

Strasbourg	29 April 2014
pc-cp\space\documents\ pc-cp (2014) 5	PC-CP (2014) 5

COUNCIL OF EUROPE ANNUAL PENAL STATISTICS

SPACE I

Survey 2012

Marcelo F. Aebi
Natalia Delgrande
University of Lausanne, Switzerland

This report has been written by Marcelo F. Aebi and Natalia Delgrande on behalf of the Council for Penological Cooperation (PC-CP) of the Council of Europe, Strasbourg, France.

The report has been prepared under a contract with the *Action against Crime Department, Information Society and Action against Crime Directorate, DGI - Directorate General Human Rights and Rule of Law* of the Council of Europe. It has also received support from the University of Lausanne, Switzerland.

Country based information on penal institutions and prison populations was collected through the *SPACE I 2012* questionnaire (Ref: PC-CP (2013) 10) and analysed by the authors of this report. In addition, during the preparation of the report, three validation procedures were applied: internal, cross-national and peer-review.

The responsibility for the content of this report lies with the authors, and the content does not represent the views of the Council of Europe; nor is the PC-CP responsible for any use that may be made of the information contained herein.

Suggested citation [APA norms]:

Aebi, M.F. & Delgrande, N. (2014). *SPACE I – Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics: Prison populations. Survey 2012*. Strasbourg: Council of Europe

© Council of Europe & University of Lausanne, 2014

Reproduction is authorised, except for commercial purposes, provided that the source is acknowledged.

Executive summary of SPACE I 2012

1. The participation rate in the 2012 SPACE I Survey was 90%: 47 out of the 52 Prison Administrations of the 47 Member States of the Council of Europe answered the questionnaire.
2. The *median* European Prison Population Rate [PPR] was 126 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants. There was noted an increase of +2.7% compared to 2011 (122 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants). As median calculated values are less sensitive to the extreme figures (i.e. very low prison population rates in small countries with less than 1mln inhabitants), it is preferable to use these values as a more reliable alternative to the *average* figures.
3. On 1st September 2012, there were 1,737,061 inmates held in penal institutions across Europe. On the same date in 2011, there were 1,825,356 inmates and, in 2010 there were 1,861,246 inmates respectively. Yet, the visible decrease in raw figures is not reliable. The total number of inhabitants in each country fluctuated widely which may explain these paradoxical trends (increase in the PPR and decrease in the raw figures of inmates).
4. On average, on 1st September 2012, European prisons were at the top of their capacity, holding 98 inmates per 100 places (average and median values are identical). In particular, about half of the Prison Administrations were experiencing overcrowding. Since 2009, the European prison density remains close to full.
5. The median age of the European prison population was 34 years, which is more than in 2011 (with 33 years respectively).
6. The median proportion of female inmates was 5.0% of the total prison population. Compared to the same indicator in 2011 (4.9%), there is no change. One fourth of female inmates were pre-trial detainees.
7. The median proportion of foreign inmates was 13% of the total prison population. The average value being of 21%. Yet, there are very big differences between countries.
 - a. The lower numbers of foreign inmates are found in Eastern European countries, where they seldom represent more than 2% of the prison population, and the highest are in Western European countries, where they usually represent more than 30%.
 - b. Around one quarter of the foreign inmates was constituted of citizens of EU Member States.
8. About 16% of the inmates in Europe were pre-trial detainees. This percentage rises until 22% when those inmates held in custody without a final sentence are also included in the calculation.
9. Length of custodial sentences:
 - a. The median proportion of sentenced prisoners who were serving sentences shorter than one year was 15%, which is lower compared to 2011 (19% respectively).
 - b. The most common category of lengths of sentences was the one lasting from one to less than three years (the median percentage of such inmates was 25%).
 - c. Around 12% were serving very long sentences of 10 years and over. This proportion remained exactly the same as in 2011 (12%).
10. Inmates were sentenced mainly for the following types of criminal offences: theft (17.1%), drug offences (16.7%), robbery (12.5%), and homicide (11.6%).
11. The average length of imprisonment in 2011 was 8 months, which is shorter compared to 2010 (9 months). In contrast with this improvement of the general length, the part of the pre-trial detention duration is one month longer than in 2010. Consequently, the pre-trial duration increased from 5 months in 2010 to 6 months in 2011.
12. The median mortality rate in 2011 was 26 deaths per 10,000 inmates. There is a slight increase compared to 2010 when this indicator was at 25 deaths respectively.
13. The average amount spent per day and per inmate in 2011 was 103 Euros. It is 10 Euros more than in 2010 (93 Euros). But the median amount is actually 42 Euros, and it is lower than the previous median amount (50 Euros). The amounts vary widely across Europe: from 3 to 750 Euros. The 42 Prison Administrations that provided data on this item had spent more than 16.000 million Euros in 2011.
14. On average, there were about 3 inmates per one custodian in 2012. This ratio remained the same as in 2011.
15. The most recent data (stock figures on 1st January 2013: *total number of inmates*, *total capacity of penal institutions*, *prison density per 100 places*, and *prison population rates*) are available here: <http://www3.unil.ch/wpmu/space/space-i/prison-stock-on-1st-january-2013/>.

Contents

Executive summary of SPACE I 2012	3
Contents	4
Survey Background	7
0.1 General overview	7
0.2 General notes	8
0.3 Main modifications made in the latest SPACE I surveys (2008-12)	9
Explanatory notes to the Report	10
A. Global Indicators of Prison Populations on 1 st September 2012	10
B. Prison Movements during 2011	16
C. Prison Staff	20
C.1 Annual Module: Prison Staff (detailed)	21
Conventions and Statistical Measures	23
Conventions used	23
Measures of central tendency	23
Demographic Data	24
Data Validation Procedure	25
Statistical Tables	26
A. Prison Populations: Global indicators on 1 st September 2012	27
A.1. Legislative or other measures which directly influence trends in the number of prisoners	28
Table 1: Situation of penal institutions on 1 st September 2012	39
Table 1.1: Categories included in the total number of inmates in table 1	40
Table 1.2: Capacity of penal institutions on 1 st September 2012 (by categories)	49
Figure 1.a: Countries with more than 100 prisoners per 100,000 inhabitants (highest prison population rates)	56
Figure 1.b: Countries with prison population overcrowding (more than 100 prisoners per 100 places)	56
Table 1.3: Situation of penal institutions on 1 st Sept. 2012. Adjusted figures	57
Table 1.4: Situation of penal institutions on 1 st September 2012 by decreasing prison population rates (non-adjusted and adjusted figures)	58
Table 1.5: Evolution of prison populations between 2003 and 2012	60
Table 1.6: Year-to-year percentage change of prison population rates between 2011 and 2012	62
Map 1: Prison population rates per 100,000 inhabitants	65
Table 2: Age structure of prison population on 1 st September 2012	66
Table 2.1: Age and criminal responsibility	68
Table 2.2: Minors and persons between 18 and 21 of age on 1 st September 2012	74
Figure 2: Countries with the youngest (less than 34 years) prison population classified by decreasing median age	76
Table 2.3: Median and Average ages of the prison population on 1 st September 2012	76
Map 2: Age of criminal responsibility and percentages of inmates less than 18 years of age in European countries	77
Table 3: Female inmates on 1 st September 2012	78

Table 4: Foreign inmates on 1 st September 2012	80
Table 4.a: Asylum seekers and illegal aliens held for administrative reasons among foreign inmates on 1 st September 2012	82
Table 5: Legal status of prison populations on 1 st September 2012 (numbers)	84
Table 5.1: Detainees not serving a final sentence on 1 st September 2012 (percentages and rates)	88
Table 5.2: Dangerous offenders under security measures on 1 st September 2012 (numbers and percentages)	90
Table 6: Main offence of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) on 1 st September 2012 (numbers)	93
Table 6.1: Main offence of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) on 1 st September 2012 (percentages)	94
Table 7: Length of sentence of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) on 1 st September 2012 (numbers)	98
Table 7.1: Length of sentence of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) on 1 st September 2012 (percentages)	104
Table 7.2: Length of sentence of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) on 1 st September 2012 (cumulative percentages)	105
Table 7.3: Length of sentence of prisoners sentenced to less than one year (final sentence) on 1 st September 2012 (percentages)	106
Figure 3: Countries with highest percentages of prisoners sentenced to less than one year	107
B. Prison Movements during 2011	108
Table 8: Flow of Entries to Penal Institutions in 2011	110
Table 9: Flow of Releases from Penal Institutions in 2011	114
Table 10: Turnover Ratio of inmates IN 2011	120
Figure 4: Countries with lowest turnover ratios IN 2011	121
Table 11.1: Indicator of Average Length of Imprisonment in 2011, based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions	122
Table 11.2: Indicator of Average Length of Imprisonment in 2011, based on the total stock of inmates in penal institutions on 1 st September 2011	125
Table 12: Escapes from penal institutions during 2011	126
Table 13.1: Deaths in Penal Institutions in 2011 (by type of registered death)	129
Table 13.2: Suicides in Penal Institutions in 2011	131
Table 13.3: Types of deaths and suicides in Penal Institutions in 2011	132
Map 3: Suicide rate per 10,000 inmates in Penal Institutions in 2011	135
Table 14: Expenses in penal institutions in 2011 (in €)	136
Table 14.A: Categories included in the calculation of custodial expenses in 2011, in Table 14	138
C. Prison Staff	143
Table 15: Staff working in Penal Institutions on the basis of Full-time equivalents (FTE) on 1 st September 2012 (numbers)	144
Table 15.1: Staff working in Penal Institutions on the basis of Full-time equivalents (FTE) on 1 st September 2012 (percentages)	149
Table 15.2: Staff working <i>inside</i> Penal Institutions on the basis of Full-time equivalents (FTE) on 1 st September 2012 (percentages)	150
Figure 5: Staff working <i>inside</i> penal institutions On 1 st September 2012, Percentages	151
Table 16: Staff (FTE) working in Penal Institutions but <i>not employed by the Prison Administration</i> on 1 st September 2012 (numbers and percentages)	152
Figure 6: Highest ratios of inmates per one custodian On 1 st September 2012	156
Table 17: Ratio of inmates per categories of staff on 1 st September 2012	157
C.1. Annual Module	158
Table AM1: Special categories included in the total number of staff on 1 st September 2012 (numbers)	159

Table AM2: Special categories included in the total number of staff on 1 st September 2012 (percentages) _____	160
Table AM3: <i>Uniformed</i> staff (FTE) working inside penal institutions on 1 st September 2012 (numbers) _____	162
Table AM4: <i>Uniformed</i> staff (FTE) working inside penal institutions on 1 st September 2012 (percentages) _____	163
Figure AM1: ratios of uniformed staff working inside penal institutions per 100 inmates On 1 st September 2012 _____	165
Table AM5: <i>Civilian</i> staff (FTE) working inside penal institutions on 1 st September 2012 (numbers)___	166
Table AM6: <i>Civilian</i> staff (FTE) working inside penal institutions on 1 st September 2012 (percentages) _____	167
Table AM7: <i>Uniformed</i> staff (FTE) working outside penal institutions on 1 st September 2012 (numbers) _____	170
Table AM8: <i>Civilian</i> staff (FTE) working inside penal institutions on 1 st September 2012 (numbers)___	171
List of Tables and Figures _____	175

COUNCIL OF EUROPE ANNUAL PENAL STATISTICS – SPACE I 2012: SURVEY ON PRISON POPULATIONS

Marcelo F. Aebi and Natalia Delgrande¹

Survey Background

0.1 General overview

The SPACE I 2012 annual report is part of the SPACE project². This project produces annual overview on main indicators of custodial and non-custodial activities in all Member States of the Council of Europe.

The first part of the project (*SPACE I*) provides data on the populations held in custody and/or in other types of penal institutions across Europe. Moreover, this report contains useful information about the conditions of detention (e.g. capacity, expenses, staff), as well as about the custodial movement (e.g. entries, releases, deaths, escapes).

The second part of the project (*SPACE II*), concentrates on persons serving non-custodial sanctions and measures. A separate report³ is produced on these categories of penal populations supervised in community.

Both reports have the *common goal* of ensuring as much as possible the collection, analyses and interpretation of reliable data through a common methodology. In particular, the questionnaires used for the collection of the data were designed to allow the maximum comparability between Prison and Probation agencies, as well as among Member States of the Council of Europe (CoE).

For writing this report, national raw data and comments were collected by means of the standard questionnaire, which was answered by correspondents in each CoE Member State. Generally, the national correspondents in charge of collecting, explaining and validating the raw data are representatives of the Prison Administrations.

As every year since 2004, the SPACE I 2012 questionnaire has been improved on the basis of previous experiences and according to the assessments and CoE recommendations; but ensuring as far as possible the comparison with the historical SPACE I series, started in 1983.

The modifications made since 2004 allow a better visibility of the categories included by each country in their statistics. This implies collecting metadata on the national rules applied for collecting data for prison statistics. The answers to these questions –presented mainly in *Table 1.1*– suggest that cross-national comparisons of prison populations must be conducted cautiously as the categories included in the total number of inmates vary from country to country. The same is true for comparisons of prison mortality and, more specifically, of suicides occurred in penal institutions.

¹ Marcelo F. Aebi, Professor and Natalia Delgrande, Part-time Lecturer: *Institute of Criminology and Penal Law, School of Criminal Sciences, University of Lausanne, Switzerland*

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

³ Aebi, M.F. & Marguet, Y. (2014). *SPACE II – Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics: Persons serving non-custodial sanctions and measures. Survey 2012*. Strasbourg: Council of Europe

Since the conceptualisation of the categories in national statistics is crucial for cross-national comparisons, this *SPACE I 2012* survey initiates the collection of additional information through *Annual Modules*. These modules correspond to topical issues approved to be answered by a majority of national correspondents. This year, the *Annual Module* examines the topic of *staff* employed by Prison Administration. Given the reforms initiated mostly in Eastern and Central European countries, the questions on the uniformed and non-uniformed categories of staff are important to be answered in a comparative perspective.

Aside from the data presented in this report, it is possible to access on the Website of the SPACE project some other useful information on custodial activities across Europe (e.g. recidivism studies, useful links and addresses). Moreover, there are presented the most recent data on the number of inmates, the prison density and the prison population rates available on 1st January 2013.

Concerning the deadlines of the SPACE I 2012 survey, it should be stated that the data collection started mid-August 2013, when all CoE Member States received the questionnaire. The deadline for the data-collection was set on 1st October 2013. At this date, only one half of all concerned countries answered the questionnaire. The data collection lasted until 15th March 2014. In the meantime, almost 2/3 of responding countries were contacted with diverse requests related to the data-validation.

0.2 General notes

Figures on prison population (*stock*) as well as on staff employed by prison administrations relate to **1st September 2012**; while the number of entries/releases into/from penal institutions (*flow*), total number of days spent in these institutions, and incidents that occurred during the year (i.e. escapes, deaths and suicides) relate to the whole **year 2011**.

When data on 1st September 2012 were not available, the Member States were asked to use the closest possible date of reference. The exceptions are expressly stated in the notes to the Tables concerned.

The forty-seven Member States of the Council of Europe in 2012 counted fifty-two Prison Administrations under their control. **Forty-seven (90%) of these Prison Administrations answered the 2012 SPACE I Questionnaire**. Only five Prison Administrations did not answer the survey despite several reminders:

- (1) **BH: Bosnia and Herzegovina (state level)** has not answered the questionnaire because of the acute lack of human resources (only one pre-trial institution).
- (2) **Georgia:** national correspondent has not been appointed for this survey.
- (3) **Greece:** national correspondent has not been appointed for this survey.
- (4) **Malta:** no special explanation.
- (5) **Russian Federation** has not answered the SPACE I questionnaire since 2006, and all our efforts to obtain an answer from that country proved unsuccessful.

Data were not available for the following geopolitical entities: northern part of Cyprus (see “Cyprus” under *I.1 General Notes*), Kosovo, Transdniestria, Abkhazia, South Ossetia and Nagorno-Karabakh.

The majority of the countries answered the questionnaire on time (the deadline was set on 1st October 2013). Yet, some countries delayed the supply of their responses; therefore, 1/3 of the questionnaires arrived during the first months of 2014. Last questionnaire arrived in March 2014. At the same time, for some of the countries that answered the questionnaire on time, the data validation procedure (see below, point E) took several 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 small part of the figures which seemed to be totally unreliable were excluded from the present report, but are available in the database and can be provided on request.

0.3 Main modifications made in the latest SPACE I surveys (2008~12)

Prison population

- New item on *private facilities* was added in the SPACE I 2011 questionnaire.
- An item has been added in order to measure the number of persons under security measures and those serving preventive detention for dangerous offenders (SPACE I 2011).
- 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)*. This item was first used in the SPACE I 2009.
- The following categories of offences have been added in the SPACE I 2009 questionnaire: *economic and financial offences, terrorism and organised crime*.
- Under the category of juvenile offenders held in special institutions, an additional item (introduced in the SPACE I 2009) allows getting information on the number of the persons aged 18 and over.
- Until SPACE I 2009, only general questions on foreign inmates were asked. In the SPACE I 2010, an item on foreign prisoners who are citizens of Member States of the European Union has been added.
- Since the SPACE I 2010, the questionnaire allows a distinction between male and female deaths.

Conditions & Metadata

- Since the SPACE I 2010 and revised in 2011, a new breakdown by categories was designed for the capacity of penal institutions. More reliable information has been collected on institutions for pre-trial detention, places for persons serving custodial sentences and for juvenile offenders, and places in other types of institutions for the detention of inmates.
- In former SPACE questionnaires -before the SPACE I 2008- 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 -before the SPACE I 2008- referred to *rape*, but an analysis of the answers received suggested that some countries were including other sexual offences under that heading. As a consequence, sexual offences have been divided in two categories: *rape* and *other types of sexual offences*.
- In order to avoid as far as possible the misinterpretation of the figures, special attention has been given to the codes used to answer the questions when no data were available (i.e. NA, NAP).

Custodial events

- Since the SPACE I 2011 and 2012, the former item on the number of deaths was slightly improved: specific categories on the causes of death have been used (homicides, accidents, drug/alcohol intoxications, suicides, other causes).
- In the questionnaires SPACE I 2010, 2011 and 2012, some clarifications were introduced in the definitions of other items, such as the counting units used in each country and the date of reference for the information.
- Since the SPACE I 2008, the category of entries to penal institutions has been completed with several follow up questions in order to distinguish transfers from the rest of the entries. In the SPACE I 2010, this item was fully revised and allows taking into account international transfers.
- In the SPACE I 2010, an item with 5 sub-categories has been designed in order to collect information on releases from penal institutions (including conditional releases and external placements).

Prison policies

- The item foreseen for the information on the changes in national prison policies and on the events that may have had an influence on the number of inmates was divided in several categories and allows a more reliable comparison among countries (since the SPACE I 2008 questionnaire).
- Since the SPACE I 2010, special attention was given to the issue of the age of criminal responsibility and the minimal age for the application of custodial sanctions and measures.

Since the 2008 survey, the questionnaire is translated into Russian language. The aim of the translation is to facilitate the data collection in certain countries and to allow the inclusion of comments on the particularities of the national data. This version, used relatively sporadically, increased the number of responses received from Member States and improved the reliability of the provided information.

Explanatory notes to the Report

Part A of the Survey includes global indicators of the prison populations on 1st September 2012 ([Section A.1](#)) as well as data on the flow of entries, flow of releases, length of imprisonment, escapes and deaths for the whole year 2011 ([Section A.2](#)). In order to ensure as much as possible the comparability across countries, some figures are included only in the *raw data* tables. Therefore, figures that did not seem to fit the definitions used in the questionnaire were not integrated in the tables with calculations of rates and percentages.

A. Global Indicators of Prison Populations on 1st September 2012

The situation of prison populations on a given date of the year (*stock statistics*) is set in Tables 1 to 11. The number of inmates varies over time under the influence of the number of entries into and releases from penal institutions and the length of the stays in these institutions.

Table 1: Situation of penal institutions on 1st September 2012

- (1) Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees). This indicator is commonly known as *prison stock*. Usually, in the total number of inmates are included the standard categories of inmates, such as persons held inside a penal institutions at a given date and, more specifically, pre-trial detainees and sentenced prisoners. Sometimes countries include as well juvenile offenders. Nevertheless, it becomes common to observe inside prison stock the following: persons under penal (therapeutic) measures, persons held in private facilities, or those held in open penal institutions. Moreover, in prison stock may also be included inmates detained for administrative reasons, under security measure, recalled from probation, fine-defaulters, etc.
- (2) Prison population rate⁴ per 100,000 inhabitants corresponds to the ratio of the number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) per 100,000 population of each country, as of 1st September 2012. Taking into account that the information on the populations of the countries is available on 1st January of each year, the figures on the populations used for the calculations are respectively on 1st January 2012 instead of 1st September 2012.
- (3) Capacity of penal institutions: number of places available in penal institutions for the accommodation of the inmates (excluding all spaces that primary are designed for other needs than the proper accommodation of the inmates).
- (4) Surface area per inmate (calculated in square meters). This indicator corresponds to the legal standard in each Member State. According to legal provisions, each inmate should dispose of individual area inside the cell, excluding common places such as shower enclosures, WC, sport areas, classrooms and other common spaces inside a penal institution.
- (5) Prison density per 100 places of the regular capacity. This indicator corresponds to the ratio between the number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) and the number of places available in penal institutions. Generally, the indicator of prison density is used for assessment of overcrowding.

⁴ 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”.

As a complement to Table 1, the report includes six supplementary tables, two graphs, and one map.

Table 1.1: Categories included in the total number of prisoners

The goal of this Table is to clarify the categories of persons included in the calculation of the total prison population held in different types of penal institutions. The Table includes the answers (*Yes*, *No* or *NAP* [not applicable]) to the question:

Does the total number of inmates include the following categories?

- (1) Persons held in police stations
- (2) Persons held in **custodial** institutions/units for juvenile offenders
 - (2.1) If the persons held in custodial institutions/units for juvenile offenders (2) are counted, how many among them are 18 years and over
- (3) Persons placed in **educational** institutions/units for juvenile offenders
- (4) Persons held in institutions for drug-addicted offenders outside penal institutions
- (5) Persons with psychiatric disorders held in psychiatric institutions or hospitals outside penal institutions
- (6) Asylum seekers or illegal aliens *held for administrative reasons*
 - (6.1) If the persons under point (6) are counted, how many of them are held in centres/sections especially designated for this type of detention
- (7) Persons held in private facilities (e.g. private prisons, detention centres, centres for the application of certain penal measures [e.g. centres for the treatment of psychiatric disorders, centres for the treatment of addictions etc.])
- (8) Persons under electronic surveillance/ Electronic Monitoring

Table 1.1

- Table 1.1 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 the ones performed in Table 1, cannot be regarded as unproblematic.
- This methodological issue must be kept in mind when using data from Table 1 and similar Tables.

Table 1.2: Capacity of penal institutions on 1st September 2012 (by categories)

- (1) Total capacity of penal institutions
 - o Surface area per prisoner (m²/inmate)
- (2) Capacity of remand institutions and those designed for serving custodial sentences
 - a. Capacity of remand institutions/sections ("pre-trials")
 - b. Capacity of institutions designed for serving a sentence
- (3) Capacity of institutions for juvenile offenders
- (4) Capacity of other types of institutions

Table 1.3: Situation of penal institutions on 1st September 2012: adjusted figures

In this Table, figures from Table 1 are adjusted according to the information provided in *Table 1.1*. The adjustment consists in *excluding* –whenever possible– all the categories of Table 1.1 from the total number of inmates, and recalculating the rate of *inmates held in penal institutions for adult offenders* per 100,000 inhabitants. The figures included in this Table are estimates, and *should not* be considered as official national data.

Table 1.4: Situation of penal institutions on 1st September 2012 by decreasing prison population rates (non-adjusted and adjusted figures)

In this Table, countries are classified in a decreasing order according to their prison population rates per 100,000 inhabitants on 1st September 2012. On the left-hand side of the Table, they are classified according to the non-adjusted (official) figures, and on the right-hand side they are classified according to the adjusted (calculated) figures (see the explanation to Table 1.3). The last column informs about the difference in percentage between adjusted and non-adjusted figures. In order to ensure an appropriate reading of this table, particular attention should be paid to the explanatory notes of Tables 1 and 1.1.

Table 1.5: Evolution of prison populations between 2003 and 2012

This Table presents the total number of prisoners (including pre-trial detainees) and the prison population rate per 100,000 inhabitants on 1st September of each year from 2003 to 2012. Data are retrieved from the relevant SPACE I reports. The Table indicates also the evolution (in percentages) of prison population rates between 2003 and 2012 as well as between 2011 and 2012.

Table 1.6: Year-to-Year percentage change of prison population rates between 2011 and 2012

This Table shows the evolution of prison population rates between 2011 and 2012. Countries are classified in three categories according to the *increase*, the *stability* or the *decrease* of their prison population rates between 1st September 2011 and 1st September 2012:

Increase of more than 5%		
	Between -5% and +5%	
		Decrease of more than 5%

Map 1: Prison population rates per 100,000 inhabitants on 1st September 2012

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 data included in Table 1.

Table 2: Age structure of prison population (including pre-trial detainees) on 1st September 2012

(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

Table 2.1: Age and criminal responsibility

- ✓ Age of criminal responsibility: starting from this age, juveniles are considered as old enough to be recognised as responsible and to be tried under a criminal justice system which is specific to them;
- ✓ Minimal age for the application of custodial sanctions and measures: starting from this age, it is possible to sentence a juvenile to custody or to education measures in closed penal institutions;
- ✓ Age of criminal majority: starting from this age the person should be tried under criminal justice system for adults and do not benefit of no special condition of juvenile.

Table 2.2: Minors and persons between 18 and 21 of age on 1st September 2012

In this Table are included raw data and calculated percentages of inmates under 18 years of age, as well as inmates between 18 and 21 years of age. Normally, in these figures are also included pre-trial detainees.

Table 2.3: Median and Average ages of the prison population on 1st September 2012

This table includes the median and average values calculated by national Prison Administrations. However, some calculations have been made by the authors of this report on the basis of the raw data provided by national correspondents. The particularities of these calculations are stated in the notes to the Table.

One additional graph (*Figure 2*) completes the table with the distribution of the countries with the youngest prison populations (the distribution is based on the median values).

Map 2: Age of criminal responsibility and percentages of inmates less than 18 years of age on 1st September 2012:

This map includes two indicators: the first one is the minimal age for the application of custodial sanctions

and measures across Europe and the second one is the percentage of juveniles held in penal institutions in each country.

Table 3: Female inmates on 1st September 2012

In this Table are presented raw data and percentages on female prisoners. The following categories are included:

- (1) Total number and percentage of female inmates in the total prison population;
- (2) Pre-trial detainees: number and percentage of pre-trials in the total number of female inmates;
- (3) Foreign female inmates: number and percentage in the total number of female inmates;
- (4) Juvenile females aged less than 18: number and percentage.

Table 4: Foreign inmates on 1st September 2012

In this Table are presented raw data and percentages on foreign prisoners. The following categories are included:

- (1) Total number and percentage of foreign inmates in the total prison population;
- (2) Pre-trial detainees: number and percentage of pre-trials in the total number of foreign inmates;
- (3) Foreign inmates citizens of Member States of the European Union: number and percentage;
- (4) Juvenile foreigners aged less than 18: number and percentage;
- (5) Inmates for which the nationality is unknown.

Table 5: Legal status of prison populations on 1st September 2012 (numbers)

- (a) Untried detainees (no court decision reached yet);
- (b) Detainees found guilty but who have not received a sentence yet;
- (c) Sentenced prisoners who have appealed or who are within the statutory limits for doing so;
- (d) Detainees who have not received a final sentence yet, but who have started serving a custodial sentence in advance;
- (e) Sentenced prisoners (final sentence) – Including:
 - Persons detained as a consequence of the conversion of a fine (fine defaulters)
 - Persons detained because of the revocation, suspension or annulment of the conditional release or probation;
- (f) Other cases.

Table 5.1: Detainees not serving a final sentence on 1st September 2012 (percentages and rates)

Four indicators have been selected to compare the situation of prison populations across Europe:

- (a) *Percentage of detainees not serving a final sentence* (often inaccurately referred to as percentage of unconvicted detainees): part of detainees whose sentence is not final expressed as a percentage of the total number of inmates;
- (b) *Rate of detainees not serving a final sentence per 100,000 inhabitants*: ratio of detainees whose sentence is not final in relation to the number of inhabitants expressed per 100,000 inhabitants.

Table 5

- When no data were available under heading (c) "*sentenced prisoners who have appealed or who are within the statutory time limit for doing so*" of Table 5, without any further information being provided, it was assumed that prisoners in that situation are included among those under heading (e) "*sentenced prisoners, final sentence*". In that case, both indicators are presented between brackets and must be interpreted cautiously.
- When there is no data available under heading (b) "*prisoners convicted but not yet sentenced*" of Table 5, 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 (a) and (b) for Table 5.1, the number of detainees not serving a final sentence is obtained by adding headings (a), (b), (c) and (d) of Table 5.

- (c) *Percentage of untried detainees (no court decision yet reached)*: number of untried detainees (not yet convicted), present at that date, expressed as a percentage of the total number of inmates;
- (d) *Rate of untried detainees (no court decision yet reached) per 100,000 inhabitants*: number of untried detainees (not yet convicted) in relation to the number of inhabitants at the same date – expressed per 100,000 inhabitants.

In order to calculate indicators (c) and (d) for Table 5.1, only persons under heading (a) "untried detainees (no court decision yet reached)" of Table 5 are taken into account.

Table 5.2: Dangerous offenders placed under security measures on 1st September 2012 (numbers and percentages)

This Table concerns prisoners placed under special penal measures. These inmates are usually defined as *dangerous offenders*. The measures applied to them may take different names such as *security measure*, *secure prevention detention* or *preventive supervision*. According to the (Draft) Recommendation CM/Rec(201X) XX⁵ (Strasbourg, 12th April 2013):

"Dangerous offender is a person who has been convicted of a very serious sexual or violent crime against person(s) and who presents a high probability of re-offending with further serious sexual or violent crimes against person(s)."

Secure preventive detention means detention imposed by the judicial authority to a person after the fixed term of imprisonment has been served. It is not imposed as the punishment for a crime, but on the basis of an assessment revealing that the offender may commit other serious offences in future and is therefore a measure for public protection.

Preventive supervision means measures of control, monitoring, surveillance or restriction of movement imposed by the judicial authority at the time of sentencing to a person after having committed a crime and after having served a prison sentence or instead of, but in all these cases on the basis of an assessment revealing that the offender may commit other serious offences in future and is therefore a measure for public protection."

Each Member State has its own legislation concerning the special requirements and conditions for institutional placement/imprisonment of this category of offenders. Yet, only the following comparable categories have been included in this Table:

- ✓ Total number of persons under security measures/preventive detention for dangerous offenders. Of which:
 - Persons considered as not criminally responsible by the court;
 - Persons considered as totally or partially criminally responsible by the court and who have been sentenced.

Table 6: Main offences of final sentenced prisoners on 1st September 2012 (numbers)

Table 6.1: Main offences of final sentenced prisoners on 1st September 2012 (percentages)

Tables 6 and 6.1 present the breakdown of prisoners with final sentence – those under heading (e) of Table 5 – according to the main offence for which they were convicted.

In spite of effort to keep SPACE categories as large as possible, one should bear in mind the fact that in some countries the *main offence rule* is not defined. Therefore, data from these countries (mostly the breakdown percentages) are not fully comparable with data from the ones that apply this rule.

⁵ (Draft) Recommendation CM/Rec(201X) XX (Strasbourg, 12th April 2013). Part I – Definitions and basic principles (p.3): <http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/standardsetting/CDPC/PC-GR-DD/Draft%20Recomemndation%20EN%2012-04-13.pdf>

The following breakdown is used:

<i>(a) Homicide (including attempts)</i>	<i>(g) Economic and financial offences</i>
<i>(b) Assault and battery</i>	<i>(h) Drug offences</i>
<i>(c) Rape</i>	<i>(i) Terrorism</i>
<i>(d) Other types of sexual offences</i>	<i>(j) Organised crime</i>
<i>(e) Robbery</i>	<i>(k) Other offences</i>
<i>(f) Other types of theft</i>	<i>(l) Total</i>

Table 7: Lengths of the sentences of prisoners (final sentenced) on 1st September 2012 (numbers)

Table 7.1: Lengths of the sentences of prisoners (final sentenced) on 1st September 2012 (percentages)

Tables 7 and 7.1 present the breakdown of prisoners with final sentence – those under heading (e) of Table 5– according to the length of the sentence imposed on them. The following breakdown is used:

<i>(a) Less than one month</i>	<i>(h) From ten years to less than twenty years</i>
<i>(b) From one month to less than three months</i>	<i>(i) Twenty years and over</i>
<i>(c) From three months to less than six months</i>	<i>(j) Life imprisonment</i>
<i>(d) From six months to less than one year</i>	<i>(k) Security measures (dangerous offenders)</i>
<i>(e) From one year to less than three years</i>	<i>(l) Sentence to death</i>
<i>(f) From three years to less than five years</i>	<i>(m) Other cases</i>
<i>(g) From five years to less than ten years</i>	<i>(n) Total</i>

Table 7.2: Lengths of the sentences of final sentenced prisoners on 1st September 2012 (cumulative percentages)

This Table presents the breakdown, expressed in cumulative percentages, of prisoners with final sentence –those under heading (e) of Table 5– according to the length of the sentence imposed on them. The following breakdown is used:

<i>(a) Prisoners sentenced to less than one year</i>	<i>(h) Prisoners sentenced to any fixed-term sentences (all)</i>
<i>(b) Prisoners sentenced to one year and over (fixed-term sentence)</i>	<i>(i) Prisoners sentenced to life imprisonment</i>
<i>(c) Prisoners sentenced to three years and over (fixed-term sentence)</i>	<i>(j) Prisoners under to security measures and/or under other forms of imprisonment</i>
<i>(d) Prisoners sentenced to five years and over (fixed-term sentence)</i>	<i>(k) Prisoners sentenced to death</i>
<i>(e) Prisoners sentenced to ten years and over (fixed-term sentence)</i>	<i>(l) Total</i>

Table 7.3: Length of the sentences of final prisoners sentenced to less than one year, on 1st September 2012 (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:

<i>(a) Less than one month</i>	<i>(f) From three months to less than six months</i>
<i>(b) From one month to less than three months</i>	<i>(g) From six months to less than one year</i>

Figure 3 provides a comparative view of the highest percentages of prisoners sentenced to less than one year. The figure is based on the figures included in Tables 7.2 and 7.3.

