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COUNCIL OF EUROPE ANNUAL PENAL STATISTICS

SPACE I

SURVEY 2008

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COUNCIL OF EUROPE ANNUAL PENAL STATISTICS – SPACE I

2008 SURVEY ON PRISON POPULATIONS

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Survey Background

The SPACE I data presented below were obtained by means of a revised version of the questionnaire introduced in the 2004 survey (Document PC-CP (2008) 07). The main goal of the questionnaire introduced in 2004 was to include some questions in order to clarify precisely what is being counted in the statistics of each country. The answers to these questions suggest that cross-national comparisons of prison population rates must be conducted cautiously as the categories included in the total number of prisoners vary from country to country. The same is true for cross-national comparisons of deaths and suicides in penal institutions as well as of staff working in penal institutions.

In order to increase the reliability of the survey and allow more accurate comparisons between the Member States of the Council of Europe, a few modifications were introduced in the 2008 survey.

- In former SPACE questionnaires there was a slight difference between the French and the English definitions of *assault and battery*. While the English version referred to *assault*, the French version referred to *assault and battery (coups et blessures volontaires)*. This problem has been solved and both versions refer now to *assault and battery*.
- Former SPACE questionnaires referred to *rape*, but an analysis of the answers received suggested that some countries were also including other sexual offences under that heading. As a consequence, sexual offences have now been divided in two categories: *rape* and *other types of sexual offences*.
- Some clarifications were introduced for other items such as counting units and reference dates.
- The former category of mentally ill offenders has been divided in three subcategories: non-criminally liable prisoners, mentally ill offenders held in psychiatric institutions, and mentally ill offenders who are held inside special sections of penitentiary institutions.
- The 2008 questionnaire was also translated into Russian. The goal of the translation was to facilitate the completion of the questionnaire and the inclusion of comments on the particularities of the national data, and to increase the number of responses received and the reliability of the information included in them.

Figures on prison population (*stock*) as well as on penitentiary staff relate to **1st September 2008**; while number of entries into penal institutions (*flow*), total number of days spent in them, and incidents (escapes, deaths and suicides) relate to the whole **year 2007**.

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The forty-seven Member States of the Council of Europe in 2008 counted fifty-two Prison Administrations under their control. Forty-eight of these Prison Administrations answered the 2008 SPACE I Questionnaire. The following Prison Administrations did not answer the survey: **Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina (Federation level), Montenegro, and Russia.**

- **Albania** and **Bosnia and Herzegovina (Federation level)** were unable to answer the questionnaire due to a lack of human resources to achieve the task.
- **Montenegro** (that became the 47th Member State of the Council of Europe on May, 11, 2007) has not yet assigned a national correspondent responsible for answering the SPACE I questionnaire.
- **Russia** did not provide any explanation on the lack of data.

For administrative reasons, data were not available for the following geopolitical entities: Northern Cyprus, Kosovo, Transdniestria, Abkhazia, South Ossetia and Nagorno-Karabakh.

This report includes data on Canadian *federal* facilities. **Canada** is an observer country at the Council of Europe. Canadian figures –than cover only the federal penal institutions– are presented only for information and were not included for the calculations of European averages and indicators.

The majority of countries answered the questionnaire on time, but in some cases the responses arrived only in January and February 2010. At the same time, in special cases the data validation procedure (see below, point E) took more than 8 months. This procedure is essential for the quality of the data included in the survey and it allowed including the latest official figures available, correcting wrong figures, and including additional comments. As the data validation procedure could not be achieved for **Azerbaijan, Belgium, Georgia, and Lithuania**, several figures of these countries are presented between brackets.

A. Prison Populations

Part A of the Survey includes global indicators of prison populations on 1st September 2008 (Section A.1) as well as data on flow of entries, length of imprisonment, escapes and deaths for the whole year 2007 (Section A.2). In order to assure –as much as possible– comparability across countries, some figures are included only in the *raw data* tables. This means that figures that did not seem to fit the definitions used in this questionnaire were not integrated in the tables that include calculations of rates and percentages.

A.1. Global indicators of prison populations on 1st September 2008

The situation of prison populations on a given date ("STOCK STATISTICS") is set in Tables 1 to 11. This indicator varies in time under the influence of the number of entries and releases in/from penal institutions and the length of stays in these institutions.

Table 1: Situation of penal institutions on 1st September 2008

- (a) Total number of prisoners (including pre-trial detainees);
- (b) Prison population rate per 100,000 inhabitants: number of prisoners (including pre-trial detainees) as of 1st September 2008 in relation to the number of inhabitants at the same date (in view of the information available, the figures actually used are the annual estimates of the number of inhabitants)².
- (c) Capacity of penal institutions: number of places available in penal institutions.
- (d) Prison density per 100 places: number of prisoners (including pre-trial detainees) in relation to the number of places available in penal institutions.

As a complement to Table 1, we include five supplementary tables and one map.

Table 1.2: Categories included in the total number of prisoners

The goal of this Table is to clarify the categories of persons deprived of liberty that are being counted in the total number of prisoners.

The Table includes the answers (Yes or No) to the question *Does the total number of prisoners include the following categories?*

- (a) Persons held in facilities that do not depend on the Prison Administration (police stations, non-Ministry of Justice facilities, police isolators or similar facilities);
- (b) Persons held in institutions for juvenile offenders;
- (c) Persons held in institutions for drug-addicted offenders;
- (d) Offenders with psychological and/or psychotic disorders, considered as non-criminally liable by the court, held in psychiatric institutions or hospitals;

Table 1.2 shows that the categories included in the total number of prisoners vary from country to country. As a consequence, international comparisons of prison population rates, as in Tables 1 and 1.2.a, cannot be regarded as unproblematic, and this must be borne in mind when using these Tables.

² 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".

- (e) *Offenders with psychological and/or psychotic disorders, held in **psychiatric institutions or hospitals** in order to execute the main or the supplementary sanction (**excluding** sexual offenders);*
- (f) *Offenders with psychological and/or psychotic disorders, held in **especially designed sections inside penal institutions** in order to execute the main or the supplementary sanction (**including** sexual offenders);*
- (g) *Asylum seekers or illegal aliens held for administrative reasons (general);*
- (h) *Asylum seekers or illegal aliens held for administrative reasons in centres especially designed for this type of detention;*
- (i) *Persons serving their sentence under electronic monitoring.*

Table 1.2.a: Situation of penal institutions on 1st September 2008 (adjusted figures)

In this Table, figures from Table 1 are adjusted according to the information provided in Table 1.2. The adjustment consists in excluding –whenever possible– all the categories of Table 1.2 from the total number of prisoners, and recalculating the rate of prisoners per 100,000 inhabitants. Figures from this Table are indicative, and should not be considered as official national data.

Table 1.3: Situation of penal institutions on 1st September 2008 by decreasing prison population rates (non-adjusted and adjusted figures)

In this Table, countries are ordered (decreasing classification) according to their prison population rates per 100,000 inhabitants on 1st September 2008. On the left hand side of the Table, they are classified according to non-adjusted figures, and on the right hand side they are classified according to adjusted figures (see Table 1.2.a). The last column informs about the difference in percentage between adjusted and non-adjusted figures. In order to ensure an appropriate reading of this table, a particular attention must be paid to the explanatory notes of Tables 1 and 1.2.a.

Table 1.4: Evolution of prison populations between 2000 and 2008

This Table presents the total number of prisoners (including pre-trial detainees) and the prison population rate per 100,000 inhabitants on 1st September from 2000 to 2008. Data are taken from the relevant former SPACE I surveys. The Table indicates also the evolution (in percentages) of prison population rates between 2000 and 2008 as well as between 2007 and 2008.

Table 1.5: Year-to-Year Rates of increase and decrease of prison population rates between 2007 and 2008

This Table shows the evolution of prison population rates between 2007 and 2008. Countries are classified in three categories according to the increase or decrease of their prison population rates between 1st September 2007 and 1st September 2008:

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

Map 1: Prison population rates per 100,000 inhabitants on 1st September 2008

This map presents the prison population rates in each Member State of the Council of Europe and allows a visual comparison of the official figures (non-adjusted) for the whole European geographical area.

Table 2: Age structure of prison population on 1st September 2008: general breakdown by categories of age:

- (a) *Less than 14 years*
- (b) *From 14 to less than 16 years;*
- (c) *From 16 to less than 18 years;*
- (d) *From 18 to less than 21 years;*

- (e) From 21 to less than 25 years;
- (f) From 25 to less than 30 years;
- (g) From 30 to less than 40 years;
- (h) From 40 to less than 50 years
- (i) From 50 to less than 60 years
- (j) From 60 to less than 70 years
- (k) From 70 to less than 80 years
- (l) 80 years and over

Table 2.1: Age structure of prison populations on 1st September 2008: minors and persons between 18 and 21 of age:

- (a) Prisoners under 18 years of age (including pre-trial detainees): number and percentage;
- (b) Prisoners between 18 and 21 years of age (including pre-trial detainees): number and percentage.

Map 2: Breakdown of the age of criminal responsibility and percentages of prisoners less than 18 years of age in European countries

This map shows the minimum age of criminal responsibility across Europe and shows the percentage of juveniles held in penal institutions in each country.

Table 3: Female and foreign prisoners on 1st September 2008

- (a) Female prisoners (including pre-trial detainees): number and percentage;
- (b) Of which: Female pre-trial detainees;
- (c) Female foreign prisoners.
- (d) Foreign prisoners (including pre-trial detainees): number and percentage;
- (e) Of which: Foreign pre-trial detainees: number and percentage of foreign prisoners who are pre-trial detainees.

Table 4: Legal status of prison populations on 1st September 2008 (numbers)

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

Table 5: Legal status of prison populations on 1st September 2008 (percentages and rates)

Four indicators have been selected as a basis for comparing the situation of the prison populations across Europe:

- (a) Percentage of prisoners not serving a final sentence on 1st September 2008 (often inaccurately referred to as percentage of unconvicted prisoners): the number of prisoners whose sentence is not final, present at that date, expressed as a percentage of the total number of prisoners at the same date;
- (b) Rate of prisoners not serving a final sentence per 100,000 inhabitants on 1st September 2008: the number of prisoners whose sentence is not final, present at that date, in relation to the number of inhabitants at the same date – expressed per 100,000 inhabitants.

When there is no data available under heading (c) "sentenced prisoners who have appealed or who are within the statutory time limit for doing so" of Table 4, without any further information being provided, it is assumed that prisoners in that situation are included among those under heading (d) "sentenced prisoners, final sentence". In that case, both indicators are presented between brackets and must be interpreted cautiously.

In order to calculate indicators (a) and (b), the number of prisoners not serving a final sentence is obtained by adding headings (a), (b), (c) and (e) of Table 4.

(c) *Percentage of untried prisoners (no court decision yet reached) on 1st September 2008:* the number of untried prisoners (not yet convicted), present at that date, expressed as a percentage of the total number of prisoners at the same date;

(d) *Rate of untried prisoners (no court decision yet reached) per 100,000 inhabitants on 1st September 2008:* the number of untried prisoners (not yet convicted), present at that date, in relation to the number of inhabitants at the same date – expressed per 100,000 inhabitants.

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

In order to calculate indicators (c) and (d), only prisoners under heading (a) "untried prisoners (not yet convicted)" of Table 4 are taken into account.

Table 6: Breakdown of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) on 1st September 2008, by main offence (numbers)

Table 7: Breakdown of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) on 1st September 2008, by main offence (percentages)

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

- (a) *Prisoners sentenced for homicide (including attempts);*
- (b) *Prisoners sentenced for assault and battery;*
- (c) *Prisoners sentenced for rape;*
- (d) *Prisoners sentenced for other types of sexual offences;*
- (e) *Prisoners sentenced for robbery;*
- (f) *Prisoners sentenced for other types of theft;*
- (g) *Prisoners sentenced for drug offences;*
- (h) *Prisoners sentenced for terrorism*
- (i) *Prisoners sentenced for organised crime*
- (j) *Prisoners sentenced for other offences;*
- (k) *Total.*

Table 8: Breakdown of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) on 1st September 2008, by length of the sentence (numbers)

Table 9: Breakdown of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) on 1st September 2008, by length of the sentence (percentages)

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

- (a) *Prisoners sentenced to less than one month;*
- (b) *Prisoners sentenced to one month to less than three months;*

- (c) Prisoners sentenced to three months to less than six months;
- (d) Prisoners sentenced to six months to less than one year;
- (e) Prisoners sentenced to one year to less than three years;
- (f) Prisoners sentenced to three years to less than five years;
- (g) Prisoners sentenced to five years to less than ten years;
- (h) Prisoners sentenced to ten years to less than twenty years;
- (i) Prisoners sentenced to twenty years and over;
- (j) Prisoners sentenced to life imprisonment;
- (k) Prisoners sentenced to death.

Table 10: Breakdown of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) on 1st September 2008, by length of the sentence (cumulative percentages)

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

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

Table 11: Breakdown of prisoners sentenced to less than one year (final sentence), on 1st September 2007, by length of the sentence (percentages)

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

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

A.2. Flow of entries, length of imprisonment, escapes and deaths in 2007

Tables 12.1 to 15.2 show the number of entries into prison (“FLOW STATISTICS”), the length of imprisonment, and the number of escapes and deaths in penal institutions during the year 2007.

Table 12.1: Flow of entries to penal institutions in 2007

- (a) *Total number of entries to penal institutions in 2007.* This indicator is usually known as “flow of entries”;
- (b) *Rate of entries to penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants:* the number of entries in 2007, in relation to the average number of inhabitants during the same period;
- (c) *Entries before final sentence: number and percentage.*

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

In the questionnaire, countries were asked to meet the following definition of *entry*:

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

- ENTRY FOLLOWING TRANSFER FROM ONE PENAL INSTITUTION TO ANOTHER;
- ENTRY FOLLOWING THE PRISONER’S REMOVAL FROM THE INSTITUTION IN ORDER TO APPEAR BEFORE A JUDICIAL AUTHORITY (INVESTIGATING JUDGE, TRIAL COURT, ETC);
- ENTRY FOLLOWING PRISON LEAVE OR A PERIOD OF AUTHORIZED ABSENCE;
- ENTRY FOLLOWING AN ESCAPE, AFTER RE-ARREST BY THE POLICE.

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

Table 12.2: Additional categories of the Flow of entries to penal institutions in 2007

This Table includes three additional categories of entries that were not included Table 12.1:

- *Entries following transfer from one penal institution to another*
- *Entries following transfer from a foreign country to the country responding the questionnaire*
- *Entries following an escape, after the re-arrest by the police*

Table 13.1: Indicator of average length of imprisonment in 2007, based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions

- (a) *Total number of days spent in penal institutions in 2007;*
- (b) *Average number of prisoners in 2007: $b = a / 365$;*
- (c) *Total number of entries to penal institutions in 2007 (flow of entries) = heading (a) of Table 12;*
- (d) *Indicator of average length of imprisonment expressed in months (D): quotient of the average number of prisoners in 2006 (P) by the flow of entries during that period (E), multiplied by 12 (months): $D = 12 (P / E)$.*

This kind of data is usually prepared by the departments responsible for prison budgets and is used to calculate the average daily cost of imprisonment.

The figure under heading (a) corresponds to the total number of days spent in penal institutions by all persons placed in detention for at least one day during the reference year (2007). This may be time spent in pre-trial detention or time spent serving a prison sentence, or may even correspond to other circumstances (detention for failure to pay a fine, for instance). No distinction is made here between those categories.

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

Table 13.2: Indicator of average length of imprisonment in 2007, based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions

As some countries did not provide data regarding the total number of days spent in penal institutions in 2007 –heading (a) of Table 13.1– and others provided figures that did not seem reliable (see Notes to Table 13.1), we have added Table 13.2 (Indicator of average length of imprisonment in 2007, based on the total number of prisoners on 1st September 2007). In this Table, the indicator of the average length of imprisonment has been computed by using the total number of prisoners on 1st September 2007 (source: SPACE 2007) instead of the total number of days spent in penal institutions. We have also used this indicator to work out other figures presented in Tables 14 and 15 (escape rate, mortality rate and suicide rate).

Table 14: Escapes of prisoners in 2007

The Table includes two types of escapes:

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

In the SPACE questionnaire used for this survey it is clearly indicated that the counting unit is the *person*. In the event of a group breakout, the number of escapes is equal to the number of inmates involved.

Relating the number of escapes to the total number of prisoners on 1st September 2007 (used here as an estimate of the *average number of prisoners*) provided in SPACE 2007 we obtain the *rate of escapes per 10,000 prisoners*: **10,000 X (a / total number of prisoners on 1st September 2007)**.

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

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

Table 15.1: Deaths in penal institutions in 2007 (including suicides)

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

Relating the total number of deaths in prison (a) and the number of suicides in prison (b) to the total number of prisoners on 1st September 2007 (used here as an estimate of the *average number of prisoners*) provided in SPACE 2007 we obtain respectively:

- (d) Mortality rate per 10,000 prisoners: **10,000 X (a / total number of prisoners on 1st September 2007)**;
- (e) Suicide rate per 10,000 prisoners: **10,000 X (b / total number of prisoners on 1st September 2007)**.

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

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

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

- (a) Does data include prisoners who died or committed suicide in prison hospitals?
- (b) Does data include prisoners who died or committed suicide in community hospitals?
- (c) Does data include prisoners who died or committed suicide outside prison (during a prison leave or a period of absence by permission)?

Table 16: Average amount spent per day for detention of one person (pre-trial and serving a sentence) in penal institutions –2007 year (in Euros)

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

B. Prison Staff

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

Data on the staff employed by the Prison administrations are presented without distinction between full-time and part-time staff. Full-time equivalents have been used as the counting unit for these tables.

Table 17: Full-time and part-time staff working in penal institutions *on the basis of full-time equivalents* on 1st September 2008 (numbers)

Table 18.1: Full-time and part-time staff working in penal institutions on 1st September 2008: *on the basis of full-time equivalents* (percentage)

Table 18.2: Full-time and part-time staff working **INSIDE** penal institutions on 1st September 2008: *on the basis of full-time equivalents* (percentage)

Tables 17 to 18.2 describe the situation of staff working in penal institutions on 1st September 2008. The goal of these Tables is to count all staff engaged by the prison authorities. Respondents were asked to exclude persons working in penal institutions but not employed by the prison authorities (in some countries this applies to doctors, teachers or perimeter guards). Such employees are included in Table 19.

Tables 17 and 18.1, 18.2 are structured with respect to the following categories:

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

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

Table 19: Staff working in penal institutions but not employed by the Prison Administration –on 1st September 2008

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

In some countries these categories do not exist. In others, doctors, teachers and perimeter guards may sometimes be employed by institutions that are not under the control of the prison authorities (for instance health authorities, departments of the Ministries of Education, Interior or Justice, or private security).

Table 20: Supervision of prisoners

- (a) Total number of prisoners at 1st September 2008: see Table 1.
 (b) Total number of custodial staff at 1st September 2008: see Table 17.
 (c) Rate of supervision of prisoners (number of prisoners per custodian): $c = a / b$
 (d) Total number of treatment, education staff, and staff responsible for workshops.
 (e) Rate of supervision of prisoners (number of prisoners per other employee): $e = a / d$.

C. Conventions and Statistical Measures

C.1. Conventions used:

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

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

C.2. Measures of central tendency:

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

- **Mean:** the arithmetic mean is the outcome of dividing the sum of the data supplied by the total number of countries. The mean is sensitive to extreme values (very high or very low).
- **Median:** the median is the value that divides the data supplied by the countries concerned into two equal groups so that 50% of the countries are above the median and 50% are below it. The median is not influenced by very high or very low values.
- **Minimum:** the lowest recorded value in the given column of the Table.
- **Maximum:** the highest recorded value in the given column of the Table.

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

D. Demographic Data

The rates of imprisonment have been calculated using demographic data (annual estimates of total population of each European country) for 2008, taken from the U.S. Census Bureau, International Data Base: <http://www.census.gov/ipc/www/idb/idbconf.html> (retrieved on November 23rd, 2009).

Exceptions: When prison population data referred to a different territorial division than demographic data, we have used the following sources:

- **Bosnia and Herzegovina (Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina):** Demographic data are mid-2008 estimates (column “present population”). Data were retrieved from the Website of the Federal Office of Statistics (provisional data, nowadays not included in the annual report), available at: <http://www.fzs.ba/Dem/Vital/VitalnaEngl.htm> (retrieved on November 23rd, 2009).
- **Bosnia and Herzegovina (Republika Srpska):** Demographic data are mid-2008 estimates. (“Demographic statistics. Statistical Bulletin” no. 12, Republika Srpska Institute of Statistics, Banja Luka, 2008, p. 17), available at: <http://www.rzs.rs.ba/PublikDemENG.htm> (retrieved on November 23rd, 2009).
- **Cyprus:** Demographic data used for this report refers to the territory of the Republic of Cyprus. This figure was retrieved on March 14th, 2010 from the Website of the Statistical Service of the Republic of Cyprus (“Population by Age and Sex” Excel file): http://www.pio.gov.cy/mof/cystat/statistics.nsf/populationcondition_en/populationcondition_en?OpenDocument
- **France:** Demographic data include the European territory of France (known as Metropolitan France) as well as the French overseas departments (Guadeloupe, Martinique, Guiana and Reunion, known as DOM or *Départements d’Outre-mer*).
- **Spain (State level and Catalonia):** Demographic data refer to 1st January 2008. Data were retrieved on November 23rd, 2009, available for Spain (State level) and Catalonia at the Website of the National Statistics Institute of Spain: <http://www.ine.es/jaxi/tabla.do>.
 - Indicators for Spain (State Administration) were calculated excluding the Catalanian population.
- **United Kingdom (England and Wales, Northern Ireland, and Scotland):** Demographic data are mid-2008 estimates by National Statistics Online. Data were retrieved on November 23rd, 2009 at:
<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=15106>

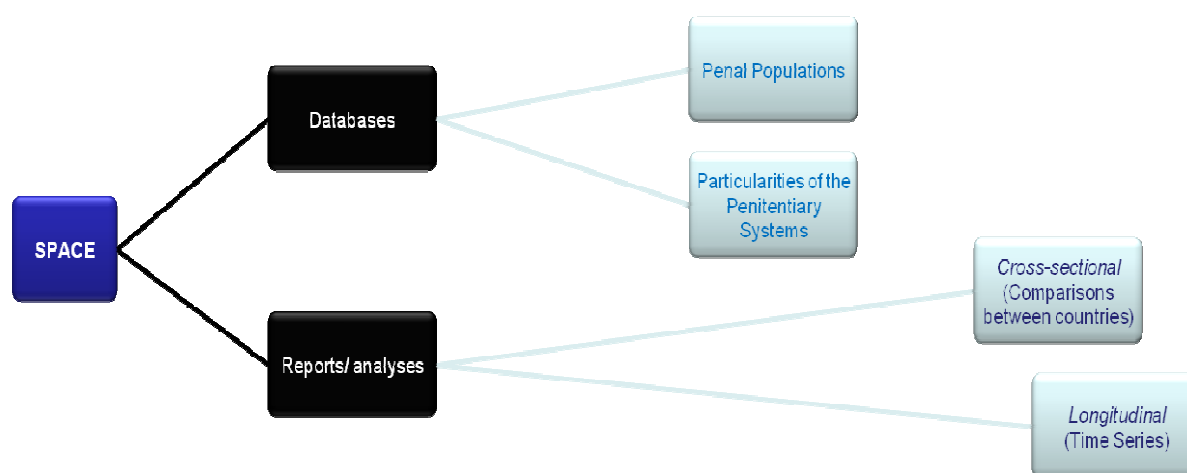
E. Data Validation Procedure

One of the goals of SPACE is to ensure data comparability on two levels: cross-sectional and longitudinal. In order to reach this goal, special attention is given every year to the improvement of data validation techniques. According to the authors of the *European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics* (Strasbourg, Council of Europe, 1999), "validation is often the most important –and in many cases the most forgotten– stage of the data collection process". Thus, since the 2002 SPACE I survey, we have introduced a validation procedure for the data received. Such procedure substantially increases the workload of all the individuals and countries involved in the elaboration of SPACE. It also delays the publication of the data. However, we believe that the results obtained –in other words, the improvements to the quality of the data– justify its use.

As part of the validation procedure, we produced a preliminary version of SPACE and a series of control Tables that revealed a number of inconsistencies in the data received from some countries. Those countries were contacted again by means of a telephone call or a personal letter –sent by e-mail or fax– setting out the specific problems encountered in their data. In some cases, it was imperative to translate some information in order to avoid mistakes.

Most of the countries corrected their figures, sent new ones for certain parts of the questionnaire, or indicated the reasons for the divergences identified. Such divergences are mainly due to differences in the national prison statistics systems as well as in criminal justice systems across Europe and are explained in the notes to the relevant Tables.

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



Finally, the authors would like to thank all those who through their support, advice, suggestions or knowledge of specific national features have contributed to the achievement of this report, in particular the national correspondents of each country included in it.

Statistical Tables

1. Prison Populations: State of Prison Populations on September 1st, 2008

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

I.1. General Notes (including legislative or other measures which directly influence trends in the number of prisoners)

ALBANIA:

Data are not available for this year's report.

ANDORRA:

- The Criminal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure have been modified (they entered into force on October 3, 2008).
- A new Qualified Penitentiary Law entered into force on March 22, 2007.
- A new Law on the Penitentiary Centre Staff entered into force on March 22, 2007.

ARMENIA:

31 individual pardons were accorded. In Armenia the pardon is always an individual measure.

AUSTRIA:

A new law entered into force: **Strafrechtsänderungsgesetz** 2008, BGBl. I Nr. 109/2007, concerning release on parole.

AZERBAIJAN:

- Data relate to 1st January 2009 instead of 1st September 2008
- 260 persons were subjected to a collective pardon in 2008.

BELGIUM:

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

BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA (BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA – FEDERATION LEVEL):

Data are not available for this year's report.

BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA (BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA – STATE LEVEL):

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

BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA (REPUBLIKA SRPSKA – ENTITY LEVEL):

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

BULGARIA:

- During 2008 there were three changes in the Criminal Code (on February 22, 2008, July 29, 2008 and November, 2008), and two changes in the Code of Criminal Procedure (August 5, 2008 and December 23, 2008)

- There is a new Law on Execution of Sentences that entered into force on June 1, 2008
- 93 pardons, of which: 81 partial and 12 complete. The collective pardons are 4, according to the Vice-President's Decree

CROATIA:

Data relate to 31st December 2008 instead of 1st September 2008

CYPRUS:

- Prison population figures do not include the areas that not under the effective control of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus;
- 434 Collective pardons given by the President of the Republic of Cyprus –a Constitutional Right;
- 754 probation orders issued, of which 399 were combined with community service and used as alternatives to serving a prison sentence.

CZECH REPUBLIC:

- Data relate to 31st December 2008 instead of 1st September 2008;
- Distribution of pornography and keeping of child pornography (sections 205 – 205b of the Criminal Act No. 140/1961 Coll., amended by the Act No. 271/2007 Coll.) – effective since October 1st, 2007;
- Waste of financial interests of the European Communities and participation transferred to him-/herself or to another person or uses thing acquired by an act, which is punishable in the Czech Republic or in another country (the Act No. 140/1961, the Criminal Act, as amended by the Act No. 122/2008 Coll.) - effective since July 1st, 2008;
- 5 Individual pardons were accorded.

DENMARK:

- Act no. 1404 of December 27th, 2008: Improved efforts to prevent pirate copying. Increase of the maximum sentences.
- Act no. 319 of April 28th, 2009: Implementation of The Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse. Necessary changes in the Danish Criminal Act in order to ratify the convention.
- Act no. 501 of June 12th, 2009: Improved efforts to prevent gang crime etc. Increase of the maximum sentences for certain crimes related to illegal possession of weapons. Introduction of minimum sentences for certain crimes related to illegal possession of weapons. Increase of the sentences applied to persons convicted for certain severe crimes committed as part of gang encounters.
- Implementation of Act no. 500 of June 17th, 2008: Improved efforts to prevent illegal possession of firearms or stabbing weapons in public places
- Extension of certain objectives of urgent case consideration (violence, rape etc.) to include certain sentences concerning illegal possession of firearms or stabbing weapons in public places (limited accession to stay of execution of a prison sentence etc.)
- Implementation of Act no. 501 of June 12th, 2009: Improved efforts to prevent gang crime etc.
- Extension of the above mentioned to include sentenced persons, whose sentences the Police has informed the Prisons and Probation Service should be executed without any delay for the sake of the preventive matters of police enforcement. (Limited accession to stay of execution of prison sentences, limited accession to serve a sentence at home under intensive surveillance and control etc.)

ESTONIA:

- Data relate to 31st December 2008 instead of 1st September 2008.

FINLAND:

- Data relate to 1st May 2008 instead of 1st September 2008.
- From June 1st, 2008 the law was changed concerning fine defaulters. Unpaid fines less than 120 Euros or 12 day-fines are no longer converted into imprisonment. It is estimated that this change produced a decrease between 170 and 210 inmates on the daily prison population.
- No collective pardon, Individual pardon by the decision of the Helsinki Court of Appeal, or by the President of the Republic.

FRANCE:

- Data relate to 1st October 2008 instead of 1st September 2008.
- Data relate to the European territory of France (known as *Métropole*) as well as to the French overseas territories (Guadeloupe, Martinique, French Guiana and Reunion, known as DOM or *Départements d’Outre-mer*).

GEORGIA:

- Data relate to the territory of Georgia, without taking into account Abkhazia and South Ossetia;
- 552 amnesties were applied;
- 560 Individual Pardons.

GERMANY:

- Data relate to 31st March 2008 instead of 1st September 2008.
- Act to Reform the Supervision of Conduct and Amend the Provisions on Subsequent Preventive Detention (**Gesetz zur Reform der Führungsaufsicht und zur Änderung der Vorschriften über die nachträgliche Sicherungsverwahrung**) of April 13th, 2007, which extended the scope of application of subsequent preventive detention for adults under very specific circumstances (section 66b para 1 sentence 2 of the Criminal Code [Strafgesetzbuch - StGB]) and for young adults sentenced under general criminal law (section 106 (5) of the Youth Court Act [Jugendgerichtsgesetz – JGG]). This law is likely to affect very few individual cases.

GREECE:

- Changes in criminal law:
 - Act 3674/2008 (art 9 para 3 introduced a new crime: art 292A Criminal Code - crimes against the security of telecommunications. This crime may be punished by imprisonment 1 year minimum to 5 years maximum and financial penalty. Art 10 para 1 of the above mentioned Act amended art 370A Criminal Code - violation of the privacy of telephonic or oral communication - the sentence of imprisonment is amended into deprivation of liberty from 5 years to 10 years .
 - Act 3691/2008 (art 53 para 1) amended art 187A-terrorists acts- para 6 referring to money laundering and to those providing information or material means in order to collect or manage illegal assets in order to assist in the commission of terrorist activities are punished with a maximum of ten years deprivation of liberty.
 - Act 3663/2008 (art.25) introduced the new art 214A Criminal Code referring to recidivism for crimes of forfeiture of money. Recidivists are those for whom a court of a member- state of the EU has issued a final decision against them.
 - Act 3666/2008 (art. second para 1): i))broadened the crime of passive bribery which is punished by imprisonment- 1year minimum to 5 years maximum.(art. 235 Criminal

Code) , ii) amended art 236 Criminal Code referring to active bribery and a sentence of deprivation of liberty up to 10 years is provided and iii) with the a sentence of up to 10 years a judge who receives money or other means may be punished (art 237 Criminal Code - bribery of a judge - after amendment provides for more severe sentences.

- New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners Act 3727/2008 in Chapter C, entitled "Measures for the improvement of the conditions of life in prisons" provides, inter alia, for the following measures aiming at the reduction of prison overcrowding : i) as a rule those serving sentences of imprisonment up to 5 years at the time that the present act enters into force may commute their sentence into a financial penalty, unless there is a special justified court decision holding the contrary, ii) the commutation of imprisonment into financial penalty may be facilitated by decreasing the per day payment from 10 euro to 3 euro, iii) less strict conditions are required for parole (e.g. in case of misdemeanors 1/5 or 1/3 depending on the case of the sentence served); this provision applies to those already being imprisoned, iv) parole provisions for persons convicted of violation of drug laws are similar to all other convicted persons i.e. less strict, with the exception of drug violators with attenuating circumstances, v) the possibility of extending provisional detention to 12 and then to 18 months is reserved for detainees prosecuted for felonies with life sentence or sentence up to 20 years, vi) the more lenient conditions for early release on parole provided for prisoners suffering from AIDS are also applied to other categories of severely ill prisoners.

HUNGARY:

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

ICELAND:

According to the European Prison Rules the PPA did take into consideration that prisoners up to 21 years of age (instead of 18 before) can be conditionally released after serving half of their sentence.

IRELAND:

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

ITALIA:

Data do not include juveniles.

