

Strasbourg, 22 March 2011
pc-cp\space\documents\ pc-cp (2011) 3e

PC-CP (2011) 3

**COUNCIL OF EUROPE
ANNUAL PENAL STATISTICS**

SPACE I

SURVEY 2009

**MARCELO F. AEBI
NATALIA DELGRANDE
UNIVERSITY OF LAUSANNE, SWITZERLAND**

Contents

SURVEY BACKGROUND	4
A. PRISON POPULATIONS	6
A.1. GLOBAL INDICATORS OF PRISON POPULATIONS ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2009.....	6
A.2. FLOW OF ENTRIES, LENGTH OF IMPRISONMENT, ESCAPES AND DEATHS IN 2008.....	11
B. PRISON STAFF	14
C. CONVENTIONS AND STATISTICAL MEASURES	16
C.1. CONVENTIONS USED:.....	16
C.2. MEASURES OF CENTRAL TENDENCY:.....	16
D. DEMOGRAPHIC DATA	17
E. DATA VALIDATION PROCEDURE	18
STATISTICAL TABLES	19
1. PRISON POPULATIONS: STATE OF PRISON POPULATIONS ON SEPTEMBER 1ST, 2009	20
I.1. GENERAL NOTES (INCLUDING LEGISLATIVE OR OTHER MEASURES WHICH DIRECTLY INFLUENCE TRENDS IN THE NUMBER OF PRISONERS).....	20
Table 1: Situation of penal institutions on 1 st September 2009.....	26
Table 1.2: Categories included in the total number of prisoners.....	27
Table 1.3: Capacity of penal institutions on 1 st September 2009 (by categories).....	29
NOTES – TABLES 1, 1.2 AND 1.3.....	30
Figure 1.a: Countries with the highest Prison Population Rates per 100 000 inhabitants (more than 100 prisoners per 100 000 inhabitants).....	38
Figure 1.b: Countries with prison population overcrowding (more than 100 prisoners per 100 places).....	38
Table 1.4: Evolution of prison populations between 2000 and 2009.....	39
Table 1.5: Year-to-year rates of increase and decrease of prison population rates per 100,000 inhabitants between 2008 and 2009.....	41
NOTES – TABLES 1.4 AND 1.5.....	41
Map 1: Prison population rates per 100,000 inhabitants.....	42
Table 2: Age structure of prison population on 1 st September 2009: general breakdown by categories of age.....	43
NOTES – TABLE 2.....	45
Table 2.1: Age structure of prison populations on 1 st September 2009: minors and persons between 18 and 21 of age.....	49
NOTES – TABLE 2.1.....	50
Map 2: Breakdown of the age of criminal responsibility and percentages of prisoners less than 18 years of age in European countries.....	51
Table 2.2: Median and Average ages of the prison population (including pre-trial detainees) on 1 st September 2009.....	52
Figure 2.a: Countries with the youngest (less than 35 years) prison population classified by decreasing <i>median</i> age.....	52
Table 3.1: Structure of prison populations on 1 st September 2009: female prisoners.....	53
NOTES – TABLE 3.1.....	54
Table 3.2: Structure of prison populations on 1 st September 2009: foreign prisoners.....	55
NOTES – TABLE 3.2.....	56
Table 4: Legal status of prison populations on 1 st September 2009 (numbers).....	57
NOTES – TABLE 4.....	58
Table 5: Legal status of detainees not serving a final sentence on 1 st September 2009 (percentages and rates).....	62
NOTES – TABLE 5.....	63
Table 6: Breakdown of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) on 1 st September 2009, by main offence (numbers).....	64
NOTES – TABLE 6.....	66
Table 7: Breakdown of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) on 1 st September 2009, by main offence (percentages).....	70
Table 8: Breakdown of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) on 1 st September 2009, by length of sentence (numbers).....	71

NOTES – TABLE 8.....	73
Table 9: Breakdown of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) on 1 st September 2009, by length of sentence (percentages)	75
Table 10: Breakdown of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) on 1 st September 2009, by length of sentence (cumulative percentages)	76
Table 11: Breakdown of prisoners sentenced to less than one year (final sentence) on 1 st September 2009, by length of sentence (percentages)	77
NOTES – TABLES 9, 10, AND 11	78
Figure 2.b: Countries with the highest percentages of prisoners sentenced to less than one year	78
2. PRISON POPULATIONS: FLOW OF ENTRIES, LENGTH OF IMPRISONMENT, ESCAPES AND DEATHS IN 2008	79
Table 12.1: Flow of Entries to Penal Institutions in 2008.....	79
Table 12.2: Additional categories of the Flow of Entries to Penal Institutions in 2008	80
NOTES – TABLES 12.1 AND 12.2	81
Table 13.1: Indicator of Average Length of Imprisonment in 2008, based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions	83
NOTES – TABLES 13.1	84
Table 13.2: Indicator of Average Length of Imprisonment in 2008, based on the total number of prisoners in penal institutions on 1 st September 2008.....	85
Table 14: Escapes of prisoners in 2008	86
NOTES – TABLE 14.....	87
Table 15.1: Deaths in Penal Institutions in 2008 (including suicides)	89
Table 15.2: Types of deaths and suicides in Penal Institutions in 2008 making reference to the categories included/excluded in the figures of the Table 15.1	90
NOTES – TABLES 15.1 AND 15.2	91
Table 16: Average amount spent per day of detention of one person in penal institutions in 2008 (in €).....	92
NOTES – TABLE 16.....	94
3. PRISON STAFF.....	96
Table 17: Full-time and Part-time Staff working in Penal Institutions on 1 st September 2009 –on the basis of Full-time equivalents (numbers).....	96
NOTES – TABLE 17.....	98
Table 18.1: Full-time and Part-time Staff working in Penal Institutions on 1 st September 2009 –on the basis of Full-time equivalents (percentages)	101
Table 18.2: Full-time and Part-time Staff working INSIDE Penal Institutions on 1 st September 2009 –on the basis of Full-time equivalents (percentages)	102
NOTES – TABLES 18.1 AND 18.2	103
Figure 3: Percentages of staff working INSIDE penal institutions (1 st September 2009) classified on the basis of the “custodial staff”	103
Table 19: Staff working in Penal Institutions but not employed by the Prison Administration on 1 st September 2009 (numbers and percentages)	104
NOTES – TABLE 19.....	106
Table 20: Rate of Supervision of Prisoners by Custodial Staff, Treatment and Educational Staff, and Staff responsible for workshops on 1 st September 2009	108
NOTES – TABLE 20.....	109
LIST OF TABLES AND FIGURES:	110

COUNCIL OF EUROPE ANNUAL PENAL STATISTICS – SPACE I

2009 SURVEY ON PRISON POPULATIONS

by Marcelo F. AEBI and Natalia DELGRANDE¹

Survey Background

For the first time since the creation of the SPACE series in 1982, the 2009 SPACE I survey has been conducted using an electronic questionnaire for the data collection. The questionnaire was available on a restricted Website, and each national correspondent received a personal password in order to get access to it. The questionnaire could be filled in as many sessions as necessary. Once the questionnaire completed, data were exported automatically to a database, reducing thus the risk of human mistakes while introducing manually the data into the database.

The questionnaire used for the 2009 survey is an updated version of the one introduced in the 2004 survey. The main goal of the modifications included since 2004 is to clarify precisely what is being counted in the statistics of each country. This implies collecting metadata on the national rules applied to collect data for prison statistics. In order to reach that goal, new questions were added in the questionnaire. The answers to these questions –presented mainly in Table 1.2 – 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 for staff working in penal institutions. The modifications introduced to the questionnaire increase the reliability of the survey and should allow more accurate comparisons between the Member States of the Council of Europe.

The main modifications introduced in the SPACE I 2008 and 2009 surveys are the following:

- 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*.
- The following categories of offences have been added: *economic and financial offences*, *terrorism* and *organised crime*.

¹ Marcelo F. Aebi, Professor of Criminology and Natalia Delgrande, Researcher: Institut de Criminologie et de Droit Pénal, École des Sciences Criminelles, University of Lausanne

- Some clarifications were introduced in the definitions of other items such as counting units and dates of reference.
- 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 in special sections of penitentiary institutions.
- Under the category of juvenile offenders held in special institutions, an additional question allows to get information on the number of the persons aged 18 and over.
- The item on the capacity of penal institution was completed with subcategories on sections/institutions designed for mentally ill offenders as well as on institutions for persons held in administrative detention.
- A new item on foreign prisoners who are citizens of Member States of the European Union has been added.
- Regarding the legal status of prisoners, two additional subcategories have been included: *persons detained because of the revocation, suspension or annulment of the conditional release or probation* and *persons detained as a consequence of the conversion of a fine (fine defaulters)*.
- The category of entries to penal institutions has been completed with several detailed questions in order to separate transfers from the rest of the entries.
- The 2008 and the 2009 questionnaires have also been translated into Russian. The goals of the translation were 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.

Figures on prison population (*stock*) as well as on penitentiary staff relate to **1st September 2009**; 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 2008**.

The forty-seven Member States of the Council of Europe in 2009 counted fifty-two Prison Administrations under their control. Forty-six of these Prison Administrations answered the 2009 SPACE I Questionnaire. The following Prison Administrations did not answer the survey: **Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina (State level of pre-trial detention), Georgia, Greece, Montenegro, and Russian Federation**.

- **Austria**: due to a technical problem the national correspondent received the questionnaire after the deadline. For this reason, Austria provided only three general figures of the stock.
- **Bosnia and Herzegovina (State level)** and **Greece** were unable to answer the questionnaire due to the 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 appointed a national correspondent responsible for answering the SPACE I questionnaire.
- **Georgia** and **Russian Federation** did not provide any explanation for not having answered the questionnaire.

Data were not available for the following geopolitical entities: Northern Cyprus, Kosovo, Transnistria, Abkhazia, South Ossetia and Nagorno-Karabakh.

The majority of countries answered the questionnaire on time, but in some cases the responses arrived only in January and February 2011. At the same time, for some of the countries that answered the questionnaire on time, the data validation procedure (see below, point E) took more than 8 months. Finally, for a few countries (and in particular for some specific figures) the data validation procedure could not be achieved. For this reason the non-validated figures are presented between brackets.

A. Prison Populations

Part A of the Survey includes global indicators of prison populations on 1st September 2009 (Section A.1) as well as data on flow of entries, length of imprisonment, escapes and deaths for the whole year 2008 (Section A.2). In order to ensure –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 2009

The situation of prison populations on a given date ("STOCK STATISTICS") is set in Tables from 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 2009

- (a) Total number of prisoners (including pre-trial detainees)
- (b) Number of detainees held in remand institutions/sections ("pre-trials")
- (c) Number of prisoners held in institutions serving a sentence
- (d) Prison population rate per 100,000 inhabitants: number of prisoners (including pre-trial detainees) as of 1st September 2009 in relation to the number of inhabitants at the same date (in view of the information available, the figures actually used are on 1st January 2009)².
- (e) Capacity of penal institutions: number of places available in penal institutions
- (f) Surface area per prisoner (calculated in square meters), when provided
- (g) 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 held in different types of penal institutions that are being counted in the total number of prisoners.

The Table includes the answers (Yes, No or NAP [not applicable]) to the question *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/units for juvenile offenders
(2.1) If the persons under point (2) are counted, how many of them are 18 years and over
- (3) Persons held in institutions/special sections for drug-addicted offenders

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, 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".

- (4) Offenders with psychological and/or psychotic disorders who were considered as non-criminally liable by the court, held in psychiatric institutions, hospitals or special sections inside penitentiary institutions
- (5) Offenders with psychological and/or psychotic disorders **held in psychiatric institutions or hospitals** in order to execute the main or the supplementary sanction (including sexual offenders)
- (6) Offenders with psychological and/or psychotic disorders **held in especially designed sections insight 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
(7.1) If the persons under point (7) are counted, how many of them are held in centres/sections especially designated for this type of detention
- (8) Persons serving their sentence under electronic surveillance/ Electronic Monitoring
- (9) Persons detained in other types of institutions

Table 1.3: Capacity of penal institutions on 1st September 2009 (by categories)

- (a) Total capacity of penal institutions
- (b) Capacity of remand institutions/sections (“pre-trials”)
- (c) Capacity institutions designed for serving a sentence
- (d) Capacity of institutions for juvenile offenders
- (e) Capacity of custodial hospitals/clinics/special sections
- (f) Capacity of institutions/special sections for the administrative detention
- (g) Capacity of other types of institutions

Table 1.4: Evolution of prison populations between 2000 and 2009

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 2009. 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 2009 as well as between 2008 and 2009.

Table 1.5: Year-to-Year Rates of increase and decrease of prison population rates between 2008 and 2009

This Table shows the evolution of prison population rates between 2008 and 2009. Countries are classified in three categories according to the increase or decrease of their prison population rates between 1st September 2008 and 1st September 2009:

- (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 2009

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. All the rates presented on the map refer to the raw data of the Table 1.

Table 2: Age structure of prison population on 1st September 2009: general breakdown by categories of age:

(a) Less than 14 years	(g) From 30 to less than 40 years;
(b) From 14 to less than 16 years;	(h) From 40 to less than 50 years
(c) From 16 to less than 18 years;	(i) From 50 to less than 60 years
(d) From 18 to less than 21 years;	(j) From 60 to less than 70 years
(e) From 21 to less than 25 years;	(k) From 70 to less than 80 years
(f) From 25 to less than 30 years;	(l) 80 years and over

Moreover, this table includes the category of the “age of criminal responsibility” applied in each Member State.

Table 2.1: Age structure of prison populations on 1st September 2009: 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 2.2: Median and Average ages of the prison population (including pre-trial detainees) on 1st September 2009:

This table includes the median and average values calculated by national Prison Administrations. An additional graph completes the raw data of the table with the distribution of the countries with youngest prison populations (distribution based on median values).

Table 3.1: Female prisoners on 1st September 2009

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

Table 3.2: Foreign prisoners on 1st September 2009

- (a) Foreign prisoners (including pre-trial detainees): number and percentage;
- (b) Of which:
 - a. Foreign pre-trial detainees: number and percentage of foreign prisoners who are pre-trial detainees.
 - b. Foreign prisoners citizens of Member States of the European Union: number and percentage;
 - c. Foreign juvenile (aged under 18) detainees: number and percentage.

Table 4: Legal status of prison populations on 1st September 2009 (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) – Including:
 - a. Persons detained for fine conversion reasons (fine defaulters)
 - b. Persons detained against the revocation, suspension or annulment of the conditional release or probation
- (e) Other cases;
- (f) Total.

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.

Table 5: Legal status of prison populations on 1st September 2009 (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 2009* (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 2009*: the number of prisoners whose sentence is not final, present at that date, in relation to the number of inhabitants at the same date – expressed per 100,000 inhabitants.

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

- (c) *Percentage of untried prisoners (no court decision yet reached) on 1st September 2009*: 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 2009*: 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 2009, by main offence (numbers)

Table 7: Breakdown of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) on 1st September 2009, 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 economic and financial offences;*
- (h) *Prisoners sentenced for drug offences;*
- (i) *Prisoners sentenced for terrorism*
- (j) *Prisoners sentenced for organised crime*
- (k) *Prisoners sentenced for other offences;*
- (l) *Total.*

Table 8: Breakdown of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) on 1st September 2009, by length of the sentence (numbers)

Table 9: Breakdown of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) on 1st September 2009, 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 2009, 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 2009, 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.

Figure 2.b is to be used for a comparative view of the highest percentages of prisoners sentenced to less than one year. This figure is available as additional part to the Tables 10 and 11.

A.2. Flow of entries, length of imprisonment, escapes and deaths in 2008

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 2008.

Table 12.1: Flow of entries to penal institutions in 2008

- (a) *Total number of entries to penal institutions in 2008.* 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 2008, in relation to the average number of inhabitants during the same period;
- (c) *Entries before final sentence: number and percentage;*
- (d) *Entries after the revocation, suspension or annulment of the conditional release or probation: 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 2008

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

- (a) *Entries following transfer from one penal institution to another;*
- (b) *Entries following an escape, after the re-arrest by the police;*
- (c) *Entries following transfer from a foreign country to the country responding the questionnaire. Of which:*
 - *Entries following transfer from a Member State of the European Union to your country in 2008 (even if your country is a member of the EU)*

Table 13.1: Indicator of average length of imprisonment in 2008, based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions

- (a) *Total number of days spent in penal institutions in 2008;*
- (b) *Average number of prisoners in 2008: $b = a / 366$ (because 2008 was a leap year);*
- (c) *Total number of entries to penal institutions in 2008 (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 2008 (P) by the flow of entries during that period (E), multiplied by 12 (months): **$D = 12 (P / E)$** .

The figure under heading (a) corresponds to the total number of days spent in penal institutions by all persons placed in detention for at least one day during the reference year (2008). This may be time spent in pre-trial detention or time spent serving a prison sentence, or may even correspond to other circumstances (detention for failure to pay a fine, for instance). No distinction is made here between those categories.

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

By dividing the number of days of imprisonment by 365 (366 in leap years) we 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 2008, 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 2008 –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 2008, based on the total number of prisoners on 1st September 2008). In this Table, the indicator of the average length of imprisonment has been computed by using the total number of prisoners on 1st September 2008 (source: SPACE 2008) 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 2008

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 2008 (used here as an estimate of the *average number of prisoners*) provided in SPACE I 2008 we obtain the *rate of escapes per 10,000 prisoners*: **$10,000 \times (a / \text{total number of prisoners on 1}^{\text{st}} \text{ September 2008})$** .

- (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 2008 (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 2008 (used here as an estimate of the *average number of prisoners*) provided in SPACE I 2008 we obtain respectively:

- (d) Mortality rate per 10,000 prisoners: $\frac{10,000 \times (a)}{\text{total number of prisoners on 1st September 2008}}$
- (e) Suicide rate per 10,000 prisoners: $\frac{10,000 \times (b)}{\text{total number of prisoners on 1st September 2008}}$.

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 –2008 year (in Euros)

Figures included in this Table should allow comparisons of the costs of detention across Europe. No rigorous 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 staff working under the control of the National Prison Administrations and staff 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 (FTE) 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 2009 (numbers)

Table 18.1: Full-time and part-time staff working in penal institutions on 1st September 2009: *on the basis of full-time equivalents* (percentage)

Table 18.2: Full-time and part-time staff working **INSIDE** penal institutions on 1st September 2009: *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 2009. 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) Staff at the national prison administration (Head Office)
- (c) Staff in regional prison administration offices
- (d) Other staff employed by the prison administration, but who work **OUTSIDE** penal institutions
- (e) Total number of staff working **INSIDE** penal institutions
- (f) Executives (managers) of penal institutions
- (g) Custodial staff, excluding staff already included in (f);
- (h) Medical and paramedical staff, excluding staff already included in (f) or (g);
- (i) Staff responsible for assessment and the psychologists excluding staff already included in (f) to (h)
- (j) Staff responsible for education activities (including social workers, teachers / educators, etc.) excluding staff already included in (g) to (i)
- (k) Staff responsible for workshops or vocational training excluding staff already included in (f) to (j)
- (l) Other staff working **INSIDE** penal institutions

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 2009

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 2009: see Table 1.

(b) Total number of custodial staff at 1st September 2009: 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:

NAP ***	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.
NA ...	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 presented in this report have been calculated using demographic data (total population of each European country on January 1st, 2009), taken from the EUROSTAT Data Base (“Population on 1st January by age and gender”):

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/statistics/search_database

All these figures have been retrieved on December 13th, 2010.

Exceptions: When data provided for the questionnaire by national correspondents referred to a different territorial division than demographic data, we have used other sources (which are described below) for the latter.

These exceptions concern the following countries and administrative areas:

- **Bosnia and Herzegovina (Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina):** Demographic data are mid-2009 estimates. 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 December 13th, 2010).
- **Bosnia and Herzegovina (Republika Srpska):** Demographic data are estimates. We made our estimation on the basis of official data for 2009 (“Demographic statistics. Statistical Bulletin” no. 13, Republika Srpska Institute of Statistics, Banja Luka, 2010, p. 15), available at: <http://www.rzs.rs.ba/PublikDemENG.htm> (December 13th, 2010).
- **France:** Demographic data are estimates by the *National Institute for Statistics and Economic Studies*, INSEE (<http://www.insee.fr/fr/ffc/figure/NATTEF02133.XLS>). They relate to the 1st January 2009 and 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).
- **Serbia:** Demographic data exclude Kosovo and Metohija territories.
- **Monaco:** Demographic data are mid-2009 estimates. Data were retrieved from the Website of the U.S. Census Bureau: <http://www.census.gov/ipc/www/idb/country.php>.
- **Spain (State Administration and Catalonia):** Demographic data refer to 1st January 2009. Data were retrieved on December 13th, 2010, available for Spain at the Website of the National Statistics Institute of Spain: <http://www.ine.es/jaxi/tabla.do>, and for Catalonia, at the Official Statistics Website of Catalonia (IDESCAT), at: <http://www.idescat.cat/en/poblacio/poblrecomptes.html>
- **United Kingdom (England and Wales, Northern Ireland, and Scotland):** Demographic data are mid-2009 estimates by National Statistics Online. Data were retrieved on December 13th, 2010, available (separately for the each administrative level) at: <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=15106>

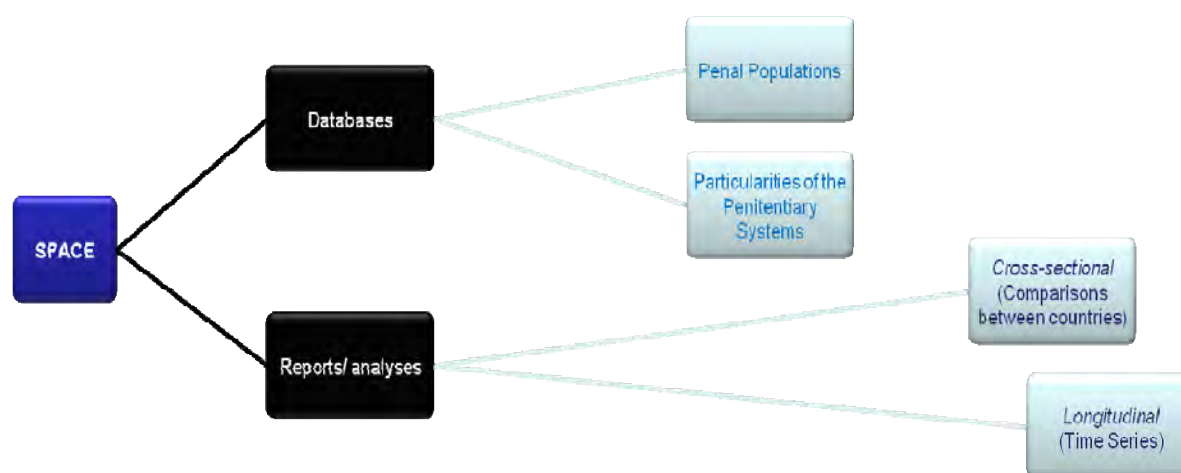
E. Data Validation Procedure

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 brought 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. A particular gratitude goes to Mr Roy Walmsley for providing us with missing figures and for his critical reading of our reports.

Statistical Tables

1. Prison Populations: State of Prison Populations on September 1st, 2009

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:

- **New legislations** (the reference period is between 1st September 2009 and 31st August 2010): Inner Prison Regulations, for 21 penal institutions *General Regulation of Prisons*
- **Individual pardons:** 367 persons

ANDORRA:

- **New legislations:** The Criminal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure have been modified (they entered into force on October 3, 2008).

ARMENIA:

- **Amnesties:** The act of amnesty entered into force on 19th June 2009
- **Individual pardons:** 8 persons. In Armenia the pardon is always an individual measure.

AUSTRIA:

- **New legislations:** *Strafrechtsänderungsgesetz* entered into force in 2008, BGBl. I Nr. 109/2007, concerning release on parole.
- No other special information has been provided due to the fact that Austrian figures are not available for this year's report.

AZERBAIJAN:

- **New legislations:** Act of 24th June 2008 significantly improved the conditions of detention of persons serving life sentences. The number of visits increased. This category of prisoners have additional right of receiving packages throughout the year, telephone calls, the amount of money allowed for spending on a monthly basis. Have been cancelled restrictions on receiving vocational training. Access to television broadcasts has been allowed.
- **Amnesties:** The act of amnesty has been applied to 9,564 people, of which 8,604 were men and 960 women, including 23 juveniles. As a result of amnesty, were released 2,030 persons sentenced to prison, 137 persons sentenced to disciplinary measures and for 516 persons the remaining length of serving prison sentence was reduced by half. Were released 1,600 persons with sentences of restriction of freedom, 2,853 - correctional works, 198 - administrative work, and 1,860 persons who were unable to pay the fine due to their financial situation.
- **Collective pardons:** 99 sentenced persons were subjected to a collective pardon in 2009.

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):

- **Changes in criminal law:** Changes to the Law on execution of criminal sanctions in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina published in the Official Gazette of FBiH no 12/09.
- **Conditional release:** 393 persons

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

Data are not available for this year's report.

BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA (REPUBLIKA SRPSKA – ENTITY LEVEL):

- **Individual pardons:** 35 persons
- **Conditional release:** Conditional release approved by the RS Government's Commission was applied to 183 persons. Conditional release approved by the prison establishments' governor (up to 3 months) was applied to 236 sentenced persons.

BULGARIA:

- **Changes in criminal law:** In 2008 there were three changes in the Criminal Code (on 22nd February 2008, 29th July 2008, as well as in November 2008), and two changes in the Code of Criminal Procedure (5th August 2008 and 23rd December 2008).
- **New legislations:** New Law on Execution of Sentences entered into force on 1st June 2008.
- **Amnesties:** 350 persons
- **Individual pardons:** 9 persons

CROATIA:

- Data relate to 31st December 2009 instead of 1st September 2009
- 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.

CYPRUS:

- Prison population figures do not include the areas that not under the effective control of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus;
- **New legislations:** Law 116(I)/2008 was enacted in 2008, which modifies the Law on Prisons (Laws 62(I)/1996, 12(I)/1997 and 96(I)/2005). The 2008 law provides that a prisoner who has been convicted to a prison sentence longer than three months and shorter than four years and who has served at least half the length of his sentence, may request permission to serve part of his sentence on house arrest with the use of an electronic bracelet, for a period ranging from 15 days to 4 months. This law is enacted but not implemented yet.
- **Collective pardons:** 466 persons (given by the President of the Republic of Cyprus – a Constitutional Right).
- **Other:** 3 transfers abroad and 6 transfers decided by the Supreme Court.

CZECH REPUBLIC:

- **New legislations:** 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.
- **Individual pardons:** There is no data available on the pardons for prisoners (persons who did really spend a time imprisoned). In some cases there is no special mention if the person got the President's pardon after of before being imprisoned. Estimated number of individual pardons is 10 (on the basis of information available on www.hrad.cz).

DENMARK:● **New legislations and changes in criminal law:**

- Amendment of the Danish Act on Enforcement of Sentences (Act no. 496 of 17th June 2008 and Act. No. 500 of 17th June 2008). The change allows serving the sentence at home under intensive surveillance and control (the electronic monitoring program). This concerns persons sentenced to prison for 3 months or less. The electronic monitoring program does not apply on persons sentenced to prison for two weeks or less for violation of the law on weapons and explosives unless the punishment is also given due to violation of other law(s) and the violation of the law on weapons and explosives has not had a significant impact on the length of the sentence.
- 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.

ESTONIA:

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.

FINLAND:

- Data relate to 1st May 2009 instead of 1st September 2009.
- **Changes in criminal law:** From 1st June 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.

FRANCE:● **General notes:**

- Data relate to 1st October 2009 instead of 1st September 2009.
- Under the category of “prisoners” are also included persons serving their sentences under the electronic monitoring and those, who are in external placements (not hosted by the Prison Administration).
- 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*).

● **Changes in criminal law:** several changes have been made on the *Penitentiary Law*

● **New legislations:** *Law on criminal reoffending* and *Law on domestic violence*

GEORGIA:

Data are not available for this year’s report.

GERMANY:

- Data relate to 31st March 2009 instead of 1st September 2009.
- 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.

GREECE:

Data are not available for this year’s report.

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:

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.

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.

ITALY:

- Data do not include juveniles.
- **New legislations:** Law nr.94 of 15th July 2009, affecting the special prison regime of maximum security, so-called "41-b".

LATVIA:

- **Changes in criminal law:** Criminal Code was amended on 30th October 2008, on 21st May 2009 and on 16th June 2009.
- **New legislations:**
 - 2nd September 2008, Cabinet of Ministers No.700 "Amendments to Cabinet Regulations of 12th October 1999 No.351 *Regulations on the material assistance to persons who are released from the detention center*". Prison administration do not provide a single benefit at the amount of State social security benefit to a person on its release date;
 - 8th September 2008, Cabinet of Ministers No.725 "Procedures for establishing and closing of the convicted person's release fund and paying the accumulated money from the release funds";
 - 12th May 2009, Cabinet of Ministers No.413 "Amendment to the Cabinet of Ministers Regulations No. 423 30 May 2006 *Custodial institution's internal rules of procedure*": § 88: "After a sentence or a request of the sentenced person placed in a disciplinary cell, based on the regulatory legislation of criminal enforcement, prison administration gives this person an opportunity to write letters, except letters to individuals."
- **Individual pardons:** 33 persons.