B. Prison Movements during 2011

Tables 8 to 14 show the main indicators of prison movements occurring during one reference year. All information in the Part A.2 of the report refers to a whole calendar year, from 1st January 2011 to 31st December 2011:

- (1) number of entries into and releases from penal institutions during a reference year (*flow statistics*),
- (2) the length of imprisonment,
- (3) number of escapes, and
- (4) deaths in penal institutions.

Table 8: Flow of entries to penal institutions in 2011

- (a) Total number of entries to penal institutions in 2011 corresponds to the indicator better known as *flow of entries*;

Entry (definition)

- Only entries of untried detainees (not yet convicted), prisoners convicted but not yet sentenced, or sentenced prisoners who have appealed or those who are within the statutory time limit to do so are recorded under heading (c) of Table 8.
- Therefore, this figure constitutes a subset of the entries recorded under heading (a). Consequently, entries into pre-trial detention are included.

- (b) Rate of entries to penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants: the number of entries in 2011, in relation to the average number of inhabitants during the same period;

- (c) Entries before final sentence: numbers and percentages;

- (d) Entries after the revocation, suspension or annulment of the conditional release or probation: numbers and percentages;

- (e) Entries following transfer from a foreign country to the country concerned (numbers and percentages)

- Entries following transfer from a Member State of the European Union to the country concerned (numbers and percentages).

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 might enter prison several times in the same year for different cases.

In the SPACE I questionnaire, national correspondents were asked to meet the following definition of *entry*:

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

- (1) Entry following transfer from one penal institution to another;
- (2) Entry following the prisoner's removal from the institution in order to appear before a judicial authority (investigating judge, trial court, etc.);
- (3) Entry following prison leave or a period of authorised absence;
- (4) Entry following an escape, after re-arrest by the police.

Table 9: Flow of releases from penal institutions in 2011

- (a) Total number of releases (*flow of releases*);
- ✓ Rate of releases from penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants: the number of releases in 2011, in relation to the average number of inhabitants during the same period;
- (b) Releases of pre-trial detainees: number and percentage;

(c) Releases of final sentenced prisoners: number and percentage. Of which:

- Releases as a result of a release under condition (including conditional releases and external placement under Electronic Monitoring or probation)
- Unconditional releases at the end of a custodial sentence

(d) Other types of releases⁶

Table 10: Turnover ratio of inmates in 2011

The turnover ratio (*estimated exit rate per 100 potential exits*) is defined in the present report as the ratio between the number of prisoners released during the year 2011 and the number of prisoners held in prison during that whole year. The latter can be estimated by adding the number of persons held in penal institutions on 31st December 2010 (stock) and the number of persons that entered into penal institutions during the year 2011 (flow of entries). However, as stock data on 31st December 2010 are not available, the number of prisoners held in penal institutions on 1st September 2010 has been used as a proxy.

This ratio measures the prison population turnover. A high rate implies a fast turnover, while a low rate implies a slow turnover. The Turnover Ratio (TR) is calculated as follows:

$$TR = \left(\frac{R}{\sum(S, E)} \right) \times 100$$

Tables 10 & 11

• 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.

Where:

- R is the number of releases during the 2011 year,
- S is the number of prisoners on 1st September 2010 (taken from the SPACE I 2010), and
- E is the number of entries into penal institutions during the year 2011.
- The turnover ratio is expressed per 100 prisoners.

An additional graph (*Figure 4*) has been included with the lowest values of the exit rate (countries with a slow turnover of the prison population).

Table 11.1: Indicator of average length of imprisonment in 2011, based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions

- (a) Total number of days spent in penal institutions in 2011;
- (b) Average number of inmates in 2011: $b = (a) / 365$;
- (c) Total number of entries to penal institutions in 2011 (*flow of entries*) = heading (a) of Table 8;
- (d) *Indicator of average length of imprisonment expressed in months (D)*: quotient of the average number of prisoners in 2011 (P) by the flow of entries during that period (E), multiplied by 12 (months):

$$D = \left(\frac{P}{E} \right) \times 12$$

- (e) Number of days spent in pre-trial detention in 2011;
- (f) Average number of detainees in pre-trial detention in 2011: $(f) = (e) / 365$;
- (g) Number of entries before final sentence in 2011;
- (h) Indicator of average length of pre-trial detention (calculated on the basis of the same formula as the indicator under heading (d)).

⁶ In the category “Other forms of releases” generally are also included the following situations: deaths, releases/discharges/ related to health reasons (including transfers to community hospitals that lead to the full discharge from serving the rest of the custodial sentence), expulsions to the countries of origin, escapes leading to lifting the status of “inmate/prisoner”, or any other form of release likely to lead to lifting of the status of “inmate/prisoner”.

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 (2011). This might be time spent in pre-trial detention or time spent serving a prison sentence, or might even correspond to other circumstances (detention for failure to pay a fine, for instance). No distinction is made here between those categories.

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

Table 11.2: Indicator of average length of imprisonment in 2011, based on the total number of inmates (stock) on 1st September 2011

As some countries did not provide data regarding the total number of days spent in penal institutions in 2011 –heading (a) of Table 11.1– and others provided figures that did not seem reliable (see Notes to Table 11.1), we have added Table 11.2. In this Table, the indicator of the average length of imprisonment has been calculated by using the total number of prisoners on 1st September 2011 (source: SPACE I 2011 report) instead of the total number of days spent in penal institutions.

Table 12: Escapes from penal institutions during 2011

The Table includes two types of escapes:

- (a) *Escapes by inmates (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 I 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 2011 (S) –used here as an estimate of the *average number of prisoners*– provided in SPACE I 2009 report we obtain the *rate of escapes per 10,000 prisoners (REs)*:

$$REs = 10,000 \times (a/S)$$

- (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 calculated a rate for these forms of escapes, as that would lead to calculate the ratio of escapes (other forms) to the average number of prisoners, without taking account the proportion of inmates placed in open institutions.

Table 13.1: Deaths in penal institutions in 2011 (by type of registered death)

- (a) *Total number of deaths in penal institutions, of which:*

- a.1 Homicides
- a.2 Accidents
- a.4 Drug/alcohol intoxications
- a.5 Suicides (of which number of females)
- a.6 Other causes (incl. illness)

- (b) *Mortality rate per 10,000 inmates*

While dividing the total number of deaths **(a)** by the number of inmates on 1st September 2011 **(S)** (used here as an estimate of the *average number of prisoners*), provided in the SPACE I 2011 report, we obtain the following:

Mortality rate per 10,000 inmates:

$$MR = 10,000 \times (a/S)$$

Table 13.2: Suicides in penal institutions in 2011

In this table are presented percentages of suicides in the total number of deaths as well as the part of females who committed suicide in the total number of suicides registered. Moreover, the rate of suicide per 10,000 inmates is included in Table 13.2.

Suicide rate per 10,000 inmates:

$$SR = 10,000 \times (a.4^{[T13.1]}/S)$$

Table 13.3: Types of deaths and suicides included in Tables 13.1 and 13.2

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

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

For each category of deaths included in this Table, separate figures on female inmates have been provided.

Map 3: Suicide rates per 10,000 inmates across Europe in 2011

We included one additional Map with the breakdown of suicides rates per 10,000 inmates in 2011.

Table 14: Average expenses per day of detention of one person in 2011 (in Euros)

The 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 in Euros. The categories included in this Table are the following:

- (a) Total budget spent by Prison Administrations in 2011
- (b) Average amount spent per day for the detention of one person in 2011, of which:
 1. In pre-trial detention;
 2. In correctional facility;
 3. In special facilities/sections for persons with psychiatric disorders;
 4. In institutions for juvenile offenders.

Table 14.A: Categories included in the calculation of custodial expenses in 2011, in Table 14

This table present the categories included/excluded while calculating the average amounts shown in Table 14:

- ✓ Security
- ✓ Health care (incl. medical care, psychiatric services, pharmaceuticals, dental care etc.)
- ✓ Services (incl. maintenance, utilities, maintenance of inmate records, reception, assignment, transportation, etc.)
- ✓ Administration (excl. extra-institutional expenditures)
- ✓ Support (incl. food, inmate activities, inmate employment, clothing, etc.)
- ✓ Rehabilitation programs (incl. academic education, vocational training, substance abuse programs, etc.)
- ✓ Other costs.

C. Prison Staff

Part B of the Survey includes figures related to persons working in penal institutions 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 (see the box).

Tables 15 & 15.1: Staff working in penal institutions (FTE) on 1st September 2012 (numbers and percentages)

Table 15.2: Staff working *INSIDE* penal institutions (FTE) on 1st September 2012 (percentages)

Tables 15 to 15.2 present the situation of staff employed by Prison Administration on 1st September 2012. The goal of these Tables is to count all staff employed by the Prison Administrations.

In this Table are included the following categories: staff at the national prison administration (Head Office), staff in regional prison administration offices, 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.

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). These persons are included in Table 16.

Table 16: Staff working in penal institutions but not employed by Prison Administration (FTE) on 1st September 2012 (numbers and percentages)

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

In some countries these categories do not exist. In others, doctors, teachers and perimeter guards might sometimes be employed by external institutions such as health authorities, departments of the Ministries of Education, Interior or Justice, or private security.

Table 17: Ratio of inmates per categories of staff on 1st September 2012

- (1) Total number of inmates at 1st September 2012: see Table 1.
- (2) Total number of custodial staff at 1st September 2012: see Table 15.
- (3) Rate of supervision of prisoners (number of prisoners per custodian): $c = a / b$
- (4) Total number of treatment, education staff, and staff responsible for workshops.
- (5) Rate of supervision of prisoners (number of prisoners per other employee): $e = a / d$.

FTE

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

C.1 Annual Module: Prison Staff (detailed)

Since SPACE I 2012, every year the SPACE I additional questionnaire will examine a special aspect of the custodial organisation in order to gather more detailed information about it.

This year, the annual module focuses on the categories of penitentiary *staff* and its statutes. As much as it was possible, we tried to adapt the categories of staff to make them correspond to the particularities in some of Eastern and Central European countries.

In order to differentiate the staff accordingly to the duties they perform, in Annual Module were included questions on (a) *uniformed staff* and (b) *civil servants*. We made the distinction between staff working inside and outside penal institutions. Moreover, other specific categories that exist in national systems but that do not correspond to the SPACE categories were left to the discretion of national correspondents to be filled in. Some countries chose to introduce new categories, and they were asked to provide a maximum of details in order to make as clear as possible the distribution of the staff in their national systems.

All the categories included in the sub-chapter related to staff are calculated and presented on the basis of “full-time equivalents” (FTE). This is an additional reason for keeping the detailed figures comparable with the ones included in the main chapter (see chapter C. Prison Staff).

Tables AM1 & AM2: Special categories included in the total number of staff on 1st September 2012 (numbers and percentages)

- | | |
|----|--|
| A. | Total number of staff on 1 st September 2012. |
| B. | Temporary missing staff (maternity leaves, long sick leaves, long-term trainings, inter-sectorial exchanges, etc.). |
| C. | Staff who work inside penal institutions but who are not employed by the Prison Administration (e.g. employed by Probation agencies, other State / Governmental bodies). |
| D. | Staff employed under contracts made between Prison Administrations and private companies, groups, associations, etc. |
| E. | Staff employed by the Prison Administration but who do not perform duties inside penal institutions (e.g. escorts from/to the courts, guards in the courts, etc.). |
| F. | Persons under temporary contracts (e.g. trainees, researchers, interim staff). |
| G. | Staff working inside penal institutions but who do not perform “penal duties” (e.g. civil engineers on the construction sites, local auditors). |
| H. | Other. |

Table AM3&AM4: Uniformed staff working inside penal institutions on 1st September 2012 (numbers and percentages)

- ✓ Total number of *uniformed* staff on 1st September 2012, of which:
 - *Custodians (guards)*
 - *Security staff (other than custodians)*
 - *Management staff*
 - *Doctors*
 - *Other medical staff (e.g. nurses, occupational therapists)*
 - *Teachers*
 - *Educators*
 - *Psychologists and other staff involved in the assessment of the inmates (dangerousness, individual plans of the execution of sentences etc.)*
 - *Other*

Table AM5: Civilian staff working *inside* penal institutions on 1st September 2012

- ✓ Total number of *civilians (non-uniformed)* staff on 1st September 2012, of which:
 - *Custodians (guards)*
 - *Security staff (other than custodians)*
 - *Management staff*
 - *Doctors*
 - *Other medical staff (e.g. nurses, occupational therapists)*
 - *Teachers*
 - *Educators*
 - *Psychologists and other staff involved in the assessment of the inmates (dangerousness, individual plans of the execution of sentences etc.)*
 - *Other*

Table AM6: Uniformed staff working *outside* penal institutions on 1st September 2012

- ✓ Total number of *uniformed* staff on 1st September 2012, of which:
 - *Custodians (guards)*
 - *Security staff (other than custodians)*
 - *Management staff*
 - *Doctors*
 - *Other medical staff (e.g. nurses, occupational therapists)*
 - *Teachers*
 - *Educators*
 - *Psychologists and other staff involved in the assessment of the inmates (dangerousness, individual plans of the execution of sentences etc.)*
 - *Other*

Table AM7: Civilian staff working *outside* penal institutions on 1st September 2012

- ✓ Total number of *civilians (non-uniformed)* staff on 1st September 2012, of which:
 - *Custodians (guards)*
 - *Security staff (other than custodians)*
 - *Management staff*
 - *Doctors*
 - *Other medical staff (e.g. nurses, occupational therapists)*
 - *Teachers*
 - *Educators*
 - *Psychologists and other staff involved in the assessment of the inmates (dangerousness, individual plans of the execution of sentences etc.)*
 - *Other*

Table AM8: Other categories of staff on 1st September 2012

Here are included all other additional categories of staff that perform their duties in relation to the custody. Yet, these people cannot be included among main categories of staff already distributed in Tables AM3 to AM7.

NE: Uniformed staff: staff that do wear a uniform and are subject to a system of professional ranks (military, police or any specific prison system's ranks).

Conventions and Statistical Measures

The report aims to give an overview of the custodial situation across Europe, not to mix-up all national traditions and practices in a rigid unrealistic definition of prison. Indeed, this latest approach would be scientifically unreliable and could not serve as a tool for the public policies and criminal justice practitioners. Therefore, in SPACE survey we are fully concerned about the quality of the data provided. In order to minimise any misinterpretation of figures included here, any user should be aware about the conventions used to replace ambiguous signs and abbreviations.

CONVENTIONS USED

NAP ***	The question is irrelevant; the item refers to a concept not found in the penal system of the country concerned (Not applicable).
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.

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.

Demographic Data

The rates presented in this report have been calculated using demographic data (total population of each European country on January 1st, 2012), taken from the *Eurostat* Database (“Population on 1st January by age and gender”⁷).

Exceptions: For some countries, the figures of the population are not available in the *Eurostat* datasets (i.e. for 2012 it was the case of Albania and Monaco). Moreover, some national correspondents provided information for different territorial divisions than the ones used in EUROSTAT demographic data. The territories concerned and the sources used for their demographic data are the following:

Albania: Demographic data refer to 1st January 2012. Data were retrieved from the Website of Institute of Statistics (INSTAT) *Population: Population 1 January 2001-2013 by age groups* (subcategory: Figures), available at: <http://www.instat.gov.al/en/themes/population.aspx> (retrieved on February 26th, 2014).

Bosnia and Herzegovina (Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina): Demographic data refer to 30th June 2012. Data were retrieved from the Website of the Federal Office of Statistics (report: *The estimate of the present population by age and sex, June 30, 2012*), available at: <http://www.fzs.ba/saopcenja/2012/14.2.1.pdf> (retrieved on February 26th, 2014).

Bosnia and Herzegovina (Republika Srpska): Demographic data are estimates. The estimates are done for 2012 on the basis of the natural changes of population and migration (“*Demographic statistics. Statistical Bulletin*” no. 16, Republika Srpska Institute of Statistics, Banja Luka, 2013, p. 15), available at: <http://www.rzs.rs.ba/front/article/778/> (retrieved on February 26th, 2014).

France: Demographic data includes the European territory of France (known as the Metropolitan France), the French overseas departments (Guadeloupe, Martinique, Guiana and Reunion, known as DOM or Départements d’Outre-mer) as well as overseas communities (French Polynesia, New Caledonia, Mayotte, Saint-Pierre-and-Miquelon, Wallis and Futuna, Saint-Martin and Saint-Barthélemy).

Serbia: Demographic data exclude Kosovo and Metohija territories.

Monaco: Demographic data are mid-2012 estimates. Data available on the Website of the World Bank: <http://data.worldbank.org/country/monaco> (retrieved on February 26th, 2014).

Spain (State Administration and Catalonia): Demographic data refer to 1st January 2012. Data were retrieved on February 26th, 2014, available for Spain (Total figure) and separately for Catalonia on the Website of the National Statistics Institute of Spain (INE) in the dataset *Populations by Autonomous Communities and Cities and sex*: <http://www.ine.es/jaxi/tabla.do>.

United Kingdom (England and Wales, Northern Ireland, and Scotland): Demographic data are mid-2012 estimates. Data were retrieved on February 26th, 2014:

- i. **England and Wales:** Statistical bulletin: *Annual Mid-year Population Estimates for England and Wales, 2012*, by Office for National Statistics: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/pop-estimate/population-estimates-for-england-and-wales/mid-2012/mid-2012-population-estimates-for-england-and-wales.html>,
- ii. **Northern Ireland:** *Mid-Year Population Estimates*, by Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA): <http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp17.htm>.
- iii. **Scotland:** *Mid-2011 and Mid-2012 Population Estimates Scotland Population estimates by sex, age and administrative area*, by National Records of Scotland: <http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/files2/stats/population-estimates/mid2012/mid-2011-2012-pop-est.pdf>.

⁷ http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/statistics/search_database (figures retrieved from the database on February 26th, 2014)

Data Validation Procedure

The comparability of the data collected is one of the main concerns and main problems that any international survey seek to solve. Therefore, special attention is given every year to the improvement of data validation techniques used in SPACE.

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 produce a preliminary version of SPACE report and a series of control Tables that reveal a number of inconsistencies or visible “outliers” in the raw data received from national correspondents.
- ✓ Then, significant differences (generally annual discrepancies of more than 10% or 20% depending on the quality of the item) are corrected by national correspondents.
- ✓ In some cases, it is imperative to translate or to provide additional explanations in order to avoid new error.
- ✓ Most of the countries correct their figures or indicate the reasons for the divergences identified.

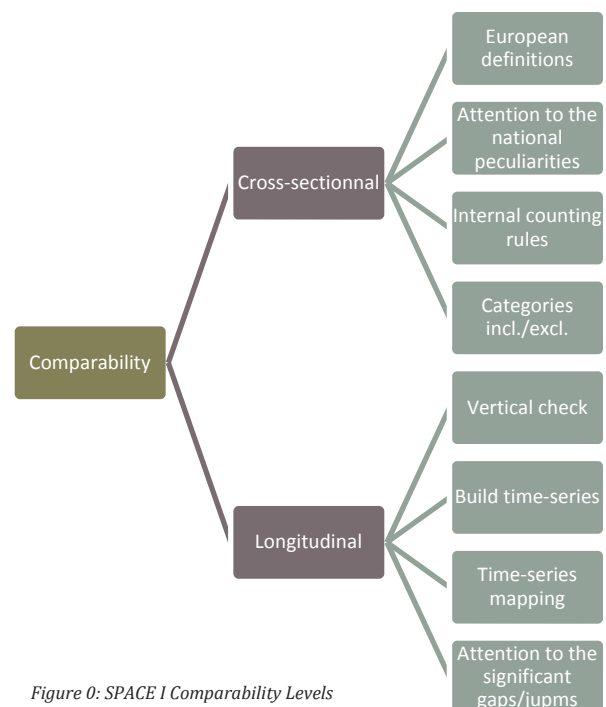


Figure 0: SPACE I Comparability Levels

It was noticed that 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 the very rigorous methodology applied for the validation, it is not possible to guarantee the full reliability of all data included in this report. Some of figures may still remain “invisible” 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 Member State of the Council of Europe.

A particular gratitude goes to Mr Roy Walmsley for his attentive and critical reading of SPACE reports during the last 10 years. We are also grateful to Mr Walmsley for having shared with us some missing figures and, therefore, for contributing to increase of the quality of SPACE comparisons.

Statistical Tables

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

A. Prison Populations: Global indicators on 1st September 2012

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

A.1. LEGISLATIVE OR OTHER MEASURES WHICH DIRECTLY INFLUENCE TRENDS IN THE NUMBER OF PRISONERS

ALBANIA
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: <i>Regulation on the protection of personal data of prisoners</i> has been approved on 6th December 2012, by order nr. 8697 of the Director General of Prisons. This Regulation aims the protection of personal data and their security in pre-trial detention centres as well as during the execution of prisons sentences. 3. Amnesties: Approval by the Albanian Parliament of the Law no.107 dated 08.11.2011 "On granting of amnesty". As a result, 517 persons deprived of their liberty have been released, and other 58 prisoners benefited of reduction of the period of imprisonment at 1/4 from serving the rest of their custodial sentence. 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
ANDORRA
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
ARMENIA
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: Some changes were introduced in the degree of the punishments by the amendment act in the Criminal Code (23.05.2011); 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: Amnesty act pronounced on 1st October 2012. As a result, 4 persons were amnestied. 4. Individual pardons: 11 individual pardons granted on 1st October 2012; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
AUSTRIA
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 200 inmates – Individual pardon is granted by the President of Federal Republic of Austria; 5. Collective pardons: 48 inmates – Traditional Christmas pardon granted by the President of Federal Republic of Austria; 6. Other: Electronic Monitoring surveillance was introduced in Austria on 1st September 2010.
AZERBAIJAN
<p>General note: Figures for 2012 are not fully comparable with the ones from previous years. This incomparability is due to the fact that all inmates from police stations are not any longer included in the total number of prison population.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: Law <i>On protection of rights and freedoms of detainees</i> (22.05.2012 N 352-IVQ) summarized, clarified and improved norms of different legislative acts related to pre-trial detention. The law defines the types of remand institutions, embodies the grounds for placement to the places of pre-trial detention, specifies time restrictions for keeping detainees in certain types of institutions, and regulates transfers of prisoners from one place of detention to another. 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 221 inmates – Pardon orders by the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: NA.

BELGIUM
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: NA; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: NA; 3. Amnesties: NA; 4. Individual pardons: NA; 5. Collective pardons: NA; 6. Other: NA.
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA – STATE LEVEL
<p>General note: All information refers only to the pre-trial detainees held in the Pre-trial detention unit of the State Court of BiH which falls in the competency of the BiH Ministry of Justice. Other penitentiary establishments are in the competence of the entity Ministries of Justice.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: NA; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: NA; 3. Amnesties: NA; 4. Individual pardons: NA; 5. Collective pardons: NA; 6. Other: NA.
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA – FEDERAL LEVEL
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 29 (The institute of pardon is regulated in the separate Law on Pardon according to which President of the Federation of BiH decides on the application for pardon in each individual case, and these data are included here); 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: 474 conditional released. In the FBiH legislation, conditional release (CR) is regulated in the provisions of the Law on Enforcement of Criminal Sanctions according to which the Conditional Release Commission decides on the CR application in each individual case.
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA – REPUBLIKA SRPSKA
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: Changes and amendments to the Law on execution of criminal sanctions of RS (<i>Official Gazette of Republika Srpska</i>, no 117/11); 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 358 inmates, of which: 24 sentenced inmates, 93 on the proposal of the penitentiary establishment, and 241 on the decision of the governor; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
BULGARIA
<p>General note: Stock figures relate to 31st December 2012 instead of 1st September 2012. The penitentiary system in Bulgaria consists mainly of two levels of custody: investigative detention facilities and prisons. Stock figures presented in this report refer to inmates held in prisons, including pre-trial detainees held there. Moreover, these figures <i>do also include</i> persons residing within the investigative detention facilities (IDF).</p> <p>Errata SPACE I 2011: In previous SPACE report it was stated that persons held in the IDF were not included in the total prison population. One should pay attention that these inmates <i>WERE</i> included (1,252 inmates).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: In the Act for Execution of sentences and detention; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: NA; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 8; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
CROATIA
<p>General note: Stock data relate to 31st December 2012 instead of 1st September 2012.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 3; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.

CYPRUS
<p>General notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Prison population figures do not include the areas that are not under the effective control of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus. (b) Stock figures concern 694 inmates in the Prison Institution and 236 inmates held in Police stations. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 696 persons. Collective Pardon refers to a suspension of sentence offered by the President of the Republic of Cyprus with the agreement of the Attorney General of the Republic. This is imposed with terms (i.e. for Cypriots, if they commit another crime during a three year period, they return back to prison and they serve their full previous sentence as well; foreigners are deported). 6. Other: 1 released on parole; 10 were released by the Supreme Court; 9 were transferred. <p>Note: In northern part of Cyprus, according to the <i>2012 Annual Human Rights Report of the United States Department of State</i>, on 31st December 2012, there were “286 prisoners and detainees held at year’s end, 42 percent were foreigners, most of whom were Turkish citizens. Of those sentenced, 60 percent were sentenced to heavy penalty and 40 percent were sentenced to light penalty. Five female prisoners and two juveniles were incarcerated [...] Approximately 38 percent of the prisoners were awaiting trial.”⁸.</p>
CZECH REPUBLIC
<p>General note: Stock data relate to 31st December 2012 instead of 1st September 2012.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: There was a presidential amnesty on 1st January 2013 (more than 6000 prisoners were released); 4. Individual pardons: 6 persons concerned; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
DENMARK
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: “Amendment of The Danish Criminal Code (Act no. 159 of 28 February 2012 - acted in to force on 1 March 2012): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prior to the amendment in 2012, inmates who had been sentenced to deportation from Denmark were usually released after having served 7/12 of the sentence, but at least two months of the sentence (if the exclusion from entering Denmark was only in force for a limited number of years, for example three, five or ten) or after serving 1/2 of the sentence, but at least two months of the sentence (if the exclusion from entering Denmark was permanent). However, this applied only if it was possible for the inmate to leave the country soon after the release and if probation was not deemed “inadvisable” as stated in the Criminal Code. • If an inmate did not wish to be released before the end of the sentence as outlined above, the inmate was almost always released on “mandatory probation” after serving 2/3 of the sentence. This would only apply, however, if it was possible for the inmate to depart soon after the release and probation was not deemed “inadvisable”. • In accordance with the explanatory notes to (Act no. 159 of 28 February 2012) all inmates who have been sentenced to deportation from Denmark (both limited and permanent exclusion from entering Denmark) can (as of 1 April 2012) be released after serving 1/2, yet at least two months, of the sentence. Furthermore, such inmates can be released after serving 1/2 of the sentence even though the persons in question do not want to be released (“mandatory release”). This will only apply, however, if it is possible for the inmate to depart soon after the release and probation is not deemed “inadvisable”. 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.

⁸ See in particular the *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 2012*:

http://www.state.gov/j/drl/rls/hrrpt/2012humanrightsreport/index.htm?dynamic_load_id=204275&year=2012#wrapper.

ESTONIA
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: Amendments to the Criminal Procedure Code entered into force on 1st September 2011. These amendments establish that in case a criminal matter cannot be adjudicated within a reasonable time and the violation of the right of the accused to hearing of the criminal matter within a reasonable period of time cannot be cured in any other manner, the court may, with the consent of the accused, also terminate the criminal proceedings. 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 2 inmates concerned; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
FINLAND
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: The <i>Act on Monitoring Sentence</i> entered into force on 1st November 2011. A monitoring sentence can be imposed instead of an unconditional prison sentence not exceeding six months if there is an obstacle to sentencing to community service. 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
FRANCE
<p>General notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stock data relate to 1st October 2012 instead of 1st September 2012. • Data relate to the European territory of France (known as <i>Métropole</i>) as well as to French overseas territories (Guadeloupe, Martinique, French Guiana and Reunion, known as DOM or <i>Départements d’Outre-mer</i>). <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No. 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: Article 16 of the Law No. 2011-939 of August 10th 2011, entered into force on January 1st 2012, amended the conditions for granting conditional release for certain categories of prisoners sentenced to ten years and over of imprisonment; 3. Amnesties: The last law on amnesties was adopted in August 2002; 4. Individual pardons: NA; 5. Collective pardons: Constitutional Law <i>on the modernisation of the 5th Republic’s institutions</i> from 23rd July 2008 abolished collective pardons. Article 17 of the Constitution from 4th October 1958 was modified. Nowadays this article foresees the following: “The President of the Republic has the right to grant individual pardons”; 6. Other: No.
GEORGIA
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: NA; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: NA; 3. Amnesties: NA; 4. Individual pardons: NA; 5. Collective pardons: NA; 6. Other: NA.
GERMANY
<p>General note: Stock data relate to 31st March 2012 instead of 1st September 2012;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
GREECE
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: NA; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: NA; 3. Amnesties: NA; 4. Individual pardons: NA; 5. Collective pardons: NA; 6. Other: NA.

HUNGARY
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Changes in criminal law: No; New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Act II of 2012 on Infringements, Post-Charge Non-Criminal Detention and the Registration of Infringement Proceedings entered into force at 15th April 2012. Moreover the XII. Law of 2012 on the execution of amnesty entered into force at 10th March 2012. However, the Prison Service is not directly affected. Amnesties: 0; Individual pardons: 0; Collective pardons: NAP; Other: No.
ICELAND
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Changes in criminal law: No; New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> According to Execution of Sentences Act No. 49/2005 Article 27, a person that has been sentenced to up to nine months' (six months until 1/10 2011); non-conditional imprisonment, it shall be possible, if this is not contrary to the public interest, to execute the sentence in the form of unpaid community service lasting a minimum of 40 hours and a maximum of 360 hours. According to Article 29 the Prison and Probation Administration (PPA) shall decide whether a prison sentence is to be executed in the form of community service. According to Execution of Sentences Act No. 49/2005 Article 24.a, the enforcement of a sentence outside prison is (from 1. October 2011) allowed under electronic monitoring. When an unconditional sentence is 12 months prison or longer the PPA may decide that a prisoner can complete serving his sentence outside prison provided he has a device (ankle bracelets) so that it is possible to track his movements. When an unconditional sentence is 12 months the electronic surveillance is 30 days and lengthens by 2.5 days per month, to the maximum of 240 days. The PPA has a contract with a private security company to monitor those who are in community service and under electronic monitoring in addition with the PPA. Amnesties: 0; Individual pardons: 0; Collective pardons: 0; Other: No.
IRELAND
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Changes in criminal law: No; New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: From 01/05/12 boys up to the age of 17 years were no longer detained in adult prisons, but sent to children detention schools. This did not require a change in primary legislation but rather a change in recertification of capacity under secondary legislation. Amnesties: 0; Individual pardons: 0; Collective pardons: 0; Other: No.
ITALY
<p>General note: The Department of Penitentiary Administration does not process data concerning juvenile offenders. Therefore in this report are included figures only on adult inmates.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Changes in criminal law: No; New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: Law of 17 February 2012, nr.9, modifying the Law 199/2010, relevant to the <i>Execution of the sentence at one's own domicile</i>: Since the entry into force of the Law 199/2010 until 31st August 2012: 7588 persons concerned; Amnesties: 0; Individual pardons: 0; Collective pardons: 0; Other: No.
LATVIA
<p>General note: Stock data relate to 1st October 2012 instead of 1st September 2012.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Changes in criminal law: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Criminal Law (2012.09.01 – 2013.09.01.):</i>

- i. Changes in Criminal Law on 13.12.2012 came into force on 1st April 2013 - significantly expanded the use of alternative sanctions, and introduced new additional sentences and reduced the penalty limits.
 - ii. Changes in Criminal Law on 14.03.2013 came into force on 1st April 2013. Law clarified and supplemented:
 - Sec.12. Liability in the Case of a Legal Person (A natural person who has committed a criminal offence acting in the interests of a legal person governed by private law, for the sake of the person or as a result of insufficient supervision or control thereof shall be held criminally liable, but the legal person may be applied the coercive measures provided for in this Law);
 - Sec.70.1 Basis for the Application of a Coercive Measure to a Legal Person;
 - Sec.70.2 -Types of Coercive Measures Applicable to a Legal Person;
 - Sec.70.4 -Restriction of Rights;
 - Sec.70.8 -Conditions for the Application of Coercive Measures to a Legal Person;
 - b. *Criminal Procedure Law* (2011.09.01 – 2012.09.01):
 - i. Changes in Criminal Procedure Law on 15.11.2012 came into force on 14.12.2012 provide full use of pre-trial evaluation report made by State probation Service (this was limited due to the economic crisis).
 - ii. Changes of Criminal procedure law on 20.12.2012 came into force on 1st April 2013, and criminal penalty policy has substantially changed:
 - Sec 273 -Grounds for the Application of Arrest to Minors, Pregnant Women, and Women in the Post-natal Period submitted in a new redaction
 - Sec.278 -Terms of Arrest for Minors submitted in a new redaction : from three months to 30 days reduces the allowable term of imprisonment for a criminal offense - determine certain periods of detention for minors;
 - Sec 379 –first part supplemented with fifth point - an investigator with consent of a supervising public prosecutor, public prosecutor or a court may terminate criminal proceedings, if person committed a criminal offense at the time it was subjected to human trafficking and was forced to do it.
 - Sec 381 –changes in second part– provided that person directing the proceedings shall be an obligation in cases if criminal offense has done by the juvenile and in criminal procedure mediation process is possible, must inform about that State Probation Service.
2. **New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:**
- a. Regulations of the Cabinet of Ministers (thereinafter – CM) (2012.09.01 – 2013.09.01.)
 - i. 02.10.2012 – CM rules No. 673 "Rules of persons in forensic characterization and photography register"(L V, 158 (4761), 05.10.2012.). Regulations establish the procedure and scope of the Interior Integrated information system included details of the detainees, person in custody and persons who have been sentenced by deprivation of liberty, the cancellation procedure of listed facts and storage of time limits, the minimum technical requirements in relation to attainable photos, as well as institutions, which have given access to the information included in the information system;
 - ii. 09.04.2013. - CM rules Nr.191 "Re-socialization of sentenced persons" (LV,70 (4876),providing detailed model of re-socialization of prisoners, regular risk and need assessment, re-socialization plan, education, psychological care, re-socialization program management, etc.
 - iii. 9.10.2012 – CM rules No. 701 "Changes into rules of CM from 31.10.2006 No. 899" „Procedures for the Reimbursement of Expenditures for the Acquisition of Medicinal Products and Medicinal Devices Intended for Out-patient Medical Treatment" ("LV", 165 (4768), 18.10.2012.)- comes into force 19.10.2012. Prescribe the procedures for the reimbursement of expenditures for the acquisition of medicinal products and medical devices intended for out-patient medical treatment, which also apply to prisoners.
 - iv. 25.09.2012 – CM rules No.654 „Changes into rules of CM from 19.12.2006 No. 1046" „Order of health service financing and organization." ("LV", 156 (4759), 03.10.2012.) - comes into force 04.10.2012. Aimed to improve healthcare in civil treatment institutions and make an influence to prisoners health care.
3. **Amnesties:** 0;
 4. **Individual pardons:** In total 21 inmates, of which 10 fully (e.g. discharged from further execution of their sentence), and 11 partly discharged (e.g. punishment cut by court ad judgement), including 10 males and 1 female inmates.
 5. **Collective pardons:** 0;
 6. **Other:** No.

