbank Prison (BE) and La Tuilière Prison (VD), provide for the possibility of women prisoners living with their children up to the age of three, insofar as this is in the interests of the child concerned. The prison in Dielsdorf (ZH) provides for the possibility of mother-child cohabitation until the age of 18 months (de Saussure, 2019).

TÜRKİYE

- The reference date is 1 February 2022 instead of 31 January 2022.
- In section *Persons under electronic monitoring*, 276 are under home units, 165 are under instant follow-up (GPS) unit, 16 are under victim monitoring unit, and no one under alcohol monitoring unit. (DS)
- *Persons held in custodial institutions/units for juvenile offenders* include the children who are staying in juvenile penal institutions and the units that are accommodated in adult penal institutions.
- Regarding *persons placed in educational institutions/units for juvenile offenders*, 109 of 158 persons are children. The juveniles between the age 12-21 could stay in educational institutions.
- *Persons held in institutions for drug-addicted offenders outside penal institutions*, operations regarding treatment of persons that legal action is taken against from drug use are carried out within probation services. Nonetheless these persons do not stay in an institution permanently.
- Operations of *Asylum seekers or illegal aliens held for administrative reasons* and *persons held in police stations or other similar types of investigative institutions before trial* are carried out by the Ministry of Interior.

UKRAINE

Tables 2.1 and 2.2

- The indicated number includes persons held in pretrial detention centres (17,100 persons) and temporary detention centres (448 persons).
- Information is provided regarding penitentiary institutions, excluding educational colonies;
- Information is indicated exclusively in relation to educational colonies.

UK: ENGLAND & WALES

- The reference date is 31 December 2022 instead of 31 January 2022.

Tables 2.1-2.2

- Persons held in custodial institutions/units for juvenile offenders refer to 15-17-year-old people's total. Table 1.1, Offender Management Statistics Quarterly: July to September 2021.
- Asylum seekers or illegal aliens held for administrative reasons, 'HMPPS operated Immigration Removal Centres (IRC)' total. Table 1.10, Offender Management Statistics Quarterly: July to September 2021.
- Persons held in private prisons 'Establishment' totals. Table 1.8, Offender Management Statistics Quarterly: July to September 2021. For: Altcourse, Ashfield, Bronzefield, Doncaster, Dovegate, Forest Bank, Lowdham Grange, Northumberland, Oakwood, Parc, Peterborough, Rye Hill, and Thameside.

Table 2.3

- In the 12 months to March 2022, 39 women and 40 babies were received into Mother and Baby Units.

UK: NORTHERN IRELAND**Tables 2.1 and 2.2**

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

Table 5: Age and criminal responsibility

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

Table 6: Populations in penal institutions by age on 31 January 2022

Country	Average age	Median age	Inmates aged 50 or over		Inmates aged 65 or over	
			number	%	number	%
Variable code	6A	6B				
Albania	35.0	38.0	616	12.2	171	3.4
Andorra	40.8	39.0	9	17.6	1	2.0
Armenia	NA	NAP	NA	***	NA	***
Austria	37.1	35.0	1 398	16.5	243	2.9
Azerbaijan	NA	NA	NA	***	NA	***
Belgium	38.2	36.4	1 826	16.7	283	2.6
BH: BiH (total)						
BH: BiH (st. level)						
BH: Fed. BiH						
BH: Rep. Srpska	36.0	38.0	65	11.6	37	6.6
Bulgaria	31.1	28.0	1 293	20.2	358	5.6
Croatia	37.5	39.8				
Cyprus	37.0	34.0	119	14.7	22	2.7
Czech Rep.	39.0	33.0	3 008	16.0	342	1.8
Denmark	34.0	31.0	505	12.3	57	1.4
Estonia	40.0	39.0	455	20.9	72	3.3
Finland	36.5	35.0	373	13.4	57	2.1
France	34.5	32.0	8 725	12.5	1 551	2.2
Georgia	44.0	44.0	1 528	16.3	186	2.0
Germany	NA	NA	8 745	15.5	NA	***
Greece	39.0	38.0	2 129	19.4	319	2.9
Hungary	38.0	37.0	3 346	18.0	360	1.9
Iceland	38.9	36.0	27	20.3	4	3.0
Ireland	37.0	35.0	579	15.1	137	3.6
Italy	42.0	41.0	15 255	28.1	2 540	4.7
Latvia	NA	NA	463	14.5	142	4.5
Liechtenstein	37.3	30.0	4	33.3	0	0.0
Lithuania	37.0	36.0	526	10.3	221	4.3
Luxembourg	36.8	35.0	85	13.5	11	1.7
Malta	39.0	38.0	87	14.2	22	3.6
Moldova	35.0	30.0	486	7.6	229	3.6
Monaco	39.8	36.5	3	21.4	1	7.1
Montenegro	39.0	36.0	76	8.0	4	0.4
Netherlands	37.6	36.0	1 679	18.1	215	2.3
North Macedonia	35.5	37.0	357	15.1	196	8.3
Norway	39.9	38.3	734	23.8	107	3.5
Poland	38.8	38.0	11 901	16.6	1 709	2.4
Portugal	41.3	NA	2 821	24.3	472	4.1
Romania	38.0	37.0	4 046	17.6	586	2.5
San Marino						
Serbia (Rep. of)	38.8	35.0	1 408	13.3	NA	***
Slovak Rep.	38.0	38.0	1 691	16.6	223	2.2
Slovenia	38.0	37.0	156	11.3	43	3.1
Spain (total)	40.3	39.7	13 042	23.7	1 899	3.4
Spain (State Adm.)			11 736	24.7	1 722	3.6
Spain (Catalonia)	39.2	38.0	1 306	17.0	177	2.3
Sweden	35.0	32.0	1 016	13.1	149	1.9
Switzerland	NA	NA	NA	***	NA	***
Türkiye	36.0	35.0	39 504	13.0	5 183	1.7
Ukraine	NA	NA	NA	***	NA	***
UK: England & Wales	37.2	35.0	13 433	17.0	3 037	3.8
UK: Northern Ireland	37.2	34.0	256	15.9	53	3.3
UK: Scotland	38.1	36.0	1 288	17.1	242	3.2
Average	37.8	36.0		16.6		3.1
Median	37.8	36.0		16.3		2.9
Minimum	31.1	28.0		7.6		0.0
Maximum	44.0	44.0		33.3		8.3

Notes – Tables 5 and 6

ARMENIA

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

AZERBAIJAN

- Total number of inmates aged between 50 and 60 years: 1.943
- Total number of inmates aged 60 years and over: 512

BELGIUM

- 0.5 % of the population is excluded from the calculation, because their age cannot be determined (no ID available, serious doubts about claimed age of inmate, ETC.).

CROATIA

- Total number of inmates aged between 50 – 60: 568
- Total number of inmates aged between 60 – 70: 283
- Total number of inmates aged between 70 – 80: 70
- Total number of inmates aged between over 80: 9

CYPRUS

- The number of 119 inmates over 50 years old also includes the 22 inmates over 65 years old.

ESTONIA

- **The reference date is 1 January 2022 instead of 31 January 2022.**

GEORGIA

- There is no individually segregated data of ages available for 65 or over category. Hence, while calculating the average age, the minimum age was considered to be 14 and the maximum 75.

GERMANY

- As the age is statistically collected in groups spanning 5 or 10 years, an average or median cannot be calculated.
- Total number of inmates aged 60 or over: 2277.
- Total number of inmates aged between aged 70 or over is: 560

LATVIA

- **The reference date is 1 January 2022 instead of 31 January 2022.**
- The above-mentioned information is presented only about sentenced convicts (2375 in total) as on 31.12.2021.
- The average age and the median age of the prison population may not be calculated as the information on age is collected only by category:
 - Total number of inmates aged 18 years: 9
 - Total number of inmates aged between 18 and 21: 41
 - Total number of inmates aged between 21 and 25: 164
 - Total number of inmates aged between 25 and 30: 289
 - Total number of inmates aged between 30 and 40: 793
 - Total number of inmates aged between 40 and 50: 616
 - Total number of inmates aged between 50 and 60: 321
 - Total number of inmates aged between over 60: 142
- This information is not systematically collected for each prisoner.

LITHUANIA

- **The reference date is 1 January 2022 instead of 31 January 2022.**
- Presented data on the age refers to sentenced inmates only.

PORTUGAL

- The reference date is 1 January 2022 instead of 31 January 2022.

SERBIA (REP.)

- Total number of inmates aged 50 to 60 years: 872
- Total number of inmates aged 60 to 70 years: 427
- Total number of inmates aged 70 to 80 years: 87
- Total number of inmates aged 80 or over: 22

SLOVAK REPUBLIC

- As per the Criminal Code, an individual who commits a criminal offence but is below the age of 14 is not held criminally responsible. However, there is an exception to this rule in cases of sexual abuse, where the individual must be at least 15 years old to be held responsible. Moreover, a juvenile below the age of 15 who commits a crime but lacks the intellectual and moral maturity to recognise the wrongfulness of their actions or control them is not held criminally responsible for the offence.
- A person who, at the time of committing the offence, has reached the age of fourteen and has not reached the age of eighteen, shall be considered to be a juvenile. Criminal rates of the prison sentence determined by the Criminal Code are for juveniles reduced by half. The upper limit of the reduced criminal rate may not exceed seven years and the lower limit of the reduced criminal rate two years. The mitigating circumstance which is taken into account when determining the type of sentence and its length (if the ratio of mitigating circumstances prevails, the upper limit of the statutory criminal rate is reduced by one third) is also the fact that the offender who committed the criminal offence was at the age that is close to the age of juveniles (from 18 to 21 years).
- Data for the categories “the average age of the prison population” and “the median age of the prison population” are as of 5 October 2022.

SWEDEN

- The reference date is 1 October 2021 instead of 31 January 2022.

SWITZERLAND

- The variable 'age' is not collected in the Deprivation of Liberty Survey (DFS), which is the basis for the SPACE questionnaire.

TÜRKIYE

- The reference date is 1 February 2022 instead of 31 January 2022.

UKRAINE

- According to available statistical data of the State Penitentiary Service of Ukraine as of 01.01.2022, convicts are divided by age:
- Total number of inmates aged up to 20 years old: 218
- Total number of inmates aged 20 to 30 years old: 7629
- Total number of inmates aged 30 to 40 years old: 12282
- Total number of inmates aged from 40 to 50: 9423
- Total number of inmates aged from 50 to 60 years old: 1460
- Total number of inmates aged over 60 years old: 914.

UK: ENGLAND & WALES

- The reference date is 31 December 2021 instead of 31 January 2022.

Table 7: Prison populations by gender on 31 January 2022 (numbers & percentages)

Country	Total number of inmates (including pre-trial [Stock])	Distribution of inmates by gender:																	
		Male inmates								Female inmates								Other/ unknown gender	
		Total		Of which:						Total		Of which							
				Not serving a final sentence		Foreigners		Minors				Not serving a final sentence		Foreigners		Minors			
number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%
Variable code	3B	7A	7B	7C	7D	7E	7F	7G	7H	7I	7J	7K	7L	7M	7N	7O	7P	7Q	7R
	see Table 3		% of 3B		% of 7A		% of 7A		% of 7A		% of 3B		% of 7I		% of 7I		% of 7I		% of 3B
Albania	5 037	4 975	98.8	2 876	57.8	103	2.1	13	0.3	62	1.2	33	53.2	3	4.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
Andorra	51	45	88.2	22	48.9	31	68.9	0	0.0	6	11.8	2	33.3	5	83.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Armenia	2 128	2 067	97.1	1 183	57.2	104	5.0	8	0.4	61	2.9	34	55.7	10	16.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Austria	8 474	7 945	93.8	1 657	20.9	3 981	50.1	74	0.9	529	6.2	94	17.8	170	32.1	7	1.3	0	0.0
Azerbaijan	22 334	21 713	97.2	5 470	25.2	436	2.0	54	0.2	621	2.8	170	27.4	11	1.8	0	0.0	NAP	***
Belgium	10 960	10 466	95.5	3 788	36.2	4 598	43.9	0	0.0	494	4.5	184	37.2	154	31.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
BH: BiH (total)																			
BH: BiH (st. level)																			
BH: Fed. BiH																			
BH: Rep. Srpska	562	550	97.9	115	20.9	8	1.5	6	1.1	12	2.1	3	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Bulgaria	6 386	6 147	96.3	1 010	16.4	233	3.8	19	0.3	239	3.7	48	20.1	3	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Croatia	3 905	3 698	94.7	1 255	33.9	439	11.9	29	0.8	207	5.3	57	27.5	28	13.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Cyprus	808	731	90.5	188	25.7	358	49.0	19	2.6	77	9.5	21	27.3	63	81.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
Czech Rep.	18 748	17 229	91.9	1 296	7.5	1 323	7.7	9	0.1	1 519	8.1	96	6.3	73	4.8	NAP	***	NAP	***
Denmark	4 114	3 929	95.5	1 486	37.8	1 055	26.9	5	0.1	185	4.5	87	47.0	54	29.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Estonia	2 181	2 081	95.4	381	18.3	689	33.1	4	0.2	100	4.6	26	26.0	34	34.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Finland	2 776	2 576	92.8	631	24.5	429	16.7	6	0.2	200	7.2	45	22.5	27	13.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
France	69 964	67 741	96.8	18 514	27.3	16 952	25.0	600	0.9	2 223	3.2	819	36.8	564	25.4	NAP	***	NAP	***
Georgia	9 389	9 083	96.7	1 971	21.7	503	5.5	42	0.5	306	3.3	39	12.7	60	19.6	NAP	***	NAP	***
Germany	56 294	53 130	94.4	10 980	20.7	100	0.2	516	1.0	3 164	5.6	617	19.5	6	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Greece	10 952	10 413	95.1	2 451	23.5	6 247	60.0	27	0.3	539	4.9	150	27.8	169	31.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Hungary	18 619	17 202	92.4	4 044	23.5	1 788	10.4	31	0.2	1 417	7.6	368	26.0	65	4.6	NAP	***	NAP	***
Iceland	133	122	91.7	24	19.7	27	22.1	0	0.0	11	8.3	4	36.4	4	36.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ireland	3 835	3 690	96.2	845	22.9	569	15.4	23	0.6	145	3.8	32	22.1	20	13.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
Italy	54 372	52 124	95.9	15 696	30.1	16 387	31.4	NAP	***	2 248	4.1	643	28.6	716	31.9	NAP	***	0	0.0
Latvia	3 183	2 915	91.6	755	25.9	51	1.7	26	0.9	268	8.4	53	19.8	7	2.6	NAP	***	NAP	***
Liechtenstein	12	12	100.0	12	100.0	10	83.3	1	8.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Lithuania	5 086	4 869	95.7	557	11.4	165	3.4	16	0.3	217	4.3	17	7.8	2	0.9	NAP	***	NAP	***
Luxembourg	630	596	94.6	282	47.3	440	73.8	3	0.5	34	5.4	15	44.1	17	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Malta	613	560	91.4	179	32.0	284	50.7	31	5.5	53	8.6	22	41.5	16	30.2	NAP	***	NAP	***

Country	Total number of inmates (including pre-trial [Stock])	Distribution of inmates by gender:																	
		Male inmates								Female inmates								Other/ unknown gender	
		Total		Of which:						Total		Of which							
				Not serving a final sentence		Foreigners		Minors				Not serving a final sentence		Foreigners		Minors			
number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%
Variable code	3B	7A	7B	7C	7D	7E	7F	7G	7H	7I	7J	7K	7L	7M	7N	7O	7P	7Q	7R
	see Table 3		% of 3B		% of 7A		% of 7A		% of 7A		% of 3B		% of 7I		% of 7I		% of 7I		% of 3B
Moldova	6 385	6 015	94.2	1 089	18.1	80	1.3	58	1.0	370	5.8	45	12.2	7	1.9	NAP	***	NAP	***
Monaco	14	12	85.7	5	41.7	11	91.7	0	0.0	2	14.3	2	100.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Montenegro	948	918	96.8	378	41.2	135	14.7	9	1.0	30	3.2	14	46.7	8	26.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Netherlands	9 256	8 776	94.8	3 792	43.2	2 175	24.8	0	0.0	480	5.2	205	42.7	110	22.9	0	0.0	9 256	100.0
North Macedonia	2 362	2 289	96.9	245	10.7	162	7.1	9	0.4	73	3.1	8	11.0	3	4.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Norway	3 081	2 910	94.4	565	19.4	709	24.4	3	0.1	171	5.6	31	18.1	33	19.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Poland	71 874	68 492	95.3	8 016	11.7	1 676	2.4	979	1.4	3 382	4.7	479	14.2	65	1.9	NA	***	NA	***
Portugal	11 588	10 774	93.0	1 960	18.2	1 499	13.9	15	0.1	814	7.0	189	23.2	162	19.9	NAP	***	NAP	***
Romania	23 010	21 993	95.6	2 617	11.9	218	1.0	239	1.1	1 017	4.4	100	9.8	8	0.8	NAP	***	NAP	***
San Marino																			
Serbia (Rep.)	10 557	10 120	95.9	2 822	27.9	376	3.7	183	1.8	437	4.1	108	24.7	21	4.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
Slovak Rep.	10 185	9 445	92.7	1 325	14.0	251	2.7	49	0.5	740	7.3	98	13.2	13	1.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
Slovenia	1 380	1 306	94.6	357	27.3	390	29.9	3	0.2	74	5.4	14	18.9	14	18.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
Spain (total)	55 095	51 183	92.9	8 382	16.4	15 063	29.4	0	0.0	3 912	7.1	499	12.8	961	24.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
Spain (State Adm.)	47 425	44 017	92.8	7 028	16.0	11 571	26.3	0	0.0	3 408	7.2	431	12.6	769	22.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
Spain (Catalonia)	7 670	7 166	93.4	1 354	18.9	3 492	48.7	0	0.0	504	6.6	68	13.5	192	38.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Sweden	7 776	7 319	94.1	1 954	26.7	NA	***	27	0.4	457	5.9	135	29.5	NA	***	0	0.0	0	0.0
Switzerland	6 310	5 930	94.0	2 635	44.4	NA	***	46	0.8	380	6.0	186	48.9	NA	***	0	0.0	0	0.0
Türkiye	303 945	292 048	96.1	36 501	12.5	11 505	3.9	1819	0.6	11 897	3.9	1834	15.4	776	6.5	NAP	***	NAP	***
Ukraine	48 038	45 536	94.8	16 103	35.4	NA	***	31	0.1	2 502	5.2	997	39.8	NA	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
UK: England & Wales	79 092	75 881	95.9	12 138	16.0	9 349	12.3	329	0.4	3 211	4.1	642	20.0	312	9.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
UK: Northern Ireland	1 610	1 536	95.4	617	40.2	155	10.1	9	0.6	74	4.6	43	58.1	15	20.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
UK: Scotland	7 523	7 250	96.4	2 166	29.9	NA	***	187	2.6	273	3.6	93	34.1	NA	***	NA		NA	
Average	20 449.5		94.6		28.4		23.3		0.8		5.4		28.3		20.8		0.0		3.0
Median	6 385.5		94.9		24.8		14.3		0.4		5.1		25.5		17.7		0.0		0.0
Minimum	12		85.7		7.5		0.2		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
Maximum	303 945.0		100.0		100.0		91.7		8.3		14.3		100.0		100.0		1.3		100.0

Notes – Table 7

ARMENIA

- The reference date is 1 January 2022 instead of 31 January 2022.

BELGIUM

- Foreigners as defined as other than Belgian nationality

CROATIA

- All data of the population of the penal institution on 31 December 2021.
- Total number also includes prisoners serving a misdemeanour sentence, juvenile offenders and person placed in educational institutions/units for juvenile offenders.
- Foreigners includes all categories. Minors include juvenile offenders and persons placed in educational institutions/units for juvenile offenders.

CZECH REPUBLIC

- Minors - i.e., children meeting the minimal age for the application of criminal sanctions and measures, up to the age of criminal majority. The figure in Table 1.1-1.2 also includes "young adults" - inmates placed in juvenile institutions who are above 18 years of age.

GEORGIA

- The number of 503 of foreign male inmates include 4 stateless persons.

GERMANY

- Inmates not serving a final sentence: numbers for pre-trial detention only
- Foreigners: the number represents just the person held in remand pending deportation;
- Sentenced prisoners without German citizenship as of 31.03.2021:
 - Male 14 503;
 - Female 579;
 - Other/unknown 0.
- Minors: Including pre-trial-custody, juvenile sentence and people held in remand pending deportation

ITALY

- The inmates not serving a final sentence include the 'not surveyed'

LATVIA

- The reference date is 31 December 2021 instead of 31 January 2022.

LIECHTENSTEIN

- Seven persons are held in pre-trial situation, three people are held in extradition 2 persons are held in the Law of AUG.

LITHUANIA

- The reference date is 1 January 2022 instead of 31 January 2022.

MONACO

- One prisoner has one file for which he has a final conviction and 1 file for which he has no conviction.
- One prisoner has 2 cases for which he has not been convicted.
- That is 16 cases for 14 detainees.

MONTENEGRO

- On 31 January 2022, in the Administration for the Execution of Criminal Sanctions were 948 persons deprived of liberty ,namely
 - Men: 918 (convicted persons - 540, detained persons - 378), (adults - 909, minors - 9), (Montenegrin citizens - 783, foreigners - 135);
 - Women: 30 (convicted persons - 16, detained persons - 14), (Montenegrin citizens - 22, foreigners - 8).

NETHERLANDS

- Unknown nationality is counted as foreigners.

POLAND

- The reference date is 31 December 2021 instead of 31 January 2022.

SERBIA (REP.)

- Among the inmates not serving a final sentence, there are 22 minors (21 males and 1 females who are also included among the category of minors).

SWEDEN

- The reference date is 1 October 2021 instead of 31 January 2022.
- We excluded inmates in remand prisons who are detained for other reasons than suspicion of crime, for example inmates taken in custody awaiting deportation.
- Citizenship is not available for pre-trial detainees. When these are not included, the number is 1376 foreign male inmates and 53 foreign female inmates.

SWITZERLAND

- The category 'detainees without a final sentence (untried prisoners)' contains all persons in pre-trial detention or detention on security grounds, as well as those in early execution of a sentence or measure.
- We cannot distinguish the number of foreigners by gender, but the total number of foreigners in detention is 4421.

TÜRKIYE

- The reference date is 1 February 2022 instead of 31 January 2022.

UKRAINE

- In educational colonies, 55 men were serving sentences, of which 31 were minors. At the same time, 115 minors were kept in pre-trial detention centres, while their division into males and females is not provided for by statistical reporting.

UK: ENGLAND & WALES

- The reference date is 31 December 2021 instead of 31 January 2022.
- Source: Tables 1.1, 1.3 and 1.7 of Offender Management Statistics.
- Quarterly: July to September 2021.
- Minors considered as those under 18.

UK: NORTHERN IRELAND

- Foreigners are defined as Foreign Nationals.

UK: SCOTLAND

- Minors are those aged under 21 years.

Table 8: Prison population by legal status of detention on 31 January 2022 (numbers & percentages)

Country	Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) [Stock]	Distribution of inmates by legal status of detention											
		Inmates not serving a final sentence										Sentenced prisoners	
		Total	Of which										
			number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number
Variable code	3B	8A	8B	8C	8D	8E	8F	8G	8H	8I	8J	8K	8L
	see Table 3		% of 3B		% of 8A		% of 8A		% of 8A		% of 8A		% of 3B
Albania	5 037	2909	57.8	1702	58.5	408	14.0	332	11.4	467	16.1	2128	42.2
Andorra	51	24	47.1	13	54.2	8	33.3	3	12.5	0	0.0	27	52.9
Armenia	2 128	1217	57.2	NAP	***	NA	***	NA	***	NAP	***	911	42.8
Austria	8 474	1751	20.7	1751	100.0	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	6702	79.1
Azerbaijan	22 334	5640	25.3	5640	100.0	NAP	***	NA	***	NAP	***	16694	74.7
Belgium	10 960	3972	36.2	3359	84.6	613	15.4	NA	***	NAP	***	6988	63.8
BH: BiH (total)													
BH: BiH (st. level)													
BH: Fed. BiH													
BH: Rep. Srpska	562	118	21.0	118	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	444	79.0
Bulgaria	6 386	1058	16.6	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	5328	83.4
Croatia	3 905	1312	33.6	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	2512	64.3
Cyprus	808	209	25.9	209	100.0	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	599	74.1
Czech Rep.	18 748	1392	7.4	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NAP	***	17356	92.6
Denmark	4 114	1573	38.2	1253	79.7	320	20.3	320	20.3	NA	***	2541	61.8
Estonia	2 181	407	18.7	NAP	***	NAP	***	NA	***	NAP	***	1774	81.3
Finland	2 776	676	24.4	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	2100	75.6
France	69 964	19333	27.6	17527	90.7	NA	***	1806	9.3	NA	***	50631	72.4
Georgia	9 389	2010	21.4	2010	100.0	NAP	***	780	38.8	NAP	***	7379	78.6
Germany	56 294	11616	20.6	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	42492	75.5
Greece	10 952	2601	23.7	2601	100.0	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	8349	76.2
Hungary	18 619	4412	23.7	3794	86.0	618	14.0	618	14.0	NA	***	14207	76.3
Iceland	133	28	21.1	26	92.9	NAP	***	2	7.1	NA	***	105	78.9
Ireland	3 835	877	22.9	866	98.7	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	2981	77.7
Italy	54 372	16339	30.1	8739	53.5	NAP	***	7600	46.5	NAP	***	37739	69.4
Latvia	3 183	808	25.4	378	46.8	NAP	***	269	33.3	NAP	***	2375	74.6
Liechtenstein	12	12	100.0	0	0.0	12	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Lithuania	5 086	574	11.3	170	29.6	NA	***	127	22.1	NA	***	4512	88.7
Luxembourg	630	297	47.1	297	100.0	NA	***	NA	***	NAP	***	330	52.4
Malta	613	201	32.8	201	100.0	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	307	50.1

Country	Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) [Stock]	Distribution of inmates by legal status of detention											
		Inmates not serving a final sentence										Sentenced prisoners	
		Of which											
		Total		Untried detainees		Detainees found guilty but who have not received a final sentence yet		Sentenced inmates who have appealed or who are within the statutory limit to do so		Detainees who have not received a final sentence yet, but who have started serving a prison sentence in advance		number	%
number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%
Variable code	3B	8A	8B	8C	8D	8E	8F	8G	8H	8I	8J	8K	8L
	see Table 3		% of 3B		% of 8A		% of 8A		% of 8A		% of 8A		% of 3B
Moldova	6 385	1134	17.8	230	20.3	120	10.6	588	51.9	196	17.3	5251	82.2
Monaco	14	9	64.3	7	77.8	1	11.1	1	11.1	0	0.0	7	50.0
Montenegro	948	392	41.4	387	98.7	4	1.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	556	58.6
Netherlands	9 256	3997	43.2	3021	75.6	NA	***	976	24.4	NAP	***	5161	55.8
North Macedonia	2 362	253	10.7	153	60.5	97	38.3	1	0.4	2	0.8	2109	89.3
Norway	3 081	596	19.3	596	100.0	NA	***	NA	***	0	0.0	2469	80.1
Poland	71 874	8495	11.8	7840	92.3	NAP	***	NA	***	655	7.7	62807	87.4
Portugal	11 588	2149	18.5	1661	77.3	NAP	***	488	22.7	NAP	***	9439	81.5
Romania	23 010	2717	11.8	1839	67.7	878	32.3	NA	***	NA	***	20284	88.2
San Marino													
Serbia (Rep.)	10 557	2930	27.8	2930	100.0	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	7230	68.5
Slovak Rep.	10 185	1423	14.0	1423	100.0	NA	***	NA	***	NAP	***	8762	86.0
Slovenia	1 380	371	26.9	63	17.0	176	47.4	54	14.6	78	21.0	1009	73.1
Spain (total)	55 095	8881	16.1	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	46214	83.9
Spain (State Adm.)	47 425	7459	15.7	NA	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	39966	84.3
Spain (Catalonia)	7 670	1422	18.5	1422	100.0	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	6248	81.5
Sweden	7 776	2089	26.9	2089	100.0	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	5687	73.1
Switzerland	6 310	2821	44.7	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	949	33.6	3431	54.4
Türkiye	303 945	38335	12.6	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	265610	87.4
Ukraine	48 038	17100	35.6	10359	60.6	3346	19.6	NAP	***	NAP	***	NA	***
UK: England & Wales	79 092	12727	16.1	8441	66.3	4286	33.7	NA	***	NA	***	64637	81.7
UK: Northern Ireland	1 610	660	41.0	620	93.9	NAP	***	40	6.1	NAP	***	950	59.0
UK: Scotland	7 523	2259	30.0	1932	85.5	327	14.5	NA	***	NAP	***	5265	70.0
Average			28.9		78.1		26.5		17.3		8.1		70.9
Median			24.8		88.3		17.5		12.0		0.5		75.5
Minimum			7.4		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
Maximum			100.0		100.0		100.0		51.9		33.6		92.6

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

Table 9: Distribution of sentenced prisoners by offence on 31 January 2022 (numbers & percentages)

Country	Total number of sentenced prisoners	Of which sentenced for																					
		Homicide (including attempts)		Assault and battery		Rape		Other types of sexual offences		Robbery		Theft		Economic/ financial offences		Drug offences		Terrorism		Road traffic offences		Other offences	
		number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%
Variable code	8K	9A	9B	9C	9D	9E	9F	9G	9H	9I	9J	9K	9L	9M	9N	9O	9P	9Q	9R	9S	9T	9U	9V
	See Table 8		% of 8K		% of 8K		% of 8K		% of 8K		% of 8K		% of 8K		% of 8K		% of 8K		% of 8K		% of 8K		% of 8K
Albania	2 128	670	31.5	52	2.4	22	1.0	41	1.9	146	6.9	163	7.7	1	0.0	593	27.9	11	0.5	45	2.1	384	18.0
Andorra	27	2	7.4	1	3.7	2	7.4	5	18.5	0	0.0	3	11.1	0	0.0	3	11.1	0	0.0	1	3.7	10	37.0
Armenia	911																						
Austria	6 702																						
Azerbaijan	16 694	2 319	13.9	775	4.6	281	1.7	NA	***	385	2.3	1 942	11.6	NA	***	6 150	36.8	NA	***	715	4.3	4 127	24.7
Belgium	6 988	1 547	22.1	4606	65.9	1159	16.6	1218	17.4	NAP	***	4707	67.4	235	3.4	3556	50.9	53	0.8	958	13.7	5929	84.8
BH: BiH (total)																							
BH: BiH (st. level)																							
BH: Fed. BiH																							
BH: Rep. Srpska	444	122	27.5	6	1.4	4	0.9	37	8.3	42	9.5	91	20.5	10	2.3	44	9.9	0	0.0	15	3.4	73	16.4
Bulgaria	5 328	771	14.5	156	2.9	158	3.0	131	2.5	713	13.4	1 302	24.4	265	5.0	683	12.8	0	0.0	798	15.0	1 813	34.0
Croatia	2 512	315	12.5	104	4.1	41	1.6	168	6.7	212	8.4	509	20.3	193	7.7	211	8.4	0	0.0	104	4.1	655	26.1
Cyprus	599	70	11.7	27	4.5	30	5.0	63	10.5	77	12.9	31	5.2	5	0.8	120	20.0	0	0.0	6	1.0	170	28.4
Czech Rep.	17 356	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***
Denmark	2 541	183	7.2	404	15.9	214	8.4	68	2.7	152	6.0	166	6.5	82	3.2	688	27.1	NA	***	82	3.2	502	19.8
Estonia	1 774	283	16.0	263	14.8	88	5.0	18	1.0	130	7.3	161	9.1	4	0.2	416	23.4	0	0.0	205	11.6	206	11.6
Finland	2 100	455	21.7	324	15.4	NA	***	145	6.9	186	8.9	164	7.8	104	5.0	451	21.5	1	0.0	181	8.6	89	4.2
France	50 631	4 583	9.1	10 547	20.8	4 248	8.4	1 803	3.6	2 837	5.6	7 496	14.8	1 530	3.0	6 439	12.7	276	0.5	2 503	4.9	8 369	16.5
Georgia	7 379	1 197	16.2	1 046	14.2	186	2.5	165	2.2	1 630	22.1	850	11.5	1 341	18.2	1 742	23.6	19	0.3	153	2.1	1 651	22.4
Germany	42 492	3 726	8.8	5 578	13.1	667	1.6	3 722	8.8	3 266	7.7	9 335	22.0	4 604	10.8	6 205	14.6	NA	***	1 585	3.7	NA	***
Greece	8 349	788	9.4	134	1.6	232	2.8	146	1.7	1 281	15.3	1 228	14.7	260	3.1	1 927	23.1	185	2.2	71	0.9	2 097	25.1
Hungary	14 207	1 280	9.0	1 227	8.6	562	4.0	131	0.9	1 982	14.0	2 537	17.9	226	1.6	871	6.1	6	0.0	428	3.0	4 090	28.8
Iceland	105	11	10.5	9	8.6	9	8.6	7	6.7	1	1.0	14	13.3	0	0.0	28	26.7	0	0.0	20	19.0	6	5.7
Ireland	2 981	424	14.2	430	14.4	257	8.6	204	6.8	81	2.7	439	14.7	50	1.7	327	11.0	10	0.3	34	1.1	725	24.3
Italy	37 739	6 841	18.1	129	0.3	2 191	5.8	614	1.6	5 385	14.3	1 902	5.0	345	0.9	11 927	31.6	62	0.2	NA	***	8 343	22.1
Latvia	2 375	515	21.7	NAP	***	129	5.4	336	14.1	352	14.8	1 097	46.2	232	9.8	1 031	43.4	0	0.0	377	15.9	1 517	63.9
Liechtenstein	0	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	0.0
Lithuania	4 512	1 288	28.5	241	5.3	238	5.3	43	1.0	285	6.3	529	11.7	38	0.8	819	18.2	2	0.0	107	2.4	922	20.4
Luxembourg	330	54	16.4	26	7.9	18	5.5	13	3.9	31	9.4	70	21.2	13	3.9	49	14.8	1	0.3	12	3.6	43	13.0
Malta	307	43	14.0	16	5.2	9	2.9	25	8.1	170	55.4	21	6.8	42	13.7	93	30.3	1	0.3	1	0.3	213	69.4