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 2009 instead of 1st September 2009.
- **Individual pardons:** During the period from 1st September 2008 to 31st August 2009, there were 2 Presidential Decrees proclaimed granting pardon. As a result, 3 prisoners were pardoned from the service of the rest of the sentence and 4 prisoners had the term of their service reduced.

LUXEMBOURG:

- **Individual pardons:** 328 persons, of which 8 were commutations of the sentence (for the year 2009).

MALTA:

- **Individual pardons:** 3 persons

MOLDOVA:

- Data relate to the Republic of Moldova, without taking into account Transdniestria.
- **Changes in criminal law:** The law No 277 - XVI of Moldova, from 18th December 2008 on “Introducing changes and completions in the criminal law of the Republic of Moldova”.
- **Amnesties:** The law No 188 - XVI of Moldova, from 10th July 2008, on “Amnesty in relation with the proclamation of 2008 year the Year of Youth”.
- **Collective pardons:** 18 persons

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 Table 1, figures refer to the total number of prisoners: 16,284 (see the breakdown of the general category in the notes to Tables 1, 1.2 and 1.3). In the rest of the Tables, figures refer only to prisoners held in penal institutions for adults (11,629).
- 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.

NORWAY:

- Electronic monitoring (EM) introduced. The system has gradually been taken in use with a capacity of 150 (September 2010). EM is used only on convicted persons and may be employed as both "front-door" and "back-door".

POLAND:

- Data relate to 31st December 2009 instead of 1st September 2009.
- **Changes in criminal law:** Article of 9th October 2009 concerning the change in the Executive Penal Code
- **New legislations:** Article of 18th June 2009 concerning the monitoring of convicts with status "dangerous".

PORTUGAL:

- Data relate to 31st December 2009 instead of 1st September 2009.
- **Changes in criminal law:** Law no 115/2009 of 12th October approving the “Code of the Execution of Custodial Sanctions and Measures”

ROMANIA:

- **Individual pardons:** 5 persons

RUSSIAN FEDERATION:

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:

- **Individual pardons:** 29 persons

SLOVAKIA:

- One change made in criminal law (no special details provided).

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.
- Collective pardons are forbidden by Spanish Constitution. No relevant data are available on the number of Individual pardons.

SPAIN (CATALONIA):

- **Individual pardons:** 1 person

SWEDEN:

- Data relate to 1st October 2009 instead of 1st September 2009.
- 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 2nd September 2009 instead of 1st September 2009.

THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA:

- **Individual pardons:** 31 persons
- **Collective pardons:** 82 pronounced
- **Conditional releases:** 787 persons and 56 persons 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 2009 instead of 1st September 2009.
- **Changes in criminal law:** 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”

UK – ENGLAND AND WALES:

- Data relate to 30th June 2009 instead of 1st September 2009.
- **Individual pardons:** 1 person.
- Abolition of End of Custody licence (saved 1,200 prison places), and compassionate release granted in about 20 cases.

UK – NORTHERN IRELAND:

- Data relate to 27th August 2009 instead of 1st September 2009.
- The Prisons Young offenders Centre (Amendment) Rules (Northern Ireland) 2009 (SR2009 No 429) – 1st 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.

Table 1: Situation of penal institutions on 1st September 2009

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2009.1

Country	Population on 1st January 2009 (thousands)	Total number of prisoners (including pre-trial detainees)	Total number of detainees held in remand institutions /sections ("pre-trials")	Total number of prisoners held in institutions serving a sentence	Prison population rate per 100,000 inhabitants	Total capacity of penal institutions	Surface area per prisoner (m ²)	Prison density per 100 places
Albania	3 184.7	4 482	1 507	2 975	140.7	4 340		103.3
Andorra	84.5	68	29	39	80.5	125		54.4
Armenia	3 238.0	3 989	1 088	2 901	123.2	4 396		90.7
Austria	8 355.3	8 423	1 983	5 542	100.8			
Azerbaijan	8 896.9	20 470	2 765	17 708	230.1	26 351		77.7
Belgium	10 753.1	10 901	3 167	5 639	101.4	8 490		128.4
BH: Fed. BiH	2 852.0	1 619	247	1 372	56.8	1 680	4	96.4
BH: Rep. Srpska	1 435.2	961	187	774	67.0	1 121		85.7
Bulgaria	7 606.6	10 028	1 665	8 363	131.8	10 564	4	94.9
Croatia	4 435.1	4 891	1 212	3 679	110.3	3 501	4	139.7
Cyprus	796.9	883	373	510	110.8	597		147.9
Czech Republic	10 467.5	22 021	2 373	19 648	210.4	19 384		113.6
Denmark	5 511.5	3 721	1 426	2 295	67.5	4 085		91.1
Estonia	1 340.4	3 555	836	2 719	265.2	3 656		97.2
Finland	5 326.3	3 589	NAP		67.4	3 545		101.2
France	64 321.4	66307	15602	50705	103.1	53 764		123.3
Georgia	4 385.4	19 825			452.1			
Germany	82 002.4	73 263	11 385	61 387	89.3	79 436		92.2
Greece	11 260.4	11 080			98.4			
Hungary	10 031.0	16 459	5 034	11 117	164.1	12 335		133.4
Iceland	319.4	118	37	81	36.9	91		129.7
Ireland	4 450.0	3 919	569	3 339	88.1	4 008		97.8
Italy	60 045.1	63 981	52 293	10 056	106.6	43 159		148.2
Latvia	2 261.3	6 999	1 992	5 007	309.5	7 970	3	87.8
Liechtenstein	35.6	7	2	2	19.7	20		35.0
Lithuania	3 349.9	8 295	1 679	6 616	247.6	9 062		91.5
Luxembourg	493.5	679	263	385	137.6	701		96.9
Malta	413.6	494	316	178	119.4	480		102.9
Moldova	3 567.5	6 769	2 274	4 495	189.7	9 250		73.2
Monaco	31.0	23	NAP	NAP	74.2	81		28.4
Montenegro	630.1	986			156.5			
Netherlands	16 485.8	16 284	5 467	6 162	98.8	13 822		79.2
Norway	4 799.3	3 285	782	2 503	68.4	3 582		91.7
Poland	38 135.9	84 003	9 460	74 543	220.3	84 490		99.4
Portugal	10 627.3	11 099	NAP	NAP	104.4	11 921		93.1
Romania	21 498.6	27 028	3 946	23 082	125.7	34 199		79.0
Russian Federation	141 904.0	880 671			620.6			
San Marino	31.3	2	1	1	6.4	12	6	16.7
Serbia	7 334.9	10 262	2 505	7 757	139.9	6 500		157.9
Slovak Republic	5 412.3	9 170	1 759	7 411	169.4	10 348		88.6
Slovenia	2 032.4	1 365	340	990	67.2	1 098		124.3
Spain (State Adm.)	39 270.4	67 986	14 132	53 854	173.1	44 434		153.0
Spain (Catalonia)	7 475.4	10 356	2 185	8 171	138.5	10 987		94.3
Sweden	9 256.3	7 147	1 420	241	77.2	6 913		103.4
Switzerland	7 701.9	6 084	1 888	3 603	79.0	6 683		91.0
The FYRO Macedonia	2 048.6	2 461	254	2 207	120.1	2 395		102.8
Turkey	71 517.1	116 340	40 111	75 429	161.6	104 650		110.4
Ukraine	45 963.4	146 394	36 474	109 920	318.5	157 984		92.7
UK: England & Wales	54 809.1	83 454	13 456	68 488	152.3	84 962		98.2
UK: Northern Ireland	1 788.9	1 456	541	915	81.4	1 775		82.0
UK: Scotland	5 194.0	8 113	1 589	6 524	156.2	7 600		106.8
Mean					143.8			98.4
Median					119.4			96.6
Minimum					6.4			16.7
Maximum					620.6			157.9

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/units for juvenile offenders
(2.1) If the persons under point (2) are counted, how many of them are 18 years and over
- (3) Persons held in institutions/special sections for drug-addicted offenders
- (4) Offenders with psychological and/or psychotic disorders who were considered as non-criminally liable by the court, held in psychiatric institutions, hospitals or special sections inside penitentiary institutions
- (5) Offenders with psychological and/or psychotic disorders **held in psychiatric institutions or hospitals** in order to execute the main or the supplementary sanction (including sexual offenders)
- (6) 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)
- (7) Asylum seekers or illegal aliens held for administrative reasons
(7.1) If the persons under point (7) are counted, how many of them are held in centres/sections especially designated for this type of detention
- (8) Persons serving their sentence under electronic surveillance/ Electronic Monitoring
- (9) Persons detained in other types of institutions

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2009.1.2

Country	(1)	How many?	(2)	How many?	(2.1)	(3)	How many?	(4)	How many?	(5)	How many?	(6)	How many?	(7)	How many?	(7.1)	(8)	How many?	(9)	How many?
Albania	No	***	Yes	389	329	Yes	144	Yes	83	No	***	Yes	279	No	***		No	***	No	***
Andorra	NAP	***	NAP	***		NAP	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***		No	***	NAP	***
Armenia	No	***				No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***				No	***	No	***
Azerbaijan	Yes	10 557	Yes	49	10	Yes	114	Yes	NA	NAP	***	Yes	40	Yes	410	410	NAP	***	NAP	***
Belgium	No	***	Yes	47	5	NAP	***	Yes	1 034	Yes	165	Yes	NA	Yes	26	0	Yes	895	NAP	***
BH: Fed. BiH	Yes	2	Yes	13	9	No	***	Yes	22	No	***	Yes	22	No	***		No	***	No	***
BH: Rep. Srpska	NAP	***	Yes		3	NAP	***	Yes	0	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***		NAP	***	NAP	***
Bulgaria	No	***	Yes	57	NAP	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***		No	***	No	***
Croatia	No	***	Yes	116	66	No	***	No	***	No	***	Yes	183	No	***		No	***	No	***
Cyprus	Yes	219	NAP	***		NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***		NAP	***	NAP	***
Czech Republic	NAP	***	Yes	225	NA	Yes	339	NAP	***	NAP	***	Yes	252	NAP	***		NAP	***	Yes	2
Denmark	No	***	No	***		No	***	No	***	No	***	Yes	NA	No	***		No	***	No	***

Country	(1)	How many?	(2)	How many?	(2.1)	(3)	How many?	(4)	How many?	(5)	How many?	(6)	How many?	(7)	How many?	(7.1)	(8)	How many?	(9)	How many?
Estonia	Yes	304	Yes	150	136	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***		Yes	182	NAP	***
Finland	No	***	NAP	***		Yes	NA	No	***	Yes	NA	Yes	NA	No	***		Yes	89	No	***
France	No	***	Yes	198	1	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***		Yes	3 984	No	***
Germany	No	***	Yes	7 909	6 837	No	***	No	***	No	***	Yes	1 814	No	***		No	***	No	***
Hungary	No	***	Yes	927	216	No	***	Yes	181	No	***	Yes	317	No	***		NAP	***	Yes	28
Iceland			Yes	596		Yes	36	Yes				No	***				NAP	***	No	***
Ireland	No	***	Yes	95	0	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	Yes	11	0	No	***	No	***
Italy	No	***	No	***		Yes	15 346	Yes		1 881		NAP	***	No	***		No	***	NAP	***
Latvia	No	***	Yes	157	24	No	***	No	***	No	***	Yes	30	Yes	99	NAP	NAP	***	NAP	***
Liechtenstein	No	***	No	***		No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	Yes	1	NAP	No	***	No	***
Lithuania	No	***	Yes	200	36	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***		NAP	***	No	***
Luxembourg	No	***	No	***		No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	Yes	20	0	Yes	20	No	***
Malta	NAP	***	Yes	29	3	Yes	39	Yes	37	Yes	37	NAP	***	NAP	***		NAP	***	NAP	***
Moldova	No	***	Yes	50	15	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***		NAP	***	NAP	***
Monaco	NAP	***	NAP	***		NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***			NAP	***		NAP	***	NAP	***
Netherlands	No	***	No	***		Yes	741	No	***	Yes	226	Yes	390	No	***		Yes	385	No	***
Norway	No	***	NAP	***		No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***		No	***	No	***
Poland	No	***	No	***		No	***	No	***	No	***	Yes	1 642	No	***		Yes	NA	No	***
Portugal	NAP	***	Yes	213	211	NAP	***	Yes	250	No	***	No	***	No	***		NAP	***	NAP	***
Romania	No	***	Yes	567	441	No	***	NAP	***	Yes	2 921	No	***	No	***		NAP	***	Yes	154
San Marino	NAP	***	No	***		No	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	No	***		NAP	***	NAP	***
Serbia	No	***	Yes	255	81	Yes	114	Yes	257	No	***	No	***	No	***		No	***	No	***
Slovak Republic	Yes	29	Yes	96	0	Yes	895	No	***	NAP	***	Yes	640	Yes	108	108	NAP	***	NAP	***
Slovenia	No	***	Yes	28	28	No	***	No	***	No	***	Yes	NA	No	***		No	***	No	***
Spain (State Adm.)	No	***	No	***		Yes	12 847	Yes	567	Yes	NA	Yes	NA	No	***		Yes	1 834	NAP	***
Spain (Catalonia)	No	***	No	***		Yes	80	Yes	63	No	***	Yes	91	NAP	***		Yes	56	Yes	142
Sweden	No	***	No	***		No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***		Yes		No	***
Switzerland	No	***	Yes	77	23	No	***	No	***	No	***	Yes	NA	Yes	411	200	No	***	No	***
FYRO Macedonia	No	***	Yes	66	50	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***		No	***	No	***
Turkey	Yes	NA	Yes	1 035	233	Yes	NA	Yes	NA	Yes	NA	Yes	NA	Yes	NA		NAP	***	Yes	NA
Ukraine	NAP	***	Yes	1 523	579	No	***	Yes						NAP	***		No	***	NAP	***
UK: Engl. & Wales	NAP	***	Yes	2 333	235	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	Yes	1 950	NA	No	***	No	***
UK: North. Ireland	No	***	No	***		No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	Yes	4	0	No	***	No	***
UK: Scotland	No	***	Yes	1 042	873	NAP	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***		No	***	No	***

Table 1.3: Capacity of penal institutions on 1st September 2009 (by categories)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2009.1.3

Country	Total capacity of penal institutions	Capacity of remand institutions/ sections ("pre-trials")	Capacity of institutions designed for serving a sentence	Capacity of institutions for juvenile offenders	Capacity of custodial hospitals/ clinics/ special sections	Capacity of institutions/ special sections for the administr. detention	Capacity of other types of institutions
Albania	4 340	1 177	2 829	NAP	334	NAP	NAP
Andorra	125	52	67	6	0	0	0
Armenia	4 396	900	3 072		424		
Azerbaijan	26 351	4 342	15 850	232	1 750	127	4050
Belgium	8 490	NA	NA	50	NA	NAP	NAP
BH: Fed. BiH	1 680	312	1 311	35	22	NA	NA
BH: Rep. Srpska	1 121	285	800	36	NA	NA	0
Bulgaria	10 564	1 824	8 382	358	240	NAP	NAP
Croatia	3 501	1 647	1 597	150	107	NAP	NAP
Cyprus	597	314	265	18	NAP	NAP	NAP
Czech Republic	19 384	2 564	16 338	210	224	NAP	48
Denmark	4 085	1 706	2 379	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Estonia	3 656	1 257	2 203	196	105	NAP	NAP
Finland	3 545	NAP	3 455	NAP	90	NAP	NAP
France	53 764	32 643	24 825	296	NAP	NAP	NAP
Germany	79 436	70 733		7 700	1 003		
Hungary	12 335	2 736	9 599	512		NA	NAP
Iceland	91				NA	NA	NA
Ireland	4 008	454	3 554	101	0	0	0
Italy	43 159	33 648	8 319	NAP	1 101	NAP	91
Latvia	7 970	1 963	5 487	320	200	NA	NA
Liechtenstein	20						
Lithuania	9 062	1 334	7 442	167	119	NAP	NAP
Luxembourg	701	306	395	NA	0	27	NAP
Malta	480	NAP	NAP	36	NAP	NAP	NAP
Moldova	9 250	2 780	6 470	109	342	30	NA
Monaco	81		81		NAP	NAP	NAP
Netherlands	20 571	7 093	6 019	1 839	1 362	2 808	NAP
Norway	3 582	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Poland	84 490	76 452		NAP	1 103	NAP	6935
Portugal	11 921	NAP	NAP	347	195	NAP	NAP
Romania	34 199	4 039	27 394	723	1 570	NAP	473
San Marino	12		12		NAP	NAP	NAP
Serbia	6 500	1 700	3 900	300	300	200	100
Slovak Republic	10 348	2 389	7 959	122	166	NAP	NAP
Slovenia	1 098	246	774	78	NAP	NAP	NAP
Spain (State Adm.)	44 434	NA	NA	NA	411	NA	NAP
Spain (Catalonia)	10 987	2 000	8 987		1 702		144
Sweden	6 913	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Switzerland	6 683	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
the FYRO Macedonia	2 395	440	1 766	40	149	NAP	NAP
Turkey	104 650	NA	102 956	1 694	NA	NA	NA
Ukraine	157 984	37 673	109 885	2 784	7 642	NAP	NAP
UK: England & Wales	84 962	NA	NA	3 527	NA	NA	NA
UK: Northern Ireland	1 775						
UK: Scotland	7 600	NAP	NAP		NAP	NAP	

Notes – Tables 1, 1.2 and 1.3

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.

Table 1.2 bring a more accurate distribution of the different categories of persons held in penal institutions (or institutions designed for detention of the persons managed by criminal justice system).

Table 1.3 presents information collected for the first time this year. The main goal of these data is to allow a more accurate calculation of the prison density and of the prison overcrowding.

ALBANIA:

- **Table 1.3** (Capacity of institutions for juvenile offenders): The institution for juvenile offenders was opened in October 2009. Until September 2009, juvenile offenders were held in separate sections within penal institutions.

AZERBAIJAN:

- **Table 1:** The surface area is 4m²/prisoner in penal institutions and 5m²/prisoner in medical treatment institutions.
- **Table 1.2:**
 - **Point (3):** 114 persons held in the special unit for drug treatment managed by the Prison Administration;
 - **Point (4):** Are included persons with psychological or psychiatric disorders, recognised by the court as non-criminally liable, who are held in psychiatric institutions under the authority of the Ministry of Health;
 - **Point (6):** Separate statistics on sex offenders are not available.

BELGIUM:

- **Table 1:** Under the points "Total number of detainees in remand institutions/sections (*pre-trials*)" and "Total number of prisoners held in institutions serving a sentence" are counted persons who are *de facto* held in these institutions and not the theoretical distribution intended for these types of institutions, pre-trial detention and places for serving a sentence respectively.
- **Table 1.2:**
 - **Points (2) to (9):** Are included persons held in institutions which are under direct control of the Prison Administration.

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.

BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA (REPUBLIKA SRPSKA – ENTITY LEVEL):● **Table 1:**

- 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. Same surface area is used on the BiH: Fed. level.

- **Table 1.3:** Capacity of the institutions for juvenile offenders is included in the total capacity of institutions intended for the enforcement of prison sentence. Capacity of the juvenile prison is 20, and the capacity of the correctional-educational facility for juveniles is 16 places.

BULGARIA:

- **Table 1:** The average surface area is 4m² per prisoner. The surface area is between 4 and 6m² per prisoner in open type of penitentiary institutions, in the female prison and the *Reformatory in Bojchinovtsi*.

- **Table 1.3:** The capacity of 240 places in custodial hospitals/clinics/special sections is not included in the total capacity of penal institutions.

CROATIA:

- Data relate to 31st December 2009 instead of 1st September 2009

- **Table 1:** Surface area foreseen per prisoner is 4m².

- **Table 1.3:** Total capacity of remand institutions (14 prisons/jails) is 1,647 places which are designed for "pre-trials" (primary) and for a serving sentence.

CYPRUS:

- **Table 1:** In the total number of prisoners (883) are included the following categories:

- Total number of prisoners (including pre-trial detainees):
 - 670 in the prison institution and 213 in police stations
- Total number of detainees held in remand institutions/sections ("pre-trials"):
 - 160 in the prison institution and 213 in police stations

● **Table 1.2:**

- **Point (1):** 6 prisoners under the protection witness program held in a separate facility from the prison institution and 213 persons held in police stations

● **Table 1.3:**

- Places in police stations are included in the total capacity of penal institutions. The number of places available is 597, of which:
 - 340 in the prison institution and 257 in police stations
- Capacity of remand institutions/sections ("pre-trials"):
 - 57 in the prison institution and 257 in police stations

- Total capacity of penal institutions has been calculated by using the surface area, which is 7m²/prisoner.

CZECH REPUBLIC:

- **Table 1:** Total capacity of penal institutions has been calculated by using the surface area, which is 4m²/prisoner.

● **Table 1.2:**

- **Points (3) and (6):** Data relate to 25th August 2009 instead of 1st September 2009
- **Point (9):** The preventive detention institution for very dangerous offenders.

● **Table 1.3:**

- Under the category "Capacity of custodial hospitals/clinics/special sections" are counted places in prison hospitals;
- Under the category of "Capacity of other types of institutions" are counted places in the preventive detention institution.

DENMARK:

- **Table 1.3:** Places included under “Capacity of remand institutions/sections (*pre-trials*)” are primarily used for remand detainees.

ESTONIA:

- **Table 1.3:**
 - Places foreseen under the category “Capacity of remand institutions/sections (*pre-trials*)” may also be used for sentenced prisoners.
 - The number of places under the category “Capacity of custodial hospitals/clinics/special sections” is not included in the total capacity of penal institutions.

FINLAND:

- Figures are on 1st May 2009 instead of 1st September 2009.
- **Table 1.2:**
 - **Point (8):** Backdoor monitoring

FRANCE:

- Figures are on 1st October 2009 instead of 1st September 2009.
- **Table 1:** On 1st October 2009, **61,781** 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. **66,307** persons had status “écrouées”, but **4,526** of them 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).
- **Table 1.3:** The capacity of penal institutions is calculated for the detention institutions (hosting persons inside penal institution, without considering external placements). The capacity includes places for persons in pre-trial detention as well as for those who serve a prison sentence.

GEORGIA:

- **Table 1:** The total number of prisoners has been provided by Mr Roy Walmsley from The International Centre for Prison Studies (*World Prison Brief*): www.prisonstudies.org, and relate to 31st August 2009 instead of 1st September 2009.

GERMANY:

- Figures are on 31st March 2009 instead of 1st September 2009.
- **Table 1:** Total number of prisoners includes 491 persons under preventive measures.
- **Table 1.3:** The number of places foreseen for pre-trial detention and the number of places in institutions designed for serving sentences are presented together. The main reason is that some of 16 Bundesländer were unable to provide separate statistics. Nevertheless, persons serving a sentence and those who are in pre-trial detention are held in separately.

GREECE:

- **Table 1:** The total number of prisoners has been provided by Mr Roy Walmsley from The International Centre for Prison Studies (*World Prison Brief*): www.prisonstudies.org.

HUNGARY:

- **Table 1.2:**
 - **Point (9):** Büntetés-végrehajtás Központi Kórháza - Central Hospital of the Prison Service

● **Table 1.3:**

- The number of places under “Capacity of custodial hospitals/clinics/special sections” is not presented in the table, and not included in the total capacity of penal institutions. Nevertheless, the number of places designed for the in hospitals, medical facilities is known:
 - Central Hospital (Tököl) 297 beds
 - Psychiatric Clinic 311 beds
 - Nagyfa Rehabilitation Unit 80 beds
- The number of places under “Capacity of institutions for juvenile offenders” (512 places) is not included in the total capacity of penal institutions.

ICELAND:

- **Table 1.3:** The surface area varies between **6** and **13m²**/prisoner. There is no distribution presented for different categories as the detention is organised within the same institution.

IRELAND:

● **Table 1.3:**

- The places under “Capacity of institutions for juvenile offenders” are not included in the total capacity of penal institutions, because this figure (101 places) represents only detention schools.
- Persons in remand detention can be held in any “closed” prison.

ITALY:

● **Table 1.2:**

- **Point (2):** Figures are on 30th June 2009 instead of 1st September 2009.
- **Points (4) and (5):** These figures are presented together as it’s impossible to keep them separately. The common name used for the both categories is “internees”.

LATVIA:

- **Table 1:** 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.

● **Table 1.2:**

- **Point (7):** Data does not concern detainees in the framework of the criminal procedure.

LIECHTENSTEIN:

- **Table 1.3:** Under the total capacity of penal institutions are included only places designed in Liechtenstein. Nevertheless, there exist places which are part of the contract between Liechtenstein and Austria. This additional capacity allows adjustments of the detention to the suitable institution.

LITHUANIA:

Figures are on 1st July 2009 instead of 1st September 2009.

LUXEMBOURG:

- **Table 1:** Total number of prisoners concerns persons held in penitentiary centres (closed) in Luxembourg and Givenich (semi-detention).

● **Table 1.2:**

- **Point (7):** The Grand-ducal Regulation of 20th September 2002 provides that the “Centre for aliens in irregular situation” is to be designed within a special section of the Luxembourg’ Penitentiary Centre, awaiting the construction of a separate detention facility, which will be undertaken in early 2011.

- **Table 1.3:** The number of places under “Capacity of institutions/special sections for the administrative detention” (27 places) is already included among places under “Capacity institutions designed for serving a sentence”.

MALTA:

- **Table 1.3:** 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.

MOLDOVA:

- **Table 1.3:** Capacity of institutions for juvenile offenders (109 places), capacity of custodial hospitals/clinics/special sections (342 places) and capacity of institutions/special sections for the administrative detention (30 places) are not included in the total capacity of penal institutions.

MONACO:

- **Table 1:** Total capacity of the only penal institution has been calculated by using the surface area, which is 5.6m²/prisoner.
- **Table 1.2:**
 - **Point (2):** Special places exist for juveniles in the “Juveniles’ section”.
 - **Points (4) to (6):** No special places are provided for mentally-ill persons, who are transferred to the “Princess Grace” Hospital in Monaco.

MONTENEGRO:

- **Table 1:** The total number of prisoners was retrieved on 12th March 2011 from The International Centre for Prison Studies Website (*World Prison Brief*): http://www.prisonstudies.org/info/worldbrief/wpb_country.php?country=173. It relates to September 2008 instead of 1st September 2009.

NETHERLANDS:

- **Table 1:**
 - **Total number of prisoners is 16,284, of which:**
 - 11,629 are in penal institutions,
 - 1,185 are in juvenile institutions
 - 1,982 are in custodial clinics and
 - 1,488 are in institutions for illegal aliens.
 - 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 (11,629).
- **Table 1.3:**
 - **The total capacity is 20,571, of which:**
 - 13,822 places in penal institutions. 7,093 places are in remand and 6,019 for serving a sentence. Moreover, there are 710 places which may be used for both remand and sentenced prisoners, of which 274 places are reserve capacity.
 - 1,839 places in institutions for juveniles,
 - 2,102 places in custodial clinics, and
 - 2,808 places in institutions for illegal aliens.

NORWAY:● **Table 1:**

- “Total number of detainees held in remand institutions/sections (*pre-trials*)”: Norway has no remand institutions and although most remand prisoners will be placed in special wings or units, many will be housed with convicted prisoners. All remand prisoners are included under this category.
- “Total number of prisoners held in institutions serving a sentence”: are included 93 fine defaulters.

● **Table 1.2:**

- **Point (7):** Most asylum seekers are placed in units not connected with the Correctional Service. However, a few illegal aliens may be placed in a prison establishment. There were 5 persons on 1st September 2009. These 5 persons are included in the total number of prisoners.

- **Table 1.3:** Some prisons are almost exclusively for the use of convicted prisoners. There are no special institutions for remand or juvenile prisoners. Only exceptionally remand prisoners are placed in open prisons. Some prisons have wings allocated to remand prisoners but remand prisoners can also be found among convicted prisoners. Juveniles will normally be placed such that attention can be made to their special needs.

POLAND:

- Data relate to 31st December 2009 instead of 1st September 2009.

- **Table 1:** Total capacity of penal institutions has been calculated by using the surface area, which is 3m²/prisoner.

- **Table 1.3:** The number of places foreseen for pre-trial detention and the number of places in institutions designed for serving sentences are presented together. Remand prisoners may be placed in prisons and sentenced prisoners can still be held in pre-trial detention units. 76,452 places is the capacity of remand institutions and institutions designed for serving a sentence together.

PORTUGAL:

- Data relate to 31st December 2009 instead of 1st September 2009.

- **Table 1:** Total number of prisoners includes 250 persons with psychological disorders, of which 96 persons are placed in psychiatric institutions or prison hospitals and 154 persons are held in non-custodial psychiatric institutions or hospitals.

● **Table 1.2:**

- **Point (2):** *Leiria’s Penitentiary Institution* – institution for persons aged 16 to 21 years. Under this point are counted 213 persons, including remand detainees.
- **Point (4):** Under this point are included 250 prisoners, of which 96 prisoners held in custodial psychiatric institutions or hospitals, and 154 prisoners held in non-custodial psychiatric institutions or hospitals. 250 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):** Persons placed under electronic surveillance are managed by the General Service of the Community Reintegration (*Direcção General de Reinserção Social*).