LIECHTENSTEIN
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Changes in criminal law: No; New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; Amnesties: 0; Individual pardons: 0; Collective pardons: 0; Other: No.
LITHUANIA
<p>General note: Stock data relate to 1st July 2012 instead of 1st September 2012.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Changes in criminal law: On 22nd December 2011, was adopted the Law. No. XI-1860 of the Republic of Lithuania on Probation; New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; Amnesties: 0; Individual pardons: During the period from 1st September 2011 to 31st August 2012, 3 Presidential Decrees granted pardons. As a result: 9 prisoners had the term of their service reduced; and 3 prisoners were pardoned from the remaining term of the prison sentence. Collective pardons: 0; Other: No.
LUXEMBOURG
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Changes in criminal law: Law on international recidivism of 24th February 2012: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Art. 56: Whoever, after having been convicted, commits an offense, can be sentenced to twice the maximum provided for in the law against the offense. The same sentence can be pronounced if the convicted person had previously been sentenced to a minimum of one year prison sentence, if he/she committed the new offense during the five year period running since he/she served his/her sentence. Art. 57-4. (L. 24th February 2012): The rules established for recidivism will apply following the previous articles, except for art. 57-1, in case of a previous final sentence in another Member State of the European Union against the same person but for different facts. The previous sentence is taken into account to the extent that the judicial effects attached to this sentence are equivalent to those attached to a prior national sentence. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; Amnesties: 0; Individual pardons: 7 persons concerned; Collective pardons: 0; Other: In September 2011, the new centre for administrative detention replaced the special section in the Penitentiary Centre of Luxembourg used for administrative aliens which was closed.
MALTA
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Changes in criminal law: NA; New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: NA; Amnesties: NA; Individual pardons: NA; Collective pardons: NA; Other: NA.
MOLDOVA
<p>General note: Prison population figures do not include the region of Transdniestria.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Changes in criminal law: Law nr. 277 - XVI /18 December 2008 on the amendment of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Moldova; New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; Amnesties: 1; Individual pardons: 3; Collective pardons: 0; Other: 347 persons concerned by replacement of the unexecuted sentence with a milder punishment or with fine, releases due to illness, conditional release before time and after serving the sentence with privileged calculation of working days.
MONACO
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Changes in criminal law: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Sovereign Ordinance No 3.782 of 16th May 2012 on the <i>Organisation of the Prison Administration and detention in custody</i>;

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Order by Director of Legal Services No 2012-8 of 4th June 2012 setting out the conditions of application of the Sovereign Ordinance No 3.782, c. Order by Director of Legal Services No 2012-21 of 28th September 2012 laying down detailed rules of intervention adapted to detention centre, d. Internal Regulations of the Detention centre. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: 1 inmate with reduced sentence (on day-parole) got a job outside the Detention centre.
MONTENEGRO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: 0; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Rulebook on House Order in the Administration for Execution of Criminal Sanctions, b. Rulebook on Methodology of Execution of Detention; 3. Amnesties: By Law on Amnesty from 2012, sentences for certain types of criminal offences are reduced 20%. Amnesty applied to 432 inmates. 4. Individual pardons: President of Montenegro acted upon 321 requests for pardon, and accepted 98 requests. Consequently, he reduced the sentences (1-6 months), replaced a part of the unserved sentence with release on parole, or fine. 5. Collective pardons: NAP; 6. Other: No.
THE NETHERLANDS
<p>General note: In the total number of inmates are not included juvenile offenders. Moreover, persons held in custodial clinics (TBS) placed there under a hospital order are also excluded from the calculation of prison population. On the opposite, illegal aliens held for administrative reasons are included in the total number of prisoners.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: There is one law that has changed and came into effect on 3 January 2012. A new part of the law states that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Persons who committed serious crimes of assault or a serious sexual offence cannot be convicted to a community service sentence if it is not combined with an unconditional prison sentence. b. Someone convicted to community service sentence for a crime similar to a newly committed one (within 5 years after the previous crime) can only be convicted to community service sentence, if it is combined with an unconditional prison sentence. 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: In 2011, a total of 481 pardons were given, of which 155 with conditions. 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
NORWAY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: NAP; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: NAP; 6. Other: No.
POLAND
<p>General note: Stock data relate to 31st December 2012 instead of 1st September 2012.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: They were new rules connected with the safety of the mass events (this was connected with the preparation for EURO 2012); 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: There was one change in the Penal Executive Code concerning the use of direct force and firearms. 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.

PORTUGAL
General note: Stock data relate to 31 st December 2012 instead of 1 st September 2012.
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: Law No. 51/2011 of 12 April on "General Regulations of Prisons." The Act came into force in June 2011. However, this law does not have a direct impact on the trends in the number of inmates. 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
ROMANIA
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
RUSSIAN FEDERATION
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: NA; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: NA; 3. Amnesties: NA; 4. Individual pardons: NA; 5. Collective pardons: NA; 6. Other: NA.
SAN MARINO
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
SERBIA
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: NA; 4. Individual pardons: applied on 13 inmates. 5. Collective pardons: NA; 6. Other: NA.
SLOVAK REPUBLIC
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: Introduction of new criminal acts, amendment of procedural acts. 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
SLOVENIA
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: NA.

SPAIN (NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION)

General note: The Penitentiary Administration does not have any competences over juvenile offenders. These categories of offenders are managed by the administrations of autonomous communities. Therefore in this report are included only figures on adult inmates.

1. **Changes in criminal law:** No;
2. **New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:** No;
3. **Amnesties:** NAP;
4. **Individual pardons:** applied on 502 inmates;
5. **Collective pardons:** 0;
6. **Other:** No.

SPAIN (CATALONIA)

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

SWEDEN

General note: Stock data relate to 1st October 2012 instead of 1st September 2012.

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

SWITZERLAND

General note: Stock data relate to 5th September 2012 instead of 1st September 2012.

1. **Changes in criminal law:** No;
2. **New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:** New unified federal Code of Criminal Procedure (CCP) came into force on 1st January 2011;
3. **Amnesties:** NA;
4. **Individual pardons:** NA;
5. **Collective pardons:** NA;
6. **Other:** NA.

THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

1. **Changes in criminal law:** NA;
2. **New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:** NA;
3. **Amnesties:** NA;
4. **Individual pardons:** 12 inmates;
5. **Collective pardons:** 16 collective pardons were pronounced at New Year occasion and on 2nd of August.
6. **Other:** released by a court decision: 245; conditional released: 763; abolished judgment: 84.

TURKEY

1. **Changes in criminal law:** No;
2. **New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:**
 - a. Amendment in Law No.5275 on the *Enforcement of Penalties and Security Measures*, which is the addition of Article 105/A, came into effect on 11 April 2012 through Law No.6291. Thus, prisoners who have a maximum of 1 year sentence left and who have spent their last six months in an open prison and who have good conduct can apply for probation. Applied on 33,976 prisoners.
 - b. Amendment No.6352 came into effect on 5 July 2012; the upper limit of 3 years of prison sentence has been abandoned. Thus, prisoners sentenced to prison of more than 3 years can benefit from administrative control, too. Applied on 25,911 prisoners (between 5.07.2012 and 31.12.2012).
 - c. Amendment in Law No.5402 on Probation Services, which is the addition of Article No.15/A, came into effect on 11 April 2012. Thus, electronic monitoring became available. Applied on 56 prisoners.
3. **Amnesties:** 0;
4. **Individual pardons:** 0;
5. **Collective pardons:** 0;
6. **Other:** No.

UKRAINE
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: NA; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: NA; 3. Amnesties: NA; 4. Individual pardons: NA; 5. Collective pardons: NA; 6. Other: NA.
UK: ENGLAND AND WALES
<p>General note: Stock data relate to 30th June 2012 instead of 1st September 2012.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: NA; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: NA; 3. Amnesties: NA; 4. Individual pardons: NA; 5. Collective pardons: NA; 6. Other: NA.
UK: NORTHERN IRELAND
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: NA; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: NA; 3. Amnesties: NA; 4. Individual pardons: NA; 5. Collective pardons: NA; 6. Other: NA.
UK: SCOTLAND
<p>General note: Previous SPACE returns were completed using the Scottish Government statistical system which is based on data from the Scottish Prison Service PR2 management information system. Due to technical problems with this statistical system, the figures for the SPACE I 2012 return have been extracted from the PR2 system and differ slightly from figures extracted from the Scottish Government statistical system, primarily in terms of the amount of detail available and no recorded data on flows (receptions and liberations). The Scottish Prison Service population figures also do not include prisoners classified as unlawfully at large, for instance due to absconding, not returning from temporary leave as scheduled, or being subject to recall due to breach of home detention curfew conditions.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: NA; 4. Individual pardons: NA; 5. Collective pardons: NA; 6. Other: NA.

TABLE 1: SITUATION OF PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2012

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2012.1

Country	Population on 1 st January 2012	Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees)	Prison population rate per 100,000 population	Total capacity of penal institutions	Prison density per 100 places
Albania	2 815 749	4 890	173.7	4 417	110.7
Andorra	78 115	41	52.5	125	32.8
Armenia	3 274 285	4 714	144.0	4 395	107.3
Austria	8 408 121	8 756	104.1	8 731	100.3
Azerbaijan	9 235 085	21 034	227.8	24 592	85.5
Belgium	11 094 850	12 310	111.0	9 348	131.7
BH: BiH (st. level)					
BH: Fed. BiH	2 338 277	1 700	72.7	1 738	97.8
BH: Rep. Srpska	1 429 290	1 062	74.3	1 373	77.3
Bulgaria	7 327 224	10 663	145.5	NA	NA
Croatia	4 275 984	4 741	110.9	3 921	120.9
Cyprus	862 011	930	107.9	664	140.1
Czech Rep.	10 505 445	22 644	215.5	21 307	106.3
Denmark	5 580 516	3 829	68.6	4 121	92.9
Estonia	1 325 217	3 417	257.8	3 548	96.3
Finland	5 401 267	3 196	59.2	3 055	104.6
France	65 287 861	76 407	117.0	56 991	117.0
Georgia	4 497 617	23 227	516.4	22 900	101.4
Germany	81 843 743	69 268	84.6	78 161	88.6
Greece	11 123 034	12 479	112.2		
Hungary	9 931 925	17 585	177.1	12 668	138.8
Iceland	319 575	152	47.6	165	92.1
Ireland	4 582 707	4 323	94.3	4 413	98.0
Italy	59 394 207	66 271	111.6	45 568	145.4
Latvia	2 044 813	6 195	303.0	7 970	77.7
Liechtenstein	36 475	8	21.9	20	40.0
Lithuania	3 003 641	10 033	334.0	9 399	106.7
Luxembourg	524 853	659	125.6	711	92.7
Malta	417 546	622	149.0		
Moldova	3 559 541	6 621	186.0	7 548	87.7
Monaco	37 580	41	109.1	78	52.6
Montenegro	621 240	1 229	197.8	1 100	111.7
Netherlands	16 730 348	11 324	67.7	13 192	85.8
Norway	4 985 870	3 551	71.2	3 803	93.4
Poland	38 538 447	84 156	218.4	86 906	96.8
Portugal	10 542 398	13 614	129.1	12 077	112.7
Romania	20 095 996	31 883	158.7	26 821	118.9
Russian Fed.	143 056 383	717 400	501.5		
San Marino	33 376	1	3.0	12	8.3
Serbia	7 216 649	11 070	153.4	6 950	159.3
Slovak Rep.	5 404 322	11 075	204.9	10 798	102.6
Slovenia	2 055 496	1 377	67.0	1 309	105.2
Spain (total)	47 265 321	69 621	147.3	77 895	89.4
Spain (State Adm.)	39 694 413	59 410	149.7	66 864	88.9
Spain (Catalonia)	7 570 908	10 211	134.9	11 031	92.6
Sweden	9 482 855	6 431	67.8	7 040	91.3
Switzerland	7 954 662	6 599	83.0	6 978	94.6
the FYRO Macedonia	2 059 794	2 543	123.5	2 396	106.1
Turkey	74 724 269	120 275	161.0	139 539	86.2
Ukraine	45 453 282	151 122	332.5	157 625	95.9
UK: Engl. & Wales	56 567 800	86 048	152.1	90 897	94.7
UK: North. Ireland	1 823 634	1 779	97.6	1 813	98.1
UK: Scotland	5 313 600	8 145	153.3	7 784	104.6
Mean			149.9		97.7
Median			125.6		97.8
Minimum			3.0		8.3
Maximum			516.4		159.3

TABLE 1.1: CATEGORIES INCLUDED IN THE TOTAL NUMBER OF INMATES IN TABLE 1

Does the total number of inmates (Table 1) include the following categories?

- (1) Persons held in police stations
- (2) Persons held in **custodial** institutions/units for juvenile offenders
(2.1) If the persons held in custodial institutions/units for juvenile offenders are counted, how many *among them* (point 2) are 18 years and over
- (3) Persons placed in **educational** institutions/units for juvenile offenders
- (4) Persons held in institutions for drug-addicted offenders outside penal institutions
- (5) Persons with psychiatric disorders in psychiatric institutions or hospitals outside penal institutions (e.g. persons considered as non-criminally liable by the court, persons under security measures, etc.)
- (6) Asylum seekers or illegal aliens held for administrative reasons
(6.1) If asylum seekers or illegal aliens held for administrative reasons are counted, how many *of them* (point 6) are held in centres/sections especially design for this type of detention
- (7) Persons held in private facilities (e.g. private prisons, detention centres, centres for the application of certain penal measures [e.g. centres for the treatment of psychiatric disorders, centres for the treatment of addictions etc.])
- (8) Persons under electronic surveillance/Electronic Monitoring

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2012.1.1

Country	(1)	How many?	(2)	How many?	(2.1)	(3)	How many?	(4)	How many?	(5)	How many?	(6)	How many?	(6.1)	(7)	How many?	(8)	How many?
Albania	NAP	***	Yes	138	0	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Andorra	NAP	***	Yes	0	0	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	No	***
Armenia	No	***	Yes	29	15	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Austria	No	***	Yes	136	0	No	***	No	***	Yes	211	No	***	***	NAP	***	Yes	202
Azerbaijan	No	***	Yes	24	0	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Belgium	No	***	Yes	72	19	No	***	No	***	Yes	200	Yes	0	0	NAP	***	Yes	992
BH: BiH (st. level)																		
BH: Fed. BiH	No	***	Yes	25	21	No	***	NAP	***	Yes	18	No	***	NAP	NAP	***	NAP	***
BH: Rep. Srpska	NAP	***	Yes	10	3	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Bulgaria	Yes	1 170	Yes	73	10	No	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	No	***
Croatia	No	***	Yes	84	16	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	NAP	NAP	***	NAP	***
Cyprus	Yes	244	Yes	28	24	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	No	***
Czech Rep.	NAP	***	Yes	172	89	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Denmark	No	***	No	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	No	***
Estonia	No	***	Yes	170	117	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	NAP	***	No	***
Finland	No	***	NAP	***	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	NAP	***	Yes	172
France	No	***	Yes	233	5	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	NAP	***	Yes	9 105
Georgia																		
Germany	No	***	Yes	7 006	6 067	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	Yes	1 506	No	***
Greece																		
Hungary	No	***	Yes	NA	NA	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	NAP	No	***	NAP	***
Iceland	No	***	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	No	***

Country	(1)	How many?	(2)	How many?	(2.1)	(3)	How many?	(4)	How many?	(5)	How many?	(6)	How many?	(6.1)	(7)	How many?	(8)	How many?
Ireland	NAP	***	Yes	50	1	NAP	***	NAP	***	Yes	34	Yes	9	NAP	NAP	***	Yes	1
Italy	No	***	No	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	Yes	1 167	No	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Latvia	NAP	***	Yes	48	15	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	No	***	NAP	NAP	***	NAP	***
Liechtenstein	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	NAP	***	No	***
Lithuania	No	***	Yes	202	83	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Luxembourg	No	***	Yes	1	0	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	No	***	***	NAP	***	Yes	33
Malta																		
Moldova	No	***	Yes	44	24	No	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Monaco	NAP	***	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Montenegro	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	No	***	Yes	1	No	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Netherlands	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	NAP	***	Yes	196
Norway	No	***	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	NAP	NAP	***	No	***
Poland	NAP	***	No	***	***	No	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	NAP	***	No	***
Portugal	NAP	***	Yes	231	134	No	***	NAP	***	Yes	231	No	***	***	No	***	No	***
Romania	NAP	***	Yes	1 990	1 770	Yes	150	NAP	***	NAP	***	No	***	NAP	NAP	***	No	***
Russian Fed.																		
San Marino	NAP	***	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	No	***	***	No	***	NAP	***
Serbia	NAP	***	Yes	27	27	Yes	217	NAP	***	No	***	No	***	***	NAP	***	Yes	287
Slovak Rep.	Yes	63	Yes	108	0	No	***	No	***	No	***	Yes	22	2	NAP	***	No	***
Slovenia	No	***	Yes	0	0	Yes	20	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Spain (total)	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	Yes	601	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	Yes	2 065
Spain (State Adm.)	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	Yes	589	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	Yes	2 030
Spain (Catalonia)	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	Yes	12	No	***	No	***	***	NAP	***	Yes	35
Sweden	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	NAP	***	No	***
Switzerland	No	***	Yes	69	NA	Yes	154	No	***	No	***	Yes	427	NA	No	***	No	***
the FYRO Macedonia	No	***	Yes	53	34	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	NAP	***	No	***
Turkey	NAP	***	Yes	666	37	Yes	129	No	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***	Yes	129	Yes	56
Ukraine	NAP	***	NAP	***	***	Yes	1 302	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
UK: Engl. & Wales	No	***	Yes	1 282	0	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	Yes	1 140	730	Yes	12 006	No	***
UK: North. Ireland	No	***	Yes	37	0	No	***	No	***	No	***	Yes	1	0	No	***	No	***
UK: Scotland	No	***	Yes	701	607	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	Yes	1 429	No	***

NOTES – TABLES 1 AND 1.1

Table 1: Figures presented in this Table must be read taking into account that some countries were unable to provide data on 1st September 2012. In such cases, the relevant day of reference is indicated in the notes below. Moreover, statistical counting rules (i.e. the rules applied in each country to count the items that will be included in prison statistics) vary across Europe; therefore, such diversity influence the way in which the total number of inmates and the capacity of penal institutions are calculated in each country. Given this peculiarity, it is important to read the figures from Table 1 together with categories included in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1 brings a more accurate distribution of what categories of persons are held in penal institutions (or institutions designed for detention of the persons managed by criminal justice system).

ALBANIA
Table 1.1: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (2): are included juveniles from 14 to 18 years old. One special institution designed for detention of juvenile offenders was opened in October 2009.
ANDORRA
The Electronic Monitoring is managed directly by the Police Department.
ARMENIA
No special comment
AUSTRIA
Table 1.1: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (2): In Austria there is only one prison specialised in detention of juvenile offenders. In this institution are <i>de facto</i> also detained convicts aged 18 year and over. As this specialised prison is located in Lower Austria, juvenile offenders only partly serve their sentences there. Hence, other juveniles are spread over the other Austrian prisons, where specialised departments for young offenders are established. ✓ Point (8): Electronic Monitoring surveillance was introduced in Austria on 1st September 2010.
AZERBAIJAN
Table 1: Warning: Figures for 2012 are not fully comparable with the ones from previous years. This feature is due to the fact that all inmates held in police stations are not any longer included in the calculation of the total number of prison population. Therefore, total number of inmates (21,034) corresponds only to the number of persons that are detained in penal institutions of the Penitentiary Service of the Ministry of Justice.
Table 1.1: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (4): there is no specialised detention institution for drug-addicted offenders. The drug-addicted inmates are detained in penal institutions of the Penitentiary Service and receive medical treatment there. If they need medical treatment after release, they can be compulsory treated in community medical institutions.
BELGIUM
Table 1.1: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (5): Under this heading are counted only “interned” inmates held in social welfare establishment of Paifve which is under the direct responsibility of the Directorate General of Penitentiary institutions. “Interned” following the final judicial decision are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a.1 – those, who committed an act qualified as crime or misdemeanour punishable by imprisonment <i>and</i> • a.2 – who at the moment of trial were suffering from a mental disorder which seriously affects or abolishes the capacity of discernment or control of the acts <i>and</i> • a.3. – for whom there is a danger of recommitting new offenses because of their mental disorders. • Persons sentenced for crimes or misdemeanours, and who –during their detention– were diagnosed by a prison psychiatrist mental having disorders that seriously affect or abolish their capacity of discernment or control of the acts and who are likely to reoffend because of their mental disorders. ✓ Point (8): Electronic ankle bracelets and voice recognition.

BH: BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (STATE LEVEL)

BiH State level manages only one pre-trial detention institution. Pre-trial detainees are held in the State pre-trial detention unit. This unit has a capacity of 21 cells. If the State court has more detainees than the available capacity, the additional inmates should be referred to the entity penal institutions. Besides the “state” pre-trial detainees, the penal institution of the State level may also host pre-trial detainees from the entities referred to custody by the entity courts.

BH: BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (FEDERATION LEVEL)**Table 1.1:**

- ✓ **Point (5):** Under this heading are counted persons considered by courts as being not responsible for their criminal acts. They are held in the forensic department of the penal institutions in Zenica.

BH: BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (REPUBLIKA SRPSKA)**Table 1:**

In the total prison population are included remand detainees and convicted prisoners, as well as juveniles serving correctional and educational measures in correctional facilities designed for these inmates.

BULGARIA

Data relate to 31st December 2012 instead of 1st September 2012.

Table 1.1:

- ✓ **Point (1):**
 - The Bulgarian penitentiary system consists mainly of two sections: investigative detention facilities and prisons. Total number of inmates stated in Table 1 includes 1,170 inmates held in prisons (including pre-trial detainees) and persons held in investigative detention facilities [IDF]. The figure does not refer to those detained under police custody, but those detained under the custody of the General Directorate Execution of Sentences in separate investigative detention facilities (IDF).
 - These are persons with custody measure (imposed by the court) are detained in the IDF in whose region the investigative proceeding or the court proceeding is ongoing. Besides this in the IDF may be detained persons sentenced to imprisonment, conveyed by the order of the court or the prosecutor in order to appear under court proceedings, to participate in investigative activities or other procedural actions; persons already sentenced and with custody measure imposed for being under investigation or trial for other offences; persons detained who have been declared for nation-wide search; persons detained by the prosecutor under the Penal Procedure Code; persons conveyed in stages, when in the respective police facility there are no conditions for their accommodation.
- ✓ **Point (2):** Custodial institutions provide education to juvenile offenders in one especially designed reformatory for young offenders.
- ✓ **Point (3):** Specialised educational institutions are not managed by the Prison Administration.
- ✓ **Point (4):** There are no specialised institutions for drug-addicted offenders outside prisons. Drug-addicted offenders could be treated in prison hospitals inside psychiatric units.
- ✓ **Point (5):** There are no inmates held in psychiatric institutions outside the penitentiary system. There is a psychiatric hospital *within* the penitentiary system, where inmates reside if necessary.
- ✓ **Point (8):** The concept of Electronic Monitoring is legislated in Bulgaria, but it is not applied.

CROATIA

Data relate to 31st December 2012 instead of 1st September 2012.

CYPRUS

Table 1: Total number of inmates is 930, of which 694 were held in the Prison Institution and 236 in police stations.

Table 1.1:

- ✓ **Point (1):** 244 persons, of which 8 held in a separate unit of prison institution and 236 held in police stations.

CZECH REPUBLIC

Data relate to 31st December 2012 instead of 1st September 2012.

Note: There was a Presidential amnesty on 1st January 2013 (more than 6,000 inmates were released).

Table 1.1:

- ✓ **Point (2):** 140 juvenile offenders were placed in special units for sentenced juveniles and 32 pre-trial juveniles were placed in special cells in remand prisons.

DENMARK
<p>Tables 1 and 1.1:</p> <p>The data do not cover persons held in halfway-houses. In Denmark eight half-houses exist with a capacity of about 180 places. These houses are designed for prisoners who are placed there during the last part of their sentence. “One of the halfway houses specializes in drug addicts, one accommodates mostly sex offenders, and in one a special family unit is established. During the stay in the halfway house supervision and probation activities are handled by the staff of the halfway house in close cooperation with the prison or the probation office that referred the client” (source: Heine L. (2008), <i>Denmark</i>, in: van Kalmthout A., Durnescu I. (Eds.), <i>Probation in Europe</i>, p.238).</p>
ESTONIA
No special comment
FINLAND
<p>Table 1.1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (8): the type of surveillance is GSM (Backdoor monitoring)
FRANCE
<p>Data relate to 1st October 2012 instead of 1st September 2012.</p> <p>Table 1:</p> <p>Total number of inmates was retrieved from quarterly statistics on the persons under the responsibility of Prison Administration. 76,407 persons had the status “écroués”, of which 66,704 were <i>de facto</i> held in penal institutions (“écroués détenus”). In the total of 76,407 inmates are included as well persons placed under Electronic Monitoring outside penal institutions (9,105) and those in external placement non-hosted by Prison Administration (598).</p> <p>For the calculation of the prison population rate per 100,000 inhabitants, the total number of 76,407 prisoners was used. When calculating the prison density per 100 places, the figure of 66,704 was used.</p> <p>Table 1.1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (8): 9,105 persons under Electronic Monitoring, which are part of the total number of inmates having the status “écroués”. The type of surveillance used is the electronic bracelet.
GEORGIA
<p>Table 1: The total number of inmates has been provided by Mr Roy Walmsley, director of <i>World Prison Brief</i>, the <i>International Centre for Prison Studies</i>. Data relate to 31st August 2012.</p>
GERMANY
<p>Data relate to 31st March 2012 instead of 1st September 2012.</p> <p>Table 1.1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Points (2) & (2.1): In these points are included figures on all juvenile offenders (including pre-trials). The number of pre-trial detainees among 939 juveniles is 358.
GREECE
<p>Table 1: The total number of inmates has been provided by Mr Roy Walmsley, director of <i>World Prison Brief</i>, the <i>International Centre for Prison Studies</i>. Data relate to 1st January 2012.</p>
HUNGARY
<p>Table 1.1: Figure on juvenile offenders has not been validated; therefore the symbol “NA” is used.</p>
ICELAND
<p>Surface area per inmate varies from 6 to 13 m² within the same unique penal institution.</p> <p>Table 1.1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (8): According to the Execution of Sentences Act (ESA) no. 49/2005 Article 24.a, enforcement outside prison is allowed under Electronic Monitoring since 1st October 2011. When an unconditional sentence is 12 months prison or longer the PPA may decide that a prisoner can complete serving his sentence outside prison provided he has a device so that it is possible to track his movements. When an unconditional sentence is 12 months, the electronic surveillance is 30 days and lengthens by 2.5 days per month, to the maximum of 240 days. ✓ According to ESA Article 24.b. the Requirements for the electronic monitoring are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The prisoner is eligible to serve under electronic monitoring. • The prisoner has a fixed residence which has been approved by the PPA.

- The prisoners spouse, guardian, closest family member or a landlord consent that he is under electronic surveillance in their mutual whereabouts.
- The prisoner is engaged in work, study, is in training, treatment, or doing other tasks that PPA has adopted and is a part of his integration into society again.
- The prisoner has previously served a part of his sentence outside prison satisfactorily according to the 24th article of the ESA no. 49/2005.
- The prisoner has not violated the conditions of electronic monitoring in the last 3 years.
- The prisoner should not normally have a case with the police, prosecuting authorities or the courts, where he is charged with a criminal offense, given that the case is operated normally and a delay not caused by the prisoner.

The first person to serve under electronic monitoring began 21st February 2012.

IRELAND

Table 1.1:

- ✓ **Point (2.1):** Children who attain the age of 18 in a children detention school (juvenile detention facility) are transferred to the prison system only if they are held on an indictable offence. Children detention schools take girls up to the age of 18 and boys up to the age of 17 on 1/09/12.
- ✓ **Point (3):** Juvenile offenders (boys up to the age of 17 and girls up to the age of 18) are placed in children detention schools i.e. places of detention with a care model.
 - All children are obliged to attend school while in detention.
 - Schools/education facilities are located on the site of the children detention schools.
 - Education is a service given to children while in detention. Standalone educational institutions for juvenile offenders do not exist in the Republic of Ireland.
 - Boys under the age of 17 and girls under the age of 18 who appear before the courts are detained on criminal charges in children detention schools only.
 - Children detention schools are secure facilities with a care module where juveniles are held on remand awaiting a resolution to their charges or serving a sentence ordered by the courts.
- ✓ **Point (8):** Global Positioning Satellite Tracking System (Hospital Inpatient).

ITALY

Table 1.1:

- ✓ **Point (2):** Institutions for juvenile offenders are not under the authority of the Department of Penitentiary Administration.
- ✓ **Point (5):** Are included persons held in Judicial Psychiatric Hospitals, so-called "internees".

LATVIA

Data relate to 1st October 2012 instead of 1st September 2012.

LIECHTENSTEIN

Table 1: Under the total capacity of penal institutions are included only places designed for detention 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. Yet, this capacity is not included in Table 1.

LITHUANIA

Data relate to 1st July 2012 instead of 1st September 2012.

LUXEMBOURG

Table 1: Total number of prisoners concerns persons held in penitentiary centres (closed) in Luxembourg and Givenich (semi-detention). One male person of Luxembourg nationality aged 57 is excluded from the total prison population as admitted as a voluntary recluse.

Table 1.1:

- ✓ **Point (6):** The special section for administrative aliens inside Luxembourg' Penitentiary Centre was closed in 2011 because a new centre for administrative detention was commissioned.
- ✓ **Point (8):** electronic bracelet

MALTA

Table 1: The total number of inmates has been provided by Mr Roy Walmsley, based on figures retrieved from the *Country reports on Human Rights Practices for 2012* of the U.S. Department of State.