LATVIA:

- Data relate to 1st October 2008 instead of 1st September 2008.
- The changes, which influenced the number of prisoners, were made in the Criminal Law of the Republic of Latvia. The changes in the Criminal Law provides that it is forbidden to sentence the offender with a sentence that is suspended if the determined sentence is a deprivation of liberty for a period longer than five years (before the term of the deprivation of liberty was no important).
- It is also added to the Article 55 of the Criminal Law that imposition of a suspended sentence shall not be determined for a person for the committing of an intentional criminal offence, if the person has been previously convicted with deprivation of liberty or custodial arrest and the sentence thereof has not been set aside or extinguished according to the procedures specified by law.
- It is planned that the above mentioned amendments in the Criminal Procedure Law should cause approximately an increase of 200 prisoners in 2008, the increase of 200 prisoners in 2009 and the increase of 300 prisoners in 2010.
- 6 amnesties were applied.

LIECHTENSTEIN:

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

LITHUANIA:

- Data relate to 1st July 2008 instead of 1st September 2008.
- During the period of 1st September 2007 to 31st August 2008, 4 Presidential Decrees proclaimed granting pardon. As a result:
 - 1 prisoner was pardoned from the service of the rest of the sentence;
 - 2 prisoners had the term of their service reduced;
 - 1 prisoner was pardoned from serving the punishment in the form of arrest.

LUXEMBOURG:

Setting up of the Electronic Monitoring project (trial test period).

MALTA:

- Most of Malta's data are provided on the basis of "admissions" counting unit. Therefore, these figures should be interpreted very cautiously.
- 3 individual pardons pronounced.

MOLDOVA:

- Data relate to the Republic of Moldova, without taking into account Transdniestria.
- The laws of the Republic of Moldova nr. 292-XVI from 21.12.2007, nr.14- XVI from 15.02.2008, nr. 277 and 278 from 18.12.2008: a part of minor and less serious criminal offences were decriminalized or/and converted into the administrative offences.
- The application of the Law on Amnesty (from 16.07.2004) and the Law on Amnesty in connection with the proclaimed "Youths' 2008 year" (from 10.07.2008).
- Several individual President Pardons pronounced.

MONACO:

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

NETHERLANDS:

In Tables 1 to 1.5 (except 1.2.a), figures refer to the total number of prisoners: 17,113 (see the breakdown of the general category in the notes to Table 1). In the rest of the Tables, figures refer only to prisoners held in penal institutions for adults (11,799).

NORWAY:

- Rules regarding extra early release were tightened in 2008, thus resulting in some prisoners serving up to 10 more days in prison. However, this did not affect the number of prisoners as the « queue system » and a fixed number of prison places regulate the number of inmates at any given time.
- Extra early release, i.e. release a few days before the normal calculated date, is an initiative to reduce the prison queue.

POLAND:

- Data relate to 31st December 2008 instead of 1st September 2008.
- In this period in the Journal of Laws of the Republic of Poland were published 5 laws changing Criminal Code.

PORTUGAL:

- Data relate to 31st December 2007 instead of 1st September 2007.
- September 15th, 2007 entered into force the new Criminal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code.

ROMANIA:

3 collective pardons were declared. No individual pardon was declared.

RUSSIA:

Data are not available for this year's report.

SAN MARINO:

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

REPUBLIC OF SERBIA:

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

SLOVAKIA:

One amnesty applied.

SLOVENIA:

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

SPAIN (NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION):

- Data do not include juveniles.
- *Ley Orgánica 15/2007 "en materia de seguridad vial"* (Law on Road Safety) of 30th November.
- Collective pardons are forbidden by Spanish Constitution. No relevant data are available on the number of Individual pardons.

SPAIN (CATALONIA):

- Same as for the rest of Spain.

SWEDEN:

- Data relate to 1st October 2008 instead of 1st September 2008.
- No measures (legislative or other) influencing directly the trends in the number of prisoners have been taken in the course of the last 12 months.

SWITZERLAND:

- Data relate to 6th September 2008 instead of 1st September 2008.
- Federal Law "On Aliens" (LEtr) of December 16th, 2005, entered into force on 1st January 2008

THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA:

- 9 Individual pardons and 43 Collective pardons were pronounced.
- 614 conditional releases
- 209 released by a court decision

TURKEY:

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

UKRAINE:

- Data relate to 1st July 2008 instead of 1st September 2008.
- Law of Ukraine N 270-VI from 15th April 2008 “On Introducing Amendments to the Criminal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine as to Humanization of Criminal Liability”
- Within the period from 1st September 2007 to 1st September 2008, 11 decrees of the President of Ukraine “On Pardon” were issued: 930 persons were released.

UK – ENGLAND AND WALES:

- Data relate to 30th June 2008 instead of 1st September 2008.
- The Criminal Justice and Immigration Act 2008 made various changes to the criminal law in respect of the sentencing regime for dangerous offenders.
 - Sections 13-20 modified the provisions so as to change the circumstances in which offenders receive public protection sentences, the effect of which has been significantly to reduce the imposition of such sentences.
 - Sections 25-28 of the Act made changes to the release arrangements for certain prisoners sentenced to more than 4 years in prison, the effect of which will be to release some of them earlier but to make them subject to licence in the community for longer. The relevant provisions may be found at: http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2008/ukpga_20080004_en_3#pt2-pb2-l1g13.
- Changes were made in the Criminal Justice and Immigration Act 2008 to apply provisions on the early release of prisoners for deportation to a more extensive group. But these have not been implemented.

UK – NORTHERN IRELAND:

- The Prisons Young offenders Centre (Amendment) Rules (Northern Ireland) 2008 (SR2008 No 452) - 17 December 2008
- The Prisons Young offenders Centre (Amendment) Rules (Northern Ireland) 2009 (SR2009 No 429) - 1 February 2010

UK – SCOTLAND:

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

CANADA:

- Data relate to 12th April 2009 instead of 1st September 2008.
- Data for Canada are presented in this report for information and were not used for analysis and European comparisons.
- Canada has a 2-tier correctional system, comprised of federal facilities (which house offenders sentenced to 2 years or more) and provincial facilities (which house offenders sentenced to less than 2 years). The data presented in this report pertains to federal offenders and federal facilities only.

Table 1: Situation of penal institutions on 1st September 2008

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2008.1

Country	Population 2008 - annual estimates (thousands)	Total number of prisoners (including pre-trial detainees)	Prison population rate per 100 000 inhabitants	Total capacity of penal institutions / prisons	Surface area per prisoner (in m ²)	Prison density per 100 places
Albania	3 619.8	5 041	139.3	3 899		129.3
Andorra	82.6	60	72.6	125		48.0
Armenia	2 968.6	3 825	128.8	4 396	4	87.0
Austria	8 205.5	7 899	96.3	8 552	8.51	92.4
Azerbaijan	8 177.7	20 986	256.6	25 150	4	83.4
Belgium	10 404.0	10 234	98.4	8 202		124.8
BH: BH (state level)	2 327.0	19	0.8	20	14.74	95.0
BH: Fed. BH	2 327.0					
BH: Rep. Srpska	1 437.5	924	64.3	1 085	4	85.2
Bulgaria	7 262.7	10 723	147.6	7 948	4	134.9
Croatia	4 491.5	4 734	105.4	3 501	4	135.2
Cyprus	796.9	831	104.3	552	7	150.5
Czech Republic	10 220.9	20 502	200.6	19 471	4	105.3
Denmark	5 484.7	3 451	62.9	3 807		90.6
Estonia	1 307.6	3 656	279.6	3 880		94.2
Finland	5 244.7	3 531	67.3	3 497		101.0
France	64 057.8	66 712	104.1	50 894		131.1
Georgia	4 630.8	19 507	421.2	15 040	2.75	129.7
Germany	82 369.5	74 706	90.7	80 507		92.8
Greece	10 722.8	11 798	110.0	9 103		129.6
Hungary	9 930.9	15 079	151.8	12 585		119.8
Iceland	304.4	140	46.0	142	9.5	98.6
Ireland	4 156.1	3 523	84.8	3 686		95.6
Italy	58 145.3	55 831	96.0	42 992		129.9
Latvia	2 245.4	6 544	291.4	9 168	3	71.4
Liechtenstein	34.5	10	29.0	22	9.2	45.5
Lithuania	3 565.2	7 744	217.2	9 062		85.5
Luxembourg	486.0	673	138.5	702		95.9
Malta	403.5	577	143.0	480		120.2
Moldova	4 324.5	7 252	167.7	9 630		75.3
Monaco	32.8	34	103.5	81	5.6	42.0
Montenegro	678.2					
Netherlands	16 645.3	17 113	102.8	21 418		79.9
Norway	4 644.5	3 278	70.6	3 585		91.4
Poland	38 500.7	83 152	216.0	83 124	3	100.0
Portugal	10 676.9	10 807	101.2	12 294		87.9
Romania	22 246.9	27 262	122.5	34 744	6	78.5
Russia	140 702.1	887 723	630.9			
San Marino	29.8	2	6.7	12	3	16.7
Serbia	7 413.9	9 510	128.3	6 500	4	146.3
Slovak Republic	5 455.4	8 313	152.4	10 390	4	80.0
Slovenia	2 007.7	1 318	65.6	1 098	9	120.0
Spain (State Adm.)	38 793.7	61 939	159.7	43 647	9	141.9
Spain (Catalonia)	7 364.1	9 839	133.6	8 800		111.8
Sweden	9 045.4	6 853	75.8	6 941		98.7
Switzerland	7 581.5	5 780	76.2	6 736		85.8
FYRO Macedonia	2 061.3	2 235	108.4	2 005	4	111.5
Turkey	75 793.8	99 416	131.2	97 952	20.7	101.5
Ukraine	45 994.3	148 339	322.5	158 717	4	93.5
UK: England and Wales	54 439.7	83 194	152.8	83 316		99.9
UK: Northern Ireland	1 775.0	1 523	85.8	1 595		95.5
UK: Scotland	5 168.5	8 088	156.5	6 845		118.2
Canada (federal level)	33 212.7	13 923	41.9	14 857		93.7
Mean			140.4			99.6
Median			109.2			95.9
Minimum			0.8			16.7
Maximum			630.9			150.5

Notes –Table 1

Table 1 must be read taking into account that some countries were unable to provide data on September 1st. In such cases, the relevant reference' day is indicated in the following notes. The reader should also be aware that statistical counting rules vary across Europe and such diversity influence the way in which the total number of prisoners and the capacity of penal institutions are calculated in each country.

Figures from Canadian federal facilities were not used for the calculation of the European central tendency indicators (mean, median).

ALBANIA:

Albania did not answer questionnaire. General figures (total number of prisoners and total capacity of penal institutions) are from the "King's College" Website (World Prison Brief). All data are for the mid June 2008:

http://www.kcl.ac.uk/depsta/law/research/icps/worldbrief/wpb_country.php?country=123

(Retrieved 9th March 2010)

ANDORRA:

- Criminal Code and Criminal Proceedings Code were modified (they entered into force on November 10, 2008).
- New special Penitentiary Law (entered into force on March 22, 2007) and new Law on the Penitentiary Centre Staff (entered into force on March 22, 2007).

AUSTRIA:

Total capacity of penal institutions has been calculated by using the surface area, which is 8.51m²/prisoner.

AZERBAIJAN:

- Data relate to 1st January 2009 instead of 1st September 2008
- The surface area is 4m²/prisoner in penal institutions and 5m²/prisoner in medical treatment institutions.

BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA (BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA – STATE LEVEL):

- BiH State level only includes pre-trial detainees who are held in the State level pre-trial detention unit. There is no State level prison for sentenced persons, they are held in the Federation and Republika Srpska prisons as an interim solution until the State prison is built in 2012. State pre-trial detention unit has the capacity of 21 cells. If the state court (whose purposes this detention unit serves) has more detainees, then they must be referred to entity establishments (BiH: Fed. and BiH: RS). Besides these "state" pre-trial detainees, entity establishments also hold "entity" pre-trial detainees, referred to serve detention by entity courts.
- 14.74m² is the size of a single cell in the State pre-trial detention unit (this is individual space per each detainee in the cell).

BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA (REPUBLIKA SRPSKA – ENTITY LEVEL):

- Total number of prisoners includes also information on persons sentenced by both, the State level courts and Entity level courts.
- Total capacity of penal institutions has been calculated by using the surface area, which is 4m²/prisoner.

BULGARIA:

The average surface area is about 3m² per prisoner in the closed type of penitentiary institutions, such as prisons' corpus, closed type hostels and investigation places, between 4 and 6m² per prisoner

in open type of penitentiary institutions, in the female prison and the *Reformatory in Bojchinovtsi*. The general average for the totality of the penal institutions is 4 m².

CROATIA:

Data relate to 31st December 2008 instead of 1st September 2008

CYPRUS:

- In the total number of prisoners (831) are counted 646 persons held in prisons (including pre-trial detainees) and 185 pre-trial detainees held in police stations. 4 prisoners under the protection witness program held in a separate facility from prison are not included in the total number of prisoners.
- Places in police stations are included in the total capacity of penal institutions. The number of places available in the police stations is 212.
- Capacity of prisons is 340 places.
- Total capacity of penal institutions has been calculated by using the surface area, which is 7m²/prisoner.

CZECH REPUBLIC:

- Figures are on 31st December 2008 instead of 1st September 2008.
- Total capacity of penal institutions has been calculated by using the surface area, which is 4m²/prisoner.

ESTONIA:

Figures are on 31st December 2008 instead of 1st September 2008.

FINLAND:

Figures are on 1st May 2008 instead of 1st September 2008.

FRANCE:

- Figures are on 1st October 2008 instead of 1st September 2008.
- On 1st October 2008, **36,185** persons had status “écrouées détenues” (those, who were held *de facto* in penal institutions). This figure should be used when calculating the occupancy rate per number of places in penal institutions. **66,712** persons had status “écrouées”, but were placed under Electronic Surveillance or external placement (outside penal institutions), so non-hosted by Prison Administration. All figures presented in this report are on the persons held inside penal institutions (managed by Prison Administration).
- The capacity of penal institutions is calculated for the detention institutions (hosting persons inside penal institution, without considering external placements).

GEORGIA:

Capacity varies depending on the type of detention. This can be from **2** to **3.5m²/prisoner**. The average presented in this table is **2.75m²**.

GERMANY:

Figures are on 31st March 2008 instead of 1st September 2008.

ICELAND:

The surface area varies between **6** and **13m²/prisoner**.

LATVIA:

- Figures are on 1st October 2008 instead of 1st September 2008.
- The norm for living space in prisons for one convicted person in hostel-type premises shall not be smaller than **2.5m²** for men and **3m²** for women and juveniles.

LITHUANIA:

Figures are on 1st July 2008 instead of 1st September 2008.

MALTA:

- Most of Malta's data are provided on the basis of "admissions" counting unit. Therefore, these figures should be interpreted very cautiously.
- Total capacity figure is an approximation, which takes into account the actual number of single cells as well as the *ad hoc* dormitories used due to the overcrowding problem. In Malta, a single cell policy is applied (one inmate per cell). New beds were added in order to accommodate the additional number of incoming inmates in the facility.

MONACO:

Total capacity of penal institutions has been calculated by using the surface area, which is 5.6m²/prisoner. Special places exist for juveniles in the "Juveniles' section". No other special places are provided (e.g. mentally-ill persons are transferred to the "Princess Grace" Hospital in Monaco).

NETHERLANDS:

- Total number of prisoners is 17,113, of which:
 - 11,799 are in penal institutions,
 - 1,762 are in juvenile institutions
 - 1,660 are in institutions for aliens and
 - 1,892 are in custodial clinics.
- In this Table has been used the total number of prisoners held in all types of penal institutions. In further tables has been used the number of prisoners held in penal institutions (11,799).
- **The total capacity is 21,418, of which 14,522 places in penal institutions, 2,207 –in institutions for juveniles, 1,952 –in custodial clinics, and 2,737 –in institutions for aliens.**

POLAND:

- Data relate to 31st December 2008 instead of 1st September 2008.
- Total capacity of penal institutions has been calculated by using the surface area, which is 3m²/prisoner.

PORTUGAL:

Data relate to 31st December 2008 instead of 1st September 2008.

ROMANIA:

The number of places in cells in the penal institutions is calculated by using the volume – the volume foreseen per prisoner is 6m³ (cubic meters).

RUSSIA:

Russia did not answer questionnaire. General figure of the Total number of prisoners was retrieved from the Website of the Federal Service of the Execution of Sentences of Russian Federation (FSIN): <http://www.fsin.su/main.phtml?cid=6>

SAN-MARINO:

Total capacity of penal institutions has been calculated by using the surface area, which is 3m²/prisoner.

SLOVAK REPUBLIC:

Total capacity of penal institutions has been calculated by using the surface area, which is 4m²/prisoner.

SLOVENIA:

Prescribed standards are: 9m² for single rooms and 7m² per prisoner for double and multiple-bed rooms.

SPAIN (STATE ADMINISTRATION):

- Total capacity of penal institutions has been calculated by using the surface area, which is 5.02m²/prisoner. The capacity refers to cells, including:
 - 34,365 residential cells,
 - 5,883 auxiliary cells, and
 - 3,399 cells in Open Facilities
- Average calculations of the surface area are difficult as:
 - For old prisons, cells are of different size and some of them for 2 to 3 inmates.
 - For prisons created after 1991 (Type Prisons), cells are of 9m². They were designed for 1 inmate, and in exceptional cases (as it is happening now in many cases) they are occupied by 2 inmates.
 - For Open Facilities, cells are always for 2 inmates, as they only stay to sleep.

SWEDEN:

Data relate to 1st October 2008 instead of 1st September 2008.

SWITZERLAND:

Data relate to 6th September 2008 instead of 1st September 2008.

“THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA”:

Total capacity of penal institutions has been calculated by using the surface area, which is 4m²/prisoner.

UKRAINE:

- F. Data relate to 1st July 2008 instead of 1st September 2008.
- G. The standard residential area in penal settlements is 3m²/prisoner, in penal colonies and penal settlements intended to detain women is 4m²/prisoner, in medical institutions at penal settlements, in penal settlements intended to detain and treat patients suffering from tuberculosis, at inpatient department is 5m²/prisoner (article 115 of the Criminal Executive Code of Ukraine).

UK: ENGLAND AND WALES:

- Data relate to 30th June 2008 instead of 1st September 2008.
- The total prison population includes remand and non-criminal prisoners (total population of prison establishments in England and Wales). In the total are not included secure training centres and local authority secure children's homes.
- Total capacity of penal institutions used for this Table is the operational capacity of all prisons not counting spaces available in police cells (400). This is the total number of prisoners that an establishment can hold taking into account control, security and the proper operation of the planned regime. It is determined by area managers on the basis of operational judgement and experience.

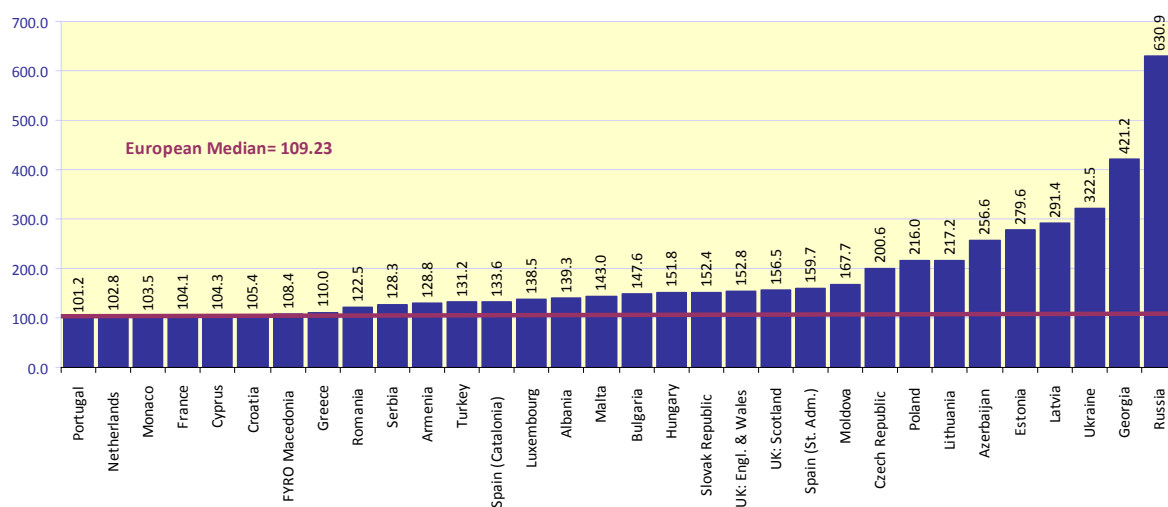
UK: SCOTLAND:

This figure is the *design* capacity of the penal institutions on 1st September 2008.

CANADA:

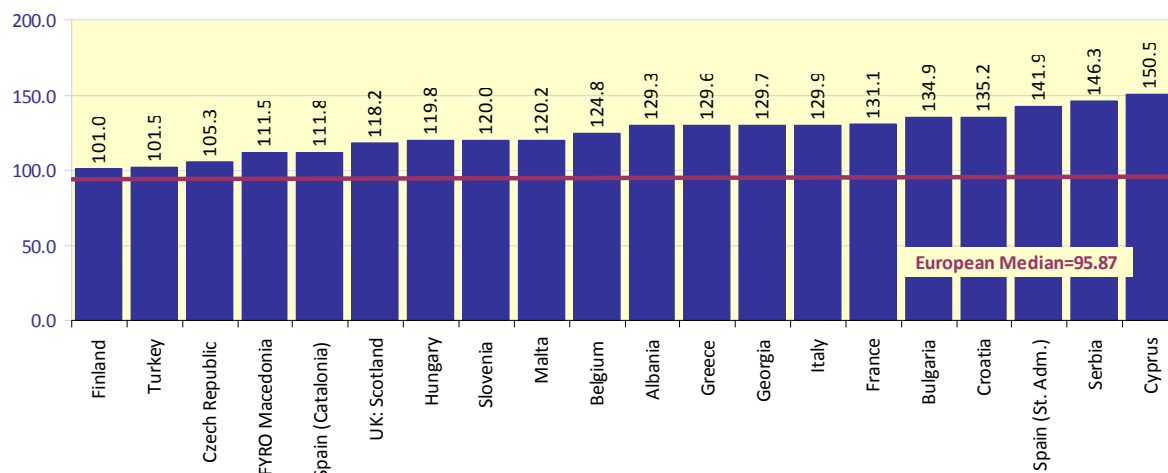
Canada has a 2-tier correctional system, comprised of federal facilities (which house offenders sentenced to 2 years or more) and provincial facilities (which house offenders sentenced to less than 2 years). The data presented in this report pertains to federal offenders and federal facilities only.

Figure 1.a: Countries with the highest Prison Population Rates per 100 000 inhabitants (more than 100 prisoners per 100 000 inhabitants)



We noticed that the European median (109.2) for the prison population rate is almost the same as in 2007 (109.5). Almost all countries which experienced highest prisons population rates remained at the same level or continued to increase. The only exceptions were Austria and Portugal, which experienced a decrease.

Figure 1.b: Countries with prison population overcrowding (more than 100 prisoners per 100 places)



Comparisons of prison overcrowding should be conducted cautiously as the rules for establishing the capacity of penal institutions vary from country to country (e.g. some countries use the *design* capacity of their penal institutions and other used their *operational* capacity).

A comparison of the 2008 and the 2007 rates shows a very slight decrease in prison density (it passed from 96.7 in 2007 to 95.87 in 2008). Nevertheless, in 2008 there is a higher number of countries that have more than 130 prisoners per 100 places (in 2007: 3 countries; in 2008: 6 countries).

Table 1.2: Categories included in the total number of prisoners

Does the total number of prisoners include the following categories?

- (1) Persons held in facilities that do not depend on the Prison Administration (police stations, non-Ministry of Justice facilities or similar facilities)
- (2) Persons held in institutions for juvenile offenders
- (3) Persons held in institutions for drug-addicted offenders
- (4) Prisoners with psychological and/or psychotic disorders who were considered as non-criminally liable by the court, held in psychiatric institutions or hospitals
- (5) Prisoners with psychological and/or psychotic disorders **held in psychiatric institutions or hospitals** in order to execute the main or the supplementary sanction (i.e. sexual offenders)
- (6) Prisoners with psychological and/or psychotic disorders **held in especially designed sections inside penal institutions** in order to execute the main or the supplementary sanction (including sexual offenders)
- (7) Asylum seekers or illegal aliens held for administrative reasons
- (8) Persons serving their sentence under electronic surveillance/ Electronic Monitoring

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2007.1.2

Country	(1)	How many?	(2)	How many?	If (2) counted, how many over 18 years?	(3)	How many?	(4)	How many?	(5)	How many?	(6)	How many?	(7)	How many?	If (7) counted, how many in especially designed centres	(8)	How many?	Places provided for persons under points (1) to (8)	How many?	
Albania																					
Andorra	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	***	***	***	***	
Armenia	No	***	Yes	51	...	Yes	7	No	***	Yes	20	***	***	No	***	***	***	***	***	Yes	
Austria	***	***	Yes	119	78	Yes	94	Yes	339	Yes	212	Yes	574	***	***	***	No	***	***	Yes	
Azerbaijan	No	***	No	***	***	Yes	4016	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	Yes	
Belgium	No	***	No	***	***	***	***	No	***	No	***	Yes	...	Yes	24	0	Yes	627	No	...	
BH: BH (state level)	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
BH: Fed. BH																					
BH: Rep. Srpska	***	***	Yes	18	6	No	***	No	***	No	0	***	***	No	***	***	***	***	***	No	40
Bulgaria	No	***	Yes	60	0	Yes	686	No	***	Yes	272	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	***	Yes	
Croatia	No	***	Yes	84	37	No	***	No	***	No	***	Yes	160	No	***	***	***	***	***	Yes	
Cyprus	Yes	185	***	***	***	***	***	No	***	No	***	***	***	No	***	***	***	***	***	No	...
Czech Republic	No	***	Yes	213	40	***	***	No	***	No	***	Yes	518	Yes	90	0	***	***	***	Yes	
Denmark	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	***	***	
Estonia	No	***	Yes	33	0	***	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	Yes	179	Yes	***	
Finland	No	***	Yes	Yes	...	No	***	Yes	...	Yes	...	No	***	***	***	***	***	No	...
France	No	***	Yes	189	2	No	***	No	***	No	***	Yes	...	No	***	***	Yes	3041	Yes	***	
Georgia	No	***	Yes	327	0	No	***	No	***	No	***	Yes	...	No	***	***	No	***	***	Yes	
Germany	No	***	Yes	8406	7185	No	***	No	***	No	***	Yes	1729	No	***	***	No	***	***	Yes	

Country	(1)	How many?	(2)	How many?	If (2) counted, how many over 18 years?	(3)	How many?	(4)	How many?	(5)	How many?	(6)	How many?	(7)	How many?	If (7) counted, how many in especially designed centres	(8)	How many?	Places provided for persons under points (1) to (8)	How many?
Greece	No	***	Yes	491	475	Yes	467	No	***	No	***	Yes	307	***	***	***	***	***	Yes	***
Hungary	No	***	Yes	875	647	Yes	34	Yes	184	***	***	Yes	510	No	***	***	***	***	Yes	***
Iceland	***	***	***	***	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	***	No	***	***	***	***	No	19
Ireland	No	***	Yes	46	0	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	Yes	14	0	***	***	Yes	***
Italy	No	***	No	***	***	Yes	...	Yes	1591				No	***	***	No	***	Yes	***	
Latvia	No	***	Yes	81	0	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	***	***	No	...
Liechtenstein	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	Yes	1	***	No	***	Yes	***
Lithuania	No	***	Yes	185	37	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	***	***	No	9062
Luxembourg	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	Yes	...	Yes	20	***	No	***	Yes	***
Malta	No	***	Yes	31	...	Yes	33	Yes	22	Yes	...	Yes	14	Yes	...	***	***	***	Yes	***
Moldova	No	***	Yes	116	63	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	No	...
Monaco	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	No	***	***	***	***	***	No	***	***	***	***	***	***
Montenegro																				
Netherlands	No	***	Yes	1762	351	Yes	500	Yes	1892	No	***	Yes	383	Yes	1660	1660	Yes	371	Yes	***
Norway	No	***	***	***	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	No	***
Poland	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	Yes	1699	No	***	***	***	***	Yes	***
Portugal	No	***	Yes	216	208	No	***	Yes	256	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	No	...
Romania	No	***	Yes	427	316	No	***	No	***	No	***	Yes	2736	No	***	***	No	***	Yes	***
Russia																				
San Marino	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	***	***
Serbia	No	***	Yes	227	145	Yes	179	Yes	248	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	Yes	***
Slovak Republic	Yes	30	Yes	337	230	Yes	...	No	***	Yes	...	Yes	...	Yes	74	74	No	***	Yes	***
Slovenia	No	***	Yes	26	14	No	***	No	***	No	***	Yes	...	No	***	***	No	***	Yes	***
Spain (State Adm.)	No	***	No	***	***	Yes	501	Yes	550	***	***	No	***	No	***	***	Yes	1817	No	...
Spain (Catalonia)	No	***	No	***	***	Yes	88	No	***	Yes	42	Yes	100	No	***	***	Yes	60	Yes	***
Sweden	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	Yes	82	***	***
Switzerland	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	Yes	...	Yes	403	261	No	***	Yes	***
FYRO Macedonia	No	***	Yes	51	20	No	***	No	...	No	...	Yes	111	No	***	***	***	***	Yes	***
Turkey	No	***	Yes	1289	210	Yes	155	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	***	***	No	...
Ukraine	No	***	Yes	1802	655	No	***	No	***	No	***	Yes	108	No	***	***	***	***	No	...
UK: Engl. & Wales	No	***	No	***	***	Yes	...	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	No	...
UK: North. Ireland	No	***	Yes	32	0	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	Yes	4	0	No	***	No	...
UK: Scotland	No	***	Yes	710	418	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	Yes	623
Canada (fed. level)	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	Yes	...	Yes	...	Yes	...	No	***	***	***	***	Yes	***

Notes – Table 1.2**AZERBAIJAN:**

- Data relate to 1st January 2009 instead of 1st September 2008
- **Point (1)** –These persons are not included in the total number of prisoners. Nevertheless, the number is known: 2,393 people under administrative arrests held in facilities which do not depend on the Prison Administration.
- **Point (2)** –39 detainees held in educational institution (juvenile correction penitentiary) are not included in the total number of prisoners, as this institution is under the authority of the Ministry of Education. Among 39 detainees, 6 are aged 18 years and over.

BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA (REPUBLIKA SRPSKA – ENTITY LEVEL):

- **“Places provided for persons under points (1) to (8)”** –There are additional 20 places in the department for execution of educational measure of referral to the correctional-educational home within *Banja Luka Prison*, and 20 places in the department for execution of juvenile imprisonment of *Istocno Sarajevo Prison*.

CROATIA:

Data relate to 31st December 2008 instead of 1st September 2008

CYPRUS:

- **Point (1)** –185 persons are held in police stations and 4 prisoners under the protection witness program and held in a separate facility from prison. The latest 4 prisoners were not included in the total number of prisoners.

CZECH REPUBLIC:

- Figures are on 31st December 2008 instead of 1st September 2008.
- **“If (2) counted, how many over 18 years?”** –Prisoners included in this category are over 18 years undergoing training (courses, education etc.).
- **Point (6)** –Prisoners who were accepted to stay in the prison psychiatric clinic for some time

DENMARK:

- **Point (2)** –Juveniles are defined as 15-17 years of age. Juveniles taken into custody must primarily be placed outside the local prisons in, for example, secured social institutions. Sometimes, juveniles are placed in local prisons -for example if the social institutions cannot manage the juveniles because of violent behavior, or placed temporarily in local prisons until there is room in the secured social institutions. There is no limits to the number of juveniles placed in local prisons. The Danish Criminal Law has special rules for handling juveniles in the institutions under the Prison and Probation Service. A minority of juveniles have to serve their sentence in prison. They will then be placed in open prisons, unless certain circumstances of the juvenile speaks against it. From the beginning of 2009 juveniles referred to open prison will be placed in a special juvenile unit that opens in the *prison of Jyderup*. If referred to closed prison juveniles will as a rule be placed in a special juvenile unit in the *State prison of Ringe*.

ESTONIA:

Figures are on 31st December 2008 instead of 1st September 2008.

FRANCE:

- Figures are on 1st October 2008 instead of 1st September 2008.
- **Point (2)** –In this table are presented only persons held in special penitentiary institutions for juveniles (EPM). In addition there are also persons less than 18 years old held in prisons and in prison sectors for juveniles.

GERMANY:

Figures are on 31st March 2008 instead of 1st September 2008.

GREECE:

- **Point (7)** –Persons seeking asylum or illegal immigrants are, as a rule, held in areas outside the prison system .These persons are under the auspices of the Ministry for the Protection of the Citizens (Ministry of Public Order before October 2009). However, in prisons are held foreigners that in addition to a criminal sanction have been sanctioned with the sentence of expulsion from the country. Until the expulsion - which is not an administrative sanction but a criminal one in this case - is executed these persons are kept in the prison facilities. Only in the case of minors above 13 years of age and mentally ill offenders held responsible are kept in the prison system.

HUNGARY:

- **Point (4)** –Total number is 184, of which: 27 women and 149 men.
- **Point (6)** –there is no information on illegal aliens, because, from 2007, aliens are held outside prison service institutions, at alien registration authorities.