ROMANIA:

- **Table 1:** 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).
- **Table 1.2:**
 - **Point (9):** Education centres for juvenile offenders (which are different from penitentiary institutions for juveniles and young adults).
- **Table 1.3:**
 - “Capacity of institutions for juvenile offenders”: are included places in penitentiary institutions for juveniles and young adults
 - “Capacity of other types of institutions”: are included places in education centres for juvenile offenders

RUSSIA:

- **Table 1:** The total number of prisoners has been provided by Mr Roy Walmsley from The International Centre for Prison Studies (*World Prison Brief*): www.prisonstudies.org.

SAN-MARINO:

- **Table 1:** Total capacity of the only penal institution has been calculated by using the surface area, which is 6m²/prisoner.

SLOVAK REPUBLIC:

- **Table 1:** Total capacity of penal institutions has been calculated by using the surface area, which is 4m²/prisoner.
- **Table 1.3:** Figures under “Capacity of institutions for juvenile offenders” and “Capacity of custodial hospitals/clinics/special sections” have not been included in the total capacity of penal institutions.

SLOVENIA:

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

SPAIN (STATE ADMINISTRATION):

- **Table 1:** Total capacity of penal institutions has been calculated by using the surface area, which is 9m²/cell.
- **Table 1.3:**
 - **Points (1) and (2):** the majority of penitentiary institutions are designed to host remand detainees and sentenced prisoners.
 - **Point (4):** are included places in custodial psychiatric centres of Alicante and Seville.

SPAIN (CATALONIA):

- **Table 1.2:**
 - **Point (9):** are included dependent units, re-education centres and therapeutic communities.
- **Table 1.3:** The total capacity includes two categories (Capacity of remand institutions/sections (“pre-trials”) and Capacity institutions designed for serving a sentence). The totality of penal institutions is designed for remand detainees and sentenced prisoners. Inside each institution there is an infirmary unit and some have other special units as well (Mental Health-Addictions-unit, Geriatric Medicine, etc.), which can host remand detainees or sentenced prisoners without distinction.

SWEDEN:

- Data relate to 1st October 2009 instead of 1st September 2009.
- **Table 1.2:**
 - **Point (8):** are included prisoners under pre-release measures still serving a sentence (“back-door” electronic monitoring).

SWITZERLAND:

- Data relate to 2nd September 2009 instead of 1st September 2009.

“THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA”:

- **Table 1:** Total capacity of penal institutions has been calculated by using the surface area, which is 4m²/prisoner.

TURKEY:

- **Table 1.2:**
 - **Point (2):** Total number of persons held in Juvenile Reformatories is 173. Total number of persons held in Juvenile and Youth Closed Prisons is 862.
 - **Point (3):** Persons aged 18 and more in Juvenile Reformatories is 19. Persons aged 18 and more in Juvenile and Youth Closed Prisons is 214.

UKRAINE:

- **Table 1:** 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 2009 instead of 1st September 2009.
- **Table 1:** 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.

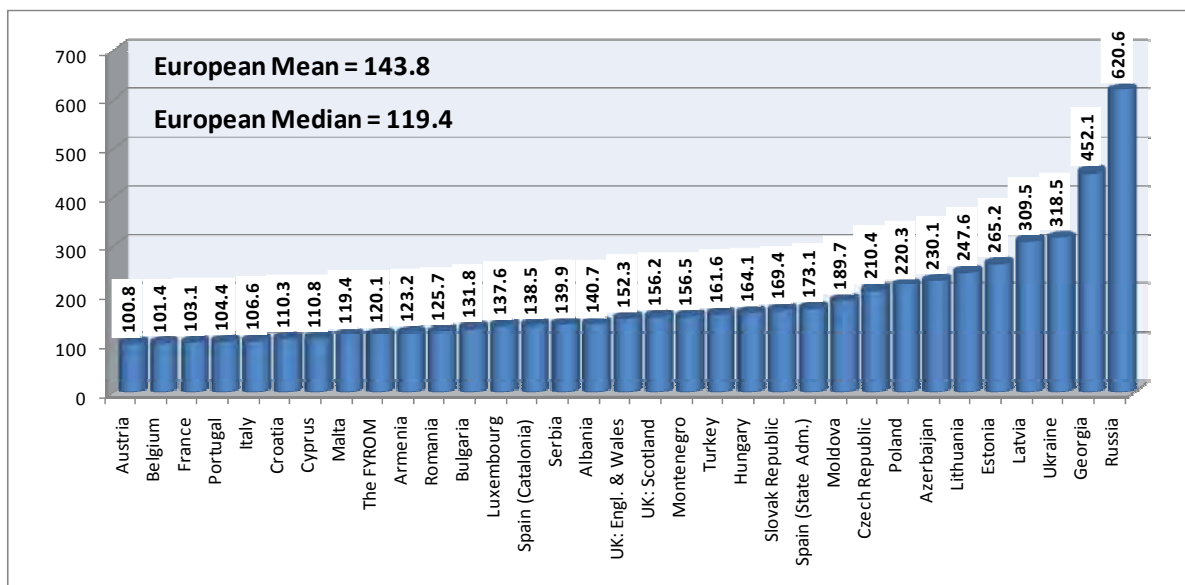
UK: NORTHERN IRELAND:

- Data relate to 27th August 2009 instead of 1st September 2009.

UK: SCOTLAND:

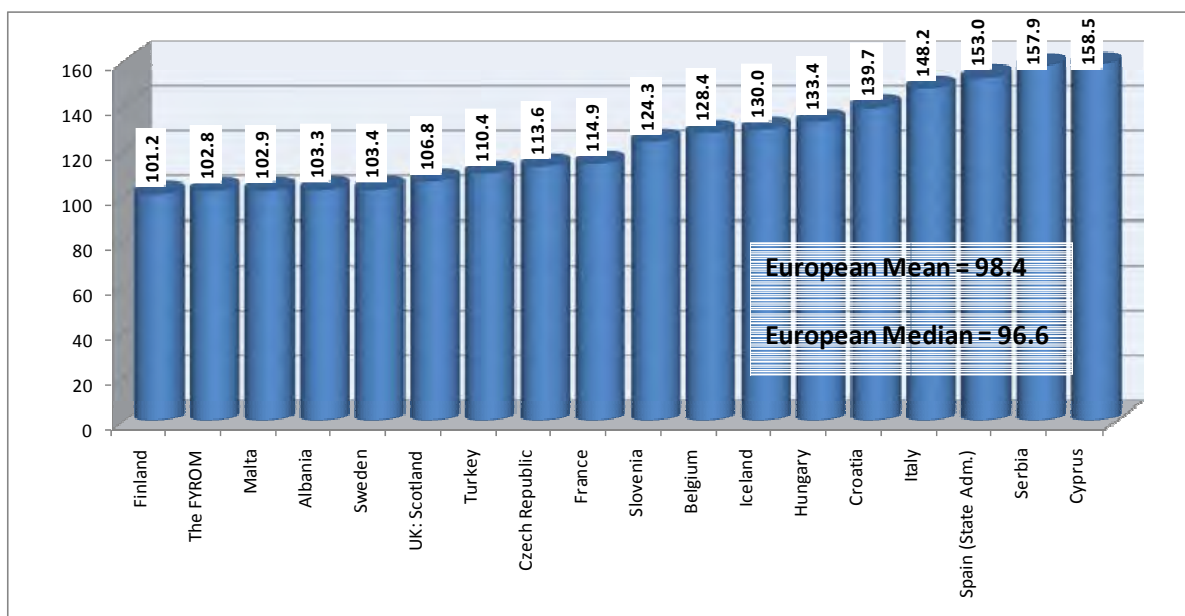
This figure is the *design* capacity of the penal institutions.

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



European median (119.4) in 2009 for the prison population slightly increased compared to 2008 (109.2). Almost all countries which experienced highest prisons population rates remained at the same level or continued to increase. Very few countries experienced a decrease of this rate, the general European trend being in grow.

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).

When comparing the median values of 2009 and 2008, a slight increase in prison density could be seen (it passed from 95.9 in 2008 to 96.6 in 2009). The number of countries with more than 130 prisoners per 100 places continues to grow (in 2007: 3 countries; in 2008: 6 countries and 7 countries in 2009).

Table 1.4: Evolution of prison populations between 2000 and 2009

- (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 2000-2009 = Evolution (in percentage) of prison population rates between **2000** and **2009**;
 (d) Change 2008-2009 = Evolution (in percentage) of prison population rates between **2008** and **2009**.

***N.B.** – For some countries, the reference date may vary across years (see SPACE I 2000 to 2008 for details)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2009.1.4

Country	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		(c)	(d)
	(a)	(b)	(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	4 482	140.7	223.5	1.1
Andorra	...	...	48	72.5	55	82.9	61	90.8	...	...	...	...	30	40.4			60	72.6	68	80.5	...	10.8
Armenia	...	...	4213	111	5624	148	3429	106.8	2727	84.9	2822	87.8	5682	188.8	3462	116.5	3 825	128.8	3 989	123.2	...	-4.4
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	8 423	100.8	21.3	4.7
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	18321	225	16345	199.3	18259	220.9	16969	203.3	17809	211.9			20 986	256.6	20 470	230.1	...	-10.3
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	10 901	101.4	19.7	3.1
BH: Fed. BH	...	...	...	...	1293	49.7	1265	48.7	1247	48	1344	53.8			1557	54.7			1 619	56.8	...	...
BH: Rep. Srpska	...	...	...	...	816	58.3	892	63.7	977	69.8	1029	72.9	952	64.5	928	64.5	924	64.3	961	67.0	...	4.2
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	10 028	131.8	14.6	-10.7
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	4 891	110.3	148.4	4.6
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	670	84.1	...	3.7
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	22 021	210.4	-3.9	4.9
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	3 721	67.5	9.8	7.3
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	3 555	265.2	-19.1	-5.1
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	3 589	67.4	28.8	0.1
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	66307	103.1	28.7	-1.0
Georgia	...	...	...	...	7343	186	6406	147.5	...	...	8668	200.6	13419	302.7	18384	395.7	19 507	421.2	23 864	452.1	...	7.3
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	73 263	89.3	...	-1.5
Greece	8038	76.2	8343	79	8284	78.4	8555	81	...	...	9589	86.6	10113	90.9			11 798	110.0	11 080	98.4	29.1	-10.6
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	16 459	164.1	3.8	8.1
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	118	36.9	27.4	-19.7
Ireland	2887	76.4	3025	80	3028	78	2986	75.3	...	...	...	...	3135	74.3	3305	80.4	3 523	84.8	3 919	88.1	15.3	3.9
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	63 981	106.6	14.9	11.0
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	6 999	309.5	-12.3	6.2
Liechtenstein	...	...	...	...	17	...	18	...	7	...	10	28.9	10	28.6	6	17.5	10	29.0	7	19.7	...	-32.1
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	8 295	247.6	3.2	14.0
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	679	137.6	52.2	-0.6
Malta	...	...	257	67.2	283	71.7	278	71.9	...	...	298	74	343	84.7			577	143.0	494	119.4	...	-16.5
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	6 769	189.7	...	13.1

Country	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		(c)	(d)
	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)				
Monaco	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	102.7	37	113.5	36	110.2	34	103.5	23	74.2	...	-28.3
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	16 284	98.8	9.6	-3.9
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	3 285	68.4	16.0	-3.0
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	84 003	220.3	30.3	2.0
Portugal	...	...	13500	132	13730	132.8	14232	136.7	...	...	12889	122.4	12636	119.4	11587	108.9	10 807	101.2	11 099	104.4	...	3.2
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	27 028	125.7	-43.1	2.6
Russian Fed.	...	...	971496	671	919330	638.6	860640	601.4	...	...	823672	576.8	871609	608.6	...	...	887 723	630.9	880 671	620.6	...	-1.6
San Marino	...	...	...	...	1	...	0	...	0	...	1	3.4	1	3.3	1	3.4	2	6.7	2	6.4	...	-4.6
Serbia	...	...	...	...	...	...	7487	74.9	...	...	7775	103.7	8553	114.1	8978	121.6	9 510	128.3	10 262	139.9	...	9.1
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	9 170	169.4	-43.0	11.2
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	1 365	67.2	17.2	2.3
Spain	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	78 342	167.6	47.0	7.8
Spain (Catalonia)															9395	130.3	9 839	133.6	10 356	138.5	...	3.7
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	7 147	77.2	20.5	1.9
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	6 084	79.0	-11.4	3.6
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	2 461	120.1	74.1	10.8
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	115 540	161.6	46.9	23.2
Ukraine	...	...	198885	406	198946	405.7	198386	413.3	193489	406.3	179519	381.1	165408	355.3	...	...	148 339	322.5	146 394	318.5	...	-1.2
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	83 454	152.3	22.8	-0.4
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	1 456	81.4	...	-5.1
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	8 113	156.2	...	-0.2

Source: SPACE I, 2000 to SPACE I, 2008

Table 1.5: Year-to-year rates of increase and decrease of prison population rates per 100,000 inhabitants between 2008 and 2009

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2009.1.5

		San Marino	-4.6		
		Armenia	-4.4		
		Netherlands	-3.9		
		Norway	-3.0		
		Russian Fed.	-1.6		
		Germany	-1.5		
		Ukraine	-1.2		
		France	-1.0		
		Luxembourg	-0.6		
		UK: England & Wales	-0.4		
		UK: Scotland	-0.2		
		Finland	0.1		
		Albania	1.1		
		Sweden	1.9		
		Poland	2.0		
		Slovenia	2.3		
		Romania	2.6		
		Belgium	3.1		
		Portugal	3.2	Liechtenstein	-32.1
		Switzerland	3.6	Monaco	-28.3
		Spain (Catalonia)	3.7	Iceland	-19.7
		Cyprus	3.7	Malta	-16.5
		Ireland	3.9	Bulgaria	-10.7
		BH: Rep. Srpska	4.2	Greece	-10.6
		Croatia	4.6	Azerbaijan	-10.3
		Austria	4.7	Estonia	-5.1
		Czech Republic	4.9	UK: Northern Ireland	-5.1
Latvia	6.2				
Denmark	7.3				
Georgia	7.3				
Spain (incl. Catalonia)	7.8				
Hungary	8.1				
Serbia	9.1				
The FYRO Macedonia	10.8				
Andorra	10.8				
Italy	11.0				
Slovak Republic	11.2				
Moldova	13.1				
Lithuania	14.0				
Turkey	23.2				
Increase of more than 5%		Between -5% and +5%		Decrease of more than 5%	

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 (670) without detainees held in police stations (213).

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 2009, figures do not include juveniles either; therefore these data are comparable with figures from 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008.

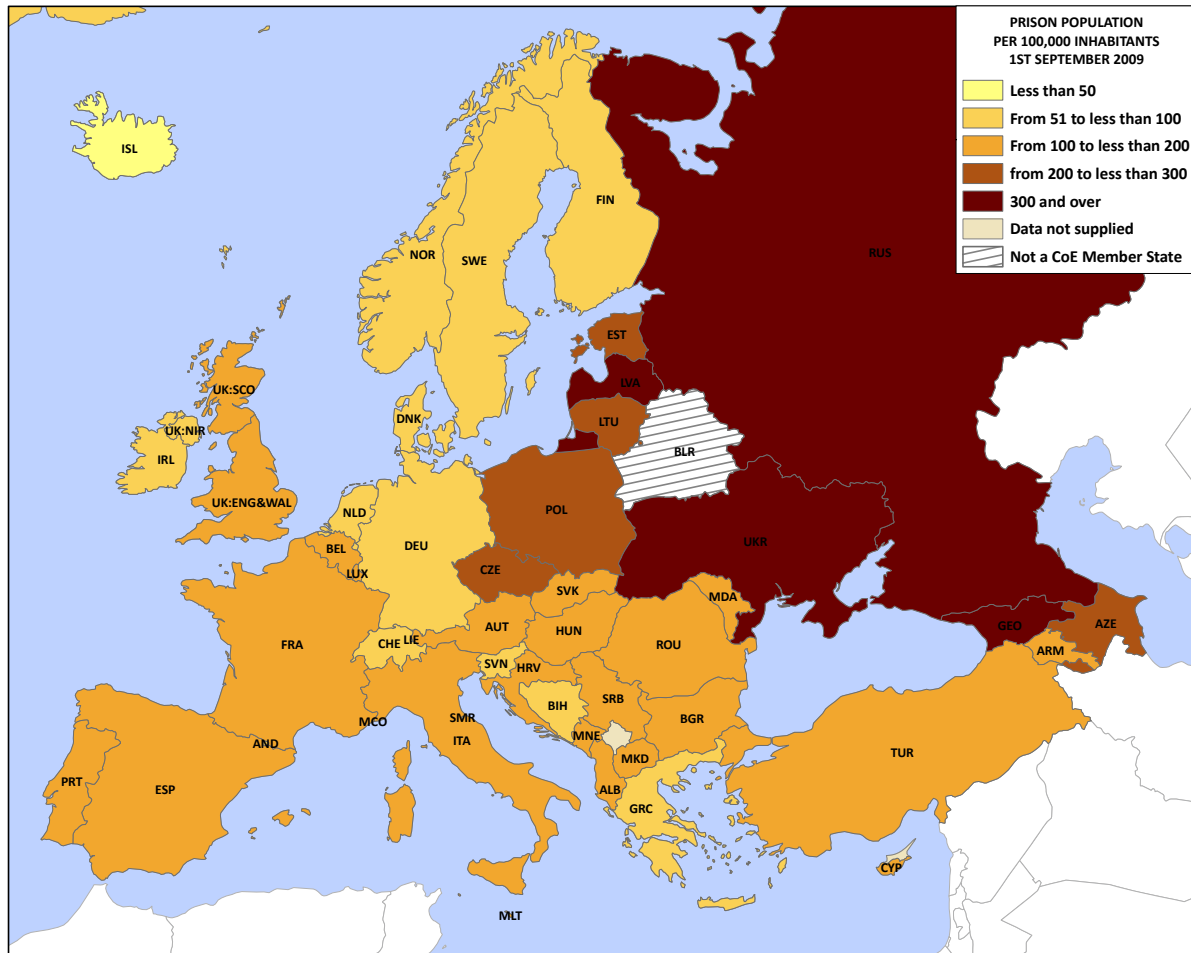
SPAIN (INCLUDING CATALONIA): In order to ensure the accuracy of the comparisons with the previous years' data, we added Catalonian data in the total number of prisoners (Spain- State Administration and Catalonia), and we recalculated the prison population rate for the whole country.

Among ten countries which experienced a decrease of more than 5%, three already showed decreasing trend between 2007 and 2008 (**Monaco, Bulgaria, and Azerbaijan**). Among the thirteen countries with an increase of more than 5%, six were in an important increase already between 2007 and 2008 (**Spain, Serbia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Italy, Turkey, and Georgia**).

For more detailed information on the 2009 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 2009.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	CZE	Czech Republic	IRL	Ireland	NLD	Netherlands	ESP	Spain
AND	Andorra	DNK	Denmark	ITA	Italy	NOR	Norway	SWE	Sweden
ARM	Armenia	EST	Estonia	LVA	Latvia	POL	Poland	CHE	Switzerland
AUT	Austria	FIN	Finland	LIE	Liechtenstein	PRT	Portugal	MKD	The FYRO Macedonia
AZE	Azerbaijan	FRA	France	LTU	Lithuania	ROU	Romania	TUR	Turkey
BEL	Belgium	GEO	Georgia	LUX	Luxembourg	RUS	Russian Federation	UKR	Ukraine
BIH	Bosnia and Herzegovina	DEU	Germany	MLT	Malta	SMR	San Marino	UK: ENG&WAL	UK: England and Wales
BGR	Bulgaria	GRC	Greece	MDA	Moldova	SRB	Serbia	UK: NIR	UK: Northern Ireland
HRV	Croatia	HUN	Hungary	MCO	Monaco	SVK	Slovakia	UK: SCO	UK: Scotland
CYP	Cyprus	ISL	Iceland	MNE	Montenegro	SVN	Slovenia	BLR	Belarus (Not CoE member)

Table 2: Age structure of prison population on 1st September 2009: general breakdown by categories of age

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2009.2

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	Age of criminal responsibility
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	
Albania	4 482	NAP	60		329	1 397		1 346	667	329	125			14 years
Andorra	68	0	0	2	2	34	10	14	4	2	0	0	0	18 years
Armenia	3 989	NAP	105		850		1 199	955	795			85		14 years
Austria	8 423													14 years
Azerbaijan	20 470	NAP	NA	39	16 130				1 340	196		NA	16 years	
Belgium	10 901	3	17	62	500	1 315	2 077	3 620	2 136	861	237	62	9	18 years
BH: BiH (state level)														14 years
BH: Fed. BiH	1 619	0	1	14	71	256	386	452	258	121	47	13	0	14 years
BH: Republika Srpska	961	NAP	1	5	8	125	236	257	214	83	22	9	1	14 years
Bulgaria	10 028	NAP	0	21	160	626	1 583	3 270	1 746	714	196	41	6	14 years
Croatia	4 891	0	7	57	123	406	907	1 535	1 066	577	166	42	5	14 years
Cyprus	883	0	0	3	27	137	147	207	102	35	12	0	0	14 years
Czech Republic	22 021	NAP	1	65	621	2 425	3 501	6 880	3 938	1 629	297	17	NA	15 years
Denmark	3 721	NAP	1	19	426	671	660	1 053	672	167	46	4	2	15 years
Estonia	3 555	0	5	29	249	530	741	1 121	565	249	60	5	1	14 years
Finland	3 589	NAP	1	7	107	408	663	1 152	776	376	89	10	0	15 years
France	66307	50	583	4 827	11 548	13 360	17 159	11 029	5 384	2 367	NA	NA	NA	13 years
Georgia	23 864													14 years
Germany	73 263	NAP	43	594	3 359	7 811	12 153	17 819	12 381	5 184	1 758	285	NA	14 years
Greece	11 547													13 years
Hungary	16 459	NAP	187		1 368	1 535	2 670	5 687	3 364	1 382	266			14 years
Iceland	118	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	15 years
Ireland	3 919	2	20	73	344	787	889	1 049	489	166	79	18	3	12 years
Italy	63 981	NAP	NA	NA	1 636	5 381	10 378	21 711	14 916	6 812	2 131	456		14 years
Latvia	6 999	NAP	20	72	416	850	1 112	1 450	778	262	67			14 years
Liechtenstein	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	2	0	0	14 years
Lithuania	8 295	NAP	11	115	655	2 826		2 143	1 079	426	109			16 years
Luxembourg	679			4	27	106	129	188	158	56	8	2	1	18 years
Malta	494	NAP	3	14	31	108	122	171	30	7	7	1	NAP	16 years
Moldova	6 769	NAP	3	32	426	2 147		1 711	675		358	67		14 years
Monaco	23	0	0	1	1	1	2	8	5	2	3	0	0	13 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	Age of criminal responsibility
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	
Montenegro	986													14 years
Netherlands	11 629	0	0	0	906	1 739	1 961	3 470	2 490	842	202	15	4	12 years
Norway	3 285	0	2	11	207	457	613	993	662	246	79	14	1	15 years
Poland	84 003	0	17	682	4 998	10 374	19 767	20 355	14 010	11 726	1 219	428	NA	15 years
Portugal	11 099	NAP	NAP	30	303	1 130	2 000	3 691	2 497	1 072	376			16 years
Romania	27 028	0	52	411	1 789	9 937		8 559	5 899		381			14 years
Russian Federation	819 200													14 years
San Marino	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	12 years
Serbia	10 262	0	18	63	452	2 119	2 465	2 586	1 439	816	208	81	15	14 years
Slovak Republic	9 170	NAP	14	103	495	1 229	1 664	2 663	1 829	871	148	17	0	14 years
Slovenia	1 365	NAP	NAP	4	44	158	290	425	264	138	39	3	0	14 years
Spain (State Administration)	67 986	NAP	NA	NA	1 445	8 785	14 305	22 184	17 124		1 464			14 years
Spain (Catalonia)	10 356	NAP	0	0	474	1 062	1 914	3 755	2 161	726	212	45	7	14 years
Sweden	7 147	NA	NA	NA	171	739	962	1 515	1 259	660	187			15 years
Switzerland	6 084	54			NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	10 years
the FYRO Macedonia	2 461	0	5	16	82	340	600	819	381	170	42	6	0	14 years
Turkey	115 540	52	536	2 033	8 085	16 236	23 140	35 683	19 096	7 982	2 041	601	55	12 years
Ukraine	146 394	NAP	809		3 847	47 492		35 432	19 056	2 244	1 040			14 years
UK: England and Wales	83 454	0	201	1 900	8 949	13 875	15 475	21 723	13 798	4 994	1 999	492	48	10 years
UK: Northern Ireland	1 456	0	0	17	130	266	269	370	269	90	38	7	0	10 years
UK: Scotland	8 113	0	0	169	873	1 329	1 535	2 247	1 333	465	126	35	1	8 years

General remark: As the question on the *age of criminal responsibility* was interpreted by some national correspondents as corresponding to the *age of majority*, a few adjustments to this Table were introduced by the authors of this report. The latter also introduced the age of criminal responsibility for Austria, Georgia, Greece, Russian Federation, and Switzerland, on the basis of personal communications and literature research.

Notes – Table 2

ALBANIA:

- **Points (b) and (c)** –From 14 to less than 18 years
- **Points (e) and (f)** –From 21 to less than 30 years
- **Points (j), (k), and (l)** –60 years and over
- For 229 prisoners the age was unknown.

ARMENIA:

- **Points (b) and (c)** –From 14 to less than 18 years
- **Points (d) and (e)** –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), (k), and (l)** –60 years and over

AZERBAIJAN:

- In this Table are included only sentenced prisoners. No data are available on the category of pre-trial detainees.
- **Points (a), (b), and (c)** –Figures on juvenile offenders are not included, as they are not managed by Prison Administration. In this Table are presented figures on the sentenced prisoners held in penal institutions 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
- The age of criminal responsibility is set at 16 years; nevertheless, in the cases of severe crimes, the responsibility may start from 14 years.

BELGIUM:

- For 2 persons the age is unknown.
- The age is recorded in the file or declared by the person. The age is sometimes contested by a judiciary authority (e.g. the authorities consider that a person is adult while she stated to be juvenile).

BULGARIA:

- In this Table are included only sentenced prisoners. No data are available on the category of pre-trial detainees.

CYPRUS:

- In this item are considered persons held in prisons; the breakdown by age for detainees held in police stations is not available.
- **Age of criminal responsibility:** Under the *Juvenile Offender's Law* (Ch. 157), the Juvenile Court hears charges against “children” or “young persons”. This law defines “child” as a person under the age of 14 and “young person” as a person who is 14 years of age or older and under the age of 16 years. Therefore a juvenile is a person falling within the above definition of “child” or “young person”. An adult is a person not falling within the above definition. According to the *Criminal Code*, “a person under the age of 14 is not criminally responsible for any act or omission”.

CZECH REPUBLIC:

- Figures are on 31st December 2009 instead of 1st September 2009
- In this Table are included only sentenced prisoners. No data are available on the category of pre-trial detainees.

- **Point (b)** – As the age of criminal responsibility is 15, juveniles included in this category are 15 years old. Persons held in institutions for juvenile offenders are not included in the distribution presented in this Table.

FINLAND:

Figures are on 1st May 2009 instead of 1st September 2009.

FRANCE:

- Figures are on 1st October 2009 instead of 1st September 2009.
- **Point (b)** – From 13 to less than 16 years
- **Points (j), (k), and (l)** – 60 years and over

GERMANY:

- Figures are on 31st March 2009 instead of 1st September 2009.
- In this Table are included sentenced prisoners and prisoners under preventive measures.
- **Point (k)** – The oldest prisoner in this age group is 72.
- **Point (l)** – No special data collection is undertaken under the category of 80 years and over.
- **Pre-trial detainees** – the distribution available for this group of detainees is as follow:
 - From 14 to less than 18 years – 435
 - From 18 to less than 21 years – 1,130
 - From 21 years and over – 9,820

HUNGARY:

- **Point (a)** – On the basis of the change in the Criminal Code the age of the criminal responsibility is 14 years.
- **Points (b) and (c)** – From 14 to less than 18 years
- **Point (d)** – From 18 to less than 22 years
- **Point (e)** – From 22 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.

ITALY:

- **Points (a), (b), and (c)** – 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.
- **Point (g)** – The number of persons aged 30 to less than 35 is 11,299, and the number of those aged 35 to less than 40 is 10,412.
- **Point (h)** – The number of persons aged 40 to less than 45 is 8,736, and the number of those aged 45 to less than 50 is 6,180.
- **Points (k) and (l)** – 70 years and over
- **Unknown** – 560 persons for who the age has not been recorded.