MOLDOVA
Table 1.1: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (2.1): are included offenders having 18 years and over (between 18 and 24 years: according to the legislation these persons may keep the status of “juveniles” and continue to serve their sentences in a juvenile prison.
MONACO
Tables 1 and 1.1: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The remand prison (Maison d’arrêt) is the only penal institution in the Principality. Juvenile offenders are placed in the wing which is especially designed for the detention of these persons inside this remand prison. Prisoners with grave psychological or psychiatric disorders are transferred to the hospital and are not any longer under the authority of the prison administration.
MONTENEGRO
No special comment
THE NETHERLANDS
Table 1.1: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (2): in the total number of inmates <i>are not included</i> 567 juvenile offenders in facilities for juvenile offenders (of whom 353 persons are aged 18 years and over). ✓ Point (5): in the total number of inmates <i>are not included</i> 1,781 persons in custodial clinics (TBS) placed there under a hospital order. ✓ Point (6): in the total number of inmates <i>are not included</i> 960 illegal aliens held for administrative reasons. ✓ Point (8): electronic bracelet.
NORWAY
Table 1: There is no specific remand institution, although most remand detainees are placed in special wings or units or housed with convicted prisoners. Remand detainees are included in the total number of prisoners.
Table 1.1: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (6): most asylum seekers are placed in units not connected with the Correctional Service. Nevertheless, a few illegal aliens may be placed in a prison institution.
POLAND
Data relate to 31 st December 2012 instead of 1 st September 2012.
Table 1.1: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (8): 4,782 persons under EM (bracelet), which is 2.5 times more than in 2011. These persons <i>are not included</i> in the total prison population (Table 1). The number is known, but it is not in the records of the penitentiary facilities.
PORTUGAL
Data relate to 31 st December 2012 instead of 1 st September 2012.
Table 1.1: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Points (2) & (2.1): <i>Leiria’s Penitentiary Institution</i> – institution for persons aged from 16 to 21 years, including remand detainees. ✓ Point (3): Persons in educational institutions for juvenile offenders are managed by the General Service of the Community Reintegration (<i>Direcção Geral de Reinserção Social</i>) ✓ Point (5): Under this point are included 231 inmates, of which 101 are held in custodial psychiatric institutions or hospitals, and 130 are held in non-custodial psychiatric institutions or hospitals. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 130 persons included under Point (5) of Table 1.1 are considered non-criminally liable by the court, and are not <i>stricto sensu</i> sentenced prisoners, but are held under security measures (which are rather therapeutic measures). 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 (<i>Direcção Geral de Reinserção Social</i>). See: <i>SPACE II 2012 report</i>.

ROMANIA**Table 1.1:**

- ✓ **Point (2):** According to law provisions, juvenile and young offenders are held under a special regime; their age ranges from 18 to 21 years. These persons are held in penitentiary institutions especially designed for juveniles and young adults.
- ✓ **Point (3):** Under this heading are included 150 persons held in re-education centres for juvenile offenders, of which 7 were over 18 years.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Table 1: The total number of inmates has been provided by Mr Roy Walmsley, director of *World Prison Brief, the International Centre for Prison Studies*. These official figures are rounding of the actual figures to the nearest 100 in each case. At 1.09.2012, the total prison population was 717,400 inmates. Of which:

- 58,900 were women
- 111,600 were in pre-trial institutions,
- 800 in prisons,
- 602,500 in corrective labour colonies, and
- 2,400 in educational labour colonies for juveniles.

SAN MARINO

There is only one prison. This penal institution is managed together by Prison Administration and local police forces (unique building).

SERBIA**Table 1.1:**

- ✓ **Points (2) & (2.1):** this is a number of juvenile offenders who were sentenced to custody: all 27 persons were young adults aged 18 and over.
- ✓ **Point (8):** electronic bracelet.

SLOVAK REPUBLIC**Table 1.1:**

- ✓ **Points (2) & (2.1):** In these points are included only sentenced juveniles. Those juveniles who are on pre-trial stage of their proceeding are not held in custody.

SLOVENIA

Living area per inmate: in a single bedroom, the surface area is of at least 9m². In a multiple bedroom – at least 7m²/inmate. These standards are used in new buildings or when possibility of adaptation of existent facility enables this surface area (in: *Rules concerning the enforcement of prison sentences*).

SPAIN (TOTAL)

Figures are calculated by the authors of this report on the basis of the data provided by national correspondents. Therefore, these figures should not be considered as official inputs. Figures presented as totals were not used for the calculations of mean and median European values.

SPAIN (STATE ADMINISTRATION)

Tables 1 and 1.1: In Spain, the State Prison Administration has no competence concerning juvenile offenders, matter managed by autonomous communities.

SPAIN (CATALONIA)**Table 1.1:**

- ✓ **Point (5):** Persons under security measures are persons considered non-criminally liable by the court and this category of persons is not managed by the Prison Administration.
- ✓ **Point (8):** electronic bracelet.

SWEDEN

Data relate to 1st October 2012 instead of 1st September 2012.

SWITZERLAND

Data relate to 5th September 2012 instead of 1st September 2012.

Table 1.1:

- ✓ **Point (2):** There are 69 persons who were sentenced under special penal law for juvenile offenders (JSGB). These persons are held in centres for juveniles and adults, but in separate sections for juvenile offenders.

- ✓ **Point (3):** Persons held in institution for execution of penal measures (including special measures for young adult offenders). The majority of them are not juveniles but young adults.
- ✓ **Point (7):** There are special private institutions that manage the execution of measures for alcohol and drug-addicted offenders, psychiatric cases and other types of persons sentenced under articles 59 and 60 of the Criminal Code. Data from these institutions *are not included* in the total number of inmates (Table 1).

THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

No special comment

TURKEY

Table 1.1:

- ✓ **Point (2):** There exist two types of institutions for juvenile and young offenders: reformatory houses (for sentenced juveniles) and juvenile and youth prisons. Under this point are included juveniles aged between 13 and 18 and youths aged between 18 and 21 years who are kept in the juvenile and youth prisons. Among 9,745 persons, 1,999 are juveniles aged less than 18 and 7,746 are youth prisoners that are 18-21 years old kept in the juvenile and youth prisons.
- ✓ **Point (2.1):** The number given is the population of the reformatory houses.
- ✓ **Point (7):** There is one prison where persons with psychiatric disorder are held under public prison administration. It is *Metris R Type Closed Prison*. 128 persons with disorders are held in this facility. "R Type Prison" corresponds to Rehabilitation Prison. In this type of institutions, prisoners with mental/ psychiatric disorder and those who are unable to self-care skills are held (physically disabled, cancer patients, people with paralysis etc.).

UKRAINE

Table 1.1:

- ✓ **Point (3):** 1,302 persons are held in penal institutions especially designed for this type of detention (educational establishments for juvenile offenders). These institutions *de facto* host all juvenile offenders.

UK: ENGLAND AND WALES

Data relate to 30th June 2012 instead of 1st September 2012.

Table 1.1:

- ✓ **Point (2):** Juveniles in Youth Offending Institutions;
- ✓ **Point (6):** In Ministry of Justice (NOMS) administered establishments.

UK: NORTHERN IRELAND

Table 1.1:

- ✓ **Point (2):** Figures refer to juveniles in Woodlands Juvenile Justice Centre. The secure custody centre is also an educational establishment. There are only 37 children, but it is classed as both a school and custody centre.

UK: SCOTLAND

Warning: Previous SPACE returns were completed using the Scottish Government statistical system which is based on data from the Scottish Prison Service PR2 management information system. Due to technical problems with this statistical system, the figures for the SPACE I 2012 return have been extracted from the PR2 system and differ slightly from figures extracted from the Scottish Government statistical system, primarily in terms of the amount of detail available and no recorded data on flows (receptions and liberations). The Scottish Prison Service population figures also do not include prisoners classified as unlawfully at large, for instance due to absconding, not returning from temporary leave as scheduled, or being subject to recall due to breach of home detention curfew conditions.

Table 1.1:

- ✓ **Point (2):** Some young (juvenile) offenders may be held in adult establishments under certain circumstances. Children under 16 are held in secure accommodation, which is not part of the prison establishment. Such cases are not included here. Children may be placed in secure accommodation for their own protection as well as for a criminal conviction.

TABLE 1.2: CAPACITY OF PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2012 (BY CATEGORIES)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2012.1.2

Country	Total capacity of penal institutions (2.0)	Capacity of remand institutions and those designed for serving custodial sentences (2.1)	Of which:		Capacity of institutions for juvenile offenders (2.2)	Capacity of other types of institutions (2.3)	Surface area per inmate (m ² /inmate)
			Capacity of remand institutions/ sections (pre-trials) (2.1.a)	Capacity of institutions designed for serving a sentence (2.1.b)			
Albania	4 417	4 417	1 044	3 038	40	295	5.4
Andorra	125	89	40	49	12	24	10
Armenia	4 395	4 395	903	3 492	NA	***	4
Austria	8 731	NA	NA	NA	353	NA	10
Azerbaijan	24 592	24 392	4 342	20 050	200	***	4
Belgium	9 348	9 023	9 023		120	205	NAP
BH: BiH (st. level)							
BH: Fed. BiH	1 738	1 695	324	1 371	43	NAP	4
BH: Rep. Srpska	1 373	1 337	250	1 087	36	NAP	4
Bulgaria	NA	NA	NA	8 763	296	***	4
Croatia	3 921	3 664	1 647	2 017	150	107	4
Cyprus	664	664	351	295	18	NAP	6.4
Czech Rep.	21 307	20 835	2 382	18 453	196	276	4
Denmark	4 121	4 121	1 862	2 259	***	NAP	From 7 to 12
Estonia	3 548	3 298	3 298		250	***	
Finland	3 055	3 055	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	
France	56 991	56 643	33 955	22 688	348	***	11
Georgia							
Germany	78 161	78 161	70 296		7 865	***	
Greece							
Hungary	12 668	11 666	11 666		1 002	NAP	3
Iceland	165	165	9	156	***	***	From 6 to 13
Ireland	4 413	4 413	4 325		88	***	
Italy	45 568	44 162	35 534	8 628	***	1 406	
Latvia	7 970	7 676	2 089	5 587	194	100	From 2.5 to 3
Liechtenstein	20	20	20		***	***	9.2
Lithuania	9 399	9 399	1 396	7 690	313	NAP	
Luxembourg	711	696	271	425	15	***	11
Malta							
Moldova	7 548	7 548	2 265	5 144	139	***	4
Monaco	78	78	60		18	***	14
Montenegro	1 100	1 080	425	655	20	***	8
Netherlands	13 192	13 192	5 090	6 242	***	***	
Norway	3 803	3 803	3 803		NAP	NAP	NAP
Poland	86 906	NA	86 906		***	***	3
Portugal	12 077	11 730	11 730		347	***	7
Romania	26 821	24 519	24 519		2 302	***	4
Russian Fed.							
San Marino	12	12	10		2	NAP	3
Serbia	6 950	6 950	2 000	4 650	300	***	4
Slovak Rep.	10 798	10 798	1 983	8 815	482	***	3.5
Slovenia	1 309	1 231	253	978	78	***	9
Spain (total)	77 895	NA	NA	NA	***	***	
Spain (State Adm.)	66 864	NA	NA	NA	***	***	From 10 to 13
Spain (Catalonia)	11 031	NA	NA	NA	***	***	
Sweden	7 040	7 040	2 057	4 983	***	***	
Switzerland	6 978	NA	NA	NA	175	NA	
the FYRO Macedonia	2 396	2 353	440	1 913	43	***	4
Turkey	139 539	139 539	138 111		1 428	NAP	From 4 to 11
Ukraine	157 625	156 263	37 593	118 670	1 362	NAP	4
UK: Engl. & Wales	90 897	87 538	87 538		2 491	868	NAP
UK: North. Ireland	1 813	1 813	1 765		48	***	NAP
UK: Scotland	7 784	NA	NA	NA	NA	***	NAP

NOTES – TABLE 1.2

The indicator of prison density (generally used for the assessment of prison overcrowding) is calculated on the basis of the number of inmates and the available capacity for these inmates. In order to produce as reliable as possible indicator of prison density it is compulsory to take into account the detailed distribution of the capacity of different types of penal institutions.

When comparing the indicators of prison density and prison overcrowding, we look for details in each country about the rules applied when calculating the capacity of penal institutions (e.g. surface area per prisoner, operational capacity, etc.)⁹. The following notes must also be taken into account.

DISCLAIMER CONCERNING THE FIGURES OF SURFACE AREA PER INMATE
(TABLE 1 AND TABLE 1.2):

Some of the national correspondents were asked to clarify the procedures of calculation of the minimal surface area per inmate. In some countries these figures correspond to the legal standards that are compulsory to be respected. In other countries, these figures are estimates of the real individual living spaces inside cells. In view of the above methodological limitation, these data cannot be verified and cross-nationally validated. Therefore, they should be used as raw-data only.

ALBANIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (2.2): The institution for juvenile offenders was opened in October 2009. The designed capacity of this institution is 40 places. ✓ Point (2.3) refers to the penal institutions for the elderly people as well for people with various health problems (e.g. persons treated in Prison Hospital). ✓ Surface area foreseen per inmate is calculated based upon the surface areas of the cells, not the actual population of the prisons.
ANDORRA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (2.3): are included places in the unit designed for female prisoners. 12 places are foreseen for pre-trial detention and 12 places for serving sentences.
AUSTRIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (2.1): There is no exclusive remand institution in Austria, neither specific definition of capacity for pre-trials. Therefore, different institutions that accommodate remand detainees sentenced prisoners have to manage the total capacity of their prisons according to actual needs. ✓ Point (2.2): There is only one specialised prison for young offenders in Austria. The capacity of 353 places is the capacity in this specialised institution and the capacity foreseen in special departments in regular prisons. This capacity is used for the accommodation of the juvenile offenders up to 18 years and of the young adult offenders up to 21 years. ✓ Point (2.3): Other types of institutions are as well included in overall capacity (point 2.0), but the accurate number of places in each category of institutions is unknown.
AZERBAIJAN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (2.0): Figures for 2012 are not fully comparable with the ones from previous years. This feature is due to the fact that inmates held in police stations are not any longer included in the calculation of the total number of prison population. Therefore, total capacity (24,592 places) corresponds only to the number of places in penal institutions of the Penitentiary Service of the Ministry of Justice. The capacity of facilities/units managed by the Ministry of Internal Affairs is <i>not</i> included in the total capacity.

⁹ In Table 1.2, the symbol “****” corresponds to the answer “figure **not included**, but the institutions exist in the country”. On the opposite, the abbreviation “NAP” gives the indication that such institutions (or specific capacities) do not exist.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (2.3): There is one hostel type Clarification Centre under the Chief Department of Passport registration and Migration of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Moreover, there are 6 asylum centres of the Migration Service under construction. ✓ Surface area foreseen per inmate in penal institutions under the authority of the Penitentiary Service is 4m², in the unit of pre-trial detention of the Ministry of National Security it is 4.5 m², and in specialised penitentiary hospitals the surface foreseen per person is 5 m².
BELGIUM
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (2.3): It is the capacity of the social welfare establishment of Paifve which is under the direct responsibility of the Directorate General of Penitentiary institutions.
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA – STATE LEVEL
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Figures refer to the capacity of the unique State Pre-trial detention unit. This unit is the only custodial facility at state level; there is no prison at state level.
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA – FEDERATION LEVEL
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (2.2): There is one wing in Zenica and Tuzla prisons each, accommodating juveniles, but there is no special prison facility or educational facility (where educational measures are served) only intended for juveniles. Juveniles are kept physically separately from adults in Zenica and Tuzla but both these prisons are prisons for adults. Zenica is high security and Tuzla is medium security prison.
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA – REPUBLIKA SRPSKA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Surface area: According to the Law on execution of criminal sanctions of Republika Srpska ("Official Gazette of RS" no 12/10) one sentenced person is allocated a minimum of 4 m² or 8 m³ of surface.
BULGARIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relate to 31st December 2012 instead of 1st September 2012. ✓ The capacity is indicated as the living space rather than the total area of detention institutions. ✓ Point (2.1.b): includes the number of places reported in the point 2.2.
CROATIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relate to 31st December 2012 instead of 1st September 2012. ✓ Point (2.3): Prison hospital
CYPRUS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (2.0): 370 places in Prison institution and 294 places in Police stations. ✓ Point (2.1.a): 57 places in Prison institution and 294 places in Police stations.
CZECH REPUBLIC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relate to 31st December 2012 instead of 1st September 2012. ✓ Point (2.2): the number refers to the units for sentenced juveniles (not for pre-trial detainees). ✓ Point (2.3): Under this point are included 276 places, of which 66 places in the preventive detention facility and 210 places in two prison hospitals.
DENMARK
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (2.1.a): Local prisons are primarily used for remand prisoners
FINLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ There are no specific institutions for pre-trial detainees or juvenile offenders.
FRANCE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relate to 1st October 2012 instead of 1st September 2012. ✓ Point (2.1.a): are included the capacities of the remand institutions such as Maisons d'Arrêt [MA] and special wings (quartiers) for "pre-trials" of Maisons d'Arrêt [qMA]. ✓ Point (2.1.b): are included places from Detention centres, special wings in detention centres, central prisons (Maisons Centrales [MC]), special wings in central prisons, centres for serving adjusted/reduced sentences (Centres pour Peines Aménagées [CPA]), special wings in centres for serving adjusted/reduced sentences, centres for semi-liberty (Centres de Semi-Liberté [CSL]), and special wings in centres for semi-liberty. ✓ Point (2.2): Institutions for juvenile offenders (Etablissements Pour Mineurs [EPM]). ✓ Surface area per inmate is defined in the internal circular of the Prison Administration <i>On the capacity of penitentiary institutions</i> from 16 March 1988. The calculation methods foreseen in this circular are applied.

GERMANY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relate to 31st March 2012 instead of 1st September 2012. ✓ Points (2.1.a) and (2.1.b): 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 are unable to provide separate statistics. Nevertheless, persons serving a sentence and those who are in pre-trial detention are detained separately.
HUNGARY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Surface area: The area which should be made available for an adult male inmate is 3m². For juveniles and females it is 3.5m². The Ministry of Justice and Public Administration Decree 12/2010 (XI.9) modified the §137 of the Ministry of Justice' Decree 6/1996 (VII.12.) <i>"On the Rules of Execution of Incarceration and Pre-trial Detention"</i>. As a result of this modification the mentioned living space should be provided to the inmates "as far as possible", meaning that the Prison Service may differ from that depending on the circumstances. The decree defines the value of the surface area as a standard guide but the actual area depends on the number of inmates and the value of the overcrowding.
ICELAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (2.2): There are no special institutions for juvenile offenders, but separate places are foreseen in the overall capacity. ✓ Surface area per inmate varies from 6 to 13 m² within the same unique penal institution.
IRELAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (2.1): Remand prisoners can be held in any "closed" prison. Having considered the above, the total capacity in remand (including juveniles) is 458. Total capacity designed for serving sentences (including juveniles) is 3,971. This figures include 16 places which relate to beds which can be used as required i.e. either remand or committal. Consequently, the total capacity is 4,413. ✓ Point (2.2): Refers to the Juvenile Unit in St. Patrick's Institution (44) and children detention schools (44). The overall capacity in the children detention schools was reduced from 52 to 44 for operational reasons. Only children detention schools are used for detaining juveniles - boys up to the age of 17 and girls up to the age of 18. ✓ Current operational capacity allows for remand and committal beds to be mixed in two out of the three facilities.
ITALY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (2.2): The Department of Penitentiary Administration does not process data concerning juvenile offenders as these institutions are under the responsibility of the Department of Juvenile Justice, under the Ministry of Justice. Therefore the capacity of these institutions is not included in the overall capacity (point 2.0). ✓ Point (2.3): Capacity of the institutions for "security measures".
LATVIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relate to 1st October 2012 instead of 1st September 2012. ✓ Point (2.3): The total number of places designed for special needs of prisoners having health problems. The capacity of Prison hospital in Olaine prison is included in this point. 30 beds are for inmates, who are serving prison sentences or are under investigation authorities, and who have mental health disorders. The other 70 beds are distributed in other Latvian Prison Hospital units. ✓ Surface area: In the Latvian Code of Execution of Punishment, the standard of 2.5 m² for men and 3 m² for women and juveniles is foreseen. These figures correspond to the real surface used per inmate. National authorities are working at the moment on the re-evaluation of the space with aim to introduce 4m²/inmate.
LIECHTENSTEIN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (2.0): Persons sentenced to two years and over, generally are brought to Austrian penal institutions in order to finish serving their custodial terms. ✓ There is a contract made with Austria in 1984 for all types of offenders. This additional capacity which is part of the contract between Liechtenstein and Austria allows adjustments of the detention in the appropriate institutions. ✓ A new contract with Switzerland became operational since 2012. This contract with Probation agencies allows the management of offenders sentenced to short custody terms.

LITHUANIA
✓ Data relate to 1 st July 2012 instead of 1 st September 2012.
LUXEMBOURG
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (2.1): Luxembourg has one high security prison for the whole country, the <i>Centre Pénitentiaire de Luxembourg</i> (CPL) and one semi-open <i>Penitentiary Centre of Givenich</i> (CPG). Figures represent original capacity of CPL and CPG as built. ✓ Point (2.1.b): includes 35 beds in medical and psychiatric unit.
MOLDOVA
✓ Point (2.3): Moldavian legislation does not contain a rule on special capacity for foreign citizens, persons with multiple citizenships who are arrested for administrative reasons.
MONACO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (2.0): There is only one institution. A separation is made between pre-trial detainees and persons serving custodial sentences for male adult inmates (2 sections). Such distinction is not made for female inmates (one section) and juvenile offenders (another one section). ✓ Point (2.2): There are 18 separate places foreseen for juvenile offenders. ✓ Point (2.3): There is no special centre for administrative detention of aliens.
THE NETHERLANDS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (2.0): Total capacity is for penal institutions of the adult prison system. Besides (2.1) and (2.2) capacities, there is additional capacity that can be used for remand and sentenced inmates, 1,860 places, of which 563 is reserve capacity (5,090+6,242+1,860=13,192). ✓ Point (2.2): In total capacity <i>are not included</i> 950 places for juvenile offenders (of which 150 reserve capacity). ✓ Point (2.3): In total capacity <i>are not included</i> 2,078 places of custodial clinics (of which 101 reserve). Moreover, 1,644 places for illegal aliens <i>are not included</i> (of which 325 reserve).
NORWAY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (2.1): Inmates on remand and those serving a sentence are held in the same institutions. Some penal institutions are almost exclusively designed for the use for convicted prisoners. Only exceptionally remand prisoners might be placed in open prisons. Some prisons have wings allocated to remand prisoners; yet, remand prisoners can also be held with convicted prisoners. ✓ Point (2.2): Juvenile offenders are usually placed accordingly to their special needs. No special custodial institution designed for juvenile offenders exist in Norway.
POLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relate to 31st December 2012 instead of 1st September 2012. ✓ Point (2.0): The capacities of remand institutions and institutions for serving a sentence are presented together. Separate wings in prisons are used for remand needs, and in remand institutions some units for sentenced inmates exist. The number of 86,906 places is the capacity of remand institutions and institutions designed for serving a sentence together. ✓ Surface area: The area of the cell shall be no less than 3m² per detainee (art. 110 of the Code of Execution of Criminal Sentences (<i>Kodeks karny wykonawczy</i>). Moreover, “[i]n particularly justified cases a governor of a prison or remand centre may decide to place detainees, for a specified period of time, in conditions where the area of the cell is less than 3 square metres per person. Any such decision shall be promptly communicated to a penitentiary judge” (art. 248 of the Code of Execution of Criminal Sentences).
PORTUGAL
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relate to 31st December 2012 instead of 1st September 2012. ✓ Point (2.2): <i>Leiria's Penitentiary Institution</i> designed for the detention of persons aged between 16 and 21 years.
ROMANIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Surface area per prisoner in closed regime institutions, in maximum security institutions and in those designed for remand detention is 4m². In the institutions with open regime, semi-liberty, in the education centres is 6m²/inmate. In special penitentiary hospitals the surface area rises to 7m² per prisoner. ✓ Point (2.1.b): Are included the capacities of prisons as well as the capacities of prison hospitals. ✓ Point (2.2): Here are included capacities of the penitentiaries for juveniles and young adults, as well as educational centres capacities.

SAN MARINO
✓ In the Republic of San Marino there is only one institution for all the categories of inmates.
SERBIA
✓ Point (2.2): Two special institutions for juveniles of a capacity of 300 places are included: correctional facility for juveniles in Krusevac and prison for juveniles in Valjevo.
SLOVAK REPUBLIC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Surface area: Standard surface area per inmate is 3.5 m². Surface area foreseen per female and juvenile inmates is 4 m². ✓ Point (2.2): Regular capacity foreseen for juvenile offenders is 482 places. Yet, juveniles may be held in pre-trial detention in different prisons and, in some cases, they may serve prison sentence in prisons for adults. Therefore the figure of point 2.2 is also included in the breakdown of the points 2.1.a and 2.1.b. ✓ Point (2.4): There are two special police detention centres designated for the detention of asylum seekers or illegal aliens. One institution is situated in south-western part of Slovakia (Medved'ov: 152 places) and the second institution is situated in eastern part of Slovakia (Sečovce: 176 places). These institutions are not under the competence of the Prison and Court Guard Administration; therefore they are not included in the total capacity of point 2.0.
SLOVENIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Surface area: Each prisoner in a single bedroom should have an area of at least 9m² and in a multiple bedroom at least an area of 7m². These standards are used in new buildings or whenever possible to adapt the surface area in the existent facility (in: <i>Rules concerning the enforcement of prison sentences</i>). Irrespective of that, the same standard is used in all facilities as technical capacity. ✓ At the end of 2011, the total capacity of penal institutions was increased until 1,309 as two new facilities at central Dob prison were build.
SPAIN (TOTAL)
✓ Figures are calculated by the authors of this report on the basis of the data provided by national correspondents. Therefore, these figures should not be considered as official inputs. Figures presented as totals were not used for the calculations of mean and median European values.
SPAIN (STATE ADMINISTRATION)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (2.0): The figure is calculated on the basis of the number of 47,622 cells in the penitentiary system. The major part of the cells has two places of capacity. The operational residential capacity is 66,864 places. ✓ Points (2.1.a) and (2.1.b): The penal institutions in Spain are designed to host both remand and convicted inmates. Separate figures are not available.
SPAIN (CATALONIA)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (2.0): Penal institutions in Catalonia are designed for remand detainees and sentenced prisoners. There is no difference made depending on the type of regime (pre-trial or serving sentences). All the custodial institutions have an infirmary wing. Several institutions might have special units for persons with health problems (mentally-ill offenders, drug-addicts, geriatric units etc.) where remand and sentenced inmates might be detained. ✓ Point (2.2): Juvenile offenders are managed under the authority of the General Direction of Juvenile Justice; therefore the places designed for this category of persons are not counted in the capacity of penal institutions. ✓ Point (2.3): The category of asylum seekers and illegal aliens is managed under the authority of State Police forces of Spain.
SWEDEN
✓ Data relate to 1 st October 2012 instead of 1 st September 2012.
SWITZERLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relate to 5th September 2012 instead of 1st September 2012. ✓ Point (2.2): Capacity of institutions for execution of penal measures (including special measures for juvenile offenders). The majority of inmates held there are young adults.

TURKEY

- ✓ **Point (2.1):** Total number of penal institutions is 369.
- ✓ **Points (2.1.a) and (2.1.b):** Generally, penal institutions are designed for remand detainees and sentenced prisoners. Therefore both categories are presented together. Yet, there are six prisons that are designed exclusively for remands and their capacity is 5,000.
- ✓ **Point (2.2):** Juvenile Reformatory: & Juvenile and Youth Closed Prisons. The number of this type of institutions is 8. In Turkish Prison system there are 2 structures especially designed for juveniles:
 - In reformatory houses, sentenced juvenile offenders whose ages are between 12-18 years are held and they are allowed to continue their education in institution or outside.
 - In closed prisons, imprisoned (on remand) but not sentenced offenders whose age are between 15-21 years are held.
 - This is the total capacity of all special places built for juvenile offenders. This figure includes the number of juvenile offenders who are held in 3 closed prisons (in Ankara, İzmir and İstanbul city) and 2 reformatory houses in Ankara and İzmir. The rest of sentenced and on remand juveniles are held in separate units in adult prisons not in a specially built institution for juveniles.
- ✓ **Surface area:** 11m² is the surface area foreseen for single room per person in adult prisons. For prison dormitories in adult prisons: 4m²/inmate. In some prisons this value increases to 8 m² and more per one inmate.

UKRAINE

- ✓ **Point (2.2):** Juveniles aged 18 years can be held in correctional institutions for juveniles or in penal institutions for adult male offenders.
- ✓ **Surface area:** for adults is 4 m²/inmate; for juvenile offenders it is 4 m², for women with children or pregnant women it is 4.5 m², in TB-hospitals and stationary medical facilities - 5 m².

UK: ENGLAND AND WALES

- ✓ Data relate to 30th June 2012 instead of 1st September 2012.
- ✓ **Point (2.0):** 90,897 is the total *Useable Operational Capacity* (Published Figure, 31 August 2012)
- ✓ **Point (2.1):** Prisons in England and Wales may perform a number of different functions, e.g. a local prison's predominant function will be to serve courts and receive remand prisoners but local prisons will also hold many short-term sentenced prisoners and sentenced prisoners who are waiting allocation to training prisons. NOMS does not record capacity data that is separated in to places assigned to hold remand and sentenced prisoners, this is because the prison estate remand/sentenced capacity split changes regularly.
- ✓ **Point (2.2):** 2,491 places (this comprised of 166 in Secure Children's Homes, 301 in Secure Training Centres and 2,024 in Young Offender Institutions). Board is committed to commissioning as many places in the secure estate as required.
- ✓ **Point (2.3):** 868 is the total *Useable operational capacity* of NOMS operated Removal Centres (Published Figure, 31 August 2012).

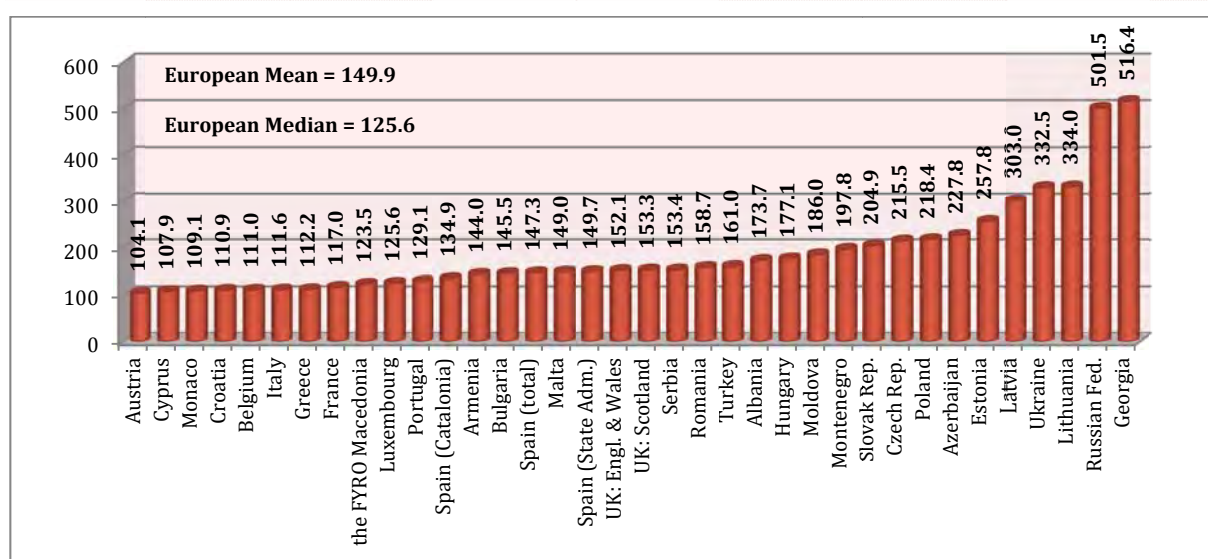
UK: NORTHERN IRELAND

- ✓ **Point (2.1):** the Prison Establishments have capacity for 1,765 regardless of custodial category.
- ✓ **Point (2.2):** Woodlands Juvenile Justice Centre has capacity for 48 young people regardless of custodial category.
- ✓ **Surface area:** is not available for Prison Establishments but surface area for Woodlands Juvenile Justice Centre is 7,000m² for the whole centre which includes custody units, the school classrooms and other facilities.

UK: SCOTLAND

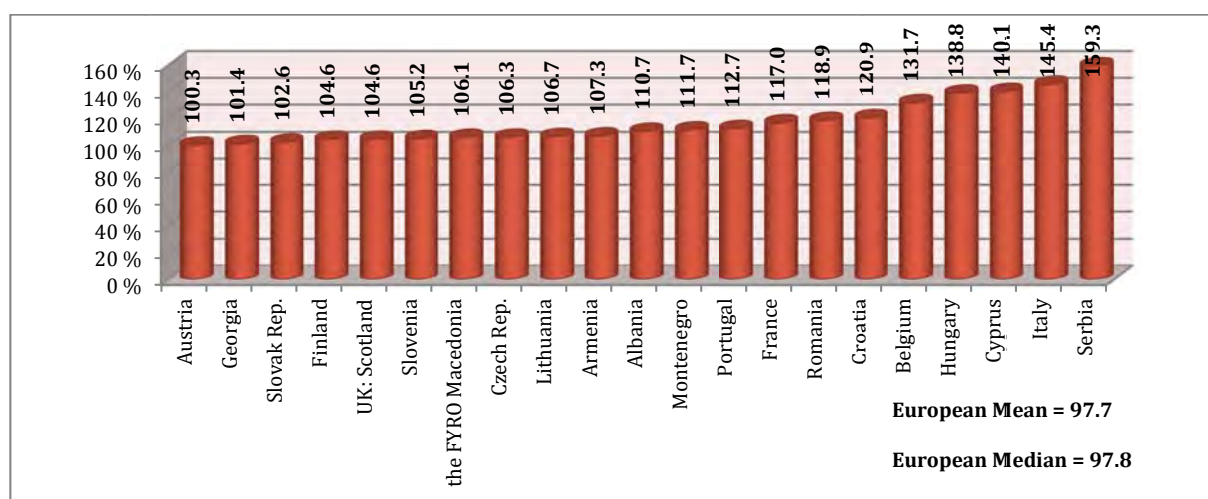
- ✓ **Point (2.0):** There is no separate accommodation for remand and sentenced prisoners. Female juvenile prisoners are held in separate accommodation within the adult female prison. The figure is the *design capacity* of the penal institutions.
- ✓ **Point (2.2):** There is one separate institution for young male offenders which has a design capacity of 760.