ICELAND:

- **“Places provided for persons under points (1) to (8)”** –Places for non-criminally liable persons are not included (they are not under Prisons and Probations responsibility).

ITALY:

- **Point (3)** – Specific data on the number of drug-addicted prisoners held in specially designed institutions is missing. Nevertheless, the total number of drug-addicted prisoners (all Italian correctional facilities) as of 30th June 2008 was **14,743**.
- **Points (4), (5), and (6)** – The Office of Statistics of this Department does not make any distinction between those who are considered as “immune from prosecution” upon their verdict and those who are serving a main sanction or a complementary sanction in a Judicial Psychiatric Hospitals or in special psychiatric wings. Both these categories of subjects are called *internees*. Therefore, the total coincides with the number of internees (**1,591**).

LATVIA:

Figures are on 1st October 2008 instead of 1st September 2008.

LITHUANIA:

- Figures are on 1st July 2008 instead of 1st September 2008.
- **“Places provided for persons under points (1) to (8)”** –These places are not included in the total capacity of penal institutions, but the number of places available for these particular categories of prisoners is known (9, 062).

LUXEMBOURG:

- **Point (7)** –The Grand Duchy’ Regulation from 20th September 2002 states that the "Centre for provisional detention of the illegal aliens" is established inside a special section of the Luxembourg’ Penitentiary Centre - pending the construction of a separate especially designed centre, which will be put into service at the end of 2010.

NETHERLANDS:

- **Point (2)** –This category of detainees (1,762) is included only in the general total of **17,113** prisoners, which has not been used for subsequent calculations.
- **Point (3)** –In the Netherlands exist also special facilities (*Instelling voor Stelselmatige Daders (ISD): Institution for Systematic Perpetrators*) in which are held multiple offenders under a

security measure (generally imposed for two years). Many of these detainees are addicted too, but an accurate figure cannot be provided on this category of persons.

- **Point (4)** –This category of detainees (1,892) is included only in the general total of **17,113** prisoners, which has not been used for subsequent calculations. [Last year figure should be 1,789 instead of 1,672 \(amendment provided by national correspondent\)](#).
- **Point (7)** –This category of detainees (1,660) is included only in the general total of **17,113** prisoners, which has not been used for subsequent calculations.

The total of 17,113 detainees has been provided only for Table 1. In other tables of the present report, a total of 11,799 detainees has been used by eliminating persons held in institutions for juveniles, custodial clinics, and institutions for aliens (categories (2), (4), and (7)). In several cases persons from institutions for aliens were added to the population of penal institutions. When it was done, an explanation was provided in “Notes” below each specific Table of the report.

NORWAY:

- Some sentenced persons may serve all or part of a prison sentence in an accredited treatment centre. These persons are not included in any figures given in this report. There is no fixed number of allocated places in the various institutions (these may be private/charitable or official).

POLAND:

Figures are on 31st December 2008 instead of 1st September 2008.

PORTUGAL:

- Figures are on 31st December 2008 instead of 1st September 2008.
- **Point (2)** –*Leiria’s Penitentiary Institution* (detainees from 16 to 21 years), including pre-trials.
- **Point (4)** –256 prisoners, including 86 prisoners held in *penitentiary* psychiatric institutions or hospitals, and 170 prisoners held in *non-penitentiary* psychiatric institutions or hospitals. 256 is the total number of persons considered non-criminally liable by the court, who are not *stricto sensu* sentenced prisoners, but persons under a security measure (which is rather therapeutic). These persons are under the authority of the Prison Administration and their files are managed by the Court of Execution of Sentences. Nevertheless, all decisions concerning this category of persons are taken on the advice of medical authorities.
- **Point (8)** –Detainees under the Electronic Surveillance are in charge of the General Service of the Community Reintegration (*Direcção General de Reinserção Social*).

ROMANIA:

- **Point (6)** –2,736 persons held in prisons and prison hospitals.

SPAIN (STATE ADMINISTRATION):

- **Point (3)** –Figure is on 31st December 2008 instead of 1st September 2008.
- **Point (4)** –Are counted only prisoners sentenced, who are non-criminally liable and under the safety measure held in two special psychiatric penitentiaries. Prisoners under security measures placed in non-penitentiary centres are excluded.

SPAIN (CATALONIA):

- **Point (4)** – This category is not included in the prison statistics, but the concept exists in the Criminal law. These data could be available for the Probation services.
- **Point (5)** –*Cárcel de Brians*
- **Point (6)** –Psychiatric infirmaries
- **“Places provided for persons under points (1) to (8)”** –places included in the total capacity of penal institutions are for persons from **point (3), (5), and (6)**.

SWEDEN:

- Figures are on 1st October 2008 instead of 1st September 2008.
- **Point (8)** –Prisoners under pre-release measures still serving a sentence (“back-door electronic monitoring”).

SWITZERLAND:

- Figures are on 6th September 2008 instead of 1st September 2008.
- **Point (5)** –There is a number of persons sentenced or interned (non-criminally liable), who are placed in special psychiatric institutions which are not under the Prison authorities, but are managed by special medical authorities.
- **Point (6)** –“The deprivation of liberty for the assistance purposes”: persons under these measures are placed by medical (psychiatric) authorities, but their detention is managed by the Prison authorities of the cantons.
- **Point (7)** –Persons under coercive measures (waiting for expulsion) are actually placed by the authorities in charge of foreigners and not by Prison authorities. Nevertheless, the detention of these persons is managed by the Prison authorities of the cantons.
 - The total capacity of institutions and special sections inside prisons for this type of detention is **449** places.
 - The capacity of institutions designed for the administrative detention is **228** places.

“THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA”:

- **Point (6)** –Data on sexual offenders only
- **“Places provided for persons under points (1) to (8)”** –places only for persons held in institutions for juveniles are included in the total capacity of penal institutions

UKRAINE:

Figures are on 1st July 2008 instead of 1st September 2008.

UK: ENGLAND AND WALES:

- Figures are on 30th June 2008 instead of 1st September 2008.
- **Point (2)** –The figure of 473 relates to *Secure Children’s Homes (SCH)* and *Secure Training Centres (STC)* only. There were a further 2,527 under 18 year olds held in prison as at 30th June 2008. Hence the total number of people in custody as at 30th June 2008 was 83,667 (i.e. 83,194 in prison plus 473 in SCH/STCs). These 473 are not included in the total number of prisoners in Table 1 (**83,194**).
- **Point (8)** –At the end of 2008, **2,600** prisoners were serving part of their sentence on Home Detention Curfew (Electronic Monitoring) *Source: OMCS 2008 t 9.3*. Other offenders get community order or suspended sentence orders with a curfew requirement. Those who are serving their sentence under Electronic Monitoring are not part of the prison population. They are not included in the total number of prisoners in Table 1 (**83,194**).

UK: SCOTLAND:

- **Point (2)** –Prisoners in young offender institutions are usually at least 16 years old although a small number of 14 and 15 year olds may be held for short periods. Whilst the age of criminal responsibility is 8 years old, children aged 8-15 are generally dealt with outwith the adult court system. Among the total number of 710 prisoners of the Young Offenders’ Institute, 163 prisoners were aged 18.
- **“Places provided for persons under points (1) to (8)”** -623 places is the capacity of the Young Offenders’ Institute.

Figure 1.c: Countries which include/exclude special places from the Total capacity of penal institutions on 1st September 2008

Countries which INCLUDE places designed for populations in the Table 1.2 in the Total capacity of penal institutions	Countries which EXCLUDE places designed for populations in the Table 1.2 from the Total capacity of penal institutions
Armenia	Belgium
Austria	BiH: Republika Srpska
Azerbaijan	Finland
Bulgaria	Iceland
Croatia	Latvia
Cyprus	Lithuania
Czech Republic	Moldova
Estonia	Norway
France	Portugal
Georgia	Spain (State Adm.)
Germany	Turkey
Greece	Ukraine
Hungary	UK: England and Wales
Ireland	UK: Northern Ireland
Italy	
Liechtenstein	
Luxembourg	
Malta	
Netherlands	
Poland	
Romania	
Serbia	
Slovak Republic	
Slovenia	
Spain (Catalonia)	
Switzerland	
The FYRO Macedonia	
UK: Scotland	

Notes – Figure 1.c

BiH (REPUBLIKA SRPSKA): Places are not included in the total capacity of penal institutions, as there are additional 20 places in the department for execution of educational measure of referral to the correctional-educational home within *Banja Luka Prison*, and 20 places in the department for execution of juvenile imprisonment of *Istocno Sarajevo Prison*.

ICELAND:

Additional 19 places for non-criminally liable persons are not included in the total capacity as they are not under Prisons and Probations responsibility.

CYPRUS:

Places in police stations are included in the total capacity of penal institutions. The number of places available in the police stations is 212.

LITHUANIA:

Additional 9, 062 places in different types of particular detention institutions are not included in the total capacity of penal institutions.

MONACO:

Special places exist for juveniles in the “Juveniles’ section” but these cannot be separated in the total capacity of the detention centre of Monaco. No other special places are provided (e.g. mentally-ill persons are transferred to the “Princess Grace” Hospital in Monaco).

NORWAY:

Some sentenced persons may serve all or part of a prison sentence in an accredited treatment centre. These persons are not included in any figures given in this report, therefore no additional number of allocated places in the various institutions is provided.

PORTUGAL: Places for 170 persons held in non-penitentiary psychiatric institutions are not included in the total capacity.

SPAIN (STATE ADMINISTRATION): Places not included in the total capacity are thus in psychiatric institutions (417 places).

SPAIN (CATALONIA):

The only included places are those for persons from centres for drug-addicted offenders (116 places) and thus in psychiatric institutions or sections (108 places).

SWITZERLAND:

The total capacity of institutions and special sections inside prisons for the detention of illegal aliens is 449 places. Moreover, there are additional 228 places in institutions especially designed for the administrative detention. So, a total number of 677 places for administrative detention is included in the total capacity of penal institutions.

THE FYRO MACEDONIA: The only figures available are those for persons held in institutions for juvenile offenders.

TURKEY: The number of places in institutions for juveniles is excluded from the total capacity of penal institutions, as these places are not managed by the General Directorate. This note is different from the previous year report, and should be considered particularly when interpreting Turkish data.

UK: SCOTLAND: The number of places for juvenile offenders held in special institutions is 623 places, and these places are included in the total capacity of penal institutions.

Table 1.2.a: Situation of penal institutions on 1st September 2008: Adjusted figures excluding particular categories from Table 1.2

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2008.1.2.a

Country	Population 2008 - annual estimates (thousands)	Adjusted total number of prisoners (including pre-trial detainees)	Adjusted prison population rate per 100 000 inhabitants
Albania	3619.8	5041	139.3
Andorra	82.6	60	72.6
Armenia	2968.6	3747	126.2
Austria	8205.5	6561	80.0
Azerbaijan	8177.7	16970	207.5
Belgium	10404.0	9583	92.1
BH: BH (state level)	2327.0	19	0.8
BH: Fed. BH	2327.0		
BH: Rep. Srpska	1437.5	906	63.0
Bulgaria	7262.7	9705	133.6
Croatia	4491.5	4490	100.0
Cyprus	796.9	646	81.1
Czech Republic	10220.9	19681	192.6
Denmark	5484.7	3451	62.9
Estonia	1307.6	3444	263.4
Finland	5244.7	3531	67.3
France	64057.8	63482	99.1
Georgia	4630.8	19180	414.2
Germany	82369.5	64571	78.4
Greece	10722.8	10533	98.2
Hungary	9930.9	13476	135.7
Iceland	304.4	140	46.0
Ireland	4156.1	3463	83.3
Italy	58145.3	54240	93.3
Latvia	2245.4	6463	287.8
Liechtenstein	34.5	9	26.1
Lithuania	3565.2	7559	212.0
Luxembourg	486.0	653	134.4
Malta	403.5	477	118.2
Moldova	4324.5	7136	165.0
Monaco	32.8	34	103.7
Montenegro	678.2		
Netherlands	16645.3	10545	63.4
Norway	4644.5	3278	70.6
Poland	38500.7	81453	211.6
Portugal	10676.9	10335	96.8
Romania	22246.9	24099	108.3
Russia	140702.1	887723	630.9
San Marino	29.8	2	6.7
Serbia	7413.9	8856	119.5
Slovak Republic	5455.4	7872	144.3
Slovenia	2007.7	1292	64.4
Spain (State Adm.)	38793.7	59071	152.3
Spain (Catalonia)	7364.0	9549	129.7
Sweden	9045.4	6771	74.9
Switzerland	7581.5	5377	70.9
FYRO Macedonia	2061.3	2073	100.6
Turkey	75793.8	97972	129.3
Ukraine	45994.3	146429	318.4
UK: England and Wales	54439.7	83194	152.8
UK: Northern Ireland	1775.0	1487	83.8
UK: Scotland	5168.5	7378	142.7
Canada (federal level)	33212.7	13923	41.9
Mean			133.0
Median			102.1

Table 1.3: Situation of penal institutions on 1st September 2008 by decreasing prison population rates (non-adjusted and adjusted figures)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2008.1.3

	Country	Total number of prisoners (including pre-trial detainees)	Prison population rate per 100 000 inhabitants		Country	Adj. Total number of prisoners (including pre-trial detainees)	Adj. Prison population rate per 100 000 inhabitants	Diff % (total numbers)
1	Russia	887 723	630.9	1	Russia	887723	630.9	
2	Georgia	19 507	421.2	2	Georgia	19180	414.2	1.7
3	Ukraine	148 339	322.5	3	Ukraine	146429	318.4	1.3
4	Latvia	6 544	291.4	4	Latvia	6463	287.8	1.2
5	Estonia	3 656	279.6	5	Estonia	3444	263.4	5.8
6	Azerbaijan	20 986	256.6	6	Lithuania	7559	212	2.4
7	Lithuania	7 744	217.2	7	Poland	81453	211.6	2
8	Poland	83 152	216	8	Azerbaijan	16970	207.5	19.1
9	Czech Republic	20 502	200.6	9	Czech Republic	19681	192.6	4
10	Moldova	7 252	167.7	10	Moldova	7136	165	1.6
11	Spain (State Adm.)	61 939	159.7	11	UK: Engl. & Wales	83194	152.8	0
12	UK: Scotland	8 088	156.5	12	Spain (State Adm.)	59071	152.3	4.6
13	UK: Engl. & Wales	83 194	152.8	13	Slovak Republic	7872	144.3	5.3
14	Slovak Republic	8 313	152.4	14	UK: Scotland	7378	142.7	8.8
15	Hungary	15 079	151.8	15	Albania	5041	139.3	
16	Bulgaria	10 723	147.6	16	Hungary	13476	135.7	10.6
17	Malta	577	143	17	Luxembourg	653	134.4	3
18	Albania	5 041	139.3	18	Bulgaria	9705	133.6	9.5
19	Luxembourg	673	138.5	19	Spain (Catalonia)	9549	129.7	2.9
20	Spain (Catalonia)	9 839	133.6	20	Turkey	97972	129.3	1.5
21	Turkey	99 416	131.2	21	Armenia	3747	126.2	2
22	Armenia	3 825	128.8	22	Serbia	8856	119.5	6.9
23	Serbia	9 510	128.3	23	Malta	477	118.2	17.3
24	Romania	27 262	122.5	24	Romania	24099	108.3	11.6
25	Greece	11 798	110	25	Monaco	34	103.7	0
26	FYRO Macedonia	2 235	108.4	26	FYRO Macedonia	2073	100.6	7.2
27	Croatia	4 734	105.4	27	Croatia	4490	100	5.2
28	Cyprus	831	104.3	28	France	63482	99.1	4.8
29	France	66 712	104.1	29	Greece	10533	98.2	10.7
30	Monaco	34	103.5	30	Portugal	10335	96.8	4.4
31	Netherlands	17 113	102.8	31	Italy	54240	93.3	2.8
32	Portugal	10 807	101.2	32	Belgium	9583	92.1	6.4
33	Belgium	10 234	98.4	33	UK: North. Ireland	1487	83.8	2.4
34	Austria	7 899	96.3	34	Ireland	3463	83.3	1.7
35	Italy	55 831	96	35	Cyprus	642	81.1	22.3
36	Germany	74 706	90.7	36	Austria	6561	80	16.9
37	UK: North. Ireland	1 523	85.8	37	Germany	64571	78.4	13.6
38	Ireland	3 523	84.8	38	Sweden	6771	74.9	1.2
39	Switzerland	5 780	76.2	39	Andorra	60	72.6	0
40	Sweden	6 853	75.8	40	Switzerland	5377	70.9	7
41	Andorra	60	72.6	41	Norway	3278	70.6	0
42	Norway	3 278	70.6	42	Finland	3531	67.3	0
43	Finland	3 531	67.3	43	Slovenia	1292	64.4	2
44	Slovenia	1 318	65.6	44	Netherlands	10545	63.4	38.4
45	BH: Rep. Srpska	924	64.3	45	BH: Rep. Srpska	906	63	1.9
46	Denmark	3 451	62.9	46	Denmark	3451	62.9	0
47	Iceland	140	46	47	Iceland	140	46	0
48	Canada (fed. level)	13 923	41.9	48	Canada (fed. level)	13923	41.9	0
49	Liechtenstein	10	29	49	Liechtenstein	9	26.1	10
50	San Marino	2	6.7	50	San Marino	2	6.7	0
51	BH: BH (St. level)	19	0.8	51	BH: BH (St. level)	19	0.8	0
	Mean		140.4		Mean		133.0	5.9
	Median		109.2		Median		102.1	3.0
	Minimum		0.8		Minimum		0.8	
	Maximum		630.9		Maximum		630.9	

Notes – Table 1.2.a and 1.3

In Table 1.2.a figures have been adjusted according to the information provided by the countries on the categories included and excluded in the total prison population (see Table 1.2). Nevertheless, these data **must be considered with caution** as the adjustments do not necessarily take into account all national particularities due to the *statistical counting rules* applied by each country.

The total adjusted number of prisoners corresponds, in the majority of cases, to the number of prisoners held in facilities which are under the authority of the Prison Administration. In many countries, special institutions which manage the detention of juveniles, drug-addicts, mentally ill persons, and administrative aliens are not necessarily under the authority of the Prison Administration. Such countries dispose of separate official bodies dealing with these particular penal populations. Thus, in Table 1.2.a all these categories were excluded from the total number of prisoners.

The aim of the Table 1.2.a is to present the number of adult criminally liable offenders, tried or sentenced for *criminal* offences, held in institutions under the Prison Administration authority.

Important methodological remark:

In Table 1.2.a it was not always possible to exclude all the categories presented in Table 1.2, as some figures were missing. A great part of missing figures were in the category of “Offenders with psychological and/or psychotic disorders held in especially designed sections inside penal institutions in order to execute the main or the supplementary sanction”. These figures were missing for **Belgium, Finland, France, Luxembourg, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, and Switzerland**. Figures on persons held in institutions for drug-addicted offenders were missing for **Finland, Italy, and Slovak Republic**. Moreover, for many countries there was no explicit statement on the categories of penal populations which are under the control of penitentiary authorities.

One can stress that the average difference between the non-adjusted and the adjusted numbers is less than 10% (Table 1.3). Only two countries overpass a 20% difference between them. In the case of **Cyprus**, the difference is explained by the important number of persons held in police stations. The **Netherlands** show a difference of more than 35% because it includes many specific categories of detainees. Our adjusted figure does not correspond to the figure provided by the national correspondent as an estimated of their prison population because, looking for an accurate comparison, we have excluded all the special categories mentioned in Table 1.2.

Nevertheless, the Dutch Prison Administration has their own counting rules and, according to them, there is a total of 17,113 persons deprived of liberty (102.8 per 100,000 inhabitants, as indicated in Table 1) of which 11,799 are held in penal institutions (which will lead to a rate of 70.9) They arrive to that total by eliminating the categories of “juveniles” (1,762), “persons held in custodial clinics” (1,892), and administrative aliens (1,660); but they keep the rest of the categories, including “drug-addicted offenders” (500), “offenders with psychological and/or psychotic disorders held in especially designed sections inside penal institutions in order to execute the main or the supplementary sanction” (383), and those who are under Electronic Surveillance (371). This explains the difference between our calculations and the national Dutch records.

Table 1.4: Evolution of prison populations between 2000 and 2008

- (a) Total number of prisoners (including pre-trial detainees) on 1st September of each year (source SPACE I)*;
 (b) Prison population rate per 100,000 inhabitants on 1st September of each year (source: SPACE I)*;
 (c) Change 2000-2008 = Evolution (in percentage) of prison population rates between **2000** and **2008**;
 (d) Change 2007-2008 = Evolution (in percentage) of prison population rates between **2007** and **2008**.

***N.B.** – For some countries, the reference date may vary across years (see SPACE I 2000 to 2007 for details)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2008.1.4

Country	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		(c)	(d)
	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)				
Albania	1467	43.5	1635	48.1	1785	52.5	...	...	...	...	3425	109.3	3884	122.4			5 041	139.3	220.1	...
Andorra	...	...	48	72.5	55	82.9	61	90.8	...	...	...	...	30	40.4			60	72.6	...	...
Armenia	...	...	4213	111	5624	148	3429	106.8	2727	84.9	2822	87.8	5682	188.8	3462	116.5	3 825	128.8	...	10.6
Austria	6896	83.1	6915	85.1	7511	92.3	7816	96.9	...	...	8767	106.8	8780	105.4	8887	108.4	7 899	96.3	15.8	-11.2
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	18321	225	16345	199.3	18259	220.9	16969	203.3	17809	211.9			20 986	256.6	...	...
Belgium	8671	84.7	8764	85.4	9253	90.2	8688	83.9	...	...	9371	89.7	9971	95.6	9879	95.1	10 234	98.4	16.1	3.4
BH: Fed. BH	...	...	...	...	1293	49.7	1265	48.7	1247	48	1344	53.8			1557	54.7			...	...
BH: Rep. Srpska	...	...	...	...	816	58.3	892	63.7	977	69.8	1029	72.9	952	64.5	928	64.5	924	64.3	...	-0.3
Bulgaria	9424	115	9283	114	9607	121.7	10056	128.2	10935	140.2	12240	157.7	12218	158.8	11032	150.7	10 723	147.6	28.4	-2.0
Croatia	2027	44.4	2623	59.9	2584	58.2	2594	58.4	2846	64.1	3485	78.5	3833	84.1			4 734	105.4	137.4	...
Cyprus	...	...	369	48.6	345	45.1	355	44.2	546	66.7	529	63.2	599	70.8	671	85.1	646	81.1	...	-4.7
Czech Republic	22489	219	21206	207	16861	164.2	17053	167.1	...	...	19052	186.4	18912	185.6	18901	184.8	20 502	200.6	-8.4	8.5
Denmark	3279	61.5	3150	58.9	3439	64.1	3577	66.4	3762	69.7	4132	76.4	3759	69.2	3624	66.3	3 451	62.9	2.3	-5.1
Estonia	4720	328	4789	350	4640	340.9	4797	353.8	4565	337.9	4410	327.4	4310	321.6	3456	262.6	3 656	279.6	-14.8	6.5
Finland	2703	52.3	3040	58.7	3466	66.7	3437	66	3446	66	3823	73	3714	70.6	3624	69.2	3 531	67.3	28.7	-2.7
France	48835	80.1	47005	77.1	53463	87.6	57440	93.1	56271	90.5	57582	91.8	57876	91.6	63500	99.9	66 712	104.1	30.0	4.2
Georgia	...	...	...	...	7343	186	6406	147.5	...	...	8668	200.6	13419	302.7	18384	395.7	19 507	421.2	...	6.5
Germany	...	...	78707	95.8	78506	95.2	79567	96.4	79676	96.5	78992	95.7	79146	95.8	77868	94.5	74 706	90.7	...	-4.0
Greece	8038	76.2	8343	79	8284	78.4	8555	81	...	...	9589	86.6	10113	90.9			11 798	110.0	44.4	...
Hungary	15821	158	17119	171	18054	177.4	17012	167.7	16410	162.2	16394	162.4	15591	155	14892	149.6	15 079	151.8	-3.9	1.5
Iceland	82	29	110	38.8	107	37.3	112	38.8	115	39.6	119	40.5	119	39.9	115	38.1	140	46.0	58.6	20.7
Ireland	2887	76.4	3025	80	3028	78	2986	75.3	...	...	...	...	3135	74.3	3305	80.4	3 523	84.8	11.0	5.4
Italy	53481	92.7	55136	95.3	56200	99.8	57238	101.7	56090	96.9	59649	102	38309	65.2	45612	78.4	55 831	96.0	3.6	22.5
Latvia	8555	353	8617	364	8517	363.1	8135	348.9	7731	333.3	7228	313.4	6531	285.3	6431	284.6	6 544	291.4	-17.4	2.4

Country	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		(c)	(d)
	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)				
Liechtenstein	...	...	...	...	17	...	18	...	7	...	10	28.9	10	28.6	6	17.5	10	29.0	...	65.6
Lithuania	8867	240	10750	291	11345	326.4	9958	287.6	7827	227.1	7993	233.4	8078	237	7842	219.3	7 744	217.2	-9.5	-1.0
Luxembourg	394	90.4	357	80.9	380	85.6	498	111.1	548	121.3	693	152.3	755	163.6	744	154.9	673	138.5	53.2	-10.6
Malta	...	...	257	67.2	283	71.7	278	71.9	...	...	298	74	343	84.7	...	...	577	143.0	...	...
Moldova	9754	...	10679	250	10532	290.4	10729	296.5	10383	287.8	8990	249.7	8817	230	8130	187.8	7 252	167.7	...	-10.7
Monaco	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	102.7	37	113.5	36	110.2	34	103.5	...	-6.0
Netherlands	13847	90.1	15246	95.4	16239	100.8	18242	112.7	20075	123.5	21826	133.9	20463	124.9	18746	113.1	17 113	102.8	14.1	-9.1
Norway	2643	59	2666	59.2	2662	58.8	2914	64	2975	65	3097	67.2	3164	67.8	3280	70.9	3 278	70.6	19.6	-0.5
Poland	65336	169	80004	207	80610	208.7	80692	211.1	79344	207.8	82656	216.5	88647	232.4	90199	234.2	83 152	216.0	27.8	-7.8
Portugal	...	...	13500	132	13730	132.8	14232	136.7	...	...	12889	122.4	12636	119.4	11587	108.9	10 807	101.2	...	-7.1
Romania	49682	221	50370	225	51476	229.5	45337	208.2	40085	184.6	37929	175.1	35910	166.8	31290	140.5	27 262	122.5	-44.6	-12.8
Russian Fed.	...	...	971496	671	919330	638.6	860640	601.4	...	...	823672	576.8	871609	608.6	...	...	887 723	630.9	...	...
San Marino	...	...	...	...	1	...	0	...	0	...	1	3.4	1	3.3	1	3.4	2	6.7	...	(97.3)
Serbia	...	...	...	...	...	...	7487	74.9	...	...	7775	103.7	8553	114.1	8978	121.6	9 510	128.3	...	5.5
Slovak Republic	7128	297	7509	139	7849	145.9	8829	164.1	9504	176.7	9289	172.5	8657	160.7	8235	151.2	8 313	152.4	-48.7	0.8
Slovenia	1136	57.3	1155	58	1120	56.2	1099	55.1	1126	56.4	1132	56.7	1301	65	1336	66.5	1 318	65.6	14.6	-1.3
Spain (incl. Catalonia)	45044	114	46962	117	50994	126.2	55244	135.8	59224	140.3	61269	142.4	64120	146.1	66467	147	71 778	155.5	36.4	5.8
Spain (Catalonia)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9395	130.3	9 839	133.6	...	2.5
Sweden	5678	64.1	6089	68.5	6506	73	6755	75.6	7332	81.7	7054	78.3	7175	79	6770	75	6 853	75.8	18.2	1.0
Switzerland	6390	89.2	5160	71.6	4987	68.7	5266	72	6021	81.8	6111	82.4	5888	79	5715	75.6	5 780	76.2	-14.5	0.8
The FYRO Macedonia	1394	69	1413	69.9	1248	61.2	1598	78.4	1747	86.1	2132	104.8	2038	100.1	2050	99.7	2 235	108.4	57.1	8.8
Turkey	71860	110	61336	93.2	60091	86.7	64051	92	71148	99.9	54296	75.8	67795	91.7	85865	120.7	99 416	131.2	19.2	8.7
Ukraine	...	...	198885	406	198946	405.7	198386	413.3	193489	406.3	179519	381.1	165408	355.3	...	...	148 339	322.5	...	...
UK: England and Wales	65666	124	67056	126	71324	137.1	72992	139.1	74488	140.4	76190	142.7	77982	145.1	79734	147.5	83 194	152.8	23.2	3.6
UK: Northern Ireland	980	...	877	51.6	1076	63.8	1185	69.8	1295	75.7	1337	77.5	1502	86.2	...	...	1 523	85.8	...	...
UK: Scotland	5855	...	...	...	6513	128.7	6642	131.4	6885	135.6	6795	133.4	7192	140.6	7453	144.9	8 088	156.5	...	8.0

Source: SPACE I, 2000 to SPACE I, 2007

Table 1.5: Year-to-year rates of increase and decrease of prison population rates between 2007 and 2008

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2008.1.5

Increase of more than 5%		Between -5% and +5%		Decrease of more than 5%	
Ireland	5.4	Cyprus	-4.7	Romania	-12.8
Serbia	5.5	Germany	-4.0	Austria	-11.2
Spain (incl. Catalonia)	5.8	Finland	-2.7	Moldova	-10.7
Georgia	6.5	Bulgaria	-2.0	Luxembourg	-10.6
Estonia	6.5	Slovenia	-1.3	Netherlands	-9.1
UK: Scotland	8.0	Lithuania	-1.0	Poland	-7.8
Czech Republic	8.5	Norway	-0.5	Portugal	-7.1
Turkey	8.7	BH: Rep. Srpska	-0.3	Monaco	-6.0
The FYRO Macedonia	8.8	Slovak Republic	0.8	Denmark	-5.1
Armenia	10.6	Switzerland	0.8		
Iceland	20.7	Sweden	1.0		
Italy	22.5	Hungary	1.5		
Liechtenstein	65.6	Latvia	2.4		
		Spain (Catalonia)	2.5		
		Belgium	3.4		
		UK: Engl. and Wales	3.6		
		France	4.2		

Notes – Tables 1.4 and 1.5

Tables 1.4 and 1.5 are based on non-adjusted figures in order to ensure comparability with data from previous years.

CYPRUS: For the calculations in the Tables 1.4 and 1.5 we have used data *excluding* detainees held in police stations. This information has not always been provided for the previous years. Therefore, in order to ensure the comparability with the data from previous years, we kept this year only the category of prisoners in penal institutions (646) without detainees held in police stations (185).

ITALY: Data for 2004 are not comparable with data for 2003, because in 2003 the prison population included juveniles, and in 2004 they are not more counted. In 2008, figures do not include juveniles; therefore these data are comparable with figures from 2004, 2005, 2006, and 2007.

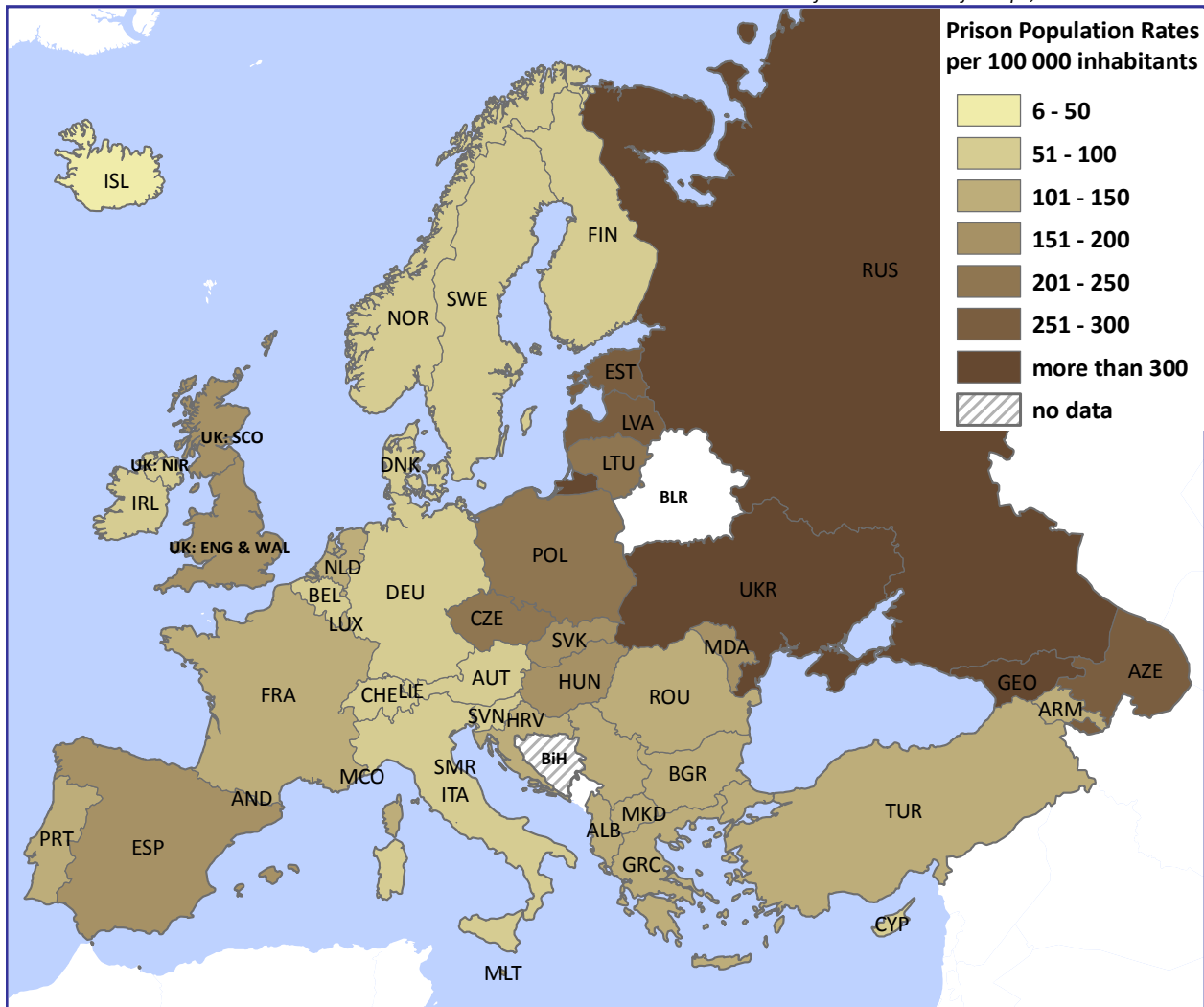
SPAIN (INCLUDING CATALONIA): In order to ensure the accuracy of the comparisons with the previous years' data, we added Catalonian data in the total number of prisoners (Spain- State Administration and Catalonia), and we recalculated the prison population rate for the whole country.