LATVIA:

- Figures are on 1st October 2009 instead of 1st September 2009.
- In this Table are included only sentenced prisoners. No data are available on the category of pre-trial detainees.
- **Points (j), (k), and (l)** – 60 years and over

LITHUANIA:

- Figures are on 1st July 2009 instead of 1st September 2009.
- 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
- **Age of criminal responsibility:** Criminal responsibility may be applied to a person, who at the moment of the commitment of the offence was aged 16. Nevertheless, a person who prior to committing a crime or a criminal offence has reached the age of 14 shall be responsible for murder (art. 129), causing heavy health disturbances (“grievous bodily harm”, art. 135), rape (art. 149 and art. 150 – “hetero and homo”), theft (art. 178), robbery (art. 180), property extortion (art. 181), aggravated destruction or damage to property (art. 187, Part 2), seizure of firearms, ammunition, explosives or explosive substances (art. 254), theft, extortion or other illegal seizure of drugs or psycho-tropic substances (art. 263), aggravated damage of means of transport, roads or equipment therein (art. 280, Part 2).

MOLDOVA:

- In this Table are included only sentenced prisoners. No data are available on the category of pre-trial detainees.
- **Points (e) and (f)** –From 21 to less than 30 years
- **Point (h) and (i)** –From 40 to less than 60 years
- **Points (k), and (l)** –70 years and over

NETHERLANDS:

- 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.
- **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 adult criminal law is 18 years (with a few exceptions in which youngsters can be trialled according to adult law).

POLAND:

- Figures are on 31st December 2009 instead of 1st September 2009.
- **Unknown** –427 persons under a special measure (“punished”). For these persons the age distribution is unknown.

PORTUGAL:

- Figures are on 31st December 2009 instead of 1st September 2009.
- **Points (j), (k), and (l)** –60 years and over

ROMANIA:

- **Points (e) and (f)** –From 21 to less than 30 years
- **Point (h) and (i)** –From 40 to less than 60 years
- **Points (j), (k), and (l)** –60 years and over

SLOVAK REPUBLIC:

- The distribution in this Table concerns only the population in the penal institutions. Data on persons held for administrative reasons (108 persons) and on persons held in facilities which do not depend on the Prison Administration (29 persons) are missing.

SPAIN (STATE ADMINISTRATION):

- **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
- **Unknown** –For 2,679 persons the age is unknown.
- **Age of criminal responsibility:** The age of “sanctioning responsibility” is 14. Only at 18 years a prison sentence can be imposed.

SPAIN (CATALONIA):

- **Point (d)** –From 18 to less than 22
- **Point (e)** –From 22 to less than 26 years
- **Point (f)** –From 26 to less than 31 years
- **Point (g)** –From 31 to less than 41 years
- **Point (h)** – From 41 to less than 51 years
- **Point (i)** –From 51 to less than 61 years
- **Points (j)** –From 61 to less than 71 years
- **Point (k)** – From 71 to less than 80 years
- **Point (l)** –80 years and over
- **Age of criminal responsibility:** The Criminal Code applies to persons aged 18 and over. Between 14 and 17 years the *Law on the Juveniles’ responsibility* is applied. Persons under 14 years are not tried under the criminal law system.

SWEDEN:

- Figures are on 1st October 2009 instead of 1st September 2009.
- 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 (j), (k) and (l)** –60 years and over

SWITZERLAND:

- Figures are on 2nd September instead of 1st September 2009.
- **Points (a), (b), and (c)** –Are included detainees less than 18 years.
- For no any other category data are not available.

UKRAINE:

- 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
- **Age of criminal responsibility:** Criminal liability arises from 16 years, in special cases from 14 years (art. 22 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine).

UK: ENGLAND AND WALES:

- Figures are on 30th June 2009 instead of 1st September 2009.

UK: NORTHERN IRELAND:

- Figures are on 27th June 2009 instead of 1st September 2009.

Table 2.1: Age structure of prison populations on 1st September 2009: minors and persons between 18 and 21 of age

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2009.2.1

Country	Total number of prisoners	Persons held in institutions for juvenile offenders (Table 1.2)			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
		Incl. (yes)/Excl. (no)	If yes, how many?	Of which aged 18 years and over				
Albania	4 482	Yes	389	329	60	329	1.3	7.3
Andorra	68	NAP	***		2	2	2.9	2.9
Armenia	3 989				105	850	2.6	21.3
Austria	8 423							
Azerbaijan	17 705*	Yes	49	10	39	NA	0.2	NA
Belgium	10 901	Yes	47	5	82	500	0.8	4.6
BH: BiH (state level)								
BH: Fed. BiH	1 619	Yes	13	9	15	71	0.9	4.4
BH: Republika Srpska	961	Yes		3	6	8	0.6	0.8
Bulgaria	8 363*	Yes	57	0	21	160	0.3	1.9
Croatia	4 891	Yes	116	66	64	123	1.3	2.5
Cyprus	670	NAP	***		3	27	0.4	4.0
Czech Republic	19 648*	Yes	225	NA	66	621	0.3	3.2
Denmark	3 721	No	***		20	426	0.5	11.4
Estonia	3 555	Yes	150	136	34	249	1.0	7.0
Finland	3 589	NAP	***		8	107	0.2	3.0
France	66307	Yes	198	1	5 460	11 548	8.2	17.4
Georgia	23 864							
Germany	73 263	Yes	7 909	6 837	1 072	4 489	1.5	6.1
Greece	11 547							
Hungary	16 459	Yes	927	216	187	1 368	1.1	8.3
Iceland	118	Yes	596		NA	NA	NA	NA
Ireland	3 919	Yes	95	0	95	344	2.4	8.8
Italy	63 981	No	***		0	1 636	0.0	2.6
Latvia	5 007*	Yes	157	24	92	416	1.8	8.3
Liechtenstein	7	No	***		0	0	0.0	0.0
Lithuania	6 911*	Yes	200	36	126	655	1.8	9.5
Luxembourg	679	No	***		4	27	0.6	4.0
Malta	494	Yes	29	3	17	31	3.4	6.3
Moldova	5 466*	Yes	50	15	35	426	0.6	7.8
Monaco	23	NAP	***		1	1	4.3	4.3
Montenegro	986							
Netherlands	11 629	No	***		0	906	0.0	7.8
Norway	3 285	NAP	***		13	207	0.4	6.3
Poland	84 003	No	***		699	4 998	0.8	5.9
Portugal	11 099	Yes	213	211	30	303	0.3	2.7
Romania	27 028	Yes	567	441	463	1 789	1.7	6.6
Russian Federation	819 200							
San Marino	2	No	***		0	0	0.0	0.0
Serbia	10 262	Yes	255	81	81	452	0.8	4.4
Slovak Republic	9 170	Yes	96	0	117	495	1.3	5.4
Slovenia	1 365	Yes	28	28	4	44	0.3	3.2
Spain (State Adm.)	67 986	No	***		NA	1 445	NA	2.1
Spain (Catalonia)	10 356	No	***		0	474	0.0	4.6
Sweden	5 486*	No	***		NA	171	NA	3.1
Switzerland	6 084	Yes	77	23	54	NA	0.9	NA
the FYRO Macedonia	2 461	Yes	66	50	21	82	0.9	3.3
Turkey	115 540	Yes	1 035	233	2 621	8 085	2.3	7.0
Ukraine	109 920*	Yes	1 523	579	809	3 847	0.7	3.5
UK: England & Wales	83 454	Yes	2 333	235	2 101	8 949	2.5	10.7
UK: Northern Ireland	1 456	No	***		17	130	1.2	8.9
UK: Scotland	8 113	Yes	1 042	873	169	873	2.1	10.8
Mean							1.3	5.9
Median							0.9	4.6
Minimum							0.0	0.0
Maximum							8.2	21.3

Notes – Table 2.1

For more detailed information on the 2009 data, see the notes to 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. The following countries provided the age breakdown for sentenced prisoners only: **Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Sweden, and Ukraine**. For these countries, the figure included in the first column of Table 2.1 (“Total number of prisoners”) corresponds to the number of sentenced prisoners only and the percentages included in the Table are calculated on the basis of that figure.

The calculation of the percentage of prisoners aged less than 18 was impossible for **Iceland, Spain (State Administration), and Sweden** because the raw data on this category of prisoners are missing (see notes to Table 2).

The calculation of the percentage of prisoners aged 18 to less than 21 was impossible for **Azerbaijan, Iceland and Switzerland** as no distribution was available for this group of age (see notes to Table 2).

ARMENIA:

Under the heading “Number of prisoners from 18 to less than 21 years old” prisoners aged less than 25 are included. This figure is the only available (see notes to Table 2).

CYPRUS:

Percentages for this Table were calculated on the basis of the total prison population *in prisons* (670), excluding persons held in police stations (213).

GERMANY:

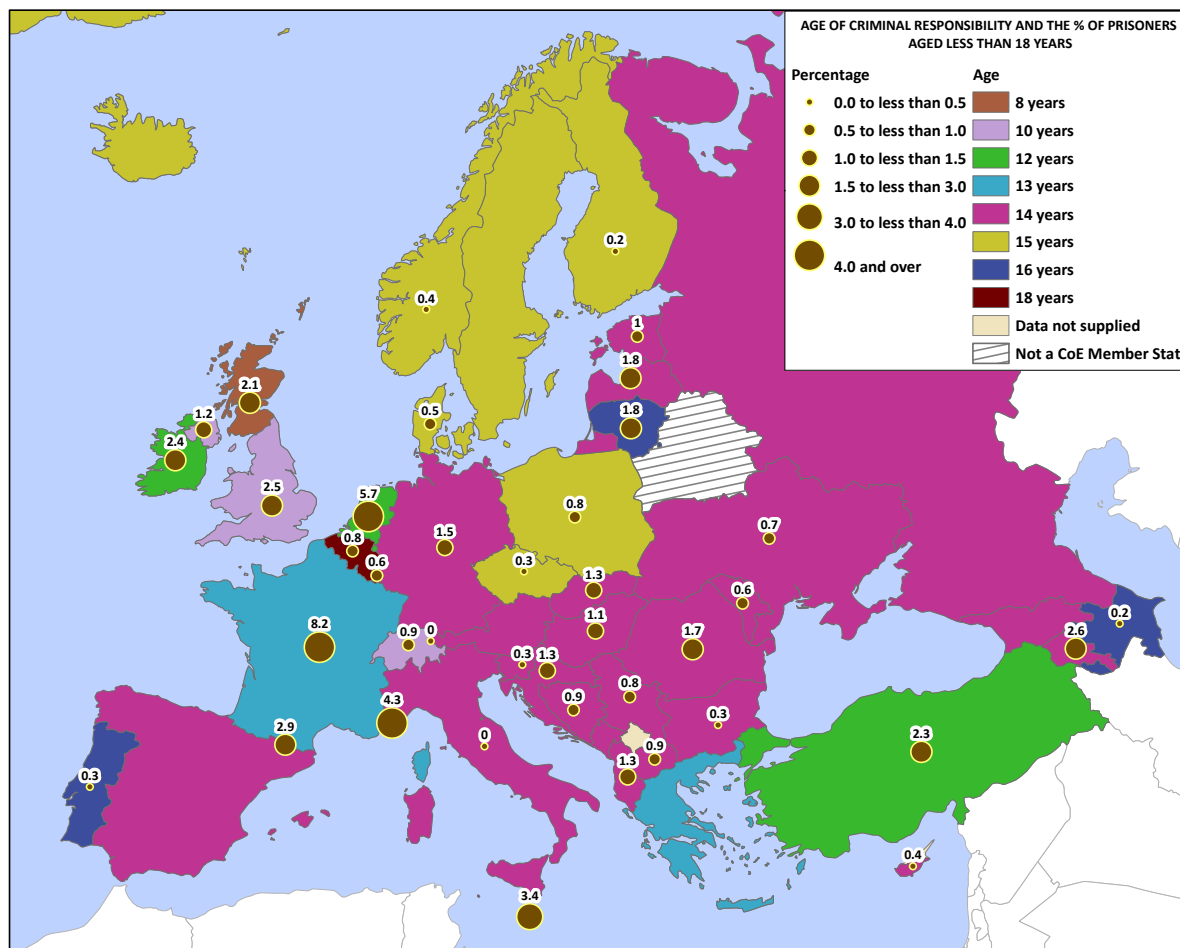
- The total number of prisoners under 18 years is **1,072**, of which 435 are pre-trial detainees, and 637 are sentenced prisoners. Consequentially, the percentage in this Table was calculated on the basis of the *whole* population in penal institutions.
- The total number of prisoners between 18 and less than 21 years is **4,489**, of which 1,130 are pre-trial detainees, and 3,359 are sentenced prisoners. Consequentially, the percentage in this table was calculated on the basis of the *whole* population in penal institutions.

NETHERLANDS:

- Figures presented in this Table concerns only the population held in penal institutions, without taking into account juvenile offenders, people in custodial clinics, and institutions for aliens.
- As the number of persons aged less than 18 years and between 18 and less than 21 years is known for the institutions for juvenile offenders, the percentage was recalculated at the level of the whole population held in *penal institutions* and *institutions for juvenile offenders* (12,814). The recalculated percentages are as follow:
 - Percentage of prisoners under 18 years old = 5.7%
 - Percentage of prisoners from 18 to less than 21 years old = 10.6%

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 2009.m.2



This map must be interpreted cautiously as the categories included in it are not always strictly comparable across countries. Thus, for the countries that did not provide the age breakdown for the whole prison population, calculations are based on the available data (e.g. only on sentenced prisoners). Moreover, some of the countries (e.g. Italy) included in the Map do not count persons held in institutions for juvenile offenders in their prison population. As a consequence, their percentage of prisoners aged less than 18 years is nil or close to zero. In most cases, the main reason for excluding juveniles from the calculation is that the special institutions for juvenile offenders are not managed by Prison Administrations. For more details, please see the notes to Tables 2 and 2.1.

The percentage of persons aged less than 18 (5.7%) for **the Netherlands** is based on an adjusted calculation, which includes the institutions for juvenile offenders. If persons held in institutions for juvenile offenders are excluded, the percentage is equal to 0 (see Table 2.1). In **France**, the total number of prisoners corresponds to the number of “écroués”. However, 4,526 persons (6.8%) of the total 66,307 “écroués” are not *de facto* held inside penal institutions.

Table 2.2: Median and Average ages of the prison population (including pre-trial detainees) on 1st September 2009

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2009.2.2

Country	Median	Average
Albania	NA	30
Andorra	25	25
Armenia	NA	NA
Austria		
Azerbaijan	37	NA
Belgium	35	33
BH: BiH (state level)		
BH: Fed. BiH	34.29	38.87
BH: Republika Srpska	36	NA
Bulgaria	36.33	34.94
Croatia	37.54	36
Cyprus	34	32
Czech Republic	36	NA
Denmark	32	30
Estonia	33.6	31.5
Finland	36	34
France	NA	31.6
Georgia		
Germany	35.4	33.4
Greece		
Hungary	35.25	NA
Iceland	NA	NA
Ireland	31	29
Italy	37	35
Latvia	44.5	34
Liechtenstein	45.4	41
Lithuania	33.5	NA
Luxembourg	37	33 (CPL) 39 (CPG)
Malta	NA	NA
Moldova	32.6	31
Monaco	39	24
Montenegro		
Netherlands	34.2	33
Norway	34.5	33
Poland	35.2	32.5
Portugal	36.8	NA
Romania	34	31
Russian Federation		
San Marino	NA	NA
Serbia	35	49
Slovak Republic	NA	NA
Slovenia	NA	NA
Spain (State Adm.)	36.4	36
Spain (Catalonia)	36.05	NA
Sweden	36	34
Switzerland	NA	NA
the FYRO Macedonia	32	34.5
Turkey	34	32
Ukraine	NA	NA
UK: England and Wales	33	30
UK: Northern Ireland	33.6	30.9
UK: Scotland	32	30
Mean	35.2	33.0
Median	35.1	32.8
Minimum	25.0	24
Maximum	45.4	49.0

Among countries presented in the Table 2.2, 16 do not include persons held in institutions for juveniles in the calculations of the mean and median ages: **Andorra, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, San Marino, Spain (St. level), Spain (Catalonia), Sweden, and UK: Northern Ireland.** Moreover, **Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, and Ukraine** calculated the median age only for the sentenced prisoners. Median and average values for **Cyprus** are based on prison population (without police stations). **Norway:** the median value refers to 1st September 2010 instead of 1st September 2009.

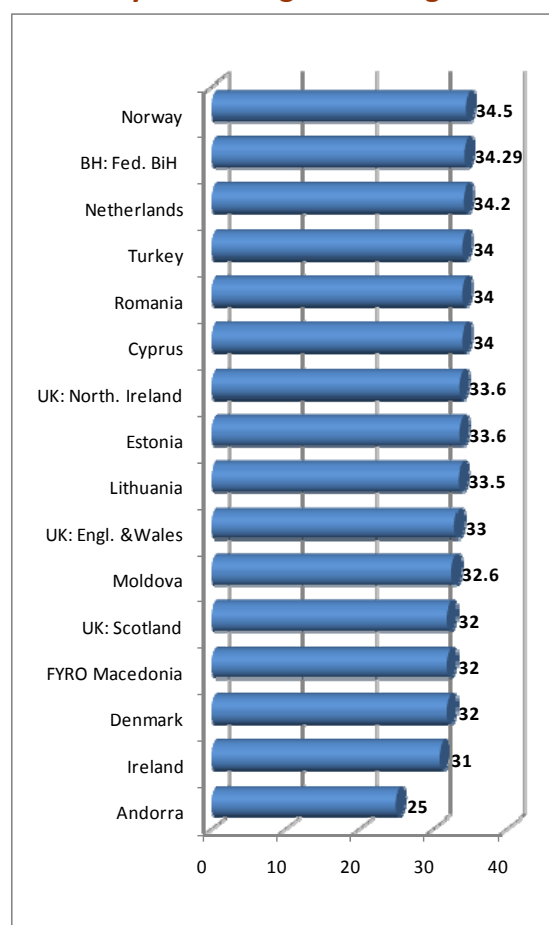
Figure 2.a: Countries with the youngest (less than 35 years) prison population classified by decreasing median age

Table 3.1: Structure of prison populations on 1st September 2009: female prisoners

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2009.3.1

Country	Total number of prisoners (including pre-trial detainees)	Number of female prisoners (including pre-trial detainees)	% of female prisoners in the total number of prisoners (including pre-trial detainees)	Number of foreign female prisoners (including pre-trial detainees)	% of foreign females in the total number of female prisoners (including pre-trial detainees)	Number of pre-trial female detainees	% of pre-trial female detainees in the total number of female prisoners
Albania	4 482	123	2.7	2	1.6	31	25.2
Andorra	68	13	19.1	11	84.6	6	46.2
Armenia	3 989	159	4.0	NA	NA	54	34.0
Azerbaijan	20 470	433	2.1	16	3.7	112	25.9
Belgium	10 901	440	4.0	129	29.3	163	37.0
BH: Fed. BiH	1 619	39	2.4	3	7.7	8	20.5
BH: Republika Srpska	961	20	2.1	2	10.0	3	15.0
Bulgaria	10 028	298	3.0	3	1.0	29	9.7
Croatia	4 891	225	4.6	16	7.1	60	26.7
Cyprus	670	39	5.8	28	71.8	13	33.3
Czech Republic	22 021	1 189	5.4	68	5.7	162	13.6
Denmark	3 721	178	4.8	52	29.2	82	46.1
Estonia	3 555	195	5.5	85	43.6	45	23.1
Finland	3 589	241	6.7	11	4.6	39	16.2
France	66307	2 321	3.5	521	22.4	723	31.2
Germany	73 263	3 918	5.3	761	19.4	606	15.5
Hungary	16 459	1 065	6.5	36	3.4	92	8.6
Iceland	11 833	598	5.1	267	44.6	237	39.6
Ireland	3 919	129	3.3	30	23.3	24	18.6
Italy	63 981	2 740	4.3	1 196	43.6	1 372	50.1
Latvia	6 999	415	5.9	8	1.9	135	32.5
Liechtenstein	7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Lithuania	8 295	353	4.3	2	0.6	35	9.9
Luxembourg	679	32	4.7	23	71.9	14	43.8
Malta	494	28	5.7	NA	NA	23	82.1
Moldova	6 769	418	6.2	5	1.2	129	30.9
Monaco	23	2	8.7	2	100.0	2	100.0
Netherlands	11 629	725	6.2	195	26.9	333	45.9
Norway	3 285	208	6.3	48	23.1	54	26.0
Poland	84 003	2 697	3.2	NA	NA	NA	NA
Portugal	11 099	613	5.5	196	32.0	177	28.9
Romania	27 028	1 268	4.7	11	0.9	139	11.0
San Marino	2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Serbia	10 262	324	3.2	14	4.3	105	32.4
Slovak Republic	9 170	474	5.2	5	1.1	74	15.6
Slovenia	1 365	64	4.7	7	10.9	15	23.4
Spain (State Adm.)	67 986	5 391	7.9	2 156	40.0	1 328	24.6
Spain (Catalonia)	10 356	722	7.0	275	38.1	170	23.5
Sweden	7 147	374	5.2	NA	NA	92	24.6
Switzerland	6 084	374	6.1	NA	NA	138	36.9
the FYRO Macedonia	2 461	63	2.6	4	6.3	9	14.3
Turkey	115 540	4 150	3.6	244	5.9	1 803	43.4
Ukraine	146 394	7 742	5.3	NA	NA	1 463	18.9
UK: England & Wales	83 454	4 296	5.1	838	19.5	554	12.9
UK: North. Ireland	1 456	52	3.6	10	19.2	24	46.2
UK: Scotland	8 113	438	5.4	22	5.0	110	25.1
Mean			4.9		21.6		28.6
Median			4.9		10.5		25.2
Minimum			0.0		0.0		0.0
Maximum			19.1		100.0		100.0

Notes – Table 3.1

CYPRUS:

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

CZECH REPUBLIC:

- Figures are on 31st December 2009 instead of 1st September 2009.

FINLAND:

- Figures are on 1st May 2009 instead of 1st September 2009.

GERMANY:

- Figures are on 31st March 2009 instead of 1st September 2009.
- Among the foreign female prisoners are included 274 foreign female pre-trial detainees.

LATVIA:

- Figures are on 1st October 2009 instead of 1st September 2009.

LITHUANIA:

- Figures are on 1st July 2009 instead of 1st September 2009.

LUXEMBOURG:

- The total number of female prisoners includes 3 juveniles as well. These persons are held in a special disciplinary section on the basis of a decision of a juvenile court judge. Female prisoners are held in a special section of the Penitentiary Centre of Luxembourg.

POLAND:

- Figures are on 31st December 2009 instead of 1st September 2009.

PORTUGAL:

- Figures are on 31st December 2009 instead of 1st September 2009.

SWEDEN:

- Figures are on 1st October 2009 instead of 1st September 2009.

SWITZERLAND:

- Figures are on 2nd September 2009 instead of 1st September 2009.

UK: ENGLAND AND WALES:

- Figures are on 30th June 2009 instead of 1st September 2009.
- Under the heading of the females in pre-trial detention are included foreign females as well.

Table 3.2: Structure of prison populations on 1st September 2009: foreign prisoners

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2009.3.2

Country	Total number of prisoners (including pre-trial detainees)	Number of foreign prisoners (including pre-trial detainees)	% of foreign prisoners in the total number of prisoners (including pre-trial detainees)	Number of foreign pre-trial detainees	% of foreign pre-trial detainees in the total number of foreign prisoners	Number of prisoners citizens of Member States of the European Union	% of the EU citizens in the total number of foreign prisoners	Number of foreign juveniles (aged under 18) detainees	% of foreign juveniles in the total number of foreign prisoners
Albania	4 482	45	1.0	32	71.1	15	33.3	1	2.2
Andorra	68	60	88.2	28	46.7	55	91.7	1	1.7
Armenia	3 989	103	2.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Azerbaijan	20 470	650	3.2	131	20.2	2	0.3	NA	NA
Belgium	10 901	4 450	40.8	1 707	38.4	3 255	73.1	47	1.1
BH: Fed. BiH	1 619	62	3.8	32	51.6	3	4.8	0	0.0
BH: Rep. Srpska	961	31	3.2	16	51.6	2	6.5	0	0.0
Bulgaria	10 028	223	2.2	45	20.2	NA	NA	0	0.0
Croatia	4 891	280	5.7	114	40.7	56	20.0	0	0.0
Cyprus	670	415	61.9	109	26.3	117	28.2	2	0.5
Czech Republic	22 021	1 559	7.1	537	34.4	741	47.5	5	0.3
Denmark	3 721	811	21.8	469	57.8	266	32.8	8	1.0
Estonia	3 555	1 385	39.0	369	26.6	33	2.4	5	0.4
Finland	3 589	356	9.9	137	38.5	174	48.9	0	0.0
France	66 307	12 007	18.1	NA	NA	2 775	23.1	NA	NA
Germany	73 263	19 347	26.4	5 046	26.1	5 691	29.4	NA	NA
Hungary	16 459	612	3.7	422	69.0	320	52.3	2	0.3
Iceland	118	69	58.5	25	36.2	NA	NA	6	8.7
Ireland	3 919	511	13.0	176	34.4	102	20.0	2	0.4
Italy	63 981	23 696	37.0	13 446	56.7	4 261	18.0	NAP	NAP
Latvia	6 999	80	1.1	29	36.3	NA	NA	1	1.3
Liechtenstein	7	5	71.4	2	40.0	4	80.0	0	0.0
Lithuania	8 295	89	1.1	24	27.0	29	32.6	0	0.0
Luxembourg	679	465	68.5	223	48.0	450	96.8	9	1.9
Malta	494	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Moldova	6 769	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Monaco	23	21	91.3	12	57.1	13	61.9	1	4.8
Netherlands	11 629	2 525	21.7	1 310	51.9	800	31.7	0	0.0
Norway	3 285	913	27.8	414	45.3	315	34.5	NA	NA
Poland	84 003	595	0.7	322	54.1	250	42.0	NA	NA
Portugal	11 099	2 263	20.4	771	34.1	420	18.6	11	0.5
Romania	27 028	198	0.7	26	13.1	60	30.3	0	0.0
San Marino	2	1	50.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0
Serbia	10 262	176	1.7	83	47.2	NA	NA	0	0.0
Slovak Republic	9 170	148	1.6	84	56.8	52	35.1	NA	NA
Slovenia	1 365	137	10.0	59	43.1	28	20.4	1	0.7
Spain (State Adm.)	67 986	22 760	33.5	7 126	31.3	4 183	18.4	NA	NA
Spain (Catalonia)	10 356	4 424	42.7	1 350	30.5	638	14.4	NA	NA
Sweden	7 147	1 572	22.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Switzerland	6 084	4 274	70.2	1 500	35.1	NA	NA	33	0.8
FYRO Macedonia	2 461	79	3.2	20	25.3	9	11.4	1	1.3
Turkey	115 540	1 856	1.6	1 118	60.2	NA	NA	18	1.0
Ukraine	146 394	2 463	1.7	177	7.2	NA	NA	NA	NA
UK: Engl. & Wales	83 454	11 350	13.6	1 711	15.1	2 987	26.3	180	1.6
UK: North. Ireland	1 456	106	7.3	4	3.8	67	63.2	0	0.0
UK: Scotland	8 113	314	3.9	147	46.8	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mean			23.1		40.4		36.8		1.0
Median			11.5		38.5		31.0		0.4
Minimum			0.7		3.8		0.3		0.0
Maximum			91.3		100.0		100.0		8.7

Notes – Table 3.2

CYPRUS:

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

CZECH REPUBLIC:

- Figures on the total number of foreign prisoners, of foreign pre-trial detainees, and of foreign juveniles are on 31st August 2009 instead of 1st September 2009.
- Figure on EU citizens is on 31st December 2009 instead of 1st September 2009.
- Number of foreign juvenile pre-trial detainees is 3; number of sentenced juveniles is 2.

FINLAND:

- Figures are on 1st May 2009 instead of 1st September 2009.

FRANCE:

Figures are on 1st October 2009 instead of 1st September 2009.

GERMANY:

- Figures are on 31st March 2009 instead of 1st September 2009.
- Data on foreign juveniles is available only for some of the 16 Bundesländer.

LATVIA:

- Figures are on 1st October 2009 instead of 1st September 2009.

LIECHTENSTEIN:

- Foreign prisoners are distributed as follow: 1 citizen of the USA, 1 citizen of the Czech Republic, 1 citizen of Romania, 1 citizen of Poland, 1 citizen of Austria.

LITHUANIA:

- Figures are on 1st July 2009 instead of 1st September 2009.
- Among EU citizens are counted those who may not necessarily have the citizenship of these countries, but arrived from the EU countries.

POLAND:

- Figures are on 31st December 2009 instead of 1st September 2009.

PORTUGAL:

- Figures are on 31st December 2009 instead of 1st September 2009.

SWEDEN:

- Figures are on 1st October 2009 instead of 1st September 2009.

SWITZERLAND:

- Figures are on 2nd September 2009 instead of 1st September 2009.

UK: ENGLAND AND WALES:

- Figures are on 30th June 2009 instead of 1st September 2009.