**FIGURE 1.A: COUNTRIES WITH MORE THAN 100 PRISONERS PER 100,000 INHABITANTS
(HIGHEST PRISON POPULATION RATES)**



In 2012, the European median Prison Population Rate [PPR] was of 125.6 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants. Compared to 2011, there can be observed an increase. The general rise across Member States of the Council of Europe became slightly more visible than for previous years. In 2010, the PPR was 122.6, in 2011 this indicator remained the same (122.2 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants), and reached the point of 125.6 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants in 2012. In 2012, there are 35 (69%) out of 51 analysed Prison Administrations that reported high PPR (more than 100 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants).

FIGURE 1.B: COUNTRIES WITH PRISON POPULATION OVERCROWDING (MORE THAN 100 PRISONERS PER 100 PLACES)



In 2012, the median density in European penal institutions was of 97.8 inmates per 100 available places. We observe a very slight decrease of 1% compared to the previous year (in 2011, this same indicator was of 99.1). Nevertheless, it is compulsory to take into account that data for Greece (which in 2011 was the second country the most exposed to overcrowding) did not answered the SPACE I 2012 survey. Given this methodological limitation, we conclude that the problem of overcrowding is still as topical as ever.

The number of countries with more than 130 inmates per 100 places remains relatively stable since 2008: 6 countries in 2008, 7 in 2009, 6 in 2010, 5 in 2011, and 5 in 2012).

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).

TABLE 1.3: SITUATION OF PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON 1ST SEPT. 2012. ADJUSTED FIGURES

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2012.1.3

Country	Population on 1 st January 2012	Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) <i>non-adjusted</i>	Prison population rate per 100,000 inhabitants <i>non-adjusted</i>	Total number of inmates held in adult custody for criminal matters <i>adjusted</i>	Prison population rate per 100,000 inhabitants <i>adjusted</i>
Albania	2 815 749	4 890	173.7	4 752	168.8
Andorra	78 115	41	52.5	41	52.5
Armenia	3 274 285	4 714	144.0	4 685	143.1
Austria	8 408 121	8 756	104.1	8 207	97.6
Azerbaijan	9 235 085	21 034	227.8	21 010	227.5
Belgium	11 094 850	12 310	111.0	11 046	99.6
BH: BiH (st. level)					
BH: Fed. BiH	2 338 277	1 700	72.7	1 657	70.9
BH: Rep. Srpska	1 429 290	1 062	74.3	1 052	73.6
Bulgaria	7 327 224	10 663	145.5	9 420	128.6
Croatia	4 275 984	4 741	110.9	4 657	108.9
Cyprus	862 011	930	107.9	658	76.3
Czech Rep.	10 505 445	22 644	215.5	22 472	213.9
Denmark	5 580 516	3 829	68.6	3 829	68.6
Estonia	1 325 217	3 417	257.8	3 247	245.0
Finland	5 401 267	3 196	59.2	3 024	56.0
France	65 287 861	76 407	117.0	66 704	102.2
Georgia	4 497 617	23 227	516.4	[23 227]	[516.4]
Germany	81 843 743	69 268	84.6	62 262	76.1
Greece	11 123 034	12 479	112.2	[12 479]	[112.2]
Hungary	9 931 925	17 585	177.1	[17 585]	177.1
Iceland	319 575	152	47.6	152	47.6
Ireland	4 582 707	4 323	94.3	4 229	92.3
Italy	59 394 207	66 271	111.6	65 104	109.6
Latvia	2 044 813	6 195	303.0	6 147	300.6
Liechtenstein	36 475	8	21.9	8	21.9
Lithuania	3 003 641	10 033	334.0	9 831	327.3
Luxembourg	524 853	659	125.6	625	119.1
Malta	417 546	622	149.0	[622]	[149.0]
Moldova	3 559 541	6 621	186.0	6 577	184.8
Monaco	37 580	41	109.1	41	109.1
Montenegro	621 240	1 229	197.8	1 228	197.7
Netherlands	16 730 348	11 324	67.7	11 128	66.5
Norway	4 985 870	3 551	71.2	3 551	71.2
Poland	38 538 447	84 156	218.4	84 156	218.4
Portugal	10 542 398	13 614	129.1	13 152	124.8
Romania	20 095 996	31 883	158.7	29 743	148.0
Russian Fed.	143 056 383	717 400	501.5	[717 400]	[501.5]
San Marino	33 376	1	3.0	1	3.0
Serbia	7 216 649	11 070	153.4	10 539	146.0
Slovak Rep.	5 404 322	11 075	204.9	10 882	201.4
Slovenia	2 055 496	1 377	67.0	1 357	66.0
Spain (total)	47 265 321	69 621	147.3	66 955	141.7
Spain (State Adm.)	39 694 413	59 410	149.7	56 791	143.1
Spain (Catalonia)	7 570 908	10 211	134.9	10 164	134.3
Sweden	9 482 855	6 431	67.8	6 431	67.8
Switzerland	7 954 662	6 599	83.0	5 949	74.8
the FYRO Macedonia	2 059 794	2 543	123.5	2 490	120.9
Turkey	74 724 269	120 275	161.0	119 424	159.8
Ukraine	45 453 282	151 122	332.5	149 820	329.6
UK: Engl. & Wales	56 567 800	86 048	152.1	83 626	147.8
UK: North. Ireland	1 823 634	1 779	97.6	1 741	95.5
UK: Scotland	5 313 600	8 145	153.3	7 444	140.1
Mean			149.9		145.8
Median			125.6		120.9
Minimum			3.0		3.0
Maximum			516.4		516.4

TABLE 1.4: SITUATION OF PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2012 BY DECREASING PRISON POPULATION RATES (NON-ADJUSTED AND ADJUSTED FIGURES)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2012.1.4

	Country	Total number of prisoners non-adjusted	Prison population rate non-adjusted ↓		Country	Total number of prisoners adjusted	Prison population rate – adjusted ↓	Diff. (%) between total numbers
1	Georgia	23 227	516.4	1	Georgia	[23 227]	[516.4]	[0.0]
2	Russian Fed.	717 400	501.5	2	Russian Fed.	[717 400]	[501.5]	[0.0]
3	Lithuania	10 033	334.0	3	Ukraine	149 820	329.6	0.9
4	Ukraine	151 122	332.5	4	Lithuania	9 831	327.3	2.0
5	Latvia	6 195	303.0	5	Latvia	6 147	300.6	0.8
6	Estonia	3 417	257.8	6	Estonia	3 247	245.0	5.0
7	Azerbaijan	21 034	227.8	7	Azerbaijan	21 010	227.5	0.1
8	Poland	84 156	218.4	8	Poland	84 156	218.4	0.0
9	Czech Rep.	22 644	215.5	9	Czech Rep.	22 472	213.9	0.8
10	Slovak Rep.	11 075	204.9	10	Slovak Rep.	10 882	201.4	1.7
11	Montenegro	1 229	197.8	11	Montenegro	1 228	197.7	0.1
12	Moldova	6 621	186.0	12	Moldova	6 577	184.8	0.7
13	Hungary	17 585	177.1	13	Hungary	[17 585]	[177.1]	[0.0]
14	Albania	4 890	173.7	14	Albania	4 752	168.8	2.8
15	Turkey	120 275	161.0	15	Turkey	119 424	159.8	0.7
16	Romania	31 883	158.7	16	Malta	[622]	[149.0]	[0.0]
17	Serbia	11 070	153.4	17	Romania	29 743	148.0	6.7
18	UK: Scotland	8 145	153.3	18	UK: Engl. & Wales	83 626	147.8	2.8
19	UK: Engl. & Wales	86 048	152.1	19	Serbia	10 539	146.0	4.8
20	Spain (State Adm.)	59 410	149.7	20	Armenia	4 685	143.1	0.6
21	Malta	622	149.0	21	Spain (State Adm.)	56 791	143.1	4.4
22	Spain (total)	69 621	147.3	22	Spain (total)	66 955	141.7	3.8
23	Bulgaria	10 663	145.5	23	UK: Scotland	7 444	140.1	8.6
24	Armenia	4 714	144.0	24	Spain (Catalonia)	10 164	134.3	0.5
25	Spain (Catalonia)	10 211	134.9	25	Bulgaria	9 420	128.6	11.7
26	Portugal	13 614	129.1	26	Portugal	13 152	124.8	3.4
27	Luxembourg	659	125.6	27	The FYRO Macedonia	2 490	120.9	2.1
28	The FYRO Macedonia	2 543	123.5	28	Luxembourg	625	119.1	5.2
29	France	76 407	117.0	29	Greece	[12 479]	[112.2]	[0.0]
30	Greece	12 479	112.2	30	Italy	65 104	109.6	1.8
31	Italy	66 271	111.6	31	Monaco	41	109.1	0.0
32	Belgium	12 310	111.0	32	Croatia	4 657	108.9	1.8
33	Croatia	4 741	110.9	33	France	66 704	102.2	12.7
34	Monaco	41	109.1	34	Belgium	11 046	99.6	10.3
35	Cyprus	930	107.9	35	Austria	8 207	97.6	6.3
36	Austria	8 756	104.1	36	UK: North. Ireland	1 741	95.5	2.1
37	UK: North. Ireland	1 779	97.6	37	Ireland	4 229	92.3	2.2
38	Ireland	4 323	94.3	38	Cyprus	658	76.3	29.2
39	Germany	69 268	84.6	39	Germany	62 262	76.1	10.1
40	Switzerland	6 599	83.0	40	Switzerland	5 949	74.8	9.8
41	BH: Rep. Srpska	1 062	74.3	41	BH: Rep. Srpska	1 052	73.6	0.9
42	BH: Fed. BiH	1 700	72.7	42	Norway	3 551	71.2	0.0
43	Norway	3 551	71.2	43	BH: Fed. BiH	1 657	70.9	2.5
44	Denmark	3 829	68.6	44	Denmark	3 829	68.6	0.0
45	Sweden	6 431	67.8	45	Sweden	6 431	67.8	0.0
46	Netherlands	11 324	67.7	46	Netherlands	11 128	66.5	1.7
47	Slovenia	1 377	67.0	47	Slovenia	1 357	66.0	1.5
48	Finland	3 196	59.2	48	Finland	3 024	56.0	5.4
49	Andorra	41	52.5	49	Andorra	41	52.5	0.0
50	Iceland	152	47.6	50	Iceland	152	47.6	0.0
51	Liechtenstein	8	21.9	51	Liechtenstein	8	21.9	0.0
52	San Marino	1	3.0	52	San Marino	1	3.0	0.0
53	BH: BiH (st. level)			53	BH: BiH (st. level)			
	Mean		149.9				145.8	3.2
	Median		125.6				120.9	1.7
	Minimum		3.0				3.0	0.0
	Maximum		516.4				516.4	29.2

NOTES – TABLES 1.3 AND 1.4

In Tables 1.3 and 1.4, figures have been adjusted according to the information provided by the countries on the categories included and excluded in their total prison population (see *Table 1.1*). Indeed, in many countries, special institutions for the detention of juvenile offenders, drug-addicts, mentally ill persons, and administrative aliens are not under the authority of the Prison Administration. As a consequence, persons held in these institutions do not appear in the total prison population. On the contrary, as can be seen in *Table 1.1*, other countries include all or some of these categories in their prison population. Thus, in order to produce figures on prison populations that are comparable across Europe, in *Table 1.3*, all persons under these special regimes were excluded from the total number of prisoners.

Private facilities

• Persons held in private facilities were kept in the adjusted figures (Germany, Turkey, UK: England and Wales, and UK: Scotland).

The total adjusted number of prisoners corresponds, in principle, to the **number of inmates held in penal institutions for adult inmates which are under the authority of the Prison Administration**. Nevertheless, these data must be considered with caution as the adjustments do not necessary take into account all the particularities of the statistical counting rules applied by each country.

METHODOLOGICAL REMARKS

As some figures were missing (NA) in *Table 1.1*., it was not possible to adjust them in *Table 1.3*. Specifically, the following adjustments cannot be made visible:

- ✓ Category of “Persons held in *custodial* institutions/units for juvenile offenders”: accurate figures are not available for **Hungary**. Therefore the adjusted figures are presented between square brackets [].
- ✓ For **Georgia, Greece, Malta** and **Russian Federation** only partial data (total figures) were available as these four countries did not participate in SPACE I 2012 survey. The lack of additional information made impossible any adjustment of these figures. Therefore, figures for these countries are presented between square brackets [].

The results of the adjustments made on the raw data show that the average difference between the non-adjusted and the adjusted figures is less than 5% (*Table 1.4*). Only four countries showed a difference of more than 10% between both figures: **Cyprus** (29.2%), **France** (12.7%), **Belgium** (10.3%), and **Germany** (10.1%).

In the special case of **Cyprus**, the difference is explained by a high number of persons held in police stations who are assimilated to pre-trial detainees.

The adjustments made for **the Netherlands** in the reports before 2009 (until SPACE I 2009 report) are not comparable to the ones shown in the present report. The reason is that, since 2010 year, the Netherlands include only *adult* inmates held in penal institutions, excluding thus juveniles, mentally-ill offenders and administrative aliens detained under special [custodial] regimes (see notes to *Table 1.1*), which were previously included in the total number of prisoners. In the present report, the adjustment is made by excluding only the category of persons under Electronic Monitoring (difference only 1.7%). In the SPACE I 2009 report the adjustment concerned also juveniles, persons held in custodial clinics and administrative aliens (which led to a difference of 28.6%).

For **France**, the adjustment was made taking into account not only the figures provided in *Table 1.1*., but also the comments to that table. Therefore, the adjusted figure (66,704) shows the *real* number of persons held in penal institutions (*écroués détenus*) and excludes all those who were not *de facto* held in custody.

Figures in *Table 1.3*: according to the information provided on the age of persons held in *custodial* institutions/units for juvenile offenders, in many countries there are high proportions of that population which are actually young adults aged 18 and over (e.g. Germany, Romania, Serbia). Yet, since they are held in these special penal institutions, it is assumed that some particular regimes of detention are applied to them and they are not assimilated to adult inmates.

TABLE 1.5: EVOLUTION OF PRISON POPULATIONS BETWEEN 2003 AND 2012

- (a) Total number of inmates (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 2003-2012 = Evolution (in percentage) of prison population rates between **2003** and **2012**;
- (d) Change 2011-2012 = Evolution (in percentage) of prison population rates between **2011** and **2012**.

***N.B.** – For some countries, the accurate reference date may vary across years (see SPACE I 2003 to 2011 for details). National population figures have been updated for all years (see Notes)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2012.1.5

Country	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		(c)	(d)
	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)		
Albania	...	...	...	...	3 425	109.3	3 884	123.3	...	...	5 041	159.0	4 482	140.7	4 750	148.2	4 772	168.5	4 890	173.7	...	3.1
Andorra	61	90.8	...	...	...	...	30	38.2	...	...	60	72.2	68	80.5	36	42.8	36	42.3	41	52.5	-42.2	23.9
Armenia	3 429	106.8	2 727	84.9	2 822	87.8	5 682	176.5	3 462	107.4	3 825	118.4	3 989	123.2	4 918	151.3	4 514	138.4	4 714	144.0	34.8	4.1
Austria	7 816	96.5	...	...	8 767	106.9	8 780	106.4	8 887	107.3	7 899	95.0	8 423	100.8	8 597	102.6	8 767	104.3	8 756	104.1	7.9	-0.2
Azerbaijan	16 345	199.3	18 259	220.9	16 969	203.3	17 809	211.1	...	...	20 986	243.2	20 470	230.1	36 891	410.0	37 989	417.0	21 034	227.8	14.3	[-45.4]
Belgium	8 688	83.9	...	...	9 371	89.7	9 971	94.9	9 879	93.3	10 234	95.9	10 901	101.4	11 382	105.0	11 825	107.5	12 310	111.0	32.3	3.2
BH: BiH (st. level)	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	20	...	20	...	...	...	...	...
BH: Fed. BiH	1 265	44.6	1 247	43.8	1 344	47.2	...	...	1 557	54.7	...	...	1 619	56.8	1 736	60.6	1 671	58.3	1 700	72.7	63.2	24.7
BH: Rep. Srpska	892	63.7	977	69.8	1 029	72.9	952	65.9	928	64.5	924	64.3	961	67.0	1 046	73.0	1 054	73.7	1 062	74.3	16.6	0.8
Bulgaria	10 056	128.2	11 782	151.0	12 240	157.7	12 218	158.3	11 032	143.7	10 723	140.3	10 028	131.8	10 470	138.4	11 137	151.1	10 663	145.5	13.5	-3.7
Croatia	2 594	58.4	2 846	64.1	3 485	78.4	3 833	86.3	4 127	92.9	4 734	106.7	4 891	110.3	5 165	116.7	5 084	115.2	4 741	110.9	89.9	-3.8
Cyprus	355	49.6	546	74.8	529	70.6	599	78.2	834	107.1	831	105.3	883	110.8	900	112.1	905	107.8	930	107.9	[117.3]	0.1
Czech Republic	17 053	167.1	...	...	19 052	186.4	18 912	184.5	18 901	183.7	20 502	197.5	22 021	210.4	21 955	209.0	23 170	220.9	22 644	215.5	29.0	-2.4
Denmark	3 577	66.4	3 762	69.7	4 132	76.4	3 759	69.3	3 624	66.5	3 451	63.0	3 721	67.5	3 944	71.3	3 947	71.0	3 829	68.6	3.3	-3.3
Estonia	4 797	353.7	4 565	337.9	4 410	327.3	4 310	320.5	3 456	257.4	3 656	272.6	3 555	265.2	3 470	258.9	3 385	252.6	3 417	257.8	-27.1	2.1
Finland	3 437	66.0	3 446	66.0	3 823	73.0	3 714	70.7	3 624	68.7	3 531	66.6	3 589	67.4	3 316	62.0	3 261	60.7	3 196	59.2	-10.4	-2.5
France	57 440	92.8	56 271	90.3	57 582	91.7	57 876	91.5	63 500	99.8	66 712	104.2	66 307	103.0	66 925	103.4	72 326	111.3	76 407	117.0	26.0	5.2
Georgia	6 406	147.2	...	...	8 668	200.6	13 419	304.9	18 384	418.3	19 507	445.2	19 825	452.1	23 684	533.9	24 186	541.2	23 227	516.4	250.9	-4.6
Germany	79 567	96.4	79 676	96.5	78 992	95.7	79 146	96.0	77 868	94.6	74 706	90.9	73 263	89.3	71 634	87.6	70 931	86.8	69 268	84.6	-12.2	-2.5
Greece	8 555	77.7	...	...	9 589	86.5	10 113	90.9	10 700	95.8	11 798	105.2	11 080	98.4	11 934	105.6	12 479	110.3	...	...	...	...
Hungary	17 012	167.7	16 410	162.2	16 394	162.4	15 591	154.7	14 892	147.9	15 079	150.1	15 724	156.8	16 459	164.4	17 413	174.4	17 585	177.1	5.6	1.5
Iceland	112	38.8	115	39.6	119	40.5	119	39.7	115	37.4	140	44.4	118	36.9	165	51.9	149	46.8	152	47.6	22.5	1.7
Ireland	2 986	75.3	...	...	...	...	3 135	74.5	3 305	76.6	3 523	80.0	3 919	88.1	4 352	97.4	4 257	93.1	4 323	94.3	25.2	1.3

Country	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		(c)	(d)
	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)		
Italy	57 238	99.9	56 090	96.9	59 649	102.0	38 309	65.2	45 612	77.1	55 831	93.6	63 981	106.6	68 345	113.3	67 104	110.7	66 271	111.6	11.7	0.8
Latvia	8 135	348.9	7 731	333.3	7 228	313.4	6 531	284.6	6 452	282.8	6 544	288.2	6 999	309.5	6 778	301.5	6 556	316.0	6 195	303.0	-13.2	-4.1
Liechtenstein	18	53.2	7	20.4	10	28.9	10	28.6	6	17.1	10	28.3	7	19.7	14	39.0	13	36.0	8	21.9	-58.7	-39.0
Lithuania	9 958	287.6	7 827	227.1	7 993	233.4	8 078	237.4	7 842	231.7	7 744	230.0	8 295	247.6	8 887	267.0	9 504	311.3	10 033	334.0	16.1	7.3
Luxembourg	498	111.1	548	120.5	693	150.3	755	161.0	744	156.2	673	139.1	679	137.6	690	137.4	644	125.8	659	125.6	13.0	-0.2
Malta	278	70.0	...	...	298	74.0	343	84.7	...	...	577	140.6	494	119.4	583	140.7	599	144.1	622	149.0	112.9	3.4
Moldova	10 729	296.5	10 383	287.8	8 990	249.7	8 817	245.6	8 130	227.0	7 252	203.0	6 769	189.7	6 415	180.0	6 337	178.0	6 621	186.0	-37.3	4.5
Monaco	...	...	...	...	34	102.8	37	113.5	36	110.2	34	96.2	23	64.5	12	33.4	32	90.3	41	109.1	...	20.8
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	986	156.5	1 438	233.3	1 328	214.2	1 229	197.8	...	-7.7
Netherlands	14 025	86.6	16 173	99.5	15 390	94.4	13 747	84.2	12 919	79.0	11 799	71.9	11 629	70.5	11 737	70.8	11 579	69.5	11 324	67.7	-21.9	-2.6
Norway	2 914	64.0	2 975	65.0	3 097	67.2	3 164	68.2	3 280	70.1	3 278	69.2	3 285	68.4	3 636	74.8	3 535	71.8	3 551	71.2	11.3	-0.9
Poland	80 692	211.1	79 344	207.8	82 656	216.5	88 647	232.3	90 199	236.6	83 152	218.2	84 003	220.3	80 728	211.5	81 382	211.2	84 156	218.4	3.4	3.4
Portugal	14 232	136.7	...	...	12 889	122.4	12 636	119.6	11 587	109.3	10 807	101.8	11 099	104.4	11 613	109.2	12 681	119.9	13 614	129.1	-5.6	7.7
Romania	45 337	208.2	40 085	184.6	37 929	175.1	35 910	166.2	31 290	145.1	27 262	126.6	27 028	125.7	28 191	131.4	29 823	139.3	31 883	158.7	-23.8	13.9
Russian Fed.	860 640	592.9	...	...	823 672	574.1	871 609	610.6	871 609	612.9	887 723	625.1	880 671	620.6	838 500	590.8	780 100	546.1	717 400	501.5	-15.4	-8.2
San Marino	0	...	0	0.0	1	3.4	1	3.3	1	3.3	2	6.2	2	6.4	0	0.0	2	6.3	1	3.0	...	-52.3
Serbia	...	...	...	...	7 775	104.3	8 553	115.2	8 978	121.4	9 510	129.1	10 262	139.9	11 197	153.2	10 955	150.6	11 070	153.4	...	1.9
Slovak Republic	8 829	164.1	9 504	176.7	9 289	172.5	8 657	160.6	8 235	152.7	8 313	153.9	9 170	169.4	10 068	185.6	10 713	198.7	11 075	204.9	24.9	3.2
Slovenia	1 099	55.1	1 126	56.4	1 132	56.7	1 301	64.9	1 336	66.5	1 318	65.6	1 365	67.2	1 351	66.0	1 273	62.1	1 377	67.0	21.6	7.9
Spain (total)	55 244	132.6	59 224	137.1	61 269	138.9	64 120	143.4	66 467	147.0	71 778	155.5	78 342	167.6	75 859	161.3	71 995	156.0	69 621	147.3	11.1	-5.6
Spain (St. Adm.)	...	...	51 302	141.0	...	...	...	...	57 072	150.2	61 939	159.7	67 986	173.1	65 098	164.8	61 279	158.3	59 410	149.7	...	-5.4
Spain (Catalonia)	...	...	7 922	116.3	...	...	...	...	9 395	130.3	9 839	133.6	10 356	138.5	10 761	143.2	10 716	144.1	10 211	134.9	...	-6.4
Sweden	6 755	75.6	7 332	81.7	7 054	78.3	7 175	79.3	6 770	74.3	6 853	74.6	7 147	77.2	6 922	74.1	6 742	71.6	6 431	67.8	-10.2	-5.3
Switzerland	5 266	72.0	6 021	81.8	6 111	82.4	5 888	78.9	5 715	76.1	5 780	76.1	6 084	79.0	6 181	79.4	6 065	77.1	6 599	83.0	15.2	7.6
FYRO Macedonia	1 598	79.0	1 747	86.1	2 132	104.8	2 038	100.0	2 050	100.4	2 235	109.3	2 461	120.1	2 516	122.6	2 515	122.2	2 543	123.5	56.3	1.0
Turkey	64 051	91.8	71 148	100.6	54 296	75.8	67 795	93.5	85 865	123.2	99 416	140.8	115 540	161.6	120 391	165.9	126 725	171.9	120 275	161.0	75.3	-6.4
Ukraine	198 386	414.8	193 489	407.8	179 519	381.1	165 408	353.8	154 055	331.5	148 339	321.1	146 394	318.5	152 169	332.4	158 532	347.7	151 122	332.5	-19.9	-4.4
UK: E&W	72 992	138.3	74 488	140.4	76 190	142.6	77 982	145.1	79 734	147.4	83 194	152.8	83 454	152.3	85 002	153.9	85 374	152.0	86 048	152.1	10.0	0.1
UK: NIR	1 185	69.6	1 295	75.7	1 337	77.5	1 502	86.2	1 445	82.1	1 523	85.8	1 456	81.4	1 475	82.0	1 703	94.3	1 779	97.6	40.2	3.5
UK: SCO	6 642	131.3	6 885	135.6	6 795	133.4	7 192	140.6	7 453	144.9	8 088	156.5	8 113	156.2	7 890	151.1	8 267	157.3	8 145	153.3	16.7	-2.6

Source: SPACE I 2003 to SPACE I 2011

NB: The Prison Population Rates for the Netherlands are fully recalculated in the whole series on the basis of the figures available in 2012 (i.e. only adult inmates).

TABLE 1.6: YEAR-TO-YEAR PERCENTAGE CHANGE OF PRISON POPULATION RATES BETWEEN 2011 AND 2012

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2012.1.6

		Georgia	-4.6		
		Ukraine	-4.4		
		Latvia	-4.1		
		Croatia	-3.8		
		Bulgaria	-3.7		
		Denmark	-3.3		
		Netherlands	-2.6		
		UK: Scotland	-2.6		
		Finland	-2.5		
		Germany	-2.5		
		Czech Republic	-2.4		
		Norway	-0.9		
		Luxembourg	-0.2		
		Austria	-0.2		
		UK: England and Wales	0.1		
		Cyprus	0.1		
		BH: Republika Srpska	0.8		
		Italy	0.8		
		FYRO Macedonia	1.0		
		Ireland	1.3		
		Hungary	1.5		
		Iceland	1.7		
		Serbia	1.9		
France	5.2	Estonia	2.1	Azerbaijan	(-45.4)
Lithuania	7.3	Albania	3.1	Liechtenstein	[-39.0]
Switzerland	7.6	Slovak Republic	3.2	Russian Federation	-8.2
Portugal	7.7	Belgium	3.2	Montenegro	-7.7
Slovenia	7.9	Poland	3.4	Spain (Catalonia)	-6.4
Romania	13.9	Malta	3.4	Turkey	-6.4
Monaco	[20.8]	UK: Northern Ireland	3.5	Spain (total)	-5.6
Andorra	[23.9]	Armenia	4.1	Spain (State Adm.)	-5.4
BH: Fed. BiH	24.7	Moldova	4.5	Sweden	-5.3
Increase of more than 5%		Between -5% and +5%		Decrease of more than 5%	

NOTES – TABLES 1.5 AND 1.6

Tables 1.5 and 1.6 are based on *non-adjusted* figures in order to ensure comparability with data from previous years. In order to increase accuracy, the percentages shown in Table 1.6 were calculated on the basis of the raw data provided by the countries.

In Table 1.5, *all* previous rates were recalculated. The recalculation took into account:

- (1) Modifications to previous figures provided by the countries, and
- (2) Updates to the national demographic data (total population) for each year made by Eurostat.

Indeed, when producing annual SPACE reports, sometimes only estimates of the demographical situation in each country are available. This methodological limitation led to some distortions for countries where the calculations are based on estimates or provisional data. In that context, the first SPACE reports used data from the Council of Europe demographic reports, which are no longer produced. Consequently, we later revised the results for all these countries and increased the comparability by using the same data source for demographical data in almost all CoE Member States.

Currently, the main source for national population data is the Eurostat database, which is updated constantly and includes figures for some of non-EU countries as well. Thus, in order to reduce as much as possible the effects of different estimation procedures and to use the latest available data, the majority of the recalculated rates were based on the Eurostat figures of national populations.

Figures retrieved from the Eurostat database relate to 1st January of each reference year. However, the lack of information for some countries or national entities required the use of data from other sources (for more details, see Chapter [Demographic Data](#)).

In Table 1.6, percentages for the two Prison Administrations of Spain (State Administration and Catalonia) were calculated separately. The figure for San Marino is not presented in Table 1.6 due to the very small total number of inmates held in the country (usually less than 10 persons) these variations are extreme. In the same perspective, for countries whose total number of inmates is lower than 50, the increase or decrease percentages are presented between brackets (Andorra, Liechtenstein, and Monaco).

AZERBAIJAN

- ✓ Figures for 2012 are not fully comparable with the ones from previous years. This feature is due to the fact that all inmates held in police stations *are not any longer* included in the calculation of the total number of prison population. Therefore, total number of inmates (21,034) corresponds only to the number of persons that are detained in penal institutions of the Penitentiary Service of the Ministry of Justice. Therefore, the decrease between 2011 and 2012 is *totally artificial*.

BULGARIA

- ✓ Since 2004, all Bulgarian inputs include persons held in the Investigative Detention Facilities [IDF]. The corrected series for the period lasting from 2004 until 2012 are the following:

2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
PPR	151.0	PPR	157.7	PPR	158.3	PPR	143.7	PPR	140.3	PPR	131.8	PPR	138.4	PPR	151.1	PPR	145.5
Total	11 782	Total	12 240	Total	12 218	Total	11 032	Total	10 723	Total	10 028	Total	10 470	Total	11 137	Total	10 663
IDF	847	IDF	804	IDF	1160	IDF	761	IDF	1315	IDF	1022	IDF	1091	IDF	1252	IDF	1170
Prisons	10 935	Prisons	11 436	Prisons	11 058	Prisons	10 271	Prisons	9 408	Prisons	9 006	Prisons	9379	Prisons	9 885	Prisons	9493

CYPRUS

- ✓ For the calculations in **Table 1.5** we used data *including* detainees held in police stations. Yet, this information has *probably* not been provided for 2003. Before 2005, the information on the distribution by categories of prisoners in different types of penal institutions is missing. Therefore, it was impossible to recalculate the rate per 100,000 inhabitants taking into account only the persons held in prisons (i.e. excluding those held in police stations). As a consequence, the percentage change between 2003 and 2013 should be interpreted cautiously.
- ✓ For the calculations in **Table 1.6** we used the total number of prisoners *including* those held in police stations. The total number of prisoners in 2011 was 905 and 930 inmates in 2012 respectively. Thus, the increase observed in Table 1.6 is accurate.

ITALY

- ✓ Data for 2004 are not comparable with data for previous years, because until 2003 the prison population included juveniles, while since 2004 they are no longer counted. Thus, data are comparable only from 2004 to 2012.

THE NETHERLANDS

- ✓ All the figures for the Netherlands have been recalculated by excluding the data on all the available categories for:
 - Juvenile offenders in facilities for juvenile offenders
 - Persons held in custodial clinics (TBS) placed there under hospital orders, and
 - Illegal aliens held for administrative reasons
- ✓ The only additional category included as being managed by Prison Administration is the category of people under Electronic Monitoring.

- ✓ In the **Table 1.6** we used the raw data which relate to the *same* categories included in the total number of prisoners in 2011 and in 2012. These categories include adult inmates held in regular penal institutions as well as persons under Electronic Monitoring.

SPAIN

- ✓ **Table 1.5:** In order to ensure the accuracy of the comparisons with the previous years' data, we added Catalanian data in the total number of prisoners (Spain (total) → State Administration *and* Catalonia), and we recalculated the whole prison population rate for the country.
- ✓ **Table 1.6:** The trends for State Administration and for Catalonia are presented separately. Apart from that, we also recalculated the trend for the whole country.