Among nine countries which had a decrease of more than 5%, five already showed the same trend last year (**Moldova, Romania, Netherlands, Portugal, and Luxembourg**). Among the thirteen countries with an increase of more than 5%, five are the same as last year (**Serbia, Ireland, Italy, Georgia, and Turkey**).

For more detailed information on the 2008 data, see explanatory notes for previous tables of this report.

Map 1: Prison population rates per 100,000 inhabitants

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2008.m.1



*** ISO 3166-1 alpha-3 codes:**

The three-letter country codes are the ones published by ISO (*International Organisation of Standardization*). These country codes were used to identify Member States of the Council of Europe on the map presented above (excluding Bosnia and Herzegovina). For constituent countries of the United Kingdom we have used the three-letter codes from FIFA (*International Federation of Association Football*): ENG, WAL, NIR, and SCO.

ALB	Albania	CYP	Cyprus	ISL	Iceland	NLD	Netherlands	ESP	Spain
AND	Andorra	CZE	Czech Republic	IRL	Ireland	NOR	Norway	SWE	Sweden
ARM	Armenia	DNK	Denmark	ITA	Italy	POL	Poland	CHE	Switzerland
AUT	Austria	EST	Estonia	LVA	Latvia	PRT	Portugal	MKD	FYRO Macedonia
AZE	Azerbaijan	FIN	Finland	LIE	Liechtenstein	ROU	Romania	TUR	Turkey
BEL	Belgium	FRA	France	LTU	Lithuania	RUS	Russian Federation	UKR	Ukraine
BIH: Fed.	BH: Fed. of Bosnia and Herzegovina	GEO	Georgia	LUX	Luxembourg	SMR	San Marino	UK: ENG&WAL	UK: England and Wales
BIH: RS	BH: Republika Srpska	DEU	Germany	MLT	Malta	SRB	Serbia	UK: NIR	UK: Northern Ireland
BGR	Bulgaria	GRC	Greece	MDA	Moldova	SVK	Slovakia	UK: SCO	UK: Scotland
HRV	Croatia	HUN	Hungary	MCO	Monaco	SVN	Slovenia		

Table 2: Age structure of prison population on 1st September 2008: general breakdown by categories of age

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2007.2

Country	Total number of prisoners (including pre-trial detainees)	Less than 14 years	From 14 to less than 16 years	From 16 to less than 18 years	From 18 to less than 21 years	From 21 to less than 25 years	From 25 to less than 30 years	From 30 to less than 40 years	From 40 to less than 50 years	From 50 to less than 60 years	From 60 to less than 70 years	From 70 to less than 80 years	80 years and over	Unknown and/or other	Age of criminal responsibility
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	
Albania	5041														
Andorra	60	0	0	0	3	10	17	21	6	1	1	1	0		16 years
Armenia	3825	***	...	...	892		1254	1030	740		66		0		14 years
Austria	7899	0	60	152	615	1192	1372	2122	1466	647	218	43	3	9	14 years
Azerbaijan	20986	***	***	***	17074					1415	243		2254		14 years
Belgium	10234	2	5	24	470	1262	1954	3426	1953	849	213	61	6	9	18 years
BH: BH (state level)	19	***	0	0	0	0	0	5	9	5	0	0	0		14 years
BH: Fed. BH															16 years
BH: Rep. Srpska	924	***	0	15	6	110	233	284	160	84	22	10	0		14 years
Bulgaria	10723	***	9	76	476	1448	2435	3664	1768	665	150	32	0		14 years
Croatia	4734	***	8	53	139	541	786	1411	1035	576	142	43	0		14 years
Cyprus	831	***	0	4	34	100	172	197	92	40	6	1	0		14 years
Czech Republic	20502	***	15	158	822	2777	3917	7028	3945	1563	260	17	0		15 years
Denmark	3451	***	0	9	348	556	633	1049	640	159	53	4	0		15 years
Estonia	3656	0	5	47	272	581	801	1114	536	246	48	6	0		14 years
Finland	3531	0	0	6	87	385	644	1198	793	331	81	6	0		15 years
France	66712	***	70	634	4858	11476	13321	17349	11122	5425	2457				13 years
Georgia	19507	***	327		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		14 years
Germany	74706	***	47	616	3378	7821	12321	18065	12766	5347	1746	241		12358	14 years
Greece	11798	491			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11307	13 years
Hungary	15079	32		409	2425		2638	5245	2909	1208	213				14 years
Iceland	140	***	0	2	6	19	36	44	19	12	1	1	0		15 years
Ireland	3523	1	36	48	356	685	821	927	416	140	70	20	3		12 years
Italy	55831	***	***	***	1677	5304	9273	18989	12632	5764	1764	360		68	14 years
Latvia	6544	***	81		539	945	942	1322	732	234	70		1679		14 years
Liechtenstein	10	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	3	4	0	0		14 years
Lithuania	7744	***	8	117	672	2736		1873	1055	371	98				14 years

Country	Total number of prisoners (including pre-trial detainees)	Less than 14 years	From 14 to less than 16 years	From 16 to less than 18 years	From 18 to less than 21 years	From 21 to less than 25 years	From 25 to less than 30 years	From 30 to less than 40 years	From 40 to less than 50 years	From 50 to less than 60 years	From 60 to less than 70 years	From 70 to less than 80 years	80 years and over	Unknown and/or other	Age of criminal responsibility
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	
Luxembourg	673	0	0	1	35	115	118	198	145	55	5	1	0		18 years
Malta	577	2	3	12	36	83	118	186	85	31	19	2	0		14 years
Moldova	7252	***	3	60	432	2579		1881	741	370	81		1105		14 years
Monaco	34	0	4	0	1	3	4	9	7	3	3	0	0		13 years
Montenegro															
Netherlands	17113	0	0	3	863	1980	2358	4248	2824	930	212	26	1	14	12 years
Norway	3278	***	0	5	169	425	619	1075	654	259	57	15	0		15 years
Poland	83152	***	6	528	4545	10384	19917	20220	14163	11519	1084	419	...	367	15 years
Portugal	10807	***	***	25	327	1078	1972	3727	2328	989	361				16 years
Romania	27262	***	32	385	1809	10330		8618	5739		349				14 years
Russia	887723														
San Marino	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0		14 years
Serbia	9510	***	16	67	426	1954	2327	2376	1318	732	194	83	17		14 years
Slovak Republic	8313	***	57		1296		1307	2631	1258		64				14 years
Slovenia	1318	***	0	12	47	67	199	564	242	140	40	7			14 years
Spain (State Adm.)	61939	***	***	***	1429	8670	13437	21531	14674		1290		908		14 years
Spain (Catalonia)	9839	***	***	***	265	1170	1859	3569	2035	695	195	51	0		14 years
Sweden	6853	***	0		171	738	969	824	1291	976	361	69		1454	15 years
Switzerland	5780	72			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		10 years
FYRO Macedonia	2235	***	2	29	105	365	471	658	395	166	33	11	0		14 years
Turkey	99416	21	238	1431	6575	13190	20577	31343	16557	7140	1809	480	55		13 years
Ukraine	148339	0	1147		5534	49644		35096	19704	2115	1045		34054		16 years
UK: England and Wales	83194	0	283	2243	8825	13393	15830	22072	13401	4753	1908	460	26		10 years
UK: Northern Ireland	1523	0	0	19	137	264	280	397	293	86	40	7	0		10 years
UK: Scotland	8088	0	1	203	843	1333	1595	2234	1294	410	136	37	2		8 years
Canada (federal level)	13923	***	***	0	311	1410	2258	3867	3635	1698	593	140	11		16 years

Important note: Many categories from this table are not comparable with the ones included in last year's report (SPACE I 2007) because the categorisation by age groups changed. For comparisons, see special notes for Table 2 in last year's report.

Notes – Table 2

ARMENIA:

- The distribution by age categories in this table is an estimation made by national authorities. Therefore, the total number of prisoners is not equal to the sum of the distribution by age from this table.
- **Points (c) and (d)** –From 18 to less than 25 years
- **Point (f)** –From 25 to less than 35 years
- **Point (g)** –From 35 to less than 45 years
- **Points (h) and (i)** –From 45 to less than 60 years
- **Points (j) and (k)** -60 years and over

AUSTRIA:

- **Point (l)** –From 81 to 94 years
- **Point (m)** –9 children live in prison with their mothers (their age is not included in general distribution).

AZERBAIJAN:

- Figures are on 1st January 2008 instead of 1st September 2008. In this Table are included only sentenced prisoners.
- **Points (a), (b), and (c)** –Juvéniles are not included, as they are not managed by Prison Administration.
- **Points (d), (e), (f), (g), and (h)** –From 18 to less than 50 years
- **Points (j), (k), and (l)** –60 years and over
- For accuracy reasons we included 2,254 pre-trial detainees for which the age distribution is not available in the **point (m)** of this Table.

BELGIUM:

- **Point (l)** –From 81 to 94 years
- **Point (m)** –For 9 persons the age recorded in the file or declared by the person was contested by a judiciary authority (e.g. the authorities consider that a person is adult while the she stated to be juvenile).

CYPRUS:

In this item are considered persons held in prisons; the breakdown by age for detainees held in police stations is not available.

CZECH REPUBLIC:

- Figures are on 31st December 2008 instead of 1st September 2008
- **Point (b)** – As the age of criminal responsibility is 15, juveniles included in this category are 15 years old

ESTONIA:

Figures are on 31st December 2008 instead of 1st September 2008

FINLAND:

Figures are on 1st May 2008 instead of 1st September 2008

FRANCE:

- Figures are on 1st October 2008 instead of 1st September 2008
- **Point (b)** –From 13 to less than 16 years
- **Points (j), (k), and (l)** –60 years and over

GEORGIA:

Data are not available as the new statistical system is not yet implemented. The only known figure is on persons aged 14 to less than 18 years (**points (b) and (c)**).

GERMANY:

- Figures are on 31st March 2008 instead of 1st September 2008
- In this Table are included sentenced prisoners and prisoners under preventive measures.
- **Point (k)** –The oldest prisoner in this age group is 72.
- **Point (m)** – For accuracy reasons we included 12,358 pre-trial detainees in the **point (m)** of this Table. The distribution available for this group of detainees is as follow:
 - From 14 to less than 18 years – 558
 - From 18 to less than 21 years – 1,291
 - From 21 years and over – 10,509

GREECE:

- **Points (a), (b), and (c)** -The data available refer to minors; these cover boys and girls mainly 13 to 18 years of age. The relevant figure on 1st September 2008 was 491. However, in this figure might be included some boys below 13 or above 18 up to 25.

HUNGARY:

- On the basis of the change in the Criminal Code the age of the criminal responsibility is 14 years.
- **Points (a) and (b)** –detainees less than 16 years old
- **Point (c)** –From 16 to less than 19 years
- **Points (d) and (e)** –From 19 to less than 25
- **Points (j), (k), and (l)** –60 years and over

IRELAND:

- The age of criminal responsibility is 12 years. There is an exception for children aged 10 or 11 who can be charged with murder, manslaughter, rape or aggravated sexual assault.
- **Point (l)** – The oldest prisoner in this age group is 87.

ITALY:

- Data on persons less than 18 years of age are not available in these statistics. These categories are held in specially designed institutions for juvenile offenders, which are not managed by the Italian Penitentiary Administration.
- **Points (k) and (l)** –from 70 years and over
- **Point (m)** –68 persons for who the age has not been recorded.

LATVIA:

- Figures are on 1st October 2008 instead of 1st September 2008. In this Table are included only sentenced prisoners.
- **Points (b) and (c)** –up to 18 years old
- **Points (j), (k), and (l)** –60 years and over
- For accuracy reasons we included 1,679 pre-trial detainees for which the age distribution is not available in the **point (m)** of this Table.

LITHUANIA:

- Figures are on 1st July 2008 instead of 1st September 2008
- In this Table are included only sentenced prisoners. Pre-trial detainees and prisoners under preventive measures are not counted; insofar no special data are available.
- **Points (e) and (f)** –from 21 to less than 30 years
- **Points (j), (k), and (l)** –60 years and over

MOLDOVA:

- In this Table are included only sentenced prisoners. Pre-trial detainees and prisoners under preventive measures are not counted; insofar no special data are available.
- **Points (e) and (f)** –From 21 to less than 30 years
- **Points (j), (k), and (l)** –60 years and over
- For accuracy reasons we included 1,105 pre-trial detainees for which the age distribution is not available in the **point (m)** of this Table.

NETHERLANDS:

- The age of criminal responsibility is 12 years. People younger than 18 years can be detained from the age of 12 in special institutions for juveniles. The age in which people can be detained under criminal adult law is 18 years (with a few exceptions in which youngsters can be trialled according to adult law).
- The distribution in this Table concerns only the population in the penal institutions and institutions for aliens, without taking into account juvenile offenders, and people in custodial clinics.
- **Point (m)** –For 14 persons the record of age is missing

POLAND:

- Figures are on 31st December 2008 instead of 1st September 2008.
- **Point (m)** –367 persons under a special measure (“punished”). For these persons the age distribution is unknown.

PORTUGAL:

- Figures are on 31st December 2008 instead of 1st September 2008
- **Points (j), (k), and (l)** –60 years and over

ROMANIA:

- **Points (e) and (f)** –From 21 to less than 31 years
- **Point (g)** –From 31 to less than 41 years
- **Point (h) and (i)** –From 41 to less than 60 years
- **Points (j), (k), and (l)** –60 years and over

SLOVAK REPUBLIC:

- Figures (in this table) are on 31st December 2008 instead of 1st September 2008.
- In this Table are included only sentenced prisoners. Pre-trial detainees and prisoners under preventive measures are not counted; insofar no special data are available.
- **Points (b) and (c)** –From 14 to less than 18 years
- **Points (d) and (e)** –From 18 to less than 25 years
- **Point (g)** –From 30 to less than 45 years
- **Points (h) and (i):**
 - Women: from 45 to less than 60
 - Men: from 45 to less than 65
- **Points (j), (k), and (l):**
 - Women: 60 years and over
 - Men: 65 years and over

SLOVENIA:

- **Point (e)** –From 21 to less than 23 years
- **Point (f)** –From 23 to less than 27 years
- **Point (g)** –From 27 to less than 39 years
- **Point (h)** –From 39 to less than 49 years

- **Point (i)** –From 49 to less than 59 years
- **Point (j)** –From 59 to less than 69 years
- **Points (k) and (l)** –69 years and over

SPAIN (STATE ADMINISTRATION):

- The age of “sanctioning responsibility” is 14. The age of “criminal responsibility” is 18. From 14 to 17 years old, only reduced sentences are applied. Only at 18 years old can a prison sentence be imposed.
- **Point (e)** –From 21 to less than 26 years
- **Point (f)** –From 26 to less than 31 years
- **Point (g)** –From 31 to less than 41 years
- **Points (h) and (i)** –from 41 to less than 60 years old
- **Points (j), (k), and (l)** –60 years and over
- **Point (m)** –For 901 persons the age is unknown.

SWEDEN:

- Figures are on 1st October 2008 instead of 1st September 2008
- In this Table are included only sentenced prisoners. Pre-trial detainees and prisoners under preventive measures are not counted; insofar no special data are available.
- **Points (b) and (c)** –From 15 to less than 18 years
- **Point (d)** –From 18 to less than 21 years
- **Point (e)** –From 21 to less than 25 years
- **Point (f)** –From 25 to less than 30 years
- **Point (g)** –From 30 to less than 35 years
- **Point (h)** –From 35 to less than 45 years
- **Point (i)** –From 45 to less than 55 years
- **Point (j)** –From 55 to less than 65 years
- **Points (k) and (l)** –65 years and over
- For accuracy reasons we included 1,454 pre-trial detainees for which the age distribution is not available in the **point (m)** of this Table.

SWITZERLAND:

- Figures are on 6th September instead of 1st September 2008
- **Points (a), (b), and (c)** –Are included detainees less than 18 years.
- For no any other category data are not available.

TURKEY:

- **Point (k)** –The oldest prisoner in this age group is 95.

UKRAINE:

- Figures are on 1st July 2008 instead of 1st September 2008
- In this Table are included only sentenced prisoners. Pre-trial detainees and prisoners under preventive measures are not counted; insofar no special data are available.
- **Points (b) and (c)** –From 14 to less than 18 years
- **Points (e) and (f)** –From 21 to less than 30 years
- **Point (h)** –From 40 to 55 years
- **Point (i)** –From 56 to less than 60 years
- **Points (j), (k), and (l)** –60 years and over
- For accuracy reasons we included 1,454 pre-trial detainees for which the age distribution is not available in the **point (m)** of this Table.

UK: ENGLAND AND WALES:

- Figures are on 30th June 2008 instead of 1st September 2008
- **Point (l)** –From 81 to 110 years

Table 2.1: Age structure of prison populations on 1st September 2008: minors and persons between 18 and 21 of age

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2008.2.1

Country	Number of Prisoners under 18 years old	Number of Prisoners from 18 to less than 21 years old	% of Prisoners under 18 years old	% of Prisoners from 18 to less than 21 years old
Albania				
Andorra	0	3	0.0	5.0
Armenia	...	...	...	...
Austria	212	615	2.7	7.8
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...
Belgium	31	470	0.3	4.6
BH: BH (state level)	0	0	0.0	0.0
BH: Fed. BH				
BH: Rep. Srpska	15	6	1.6	0.6
Bulgaria	85	476	0.8	4.4
Croatia	61	139	1.3	2.9
Cyprus	4	34	0.6	5.3
Czech Republic	173	822	0.8	4.0
Denmark	9	348	0.3	10.1
Estonia	52	272	1.4	7.4
Finland	6	87	0.2	2.5
France	704	4858	1.1	7.3
Georgia	327	...	1.7	...
Germany	1221	4669	1.6	6.2
Greece	491	...	4.2	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...
Iceland	2	6	1.4	4.3
Ireland	85	356	2.4	10.1
Italy	***	1677	***	3.0
Latvia	81	539	1.7	11.1
Liechtenstein	0	0	0.0	0.0
Lithuania	125	672	1.6	8.7
Luxembourg	1	35	0.1	5.2
Malta	17	36	2.9	6.2
Moldova	63	432	1.0	7.0
Monaco	4	1	11.8	2.9
Montenegro				
Netherlands	1414	1214	8.3	7.1
Norway	5	169	0.2	5.2
Poland	534	4545	0.6	5.5
Portugal	25	327	0.2	3.0
Romania	417	1809	1.5	6.6
Russia				
San Marino	0	0	0.0	0.0
Serbia	83	426	0.9	4.5
Slovak Republic	57	...	0.7	...
Slovenia	12	47	0.9	3.6
Spain (State Adm.)	***	1429	***	2.3
Spain (Catalonia)	***	265	***	2.7
Sweden	0	171	0.0	3.2
Switzerland	72	...	1.2	...
FYRO Macedonia	31	105	1.4	4.7
Turkey	1690	6575	1.7	6.6
Ukraine	1147	5534	1.0	4.9
UK: England and Wales	2526	8825	3.0	10.6
UK: Northern Ireland	19	137	1.2	9.0
UK: Scotland	204	843	2.5	10.4
Canada (federal level)	0	311	0.0	2.2
Mean			1.6	5.3
Median			1.2	5.0
Minimum			0.0	0.0
Maximum			11.8	11.1

Notes – Table 2.1

For more detailed information on the 2008 data, see the explanatory notes of previous tables.

Data provided in Table 2.1 should be considered cautiously as the percentages could not always be calculated on the basis of the total number of prisoners. Whenever countries were not able to provide the age breakdown for all prisoners, percentages are based on data on sentenced prisoners only (see notes to Table 2).

CYPRUS:

Percentages for this Table were calculated on the basis of the population in penal institutions, excluding persons held in police stations.

GERMANY:

- The total number of prisoners under 18 years is **1,221**, of which 558 are pre-trial detainees, and 663 are sentenced prisoners. Consequentially, the percentage in this table was calculated on the basis of the whole population in penal institutions.
- The total number of prisoners between 18 and less than 21 years is **4,669**, of which 1,291 are pre-trial detainees, and 3,378 are sentenced prisoners. Consequentially, the percentage in this table was calculated on the basis of the whole population in penal institutions.

NETHERLANDS:

As the number of persons aged less than 18 years and between 18 and less than 21 years is known for the whole population held in all types of institutions, percentages were calculated on the basis of total number of prisoners (17,113).

Map 2: Breakdown of the age of criminal responsibility and percentages of prisoners less than 18 years of age in European countries

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2007.m.2

This map should be used cautiously. Many figures presented in this map are partial, and cannot be compared among countries. Several countries did not provide the general data for the whole prison populations. Therefore, sometimes we used the available data (e.g. only on sentenced prisoner).

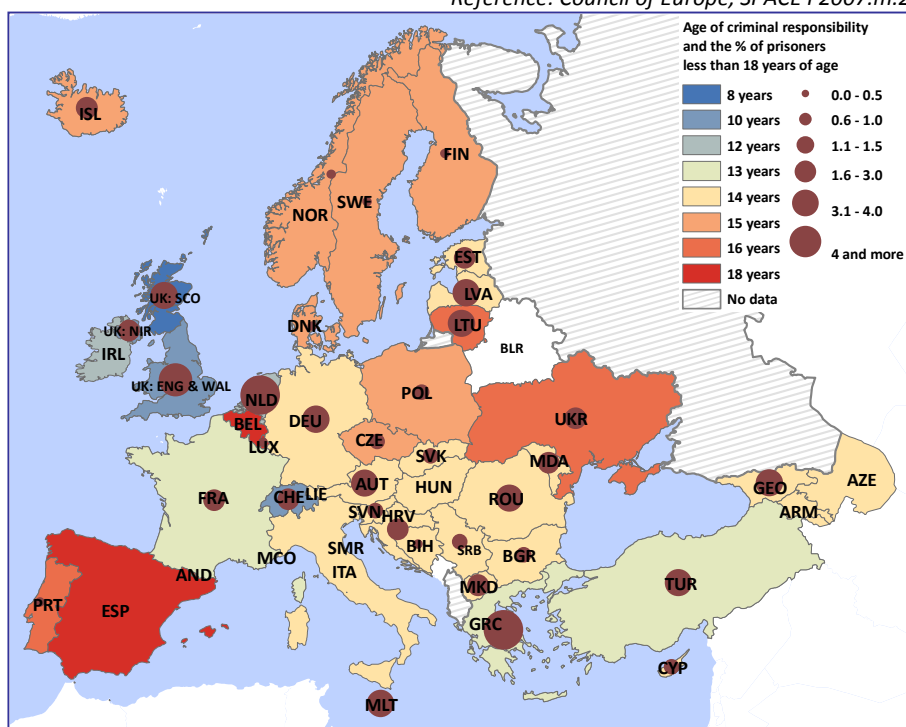


Table 2.2: Median and Average ages of the prison population (including pre-trial detainees) on 1st September 2008

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2008.2.2

Country	Median	Average
Albania		
Andorra	23.14	32.1
Armenia	...	...
Austria	32.54	34.24
Azerbaijan	33.5	35.5
Belgium	33	35
BH: BH (state level)	49.87	49
BH: Fed. BH		
BH: Rep. Srpska	33.06	35.48
Bulgaria	32.25	31.35
Croatia	35.32	37.08
Cyprus	30.59	33
Czech Republic	33.28	34.53
Denmark	31	32.5
Estonia	30.8	33
Finland	34	36
France	31.7	34.7
Georgia	...	...
Germany	33.5	35.3
Greece	...	...
Hungary	35	35
Iceland	31	33.29
Ireland	28.58	31
Italy	35	37
Latvia	34	36
Liechtenstein	54	50.1
Lithuania	29.78	33.1
Luxembourg	32	35
Malta	31.14	33.39
Moldova	31	32.6
Monaco	26	37
Montenegro		
Netherlands	33	34.21
Norway	33.43	34.8
Poland	32.5	35.25
Portugal	34.85	36.6
Romania	30.95	34
Russia		
San Marino	...	...
Serbia	29.87	33.32
Slovak Republic	...	...
Slovenia	33.51	35.84
Spain (State Adm.)	36	35.62
Spain (Catalonia)	34.72	36.13
Sweden	34	36
Switzerland	...	...
FYRO Macedonia	33	32.42
Turkey	32.2	34
Ukraine	...	...
UK: England and Wales	30	32
UK: Northern Ireland	31.4	33.8
UK: Scotland	30	32
Canada (fed. level)	37	38
Mean	33.1	35.1
Median	32.8	34.7
Minimum	23.1	31.0
Maximum	54.0	50.1

In the following cases, the *average* and the *median* age are based on estimations calculated by the authors of the report on the basis of data provided by national correspondents: **Andorra, Austria, Azerbaijan, BiH: Republika Srpska, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Ireland, Lithuania, Malta, Portugal, and Serbia.**

For five countries only the median could be calculated: **Norway, Romania, Slovenia, Spain (Catalonia), and Turkey.**

Among countries presented in the Table 2.2, 21 do not include persons held in institutions for juveniles in the calculations of the mean and median ages: Andorra, Azerbaijan, Belgium, BiH (St. level), Cyprus, Denmark, Iceland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, San Marino, Spain (St. level), Spain (Catalonia), Sweden, Switzerland, UK: England and Wales, and Canada.

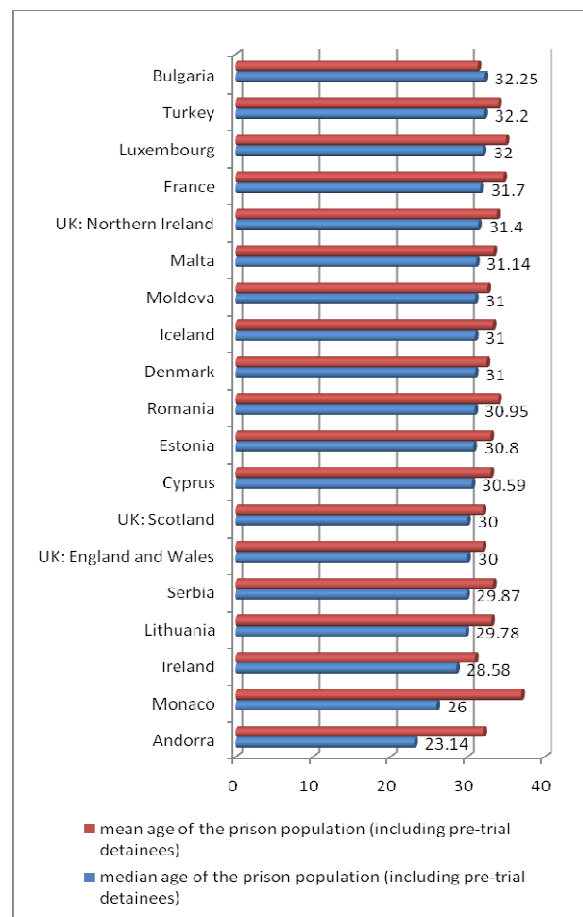
Figure 2.a: Countries with the youngest prison population classified by decreasing median age

Table 3: Structure of prison populations on 1st September 2008: female prisoners and foreign prisoners

- (a) Total number of prisoners (including pre-trial detainees)
- (b) Number of female prisoners (including pre-trial detainees)
- (c) % of female prisoners in the total number of prisoners (including pre-trial detainees)
- (d) Number of foreign female prisoners (including pre-trial detainees)
- (e) % of foreign females in the total number of female prisoners (including pre-trial detainees)
- (f) Number of pre-trial female detainees
- (g) % of pre-trial female detainees in the total number of female prisoners
- (h) Number of foreign prisoners (including pre-trial detainees)
- (i) % of foreign prisoners in the total number of prisoners (including pre-trial detainees)
- (j) Number of foreign pre-trial detainees
- (k) % of foreign pre-trial detainees in the total number of foreign prisoners

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2008.3

Country	(a)	Female prisoners						Foreign prisoners			
		(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
Albania	5041										
Andorra	60	6	10.0	6	100.0	0	0.0	49	81.7	20	40.8
Armenia	3825	129	3.4	7	5.4	20	15.5	67	1.8	...	...
Austria	7899	454	5.7	151	33.3	130	28.6	3368	42.6	1038	30.8
Azerbaijan	20986	403	1.9	19	4.7	72	17.9	720	3.4	228	31.7
Belgium	10234	450	4.4	163	36.2	192	42.7	4203	41.1	1670	39.7
BH: BH (state level)	19	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...
BH: Fed. BH	1568										
BH: Rep. Srpska	924	13	1.4	0	0.0	4	30.8	30	3.2	6	20.0
Bulgaria	10723	326	3.0	5	1.5	...	...	198	1.8	...	...
Croatia	4734	209	4.4	22	10.5	67	32.1	293	6.2	120	41.0
Cyprus	646	39	6.0	22	56.4	10	25.6	385	59.6	22	5.7
Czech Republic	20502	1079	5.3	57	5.3	188	17.4	1449	7.1	505	34.9
Denmark	3451	155	4.5	57	36.8	82	52.9	792	22.9	410	51.8
Estonia	3656	190	5.2	92	48.4	70	36.8	1474	40.3	439	29.8
Finland	3531	224	6.3	17	7.6	44	19.6	334	9.5	128	38.3
France	66712	2386	3.6	579	24.3	817	34.2	12222	18.3	...	...
Georgia	19507	792	4.1	20	2.5	127	16.0	201	1.0	65	32.3
Germany	74706	3948	5.3	...	...	648	16.4	19627	26.3	5297	27.0
Greece	11798	724	6.1	268	37.0	...	...	5821	49.3	2009	34.5
Hungary	15079	996	6.6	34	3.4	293	29.4	528	3.5	341	64.6

Country	(a)	Female prisoners						Foreign prisoners			
		(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
Iceland	140	9	6.4	1	11.1	1	11.1	29	20.7	6	20.7
Ireland	3523	115	3.3	35	30.4	22	19.1	457	13.0	155	33.9
Italy	55831	2473	4.4	1102	44.6	1379	55.8	20865	37.4	13399	64.2
Latvia	6544	364	5.6	5	1.4	109	29.9	66	1.0	25	37.9
Liechtenstein	10	0	0.0	0	...	0	...	5	50.0	2	40.0
Lithuania	7744	329	4.2	2	0.6	42	12.8	90	1.2	29	32.2
Luxembourg	673	26	3.9	13	50.0	12	46.2	437	64.9	210	48.1
Malta	577	28	4.9	3	10.7	15	53.6	148	25.6	127	85.8
Moldova	7252	409	5.6	5	1.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monaco	34	4	11.8	4	100.0	3	75.0	31	91.2	24	77.4
Montenegro											
Netherlands	13459	961	7.1	326	33.9	368	38.3	3746	27.8	1251	33.4
Norway	3278	223	6.8	58	26.0	67	30.0	812	24.8	384	47.3
Poland	83152	2542	3.1	...	...	416	16.4	539	0.6	255	47.3
Portugal	10807	647	6.0	196	30.3	169	26.1	2190	20.3	813	37.1
Romania	27262	1281	4.7	9	0.7	9	0.7	213	0.8	12	5.6
Russia	887723										
San Marino	2	0	0.0	0	...	0	...	0	0.0	0	...
Serbia	9510	246	2.6	12	4.9	74	30.1	168	1.8	92	54.8
Slovak Republic	8313	395	4.8	5	1.3	76	19.2	147	1.8	77	52.4
Slovenia	1318	59	4.5	8	13.6	6	10.2	136	10.3	57	41.9
Spain (State Adm.)	61939	5138	8.3	2043	39.8	1558	30.3	21193	34.2	8116	38.3
Spain (Catalonia)	9839	729	7.4	295	40.5	187	25.7	4198	42.7	1402	33.4
Sweden	6853	397	5.8	...	...	80	20.2	1487	21.7	...	...
Switzerland	5780	337	5.8	...	...	117	34.7	4027	69.7	1384	34.4
FYRO Macedonia	2235	52	2.3	3	5.8	5	9.6	81	3.6	22	27.2
Turkey	99416	3530	3.6	177	5.0	1620	45.9	1526	1.5	995	65.2
Ukraine	148339	6732	4.5	111	1.6	2046	30.4	2372	1.6	173	7.3
UK: England and Wales	83194	4505	5.4	949	21.1	874	19.4	11498	13.8	2409	21.0
UK: Northern Ireland	1523	57	3.7	19	33.3	37	64.9	142	9.3	118	83.1
UK: Scotland	8088	436	5.4	22	5.0	159	36.5	275	3.4	131	47.6
Canada (federal level)	13923	523	3.8	15	2.9	***	***	624	4.5	***	***
Mean			4.8		22.6		28.8		21.2		40.0
Median			4.7		11.1		29.0		13.0		37.9
Minimum			0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		5.6
Maximum			11.8		100.0		75.0		91.2		85.8

Notes – Table 3

AZERBAIJAN:

Figures are on 1st January 2009 instead of 1st September 2008

BULGARIA:

Point (j) -The number in stock (on 1st September 2008) is not available. The number of all pre-trial foreign prisoners (flow during the whole 2008) was **365**.