Country	Total number of sentenced prisoners	Of which sentenced for																					
		Homicide (including attempts)		Assault and battery		Rape		Other types of sexual offences		Robbery		Theft		Economic/ financial offences		Drug offences		Terrorism		Road traffic offences		Other offences	
		number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%
Variable code	8K	9A	9B	9C	9D	9E	9F	9G	9H	9I	9J	9K	9L	9M	9N	9O	9P	9Q	9R	9S	9T	9U	9V
	See Table 8		% of 8K		% of 8K		% of 8K		% of 8K		% of 8K		% of 8K		% of 8K		% of 8K		% of 8K		% of 8K		% of 8K
Moldova	5 251	1 545	29.4	363	6.9	344	6.6	298	5.7	457	8.7	452	8.6	7	0.1	479	9.1	0	0.0	196	3.7	1 110	21.1
Monaco	7	0	0.0	3	42.9	0	0.0	2	28.6	0	0.0	2	28.6	0	0.0	1	14.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	42.9
Montenegro	556	71	12.8	59	10.6	12	2.2	10	1.8	32	5.8	76	13.7	11	2.0	131	23.6	0	0.0	26	4.7	128	23.0
Netherlands	5 161	867	16.8	157	3.0	NA	***	262	5.1	447	8.7	544	10.5	253	4.9	985	19.1	NA	***	143	2.8	1 503	29.1
North Macedonia	2 109	245	11.6	62	2.9	39	1.8	115	5.5	289	13.7	417	19.8	13	0.6	418	19.8	35	1.7	71	3.4	405	19.2
Norway	2 469	221	9.0	262	10.6	282	11.4	396	16.0	95	3.8	99	4.0	136	5.5	546	22.1	0	0.0	89	3.6	345	14.0
Poland	62 807	4 166	6.6	2 936	4.7	1 653	2.6	1 211	1.9	6 626	10.5	14 585	23.2	452	0.7	2 715	4.3	NAP	***	5 900	9.4	22 563	35.9
Portugal	9 439	940	10.0	340	3.6	153	1.6	221	2.3	989	10.5	1 089	11.5	NAP	***	1 742	18.5	1	0.0	764	8.1	3 200	33.9
Romania	20 284	5 048	24.9	863	4.3	2 093	10.3	464	2.3	2 984	14.7	3 881	19.1	752	3.7	1 242	6.1	15	0.1	1 924	9.5	1 018	5.0
San Marino																							
Serbia (Rep.)	7 230	821	11.4	139	1.9	141	2.0	139	1.9	750	10.4	1 721	23.8	366	5.1	1 915	26.5	0	0.0	86	1.2	1 152	15.9
Slovak Rep.	8 762	615	7.0	381	4.3	136	1.6	254	2.9	1 644	18.8	850	9.7	368	4.2	1 354	15.5	0	0.0	NAP	***	3 160	36.1
Slovenia	1 009	97	9.6	86	8.5	16	1.6	51	5.1	91	9.0	247	24.5	178	17.6	139	13.8	0	0.0	13	1.3	91	9.0
Spain (total)	46 214	3 758	8.1	2 204	4.8	1 698	3.7	2 127	4.6	14 389	31.1	1 493	3.2	2 341	5.1	7 602	16.4	168	0.4	1 350	2.9	9 084	19.7
Spain (State Adm.)	39 966	3 048	7.6	1 797	4.5	1 159	2.9	2 092	5.2	12 459	31.2	886	2.2	2 111	5.3	6 747	16.9	163	0.4	1 103	2.8	8 401	21.0
Spain (Catalonia)	6 248	710	11.4	407	6.5	539	8.6	35	0.6	1 930	30.9	607	9.7	230	3.7	855	13.7	5	0.1	247	4.0	683	10.9
Sweden	5 687	814	14.3	590	10.4	569	10.0	39	0.7	476	8.4	223	3.9	191	3.4	1 387	24.4	2	0.0	87	1.5	1 309	23.0
Switzerland	3 431	477	13.9	185	5.4	185	5.4	235	6.8	216	6.3	670	19.5	78	2.3	612	17.8	0	0.0	94	2.7	679	19.8
Türkiye	265 610	34 666	13.1	41 013	15.4	10 092	3.8	11 882	4.5	25 387	9.6	70 205	26.4	12 645	4.8	85 009	32.0	27 654	10.4	7 142	2.7	NA	***
Ukraine	NA	5 696	***	2 330	***	548	***	NA	***	3 711	***	10 803	***	NA	***	3 301	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***
UK: England & Wales	64 637	7 398	11.4	9 262	14.3	6 340	9.8	5 439	8.4	6 360	9.8	6 214	9.6	672	1.0	10 220	15.8	NA	***	310	0.5	12 391	19.2
UK: Northern Ireland	950	153	16.1	178	18.7	45	4.7	81	8.5	56	5.9	93	9.8	NAP	***	79	8.3	NAP	***	21	2.2	244	25.7
UK: Scotland	5 265	839	15.9	1 373	26.1	660	12.5	358	6.8	248	4.7	286	5.4	37	0.7	377	7.2	NA	***	82	1.6	1 005	19.1
Average			14.0		10.3		5.0		6.0		10.8		15.3		3.9		19.0		0.5		4.6		24.8
Median			12.9		6.5		4.3		5		8.9		11.7		3.1		18.0		0.02		3.3		21.6
Minimum			0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
Maximum			31.5		65.9		16.6		28.6		55.4		67.4		18.2		50.9		10.4		19.0		84.8

Table 10: Distribution of sentenced prisoners by length of sentence on 31 January 2022 (numbers)

Country	Total number of sentenced prisoners	Of which sentenced to													
		<1 month	From 1 to less than 3 months	From 3 to less than 6 months	From 6 months to less than 1 year	Less than 1 year (total)	From 1 to less than 3 years	From 3 to less than 5 years	From 5 to less than 10 years	From 10 to less than 20 years	20 years and over	Life imprisonment	Security measures	Death sentence	Other
Variable code	9A see Table 9	10A	10B	10C	10D	10E Σ (10A to 10D)	10F	10G	10H	10I	10J	10K	10L	10M	10N
Albania	2 128	8	19	21	42	90	175	368	566	414	334	181	0	NAP	0
Andorra	27	2	5	1	5	13	5	4	2	3	0	0	0	0	0
Armenia	911														
Austria	6 702	16	139	245	503	903	1 845	1 087	939	415	33	114	1 366	NAP	NAP
Azerbaijan	16 694	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2 100	6 660	5 456	2 194	0	284	NAP	NAP	NAP
Belgium	6 988	0	0	24	75	99	403	1 630	2 346	807	588	182	730	NAP	203
BH: BiH (total)															
BH: BiH (st. level)															
BH: Fed. BiH															
BH: Rep. Srpska	444	[12]	[36]	[16]	[22]	[86]	[86]	[69]	[106]	[51]	[19]	0	0	NAP	0
Bulgaria	5 328	NA	NA	NA	NA	1 437	1 541	717	731	636	106	179	NA	NAP	NA
Croatia	2 512	0	1	41	475	517	821	449	324	226	135	NAP	NAP	NAP	0
Cyprus	599	1	6	25	120	152	124	76	123	84	16	24	0	0	0
Czech Rep.	17 356	10	96	633	2 956	3 695	6 617	2 878	2 658	1 206	143	46	113	NAP	NAP
Denmark	2 541	13	83	151	265	512	747	398	492	259	4	37	81	NAP	11
Estonia	1 774	1	17	48	103	169	495	380	472	205	15	38	NAP	NAP	NAP
Finland	2 100	26	104	104	170	404	596	434	349	133	1	183	NAP	NAP	NAP
France	50 631	10	251	1 750	6 739	8 750	18 707	6 683	6 121	6 729	2 933	470	NA	NAP	238
Georgia	7 379	0	0	44	359	403	1 549	1 764	2 468	1 019	105	71	NAP	NAP	NAP
Germany	42 492	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	1 782	NA	NAP	NA
Greece	8 349	NA	NA	NA	140	140	NA	NA	2 884	NA	NA	841	NAP	NAP	0
Hungary	14 207	50	373	267	594	1 284	3 956	2 612	3 387	1 306	98	411	NA	NAP	286
Iceland	105	0	7	9	19	35	36	15	9	10	0	0	0	NAP	0
Ireland	2 981	5	17	100	224	346	628	669	719	252	7	360	NAP	NAP	NAP
Italy	37 739	18	50	245	843	1 156	6 050	8 394	11 125	6 694	2 506	1 814	294	NAP	NAP
Latvia	2 375	15	100	79	139	333	389	449	662	461	14	67	NAP	NAP	0
Liechtenstein	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	4 512	37	144	95	229	505	849	677	1 069	1 275	32	105	NAP	NAP	NAP

Country	Total number of sentenced prisoners	Of which sentenced to													
		<1 month	From 1 to less than 3 months	From 3 to less than 6 months	From 6 months to less than 1 year	Less than 1 year (total)	From 1 to less than 3 years	From 3 to less than 5 years	From 5 to less than 10 years	From 10 to less than 20 years	20 years and over	Life imprisonment	Security measures	Death sentence	Other
Variable code	9A see Table 9	10A	10B	10C	10D	10E Σ (10A to 10D)	10F	10G	10H	10I	10J	10K	10L	10M	10N
Luxembourg	330	3	0	4	33	40	118	33	46	51	32	10	NAP	NAP	NAP
Malta	307	54	27	19	80	180	195	109	76	35	28	12	0	0	0
Moldova	5 251	0	0	0	107	107	474	883	1 850	1 562	248	127	0	0	0
Monaco	7	0	0	0	3	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Montenegro	556	47	25	35	22	129	126	59	86	99	57	0	73	0	0
Netherlands	5 161	409	409	365	538	1 721	1 356	580	685	441	90	39	NAP	NAP	249
North Macedonia	2 109	14	37	85	215	351	499	474	424	244	51	45	NAP	NAP	21
Norway	2 469	60	103	159	329	651	620	452	486	240	20	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Poland	62 807	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	9 439	1	72	81	231	385	1 299	1 812	3 483	1 635	351	NAP	378	NAP	96
Romania	20 284	0	5	77	580	662	4 867	5 237	5 263	3 172	893	190	NA	NAP	NA
San Marino															
Serbia (Rep.)	7 230	24	100	288	509	921	2 185	1 804	1 304	822	192	2	0	NAP	0
Slovak Rep.	8 762	4	48	346	776	1 174	2 185	1 593	2 557	924	269	60	NA	NAP	0
Slovenia	1 009	1	9	53	135	198	318	176	171	112	34	0	0	0	0
Spain (total)	46 214	44	167	1 740	2 697	4 648	8 768	9 559	11 963	8 386	2 226	NAP	460	NAP	204
Spain (State Adm.)	39 966	21	157	1 528	2 422	4 128	7 714	8 194	10 181	7 154	1 931	0	460	0	204
Spain (Catalonia)	6 248	23	10	212	275	520	1 054	1 365	1 782	1 232	295	0	0	0	0
Sweden	5 687	37	216	198	384	835	1 994	1 185	1 032	459	28	157	NA	NAP	NAP
Switzerland	3 431	69	405	272	133	879	457	637	312	129	15	27	148	NAP	827
Türkiye	265 610	228	1 618	9 146	8 468	19 460	24 694	20 965	59 594	78 350	48 154	10 236	NAP	NAP	4 157
Ukraine	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	12 039	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NA
UK: England & Wales	64 637	100	484	1 486	1 331	3 401	9 232	6 589	12 245	7 833	887	6 963	NA	NAP	17 456
UK: Northern Ireland	950	4	9	47	84	144	270	125	138	92	15	163	0	0	3
UK: Scotland	5 265	9	22	127	431	589	1 143	831	1 273	268	10	981	NAP	NAP	170

Table 11: Distribution of sentenced prisoners by length of sentence on 31 January 2022 (percentages)

Country	Percentage of prisoners sentenced to:														Total percentage
	<1 month	From 1 to less than 3 months	From 3 to less than 6 months	From 6 months to less than 1 year	Less than 1 year (total)	From 1 to less than 3 years	From 3 to less than 5 years	From 5 to less than 10 years	From 10 to less than 20 years	20 years and over	Life imprisonment	Security measures	Death sentence	Other	
Variable code	11A	11B	11C	11D	11E	11F	11G	11H	11I	11J	11K	11L	11M	11N	11O
	% of 9A	% of 9A	% of 9A	% of 9A	% of 9A	% of 9A	% of 9A	% of 9A	% of 9A	% of 9A	% of 9A	% of 9A	% of 9A	% of 9A	Σ 11A to 11M
Albania	0.4	0.9	1.0	2.0	4.2	8.2	17.3	26.6	19.5	15.7	8.5	0.0	***	0.0	100.0
Andorra	7.4	18.5	3.7	18.5	48.1	18.5	14.8	7.4	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	***	0.0	100.0
Armenia															
Austria	0.2	2.1	3.7	7.5	13.5	27.5	16.2	14.0	6.2	0.5	1.7	20.4	***	***	100.0
Azerbaijan	***	***	***	***	0.0	12.6	39.9	32.7	13.1	0.0	1.7	***	***	***	100.0
Belgium	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.1	1.4	5.8	23.3	33.6	11.5	8.4	2.6	10.4	***	2.9	100.0
BH: BiH (total)															
BH: BiH (st. level)															
BH: Fed. BiH															
BH: Rep. Srpska	[2.7]	[8.1]	[3.6]	[5.0]	[19.4]	[19.4]	[15.5]	[23.9]	[11.5]	[4.3]	0.0	0.0	***	0.0	93.9
Bulgaria	27.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.0	28.9	13.5	13.7	11.9	2.0	3.4	***	***	***	100.4
Croatia	0.0	0.0	1.6	18.9	20.6	32.7	17.9	12.9	9.0	5.4	***	***	***	0.0	98.4
Cyprus	0.2	1.0	4.2	20.0	25.4	20.7	12.7	20.5	14.0	2.7	4.0	0.0	***	0.0	100.0
Czech Rep.	0.1	0.6	3.6	17.0	21.3	38.1	16.6	15.3	6.9	0.8	0.3	0.7	***	***	100.0
Denmark	0.5	3.3	5.9	10.4	20.1	29.4	15.7	19.4	10.2	0.2	1.5	3.2	***	0.4	100.0
Estonia	0.1	1.0	2.7	5.8	9.5	27.9	21.4	26.6	11.6	0.8	2.1	***	***	***	100.0
Finland	1.2	5.0	5.0	8.1	19.2	28.4	20.7	16.6	6.3	0.0	8.7	***	***	***	100.0
France	0.0	0.5	3.5	13.3	17.3	36.9	13.2	12.1	13.3	5.8	0.9	***	***	0.5	100.0
Georgia	0.0	0.0	0.6	4.9	5.5	21.0	23.9	33.4	13.8	1.4	1.0	***	***	***	100.0
Germany	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	4.2	***	***	***	***
Greece	***	***	***	1.7	1.7	***	***	34.5	***	***	10.1	***	***	0.0	46.3
Hungary	0.4	2.6	1.9	4.2	9.0	27.8	18.4	23.8	9.2	0.7	2.9	***	***	2.0	93.9
Iceland	0.0	6.7	8.6	18.1	33.3	34.3	14.3	8.6	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	***	0.0	100.0
Ireland	0.2	0.6	3.4	7.5	11.6	21.1	22.4	24.1	8.5	0.2	12.1	***	***	***	100.0
Italy	0.0	0.1	0.6	2.2	3.1	16.0	22.2	29.5	17.7	6.6	4.8	0.8	***	***	100.8
Latvia	0.6	4.2	3.3	5.9	14.0	16.4	18.9	27.9	19.4	0.6	2.8	***	***	0.0	100.0
Liechtenstein	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	***	0.0	0.0
Lithuania	0.8	3.2	2.1	5.1	11.2	18.8	15.0	23.7	28.3	0.7	2.3	***	***	***	100.0
Luxembourg	0.9	0.0	1.2	10.0	12.1	35.8	10.0	13.9	15.5	9.7	3.0	***	***	***	100.0
Malta	17.6	8.8	6.2	26.1	58.6	63.5	35.5	24.8	11.4	9.1	3.9	0.0	***	0.0	206.8
Moldova	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	9.0	16.8	35.2	29.7	4.7	2.4	0.0	***	0.0	100.0

Country	Percentage of prisoners sentenced to:														Total percentage
	<1 month	From 1 to less than 3 months	From 3 to less than 6 months	From 6 months to less than 1 year	Less than 1 year (total)	From 1 to less than 3 years	From 3 to less than 5 years	From 5 to less than 10 years	From 10 to less than 20 years	20 years and over	Life imprisonment	Security measures	Death sentence	Other	
	11A	11B	11C	11D	11E	11F	11G	11H	11I	11J	11K	11L	11M	11N	
Variable code	% of 9A	% of 9A	% of 9A	% of 9A	% of 9A	% of 9A	% of 9A	% of 9A	% of 9A	% of 9A	% of 9A	% of 9A	% of 9A	% of 9A	Σ 11A to 11M
Monaco	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.9	42.9	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	***	0.0	100.0
Montenegro	8.5	4.5	6.3	4.0	23.2	22.7	10.6	15.5	17.8	10.3	0.0	13.1	***	0.0	113.1
Netherlands	7.9	7.9	7.1	10.4	33.3	26.3	11.2	13.3	8.5	1.7	0.8	***	***	4.8	100.0
North Macedonia	0.7	1.8	4.0	10.2	16.6	23.7	22.5	20.1	11.6	2.4	2.1	***	***	1.0	100.0
Norway	2.4	4.2	6.4	13.3	26.4	25.1	18.3	19.7	9.7	0.8	***	***	***	***	100.0
Poland															0.0
Portugal	0.0	0.8	0.9	2.4	4.1	13.8	19.2	36.9	17.3	3.7	0.0	4.0	***	1.0	100.0
Romania	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.9	3.3	24.0	25.8	25.9	15.6	4.4	0.9	***	***	***	100.0
San Marino															0.0
Serbia (Rep.)	0.3	1.4	4.0	7.0	12.7	30.2	25.0	18.0	11.4	2.7	0.0	0.0	***	0.0	100.0
Slovak Rep.	0.0	0.5	3.9	8.9	13.4	24.9	18.2	29.2	10.5	3.1	0.7	***	***	0.0	100.0
Slovenia	0.1	0.9	5.3	13.4	19.6	31.5	17.4	16.9	11.1	3.4	0.0	0.0	***	0.0	100.0
Spain (total)	0.1	0.4	3.8	5.8	10.1	19.0	20.7	25.9	18.1	4.8	***	1.0	***	0.4	100.0
Spain (State Adm.)	0.1	0.4	3.8	6.1	10.3	19.3	20.5	25.5	17.9	4.8	0.0	1.2	***	0.5	100.0
Spain (Catalonia)	0.4	0.2	3.4	4.4	8.3	16.9	21.8	28.5	19.7	4.7	0.0	0.0	***	0.0	100.0
Sweden	0.7	3.8	3.5	6.8	14.7	35.1	20.8	18.1	8.1	0.5	2.8	***	***	***	100.1
Switzerland	2.0	11.8	7.9	3.9	25.6	13.3	18.6	9.1	3.8	0.4	0.8	4.3	***	24.1	100.0
Türkiye	0.1	0.6	3.4	3.2	7.3	9.3	7.9	22.4	29.5	18.1	3.9		***	1.6	100.0
Ukraine	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
UK: England & Wales	0.2	0.7	2.3	2.1	5.3	14.3	10.2	18.9	12.1	1.4	10.8	***	***	27.0	100.0
UK: Northern Ireland	0.4	0.9	4.9	8.8	15.2	28.4	13.2	14.5	9.7	1.6	17.2	0.0	***	0.3	100.0
UK: Scotland	0.2	0.4	2.4	8.2	11.2	21.7	15.8	24.2	5.1	0.2	18.6	***	***	3.2	100.0
Average	2.0	2.4	3.2	8.8	15.9	23.2	17.9	21.0	12.9	3.3	3.3	2.6	0.0	2.3	
Median	0.2	0.9	3.4	6.9	13.4	23.2	17.7	20.1	11.6	1.7	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Minimum	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Maximum	27.0	18.5	8.6	42.9	58.6	63.5	39.9	36.9	29.7	18.1	18.6	20.4	0.0	27.0	

Notes – Tables 8, 9, 10 & 11

ARMENIA

The reference date is 1 January 2022 instead of 31 January 2022.

- **Sentenced by type of crime:**
 - Total sentenced for crimes against life and health: 323
 - Total sentenced for crimes against rights and dignity: 13
 - Total sentenced for sexual offences: 46
 - Total sentenced for crimes against family and child interests: 0
 - Total sentenced for crimes against property: 346
 - Total sentenced for economic crimes: 6
 - Total sentenced for crimes against public safety: 43
 - Total sentenced for crimes against public order and morality: 2
 - Total sentenced for crimes against public health: 100
 - Total sentenced for crimes against state safety and constitutional order: 9
 - Total sentenced for crimes against state service: 4
 - Total sentenced for crimes against governmental order: 10
 - Total sentenced for crimes against justice: 2
 - Total sentenced for crimes against military service order: 6
 - Total sentenced for crimes against environmental safety: 1
- **Length of the sentence:**
 - Total sentenced to less than 1 year: 21
 - Total sentenced for 1 year to 3 years: 85
 - Total sentenced for 3 years to 5 years: 174
 - Total sentenced for 5 years to 10 years: 322
 - Total sentenced to 10 years to 15 years: 183
 - Total sentenced for 15 years and more: 126
- The number of untried detainees (i.e. no court decision has been reached yet) is 1217 as of the 1st January 2022.

AUSTRIA

- **Sentenced prisoners**
 - The categories for principal offences used in the Austria legal system are:
 - Offences against freedom (i.e. human trafficking, kidnapping, threat): 606
 - Offences against sexual integrity and self-determination (i.e. rape and other sexual offences): 562
 - Offences against property (i.e. theft, robbery): 2133
 - Offences against body and life (i.e. Homicide, assault and battery): 1338
 - Drug offences: 1166
 - Other offences: 918
- Not serving a final sentence
- The categories for principal offences used in the Austria legal system are:
 - Offences against freedom (i.e. human trafficking, kidnapping, threat): 133
 - Offences against sexual integrity and self-determination (i.e. rape and other sexual offences): 8
 - Offences against property (i.e. theft, robbery): 469
 - Offences against body and life (i.e. Homicide, assault and battery): 292
 - Drug offences: 548
 - Other offences: 229

AZERBAIJAN

- Item 'assault and battery' - Assault leading to aggravated bodily injury
- Item 'other types of sexual offences' - The numbers were included in item a.3 according to the accepted official statistic
- Item 'Theft' - Robbery followed by force or threat of force.
- Items 'less than one month' to 'from 1 to less than 3 years': Less than 2 years ;
- Item 'from 3 to less than 5 years' – from 2 years to less than 7 years (instead of 3 years to less than 5 years);
- Item 'from five to less than 10 years' – from 7 years to less than 12 years (instead of 5 years to less than 10 years);
- Items 'from 10 to less than 20 years' and '20 years and over' – from 12 years and over (instead of 10 years to less than 20 years and 20 years and over).

BELGIUM**Table 9:**

- Belgium does not utilise a principal offence system, neither in the statistical nor in the legal sense. Please read the data provided with the following assumptions:
 - Sentenced prisoners can be convicted of multiple offences, and therefore be counted once in multiple SPACE categories
 - Every category has the number of sentenced prisoners who have at least one offence in the category.
 - As a consequence, the sum of the counted offences will be much higher than the amount of sentenced prisoners present on January 31, 2022.
- In addition to the SPACE categories, we counted 31 inmates with at least one offence that would fall in multiple SPACE categories. These were not counted in one of the SPACE categories.

Table 11

- Sentenced prisoners: 6988 (these are the convicted prisoners and also the 730 internees are included). Prisoners 'interned' on the basis of a final court decision: Internees are people who have committed a crime and who have been declared irresponsible by the judge. The forensic psychiatric centres (FPC Gent and FPC Antwerp) that are not under the authority of DG EPI are not included.
- The category other refers to those who are placed at the disposal of the sentence enforcement court or those whose sentence had not been registered yet in the database on the date of investigation.

BULGARIA

- There are 5328 sentenced prisoners.
- There are 545 inmates not serving a final sentence.

CROATIA**Table 10**

- Homicide (including attempts) includes juvenile offenders and person placed in educational institutions/units for juvenile offenders.
- Assault and battery does not include juvenile offenders and person placed in educational institutions/units for juvenile offenders (40).
- Prisoners sentenced to misdemeanours are not included (81), but they are included in the total number of 3905 on December 31. in 2021

CYPRUS

- Other offences refer to 97 prisoners out of 171 are serving sentence for illegal immigration and other related offences

CZECH REPUBLIC

- Security measures include 113 inmates of protective forensic detention.

DENMARK

- Other refer to serving security measures according to the Greenland Criminal law.

ESTONIA

- **Reference date is 1 January 2022.**
- Only sentences given with the last enforced court decision are counted - in case of aggregate sentences, the real punishment may be longer.

FINLAND

- The category 'other types of sexual offences' includes all sexual offences.
- 'Other offences' includes fine defaulters (51).

FRANCE

- The notion of firm quantum is determined by subtracting the suspended quantum from the sentence quantum, and may also include revocations of suspended sentences. It should be noted that the firm quantum for 'other' offences has not been specified.
- It is worth highlighting that, under French law, the categories of 'rape' and 'other types of sexual offences' are considered identical. Moreover, the method for calculating the relevant figures is consistent with that of the previous year. Specifically, the data point for rape in the current year corresponds to that of assault and battery from the prior year, which was previously recorded inaccurately. The rationale for this error pertains to the difficulty in identifying individuals who have received a guilty verdict, but have yet to receive their sentence. This issue commonly arises in cases involving minors, where a verdict of guilt and a verdict on punishment may be separate.

GEORGIA**Table 8:**

- Sentenced inmates who have appealed or who are within the statutory limit to do so are not counted in the total number of non-sentenced inmates.

Table 9:

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

GERMANY

- The numbers given are representing the following sections of the StGB (German Criminal Code) with regard to 31 March 2021, as more recent data differentiated by sections of the criminal code is not yet available.
 - Homicide: Sections 211 to 222 StGB
 - Assault and battery: Sections 223 to 227 StGB
 - Rape: Section 177 para 6 No. 1 and Section 178 StGB
 - Other type of sexual offences: Sections 174 to 184k (except rape)
 - Robbery: Sections 249 to 252 StGB
 - Theft: Sections 242 to 244a StGB
 - Economic / financial offences: Sections 246, 263 to 266b and 283 to 283d (misappropriation, fraud and embezzlement, offences in state of insolvency)
 - Drug offences: all offences with regard to the BtMG
 - Road traffic offences: Road traffic offences with regard to the StGB and StVG
- Regarding the length of the sentences, the statistics for Germany do not offer the required groups. The data with regard to 31 March 2022 given is regarding the following:
 - Up to 9 months: 12,829
 - From more than 9 months up to including 2 years: 11,479
 - From more than 2 up to including 5 years: 9,554
 - From more than 5 up to including 15 years 3,490 (the maximum for a timed prison sentence in Germany is 15 years)

GREECE

- 72 inmates from 10 days to 6 months
- 228 inmates from 1 year to less than 2 years
- 801 inmates from 2 years to less than 5 years
- 1221 inmates with sentence from 10+ to 15 years
- 2162 inmates with sentences from 15+ years and over
- Total inmates = 10952
- Sentenced prisoners = 8349
- Pre-trials = 2601
- Debtors (who are not sentenced prisoners, but inmates) = 2
- Therefore, Total inmates = sentenced prisoners + pre-trials + debtors = 10952

HUNGARY

- The sum of the numbers does not include detainees, who are not sentenced due to criminal offence but because of infringement. Number: 867 (principal offence and length of the sentence)
- In the Hungarian system, the categories 9.E and 9.G concern the same group of people, hence the number is the same. A sentence becomes legally binding when there is no appeal or the statutory timeframe passed without appeal. This makes these 2 groups the same.

ICELAND

- **Reference date is 31 December 2022.**
- One of the remand prisoners (28) was in isolation.
- When a remand prisoner receives a final sentence, the days he spent in remand are subtracted from the sentence.

IRELAND

- 865 - Broken down as follows; Extradition Warrant (7), Deportation/Immigration Warrant (4), Trial Warrant (472), Remand Warrant (313) & Trial and Remand Warrant (69).

ITALY

- Inmates sentenced to a security measure are included in the total number of sentenced inmates, therefore the total of Table 9 is different from the total of Table 10.

LATVIA

Table 9: Latvia does not apply the principal offence rule.

- The reference date is 31 December 2022 instead of 31 January 2022.
- In Latvian Prison Administration, the breakdown of prisoners is collected and presented not by principal offence, but by all offences.

LIECHTENSTEIN

Table 9: Liechtenstein already indicated the offence for which the inmates are not sentenced yet.

- The total number of inmates not serving a final sentence indicated as on 31 December 2021.

LITHUANIA

- 12(3 Persons held in Extradition,3 Persons held in the Law of AUG 6 Persons held in Pre Trail)

LUXEMBOURG

- Other types of sexual offences: Number of pre-trial detainees whose cases are under pre-trial investigation: 277

MALTA

Table 9: Malta does not apply the principal offence rule.

Table 10:

- Inmates could be sentenced to more than one sentence and they are unable to do the sum for each inmate.

MONACO

- **Table 9:** Monaco does not apply the principal offence rule.
- Among the cohort of 7 prisoners who have been given permanent sentences, it is noteworthy that one individual holds a detention title despite not having been formally sentenced. Additionally, it is important to acknowledge that the total number of prisoners with finalised sentences does not align with the number of predicate offences, ranging from a.1 to a.11. This discrepancy arises from instances where multiple predicate offences were committed simultaneously, resulting in a single prisoner being convicted of multiple charges.
- 7 detainees do not have final convictions, concerning 9 cases that do not have final convictions.
- That is a total of 16 cases for 14 detainees.