UK: SCOTLAND:

- 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 2009 (numbers)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2009.4

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)	Persons detained for fine conversion reasons (fine defaulters)	Persons detained because of the revocation, suspension or annulment of the conditional release or probation	Other cases	Total number of prisoners (including pre-trial detainees)
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)
Albania	1 507	NA	NA	2 975	NA	NA	NA	4 482
Andorra	29	0	1	39	0	0	0	68
Armenia	734	330		2 901			24	3 989
Austria				5 542				8 423
Azerbaijan	2 418	347	NA	17 705	NA	NA	NA	20 470
Belgium	2 517	NAP	651	6 534	1	NA	1 199	10 901
BH: Fed. BiH	209	5	33	1 372	30	0	0	1 619
BH: Rep. Srpska	183	4	0	749	10	0	15	961
Bulgaria	1 665	NA	NA	8 363	NAP	NA	0	10 028
Croatia		1 212		3 592	32	0	87	4 891
Cyprus	373	NAP	NA	510	NAP	NA	NAP	883
Czech Republic	NA	NA	NA	19 648	NA	NA	NAP	22 021
Denmark	1 181		245	2 295	0	NA	NAP	3 721
Estonia		836		2 719	NA	NA	NAP	3 555
Finland		575		3 014	90	NA	0	3 589
France	11 775	NAP	3 827	50 705	6	NA		66 307
Georgia								
Germany		11 385		61 387	4 197	NA	491	73 263
Greece								
Hungary	4 254	NAP	765	11 117	403	NA	323	16 459
Iceland	35	NA	NA	81	NA	NA	NA	118
Ireland	569	NA	NA	3 339	36	NA	11	3 919
Italy	14 887	NAP	15 651	31 562	NAP	NA	1 881	63 981
Latvia	419	249	682	5 007	28	NA	642	6 999
Liechtenstein	0	2	2	3	1	1	NAP	7
Lithuania	931	123	330	6 911	NA	NA	NAP	8 295
Luxembourg	220	NAP	43	385	2	7	1	679
Malta	316	NAP	NAP	178	9	4	165	494
Moldova	163	382	283	5 466	NA	NA	475	6 769
Monaco	12	0	2	9	0	0	0	23
Montenegro								
Netherlands		4 235	1 232	5 942	561	NAP	220	11 629
Norway	782	NA	NA	2 503	93	NA	0	3 285
Poland	9 460	434	NA	74 116	3 302	NA	NA	84 003
Portugal	1 556	NAP	585	8 708	NAP	NAP	250	11 099
Romania	2 481	1 465	NA	23 082	NA	NA	0	27 028
Russian Federation								
San Marino	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Serbia	319	1 845	381	7 757	NAP	0	0	10 262
Slovak Republic	1 622	NA	NA	7 411	NAP	NA	NA	9 170
Slovenia	285	55	42	948	NA	NA	35	1 365
Spain (State Adm.)		14 132		53 854	124	NA	NA	67 986
Spain (Catalonia)		2 185		8 171	108	42		10 356
Sweden		1 548		5 486	NA	NA	NA	7 147
Switzerland	2 404		596	3 084	NA	NA	NA	6 084
FYRO Macedonia	49	137	25	2 250	13			2 461
Turkey	40 111	NAP	19 641	55 684	NA	NA	NA	115 540
Ukraine	22 629	2 385	8 170	109 920	NAP	3 290	NAP	146 394
UK: Engl. & Wales	8 933	4 523	NA	68 375	113	NA	1 510	83 454
UK: North. Ireland		541	9	906	24	NA	0	1 456
UK: Scotland	1 101	488	NA	6 524	4	615	5 905	8 113

Notes – Table 4

BELGIUM:

- **Point (g)** –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.

BH: REPUBLIKA SRPSKA:

- **Point (f)** – Persons detained for fine conversion reasons (fine defaulters) are counted separately and not as part of the sentenced prisoners.

CROATIA:

- Figures are on 31st December 2009 instead of 1st September 2009;
- **Points (a), (b), and (c)** –It is not possible to keep these groups separate in the statistics;
- **Point (g)** – 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 373, of which **160** detainees are held in prisons and **213** are held in police stations.

CZECH REPUBLIC:

- Figures on sentenced prisoners are on 31st August 2009 instead of 1st September 2009.

DENMARK:

- **Point (a)** –Under this heading, **55** detainees held according to the *Aliens Act* are included as well;
- **Points (b), and (c)** –It is not possible to keep these groups separate in the statistics.

ESTONIA:

- **Points (a), (b), and (c)** –It is not possible to keep these groups separate in the statistics.

FINLAND:

- Figures are on 1st May 2009 instead of 1st September 2009;
- **Points (a), (b), and (c)** –It is not possible to keep these groups separate in the statistics.

FRANCE:

- Figures are on 1st October 2009 instead of 1st September 2009;
- 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 2009 instead of 1st September 2009;
- **Points (a), (b), and (c)** – It is not possible to keep these groups separate in the statistics;
- **Point (g)** – “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 (g)** – The category “Other cases” includes:
 - Detention arising from misdemeanor acts (127);
 - Imprisonment for administrative offences (15);
 - Forced medical treatment and temporary forced medical treatment (181).

IRELAND:

- **Point (g)** – 11 Immigration warrants.

ITALY:

- **Point (g)** – 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.

LATVIA:

- Figures are on 1st October 2009 instead of 1st September 2009;
- **Point (e)** – Are included information on the number of persons to whom fine and forced labour are replaced by the arrest.

LITHUANIA:

- Figures are on 1st July 2009 instead of 1st September 2009;
- **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.

LUXEMBOURG:

- **Point (g)** – Voluntary detained.

MALTA:

- **Point (g)** – 165 persons included under this heading are not counted among the total number of prisoners.

MOLDOVA:

- **Point (g)** – In this category are included prisoners; who are at the disposal of the prosecuting agencies and 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 (see general notes). The total number of prisoners does not refer to persons held in institutions for juvenile offenders, custodial clinics and institutions for aliens.
- **Points (a) and (b)** – It is not possible to keep these groups separate in the statistics.
- **Point (c)** – Are included persons who appealed. Prisoners sentenced but who have not appealed being still within the statutory limit to do so are counted under point (a).
- **Point (g)** –The category “Other cases” includes other and unknown cases.

NORWAY:

- **Point (a)** – Under this heading are counted untried detainees as well as those who have been sentenced by a lower court but who appealed to a higher court. 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 by a higher court. 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 (f)** – Those returned to prison for breach of conditions will, in many cases (all in 2009), be convicted for a new offence. Breach of conditions will be taken into account when passing sentence, but it is the new offence that will be registered.

POLAND:

- Data relate to 31st December 2009 instead of 1st September 2009.

PORTUGAL:

- Figures are on 31st December 2009 instead of 1st September 2009;
- **Point (g)** – 250 detainees are under “security measures” (mentally ill persons), of which 96 are placed in special psychiatric institutions or in penitentiary hospitals, and 154 in non-penitentiary hospitals.

SPAIN (STATE ADMINISTRATION):

- **Points (a), (b), and (c)** –It is not possible to keep these groups separate in the statistics.

SPAIN (CATALONIA):

- **Points (a), (b), and (c)** –It is not possible to keep these groups separate in the statistics.

SWEDEN:

- **Points (a), (b), and (c)** –It is not possible to keep these groups separate in the statistics;

SWITZERLAND:

- Figures are on 2nd September 2009 instead of 1st September 2009;
- **Points (b) and (c)** –It is not possible to keep these groups separate in the statistics;
- **Point (g)** –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)** – In the Turkish criminal justice system, a suspect or a detainee cannot be found guilty until final verdict. The jury system does not exist in the Turkish criminal justice system.

UKRAINE:

- **Point (a)** –Additional categories are included under this heading: 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.
- **Point (f)** – Persons detained for fine conversion reasons (fine defaulters) are counted separately and not as part of the sentenced prisoners.

UK: ENGLAND AND WALES:

- Figures are on 30th June 2009 instead of 1st September 2009;
- **Point (e)** – Persons under this heading (113 persons) are not included in the total number of prisoners.
- **Point (g)** –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;

Table 5: Legal status of detainees not serving a final sentence on 1st September 2009 (percentages and rates)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2009.5

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	33.6	47.3	33.6	47.3	33.6	47.3
Andorra	44.1	35.5	44.1	35.5	42.6	34.3
Armenia	27.3	33.6	26.7	32.9	18.4	22.7
Austria						
Azerbaijan	13.5	31.1	13.5	31.1	11.8	27.2
Belgium	40.1	40.6	29.1	29.5	23.1	23.4
BH: Fed. BiH	15.3	8.7	15.3	8.7	12.9	7.3
BH: Republika Srpska	21.0	14.1	19.5	13.0	19.0	12.8
Bulgaria	16.6	21.9	16.6	21.9	16.6	21.9
Croatia	24.8	27.3	24.8	27.3	24.8	(27.3)
Cyprus	42.2	46.8	42.2	46.8	42.2	46.8
Czech Republic	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Denmark	38.3	25.9	38.3	25.9	31.7	(21.4)
Estonia	23.5	62.4	23.5	62.4	23.5	(62.4)
Finland	16.0	10.8	16.0	10.8	16.0	(10.8)
France	23.5	24.3	23.5	24.3	17.8	18.3
Georgia						
Germany	16.2	14.5	15.5	13.9	15.5	(13.9)
Greece						
Hungary	32.5	53.3	30.5	50.0	25.8	42.4
Iceland	29.7	11.0	29.7	11.0	29.7	11.0
Ireland	14.8	13.0	14.5	12.8	14.5	12.8
Italy	50.7	54.0	47.7	50.9	23.3	24.8
Latvia	28.5	88.1	19.3	59.7	6.0	18.5
Liechtenstein	57.1	11.2	57.1	11.2	0.0	0.0
Lithuania	16.7	41.3	16.7	41.3	11.2	27.8
Luxembourg	38.9	53.5	38.7	53.3	32.4	44.6
Malta	97.4	116.3	64.0	76.4	64.0	76.4
Moldova	12.2	23.2	12.2	23.2	2.4	4.6
Monaco	60.9	45.2	60.9	45.2	52.2	38.7
Montenegro						
Netherlands	48.9	34.5	47.0	33.2	36.4	(25.7)
Norway	23.8	16.3	23.8	16.3	23.8	16.3
Poland	11.8	25.9	11.8	25.9	11.3	24.8
Portugal	21.5	22.5	19.3	20.1	14.0	14.6
Romania	14.6	18.4	14.6	18.4	9.2	11.5
Russian Federation						
San Marino	50.0	3.2	50.0	3.2	50.0	3.2
Serbia (Republic of)	24.8	34.7	24.8	34.7	3.1	4.3
Slovak Republic	17.7	30.0	17.7	30.0	17.7	30.0
Slovenia	30.5	20.5	28.0	18.8	20.9	14.0
Spain (State Adm.)	20.8	36.0	20.8	36.0	20.8	(36.0)
Spain (Catalonia)	21.1	29.2	21.1	29.2	21.1	(29.2)
Sweden	21.7	16.7	21.7	16.7	21.7	(16.7)
Switzerland	49.3	39.0	49.3	39.0	39.5	31.2
the FYRO Macedonia	8.6	10.3	8.6	10.3	2.0	2.4
Turkey	51.7	83.5	51.7	83.5	34.7	56.1
Ukraine	22.7	72.2	22.7	72.2	15.5	49.2
UK: England and Wales	17.9	27.3	16.1	24.6	10.7	16.3
UK: Northern Ireland	37.8	30.7	37.8	30.7	37.2	(30.2)
UK: Scotland	92.4	144.3	19.6	30.6	13.6	21.2
Mean	31.6	36.7	28.4	32.0	22.5	25.2
Median	24.8	30.0	23.5	29.5	20.8	22.7
Minimum	8.6	3.2	8.6	3.2	0.0	0.0
Maximum	97.4	144.3	64.0	83.5	64.0	76.4

Notes – Table 5

See notes to 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 (g) (“Other cases”) from Table 4 is included, while
 - in the second one (2.a and 2.b), that category is excluded.

The second type of calculation has been introduced on the basis of additional information provided by the national correspondents, which can be found in the notes to Table 4. Indeed, it seems that a significant part of the persons included under the heading “Other cases” cannot be assimilated to persons waiting for a final sentence to be imposed (e.g. this category includes persons held for security reasons, persons held for civil reasons, etc.). Nevertheless, in order to ensure the comparability of the data with previous years’ reports, we have kept also the first type of calculation.

Table 6: Breakdown of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) on 1st September 2009, by main offence (numbers)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2009.6

Country	Homicide (including attempts)	Assault and Battery	Rape	Other types of sexual offences	Robbery	Other types of theft	Economic and financial offences	Drug offences	Terrorism	Organised crime	Other	Total
Albania	1 139	NA	86	NA	594	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1 156	2 975
Andorra	0	0	2	0	3	16	6	12	0	0	0	39
Armenia	840		42		1 279		46	347	131		216	2 901
Austria												5 542
Azerbaijan	2 426	849	271	NA	1 057	2 447	261	4 837	NA	NA	5 557	17 705
Belgium	756	1 910	796	832	2 656	2 932	NA	2 371	NA	NA	4 648	6 534
BH: BiH (state level)												
BH: Fed. BiH	309	76	50	42	338	177	43	177	15	23	122	1 372
BH: Republika Srpska	192	18	25	13	239	26	8	75	0	19	25	749
Bulgaria	1 123	206	458	179	1 648	4 387	513	605	79	86	NA	8 363
Croatia	454	108	245	48	383	586	51	765	0	NAP	952	3 592
Cyprus	49	14	22	5	20	122	0	95	0	0	183	510
Czech Republic	238	1 285	219	9	1 743	8 783	2 032	1 434	0	7	11 019	19 648
Denmark	180	540	53	68	289	318	NA	534	NA	NA	313	2 295
Estonia	578	199	106	NAP	432	524	9	483	0	0	388	2 719
Finland	591	597	99		195	338	109	413	0	NA	582	3 014
France	3 470	12 437	7 839		5 158	3 951	4 050	7 342	NA	NA	6 458	50 705
Georgia												
Germany	4 441	7 479	4 322	121	7 596	12 706	8 618	9 281	NA	NA	6 823	61 387
Greece												
Hungary	1 181	796	243	NA	2 286	3 034	NA	291	4	NA	3 282	11 117
Iceland	18		14		7		6	45				81
Ireland	339	481	147	151	91	913	0	727	32	0	458	3 339
Italy	5 559	72	1 834	663	4 238	1 834	122	11 632	68	182	5 358	31 562
Latvia	610	413	245	89	1 572	1 138	58	704	0	7	171	5 007
Liechtenstein	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3
Lithuania	1 804	396	400	NA	1 265	1 791	55	578	0	14	1 061	6 911
Luxembourg	52	19	27	4	52	50	12	149			20	385
Malta	24	2	11	NAP	81	2	NAP	95	NAP	NAP	75	178
Moldova	1 267	512	384		461	1 792	36	255	0	46	713	5 466
Monaco	1	0	1	0	0	2	3	1	0	0	2	9
Montenegro												

Country	Homicide (including attempts)	Assault and Battery	Rape	Other types of sexual offences	Robbery	Other types of theft	Economic and financial offences	Drug offences	Terrorism	Organised crime	Other	Total
Netherlands	778	217	171		769	698	234	1 058	0	28	1 989	5 942
Norway	163	247	140	135	135	216	142	750	1	NAP	481	2 503
Poland	4 931	NA	2 030	999	11 858	16 963	644	NA	NA	450	36 241	74 116
Portugal	1 219	136	234	250	1 350	1 231	NA	2 026			2 512	8 708
Romania	5 703	464	1 502	81	4 588	6 796	718	967	3	34	2 226	23 082
Russian Federation												
San Marino	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		0	0	0	1
Serbia	891	572	259	175	1 124	2 012	264	1 247	26	64	1 123	7 757
Slovak Republic	497	78	138	128	1 132	1 494	NA	464	0	1	NA	7 411
Slovenia	108	37	42	93	181	137	43	85	0	57	165	948
Spain (State Adm.)	2 620	2 505	2 051	841	16 675	1 441	1 516	14 171	441	982	10 611	53 854
Spain (Catalonia)	536	381	370	150	1 558	1 516	216	2 111	0	0	1 333	8 171
Sweden	557	709	274	183	530	372	230	1 640	NA	NA	991	5 486
Switzerland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3 084
the FYRO Macedonia	214	55	37	111	92	926	46	304	55	74	336	2 250
Turkey	9 221	1 258	222	1 516	6 986	8 098		7 220	2 784	528	17 851	55 684
Ukraine	18 992	10 742	2 615	NA	13 883	25 000	NA	19 117	NAP	NAP	NA	109 920
UK: England and Wales	7 299	12 647	4 535	3 437	9 049	11 266	1 875	10 696	NA	NA	7 571	68 375
UK: Northern Ireland	166	191	36	99	107	72	28	82	NA	NA	125	906
UK: Scotland	1 011	866	176	194	421	670	NA	896	1	NA	2 288	6 524

Notes – Table 6

ALBANIA:

- The only categories for which statistics are available are: “Homicides”, “Rape” and “Robbery”. All other offences have been included under the heading “Other cases”, as the distribution is not available in national reports.

ARMENIA:

- Categories of *Homicide* and *Assault and battery* cannot be separated in these statistics;
- Categories of *Rape* and *Other types of sexual offences* cannot be separated in these statistics;
- Categories of *Robbery* and *Other types of theft* cannot be separated in these statistics.

AUSTRIA:

- Only the total number of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) has been provided for this year’s report.

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.
- “Other cases”: For 6 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.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (REPUBLIKA SRPSKA):

- The *main offence rule* is not well-defined. Therefore, prisoners sentenced for more than one offence can be counted several times.

BULGARIA:

- The *main offence rule* is not well-defined. Therefore, prisoners sentenced for more than one offence can be counted several times.

CROATIA:

- *Organized criminal acts* are aggravating circumstances in determining the sentence and not a special type of crime.

CZECH REPUBLIC:

- Figures are on 31st August 2009 instead of 1st September 2009;
- The *main offence rule* is not well-defined. Therefore, prisoners sentenced for more than one offence can be counted several times. The distribution by main offence rule may be found at the Ministry of Justice, but is not available at Prison Administration.

DENMARK:

- The category of *Homicide* may include the particularly grievous assault.

FINLAND:

- Figures are on 1st May 2009 instead of 1st September 2009;
- Categories of *Rape* and *Other types of sexual offences* cannot be separated in these statistics: are included all types of sexual offences;
- Main offence of fine defaulters (90 persons) is not available.

FRANCE:

- Figures are on 1st October 2009 instead of 1st September 2009;
- Categories of *Rape* and *Other types of sexual offences* cannot be separated in these statistics: are included all types of sexual offences;
- Under the heading *Economic and financial offences* are included: fraud, breach of faith, handling stolen goods, forgery and use of forged documents.

GERMANY:

- Figures are on 31st March 2009 instead of 1st September 2009.

IRELAND:

- Under the heading *Other cases* are included criminal damage, public order, road traffic offences, firearms/offensive weapons, damage to property, attempted burglary and miscellaneous.

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 2009 instead of 1st September 2009.

LIECHTENSTEIN:

- Under the heading *Other cases* is included the fine defaulter.

LITHUANIA:

- Figures are on 1st July 2009 instead of 1st September 2009;
- 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.

MOLDOVA:

- Categories of *Rape* and *Other types of sexual offences* cannot be separated in these statistics: are included all types of sexual offences.

MONACO:

- One person was sentenced for theft and drug offence.

NETHERLANDS:

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

NORWAY:

- *Organized Crime* is not itself classified as offence, but is aggravating element that may result in longer sentences. It is not possible to quantify these categories of offences.

POLAND:

- Figures are on 31st December 2009 instead of 1st September 2009.

PORTUGAL:

- Figures are on 31st December 2009 instead of 1st September 2009;
- Under the distribution of the sentenced prisoners are not included 250 mentally-ill offenders, which are counted separately.

SPAIN (STATE ADMINISTRATION):

- Under the heading *Other types of sexual offences* are included abuse, harassment, exhibition;
- Under the heading *Other types of theft* are included, among others, thefts for own use of the vehicles;
- Under the heading *Economic and financial crimes* are included other socioeconomic crimes and crimes against public finance;
- Under the heading *Drug offences* are included crimes against public health;
- Under the heading *Organised crime* are included offences related to the prostitution, offences related to the right of workers and the weapons trafficking;
- Under the heading *Other cases*, among others, are included 842 persons sentenced for the crimes against traffic safety.

SWEDEN:

- Figures are on 1st October 2009 instead of 1st September 2009.

SWITZERLAND:

- Figures are on 2nd September 2009 instead of 1st September 2009;
- The total number of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) has been taken from point (d) of Table 4.

UKRAINE:

- The *main offence rule* is not well-defined. Therefore, prisoners sentenced for more than one offence can be counted several times.
- 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 2009 instead of 1st September 2009;
- Under the headings *Terrorism* and *Organised Crime* offences there is no information provided. These prisoners are recorded in other cells of the table depending on the type of offence;
- The numbers recorded under *Economic and financial offences* are taken from the "Fraud and Forgery" category as used in England and Wales. As this category did not feature in 2008 there is a substantial fall in the number in the *other cases* category where it was previously recorded.

UK: SCOTLAND:

- In the category of *Rape* are also included prisoners sentenced for attempted rape;
- The type of offence is not always known for the prisoners recalled from custody.

Table 7: Breakdown of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) on 1st September 2009, by main offence (percentages)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2009.7

Country	Homicide (including attempts)	Assault and Battery	Rape	Other types of sexual offences	Robbery	Other types of theft	Economic and financial offences	Drug offences	Terrorism	Organised crime	Other
Albania	38.3	NA	2.9	NA	20.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	38.9
Andorra	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.0	7.7	41.0	15.4	30.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Armenia	29.0		1.4		44.1		1.6	12.0	4.5		7.4
Austria											
Azerbaijan	13.7	4.8	1.5	NA	6.0	13.8	1.5	27.3	NA	NA	31.4
Belgium	(11.6)	(29.2)	(12.2)	(12.7)	(40.6)	(44.9)	NA	(36.3)	NA	NA	(71.1)
BH: BiH (st. level)											
BH: Fed. BiH	22.5	5.5	3.6	3.1	24.6	12.9	3.1	12.9	1.1	1.7	8.9
BH: Rep. Srpska	(25.6)	(2.4)	(3.3)	(1.7)	(31.9)	(3.5)	(1.1)	(10.0)	(0.0)	(2.5)	(3.3)
Bulgaria	(13.4)	(2.5)	(5.5)	(2.1)	(19.7)	(52.5)	(6.1)	(7.2)	(0.9)	(1.0)	NA
Croatia	12.6	3.0	6.8	1.3	10.7	16.3	1.4	21.3	0.0	NAP	26.5
Cyprus	9.6	2.7	4.3	1.0	3.9	23.9	0.0	18.6	0.0	0.0	35.9
Czech Republic	(1.2)	(6.5)	(1.1)	(0.0)	(8.9)	(44.7)	(10.3)	(7.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(56.1)
Denmark	7.8	23.5	2.3	3.0	12.6	13.9	NA	23.3	NA	NA	13.6
Estonia	21.3	7.3	3.9	NAP	15.9	19.3	0.3	17.8	0.0	0.0	14.3
Finland	19.6	19.8	3.3		6.5	11.2	3.6	13.7	0.0	NA	19.3
France	6.8	24.5	15.5		10.2	7.8	8.0	14.5	NA	NA	12.7
Georgia											
Germany	7.2	12.2	7.0	0.2	12.4	20.7	14.0	15.1	NA	NA	11.1
Greece											
Hungary	10.6	7.2	2.2	NA	20.6	27.3	NA	2.6	0.0	NA	29.5
Iceland	(22.2)		(17.3)		(8.6)		(7.4)	(55.6)			
Ireland	10.2	14.4	4.4	4.5	2.7	27.3	0.0	21.8	1.0	0.0	13.7
Italy	17.6	0.2	5.8	2.1	13.4	5.8	0.4	36.9	0.2	0.6	17.0
Latvia	12.2	8.2	4.9	1.8	31.4	22.7	1.2	14.1	0.0	0.1	3.4
Liechtenstein	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3
Lithuania	(26.1)	(5.7)	(5.8)	NA	(18.3)	(25.9)	(0.8)	(8.4)	(0.0)	(0.2)	(15.4)
Luxembourg	13.5	4.9	7.0	1.0	13.5	13.0	3.1	38.7			5.2
Malta	(13.5)	(1.1)	(6.2)	NAP	(45.5)	(1.1)	NAP	(53.4)	NAP	NAP	(42.1)
Moldova	23.2	9.4	7.0		8.4	32.8	0.7	4.7	0.0	0.8	13.0
Monaco	(11.1)	(0.0)	(11.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(22.2)	(33.3)	(11.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(22.2)
Montenegro											
Netherlands	13.1	3.7	2.9		12.9	11.7	3.9	17.8	0.0	0.5	33.5
Norway	6.5	9.9	5.6	5.4	5.4	8.6	5.7	30.0	0.0	NAP	19.2
Poland	6.7	NA	2.7	1.3	16.0	22.9	0.9	NA	NA	0.6	48.9
Portugal	14.0	1.6	2.7	2.9	15.5	14.1	NA	23.3			28.8
Romania	24.7	2.0	6.5	0.4	19.9	29.4	3.1	4.2	0.0	0.1	9.6
Russian Fed.											
San Marino	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0		0.0	0.0	0.0
Serbia	11.5	7.4	3.3	2.3	14.5	25.9	3.4	16.1	0.3	0.8	14.5
Slovak Republic	(6.7)	(1.1)	(1.9)	(1.7)	(15.3)	(20.2)	NA	(6.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	NA
Slovenia	11.4	3.9	4.4	9.8	19.1	14.5	4.5	9.0	0.0	6.0	17.4
Spain (State Adm.)	4.9	4.7	3.8	1.6	31.0	2.7	2.8	26.3	0.8	1.8	19.7
Spain (Catalonia)	6.6	4.7	4.5	1.8	19.1	18.6	2.6	25.8	0.0	0.0	16.3
Sweden	10.2	12.9	5.0	3.3	9.7	6.8	4.2	29.9	NA	NA	18.1
Switzerland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
FYRO Macedonia	9.5	2.4	1.6	4.9	4.1	41.2	2.0	13.5	2.4	3.3	14.9
Turkey	16.6	2.3	0.4	2.7	12.5	14.5		13.0	5.0	0.9	32.1
Ukraine	(17.3)	(9.8)	(2.4)	NA	(12.6)	(22.7)	NA	(17.4)	NAP	NAP	NA
UK: Engl. & Wales	10.7	18.5	6.6	5.0	13.2	16.5	2.7	15.6	NA	NA	11.1
UK: North. Ireland	18.3	21.1	4.0	10.9	11.8	7.9	3.1	9.1	NA	NA	13.8
UK: Scotland	15.5	13.3	2.7	3.0	6.5	10.3	NA	13.7	0.0	NA	35.1
Mean	13.1	7.7	4.6	3.9	14.4	19.7	4.5	18.7	0.5	0.8	21.4
Median	11.9	4.9	4.1	2.1	12.8	17.5	3.0	15.4	0.0	0.2	17.0
Minimum	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maximum	38.3	29.2	17.3	33.3	45.5	52.5	33.3	55.6	5.0	6.0	71.1

Table 8: Breakdown of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) on 1st September 2009, 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

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2009.8

Country	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)
Albania	NAP	287			255	655	(1 061)	(343)	248	126	NAP
Andorra	5	8	5	2	7	5	6	1	0	0	NAP
Armenia	NAP	62			359	818	1 181	387		94	NAP
Austria											
Azerbaijan	(2 356)					(8 510)	(4 798)	(1 802)	NAP	239	NAP
Belgium	0	3	15	244	1 085	1 721	2 058	698	474	236	NAP
BH: Fed. BiH	14	53	125	169	370	197	223	187	34	NA	NAP
BH: Republika Srpska	5	20	45	59	177	143	155	153	17	0	NAP
Bulgaria	3	286	752	1 401	2 646	1 131	984	979	32	149	NAP
Croatia	117	83	130	393	1 073	729	638	345	84	NAP	NAP
Cyprus	10	29	45	54	123	72	75	74	11	17	NAP
Czech Republic	64	373	2 155	4 782	6 475	1 895	2 328	(1 034)	(218)	38	NAP
Denmark	35	162	223	335	721	268	295	185	3	20	NAP
Estonia	0	43	141	153	701	694	628	296	29	36	NAP
Finland	85	296	295	443	1 090	337	267	19	0	152	NAP
France	8 925			8 659	14 341	5 402	4 796	6 391	1 666	519	NAP
Georgia											
Germany	980	5 314	7 733	(12 042)	(12 007)	(15 402)	(5 012)	(888)	NAP	2 009	NAP
Greece											
Hungary	31	59	256	1 504	4 080	2 019	2 112	803	20	233	NAP
Iceland			26				24				NAP
Ireland	18	28	84	318	835	741	772	247	20	276	NAP
Italy	82	139	548	2 348	8 134	7 460	6 174	3 560	1 679	1 438	NAP
Latvia	3	21	28	228	1 217	1 048	1 796	614	6	46	NAP
Liechtenstein	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	NAP
Lithuania	22	99	134	384	2 237	1 585	1 634	1 142	21	106	NAP
Luxembourg	1	0	5	19	107	64	81	63	32	13	NAP

Country	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)
Malta	73	46	88	75	160	46	36	57	26	8	NAP
Moldova	NAP	NAP	NAP	72	475	1 148	1 686	1 615	384	86	NAP
Monaco	0	3	1	1	1	1	0	2	0	0	NAP
Montenegro											
Netherlands	764	638	481	843	1 402	516	631	375	25	24	NAP
Norway	98	378	231	330	613	303	250	187	20	NAP	NAP
Poland	NAP	681	5 002	14 923	30 997	8 652	5 826	2 973	1 515	245	NAP
Portugal	4	80	185	397	1 243	1 496	3 241	1 423	284	NAP	NAP
Romania	181	18	110	487	4 159	5 763	6 623	4 756	847	138	NAP
Russian Federation											
San Marino	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	NAP
Serbia	247	1 385	1 558	1 372	1 385	769	613	364	64	0	NAP
Slovak Republic	50	154	619	1 345	2 312	849	1 465	507	78	32	NAP
Slovenia	0	4	39	79	317	206	186	100	17	0	NAP
Spain (State Adm.)	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	991	NAP	NAP
Spain (Catalonia)	55	41	138	235	1 296	2 002	2 601	1 475	328	NAP	NAP
Sweden	12	358	296	626	1 914	911	429			156	NAP
Switzerland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP
FYRO Macedonia	3	12	96	324	710	456	412	210	NA	27	NAP
Turkey	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP
Ukraine	NAP	NAP	NAP	867	18 201	35 901	40 836	12 263	288	1 564	NAP
UK: England and Wales	319	1 466	3 330	2 465	19 963	13 178	11 439	3 399	296	12 521	NAP
UK: Northern Ireland	30	8	53	62	150	124	177	121	6	175	NAP
UK: Scotland	9	112	371	857	1 646	986	954	209	2	762	NAP

General remarks:

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 excluded from the distribution, and counted separately (see notes to Table 8).