CROATIA:

Figures are on 31st December 2008 instead of 1st September 2008

CYPRUS:

In this table, the categorisation is based on the number of prisoners held in prisons. Persons held in police stations are excluded.

CZECH REPUBLIC:

Figures are on 31st December 2008 instead of 1st September 2008

ESTONIA:

- Figures are on 31st December 2008 instead of 1st September 2008;
- **Point (d)** –Among the total number of foreign females, 76 were with unspecified citizenship and 16 with foreign citizenship;
- **Point (h)** –Among the total number of foreign prisoners 1,222 were with unspecified citizenship and 252 with foreign citizenship;
- **Point (j)** –Among the total number of foreign pre-trial detainees 352 were with unspecified citizenship and 87 with foreign citizenship.

FINLAND:

Figures are on 1st May 2008 instead of 1st September 2008

FRANCE:

Figures are on 1st October 2008 instead of 1st September 2008

GERMANY:

- Figures are on 31st March 2008 instead of 1st September 2008;
- **Point (d)** –The total number of foreign females is not available; insofar no special figures of foreign pre-trial female detainees are available. The number of the sentenced foreign females is **501**.

LATVIA:

Figures are on 1st October 2008 instead of 1st September 2008

LITHUANIA:

Figures are on 1st July 2008 instead of 1st September 2008

NETHERLANDS:

- **Point (b)** –Figures refer to the population in penal institutions and institutions for aliens only. Total number of prisoners in this category is **961**, of which **814** are for criminal offences, and **147** are administrative aliens.

- **Point (d)** –Figures refer to the population in penal institutions and institutions for aliens only. Total number of prisoners in this category is **326**, of which **197** are for criminal offences, and **129** are administrative aliens.
- **Point (f)** –Figures refer to the population in penal institutions and institutions for aliens only. Total number of prisoners in this category is **368**, all for criminal offences. Among 368 “pre-trial” females, 51 are appealing.
- **Point (h)** –Figures refer to the population in penal institutions and institutions for aliens only. Total number of prisoners in this category is **3,746**, of which **2,408** are for criminal offences, and **1,338** are administrative aliens.
- **Point (j)** –Figures refer to the population in penal institutions and institutions for aliens only. Total number of prisoners in this category is **1,251**, all for criminal offences.

POLAND:

Figures are on 31st December 2008 instead of 1st September 2008

PORTUGAL:

Figures are on 31st December 2008 instead of 1st September 2008

SPAIN (CATALONIA):

Figures are on 31st December 2008 instead of 1st September 2008

SWEDEN:

Figures are on 1st October 2008 instead of 1st September 2008

SWITZERLAND:

Figures are on 6th September 2008 instead of 1st September 2008

UKRAINE:

- Figures are on 1st July 2008 instead of 1st September 2008;
- **Point (b)** –Among the total number female prisoners, 112 were girls aged 14 to 18 years;
- **Point (d)** –Among foreign females 110 were citizens of the CIS (The Commonwealth of Independent States) Member States, and one was Iranian.

UK: ENGLAND AND WALES:

Figures are on 30th June 2008 instead of 1st September 2008

UK: SCOTLAND:

- **Point (h)** – Foreign prisoners are those prisoners who are recorded as having a nationality which is not British. This may not necessarily be an accurate statement of their citizenship status.

Table 4: Legal status of prison populations on 1st September 2008 (numbers)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2008.4

Country	Untried prisoners (no court decision yet reached)	Convicted prisoners, but not yet sentenced	Sentenced prisoners who have appealed or who are within the statutory limit for doing so	Sentenced prisoners (final sentence)	Other cases	Total
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
Albania						
Andorra	23	5	5	27	...	60
Armenia	567	229	...	3029	***	3825
Austria	1716	***	...	5364	819	7899
Azerbaijan	1705	...	549	18732	***	20986
Belgium	2661	***	588	6044	941	10234
BH: BH (state level)	19	0	0	***	0	19
BH: Fed. BH						
BH: Rep. Srpska	133	***	38	753	...	924
Bulgaria	1031	626	...	9066	***	10723
Croatia		1354		3104	276	4734
Cyprus	319	***	...	512	***	831
Czech Republic	2402	***	...	18100	0	20502
Denmark		1183		2198	70	3451
Estonia	990	...	...	2666	***	3656
Finland		573		2865	93	3531
France	12958	***	3780	49972	2	66712
Georgia	2830	***	1527	15150	***	19507
Germany		12358		61900	448	74706
Greece	3162	***	...	8636	***	11798
Hungary	3657	***	623	10432	367	15079
Iceland	8	***	6	126	***	140
Ireland	590	...	...	2919	14	3523
Italy	15653	***	14189	24337	1652	55831
Latvia	801	332	546	4865	***	6544
Liechtenstein	0	4	0	5	1	10
Lithuania	814	125	400	6405	***	7744
Luxembourg	210	***	43	399	21	673
Malta	400	***	...	177	***	577
Moldova	313	278	333	6147	181	7252
Monaco	20	0	6	8	0	34
Montenegro						
Netherlands	4370	***	1069	6057	1963	13459
Norway	753	***	...	2420	105	3278
Poland	8926	369	...	73490	367	83152
Portugal	1429	***	679	8699	***	10807
Romania	1852	1113	...	24297	...	27262
Russia						
San Marino	0	0	0	2	0	2
Serbia	1836	...	...	7674	0	9510
Slovak Republic	1680	...	...	6633	***	8313
Slovenia	224	67	50	943	34	1318
Spain (State Adm.)	15374	***	...	45657	908	61939
Spain (Catalonia)	2175	***	...	7664	***	9839
Sweden		1373		5399	81	6853
Switzerland	1779	542	2878		581	5780
FYRO Macedonia	117	136	125	1857	***	2235
Turkey	39514	***	17848	42054	***	99416
Ukraine	20097	***	8493	113138	6611	148339
UK: England and Wales	8750	4690	...	68234	1520	83194
UK: Northern Ireland	590		15	898	20	1523
UK: Scotland	1527	320	...	6240	1	8088
Canada (federal level)	...	...	...	13923	0	13923

Notes – Table 4

AUSTRIA:

- **Point (e)** –In this category are included offenders suffering from mental disorders or certain addicted offenders in especially designed sections of penal institutions; detention for the purpose of extradition, sentences imposed according to the Austrian Fiscal Criminal Code, administrative custody prior to repatriation, and administrative detention.

AZERBAIJAN:

Figures are on 1st January 2009 instead of 1st September 2008

BELGIUM:

- **Point (e)** –The category “Other cases” includes:
 - Mentally ill prisoners kept detained for security reasons;
 - Inmate sentenced prisoners in enforcement of the Law on social protection;
 - Aliens handed over to the Office of the Aliens (illegal aliens held for administrative reasons);
 - Wanderers/beggars handed over to the Government;
 - Recidivists/habitual offenders handed over to the Government;
 - Persons temporarily detained against the revocation of the release on parole;
 - Suspension of the release on parole;
 - Persons temporarily detained against the revocation of the probation.

CROATIA:

- Figures are on 31st December 2008 instead of 1st September 2008;
- **Points (a), (b), and (c)** –It is not possible to keep these groups separate in the statistics;
- **Point (e)** – In this category are included juveniles with educational measures in correctional institutions and prisoners sentenced on the basis of Misdemeanours Act.

CYPRUS:

- **Point (a)** –Total number of untried detainees is 319, of which **134** detainees are held in prisons and **185** are held in police stations.

CZECH REPUBLIC:

Figures are on 31st December 2008 instead of 1st September 2008

DENMARK:

- **Points (a), (b), and (c)** –It is not possible to keep these groups separate in the statistics;
- **Point (e)** –In this category are included **53** detainees held according to the *Aliens Act* and **17** “other” (unspecified) persons.

ESTONIA:

Figures are on 31st December 2008 instead of 1st September 2008

FINLAND:

- Figures are on 1st May 2008 instead of 1st September 2008;
- **Points (a), (b), and (c)** –It is not possible to keep these groups separate in the statistics;
- **Point (e)** –Fine defaulters.

FRANCE:

- Figures are on 1st October 2008 instead of 1st September 2008;

- In this table are presented data on all categories of prisoners (“écrouées détenues”) (those, who are *de facto* held in penal institutions and those who have a status of “detainees”). It is impossible to provide more accurate figures for the separate category of persons *de facto* held in penal institutions.
- **Point (e)** –Legal measures of constraint.

GERMANY:

- Figures are on 31st March 2008 instead of 1st September 2008;
- **Points (a), (b), and (c)** –It is not possible to keep these groups separate in the statistics;
- **Point (e)** –“Preventive detention”. In this category are counted detainees which have already served their sentence, but who are kept in penitentiary facilities for security reasons (*Sicherungsverwahrung*).

HUNGARY:

- **Point (e)** –The category “Other cases” includes:
 - Detention arising from exclusion of the European arrest warrants (8);
 - Detainees under transit process (4);
 - Imprisonment for administrative offences / fine conversion (152);
 - Forced medical treatment and temporary forced medical treatment (182).

IRELAND:

- **Point (e)** –14 Immigration warrants.

ITALY:

- **Point (e)** – In the category *Other cases* are included:
 - Internees (*Internati*) and temporary internees, that are persons held in Judicial Psychiatric Hospitals (*Ospedali Psichiatrici Giudiziari*), which are special penal institutions under the authority of the Penitentiary Administration, managed by a psychiatrist of the Penitentiary Administration. These prisoners may also be held in prison hospitals, as they are executing a security detention measure.
 - 61 inmates to be classified (*da impostare*): on 1st September 2008, it is impossible to input an exact judicial status for these persons.

LATVIA:

Figures are on 1st October 2008 instead of 1st September 2008

LIECHTENSTEIN:

- **Point (e)** –one detainee held for the extradition purposes

LITHUANIA:

- Figures are on 1st July 2008 instead of 1st September 2008;
- **Point (b)** –Following the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, sentenced prisoners after having submitted their written consent are able to start the service of their term of imprisonment before the hearing of their case in order of appeal.

MOLDOVA:

- **Point (e)** – In this category are included **181** prisoners; of which **123** are at the disposal of the prosecuting agencies, and **58** are those who lodged a cassation appeal to the Supreme Court.

MONACO:

- **Point (d)** –The only detention facility in the Principality of Monaco is a remand centre. Only nationals are intended to serve their entire sentence. Aliens who received their final sentence to over six months of imprisonment are usually transferred to the prison of Nice.

These transfers are regulated by an agreement between Monaco and France (Article 14 of the Treaty of Cooperation “*Convention de voisinage*” from 1963).

NETHERLANDS:

- Data are available for the population held in penal institutions and institutions for aliens (see general notes). The total number of prisoners does not refer to persons held in institutions for juvenile offenders and custodial clinics.
- **Point (e)** –The category “Other cases” includes:
 - Illegal aliens (1,660 detainees);
 - Fine defaulters (83 detainees);
 - In extradition (29 detainees);
 - Unknown (191 detainees).

NORWAY:

- **Point (a)** –A person who is sentenced to imprisonment while remanded in custody and appeals against the sentence may remain classified as “remanded in custody” until the appeal is decided. An exception this is where only the length of sentence is appealed against. In such cases the offender may elect to start serving the sentence pending the outcome of the appeal;
- **Point (c)** –In this category are included persons held in prison after being convicted, but have appealed against decision and are registered as “remanded in custody”;
- **Point (e)** –Fine defaulters.

POLAND:

Data relate to 31st December 2008 instead of 1st September 2008

PORTUGAL:

- Figures are on 31st December 2008 instead of 1st September 2008;
- **Point (d)** –Among 8,699 prisoners 256 detainees are under “security measures” (mentally ill persons), of which 86 are placed in special psychiatric institutions or in penitentiary hospitals, and 170 in non-penitentiary hospitals.

SLOVENIA:

- **Point (e)** – The category “Other cases” includes:
 - 23 prisoners are in the Correctional Home (correctional institution) with an educational measure;
 - 11 persons in compliance detention on the basis of Misdemeanors Act.

SPAIN (STATE ADMINISTRATION):

- **Point (e)** –The category “Other cases” includes:
 - Mentally ill persons under “security measures” (563 detainees);
 - Week-end arrests (31 detainees);
 - Fine defaulters (119 detainees);
 - Transits (195 detainees).

SWEDEN:

- Figures are on 1st October 2008 instead of 1st September 2008;
- **Points (a), (b), and (c)** –It is not possible to keep these groups separate in the statistics;
- **Point (e)** –The category “Other cases” includes:
 - Drug addicts;
 - Illegal immigrants awaiting deportation;
 - Persons awaiting placement in psychiatric institutions;
 - Persons who have broken probation rules.

SWITZERLAND:

- Figures are on 6th September 2008 instead of 1st September 2008;
- **Points (c) and (d)** –It is not possible to keep these groups separate in the statistics;
- **Point (e)** –The category “Other cases” includes:
 - Confinement for purposes of assistance within the meaning of Articles 314a and 397 of the Civil Code;
 - Detention in order to proceed to the expulsion or extradition of a person;
 - Persons waiting transfer from one penal institution to another;
 - Juveniles serving sentences of the Juvenile Criminal Law.

TURKEY:

- **Point (b)** –Data provided in previous years under this point was wrong (in 2007 this figure is a right one). In the Turkish criminal justice system, a suspect or detainee can not be found guilty until final verdict. The jury system does not exist in the Turkish criminal justice system.

UKRAINE:

- Figures are on 1st July 2008 instead of 1st September 2008;
- **Point (e)** –Therapeutic-prophylactic center alcoholics, sentenced prisoners in arrest houses, lifers, sentenced prisoners who are continued to be held at the remand prisons and are engaged in providing different services to the pre-trial detainees (cooking, cleaning, laundry etc.), sentenced transit prisoners, sentenced prisoners who wait to be transferred.

UK: ENGLAND AND WALES:

- Figures are on 30th June 2008 instead of 1st September 2008;
- **Point (e)** –Non-criminal population, held for civil offences.

UK: NORTHERN IRELAND:

- **Points (a) and (b)** –It is not possible to keep these groups separate in the statistics;
- **Point (e)** –Fine defaulters and immigration detainees.

UK: SCOTLAND:

- **Point (e)** –One person convicted by military court-marital.

CANADA:

- Figures are on 12th April 2009 instead of 1st September 2008;
- **Point (c)** –There is no data available on the number of appeals, only the total number of appeal outcome decisions (**2,453**). There is no statutory limit on appeals; therefore all sentenced prisoners can appeal their conviction or sentence at any point during their sentence.

Table 5: Legal status of detainees not serving a final sentence on 1st September 2008 (percentages and rates)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2008.5

Country	Percentage of prisoners not serving a final sentence (1)	Rate of prisoners not serving a final sentence per 100,000 inhabitants (1)	Percentage of prisoners not serving a final sentence (2)	Rate of prisoners not serving a final sentence per 100,000 inhabitants (2)	Percentage of untried detainees (no court decision yet reached)	Rate of untried detainees (no court decision yet reached) per 100,000 inhabitants
	1.a	1.b	2.a	2.b	3.a	3.b
Albania						
Andorra	55.0	39.9	55.0	39.9	38.3	27.8
Armenia	20.8	26.8	20.8	26.8	14.8	19.1
Austria	32.1	30.9	21.7	20.9	21.7	20.9
Azerbaijan	10.7	27.6	10.7	27.6	8.1	20.8
Belgium	40.9	40.3	31.7	31.2	26.0	25.6
BH: BH (state level)	...	...	...	...	...	...
BH: Fed. BH						
BH: Rep. Srpska	18.5	11.9	18.5	11.9	14.4	9.3
Bulgaria	15.5	22.8	15.5	22.8	9.6	14.2
Croatia	34.4	36.3	28.6	30.1	28.6	(30.1)
Cyprus	38.4	40.0	38.4	40.0	38.4	40.0
Czech Republic	11.7	23.5	11.7	23.5	11.7	23.5
Denmark	36.3	22.8	34.3	21.6	34.3	(21.6)
Estonia	27.1	75.7	27.1	75.7	27.1	75.7
Finland	18.9	12.7	16.2	10.9	16.2	(10.9)
France	25.1	26.1	25.1	26.1	19.4	20.2
Georgia	22.3	94.1	22.3	94.1	14.5	61.1
Germany	17.1	15.5	16.5	15.0	16.5	(15.0)
Greece	26.8	29.5	26.8	29.5	26.8	29.5
Hungary	30.8	46.8	28.4	43.1	24.3	36.8
Iceland	10.0	4.6	10.0	4.6	5.7	2.6
Ireland	17.1	14.5	16.7	14.2	16.7	14.2
Italy	56.4	54.2	53.5	51.3	28.0	26.9
Latvia	25.7	74.8	25.7	74.8	12.2	35.7
Liechtenstein	50.0	14.5	40.0	11.6	0.0	0.0
Lithuania	17.3	37.6	17.3	37.6	10.5	22.8
Luxembourg	40.7	56.4	37.6	52.1	31.2	43.2
Malta	69.3	99.1	69.3	99.1	69.3	99.1
Moldova	15.2	25.6	12.7	21.4	4.3	7.2

Country	Percentage of prisoners not serving a final sentence (1)	Rate of prisoners not serving a final sentence per 100,000 inhabitants (1)	Percentage of prisoners not serving a final sentence (2)	Rate of prisoners not serving a final sentence per 100,000 inhabitants (2)	Percentage of untried detainees (no court decision yet reached)	Rate of untried detainees (no court decision yet reached) per 100,000 inhabitants
	1.a	1.b	2.a	2.b	3.a	3.b
Monaco	76.5	79.2	76.5	79.2	58.8	60.9
Montenegro						
Netherlands	55.0	44.5	40.4	32.7	32.5	26.3
Norway	26.2	18.5	23.0	16.2	23.0	16.2
Poland	11.6	25.1	11.2	24.1	10.7	23.2
Portugal	19.5	19.7	19.5	19.7	13.2	13.4
Romania	10.9	13.3	10.9	13.3	6.8	8.3
Russia						
San Marino	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Serbia	19.3	24.8	19.3	24.8	19.3	24.8
Slovak Republic	20.2	30.8	20.2	30.8	20.2	30.8
Slovenia	28.5	18.7	25.9	17.0	17.0	11.2
Spain (State Adm.)	26.3	42.0	24.8	39.6	24.8	39.6
Spain (Catalonia)	22.1	29.5	22.1	29.5	22.1	29.5
Sweden	21.2	16.1	20.0	15.2	20.0	(15.2)
Switzerland	(50.2)	(38.3)	(40.2)	(30.6)	30.8	23.5
FYRO Macedonia	16.9	18.3	16.9	18.3	5.2	5.7
Turkey	57.7	75.7	57.7	75.7	39.7	52.1
Ukraine	23.7	76.5	19.3	62.2	13.5	43.7
UK: England and Wales	18.0	27.5	16.2	24.7	10.5	16.1
UK: Northern Ireland	41.0	35.2	39.7	34.1	38.7	(33.2)
UK: Scotland	22.8	35.8	22.8	35.7	18.9	29.5
Canada (federal level)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean	28.8	35.6	26.8	33.6	21.2	26.7
Median	23.7	29.5	22.3	27.6	19.3	23.5
Minimum	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maximum	76.5	99.1	76.5	99.1	69.3	99.1

Notes – Table 5

See Notes on Table 4.

In **TABLE 4**, when no data were available under heading (c) "**SENTENCED PRISONERS WHO HAVE APPEALED OR WHO ARE WITHIN THE STATUTORY TIME LIMIT FOR DOING SO**" and no further information was provided, it is assumed that prisoners in that situation are included among those under heading (d) "**SENTENCED PRISONERS (FINAL SENTENCE)**".

In that case, rate (a) "**PERCENTAGE OF PRISONERS NOT SERVING A FINAL SENTENCE**" and rate (b) "**PRISONERS NOT SERVING A FINAL SENTENCE PER 100,000 INHABITANTS**" of **TABLE 5** ARE PRESENTED BETWEEN BRACKETS AND MUST BE USED WITH CAUTION.

In **TABLE 4**, when no data were available under heading (b) "**PRISONERS CONVICTED BUT NOT YET SENTENCED**" and no further information was provided, it cannot be excluded that prisoners in that situation are included among those under heading (a) "**UNTRIED PRISONERS (NOT YET CONVICTED)**".

In that case, rate (c) "**PROPORTION OF UNTRIED PRISONERS (NOT YET CONVICTED) AS A PERCENTAGE**" and rate (d) "**UNTRIED PRISONERS (NOT YET CONVICTED) PER 100,000 INHABITANTS**" of **TABLE 5** ARE PRESENTED BETWEEN BRACKETS AND MUST BE USED WITH CAUTION.

Table 5 includes two different types of calculation for the category of "prisoners not serving a final sentence":

- in the first case (1.a and 1.b) the category (e) ("Other cases") from Table 4 was included, and
- in the second one (2.a and 2.b) this category was excluded.

These adjustments are based on the additional information provided by national correspondents, and which can be found in notes of the Table 4. As a rule, it seems that a great part of the persons included in "Other cases" is to be considered completely separately. Nevertheless, in order to ensure comparability of the data with previous years' reports, we kept both these calculations.

Table 6: Breakdown of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) on 1st September 2008, by main offence (numbers)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2008.6

Country	Homicide (including attempts)	Assault and Battery	Rape	Other types of sexual offences	Robbery	Other types of theft	Drug offences	Terrorism	Organised crime	Other	Total
Albania											
Andorra	2	6	6	2	11	10	5	0	0	24	66
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3029
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5364
Azerbaijan	2446	742	164	135	612	1804	4882	19	1009	6919	18732
Belgium	740	1726	806	848	2525	2653	2189	...	...	4282	15769
BH: BH (state level)	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
BH: Fed. BH											
BH: Rep. Srpska	198	141	16	14	142	16	72	0	16	138	753
Bulgaria	1101	147	454	165	1348	3809	503	0	47	1492	9066
Croatia	430	47	140	120	343	555	642	...	...	827	3104
Cyprus	46	11	19	25	24	139	106	0	0	142	512
Czech Republic	114	4000	454	3	1411	4364	2374	0	67	5313	18100
Denmark	174	606	57	65	248	279	532	...	***	237	2198
Estonia	620	***	94	...	402	590	406	***	...	554	2666
Finland	576	561	83		160	473	461	0	...	551	2865
France	3546	11467	8089		8997		7085	...	...	10788	49972
Georgia	812	...	88	...	369	1208	1668	...	...	...	15150
Germany	4546	7399	4819	136	7613	12791	9540	...	...	15056	61900
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8636
Hungary	1231	824	506	...	2232	2585	259	3	...	2792	10432
Iceland	16	15	12	8	7	12	38	0	0	18	126
Ireland	318	418	149	115	76	757	563	29	***	494	2919
Italy	5520	73	1838	660	4299	1855	8796	68	185	1043	24337
Latvia	447	336	201	153	1085	1749	582	0	0	312	4865
Liechtenstein	0	0	1	1	0	3	0	0	0		5
Lithuania	1765	366	406	...	1302	1647	447	0	22	975	6930
Luxembourg	48	18	31	1	35	45	178	0	0	43	399
Malta	28	42	1	62	183		180	0	1	396	893
Moldova	1268	467	363	...	476	2365	263	***	36	909	6147

Country	Homicide (including attempts)	Assault and Battery	Rape	Other types of sexual offences	Robbery	Other types of theft	Drug offences	Terrorism	Organised crime	Other	Total
Monaco	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	8
Montenegro											
Netherlands	845	218	170		725	712	1199	0	32	2156	6057
Norway	161	279	140	131	139	225	732	***	***	613	2420
Poland	4963	...	1750	918	12368	17746	...	...	445	35669	73859
Portugal	1102	138	209	223	1212	1125	1849	0	0	2841	8699
Romania	5971	200	1589	82	5056	7405	981	3	22	2988	24297
Russia											
San Marino	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Serbia	868	519	247	154	1056	2194	1128	14	48	1446	7674
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6633
Slovenia	111	65	46	76	119	203	97	0	27	199	943
Spain (State Adm.)	2442	2207	2643	213	19066		12523	1350	***	5213	45657
Spain (Catalonia)	531	581	25	464	1347	1734	1923	...	***	1059	7664
Sweden	545	768	284	205	501	374	1649	***	***	1073	5399
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	***	...	...	2878
FYRO Macedonia	212	44	41	73	262	569	245	8	66	337	1857
Turkey	8480	1253	636	1008	4231	5347	5025	2422	310	13342	42054
Ukraine	19367	11075	2713	***	14801	28144	19229	...	626	17183	113138
UK: England and Wales	6940	11990	4235	3381	8733	11771	10982	...	***	10202	68234
UK: Northern Ireland	160	241	27	101	115	35	56	...	...	163	898
UK: Scotland	997	843	175	187	369	646	825	1	...	2197	6240
Canada (federal level)	3591	1448	1377	348	2648	1383	1343	...	2	1783	13923

Notes – Table 6

ANDORRA:

The main offence rule is not well-defined. Therefore, prisoners sentenced for more than one offence can be counted several times. Total number exceeds the number of sentenced prisoners.

ARMENIA:

The total number of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) has been taken from point (d) of Table 4.

AUSTRIA:

The total number of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) has been taken from point (d) of Table 4.

AZERBAIJAN:

Figures are on 1st January 2009 instead of 1st September 2008

BELGIUM:

- The *main offence rule* is not well-defined. Therefore, prisoners sentenced for more than one offence can be counted several times. Indeed, the information in this Table relates to the number of prisoners with a final *relative* sentence concerning at least one offence of the corresponding category. Therefore the total number exceeds the number of sentenced prisoners. Besides, for 4 prisoners (that are not included in the category “Other offences”) there was no information available on the type of offence.
- “Other cases” –For 8 detainees (not included in this category) the record on the type of offence was missing.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (STATE LEVEL PRISON ADMINISTRATION):

Just one pre-trial detention unit, consequently figures on sentenced prisoners are not available for this administrative area.

CROATIA:

Figures are on 31st December 2008 instead of 1st September 2008

CZECH REPUBLIC:

Figures are on 31st December 2008 instead of 1st September 2008

DENMARK:

The category of *Homicide* includes also the particularly grievous assault.

ESTONIA:

Figures are on 31st December 2008 instead of 1st September 2008

FINLAND:

- Figures are on 1st May 2008 instead of 1st September 2008;
- Categories of *Rape* and *Other types of sexual offences* cannot be separated in these statistics: are included all types of sexual offences.

FRANCE:

- Figures are on 1st October 2008 instead of 1st September 2008;
- Categories of *Rape* and *Other types of sexual offences* cannot be separated in these statistics: are included all types of sexual offences;
- Categories of *Robbery* and *Other types of theft* cannot be separated in these statistics.

GEORGIA:

- The *main offence rule* is not applicable. There are many sentenced prisoners for more than one offence. Therefore the total number exceeds the number of sentenced prisoners;
- Moreover there is a lack of the accurate figures because the new statistical system is not yet implemented.

GERMANY:

Figures are on 31st March 2008 instead of 1st September 2008

IRELAND:

In the category of *Other cases* are included criminal damage, public order, road traffic offences, motor vehicle offences, arson, trespass, firearm offences and breach of the peace.

ITALY:

In the category of *Terrorism* are included all types of crimes supplied in the Criminal Code under the denomination of “crimes against the personality of the State”.

LATVIA:

Figures are on 1st October 2008 instead of 1st September 2008

LITHUANIA:

- Figures are on 1st July 2008 instead of 1st September 2008;
- Following legal provisions of the Code of Criminal Proceedings, sentenced prisoners may start serving their term of imprisonment prior to the appeal hearing of the case in court provided they declared their request in written form. This is the reason why sentenced prisoners who have appealed or who are within the statutory limit for doing so, also convicted prisoners, but not yet sentenced included in the present survey are accounted for together with the sentenced prisoners with final sentence and serving their term of imprisonment.

MALTA:

- The *main offence rule* is not applied in Malta. Many residents are sentenced on a number of charges. Figures include all the charges that the residents were sentenced upon;
- *Assault and Battery* –Grievous Bodily Harm cases also included;
- *Rape* –The inmate in this category is sentenced for the “attempted rape”;
- Categories of *Robbery* and *Other types of theft* cannot be separated in these statistics.

NETHERLANDS:

- Data are available for the population held in penal institutions and institutions for aliens (see general notes). The total number of prisoners does not refer to persons held in institutions for juvenile offenders and custodial clinics.
- Categories of *Rape* and *Other types of sexual offences* cannot be separated in these statistics: are included all types of sexual offences.

NORWAY:

- *Terrorism and Organized Crime*- are not themselves classified as offences, but are aggravating elements that may result in longer sentences. It is not possible to quantify these categories of offences;

POLAND:

- Figures are on 31st December 2008 instead of 1st September 2008;
- In the total number of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) were included 367 persons under special measures (“punished”).

PORTUGAL:

Figures are on 31st December 2008 instead of 1st September 2008

SLOVAK REPUBLIC:

The total number of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) has been taken from point (d) of Table 4.

SPAIN (STATE ADMINISTRATION):

- Categories of *Robbery* and *Other types of theft* cannot be separated in these statistics.

SWEDEN:

Figures are on 1st October 2008 instead of 1st September 2008

SWITZERLAND:

- Figures are on 6th September 2008 instead of 1st September 2008;
- The total number of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) has been taken from point (d) of Table 4.

UKRAINE:

- Figures are on 1st July 2008 instead of 1st September 2008;
- Sentenced juveniles (less than 18 years) are not included in the total number of prisoners in this Table.

UK: ENGLAND AND WALES:

- Figures are on 30th June 2008 instead of 1st September 2008
- There were 142 prisoners in the prison population for *Terrorism* offences at the end of March 2008 (<http://rds.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/terrorism.html>). These prisoners are recorded in other cells of the table depending on the type of offence.

UK: SCOTLAND:

In the category of *Rape* are also included prisoners sentenced for attempted rape.

CANADA:

Terrorism –Such cases exist within the correctional system but no figures are available at this time. There is no clear and complete data extraction method for the total number of offenders serving a sentence for a Terrorism-related crime.