MONTENEGRO

Table 10:

- Security measures are not counted in the total number of sentenced prisoners.

NETHERLANDS

Note: The numbers of pre-trial and sentenced detainees don't add up to the total number of detainees. This is because there is a small group of detainees who fall in a different category (48). This can be for instance because they are taken as a 'civil hostage' for not paying alimentation until they pay. Furthermore there is a small group (50) of whom in our data the kind of title is not available.

- Rape is included in 'other sexual offences'.
- Other cases include other laws and unknown. There's a big group of which the type of crime is not registered in our databases. For instance, in the case of people who are placed in a penitentiary institution for multiple offenders for the duration of two years, or people who are convicted to a placement in a forensic psychiatric centre/clinic for adults under a hospital order.
- There are 249 prisoners with unknown duration.
- Besides the 2.008 foreign prisoners, there are 13 inmates with an unknown title (11) or 'other title' (2). Making a total of 2.021 foreign inmates.

NORTH MACEDONIA

- The persons convicted to 20 years of imprisonment and more have more than one sentence to serve and therefore total length of all sentences are more than 20 years.
- The "other" category contains the institutional measure *referee in a house of correction* runs from 1 to 5 years. The court does not determinate in advance the length of this measure. The court decides additional on the base of the results of the educational process.

NORWAY

- The total number of inmates (3081) includes 2469 sentenced inmates, 596 non-sentenced inmates and 16 inmates serving fines in detention.

POLAND

- **The reference date is 31 December 2021 instead of 31 January 2022.**
The breakdown of sentenced prisoners by the length of the sentence in Polish system:
 - up to 3 months – 832
 - from 3 to 6 months - 4891
 - from 6 months to 1 year –10 359
 - from 1 year to 3 years – 17 556
 - from 3 to 5 years – 8322
 - from 5 to 10 years – 7154
 - from 10 to 20 years – 2702
 - 25 years – 1708
 - Life sentence – 476
 - Security measures – NA
 - Death sentence - NAP
- In addition, substitutive penalty – 8069
 - up to 1 month – 127
 - from 1 month to 6 months – 5528
 - from 6 to 9 months - 1363
 - more than 9 months to 1 year - **1051**
- Other isolation measures – 738
 - up to 1 month – 729
 - more than 1 month to 6 months – 8
 - more than 6 months to 9 months - 1

PORTUGAL

- Including security measures applied to persons found irresponsible placed in psychiatric institutions or prison hospitals (183) and placed in psychiatric institutions or non-penitentiary hospitals (195) corresponding to 1.4b.11.
- The offences include dangerous driving off-road vehicles (147), driving a vehicle under the influence of alcohol or drugs (140) and driving a vehicle without a legal licence (477).
- Security measures are applied to persons found irresponsible placed in psychiatric institutions or prison hospitals (183) and placed in psychiatric institutions or non-penitentiary hospitals (195).
- Others include 32 prisoners sentenced to imprisonment of indeterminate duration and 64 sentenced to imprisonment for free days.

SPAIN

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

STATE ADMINISTRATION

- Security measures data can only be retrieved for the Spanish state administration and not for Catalonia.

SWEDEN

- The reference date is 1 October 2021 instead of 31 January 2022.
- Sentenced prisoners under security measures are included in the specific lengths of the sentences. It is not possible to provide numbers on how many they are.
- Death sentence does not exist in the Swedish prison system.
- Other lengths of the sentences are not applicable, since there are data on the specific lengths of the sentences for each prisoner.
- Inmates in remand prisons who are detained for other reasons than suspicion of crime, for example inmates taken in custody awaiting deportation, are excluded.

SWITZERLAND

- Category 'homicide' (including attempts) = Murder (Art. 111 SCC) + Assassination (Art. 112 SCC) + Murder with intent (Art. 113 SCC) + Infanticide (Art. 116 SCC)
- Category 'assault and battery' = grievous bodily harm (Art. 122 SCC) + simple bodily harm (Art. 123 SCC) + assault (Art. 126 SCC)
- Category 'Economic financial/offences' = fraud (Art. 146 SCC) + money laundering (Art. 305bis SCC)
- Category 'Terrorism' = criminal and terrorist organisations (Art. 260ter) + financing of terrorism (Art. 260quinquies) + recruitment, training and travel for terrorist acts (Art. 260sexies)
- a.11) = other offences under the Swiss Criminal Code and related federal laws (e.g. the Aliens and Integration Act)
- Sentence 20 years and over regard only persons with a custodial sentence of 20 years
- *Security measures* persons who have been ordered to be interned or committed for life (Art. 64 PC).
- *Other* includes persons whose main sentence cannot be calculated (e.g. inpatient measure under Art. 59, 60, 61 PC).
- The data for convicted prisoners in section 1.4 (by offence and length of the sentence) are taken from the Statistique de l'exécution des sanctions (SVS). The figures may therefore differ slightly from those in the Survey on the Deprivation of Liberty (FHE), which is used as the basis for answering the SPACE I questionnaire, as the list of data providers is slightly different between the two statistics. In addition, the survey date for the SVS data is 31 December 2021, whereas the FHE data was surveyed on 31 January 2022.
- At the beginning of 2021, we migrated the SVS database and took the opportunity to improve the data analysis concept. This means that we can now take into account more different sanctions than before, in particular the duration/infractions of alternative executions for custodial sentences as a substitute for Ppec or TIG (Art. 41 and 79a StGB) or for the conversion of a fine (Art. 106 para. 2 StGB). Until 2020, this was not the case. This necessarily implies differences in the comparison of the duration and offences indicated between the figures for previous years and those for this year.
- In addition, we do not calculate the duration for persons on enforcement of a measure, as the principle of these sanctions is to have an indefinite duration. In previous years, when the measure was accompanied by a sentence, we indicated that the measure could be found twice in one of the other categories (persons in security measures) were also in less than one month to life imprisonment. This year this has been corrected, and there is no longer any duplication between sentences and measures. While this is more accurate, it necessarily implies problems in comparing durations with those reported in previous years.
- The total corresponds to persons in pre-trial detention or on security grounds + persons on early enforcement of a sentence or measure.

TÜRKİYE

Table 9: Türkiye does not apply the principal offence rule.

- The reference date is 1 February 2022 instead of 31 January 2022.
- Minors are also calculated in the number of 'inmates not serving a final sentence' and 'sentenced prisoners'.
- IN 'breakdown of sentenced prisoners by principal offence' part, what is being counted is the number of offences, not number of persons. one person may commit an offence more than one.
- "Culpable/manslaughter homicide is included in a.1) Homicide"
- For *Economic and Financial Offences* includes: 'Fraud During a Tender', 'Fraud during the discharge of Contractual Obligations', 'Manipulation of the Price', 'Causing Shortage of Items Required by the Public', 'Disclosure of Confidential Documents or Information Relating to Commerce, Banking or Private Customers', 'Restriction of Supply of Goods and Services', 'Unlawful Money Lending'. Also 'Fraud', 'Qualified Types of Fraud' are counted.
- In terms of rape crime, all ranges of the victims are taken into account.
- For Drug offences, 'Purchase, Receipt or possession of narcotics or psychotropic substances for personal use or use of narcotics or psychotropic substances' and 'Production and Trade of Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances' are counted.
- Juvenile inmates also exist in the number of 'Total number of sentenced prisoners'.
- For life imprisonment aggravated life imprisonment and life imprisonment are calculated.
- Juvenile inmates are also included in the number of 'Total number of inmates not serving a final sentence'.

UKRAINE

- The reference date is 1 January 2022 instead of 31 January 2022.
- Assault and battery – persons convicted under Article 187 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine.
- Other offences include crimes against the national security -11, intentional grievous bodily harm - 2724, hooliganism - 225.
- According to the statistical data of the State Security Service of Ukraine, convictions are divided by terms of punishment as follows: up to 1 year inclusive - 422; from 1 to 2 inclusive - 1056; from 2 to 3 inclusive - 3046; from 5 to 8 years inclusive - 7632; from 8 to 10 years inclusive - 2711; from 10 to 15 years inclusive - 3033, over 15 years -1558.

UK: ENGLAND & WALES

- The reference date is 30 June 2021 instead of 31 January 2022.
- Source: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1006270/Population_30June2021_Annual.ods
Source: Table A1.1
- Sentenced prisoners by principal offence:
 - 9.A) Murder, Manslaughter (inc. Corporate Manslaughter) and Attempted Murder
 - 9.C) Other 'Violence with injury' offences
 - 9.E) Rape offences
 - 9.G) Other sexual offences
 - 9.I) Robbery offences
 - 9.K) Theft offences
 - 9.M) Fraud offences
 - 9.O) Drug offences
 - 9.S) Summary motoring offences
 - 9.U) Violence without injury, Criminal Damage and Arson, Possession of Weapons offences, Public Order Offences, Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society, Summary Non-Motoring offences and Offences not recorded.

The breakdown by principal offence excludes 'fine defaulters' (31 in total). This is why the sum does not equal the total number of sentenced prisoners.

All figures for sentenced prisoners by principal offence taken from Table A1.5i of the above source.
- Sentenced prisoners by sentence length:

The category "Other" includes those on IPP sentences, Extended Determinate Sentences (EDS), those who have been recalled to prison and those with 'sentence length not recorded'

UK: NORTHERN IRELAND

- Sentence length contains both the custody element and the licence element of the sentence
- 9.E) Information is only for those who have an active appeal, does not include numbers for those who are within the statutory limit of appealing.

UK: SCOTLAND

- Available data do not include offences for all prisoners and in the case of ambiguity those prisoners are included in the "other offences" category.
- Also included in the other category are a number of offences that do not fit in the categories above.
- In broad terms, these offences come from the following offence groups: Weapons possession (186), threatening & abuse behaviour (180), crime against public justice (87). A further 37 prisoners have non-specified offences from other jurisdictions out with Scotland.
- Life imprisonment includes those on an Order of Lifelong Restriction

Table 12: Prison populations by nationality and legal status of residence on 31 January 2022 (numbers)

Country	Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) [Stock]	Distribution of inmates by nationality								Inmates with unknown nationality / other
		National inmates			Foreign inmates					
		Total	distribution by legal status of residence		Total	Distribution by				
			not serving a final sentence (detainees)	sentenced (prisoners)		Legal status of residence		Legal status of detention		
		citizens of member states of the EU			inmates with legal resident status in your country	not serving a final sentence (detainees)	sentenced (prisoners)			
Variable code	3B see Table 3	12A	12B	12C	12D	12E	12F	12G	12H	12I
Albania	5 037	4 931	2 850	2 081	106	35	NAP	59	47	0
Andorra	51	16	7	9	35	25	27	16	19	0
Armenia	2 128	NA	NA	NA	114	3	NA	80	34	NA
Austria	8 474	4 323	600	3 723	4 151	1 304	NA	1 151	3 000	0
Azerbaijan	22 334	21 875	5 561	16 314	447	2	NA	79	368	12
Belgium	10 960	6 208	1 757	4 451	4 752	1 397	1 315	2 215	2 537	168
BH: BiH (total)										
BH: BiH (st. level)										
BH: Fed. BiH										
BH: Rep. Srpska	562	554	118	436	8	5	0	0	8	0
Bulgaria	6 386	6 148	434	5 714	238	6	NA	79	159	0
Croatia	3 905	3 438	1 004	2 434	467	92	NA	308	159	0
Cyprus	808	387	91	296	421	NAP	NAP	118	303	0
Czech Rep.	18 748	17 352	1 043	16 309	1 396	701	NA	349	1 047	1
Denmark	4 114	3 005	966	2 039	1 109	289	na	607	502	4
Estonia	2 181	1 458	245	1 213	723	49	NA	162	561	1
Finland	2 776	2 320	506	1 814	456	241	NA	170	286	
France	69 964	52 347	13 345	39 002	17 516	2 971	NA	5 948	11 568	101
Georgia	9 389	8 826	1 878	6 948	563	16	NA	132	431	NAP
Germany	56 294	27 995	NA	NA	14 497	4 369	NA	NA	NA	NA
Greece	10 952	4 536	1 016	3 520	6 416	605	NA	1 585	4 829	0
Hungary	18 619	16 766	3 228	13 538	1 853	850	NA	1 184	669	0
Iceland	133	102	11	91	31	18	14	17	14	0
Ireland	3 835	3 246	659	2 587	589	356	NA	206	383	0
Italy	54 372	37 269	10 803	26 235	17 103	2 653	NA	5 536	11 504	0
Latvia	3 183	3 125	NA	NA	58	23	35	30	28	NAP
Liechtenstein	12	2	2	0	10	2	3	5	0	0
Lithuania	5 086	4 903	476	4 443	167	25	13	98	69	0
Luxembourg	630	173	56	117	457	273	190	241	213	0
Malta	613	313	101	212	300	45	NAP	34	11	NAP
Moldova	6 385	6 298	1 096	5 202	87	25	NA	38	49	NAP

Country	Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) [Stock]	Distribution of inmates by nationality								Inmates with unknown nationality / other
		National inmates			Foreign inmates					
		Total	distribution by legal status of residence		Total	Distribution by		Total		
			not serving a final sentence (detainees)	sentenced (prisoners)		Legal status of residence	Legal status of detention			
Variable code	3B	12A	12B	12C	12D	12E	12F	12G	12H	12I
	see Table 3									
Monaco	14	1	0	1	13	11	1	7	6	0
Montenegro	948	805	304	501	143	5	2	88	55	0
Netherlands	9 256	6 971	2 924	3 966	2 021	903	NA	967	1 041	264
North Macedonia	2 362	2 197	272	1 925	165	7	NA	28	137	NA
Norway	3 081	2 339	344	1 995	742	355	NAP	342	400	NA
Poland	71 874	70 133	7 599	62 534	1 741	256	NAP	896	845	22
Portugal	11 588	9 927	1 646	8 281	1 661	261	NAP	503	1 158	NAP
Romania	23 010	22 784	2 717	20 067	226	65	NAP	36	190	0
San Marino										
Serbia (Rep.)	10 557	10 160	2 930	7 230	397	42	NA	223	174	0
Slovak Rep.	10 185	9 921	1 324	8 597	264	123	NA	103	161	0
Slovenia	1 380	976	208	768	404	134	NA	163	241	0
Spain (total)	55 095	38 773	4 341	34 432	16 322	3 078	13 244	4 540	11 782	0
Spain (State Adm.)	47 425	34 787	3 873	30 914	12 638	2 625	9 876	3 586	9 052	0
Spain (Catalonia)	7 670	3 986	468	3 518	3 684	453	3 368	954	2 730	0
Sweden	7 776	NA	NA	4 258	NA	298	NA	NA	1 350	79
Switzerland	6 310	1 889	698	1 191	4 421	NA	NA	2 342	2 079	NAP
Türkiye	303 945	291 664	33 944	257 720	12 281	261	NA	4 391	7 890	44
Ukraine	48 038	46 872	16 399	30 473	NA	NA	NAP	701	465	NA
UK: England & Wales	79 092	68 966	9 926	58 983	9 806	4 064	NA	2 651	6 318	320
UK: Northern Ireland	1 610	1 440	550	890	170	123	NA	110	60	0
UK: Scotland	7 523	NA	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	NA

Table 13: Prison populations by nationality on 31 January 2022 (percentages)

Country	Distribution of inmates by nationality									Total percentage of inmates
	National inmates			Foreign inmates				Inmates with unknown nationality / other		
	Total	distribution by legal status of residence		Total	Distribution by					
		not-serving a final sentence (detainees)	sentenced (prisoners)		Legal status of residence		Legal status of detention			
Variable number	13A % of 3B	13B % of 12A	13C % of 12A	13D % of 3B	13E % of 12D	13F % of 12D	13G % of 12D	13H % of 12D	13I % of 3B	13J Σ (13A+13D+13I)
Albania	97.9	98.4	42.2	2.1	33.0	***	55.7	44.3	0.0	100.0
Andorra	31.4	43.8	56.3	68.6	71.4	77.1	45.7	54.3	0.0	100.0
Armenia	***	***	***	5.4	2.6	***	70.2	29.8	***	
Austria	51.0	13.9	86.1	49.0	31.4	***	27.7	72.3	0.0	100.0
Azerbaijan	97.9	25.4	74.6	2.0	0.4	***	17.7	82.3	0.1	100.0
Belgium	56.6	28.3	71.7	43.4	29.4	27.7	46.6	53.4	1.5	100.0
BH: BiH (total)										
BH: BiH (st. level)										
BH: Fed. BiH										
BH: Rep. Srpska	98.6	21.3	78.7	1.4	62.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Bulgaria	96.3	7.1	92.9	3.7	2.5	***	33.2	66.8	0.0	100.0
Croatia	88.0	29.2	70.8	12.0	19.7	***	66.0	34.0	0.0	100.0
Cyprus	47.9	23.5	76.5	52.1	***	***	28.0	72.0	0.0	100.0
Czech Rep.	92.6	6.0	94.0	7.4	50.2	***	25.0	75.0	0.0	100.0
Denmark	73.0	32.1	67.9	27.0	26.1	***	54.7	45.3	0.1	100.1
Estonia	66.9	16.8	83.2	33.1	6.8	***	22.4	77.6	0.0	100.0
Finland	83.6	21.8	78.2	16.4	52.9	***	37.3	62.7	***	100.0
France	74.8	25.5	74.5	25.0	17.0	***	34.0	66.0	0.1	99.9
Georgia	94.0	21.3	78.7	6.0	2.8	***	23.4	76.6	***	
Germany	49.7	***	***	25.8	30.1	***	***	***	***	75.5
Greece	41.4	22.4	77.6	58.6	9.4	***	24.7	75.3	0.0	100.0
Hungary	90.0	19.3	80.7	10.0	45.9	***	63.9	36.1	0.0	100.0
Iceland	76.7	10.8	89.2	23.3	58.1	45.2	54.8	45.2	0.0	100.0
Ireland	84.6	20.3	79.7	15.4	60.4	***	35.0	65.0	0.0	100.0
Italy	68.5	29.0	70.4	31.5	15.5	***	32.4	67.3	0.0	100.0
Latvia	98.2	25.9	76.0	1.8	39.7	60.3	51.7	48.3	***	100.0
Liechtenstein	16.7	100.0	0.0	83.3	20.0	30.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Lithuania	96.7	9.7	90.3	3.3	15.0	7.8	58.7	41.3	0.0	100.0

Country	Distribution of inmates by nationality									Total percentage of inmates
	National inmates			Foreign inmates				Inmates with unknown nationality / other		
	Total	distribution by legal status of residence		Total	Distribution by					
		not-serving a final sentence (detainees)	sentenced (prisoners)		Legal status of residence		Legal status of detention			
					citizens of member states of the EU	inmates with legal resident status in your country	not-serving a final sentence (detainees)	sentenced (prisoners)		
Variable number	13A	13B	13C	13D	13E	13F	13G	13H	13I	13J
	% of 3B	% of 12A	% of 12A	% of 3B	% of 12D	% of 12D	% of 12D	% of 12D	% of 3B	Σ (13A+13D+13I)
Luxembourg	27.5	32.4	67.6	72.5	59.7	41.6	52.7	46.6	0.0	100.0
Malta	51.1	32.3	67.7	48.9	15.0	***	33.0	67.0	***	
Moldova	98.6	17.4	82.6	1.4	28.7	***	43.7	56.3	***	100.0
Monaco	7.1	0.0	100.0	92.9	84.6	7.7	53.8	46.2	0.0	100.0
Montenegro	84.9	37.8	62.2	15.1	3.5	1.4	61.5	38.5	0.0	100.0
Netherlands	75.3	41.9	56.9	21.8	44.7	***	47.8	51.5	2.9	100.0
North Macedonia	93.0	12.4	87.6	7.0	4.2	***	17.0	83.0	***	
Norway	75.9	14.7	85.3	24.1	47.8	***	46.1	53.9	***	
Poland	97.6	10.8	89.2	2.4	14.7	***	51.5	48.5	0.0	100.0
Portugal	85.7	16.6	83.4	14.3	15.7	***	30.3	69.7	***	
Romania	99.0	11.9	88.1	1.0	28.8	***	15.9	84.1	0.0	100.0
San Marino										
Serbia (Rep.)	96.2	28.8	71.2	3.8	10.6	***	56.2	43.8	0.0	100.0
Slovak Rep.	97.4	13.3	86.7	2.6	46.6	***	39.0	61.0	0.0	100.0
Slovenia	70.7	21.3	78.7	29.3	33.2	***	40.3	59.7	0.0	100.0
Spain (total)	70.4	11.2	88.8	29.6	18.9	81.1	27.8	72.2	0.0	100.0
Spain (State Adm.)	73.4	11.1	88.9	26.6	20.8	78.1	28.4	71.6	0.0	100.0
Spain (Catalonia)	52.0	11.7	88.3	48.0	12.3	91.4	25.9	74.1	0.0	100.0
Sweden	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	1.0	
Switzerland	29.9	37.0	63.0	70.1	***	***	53.0	47.0	***	100.0
Türkiye	96.0	11.6	88.4	4.0	2.1	***	35.8	64.2	0.0	100.0
Ukraine	97.6	35.0	65.0	***	***	***	***	***	***	
UK: England & Wales	87.2	14.4	85.5	12.4	41.4	***	27.0	64.4	0.4	100.0
UK: Northern Ireland	89.4	38.2	61.8	10.6	72.4	***	64.7	35.3	0.0	100.0
UK: Scotland	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
Average	74.6	25.1	75.9	24.8	30.0	39.0	40.5	58.1	0.2	
Median	84.6	21.3	78.7	15.4	28.7	35.8	39.7	60.3	0.0	
Minimum	7.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Maximum	99.0	100.0	100.0	92.9	84.6	91.4	70.2	100.0	2.9	

Notes – Tables 12 & 13

ARMENIA

- The reference date is 1 January 2022 instead of 31 January 2022.
- The total number of foreign inmates included persons with dual citizenship.

BELGIUM

- Sentenced prisoners includes internees and MD.T
- Sentenced prisoners includes internees and MD.T
- Legal residence of 28 inmates was unknown, and was under investigation for 156 inmates.
- One hundred and sixty-eight prisoners had no known nationality and are counted with the foreign inmates.

CROATIA

- Total number of national inmates included sentenced to misdemeanours (81) on December 31 in 2021
- On December 31 2021 there were four foreign citizens serving misdemeanour prison sentences and they included in total number of foreign inmates b) 467

ESTONIA

- The reference date is 1 January 2022 instead of 31 January 2022.
- The ministry of the interior is the owner of the data on legal residence.
- 'Others' mostly includes those without any citizenship.

FINLAND

- Inmates with Other/Unknown nationality (8) are included in the numbers of foreign inmates.

FRANCE

- National inmates include people with French and other(s) nationalities
- UK citizens are not UE citizens.
- Others refer to stateless people and those of whom the nationality is unknown.

GEORGIA

- The total number - 563 of foreign inmates include 4 stateless persons.

GERMANY

- The reference date is 31 March 2022 instead of 31 January 2022.
- Source: Federal Statistical Office (ed.), Strafvollzug - Demographische und kriminologische Merkmale der Strafgefangenen zum Stichtag 31.3. -
- Prison-statistics (inmates serving a prison sentence or being in preventive detention)"
- Others refer to the number of inmates that are stateless, where the nationality is unknown or where there is no information given, is 239.

ITALY

- So-called internees are 231 and it includes stateless persons and not surveyed; internees from foreign countries are 63

LATVIA

- No information is collected in the Latvian Prison Administration on nationality of inmates.

LITHUANIA

- The reference date is 1 January 2022 instead of 31 January 2022.

LUXEMBOURG

- In addition, there are 3 non-Luxembourg minors who do not appear in either the 'convicted' or 'remand' categories.

MONACO

- One foreign prisoner has 1 file for which he is definitively convicted and 1 file for which he is not convicted and 1 foreign prisoner has 2 files for which he has not been convicted. In other words, for foreigners: 15 files for 13 foreign prisoners.

MONTENEGRO

- National inmates = 805 (304 detained persons and 501 convicted persons)
- Foreigners = 134 (88 detained persons and 55 convicted persons)

NETHERLANDS

- Category 'others' We would normally consider these inmates as foreign inmates, but since they are asked for in this separate category c), we did not include them in total number of foreign inmates.

POLAND

- The reference date is 31 December 2021.
- In the category of sentenced is also a category of punished inmates

SLOVAK REPUBLIC

- Some inmates that have dual nationality are included in the total number of foreign inmates.

SPAIN

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

STATE ADMINISTRATION

- Foreigners from the United Kingdom have not been taken into account as internal to the European Union.

SWEDEN

- The reference date is 1 October 2021 instead of 31 January 2022.
- Citizenship is not available for pre-trial detainees.
- Citizens of Great Britain are no longer included in Citizens of Member States of the European Union. Citizens of Member States of the European Union are included in total number of foreign inmates of which: sentenced prisoners.

SWITZERLAND

- In the FHE survey on deprivation of liberty, we do not record the precise nationality of detainees, but only the dichotomous Swiss/foreign variable.

TÜRKIYE

- The reference date is 1 February 2022 instead of 31 January 2022.
- Stateless is included in b) Total number of foreign inmates

UKRAINE

- The reference date is 1 January 2022 instead of 31 January 2022.

UK: ENGLAND & WALES

- The reference date is 31 December 2021 instead of 31 January 2022, and it is taken from Table 1.6
- https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1050295/Population_Q3_2021.ods
- Total number of national inmates also includes 57 'non-criminals' who are not classed as 'pre-trial detainees' nor 'sentenced' prisoners." As at 31 December 2021, taken from Tables 1.6 and 1.7, source as above.
- Total number of foreign inmates also includes 837 'non-criminals' who are not classed as 'pre-trial detainees' nor 'sentenced' prisoners. As at 31 December 2021, taken from Table 1.7, source as above

UK: NORTHERN IRELAND

- The category 'nationals' includes both British and Irish nationalities.

Table 14: Dangerous offenders under security measures on 31 January 2022 (numbers & percentages)

Country	Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) (Stock)	Persons under security measures/preventive detention for dangerous offenders							Total percentage
		Of which:							
		Total		Persons held as not criminally responsible by the court		Persons held as totally or partially criminally responsible by the court and who have been sentenced			
		number	%	number	%	number	%		
Variable number	3B	14A	14B	14C	14D	14E	14F	14G	
	see Table 3		% of 3B		% of 14A		% of 14A	Σ (14D+14F)	
Albania	5 037	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	
Andorra	51	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	
Armenia	2 128	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	
Austria	8 474	1366	16.1	800	58.6	566	41.4	100.0	
Azerbaijan	22 334	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	
Belgium	10 960	730	6.7	730	100.0	0	0.0	100.0	
BH: BiH (total)									
BH: BiH (st. level)									
BH: Fed. BiH									
BH: Rep. Srpska	562	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	
Bulgaria	6 386	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	
Croatia	3 905	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	
Cyprus	808	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	
Czech Rep.	18 748	113	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	
Denmark	4 114	81	2.0	0	0.0	81	100.0	100.0	
Estonia	2 181	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	
Finland	2 776	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	
France	69 964	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	
Georgia	9 389	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	
Germany	56 294	616	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	
Greece	10 952	19	0.0	0	0.0	19	100.0	100.0	
Hungary	18 619	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	
Iceland	133	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	
Ireland	3 835	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	
Italy	54 372	294	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	
Latvia	3 183	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	
Liechtenstein	12	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	
Lithuania	5 086	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	
Luxembourg	630	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	
Malta	613	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	
Moldova	6 385	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	
Monaco	14	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	
Montenegro	948	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	
Netherlands	9 256	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	
North Macedonia	2 362	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	
Norway	3 081	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	
Poland	71 874	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	
Portugal	11 588	86	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	
Romania	23 010	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	
San Marino									
Serbia (Rep.)	10 557	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	
Slovak Rep.	10 185	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	
Slovenia	1 380	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	
Spain (total)	55 095	460	0.8	0	0.0	460	100.0	100.0	
Spain (State Adm.)	47 425	460	1.0	0	0.0	460	100.0	100.0	
Spain (Catalonia)	7 670	NAP	***	0	***	0	***	***	
Sweden	7 776	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	
Switzerland	6 310	148	2.3	NA	***	NA	***	***	
Türkiye	303 945	506	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	
Ukraine	48 038	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	
UK: England & Wales	79 092	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	
UK: Northern Ireland	1 610	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	***	
UK: Scotland	7 523	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	
Average			0.7		3.6		7.6		
Median			0.0		0.0		0.0		
Minimum			0.0		0.0		0.0		
Maximum			16.1		100.0		100.0		

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

PART B: CAPACITY OF PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON 31 JANUARY 2022

This section includes information on the capacity of penal institutions on 31 January 2022 in each member states of the CoE that answered the SPACE I 2022 questionnaire.

Standard definitions used in Part B

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

Disclaimer: Prison density and prison overcrowding

The indicators of prison density and prison overcrowding are calculated based on the data on prison capacity provided by the countries, which corresponds to their own estimation of it. The SPACE questionnaire provides a definition of overcrowding based on the design capacity of the prisons (i.e., there is overcrowding when there are more than 100 inmates per 100 places in penal institutions). Some countries use the concept of operational capacity¹² instead of design capacity¹³. Consequently, the indicators of prison density and prison overcrowding do not allow direct cross-national comparisons.

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

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

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

Table 15: Compliance with the standard definition of *Capacity*¹⁴

Country	Does your definition match the instructions provided?	Comments
Albania	Yes	
Andorra	Yes	
Armenia	Yes	
Austria	Yes	According to § 124 Abs. 1 StVG prisoners are to be accommodated during the day as long as possible in the community with others, during the time of the night rest as individually as possible. According to § 124 Abs. 4 StVG, however, individual accommodation at night may be waived if the facilities of the institution do not allow it, if there are organisational reasons for not doing so or if the prisoner wishes to be accommodated together with others. The individual accommodation has to be omitted if it endangered the physical or mental condition of the prisoner.
Azerbaijan	Yes	
Belgium	Yes	
BH: BiH (total)		
BH: BiH (st. level)		
BH: Fed. BiH		
BH: Rep. Srpska	Yes	The total accommodation capacity of correctional institutions includes a number of capacities related to serving the sentence of prisoners who are housed alone in cells.
Bulgaria	Yes	
Croatia	Yes	
Cyprus	Yes	Capacity includes 122 places for juvenile offenders and 126 places in prison hospital
Czech Rep.	Yes	Five hundred and forty-three (543) in the Prison Institution and 139 in police stations; The total capacity of penal institutions refers to three types of prisons under one Administration: Closed Prison, Open Prison and Reintegration Center. The capacity of the closed prison is 424, the open prison is 100, and the reintegration centre is 19. Note that 424 includes the capacity of female wings (60) and juvenile establishment (16). Furthermore note that on 31.1.22, 774 inmates were accommodated in the total capacity of 424 of the closed prison.
Denmark	Yes	Capacity calculated from 4 sqm/inmate
Estonia	Yes	
Finland	Yes	In addition there are 88 places in Prison hospital and Psychiatric Hospital for Prisoners.
France	Yes	
Georgia	Yes	The capacity of PEs in Georgia covers cells that can be occupied by one individual or multiple inmates (e.g. 2-4 inmates). Each inmate is not placed individually per se.
Germany	Yes	Source: Federal Statistical Office (ed.), Bestand der Gefangenen und Verwahrten in den deutschen Justizvollzugsanstalten nach ihrer Unterbringung auf Haftplätzen des geschlossenen und offenen Vollzugs.
Greece	Yes	
Hungary	Yes	
Iceland	Yes	
Ireland	Yes	
Italy	Yes	In Italy, the current regular capacity of penal establishments is calculated on the basis of a Decree of the Ministry of Health of 1975 relevant to civil houses; the parameters of said Ministerial Decree were wholly adopted by the Penitentiary Administration: in particular, the surface foreseen for a single room is 9 square metres, plus 5 square metres for each further bed in multiple occupancy rooms.
Latvia	Yes	Reference date is 31 December 2021
Liechtenstein	Yes	
Lithuania	Yes	Reference date is 1 January 2021
Luxembourg	Yes	

¹⁴ See the definition above (Standard definitions used in Part B).