BRIEF ANALYSIS

In 2012, there were seven European Prison Administrations that experienced decrease of more than 5% in their prison population rates: Azerbaijan, Liechtenstein, Russia, Montenegro, Turkey, Spain, and Sweden. Indeed, these observations are relative; as we pointed out that the trend observed in Azerbaijan is totally artificial, and it is due to the change made in internal counting rules which led to the exclusion of all inmates held in police stations from the calculation of the prison population in this country. Moreover, the total number of inmates in Liechtenstein was only 8 inmates on 1st September 2012 and 13 inmates in 2011 respectively. As a consequence, the variations observed on such low values should not be considered as being significant.

In a longitudinal perspective, it may be relevant to observe the decreasing trend in Russia: -8.2% between 2011 and 2012 that already existed between 2010 and 2011 (-7.6%).

Previous trends (between 2010 and 2011) for other countries in the group that decreased their PPR are as following: Montenegro -8.2%, Spain -3.3%, Sweden -3.4%, and Turkey +3.6%. All these countries started their decreasing trends during the period from 2010 to 2011.

The number of countries that experienced decreasing trends between 2011 and 2012 remained relatively stable (8 countries) compared to the number in 2011, which was 7, in 2010 – 5, and in 2009 this number was equal to 9 countries.

On the opposite, there are 9 countries that experienced an increase of more than 5% in 2012. Two out of nine concerned countries are Andorra and Monaco. The fluctuations in these countries should be interpreted in line with the warnings provided previously for Liechtenstein.

In 2012, the list of the countries that increase their PPR was once again reduced compared to 2011. It must be emphasised that in 2011 there were 11 countries on this list and in 2010 their number was even higher (19). This observation brings us to suppose that a number of reforms are undergoing in European countries. These changes do probably reinforce the perception according to which the imprisonment should be used as *ultima ratio* by criminal justice systems.

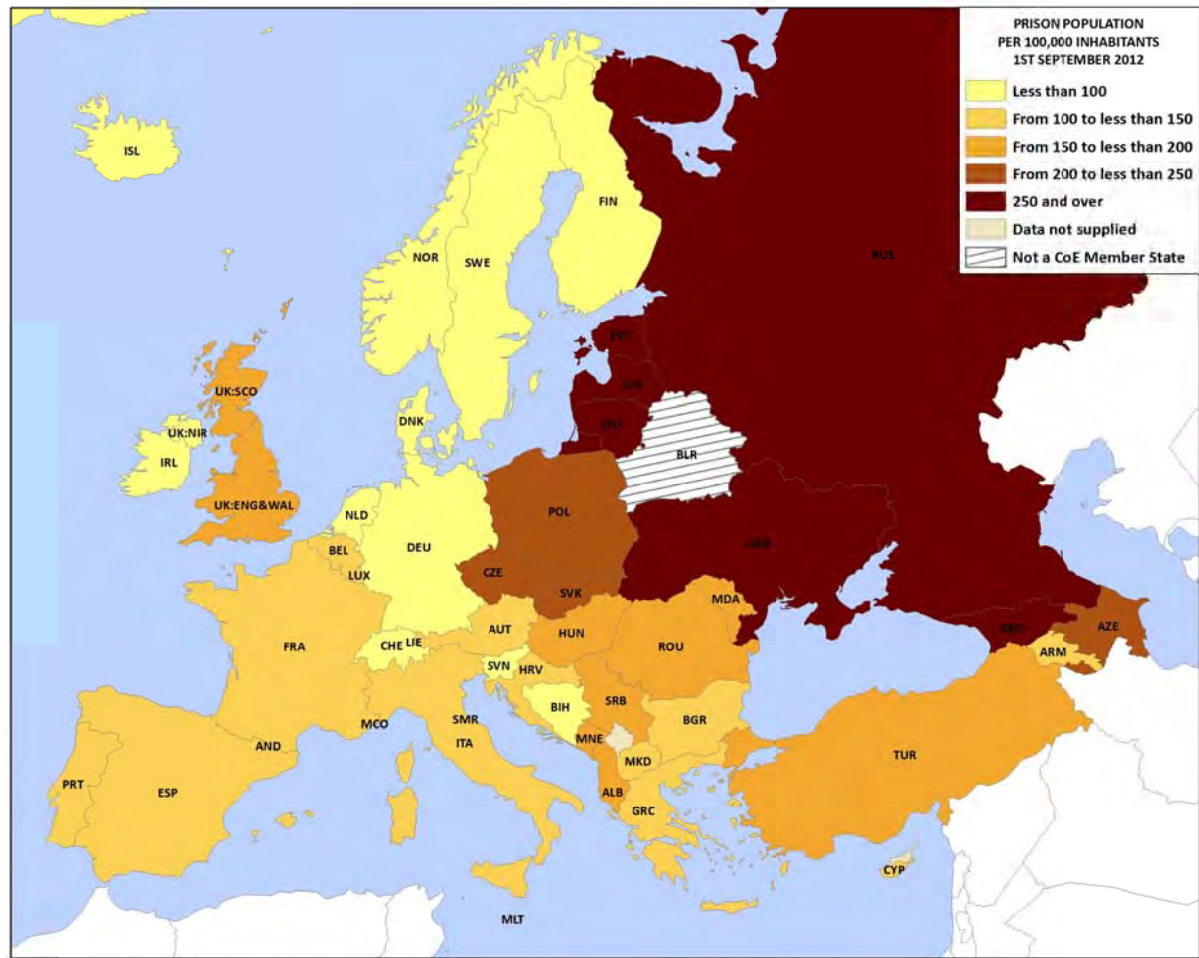
Some of the countries that experienced increase of their PPR between 2011 and 2012 had already the same problem during the previous period from 2010 to 2011. More specifically, during the latest concerned period of time, the increase was observed in: France (+7.6%), Lithuania (+16.6%), Portugal (+9.9%), and Romania (+6.0%).

Countries that changed their trends from increasing between 2010/11 into decreasing (or stable) between 2011/12 are: Czech Republic (+5.7% for the 1st period → to -2.4% for the 2nd one) and Bulgaria (+9.2% for the 1st period → to -3.7% for the 2nd one).

Finally, the calculated median value of the evolution trends between 2011 and 2012 was of +0.1%. Nevertheless, this change does not allow concluding to a European stability of prison population rates. One should pay attention to the fact that the evolution from the European median of 122.2 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants in 2011 to 125.6 in 2012 does actually represent an increase of +2.7%.

MAP 1: PRISON POPULATION RATES PER 100,000 INHABITANTS

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2012.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 2012

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2012.2

Country	Total number of inmates (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 and over
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)
Albania	4 890	NAP	50	88	405	996	1 039	1 186	689	299	128	10	0
Andorra	41	NAP	0	0	3	1	7	12	10	8	0	0	0
Armenia	4 714	NAP	14		597		1 842	1 290	893		78		
Austria	8 756	NAP	19	117	461	1 155	1 622	2 485	1 704	847	269	66	3
Azerbaijan	21 034	NAP	0	24	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Belgium	12 310	0	23	68	477	1 386	2 268	4 047	2 498	1 097	364	72	9
BH: BiH (st. level)	20												
BH: Fed. BiH	1 700	0	2	2	55	203	400	529	286	155	51	15	2
BH: Rep. Srpska	1 062	NAP	0	7	12	212	208	282	211	104	17	9	0
Bulgaria	9 493	NAP	0	63	315	1 005	1 570	3 076	1 634	663	200	40	
Croatia	4 741	NAP	25	50	93	131	508	1 787	1 065	648	205	38	
Cyprus	[694]	0	0	4	24	63	210	151	156	66	19	1	0
Czech Rep.	22 644	NAP	4	79	709	2 505	4 047	8 024	4 964	1 853	426	32	1
Denmark	3 829	NAP	0	7	354	679	680	1 103	698	245	53	9	1
Estonia	3 417	NAP	9	44	167	445	629	1 159	628	245	80	11	0
Finland	3 196	NAP	0	6	78	292	592	1 115	680	321	102	8	2
France	76 407	69		599	5 351	13 565	15 552	20 310	12 361	5 902	2 698		
Georgia	24 186	NAP	133										
Germany	69 268	NAP	36	545	2 916	7 353	11 078	16 858	11 443	5 295	1 710	373	
Greece	12 479												
Hungary	17 585	NAP	163		1 480	1 606	2 688	5 872	3 870	1 559	347		
Iceland	152	NAP	0	1	7	19	34	50	25	11	2	2	1
Ireland	4 323	1	7	41	286	674	971	1 390	609	228	92	21	3
Italy	66 271	NAP	NA	NA	1 127	5 283	9 528	21 876	16 730	8 290	2 797	604	
Latvia	6 195	NAP	33		223	604	938	1 359	744	310	84		
Liechtenstein	8	NAP	0	0	0	0	1	4	2	1	0	0	0
Lithuania	10 033	NAP	1	88	678	3 235	2 571	1 428	603	180			
Luxembourg	659	NAP	NAP	1	29	70	110	214	153	66	15	0	1
Malta	599												
Moldova	6 621	NAP	3	13	261	1 760	1 719	856	431	97			
Monaco	41	2	1	2	5	4	7	9	6	4	1	0	0

Country	Total number of inmates (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 and over
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)
Montenegro	1 229	NAP	0	1	46	150	333	359	224	95	20	1	0
Netherlands	11 324	0	0	1	781	1 756	2 012	3 141	2 431	947	216	36	1
Norway	3 551	NAP	0	7	163	499	624	1 100	744	304	93	15	2
Poland	84 156	NAP	6	406	4 106	8 649	19 631	22 444	14 213	12 013	1 740	458	
Portugal	13 614	NAP	NA	60	292	1 328	2 385	4 548	3 080	1 423	498		
Romania	31 883	NAP	51	396	1 686	11 237		10 442	5 264	2 262	545		
Russian Fed.	780 100												
San Marino	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Serbia	11 070	0	14	59	542	2 321	2 448	2 790	1 691	873	241	84	7
Slovak Rep.	11 075	NAP	15	97	499	1 325	1 975	3 537	2 282	1 079	242	23	1
Slovenia	1 377	NAP	3	19	18	118	253	513	255	151	44	2	1
Spain (total)	69 621	NAP	0	0	990	5 305	10 709	24 318	18 620	7 181	2 041	349	60
Spain (State Adm.)	59 410	NAP	0	0	747	4 383	9 027	20 607	16 253	6 236	1 760	295	54
Spain (Catalonia)	10 211	NAP	0	0	243	922	1 682	3 711	2 367	945	281	54	6
Sweden	6 431	NAP	0	0	160	648	889	1 334	1 012	582	227		
Switzerland	6 599	54			NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
the FYRO Macedonia	2 543	NAP	NA	4	59	337	541	923	416	208	46	9	0
Turkey	120 275	29	384	1 493	7 400	15 151	22 420	38 994	21 479	9 512	2 724	603	86
Ukraine	151 122	NAP	83	1 219	3 054	13 114	45 540	50 586	31 801	3 804	1 921		
UK: Engl. & Wales	86 048	0	73	1 209	7 443	14 005	15 575	22 900	15 116	6 460	2 449	730	88
UK: North. Ireland	1 779	2	14	22	139	334	344	430	300	139	45	9	1
UK: Scotland	8 145	97			609	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

General remark: The breakdown by categories of age does not always correspond to the total number of inmates as provided in Table 1. For more specific information by country, see the notes below.

TABLE 2.1: AGE AND CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2012.2.1

Country	Age of criminal responsibility	Minimal age for the application of custodial sanctions and measures	Age of criminal majority
Albania	14	14	18
Andorra	14	14	18
Armenia	14	14	18
Austria	14	14	18
Azerbaijan	14	14	18
Belgium	NAP	14	18
BH: BiH (st. level)	14	14	18
BH: Fed. BiH	14	16	18
BH: Rep. Srpska	14	14	18
Bulgaria	14	14	18
Croatia	14	14	18/23
Cyprus	14	14	16
Czech Rep.	15	15	18
Denmark	15	15	18
Estonia	14	14	18
Finland	15	15	18/21
France	13	16	18
Georgia	14	14	18
Germany	14	14	18/21
Greece	13	NA	18
Hungary	14	14	18
Iceland	15	15	18
Ireland	12	12	18
Italy	14	14	18
Latvia	14	14	18
Liechtenstein	14	14	18
Lithuania	14	14	18
Luxembourg	16	16	18
Malta	14	14	18
Moldova	14	14	18
Monaco	13	13	18
Montenegro	14	16	18
Netherlands	12	12	18
Norway	15	15	18
Poland	13	15	17
Portugal	16	16	21
Romania	14	14	18
Russian Fed.	14	14	18/21
San Marino	14	14	18
Serbia	14	14	18
Slovak Rep.	14	14	18
Slovenia	14	16	18/21
Spain (total)	14	14	18
Spain (State Adm.)	14	14	18
Spain (Catalonia)	14	14	18
Sweden	15	18	18
Switzerland	10	15	18
the FYRO Macedonia	14	16	18
Turkey	12	12	18
Ukraine	14	16	18
UK: Engl. & Wales	10	15	18
UK: North. Ireland	10	10	18
UK: Scotland	8	16	18/21

NOTES – TABLES 2 AND 2.1

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 Georgia, Greece and Russian Federation on the basis of personal communications and literature research.

ARMENIA

- ✓ Data on the age of prisoners include *all inmates*. Figures presented in this report are not comparable to those presented in SPACE I 2010 report as before 2011 in the total breakdown were included only sentenced prisoners *without pre-trial detainees*.
- ✓ For some articles of Criminal Code the age of criminal responsibility is 14.
 - **Points (b) and (c)** – persons aged up to 18;
 - **Points (d) and (e)** – persons aged from 18 to 25;
 - **Point (f)** – between 25 and 35 years;
 - **Point (g)** – between 35 and 45 years;
 - **Points (h) and (i)** – persons aged from 45 to 60;
 - **Points (j), (k) and (l)** – persons aged 60 years and over.

AUSTRIA

- ✓ The sum of categories in *Table 2* (8,748) is not identical to the total number of inmates (*Table 1* = 8,756 inmates). The difference of 8 people is due to the presence of children (aged between 0 and 3 years), who live with their detained mothers and who are also included in the total prison population according to the national counting rules.
- ✓ **Point (l)** – the oldest person was aged 82.

AZERBAIJAN

- ✓ Figures for 2012 are not fully comparable with the ones from previous years. This feature is due to the fact that all inmates held in police stations *are not any longer* included in the calculation of the total number of prison population. Therefore, total number of inmates (21,034) corresponds only to the number of persons that are detained in penal institutions of the Penitentiary Service of the Ministry of Justice.
- ✓ Data are partially available only on *sentenced* prisoners:
 - **From 16 to less than 18:** 24 persons.
 - **60 years and over:** 214 persons.
- ✓ 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

- ✓ The age is set up on the basis of the recorded elements in the file and/or stated by the prisoner himself. It could be contested by a judicial authority (e.g. the authorities consider that a person is adult while she stated to be juvenile).
- ✓ **Points (b) and (c)** – among 91 juveniles aged less than 18, there are 38 persons who are not held in institutions for juveniles. Indeed, these juvenile offenders are placed in adult prisons or are under Electronic Monitoring. It may include:
 - Persons for whom the judicial authorities contested their age, and/or
 - Persons that judges for juveniles withdraw themselves and transferred the case to the adult courts.
 - Consequently, not all persons considered as juveniles are detained in the Federal Centre for juvenile offenders.
- ✓ For 1 person the age is unknown.
- ✓ **Table 2.1 (age of criminal responsibility):** There is no minimum age for juveniles who are under the regime of Protection of Youth.
- ✓ **Table 2.1 (age of criminal majority):** Age of majority is 18. Persons who were aged 16 or over at the moment of committing the offence may –under certain conditions– be tried by an adult court and under the criminal law for adults.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (FEDERATION LEVEL)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Table 2.1: The age of criminal responsibility in FBiH is 14. However, a juvenile must turn 16 to be imposed with a prison sentence. For juveniles from 14 to 16 years, only educational measures may be imposed. A juvenile at the age of 16 may be in a juvenile prison but persons at the age of 18 may be imprisoned with adults. The legislation considers persons at the age of 18 "young adults". Persons 18-21 years of age if possible (if there are available capacities) are kept with other juveniles to prevent as much as possible adult prisoners from corrupting their behaviour.
BULGARIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Figures are on 31st December 2012 instead of 1st September 2012. ✓ Table 2: are included <i>sentenced</i> prisoners. Data for 1,534 pre-trial detainees (of which 1,170 held in investigative detention facilities [IDF]) are not available. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Point (a) – Persons under 14 years of age do not enter the penitentiary system. ○ Point (c) – Less than 19; ○ Point (d) – From 19 to 21 years; ○ Point (e) – From 22 to 25 years; ○ Point (f) – From 26 to 30 years; ○ Point (g) – From 31 to 40 years; ○ Point (h) – From 41 to 50 years; ○ Point (i) – From 50 to 60 years; ○ Point (j) – From 61 to 70 years. ○ Points (k) and (l) – 70 years and over
CROATIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Figures are on 31st December 2012 instead of 1st September 2012. ✓ Table 2: data on prisoners sentenced on the basis of Misdemeanours Act (191 persons) are <i>not available</i>. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Point (e): From 21 to less than 23 years; ○ Point (f): From 23 to less than 27 years; ○ Point (g): From 27 to less than 40 years.
CYPRUS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Table 2: The breakdown is available for inmates held in the prison institution. Figures for those held in police stations are missing. Therefore, the total of 694 persons is provided in the first column of the table. ✓ Table 2.1: There is no express definition of the terms 'adult' and 'juvenile'. Under the Juvenile Offenders' Law (Chp. 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'. According to the Criminal Code, "a person under the age of 14 is not criminally responsible for any act or omission".
CZECH REPUBLIC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Figures are on 31st December 2012 instead of 1st September 2012. ✓ Point (b) – As the age of criminal responsibility is 15, juveniles included here are 15 years old.
DENMARK
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Between 1st July 2010 and 29th February 2012 the age of criminal responsibility was 14 years. After 1st March 2012 it is - again - 15 years.
FRANCE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Figures are on 1st October 2012 instead of 1st September 2012. ✓ Table 2: Figures are on the total number of inmates managed by Prison Administration ("écroués") and not only those who are <i>de facto</i> held in penal institutions ("écroués détenus"). ✓ Points (a) and (b) – From 13 to less than 16 years. ✓ Points (a) to (c): Total number of juvenile offenders is 668. 228 out of 668 juveniles are held in institutions for juvenile offenders (Etablissement Pour Mineurs [EPM]). The remaining 440 juveniles are held in special units for juveniles (Quartiers pour mineurs [QM]). ✓ Points (j), (k), and (l) – 60 years and over

GERMANY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Figures are on 31st March 2012 instead of 1st September 2012. ✓ Table 2: are included <i>sentenced</i> prisoners and prisoners under preventive measures. ✓ Points (k) and (l) –70 years and over. ✓ Pre-trial detainees – the distribution available for this group of detainees is as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ From 14 to less than 18 years – 358 ○ From 18 to less than 21 years – 1,045 ○ From 21 years and over – 9,792.
HUNGARY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (c) – only boys up to the age of 17 and girls up to the age of 18 are detained in children detention schools. ✓ Table 2.1: age of criminal responsibility is 10. Children from 10 years may be tried under the criminal justice system but only where charges of murder, rape or serious sexual assault arise. They must accept responsibility for their criminal behaviour and it must be proven that they understand that their actions were illegal.
ITALY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 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 especially designed institutions for juvenile offenders, which are managed by the Department of Juvenile Justice, under the Ministry of Justice and not by the Italian Penitentiary Administration. ✓ Points (k) and (l) –70 years and over ✓ Unknown –36 persons for who the age has not been recorded.
LATVIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Figures are on 1st October 2012 instead of 1st September 2012. ✓ In the Table 2 are included only <i>sentenced</i> prisoners. No data are available on the category of pre-trial detainees. ✓ Points (j), (k), and (l) –60 years and over
LITHUANIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Figures are on 1st July 2012 instead of 1st September 2012. ✓ Table 2: are included only <i>sentenced</i> prisoners. Pre-trial detainees are not counted; insofar no special data are available. ✓ Points (b) and (c) –There are 89 juveniles. 30 out of 89 are not included in the breakdown of Table 2 because, at the reference date, these 30 juvenile offenders had the status of pre-trial detainees without a final sentence. ✓ Points (e) and (f) –from 21 to less than 30 years ✓ Points (j), (k), and (l) –60 years and over ✓ Table 2.1: “Criminal responsibility may be applied to a person, who at the moment of the commitment of a criminal offence was aged 16. Nevertheless, a person who prior to committing 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 150), 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).” [art. 13, parts 1 and 2 of the Penal Code of the Republic of Lithuania].
LUXEMBOURG
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (b): Minors who are under a decision taken with respect to the law on the protection of juveniles are as well hosted in the Penitentiary Centre of Luxembourg. ✓ Point (l) –the oldest person was aged 87 years.

MOLDOVA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Figures are on 1st October 2012 instead of 1st September 2012. Therefore the breakdown provided in Table 2 does not fit the total number of inmates presented in Table 1 (where figures are on 1st September 2012). ✓ Table 2: are included only <i>sentenced</i> prisoners. Pre-trial detainees are not counted; insofar no special data are available. ✓ Points (b) and (c): Are included only sentenced juveniles who were serving their sentences in prisons for adults. ✓ Points (j), (k), and (l) –60 years and over.
THE NETHERLANDS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Table 2: included only inmates held in adult penal institutions and those under Electronic Monitoring, <i>without juvenile offenders, people in custodial clinics and illegal aliens</i>. ✓ Unknown –2 persons for who the age has not been recorded. ✓ Table 2.1: The age of criminal responsibility is 12. From 12 until 18 years, people can be detained in special institutions for juveniles.
NORWAY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Table 2.1: There are no juvenile courts in Norway, nor is there special legislation for young offenders over the age of 15. The General Penal Code, however, makes some special provisions for those between the age of 15 and 18.
POLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Figures are on 31st December 2012 instead of 1st September 2012. ✓ Breakdown by age for fine defaulters (490 persons) is not available. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Point (b) –From 15 to less than 17 (6 person) ○ Point (c) –From 17 to less than 19 (406 persons) ○ Point (d) –From 19 to less than 22 (4,106 persons) ○ Point (e) –From 22 to less than 25 years (8,649 persons) ○ Point (f) –From 25 to less than 31 years (19,631 persons) ○ Point (g) –From 31 to less than 40 years (22,444 persons). ○ Point (h) – From 40 to less than 49 years (14,213 persons). ○ Point (i) –From 49 to less than 61 years (12,013 persons) ○ Points (j) –From 61 to less than 67 years (1,740 persons) ○ Points (k) and (l) – 67 years and over (458 persons)
PORTUGAL
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Figures are on 31st December 2012 instead of 1st September 2012. ✓ Points (a) and (b) –Juveniles held in <i>educational</i> institutions managed by the Direcção General de Reinserção Social are not included in this report. ✓ Point (c): 37 out of 97 juvenile offenders are held in special units foreseen for them in adult prisons. 60 juveniles are held in special <i>custodial</i> institutions for juvenile offenders. ✓ Points (j), (k), and (l) –60 years and over ✓ Table 2.1: Persons aged from 16 to less than 21 years are young adults and are tried under a special law which is specific to them.
ROMANIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Points (b) and (c): 50 out of 447 juveniles are held in prisons for adults being at the disposal of judicial authorities (prosecution). Another 27 juveniles are serving their sentences in custody for adults, but separately from adult inmates. ✓ Points (e) and (f) –From 21 to less than 30 years ✓ Points (j), (k), and (l) –60 years and over
SERBIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Points (b) and (c): 73 out of 217 persons held in <i>educational</i> institutions for juvenile offenders were aged less than 18.
SLOVAK REPUBLIC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Points (b) and (c): 4 out of 112 juvenile offenders (included in the general breakdown) are held in regular facilities for adult inmates.

SLOVENIA
✓ Points (b) and (c): 20 out of 22 juveniles were held in <i>educational</i> institutions for juvenile offenders, the remaining 2 juveniles were placed in regular penal institutions for adults.
SPAIN (TOTAL)
✓ Figures are calculated by the authors of this report on the basis of the data provided by national correspondents. Therefore, these figures should not be considered as official inputs. Figures presented as totals were not used for the calculations of mean and median European values.
SPAIN (STATE ADMINISTRATION)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ On 1st January 2012 came into force the reform regarding the methodological changes that consist in the use of <i>penitentiary information system</i> as an official source of data for the General Secretariat of Penitentiary Institutions. This reform led to the unification of the data collection at the national level. There is no longer need to collect data separately from each detention centre. ✓ Point (l) – the oldest person was aged 90 years ✓ Unknown –48 persons for who the age has not been recorded.
SPAIN (CATALONIA)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (l) – the oldest person was aged 89 years ✓ Table 2.1: The Criminal Code applies to persons aged 18 and over. Between 14 and 17 years the <i>Law on the Juveniles' responsibility</i> is applied. Persons under 14 years are not trialed under the criminal justice system.
SWEDEN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Figures are on 1st October 2012 instead of 1st September 2012. ✓ In this Table are included only <i>sentenced</i> prisoners. ✓ Points (j), (k) and (l) –60 years and over
SWITZERLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Figures are on 5th September 2012 instead of 1st September 2012. ✓ Points (a), (b) and (c): 54 persons aged less than 18.
THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA
✓ Points (b) and (c): There are 15 persons that are in pre-trial detention. These 15 juveniles are not included in <i>Table 1.2</i> , because there is no special institution for pre-trial detention for juveniles. They are held in adult prisons but separated from adults.
TURKEY
✓ Points (b) and (c): 1,148 of sentenced and on-remand juveniles are held in separate units in adult prisons not in a specially built institution for juveniles.
UKRAINE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Points (b) and (c) –Sometimes juveniles can be held in adult custodial institutions. The length of stay is relatively short, juveniles are held in pre-trial institutions for one-two days. ✓ Table 2.1: Criminal liability arises from 16 years, in special cases from 14 years (art. 22 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine).
UK: ENGLAND AND WALES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Figures are on 30th June 2012 instead of 1st September 2012. ✓ Point (l) – 80 years and over (the oldest person was aged 93).
UK: SCOTLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Points (a), (b) and (c): A small number of young offenders aged less than 21 may be held on remand in adult prisons and are not counted in <i>Table 1.2</i>. The management data does not provide age breakdowns for some groups of prisoners (convicted awaiting sentence (257), recalled life prisoners (84) and persons awaiting deportation (10). ✓ Table 2: the only data available are: under 18: 97; 18-20: 609; 21 and over: 7,345. ✓ Table 2.1: The age of legal responsibility is 8. However, children between 8 and 12 cannot be prosecuted in criminal courts but must be referred to the children's hearing system. Children aged 12 or more can be prosecuted in the criminal courts for particularly serious cases. The majority of offenders under the age of 16 are dealt with through the children's hearings system. Offenders aged 18 and above are dealt with through the adult criminal justice system, but prisoners under 21 are held in separate accommodation. Offenders under 16 may be held in secure residential accommodation on offence grounds but are not included in these figures. More information is available at http://dera.ioe.ac.uk/10457/1/SB11-53.pdf

TABLE 2.2: MINORS AND PERSONS BETWEEN 18 AND 21 OF AGE ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2012

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2012.2.2

Country	Total number of inmates (incl. pre-trial detainees)	Custodial institutions/units for juvenile offenders			Educational institutions/units for juvenile offenders		Number of inmates under 18 years old	Number of inmates from 18 to less than 21 years old	% of inmates under 18 years old	% of inmates from 18 to less than 21 years old
		Incl. (Yes)/ Excl. (No)	How many?	Of which aged 18 and over	Incl. (Yes)/ Excl. (No)	How many?				
Albania	4 890	Yes	138	0	NAP	***	138	405	2.8	8.3
Andorra	41	Yes	0	0	NAP	***	0	3	0.0	7.3
Armenia	4 714	Yes	29	15	NAP	***	14	NA	0.3	NA
Austria	8 756	Yes	136	0	No	***	136	461	1.6	5.3
Azerbaijan	[18 017]	Yes	24	0	No	***	24	NA	0.1	NA
Belgium	12 310	Yes	72	19	No	***	91	477	0.7	3.9
BH: BiH (st. level)										
BH: Fed. BiH	1 700	Yes	25	21	No	***	4	55	0.2	3.2
BH: Rep. Srpska	1 062	Yes	10	3	NAP	***	7	12	0.7	1.1
Bulgaria	[8 566]	Yes	73	10	No	***	63	315	0.7	3.7
Croatia	[4 550]	Yes	84	16	No	***	75	93	1.6	2.0
Cyprus	[694]	Yes	28	24	NAP	***	4	24	0.6	3.5
Czech Rep.	22 644	Yes	172	89	NAP	***	83	709	0.4	3.1
Denmark	3 829	No	***	***	NAP	***	7	354	0.2	9.2
Estonia	3 417	Yes	170	117	No	***	53	167	1.6	4.9
Finland	3 196	NAP	***	***	No	***	6	78	0.2	2.4
France	76 407	Yes	233	5	No	***	668	5 351	0.9	7.0
Georgia										
Germany	69 268	Yes	7 006	6 067	No	***	939	3 961	1.4	5.7
Greece										
Hungary	17 585	Yes	NA	NA	No	***	163	1 480	0.9	8.4
Iceland	152	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	1	7	0.7	4.6
Ireland	4 323	Yes	50	1	NAP	***	49	286	1.1	6.6
Italy	66 271	No	***	***	NAP	***	0	1 127	0.0	1.7
Latvia	[4 277]	Yes	48	15	NAP	***	33	223	0.8	5.2
Liechtenstein	8	No	***	***	No	***	0	0	0.0	0.0
Lithuania	[8 376]	Yes	202	83	No	***	89	678	1.1	8.1
Luxembourg	659	Yes	1	0	NAP	***	1	29	0.2	4.4
Malta										
Moldova	[5 140]	Yes	44	24	No	***	16	261	0.3	5.1
Monaco	41	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	5	5	12.2	12.2
Montenegro	1 229	No	***	***	No	***	1	46	0.1	3.7
Netherlands	11 324	No	***	***	No	***	1	781	0.0	6.9
Norway	3 551	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	7	163	0.2	4.6
Poland	[83 666]	No	***	***	No	***	412	4 106	0.5	4.9
Portugal	13 614	Yes	231	134	No	***	60	292	0.4	2.1
Romania	31 883	Yes	1 990	1 770	Yes	150	447	1 686	1.4	5.3
Russian Fed.										
San Marino	1	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	0	0	0.0	0.0
Serbia	11 070	Yes	27	27	Yes	217	73	542	0.7	4.9
Slovak Rep.	11 075	Yes	108	0	No	***	112	499	1.0	4.5
Slovenia	1 377	Yes	0	0	Yes	20	22	18	1.6	1.3
Spain (total)	69 621	No	***	***	No	***	0	990	0.0	1.4
Spain (St. Adm.)	59 410	No	***	***	No	***	0	747	0.0	1.3
Spain (Catalonia)	10 211	No	***	***	No	***	0	243	0.0	2.4
Sweden	[4 852]	No	***	***	No	***	0	160	0.0	3.3
Switzerland	6 599	Yes	69	NA	Yes	154	54	NA	0.8	NA
FYRO Macedonia	2 543	Yes	53	34	No	***	4	59	0.2	2.3
Turkey	120 275	Yes	666	37	Yes	129	1 906	7 400	1.6	6.2
Ukraine	151 122	NAP	***	***	Yes	1 302	1 302	3 054	0.9	2.0
UK: Engl. & Wales	86 048	Yes	1 282	0	NAP	***	1 282	7 443	1.5	8.6
UK: North. Ireland	1 779	Yes	37	0	No	***	38	139	2.1	7.8
UK: Scotland	8 145	Yes	701	607	No	***	97	609	1.2	7.5
Mean									1.0	4.7
Median									0.7	4.6
Minimum									0.0	0.0
Maximum									12.2	12.2

NOTES – TABLE 2.2

Data provided in *Table 2.2* 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, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova** (figures for this country are on 1st October 2012 instead of 1st September 2012), and **Sweden**. For these countries, figures used in the first column of *Table 2.2* (*Total number of inmates*) correspond to sentenced prisoners only, and the percentages included in the Table are calculated on the basis of that figures.

The calculation of the percentages of prisoners aged 18 to less than 21 was impossible for **Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Switzerland** because these countries did not provide the breakdown for this group of age (see notes to *Table 2*).

For three countries (**Bulgaria, Hungary & Poland**) the age ranges are slightly different from the main category ("Prisoners from 18 to less than 21 years old"). For Hungary the range is from 18 to less than 22, and for Bulgaria and Poland the range is from 19 to less than 22.