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

Notes – Table 8

ALBANIA:

- **Point (G)** – From 5 to less than 15 years (instead of *5 years to less than 10 years*);
- **Point (H)** – From 15 to less than 20 years (instead of *10 years to less than 20 years*).

AZERBAIJAN:

- **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)** – 12 years to less than 15 years (instead of *10 years to less than 20 years*).

CZECH REPUBLIC:

- Figures are on 31st December 2009 instead of 1st September 2009;
- **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:

- **Other (not presented in the Table)** – “*Preventive detention*”: sentence not limited in time and given to persons who are mentally disturbed – 32 prisoners. Prisoners convicted according to *Criminal Law of Greenland* (special measures against mentally ill people and *particularly dangerous* people) – 16 prisoners. 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.

FINLAND:

- Data relate to 1st May 2009 instead of 1st September 2009;
- **Other (not presented in the Table)** – 30 prisoners whose sentences were not yet counted (the administrative process is in process) or prisoners who run away.

FRANCE:

- Data relate to 1st October 2009 instead of 1st September 2009;
- **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. Nevertheless, 6 judicial restraints are not included in the distribution.

GERMANY:

- Data relate to 31st March 2009 instead of 1st September 2009;
- **Point (D)** – 6 moths 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*).

LATVIA:

- Figures are on 1st October 2009 instead of 1st September 2009;
- **Point (K)** – In Latvia the death penalty is not applicable for the crimes committed in a peace time. The Criminal Law of Latvia provides the possibility of application of the death sentence for the crimes perpetrated in wartime.

LITHUANIA:

- Figures are on 1st July 2009 instead of 1st September 2009;
- 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. Therefore, the distribution by length is as well influenced by this particularity.

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:

- **Other (not presented in the Table)** – 243 prisoners held in different penitentiary institutions. The information about the length of the sentence is not available.

POLAND:

- Figures are on 31st December 2009 instead of 1st September 2009;
- **Other (not presented in the Table)** – In this category are included 3,302 persons serving “substitutive” imprisonment lengths of less than 12 months.

PORTUGAL:

- Figures are on 31st December 2009 instead of 1st September 2009;
- **Other (not presented in the Table)** – 560 prisoners held in different penitentiary institutions. 46 prisoners sentenced to the indeterminate length, 309 with non-consecutive days of imprisonment, and 250 detainees are under “security measures” (mentally ill persons), of which 96 are placed in special psychiatric institutions or in penitentiary hospitals, and 154 in non-penitentiary hospitals.

SLOVENIA:

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

SWEDEN: Figures are on 1st October 2009 instead of 1st September 2009

UKRAINE:

- **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: ENGLAND AND WALES:

- Figures are on 30th June 2009 instead of 1st September 2009;
- Fine defaulters are not included in the distribution.

UK: SCOTLAND:

- **Other (not presented in the Table)** – 615 prisoners recalled from supervision/conditional release.

Table 9: Breakdown of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) on 1st September 2009, 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

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2009.9

Country	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
Albania	NAP	9.6			8.6	22.0	35.7	11.5	8.3	4.2	NAP
Andorra	12.8	20.5	12.8	5.1	17.9	12.8	15.4	2.6	0.0	0.0	NAP
Armenia	NAP	2.1			12.4	28.2	40.7	13.3	NAP	3.2	NAP
Azerbaijan	13.3					48.1	27.1	10.2	NAP	1.3	NAP
Belgium	0.0	0.0	0.2	3.7	16.6	26.3	31.5	10.7	7.3	3.6	NAP
BH: Fed. BiH	1.0	3.9	9.1	12.3	27.0	14.4	16.3	13.6	2.5	NA	NAP
BH: Republika Srpska	0.7	2.7	6.0	7.9	23.6	19.1	20.7	20.4	2.3	0.0	NAP
Bulgaria	0.0	3.4	9.0	16.8	31.6	13.5	11.8	11.7	0.4	1.8	NAP
Croatia	3.3	2.3	3.6	10.9	29.9	20.3	17.8	9.6	2.3	NAP	NAP
Cyprus	2.0	5.7	8.8	10.6	24.1	14.1	14.7	14.5	2.2	3.3	NAP
Czech Republic	0.3	1.9	11.0	24.3	33.0	9.6	11.8	5.3	1.1	0.2	NAP
Denmark	1.5	7.1	9.7	14.6	31.4	11.7	12.9	8.1	0.1	0.9	NAP
Estonia	0.0	1.6	5.2	5.6	25.8	25.5	23.1	10.9	1.1	1.3	NAP
Finland	2.8	9.8	9.8	14.7	36.2	11.2	8.9	0.6	0.0	5.0	NAP
France	17.6			17.1	28.3	10.7	9.5	12.6	3.3	1.0	NAP
Germany	1.6	8.7	12.6	19.6	19.6	25.1	8.2	1.4	NAP	3.3	NAP
Hungary	0.3	0.5	2.3	13.5	36.7	18.2	19.0	7.2	0.2	2.1	NAP
Iceland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP
Ireland	0.5	0.8	2.5	9.5	25.0	22.2	23.1	7.4	0.6	8.3	NAP
Italy	0.3	0.4	1.7	7.4	25.8	23.6	19.6	11.3	5.3	4.6	NAP
Latvia	0.1	0.4	0.6	4.6	24.3	20.9	35.9	12.3	0.1	0.9	NAP
Liechtenstein	0.0	33.3	33.3	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NAP
Lithuania	0.3	1.4	1.9	5.6	32.4	22.9	23.6	16.5	0.3	1.5	NAP
Luxembourg	0.3	0.0	1.3	4.9	27.8	16.6	21.0	16.4	8.3	3.4	NAP
Malta	41.0	25.8	49.4	42.1	89.9	25.8	20.2	32.0	14.6	4.5	NAP
Moldova	NAP	NAP	NAP	1.3	8.7	21.0	30.8	29.5	7.0	1.6	NAP
Monaco	0.0	33.3	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	0.0	22.2	0.0	0.0	NAP
Netherlands	12.9	10.7	8.1	14.2	23.6	8.7	10.6	6.3	0.4	0.4	NAP
Norway	3.9	15.1	9.2	13.2	24.5	12.1	10.0	7.5	0.8	NAP	NAP
Poland	NAP	0.9	6.7	20.1	41.8	11.7	7.9	4.0	2.0	0.3	NAP
Portugal	0.0	0.9	2.1	4.6	14.3	17.2	37.2	16.3	3.3	NAP	NAP
Romania	0.8	0.1	0.5	2.1	18.0	25.0	28.7	20.6	3.7	0.6	NAP
San Marino	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NAP
Serbia (Republic of)	3.2	17.9	20.1	17.7	17.9	9.9	7.9	4.7	0.8	0.0	NAP
Slovak Republic	0.7	2.1	8.4	18.1	31.2	11.5	19.8	6.8	1.1	0.4	NAP
Slovenia	0.0	0.4	4.1	8.3	33.4	21.7	19.6	10.5	1.8	0.0	NAP
Spain (State Adm.)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.8	NAP	NAP
Spain (Catalonia)	0.7	0.5	1.7	2.9	15.9	24.5	31.8	18.1	4.0	NAP	NAP
Sweden	0.2	6.5	5.4	11.4	34.9	16.6	7.8			2.8	NAP
Switzerland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP
the FYRO Macedonia	0.1	0.5	4.3	14.4	31.6	20.3	18.3	9.3	NA	1.2	NAP
Turkey	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP
Ukraine	NAP	NAP	NAP	0.8	16.6	32.7	37.2	11.2	0.3	1.4	NAP
UK: England and Wales	0.5	2.1	4.9	3.6	29.2	19.3	16.7	5.0	0.4	18.3	NAP
UK: Northern Ireland	3.3	0.9	5.8	6.8	16.6	13.7	19.5	13.4	0.7	19.3	NAP
UK: Scotland	0.1	1.7	5.7	13.1	25.2	15.1	14.6	3.2	0.0	11.7	NAP
Mean	3.4	6.2	8.0	10.6	28.2	18.0	18.7	10.9	2.3	3.0	
Median	0.5	2.1	5.8	10.6	25.8	17.7	18.7	10.7	1.1	1.4	
Minimum	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Maximum	41.0	33.3	49.4	42.1	100.0	48.1	40.7	32.0	14.6	19.3	

Table 10: Breakdown of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) on 1st September 2009, by length of sentence (cumulative percentages)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2009.10

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 [Table 9]
Albania	9.6	86.1	77.5	55.5	19.9	95.8	4.2
Andorra	51.3	48.7	30.8	17.9	2.6	100.0	0.0
Armenia	2.1	94.6	82.2	54.1	13.3	96.8	3.2
Austria							
Azerbaijan	13.3	85.3	85.3	37.3	10.2	98.7	1.3
Belgium	4.0	92.4	75.8	49.4	17.9	96.4	3.6
BH: BiH (state level)							
BH: Fed. BiH	26.3	73.7	46.7	32.4	16.1	100.0	NA
BH: Republika Srpska	17.2	86.1	62.5	43.4	22.7	103.3	0.0
Bulgaria	29.2	69.0	37.4	23.9	12.1	98.2	1.8
Croatia	20.1	79.9	50.0	29.7	11.9	100.0	NAP
Cyprus	27.1	69.6	45.5	31.4	16.7	96.7	3.3
Czech Republic	37.5	60.8	27.9	18.2	6.4	98.4	0.2
Denmark	32.9	64.1	32.7	21.0	8.2	97.0	0.9
Estonia	12.4	86.4	60.6	35.0	12.0	98.7	1.3
Finland	37.1	56.8	20.7	9.5	0.6	94.0	5.0
France	34.7	64.3	36.0	25.3	15.9	99.0	1.0
Georgia							
Germany	42.5	54.3	34.7	9.6	1.4	96.7	3.3
Greece							
Hungary	16.6	81.3	44.6	26.4	7.4	97.9	2.1
Iceland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ireland	13.4	78.3	53.3	31.1	8.0	91.7	8.3
Italy	9.9	85.6	59.8	36.2	16.6	95.4	4.6
Latvia	5.6	93.5	69.2	48.3	12.4	99.1	0.9
Liechtenstein	66.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Lithuania	9.2	95.8	63.4	40.5	16.8	105.0	1.5
Luxembourg	6.5	90.1	62.3	45.7	24.7	96.6	3.4
Malta	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.5
Moldova	1.3	97.1	88.4	67.4	36.6	98.4	1.6
Monaco	55.6	44.4	33.3	22.2	22.2	100.0	0.0
Montenegro							
Netherlands	45.9	49.6	26.0	17.4	6.7	95.5	0.4
Norway	41.4	54.9	30.4	18.3	8.3	96.3	NAP
Poland	27.8	67.4	25.6	13.9	6.1	95.2	0.3
Portugal	7.6	88.3	74.0	56.8	19.6	95.9	NAP
Romania	3.4	96.0	77.9	53.0	24.3	99.4	0.6
Russian Federation							
San Marino	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Serbia	58.8	41.2	23.3	13.4	5.5	100.0	0.0
Slovak Republic	29.3	70.3	39.1	27.7	7.9	99.6	0.4
Slovenia	12.9	87.1	53.7	32.0	12.3	100.0	0.0
Spain (State Adm.)	0.0	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	NAP
Spain (Catalonia)	5.7	94.3	78.4	53.9	22.1	100.0	NAP
Sweden	23.6	59.3	24.4	7.8	0.0	82.9	2.8
Switzerland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
the FYRO Macedonia	19.3	79.5	47.9	27.6	9.3	98.8	1.2
Turkey	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ukraine	0.8	97.8	81.2	48.6	11.4	98.6	1.4
UK: England and Wales	11.1	70.6	41.4	22.1	5.4	81.7	18.3
UK: Northern Ireland	16.9	63.8	47.2	33.6	14.0	80.7	19.3
UK: Scotland	20.7	58.2	33.0	17.9	3.2	78.9	11.7
Mean	21.6	72.7	47.3	29.9	11.7	93.8	3.0
Median	17.1	76.0	46.1	28.7	11.7	98.1	1.4
Minimum	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0
Maximum	66.7	100.0	88.4	67.4	36.6	100.0	19.3

Table 11: Breakdown of prisoners sentenced to less than one year (final sentence) on 1st September 2009, by length of sentence (percentages)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2009.11

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	NAP		100.0		100.0
Andorra	25.0	40.0	25.0	10.0	100.0
Armenia	NAP		100.0		100.0
Austria					
Azerbaijan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Belgium	0.0	1.1	5.7	93.1	100.0
BH: BiH (state level)					
BH: Fed. BiH	3.9	14.7	34.6	46.8	100.0
BH: Republika Srpska	3.9	15.5	34.9	45.7	100.0
Bulgaria	0.1	11.7	30.8	57.4	100.0
Croatia	16.2	11.5	18.0	54.4	100.0
Cyprus	7.2	21.0	32.6	39.1	100.0
Czech Republic	0.9	5.1	29.2	64.8	100.0
Denmark	4.6	21.5	29.5	44.4	100.0
Estonia	0.0	12.8	41.8	45.4	100.0
Finland	7.6	26.5	26.4	39.6	100.0
France		50.8		49.2	100.0
Georgia					
Germany	3.8	20.4	29.7	46.2	100.0
Greece					
Hungary	1.7	3.2	13.8	81.3	100.0
Iceland			57.7	42.3	100.0
Ireland	4.0	6.3	18.8	71.0	100.0
Italy	2.6	4.5	17.6	75.3	100.0
Latvia	1.1	7.5	10.0	81.4	100.0
Liechtenstein	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	100.0
Lithuania	3.4	15.5	21.0	60.1	100.0
Luxembourg	4.0	0.0	20.0	76.0	100.0
Malta	25.9	16.3	31.2	26.6	100.0
Moldova	NAP	NAP	NAP	100.0	100.0
Monaco	0.0	60.0	20.0	20.0	100.0
Montenegro					
Netherlands	28.0	23.4	17.6	30.9	100.0
Norway	9.5	36.5	22.3	31.8	100.0
Poland	NAP	3.3	24.3	72.4	100.0
Portugal	0.6	12.0	27.8	59.6	100.0
Romania	22.7	2.3	13.8	61.2	100.0
Russian Federation					
San Marino					
Serbia (Republic of)	5.4	30.4	34.2	30.1	100.0
Slovak Republic	2.3	7.1	28.6	62.0	100.0
Slovenia	0.0	3.3	32.0	64.8	100.0
Spain (State Adm.)	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA
Spain (Catalonia)	11.7	8.7	29.4	50.1	100.0
Sweden	0.9	27.7	22.9	48.5	100.0
Switzerland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
the FYRO Macedonia	0.7	2.8	22.1	74.5	100.0
Turkey	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ukraine	NAP	NAP	NAP	100.0	100.0
UK: England and Wales	4.2	19.3	43.9	32.5	100.0
UK: Northern Ireland	19.6	5.2	34.6	40.5	100.0
UK: Scotland	0.7	8.3	27.5	63.5	100.0
Mean	7.8	20.4	27.2	53.7	
Median	3.9	12.8	27.6	50.1	
Minimum	0.0	0.0	5.7	0.0	
Maximum	50.8	100.0	57.7	100.0	

Notes – Tables 9, 10, and 11

See notes to Table 8.

In **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.

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

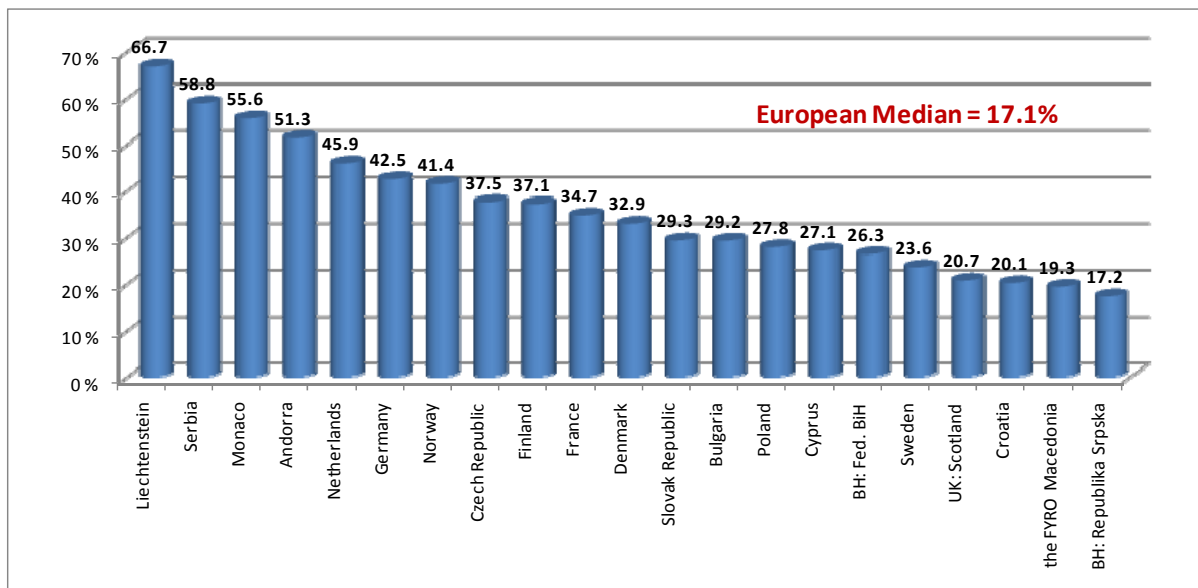


Figure 2.b provides a classification of the countries with the highest percentages of prisoners serving short prison sentences (less than one year). This Figure includes the 21 countries whose percentages of prisoners sentenced to less than 1 year were above the European median value (17.1%). For more accurate comparisons, notes to Table 8 should be taken into account.

2. Prison Populations: Flow of Entries, Length of Imprisonment, Escapes and Deaths in 2008

Table 12.1: Flow of Entries to Penal Institutions in 2008

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2009.12.1

Country	Entries to Penal Institutions	Rate of Entries to Penal Institutions per 100,000 inhabitants	Entries before Final Sentence		Entries after the revocation, suspension or annulment of the conditional release or probation	
			Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)
Albania	3 293	103.4	NA	NA	NA	NA
Andorra	71	84.0	30	42.3	6	8.5
Armenia		NA		NA		NA
Azerbaijan	8 447	94.9	1 705	20.2	NA	NA
Belgium	17 867	166.2	12 042	67.4	NA	NA
BH: Fed. BiH	2 942	103.2	627	21.3	0	0.0
BH: Republika Srpska	1 290	89.9	424	32.9	0	0.0
Bulgaria	27 136	356.7	23 596	87.0	NA	NA
Croatia	13 259	299.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cyprus	11 719	1 470.6	10 464	89.3	1 255	11
Czech Republic	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Denmark	14 197	257.6	9 891	69.7	4 306	30.3
Estonia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Finland	7 321	137.4	1 930	26.4	NA	NA
France	89 055	138.5	51 115	57.4	NA	NA
Germany	103 325	126.0	43 489	42.1	NA	NA
Hungary	22 454	223.8	5 703	25.4	NA	NA
Iceland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ireland	13 806	310.2	5 218	37.8	NA	NA
Italy	92 800	154.6	87 073	93.8	NA	NA
Latvia	19 898	879.9	11 497	57.8	NA	NA
Liechtenstein	78	(219.2)	44	56.4	1	1.3
Lithuania	9 747	291.0	6 020	61.8	NA	NA
Luxembourg	1 133	229.6	562	49.6	7	0.6
Malta	573	138.5	399	69.6	NA	NA
Moldova	12 980	363.8	2 268	17.5	NAP	NAP
Monaco	160	516.1	118	73.8	0	0.0
Netherlands	41 905	254.2	18 713	44.7	NAP	NAP
Norway	12 401	258.4	3 181	25.7	NA	NA
Poland	89 987	236.0	23 934	26.6	NA	NA
Portugal	5 065	47.7	2 114	41.7	NA	NA
Romania	10 852	50.5	NA	NA	NA	NA
San Marino	13	(41.6)	10	(76.9)	0	(0.0)
Serbia	23 263	317.2	9 907	42.6	0	0.0
Slovak Republic	5 123	94.7	1 666	32.5	NA	NA
Slovenia	3 251	160.0	914	28.1	NA	NA
Spain (State Adm.)	43 043	109.6	NA	NA	NA	NA
Spain (Catalonia)	6 809	91.1	5 423	79.6	41	0.6
Sweden	21 502	232.3	NA	NA	NA	NA
Switzerland	47 479	616.5	NA	NA	NA	NA
the FYRO Macedonia	4 433	216.4	657	14.8	NA	NA
Turkey	NA	NA	NA	NA	13	NA
Ukraine	NA	NA	NA	NA	4 925	NA
UK: England and Wales	134 148	244.8	81 728	60.9	NA	NA
UK: Northern Ireland	6 185	345.7	2 905	47.0	NA	NA
UK: Scotland	40 035	770.8	23 206	58.0	406	1.0
Mean	24 226	271.0	13 193	49.4	783	4.4
Median	12 060	221.5	4 200	45.8	7	0.6
Minimum	13	41.6	10	14.8	0	0.0
Maximum	134 148	1 470.6	87 073	93.8	4 925	30.3

Table 12.2: Additional categories of the Flow of Entries to Penal Institutions in 2008

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2009.12.2

Country	Entries following transfer from one penal institution / prison to another in 2008 (inside the same country: including departments, cantons, regions, administrative entities)	Entries following an escape, after re-arrest by the police in 2008	Entries following transfer from a foreign country in 2008 (Total)	Entries following transfer from a Member State of the European Union to the country in 2008 (even if the country is a member of the EU)
Albania	271	2	106	76
Andorra	0	0	0	0
Armenia	3 236	7	19	
Austria				
Azerbaijan	192	205	33	0
Belgium	12 809	181	NA	NA
BH: BiH (state level)				
BH: Fed. BiH	237	67	4	0
BH: Republika Srpska	118	25	8	5
Bulgaria	16 971	46	NA	NA
Croatia	2 987	9	4	2
Cyprus	NAP	0	0	0
Czech Republic	NA	NA	16	14
Denmark	NA	NA	NA	NA
Estonia	NA	NA	NA	NA
Finland	6 212	195	21	20
France	NA	NA	NA	NA
Georgia				
Germany	126 549	NA	98	68
Greece				
Hungary	11 849	0	NA	NA
Iceland				
Ireland	7 826	0	5	5
Italy	38 728	68	NA	NA
Latvia	NA	18	7	4
Liechtenstein	0	0	1	EWR
Lithuania	107	10	42	37
Luxembourg	147	26	1	1
Malta	NAP	NA	0	0
Moldova	9 327	NA	NA	NA
Monaco	NAP	0	4	3
Montenegro				
Netherlands	18 123	0	98	NA
Norway	3 483	128	5	NA
Poland	102 007	NA	NA	NA
Portugal	NA	NA	NA	NA
Romania	61 111	0	NA	NA
Russian Federation				
San Marino	NAP	0	1	0
Serbia	1 013	178	55	NA
Slovak Republic	16 933	1	9	NA
Slovenia	577	33	13	NA
Spain (State Adm.)	42 694	NA	NA	NA
Spain (Catalonia)	8 839	4	8	2
Sweden	NA	NA	NA	NA
Switzerland	NA	NA	NA	NA
the FYRO Macedonia	308	135	11	5
Turkey	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ukraine	NA	NA	NA	NA
UK: England and Wales	NA	NA	NA	NA
UK: Northern Ireland	NA	NA	NA	NA
UK: Scotland	7 073	NA	NA	NA
Mean	17 232	48	22	13
Median	6 212	10	8	3
Minimum	0	0	0	0
Maximum	126 549	205	106	76

Notes – Tables 12.1 and 12.2

BELGIUM:

- **Table 12.2: Entries following an escape, after re-arrest by the police** – Since the definitions of the prison population and the one of the entries include electronic monitoring, the entries following an escape from detention under electronic monitoring are included under this heading.

BULGARIA:

- Figures for these tables are comparable with three 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.

CYPRUS:

- *Total number of entries in penal institutions* in 2008 was **11,719**, of which **2,372** were entries in prisons and **9,347** were entries in police stations. In the Table 12.1 the calculation is based on the totality of entries (prisons and police stations);
- *Entries before final sentence* were **10,464**, of which **1,117** were entries in prison and **9,347** were entries in police stations. In the Table 12.1 are presented the result based on the totality of entries (to prisons and police stations).

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.

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 decides so, 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):

- Under the total number of entries are included only entries from free society. Any entry from another detention institution is not included in these figures.

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.

UK: ENGLAND AND WALES:

- In the *total* number of entries are included exclusively first receptions.

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 2008, based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2009.13.1

Country	Total number of days spent in penal institutions in 2008	Average number of prisoners in 2008	Total number of entries to penal institutions in 2008	Indicator of average length of imprisonment
			(Table 12)	(in months)
	(a)	(b) = a / 366	(c)	(d) = 12 (b/c)
Albania	NA	NA	3 293	NA
Andorra	70	0	71	0.0
Armenia		NA		NA
Austria				
Azerbaijan	7 680 876	20 986	8 447	29.8
Belgium	3 633 766	9 928	17 867	6.7
BH: BiH (state level)				
BH: Fed. BiH	588 287	1 607	2 942	6.6
BH: Republika Srpska	207 857	568	1 290	5.3
Bulgaria	NA	NA	27 136	NA
Croatia	1 641 306	4 484	13 259	4.1
Cyprus	57 556	157	11 719	0.2
Czech Republic	7 330 921	20 030	NA	NA
Denmark	1 288 414	3 520	14 197	3.0
Estonia	NA	NA	NA	NA
Finland	1 286 990	3 516	7 321	5.8
France		NA	89 055	NA
Georgia				
Germany	26 924 537	73 564	103 325	8.5
Greece				
Hungary	5 971 768	16 316	22 454	8.7
Iceland	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ireland	1 290 000	3 525	13 806	3.1
Italy	NA	NA	92 800	NA
Latvia	NA	NA	19 898	NA
Liechtenstein	3 913	11	78	1.6
Lithuania	2 842 255	7 766	9 747	9.6
Luxembourg	262 321	717	1 133	7.6
Malta	209 718	573	573	12.0
Moldova	NA	NA	12 980	NA
Monaco	11 267	31	160	2.3
Montenegro				
Netherlands	4 395 330	12 009	41 905	3.4
Norway	1 206 270	3 296	12 401	3.2
Poland	23 573 520	64 409	89 987	8.6
Portugal	4 085 080	11 161	5 065	26.4
Romania	23 514 830	64 248	10 852	71.0
Russian Federation				
San Marino	939	3	13	2.4
Serbia	3 800 000	10 383	23 263	5.4
Slovak Republic	NA	NA	5 123	NA
Slovenia	497 860	1 360	3 251	5.0
Spain (State Adm.)	22 147 470	60 512	43 043	16.9
Spain (Catalonia)	3 597 276	9 829	6 809	17.3
Sweden	2 334 276	6 378	21 502	3.6
Switzerland	2 110 429	5 766	47 479	1.5
the FYRO Macedonia	809 654	2 212	4 433	6.0
Turkey	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ukraine	NA	NA	NA	NA
UK: England and Wales	NA	NA	134 148	NA
UK: Northern Ireland	550 055	1 503	6 185	2.9
UK: Scotland	2 842 266	7 766	40 035	2.3
Mean				9.1
Median				5.3
Minimum				0.0
Maximum				71.0

Notes – Tables 13.1

As some countries did not provide data regarding the total number of days spent in penal institutions in 2008 –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 the average length of imprisonment (in months) based on the total number of prisoners on 1st September 2008, which is used as an estimate of the average number of prisoners during that year (source: SPACE I 2008).