Country	Does your definition match the instructions provided?	Comments
Malta	No	The total capacity is not accessible for 2021.
Moldova	Yes	
Monaco	Yes	
Montenegro	Yes	
Netherlands	Yes	What is indicated represents the operational capacity of the adult prison system.
North Macedonia	Yes	
Norway	Yes	
Poland	Yes	Reference date is 31 December 2021.
Portugal	Yes	
Romania	No	The capacity of penitentiary institutions is calculated at 4 square meters, according to the Order of the Minister of Justice No. 2772/2017. The capacity of penitentiary hospitals is calculated at 7 square metres, and it is not considered as a capacity of penitentiary (accommodation) institutions, being intended only for the hospitalization of prisoners.
San Marino		
Serbia (Rep.)	Yes	
Slovak Republic.	No	<p>General remark about the capacity: The total accommodation capacity is calculated according to legally determined accommodation area: 3.5 m² for accused/sentenced man; 4 m² for accused/sentenced juvenile and accused/sentenced woman. The exceptions are the Remand Prison and Prison Bratislava and the Prison Dubnica nad Váhom, where the accommodation capacity in reconstructed areas is determined on 4 m² for one accused/sentenced person.</p> <p>The accommodation area of a cell or a room is determined from the total area of the cell/room after deduction of the area occupied by the sanitary facility placed in the cell/room, constructionally separated toilet placed in the cell/room, the area over which is the clear height of the cell/room less than 1 300 mm, the area covered with built-in furniture, the area for windows and doors. The accommodation area of the cell/room includes the area of the bow window and recess, if they are at the same time at least 1 200 mm wide, 300 mm deep and 2 000 mm high from the floor.</p> <p>In prison facilities it is possible to place an inmate separately either when the capacities are currently created in the particular prison or the prison governor decides so, in order to protect the safety of the inmate or other persons or for other serious reason. It follows that rooms or cells are not built with regard to separate accommodation."</p>
Slovenia	Yes	
Spain (total)	No	<p>AGE: "capacity" means the places available in residential modules. Residential module cells are designed to house two inmates.</p> <p>Although there are enough places to meet the demand of any person who wants to be alone in a cell, not the entire prison population is located individually due to reasons such as: the geographical distribution of the prisons, the transitory execution of refurbishment works and improvement, the willingness to share people's cells, etc.</p>
Spain (State Adm.)	No	
Spain (Catalonia)	No	
Sweden	Yes	It is not possible to exclude the capacity for inmates in remand prisons who are detained for other reasons than suspicion of crime, for example inmates taken in custody awaiting deportation. Therefore, the capacity for these inmates is included in the capacity for inmates not serving a final sentence (pre-trial detainees).
Switzerland	Yes	In the Custody Survey, it is not possible to differentiate between single cells and other cells. In principle, sentenced persons should have access to an individual cell. In reality, this is not guaranteed in all institutions of deprivation of liberty and is adapted to the needs. For those who have not yet been sentenced, the provision of a single cell is not guaranteed.
Türkiye	Yes	There are single and multiple cells and according to security issues inmates could stay in single cells. Nevertheless, in juvenile institutions, there are single cells which children could accommodate during the night for sleeping.

Country	Does your definition match the instructions provided?	Comments
Ukraine	No	<p>According to paragraph 36 of section VI of the Instruction on the Procedure for Conducting a Technical Inventory of Real Estate Objects, approved by order of the State Committee for Construction, Architecture and Housing Policy of Ukraine dated May 24, 2001 No. 127, as amended by order of the Ministry of Regional Development, Construction and Housing and Communal Services of Ukraine dated 26 July 2018 No. 186, when calculating the area of objects, the area in houses for keeping convicts of block, barracks and cell types for convicts is determined as the sum of the areas of all the main functional premises.</p> <p>In accordance with paragraph 38 of section VI of the instructions, the living area of the cells in houses for the detention of convicts and persons taken into custody is determined by the dimensions measured between the finished surfaces of walls and partitions at a level of 1.10-1.30 m from the floor, without taking into account the area of the sanitary . node.</p> <p>The information is provided in accordance with the order of the Department for the Execution of Criminal Punishments dated April 13, 2020 No. 80 / OD-20 "On Establishing the Filling of Institutions for the Execution of Punishments and Pre-trial Detention Centers"</p>
UK: England & Wales	No	<p>Useable Operational Capacity: This is the sum of all establishments' operational capacity less 2,000 places. This is known as the operating margin and reflects the constraints imposed by the need to provide separate accommodation for different classes of prisoner i.e. by sex, age, security category, conviction status, single cell risk assessment and also due to geographical distribution.</p> <p>Reference date is 28 January 2022 https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1050933/prison-pop-28-jan-2022.ods</p>
UK: Northern Ireland	Yes	The JJC allows youths to be accommodated during the night in individual rooms, whereas the number for the adult prison establishments does not.
UK: Scotland	Yes	

Table 16. Prison capacity and prison density on 31 January 2022

Country	Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) [Stock]	Total capacity of penal institutions	Does the capacity allow prisoners to be accommodated during the night in individual cells?	Prison density per 100 places	Total number of cells in penal institutions	Average number of inmates per one cell
Variable code	3B	16A	16B	16C	16D	16E
	see Table 3					3B/16D
Albania	5 037	5 714	No	88.2	2 857	1.8
Andorra	51	147	No	34.7	57	0.9
Armenia	2 128	4 491	No	47.4	797	2.7
Austria	8 474	8 476	No	100.0	NA	***
Azerbaijan	22 334	25 471	No	87.7	NA	***
Belgium	10 960	9 567	No	114.6	NA	***
BH: BiH (total)						
BH: BiH (st. level)						
BH: Fed. BiH						
BH: Rep. Srpska	562	1 394	Yes	40.3	NA	***
Bulgaria	6 386	9 449		67.6	2 341	2.7
Croatia	3 905	3 805	Yes	102.6	0	0.0
Cyprus	808	682	No	118.5	504	1.6
Czech Rep.	18 748	20 113	No	93.2	NA	***
Denmark	4 114	4 238		97.1	4 218	1.0
Estonia	2 181	3 097	No	70.4	1 551	1.4
Finland	2 776	2 992	No	92.8	2 396	1.2
France	69 964	60 701	No	115.3	52 924	1.3
Georgia	9 389	11 656	Yes	80.6	2 601	3.6
Germany	56 294	72 300	Yes	77.9	NA	***
Greece	10 952	10 175	No	107.6	2 777	3.9
Hungary	18 619	18 713	No	99.5	5 712	3.3
Iceland	133	181	Yes	73.5	181	0.7
Ireland	3 835	4 421	No	86.7	3 249	1.2
Italy	54 372	50 862	No	106.9	32 071	1.7
Latvia	3 183	4 822	No	66.0	1 419	2.2
Liechtenstein	12	20	Yes	60.0	16	0.8
Lithuania	5 086	7 200	No	70.6	NA	***
Luxembourg	630	711	No	88.6	602	1.0
Malta	613	[3]	Yes	[20433.3]	471	1.3
Moldova	6 385	6 735	No	94.8	1 292	4.9
Monaco	14	97	No	14.4	35	0.4
Montenegro	948	1 333	Yes	71.1	305	3.1
Netherlands	9 256	10 090	Yes	91.7	8 591	1.1
North Macedonia	2 362	2 573	Yes	91.8	712	3.3
Norway	3 081	3 816	Yes	80.7	3 512	0.9
Poland	71 874	84 966	No	84.6	NA	***
Portugal	11 588	12 673	NAP	91.4	NAP	***
Romania	23 010	18 620	No	123.6	NA	***
San Marino						
Serbia (Rep.)	10 557	11 451	No	92.2	2 765	3.8
Slovak Rep.	10 185	11 653	No	87.4	1 045	9.7
Slovenia	1 380	1 347	No	102.4	NA	***
Spain (total)	55 095	75 990	No	72.5	56 075	1.0
Spain (State Adm.)	47 425	65 751	No	72.1	51 286	0.9
Spain (Catalonia)	7 670	10 239	No	74.9	4 789	1.6
Sweden	7 776	7 803	No	99.7	6 996	1.1
Switzerland	6 310	7 341	Yes	86.0	NA	***
Türkiye	303 945	270 008	Yes	112.6	NA	***
Ukraine	48 038	88 897	No	54.0	NAP	***
UK: England & Wales	79 092	81 292	No	97.3	NA	***
UK: Northern Ireland	1 610	2 070		77.8	NA	***
UK: Scotland	7 523	7 725		97.4	NA	***
Average		22 295.3		84.8		2.1
Median		7 725.0		88.2		1.4
Minimum		20		14.4		0.0
Maximum		270 008		123.6		10

Table 17: Prison capacity by type of institution on 31 January 2022

Country	Capacity of penal institutions				Capacity of other types of institutions
	Total	Of which			
Variable code	16A	17A	17B	17C	17D
	see Table 16				
Albania	5 714	2 423	2 897	40	354
Andorra	147	49	40	3	55
Armenia	4 491	2 936	1 555	NAP	NAP
Austria	8 476	NA	NA	91	NA
Azerbaijan	25 471	20 840	4 431	200	NA
Belgium	9 567	NA	NA	NA	205
BH: BiH (total)					
BH: BiH (st. level)					
BH: Fed. BiH					
BH: Rep. Srpska	1 394	1 070	294	30	0
Bulgaria	9 449	8 161	1 288	66	NAP
Croatia	3 805	NA	NA	122	NA
Cyprus	682	450	77	16	NAP
Czech Rep.	20 113	18 073	1 833	112	95
Denmark	4 238	2 275	1 963	NAP	118
Estonia	3 097	NAP	NAP	198	NA
Finland	2 992	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP
France	60 701	25 012	35 689	1 147	NA
Georgia	11 656	NA	NA	NA	NA
Germany	72 300	NA	NA	NA	NA
Greece	10 175	NA	NA	30	NA
Hungary	18 713	14 105	4 608	245	0
Iceland	181	177	NA	NAP	NAP
Ireland	4 421	3 944	431	46	0
Italy	50 862	12 286	38 379	NA	197
Latvia	4 822	9	8	2	NAP
Liechtenstein	20	1	1	1	1
Lithuania	7 200	6 094	792	314	NAP
Luxembourg	711	425	271	15	NAP
Malta	3	3	3	1	NAP
Moldova	6 735	5 157	1 514	64	NAP
Monaco	97	87		19	12
Montenegro	1 333	980	341	12	0
Netherlands	10 090	5 111	3 383	580	1 964
North Macedonia	2 573	2 086	350	137	NAP
Norway	3 816	NAP	NAP	11	NAP
Poland	84 966	NA	NA	NAP	NAP
Portugal	12 673	NAP	NAP	347	NAP
Romania	18 620	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
San Marino					
Serbia (Rep.)	11 451	8 666	2 049	736	NAP
Slovak Rep.	11 653	9 689	1 869	95	NAP
Slovenia	1 347	1 058	242	47	NAP
Spain (total)	75 990	NAP	NAP	NAP	444
Spain (State Adm.)	65 751	NAP	NAP	NAP	444
Spain (Catalonia)	10 239	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Sweden	7 803	5 203	2 600	106	NAP
Switzerland	7 341	NA	NA	274	NA
Türkiye	270 008	NA	NA	3 073	NAP
Ukraine	88 897	64 726	23 734	437	987
UK: England & Wales	81 292	NA	NA	NA	NA
UK: Northern Ireland	2 070	2 022		48	0
UK: Scotland	7 725	NA	NA	607	NAP

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

Notes – Tables 16 & 17.

GENERAL NOTE TO TABLES 16 & 17: MERGED CATEGORIES ARE NOT CONSIDERED IN THE CALCULATION OF AVERAGE AND MEDIAN VALUES.

ARMENIA

- **Table 17:** The number displayed refers to the number of institutions and not the number of places.
- The size of accommodation provided for each prisoner and pre-trial detainee can't be less than 4 m². It ought to be pointed out that this criterion is provided for all inmates (including pre-trial detainees) now.
- Penal institutions for sentenced prisoners refer to close and semi-closed types of the correctional facility.
- Penal institutions for inmates not serving a final sentence refers to open and semi-open types of the correctional facility.
- Furthermore, two penitentiary institutions "Kosh" and "Hrazdan" were shut down on January 1, 2022.
- Juvenile offenders are mainly held in "Abovyan" penitentiary institutions, but the total capacity is not defined by legislation.

AUSTRIA

- Penal institutions for inmates not serving a final sentence: It is not possible to indicate the total number of places in the penal institutions since the capacity can be expanded in case of need (i.e., use of bunk beds).
- In Austria, there are no designated remand institutions for pre-trial detainees. As a result, penal institutions are responsible for accommodating both pre-trial detainees and sentenced inmates, necessitating careful management of their total capacity in accordance with the rule of separation between these two groups. It is worth noting that this rule is implemented to ensure that pre-trial detainees are not subjected to the negative influences of serving inmates, and to maintain a secure and safe environment for all inmates within the institutions.
- Institutions for juvenile offenders refers only to the capacity of the penal institution specialised in young offenders which is located in Lower Austria (Gerasdorf). Young offenders can also be placed in specialised departments for young offenders in other penal institutions among the country. However, since those places can be used in case of need also for other prisoners, it is not possible to indicate their total number.

BELGIUM

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

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA – REPUBLIKA SRPSKA

- Institutions for minors in the Republic of Srpska are:
 - Educational and correctional home for the implementation of educational measures of an institutional nature
 - Juvenile prison for the execution of a juvenile prison sentence
- These two institutions are part of penal and correctional institutions and function as separate, separate departments.

BULGARIA

- Bulgarian prison administration includes 1877 cells in prisons and 464 cells in detention centres.

CROATIA

- Institutions for juvenile offenders refer to educational institutions/units for juvenile offenders.
- Other types of institutions are for instance one training centre and 1 Center for Diagnostics (The centre performs medical, social, psychological and criminological treatment of prisoners, all for the purpose of implementing the principle of individualisation of the sentence and drafting a program of imprisonment with a proposal of a specific penitentiary or prison in which the prisoner will continue to serve his sentence).

CYPRUS

- **Table 17:** Police station in the total number of places
- There are three types of prisons (penal institutions) under one Administration: Closed Prison, Open Prison and Reintegration Center. The capacity of the closed prison is 424, the open prison is 100, and the reintegration centre is 19.
- Juvenile establishment accommodates pre-trial and sentenced juveniles.

CZECH REPUBLIC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Penal institutions for sentenced prisoners include capacities of two prison hospitals (in Prague and Brno). Does not include place for juveniles. • other types of institutions refer to protective forensic detention.
DENMARK
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Out of the total capacity of 4.349 places 131 cells are registered as double capacity, which means those cells are approved to accommodate two inmates at a time. The total number of cells in the Danish Prison and Probation Service is therefore 4.218 cells.
ESTONIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In addition to the total capacity, there are 237 places in open prisons where prisoners are allowed to leave the prison for work or school unsupervised. • In some sections, inmates are accommodated in individual cells (for example juvenile offenders). • The total number of cells does not include punishment cells, lockdown cells, medical cells, etc. • The capacity for pre-trial detainees and sentenced prisoners is not strictly defined, the conditions of the cells are the same for sentenced prisoners and pre-trial detainees. • There is no separate prison for juveniles, they are accommodated in a separate unit of Viru prison. The cells in the juvenile unit have 2 places each. However the inmates in that particular unit are accommodated in individual cells. • Detention centres for asylum seekers or illegal aliens are managed by the police (under the Ministry of Interior).
FINLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no specific institutions for pre-trial detainees or juvenile offenders.
FRANCE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The capacity of young offender institutions is not counted in the total number of places in prison. This is because young offenders' institutions are not counted as prisons.
GEORGIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The capacity of Georgian PEs is defined according to the total number of inmates (convicts as well as remand prisoners). Hence, there is no segregated data for capacities according to the types of inmates. As for the information, convicts are placed in following PEs: PE N2 (capacity - 1068); PE N3 (capacity - 92); PE N5 (capacity - 867); PE N6 (capacity - 309); PE N8 (capacity - 24826); PE N10 (capacity - 700); PE N11 (capacity - 106); PE N12 (capacity - 580); PE N14 (capacity - 1362); PE N15 (capacity - 1388); PE N16 (capacity - 528); PE N17 (capacity - 2 000); PE N18 (capacity - 230). Remand prisoners can be placed in PEs N2, N3, N5, N6, N8, N12, N18. Juveniles can be placed in PEs N11 and N5.
GERMANY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The total capacity is made of 54,026 single accommodations and 18,274 shared accommodations. Source: Federal Statistical Office (ed.), Bestand der Gefangenen und Verwahrten in den deutschen Justizvollzugsanstalten nach ihrer Unterbringung auf Haftplätzen des geschlossenen und offenen Vollzugs.
GREECE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of cells was calculated, based on the CPT minimum standards of the surface area per inmate (4 m²).
HUNGARY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of d) is 0, because other institutions, e.g., forensic mental health institutions or the prison hospital is not counted as "capacity". They are counted as "beds" for inmates, but no long-term placement is carried out in these institutions. Other numbers are not to be cumulated either, because institutions for juvenile offenders are also housing adult inmates and vice versa in different quarters; hence the numbers are overlapping.
ICELAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is not a special prison for pre-trial detainees in Iceland, there are 4 cells (with a possibility to increase to 8 or more) for pre-trial detainees in isolation in one of the closed prisons, Hólmsheiði, Reykjavík, Iceland. Pre-trial detainees who are not in isolation are held among sentenced prisoners.
IRELAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Table 17: Places for juvenile offenders are not counted in the total number of places. • The reference that is used for the total number of cells are "usable Cells as per Census on 18 January 2022". • Places refer to bed Capacity as per Prison Population on 31 January 2022.
ITALY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As of 5 October 2022, there are 2417 cells which are not available. • The number of places is calculated subtracting the number of not available places (3129) from the regular capacity • Other types of institutions concern the capacity of the establishments for the security measures
LATVIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The reference date is 31 December 2021 instead of 31 January 2022. • There are 9 prisons in Latvia, of which 2 are investigation prisons and 6 prisons have investigation departments. • Institutions for juvenile - 1 correctional institution for juveniles (boys) and 1 unit in women's prison (juvenile girls).

LIECHTENSTEIN

- **Table 17:** Police station are not counted in the total number of places.

LITHUANIA

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

LUXEMBOURG**Total number of cells**

- Centre pénitentiaire de Luxembourg (CPL) = 488
- Centre pénitentiaire de Givenich (CPG) = 114

Total number of places

- Centre pénitentiaire de Luxembourg (CPL) = 597
- Centre pénitentiaire de Givenich (CPG) = 114

MALTA

- **Table 17:** Police station are not counted in the total number of places

MONACO

- The total capacity of the institution is 87 places. As a single institution, the capacity is the same for both convicted and non-convicted prisoners.
- The establishment has a 21-place corridor for minors.
- 12 places are available in the different police stations, administrative detention.
- **Table 17:** Incapable of separating places for sentenced prisoners from inmates not serving a final sentence

NETHERLANDS

- Besides penal institutions for sentenced and for those non-sentenced, there is operational capacity that can be used for both remand and sentenced prisoners, 1596 in total (429 exclusive reserved places). So the total operational ADULT prison capacity=5111+3383+1596=10090.
- 580 operational places for juvenile offenders are not included (46 exclusive reserved places).
- 1492 operational places of the forensic psychiatric centres/clinics for adults are not included as well as 472 operational places (exclusive 35 reserved places) for illegal aliens are not included. In total this makes 1964 operational places.

POLAND

- **The reference date is 31 December 2021 instead of 31 January 2022.**

ROMANIA

- Prisons are not strictly profiled on the detention of persons deprived of liberty by age. In addition, prisons constantly resize accommodation spaces according to age, gender, legal status, etc., in order to ensure an average density of the prison population.

SLOVAK REPUBLIC

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

SPAIN

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

STATE ADMINISTRATION

- The total number of cells are 51 286.
- The total number of places (residential+ auxiliary capacity) is 80 840.
- Other types of institutions correspond exclusively to the General State Administration, in reference to Penitentiary Psychiatric Hospitals, of which:
 - PPH Alicante: 332.
 - PPH Sevilla: 112
- In the Spanish Penitentiary Administration, there are no clearly differentiated Penitentiary Establishments for preventive and sentenced inmates, except for the Social Integration Centers.

SWEDEN

- It is not possible to exclude the capacity for inmates in remand prisons who are detained for other reasons than suspicion of crime, for example inmates taken in custody awaiting deportation. Therefore, the capacity for these inmates is included in the capacity for inmates not serving a final sentence (pre-trial detainees).
- Please note that the number of cells reported is an approximate number.
- It is not possible to exclude the capacity for inmates in remand prisons who are detained for other reasons than suspicion of crime, for example inmates taken in custody awaiting deportation. Therefore, the capacity for these inmates is included in the capacity for inmates not serving a final sentence (pre-trial detainees).
- The capacity of institutions for juvenile offenders is included in the capacity of penal institutions for sentenced prisoners and inmates not serving a final sentence (pre-trial detainees).

SWITZERLAND

- It is not possible to make a precise distinction between institutions intended to receive sentenced persons and those for non-convicted persons. In the vast majority of cases, Swiss prisons accommodate both types of prisoners.
- Institutions for juvenile offenders refers to the total capacity of the institutions for young adults and juveniles included in the official list of penitentiary institutions in Switzerland. However, there are other institutions for juveniles only in Switzerland. In addition, a number of detention places for juveniles in adult facilities are not counted here, for the same reasons as mentioned in the previous point.
- It is not possible to differentiate precisely the total capacity of other establishments (in particular those intended for administrative detention) for the same reasons as in the first commentary.

TÜRKIYE

- The total capacity of penal institutions for sentenced prisoners and penal institutions for inmates not serving a final sentence (pre-trial detainees) is 266.935 (except institutions for juvenile offenders). Prisons capacity for sentenced prisoners and inmates not serving a final sentence (pre-trial detainees) is not kept separate.

UK: NORTHERN IRELAND

- Data disaggregated below the total capacity of penal institutions as reported in question 2.0 are not available.
- **Table 17:** Incapable of separating places for sentenced prisoners from inmates not serving a final sentence

UK: SCOTLAND

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

PART C: PRISON STAFF ON 31 JANUARY 2022

This section includes information on the prison staff on 31 January 2022 in each member states of the CoE which answered the SPACE I 2022 questionnaire.

Standard definitions used in Part C

- **Staff:** Data concerning staff refers to the total number of full-time and part-time staff. Part-time staff is counted based on “full-time equivalents” (FTE). For example, if two staff members are each employed for 50% of the normal working hours, they would be counted as one “full-time equivalent”. One part-time staff member working for 50% of normal working hours would be counted as 0.5 “full-time equivalent”.
- **Ratio of inmates per staff:** The ratio of inmates per staff is calculated by dividing the number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) at 31 January 2022 by the total number of staff at 31 January 2022.
- **Ratio of inmates per custodian solely dedicated to custody:** The ratio of inmates per custodian solely dedicated to custody is calculated by dividing the total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) at 31 January 2022 by the total number of custodial staff solely dedicated to custody at 31 January 2022.
- **Ratio of inmates per total custodian:** The ratio of inmates per total custodian is calculated by dividing the total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) at 31 January 2022 by the total number of custodial staff (custodial staff solely dedicated to custody + other custodial staff).

Table 18: Compliance with the standard definition of *Staff*¹⁵

Country	Does your definition match the instructions provided?	Does the total number of staff include staff not employed by the prison administration?		Comments
		Yes/No	How many?	
Albania	Yes	No	NAP	
Andorra	Yes	Yes	0	
Armenia	Yes	No	0	
Austria	Yes	No	378.12	
Azerbaijan				According to the legislation, these data are classified as secret information.
Belgium	Yes	Yes	NA	
BH: BiH (total)				
BH: BiH (st. level)				
BH: Fed. BiH				
BH: Rep. Srpska	Yes	Yes	786	
Bulgaria	Yes	No	NAP	This is the entire staff of the system, which includes administration, prisons, detention centres and probation services.
Croatia	Yes	No	NAP	
Cyprus	Yes	No	0	
Czech Rep.	Yes		4	
Denmark	Yes	No		
Estonia	Yes	No	0	There are 1204,94 positions, but information could be retrieved for only 1028,28 positions.
Finland	Yes	No	NA	Figures are the FTE equivalents calculated for the staff employed by the prison administration in the year 2021.
France	Yes	No	NA	Chaplains are not counted in the total number of staff.
Georgia	Yes	No	NAP	The number of staff of the SPS is overlapping, since the list of activities and positions which statistics are requested does not directly fit the Georgian structure.
Germany	Yes	Yes	1 738.89	Reference date is 1 September 2021.
Greece	Yes	Yes	0	
Hungary	Yes	No	0	
Iceland	Yes	No	14	
Ireland	Yes	Yes	249	
Italy	Yes	No	76	
Latvia	Yes	No	NAP	Reference date is 31 December 2021
Liechtenstein	Yes		10	
Lithuania	No	No	0	Reference date is 1 January 2022
Luxembourg	Yes	No	163	The indicated number is the total number of people employed as a staff member (without taking into account the percentage of employment)
Malta	Yes	Yes	8	
Moldova	Yes	No	341	
Monaco	Yes	Yes	24	
Montenegro	Yes	No	9	

¹⁵ See the definition above (Standard definitions used in Part C).

Country	Does your definition match the instructions provided?	Does the total number of staff include staff not employed by the prison administration?		Comments
		Yes/No	How many?	
Netherlands	Yes	No	NAP	
North Macedonia	Yes	No	17	
Norway		No	380	Reference date is 1 March 2022. Staff numbers include administrative staff within regional administrations. Staff numbers do not include probation officers. Staff numbers does not include directorial staff (the directorate for correctional services)
Poland	Yes	No	0	Reference date is 31 31December 2021.
Portugal	Yes	No	NAP	The total number of staff includes the staff assigned to the Prison Administration and the Probation and Integration Services including those listed in SPACE II - Staff employed by or working for the Probation Services as of 1 January 2022.
Romania	Yes	No	NA	
San Marino				
Serbia (Rep.)	Yes	Yes	97	
Slovak Rep.	Yes	No	NAP	
Slovenia	Yes	No	0	
Spain (total)	Yes	No	780	
Spain (State Adm.)				
Spain (Catalonia)			780	
Sweden	Yes	No	0	The numbers are averages for 2021.
Switzerland	Yes	No	302.5	Positions are expressed in full-time equivalents. A 50% position will therefore have a value of 0.5.
Türkiye	Yes	No	NA	The number of the prison and probation staff working in the prisons in the task area of the General Directorate of Prisons and Detention Houses is indicated. Within the framework of the provisions of the Protocol on the Regulation of Health Services in Penal Institutions between the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Health, the number of staff assigned by the Ministry of Health is not included. Furthermore since the external security is provided by the Gendarmerie Article 7 of the Law No. 2803 on the Organisation, Duties and Powers of the Gendarmerie, the number of staff working outside the prisons is not included within the total number of staff.
Ukraine	Yes	No	2 999	
UK: England & Wales				
UK: Northern Ireland	Yes	Yes	17	
UK: Scotland	Yes		1 193	

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

Country	Total number of staff	Distribution of the total number of staff												Non-employed by the P. A.	
		Employed by the P. A.													
		Total (employed by the P. A.)	Distribution of the staff employed by the P. A.												Other staff
			Staff working outside penal institutions	Staff working inside penal institutions	Executives	custodial staff		medical and para-medical staff	responsible for evaluation	responsible for education activities	responsible for workshops/vocational training	other staff working inside penal institutions			
solely dedicated to custody	other														
Variable code	19A	19B	19C	19D	19E	19F	19G	19H	19I	19J	19K	19L	19M	19N	
		Σ(19C+19D+19M)													
Albania	4 588	4 588	823	3 765	24	2 344	992	270	36	99	0	0	0	NAP	
Andorra	84	84	0	84	2	63	0	6	2	2	2	7	0	0	
Armenia	1 919	1 919	212	1 707	76	660	630	NA	65	30	0	246	0	0	
Austria	3 905.8	3 905.8	32.4	3 873.4	111.3	3 226.6	NP	107.9	58.5	96.3	NAP	272.7	NAP	378.1	
Azerbaijan															
Belgium	7 957.1	7 957.1	215.9	7 741.2	734.9	6 122.9		219.8	364.6	34.4	202.9	61.8	0	NA	
BH: BiH (total)															
BH: BiH (st. level)															
BH: Fed. BiH															
BH: Rep. Srpska	913	913	8	905	9	479	0	22	47	51	178	119	0	786	
Bulgaria	4 587	3 611	NAP	3 611	60	3 137	34	127	50	175	8	20	0	NAP	
Croatia	2 572	2 610	38	2 572	25	1 558	NAP	131	18	221	209	410	0	NAP	
Cyprus	404	404	0	404	8	NAP	NAP	8	5	38	0	396	0	0	
Czech Rep.	11 222	11 222	1 282	9 940	102	5 626	167	436	1 436		61	2 112	0	4	
Denmark	4 279	4 279	1 578	2 701	48	1 792	NA	36	NA	36	269	519	0		
Estonia	1 506	1 506	185.5	1 320.5	9	627	170	119.3	196.8	7	4	187.5	0	0	
Finland	2 259	2 259	294	1 965	74	1 422		NAP	23	255	147	44	0	NA	
France	42 106.4	42 106.4	9 559.4	30 752.7	854.9	26 797.6	2 353.8	0	NA	160.8	148	437.6	1 794.3	NA	
Georgia	3 245	2 462	335	2 127	38	788	1 226	368	122	21	10	0	0	NAP	
Germany	39 756.7	38 017.8	10.7	38 007.1	501.3	NAP	NAP	188.2	903.6	700.2	1 676.8	NA	NA	1 738.9	
Greece	4 279	4 279	79	4 200	34	1 624	2 037	86	32	67	0	320	0	0	
Hungary	9 398	9 398	166	9 232	71	3 393	NAP	625	410	NA	530	4 203	0	0	
Iceland	140	140	18	122	2	98	3	NA	1	1	11	6	0	14	
Ireland	4 017.7	3 768	167	3 582	67	2 640.5	76	152.5	33	21	342.5	249.5	19.0	249	
Italy	40 070	40 070	3 404	36 666	217	33 612	NAP	0	8	777	35	2 017	0	76	
Latvia	2 475.5	2 475.5	178.5	2 297	25	1 641	113	130.5	213.5	35	9	130	NAP	NAP	
Liechtenstein	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	
Lithuania	2 978	2 978	316	2 662	18	1 900		250	45	215	0	234	NAP	NAP	
Luxembourg	644	644	23	621	4.8	463.2	0	0	10	37	30	76	0	163	