Table 7: Breakdown of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) on 1st September 2008, by main offence (percentages)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2008.7

Country	Homicide (including attempts)	Assault and Battery	Rape	Other types of sexual offences	Robbery	Other types of theft	Drug offences	Terrorism	Organised crime	Other
Albania										
Andorra	3.0	9.1	9.1	3.0	16.7	15.2	7.6	0.0	0.0	36.4
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	13.1	4.0	0.9	0.7	3.3	9.6	26.1	0.1	5.4	36.9
Belgium	4.7	10.9	5.1	5.4	16.0	16.8	13.9	...	...	27.2
BH: BH (st. level)	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
BH: Fed. BH										
BH: Rep. Srpska	26.3	18.7	2.1	1.9	18.9	2.1	9.6	0.0	2.1	18.3
Bulgaria	12.1	1.6	5.0	1.8	14.9	42.0	5.5	0.0	0.5	16.5
Croatia	13.9	1.5	4.5	3.9	11.1	17.9	20.7	...	...	26.6
Cyprus	9.0	2.1	3.7	4.9	4.7	27.1	20.7	0.0	0.0	27.7
Czech Republic	0.6	22.1	2.5	0.0	7.8	24.1	13.1	0.0	0.4	29.4
Denmark	7.9	27.6	2.6	3.0	11.3	12.7	24.2	...	***	10.8
Estonia	23.3	***	3.5	...	15.1	22.1	15.2	***	...	20.8
Finland	20.1	19.6	2.9	...	5.6	16.5	16.1	0.0	...	19.2
France	7.1	22.9	16.2	...	18.0	...	14.2	...	...	21.6
Georgia	(5.4)	(...)	(0.6)	(...)	(2.4)	(8.0)	(11.0)	(...)	(...)	(...)
Germany	7.3	12.0	7.8	0.2	12.3	20.7	15.4	...	...	24.3
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	11.8	7.9	4.9	...	21.4	24.8	2.5	0.0	...	26.8
Iceland	12.7	11.9	9.5	6.3	5.6	9.5	30.2	0.0	0.0	14.3
Ireland	10.9	14.3	5.1	3.9	2.6	25.9	19.3	1.0	***	16.9
Italy	22.7	0.3	7.6	2.7	17.7	7.6	36.1	0.3	0.8	4.3
Latvia	9.2	6.9	4.1	3.1	22.3	36.0	12.0	0.0	0.0	6.4
Liechtenstein	0.0	0.0	20.0	20.0	0.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lithuania	25.5	5.3	5.9	...	18.8	23.8	6.5	0.0	0.3	14.1
Luxembourg	12.0	4.5	7.8	0.3	8.8	11.3	44.6	0.0	0.0	10.8
Malta	3.1	4.7	0.1	6.9	20.5	...	20.2	0.0	0.1	44.3
Moldova	20.6	7.6	5.9	...	7.7	38.5	4.3	***	0.6	14.8
Monaco	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.0
Montenegro										
Netherlands	14.0	3.6	2.8	...	12.0	11.8	19.8	0.0	0.5	35.6
Norway	6.7	11.5	5.8	5.4	5.7	9.3	30.2	***	***	25.3
Poland	6.7	...	2.4	1.2	16.7	24.0	...	...	0.6	48.3
Portugal	12.7	1.6	2.4	2.6	13.9	12.9	21.3	0.0	0.0	32.7
Romania	24.6	0.8	6.5	0.3	20.8	30.5	4.0	0.0	0.1	12.3
Russia										
San Marino	50.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Serbia	11.3	6.8	3.2	2.0	13.8	28.6	14.7	0.2	0.6	18.8
Slovak Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	11.8	6.9	4.9	8.1	12.6	21.5	10.3	0.0	2.9	21.1
Spain (St. Adm.)	5.3	4.8	5.8	0.5	41.8	...	27.4	3.0	***	11.4
Spain (Catalonia)	6.9	7.6	0.3	6.1	17.6	22.6	25.1	...	0.0	13.8
Sweden	10.1	14.2	5.3	3.8	9.3	6.9	30.5	***	***	19.9
Switzerland	...	...	...	0.0	...	...	...	***	...	...
FYRO Macedonia	11.4	2.4	2.2	3.9	14.1	30.6	13.2	0.4	3.6	18.1
Turkey	20.2	3.0	1.5	2.4	10.1	12.7	11.9	5.8	0.7	31.7
Ukraine	17.1	9.8	2.4	***	13.1	24.9	17.0	...	0.6	15.2
UK: Engl. & Wales	10.2	17.6	6.2	5.0	12.8	17.3	16.1	...	***	15.0
UK: North. Ireland	17.8	26.8	3.0	11.2	12.8	3.9	6.2	...	...	18.2
UK: Scotland	16.0	13.5	2.8	3.0	5.9	10.4	13.2	0.0	...	35.2
Canada (fed. lev.)	25.8	10.4	9.9	2.5	19.0	9.9	9.6	...	0.0	12.8
Mean	12.7	9.2	4.6	5.1	12.3	19.3	15.9	0.4	0.8	22.3
Median	11.6	7.6	3.9	3.0	12.7	17.3	14.7	0.0	0.3	19.2
Minimum	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maximum	50.0	27.6	20.0	50.0	41.8	60.0	44.6	5.8	5.4	75.0

Table 8: Breakdown of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) on 1st September 2008, by length of sentence (numbers)

- (A) – LESS THAN 1 MONTH
 (B) – FROM 1 MONTH TO LESS THAN 3 MONTHS
 (C) – FROM 3 MONTHS TO LESS THAN 6 MONTHS
 (D) – FROM 6 MONTHS TO LESS THAN ONE YEAR
 (E) – FROM 1 YEAR TO LESS THAN 3 YEARS
 (F) – FROM 3 YEARS TO LESS THAN 5 YEARS
 (G) – FROM 5 YEARS TO LESS THAN 10 YEARS
 (H) – FROM 10 YEARS TO LESS THAN 20 YEARS
 (I) – 20 YEARS AND OVER
 (J) – LIFE IMPRISONMENT
 (K) – PRISONERS SENTENCED TO DEATH
 (L) – OTHER/UNKNOWN OR NOT AVAILABLE

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2008.8

Country	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)
Albania												
Andorra	0	2	4	0	10	10	8	3	0	***	***	
Armenia	***	5	0	52	699	764	1106	327	***	76	***	
Austria	21	141	284	510	1901	1013	846	381	32	123	***	112
Azerbaijan			(2094)			(10011)	(4682)	(1711)		234	***	
Belgium	0	1	5	182	805	1600	2035	725	458	233	***	
BH: BH (state level)	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
BH: Fed. BH												
BH: Rep. Srpska	0	14	28	56	195	141	155	156	8	***	***	
Bulgaria	0	8	555	1232	2838	1670	1298	1107	212	146	***	
Croatia	11	24	119	417	982	590	547	333	81	***	***	
Cyprus	6	30	66	58	96	73	90	68	8	17	***	
Czech Republic	25	457	1301	2955	6370	2745	2707	(1191)	(316)	33	***	
Denmark	34	178	237	324	618	239	310	201	3	19	***	35
Estonia	0	61	172	158	697	628	599	294	21	36	***	
Finland	30	254	283	447	1019	353	270	18	0	148	***	43
France		9269		8611	13190	4994	5150	6621	1606	531	***	
Georgia	***	***	***	...	2307	3137	(5673)	(2888)	72	***	1073	
Germany	927	5266	7837	(11760)	(11920)	(16086)	(5189)	(930)	***	1985	***	
Greece		297		317	(380)	(1217)	2740	(1604)	(1100)	790	***	191
Hungary	24	47	258	1341	3614	1908	2157	835	18	230	***	
Iceland	0	6	12	16	37	21	24	10	0	0	***	
Ireland	13	39	84	309	695	600	692	215	18	254	***	
Italy	61	104	469	1926	6228	4776	4462	3289	1626	1396	***	
Latvia	1	17	17	177	1133	1015	1845	607	6	47	***	
Liechtenstein	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	***	
Lithuania	19	79	102	312	2136	1541	1604	1017	14	106	***	
Luxembourg	0	0	6	24	127	69	84	54	21	14	***	
Malta	27	32	16	33	61	4	3	0	1	0	***	
Moldova	0	0	0	64	584	1319	1980	1748	367	85	***	
Monaco	1	0	0	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	***	
Montenegro												
Netherlands	578	694	505	732	1606	592	722	392	26	23	***	187
Norway	132	311	188	401	634	293	249	193	19	***	***	
Poland	***	744	4666	13639	31313	9028	6257	3096	1396	220	***	3500
Portugal	7	77	182	343	1102	1661	3163	1395	270	***	***	499
Romania	183	23	112	501	1489	8853	7275	4898	832	131	***	
Russia												
San Marino	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	***	
Serbia	235	1324	1535	1489	1348	754	584	347	58	***	***	
Slovak Republic		357		948	2177	1070	1416	473	143	29	***	
Slovenia	0	9	35	93	298	203	188	101	16	0	***	
Spain (State Adm.)	43			16548		(17006)	(8390)	(2273)	(1397)	***	***	
Spain (Catalonia)			462		1393	1078	3132	1399	326	***	***	
Sweden	17	245	319	640	1838	863	907	396	19	155	***	
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	***
FYRO Macedonia	1	26	74	242	562	391	357	170	10	24	***	
Turkey	97	157	366	732	2979	5098	9684	8086	6204	2571	***	
Ukraine	***		1078		18607	38407	41215	(12263)	(288)	1280	***	
UK: Engl. & Wales	374	1521	4031	2875	19972	12551	11965	3269	294	11382	***	
UK: North. Ireland	7	10	36	77	148	140	182	128	8	162	***	
UK: Scotland	9	129	436	829	1382	979	925	229	3	722	***	597
Canada (fed. level)	***	***	***	***	3562	3359	2670	964	275	3093	***	

Notes – Table 8

Some countries could have included persons sentenced to security measures (mentally ill offenders and persons considered as dangerous) under the category “life imprisonment” because in such cases the length of detention/imprisonment is not fixed. However, as a rule, such persons have been counted under the category “other” (Point L), as it is explicitly stated for Denmark and Portugal.

Several figures are presented between brackets because they do not correspond to the categorization of the length of sentences used in the SPACE questionnaire.

ANDORRA:

- The main offence rule is not applied. The same person sentenced to several prison lengths, can serve them consecutively or not during the period of a given year. Therefore, prisoners sentenced for more than one offence are counted several times. Total number in the distribution exceeds the number of sentenced prisoners.

AUSTRIA:

- **Point (L)** –112 prisoners serve their final sentence instead of being on remand for another crime (§ 173/4 of the Austrian Criminal Procedure Code) or serve a sentence imposed according to the Austrian Fiscal Criminal Code. There are no figures available that display the length of these sentences.

AZERBAIJAN:

- Figures are on 1st January 2009 instead of 1st September 2008;
- **Points (A), (B), (C), (D), and (E)** –Less than 2 years. These categories cannot be separated in these statistics;
- **Point (F)** –2 years to less than 7 years (instead of *3 years to less than 5 years*);
- **Point (G)** –7 years to less than 12 years (instead of *5 years to less than 10 years*);
- **Points (H) and (I)** –12 years and over.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (STATE LEVEL PRISON ADMINISTRATION):

Just one pre-trial detention unit, consequently figures on sentenced prisoners are not available for this administrative area.

CROATIA: Figures are on 31st December 2008 instead of 1st September 2008

CZECH REPUBLIC:

- Figures are on 31st December 2008 instead of 1st September 2008;
- **Point (H)** – 10 years to less than 15 years (instead of *10 years to less than 20 years*);
- **Point (I)** – 15 years to 25 years (instead of *20 years and over*).

DENMARK:

- **Point (J)** –The figure on the life sentenced prisoners is on 18th December 2008. This type of data are recorded only once per year.
- **Point (L)** – “*Preventive detention*”: sentence not limited in time and given to persons who are mentally disturbed – 35 prisoners. Prisoners convicted according to *Criminal Law of Greenland* (special measures against mentally ill people and *particularly dangerous* people). These measures have no time limits; though, annually an evaluation is made in order to establish if these prisoners could be released on a trial basis.

ESTONIA: Figures are on 31st December 2008 instead of 1st September 2008

FINLAND:

- Data relate to 1st May 2008 instead of 1st September 2008;
- **Point (L)** – 43 prisoners whose sentences were not yet counted (the administrative process is in process) or prisoners who run away.

FRANCE:

- Data relate to 1st October 2008 instead of 1st September 2008;
- **Points (A), (B), and (C)** – It is not possible to keep these groups separate in the statistics;
- Data relate to the whole of the penal population, and not only on thus who are held in penal institutions.

GEORGIA:

- More accurate figures are missing because of lack to the new statistical system;
- **Points (G) and (H)** – 5 years to less than 15 years. It is not possible to keep these groups separate in the statistics;
- **Point (I)** – 15 years and over (instead of *20 years and over*).

GERMANY:

- Data relate to 31st March 2008 instead of 1st September 2008;
- **Point (D)** – 6 months to 1 year (instead of 6 months to *less than 1 year*);
- **Point (E)** – more than 1 year to 2 years (instead of *1 year to less than 3 years*);
- **Point (F)** – more than 2 years to 5 years (instead of *3 year to less than 5 years*);
- **Point (G)** – more than 5 years to 10 years (instead of *5 years to less than 10 years*);
- **Point (H)** – more than 10 years to 15 years (instead of *10 years to less than 20 years*).

GREECE:

- **Points (A), (B), and (C)** – It is not possible to keep these groups separate in the statistics;
- **Point (E)** – 1 year to less than 2 years (instead of *1 year to less than 3 years*);
- **Point (F)** – 2 years to less than 5 years (instead of *3 year to less than 5 years*);
- **Point (H)** – 10 years to less than 15 years (instead of *10 years to less than 20 years*).
- **Point (I)** – 15 years and over (instead of *20 years and over*).
- **Point (L)** – In this category are included persons detained for debts to the State and foreigners who –although have served their sentence– still are detained waiting for expulsion (expulsion is a criminal sanction enforced after the primary sanction served).

LATVIA: Figures are on 1st October 2008 instead of 1st September 2008

LITHUANIA:

- Figures are on 1st July 2008 instead of 1st September 2008;
- Following legal provisions of the Code of Criminal Proceedings, sentenced prisoners may start serving their term of imprisonment prior to the appeal hearing of the case in court provided they declared their request in written form. This is the reason why sentenced prisoners who have appealed or who are within the statutory limit for doing so, also convicted prisoners, but not yet sentenced included in the present survey are accounted for together with the sentenced prisoners with final sentence and serving their term of imprisonment.

MOLDOVA:

In the Moldavian Criminal Code (art. 70 CPRM) sentences with deprivation of freedom cannot be stated for less than 6 months. However, there exist arrests (art. 68 CPRM) which cannot be included under the same heading.

NETHERLANDS:

- **Point (L)** – 187 prisoners held in different penitentiary institutions. The information about the length of the sentence is not available.

POLAND:

- Figures are on 31st December 2008 instead of 1st September 2008;
- **Point (L)** – In this category are included 3,500 persons serving “substitutive” imprisonment lengths of less than 12 months:
 - up to 30 days: 576 persons
 - from 30 to 120 days: 2,817
 - from 180 days to 270 days: 64
 - from 270 days to 12 months: 43

PORTUGAL:

- Figures are on 31st December 2008 instead of 1st September 2008;
- **Point (L)** – 499 prisoners held in different penitentiary institutions. 56 prisoners sentenced to the indeterminate length, 186 with non-consecutive days of imprisonment, 1 person sentenced to serve in semi-detention, and 256 detainees are under “security measures” (mentally ill persons), of which 86 are placed in special psychiatric institutions or in penitentiary hospitals, and 170 in non-penitentiary hospitals.

SLOVAK REPUBLIC:

- Data relate to 31st December 2008 instead of 1st September 2008. This is the explanation for the difference with previous tables (which relate to 1st September 2008);
- **Points (A), (B), and (C)** – It is not possible to keep these groups separate in the statistics.

SLOVENIA:

- **Point (J)** – Life imprisonment has been introduced by the Parliament as sentence in the Criminal Code in 2008.

SPAIN (STATE ADMINISTRATION):

- **Points (A), (B)** – up to 3 months. In this category are included arrests;
- **Points (C), (D), and (E)** – 3 month to 3 years. It is not possible to keep these groups separate in the statistics;
- **Point (F)** – 3 years to less than 8 years (instead of *3 years to less than 5 years*);
- **Point (G)** – 8 years to less than 15 years (instead of *5 years to less than 10 years*);
- **Point (H)** – 15 years to less than 20 years (instead of *10 years to less than 20 years*);
- **Point (I)** – 20 years to less than 30 years (instead of *20 years and over*).

SPAIN (CATALONIA):

- Figures are on 31st December 2008 instead of 1st September 2008;
- **Points (A), (B), (C) and (D)** – up to one year. It is not possible to keep these groups separate in the statistics.

SWEDEN: Figures are on 1st October 2008 instead of 1st September 2008

UKRAINE:

- Data relate to 1st July 2008 instead of 1st September 2008;
- **Points (B), (C) and (D)** – It is not possible to keep these groups separate in the statistics;
- **Point (H)** – 10 years to less than 15 years (instead of *10 years to less than 20 years*).
- **Point (I)** – 15 years and over (instead of *20 years and over*).

UK: SCOTLAND:

- **Point (L)** – 597 prisoners recalled from supervision/conditional release.

Table 9: Breakdown of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) on 1st September 2008, by length of sentence (percentages)

- (A) – LESS THAN 1 MONTH
 (B) – FROM 1 MONTH TO LESS THAN 3 MONTHS
 (C) – FROM 3 MONTHS TO LESS THAN 6 MONTHS
 (D) – FROM 6 MONTHS TO LESS THAN ONE YEAR
 (E) – FROM 1 YEAR TO LESS THAN 3 YEARS
 (F) – FROM 3 YEARS TO LESS THAN 5 YEARS
 (G) – FROM 5 YEARS TO LESS THAN 10 YEARS
 (H) – FROM 10 YEARS TO LESS THAN 20 YEARS
 (I) – 20 YEARS AND OVER
 (J) – LIFE IMPRISONMENT
 (K) – PRISONERS SENTENCED TO DEATH
 (L) – OTHER/UNKNOWN OR NOT AVAILABLE

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2008.9

Country	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)
Albania												
Andorra	0.0	5.4	10.8	0.0	27.0	27.0	21.6	8.1	0.0	***	***	
Armenia	***	0.2	0.0	1.7	23.1	25.2	36.5	10.8	***	2.5	***	
Austria	0.4	2.6	5.3	9.5	35.4	18.9	15.8	7.1	0.6	2.3	***	2.1
Azerbaijan			11.2			53.4	25.0	9.1		1.2	***	
Belgium	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.0	13.3	26.5	33.7	12.0	7.6	3.9	***	
BH: BH (state level)	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
BH: Fed. BH												
BH: Rep. Srpska	0.0	1.9	3.7	7.4	25.9	18.7	20.6	20.7	1.1	***	***	
Bulgaria	0.0	0.1	6.1	13.6	31.3	18.4	14.3	12.2	2.3	1.6	***	
Croatia	0.4	0.8	3.8	13.4	31.6	19.0	17.6	10.7	2.6	***	***	
Cyprus	1.2	5.9	12.9	11.3	18.8	14.3	17.6	13.3	1.6	3.3	***	
Czech Republic	0.1	2.5	7.2	16.3	35.2	15.2	15.0	6.6	1.7	0.2	***	
Denmark	1.5	8.1	10.8	14.7	28.1	10.9	14.1	9.1	0.1	0.9	***	1.6
Estonia	0.0	2.3	6.5	5.9	26.1	23.6	22.5	11.0	0.8	1.4	***	
Finland	1.0	8.9	9.9	15.6	35.6	12.3	9.4	0.6	0.0	5.2	***	1.5
France		18.5		17.2	26.4	10.0	10.3	13.2	3.2	1.1	***	
Georgia	***	***	***	...	15.2	20.7	37.4	19.1	0.5	***	7.1	
Germany	1.5	8.5	12.7	19.0	19.3	26.0	8.4	1.5	***	3.2	***	
Greece		3.4		3.7	4.4	14.1	31.7	18.6	12.7	9.1	***	2.2
Hungary	0.2	0.5	2.5	12.9	34.6	18.3	20.7	8.0	0.2	2.2	***	
Iceland	0.0	4.8	9.5	12.7	29.4	16.7	19.0	7.9	0.0	0.0	***	
Ireland	0.4	1.3	2.9	10.6	23.8	20.6	23.7	7.4	0.6	8.7	***	
Italy	0.3	0.4	1.9	7.9	25.6	19.6	18.3	13.5	6.7	5.7	***	
Latvia	0.0	0.3	0.3	3.6	23.3	20.9	37.9	12.5	0.1	1.0	***	
Liechtenstein	0.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	***	
Lithuania	0.3	1.1	1.5	4.5	30.8	22.2	23.1	14.7	0.2	1.5	***	
Luxembourg	0.0	0.0	1.5	6.0	31.8	17.3	21.1	13.5	5.3	3.5	***	
Malta	15.3	18.1	9.0	18.6	34.5	2.3	1.7	0.0	0.6	0.0	***	
Moldova	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	9.5	21.5	32.2	28.4	6.0	1.4	***	
Monaco	12.5	0.0	0.0	37.5	25.0	12.5	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	***	
Montenegro												
Netherlands	9.5	11.5	8.3	12.1	26.5	9.8	11.9	6.5	0.4	0.4	***	3.1
Norway	5.5	12.9	7.8	16.6	26.2	12.1	10.3	8.0	0.8	***	***	
Poland	***	1.0	6.3	18.5	42.4	12.2	8.5	4.2	1.9	0.3	***	4.7
Portugal	0.1	0.9	2.1	3.9	12.7	19.1	36.4	16.0	3.1	***	***	5.7
Romania	0.8	0.1	0.5	2.1	6.1	36.4	29.9	20.2	3.4	0.5	***	
Russia												
San Marino	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	***	
Serbia	3.1	17.3	20.0	19.4	17.6	9.8	7.6	4.5	0.8	***	***	
Slovak Republic		5.4		14.3	32.9	16.2	21.4	7.2	2.2	0.4	***	
Slovenia	0.0	1.0	3.7	9.9	31.6	21.5	19.9	10.7	1.7	0.0	***	
Spain (State Adm.)	0.1			36.2		37.2	18.4	5.0	3.1	***	***	
Spain (Catalonia)		5.9			17.9	13.8	40.2	18.0	4.2	***	***	
Sweden	0.3	4.5	5.9	11.9	34.0	16.0	16.8	7.3	0.4	2.9	***	
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	***
FYRO Macedonia	0.1	1.4	4.0	13.0	30.3	21.1	19.2	9.2	0.5	1.3	***	
Turkey	0.3	0.4	1.0	2.0	8.3	14.2	26.9	22.5	17.2	7.1	***	
Ukraine	***		1.0		16.4	33.9	36.4	10.8	0.3	1.1	***	
UK: England and Wales	0.5	2.2	5.9	4.2	29.3	18.4	17.5	4.8	0.4	16.7	***	
UK: Northern Ireland	0.8	1.1	4.0	8.6	16.5	15.6	20.3	14.3	0.9	18.0	***	
UK: Scotland	0.1	2.1	7.0	13.3	22.1	15.7	14.8	3.7	0.0	11.6	***	9.6
Canada (federal level)	***	***	***	***	25.6	24.1	19.2	6.9	2.0	22.2	***	
Mean	2.4	2.9	6.0	9.3	26.0	18.5	20.0	9.6	2.6	3.2		4.2
Median	0.3	1.0	3.8	9.5	26.2	18.3	19.1	9.1	0.8	1.4		3.1
Minimum	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		1.5
Maximum	18.5	18.1	40.0	37.5	100.0	53.4	40.2	28.4	19.1	18.0		9.6

Table 10: Breakdown of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) on 1st September 2008, by length of sentence (cumulative percentages)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2008.10

Country	Less than 1 year	1 year and over (fixed-term sentence)	3 years and over (fixed-term sentence)	5 years and over (fixed-term sentence)	10 years and over (fixed-term sentence)	Total fixed-term sentences	Life imprisonment	Unknown or not available
							[Table 9]	
Albania								
Andorra	16.2	83.8	56.8	29.7	8.1	100.0	***	0.0
Armenia	1.9	95.6	72.5	47.3	10.8	97.5	2.5	0.0
Austria	17.8	77.8	42.4	23.5	7.7	95.6	2.3	2.1
Azerbaijan	11.2	87.6	87.6	34.1	9.1	98.8	1.2	0.0
Belgium	3.1	93.0	79.7	53.2	19.6	96.1	3.9	0.0
BH: BH (state level)	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
BH: Fed. BH								
BH: Republika Srpska	13.0	87.0	61.1	42.4	21.8	100.0	***	0.0
Bulgaria	19.8	78.6	47.3	28.9	14.5	98.4	1.6	0.0
Croatia	18.4	81.6	50.0	31.0	13.3	100.0	***	0.0
Cyprus	31.3	65.4	46.7	32.4	14.8	96.7	3.3	0.0
Czech Republic	26.2	73.6	38.4	23.3	8.3	99.8	0.2	0.0
Denmark	35.2	62.4	34.3	23.4	9.3	97.5	0.9	1.6
Estonia	14.7	84.0	57.8	34.3	11.8	98.6	1.4	0.0
Finland	35.4	57.9	22.4	10.1	0.6	93.3	5.2	1.5
France	35.8	63.2	36.8	26.8	16.5	98.9	1.1	0.0
Georgia	0.0	92.4	77.2	56.5	19.1	92.4	0.5	7.1
Germany	41.7	55.1	35.9	9.9	1.5	96.8	3.2	0.0
Greece	7.1	81.5	77.1	63.0	31.3	88.6	9.1	2.2
Hungary	16.0	81.8	47.1	28.9	8.2	97.8	2.2	0.0
Iceland	27.0	73.0	43.7	27.0	7.9	100.0	0.0	0.0
Ireland	15.2	76.1	52.2	31.7	8.0	91.3	8.7	0.0
Italy	10.5	83.7	58.2	38.5	20.2	94.3	5.7	0.0
Latvia	4.4	94.7	71.4	50.5	12.6	99.0	1.0	0.0
Liechtenstein	40.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Lithuania	7.4	91.1	60.3	38.0	14.9	98.5	1.5	0.0
Luxembourg	7.5	89.0	57.1	39.8	18.8	96.5	3.5	0.0
Malta	61.0	39.0	4.5	2.3	0.6	100.0	0.0	0.0
Moldova	1.0	97.6	88.1	66.6	34.4	98.6	1.4	0.0
Monaco	50.0	50.0	25.0	12.5	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Montenegro								
Netherlands	41.4	55.1	28.6	18.8	6.9	96.5	0.4	3.1
Norway	42.6	57.4	31.2	19.0	8.8	100.0	***	0.0
Poland	25.8	69.2	26.8	14.6	6.1	95.0	0.3	4.7
Portugal	7.0	87.3	74.6	55.5	19.1	94.3	***	5.7
Romania	3.4	96.1	90.0	53.5	23.6	99.5	0.5	0.0
Russia								
San Marino	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Serbia	59.7	40.3	22.7	12.9	5.3	100.0	***	0.0
Slovak Republic	19.7	79.8	46.9	30.7	9.3	99.6	0.4	0.0
Slovenia	14.5	85.5	53.9	32.3	12.4	100.0	0.0	0.0
Spain (State Adm.)	36.3	63.7	63.7	26.4	8.0	100.0	***	0.0
Spain (Catalonia)	5.9	94.1	76.2	62.3	22.1	100.0	***	0.0
Sweden	22.6	74.5	40.5	24.5	7.7	97.1	2.9	0.0
Switzerland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	0.0
FYRO Macedonia	18.5	80.2	50.0	28.9	9.7	98.7	1.3	0.0
Turkey	3.8	89.1	80.8	66.6	39.7	92.9	7.1	0.0
Ukraine	1.0	97.9	81.5	47.5	11.1	98.9	1.1	0.0
UK: England and Wales	12.9	70.4	41.2	22.8	5.2	83.3	16.7	0.0
UK: Northern Ireland	14.5	67.5	51.0	35.4	15.1	82.0	18.0	0.0
UK: Scotland	22.5	56.4	34.2	18.5	3.7	78.9	11.6	9.6
Canada (federal level)	0.0	77.8	52.2	28.1	8.9	77.8	22.2	0.0
Mean	19.2	75.0	49.5	31.3	11.8	94.2	3.7	0.8
Median	15.6	79.2	50.0	29.3	9.3	98.4	1.4	0.0
Minimum	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maximum	61.0	100.0	90.0	66.6	39.7	100.0	22.2	9.6

Table 11: Breakdown of prisoners sentenced to less than one year (final sentence) on 1st September 2008, by length of sentence (percentages)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2008.11

Country	Less than 1 month	1 month to less than 3 months	3 months to less than 6 months	6 months to less than 1 year	Total less than 1 year
Albania					
Andorra	0.0	33.3	66.7	0.0	100.0
Armenia	***	8.8	0.0	91.2	100.0
Austria	2.2	14.7	29.7	53.3	100.0
Azerbaijan		100.0			100.0
Belgium	0.0	0.5	2.7	96.8	100.0
BH: BH (state level)	***	***	***	***	***
BH: Fed. BH					
BH: Rep. Srpska	0.0	14.3	28.6	57.1	100.0
Bulgaria	0.0	0.4	30.9	68.6	100.0
Croatia	1.9	4.2	20.8	73.0	100.0
Cyprus	3.8	18.8	41.3	36.3	100.0
Czech Republic	0.5	9.6	27.5	62.4	100.0
Denmark	4.4	23.0	30.7	41.9	100.0
Estonia	0.0	15.6	44.0	40.4	100.0
Finland	3.0	25.0	27.9	44.1	100.0
France		51.8		48.2	100.0
Georgia	***	***	***	...	...
Germany	3.6	20.4	30.4	45.6	100.0
Greece		48.4		51.6	100.0
Hungary	1.4	2.8	15.4	80.3	100.0
Iceland	0.0	17.6	35.3	47.1	100.0
Ireland	2.9	8.8	18.9	69.4	100.0
Italy	2.4	4.1	18.3	75.2	100.0
Latvia	0.5	8.0	8.0	83.5	100.0
Liechtenstein	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Lithuania	3.7	15.4	19.9	60.9	100.0
Luxembourg	0.0	0.0	20.0	80.0	100.0
Malta	25.0	29.6	14.8	30.6	100.0
Moldova	***	***	***	100.0	100.0
Monaco	25.0	0.0	0.0	75.0	100.0
Montenegro					
Netherlands	23.0	27.7	20.1	29.2	100.0
Norway	12.8	30.1	18.2	38.9	100.0
Poland	***	3.9	24.5	71.6	100.0
Portugal	1.1	12.6	29.9	56.3	100.0
Romania	22.3	2.8	13.7	61.2	100.0
Russia					
San Marino	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	5.1	28.9	33.5	32.5	100.0
Slovak Republic		27.4		72.6	100.0
Slovenia	0.0	6.6	25.5	67.9	100.0
Spain (State Adm.)	100.0		...	...	100.0
Spain (Catalonia)		100.0			100.0
Sweden	1.4	20.1	26.1	52.4	100.0
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...
FYRO Macedonia	0.3	7.6	21.6	70.6	100.0
Turkey	7.2	11.6	27.1	54.1	100.0
Ukraine	***		100.0		100.0
UK: England and Wales	4.2	17.3	45.8	32.7	100.0
UK: Northern Ireland	5.4	7.7	27.7	59.2	100.0
UK: Scotland	0.6	9.2	31.1	59.1	100.0
Canada (federal level)	***	***	***	***	***
Mean	14.8	15.2	27.1	56.8	
Median	2.9	11.6	26.6	58.1	
Minimum	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Maximum	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

Notes – Tables 9, 10, and 11**TABLE 11:**

When figures did not correspond to the categorization of the length of sentences used in the SPACE questionnaire, they were omitted in the calculations of the mean, median, as well as the minimum and maximum figures.

See also notes to TABLE 8.

Figure 2.b: Countries with the highest percentages of prisoners sentenced to less than one year

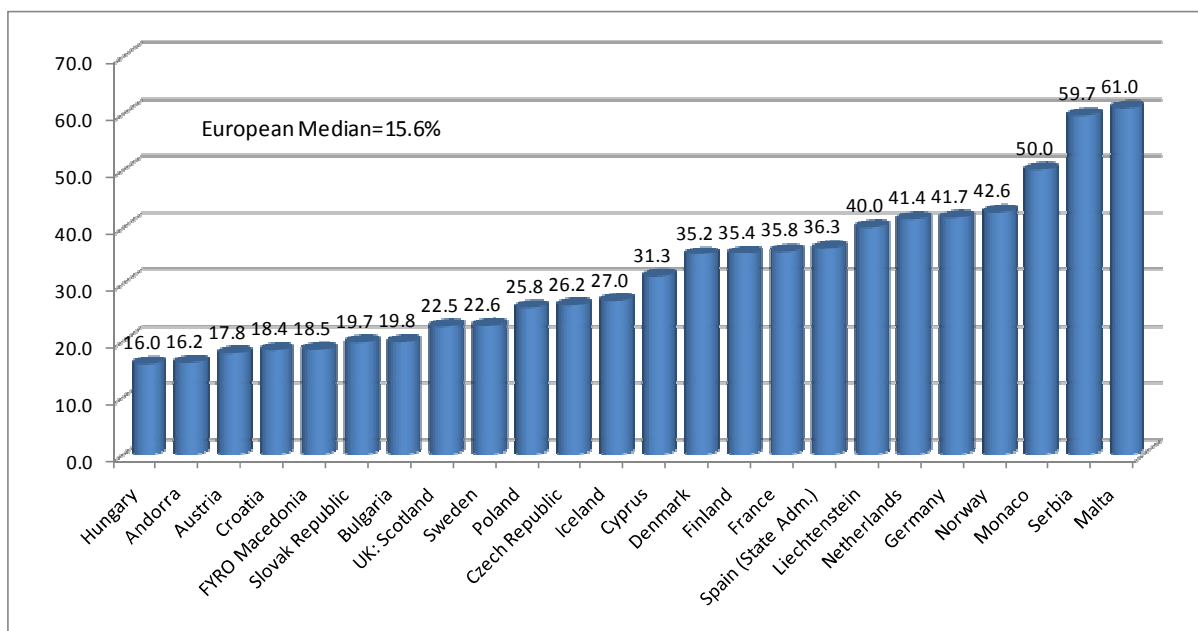


Figure 2.b provides a classification of the countries with the highest percentages of prisoners serving short prison sentences (less than one year). Only countries that are above the European median value (15.6%) are included.