BELGIUM:

- Prisoners (without taking into account those under electronic surveillance): 3,633,766 days;
- Persons who served their sentence in 2008 under electronic surveillance: 218,999 days.

BULGARIA:

- Total number of days is known only for pre-trial detention facilities: 335,856 days. For prisons such figures are not available.

CYPRUS:

- The total number of days spent in penal institutions is 57,556.03 days, of which 616.03 days spent in prisons, and 56,940 days spent in police stations.

LIECHTENSTEIN:

- The indicator of average length of imprisonment 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. Institutions for juveniles, custodial clinics and institutions for aliens are excluded. The number of days spent in penal institutions only was **4,395,330**.

ROMANIA:

The *indicator of average length of imprisonment* is quite high. This might be due to a calculation of the number of days spent in penal institutions which includes additional categories of penal populations which were excluded from the main raw data. A more reliable indicator for Romania is presented in Table 13.2.

SAN MARINO:

- The average number of prisoners in 2008 year was 3 persons, but the number of entries is 939. Therefore it is better to refer to the indicator of average length of imprisonment used in the Table 13.2 for this country. See general notes.

Table 13.2: Indicator of Average Length of Imprisonment in 2008, based on the total number of prisoners in penal institutions on 1st September 2008

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2009.13.2

Country	Total number of prisoners on 1 st September 2008 (SPACE I 2008)	Total number of entries to penal institutions in 2008 (Table 12)	Indicator of average length of imprisonment (in moths)
	(a)	(b)	(c)=12(a/b)
Albania	5041	3 293	18.4
Andorra	60	71	10.1
Armenia	3825	NA	NA
Austria	7899		
Azerbaijan	20986	8 447	29.8
Belgium	10234	17 867	6.9
BH: BiH (state level)	19		
BH: Fed. BiH	1568	2 942	6.4
BH: Republika Srpska	924	1 290	8.6
Bulgaria	10723	27 136	4.7
Croatia	4734	13 259	4.3
Cyprus	831	11 719	0.9
Czech Republic	20502	NA	NA
Denmark	3451	14 197	2.9
Estonia	3656	NA	NA
Finland	3531	7 321	5.8
France	66712	890 554	0.9
Georgia	19507		
Germany	74706	103 325	8.7
Greece	11798		
Hungary	15079	22 454	8.1
Iceland	140	NA	NA
Ireland	3523	13 806	3.1
Italy	55831	92 800	7.2
Latvia	6544	19 898	3.9
Liechtenstein	10	78	1.5
Lithuania	7744	9 747	9.5
Luxembourg	673	1 133	7.1
Malta	577	573	12.1
Moldova	7252	12 980	6.7
Monaco	34	160	2.6
Montenegro			
Netherlands	17113	41 905	4.9
Norway	3278	12 401	3.2
Poland	83152	89 987	11.1
Portugal	10807	5 065	25.6
Romania	27262	10 852	30.1
Russian Federation	887723		
San Marino	2	13	1.8
Serbia	9510	23 263	4.9
Slovak Republic	8313	5 123	19.5
Slovenia	1318	3 251	4.9
Spain (State Adm.)	61939	43 043	17.3
Spain (Catalonia)	9839	6 809	17.3
Sweden	6853	21 502	3.8
Switzerland	5780	47 479	1.5
the FYRO Macedonia	2235	4 433	6.1
Turkey	99416	NA	NA
Ukraine	148339	NA	NA
UK: England and Wales	83194	134 148	7.4
UK: Northern Ireland	1523	6 185	3.0
UK: Scotland	8088	40 035	2.4
Mean			8.4
Median			6.2
Minimum			0.9
Maximum			30.1

Table 14: Escapes of prisoners in 2008

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2009.14

Country	Number of escapes by prisoners in 2008	Total number of prisoners on 1 st September 2008, SPACE I 2008	Rate of escapes per 10,000 prisoners	Other forms of escapes in 2007	Rate of other forms of escapes per 10,000 prisoners
	(a)			(b)	
Albania	2	5041	4.0	2	4.0
Andorra	0	60	0.0	0	0.0
Armenia		3825	NA	3	7.8
Austria		7899			
Azerbaijan	1	20986	0.5	4	1.9
Belgium	26	10234	25.4	627	612.7
BH: BiH (state level)		19			
BH: Fed. BiH	0	1568	0.0	105	669.6
BH: Republika Srpska	4	924	43.3	13	140.7
Bulgaria	0	10723	0.0	145	135.2
Croatia	0	4734	0.0	67	141.5
Cyprus	2	831	24.1	0	0.0
Czech Republic	4	20502	2.0	23	11.2
Denmark	7	3451	20.3	98	284.0
Estonia	1	3656	2.7	0	0.0
Finland	14	3531	39.6	285	807.1
France		66712	NA		NA
Georgia		19507			
Germany	8	74706	1.1	469	62.8
Greece		11798			
Hungary	1	15079	0.7		NA
Iceland	2	140	142.9	2	142.9
Ireland	3	3523	8.5	143	405.9
Italy	11	55831	2.0	98	17.6
Latvia	5	6544	7.6	13	19.9
Liechtenstein	0	10	0.0	0	0.0
Lithuania	1	7744	1.3	9	11.6
Luxembourg		673	NA	26	386.3
Malta	0	577	0.0	1	17.3
Moldova	0	7252	0.0	22	30.3
Monaco	0	34	0.0	0	0.0
Montenegro					
Netherlands	4	17113	2.3	684	399.7
Norway	8	3278	24.4	105	320.3
Poland	0	83152	0.0	447	53.8
Portugal	18	10807	16.7	160	148.1
Romania	0	27262	0.0	10	3.7
Russian Federation		887723			
San Marino	0	2	0.0	0	0.0
Serbia	9	9510	9.5	384	403.8
Slovak Republic	0	8313	0.0	5	6.0
Slovenia	5	1318	37.9	60	455.2
Spain (State Adm.)	13	61939	2.1	618	99.8
Spain (Catalonia)	3	9839	3.0	270	274.4
Sweden	NA	6853	NA	NA	NA
Switzerland	NA	5780	NA	NA	NA
the FYRO Macedonia	61	2235	272.9	99	443.0
Turkey	7	99416	0.7	50	5.0
Ukraine	126	148339	8.5	42	2.8
UK: England and Wales	19	83194	2.3	658	79.1
UK: Northern Ireland	3	1523	19.7	51	334.9
UK: Scotland	0	8088	0.0	19	23.5
Mean			17.7		165.8
Median			2.1		58.3
Minimum			0.0		0.0
Maximum			272.9		807.1

Notes – Table 14

- (a) Escapes by prisoners (pre-trial detainees or convicted prisoners) from a closed penal institution or during administrative transfer (2008);
- (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 2008.

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

ALBANIA:

- **Point (A)** – Two convicted prisoners escaped from Burrel, a closed penal institution in 2008.

ARMENIA:

- **Point (B)** – Three convicted prisoners escaped together.

AZERBAIJAN:

- **Point (A)** – One escape had been done from a pre-trial facility.
- **Point (B)** – Four escapes had been perpetrated from institutions designed for serving prison sentences. The institutions concerned are open type settlements.

DENMARK:

- **Point (B)** – Fail to appear from leave are not included under this heading.

FINLAND:

- Counting unit is case. One person may have escaped more often than once and all the cases are counted.

IRELAND:

- **Point (A)** – the 3 escapes referred to, are all minors and includes an incident where one minor escaped from his room onto the roof of his place of detention but he did not breach the perimeter.

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.

LUXEMBOURG:

- Four fails to return after an authorised leave have not been included 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 160 escapes 13 were from open institutions, 2 from semi-detention, and 145 during the authorized leave. During 2008, 13,677 authorized leaves without supervision have been allowed.

SLOVENIA:

- Counting unit is case instead of person as asked in the questionnaire;
- **Point (b)** – 15 of 60 escapes were recorded in Correctional Home for juveniles.

SPAIN (CATALONIA):

- **Point (b)** – From semi-detention institutions – 2, during an authorized leave – 180, during programmed leaves – 7, and breach of trust – 81.

UK: ENGLAND AND WALES:

- **Point (b)** – The number of other forms of escape consists of absconds and temporary release failures.

UK: NORTHERN IRELAND:

- **Points (A) and (b)** – All escaped and absconded prisoners above were recaptured and returned to custody.

UK: SCOTLAND:

- These figures are for financial rather calendar years (i.e. from 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009);
- Counting unit is case instead of person as asked in the questionnaire.

Table 15.1: Deaths in Penal Institutions in 2008 (including suicides)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2009.15.1

Country	Total number of deaths	Number of suicides	Suicides as a percentage of total deaths	Total number of prisoners on 1 st September 2008, SPACE I 2008	Mortality rate per 10,000 prisoners	Suicide rate per 10,000 prisoners
Albania	27	3	11.1	5041	53.6	6.0
Andorra	0	0	0.0	60	0.0	0.0
Armenia	26	4	15.4	3825	68.0	10.5
Austria				7899		
Azerbaijan	165	3	1.8	20986	78.6	1.4
Belgium	45	16	35.6	10234	44.0	15.6
BH: BiH (state level)				19		
BH: Fed. BiH	10	0	0.0	1568	63.8	0.0
BH: Republika Srpska	7	1	14.3	924	75.8	10.8
Bulgaria	40	4	10.0	10723	37.3	3.7
Croatia	13	2	15.4	4734	27.5	4.2
Cyprus	1	0	0.0	831	12.0	0.0
Czech Republic	29	13	44.8	20502	14.1	6.3
Denmark	6	5	83.3	3451	17.4	14.5
Estonia	5	0	0.0	3656	13.7	0.0
Finland	9	4	44.4	3531	25.5	11.3
France	NA	NA	NA	66712	NA	NA
Georgia				19507		
Germany	162	67	41.4	74706	21.7	9.0
Greece				11798		
Hungary	41	7	17.1	15079	27.2	4.6
Iceland	NA	NA	NA	140	NA	NA
Ireland	11	1	9.1	3523	31.2	2.8
Italy	142	46	32.4	55831	25.4	8.2
Latvia	23	3	13.0	6544	35.1	4.6
Liechtenstein	0	0	0.0	10	0.0	0.0
Lithuania	26	10	38.5	7744	33.6	12.9
Luxembourg	1	0	0.0	673	14.9	0.0
Malta	0	0	0.0	577	0.0	0.0
Moldova	47	5	10.6	7252	64.8	6.9
Monaco	0	0	0.0	34	0.0	0.0
Montenegro						
Netherlands	29	12	41.4	17113	16.9	7.0
Norway	12	7	58.3	3278	36.6	21.4
Poland	135	39	28.9	83152	16.2	4.7
Portugal	68	7	10.3	10807	62.9	6.5
Romania	75	13	17.3	27262	27.5	4.8
Russian Federation				887723		
San Marino	0	0	0.0	2	0.0	0.0
Serbia	69	12	17.4	9510	72.6	12.6
Slovak Republic	15	8	53.3	8313	18.0	9.6
Slovenia	7	3	42.9	1318	53.1	22.8
Spain (State Adm.)	267	19	7.1	61939	43.1	3.1
Spain (Catalonia)	57	7	12.3	9839	57.9	7.1
Sweden	8	5	62.5	6853	11.7	7.3
Switzerland	18	8	44.4	5780	31.1	13.8
the FYRO Macedonia	10	1	10.0	2235	44.7	4.5
Turkey	210	36	17.1	99416	21.1	3.6
Ukraine	NA	NA	NA	148339	NA	NA
UK: England & Wales	165	60	36.4	83194	19.8	7.2
UK: Northern Ireland	5	1	20.0	1523	32.8	6.6
UK: Scotland	NA	NA	NA	8088	NA	NA
Mean			21.9		32.2	6.6
Median			15.4		27.5	6.1
Minimum			0.0		0.0	0.0
Maximum			83.3		78.6	22.8

Table 15.2: Types of deaths and suicides in Penal Institutions in 2008 making reference to the categories included/excluded in the figures of the Table 15.1

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2009.15.2

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	No	***	No	***	No	***
Andorra	No	***	No	***	No	***
Armenia	Yes	NA	Yes	NA	No	***
Austria						
Azerbaijan	Yes	107	No	***	Yes	35
Belgium	Yes	NA	No	***	No	***
BH: BiH (state level)						
BH: Fed. BiH	Yes	1	Yes	0	Yes	0
BH: Republika Srpska	NAP		NAP		Yes	6
Bulgaria	Yes	5	Yes	6	Yes	15
Croatia	Yes	6	No	***	No	***
Cyprus	No	***	No	***	No	***
Czech Republic	Yes	2	Yes	0	Yes	0
Denmark	Yes	NA	No	***	No	***
Estonia	Yes	2	No	***	No	***
Finland	Yes	NA	Yes	NA	Yes	NA
France	NA		NA		NA	
Georgia						
Germany	Yes	NA	Yes	NA	Yes	NA
Greece						
Hungary	Yes	17	Yes	2	No	***
Iceland	Yes	NA	NA		No	***
Ireland	No	***	Yes	NA	No	***
Italy	Yes	NA	Yes	NA	No	***
Latvia	Yes	16	Yes	3	No	***
Liechtenstein	No	***	No	***	No	***
Lithuania	Yes	12	Yes	4	Yes	0
Luxembourg	No	***	No	***	No	***
Malta	Yes	0	Yes	0	No	***
Moldova	Yes	45	Yes	1	Yes	1
Monaco	No	***	No	***	No	***
Montenegro						
Netherlands	Yes	NA	Yes	NA	Yes	NA
Norway	Yes	NA	Yes	NA	Yes	NA
Poland	Yes	43	Yes	21	No	***
Portugal	Yes	NA	Yes	NA	No	***
Romania	Yes	36	Yes	12	Yes	0
Russian Federation						
San Marino	Yes	0	Yes	0	Yes	0
Serbia	Yes	9	No	***	Yes	3
Slovak Republic	Yes	0	Yes	0	Yes	0
Slovenia	No	***	Yes	1	No	***
Spain (State Adm.)	Yes	2	Yes	0	Yes	42
Spain (Catalonia)	Yes	19	Yes	22	Yes	16
Sweden	Yes	NA	Yes	NA	Yes	NA
Switzerland	Yes	NA	Yes	NA	Yes	NA
the FYRO Macedonia	Yes	1	Yes	3	Yes	5
Turkey	Yes	50	Yes	114	Yes	3
Ukraine						
UK: England and Wales	Yes	NA	Yes	NA	No	***
UK: Northern Ireland	Yes	1	Yes	1	No	***
UK: Scotland	NA		NA		NA	

Notes – Tables 15.1 and 15.2

AZERBAIJAN:

- 107 persons died in penitentiary clinics (inside penal institutions).

BH: REPUBLIKA SRPSKA:

- All the deaths in 2008 occurred outside penal institutions.

CZECH REPUBLIC:

- The total amount of suicides (this number also includes such cases of death that occurred not immediately after a suicide attempt but after some time - the death was a consequence of a suicide attempt) was 13 in 2008. Of which, 5 were committed in the cell, 3 in an Emergency (crisis) Department, 2 in prison hospitals, 1 in a Specialized Unit, 1 at the toilet of the admission department, and 1 in a room used for sport activities.

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;

Table 16: Average amount spent per day of detention of one person in penal institutions in 2008 (in €)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2009.16

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	Average amount spent per day for the detention of one person in the special facility/section for persons with psychotic or psychological disorders	Total number of days spent in penal institutions in 2008	Number of days in pre-trial detention in 2008	Total average number of prisoners in 2008	Average number of pre-trial detainees in 2008	Average amount per prisoner (pre-trial, sentenced and mentally-ill offenders)	Average amount per prisoner (pre-trial & sentenced)	Average amount spent for all prisoners in 2008 (thousands)
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)=(d)/366	(g)=(e)/366	(h) = Mean (a, b, c)	(i) =Mean (a, b)	(j) =(f)*(h)
Albania	9 €	9 €	17 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	12 €	9 €	NA
Andorra	10.95 €	10.95 €		70	30	0.2	0.1	11 €	11 €	2.1 €
Armenia	6 €	7 €				NA	NA	7 €	7 €	NA
Austria										
Azerbaijan	8.79 €	8.79 €	8.79 €	7 680 876	882 792	20 986.0	2 412.0	9 €	9 €	184 466.9 €
Belgium	NA	NA	NA	3 633 766	1 273 798	9 928.3	3 480.3	NA	NA	NA
BH: BiH (state level)										
BH: Fed. BiH	36 €	36 €	36 €	588 287	108 507	1 607.3	296.5	36 €	36 €	57 864.3 €
BH: Republika Srpska	20 €	20 €	NA	207 857	50 252	567.9	137.3	20 €	20 €	11 358.3 €
Bulgaria	2.40 €	2.41 €	102.61 €	NA	335 856	NA	917.6	36 €	2 €	NA
Croatia	41.8 €	41.8 €	41.8 €	1 641 306	NA	4 484.4	NA	42 €	42 €	187 449.7 €
Cyprus	64 €	64 €	NA	57 556	57 057	157.3	155.9	64 €	64 €	10 064.4 €
Czech Republic	33 €	33 €	33 €	7 330 921	864 703	20 029.8	2 362.6	33 €	33 €	660 984.7 €
Denmark	135.88 €	209.89 €	367.14 €	1 288 414	437 672	3 520.3	1 195.8	238 €	173 €	836 542.1 €
Estonia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Finland	NA	148 €	226 €	1 286 990	NA	3 516.4	NA	187 €	148 €	657 560.5 €
France						NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Georgia										
Germany	94.41 €	94.41 €	94.41 €	26 924 537	NA	73 564.3	NA	94 €	94 €	6 945 206.4 €
Greece										
Hungary	NA	NA	NA	5 971 768	NA	16 316.3	NA	NA	NA	NA
Iceland	30.14 €	30.14 €	34.14 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	31 €	30 €	NA
Ireland	253 €	253 €	253 €	1 290 000	NA	3 524.6	NA	253 €	253 €	891 721.3 €
Italy	121.25 €		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	121 €	121 €	NA
Latvia	20.93 €	20.93 €	20.93 €	NA	6 516	NA	17.8	21 €	21 €	NA
Liechtenstein	215 €	215 €	NAP	3 913	394	10.7	1.1	215 €	215 €	2 298.6 €

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	Average amount spent per day for the detention of one person in the special facility/section for persons with psychotic or psychological disorders	Total number of days spent in penal institutions in 2008	Number of days in pre-trial detention in 2008	Total average number of prisoners in 2008	Average number of pre-trial detainees in 2008	Average amount per prisoner (pre-trial, sentenced and mentally-ill offenders)	Average amount per prisoner (pre-trial & sentenced)	Average amount spent for all prisoners in 2008 (thousands)
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)=(d)/366	(g)=(e)/366	(h) = Mean (a, b, c)	(i) =Mean (a, b)	(j) =(f)*(h)
Lithuania	18.35 €	19.14 €	NAP	2 842 255	634 370	7 765.7	1 733.3	19 €	19 €	145 568.5 €
Luxembourg	157.13 €	157.13 €	NAP	262 321		716.7	0.0	157 €	157 €	112 618.8 €
Malta	NA	NA	NA	209 718	146 034	573.0	399.0	NA	NA	NA
Moldova	3.84 €	4.33 €	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	4 €	4 €	NA
Monaco	NAP	38.73 €	NAP	11 267	4 805	30.8	13.1	39 €	39 €	1 192.3 €
Montenegro										
Netherlands	202.32 €	203.93 €	266.78 €	4 395 330	2 016 260	12 009.1	5 508.9	224 €	203 €	2 694 161.2 €
Norway	168 €	168 €	NAP	1 206 270	267 011	3 295.8	729.5	168 €	168 €	553 697.7 €
Poland	21.65 €	NA	NA	23 573 520	NA	64 408.5	NA	22 €	22 €	1 394 444.6 €
Portugal	44.43 €	44.43 €	NA	4 085 080	796 065	11 161.4	2 175.0	44 €	44 €	495 901.9 €
Romania	NA	22 €	NAP	23 514 830	2 403 572	64 248.2	6 567.1	22 €	22 €	1 413 459.7 €
Russian Federation										
San Marino	700 €	700 €	NAP	939	552	2.6	1.5	700 €	700 €	1 795.9 €
Serbia	15 €	10 €	35 €	3 800 000	800 000	10 382.5	2 185.8	20 €	13 €	207 650.3 €
Slovak Republic	41.49 €	41.49 €	41.49 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	41 €	41 €	NA
Slovenia	64 €	64 €	64 €	497 860	112 785	1 360.3	308.2	64 €	64 €	87 057.5 €
Spain (State Adm.)	51.85 €	51.85 €	NA	22 147 470	5 548 846	60 512.2	15 160.8	52 €	52 €	3 137 558.3 €
Spain (Catalonia)	78 €	78 €	78 €	3 597 276	859 886	9 828.6	2 349.4	78 €	78 €	766 632.6 €
Sweden	200 €	200 €	NA	2 334 276	623 464	6 377.8	1 703.5	200 €	200 €	1 275 560.7 €
Switzerland	NA	NA	NA	2 110 429	649 229	5 766.2	1 773.8	NA	NA	NA
the FYRO Macedonia	6.05 €	6.38 €		809 654	82 289	2 212.2	224.8	6 €	6 €	13 748.6 €
Turkey	8.58 €	8.58 €	8.58 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	9 €	9 €	NA
Ukraine	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
UK: England & Wales	NA	129.4 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	129 €	129 €	NA
UK: Northern Ireland	255.2 €	255.2 €	NAP	550 055	NA	1 502.9	NA	255 €	255 €	383 535.6 €
UK: Scotland	99 €	99 €	NAP	2 842 266	616 115	7 765.8	1 683.4	99 €	99 €	768 809.7 €
Mean	92 €	95 €	96 €			12 973.8	1 910.5	97.0	92.6	824 100.5
Median	42 €	42 €	42 €			4 484.4	1 056.7	41.8	41.8	383 535.6
Minimum	2 €	2 €	9 €			0.2	0.0	4.1	2.4	2.1
Maximum	700 €	700 €	367 €			73 564.3	15 160.8	700.0	700.0	6 945 206.4

Notes – Table 16

Data presented in this Table are not necessarily comparable across countries. Indeed, no indications were provided on the items (meals, services, cleaning etc.) included in the total amounts shown in the Table. Moreover, the purchasing power varies widely across Europe. Thus, these data should be used very carefully.

AZERBAIJAN:

- The amounts have been converted by the authors of the report. In national currency (manat) is 9.96.

CROATIA:

- In prisons, no separate determination of the amounts is made for costs of pre-trial detainees and sentenced prisoners. Therefore, the amounts presented in this Table are the same for three categories of prison populations (41.8 €).

DENMARK:

- The average amount spent per day for the detention of one person in correctional facility is 209.89 €. This amount varies as follow: in open prisons is of 155.33€/day per prisoner and in closed prison is 264.44€/day per prisoner.

GERMANY:

- The amounts included in this Table represent the average amount altogether spent per day of one person in a penal institution.

IRELAND:

- **Point (a)** –253€ for adults, and 1,343€ for juveniles;
- **Point (b)** –253€ for adults, and 1,343€ for juveniles.
- The figures included in this Table represent the overall cost of an available staffed prison space during the calendar year 2008. It is not possible to provide separate figures in respect of the detention of pre-trial detainees, or persons with psychotic or psychological disorders.

ITALY:

- The average daily cost of one prisoner in 2009 was of 121.25 €, but the breakdown by specific categories of prison populations is not available.

LATVIA:

- The amount spent per day (20.93 €) for the detention of one person in the special facility/section for persons with psychotic or psychological disorders does *not* include medicine costs.

LUXEMBOURG:

- As the pre-trial detainees and sentenced prisoners are held in the same place, the costs applied to ensure their detention are the same.

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.

NORWAY:

- Convicted persons and remand prisoners are held in the same institutions. Therefore there is no differentiation of the costs applied.

PORTUGAL:

- The average amount presented in this Table had been applied in 2007, and refers to the cost of the detention for pre-trial detainees as well as for sentenced prisoners.

TURKEY:

- The amount presented in this Table is calculated on the basis of national currency (19 Turkish Liras/day per prisoner).

UK: ENGLAND AND WALES:

- The amount presented in this Table is calculated on the basis of national currency (£113/day per prisoner).

UK: NORTHERN IRELAND:

- The amount presented in this Table is calculated on the basis of national currency. Amounts given are based on an average cost per prisoner place, per day, for the period between 1st April 2008 and 31st March 2009 and are for all prisoner types - sentenced and remand (£222.85/day, which corresponds to 255.2€).

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 2008.

3. Prison Staff

Table 17: Full-time and Part-time Staff working in Penal Institutions on 1st September 2009 –on the basis of Full-time equivalents (numbers)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2009.17

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	Medical and paramedical staff	Staff responsible for assessment and the psychologists	Staff responsible for education activities (including social workers, teachers / educators, etc.)	Staff responsible for workshops or vocational training	Other staff
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)
Albania	3 822	181	272	18	3 351	21	2 835	213	22	104	4	152
Andorra	64	3	0	0	75	3	61	5	2	3	1	0
Armenia	2 182	224	310	0	1 648	55	1 241	161	33	63	0	95
Austria												
Azerbaijan	3 681	169	352	918	2 242	296	775	222	7	201	106	635
Belgium	8 645.13	76.75	3	480.1	8 085.28	793.35	6 316.77	174.1	346.11	51.3	344.2	59.45
BH: BiH (state level)												
BH: Fed. BiH	920	NA	NA	NA	920	11	620	30	30	7	34	188
BH: Republika Srpska	764	6	0	0	758	6	423	15	40	35	140	99
Bulgaria	4 382	96	122	0	4 164	141	2 919	161	631	0	0	312
Croatia	2 597	43	NAP	NAP	2 554	111	1 496	114	7	144	266	416
Cyprus	439	NAP	NAP	NAP	439	14	388	12	NAP	NAP	25	NAP
Czech Republic	10 901.7	182.5	NAP	6 120.5	4 598.7	103.0	2 478.5	467.0	1 208.2		33.0	309.0
Denmark	4782	226	336	717	3503	49	2615	138	NA	73	430	197
Estonia	1 960	30	0	4	1 926	19	879	134	20	38	4	832
Finland	2 998	89	48	NAP	2 861	76	1 661	189	263		232	440
France	33 306.2	449.1	2 950.0	270.9	29 636.2	314.4	23 088.4	NA	NA	2 849.9	183.1	3 200.4
Georgia												
Germany	37 174	NAP	490	0	36 684	445	27 016	257	576	1 647	2 250	4 493
Greece												
Hungary	7 843	176	0	160	7 507	64	3 237	565	30	347	253	3 008

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	Medical and paramedical staff	Staff responsible for assessment and the psychologists	Staff responsible for education activities (including social workers, teachers / educators, etc.)	Staff responsible for workshops or vocational training	Other staff
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)
Iceland												
Ireland	4 400	130	460	20	3 790	93	2 960	155	21	254	256	88
Italy	48 054	1 278	1 170	1 789	43 817	291	41 512	987	2	1 922	42	1 723
Latvia	3004.5	104	0	0	2900.5	42	1416	139.5	14	27	4	1258
Liechtenstein	16	0	0	0	16	1	15	2	0	3	0	0
Lithuania	3 742	89	NAP	283	3 370	57	2 018	320	35	212	12	716
Luxembourg	406.5	4	0	0	402.5	5	292	8.5	5	24	33.5	34.5
Malta	210	NA	NA	2	208	4	199	21	3	21	NA	4
Moldova	3418.5	125	3293.5	NAP	3418.5	46	2105	296	38	123	NAP	810.5
Monaco	48	0	0	0	48	2	32	3	1	0	1	10
Montenegro												
Netherlands	12 595.27	299.09	814.82	893.31	10 588.05	148.14	6 776.52	345.31	59.94	309.95	767.79	2 180.42
Norway	3 200	30	105	0	3 065	83	2 199		463			320
Poland	29 116	376	400	NAP	28 340	1 697	15 645	1 845	NA	643	NA	8 510
Portugal	5 899	26	NAP	525	5 348	NAP	4 148	NA	NA	474	NA	726
Romania	12 046	246	NAP	465	11 335	740	3 166	714	94	406	33	6 182
Russian Federation												
San Marino	7	NAP	NAP	NAP	7	1	6	1	0	0	0	0
Serbia	3 993	37	0	0	3 956	29	2 186	239	36	251	584	631
Slovak Republic	5 165	129	5 036	NAP	5 165	63	4 603	225	39	224	11	0
Slovenia	836	31	NAP	NAP	805	24	497	12	8	63	97	104
Spain (State Adm.)	24 452	361	8	3 304	20 787	357	15 652	961	1 376	NA	448	1 993
Spain (Catalonia)	5 162	214	NAP	NAP	4 948	59	3 192	265	122	732	128	450
Sweden	6 911	259	222	373	6 057	264	4 351	114	24	254	336	714
Switzerland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
the FYRO Macedonia	766	10	NAP	NAP	756	36	481	26	17	51	46	99
Turkey	27299	305	NA	NA	26170	824	NA	281			NA	NAP
Ukraine	46659	295	1404	NAP	44960	651	22731	3725	2289		4091	11473
UK: England and Wales	52 582	3 869	471	346	47 896	2 208	33 848	629	906	358	4 155	6 138
UK: Northern Ireland	2 317	187	132	44	1 954	216	1 478	71	31	27	56	68
UK: Scotland												

Notes – Table 17

ANDORRA:

- **Point (a)** – In the total number of staff 14 persons are included, who are part-time employees. In full-time equivalents (FTE) the total number is lesser than the sum of the distribution under different categories included in this Table.