Country	Total number of staff	Distribution of the total number of staff													
		Employed by the P. A.													Non-employed by the P. A.
		Distribution of the staff employed by the P. A.													
		Total (employed by the P. A.)	Staff working outside penal institutions	Staff working inside penal institutions	Distribution of the staff working inside penal institutions								Other staff		
					Executives	custodial staff		medical and para-medical staff	responsible for evaluation	responsible for education activities	responsible for workshops/vocational training	other staff working inside penal institutions			
19B	19C	19D	19E	solely dedicated to custody		other	19F						19G	19H	
Variable code	19A	$\Sigma(19C+19D+19M)$	19C	19D	19E	19F	19G	19H	19I	19J	19K	19L	19M	19N	
Malta	457	449	5	444	9	349	38	15	11	9	0	21	0	8	
Moldova	2 635	2 635	297	2 338	43	1 524	NAP	191	27	54	35	464	NAP	341	
Monaco	87	63	0	63	2	32	7	5	3	4	0	10	0	24	
Montenegro	509	509	0	509	10	287	97	19	3	24	35	34	0	9	
Netherlands	12 031.9	12 031.9	2 177	9 854.9	124.6	6 060	252.9	339.8	127.3	260.2	633	2 057.1	0	NAP	
North Macedonia	1 019	1 019	58	961	40	586	111	0	40	64	18	102	0	17	
Norway	3 868	3 868	174.5	3 693.5	47	2 805.5	484.6	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	356.5	0	380	
Poland	28 645	28 645	1 316	27 329	1 530	14 986	0	1 411	2 653	212	348	6 189	0	0	
Portugal	6 700	6 700	1 550	5 150	46	3 889	286	242	NAP	NAP	NAP	687	0	NAP	
Romania	12 524	12 524	554	11 970	44	3 813	3 596	838	158	561	NA	2 960	0	NA	
San Marino															
Serbia (Rep.)	4 185	4 185	104	4 081	45	2 334	0	321	321	0	450	610	0	97	
Slovak Rep.	5 884	5 884	385	5 499	53	3 352	NAP	301	77	38	NAP	1 678	NAP	NAP	
Slovenia	899	899	56	843	54	540	0.0	14	11	73	92	59	0	0	
Spain (total)	29444	28664	620	28044	547	15403	2719	1246	778	1725	302	5324	0	780	
Spain (State Adm.)	23753	23637	403	23234	489	12147	2719	1246	548	1270	81	4734	0	0	
Spain (Catalonia)	5691	5027	217	4810	58	3256	NAP	NAP	230	455	221	590	0	780	
Sweden	9 936	9 936	1 625	8 311	382	5 720	512	144	37	273	439	804	0	0	
Switzerland	4 507.8	4 507.8	NA	4 507.8	455.2	2 781.9	NA	181.9	NA	786.3	NA	NA	NA	302.5	
Türkiye	72 955	67 639	NAP	67 639	1 501	55 786	NA	1 179	590	630	NA	7 953	NAP	NA	
Ukraine	20 815	24 084	3 269	17 546	472	13 050	1 643	2 453	650	7	NA	1 724	3 269	2 999	
UK: England & Wales	58 282.4	58 282	22 327	35 955	2 616	20 062	5 067	0	473	0	0	7 738	0	NA	
UK: Northern Ireland	1640.02	1 623.2	140.4	1 482.8	30	1 126.1	140.2	NA	17.6	NA	9	159.9	0	17	
UK: Scotland	5 451	4 258	397	3 472	82	3 087	NAP	NAP	65	NAP	NAP	238	389	1 193	

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

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

Country	Distribution of the total number of staff													
	Employed by the P. A.												Non-employed by the P. A.	Total percentage
	Total (employed by the P. A.)	Distribution of the staff employed by the P. A.												
		Staff working outside penal institution	Staff working inside penal institutions	Distribution of the staff working inside penal institutions								Other staff		
				executives	custodial staff		medical and paramedical staff	responsible for evaluation	responsible for education activities	responsible for workshops/vocational training	other staff working inside penal institutions			
solely dedicated to custody	other													
Variable code	20A % of 19A	20B % of 19B	20C % of 19B	20D % of 19D	20E % of 19D	20F % of 19D	20G % of 19D	20H % of 19D	20I % of 19D	20J % of 19D	20K % of 19D	20L % of 19B	20M % of 19A	20N Σ (20A+20M)
Albania	100.0	17.9	82.1	0.5	51.1	21.6	5.9	0.8	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	***	100.0
Andorra	100.0	0.0	100.0	2.4	75.0	0.0	7.1	2.4	2.4	2.4	8.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Armenia	100.0	11.0	89.0	4.0	34.4	32.8	***	3.4	1.6	0.0	12.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Austria	100.0	0.8	99.2	2.8	82.6	***	2.8	1.5	2.5	***	7.0	***	9.7	109.7
Azerbaijan														
Belgium	100.0	2.7	97.3	9.2	76.9		2.8	4.6	0.4	2.5	0.8	0.0	***	100.0
BH: BiH (total)														
BH: BiH (st. level)														
BH: Fed. BiH														
BH: Rep. Srpska	100.0	0.9	99.1	1.0	52.5	0.0	2.4	5.1	5.6	19.5	13.0	0.0	86.1	186.1
Bulgaria	78.7	***	100.0	1.7	86.9	0.9	3.5	1.4	4.8	0.2	0.6	0.0	***	78.7
Croatia	101.5	1.5	98.5	1.0	59.7	***	5.0	0.7	8.5	8.0	15.7	0.0	***	101.5
Cyprus	100.0	***	100.0	2.0	***	***	2.0	1.2	9.4	0.0	98.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Czech Rep.	100.0	11.4	88.6	0.9	50.1	1.5	3.9	12.8		0.5	18.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Denmark	100.0	36.9	63.1	1.1	41.9	***	0.8		0.8	6.3	12.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Estonia	100.0	12.3	87.7	0.6	41.6	11.3	7.9	13.1	0.5	0.3	12.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Finland	100.0	13.0	87.0	3.3	62.9			1.0	11.3	6.5	1.9	0.0	***	100.0
France	100.0	22.7	73.0	2.0	63.6	5.6	0.0		0.4	0.4	1.0	4.3	***	100.0
Georgia	75.9	13.6	86.4	1.5	32.0	49.8	14.9	5.0	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	***	75.9
Germany	95.6	0.0	100.0	1.3	***	***	0.5	2.4	1.8	4.4	***	***	4.4	100.0
Greece	100.0	1.8	98.2	0.8	38.0	47.6	2.0	0.7	1.6	0.0	7.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Hungary	100.0	1.8	98.2	0.8	36.1	***	6.7	4.4	***	5.6	44.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Iceland	100.0	12.9	87.1	1.4	70.0	2.1	***	0.7	0.7	7.9	4.3	0.0	10.0	110.0
Ireland	93.8	4.4	95.1	1.8	70.1	2.0	4.0	0.9	0.6	9.1	6.6	0.5	6.2	100.0
Italy	100.0	8.5	91.5	0.5	83.9	***	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.1	5.0	0.0	0.2	100.2
Latvia	100.0	7.2	92.8	66.3	4.6	5.3	8.6	1.4	0.4	5.3	***	***	***	100.0
Liechtenstein	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.5	62.5
Lithuania	100.0	10.6	89.4	0.6	63.8		8.4	1.5	7.2	0.0	7.9		0.0	100.0
Luxembourg	100.0	3.6	96.4	0.7	71.9	0.0	0.0	1.6	5.7	4.7	11.8	0.0	25.3	125.3
Malta	98.2	1.1	98.9	2.0	77.7	8.5	3.3	2.4	2.0	0.0	4.7	0.0	1.8	100.0

Country	Distribution of the total number of staff														
	Employed by the P. A.													Non-employed by the P. A.	Total percentage
	Total (employed by the P. A)	Distribution of the staff employed by the P. A.													
		Staff working outside penal institution	Staff working inside penal institutions	Distribution of the staff working inside penal institutions									Other staff		
				executives	custodial staff		medical and paramedical staff	responsible for evaluation	responsible for education activities	responsible for workshops/vocational training	other staff working inside penal institutions				
solely dedicated to custody					other										
Variable code	20A % of 19A	20B % of 19B	20C % of 19B	20D % of 19D	20E % of 19D	20F % of 19D	20G % of 19D	20H % of 19D	20I % of 19D	20J % of 19D	20K % of 19D	20L % of 19B	20M % of 19A	20N Σ (20A+20M)	
Moldova	100.0	11.3	88.7	1.6	57.8	***	7.2	1.0	2.0	1.3	17.6		12.9	112.9	
Monaco	72.4	0.0	100.0	3.2	50.8	11.1	7.9	4.8	6.3	0.0	15.9	0.0	27.6	100.0	
Montenegro	100.0	0.0	100.0	2.0	56.4	19.1	3.7	0.6	4.7	6.9	6.7	0.0	1.8	101.8	
Netherlands		18.1	81.9	1.0	50.4	2.1	2.8	1.1	2.2	5.3	17.1	0.0	***		
North Macedonia	100.0	5.7	94.3	3.9	57.5	10.9	0.0	3.9	6.3	1.8	10.0	0.0	1.7	101.7	
Norway	100.0	4.5	95.5	1.2	72.5	12.5					9.2	0.0	9.8	109.8	
Poland	100.0	4.6	95.4	5.3	52.3	0.0	4.9	9.3	0.7	1.2	21.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	
Portugal	100.0	23.1	76.9	0.7	58.0	4.3	3.6				10.3	0.0	***	100.0	
Romania	100.0	4.4	95.6	0.4	30.4	28.7	6.7	1.3	4.5		23.6	0.0	***	100.0	
San Marino	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	
Serbia (Rep.)	100.0	2.5	97.5	1.1	55.8	0.0	7.7	7.7	0.0	10.8	14.6	0.0	2.3	102.3	
Slovak Rep.	100.0	6.5	93.5	0.9	57.0	***	5.1	1.3	0.6	***	28.5	***	***	100.0	
Slovenia	100.0	6.2	93.8	6.0	60.1	0.0	1.6	1.2	8.1	10.2	6.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	
Spain (total)	97.4	2.2	97.8	1.9	53.7	9.5	4.3	2.7	6.0	1.1	18.6	0.0	2.6	100.0	
Spain (State Adm.)	99.5	1.7	98.3	2.1	51.4	11.5	5.3	2.3	5.4	0.3	20.0	0.0	0.0	99.5	
Spain (Catalonia)	88.3	4.3	95.7	1.2	64.8	***	***	4.6	9.1	4.4	11.7	0.0	13.7	102.0	
Sweden	100.0	16.4	83.6	3.8	57.6	5.2	1.4	0.4	2.7	4.4	8.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	
Switzerland	100.0	***	100.0	10.1	61.7	***	4.0	***	17.4	***	***	***	6.7	106.7	
Türkiye	92.7	***	100.0	2.2	82.5		1.7	0.9	0.9	***	11.8	***	***	***	
Ukraine	115.7	13.6	72.9	2.0	54.2	6.8	10.2	2.7	0.0	***	7.2	13.6	14.4	130.1	
UK: England & Wales	100.0	38.3	61.7	4.5	34.4	8.7	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	13.3	0.0	***	100.0	
UK: Northern Ireland	99.0	8.7	91.3	1.8	69.4	8.6	***	1.1	***	0.6	9.9	0.0	***	100.0	
UK: Scotland	78.1	9.3	81.5	1.9	72.5	***	***	1.5	***	***	5.6	9.1	21.9	100.0	
Average		8.5	87.4	3.5	53.5	10.0	4.1	2.4	3.4	3.4	12.5	0.7	10.0		
Median		6.0	94.0	1.6	56.7	5.4	3.6	1.4	2.0	1.3	9.9	0.0	1.8		
Minimum		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Maximum		38.3	100.0	66.3	86.9	49.8	14.9	13.1	17.4	19.5	98.0	13.6	86.1		

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

Table 21: Ratio of inmates per staff and per custodian on 31 January 2022

Country	Total number of staff	Number of custodial staff solely dedicated to custody	Number of other custodial staff	Total custodial staff	Ratio of inmates per staff	Ratio of inmates per custodian solely dedicated to custody	Ratio of inmates per total custodian
Variable code	19A	19F	19G	21A	21B	21C	21D
	See Table 19			Σ (19F+19G)	3B/19A	3B/19F	3B/21A
Albania	4 588.0	992.0	270.0	1 262.0	1.1	5.1	4.0
Andorra	84.0	63.0	0.0	63.0	0.6	0.8	0.8
Armenia	1 919.0	660.0	630.0	1 290.0	1.1	3.2	1.6
Austria	3 905.8	3 226.6	NAP	3 226.6	2.2	2.6	2.6
Azerbaijan							
Belgium	7 957.1	6 122.9		6 122.9	1.4	1.8	1.8
BH: BiH (total)							
BH: BiH (st. level)							
BH: Fed. BiH							
BH: Rep. Srpska	913.0	479.0	0.0	479.0	0.6	1.2	1.2
Bulgaria	4 587.0	3 137.0	34.0	3 171.0	1.4	2.0	2.0
Croatia	2 572.0	1 558.0	NAP	1 558.0	1.5	2.5	2.5
Cyprus	404.0	NAP	NAP	0.0	2.0	***	0.0
Czech Rep.	11 222.0	5 626.0	167.0	5 793.0	1.7	3.3	3.2
Denmark	4 279.0	1 792.0	NA	1 792.0	1.0	2.3	2.3
Estonia	1 506.0	627.0	119.3	746.3	1.4	3.5	2.9
Finland	2 259.0	1 336.0	0.0	1 336.0	1.2	2.1	2.1
France	42 106.4	26 797.6	2 353.8	29 151.4	1.7	2.6	2.4
Georgia	3 245.0	788.0	1 226.0	2 014.0	2.9	11.9	4.7
Germany	39 756.7	NAP	NAP	NAP	1.4	***	***
Greece	4 279.0	1 624.0	2 037.0	3 661.0	2.6	6.7	3.0
Hungary	9 398.0	3 393.0	NAP	3 393.0	2.0	5.5	5.5
Iceland	140.0	98.0	3.0	101.0	1.0	1.4	1.3
Ireland	4 017.7	2 640.5	76.0	2 716.5	1.0	1.5	1.4
Italy	40 070.0	33 612.0	NAP	33 612.0	1.4	1.6	1.6
Latvia	2 475.5	113.0	130.5	243.5	1.3	28.2	13.1
Liechtenstein	16.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0
Lithuania	2 978.0	1 900.0	NA	1 900.0	1.7	2.7	2.7
Luxembourg	644.0	463.2	0.0	463.2	1.0	1.4	1.4
Malta	457.0	349.0	38.0	387.0	1.3	1.8	1.6
Moldova	2 635.0	1 524.0	NAP	1 524.0	2.4	4.2	4.2
Monaco	87.0	32.0	7.0	39.0	0.2	0.4	0.4
Montenegro	509.0	287.0	97.0	384.0	1.9	3.3	2.5
Netherlands	12 031.91	6 060.0	252.9	6 312.9	0.8	1.5	1.5
North Macedonia	1 019.0	586.0	111.0	697.0	2.3	4.0	3.4
Norway	3 868.0	2 805.5	484.6	3 290.1	0.8	1.1	0.9
Poland	28 645.0	14 986.0	0.0	14 986.0	2.5	4.8	4.8
Portugal	6 700.0	3 889.0	286.0	4 175.0	1.7	3.0	2.8
Romania	12 524.0	3 813.0	3 596.0	7 409.0	1.8	6.0	3.1
San Marino							
Serbia (Rep.)	4 185.0	2 334.0	0.0	2 334.0	2.5	4.5	4.5
Slovak Rep.	5 884.0	3 352.0	NAP	3 352.0	1.7	3.0	3.0
Slovenia	899.0	540.0	0.0	540.0	1.5	2.6	2.6
Spain (total)	29444	15 403.0	2 719.0	18 122.0	1.9	3.6	3.0
Spain (State Adm.)	23753	12 147.0	2 719.0	14 866.0	2.0	3.9	3.2
Spain (Catalonia)	5691	3 256.0	NAP	3 256.0	1.3	2.4	2.4
Sweden	9 936.0	5 720.0	512.0	6 232.0	0.8	1.4	1.2
Switzerland	4 507.8	2 781.9	NA	2 781.9	1.4	2.3	2.3
Türkiye	72 955.0	55 786.0	NA	55 786.0	4.2	5.4	5.4
Ukraine	20 815.0	13 050.0	1 643.0	14 693.0	2.3	3.7	3.3
UK: England & Wales	58 282.4	20 062.0	5 067.0	25 129.0	1.4	3.9	3.1
UK: Northern Ireland	1 640.0	1 126.1	140.2	1 266.3	1.0	1.4	1.3
UK: Scotland	5 451.0	3 087.0	NAP	3 087.0	1.4	2.4	2.4
Average					1.6	3.6	2.7
Median					1.4	2.6	2.5
Minimum					0.2	0.0	0.0
Maximum					4.2	28.2	13.1

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

Notes – Tables 19, 20 & 21

GENERAL NOTES TO TABLES 19, 20 & 21: MERGED CATEGORIES ARE NOT CONSIDERED IN THE CALCULATION OF AVERAGE AND MEDIAN VALUES.

ANDORRA

- Other staff working inside penal institutions refers to
 - 3 administrative staff
 - 1 security
 - 2 maintenance
 - 1 social worker

AUSTRIA**Table 19:**

- Staff not employed by prison administration is not counted in the total number of staff.

AZERBAIJAN

- According to the legislation, these data are classified as secret information.

BELGIUM

- Belgium was not able to make the division between custodial staff solely dedicated to the custody and others.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA – REPUBLIKA SRPSKA**Table 19**

- Other custodial staff are not counted in the total is not counted in the total number of staff.

BULGARIA**Table 19**

- The total number of staff corresponds to entire staff of the system, which includes the administration, prisons the detention centres and probation services.
- This is the entire staff of the system, which includes administration, prisons, detention centres and probation services.

CROATIA

- Staff working outside of the penal institutions refer to the number of staff working in the Central Office of the Prison and Probation System (prison system only).

CYPRUS

- Custodial staff are included in other staff working in the penal institutions.
Medical and paramedical staff are employed by the Ministry of Health.
Staff responsible for education activities: one employee is the coordinator of Prison Schools and he is employed by the prisons and 36 teachers responsible for adult education and vocational training are employed by the Ministry of Education and by the Prison administration.
- Also 1 social worker is employed by the Ministry of Labour, Welfare and Social Insurance.
- Staff responsible for workshops or vocational training is included in staff responsible for education activities.

CZECH REPUBLIC

- The total number of staff does not include 4 external IT specialists working at directorate general;
- The total number of staff does not include 127 civilian staff members on maternity and/or parental leave;
- The total number of staff includes 8 civilian staff members on long-term sickness leave.
- The total number of staff includes 84 uniformed staff members - reserves; Twenty-three uniformed staff members on maternity leave.

DENMARK

- Other staff includes administrative staff, middle management for uniformed and civil employees, welfare personal (Forsorg) and others.

ESTONIA**Table 19:**

- Staff working outside is not counted in the total number of staff.
- Teachers/educators, but they are not included in prison staff.
- Social workers are included on staff responsible for evaluation.
- Exact data of staff not employed by the prison administration is not accessible.

FINLAND

- Figures are the FTE equivalents calculated for the staff employed by the prison administration in the year 2021.
- Custodial staff 'other' includes whole custodial staff.

FRANCE

- Chaplains are not counted in the total number of staff.
- Staff working outside the penal institutions: Central administration, DISP (including ARPEJ), SPIP, PREJ, ATIGIP excluding workshop staff
- The total number of staff includes:
 - Executives: DSP, CSP, DPIP, DT, Attached.
 - Custodial staff solely dedicated to the custody: Supervisors, gradés and officers.
 - Custodial staff dedicated to other staff: Administrative and technical staff, excluding executives
 - Staff responsible for evaluation are counted in staff responsible for education.
 - Staff responsible for workshops or vocational training: ATIGIP staff assigned to workshops.
 - Other staff working inside penal institutions: Administrative and technical NTAs
 - Others: students in training
- FTEs not paid by the prison administration are not monitored by the Directorate of Penitentiary Administration.

GEORGIA

- The number of staff of the SPS is overlapping, since the list of activities and positions which statistics are requested does not directly fit our structure.
- The breakdown number of staff working inside the penitentiary establishments exceeds the total numbers indicated for each category for sections regarding staff working inside penal institutions, since one staff member may be responsible for several functions indicated in the section 3.1. It should also be mentioned that the employees of the other structures of SPS could be responsible for the activities/functions but they are not employed by prison administration.
- For greater clarity, we are ready to provide you with detailed information concerning each category:
 - The staff of PEs are employed by the Special Penitentiary Service. All PEs are subordinated to the Special Penitentiary Service, hence the staff is employed by the Special Penitentiary Service in a centralised manner and not the PEs administrations. The number indicated in 3.1 refers to staff employed for PEs not for the Penitentiary Department of the Special Penitentiary Service.
 - The staff of the Special Penitentiary Service working outside the penal institutions and responsible for external security (External protection and IT security Main division).
 - The staff of Penitentiary Establishments, Medical Department, Department of Resocialisation-Rehabilitation of Inmates and Division of Electronic Surveillance.
 - The staff of Penitentiary Establishments, Medical Department,
 - Department of Resocialisation-Rehabilitation of Inmates and Division of Electronic Surveillance
 - Executives refer to Directors and Deputy Directors of Pes;
 - Custodial staff: indicated number refers to staff of the Security Division, Division of Escorts and Special Events and partly of the staff of External protection and IT security Main division. Other custodial staff, responsible for security in PEs, excluding those counted in item i: Main Division of Security, Main Division of Electronic Surveillance;
 - Medical staff of the Special Penitentiary Service;
 - Staff responsible for evaluation refers to social Workers/case managers, psychologists and the workers of the Special Penitentiary Service responsible for evaluation (risk assessment);
 - Staff responsible for education refers to staff of the Special Penitentiary Service responsible for education activities;
 - Staff responsible for education activities indicated refers to staff of the Special Penitentiary Service HR division. However, together with Special Penitentiary Service, 1) LEPL Training Center of Justice is actively involved in conducting workshops/training for the staff and 2) LEPL Vocational and Educational Training Center for Inmates (VETCI) is operating to further enhance training opportunities for inmates in all Pes.
- In Georgian Penitentiary system prison staff is employed by the special Penitentiary Service.

GERMANY

- Reference date is 1 September 2021.
- Staff employed by the prison administration: 37.539,45 FTE
- Staff not employed by the prison administration: 1.738,89 FTE
- Staff working outside the penal institutions: 10,70 FTE
- Staff working in the department of prison service: 467,67 FTE
- Staff employed by the prison administration: 37.539,45 FTE
- Staff not employed by the prison administration: 1.738,89 FTE
- Staff working outside the penal institutions: 10,70 FTE
- Staff working in the department of prison service: 467,67 FTE

HUNGARY

- Staff responsible for education activities is NA because we cannot differentiate it from staff responsible for workshops or vocational training because some staff members who are responsible for workshops and vocational training are also responsible for education activities.

ICELAND**Table 19:**

- Staff not employed by prison administration is not counted in the total number of staff.
- The Prison and Probation Administration (PPA), thereof 1 Director General, Psychologists and social workers are counted here but they work both outside and inside penal institutions.
- Prisoners shall enjoy health services comparable to those generally available, as prescribed in legislation and regulations concerning prisoners. The ministry responsible for health services, subject to consultation with the PPA, shall supervise and be responsible for health services to prisoners while in prison and therefore they are not employed by the PPA.
- Additional two psychologists that work in the Prison and Probation Administration and counted in staff working outside of the penal system.
- Additional one social worker that works in the PPA as staff responsible for education activities. Educational authorities are responsible for prisoners' education in prison and therefore they are not employed by the PPA.
- Other staff refer to three employees in the kitchen, one treatment representative and 2 secretaries.

IRELAND**Table 19:**

- Sum of adult penal system and children penal system
- The percentage of staff employed by the prison administration is not exactly equal to 100% because of some rounding issues.
- GATE Training & Employment Officers: 6.2 posts filled by 8 staff
- Resettlement Coordinators: 10.4 posts filled by 11 staff.
- Two hundred and twenty whole time equivalent teaching posts in prison.
- Three librarians are employed by Dublin City Libraries and IPS funds their salaries.
- Twenty-six whole time equivalent teaching posts in juvenile institutions.

ITALY**Table 19:**

- Staff not employed by prison administration is not counted in the total number of staff.
- Medical and paramedical staff is not managed by the Penitentiary Administration in terms of a law of 2008 which shifted the competence of the prison healthcare to the National Healthcare System.
- Staff responsible for evaluation does not include the experts in psychology which are hired (in terms of art 80 of the Italian Penitentiary Act) by the prison service based on a self-employed contract of work.
- Staff responsible for education activities includes only the staff employed as "rehabilitation officer" ("educatore").
- Other staff includes all the remaining staff working in the prisons: administrative clerks, accountants, technical staff. This datum includes staff employed by other public administrations - mostly by other Departments of the Ministry of Justice and temporarily assigned to prisons and to other penitentiary facilities.

LATVIA

- **The reference date is 31 December 2021 instead of 31 January 2022.**

Table 19:

- The number of staff that is working in Central office of Latvian Prison Administration.

LIECHTENSTEIN

- **Table 19:**
- Staff not employed by prison administration is not counted in the total number of staff. It includes:
 - Book holding
 - Social Worker
 - Secretary
 - Lawyer
 - Doctor med and Dr.Psych.
 - Psychologist
 - Forensiksientist
 - Chaplain staff in sharing with the police and social dept.
 - Dept. of health

LITHUANIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The reference date is 1 January 2022 • The indicated number is the total number of people employed as a staff member (without taking into account the percentage of employment)
LUXEMBOURG
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong growth in the total number of staff due to early recruitment in view of the commissioning of the new prison in Sanem (CPU) which will be operational from 01/01/2023. • Regarding custodial staff solely dedicated to the custody, there was the temporary secondment of 23 prison officers to the Security Unit (Unisec) which is part of the State Socio-Educational Centre. • Operational since 1 November 2017, the Security Unit (Unisec) is a closed juvenile unit intended to accommodate up to 12 young residents.
MALTA
Table 19:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff not employed by prison administration is not counted in the total number of staff.
MONACO
Table 19:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are 33 supervisory positions in the organisation chart. • On 31 January 2022, 1 position was vacant pending recruitment.
MONTENEGRO
Table 19:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff not employed by prison administration is not counted in the total number of staff.
NETHERLANDS
Table 19:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The percentage of staff employed by the prison administration is not exactly equal to 100% because of some rounding issues.
NORTH MACEDONIA
Table 19:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff not employed by prison administration is not counted in the total number of staff. • Seventeen persons medical staff. Permanent present in the prisons This 17 persons are not included in 1019
NORWAY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The reference date is 1 March 2022 instead of 31 January 2022.
Table 19:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The percentage of staff employed by the prison administration is not exactly equal to 100% because of some rounding issues. • Staff numbers include administrative staff within regional administrations. • Staff numbers do not include probation officers, staff numbers does not include directorial staff (the directorate for correctional services) • Other staff refers to administrative personnel • Medical staff 123 • Educational staff 237 • Norwegian Welfare and labour service 20
POLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The reference date is 31 December 2021 instead of 31 January 2022. • All the staff is employed by the prison administration.
PORTUGAL
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The total number of staff includes staff assigned to the Prison Administration and Probation and Integration Services including those listed in SPACE II - Staff employed by or working for Probation Services as at 1 January 2022. • Other custodial staff includes prison guards working in Central Services and GISP guards who accompany the efforts of prisoners outside prisons and who intervene in conflict situations in prisons; • The medical and paramedical personnel are assigned to the Penitentiary Administration and to the Probation and Integration Services. There has been a reinforcement (+ 786) of the agreement contracts concluded directly with health professionals. • Other staff includes senior technicians, educational and social rehabilitation technicians and administrative staff, working inside and belonging to the workers' tables of the penitentiary establishments.

ROMANIA

- Executives refer to staff working in the National School for Training of Penitentiary Officers Târgu Ocna, Training and Specialization Centre for Officers Arad, Vocational Training and Recreation Centre for Penitentiary Staff Sovata, Professional Training and Recreation Centre for the Penitentiary Staff Amara, Professional Training and Recreation Centre for the Penitentiary Staff Rodbav, Hotel ""Flamingo"" Eforie Sud, Supply, Management and Repair Centre Bucharest - Jilava, National Penitentiary Administration.
- Custodial staff - Personnel who work in the security sector of the detention and penitentiary regime, and who by the nature of their professional functions/tasks come into direct contact with persons deprived of their liberty.
- Custodial staff for custody - Surveillance officers/perimeter guards.
- Custodial staff for other - Other staff in the security sector of the detention and prison system who by the nature of their professional functions/tasks come into direct contact with persons deprived of their liberty (e.g. escorts, visits, access/entry and registration of detainees in the penitentiary, intervention group/unit etc.).
- Staff from other sectors (e.g. economic and administrative, management and organisation of prisoners' work, human resources etc.).

SERBIA (REP.)**Table 19:**

- Staff not employed by prison administration is not counted in the total number of staff.

SPAIN

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

STATE ADMINISTRATION

- Medical and paramedical make reference only referred to Spanish state administration and not Catalonia.

CATALONIA

- Staff not employed by the prison administration's data referred only to the Penitentiary Administration of Catalonia

SWEDEN

- The numbers are averages for 2021.

SWITZERLAND**Table 19:**

- Staff not employed by prison administration is not counted in the total number of staff.
- Positions are expressed in full-time equivalents. A 50% position will therefore have a value of 0.5.
- It is not possible to differentiate between different staff at this level of detail.
- Executives refer to administrative staff (e.g. secretary, management...)
- Custodial staff refers to security staff (e.g. detention officers, Securitas...)
- The total number of staff cannot be directly compared to the total number of subcategories. This is because there is a 'remainder' of people working in other professions that we do not include in these 5 categories (e.g. criminologists in charge of assessment).
- In addition, some institutions, especially small ones, may not be able to subdivide the total number of staff into subcategories, as some of them may be employed in more than one task (e.g. a detention officer who is also involved in administrative tasks). These types of institutions only provide us with their total number of employees. This refers to staff employed by an external institution, but occasionally working in the institution (e.g. staff from university hospitals working in detention).

TÜRKIYE**Table 19:**

- Some data are not accessible
- The number of the prison and probation staff working in the prisons in the task area of the General Directorate of Prisons and Detention Houses is indicated. Within the framework of the provisions of the Protocol on the Regulation of Health Services in Penal Institutions between the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Health, the number of staff assigned by the Ministry of Health is not included. Furthermore since the external security is provided by the Gendarmerie Article 7 of the Law No. 2803 on the Organisation, Duties and Powers of the Gendarmerie, the number of staff working outside the prisons is not included within the total number of staff. In section Staff working outside of the penal system, since the external security is provided by the Gendarmerie Article 7 of the Law No. 2803 on the Organisation, Duties and Powers of the Gendarmerie, the number of staff working outside the prisons is not included within the total number of staff.
- Among the staff working in the penal institutions and probation directorates under the responsibility of the General Directorate of Prisons and Detention Houses; only the number of staff of the penal institutions is stated.
- In section Executives, the number of staff working in the title of; prison governors, deputy prison governors, administrative officers is indicated.
- In section Custodial staff, the number of staff in the title of; prison officers/guardians, chief prison officers/guardians is indicated. Section Other custodial staff, excluding those counted in "Other staff working inside penal institutions" section .
- In section medical and paramedical staff; medical staff, nutritionists, prison physicians, dentists, medical assistants, nurses and veterinaries are pointed out. Only permanent prison health staff is calculated. In addition to permanent prison physicians working under Ministry of Justice, within the protocol between the Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Health full-time family physicians and allied health personnel are tasked within the health services in prison.
- In section staff responsible for evaluation, the number of psychologists working in penal institutions is stated.
- In section 'Other staff working inside penal institutions', the number of staff working in the title of warehouse officials, chefs, computer operators, prison secretaries, janitors, central heating operators, architects, engineers, telephone operators, accountants, sociologists, drivers, technicians, assistant technicians, data preparation and control operators, cashiers is indicated.
- Information about staff members not employed by the prison administration is not held, as they are employed by other organisations and their information is therefore not held on our records.

UKRAINE**Table 19:**

- Staff not employed by prison administration and medical and paramedical staff is not counted in the total number of staff.

UK: ENGLAND & WALES**Table 19:**

- The percentage of staff employed by the prison administration is not exactly equal to 100% because of some rounding issues. As the figures are reported on a full-time equivalent basis, they are not whole numbers and have been rounded to 0dp in the return.
- For this bullet point below, if the total staff number is also rounded to a whole number rather than to 2dp, then it will be 58282 which then matches. We can provide the numbers with all the decimal places included if that's what preferred." "As at 31 January 2022. Taken from MOJ MI data used to publish HMPPS Quarterly Workforce Tables. <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/national-offender-management-service-workforce-statistics>
 - Staff working outside the penal institutions refer to Area Services, HMPPS HQ and National Probation Service Staff
 - Staff working inside the penal institutions refer to Youth Custody Service and Prison Service Establishment Staff
 - Executives refer to Bands 9-11 / Operational Senior Managers, Bands 6-8 / Operational Managers and Band 5 / Custodial Managers
 - Custodial staff refer to Sum of Band 4 / Supervising Officer, Band 3-4 / Prison Officer (incl specialists)/ Band 2 / Operational Support
 - Evaluation staff refer to Psychology staff

UK: NORTHERN IRELAND**Table 19:**

- The percentage of staff employed by the prison administration is not exactly equal to 100% because of some rounding issues.
- In JJC custodial staff are care workers and social workers who also complete risk assessments and workshops, etc.
- In Prison, staff responsible for Healthcare, Education, Vocational Training and Psychology Services are provided by other depts/agencies
- The above figure includes medical, education and vocational training staff who provide services but are employed by other depts/agencies

UK: SCOTLAND

- Section "Others" refers to prison administration staff working inside penal institutions.