2. Prison Populations: Flow of Entries, Length of Imprisonment, Escapes and Deaths in 2007

Table 12.1: Flow of Entries to Penal Institutions in 2007

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2008.12.1

Country	Entries to Penal Institutions	Rate of Entries to Penal Institutions per 100,000 inhabitants	Entries before Final Sentence	
			Number	Percentage (%)
Albania				
Andorra	109	131.9	99	90.8
Armenia	...	...	...	...
Austria	13393	163.2	9812	73.3
Azerbaijan	(2287)	(28.0)	1506	65.9
Belgium	16709	160.6	11916	71.3
BH: BH (state level)	12	0.5	12	100.0
BH: Fed. BH				
BH: Republika Srpska	1559	108.5	498	31.9
Bulgaria	30676	422.4	26658	86.9
Croatia	14537	323.7	4599	31.6
Cyprus	2388	299.7	1107	46.4
Czech Republic	13158	128.7	6077	46.2
Denmark	18102	330.0	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...
Finland	7303	139.2	1879	25.7
France	90270	140.9	55564	61.6
Georgia	12034	259.9	...	...
Germany	109996	133.5	42784	38.9
Greece	10849	101.2	2884	26.6
Hungary	20431	205.7	5421	26.5
Iceland	298	97.9	122	40.9
Ireland	12206	293.7	5191	42.5
Italy adults	90441	155.5	84073	93.0
Latvia	5627	250.6	472	8.4
Liechtenstein	80	(231.8)	78	(97.5)
Lithuania	9496	266.4	6018	63.4
Luxembourg	1282	263.8	824	64.3
Malta	505	125.1	299	59.2
Moldova	10252	237.1	2658	(25.9)
Monaco	172	523.8	135	78.5
Montenegro				
Netherlands	44221	265.7	19803	44.8
Norway	12536	269.9	3126	24.9
Poland	94940	246.6	29711	31.3
Portugal	5420	50.8	2674	49.3
Romania	10865	48.8	...	...
Russian Federation				
San Marino	15	(50.3)	4	(26.7)
Serbia (Republic of)	22185	299.2	...	...
Slovak Republic	5455	100.0	1954	35.8
Slovenia	3284	163.6	923	28.1
Spain (State Adm.)	38128	98.3	26383	69.2
Spain (Catalonia)	6305	85.6	5016	79.6
Sweden	20952	231.6	...	...
Switzerland	45332	597.9	14227	31.4
FYRO Macedonia	3669	178.0	1337	36.4
Turkey	85564	112.9	76894	89.9
Ukraine	***	...	***	...
UK: England and Wales	125881	231.2	79695	63.3
UK: Northern Ireland	6061	341.5	2929	48.3
UK: Scotland	41863	810.0	22741	54.3
Canada (federal level)	8116	24.4	...	...
Mean	23708	215.7	13953	52.8
Median	10865	178.0	3028	47.3
Minimum	12	0.5	4	8.4
Maximum	125881	810.0	84073	100.0

Table 12.2: Additional categories of the Flow of Entries to Penal Institutions in 2007

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2008.12.2

Country	Entries transfer from one penal institution to another	Entries transfer from a foreign country	Entries following an escape
Albania			
Andorra	0	0	0
Armenia	2115	10	...
Austria	4391	...	...
Azerbaijan	21233	96	...
Belgium	11793		129
BH: BH (state level)	1	1	0
BH: Fed. BH	266	11	51
BH: Rep. Srpska	116	8	24
Bulgaria	2436	46	37
Croatia	1095	...	...
Cyprus	1	1	3
Czech Republic	...	5	...
Denmark	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...
Finland	6337	23	226
France	...	...	...
Georgia	...	73	1
Germany	111370	...	...
Greece	...	...	...
Hungary	9365	...	9
Iceland	156	0	12
Ireland	7297	8	...
Italy	50688	...	82
Latvia	881	1	1
Liechtenstein	0	0	0
Lithuania	91	54	3
Luxembourg	119	0	0
Malta	***	...	...
Moldova	8094	99	...
Monaco	0	3	0
Montenegro			
Netherlands	17885	116	0
Norway	3669	6	230
Poland	105604	...	...
Portugal	...	...	...
Romania	56419	...	2
Russia			
San Marino	0	0	0
Serbia	1276	38	147
Slovak Republic	15883	1	0
Slovenia	322	14	47
Spain (State Adm.)	41414	...	...
Spain (Catalonia)	464	...	1
Sweden	...	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...
FYRO Macedonia	170	7	46
Turkey	...	...	...
Ukraine	52558	368	***
UK: England and Wales	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	16	2	0
UK: Scotland	9788	...	...
Canada (federal level)	9026	79	45
Mean	14684	35.4	38.9
Median	2115	7.5	3.0
Minimum	0	0.0	0.0
Maximum	111370	368.0	230.0

Notes – Tables 12.1 and 12.2

AZERBAIJAN: The total number of entries to penal institutions seems to be very low. No special comments were provided of this figure; therefore it is presented between brackets and should be interpreted cautiously.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (REPUBLIKA SRPSKA): Demographic data are mid-2008 estimates. (“Demographic statistics. Statistical Bulletin” no. 12, Republika Srpska Institute of Statistics, Banja Luka, 2008, p. 17), available at: <http://www.rzs.rs.ba/PublikDemENG.htm> (retrieved on November 23rd, 2009).

BULGARIA:

- Figures for these tables are comparable with two previous years’ data, but not with years before 2006. The reason is that before 2006 entries in detention facilities/pre-trial detention have not been counted, only those in prisons.
- *Entries before final sentence* – **26,658**, of which **2,762** in prisons and **23,896** in detention centres/pre-trial detention.

CYPRUS:

- Demographic data used for this report refers to the territory of the Republic of Cyprus. This figure was retrieved on March 14th, 2010 from the Website of the Statistical Service of the Republic of Cyprus (“Population by Age and Sex” Excel file): http://www.pio.gov.cy/mof/cystat/statistics.nsf/populationcondition_en/populationcondition_en?OpenDocument
- *Total number of entries in penal institutions* in 2007 was **11,690**, of which **2,388** were entries in prisons and **9,302** were entries in police stations. For the comparability reasons with previous year figure, in the Table 12.1 are presented only entries to prisons;
- *Entries before final sentence* were **10,409**, of which **1,107** were entries in prison and **9,302** were entries in police stations. For the comparability reasons with previous year figure, in the Table 12.1 are presented only entries to prisons.

DENMARK: It is not possible to provide a separate breakdown on the total number of entries, and entries before final sentence. Only the total number of entries is available.

FRANCE: Demographic data include the European territory of France (known as the Metropolitan France) as well as the French overseas departments (Guadeloupe, Martinique, Guiana and Reunion, known as DOM or Départements d’Outre-mer).

ICELAND:

For information, figures are provided for entries into penal institutions from 1997 to 2006. The reason is that in former figures the counting was per category, and entries before final sentence were not included in the total number of entries.

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total number of entries	313	334	338	233	295	295	379	387	323	372
Thereof: Number of entries before final sentence	89	57	113	76	89	108	68	117	85	128

LIECHTENSTEIN: According to a treaty between Liechtenstein and Austria, long-term prisoners usually serve their sentences in Austrian penal institutions. For this reason, rates are presented between brackets.

MOLDOVA: The number of *entries before final sentence* seems to be comparatively low. Insofar no special comments of this figure were provided; the percentage of these entries is presented between brackets and should be interpreted cautiously.

NETHERLANDS:

- In the *total number of entries* were included only entries to penal institutions. Entries to the custodial clinics, institutions for juveniles and institutions for aliens were excluded from these figures. In this category are considered entries from, free society and those from police stations into penal institutions;
- *Entries before final sentence* –were included only entries to penal institutions. Entries to the custodial clinics, institutions for juveniles and institutions for aliens were excluded from these figures.
- In the number of *entries transfer from one penal institution to another* are included all transfers between all types of institutions.

NORWAY: *Entries following an escape, after re-arrest by the police* –In this category are also included entries following absconds and failure to return.

SAN MARINO: Under the Criminal Code (Art. 99), a person serving a sentence of at least six months imprisonment in San Marino may be transferred to a “foreign penal institution”, if the competent judge so decides and if there is a relevant international agreement. These prisoners are not included in the San Marino statistics. For this reason, rate and percentage in Table 12.1 are presented between brackets.

SPAIN (STATE LEVEL AND CATALONIA): Demographic data refer to 1st January 2008. Data were retrieved on November 23rd, 2009, available for Spain (State level) and Catalonia at the Website of the National Statistics Institute of Spain: <http://www.ine.es/jaxi/tabla.do>.

- Data in the table for Spain (State Administration) was calculated excluding Catalanian data.

SWITZERLAND:

- In the *total* number of entries are also included the transfers and entries after escapes with a length of more than 7 days;
- In the category of entries *before final sentence* are also included entries in anticipated serving of the sentence of imprisonment or measures.

UNITED KINGDOM (ENGLAND AND WALES, NORTHERN IRELAND, AND SCOTLAND): Demographic data are mid-2008 estimates by National Statistics Online. Data were retrieved on November 23rd, 2009, available (separately for the national levels) at:

<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=15106>

UK: ENGLAND AND WALES: In the *total* number of entries are included exclusively first receptions.

UK: NORTHERN IRELAND: In the number of *entries following transfer from one penal institution to another* are included 16 entries to Northern Ireland. 6 returns to Scotland and England and Wales, are not included in this figure.

UK: SCOTLAND: These figures count *receptions not entries*. “Receptions” are not equivalent to “persons received”. Where a person has several sentences imposed on him by one court in one day this is counted as one reception. However, where custodial sentences are imposed on the same person by 2 or more courts in one day, 2 or more receptions are counted. Where a person is reconvicted while serving and a further custodial sentence is imposed on him this too is regarded as a further reception.

Table 13.1: Indicator of Average Length of Imprisonment in 2007, based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2008.13.1

Country	Total number of days spent in penal institutions in 2006	Average number of prisoners in 2007	Total number of entries to penal institutions in 2007 (Table 12)	Indicator of average length of imprisonment (in months)
	(a)	(b)=a/365	(c)	(d)=12(b/c)
Albania				
Andorra	...	...	109	...
Armenia	1'219'505	3341.1	...	...
Austria	3'267'882	8953.1	13393	8.0
Azerbaijan	...	...	(2287)	...
Belgium	3'541'500	9702.7	16709	7.0
BH: BH (state level)	1'565	(4.3)	12	(4.3)
BH: Fed. BH				
BH: Rep. Srpska	337'260	924.0	1559	7.1
Bulgaria	...	...	30676	...
Croatia	1'639'215	4491.0	14537	3.7
Cyprus	41'753	114.4	11690	0.1
Czech Republic	...	...	13158	...
Denmark	1'330'680	3645.7	18102	2.4
Estonia	...	...	...	...
Finland	1'296'115	3551.0	7303	5.8
France	23'054'487	63163.0	90270	8.4
Georgia	...	...	12034	...
Germany	27'808'054	76186.4	109996	8.3
Greece	...	...	10849	...
Hungary	5'818'592	15941.3	20431	9.4
Iceland	43'893	120.3	298	4.8
Ireland	1'293'560	3544.0	12206	3.5
Italy	...	...	90441	...
Latvia	...	...	5627	...
Liechtenstein	2'696	(7.4)	80	(1.1)
Lithuania	2'868'900	7860.0	9496	9.9
Luxembourg	277'410	760.0	1282	7.1
Malta	...	...	505	...
Moldova	...	...	10252	...
Monaco	11'995	32.9	172	2.3
Montenegro				
Netherlands	5'429'740	14876.0	44221	4.0
Norway	1'271'325	3483.1	12536	3.3
Poland	32'926'714	90210.2	94940	11.4
Portugal	4'544'250	12450.0	5420	27.6
Romania	12'496'861	34238.0	10865	37.8
Russia				
San Marino	678	(1.9)	15	(1.5)
Serbia	3'500'000	9589.0	22185	5.2
Slovak Republic	...	...	5455	...
Slovenia	488'735	1339.0	3284	4.9
Spain (State Adm.)	20'630'530	56522.0	38128	17.8
Spain (Catalonia)	3'388'189	9282.7	6305	17.7
Sweden	2'342'177	6416.9	20952	3.7
Switzerland	1'895'492	5193.1	45332	1.4
FYRO Macedonia	1'330'984	3646.5	3669	11.9
Turkey	24'736'192	67770.4	85564	9.5
Ukraine	***	***	***	...
UK: England and Wales	...	...	125881	...
UK: Northern Ireland	535'090	1466.0	6061	2.9
UK: Scotland	2'686'147	7359.3	41863	2.1
Canada (federal level)	4'817'782	13199.4	8116	19.5
Mean				7.8
Median				5.2
Minimum				0.1
Maximum				37.8

Notes – Tables 13.1

The extremely low figures provided by several countries under heading (a) “*total number of days spent in penal institutions*” shows that this concept has not been understood in the same way by all respondents.

As some countries did not provide data regarding the total number of days spent in penal institutions in 2007 –heading (a) of Table 13.1– and other countries provided figures that did not seem reliable (see notes below), in Table 13.2 we have calculated an alternative indicator of average length of imprisonment (in months) based on the total number of prisoners on 1st September 2006 as an estimate of the average number of prisoners in that year (source: SPACE I 2006).

BELGIUM:

- Prisoners (without taking into account those under electronic surveillance): 3,541,500 days;
- Persons serving their sentence under electronic surveillance: 191,016 days.

CYPRUS:

The total number of days spent in penal institutions is 41,752.6 days, of which 636.6 days spent in prisons, and 41,116 days spent in police stations.

FRANCE:

The number of days corresponds to the number of days spent in all types of penal institutions (including institutions for juveniles, semi-liberty centres etc.).

IRELAND:

Exact figure on number of days spent in penal institutions is not available. The average number of persons in custody on a daily basis during 2008 was 3,544 which gives an approx no. of days spent in our institutions (x365) as 1,293,560.

LIECHTENSTEIN:

The total number of prisoners in Liechtenstein in 2007 was 7 persons. We calculated the indicator of average length of imprisonment, but this number should be used very cautiously, as other prisoners from Liechtenstein serve their sentences in Austrian prisons (see general notes).

NETHERLANDS:

Figures in this table refer only to the population in penal institutions and institutions for aliens. Institutions for juveniles and custodial clinics are excluded. The number of days spent in penal institutions only was **4,778,580**.

SAN MARINO:

The total number of prisoners in 2007 year was 2 persons, but the number of entries is 15. Therefore it is impossible to use these data for calculation of the indicator of average length of imprisonment (Table 13.2) for this country. See general notes.

Table 13.2: Indicator of Average Length of Imprisonment in 2007, based on the total number of prisoners in penal institutions on 1st September 2007

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2008.13.2

Country	Total number of prisoners on 1 st September 2007 (SPACE I 2007)	Total number of entries to penal institutions in 2007 (Table 12)	Indicator of average length of imprisonment (in months)
	(a)	(b)	(c)=12(a/b)
Albania			
Andorra		109	
Armenia	3462	...	...
Austria	8887	13393	8.0
Azerbaijan		(2287)	
Belgium	9879	16709	7.1
BH: BH (state level)		12	
BH: Fed. BH	1568		
BH: Republika Srpska	928	1559	7.1
Bulgaria	11032	30676	4.3
Croatia	4127	14537	3.4
Cyprus	671	1107	7.3
Czech Republic	18901	13158	17.2
Denmark	3624	18102	2.4
Estonia	3456	...	...
Finland	3624	7303	6.0
France	63500	90270	8.4
Georgia	18384	12034	18.3
Germany	77868	109996	8.5
Greece	10700	10849	11.8
Hungary	14892	20431	8.7
Iceland	115	298	4.6
Ireland	3305	12206	3.2
Italy	45612	90441	6.1
Latvia	6452	5627	13.8
Liechtenstein	6	80	(0.9)
Lithuania	7842	9496	9.9
Luxembourg	744	1282	7.0
Malta		505	
Moldova	8130	10252	9.5
Monaco	36	172	2.5
Montenegro			
Netherlands	14602	44221	4.0
Norway	3280	12536	3.1
Poland	90199	94940	11.4
Portugal	11587	5420	25.7
Romania	31290	10865	34.6
Russia			
San Marino	1	15	(0.8)
Serbia	8978	22185	4.9
Slovak Republic	8235	5455	18.1
Slovenia	1336	3284	4.9
Spain (State Adm.)	57072	38128	18.0
Spain (Catalonia)	9395	6305	17.9
Sweden	6770	20952	3.9
Switzerland	5715	45332	1.5
FYRO Macedonia	2050	3669	6.7
Turkey	85865	85564	12.0
Ukraine	154055	***	...
UK: England and Wales	79734	125881	7.6
UK: Northern Ireland	1445	6061	2.9
UK: Scotland	7453	41863	2.1
Canada (federal level)		8116	
Mean			8.7
Median			7.1
Minimum			0.8
Maximum			34.6

Table 14: Escapes of prisoners in 2007

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2008.14

Country	Number of escapes by prisoners in 2007	Total number of prisoners on 1 st September 2007	Rate of escapes per 10,000 prisoners	Other forms of escapes in 2007	Rate of other forms of escapes per 10,000 prisoners
		SPACE I 2007			
	(a)			(b)	
Albania					
Andorra	0			0	
Armenia	2	3462	5.8	1	2.9
Austria	5	8887	5.6	257	289.2
Azerbaijan	...			6	
Belgium	10	9879	10.1	656	664.0
BH: BH (state level)	0			0	
BH: Fed. BH		1568			
BH: Rep. Srpska	4	928	43.1	35	377.2
Bulgaria	1	11032	0.9	144	130.5
Croatia	4	4127	9.7	67	162.3
Cyprus	2	671	29.8	1	14.9
Czech Republic	0	18901	0.0	48	25.4
Denmark	21	3624	57.9	73	201.4
Estonia	0	3456	0.0	3	8.7
Finland	6	3624	16.6	288	794.7
France	16	63500	2.5	467	73.5
Georgia	1	18384	0.5	0	0.0
Germany	17	77868	2.2	514	66.0
Greece	7	10700	6.5	...	...
Hungary	5	14892	3.4	8	5.4
Iceland	5	115	434.8	7	608.7
Ireland	3	3305	9.1	172	520.4
Italy	4	45612	0.9	103	22.6
Latvia	1	6452	1.5	1	1.5
Liechtenstein	0	6	0.0	0	0.0
Lithuania	1	7842	1.3	2	2.6
Luxembourg	1	744	13.4	24	322.6
Malta	0			0	
Moldova	4	8130	4.9	18	22.1
Monaco	0	36	0.0	0	0.0
Montenegro					
Netherlands	4	14602	2.7	682	467.1
Norway	16	3280	48.8	129	393.3
Poland	2	90199	0.2	418	46.3
Portugal	46	11587	39.7	196	169.2
Romania	0	31290	0.0	10	3.2
Russia					
San Marino	0	1	0.0	0	0.0
Serbia	18	8978	20.0	276	307.4
Slovak Republic	0	8235	0.0	5	6.1
Slovenia	6	1336	44.9	34	254.5
Spain (State Adm.)	14	57072	2.5	615	107.8
Spain (Catalonia)	2	9395	2.1	244	259.7
Sweden	20	6770	29.5	470	694.2
Switzerland	...	5715	...	...	...
FYRO Macedonia	24	2050	117.1	117	570.7
Turkey	17	85865	2.0	34	4.0
Ukraine	7	154055	0.5	325	21.1
UK: England and Wales	24	79734	3.0	811	101.7
UK: Northern Ireland	0	1445	0.0	27	186.9
UK: Scotland	0	7453	0.0	74	99.3
Canada (federal level)	1			23	
Mean			22.6		190.7
Median			2.7		100.5
Minimum			0.0		0.0
Maximum			434.8		794.7

Notes – Table 14

- (a) Escapes by prisoners (pre-trial detainees or convicted prisoners) from a closed penal institution or during administrative transfer (2006);
- (b) Other forms of escape (from an open penal institution –agricultural colony or other– from semi-detention, or during an authorised short-term absence or leave, etc.) in 2006.

We have specified in the SPACE questionnaire that the counting unit for this Table should be the escaped *persons*. Therefore, when no explicit notes were provided by the national respondents, we assumed that this counting unit has been respected (i.e. the Table refers to *persons* and not *cases* of escape with several prisoners).

AUSTRIA:

- **Point (B)** –257 escapes, of which 37 running off (*Entweichungen*), and 220 are non-return from authorised short-term absence or leave (*Nichtrückkehrer*).

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (REPUBLIKA SRPSKA):

- **Point (B)** –35 violations of prison leave (non-return from authorised leave is treated as a violation of the granted leave), of which 4 violated privilege to work on the prison farm, 1 violated leave granted for the treatment in hospital, 30 violated prison leave (they were granted a weekend in the city and did not return to prison as agreed).

CYPRUS:

- **Point (A)** –2 persons escaped from closed penal institutions.

DENMARK:

- **Point (A)** – From closed institutions escaped 10 persons, of which 10 from local prisons and 0 from closed prisons. During transfer escaped 11 persons, of which 7 from local prisons and 4 from closed prisons. The total of escaped persons is **21**.
- **Point (B)** – only escapes (**73**) from open institutions are included in this category.

FINLAND:

Counting unit is case instead of person as asked in the questionnaire.

IRELAND:

Counting unit is case instead of person as asked in the questionnaire.

LITHUANIA:

- **Point (B)** –Absence from any type of penal institution (including closed prisons) during authorized short-term absence is not considered as an escape. Therefore, these data are not included in figures presented in this Table.

NETHERLANDS:

Figures refer to the population in the penal institutions. Other categories of institutions (for juveniles, for aliens and custodial clinics) are not considered in the figures of this Table.

PORTUGAL:

- **Point (B)** –Among 196 escapes 14 were from open institutions, 2 from semi-detention, and 180 during the authorized leave. During 2007, 16,028 authorized leaves without supervision have been allowed.

SLOVENIA:

- Counting unit is case instead of person as asked in the questionnaire;
- **Point (b)** – 16 of 34 escapes were recorded in Correctional Home for juveniles.

SPAIN (STATE ADMINISTRATION):

- **Point (b)** – in this category are counted only escapes during the authorized short-term absence from closed and open institutions. Escapes from open centers or sections which are not delivering leave authorizations are excluded from the counting.

UKRAINE:

- **Point (b)** – **325** persons escaped in 2007, of which **153** from open facilities (e.g. agricultural colony), **123** from semi-liberty regime of detention, and **49** within the validity term of the authorised leave from any type of facility (including closed).

UK: ENGLAND AND WALES:

Point (b) – the total number of escapes is 811, of which 545 are absconds and 266 were temporary release failures.

UK: NORTHERN IRELAND:

Point (b) – Twenty seven persons posted Unlawfully at Large (UAL) having not returning from an authorised absence at the specified time. Two are still UAL.

UK: SCOTLAND:

- These figures are for financial rather calendar years (i.e. from 1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008);
- Counting unit is case instead of person as asked in the questionnaire.

CANADA:

Point (a) – Escape committed by a female offender from a Multi-level correctional facility.

Table 15.1: Deaths in Penal Institutions in 2007 (including suicides)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2008.15.1

Country	Total number of deaths	Number of suicides	Suicides as a percentage of total deaths	Total number of prisoners on 1 st September 2007	Mortality rate per 10,000 prisoners	Suicide rate per 10,000 prisoners
				SPACE I 2007		
Albania						
Andorra	0	0	0.0		...	...
Armenia	20	0	0.0	3462	57.8	0.0
Austria	28	12	42.9	8887	31.5	13.5
Azerbaijan	136	...	...		...	...
Belgium	43	14	32.6	9879	43.5	14.2
BH: BH (state level)	0	0	0.0		...	...
BH: Fed. BH				1568		0.0
BH: Rep. Srpska	2	0	0.0	928	21.6	0.0
Bulgaria	34	2	5.9	11032	30.8	1.8
Croatia	13	2	15.4	4127	31.5	4.8
Cyprus	1	0	0.0	671	14.9	0.0
Czech Republic	24	9	37.5	18901	12.7	4.8
Denmark	12	8	66.7	3624	33.1	22.1
Estonia	14	3	21.4	3456	40.5	8.7
Finland	16	5	31.3	3624	44.2	13.8
France	216	93	43.1	63500	34.0	14.6
Georgia	98	6	6.1	18384	53.3	3.3
Germany	173	72	41.6	77868	22.2	9.2
Greece	34	6	17.6	10700	31.8	5.6
Hungary	41	7	17.1	14892	27.5	4.7
Iceland	1	1	100.0	115	87.0	87.0
Ireland	6	0	0.0	3305	18.2	0.0
Italy	121	45	37.2	45612	26.5	9.9
Latvia	25	6	24.0	6452	38.7	9.3
Liechtenstein	0	0	0.0	6	0.0	0.0
Lithuania	29	11	37.9	7842	37.0	14.0
Luxembourg	2	2	100.0	744	26.9	26.9
Malta	0	0	0.0		...	...
Moldova	48	2	4.2	8130	59.0	2.5
Monaco	0	0	0.0	36	0.0	0.0
Montenegro						
Netherlands	32	15	46.9	14602	21.9	10.3
Norway	11	2	18.2	3280	33.5	6.1
Poland	145	41	28.3	90199	16.1	4.5
Portugal	77	10	13.0	11587	66.5	8.6
Romania	99	12	12.1	31290	31.6	3.8
Russia						
San Marino	0	0	0.0	1	0.0	0.0
Serbia	54	9	16.7	8978	60.1	10.0
Slovak Republic	12	9	75.0	8235	14.6	10.9
Slovenia	8	3	37.5	1336	59.9	22.5
Spain (State Adm.)	202	27	13.4	57072	35.4	4.7
Spain (Catalonia)	66	9	13.6	9395	70.3	9.6
Sweden	15	12	80.0	6770	22.2	17.7
Switzerland	16	6	37.5	5715	28.0	10.5
FYRO Macedonia	9	1	11.1	2050	43.9	4.9
Turkey	178	57	32.0	85865	20.7	6.6
Ukraine	723	54	7.5	154055	46.9	3.5
UK: England and Wales	186	92	49.5	79734	23.3	11.5
UK: Northern Ireland	2	2	100.0	1445	13.8	13.8
UK: Scotland	21	10	47.6	7453	28.2	13.4
Canada (federal level)	65	9	13.8			
Mean			28.1		33.2	9.9
Median			18.2		31.5	8.6
Minimum			0.0		0.0	0.0
Maximum			100.0		87.0	87.0

Table 15.2: Types of deaths and suicides in Penal Institutions in 2007 provided in Table 15.1

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2008.15.2

Country	Does data include detainees who died or committed suicide in hospital INSIDE prisons	If yes, how many?	Does data include detainees who died or committed suicide in COMMUNITY hospitals	If yes, how many?	Does data include deaths or suicides outside prison (e.g. during a prison leave or permission)	If yes, how many?
Albania						
Andorra	No	***	No	***	No	***
Armenia	Yes	18	Yes	2	No	***
Austria	Yes	...	Yes	...	Yes	5
Azerbaijan	Yes	114	Yes	21	Yes	1
Belgium	Yes	...	No	***	No	***
BH: BH (state level)	No	***	No	***	No	***
BH: Fed. BH						
BH: Rep. Srpska	No	***	No	***	Yes	2
Bulgaria	Yes	0	Yes	0	Yes	22
Croatia	Yes	7	No	***	No	***
Cyprus	No	***	No	***	No	***
Czech Republic	Yes	0	Yes	0	Yes	0
Denmark	Yes	...	No	***	No	***
Estonia	Yes	9	No	***	No	***
Finland	Yes	...	Yes	...	Yes	...
France	Yes	7	Yes	39	Yes	17
Georgia	Yes	64	Yes	6	No	***
Germany	Yes	...	Yes	...	Yes	...
Greece	No	***	No	***	No	***
Hungary	Yes	18	Yes	7	No	***
Iceland	Yes	0	Yes	0	Yes	0
Ireland	No	***	No	***	No	***
Italy	Yes	...	Yes	...	Yes	...
Latvia	Yes	9	Yes	0	Yes	0
Liechtenstein	Yes	0	Yes	0	Yes	0
Lithuania	Yes	7	Yes	6	Yes	0
Luxembourg	Yes	0	Yes	0	Yes	0
Malta	Yes	0	Yes	0	Yes	0
Moldova	Yes	33	Yes	1	Yes	1
Monaco	No	***	No	***	No	***
Montenegro						
Netherlands	Yes	...	Yes	...	Yes	...
Norway	Yes	...	Yes	...	Yes	6
Poland	Yes	35	Yes	36	No	***
Portugal	Yes	...	Yes	...	Yes	...
Romania	Yes	62	Yes	12	Yes	0
Russia						
San Marino	No	***	No	***	No	***
Serbia	Yes	7	No	***	Yes	3
Slovak Republic	Yes	5	Yes	...	No	***
Slovenia	No	***	Yes	2	No	***
Spain (State Adm.)	No	***	Yes	97	No	***
Spain (Catalonia)	Yes	4	Yes	20	Yes	13
Sweden	Yes	...	Yes	...	Yes	...
Switzerland	Yes	...	Yes	...	Yes	...
FYRO Macedonia	Yes	0	Yes	1	Yes	1
Turkey	No	***	Yes	118	Yes	3
Ukraine	Yes	3	No	***	No	***
UK: England and Wales	Yes	...	Yes	...	Yes	...
UK: Northern Ireland	Yes	2	No	***	No	***
UK: Scotland	No	***	Yes	...	Yes	...
Canada (federal level)	Yes	16	No	***	No	***

Notes – Tables 15.1 and 15.2

NETHERLANDS:

Figures refer to the population in the penal institutions. Other categories of institutions (for juveniles, for aliens and custodial clinics) are not considered in the figures of these Tables.

NORWAY:

- **Suicide** is defined in accordance with the *Nordisk Statistisk* registration rules. If an inmate injures himself in prison and later dies of these injuries outside of the prison (i.e. in or on the way to hospital) then the incident is registered as “in prison”. Cases of overdose are not included unless there are clear indications that the act was intentional;
- Not known if the 2 suicides actually happened inside or outside of prison.

ROMANIA:

- *Does data include detainees who died or committed suicide in hospital INSIDE prisons? –* There were recorded 62 cases, of which 61 deaths and 1 suicide;
- *Does data include detainees who died or committed suicide in COMMUNITY hospitals? –* There were recorded 12 cases, of which 11 deaths and 1 suicide.

UK: NORTHERN IRELAND:

- **Suicides** –2 inquests yet to be held;
- *Does data include detainees who died or committed suicide in hospital INSIDE prisons? –* Were recorded 1 remanded in custody and 1 sentenced;
- *Does data include detainees who died or committed suicide in COMMUNITY hospitals? –* 1 person died of natural causes in a community hospital (not included in the Total number of deaths).

Table 16: Average amount spent per day of detention of one person in penal institutions in 2007 (in €)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2008.16

Country	Average amount spent per day for the detention of one person in pre-trial detention	Average amount spent per day for the detention of one person in correctional facility	Total number of days spent in penal institutions in 2006	Average number of prisoners in 2007	Average amount per prisoner (pre-trial & sentenced)	Average amount spent for all prisoners in 2007 (thousands)
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)=c/365	(e)=Mean(a & b)	(f)=d*e
Albania						
Andorra	143.56	143.56	...	...	143.56	...
Armenia	5.37	5.82	1 219 505	3 341.00	5.60	18 694
Austria	89.16	89.16	3 267 882	8 953.00	89.16	798 259
Azerbaijan	5.60	5.60	...	...	5.60	...
Belgium	...	...	3 541 500	9 703.00	...	...
BH: BH (state level)	20.00	***	1 565	4.00	20.00	86
BH: Fed. BH						
BH: Rep. Srpska	...	...	337 260	924.00	...	...
Bulgaria	31.76	16.66	...	...	24.21	...
Croatia	...	50.80	1 639 215	4 491.00	50.80	228 143
Cyprus	63.52	63.52	41 753	114.00	63.52	7 266
Czech Republic	...	35.00	...	...	35.00	...
Denmark	142.00	178.00	1 330 680	3 646.00	160.00	583 312
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	...	141.00	1 296 115	3 551.00	141.00	500 691
France	65.82	83.48	23 054 487	63 163.00	74.65	4 715 116
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	89.98	89.98	27 808 054	76 186.00	89.98	6 855 257
Greece	...	30.00	...	...	30.00	...
Hungary	29.63	29.63	5 818 592	15 941.00	29.63	472 342
Iceland	277.00	277.00	43 893	120.00	277.00	33 311
Ireland	268.00	268.00	1 293 560	3 544.00	268.00	949 792
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	16.80	16.80	...	...	16.80	...
Liechtenstein	215.00	215.00	2 696	7.00	215.00	1 588
Lithuania	14.92	14.54	2 868 900	7 860.00	14.73	115 778
Luxembourg	135.00	135.00	277 410	760.00	135.00	102 604
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moldova	3.38	3.59	...	...	3.49	...
Monaco	35.28	35.28	11 995	33.00	35.28	1 159
Montenegro						
Netherlands	200.64	203.37	5 429 740	14 876.00	202.01	3 005 026
Norway	200.00	170.00	1 271 325	3 483.00	185.00	644 370
Poland	16.47	...	32 926 714	90 210.00	16.47	1 485 762
Portugal	44.43	44.43	4 544 250	12 450.00	44.43	553 154
Romania	22.26	22.26	12 496 861	34 238.00	22.26	762 137
Russia						
San Marino	700.00	700.00	678	2.00	700.00	1 300
Serbia	15.00	10.00	3 500 000	9 589.00	12.50	119 863
Slovak Republic	37.81	37.81	...	...	37.81	...
Slovenia	56.00	56.00	488 735	1 339.00	56.00	74 984
Spain (State Adm.)	50.06	50.06	20 630 530	56 522.00	50.06	2 829 491
Spain (Catalonia)	...	78.30	3 388 189	9 283.00	78.30	726 836
Sweden	200.00	200.00	2 342 177	6 417.00	200.00	1 283 385
Switzerland	100.00	200.00	1 895 492	5 193.00	150.00	778 969
FYRO Macedonia	4.46	4.46	1 330 984	3 647.00	4.46	16 264
Turkey	17.24	17.24	24 736 192	67 770.00	17.24	1 168 362
Ukraine	3.36	3.36	***	...	3.36	...
UK: Engl. & Wales	120.00	120.00	...	...	120.00	...
UK: North. Ireland	256.38	256.38	535 090	1 466.00	256.38	375 853
UK: Scotland	101.00	101.00	2 686 147	7 359.00	101.00	743 290
Canada (federal level)	***	177.00	4 817 782	13 199.00	177.00	2 336 294
Mean	102.60	105.10			99.60	936 014
Median	56.00	59.80			53.40	526 922
Minimum	3.40	3.40			3.40	86
Maximum	700.00	700.00			700.00	6 855 257

Notes – Table 16

Data presented in this Table are not necessarily comparable across countries. Indeed, we do not know exactly what is included in the amount presented (meals, services, cleaning etc.). Moreover, the purchasing power varies widely across Europe. Thus, these data should be used very carefully.