AZERBAIJAN:

- **Point (h)** – Under this heading are included staff employed by the General Medical Directorate of the Ministry of Justice.
- **Point (j)** – Among the 201 persons included under this heading, 43 of them are external teachers (not employed by the Prison Administration).
- **Point (k)** – All the staff included under this heading is external staff (not employed by the Prison Administration).

BULGARIA:

- Figures presented in this Table are real working employees (4,382 persons). The total number of staff positions is 4,708, but 326 places of them are vacant.

CYPRUS:

- **Point (h)** – are counted medical staff and prison warders;
- Psychologists, social workers and educators are not employed by the Prison Administration.

CZECH REPUBLIC:

- **Point (f)** – Under this heading have been counted prison directors and their deputies;
- **Point (g)** – Are included head of department, prison guards;
- **Point (i) and (j)** – These categories of staff are counted together: staff responsible for assessment and education; teachers, educators, therapists, pedagogues, psychologist, social workers;
- **Point (e)** – Under this heading are counted priests and chaplains, guards responsible for service dogs, prevention (internal prison inspection).

DENMARK:

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

FINLAND:

- **Point (i) and (j)** – These categories of staff are counted together. It's impossible to keep these categories separated in the statistics.

FRANCE:

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

GERMANY:

- **Point (h)** – Under this heading only medical staff in counted. No special data of paramedical staff is available; insofar staff is included under the **point (g)** of the Table.

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).

ITALY:

- **Point (h)** – Are included 883 healthcare staff employed under special contracts, paid by the Penitentiary Administration. These staff performs their duties in the Regions with Special Statute, namely in Friuli Venezia Giulia, Valle d'Aosta, Trentino Alto Adige, Sicilia and Sardegna.

LIECHTENSTEIN:

- Under **points (b), (c) and (d)** there are no staff presented. This is due to the fact that staff employed is shared between custodial and police duties. The detention units are located in the same building with the police station.

LITHUANIA:

- In this table the distribution presents the figures on full and part-time employees of the Prison Administration. Staff working in penal institutions but not directly employed by the Prison Administration have not been accounted.
- All the figures of the Table are on 1st July 2009.

LUXEMBOURG:

- **Point (b)** – In this category is also included Public Prosecutor delegate;
- **Point (e)** – Under this heading are counted 7 engineers in charge with the maintenance of the buildings, 12 officials, 5 employees in charge with administrative works. Total authorized staff in both penitentiary centres (Givenich and Luxembourg).

MALTA:

- Staff included under **points (h) and (i)** work on a part-time basis.

MONACO:

- **Point (i)** – The person included under this point is actually employed as a custodian (already included under point (g)), but who performs vocational training tasks as well.

NORWAY:

- **Point (f)** – Under this heading are counted prison governors, assistant governors and deputy governors.
- **Points (h) to (k)** – Most of the treatment and educational tasks are performed by imported services (not included in these points). 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 2009 instead of 1st September 2009

PORTUGAL:

- Figures for this Table are on 31st December 2009 instead of 1st September 2009

ROMANIA:

- Figures presented in this Table include as well staff working in three Reeducation Centres for Juveniles.

SLOVENIA:

- Figures for this Table are on 31st December 2009 instead of 1st September 2009

SPAIN (STATE ADMINISTRATION):

- **Point (c)** –In SPACE I 2007, 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. This year only regional directors are included.
- **Point (d)** – Staff employed for administrative tasks.
- **Point (f)** –in this category are included only executives.
- **Point (i)** – Under this heading are counted staff evolved in treatment programs: lawyers, psychologists, educators, social workers etc.
- **Point (j)** – Teachers are managed directly by autonomous communities.
- **Point (k)** – Staff evolved in penitentiary training programs and training for preparing further employment.

UK: ENGLAND AND WALES:

- Figures for this Table are on 30th June 2009 instead of 1st September 2009

UK: NORTHERN IRELAND:

- **Point (e)** – There is a difference of 7 persons between the figure provided under Point (e) and the sum of points from (f) to (l). This could be due to late notification of leavers/ new entrants which did not appear on the monthly statistics for September 2009 but appear on the grade lists produced to complete this section.

Table 18.1: Full-time and Part-time Staff working in Penal Institutions on 1st September 2009 –on the basis of Full-time equivalents (percentages)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2009.18.1

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	3 822	100.0	4.7	7.1	0.5	87.7
Andorra	64	(121.9)	4.7	0.0	0.0	117.2
Armenia	2 182	100.0	10.3	14.2	0.0	75.5
Austria						
Azerbaijan	3 681	100.0	4.6	9.6	24.9	60.9
Belgium	8 645.13	100.0	0.9	0.0	5.6	93.5
BH: BiH (State level)						
BH: Fed. BiH	920					100.0
BH: Republika Srpska	764	100.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	99.2
Bulgaria	4 382	100.0	2.2	2.8	0.0	95.0
Croatia	2 597	100.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	98.3
Cyprus	439	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Czech Republic	10 901.7	100.0	1.7	0.0	56.1	42.2
Denmark	4782	100.0	4.7	7.0	15.0	73.3
Estonia	1 960	100.0	1.5	0.0	0.2	98.3
Finland	2 998	100.0	3.0	1.6	0.0	95.4
France	33 306.2	100.0	1.3	8.9	0.8	89.0
Georgia						
Germany	37 174	100.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	98.7
Greece						
Hungary	7 843	100.0	2.2	0.0	2.0	95.7
Iceland						
Ireland	4 400	100.0	3.0	10.5	0.4	86.1
Italy	48 054	100.0	2.7	2.4	3.7	91.2
Latvia	3004.5	100.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	96.5
Liechtenstein	16	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Lithuania	3 742	100.0	2.4	0.0	7.6	90.1
Luxembourg	406.5	100.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	99.0
Malta	210	100.0			1.0	99.0
Moldova	3418.5	(103.7)	3.7		0.0	100.0
Monaco	48	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Montenegro						
Netherlands	12 595.27	100.0	2.4	6.5	7.1	84.1
Norway	3 200	100.0	0.9	3.3	0.0	95.8
Poland	29 116	100.0	1.3	1.4	0.0	97.3
Portugal	5 899	100.0	0.4	0.0	8.9	90.7
Romania	12 046	100.0	2.0	0.0	3.9	94.1
Russian Federation						
San Marino	7	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Serbia	3 993	100.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	99.1
Slovak Republic	5 165	(102.5)	2.5		0.0	100.0
Slovenia	836	100.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	96.3
Spain (State Adm.)	24 452	100.0	1.5	0.0	13.5	85.0
Spain (Catalonia)	5 162	100.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	95.9
Sweden	6 911	100.0	3.7	3.2	5.4	87.6
Switzerland	NA					
the FYRO Macedonia	766	100.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	98.7
Turkey	27299	(97.0)	1.1			95.9
Ukraine	46659	100.0	0.6	3.0	0.0	96.4
UK: England and Wales	52 582	100.0	7.4	0.9	0.7	91.1
UK: Northern Ireland	2 317	100.0	8.1	5.7	1.9	84.3
UK: Scotland						
Mean			2.5	2.4	3.9	91.8
Median			2.0	0.0	0.0	95.8
Minimum			0.0	0.0	0.0	42.2
Maximum			10.3	14.2	56.1	100.0

Table 18.2: Full-time and Part-time Staff working INSIDE Penal Institutions on 1st September 2009 –on the basis of Full-time equivalents (percentages)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2009.18.2

Country	Total number of staff working INSIDE penal institutions	sum %	% Executives (managers) of penal institutions	% Custodial staff	% Medical and paramedical staff	% Staff responsible for assessment and the psychologists	% Staff responsible for education activities	% Staff responsible for workshops or vocational training	% Other staff
Albania	3 351	100.0	0.6	84.6	6.4	0.7	3.1	0.1	4.5
Andorra	75	100.0	4.0	81.3	6.7	2.7	4.0	1.3	0.0
Armenia	1 648	100.0	3.3	75.3	9.8	2.0	3.8	0.0	5.8
Azerbaijan	2 242	100.0	13.2	34.6	9.9	0.3	9.0	4.7	28.3
Belgium	8 085.28	100.0	9.8	78.1	2.2	4.3	0.6	4.3	0.7
BH: Fed. BiH	920	100.0	1.2	67.4	3.3	3.3	0.8	3.7	20.4
BH: Rep. Srpska	758	100.0	0.8	55.8	2.0	5.3	4.6	18.5	13.1
Bulgaria	4 164	100.0	3.4	70.1	3.9	15.2	0.0	0.0	7.5
Croatia	2 554	100.0	4.3	58.6	4.5	0.3	5.6	10.4	16.3
Cyprus	439	100.0	3.2	88.4	2.7	0.0	0.0	5.7	0.0
Czech Republic	4 598.7	100.0	2.2	53.9	10.2	26.3		0.7	6.7
Denmark	3503	100.0	1.4	74.7	3.9	NA	2.1	12.3	5.6
Estonia	1 926	100.0	1.0	45.6	7.0	1.0	2.0	0.2	43.2
Finland	2 861	100.0	2.7	58.1	6.6	0.0	9.2	8.1	15.4
France	29 636.2	100.0	1.1	77.9	NA	NA	9.6	0.6	10.8
Germany	36 684	100.0	1.2	73.6	0.7	1.6	4.5	6.1	12.2
Hungary	7 507	100.0	0.9	43.1	7.5	0.4	4.6	3.4	40.1
Iceland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ireland	3 790	(101.0)	2.5	78.1	4.1	0.5	6.7	6.8	2.3
Italy	43 817	(106.1)	0.7	94.7	2.3	0.0	4.4	0.1	3.9
Latvia	2900.5	100.0	1.4	48.8	4.8	0.5	0.9	0.1	43.4
Liechtenstein	16	(131.3)	6.3	93.8	12.5	0.0	18.8	0.0	0.0
Lithuania	3 370	100.0	1.7	59.9	9.5	1.0	6.3	0.4	21.2
Luxembourg	402.5	100.0	1.2	72.5	2.1	1.2	6.0	8.3	8.6
Malta	208	(121.2)	1.9	95.7	10.1	1.4	10.1	NA	1.9
Moldova	3418.5	100.0	1.3	61.6	8.7	1.1	3.6	0.0	23.7
Monaco	48	102.1	4.2	66.7	6.3	2.1	0.0	2.1	20.8
Netherlands	10 588.05	100.0	1.4	64.0	3.3	0.6	2.9	7.3	20.6
Norway	3 065	100.0	2.7	71.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.1	10.4
Poland	28 340	100.0	6.0	55.2	6.5	NA	2.3	NA	30.0
Portugal	5 348	100.0	0.0	77.6	NA	NA	8.9	NA	13.6
Romania	11 335	100.0	6.5	27.9	6.3	0.8	3.6	0.3	54.5
San Marino	7	(114.3)	14.3	85.7	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Serbia	3 956	100.0	0.7	55.3	6.0	0.9	6.3	14.8	16.0
Slovak Republic	5 165	100.0	1.2	89.1	4.4	0.8	4.3	0.2	0.0
Slovenia	805	100.0	3.0	61.7	1.5	1.0	7.8	12.0	12.9
Spain (State Adm.)	20 787	100.0	1.7	75.3	4.6	6.6	NA	2.2	9.6
Spain (Catalonia)	4 948	100.0	1.2	64.5	5.4	2.5	14.8	2.6	9.1
Sweden	6 057	100.0	4.4	71.8	1.9	0.4	4.2	5.5	11.8
Switzerland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
the FYROM	756	100.0	4.8	63.6	3.4	2.2	6.7	6.1	13.1
Turkey	26170		3.1	NA	1.1			NA	0.0
Ukraine	44960	100.0	1.4	50.6	8.3	5.1		9.1	25.5
UK: Engl. & Wales	47 896	(100.7)	4.6	70.7	1.3	1.9	0.7	8.7	12.8
UK: North. Ireland	1 954	(99.6)	11.1	75.6	3.6	1.6	1.4	2.9	3.5
UK: Scotland									
Mean			3.3	67.9	5.3	2.5	4.7	4.7	14.0
Median			2.2	70.4	4.6	1.0	4.2	3.4	11.8
Minimum			0.0	27.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maximum			14.3	95.7	14.3	26.3	18.8	18.5	54.5

Notes – Tables 18.1 and 18.2

In Table 18.1, there are three cases (**ANDORRA, MOLDOVA** and **SLOVAK REPUBLIC**) in which the total percentage of the staff is higher than 100 and one country where the total does not reach 100% (**TURKEY**). These data are presented between brackets.

In Table 18.2 the total percentage of staff working *inside* penal institutions is higher than 100% in five countries: **IRELAND, ITALY, LIECHTENSTEIN, MALTA** and **SAN MARINO**. These data are presented between brackets.

In both cases, some of these inconsistencies have been explained by the national correspondents (see notes to Table 17).

Figure 3: Percentages of staff working INSIDE penal institutions (1st September 2009) classified on the basis of the “custodial staff”

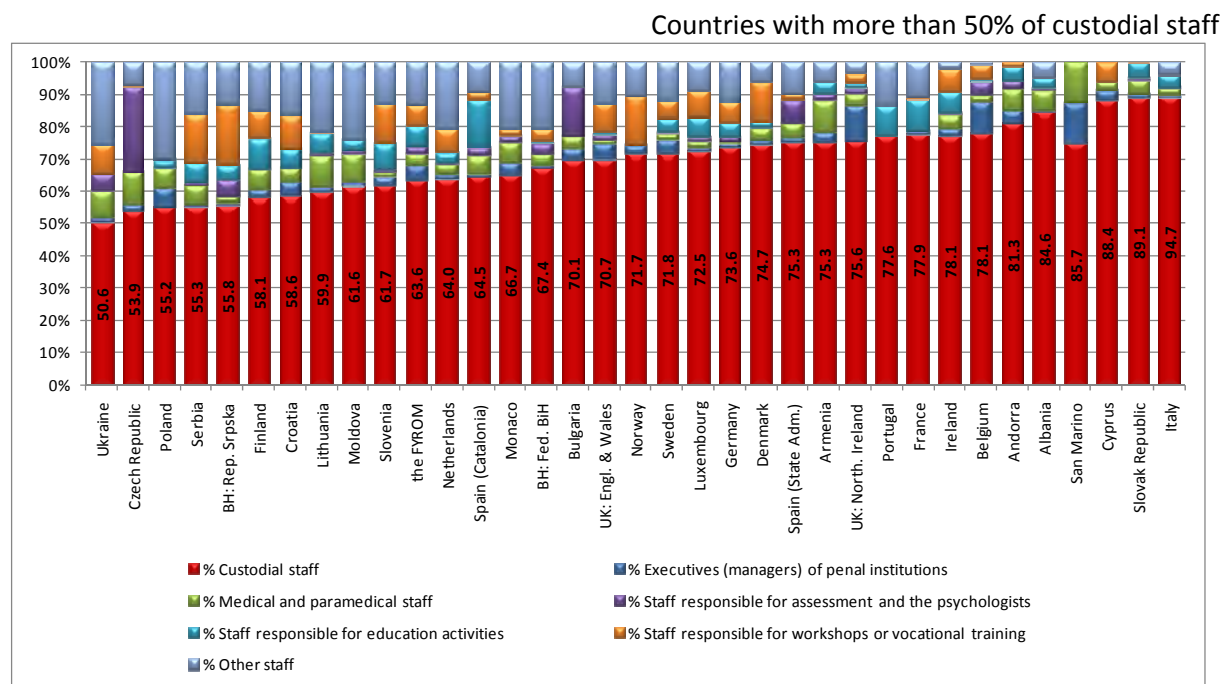


Table 19: Staff working in Penal Institutions but not employed by the Prison Administration on 1st September 2009 (numbers and percentages)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2009.19

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	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Andorra	6	(116.7)	2	33.3	4	66.7	0	0.0	1	16.7	0	0.0
Armenia	10	100.0	10	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Austria												
Azerbaijan	371	100.0	43	11.6	222	59.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	106	28.6
Belgium	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
BH: BiH (state level)												
BH: Fed. BiH	123	(83.7)	44	35.8	22	17.9	35	28.5	1	0.8	1	0.8
BH: Republika Srpska	4	100.0	0	0.0	4	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Bulgaria	92	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	21	22.8	0	0.0	71	77.2
Croatia	18	100.0	3	16.7	15	83.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Cyprus	17	100.0	1	5.9	15	88.2	NAP	NAP	1	5.9	NAP	NAP
Czech Republic	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Denmark	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Estonia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Finland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP		
France												
Georgia												
Germany	1 541	100.0	375	24.3	177	11.5	125	8.1	166	10.8	698	45.3
Greece												
Hungary	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Iceland												
Ireland	32.5	100.0	25.5	78.5	1	3.1	5	15.4	1	3.1	0	0.0
Italy	1 443	100.0	12	0.8	1424	98.7	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	7	0.5
Latvia	39	100.0	36	92.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	7.7	0	0.0
Liechtenstein	5	100.0	1	20.0	2	40.0	0	0.0	2	40.0	0	0.0
Lithuania	406	100.0	156	38.4	4	1.0	NAP	NAP	0	0.0	246	60.6
Luxembourg	98.525	100.0	13	13.2	40.025	40.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	45.5	46.2
Malta	41	100.0	20	48.8	21	51.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Moldova	3 418.5	(99.0)	161	4.7	296	8.7	2 105	61.6	11	0.3	810.5	23.7
Monaco	14	100.0	7	50.0	2	14.3	NAP	NAP	1	7.1	4	28.6
Montenegro												

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)
Netherlands	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Norway	310	(107.7)	190	61.3	107	34.5	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	37	11.9
Poland	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Portugal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Romania	376	100.0	259	68.9	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	61	16.2	56	14.9
Russian Federation												
San Marino	2	100.0	1	50.0	1	50.0	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Serbia	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Slovak Republic	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Slovenia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Spain (State Adm.)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Spain (Catalonia)	1 145	100.0	140	12.2	NAP	NAP	703	61.4	158	13.8	144	12.6
Sweden												
Switzerland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
the FYRO Macedonia												
Turkey	27 299	100.0	433	1.6	281	1.0	22 823	83.6	175	0.6	3 587	13.1
Ukraine	46 659		NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	2 534	5.4	NA	NA
UK: England and Wales	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
UK: Northern Ireland												
UK: Scotland												
Mean				33.4		36.7		20.1		6.8		18.2
Median				24.3		34.5		4.1		3.1		12.3
Minimum				0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
Maximum				100.0		100.0		83.6		40.0		77.2

Notes – Table 19

AZERBAIJAN:

- **Point (b)** – 43 teachers are counted
- **Point (c)** – Under this heading are included perimeter guards of the penitentiary institutions.
- **Point (e)** – Staff of the probation agencies and social workers do not exist. Nevertheless, there is an enforcement service employing 220 persons in charge with the probation matters.

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. One person was employed by the Welfare Service to perform probation tasks in penal institutions.

GERMANY:

- Figures presented in this Table are collected since 2009.
- **Point (f)** – In this category is included staff with administrative tasks, catering service, pastors, temporary workers, cleaning service.

IRELAND:

- Figures presented in this Table are on 31st October 2009 instead of 1st September 2009.
- **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.

LIECHTENSTEIN:

- **Point (d)** – Staff included under this heading is shared between penitentiary institution and local police service.

LITHUANIA:

- Figures presented in this Table are on 1st July 2009 instead of 1st September 2009.

LUXEMBOURG:

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

NORWAY:

- Tasks supplied by the staff not employed by Prison Administration are managed by many departments and local authorities. Resource allocation is not always calculated in FTEs. No recent figures are available. The figures presented in the Table are estimates based on the 2008 figures adjusted by the increase in the number of places in penal institutions.

ROMANIA:

- Designated judges' services exist in each penal institution. Staff employed by these services manages the appeals against administrative decisions which may be made by any person held in penal institutions.

SPAIN (STATE ADMINISTRATION):

- **Point (b)** – Teachers are not employed by National Prison administration. They are managed by autonomous communities.
- **Point (c):**
 - 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. They are not managed by National Prison administration.
- **Point (d)** – Security staff is employed by the General Police Directorate and Guardia Civil.

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.

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 2009

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2009.20

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)
	a	b	c=a/b	d	e=a/d
Albania	4 482	2 835	1.6	343	13.1
Andorra	68	61	1.1	11	6.2
Armenia	3 989	1 241	3.2	257	15.5
Austria	8 423				
Azerbaijan	20 470	775	26.4	536	38.2
Belgium	10 901	6 316.77	1.7	915.71	11.9
BH: Fed. BiH	1 619	620	2.6	101	16.0
BH: Republika Srpska	961	423	2.3	230	4.2
Bulgaria	10 028	2 919	3.4	792	12.7
Croatia	4 891	1 496	3.3	531	9.2
Cyprus	883	388	2.3	37	23.9
Czech Republic	22 021	2 478.5	8.9	1708.2	12.9
Denmark	3 721	2 615	1.4	641	5.8
Estonia	3 555	879	4.0	196	18.1
Finland	3 589	1 661	2.2	684	5.2
France	66307	23 088.4	2.9	3033	21.9
Georgia	19 825				
Germany	73 263	27 016	2.7	4730	15.5
Greece	11 080				
Hungary	16 459	3 237	5.1	1195	13.8
Iceland	118				
Ireland	3 919	2 960	1.3	685.6	5.7
Italy	63 981	41 512	1.5	2953	21.7
Latvia	6 999	1 416	4.9	184.5	37.9
Liechtenstein	7	15	0.5	5	1.4
Lithuania	8 295	2 018	4.1	579	14.3
Luxembourg	679	292	2.3	71	9.6
Malta	494	199	2.5	45	11.0
Moldova	6 769	2 105	3.2	457	14.8
Monaco	23	32	0.7	5	4.6
Montenegro	986				
Netherlands	16 284	6 776.52	2.4	1482.99	11.0
Norway	3 285	2 199	1.5	463	7.1
Poland	84 003	15 645	5.4	2488	33.8
Portugal	11 099	4 148	2.7	474	23.4
Romania	27 028	3 166	8.5	1247	21.7
Russian Federation	880 671				
San Marino	2	6	0.3	1	2.0
Serbia	10 262	2 186	4.7	1110	9.2
Slovak Republic	9 170	4 603	2.0	499	18.4
Slovenia	1 365	497	2.7	180	7.6
Spain (State Adm.)	67 986	15 652	4.3	2785	24.4
Spain (Catalonia)	10 356	3 192	3.2	1247	8.3
Sweden	7 147	4 351	1.6	728	9.8
Switzerland	6 084	NA			
the FYRO Macedonia	2 461	481	5.1	140	17.6
Turkey	115 540	NA		281	411.2
Ukraine	146 394	22 731	6.4	10105	14.5
UK: England and Wales	83 454	33 848	2.5	6048	13.8
UK: Northern Ireland	1 456	1 478	1.0	185	7.9
UK: Scotland	8 113				
Mean			3.6		23.4
Median			2.6		13.1
Minimum			0.3		1.4
Maximum			26.4		411.2

Notes – Table 20

See notes to the previous 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.

List of Tables and Figures:

TABLE 1: SITUATION OF PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2009	26
TABLE 1.2: CATEGORIES INCLUDED IN THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS	27
TABLE 1.3: CAPACITY OF PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2009 (BY CATEGORIES)	29
FIGURE 1.A: COUNTRIES WITH THE HIGHEST PRISON POPULATION RATES PER 100 000 INHABITANTS (MORE THAN 100 PRISONERS PER 100 000 INHABITANTS)	38
FIGURE 1.B: COUNTRIES WITH PRISON POPULATION OVERCROWDING (MORE THAN 100 PRISONERS PER 100 PLACES)	38
TABLE 1.4: EVOLUTION OF PRISON POPULATIONS BETWEEN 2000 AND 2009	39
TABLE 1.5: YEAR-TO-YEAR RATES OF INCREASE AND DECREASE OF PRISON POPULATION RATES PER 100,000 INHABITANTS BETWEEN 2008 AND 2009	41
MAP 1: PRISON POPULATION RATES PER 100,000 INHABITANTS	42
TABLE 2: AGE STRUCTURE OF PRISON POPULATION ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2009: GENERAL BREAKDOWN BY CATEGORIES OF AGE	43
TABLE 2.1: AGE STRUCTURE OF PRISON POPULATIONS ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2009: MINORS AND PERSONS BETWEEN 18 AND 21 OF AGE	49
MAP 2: BREAKDOWN OF THE AGE OF CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY AND PERCENTAGES OF PRISONERS LESS THAN 18 YEARS OF AGE IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES	51
TABLE 2.2: MEDIAN AND AVERAGE AGES OF THE PRISON POPULATION (INCLUDING PRE-TRIAL DETAINEES) ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2009	52
FIGURE 2.A: COUNTRIES WITH THE YOUNGEST (LESS THAN 35 YEARS) PRISON POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY DECREASING MEDIAN AGE	52
TABLE 3.1: STRUCTURE OF PRISON POPULATIONS ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2009: FEMALE PRISONERS	53
TABLE 3.2: STRUCTURE OF PRISON POPULATIONS ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2009: FOREIGN PRISONERS	55
TABLE 4: LEGAL STATUS OF PRISON POPULATIONS ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2009 (NUMBERS)	57
TABLE 5: LEGAL STATUS OF DETAINEES NOT SERVING A FINAL SENTENCE ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2009 (PERCENTAGES AND RATES)	62
TABLE 6: BREAKDOWN OF SENTENCED PRISONERS (FINAL SENTENCE) ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2009, BY MAIN OFFENCE (NUMBERS)	64
TABLE 7: BREAKDOWN OF SENTENCED PRISONERS (FINAL SENTENCE) ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2009, BY MAIN OFFENCE (PERCENTAGES)	70
TABLE 8: BREAKDOWN OF SENTENCED PRISONERS (FINAL SENTENCE) ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2009, BY LENGTH OF SENTENCE (NUMBERS)	71
TABLE 9: BREAKDOWN OF SENTENCED PRISONERS (FINAL SENTENCE) ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2009, BY LENGTH OF SENTENCE (PERCENTAGES)	75
TABLE 10: BREAKDOWN OF SENTENCED PRISONERS (FINAL SENTENCE) ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2009, BY LENGTH OF SENTENCE (CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGES)	76
TABLE 11: BREAKDOWN OF PRISONERS SENTENCED TO LESS THAN ONE YEAR (FINAL SENTENCE) ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2009, BY LENGTH OF SENTENCE (PERCENTAGES)	77
FIGURE 2.B: COUNTRIES WITH THE HIGHEST PERCENTAGES OF PRISONERS SENTENCED TO LESS THAN ONE YEAR	78
TABLE 12.1: FLOW OF ENTRIES TO PENAL INSTITUTIONS IN 2008	79
TABLE 12.2: ADDITIONAL CATEGORIES OF THE FLOW OF ENTRIES TO PENAL INSTITUTIONS IN 2008	80
TABLE 13.1: INDICATOR OF AVERAGE LENGTH OF IMPRISONMENT IN 2008, BASED ON THE TOTAL NUMBER OF DAYS SPENT IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS	83
TABLE 13.2: INDICATOR OF AVERAGE LENGTH OF IMPRISONMENT IN 2008, BASED ON THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2008	85
TABLE 14: ESCAPES OF PRISONERS IN 2008	86
TABLE 15.1: DEATHS IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS IN 2008 (INCLUDING SUICIDES)	89

TABLE 15.2: TYPES OF DEATHS AND SUICIDES IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS IN 2008 MAKING REFERENCE TO THE CATEGORIES INCLUDED/EXCLUDED IN THE FIGURES OF THE TABLE 15.1.....	90
TABLE 16: AVERAGE AMOUNT SPENT PER DAY OF DETENTION OF ONE PERSON IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS IN 2008 (IN €)	92
TABLE 17: FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME STAFF WORKING IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2009 –ON THE BASIS OF FULL-TIME EQUIVALENTS (NUMBERS).....	96
TABLE 18.1: FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME STAFF WORKING IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2009 –ON THE BASIS OF FULL-TIME EQUIVALENTS (PERCENTAGES)	101
TABLE 18.2: FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME STAFF WORKING INSIDE PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2009 –ON THE BASIS OF FULL-TIME EQUIVALENTS (PERCENTAGES)	102
FIGURE 3: PERCENTAGES OF STAFF WORKING INSIDE PENAL INSTITUTIONS (1 ST SEPTEMBER 2009) CLASSIFIED ON THE BASIS OF THE “CUSTODIAL STAFF”	103
TABLE 19: STAFF WORKING IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS BUT NOT EMPLOYED BY THE PRISON ADMINISTRATION ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2009 (NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES).....	104
TABLE 20: RATE OF SUPERVISION OF PRISONERS BY CUSTODIAL STAFF, TREATMENT AND EDUCATIONAL STAFF, AND STAFF RESPONSIBLE FOR WORKSHOPS ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2009.....	108