Section 2: Flow indicators for the year 2021

PART D: ADMISSIONS AND EXITS DURING THE YEAR 2021

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

Standard definitions used in Part D

- **Admissions:** Admissions refer to all entries of inmates into penal institutions that are not related to an ongoing detention (standard definition). The counting unit is the number of admissions. This means that one inmate may have several admissions in the course of one year; for example, there will be two admissions if during the same year an inmate is detained, released after a short period of time, and then detained again.
 - It should include: (1) admissions of detainees not serving a final sentence (pre-trial detainees), (2) admissions of inmates who have been found guilty but who are not yet sentenced, and (3) admissions of inmates who have been sentenced, even if they have lodged an appeal or are within the statutory limit to do so.
 - It should exclude: (1) admissions following a transfer from one penal institution to another, (2) admissions of inmates following their removal from the institution in order to appear before a judicial authority (investigating judge, court, etc.), (3) admissions of inmates following their removal from the institution in order to be treated in a hospital, (4) admissions of inmates following a prison leave or a period of absence by permission, and (5) admissions of inmates re-arrested after an escape/abscond.
- **Rate of admissions per 100,000 inhabitants:** This indicator corresponds to the number of admissions in 2021, in relation to the average number of inhabitants on 1 January 2022.
- **Exits:** The total includes releases from penal institutions, inmates who died inside penal institutions and escapes from penal institutions.
 - It should include: (1) Exits of inmates who have been released from the penal institutions; (2) exits of inmates who died inside penal institutions, and (3) exits due to an escape/abscond from a penal institution.
 - It should exclude: (1) Transfer from one penal institution to another, (2) exits in order to appear before a judicial authority (investigative magistrate, court, etc.), (3) exits in order to be treated in a hospital, (4) placement in another penal institution that do not lead to the change of the status of the detainee/prisoner, and (5) exits corresponding to a prison leave or a period of absence with permission.
- **Release:** A release refers to the liberation of an inmate.
- **Rate of releases per 100,000 inhabitants:** This indicator corresponds to the number of releases from penal institutions in 2021, in relation to the average number of inhabitants on 1st January 2022.
- **Escape:** An escape refers to the run-away of an inmate.
- **Escapes from penal institutions:** This indicator corresponds to the number of inmates that escaped from penal institutions. If several inmates escape together, each inmate is counted separately.
- **Inmates who died inside the penal institutions:** This indicator corresponds to the number of deaths of inmates while in detention/imprisonment. In principle, figures do not include (1) inmates who died or committed suicide in community hospitals, and (2) inmates who died outside prison (e.g., during a prison leave or a period of absence by permission).
- **Turnover ratio:** The turnover ratio (estimated release rate per 100 potential releases) is defined as the ratio between the number of inmates released during the year 2021 and the number of inmates held in prison during that whole year. The latter is estimated by adding the number of persons held in penal institutions (*stock*) on 31 January 2021 (taken from the previous SPACE report and used as a proxy for the number of inmates on 1 January of that year) and the number of persons that entered penal

institutions during 2021 (*flow*). The Turnover Ratio (**TR**) is calculated as follows:

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

- **Mortality rate per 10 000 inmates:** The mortality rate per 10 000 inmates is calculated by dividing the total number of inmates who died in 2021 by the total number of inmates on 31 January 2022 (used as a proxy for the prison population in 2021) and multiplying the result by 10 000.
- **Suicide rate per 10 000 inmates:** The suicide rate per 10 000 inmates is calculated by dividing the total number of inmates who committed suicide in 2021 by the total number of inmates on 31 January 2022 (used as a proxy for the prison population in 2021) and multiplying the result by 10 000.
- **Rate of escapes per 10 000 inmates:** The rate of escapes per 10 000 inmates is calculated by dividing the total number of inmates who escaped in 2021 by the total number of inmates on 31 January 2022 (used as a proxy for the prison population in 2021) and multiplying the result by 10 000.

¹⁶ *R* is the number of releases during the whole year 2021.

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

¹⁸ *E* is the number of admissions during the whole year 2021.

Table 22: Compliance with the standard definition of *Admissions*¹⁹

Country	Does your definition match the instructions provided?	Comments
Albania	Yes	
Andorra	Yes	
Armenia	Yes	There are no data concerning to entries at our service.
Austria	Yes	
Azerbaijan	Yes	
Belgium	Yes	
BH: BiH (total)		
BH: BiH (st. level)		
BH: Fed. BiH		
BH: Rep. Srpska	Yes	
Bulgaria	Yes	
Croatia	Yes	
Cyprus		
Czech Rep.	Yes	
Denmark	Yes	
Estonia	Yes	
Finland	Yes	
France	Yes	
Georgia	Yes	
Germany	Yes	Source: Federal Statistical Office (ed.), Bestand der Gefangenen und Verwahrten in den deutschen Justizvollzugsanstalten nach ihrer Unterbringung auf Haftplätzen des geschlossenen und offenen Vollzugs
Greece	Yes	
Hungary	Yes	
Iceland	Yes	
Ireland	Yes	
Italy	Yes	
Latvia	No	Data is not collected in that way
Liechtenstein	Yes	
Lithuania	Yes	
Luxembourg	Yes	
Malta	Yes	
Moldova	Yes	
Monaco	Yes	
Montenegro	Yes	
Netherlands	No	Entries following an escape/abscond are part of our entries.
North Macedonia	Yes	
Norway	Yes	
Poland	Yes	
Portugal	Yes	

¹⁹ See the definition above (Standard definitions used in Part D).

Country	Does your definition match the instructions provided?	Comments
Romania	Yes	
San Marino		
Serbia (Rep.)	Yes	
Slovak Rep.	Yes	
Slovenia	Yes	
Spain (total)	Yes	
Spain (State Adm.)		
Spain (Catalonia)	Yes	
Sweden	No	<p>In the Swedish justice system, a person who has been found guilty has also been sentenced. Therefore, the inclusion criteria b.2) is not applicable.</p> <p>Admissions of persons who have been sentenced and have lodged an appeal or are within the statutory time limit to do so cannot be included, since data does not give possibility to separate them from all persons who have been sentenced.</p> <p>4.0 Admissions of prisoners not serving a final sentence is included in 4.0. Included in admissions of inmates not serving a final sentence are only persons who are remand prisoners, i.e. where there is a court decision to be placed on remand. Persons who are apprehended by the police or arrested (which is decided by the prosecutor) are not included since these figures are not available. Arrested and apprehended are included in the group of "inmates not serving a final sentence" throughout the rest of the questionnaire.</p>
Switzerland	No	<p>We record every admission, in all institutions. This means, for example, that if the person is transferred once to another institution, then he or she will be admitted twice. It is not possible to differentiate all admissions according to the types described above.</p>
Türkiye	Yes	
Ukraine	Yes	
UK: England & Wales	Yes	<p>Remand admissions: 46,515. Recall admissions (admissions following revocation of licence/probation): 21,214. Sentenced admissions: 42,140. Non-criminal admissions: 246.</p> <p>Source Tables A2.4, A2.7, A2.11 and A2.12; Offender Management Statistics Quarterly (OMSQ) October to December 2021 (Prison receptions: 2021) https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1071786/Receptions_2021.ods</p>
UK: Northern Ireland	Yes	<p>These figures relate to the 2021/22 financial year</p>
UK: Scotland	No	<p>An admission here is counted as an individual appearing in custody when they were not present the day before.</p>

Table 23: Admissions into penal institutions by type of admission (during 2021) (numbers & percentages).

Country	Population of the country on 1 st January 2022	Admissions											Rate of admissions per 100,000 inhabitants
		Total	Of which										
			before final sentence		after revocation or suspension of a conditional release or probation		following a transfer from a foreign country to your country				Admissions of sentenced prisoners		
			number	%	number	%	Total		Of which		number	%	
							number	%	number	%			
Variable code	3A	23A	23B	23C	23D	23E	23F	23G	23H	23I	23J	23K	23L
	See Table 3		% of 23A	% of 23A		% of 23A		% of 23A	%23F	23A-23B	% of 23A	23A/3A*100,000	
Albania	2 866 374	4 183	3 995	95.5	112	2.7	76	1.8	76	100.0	188	4.5	145.9
Andorra	77 463	140	27	19.3	46	32.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	113	80.7	180.7
Armenia	2 971 966	NA	NA	***	NA	***	8	***	0	0.0	NA	***	***
Austria	9 066 710	8 630	6 541	75.8	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	2 089	24.2	95.2
Azerbaijan	10300205	9845	9811	99.7	NA	***	31	0.3	1	3.2	34	0.3	95.6
Belgium	11 668 278	17 681	9 987	56.5	NA	***	305	1.7	269	88.2	7 694	43.5	151.5
BH: BiH (total)													
BH: BiH (st. level)													
BH: Fed. BiH													
BH: Rep. Srpska	1 136 274	1 873	0	0.0	0	0.0	18	1.0	0	0.0	1 873	100.0	164.8
Bulgaria	6 844 597	13 106	1 385	10.6	NA	***	12	0.1	NA	***	11 721	89.4	191.5
Croatia	4 059 286	8 495	NA	***	NA	***	11	0.1	8	72.7	NA	***	209.3
Cyprus	1 223 387	7 328	825	11.3	3	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0	6 503	88.7	599.0
Czech Rep.	10 736 784	9 567	3 541	37.0	NA	***	24	0.3	23	95.8	6 026	63.0	89.1
Denmark	5 834 950	8 928	NA	***	29	0.3	NA	***	0	***	NA	***	153.0
Estonia	1 321 910	1 577	1 051	66.6	397	25.2	4	0.3	3	75.0	526	33.4	119.3
Finland	5 554 960	4 294	2 100	48.9	NA	***	19	0.4	16	84.2	2 194	51.1	77.3
France	65 584 518	76 934	61 536	80.0	NA	***	NA	***	0	***	15 398	20.0	117.3
Georgia	3 968 738	8 052	7 420	92.2	220	2.7	1	0.0	1	100.0	632	7.8	202.9
Germany	83 883 596	150 897	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	***	***	179.9
Greece	10 316 637	6 868	2 935	42.7	276	4.0	5	0.1	6	120.0	3 933	57.3	66.6
Hungary	9 606 259	20734	4799	23.1	5	0.0	NA	***	NA	***	15935	76.9	215.8
Iceland	345 393	291	125	43.0	24	8.2	2	0.7	2	100.0	166	57.0	84.3
Ireland	5 020 199	6 235	2 639	42.3	NA	***	0	0.0	0	0.0	3 596	57.7	124.2
Italy	60 262 770	36 539	26 922	73.7	NA	***	NA	***	0	0.0	9 617	26.3	60.6
Latvia	1 848 837	NAP	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP
Liechtenstein	38 387	50	50	100.0	0	0.0	4	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	130.3
Lithuania	2 661 708	5 888	2 041	34.7	113	1.9	75	1.3	61	81.3	3 847	65.3	221.2
Luxembourg	642 371	957	746	78.0	13	1.4	82	8.6	NA	***	211	22.0	149.0

Country	Population of the country on 1 st January 2022	Admissions											Rate of admissions per 100,000 inhabitants
		Total	Of which										
			before final sentence		after revocation or suspension of a conditional release or probation		following a transfer from a foreign country to your country				Admissions of sentenced prisoners		
			number	%	number	%	Total		Of which		number	%	
number	%	number					%	from an EU country to your country					
Variable code	3A	23A	23B	23C	23D	23E	23F	23G	23H	23I	23J	23K	23L
	See Table 3			% of 23A		% of 23A		% of 23A		%23F	23A-23B	% of 23A	23A/3A*100,000
Malta	444 033	867	493	56.9	15	1.7	NAP	***	NAP	***	374	43.1	195.3
Moldova	4 013 171	2 771	2 734	98.7	0	0.0	37	1.3	2	5.4	37	1.3	69.0
Monaco	39 783	63	48	76.2	0	0.0	1	1.6	1	100.0	15	23.8	158.4
Montenegro	627 950	1 482	662	44.7	0	0.0	17	1.1	5	29.4	820	55.3	236.0
Netherlands	17 211 447	24 775	12 144	49.0	NA	***	219	0.9	NA	***	12 631	51.0	143.9
North Macedonia	2 081 304	2 448	190	7.8	10	0.4	24	1.0	8	33.3	2 258	92.2	117.6
Norway	5 511 370	5 588	1 992	35.6	15	0.3	0	0.0	NAP	***	3 596	64.4	101.4
Poland	37 739 785	86 135	NAP	***	NAP	***	641	0.7	47	7.3	NAP	***	228.2
Portugal	10 140 570	4 551	2 309	50.7	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	2 242	49.3	44.9
Romania	19 031 335	11 952	5 920	49.5	NA	***	872	7.3	694	79.6	6 032	50.5	62.8
San Marino	34 085												
Serbia (Rep.)	6 797 105	20 198	7 475	37.0	5	0.0	16	0.1	42	262.5	12 723	63.0	297.2
Slovak Rep.	5 460 193	7 732	2 985	38.6	NA	***	81	1.0	NA	***	4 747	61.4	141.6
Slovenia	2 078 034	2 069	700	33.8	NA	***	8	0.4	8	100.0	1 369	66.2	99.6
Spain (total)	46 719 142	32 834	17 792	54.2	447	1.4	59	0.2	49	83.1	15 042	45.8	70.3
Spain (State Adm.)	39 196 546	27 767	14 067	50.7	412	1.5	59	0.2	49	83.1	13 700	49.3	70.8
Spain (Catalonia)	7 522 596	5 067	3 725	73.5	35	0.7	NAP	***	NAP	***	1 342	26.5	67.4
Sweden	10 218 971	19 321	9 840	50.9	NA	***	86	0.4	30	34.9	9 481	49.1	189.1
Switzerland	8 773 637	42 620	14 017	32.9	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	28 603	67.1	485.8
Türkiye	85 561 976	357 008	81 590	22.9	51 622	14.5	36	0.0	8	22.2	275 418	77.1	417.3
Ukraine	40 997 698	20 676	NA	***	NA	***	83	0.4	34	41.0	NA	***	50.4
UK: England & Wales	59 788 501	110 115	46 515	42.2	21 214	19.3	NA	***	NA	***	63 600	57.8	184.2
UK: Northern Ireland	1 924 873	3 801	3 008	79.1	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	793	20.9	197.5
UK: Scotland	5 538 000	10 602	8 850	83.5	NAP	***	NAP	***	NA	***	1 752	16.5	191.4
Average	14 052 562			52.3		4.9		1.2		57.3		47.7	164.7
Median	5 538 000			49.0		1.0		0.4		56.8		51.0	147.5
Minimum	34 085			0		0		0		0		0	44.9
Maximum	85 561 976			100		33		8.6		262.5		100	599.0

Notes – Tables 23

ARMENIA

- There are no data concerning to entries accessible to the Armenian prison administration.
- Concerning inmates transferred from a foreign country: 6 inmates were from Russian Federation, 1 from Republic of Belarus and 1 from the USA.

BELGIUM

- In 15 cases, the foreign country is not recorded in the database of the prison administration of Belgium.

BULGARIA

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

CYPRUS

- The total number includes 1552 in the Prison institution and 5776 in police stations.

ESTONIA

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

GERMANY

- Source: Federal Statistical Office (ed.), Bestand der Gefangenen und Verwahrten in den deutschen Justizvollzugsanstalten nach ihrer Unterbringung auf Haftplätzen des geschlossenen und offenen Vollzugs

IRELAND

- The total number includes 102 admissions to juvenile institutions.

ITALY

- Includes not surveyed and prisoners waiting for their first-instance judgement, appellants and persons having lodged an appeal at the Court of Cassation.
- Nine thousand five hundred and forty-one persons (9541) entered are finally sentenced and 76 are internees.

MONTENEGRO

- During 2021, the Administration for the Execution of Criminal Sanctions are admissioned 1,482 persons (662 in custody, 820 serving prison terms).
- Number of admissions after transfer from abroad to Montenegro - 17 persons, all convicted persons (5 convicted persons were received from EU countries).

NETHERLANDS

- Entries following an escape/abscond are part of our entries.
- Admission following a transfer from a foreign country from the EU is not separately visible in our system. Everything is included in the general category.

SPAIN

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

STATE ADMINISTRATION

- The number of admissions following a transfer from a foreign country only referred to Spanish state administration and not Catalonia.

SWEDEN

- In the Swedish justice system, a person who has been found guilty has also been sentenced. Therefore the inclusion criteria for conditional releases are not applicable.
- Admissions of persons who have been sentenced and have lodged an appeal or are within the statutory time limit to do so cannot be included, since data does not give the possibility to separate them from all persons who have been sentenced.
- Admissions of prisoners not serving a final sentence is included in the Table. Included in admissions of inmates not serving a final sentence are only persons who are remand prisoners, i.e. where there is a court decision to be placed on remand. Persons who are apprehended by the police or arrested (which is decided by the prosecutor) are not included since these figures are not available. Arrested and apprehended are included in the group of "inmates not serving a final sentence" throughout the rest of the questionnaire.
- Admissions before the final sentence: Included in the reported figure are persons who are remand prisoners, i.e. where there is a court decision to be placed on remand. Persons who are apprehended by the police or arrested (which is decided by the prosecutor) are not included since these figures are not available. Arrested and apprehended are included in the group of "inmates not serving a final sentence" throughout the rest of the questionnaire.
- Admissions following a transfer from a foreign country regard admission into prisons. The requested admissions are not available for pre-trial detainees.

SWITZERLAND

- We record every admission, in all institutions. This means, for example, that if the person is transferred once to another institution, then he/she will be admitted twice. It is not possible to differentiate all admissions according to the types described above.
- The admissions before final sentences are all admissions to pre-trial detention or detention on security grounds and early execution of the sentence or measure.

TÜRKIYE

- Total number of admissions after revocation or suspension of probation is counted. Total number of admissions after revocation or suspension of conditional release is not accessible.

UKRAINE

- The reference date is 1 January 2022 instead of 31 January 2022.

UK: ENGLAND & WALES

- Remand admissions: 46,515
- Recall admissions (admissions following revocation of licence/probation): 21,214
- Sentenced admissions: 42,140
- Non-criminal admissions: 246
- Source Tables A2.4, A2.7, A2.11 and A2.12; Offender Management Statistics Quarterly (OMSQ) October to December 2021 (Prison receptions: 2021)
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1071786/Receptions_2021.ods

UK: NORTHERN IRELAND

- These figures relate to the 2021/22 financial year

UK: SCOTLAND

- An admission here is counted as an individual appearing in custody when they were not present the day before.

Table 24: Compliance with the instructions concerning the Section on *Exits*²⁰

Country	Compliance with the definition of:				Comments
	(1) exits	(2) releases	(3) inmates who died inside penal institutions	(4) escapes	
Albania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Andorra	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Armenia	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	<p>1) The total number of exits from penal institutions is the sum of the exits of inmates who have been released from the penal institutions, exits of inmates who died inside penal institutions and exits following an escape/abscond. The number of exits following an escape/abscond includes 13 deaths of prisoners."</p> <p>2) During the whole year 2021, the total number of releases of sentenced prisoners is 439, of which 182 (early conditional releases) and 202 persons have been released from prison after serving a full sentence. As well as some prisoners (10-under amnesties, 2-individual pardon, 12-health reasons, 11-public works, 1- the sentencing was delayed) have been released from penitentiary institutions.</p> <p>4) The definition "escape" or the way of counting "escapes" does not match to the same definition used in our legislation, as the number of escapes or the attempts of escapes but not the number of persons are being taken into consideration. During the whole year of 2021: In 1 case 1 sentenced prisoners escaped from the "Artik" penitentiary institution (from the open type of correctional facility).</p> <p>In 1 case 1 inmate not serving a final sentence under the medical treatment escaped from the civilian hospital.</p> <p>All escaped inmates have been found.</p>
Austria	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	
Azerbaijan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	<p>2) Concerning other releases of sentenced prisoners: 475 persons were pardoned, 5 persons were released due to illness and 42 persons on other grounds (by the decision of the Supreme Court, punishments of aforementioned 42 prisoners were replaced by a lighter punishment such as conditional probation, fine, correctional work, community work, etc.)</p> <p>Concerning releases of unknown inmates: 2.704 persons were released by the amnesty act of 05.11.2021.</p>
Belgium	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	<p>1) Exits of inmates who died inside penal institutions and exits following an escape/abscond are excluded from the figures</p> <p>2) The total number of releases inmates not serving a final sentence does not include foreign inmates not serving a final sentence who are transferred to another land.</p> <p>4) We have noticed that the number of inmates who died inside penal institutions for the year 2020, given in "SPACE I - 2021" actually include the inmates who died outside penal institutions. Thus, there cannot be deducted there was a fall of the number of cases from 48 in 2020 to 19 in 2021.</p>
BH: BiH (total)					
BH: BiH (st. level)					
BH: Fed. BiH					
BH: Rep. Srpska		Yes	Yes	Yes	
Bulgaria	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Croatia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	4) Three escapes from semi-open penitentiaries, while the rest of the escapes are due to abuse of the privilege of release and not returning from an approved break in the execution of the prison sentence, while there were no escapes during the execution.
Cyprus			Yes		2) Releases of sentenced prisoners released under unconditional releases refer to inmates that they have completed their sentence. Releases of unknown inmates concern natural causes of death
Czech Rep.	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	<p>2) The total number of releases of sentenced prisoners includes 6 clients of protective forensic detention facilities.</p> <p>The total number of releases of sentenced prisoners includes one client of protective forensic detention.</p>

²⁰ See the definitions above (Standard definitions used in Part D).

Country	Compliance with the definition of:				Comments
	(1) exits	(2) releases	(3) inmates who died inside penal institutions	(4) escapes	
					<p>Releases of unknown inmates includes deaths and releases related to health reasons (deaths, includes both inmates serving and not serving final sentences).</p> <p>4) The Prison Service of the Czech Republic only counts as an escape the act when an inmate overcomes/gets over a physical security barrier/obstacle.</p> <p>Leaving an external workshop or not coming back to prison from a prison leave is not considered an escape.</p>
Denmark	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	<p>2) Only releases by convicted prisoners are counted.</p> <p>Remanded prisoners who have been released by the police by a court decision are not counted under 5.0.</p> <p>4) Escapes absconded and death in prison are not counted in the total number of exits.</p> <p>Other releases of sentenced are two pardoned individuals</p>
Estonia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	<p>4) The figure does not include the incident where an inmate did not return to open prison after being granted the permit for a prison leave. Prison officers arrested the inmate on the next day.</p>
Finland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	<p>2) Unconditional releases include fine defaulters (290).</p> <p>4) In addition, three persons escaped during escorted prison leave and 18 persons absconded from rehabilitation outside prison.</p> <p>Data does not include failure to return in time from prison leave. "</p>
France	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	<p>2) This includes the release of prisoners (convicted, remanded) as well as deaths and escapes of prisoners.</p> <p>The total number of releases of sentenced prisoners: these persons have been definitively sentenced.</p> <p>The total number of releases of unknown inmates: these persons are convicted but it is not known whether the conviction is final (e.g. suspended sentence following pre-trial detention but no information on a possible appeal decision).</p> <p>3) Among the 272 deaths, there is one homicide, 112 suicides, 52 deaths due to another cause, 107 deaths with unknown cause.</p> <p>4) Only a very small proportion of these escapes correspond to runaways from institutions. Most of them correspond to the non-return to detention of prisoners undergoing sentence adjustment.</p> <p>Closed establishments include detention centres, penitentiary centres, establishments for minors, remand centres and prisons.</p> <p>Other types of establishments include semi-liberty centres.</p> <p>It is not possible to identify the semi-liberty wards of penitentiary centres: persons who escape from these wards are counted with closed establishments.</p>
Georgia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Germany	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	<p>Source: Federal Statistical Office (ed.), Bestand der Gefangenen und Verwahrten in den deutschen Justizvollzugsanstalten nach ihrer Unterbringung auf Haftplätzen des geschlossenen und offenen Vollzugs.</p> <p>Source: Federal Statistical Office (ed.), Bestand der Gefangenen und Verwahrten in den deutschen Justizvollzugsanstalten nach ihrer Unterbringung auf Haftplätzen des geschlossenen und offenen Vollzugs.</p> <p>2) The total number of releases of sentenced prisoners released under no condition are released due to the end of the sentence.</p> <p>The total number of releases of sentenced prisoners released under condition: according to sect. 57, 57a StGB, sect. 88, 89 JGG release from preventive detention and clemency cases.</p> <p>The total number of releases of sentenced prisoners releases according to sect. 456a stop.</p> <p>Other releases of sentenced prisoners: postponement of enforcement of sentence according to sect. 45 BtMG</p> <p>Data regarding the year 2020, as data for 2021 is not yet available.</p> <p>3) Source: Federal Office of Justice, Todesfälle (Deaths in prison).</p> <p>Data regarding the year 2020, as data for 2021 is not yet available.</p> <p>4) Source: Federal Office of Justice, Entweichungen (Escapes from prison)."</p>
Greece	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Hungary	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Iceland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Ireland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	<p>1) The total number of exits includes 85 exits from juvenile institutions. 12 of 85 exists from Juvenile were transferred to an Adult Prison</p>

Country	Compliance with the definition of:				Comments
	(1) exits	(2) releases	(3) inmates who died inside penal institutions	(4) escapes	
					3) No inquests held on deaths that occurred in Year 2021
Italy	No	No	Yes	No	1)The counting unit is the exit and not the individual subject. 2)The total number of unknown inmates that were released includes internees. Releases of inmates not serving a final sentence does not include persons under house arrest. Includes the cases where the deed was accomplished inside the prison, although the death occurs outside the prison. Releases of unknown inmates also includes deaths for natural causes. 4)The counting unit is the escape. The total number of sentenced prisoners includes absconds from bonus leaves, from prison leaves, from work outside prison, from semi liberty and from permission to leave for internees"
Latvia	No	No	Yes	Yes	Reference date is 31 December 2021. 1)Data is not collected in that way 4) On 8 November 2021, there was an escape from Jēkabpils prison (semi-closed prison), the prisoner was caught.
Liechtenstein	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1)The difference is built between 2020 and 2021, the persons crossed over into 2021 were not released.
Lithuania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1)Releases of Unknown inmates includes 2 inmates discharge from the sentence due to illness, 2 inmates resentencing after the procedure of appeal, 4 resentencing after the procedure of cassation, 15 suspended sentence (for a juvenile–5); 4)Under legislation adopted in July 2020, all persons sentenced to up to one year's imprisonment are sent to open colonies. Under this principle, open colonies are reserved for people with multiple convictions who abuse their rights.
Luxembourg	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	4)At CPL, there were no escape in 2021. At CPG, there were 3 escapes in 2021. Not returning from semi-freedom: 5 cases. Not returning from the leave: 7 cases. No return of the Sunday outing: 14 cases.
Malta	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Moldova	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1)Three inmates from juvenile prison and 1 from semi-closed prison.
Monaco	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Montenegro	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	3)During 2021, 9 persons deprived of liberty died, 1 of them in the Administration for Execution of Criminal Sanctions, and 8 in Clinic centre of Montenegro. One death was a suicide. 4)When using the benefits, 2 convicted persons did not return back to prison, while 1 person escaped from the Special Hospital for Psychiatry in Dobrota-Kotor.
Netherlands	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	2)Concerning the total number of releases of sentenced inmates, if someone is leaving prison under Electronic Monitoring, this is not seen as a 'release' in our systems. Concerning sentenced prisoners released under conditions, in total in 2021 there were 1094 people released early of which 746 left prison with special conditions. The total number of prisoners released under conditions also includes two inmates waiting for extradition. 4)Absconds (including not returning - on time - from leave or withdrawal from a penitentiary program that takes place outside of prison).
North Macedonia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2)86 persons did not come back in a prison after leaving the prison with permission + 50 normal escapes.
Norway	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Poland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	4)The category "unknown/other" includes the category "punished".
Portugal	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	4)Of the 11 prisoners who escaped, one was in the open inward regime (OIR), one was in the open outward regime and four were outside the prison, albeit under supervision
Romania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	3)The Romanian definition of "deaths" includes the total number of prisoners who died while serving a custodial sentence, according to the place of death: - prison establishments (penitentiaries, prison hospitals, detention centres, educational centres) - hospitals of the public health network;

Country	Compliance with the definition of:				Comments
	(1) exits	(2) releases	(3) inmates who died inside penal institutions	(4) escapes	
					- prisoners who died outside prison.
San Marino					
Serbia (Rep.)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Slovak Rep.	No	Yes	Yes	No	2)In Slovakia, the counting unit is not the number of released persons but the number of releases (as the same person may be theoretically released several times in the course of one year). 4)When an inmate leaves an unguarded workplace out of the prison, from our point of view it is not considered as a standard escape. Despite this fact, we included this data to total number of persons who escaped from other types of institutions.
Slovenia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Spain (total)	No	Yes	Yes	No	1)The total number of exits reflects the number of exits, not persons, since one person can have several exits during the course of one year. 2)Other releases of sentenced prisoners concern only data for Catalonia 4)We understand by other types of institutions: open regime centres or custody in transfers, hospital, courts, etc.
Spain (State Administration)		Yes	Yes		
Spain (Catalonia)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Sweden	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	1)Exits of inmates not serving a final sentence are not available. Exits following an escape/abscond are not included. The normal case is that inmates who escapes/absconds are found and admitted back to prison continuing serving the sentence. These inmates are included once they are released or dies inside prison. 2)Releases of inmates not serving a final sentence are not available, but they are included in the total number of exits. Exits of inmates who died inside prison are not included in the reported numbers of exits. It is not possible to exclude the number of inmates who died inside remand prisons who are detained for other reasons than suspicion of crime, for example inmates taken in custody awaiting deportation. Therefore, these inmates are included in the number of inmates who died inside penal institutions. 4)It is not possible to exclude the number of inmates who escaped from remand prisons who are detained for other reasons than suspicion of crime, for example inmates taken in custody awaiting deportation. Therefore, the number of these inmates who escaped is included. Inmates who escaped during an administrative transfer or during authorised short-term absence are included in total number of inmates who escaped from penal institutions and in b) Please indicate the total number of inmates who escaped from other types of institutions.
Switzerland	No	No	Yes	Yes	2)Releases from prisons are not collected in the Deprivation of Liberty Survey (DFS). 3)It is not possible to distinguish between natural deaths and homicides or by gender. 4)Escapes from a closed institution includes escapes from a closed institution for deprivation of liberty or from a closed unit of an open institution Escapes from other types of institutions includes escapes from an open institution, from an open section of a closed institution, from an unsecured workplace, on an accompanied outing, on leave (e.g. transport)
Türkiye	No	No	Yes	Yes	2)The number is counted by considering the incidents. So the same person has been counted more than once in the course of one year. In the concept of Turkish execution system, in addition to conditional release, it is possible for the good conduct inmates to be released early within the scope of the probation system before conditional release. While determining the conditional release figures, the analyses within this scope were also included in the conditional release figures. The Turkish prison administration have 3 types of prisons: closed, high security closed prisons and open institutions (open prisons and juvenile education institutions). 4)In open prisons and juvenile education institutions, according to the legislation, there is not an obstacle for escape. With it, there is no staff for