CZECH REPUBLIC:

The answer provided is in Euros. For information: exchange rate on 31.12.2007 was 1Euro=26.62CZK.

FRANCE:

- Amounts presented in this Table reflect the operating direct costs of penal institutions. These do not take into account of the transverse expenditures; which include:
 - Expenditures of the Probation and Reintegration services. In the calculations are included expenditures related to socio-educational activities (e.g. sports), vocational training, education and work supported by institutions;
 - Operating costs of the interregional Penitentiary Services (DISP);
 - Several categories of the expenditures bear by the DISP on behalf of prisons;
 - Expenditure of the Central - Headquarters of the Prison Administration;
 - Expenditure of the regional response teams and security.
- **Point (a)** –The average amount calculated for the remand facilities;
- **Point (b)** –The amount spent in detention centres and in prisons.

IRELAND:

- **Point (a)** –268€ for adults, and 1,184.42€ for juveniles;
- **Point (b)** –268€ for adults, and 1,184.42€ for juveniles.

MONACO:

The Monaco's Arrest House, the only detention facility in the Principality of Monaco, is designed for pre-trial detention and for detention of persons serving short prison sentences. Exceptionally, it may be the place of detention of prisoners sentenced to long prison terms. This is an important element to be considered in comparisons.

UKRAINE:

The answer provided is in Euros. For information: exchange rate on 1st July 2008 was 1€=7.63UAH.

UK: NORTHERN IRELAND:

222.61£, which corresponds to 256.38€

UK: SCOTLAND:

It is not directly possible to calculate the cost of pre-trial detention. Figures have been produced using the annual cost of holding one prisoner in custody in 2007. The amount in € calculated on the basis of 2007 exchange rate (1GBP=1.14€).

CANADA:

Point (b) –Average daily cost of maintaining an offender in custody (incarceration) based on Fiscal Year 2007-2008 figures. The calculation includes average costs associated with the operation of the institutions, such as salaries and employee benefit plan contributions, but excludes capital expenditures and expenditures related to Special Operating Agencies such as CORCAN (Employment).

3. Prison Staff

Table 17: Full-time and Part-time Staff working in Penal Institutions on 1st September 2008 –on the basis of Full-time equivalents (numbers)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2008.17

Country	Total	National prison administration (Head Office)	Regional prison administration offices	Other staff employed by PA, working outside penal institutions	Total number of staff working INSIDE penal institutions	Executives (managers) of penal institutions	Custodial staff	Treatment and educational staff	Staff responsible for workshops or vocational training	Other staff
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)
Albania										
Andorra	71	2	***	1	68	2	55	7	...	4
Armenia	1954	203	***	***	1751	14	1429	162	26	120
Austria	3935	75	***	81	3779	28	3074	405	12	260
Azerbaijan	6323	188	***	2859	3276	116	2897	34	***	229
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BH: BH (state level)	43	***	***	***	43	2	39	2	0	0
BH: Fed. BH										
BH: Rep. Srpska	771	7	***	***	764	6	525	86	147	0
Bulgaria	4708	111	***	***	4597	119	3069	421	0	988
Croatia	2549	52	***	***	2497	109	1512	196	323	357
Cyprus	385	***	***	***	385	15	337	10	23	***
Czech Republic	10454	183	0	6053	4218	98	1893	1613	116	498
Denmark	4629	198	295	664	3472	52	2529	317	439	135
Estonia	1977	30	0	4	1943	35	884	176	10	838
Finland	2872	91	49	***	2732	87	1534	466	226	419
France	31913	408.1	2457.9	246	28801	302	22535.9	2757.2	181.2	3024.7
Georgia	2490	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	***	...
Germany	37620	***	440	***	37180	408	27704	2662	2038	4368
Greece	2941	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	7916	159	0	160	7597	62	3317	209	253	3756
Iceland	107	15	7	0	89	3	70	4	12	0

Country	Total	National prison administration (Head Office)	Regional prison administration offices	Other staff employed by PA, working outside penal institutions	Total number of staff working INSIDE penal institutions	Executives (managers) of penal institutions	Custodial staff	Treatment and educational staff	Staff responsible for workshops or vocational training	Other staff
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)
Ireland	4011.17	134.1	***	...	3877.07	102	3275	176.88	297.5	25.69
Italy	47351	1320	1168	1809	43054	311	38691	1891	39	2122
Latvia	4354	100	823	***	3431	59	1445	383	29	1515
Liechtenstein	16	0	0	0	16	1	15	0	0	0
Lithuania	3643.5	86	***	278	3279.5	57	1949	538.5	12	723
Luxembourg	422	5	***	0	417	5	295	37	9	71
Malta	213	***	***	***	213	4	187	18	1	3
Moldova	2908	109	...	256	2543	35	1610	420	...	478
Monaco	44	0	0	0	44	2	32	1	0	9
Montenegro										
Netherlands	13146.11	338	466.05	1376.7	10965	180	7288	1648	756	1093
Norway	3409	30	105	0	3274	49	2112	87	345	717
Poland	27933	360	359	***	27214	1645	15225	1837	667	7840
Portugal	5808	26	...	326	5456	49	4196	452		759
Romania	12414	396	...	...	12018	697	4818	1151	38	5314
Russia										
San Marino	9	***	***	***	9	1	8	0	0	0
Serbia	3995	31	0	0	3964	29	2142	534	617	642
Slovak Republic	5027	125	1021	***	3881	75	3295	498	13	...
Slovenia	830	30	***	***	800	57	473	85	112	73
Spain (State Adm.)	23300	392	***	0	22908	357	14704	3326	359	4162
Spain (Catalonia)	5098	165	***	44	4889	58	3196	967	81	587
Sweden	6789	266	239	337	5947	253	4263	389	337	705
Switzerland	3417	17	200	...	3200	70	2930	100	100	...
FYRO Macedonia	757	10	***	***	747	21	490	94	47	95
Turkey	26916	121	...	2	26793	978	21484	964	3367	***
Ukraine	52370	320	1513	3987	46550	717	26377	6499	108	12849
UK: England and Wales	51618	2908	451	324	47935	2191	33535	2013	4070	6126
UK: Northern Ireland	2214	187	118	46	1863	226	1390	96	79	72
UK: Scotland	4015	332	390	0	3683	40	2827	261	...	165
Canada (federal level)	15923.3	1297.7	1294.5	1447.8	11883.3	54.2	6142.6	2564.6	18.8	3103.1

Notes – Table 17**ANDORRA:**

- **Point (j)** – In this category are employed 12 persons, a great part of them are part-time staff.

CYPRUS:

- **Point (h)** – are counted medical staff and prison warders.

DENMARK:

- **Point (c)** – Staff in regional *Penal Institutions* Administration offices.

FRANCE:

- **Point (d)** – National School of Penitentiary Administration and the Penitentiary Employment Service;
- **Point (e)** – In this category are also included probation staff.

HUNGARY:

- **Point (d)** – 160 (including the number of staff of the Prison Service Training Centre, Prison Service Training and Recreation Centre, Prison Service Department at the Police College;
- **Point (j)** – Figure in this category is 3,756, including 612, which is the number of staff employed by the prison Ltds (specialized companies providing work for the inmates).

ICELAND:

- **Point (a)** – Total number of employees by National Prison and Probation Administration is 15. Nevertheless, 2 psychologists and 2 social workers work mostly inside prisons, therefore they were also included in the **point (h)**;
- **Point (g)** – Total number of prison officers is 82. Among them, 12 are responsible for workshops; therefore they were excluded from **point (g)** and counted under **point (i)**;
- **Point (h)** – Two psychologists and two social workers, all of them situated in the National Prison and Probation Administration, but work mostly in prisons. These staff have been counted in the category of staff at the National Prison Administration (**point b**);
- **Point (i)** – Staff responsible for workshops is part of the custodial staff, but counted in this separate category.

LUXEMBOURG:

Point (b) – In this category is also included Public Prosecutor delegate;

Point (e) – Total authorized staff in both penitentiary centres (Givenich and Luxembourg).

NORWAY:

- **Point (h)** – Most of the treatment and educational tasks are performed by imported services (not included in this point). The 87 persons however are directly employed by The Correctional Service to execute specified tasks. For administrative reasons (e.g. salary scales) some of these have the same formal title as custodial staff.

POLAND:

Figures for this Table are on 30th September 2008 instead of 1st September 2008

SPAIN (STATE ADMINISTRATION):

- **Point (c)** – Last year data in this point referred to civil servants working as administrative staff inside prisons. Nevertheless, it is more accurate to exclude this category, as regional Head Offices do not exist within Spanish Penitentiary Administration;
- **Point (f)** – In this category are included only executives.

SPAIN (CATALONIA):

- **Point (d)** –Staff working in the Courts;
- **Point (f)** –Only executives included (cannot be compared to previous year data because of administrative staff which was included in this point last year;
- **Point (j)** –In this point are included 127 service staff and 460 administrative staff.

SWITZERLAND:

- **Point (b)** –In Switzerland the National Prison Administration does not exist. In this category have been included staff from the Federal Bureau of Justice who perform in the field of sanctions and measures, and regional coordinators;
- **Point (c)** –In this category has been provided the low pitch of the staff required.

UKRAINE:

- **Point (d)** –Special staff (1,834) working in different structural units and training/educational institutions, which are directly subordinate to the central administration of the penitentiary system.

UK: SCOTLAND:

- **Point (c)** –Staff included in this category, is also counted under the **point (e)**. These staff work in prisons, but perform an administrative function only.

Table 18.1: Full-time and Part-time Staff working in Penal Institutions on 1st September 2008 –on the basis of Full-time equivalents (percentages)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2008.18.1

Country	Total number	Total percentage	National prison administration (Head Office)	Regional prison administration offices	Other staff employed by PA, working outside penal institutions	Total number of staff working INSIDE penal institutions
Albania						
Andorra	71	100.0	2.8	***	1.4	95.8
Armenia	1954	100.0	10.4	***	***	89.6
Austria	3935	100.0	1.9	***	2.1	96.0
Azerbaijan	6323	100.0	3.0	***	45.2	51.8
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...
BH: BH (st. level)	43	100.0	***	***	***	100.0
BH: Fed. BH						
BH: Rep. Srpska	771	100.0	0.9	***	***	99.1
Bulgaria	4708	100.0	2.4	***	***	97.6
Croatia	2549	100.0	2.0	***	***	98.0
Cyprus	385	100.0	***	***	***	100.0
Czech Republic	10454	100.0	1.8	0.0	57.9	40.3
Denmark	4629	100.0	4.3	6.4	14.3	75.0
Estonia	1977	100.0	1.5	0.0	0.2	98.3
Finland	2872	100.0	3.2	1.7	***	95.1
France	31913	100.0	1.3	7.7	0.8	90.2
Georgia	2490	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	37620	100.0	***	1.2	***	98.8
Greece	2941	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	7916	100.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	96.0
Iceland	107	103.7	14.0	6.5	0.0	83.2
Ireland	4011.17	100.0	3.3	***	...	96.7
Italy	47351	100.0	2.8	2.5	3.8	90.9
Latvia	4354	100.0	2.3	18.9	***	78.8
Liechtenstein	16	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Lithuania	3643.5	100.0	2.4	***	7.6	90.0
Luxembourg	422	100.0	1.2	***	0.0	98.8
Malta	213	100.0	***	***	***	100.0
Moldova	2908	100.0	3.7	...	8.8	87.4
Monaco	44	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Montenegro						
Netherlands	13146.11	100.0	2.6	3.5	10.5	83.4
Norway	3409	100.0	0.9	3.1	0.0	96.0
Poland	27933	100.0	1.3	1.3	***	97.4
Portugal	5808	100.0	0.4	...	5.6	93.9
Romania	12414	100.0	3.2	...	...	96.8
Russia						
San Marino	9	100.0	***	***	***	100.0
Serbia	3995	100.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	99.2
Slovak Republic	5027	100.0	2.5	20.3	***	77.2
Slovenia	830	100.0	3.6	***	***	96.4
Spain (State Adm.)	23300	100.0	1.7	***	0.0	98.3
Spain (Catalonia)	5098	100.0	3.2	***	0.9	95.9
Sweden	6789	100.0	3.9	3.5	5.0	87.6
Switzerland	3417	100.0	0.5	5.9	...	93.6
FYRO Macedonia	757	100.0	1.3	***	***	98.7
Turkey	26916	100.0	0.4	...	0.0	99.5
Ukraine	52370	100.0	0.6	2.9	7.6	88.9
UK: Engl. & Wales	51618	100.0	5.6	0.9	0.6	92.9
UK: North. Ireland	2214	100.0	8.4	5.3	2.1	84.1
UK: Scotland	4015	109.7	8.3	9.7	0.0	91.7
Canada (fed. lev.)	15923.3	100.0	8.1	8.1	9.1	74.6
Mean			2.9	4.4	6.5	91.5
Median			2.3	2.9	1.4	96.0
Minimum			0.0	0.0	0.0	40.3
Maximum			14.0	20.3	57.9	100.0

Table 18.2: Full-time and Part-time Staff working INSIDE Penal Institutions on 1st September 2008 –on the basis of Full-time equivalents (percentages)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2008.18.2

Country	Total number of staff working INSIDE penal institutions	sum %	% Executives (managers) of penal institutions	% Custodial staff	% Treatment and educational staff	% Staff responsible for workshops or vocational training	% Other staff
Albania							
Andorra	68	100.0	2.9	80.9	10.3	...	5.9
Armenia	1751	100.0	0.8	81.6	9.3	1.5	6.9
Austria	3779	100.0	0.7	81.3	10.7	0.3	6.9
Azerbaijan	3276	100.0	3.5	88.4	1.0	***	7.0
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BH: BH (state level)	43	100.0	4.7	90.7	4.7	0.0	0.0
BH: Fed. BH							
BH: Rep. Srpska	764	100.0	0.8	68.7	11.3	19.2	0.0
Bulgaria	4597	100.0	2.6	66.8	9.2	0.0	21.5
Croatia	2497	100.0	4.4	60.6	7.8	12.9	14.3
Cyprus	385	100.0	3.9	87.5	2.6	6.0	***
Czech Republic	4218	100.0	2.3	44.9	38.2	2.8	11.8
Denmark	3472	100.0	1.5	72.8	9.1	12.6	3.9
Estonia	1943	100.0	1.8	45.5	9.1	0.5	43.1
Finland	2732	100.0	3.2	56.1	17.1	8.3	15.3
France	28801	100.0	1.0	78.2	9.6	0.6	10.5
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	37180	100.0	1.1	74.5	7.2	5.5	11.7
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	7597	100.0	0.8	43.7	2.8	3.3	49.4
Iceland	89	100.0	3.4	78.7	4.5	13.5	0.0
Ireland	3877.07	100.0	2.6	84.5	4.6	7.7	0.7
Italy	43054	100.0	0.7	89.9	4.4	0.1	4.9
Latvia	3431	100.0	1.7	42.1	11.2	0.8	44.2
Liechtenstein	16	100.0	6.3	93.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lithuania	3279.5	100.0	1.7	59.4	16.4	0.4	22.0
Luxembourg	417	100.0	1.2	70.7	8.9	2.2	17.0
Malta	213	100.0	1.9	87.8	8.5	0.5	1.4
Moldova	2543	100.0	1.4	63.3	16.5	...	18.8
Monaco	44	100.0	4.5	72.7	2.3	0.0	20.5
Montenegro							
Netherlands	10965	100.0	1.6	66.5	15.0	6.9	10.0
Norway	3274	101.1	1.5	64.5	2.7	10.5	21.9
Poland	27214	100.0	6.0	55.9	6.8	2.5	28.8
Portugal	5456	100.0	0.9	76.9	8.3	0.0	13.9
Romania	12018	100.0	5.8	40.1	9.6	0.3	44.2
Russia							
San Marino	9	100.0	11.1	88.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Serbia	3964	100.0	0.7	54.0	13.5	15.6	16.2
Slovak Republic	3881	100.0	1.9	84.9	12.8	0.3	...
Slovenia	800	100.0	7.1	59.1	10.6	14.0	9.1
Spain (State Adm.)	22908	100.0	1.6	64.2	14.5	1.6	18.2
Spain (Catalonia)	4889	100.0	1.2	65.4	19.8	1.7	12.0
Sweden	5947	100.0	4.3	71.7	6.5	5.7	11.9
Switzerland	3200	100.0	2.2	91.6	3.1	3.1	...
FYRO Macedonia	747	100.0	2.8	65.6	12.6	6.3	12.7
Turkey	26793	100.0	3.7	80.2	3.6	12.6	***
Ukraine	46550	100.0	1.5	56.7	14.0	0.2	27.6
UK: Engl. and Wales	47935	100.0	4.6	70.0	4.2	8.5	12.8
UK: Northern Ireland	1863	100.0	12.1	74.6	5.2	4.2	3.9
UK: Scotland	3683	89.4	1.1	76.8	7.1	...	4.5
Canada (federal level)	11883.3	100.0	0.5	51.7	21.6	0.2	26.1
Mean	8714.7		3.0	70.5	9.0	4.7	14.3
Median	3431.0		1.9	71.7	8.9	2.5	11.9
Minimum	9.0		0.7	40.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maximum	47935.0		12.1	93.8	38.2	19.2	49.4

Notes – Tables 18.1 and 18.2

In Table 18.1, there are two cases (**ICELAND** and **UK: SCOTLAND**) in which the total percentage of the staff is higher than 100.

ICELAND (NOTE FROM TABLE 17):

- **Point (a)** –Total number of employees by National Prison and Probation Administration is 15. Nevertheless, 2 psychologists and 2 social workers work mostly inside prisons, therefore they were also included in the **point (h)**;
- **Point (g)** – Total number of prison officers is 82. Among them, 12 are responsible for workshops; therefore they were excluded from **point (g)** and counted under **point (i)**;
- **Point (h)** –Two psychologists and two social workers, all of them situated in the National Prison and Probation Administration, but work mostly in prisons. These staff have been counted in the category of staff at the National Prison Administration (**point b**);
- **Point (i)** –Staff responsible for workshops is part of the custodial staff, but counted in this separate category.

UK: SCOTLAND (NOTE FROM TABLE 17):

- **Point (c)** –Staff included in this category, is also counted under the **point (e)**. These staff work in prisons, but perform an administrative function only.

In Table 18.2 the total percentage of staff working *inside* penal institutions is higher than 100 in **NORWAY**. These inconsistencies have not been amended by the national respondents; therefore these data are between brackets.

NORWAY (NOTE FROM TABLE 17):

- **Point (h)** – Most of the treatment and educational tasks are performed by imported services (not included in this point). The 87 persons however are directly employed by The Correctional Service to execute specified tasks. For administrative reasons (e.g. salary scales) some of these have the same formal title as custodial staff.

Figure 3: Percentages of staff working INSIDE penal institutions (1st September 2008) classified on the basis of the “custodial staff”

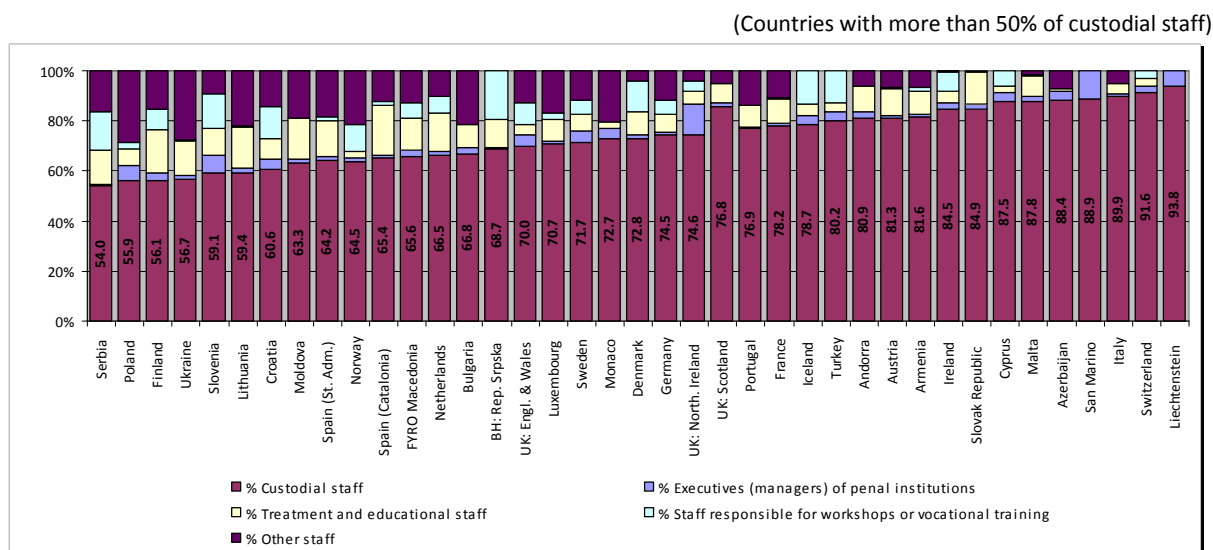


Table 19: Staff working in Penal Institutions but not employed by the Prison Administration on 1st September 2008 (numbers and percentages)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2008.19

Country	Total number of staff	Total % of staff	Teachers and educators	% Teachers and educators	Doctors and healthcare staff	% Doctors and healthcare staff	Security staff and perimeter guards	% Security staff and perimeter guards	Probation staff and social workers	% Probation staff and social workers	Other staff	% Other staff
	(a)	(a.1)	(b)	(b.1)	(c)	(c.1)	(d)	(d.1)	(e)	(e.1)	(f)	(f.1)
Albania												
Andorra	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Armenia	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	***	***	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	441	100.0	161	36.5	280	63.5	***	***	***	***	***	***
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	***	***	...	...	...	...
BH: BH (state level)	1	100.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
BH: Fed. BH												
BH: Rep. Srpska	3	100.0	0	0.0	3	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Bulgaria	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Croatia	54	100.0	6	11.1	30	55.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	18	33.3
Cyprus	24	100.0	1	4.2	12	50.0	***	***	11	45.8	***	***
Czech Republic	219	100.0	13	5.9	206	94.1	***	***	***	***	...	...
Denmark	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Estonia	***	0.0	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Finland	...	0.0	...	...	...	...	***	***	***	***	***	***
France	189.78	100.0	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	189.78	100.0
Georgia	...	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	580	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	0.0	...	...	...	...	1607	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	0.0	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	8.85	100.0	5.5	62.1	2.35	26.6	0	0.0	1	11.3	0	0.0
Ireland	32.6	100.0	25.6	78.5	2	6.1	5	15.3	...	...	...	...
Italy	985	100.0	11	1.1	967	98.2	***	***	***	***	7	0.7
Latvia	35	100.0	20	57.1	***	***	***	***	15	42.9	***	***
Liechtenstein	5	100.0	1	20.0	2	40.0	0	0.0	2	40.0	0	0.0
Lithuania	410.5	100.0	145	35.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	265.5	64.7

Country	Total number of staff	Total % of staff	Teachers and educators	% Teachers and educators	Doctors and healthcare staff	% Doctors and healthcare staff	Security staff and perimeter guards	% Security staff and perimeter guards	Probation staff and social workers	% Probation staff and social workers	Other staff	% Other staff
	(a)	(a.1)	(b)	(b.1)	(c)	(c.1)	(d)	(d.1)	(e)	(e.1)	(f)	(f.1)
Luxembourg	110	100.0	10	9.1	50	45.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	50	45.5
Malta	42	100.0	20	47.6	0	0.0	***	***	0	0.0	22	52.4
Moldova	32	100.0	32	100.0	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Monaco	12	100.0	2	16.7	5	41.7	***	***	1	8.3	4	33.3
Montenegro												
Netherlands	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Norway	310	100.0	177	57.1	99	31.9	0	0.0	...	...	34	11.0
Poland	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	424	100.0	372	87.7	52	12.3	***	***	***	***	***	***
Russia												
San Marino	2	100.0	1	50.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Serbia	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Slovak Republic	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Slovenia	53	100.0	1	1.9	46	86.8	***	***	0	0.0	6	11.3
Spain (State Adm.)	...	...	1277	...	541	...	...	...	379	...	7463	...
Spain (Catalonia)	1087	100.0	140	12.9	***	***	703	64.7	100	9.2	144	13.2
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	230	100.0	100	43.5	50	21.7	30	13.0	50	21.7	...	...
FYRO Macedonia	***	0.0	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...
Ukraine	2250	100.0	2250	100.0	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
UK: England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22633	...	...	...
UK: Northern Ireland	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
UK: Scotland	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Canada (federal level)	...	...	...	...	...	...	***	***	...	...	...	...
Mean	301.6			36.5		48.6		7.8		12.0		24.4
Median	54.0			35.3		45.5		0.0		0.0		11.3
Minimum	1.0			0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
Maximum	2250.0			100.0		100.0		64.7		45.8		100.0

Notes – Table 19

CYPRUS:

Point (E) – There are no independent specialist probation services. Probation services are provided by Welfare Officers who act as Probation Officers (staff employed by Social Welfare Services, Ministry of Justice and Social Insurance) for a specified period (minimum one year and maximum three years) providing the convicted person with necessary support and social network which will prevent recurrent deviant behaviour.

FRANCE:

- **Point (F)** –in this category are included 366 chaplains. This represents 189.78 Full-time equivalents.

GERMANY:

- **Point (F)** – In this category is included staff with administrative tasks, catering service, pastors, temporary workers, cleaning service.

GREECE:

- **Point (A)** – Educators and teachers are employed by the Ministry of Education, however, there are no such data available at the Ministry of Justice.
- **Point (F)** –55 adult probation officers are paid by the Ministry of Justice by they do not work in the prison facilities. They are supervising non custodial sanctions. The same is also true for the 95 juvenile probation officers who are working at the juvenile courts.

HUNGARY:

- **Point (c)** – Total number is 28, of which 20 doctors, 5 nurses and assistants, and 3 psychologists.

IRELAND:

- **Point (B)** – All teachers for adult prison population are supplied by the IVEC (Irish Vocational Education Association).
- **Point (c)** – Dentists are supplied by the Dental Hospital in Dublin.

LITHUANIA:

- **Point (F)** – In this point are also included 49 technicians (engineers in charge of the maintenance of medical equipment, employees working in prison cafeterias and stores, etc.)

LUXEMBOURG:

- **Point (F)** – Private companies staff on hire, temporary workers, and unemployed persons under the reintegration programs, etc.

MALTA:

- **Point (B)** – This figure relates to the whole 2008 year, and includes one educational coordinator.
- **Point (F)** – 22 Police Constables receive their wage from the Police corps.

NORWAY:

- **Point (F)** –In this category are included:
 - 21 activities staff
 - 10 program deliverers
 - 3 cleaners
 - 1 executive in the building field

SPAIN (STATE ADMINISTRATION):

- **Point (B)** – Teachers and educators must be divided into: teachers for formal education (677) and trainers for vocational courses (660).
- **Point (C)** – Data for Doctors and healthcare staff includes:
 - Doctors: 906 effective doctors. Doctors are contracted by Spanish Penitentiary Administration, as civil servants.
 - Healthcare staff: includes Nurseries, porters, technicians for radio diagnosis and for laboratory, pharmacist in charge. All of them are contracted directly by this administration through a Labor contract instead of being civil servants.
- **Point (E)** – Personnel for probation service (379) are referred to staff only working on alternative sanctions and measures. Social workers are directly contracted by this administration through a labour contract, instead of being civil servants. The number of social workers in total is 605, and the number of them working for probation is difficult to say, as they can rotate or change for one position to the other depending on the needs and the criteria of each Penal Institution.
- **Point (F)** – 6803 volunteers from NGOs and other associations and 660 Vocational trainers:

SPAIN (CATALONIA):

- **Point (B)** – Teachers
- **Point (D)** – Catalanian police is in charge of the transfers from one penal institution to another. Moreover, they also manage the perimeter security of the penal institutions. These staffs are cumulating prison charges with other police activities.
- **Point (E)** – Staff from the Institute of Social Rehabilitation, who manage the non-custodial and community service measures.
- **Point (F)** – Staff in charge with working groups/ professional workshops

UKRAINE:

- **Point (B)** – Teachers and tutors

UK: SCOTLAND:

Staff employed through contractors is not directly under the supervision of the Scottish Prison Service. Therefore, numbers in this Table are not available.

Table 20: Rate of Supervision of Prisoners by Custodial Staff, Treatment and Educational Staff, and Staff responsible for workshops on 1st September 2008

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2008.20

Country	Total number of prisoners (including pre-trials)	Total number of custodial staff	Rate of supervision of prisoners (number of prisoners per custodian)	Total number of treatment, education staff, and staff responsible for workshops	Rate of supervision of prisoners (number of prisoners per other employee)
			$c = a / b$		$e = a / d.$
Albania					
Andorra	60	55	1.1	7	8.6
Armenia	3825	1429	2.7	188	20.3
Austria	7899	3074	2.6	417	18.9
Azerbaijan	20986	2897	7.2	34	617.2
Belgium	10234	...	...	...	...
BH: BH (state level)	19	39	0.5	2	9.5
BH: Fed. BH					
BH: Rep. Srpska	924	525	1.8	233	4.0
Bulgaria	10723	3069	3.5	421	25.5
Croatia	4734	1512	3.1	519	9.1
Cyprus	831	337	2.5	33	25.2
Czech Republic	20502	1893	10.8	1729	11.9
Denmark	3451	2529	1.4	756	4.6
Estonia	3656	884	4.1	186	19.7
Finland	3531	1534	2.3	692	5.1
France	66712	22535.9	3.0	2938.4	22.7
Georgia	19507	...	...	...	...
Germany	74706	27704	2.7	4700	15.9
Greece	11798	...	...	...	...
Hungary	15079	3317	4.5	462	32.6
Iceland	140	70	2.0	16	8.8
Ireland	3523	3275	1.1	474.38	7.4
Italy	55831	38691	1.4	1930	28.9
Latvia	6544	1445	4.5	412	15.9
Liechtenstein	10	15	0.7	0	...
Lithuania	7744	1949	4.0	550.5	14.1
Luxembourg	673	295	2.3	46	14.6
Malta	577	187	3.1	19	30.4
Moldova	7252	1610	4.5	420	17.3
Monaco	34	32	1.1	1	34.0
Montenegro					
Netherlands	17113	7288	2.3	2404	7.1
Norway	3278	2112	1.6	432	7.6
Poland	83152	15225	5.5	2504	33.2
Portugal	10807	4196	2.6	452	23.9
Romania	27262	4818	5.7	1189	22.9
Russia					
San Marino	2	8	0.3	0	...
Serbia	9510	2142	4.4	1151	8.3
Slovak Republic	8313	3295	2.5	511	16.3
Slovenia	1318	473	2.8	197	6.7
Spain (State Adm.)	61939	14704	4.2	3685	16.8
Spain (Catalonia)	9839	3196	3.1	1048	9.4
Sweden	6853	4263	1.6	726	9.4
Switzerland	5780	2930	2.0	200	28.9
FYRO Macedonia	2235	490	4.6	141	15.9
Turkey	99416	21484	4.6	4331	23.0
Ukraine	148339	26377	5.6	6607	22.5
UK: England and Wales	83194	33535	2.5	6083	13.7
UK: Northern Ireland	1523	1390	1.1	175	8.7
UK: Scotland	8088	2827	2.9	261	31.0
Canada (federal level)	13923	6142.6	2.3	2583.4	5.4
Mean			3.1		30.9
Median			2.7		15.9
Minimum			0.3		4.0
Maximum			10.8		617.2

Notes – Table 20

See general notes in respective tables.

Many figures calculated in this Table are estimates, and therefore the Table must be used with caution.

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

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