AZERBAIJAN
✓ Figures for 2012 are not fully comparable with the ones from previous years. This feature is due to the fact that all inmates held in police stations are not any longer included in the calculation of the total prison population. Therefore, total number of inmates (21,034) corresponds only to the persons that are detained in penal institutions of the Penitentiary Service of the Ministry of Justice. Moreover, the breakdown by age is available only for sentenced inmates (18,017).
CROATIA
✓ The breakdown by age does not include prisoners sentenced on the basis of Misdemeanours Act (191 persons). Therefore, these 191 persons were excluded from the total number of inmates in the first column of the table.
CYPRUS
✓ As the breakdown is available for inmates held in the <i>prison</i> institution, figures for those held in police stations were excluded from the calculations for <i>Table 2.2</i> . Therefore, the total of 694 persons is provided in the first column of the table.
POLAND
✓ Breakdown by age for fine defaulters (490 persons) is not available. Therefore, these 490 persons were excluded from the total number of inmates in the first column of the table.
✓ The age ranges are slightly different from the main category ("Prisoners from 18 to less than 21 years old"). For Poland, the range is from 19 to less than 22 .
GERMANY
✓ The total number of prisoners under 18 years is 939 , of which 385 are pre-trial detainees, and 581 are sentenced prisoners. Consequentially, the percentage in <i>Table 2.2</i> was calculated on the basis of the <i>whole</i> population in penal institutions (incl. pre-trials).
✓ The total number of prisoners between 18 and less than 21 years is 3,961 , of which 1,045 are pre-trial detainees, and 2,916 are sentenced prisoners. Consequentially, the percentage in this table was calculated on the basis of the <i>whole</i> population in penal institutions (incl. pre-trials).
THE NETHERLANDS
✓ Figures presented in <i>Table 2.2</i> concern only the population held in penal institutions, without juvenile offenders, people in custodial clinics, and administrative 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 can be recalculated at the level of the population held in <i>penal institutions</i> (11,324) and <i>institutions for juvenile offenders</i> (567). Nevertheless, this figure does not represent an official input and it is included here only for information. The recalculated percentages are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Percentage of inmates <i>under 18 years</i> (214+1)= 1.8% ○ Percentage of inmates <i>from 18 to less than 21 years</i> (353+781)= 9.5%

In **Italy, Portugal, and Spain** juvenile offenders are managed by other authorities than the Prison Administration. In **Cyprus, Norway, and Sweden**, the definition of juvenile offender and the special regime applied to this category of offenders have some particularities which should be taken into account when doing cross-sectional comparisons (see previous notes).

15 out of 47 entities presented in *Table 2.3* do not include persons held in custodial institutions for juvenile offenders in the calculation of mean and median ages: **Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, San Marino, Spain (St. level), Spain (Catalonia), Sweden, and Ukraine.** For 8 entities, the calculations of the mean and median were made by the authors of this report on the basis of raw data provided by national correspondents: **BiH (Rep. Srpska), Montenegro, Portugal, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain (total), and Ukraine.** For **Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, and Sweden** the mean and the median ages are calculated only for sentenced prisoners. Finally, mean and median values for **Cyprus** are based on population held in prison (without persons held in police stations).

FIGURE 2: COUNTRIES WITH THE YOUNGEST (LESS THAN 34 YEARS) PRISON POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY DECREASING MEDIAN AGE

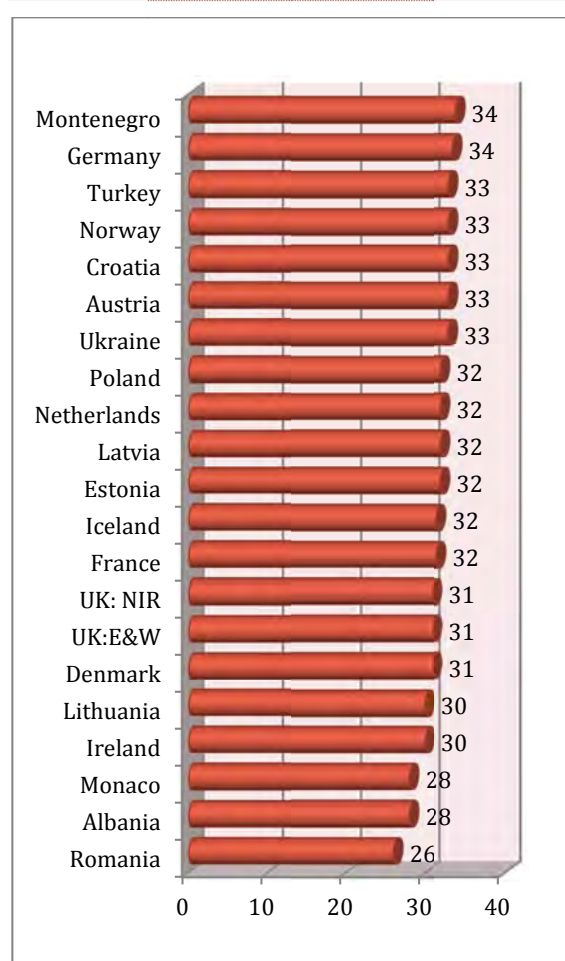


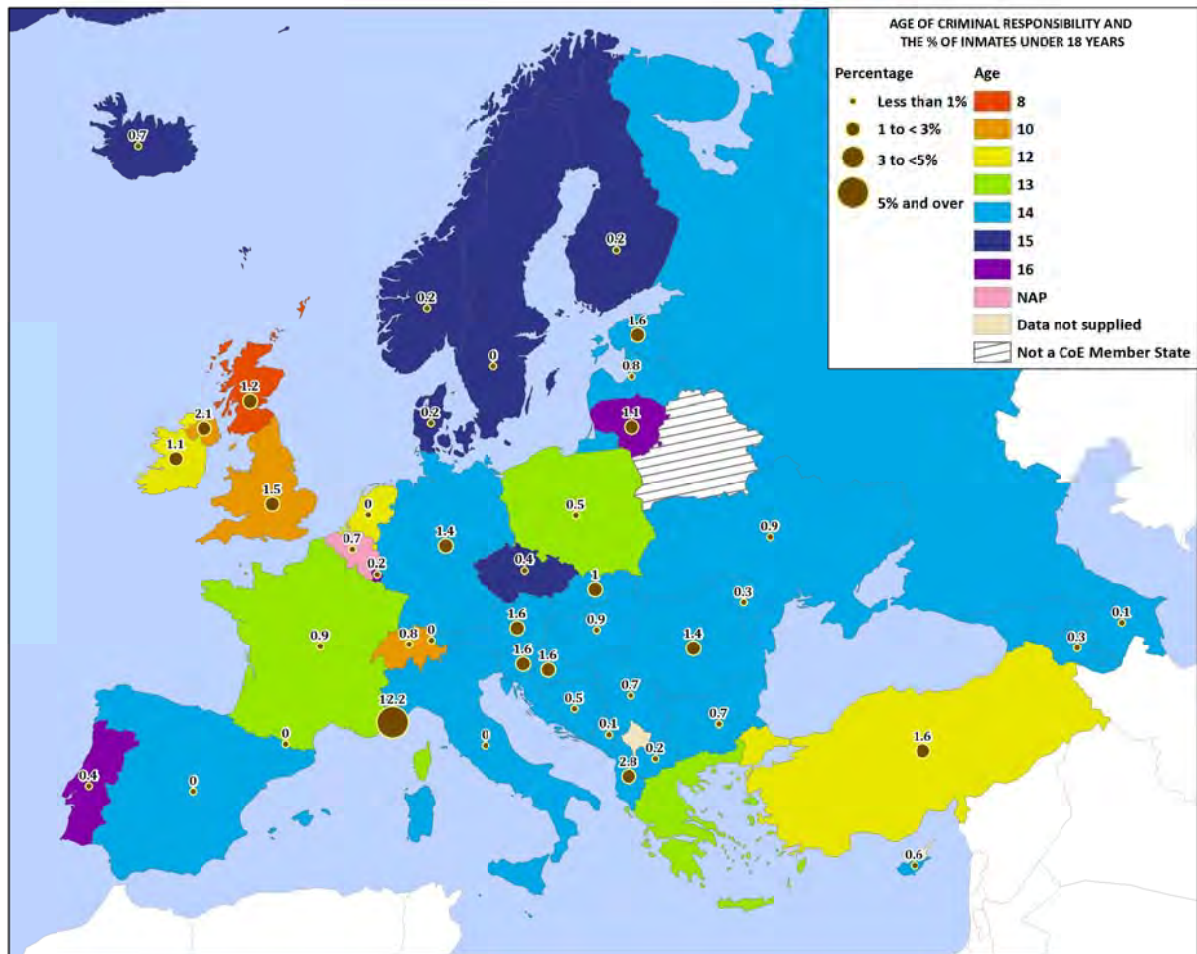
TABLE 2.3: MEDIAN AND AVERAGE AGES OF THE PRISON POPULATION ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2012

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2012.2.3

Country	Mean (average) age of the prison pop.	Median age of the prison population
Albania	32	28
Andorra	37.63	37
Armenia	NA	NA
Austria	35.2	33
Azerbaijan	NA	NA
Belgium	35.7	34
BH: BiH (st. level)		
BH: Fed. BiH	36.99	40.29
BH: Rep. Srpska	35.16	35.73
Bulgaria	NA	NA
Croatia	38.5	33
Cyprus	34.8	35
Czech Rep.	35.53	34
Denmark	33	31
Estonia	32	32
Finland	37	35
France	34.4	31.5
Georgia		
Germany	35.6	33.5
Greece		
Hungary	NA	NA
Iceland	34.5	31.5
Ireland	33	30
Italy	39	37
Latvia	34	32
Liechtenstein	40	38
Lithuania	33	30
Luxembourg	37	35
Malta		
Moldova	NA	NA
Monaco	31	28
Montenegro	34.4	33.9
Netherlands	34.5	32
Norway	35.2	33
Poland	34.2	32
Portugal	37.3	34.86
Romania	33	26
Russian Fed.		
San Marino	60	60
Serbia	33.6	35.5
Slovak Rep.	35.71	35.04
Slovenia	36.86	34.24
Spain (total)	37.4	36
Spain (State Adm.)	37.97	37
Spain (Catalonia)	36.82	35
Sweden	37	35
Switzerland	NA	NA
the FYRO Macedonia	31	35
Turkey	35	33
Ukraine	33.79	32.97
UK: Engl. & Wales	34	31
UK: North. Ireland	34	31
UK: Scotland	NA	NA
Mean	35.7	34.0
Median	35.1	33.7
Minimum	31.0	26.0
Maximum	60.0	60.0

MAP 2: AGE OF CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY AND PERCENTAGES OF INMATES LESS THAN 18 YEARS OF AGE IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2012.m.2



On the *Map 2*, we presented the age of criminal responsibility which corresponds to the one included in the first column of Table 2.1. Generally, the age of criminal responsibility matches the minimal age for the application of custodial sanctions and measures (column two, Table 2.1). Yet, there are differences between these two ages in the following countries: Belgium, Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, France, Lithuania, Montenegro, Poland, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine, UK: England and Wales and UK: Scotland. For more details see the notes to Table 2.1.

This map must be interpreted cautiously as the categories included in it are not always strictly comparable across countries. Thus, for 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 included in the Map (e.g. Italy) do not count persons held in institutions for juvenile offenders in their prison population. As a consequence, their percentage of inmates aged less than 18 years is nil or close to zero.

Since 2010 survey, **the Netherlands** exclude juveniles from the total prison population for SPACE I. Therefore their percentage on this map is nil. According to the additional information collected for this report (see the notes to Tables 1.1 and 2.2) there were 215 persons under 18 years old held in institutions for juvenile offenders. If persons held in institutions for juvenile offenders are added to the total adult prison population, then juveniles (i.e. persons under 18 years old) represent 1.8% of that *calculated* total.

Finally, in **France**, the total number of prisoners corresponds to the number of “écroués”. However, 9,703 persons (12.7%) out of 76,407 “écroués” are not *de facto* held inside penal institutions.

TABLE 3: FEMALE INMATES ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2012

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2012.3

Country	Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees)	Number of female inmates	% of females in the total number of inmates	Number of foreign females	% of foreign females in the number of female inmates	Number of female pre-trial detainees	% of pre-trial female detainees in the number of female inmates	Number of females aged less than 18	% of females aged < 18 in the number of female inmates
Albania	4 890	90	1.8	2	2.2	37	41.1	0	0.0
Andorra	41	7	17.1	5	71.4	3	42.9	0	0.0
Armenia	4 714	202	4.3	NA	NA	44	21.8	2	1.0
Austria	8 756	578	6.6	218	37.7	131	22.7	14	2.4
Azerbaijan	21 034	515	2.4	20	3.9	105	20.4	0	0.0
Belgium	12 310	572	4.6	206	36.0	212	37.1	4	0.7
BH: BiH (st. level)									
BH: Fed. BiH	1 700	49	2.9	2	4.1	11	22.4	0	0.0
BH: Rep. Srpska	1 062	18	1.7	0	0.0	1	5.6	0	0.0
Bulgaria	(9 493)	307	3.2	6	2.0	16	5.2	2	0.7
Croatia	4 741	207	4.4	4	1.9	36	17.4	0	0.0
Cyprus	694	53	7.6	26	49.1	15	28.3	0	0.0
Czech Rep.	22 644	1 457	6.4	48	3.3	155	10.6	9	0.6
Denmark	3 829	149	3.9	29	19.5	68	45.6	1	0.7
Estonia	3 417	177	5.2	67	37.9	49	27.7	4	2.3
Finland	3 196	229	7.2	21	9.2	52	22.7	0	0.0
France	76 407	2 706	3.5	611	22.6	689	25.5	22	0.8
Georgia	23 227	1 180	5.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Germany	69 268	3 945	5.7	979	24.8	637	16.1	29	0.7
Greece									
Hungary	17 585	1 260	7.2	42	3.3	384	30.5	NA	NA
Iceland	152	13	8.6	7	53.8	8	61.5	0	0.0
Ireland	4 323	159	3.7	37	23.3	35	22.0	4	2.5
Italy	66 271	2 826	4.3	1 133	40.1	1 198	42.4	NA	NA
Latvia	6 195	423	6.8	2	0.5	118	27.9	0	0.0
Liechtenstein	8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Lithuania	10 033	461	4.6	1	0.2	62	13.4	4	0.9
Luxembourg	659	29	4.4	16	55.2	7	24.1	1	3.4
Malta	622	40	6.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Moldova	6 621	410	6.2	5	1.2	120	29.3	4	1.0
Monaco	41	9	22.0	9	100.0	7	77.8	2	22.2
Montenegro	1 229	37	3.0	5	13.5	10	27.0	0	0.0
Netherlands	11 324	611	5.4	125	20.5	316	51.7	0	0.0
Norway	3 551	189	5.3	58	30.7	59	31.2	0	0.0
Poland	84 156	2 695	3.2	17	0.6	6	0.2	NA	NA
Portugal	13 614	758	5.6	175	23.1	204	26.9	1	0.1
Romania	31 883	1 474	4.6	7	0.5	NA	NA	0	0.0
Russian Fed.	717 400	58 900	8.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
San Marino	1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Serbia	11 070	433	3.9	11	2.5	133	30.7	0	0.0
Slovak Rep.	11 075	680	6.1	8	1.2	66	9.7	3	0.4
Slovenia	1 377	70	5.1	10	14.3	22	31.4	0	0.0
Spain (total)	69 621	5 321	7.6	1 863	35.0	1 050	19.7	0	0.0
Spain (State Adm.)	59 410	4 640	7.8	1 571	33.9	882	19.0	NAP	NAP
Spain (Catalonia)	10 211	681	6.7	292	42.9	168	24.7	0	0.0
Sweden	6 431	389	6.0	NA	NA	117	30.1	0	0.0
Switzerland	6 599	324	4.9	NA	NA	120	37.0	4	1.2
the FYRO Macedonia	2 543	60	2.4	3	5.0	1	1.7	0	0.0
Turkey	120 275	4 548	3.8	316	6.9	1 686	37.1	54	1.2
Ukraine	151 122	9 566	6.3	92	1.0	2 299	24.0	43	0.4
UK: Engl. & Wales	86 048	4 123	4.8	614	14.9	459	11.1	24	0.6
UK: North. Ireland	1 779	59	3.3	9	15.3	19	32.2	3	5.1
UK: Scotland	8 145	469	5.8	13	2.8	82	17.5	2	0.4
Mean			5.4		18.9		25.8		1.1
Median			5.0		11.3		25.1		0.1
Minimum			0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
Maximum			22.0		100.0		77.8		22.2

NOTES – TABLE 3

ARMENIA
✓ The number of female pre-trial detainees is 44 persons, of which 2 are aged less than 18. The number of juvenile females is based on the total number of all female inmates. There were no female sentenced prisoners aged less than 18. Both of them were in pre-trial detention.
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (STATE LEVEL)
✓ In the unique facility for pre-trial detention which exists at the State level are held only male inmates. Therefore, the nil values are presented in the Table and are considered as reliable.
BULGARIA
✓ Data relate to 31 st December 2012 instead of 1 st September 2012
✓ The breakdown for 1,170 inmates held in IDF is not available; therefore they are not included in Table 3.
CROATIA
✓ Data relate to 31 st December 2012 instead of 1 st September 2012
CYPRUS
✓ Figures presented in Table 3 are based on a total of 694 inmates held in Prison institution (for 236 persons held in police stations the breakdown by categories of sex is not available).
CZECH REPUBLIC
✓ Data relate to 31 st December 2012 instead of 1 st September 2012
ESTONIA
✓ Vast majority in "foreigner" category of inmates are legal inhabitants of Estonia who have either no citizenship or Russian citizenship.
FRANCE
✓ Data relate to 1 st October 2012 instead of 1 st September 2012
✓ The breakdown of female inmates is to be carried forward to the total number of inmates which have the status of "écroués" and not only those who are "écroués détenus" (<i>de facto</i> held in penal institutions).
GEORGIA
✓ Figure on female inmates: by Mr Roy Walmsley. Data relate to 31 st August 2012.
GERMANY
✓ Data relate to 31 st March 2012 instead of 1 st September 2012
LATVIA
✓ Data relate to 1 st October 2012 instead of 1 st September 2012
LITHUANIA
✓ Data relate to 1 st July 2012 instead of 1 st September 2012
LUXEMBOURG
✓ Female inmates are held in a special section of the Penitentiary Centre of Luxembourg.
MALTA
✓ Figure on female inmates by Mr Roy Walmsley. Data relate to November 2012.
THE NETHERLANDS
✓ Figures included in Table 3 are part of the total number of inmates held in adult penal institutions and those who are under Electronic Monitoring. Are excluded from the breakdown juvenile offenders, persons held in custodial clinics and illegal aliens.
POLAND
✓ Data relate to 31 st December 2012 instead of 1 st September 2012
PORTUGAL
✓ Data relate to 31 st December 2012 instead of 1 st September 2012
RUSSIAN FEDERATION
✓ Figure on female inmates were communicated by Mr Roy Walmsley.
SWEDEN
✓ Data relate to 1 st October 2012 instead of 1 st September 2012
✓ 117 females in pre-trial detention, of which 80 were foreigners.
UK: ENGLAND AND WALES
✓ Data relate to 30 th June 2012 instead of 1 st September 2012
UK: SCOTLAND
✓ The management data does not provide sex breakdowns for some groups of inmates (convicted awaiting sentence (257), recalled life prisoners (84) and persons awaiting deportation (10).

TABLE 4: FOREIGN INMATES ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2012

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2012.4

Country	Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees)	Total number of foreign inmates	Adjusted total of foreigners (including unknown)	% of foreigners in the total number of inmates	Adjusted % of foreigners (incl. unknown) in the total number of inmates	Number of foreign pre-trial detainees	% of foreign pre-trial detainees in the number of foreign inmates	Number of inmates citizens of Member States of the European Union	% of the EU citizens in the number of foreign inmates	Number of foreign detainees aged less than 18	% of foreign minors in the number of foreign inmates	Number of detainees for which the nationality is unknown	% of detainees for which the nationality is unknown in total prison population
Albania	4 890	90	90	1.8	1.8	66	73.3	23	25.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
Andorra	41	32	32	78.0	78.0	9	28.1	23	71.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
Armenia	4 714	125	125	2.7	2.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0.0	0	0.0
Austria	8 756	4 087	4 097	46.7	46.8	1 191	29.1	1 625	39.8	65	1.6	10	0.1
Azerbaijan	21 034	625	625	3.0	3.0	121	19.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Belgium	12 310	5 213	5 232	42.3	42.5	1 921	36.9	1 538	29.5	57	1.1	19	0.2
BH: BiH (st. level)													
BH: Fed. BiH	1 700	44	44	2.6	2.6	18	40.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
BH: Rep. Srpska	1 062	64	64	6.0	6.0	46	71.9	1	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
Bulgaria	(9 493)	180	180	1.9	1.9	19	10.6	NA	NA	0	0.0	0	0.0
Croatia	4 741	276	285	5.8	6.0	141	51.1	43	15.6	NA	NA	9	0.2
Cyprus	694	367	367	52.9	52.9	84	22.9	143	39.0	4	1.1	0	0.0
Czech Rep.	22 644	1 709	1 715	7.5	7.6	552	32.3	795	46.5	4	0.2	6	0.0
Denmark	3 829	943	979	24.6	25.6	552	58.5	314	33.3	NA	NA	36	0.9
Estonia	3 417	239	1 301	7.0	38.1	64	26.8	49	20.5	2	0.8	1 062	31.1
Finland	3 196	474	482	14.8	15.1	224	47.3	266	56.1	1	0.2	8	0.3
France	76 407	13 707	13 925	17.9	18.2	NA	NA	3 330	24.3	NA	NA	218	0.3
Georgia													
Germany	69 268	19 303	19 303	27.9	27.9	5 171	26.8	6 580	34.1	NA	NA	NA	NA
Greece													
Hungary	17 585	645	648	3.7	3.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	0.0
Iceland	152	37	37	24.3	24.3	11	29.7	17	45.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ireland	4 323	557	557	12.9	12.9	151	27.1	347	62.3	1	0.2	0	0.0
Italy	66 271	23 753	23 773	35.8	35.9	10 717	45.1	4 970	20.9	NA	NA	20	0.0
Latvia	6 195	75	75	1.2	1.2	35	46.7	11	14.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Liechtenstein	8	5	5	62.5	62.5	2	40.0	4	80.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Lithuania	10 033	152	152	1.5	1.5	84	55.3	84	55.3	2	1.3	NA	NA
Luxembourg	659	454	454	68.9	68.9	211	46.5	253	55.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Malta													
Moldova	6 621	94	94	1.4	1.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0.0
Monaco	41	39	39	95.1	95.1	21	53.8	27	69.2	5	12.8	0	0.0
Montenegro	1 229	177	183	14.4	14.9	100	56.5	11	6.2	0	0.0	6	0.5

Country	Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees)	Total number of foreign inmates	Adjusted total of foreigners (including unknown)	% of foreigners in the total number of inmates	Adjusted % of foreigners (incl. unknown) in the total number of inmates	Number of foreign pre-trial detainees	% of foreign pre-trial detainees in the number of foreign inmates	Number of inmates citizens of Member States of the European Union	% of the EU citizens in the number of foreign inmates	Number of foreign detainees aged less than 18	% of foreign minors in the number of foreign inmates	Number of detainees for which the nationality is unknown	% of detainees for which the nationality is unknown in total prison population
Netherlands	11 324	2 208	2 380	19.5	21.0	1 243	56.3	903	40.9	1	0.0	172	1.5
Norway	3 551	1 137	1 151	32.0	32.4	563	49.5	558	49.1	NA	NA	14	0.4
Poland	84 156	559	566	0.7	0.7	253	45.3	219	39.2	NA	NA	7	0.0
Portugal	13 614	2 602	2 602	19.1	19.1	887	34.1	607	23.3	15	0.6	0	0.0
Romania	31 883	183	183	0.6	0.6	16	8.7	63	34.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Russian Fed.													
San Marino	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Serbia	11 070	224	224	2.0	2.0	108	48.2	57	25.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Slovak Rep.	11 075	218	218	2.0	2.0	94	43.1	99	45.4	1	0.5	0	0.0
Slovenia	1 377	158	162	11.5	11.8	77	48.7	41	25.9	0	0.0	4	0.3
Spain (total)	69 621	23 423	23 423	33.6	33.6	5 920	25.3	4 875	20.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
Spain (St. Adm.)	59 410	18 816	18 816	31.7	31.7	4 791	25.5	4 230	22.5	NAP	NAP	0	0.0
Spain (Catalonia)	10 211	4 607	4 607	45.1	45.1	1 129	24.5	645	14.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Sweden	4 852	1 479	1 530	30.5	31.5	NA	NA	521	35.2	NA	NA	51	1.1
Switzerland	6 599	4 896	4 896	74.2	74.2	1 667	34.0	NA	NA	36	0.7	NA	NA
the FYRO Macedonia	2 543	69	69	2.7	2.7	22	31.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Turkey	120 275	2 098	2 161	1.7	1.8	1 016	48.4	324	15.4	7	0.3	63	0.1
Ukraine	151 122	2 497	2 497	1.7	1.7	308	12.3	68	2.7	NA	NA	0	0.0
UK: Engl. & Wales	86 048	10 861	12 810	12.6	14.9	1 555	14.3	3 808	35.1	124	1.1	1 949	2.3
UK: North. Ireland	1 779	126	131	7.1	7.4	68	54.0	72	57.1	0	0.0	5	0.3
UK: Scotland	8 145	293	293	3.6	3.6	NA	NA	133	45.4	5	1.7	NA	NA
Mean				20.5	21.3		37.9		32.4		0.7		0.9
Median				11.5	12.9		40.0		33.7		0.0		0.0
Minimum				0.0	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
Maximum				95.1	95.1		73.3		80.0		12.8		31.1

**TABLE 4.A: ASYLUM SEEKERS AND ILLEGAL ALIENS HELD FOR ADMINISTRATIVE REASONS
AMONG FOREIGN INMATES ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2012**

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2012.4.a

Country	Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees)	Total number of foreign inmates (incl. pre-trial detainees)	Adjusted number of foreigners (incl. unknown)	Asylum seekers or illegal aliens held for administrative reasons (Table 1.1)	Asylum seekers or illegal aliens held in centres especially design for this type of detention	% Asylum seekers or illegal aliens held for administrative reasons in the total number of inmates	% Asylum seekers or illegal aliens held for administrative reasons in the number of foreign inmates
Belgium	12 310	5 213	5 232	0	0	0.0	0.0
Ireland	4 323	557	557	9	NAP	0.2	1.6
Slovak Republic	11 075	218	218	22	2	0.2	10.1
Switzerland	6 599	4 896	4 896	427	NA	6.5	8.7
UK: Engl. & Wales	86 048	10 861	12 810	1 140	730	1.3	8.9
UK: North. Ireland	1 779	126	131	1	0	0.1	0.8
Mean						1.4	5.0
Median						0.2	5.2
Minimum						0.0	0.0
Maximum						6.5	10.1

NOTES – TABLES 4 AND 4.A

General remark: The questionnaire SPACE I 2012 included an item on the number of foreign inmates and a subsidiary question on the number of those inmates who were citizens of the European Union (EU). However, some EU countries took literally the mention of an EU citizenship and provided a figure on the total number of EU citizen inmates that includes their own nationals. This misunderstanding was solved during the data validation procedure.

Figures on foreign inmates were sometimes adjusted accordingly to the number of inmates for whom the nationality was unrecorded or unknown. We assumed for comparative needs that all inmates with unknown nationality were non-nationals.

Table 4.a: There are six countries that, as a rule, include asylum seekers or illegal aliens held for administrative reasons in the total number of foreign inmates: **Belgium, Ireland, Slovak Republic, Switzerland, UK: England and Wales, and UK: Northern Ireland**. For all these countries we calculated the percentage of asylum seekers and illegal aliens held for administrative reasons in the total number of foreign inmates and the percentage of these inmates in the total number of prison population. The raw data are presented and explained in Table 1.1.

The asylum seekers represent in median 5.2% of the *foreign* inmates. Moreover, in these same countries the part of asylum seekers among the *total* prison population is in median of 0.2%.

BULGARIA
✓ Data relate to 31 st December 2012 instead of 1 st September 2012
✓ The breakdown for 1,170 inmates held in investigative detention facilities [IDF] is not available. Therefore, these inmates were not been included in the calculations presented in Table 4.
✓ <i>Number of prisoners citizens of Member States of the European Union:</i> these figures are produced on the basis of residence registration rather than country of origin and/or nationality. Therefore, it is possible that some foreign citizens may have their registered residency in Bulgaria.
CROATIA
✓ Data relate to 31 st December 2012 instead of 1 st September 2012
CYPRUS
✓ Figures in <i>Table 4</i> are based on a total of 694 inmates held in Prison institution (no breakdown by categories is available for 236 persons held in police stations).
CZECH REPUBLIC
✓ Data relate to 31 st December 2012 instead of 1 st September 2012

DENMARK
✓ <i>Unknown</i> : 23 persons are without any citizenship and for 13 persons there is no information rec.
ESTONIA
✓ <i>Persons with unknown/unrecorded nationality</i> : Vast majority of inmates in this category are legal inhabitants of Estonia who have no citizenship.
FRANCE
✓ Data relate to 1 st October 2012 instead of 1 st September 2012
✓ The breakdown of foreign inmates is to be carried forward to the total number of inmates which have the status of “écroués” and not only those who are “écroués détenus” (<i>de facto</i> held in penal institutions).
GERMANY
✓ Data relate to 31 st March 2012 instead of 1 st September 2012
✓ Inmates with <i>unknown/unrecorded</i> nationality are included among foreign inmates.
HUNGARY
✓ Inmates with <i>unknown/unrecorded</i> nationality were recorded as “stateless”.
LATVIA
✓ Data relate to 1 st October 2012 instead of 1 st September 2012
LITHUANIA
✓ Data relate to 1 st July 2012 instead of 1 st September 2012
THE NETHERLANDS
✓ Foreign inmates included in Table 4 are part of the total number of inmates held in adult penal institutions and those who are under Electronic Monitoring. Are excluded from the breakdown juvenile offenders, persons held in custodial clinics and illegal aliens. Excluded from the total, the figure of illegal aliens held for administrative reasons is available: 960 persons.
POLAND
✓ Data relate to 31 st December 2012 instead of 1 st September 2012
PORTUGAL
✓ Data relate to 31 st December 2012 instead of 1 st September 2012
SPAIN (TOTAL)
✓ Figures are calculated by the authors of this report on the basis of the data provided by national correspondents. Therefore, these figures should not be considered as official inputs. Figures presented as totals were not used for the calculations of mean and median European values.
SWEDEN
✓ Data relate to 1 st October 2012 instead of 1 st September 2012
✓ Table 4 : Figures are only for <i>sentenced</i> prisoners. Data on pre-trial detainees are not available.
✓ Errata for SPACE I 2010 : Swedish counting system for pre-trial detainees does not include information on the nationality. This information was not available in the SPACE I 2010 report and, therefore, the percentages on foreign inmates were calculated on the basis of the total prison population. Since 2011, the percentage is correctly calculated for sentenced prisoners.
SWITZERLAND
✓ Data relate to 5 th September 2012 instead of 1 st September 2012
✓ Total number of foreign inmates : There are 4,896 foreign inmates, of which 1,330 with long-term resident permits (B, C, and I) in Switzerland, 716 with status of asylum seekers (permits N, F, and S), and 427 illegal aliens under preventive measures (<i>Federal Act on Foreign Nationals</i>).
✓ Foreign pre-trial detainees : 1,667 foreign detainees, of which 400 with long-term resident permits (B, C, and I), 166 with status of asylum seekers (permits N, F, and S), and 1,101 are other foreign inmates and people without any permit.
UK: ENGLAND AND WALES
✓ Data relate to 30 th June 2012 instead of 1 st September 2012
UK: NORTHERN IRELAND
✓ National prisoners include UK and Irish citizens.