Country	Compliance with the definition of:				Comments
	(1) exits	(2) releases	(3) inmates who died inside penal institutions	(4) escapes	
					security outside. Inmates staying in open institutions are permitted to go outside regularly, also they could go to their school and maintain their education outside without staff. In this case, if an inmate leaves the open institution and does not come back, it is not supposed as an escape action. On the other hand, in terms of the current legislation inmates who have left the institution without any permission, expose to disciplinary punishment.
Ukraine	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
UK: England & Wales	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	<p>2)Total releases: 47,014 "Source: Table A3.1, Offender Management Statistics Quarterly October to December 2021 (Prison Releases 2021) https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1071787/Releases_2021.ods"</p> <p>4)No escapes from prison establishments in 2021, all escapes were from prison escorts</p>
UK: Northern Ireland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	<p>These figures relate to the 2021/22 financial year 3) Causes of deaths in custody for 2021 are not yet established</p>
UK: Scotland					<p>1)An exit here is counted if and only if an individual present on an earlier day is subsequently absent from the prisoner roll. It may therefore include individuals removed to court then placed on bail, transfers to prison establishments outside of Scotland, removal to hospital where those occur for one or more nights, or permitted leave of absence where that period is of one night or longer.</p> <p>3)Enumeration of deaths by suicide based on a response in parliament, prior to Fatal Accident Enquiry outcomes. These are therefore better termed "Apparent suicides in custody" and are subject to change at the conclusion of any enquiries.</p> <p>4)The SPS definition of a person who escapes from custody could either be; where a prisoner breaches a security perimeter; breaches a security barrier; or evades a secure escort and the escapee is out of sight of the escorting officers. However, as the question asks about escapes from a 'penal institution' in 2021, SPS can confirm that there were no escapes from an establishment.</p>

Table 25: Exits of penal institutions by type (during 2021) (numbers, rate & percentages)

Country	Exits								
	Total (number of exits)	Of which							Rate of exits (per 100,000 inhabitants)
		Releases			Inmates who died inside penal institutions		Escapes		
		number	%	rate per 100,000 inhabitants	number	%	number	%	
Variable code	25A	25B	25C % of 25A	25D 25B/3A*100'000	25E	25F % of 25A	25G	25H % of 25 A	25I 25A/3A*100'000
Albania	3 773	3 765	99.8	133.1	8	0.2	0	0.0	131.6
Andorra	145	145	100.0	187.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	187.2
Armenia	1 072	1 059	98.8	35.7	5	0.5	1	0.1	36.1
Austria	8 817	8 680	98.4	97.2	46	0.5	91	1.0	97.2
Azerbaijan	9 321	9 163	98.3	90.6	142	1.5	0	0.0	90.5
Belgium	16 812	7 323	43.6	63.3	19	0.1	9	0.1	144.1
BH: BiH (total)									
BH: BiH (st. level)									
BH: Fed. BiH									
BH: Rep. Srpska	1 865	1 862	99.8	163.9	3	0.2	0	0.0	164.1
Bulgaria	12 954	12 954	99.6	187.3	55	0.4	NA	***	189.3
Croatia	7 761	7 696	99.2	190.7	31	0.4	34	0.4	191.2
Cyprus	907	905	99.8	101.0	2	0.2	0	0.0	74.1
Czech Rep.	10 348	10 315	99.7	96.4	32	0.3	1	0.0	96.4
Denmark	5 950	5 894	99.1	100.9	9	0.2	47	0.8	102.0
Estonia	1 777	1 768	99.5	132.9	9	0.5	0	0.0	134.4
Finland	4 304	4 222	98.1	76.3	6	0.1	76	1.8	77.5
France	63 166	62 160	98.4	92.2	272	0.4	734	1.2	96.3
Georgia	7 980	7 972	99.9	200.3	8	0.1	0	0.0	201.1
Germany	137 145	45 855	33.4	55.1	238	0.2	248	0.2	163.5
Greece	5 802	5 781	99.6	54.1	15	0.3	6	0.1	56.2
Hungary	17 096	17 028	99.6	175.0	68	0.4	4	0.0	178.0
Iceland	254	253	99.6	68.6	1	0.4	0	0.0	73.5
Ireland	6 171	6 171	100.0	123.2	8	0.1	23	0.4	122.9
Italy	40 206	39 997	99.5	67.5	149	0.4	60	0.1	66.7
Latvia	NAP	0	***	***	26	***	1	***	***
Liechtenstein	38	19	50.0	48.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	99.0
Lithuania	4 161	4 093	98.4	146.4	19	0.5	49	1.2	156.3
Luxembourg	982	952	96.9	150.0	1	0.1	29	3.0	152.9
Malta	1 018	1 017	99.9	197.1	1	0.1	0	0.0	229.3
Moldova	2 787	2 742	98.4	68.1	41	1.5	4	0.1	69.4
Monaco	63	63	100.0	157.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	158.4
Montenegro	1 377	1 373	99.7	221.2	1	0.1	3	0.2	219.3
Netherlands	24 764	24 515	99.0	140.3	18	0.7	231	0.9	143.9
North Macedonia	1 960	1 764	90.0	85.3	1	0.1	50	2.6	94.2
Norway	5 123	5 109	99.7	94.8	7	0.1	7	0.1	93.0
Poland	82 219	82 091	99.8	216.9	127	0.2	1	0.0	217.9
Portugal	4 439	4 375	98.6	42.5	53	1.2	11	0.2	43.8
Romania	10 194	10 130	99.4	52.8	60	0.6	4	0.0	53.6
San Marino									
Serbia (Rep.)	20 021	12 366	61.8	180.0	65	0.3	NA	***	294.6
Slovak Rep.	6 303	6 269	99.5	114.8	34	0.5	0	0.0	115.4
Slovenia	2 100	2 094	99.7	99.3	6	0.3	0	0.0	101.1
Spain (total)	31 912	31 747	99.5	67.0	141	0.4	24	0.1	68.3
Spain (State Adm.)	26 694	26 552	99.5	67.0	125	0.5	17	0.1	68.1
Spain (Catalonia)	5 218	5 195	99.6	67.1	16	0.3	7	0.1	69.4
Sweden	9 156	9 010	98.4	86.8	4	0.0	142	1.6	89.6
Switzerland	NA	NA	***	***	17	***	117	***	***
Türkiye	329 105	328 999	100.0	393.5	101	0.0	5	0.0	384.6
Ukraine	20 460	20 102	98.3	48.5	340	1.7	18	0.1	49.9
UK: England & Wales		47 014		79.1	371		10		
UK: Northern Ireland	2 764	2 683	97.1	140.0	5	0.2	0	0.0	143.6
UK: Scotland	10 612	10 612	100.0	192.4	53	0.5	0	0.0	191.6
Average			94.4	121.4		0.4		0.4	131.4
Median			99.5	100.1		0.3		0.06	115.4
Minimum			33.4	35.7		0.0		0.0	36.1
Maximum			100.0	393.5		1.7		3.0	384.6

Table 26: Releases from penal institutions during 2021 (numbers & percentages)

Country	Total number of exits	Releases		Of which																	
				Releases of detainees not serving a final sentence		Releases of sentenced prisoners														Unknown/ other releases	
						Total		Of which													
								unconditional releases		conditional releases				other releases							
number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%				
Variable code	25 A	25B	25C	26A	26B	26C	26D	26E	26F	26G	26H	26I	26J	26K	26L	26M	26N	26K	26N		
	see table 25	see table 25	see table 25		% of 25B		% of 25B		% of 26C		% of 26C		% of 26C		% of 26K		% of 26C		% of 25B		
Albania	3773	3765	99.8	2480	65.9	1285	34.1	663	51.6	535	41.6	87	6.8	84	96.6	0	0.0	0	0.0		
Andorra	145	145	100.0	19	13.1	126	86.9	111	88.1	15	11.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0		
Armenia	1072	1059	98.8	620	58.5	439	41.5	NA	***	NA	***	19	4.3	0	0.0	NA	***	0	0.0		
Austria	8817	8680	98.4	2657	30.6	6023	69.4	2386	39.6	3315	55.0	203	3.4	NA	***	119	2.0	NA	***		
Azerbaijan	9321	9163	98.3	1280	14.0	5179	56.5	3147	60.8	1490	28.8	20	0.4	0	0.0	522	10.1	2704	29.5		
Belgium	16812	7323	43.6	7071	96.6	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	252	3.4		
BH: BiH (total)																					
BH: BiH (st. level)																					
BH: Fed. BiH																					
BH: Rep. Srpska	1865	1862	99.8	232	12.5	1630	87.5	1515	92.9	110	6.7	5	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0		
Bulgaria	12954	12899	99.6	8102	62.8	4797	37.2	4138	86.3	659	13.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0		
Croatia	7761	7696	99.2	5860	76.1	1836	23.9	1164	63.4	620	33.8	3	0.2	3	100.0	49	2.7	0	0.0		
Cyprus	907	905	99.8	326	36.0	579	64.0	261	45.1	318	54.9	3	0.5	2	66.7	0	0.0	0	0.0		
Czech Rep.	10348	10315	99.7	1143	11.1	9047	87.7	5712	63.1	2988	33.0	222	2.5	NA	***	NA	***	125	1.2		
Denmark	5950	5894	99.1	NA	***	5894	100.0	3621	61.4	2273	38.6	NA	***	NA	***	2	0.0	0	0.0		
Estonia	1777	1768	99.5	373	21.1	1395	78.9	619	44.4	758	54.3	7	0.5	6	85.7	11	0.8	0	0.0		
Finland	4304	4222	98.1	1343	31.8	2879	68.2	303	10.5	2564	89.1	8	0.3	8	100.0	4	0.1	0	0.0		
France	63166	62160	98.4	9816	15.8	43638	70.2	39373	90.2	4157	9.5	NA	***	NA	***	108	0.2	8706	14.0		
Georgia	7980	7972	99.9	4299	53.9	3673	46.1	1936	52.7	826	22.5	27	0.7	2	7.4	884	24.1	NAP	***		
Germany	137145	45855	33.4	NA	***	45855	100.0	32968	71.9	8098	17.7	1905	4.2	NA	***	2884	6.3	NA	***		
Greece	5802	5781	99.6	1462	25.3	4305	74.5	608	14.1	2974	69.1	24	0.6	23	95.8	699	16.2	14	0.2		
Hungary	17096	17028	99.6	2095	12.3	7319	43.0	4824	65.9	1738	23.7	20	0.3	12	60.0	737	10.1	7614	44.7		
Iceland	254	253	99.6	83	32.8	170	67.2	66	38.8	104	61.2	0	0.0	NAP	***	1	0.6	NAP	***		
Ireland	6171	6171	100.0	2354	38.1	3732	60.5	NA	***	NA	***	6	0.2	3	50.0	NA	***	85	1.4		
Italy	40206	39997	99.5	12204	30.5	27707	69.3	16660	60.1	11047	39.9	NA	***	0	***	NA	***	86	0.2		
Latvia	NAP		***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***		
Liechtenstein	38	19	50.0	19	100.0	0	0.0	15		0	0.0	4		0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0		
Lithuania	4161	4093	98.4	476	11.6	3593	87.8	2681	74.6	889	24.7	NA	***	NA	***	23	0.6	24	0.6		
Luxembourg	982	952	96.9	498	52.3	429	45.1	241	56.2	143	33.3	45	10.5	39	86.7	0	0.0	25	2.6		
Malta	1018	1017	99.9	329	32.4	688	67.6	623	90.6	62	9.0	3	0.4	3	100.0	NAP	***	0	0.0		
Moldova	2787	2742	98.4	1013	36.9	1729	63.1	1187	68.7	542	31.3	1	0.1	1	100.0	NAP	***	NAP	***		
Monaco	63	63	100.0	24	38.1	39	61.9	37	94.9	0	0.0	2	5.1	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0		
Montenegro	1377	1373	99.7	602	43.8	771	56.2	608	78.9	163	21.1	25	3.2	23	92.0	0	0.0	0	0.0		
Netherlands	24764	24515	99.0	7268	29.6	16753	68.3	16007	95.5	746	4.5	675	4.0	NA	***	0	0.0	494	2.0		
North Macedonia	1960	1764	90.0	565	32.0	1007	57.1	623	61.9	382	37.9	2	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	192	10.9		

Country	Total number of exits	Releases		Of which																	
				Releases of detainees not serving a final sentence				Releases of sentenced prisoners												Unknown/ other releases	
								Total				Of which									
				unconditional releases		conditional releases						transfers		other releases							
number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%				
Variable code	25 A	25B	25C	26A	26B	26C	26D	26E	26F	26G	26H	26I	26J	26K	26L	26M	26N	26K	26N		
	see table 25	see table 25	see table 25		% of 25B		% of 25B		% of 26C		% of 26C		% of 26C		% of 26K		% of 26C		% of 25B		
Norway	5123	5109	99.7	1287	25.2	3822	74.8	1930	50.5	1730	45.3	40	1.0	NAP	***	122	3.2	0	0.0		
Poland	82219	82091	99.8	12891	15.7	[53521]	65.2	NAP	***	[4673]	[8.7]	[98204]	[183.5]	NA	***	0	0.0	15679	19.1		
Portugal	4439	4375	98.6	1121	25.6	2391	54.7	1026	42.9	1365	57.1	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	863	19.7		
Romania	10194	10130	99.4	2525	24.9	7605	75.1	2734	36.0	4867	64.0	4	0.1	3	75.0	0	0.0	0	0.0		
San Marino					***																
Serbia (Rep.)	20021	12366	61.8	7390	36.9	4976	24.9	2842	57.1	1187	23.9	26	0.5	10	38.5	921	18.5	0	0.0		
Slovak Rep.	6303	6269	99.5	1274	20.3	4995	79.7	3368	67.4	1514	30.3	14	0.3	NA	***	99	2.0	0	0.0		
Slovenia	2100	2094	99.7	901	43.0	1046	50.0	458	43.8	381	36.4	13	1.2	13	100.0	194	18.5	147	0.5		
Spain (total)	31912	31747	99.5	9456	29.8	22291	70.0	18515	83.1	3309	14.8	394	1.8	220	55.8	73	0.3	0	0.0		
Spain (State Adm.)	26694	26552	99.5	7607	28.6	18945	71.4	15969	84.3	2868	15.1	108	0.6	70	64.8	0	0.0	0	0.0		
Spain (Catalonia)	5218	5195	99.6	1849	35.6	3346	64.4	2546	76.1	441	13.2	286	8.5	150	52.4	73	2.2	0	0.0		
Sweden	9156	9010	98.4	NA	***	9010	100.0	1913	21.2	6476	71.9	90	1.0	79	87.8	531	5.9	NAP	***		
Switzerland	NA		***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***		
Türkiye	329105	328999	100.0	66638	20.3	258392	78.5	36405	14.1	221962	85.9	25	0.0	5	20.0	NAP	***	3969	19.7		
Ukraine	20460	20102	98.3	8380	41.7	11722	58.3	7455	63.6	3520	30.0	83	0.7	34	41.0	664	5.7	0	0.0		
UK: England & Wales		47014		NA	***	47014	100.0			47014	100.0	NA	***	NA	***	0	0.0	0	0.0		
UK: Northern Ireland	2764	2683	97.1	1420	52.9	1263	47.1	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	0	0.0		
UK: Scotland	10612	10612	100.0	5462	51.5	5150	48.5	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NAP	***		
Average			94.3		37.1		63.7		60.0		36.0		1.8		55.9		3.8		4.0		
Median			99.5		32.4		65.8		61.7		32.2		0.5		64.8		0.4		0.0		
Minimum			33.4		11.1		0.0		10.5		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		
Maximum			100.0		100.0		100.0		95.5		100.0		10.5		100.0		24.1		44.7		

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

Notes – Tables 25 & 26

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

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

ARMENIA

- During the whole year of 2021 the total number of releases of sentenced prisoners is 439, of which 182 (early conditional releases) and 202 persons have been released from prison after serving full sentence. In addition, some prisoners (10-under amnesties, 2-individual pardon, 12-health reasons, 11-public works, 1- the sentencing was delayed) have been released from penitentiary institutions.

AZERBAIJAN

- Item 'other releases' - 475 persons were pardoned, 5 persons were released due to illness and 42 persons on other grounds (by the decision of the Supreme Court, punishments of aforementioned 42 prisoners were replaced by a lighter punishment such as conditional probation, fine, correctional work, community work and etc.) 2.704 persons were released by amnesty act of 05.11.2021.

BELGIUM

Table 25:

- Some data is not accessible
- Item 'inmates not serving a final sentence' does not include foreign inmates not serving a final sentence who are transferred to another land.

CYPRUS

Table 26:

- Transfers are not counted in the total number of releases.
- Unconditional releases: We refer to inmates that they have completed their sentence.

CZECH REPUBLIC

Table 26:

- Unknown/other releases are not counted in the total number of releases.
- Sentenced inmates includes 6 clients of protective forensic detention facilities
- Other/Unknown includes deaths and releases related to health reasons (deaths, includes both inmates serving and not serving final sentences).

DENMARK

- Other releases of sentenced' are two pardoned individuals

FRANCE

- Sentenced inmates: these persons have been convicted.
- Unknown/others: these persons are convicted but it is not known whether the conviction is final (e.g. suspended sentence following pre-trial detention but no information on a possible appeal decision).

GERMANY

Table 25:

- Some data is not accessible
- Source: Federal Statistical Office (ed.), Bestand der Gefangenen und Verwahrten in den deutschen Justizvollzugsanstalten nach ihrer Unterbringung auf Haftplätzen des geschlossenen und offenen Vollzugs
- Unconditional release refer to release due to the end of the sentence
- Conditional releases refer to release according to sect. 57, 57a StGB, sect. 88, 89 JGG release from preventive detention and clemency cases
- Transfer refers to releases according to sect. 456a stop
- Other releases refer to postponement of enforcement of sentence according to sect. 45 BtMG

ICELAND**Table 26:**

- Unknown/other releases are not counted in the total number of releases.

IRELAND**Table 26:**

- Some data is not accessible
- 12 of 85 exists from Juvenile were transferred to an adult prison

ITALY

- The counting unit is the exit and not the individual subject.
- Item unknown includes internees.
- Item inmates not serving a final sentence does not include persons under house arrest

LIECHTENSTEIN

- In addition to the 19 releases, 19 persons were in detention or in short-term stay in prison due to low-threshold administrative procedures.

LITHUANIA

- Other releases includes:
 - Discharge from sentence due to illness – 2;
 - Re-sentencing after the procedure of appeal – 2;
 - Re-sentencing after the procedure of cassation – 4;
 - Suspended sentence - 15 (for a juvenile–5);
 - Deaths – 24

MOLDOVA**Table 26:**

- Transfers are not counted in the total number of releases.

MONTENEGRO**Table 26:**

- Transfers are not counted in the total number of releases.

NETHERLANDS**Table 26:**

- Transfers are not counted in the total number of releases.
- If someone is leaving prison under Electronic Monitoring, this is not seen as a 'release' in our systems.
- In total in 2021 there were 1094 people released early of which 746 left prison with special conditions.

NORTH MACEDONIA**Table 25:**

- Other categories of releases are not counted

POLAND

- In the category "unknown/other" is the category "punished".

SPAIN

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

STATE ADMINISTRATION

- Other releases refer only to Catalonia. Data is not applicable to the Spanish state prison administration.

SWEDEN

- Releases of inmates not serving a final sentence are not available, but they are included in deaths. Exits of inmates who died inside prison are not included in the reported numbers of Table 25 (releases)

TÜRKIYE

- In the concept of Turkish execution system, in addition to conditional release, it is possible for the good conduct inmates to be released early within the scope of the probation system before conditional release. While determining the conditional release figures, the analyses within this scope were also included in the conditional release figures.

UK: ENGLAND & WALES

- Source: Table A3.1, Offender Management Statistics Quarterly October to December 2021 (Prison Releases 2021)

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1071787/Releases_2021.ods

UK: NORTHERN IRELAND**Table 25:**

- This figures relates to 2021/2022 financial year.

UK: SCOTLAND**Table 25:**

- This figures relates to 2021/2022 financial year.
 - An exit here is counted if and only if an individual present on an earlier day is subsequently absent from the prisoner roll. It may therefore include individuals removed to court then placed on bail, transfers to prison establishments outside of Scotland, removals to hospital were those occur for one or more nights, or permitted leave of absence where that period is of one night or longer.
-

Table 27: Turnover ratio of inmates in 2021

Country	Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) on 31 January 2021 [Stock]	Total number of admissions in 2021	Total number of releases in 2021	Turnover ratio
Variable code	27A	23A see Table 23	25B see Table 25	27B 25B/(27A+23A)*100
Albania	4 595	4183	3 765	42.9
Andorra	61	140	145	72.1
Armenia	1 967	NA	1 059	***
Austria	8 465	8630	8 680	50.8
Azerbaijan	21 813	9845	9 163	28.9
Belgium	10 379	17681	7 323	26.1
BH: BiH (total)				
BH: BiH (st. level)				
BH: Fed. BiH				
BH: Rep. Srpska	564	1 873	1 862	76.4
Bulgaria	7 049	13 106	12 899	64.0
Croatia	3 531	8 495	7 696	64.0
Cyprus	600	7 328	905	11.4
Czech Rep.	19 286	9 567	10 315	35.8
Denmark	3 902	8 928	5 894	45.9
Estonia	2 341	1 577	1 768	45.1
Finland	2 395	4 294	4 222	63.1
France	62 673	76 934	62 160	44.5
Georgia	9 232	8 052	7 972	46.1
Germany	59 045	150 897	45 855	21.8
Greece	11 334	6 868	5 781	31.8
Hungary	17 483	20 734	17 028	44.6
Iceland	150	291	253	57.4
Ireland	3 724	6 235	6 171	62.0
Italy	53 329	36 539	39 997	44.5
Latvia	3 038	NAP	NAP	***
Liechtenstein	12	50	19	30.6
Lithuania	5 320	5 888	4 093	36.5
Luxembourg	557	957	952	62.9
Malta		867	1 017	
Moldova	6 429	2 771	2 742	29.8
Monaco	13	63	63	82.9
Montenegro	836	1 482	1 373	59.2
Netherlands	9 415	24 775	24 515	71.7
North Macedonia	2 220	2 448	1 764	37.8
Norway	3 053	5 588	5 109	59.1
Poland	67 694	86 135	82 091	53.4
Portugal	11 412	4 551	4 375	27.4
Romania	21 774	11 952	10 130	30.0
San Marino	9			
Serbia (Rep.)	10 540	20 198	20 021	65.1
Slovak Rep.	10 489	7 732	6 269	34.4
Slovenia	1 136	2 069	2 094	65.3
Spain (total)	55 110	32 834	31 747	36.1
Spain (State Adm.)	47 228	27 767	26 552	35.4
Spain (Catalonia)	7 882	5 067	5 195	40.1
Sweden	7 297	19 321	9 010	33.8
Switzerland	6 316	42 620	NA	***
Türkiye	272 115	357 008	328 999	52.3
Ukraine	49 520	20 676	20 102	28.6
UK: England & Wales	78 180	110 115	47 014	25.0
UK: Northern Ireland	1 413	3 801	2 683	51.5
UK: Scotland	7 441	10 602	10 612	58.8
Average				46.6
Median				44.8
Minimum				11.4
Maximum				82.9

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

Country	Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) on 31 January 2022 [Stock]	Total number of exits in 2021	Inmates who died outside penal institutions in 2021	Inmates who died inside penal institutions in 2021												Mortality and suicide rates inside penal institutions in 2021	
				Total	Homicide		Suicide				Other		Mortality rate per 10 000 inmates	Suicide rate per 10 000 inmates			
							Total	Of which:									
					number	%		number	%	number	%	females			detainees not serving a final sentence	number	%
Variable code	3B	25A	28O	28A	28B	28C	28D	28E	28F	28G	28H	28I	28J	28K	28L	28M	28N
	see table 3	see table 25			% of 25A		% of 28A		% of 28A		% of 28E		% of 28E		% of 28A	28A/3B*10 000	28E/3B*10 000
Montenegro	948	1 373	8	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	10.5	10.5
Netherlands	9 256	24 764	8	18	0.1	0	0.0	13	72.2	1	7.7	10	76.9	5	27.8	19.4	14.0
North Macedonia	2 362	1 909	8	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	4.2	4.2
Norway	3 081	5 109	15	7	0.1	0	0.0	5	71.4	0	0.0	NAP	***	2	28.6	22.7	16.2
Poland	71 874	82 091	61	127	0.2	NA	***	21	16.5	NA	***	NA	***	55	43.3	17.7	2.9
Portugal	11 588	4 375	NA	53	1.2	0	0.0	11	20.8	1	9.1	NA	***	42	79.2	45.7	9.5
Romania	23 010	10 194	52	60	0.6	0	0.0	9	15.0	0	0.0	3	33.3	51	85.0	26.1	3.9
San Marino			0														
Serbia (Rep.)	10 557	20 021	NA	65	0.3	0	0.0	7	10.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	58	89.2	61.6	6.6
Slovak Rep.	10 185	6 269	3	34	0.5	0	0.0	12	35.3	1	8.3	3	25.0	22	64.7	33.4	11.8
Slovenia	1 380	2 094	1	6	0.3	0	0.0	3	50.0	0	0.0	2	66.7	3	50.0	43.5	21.7
Spain (total)	55 095	31 747	104	141	0.4	0	0.0	46	32.6	4	8.7	10	21.7	95	67.4	25.6	8.3
Spain (State Adm.)	47 425	26 552	91	125	0.5	0	0.0	35	28.0	2	5.7	5	14.3	89	71.2	26.4	7.4
Spain (Catalonia)	7 670	5 195	13	16	0.3	0	0.0	11	68.8	2	18.2	5	45.5	5	31.3	20.9	14.3
Sweden	7 776	9 011	8	4	0.0	0	0.0	2	50.0	0	0.0	2	100.0	2	50.0	5.1	2.6
Switzerland	6 310	NA	NA	17	***	NA	***	8	47.1	NA	***	5	62.5	9	52.9	26.9	12.7
Türkiye	303 945	329 105	345	101	0.0	1	1.0	50	49.5	3	6.0	16	32.0	50	49.5	3.3	1.6
Ukraine	48 038	20 102	114	340	1.7	7	2.1	45	13.2	2	4.4	12	26.7	0	0.0	70.8	9.4
UK: England & Wales	79 092		NA	371		1	0.3	87	23.5	87	100.0	0	0.0	283	76.3	46.9	11.0
UK: Northern Ireland	1 610	2 764	NA	5	0.2	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	31.1	***
UK: Scotland	7 523	10 612	NA	53	0.5	NA	***	12	22.6	0	0.0	NA	***	NA	***	70.5	16.0
Average					0.4		0.9		36.6		7.8		44.3		51.9	33.0	9.5
Median					0.3		0.0		28.0		0.0		38.6		51.5	26.2	9.4
Minimum					0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0
Maximum					1.7		20.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0	86.1	22.9

Notes – Table 28: Coloured cells mean that the breakdown by causes of deaths includes inmates who died INSIDE and OUTSIDE penal institutions. Consequently, the percentages are computed using that total as the denominator. See also Table 24 and notes to Tables 23, 25 & 26.

Table 29: Inmates who escaped from penal institutions during 2021 (numbers, percentages & rates)

Country	Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) on 31 January 2022 [Stock]	Total number of exits in 2021	Escapes in 2021						
			Total			Of which:			
			number	%	rate per 10,000 inmates	from closed institutions		from other type of institutions	
						number	%	number	%
Variable code	3B	25A	29A	29B	29C	29D	29E	29F	29G
	see Table 3	see Table 25		% of 25A	29A/3B*10 000		29D/29A*100		29F/29A*100
Albania	5 037	3 765	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Andorra	51	145	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Armenia	2 128	1 072	1	0.1	4.7	0	0.0	NA	***
Austria	8 474	8 680	91	1.0	107.4	28	30.8	63	69.2
Azerbaijan	22 334	9 321	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Belgium	10 960	16 812	9	0.1	8.2	1	11.1	8	88.9
BH: BiH (total)									
BH: BiH (st. level)									
BH: Fed. BiH									
BH: Rep. Srpska	562	1 865	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Bulgaria	6 386	12 954	NA	***	***	NA	***	NA	***
Croatia	3 905	7 696	34	0.4	87.1	1	2.9	33	97.1
Cyprus	808	905	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Czech Rep.	18 748	10 190	1	0.0	0.5	1	100.0	0	0.0
Denmark	4 114	5 894	47	0.8	114.2	3	6.4	44	93.6
Estonia	2 181	1 768	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Finland	2 776	4 304	76	1.8	273.8	1	1.3	75	98.7
France	69 964	63 166	734	1.2	104.9	657	89.5	77	10.5
Georgia	9 389	7 972	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Germany	56 294	137 145	248	0.2	44.1	12	4.8	236	95.2
Greece	10 952	5 802	6	0.1	5.5	5	83.3	1	16.7
Hungary	18 619	17 028	4	0.0	2.1	1	25.0	3	75.0
Iceland	133	254	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ireland	3 835	6 171	23	0.4	60.0	0	0.0	23	100.0
Italy	54 372	39 997	60	0.2	11.0	7	11.7	53	88.3
Latvia	3 183	NAP	1	***	3.1	0	0.0	1	100.0
Liechtenstein	12	38	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Lithuania	5 086	4 069	49	1.2	96.3	5	10.2	44	89.8
Luxembourg	630	982	29	3.0	460.3	0	0.0	29	100.0
Malta	613	1 017	0	0.0	0.0	NAP	***	NAP	***
Moldova	6 385	2 787	4	0.1	6.3	0	0.0	4	100.0
Monaco	14	63	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Montenegro	948	1 373	3	0.2	31.6	2	66.7	1	33.3
Netherlands	9 256	24 764	231	0.9	249.6	1	0.4	230	99.6
North Macedonia	2 362	1 909	50	2.6	211.7	6	12.0	44	88.0
Norway	3 081	5 109	7	0.1	22.7	1	14.3	6	85.7
Poland	71 874	82 091	1	0.0	0.1	0	0.0	1	100.0
Portugal	11 588	4 375	11	0.3	9.5	11	100.0	NA	***
Romania	23 010	10 194	4	0.0	1.7	1	25.0	3	75.0
San Marino									
Serbia (Rep.)	10 557	20 021	NA	***	***	0	***	NA	***
Slovak Rep.	10 185	6 269	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
Slovenia	1 380	2 094	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Spain (total)	55 095	31 747	24	0.1	4.4	3	12.5	21	87.5
Spain (State Adm.)	47 425	26 552	17	0.1	3.6	0	0.0	17	100.0
Spain (Catalonia)	7 670	5 195	7	0.1	9.1	3	42.9	4	57.1
Sweden	7 776	9 011	142	1.6	182.6	0	0.0	142	100.0
Switzerland	6 310	NA	117	***	185.4	5	4.3	112	95.7
Türkiye	303 945	329 105	5	0.0	0.2	5	100.0	NAP	***
Ukraine	48 038	20 102	18	0.1	3.7	1	5.6	17	94.4
UK: England & Wales	79 092		10		1.3	0	0.0	10	100.0
UK: Northern Ireland	1 610	2 764	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
UK: Scotland	7 523	10 612	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Average				0.4	50.1		16.6		53.6
Median				0.1	3.7		0.0		75.0
Minimum				0.0	0.0		0.0		0.0
Maximum				3.0	460.3		100.0		100.0

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

PART E: LENGTH OF DETENTION DURING THE YEAR 2021

This section provides a series of indicators developed to estimate the length of detention during the year 2021 in each member state of the Council of Europe. In particular, it provides two estimates of the average length of imprisonment (IALI) for all categories of inmates, which correspond to the average number of months spent by inmates in penal institutions. In addition, it provides an estimate of the average length of remand in custody, which corresponds to the average number of months spent in penal institutions by detainees not serving a final sentence.

Standard definitions used in Part E

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

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

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

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

- **Indicator of the average length of remand in custody:** Replacing in the first IALI formula presented above the *average number of inmates* by the *average number of detainees not serving a final sentence* (which corresponds to the quotient obtained when dividing the *number of days spent in penal institutions by inmates not serving a final sentence* by 365) and the *flow of admissions* by the *number of admissions before final sentence*, one obtains an estimate of the average length of remand in custody, expressed in months. This indicator must be interpreted cautiously because the counting unit for the admissions is not the person but the entry into a penal institution, which means that the same person can be admitted into penal institutions more than once during the same year.

Table 30: Compliance with the standard definition of *Length of detention*²¹

Country	Does your definition match the instructions provided?	Comments
Albania	Yes	
Andorra	Yes	
Armenia		The Penitentiary Service of the Republic of Armenia does not collect data concerning the length of detention.
Austria	Yes	
Azerbaijan	Yes	
Belgium	Yes	Unlike the year 2020 in "SPACE I - 2021", the total number of days spent in institutions for sentenced offenders contains the total number of days (250.960) spent in institutions for "internés".
BH: BiH (total)		
BH: BiH (st. level)		
BH: Fed. BiH		
BH: Rep. Srpska	Yes	The total number of days that prisoners spent in correctional institutions during 2021 was obtained by multiplying the average number of prisoners who stayed in correctional institutions by 365 days.
Bulgaria	Yes	
Croatia		
Cyprus	Yes	253 454 in the Prison institution and 126 465 in police stations.
Czech Rep.	No	The part concerning length of imprisonment does not include weekends and public holidays. The total number of days spent in penal institutions and the total number of days spent in institutions for sentenced offenders includes protective forensic detention (40263 days).
Denmark	Yes	
Estonia	Yes	The total days spent for offenders not serving a final sentence include only those individuals, who were released from prison as pre-trial detainees and those who were pre-trial detainees on 01.01.2021. This includes individuals who were sentenced but were released before their sentence was enforced. 6.2: For sentenced prisoners, the days spent imprisoned as pre-trial detainees are included in the final sentence, hence this time is counted as days spent as sentenced offenders.
Finland	Yes	There are no specific institutions for pre-trial detainees.
France	Yes	
Georgia	No	
Germany	Yes	Data provided by the Federal States (Länder), compiled by the Federal Ministry of Justice.
Greece	Yes	The calculation was based on the average number of prisoners in one day within the year 2021.
Hungary	Yes	
Iceland	Yes	
Ireland	Yes	
Italy	No	Number of days spent before the final judgement and afterwards: For the internees, the number is 113 757 days.
Latvia	No	
Liechtenstein	Yes	
Lithuania	Yes	

²¹ See the definition above (Standard definitions used in Part E).

Country	Does your definition match the instructions provided?	Comments
Luxembourg	Yes	
Malta	Yes	
Moldova	Yes	
Monaco	Yes	
Montenegro	Yes	
Netherlands	Yes	For 28 105 days it is unknown whether they are spent by a pre-trial or sentenced prisoner.
North Macedonia	Yes	
Norway	Yes	
Poland	Yes	
Portugal	Yes	Total number of days spent in penal institutions: Multiplication of the average number of prisoners in 2021 (11,342) for the 365 days of the year. Total number of days spent in institutions for offenders not serving a final sentence: Multiplication of the average number of remand prisoners in 2021 (2,208) for the 365 days of the year. Total number of days spent in institutions for sentenced offenders: Multiplication of the average number of convicted persons in 2021 (9,135) for the 365 days of the year.
Romania	Yes	
San Marino		
Serbia (Rep.)	Yes	
Slovak Rep.	No	The prison administration of Slovakia record the required data for the total prison population. At present, the only information that is possible to find is the status of the number of inmates placed in the prison facilities on the selected date.
Slovenia	Yes	
Spain (total)	Yes	
Spain (State Adm.)	Yes	
Spain (Catalonia)	Yes	
Sweden	Yes	
Switzerland	Yes	The remainder corresponds to the number of days spent in institutions of deprivation of liberty for other reasons (e.g. administrative detention according to the Federal Act on Foreigners and Integration (LEI), placement for assistance or treatment (Art. 426 of the Swiss Civil Code), detention with a view to extradition...)
Türkiye	Yes	
Ukraine	No	
UK: England & Wales	Yes	Total number of days spent in penal institutions corresponds to the average of the 12 month-end prison population snapshots in 2021 (to calculate an average '2021' prison population = 78,536), multiplied by 365. Total number of days spent in institutions for offenders not serving a final sentence is computed with the same method as above; just selecting Remand prisoners (average = 12,753). Total number of days spent in institutions for sentenced offenders is computed with the same method as above; just selecting Sentenced prisoners (average = 64,819). Source: Table 1.1, Offender Management Statistics Quarterly July to September 2021 https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1050295/Population_Q3_2021.ods
UK: Northern Ireland		These figures relate to the 2021/22 financial year.
UK: Scotland	Yes	

Table 31: Average length of imprisonment (during 2021)

Country	Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) on 31 January 2022 [Stock]	Number of days spent in penal institutions in 2021	Average number of inmates in 2021	Total number of admissions (flow) into penal institutions in 2021	Indicator of the average length of imprisonment, in months (based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions)	Indicator of the average length of imprisonment, in months (based on the stock and flow)	Number of days spent in penal institutions by inmates not serving a final sentence in 2021	Average number of inmates not serving a final sentence in 2021	Number of admissions (flow) before final sentence in 2021	Indicator of the average length of remand in custody, in months (based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions)	Number of days spent in penal institutions by sentenced prisoners in 2021	Average number of inmates serving a final sentence in 2021	Number of admissions (flow) of sentenced prisoners in 2021	Indicator of the average length of detention for sentenced prisoners, in months (based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions)
Variable code	3B see Table 3	31A	31B 31A/365	23A see Table 23	31C 31B/23A*12	31D 3B/23A	31E	31F 31E/365	23B see Table 23	31G 31F/23B*12	31H	31J	23J see Table 23	31K 31J/23B*12
Albania	5 037	1 838 505	5 037.0	4 183	14.4	14.4	1 061 785	2 909.0	3 995	8.7	776 720	2 128.0	188	135.8
Andorra	51	19 672	53.9	140	4.6	4.4	9 551	26.2	27	12	10 121	28	113	2.9
Armenia	2 128	NA	***	NA	***	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	***	***
Austria	8 474	3 097 186	8 485.4	8 630	11.8	12	577 981	1 583.5	6 541	2.9	2 519 205	6 901.9	2 089	39.6
Azerbaijan	22 334	NA	***	9 845	***	27.2	NA	***	9 811	***	NA	***	34	***
Belgium	10 960	3 809 835	10 437.9	17 681	7.1	7.4	1 410 691	3 864.9	9 987	4.6	2 339 968	6 410.9	7 694	10.0
BH: BiH (total)														
BH: BiH (st. level)														
BH: Fed. BiH														
BH: Rep. Srpska	562	200 750	550.0	1 873	3.5	3.6	40 150	110.0	0	0.0	160 600	440.0	1 873	2.8
Bulgaria	6 386	NA	***	13 106	***	5.8	NA	***	1 385	***	NA	***	11 721	***
Croatia	3 905	NA	***	8 495	***	5.5	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	***	***
Cyprus	808	379 919	1 040.9	7 328	1.7	1.3	NAP	***	825	***	NAP	***	6 503	***
Czech Rep.	18 748	6 937 890	19 007.9	9 567	23.8	24	501 871	1 375.0	3 541	4.7	6 436 019	17 633	6 026	35
Denmark	4 114	1 501 610	4 114.0	8 928	5.5	5.5	574 145	1 573.0	NA	***	927 465	2 541.0	***	***
Estonia	2 181	835 208	2 288.2	1 577	17.4	16.6	192 712	528.0	1 051	6.0	642 496	1 760	526	40.2
Finland	2 776	947 587	2 596.1	4 294	7.3	7.8	NAP	***	2 100	***	NA	***	2 194	***
France	69 964	24 390 754	66 824.0	76 934	10.4	10.9	6 763 746	18 530.8	61 536	3.6	17 647 937	48 350.5	15 398	37.7
Georgia	9 389	NA	***	8 052	***	14	NA	***	7 420	***	NA	***	632	***
Germany	56 294	20 958 216	57 419.8	150 897	4.6	4.5	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	***	***
Greece	10 952	4 073 476	11 160.2	6 868	19.5	19.1	957 197	2 622.5	2 935	10.7	3 116 279	8 537.8	3 933	26.0
Hungary	18 619	6 549 061	17 942.6	20 734	10.4	10.8	1 452 507	3 979.5	4 799	9.95	5 096 554	13 963.2	15 935	10.5
Iceland	133	49 632	136.0	291	5.6	5.5	6 691	18.3	125	1.8	42 941	117.6	166	8.5
Ireland	3 835	1 400 000	3 835.6	6 235	7.4	7.4	271 384	743.5	2 639	3	0	0.0	3 596	0.0
Italy	54 372	19 608 987	53 723	36 539	18	17.9	5 985 645	16 399.0	26 922	7.3	13 509 585	37 012.6	9 617	46.2
Latvia	3 183	NAP	***	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***	***
Liechtenstein	12	4 018	11.0	50	3	2.9	0	0.0	50	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Lithuania	5 086	1 896 906	5 197.0	5 888	10.6	10.4	194 545	533.0	2 041	3.1	1 702 360	4 664.0	3 847	14.5
Luxembourg	630	218 305	598.1	957	7.5	7.9	101 156	277.1	746	4	116 742	319.8	211	18.2
Malta	613	273 020	748.0	867	10.4	8.5	79 570	218.0	493	5.3	193 450	530.0	374	17.0
Moldova	6 385	2 330 525	6 385.0	2 771	27.7	27.7	413 910	1 134.0	2 734	5.0	1 916 615	5 251.0	37	1 703

Country	Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) on 31 January 2022 [Stock]	Number of days spent in penal institutions in 2021	Average number of inmates in 2021	Total number of admissions (flow) into penal institutions in 2021	Indicator of the average length of imprisonment, in months (based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions)	Indicator of the average length of imprisonment, in months (based on the stock and flow)	Number of days spent in penal institutions by inmates not serving a final sentence in 2021	Average number of inmates not serving a final sentence in 2021	Number of admissions (flow) before final sentence in 2021	Indicator of the average length of remand in custody, in months (based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions)	Number of days spent in penal institutions by sentenced prisoners in 2021	Average number of inmates serving a final sentence in 2021	Number of admissions (flow) of sentenced prisoners in 2021	Indicator of the average length of detention for sentenced prisoners, in months (based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions)
Variable code	3B see Table 3	31A	31B 31A/365	23A see Table 23	31C 31B/23A*12	31D 3B/23A	31E	31F 31E/365	23B see Table 23	31G 31F/23B*12	31H	31J	23J see Table 23	31K 31J/23B*12
Monaco	14	4 975	13.6	63	2.6	2.7	1 275	3.5	48	0.9	3 700	10.1	15	8.1
Montenegro	948	298 856	818.8	1 482	6.6	7.7	123 326	337.9	662	6.1	175 530	480.9	820	7.0
Netherlands	9 256	3 409 100	9 340.0	24 775	4.5	4.5	1 431 530	3 922.0	12 144	4	1 949 465	5 341.0	12 631	5.1
North Macedonia	2 362	947 723	2 596.5	2 448	12.7	11.6	198 518	543.9	190	34.4	743 753	2 037.7	2 258	10.8
Norway	3 081	1 119 451	3 067.0	5 588	6.6	6.6	216 555	593.3	1 992	3.6	902 879	2 473.6	3 596	8.3
Poland	71 874	14 491 291	39 702	86 135	5.5	10	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***	***
Portugal	11 588	4 139 830	11 342.0	4 551	29.9	30.6	805 920	2 208.0	2 309	11.5	3 334 275	9 135.0	2 242	48.9
Romania	23 010	9 410 868	25 783.2	11 952	25.9	23.1	383 933	1 051.9	5 920	2	9 026 935	24 731.3	6 032	49.2
San Marino														
Serbia (Rep.)	10 557	NA	***	20 198	***	6.3	NA	***	7 475	***	NA	***	12 723	***
Slovak Rep.	10 185	NA	***	7 732	***	15.8	NA	***	2 985	***	NA	***	4 747	***
Slovenia	1 380	615 363	1 685.9	2 069	9.8	8.0	135 843	372.2	700	6.4	479 520	1 313.8	1 369	11.5
Spain (total)	55 095	23 190 214	63 534.8	32 834	23.2	20	3 340 926	9 153.2	17 792	6.2	19 849 288	54 381.6	15 042	43.4
Spain (State Adm.)	47 425	20 316 995	55 663.0	27 767	24.1	20.5	3 184 260	8 724.0	14 067	7.4	17 132 735	46 939.0	13 700	41.1
Spain (Catalonia)	7 670	2 873 219	7 871.8	5 067	18.6	18.2	156 666	429.2	3 725	1.4	2 716 553	7 442.6	1 342	66.6
Sweden	7 776	2 693 534	7 379.5	19 321	4.6	4.8	870 116	2 383.9	9 840	2.9	1 823 418	4 995.7	9 481	6.3
Switzerland	6 310	2 309 896	6 328.5	42 620	1.8	1.8	998 424	2 735.4	14 017	2.3	1 212 225	3 321.2	28 603	1.4
Türkiye	303 945	104 256 148	285 633.3	357 008	9.6	10.2	NA	***	81 590	***	NA	***	275 418	***
Ukraine	48 038	NA	***	20 676	***	27.9	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	***	***
UK: England & Wales	79 092	28 665 731	78 536	110 115	8.6	8.6	4 654 967	12 753.3	46 515	3.3	23 658 935	64 819.0	63 600	12.2
UK: Northern Ireland	1 610	548 608	1 503.0	3 801	4.7	5.1	215 767	591.1	3 008	2.4	332 841	911.9	793	13.8
UK: Scotland	7 523	2 730 006	7 479.5	10 602	8.5	8.5	744 311	2 039.2	8 850	2.8	1 985 695	5 440.3	1 752	37.3
Average					10,7	11,2				5,5				77,0
Median					8,5	8,5				3,7				14,2
Minimum					1,7	1,3				0				0
Maximum					29,9	30,6				34,4				1 703

Notes – Table 31: Please See Table 30.

PART F: COSTS OF IMPRISONMENT DURING THE YEAR 2021

This section includes information on the costs of imprisonment during the year 2021 in each member states of the CoE which answered the SPACE I 2022 questionnaire.

Standard definitions used in *Part F*

- **Budget spent by penal institutions (costs of imprisonment):** The costs of imprisonment refer to the total budget effectively spent by penal institutions. The total budget should include costs of security, health care (incl. medical care, psychiatric services, pharmaceuticals, dental care, etc.), services (incl. maintenance, utilities, maintenance of inmate records, reception, assignment, transportation, etc.), administration (excl. extra-institutional expenditures), support (incl. food, inmate activities, inmate employment, clothing, etc.), and rehabilitation programs (incl. academic education, vocational training, substance abuse programs, etc.).

Table 32: Compliance with the standard definition of *costs of imprisonment*²².

Country	Does your definition match the instructions provided?	Comments
Albania	Yes	
Andorra	Yes	
Armenia		Total budget spent in Armenian Dram (AMD) is 10,902,684,769 AMD Exchange rate as of 22.09.2022 (412.56 AMD = 1 EUR)
Austria	Yes	We do not distinguish between inmates serving and not serving a final sentence.
Azerbaijan	Yes	Average amount spent per day for the imprisonment of one inmate serving a final sentence in custodial institutions for juvenile offenders was 54.71 EUR.
Belgium	No	Includes only the costs made by the Federal Department of Justice. Costs made by the regional governments are not included (for example some costs of vocational training, individual counselling,...made by the regional level are not included). Costs about security, health care, services and administrations costs are costs exclusively made by the Federal Department of Justice. The costs mentioned in e) are domains under the competence of the regional entities (cf. division of competences). However, cultural activities and a large range of leisure activities for inmates and activities in prison aimed at their reintegration and substance abuse programs are paid by the Federal Department of Justice: a part of the profit generated by the employment of inmates in the workhouses is reinvested in activities for inmates in prison ranging from the above-mentioned activities and drug programs to the purchase of fitness equipment for inmates or other materials supporting their reintegration. The total amount spent in 2021 is 351.427,07 EUR excluding VAT. This amount is not counted in the total budget spent; We cannot make a division between average amount spent per day for the imprisonment of one inmate not serving a final sentence and Average amount spent per day for the imprisonment of one inmate serving a final sentence.
BH: BiH (total)		
BH: BiH (st. level)		
BH: Fed. BiH		
BH: Rep. Srpska	Yes	
Bulgaria	Yes	Health care (incl. medical care, psychiatric services, pharmaceuticals, dental care, etc.) – 510000 € Services (incl. maintenance, utilities, maintenance of inmate records, reception, assignment, transportation, etc.) – 6600000 € Support (incl. food, inmate activities, inmate employment, clothing, etc.) – 6800000 €
Croatia	Yes	
Cyprus	Yes	In the average amount spent per day, the health care services are not included. Otherwise, the average amount spent per day would exceed €100 euro.
Czech Rep.	Yes	Exchange rate (CZK to EUR) as of 31 December 2021. The budget includes, e.g. staff members' salaries; staff education; retirement pensions and retirement benefits for former uniformed staff members; sickness benefits for uniformed staff members; renovation and modernisation of movables and immovables; security at court and public prosecutors' buildings (Judicial Guard Unit of the prison service); IT services and equipment; anti-drug programmes and crime prevention programmes; hygienic accessories for prisoners, etc.

²² See the definition above (Standard definitions used in Part F).

Country	Does your definition match the instructions provided?	Comments
Denmark	No	<p>The Danish Prison and Probation Service total budget spent does not only cover inmates but also cost related to asylum seekers, ankle monitors and imprisonment in pensions. The Danish Prison and Probation Service total budget spent does not only cover inmates but also cost related to asylum seekers, ankle monitors and imprisonment in pensions.</p> <p>The Danish Prison and Probation Service is not able to differentiate between these expenses and the expenses that has to be covered in accordance to the instructions in this report.</p> <p>Therefore the Danish Prison and Probation Service has used the tariffs used to calculate the marginal financial consequences on bills on increased penalties. The tariffs are based on the estimated average expenditure per inmate in 2015. The tariffs have since been adjusted for inflation annually.</p> <p>These tariffs might not cover all of the expenses that have to be covered in accordance with the instructions in this report. The Danish Prison and Probation Service is currently considering a reassessment of these tariffs.</p>
Estonia	Yes	
Finland	No	Includes also rental costs for facilities.
France	Yes	
Georgia	Yes	
Germany	Yes	Data provided by the Federal States (Länder), compiled by the Federal Ministry of Justice.
Greece	Yes	The Greek penitentiary system does not differentiate the amount of money spent for an inmate in prison facilities concerning the finalisation of the sentence. Each inmate receives the same treatment and depending on the special needs (adults, juveniles, patients in health facilities) the daily budget alters specifically for the costs of food.
Hungary	Yes	Numbers are calculated according to the exchange rate of 22 September 2022, which was 406,17 HUF/EUR.
Iceland	Yes	
Ireland	Yes	<p>The total budget spent for Juvenile Detention €24.853m (from Annual Report) and 395 million Irish Prison Service</p> <p>Average amount spent per day of imprisonment is €2,195 for Juvenile Detention.</p> <p>Average amount spent per day of imprisonment is €220 for Person Service.</p>
Italy	Yes	
Latvia	Yes	Reference date is 31 December 2021.
Liechtenstein	Yes	
Lithuania	Yes	It is impossible to calculate the amount separately spent per day for the imprisonment of one inmate serving a final sentence and one not yet serving a final sentence, as penitentiary establishments where both categories of inmates are placed calculate the amount spent per day both for the imprisonment of one inmate serving a final sentence and one not yet serving a final sentence.
Luxembourg	Yes	
Malta	No	
Moldova	Yes	
Monaco	Yes	<p>The calculation method used to estimate the average amount spent for one day of imprisonment is as follows:</p> <p>(Total budget divided by the number of lock-ups in 2021) divided by the number of days in a year, i.e.:</p> <p>- 5,016,882.82 / 63 (number of arrests in 2021) = €79,633.06 (average annual cost of a prisoner)</p> <p>- 79,633.06 € / 365 days = 218.17 €</p>
Montenegro	Yes	

Country	Does your definition match the instructions provided?	Comments
Netherlands	Yes	<p>The average amount (in Euros) spent per day for the imprisonment of one inmate:</p> <p>Price of a standard closed place in a House of Detention/closed prison (including overhead costs).</p> <p>Besides this there are places in 4 Psychiatric Penitentiary Centres which are meant for pre-trial as well as sentenced prisoners. These cost €562 per day (including overhead costs).</p> <p>Please note again that in this report the figures refer to the adult prison system. Juvenile prisoners and people being treated in forensic psychiatric centres/clinics under a hospital order are not included.</p>
North Macedonia	Yes	
Norway	No	<p>Total budget does not include health care and parts of Rehabilitation programs. Medical and educational staff are not employed by the correctional service.</p> <p>Sentenced and pre-trial prisoners all serve in the same prisons. The average refers actual days spent in prison, and not average cost per cell.</p>
Poland	Yes	
Portugal	Yes	
Romania	Yes	
San Marino		
Serbia (Rep.)	Yes	
Slovak Rep.	Yes	<p>The Slovakian prison administration does not collect the required data about average amount spent per day of imprisonment (as they do not distinguish between accused and convicted person for this purpose).</p>
Slovenia	Yes	
Spain (total)	Yes	<p>The General State Administration (AGE) does not include in "security" the budget of the state security forces and bodies that are in charge of the exterior security of the penitentiary centres and the transfer of the inmates, nor the education expenditure borne by the Autonomous Communities.</p> <p>National Total: 1,735,230,283.80 General State Administration: 1,236,553,350.80 Catalonia: 498,676,933 (includes expenses excluded in the AGE)</p> <p>The average amount per day of deprivation of liberty cannot be broken down between preventive and sentenced, as there is no separate budget for each of the categories.</p> <p>Budget per day Total National: €86.29 Budget per day General State Administration: €71.43 Budget per day C.A. Catalonia: €173.60</p>
Spain (State Adm.)	Yes	
Spain (Catalonia)	Yes	
Sweden	No	<p>Overhead costs for main office and regional offices, depreciation and costs for facilities are included.</p> <p>It is not possible to exclude the costs of the non-sentenced inmates who are detained for other reasons than suspicion of crime, for example inmates taken in custody awaiting deportation. Therefore the costs of these inmates are included.</p>
Switzerland	No	
Türkiye	Yes	<p>Since the exchange rate by the end of the December 2021 was ₺15,11 , total payments allocated by General Budget consumption and the High Council of Department of Workshops have been calculated over that exchange rate.</p>

Country	Does your definition match the instructions provided?	Comments
Ukraine	Yes	<p>Totally: 46621565,25 EUR for material property - 49 242,21 EUR for providing detergents - 146 390,96 EUR to provide food products - 23 033 307 EUR for communal services - 23 392 624,88 EUR</p> <p>A separate analysis of costs for certain categories of persons is not carried out, but is carried out in general for the maintenance of one convicted and imprisoned person: for providing material property - 0,003 EUR, for providing detergents - 0,008 EUR, for providing food products - 1,285 EUR, for communal services- 1,305 EUR.</p>
UK: England & Wales	Yes	As the data were indicated in £, the figures have been calculated based on the exchange rate in force on 24 March 2023 (1€ = 0.88£)
UK: Northern Ireland	Yes	<p>The above figure is in sterling and is based on the 2020/21 financial year Separate costs for sentenced and non-sentenced prisoners are not available Average amount spent per inmate refers to the adult population and is calculated based on 'operating expenditure minus non-standard costs' divided by 'certified normal accommodation'.</p>
UK: Scotland	Yes	<p>2021-22 original budget was £387.4 million (approx. €445.5 million as at 03/10/22 spot rate). The budget includes £32.8 million of non-cash funding (e.g. depreciation/capital charges).</p> <p>The average annual cost per prisoner place in 2021-22 was £41,858, which approximates £114.68 per day, or around €132.</p>

Table 33: Expenses in penal institutions (during 2021)

Country	Average amount spent per day for the detention of one			Total number of days spent in penal institutions in 2021	Number of days spent in penal institutions by inmates not serving a final sentence in 2021	Number of days spent in penal institutions by sentenced prisoners in 2021	Estimation of the total amount spent for all inmates	Estimation of the total amount spent for detainees not serving a final sentence	Estimation of the total amount spent for sentenced prisoners	Total budget spent by the prison administration in 2021
	inmate	Of which								
		Detainee not serving a final sentence	Sentenced prisoner							
Variable code	33A	33B	33C	31A	31E	31H	33D	33E	33F	33G
				see Table 31	see Table 31	see Table 31	33A*31A	33B*31E	33C*31H	
Albania	44.69 €	22.95 €	21.74 €	1 838 505	1 061 785	776 720	82 162 788.45 €	24 367 965.75 €	16 885 892.80 €	47 360 976.00 €
Andorra	191.38 €	92.91 €	98.47 €	19 672	9 551	10 121	3 764 827.36 €	887 383.41 €	996 614.87 €	3 764 792.22 €
Armenia	32.14 €	32.01 €	32.27 €	NA	NA	NA	***	***	***	26 426 907.00 €
Austria	157.09 €	157.09 €	157.09 €	3 097 186	577 981	2 519 205	486 536 948.74 €	90 795 035.29 €	395 741 913.45 €	557 775 000.00 €
Azerbaijan	7.97 €	6.23 €	6.58 €	NA	NA	NA	***	***	***	64 838 679.00 €
Belgium	145.88 €	NA	NA	3 809 835	1 410 691	2 339 968	555 778 729.80 €	***	***	555 768 533.57 €
BH: BiH (total)										
BH: BiH (st. level)										
BH: Fed. BiH										
BH: Rep. Srpska	35.00 €	35.00 €	35.00 €	200 750	40 150	160 600	7 026 250.00 €	1 405 250.00 €	5 621 000.00 €	15 798 612.53 €
Bulgaria	13.00 €	6.50 €	6.50 €	NA	NA	NA	***	***	***	13 910 000.00 €
Croatia	56.56 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	***	***	***	78 080 207.45 €
Cyprus	81.41 €	81.41 €	81.41 €	379 919	NAP	NAP	30 929 205.79 €	***	***	20 632 731.88 €
Czech Rep.	74.00 €	NA	NA	6 937 890	501 871	6 436 019	513 403 860.00 €	***	***	513 731 636.00 €
Denmark	207.40 €	176.50 €	235.20 €	1 501 610	574 145	927 465	311 433 914.00 €	101 336 592.50 €	218 139 768.00 €	480 850 000.00 €
Estonia	88.68 €	NA	NA	835 208	192 712	642 496	74 066 245.44 €	***	***	70 596 706.00 €
Finland	227.60 €	NA	NA	947 587	NAP	NA	215 670 801.20 €	***	***	198 390 000.00 €
France	126.65 €	NA	NA	24 390 754	6 763 746	17 647 937	3 089 088 994.10 €	***	***	3 093 989 559.92 €
Georgia	10.55 €	10.55 €	10.55 €	NA	NA	NA	***	***	***	40 817 019.00 €
Germany	165.72 €	NA	NA	20 958 216	NA	NA	3 473 195 555.52 €	***	***	3 849 179 958.39 €
Greece				4 073 476	957 197	3 116 279				34 175 585.82 €
Hungary	37.00 €	NA	NA	6 549 061	1 452 507	5 096 554	242 315 257.00 €	***	***	242 102 802.00 €
Iceland				49 632	6 691	42 941				15 196 477.00 €
Ireland	[1 207.00] €	[1 207.00] €	[1 207.00] €	1400000	271 384		1 689 800 000.00 €	327 560 488.00 €		420 000 000.00 €
Italy	152.95 €	NA	NA	19 608 987	5 985 645	13 509 585	2 999 194 561.65 €	***	***	3 001 175 633.04 €
Latvia	50.13 €	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	***	***	***	58 023 561.00 €
Liechtenstein	300.00 €	300.00 €	300.00 €	4 018			1 205 400.00 €			232 927.00 €
Lithuania	37.66 €	37.66 €	37.66 €	1 896 906	194 545	1 702 360	71 437 479.96 €	7 326 564.70 €	64 110 877.60 €	85 021 961.75 €
Luxembourg	327.20 €	NA	NA	218 305	101 156	116 742	71 429 396.00 €	***	***	71 428 860.99 €
Malta	136.54 €	136.54 €	136.54 €	273 020	79 570	193 450	37 278 150.80 €	10 864 487.80 €	26 413 663.00 €	30 550 149.00 €

Country	Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate			Total number of days spent in penal institutions in 2021	Number of days spent in penal institutions by inmates not serving a final sentence in 2021	Number of days spent in penal institutions by sentenced prisoners in 2021	Estimation of the total amount spent for all inmates	Estimation of the total amount spent for detainees not serving a final sentence	Estimation of the total amount spent for sentenced prisoners	Total budget spent by the prison administration in 2021
	Of which									
	inmate	Detainee not serving a final sentence	Sentenced prisoner							
Variable code	33A	33B	33C	31A	31E	31H	33D	33E	33F	33G
				see Table 31	see Table 31	see Table 31	33A*31A	33B*31E	33C*31H	
Moldova	12.70 €	12.70 €	12.70 €	2 330 525	413 910	1 916 615	29 597 667.50 €	5 256 657.00 €	24 341 010.50 €	30 807 800.00 €
Monaco	218.17 €	218.17 €	218.17 €	4 975	1 275	3 700	1 085 395.75 €	278 166.75 €	807 229.00 €	5 016 882.82 €
Montenegro	33.26 €	33.26 €	33.26 €	298 856	123 326	175 530	9 939 950.56 €	4 101 822.76 €	5 838 127.80 €	10 357 168.53 €
Netherlands	296.00 €	296.00 €	296.00 €	3 409 100	1 431 530	1 949 465	1 009 093 600.00 €	423 732 880.00 €	577 041 640.00 €	844 875 000.00 €
North Macedonia	22.00 €	24.00 €	20.00 €	947 723	198 518	743 753	20 849 906.00 €	4 764 432.00 €	14 875 060.00 €	20 068 026.00 €
Norway	378.00 €	NAP	NAP	1 119 451	216 555	902 879	423 152 478.00 €	***	***	423 661 597.00 €
Poland	29.19 €			14 491 291	NAP	NAP	423 000 784.29 €	***	***	3 567 020.87 €
Portugal	57.25 €			4 139 830	805 920	3 334 275	237 005 267.50 €			
Romania	37.85 €	37.85 €	37.85 €	9 410 868	383 933	9 026 935	356 201 353.80 €	14 531 864.05 €	341 669 489.75 €	317 571 189.00 €
San Marino										
Serbia (Rep.)	32.63 €	32.61 €	32.65 €	NA	NA	NA	***	***	***	123 228 130.00 €
Slovak Rep.	62.03 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	***	***	***	246 583 013.00 €
Slovenia	104.00 €	104.00 €	104.00 €	615 363	135 843	479 520	63 997 752.00 €	14 127 672.00 €	49 870 080.00 €	56 644 635.48 €
Spain (total)	86.29 €	NA	NA	23 190 214	3 340 926	19 849 288	2 001 083 566.06 €	***	***	1 735 230 283.80 €
Spain (State Adm.)		NA	NA	20 316 995	3 184 260	17 132 735		***	***	1 236 553 350.80 €
Spain (Catalonia)	173.60 €	NA	NA	2 873 219	156 666	2 716 553	498 790 818.40 €	***	***	498 676 933.00 €
Sweden	322.00 €	314.00 €	325.00 €	2 693 534	870 116	1823418	867 317 948.00 €	273 216 424.00 €	592 610 850.00 €	867 613 481.00 €
Switzerland	NA	NA	NA	2 309 896	998 424	1 212 225	***	***	***	NA
Türkiye	9.81 €	9.81 €	9.81 €	104 256 148	NA	NA	1 022 752 811.88 €	***	***	573 939 352.92 €
Ukraine	2.60 €			NA	NA	NA	***	***	***	46 621 565.25 €
UK: England & Wales	130.00 €			28 665 731	4 654 967	23 658 935	3 726 545 030.00 €			3 753 000 000.00 €
UK: Northern Ireland	230.61 €	230.61 €	230.61 €	548 608	215 767	332 841	126 514 490.88 €	49 758 027.87 €	76 756 463.01 €	136 408 541.86 €
UK: Scotland	132.00 €			2 730 006	744 311	1 985 695	360 360 792.00 €			445 500 000.00 €
Average	116.07 €	100.35 €	103.29 €							
Median	81.41 €	37.76 €	37.76 €							
Minimum	2.60 €	6.23 €	6.50 €							
Maximum	378.00 €	314.00 €	325.00 €							

Notes – Table 33: Please See Table 32.