TABLE 5: LEGAL STATUS OF PRISON POPULATIONS ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2012 (NUMBERS)

- (a) Untried detainees (no court decision has been reached yet);
 (b) Detainees found guilty but who have not yet received a sentence yet;
 (c) Sentenced prisoners who have appealed or who are within the statutory limit for doing so;
 (d) Detainees who have not received a final sentence yet, but who started serving a prison sentence in advance;
 (e) Sentenced prisoners (final sentence), of which:
 (e).1: Persons detained for fine conversion reasons (fine defaulters);
 (e).2: Persons detained because of the revocation, suspension or annulment of the conditional release or probation;
 (f) Other cases;
 (g) Total number of prisoners (including pre-trial detainees)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2012.5

Country	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	Of which:		(f)	(g)
						(e).1	(e).2		
Albania	259		153	1 600	2 878	9	285	0	4 890
Andorra	19	6	3	0	13	0	1	0	41
Armenia		1 166		NAP	3 548	NA	NA	NA	4 714
Austria	1 829	NAP	NA	NA	5 836	NA	NA	1 091	8 756
Azerbaijan	2 770	NAP	247	NAP	18 017	NA	NA	0	21 034
Belgium	2 685	NAP	696	NAP	7 636	1	NA	1 293	12 310
BH: BiH (st. level)									
BH: Fed. BiH	213	NAP	32	13	1 442	65	0	0	1 700
BH: Rep. Srpska	108	0	0	0	954	42	3	0	1 062
Bulgaria		1 534		NA	8 566	NAP	NA	563	10 663
Croatia		767		NA	3 974	54	NA	NA	4 741
Cyprus	368	NAP	NA	NAP	562	NAP	NA	NAP	930
Czech Rep.		2 183		NAP	20 429	NA	NA	32	22 644
Denmark	1 094		293	NAP	2 442	0	NA	0	3 829
Estonia		831		NAP	2 586	NA	NA	NA	3 417
Finland		650		NA	2 546	57	NA	NAP	3 196
France	12 870	NAP	4 045	NA	59 492	NA	NA	NA	76 407
Georgia									
Germany	11 195	NA	NA	NA	57 607	4 157	NA	466	69 268
Greece									
Hungary	4 072	NAP	868	NAP	12 514	NA	NAP	131	17 585
Iceland	19	NAP	7	0	126	1	16	0	152
Ireland	506	NA	NA	NA	3 808	15	NA	9	4 323
Italy	12 911	NAP	13 113	NAP	38 906	NAP	NA	1 341	66 271
Latvia	401	450	654	189	4 277	30	NA	224	6 195
Liechtenstein	0	2	0	0	5	0	0	1	8
Lithuania	1 249	92	316	NA	8 376	NA	NA	NAP	10 033
Luxembourg	233	NAP	26	NAP	399	0	30	1	659
Malta									
Moldova	994	450	346	162	4 669	NA	320	0	6 621
Monaco	22	NAP	8	0	11	0	0	0	41
Montenegro	287		54	21	867	29	0	0	1 229
Netherlands	4 205	NA	1 286	NAP	5 658	556	NA	175	11 324
Norway		934		22	2 595	61	NA	0	3 551
Poland	6 622	NA	NA	387	77 147	490	NA	NA	84 156
Portugal	1 945	NAP	716	NAP	10 722	NA	NA	231	13 614
Romania	2 007	1 421	NA	NA	28 455	NAP	NA	NA	31 883
Russian Fed.									
San Marino	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Serbia		2 763		NA	8 307	NA	NA	0	11 070
Slovak Rep.		1 393		NAP	9 682	NAP	0	0	11 075
Slovenia	78	150	51	50	1 003	NA	NA	45	1 377
Spain (total)		10 844		NA	58 777	NA	NA	0	69 621
Spain (State Adm.)		9 071		NA	50 339	NA	NA	0	59 410
Spain (Catalonia)	1 773	NAP	NA	NAP	8 438	112	33	0	10 211
Sweden		1 579		NA	4 852	NA	NA	NA	6 431
Switzerland	2 051	NA	NA	669	3 349	308	132	530	6 599
the FYRO Macedonia	84	112	62	12	2 273	3	0	0	2 543
Turkey	32 470	NAP	15 772	NA	72 033	NA	NA	NA	120 275
Ukraine	16 281	4 693	7 766	3 461	118 921	341	NA	NA	151 122
UK: Engl. & Wales	7 671	3 653	NA	NAP	73 562	127	5 417	1 162	86 048
UK: North. Ireland	613	NA	53	NA	1 113	19	38	0	1 779
UK: Scotland	1 286	257	NA	NA	6 592	NA	NA	10	8 145

NOTES – TABLE 5

AUSTRIA
✓ Point (f): 1,091 inmates, of which 865 inmates are under forensic psychiatric treatment and security measures. The 226 inmates left are different kinds of imprisonment supporting other administrative authorities, provisional arrest for foreign governments etc.
AZERBAIJAN
✓ Figures for 2012 are not fully comparable with the ones from previous years. This feature is that all inmates held in police stations are not any longer included in the total prison population. Therefore, total number of inmates (21,034) corresponds only to the number of persons that are detained in penal institutions of the Penitentiary Service of the Ministry of Justice.
BULGARIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relate to 31st December 2012 instead of 1st September 2012 ✓ Points (a) and (c): 1,534 persons have no final sentence. These persons remain categorised as “remanded in custody”. Among these persons, there are 1,170 inmates held in Investigative Detention Facilities (IDF). ✓ Point (f): inmates who are under trial without specification of the status of their trial.
CROATIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relate to 31st December 2012 instead of 1st September 2012 ✓ Point (b): This category does not exist in Croatian criminal justice system (NAP).
CYPRUS
✓ Point (a): 368 persons included in this category, of which 132 persons detained in the prison institution and 236 persons in police stations.
CZECH REPUBLIC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relate to 31st December 2012 instead of 1st September 2012 ✓ Point (f): Preventive Detention Facility
FRANCE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relate to 1st October 2012 instead of 1st September 2012 ✓ In this Table the breakdown is made on the basis of the whole population managed by the Prison Administration (“écroués”) which is 76,407 persons. There is no specific information available for persons placed under Electronic Monitoring outside penal institutions (9,105) and those in external placement non-hosted by Prison Administration (598). ✓ Point (c): in this point are included persons under summary trial procedures (<i>comparution immédiate</i>) or those who have appealed.
GERMANY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relate to 31st March 2012 instead of 1st September 2012 ✓ Point (f): “Preventive detention measures” – in this category are included detainees which have already served their sentence, but who are kept in penitentiary facilities for security reasons (<i>Sicherungsverwahrung</i>).
HUNGARY
✓ Point (f): In this category are included persons under post-charge non-criminal detention.
IRELAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (a): 612 persons that correspond to the sum of points (a), (b) and (d). There are no individual records for these categories. Records are only kept for remands (pre-trial) and committals (sentenced). Information regarding appeals etc. is not collected. Remands may include persons awaiting trial, awaiting sentence following a trial or awaiting an assessment. ✓ Juveniles may only be detained in a children detention school on foot of appearing in court on criminal charges and being remanded or sentenced by the court. ✓ Point (f): In this category are included 9 cases related to immigration issues.

ITALY
✓ Point (f): Internees (<i>Internati</i>) and temporary internees, that are persons held in Judicial Psychiatric Hospitals (<i>Ospedali Psichiatrici Giudiziari</i>), that are special penal institutions under the authority of the Penitentiary Administration, managed by psychiatrists from the Penitentiary Administration. These inmates may also be held in prison hospitals, as they execute a security detention measure.
LATVIA
✓ Data relate to 1 st October 2012 instead of 1 st September 2012
LIECHTENSTEIN
✓ In the breakdown presented in this Table are included only inmates detained in the penal institution of Liechtenstein. Persons who have been transferred to Austria under the provisions of the existing contract between these two countries <i>are not</i> included.
✓ Point (f): 1 person held for fraud was in extradition procedure to Germany.
LITHUANIA
✓ Data relate to 1 st July 2012 instead of 1 st September 2012
✓ Point (b) – Following the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, sentenced prisoners after having submitted their written consent are able to start serving their term of imprisonment before the hearing of their case in order of appeal.
LUXEMBOURG
✓ Point (e).2: 30 persons detained because their conditional release was revoked.
MONACO
✓ Point (e) –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 “ <i>Convention de voisinage</i> ” from 1963).
THE 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 illegal aliens.
✓ Point (c): In this category are included persons appealing their sentence. The ones who are sentenced but who have not appealed yet, but still are within the statutory limit to do so, are part of the points (a) and (b). They cannot be made visible as a separate figure.
NORWAY
✓ Points (a) and (c): An unknown number of persons have been sentenced (or found not guilty) but the sentence is not legally binding as an appeal has been lodged. These persons remain categorised as “remanded in custody”.
✓ Points (c) and (d): 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. Under the point (a) are included as well persons having such status. An exception occurs in cases when only the length of the sentence is appealed against. In such cases the offender may elect to start serving the sentence pending the outcome of the appeal. The latest category of persons is included in the point (d) .
✓ Point (b): Sentence is given at same time as judgment of guilt.
✓ Point (e).2: In majority of cases, the breach of conditions is associated with a new conviction for a new offence. Therefore, it is the new offence that will be registered. Consequently, the figure on the persons detained because of the revocation <i>stricto sensu</i> is not available.
POLAND
✓ Data relate to 31 st December 2012 instead of 1 st September 2012

PORTUGAL
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relate to 31st December 2012 instead of 1st September 2012 ✓ Point (f): In this point are included 231 detainees who are under “security measures” (mentally ill offenders considered non-criminally liable by the court), of which 101 are placed in special psychiatric institutions or in penitentiary hospitals, and 130 in non-penitentiary hospitals.
SPAIN (TOTAL)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Figures are calculated by the authors of this report on the basis of the data provided by national correspondents. Therefore, these figures should not be considered as official inputs. Figures presented as totals were not used for the calculations of mean and median European values.
SPAIN (STATE ADMINISTRATION)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (e): There are as well included 583 inmates with security measures.
SWEDEN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relate to 1st October 2012 instead of 1st September 2012
SWITZERLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relate to 5th September 2012 instead of 1st September 2012 ✓ Point (f) –The category “Other cases” includes 247 illegal aliens under preventive measures (<i>Federal Act on Foreign Nationals</i>), as well as persons waiting transfer from one penal institution to another etc.
TURKEY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (d) is included in the point (a). The situations described in these points correspond to remands in Turkish system.
UK: ENGLAND AND WALES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relate to 30th June 2012 instead of 1st September 2012 ✓ Point (f): non-criminal prisoners
UK: SCOTLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (e): Sentenced figures include recalled life prisoners. ✓ Point (f): 10 inmates awaiting deportation

TABLE 5.1: DETAINEES NOT SERVING A FINAL SENTENCE ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2012
(PERCENTAGES AND RATES)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2012.5.1

Country	Percentage of detainees not serving a final sentence (1)	Percentage of detainees not serving a final sentence (2)	Rate of detainees not serving a final sentence per 100,000 inhabitants (1)	Rate of detainees not serving a final sentence per 100,000 inhabitants (2)	Percentage of untried detainees (no court decision yet reached)	Rate of untried detainees per 100,000 inhabitants
	(a.1)	(a.2)	(b.1)	(b.2)	(c)	(d)
Albania	41.1	41.1	71.5	71.5	[5.3]	[9.2]
Andorra	68.3	68.3	35.8	35.8	46.3	24.3
Armenia	24.7	24.7	35.6	35.6	[24.7]	[35.6]
Austria	(33.3)	(20.9)	(34.7)	(21.8)	20.9	21.8
Azerbaijan	14.3	14.3	32.7	32.7	13.2	30.0
Belgium	38.0	27.5	42.1	30.5	21.8	24.2
BH: BiH (st. level)						
BH: Fed. BiH	15.2	15.2	11.0	11.0	12.5	9.1
BH: Rep. Srpska	10.2	10.2	7.6	7.6	10.2	7.6
Bulgaria	19.7	14.4	28.6	20.9	[14.4]	[20.9]
Croatia	16.2	16.2	17.9	17.9	[16.2]	[17.9]
Cyprus	(39.6)	(39.6)	(42.7)	(42.7)	39.6	42.7
Czech Rep.	9.8	9.6	21.1	20.8	[9.6]	[20.8]
Denmark	36.2	36.2	24.9	24.9	[28.6]	[19.6]
Estonia	24.3	24.3	62.7	62.7	[24.3]	[62.7]
Finland	20.3	20.3	12.0	12.0	[20.3]	[12.0]
France	22.1	22.1	25.9	25.9	16.8	19.7
Georgia						
Germany	(16.8)	(16.2)	(14.2)	(13.7)	[16.2]	[13.7]
Greece						
Hungary	28.8	28.1	51.1	49.7	23.2	41.0
Iceland	17.1	17.1	8.1	8.1	12.5	5.9
Ireland	11.9	11.7	11.2	11.0	[11.7]	[11.0]
Italy	41.3	39.3	46.1	43.8	19.5	21.7
Latvia	31.0	27.3	93.8	82.8	6.5	19.6
Liechtenstein	37.5	25.0	8.2	5.5	0.0	0.0
Lithuania	16.5	16.5	55.2	55.2	12.4	41.6
Luxembourg	39.5	39.3	49.5	49.3	35.4	44.4
Malta						
Moldova	29.5	29.5	54.8	54.8	15.0	27.9
Monaco	73.2	73.2	79.8	79.8	53.7	58.5
Montenegro	29.5	29.5	58.3	58.3	23.4	46.2
Netherlands	50.0	48.5	33.9	32.8	[37.1]	[25.1]
Norway	26.9	26.9	19.2	19.2	[26.3]	[18.7]
Poland	(8.3)	(8.3)	(18.2)	(18.2)	[7.9]	[17.2]
Portugal	21.2	19.5	27.4	25.2	14.3	18.4
Romania	(10.8)	(10.8)	(17.1)	17.1	6.3	10.0
Russian Fed.						
San Marino	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Serbia	25.0	25.0	38.3	38.3	[25.0]	[38.3]
Slovak Rep.	12.6	12.6	25.8	25.8	[12.6]	[25.8]
Slovenia	27.2	23.9	18.2	16.0	5.7	3.8
Spain (total)	(15.6)	(15.6)	(22.9)	(22.9)	[15.6]	[22.9]
Spain (State Adm.)	15.3	15.3	22.9	22.9	[15.3]	[22.9]
Spain (Catalonia)	(17.4)	(17.4)	(23.4)	(23.4)	17.4	23.4
Sweden	24.6	24.6	16.7	16.7	[24.6]	[16.7]
Switzerland	(49.2)	(41.2)	(40.9)	(34.2)	[31.1]	[25.8]
FYRO Macedonia	10.6	10.6	13.1	13.1	3.3	4.1
Turkey	40.1	40.1	64.6	64.6	27.0	43.5
Ukraine	21.3	21.3	70.8	70.8	10.8	35.8
UK: Engl. & Wales	(14.5)	(13.2)	(22.1)	(20.0)	8.9	13.6
UK: North. Ireland	(37.4)	(37.4)	(36.5)	(36.5)	[34.5]	[33.6]
UK: Scotland	(19.1)	(18.9)	(29.2)	(29.0)	15.8	24.2
Mean	26.3	25.0	33.5	32.1	18.7	23.6
Median	24.3	22.1	28.6	25.8	16.2	21.7
Minimum	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maximum	73.2	73.2	93.8	82.8	53.7	62.7

NOTES – TABLE 5.1

Table 5 includes two different types of calculation for the category of “detainees not serving a final sentence”:

- ✓ **in the first case [(a.1) and (b.1)], the heading (f) “Other cases” from Table 4 is included,**
- ✓ **in the second case [(a.2) and (b.2)], the heading (f) “Other cases” from Table 4 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 5. 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 (i.e. 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 also kept the first type of calculation (a.1 and b.1).

IMPORTANT METHODOLOGICAL NOTES:

- ✓ In Table 5, when no data were available under heading (c) “Sentenced prisoners who have appealed or who are within the statutory limit for doing so” and no further information was provided, it is assumed that prisoners in that situation are included among those under heading (e) “SENTENCED PRISONERS (FINAL SENTENCE)”. In that case, the results under headings “Percentage of prisoners not serving a final sentence” (a.1 and a.2, Table 5.1) and those under headings “Rate of prisoners not serving a final sentence per 100,000 inhabitants” (b.1 and b.2, Table 5.1) *are presented between brackets and must be used with caution.*
- ✓ In Table 5, when no data were available under heading (b) “Detainees found guilty but who have not yet received a sentence yet” and no further information was provided, it cannot be excluded that prisoners in that situation are included among those under heading (a) “UNTRIED DETAINEES (NO COURT DECISION YET REACHED)”. In that case, the results under heading (c) “Percentage of untried detainees (not court decision yet reached)” and those under heading (d) “Rate of untried detainees (no court decision yet reached) per 100,000 inhabitants” of Table 5.1 *are presented between square brackets and must be used with caution.*
- ✓ Square brackets were as well used for “merged” categories (e.g. categories (a) and (b) or (a), (b) and (c) from Table 5).

SPAIN (TOTAL)

- ✓ Figures are calculated by the authors of this report on the basis of the data provided by national correspondents. Therefore, these figures should not be considered as official inputs. Figures presented as totals were not used for the calculations of mean and median European values.

**TABLE 5.2: DANGEROUS OFFENDERS UNDER SECURITY MEASURES ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2012
(NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES)**

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2011.5.2

Country	Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees)	Total number of persons under security measures/preventive detention for dangerous offenders	% of persons under security measures in the total number of inmates	Persons held as not criminally responsible by the court	Persons held as totally or partially criminally responsible by the court and who have been sentenced	(*) Are these persons included in the total number of prison population?
Albania	4 890	104		30	74	No
Andorra	41	0	0.0	0	0	Yes
Armenia	4 714	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Austria	8 756	865	9.9	405	460	Yes
Azerbaijan	21 034	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Belgium	12 310	78	0.6	NAP	78	Yes
BH: BiH (st. level)						
BH: Fed. BiH	1 700	18	1.1	18	0	Yes
BH: Rep. Srpska	1 062	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Bulgaria	10 663	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Croatia	4 741	NA	NA	NA	183	Yes
Cyprus	930	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Czech Rep.	22 644	32	0.1	9	23	Yes
Denmark	3 829	44	1.1	NA	NA	Yes
Estonia	3 417	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Finland	3 196	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
France	76 407	NA	NA	NA	NA	No
Georgia						
Germany	69 268	10 742	0.7	10 276	466	No/Yes
Greece						
Hungary	17 585	184	1.0	184	NAP	Yes
Iceland	152	2		2	0	No
Ireland	4 323	926	[21.4]	NA	NA	No/Yes
Italy	66 271	1 341	2.0	NA	NA	Yes
Latvia	6 195	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Liechtenstein	8	0	0.0	0	0	Yes
Lithuania	10 033	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Luxembourg	659	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Malta						
Moldova	6 621	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Monaco	41	0	0.0	0	0	Yes
Montenegro	1 229	0	0.0	0	0	Yes
Netherlands	11 324	91		91	NAP	No
Norway	3 551	83	2.3	NAP	83	Yes
Poland	84 156	201	0.2	45	156	Yes
Portugal	13 614	6	0.0	NA	NA	Yes
Romania	31 883	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Russian Fed.						
San Marino	1	0	0.0	0	0	Yes
Serbia	11 070	NA	NA	242	NA	Yes
Slovak Rep.	11 075	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Slovenia	1 377	NA	NA	NA	NA	No
Spain (total)	69 621	632	0.9	0	0	Yes
Spain (State Adm.)	59 410	583	1.0	NA	NA	Yes
Spain (Catalonia)	10 211	49	0.5	NA	NA	Yes
Sweden	6 431	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Switzerland	6 599	NA	NA	NA	NA	Yes
the FYRO Macedonia	2 543	NA	NA	NA	NA	No
Turkey	120 275	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Ukraine	151 122	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
UK: Engl. & Wales	86 048	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
UK: North. Ireland	1 779	NA	NA	NA	NA	Yes
UK: Scotland	8 145	NA	NA	NA	NA	No
Mean			2.2/1.1			
Median			0.6/0.6			
Minimum			0.0/0.0			
Maximum			21.4/9.9			

NOTES – TABLE 5.2

In Table 5.2 are included two sets of results for central tendency values (mean, median, minimum and maximum). The first result include in the calculation the values provided by Ireland. The second result excludes Irish figures from the calculation.

ALBANIA
✓ Persons under security measures are held in special sections within prisons. Yet, they are not included the total prison population, because the data provided by the penal institutions for this category of inmates were incomplete. There is no division of this category by age, type of crime, judicial status, etc.
AUSTRIA
✓ 865 persons under forensic-psychiatric treatment and security measures
BELGIUM
✓ Persons included in the Table 5.2 are inmates of whom sentences were coupled with requirement of placement at the disposal of the Government at the end of the sentence. According to this provision these persons should remain in custody.
✓ Non-criminally liable offenders sentenced to measures of indefinite incarceration (<i>internement</i>) are not under security measures <i>stricto sensu</i> and, therefore, are not included in Table 5.2.
BH: FEDERATION OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
✓ These persons were been placed in the Forensics department, located within Zenica Prison. Against them criminal proceedings cannot be initiated, i.e. they cannot be imposed with imprisonment having in mind that they have committed offences while mentally incapacitated.
CROATIA
✓ Data relate to 31 st December 2012 instead of 1 st September 2012
✓ Persons held as not criminally responsible by the court are not included in the total number of prison population (Table 1). They are accommodated in forensic psychiatric hospitals.
✓ Persons held as totally or partially criminally responsible by the court who have been sentenced are included in the total number of prison population (Table 1).
CZECH REPUBLIC
✓ Data relate to 31 st December 2012 instead of 1 st September 2012
✓ Persons included in the Table 5.2 are persons held in the Preventive Detention Facility
DENMARK
✓ Preventive detention (in the Danish Criminal Code § 70) is called <i>secure detention</i> : “A person may be ordered to be placed in a secure detention if he/she is found guilty in a serious crime and he/she is considered dangerous”. Found guilty means in this case also held responsible.
✓ Other persons (that may be criminally liable or not) are held in psychiatric institutions or hospitals. These categories are not included in the total number of prison population.
✓ The difference between the 1 st and the 2 nd categories is a matter of criminal responsibility.
GERMANY
✓ Data relate to 31 st March 2012 instead of 1 st September 2012
✓ Persons held as not criminally responsible by the court <i>are not</i> included in the total number of prison population from the Table 1; they are accommodated in forensic psychiatric hospitals;
✓ Persons held as totally or partially criminally responsible by the court and who have been sentenced are included in the total number of prison population from the Table 1;
✓ The percentage of the persons under security measures in calculated on the basis of the raw data for the persons held criminally responsible by the court. The figure on the non-criminally liable offenders is presented in Table 5.2 only for information.
HUNGARY
✓ 184 persons under serving involuntary commitment.
ICELAND
✓ Icelandic Penal Code No 19/1940 Chapter VII: On Security Measures, Deprivation of Civil Rights and Confiscation of Assets Art. 62. If a person is acquitted under the provisions of Art. 15 or a

Court finds, in accordance with the provisions of Art. 16, that a penalty would not reap result, a Judgment may, if necessary with a view to judicial security, provide for measures to be taken in order to prevent danger ensuing from the person in question. If it may be assumed that more moderate measures, such as bail, prohibition against stay in particular places, or deprivation of legal rights will not be successful, it may be ordered that the person be committed to a suitable institution.

- ✓ Persons which are not criminally responsible are held at psychiatric hospital which is managed by the Ministry of Health.

IRELAND

- ✓ Persons included in the Table 5.2 are *normal* prisoners held in protection for their safety and not persons solely detained for preventive reasons. This does not apply in the Juvenile Offenders Justice System.

ITALY

- ✓ In the Table 5.1 are included internees (*Internati*) and temporary internees. These 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.

THE NETHERLANDS

- ✓ In the Table 5.2 are included 91 persons. This category consists of people that are not held criminally responsible for their crimes and they are placed in psychiatric clinics (outside the responsibility of prison service) by a judge for the duration of one year. This figure is presented only for information.
- ✓ 1,781 persons held in custodial clinics (TBS) placed there under a hospital order *are not* included in Table 5.2.

POLAND

- ✓ Data relate to 31st December 2012 instead of 1st September 2012

PORTUGAL

- ✓ Data relate to 31st December 2012 instead of 1st September 2012
- ✓ In Table 5.2 are included persons detained in accordance with the Art. 202 al. 2 of the Criminal Procedure Code. These are mentally-ill offenders to whom a security measure was imposed held in psychiatric hospitals and similar institutions.

SERBIA

- ✓ Persons under security measures in Prison Hospital are inmates held as not criminally responsible by the courts.

SPAIN (STATE ADMINISTRATION)

- ✓ Custodial security measures cannot be imposed instead of a prison term. Therefore, measures may be served in a special centre and they are applied to the inmates only after they served the main custodial sentence, but who are still considered as dangerous by court. Only security measures applied to prisoners declared as non-responsible or semi-responsible can be pronounced as alternatives to the sentence.

SWITZERLAND

- ✓ Data included in Table 5.2 were retrieved from the survey on “interned” offenders (under measures of (in)definite imprisonment): art. 64 and art. 64a of the Criminal Code.

UK: SCOTLAND

- ✓ There is no formal concept of preventive detention for dangerous offenders, apart from remand (pre-trial detention for those accused of committing a crime) for the purposes of public protection, or detention under mental health legislation (which may or may not be as result of a criminal act).
- ✓ Security measures may apply to the persons held as not criminally responsible, but statistics are not routinely collected on these particular categories.

TABLE 6: MAIN OFFENCE OF SENTENCED PRISONERS (FINAL SENTENCE) ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2012 (*NUMBERS*)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2012.6

Country	Homicide (incl. 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 cases	Number of sentenced prisoners (final sentence)
Albania	1 202	84	75	42	349	288	28	538	0	10	262	2 878
Andorra	2	1	2	1	1	1	0	5	0	0	0	13
Armenia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	89	NA	NA	NA	NA	3 548
Austria	360	NA	113	159	976	1 628	NA	1 041	NA	NA	NA	5 836
Azerbaijan	2 153	754	230	NA	980	3 332	NA	5 858	NA	NA	4 710	18 017
Belgium	838	2 245	928	923	3 021	3 371	NA	2 745	NA	NA	5 539	7 636
BH: BiH (st. level)												
BH: Fed. BiH	297	241	37	58	115	283	33	186	3	45	144	1 442
BH: Rep. Srpska	167	31	26	18	135	20	18	116	1	36	386	954
Bulgaria	981	246	298	136	4 102	1 560	364	527	0	149	203	8 566
Croatia	395	104	142	81	436	681	314	891	0	NA	930	3 974
Cyprus	54	9	32	20	30	139	33	142	0	0	103	562
Czech Rep.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	20 429
Denmark	195	440	62	79	327	277	64	540	NA	NA	458	2 442
Estonia	520	195	93	18	501	351	8	567	0	6	327	2 586
Finland	606	492	102		164	258	185	440	0	0	242	2 546
France	3 425	16 089	7 710		11 480		NA	8 269	NA	NA	12 519	59 492
Georgia												
Germany	4 185	7 469	3 702	178	7 180	12 371	8 211	8 125	NA	NA	6 186	57 607
Greece												
Hungary	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	12 514
Iceland	15	7	13	11	6	17	21	27	0	0	9	126
Ireland	407	471	170	165	122	677	56	748	45	0	947	3 808
Italy	6 244	72	2 036	671	5 606	2 126	205	15 080	67	255	6 544	38 906
Latvia	535	353	186	135	1 331	903	55	610	0	5	164	4 277
Liechtenstein	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	5
Lithuania	2 000	493	482		1 379	1 828	74	955	0	16	1 557	8 376
Luxembourg	64	46	26	13	34	53	12	111	0	0	40	399
Malta												
Moldova	1 246	609	302	115	428	1 291	14	273	0	9	382	4 669
Monaco	0	0	2	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	11
Montenegro	92	95	9	8	29	274	19	234	0	16	91	867
Netherlands	809	207	191		875	704	221	793	NA	19	1 839	5 658
Norway	163	385	179	150	201	226	154	679	NAP	NAP	458	2 595
Poland	5 728	NA	2 315	1 040	13 668	19 326	172	3 193	NA	886	39 096	77 147
Portugal	1 065	164	203	449	1 587	1 362	NA	2 252	0	NA	3 871	10 722
Romania	5 814	536	1 736	95	5 039	8 786	238	1 195	2	283	4 731	28 455
Russian Fed.												
San Marino	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Serbia	894	562	271	197	1 191	2 208	131	1 341	31	109	1 372	8 307
Slovak Rep.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9 682
Slovenia	107	38	24	71	188	147	48	133	0	56	191	1 003
Spain (total)	4 174	3 003	2 130	1 044	18 041	2 319	1 668	15 166	254	0	10 978	58 777
Spain (State Adm.)	3 474	2 329	1 719	881	16 055	735	1 374	13 378	254	NA	10 140	50 339
Spain (Catalonia)	700	674	411	163	1 986	1 584	294	1 788	0	0	838	8 438
Sweden	569	555	213	208	511	353	214	1 001	NA	NA	1 228	4 852
Switzerland	395	134	130	171	256	602	NA	754	NAP	1	906	3 349
the FYRO Macedonia	225	61	41	99	299	766	40	299	11	149	283	2 273
Turkey	15 387	7 102	529	3 283	10 246	10 470	4 120	7 309	3 717	647	9 223	72 033
Ukraine	16 709	14 143	2 422	NA	20 297	37 296	8 013	17 699	NAP	NAP	2 342	118 921
UK: Engl. & Wales	7 500	12 813	5 245	5 228	9 279	11 961	1 463	10 688	NA	NA	9 385	73 562
UK: North. Ireland	183	249	43	92	74	179	NA	62	NA	NA	231	1 113
UK: Scotland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6 592

TABLE 6.1: MAIN OFFENCE OF SENTENCED PRISONERS (FINAL SENTENCE) ON 1ST
SEPTEMBER 2012 (*PERCENTAGES*)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2012.6.1

Country	Homicide (incl. 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 cases
Albania	41.8	2.9	2.6	1.5	12.1	10.0	1.0	18.7	0.0	0.3	9.1
Andorra	15.4	7.7	15.4	7.7	7.7	7.7	0.0	38.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Armenia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.5	NA	NA	NA	NA
Austria	6.2	NA	1.9	2.7	16.7	27.9	NA	17.8	NA	NA	NA
Azerbaijan	11.9	4.2	1.3	NA	5.4	18.5	NA	32.5	NA	NA	26.1
Belgium	(11.0)	(29.4)	(12.2)	(12.1)	(39.6)	(44.1)	NA	(35.9)	NA	NA	(72.5)
BH: BiH (st. level)											
BH: Fed. BiH	20.6	16.7	2.6	4.0	8.0	19.6	2.3	12.9	0.2	3.1	10.0
BH: Rep. Srpska	17.5	3.2	2.7	1.9	14.2	2.1	1.9	12.2	0.1	3.8	40.5
Bulgaria	11.5	2.9	3.5	1.6	47.9	18.2	4.2	6.2	0.0	1.7	2.4
Croatia	9.9	2.6	3.6	2.0	11.0	17.1	7.9	22.4	0.0	NA	23.4
Cyprus	9.6	1.6	5.7	3.6	5.3	24.7	5.9	25.3	0.0	0.0	18.3
Czech Rep.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Denmark	8.0	18.0	2.5	3.2	13.4	11.3	2.6	22.1	NA	NA	18.8
Estonia	20.1	7.5	3.6	0.7	19.4	13.6	0.3	21.9	0.0	0.2	12.6
Finland	23.8	19.3	4.0		6.4	10.1	7.3	17.3	0.0	0.0	11.7
France	5.8	27.0	13.0		19.3		NA	13.9	NA	NA	21.0
Georgia											
Germany	7.3	13.0	6.4	0.3	12.5	21.5	14.3	14.1	NA	NA	10.7
Greece											
Hungary	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Iceland	11.9	5.6	10.3	8.7	4.8	13.5	16.7	21.4	0.0	0.0	7.1
Ireland	10.7	12.4	4.5	4.3	3.2	17.8	1.5	19.6	1.2	0.0	24.9
Italy	16.0	0.2	5.2	1.7	14.4	5.5	0.5	38.8	0.2	0.7	16.8
Latvia	12.5	8.3	4.3	3.2	31.1	21.1	1.3	14.3	0.0	0.1	3.8
Liechtenstein	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0
Lithuania	23.9	5.9	5.8		16.5	21.8	0.9	11.4	0.0	0.2	18.6
Luxembourg	16.0	11.5	6.5	3.3	8.5	13.3	3.0	27.8	0.0	0.0	10.0
Malta											
Moldova	26.7	13.0	6.5	2.5	9.2	27.7	0.3	5.8	0.0	0.2	8.2
Monaco	0.0	0.0	18.2	0.0	0.0	81.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Montenegro	10.6	11.0	1.0	0.9	3.3	31.6	2.2	27.0	0.0	1.8	10.5
Netherlands	14.3	3.7	3.4		15.5	12.4	3.9	14.0	NA	0.3	32.5
Norway	6.3	14.8	6.9	5.8	7.7	8.7	5.9	26.2	NAP	NAP	17.6
Poland	(7.4)	NA	(3.0)	(1.3)	(17.7)	(25.1)	(0.2)	(4.1)	NA	(1.1)	(50.7)
Portugal	9.7	1.5	1.9	4.1	14.5	12.4	NA	20.6	0.0	NA	35.3
Romania	20.4	1.9	6.1	0.3	17.7	30.9	0.8	4.2	0.0	1.0	16.6
Russian Fed.											
San Marino	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Serbia	10.8	6.8	3.3	2.4	14.3	26.6	1.6	16.1	0.4	1.3	16.5
Slovak Rep.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Slovenia	10.7	3.8	2.4	7.1	18.7	14.7	4.8	13.3	0.0	5.6	19.0
Spain (total)	7.1	5.1	3.6	1.8	30.7	3.9	2.8	25.8	0.4	NA	18.7
Spain (State Adm.)	6.9	4.6	3.4	1.8	31.9	1.5	2.7	26.6	0.5	NA	20.1
Spain (Catalonia)	8.3	8.0	4.9	1.9	23.5	18.8	3.5	21.2	0.0	0.0	9.9
Sweden	11.7	11.4	4.4	4.3	10.5	7.3	4.4	20.6	NA	NA	25.3
Switzerland	11.8	4.0	3.9	5.1	7.6	18.0	NA	22.5	NAP	0.0	27.1
the FYRO Macedonia	9.9	2.7	1.8	4.4	13.2	33.7	1.8	13.2	0.5	6.6	12.5
Turkey	21.4	9.9	0.7	4.6	14.2	14.5	5.7	10.1	5.2	0.9	12.8
Ukraine	14.1	11.9	2.0	NA	17.1	31.4	6.7	14.9	NAP	NAP	2.0
UK: Engl. & Wales	10.2	17.4	7.1	7.1	12.6	16.3	2.0	14.5	NA	NA	12.8
UK: North. Ireland	16.4	22.4	3.9	8.3	6.6	16.1	NA	5.6	NA	NA	20.8
UK: Scotland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mean	13.0	8.2	7.2	3.3	12.9	20.0	3.4	17.1	0.3	1.0	15.5
Median	11.6	6.8	3.9	2.9	12.5	17.1	2.3	16.7	0.0	0.2	16.5
Minimum	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maximum	41.8	27.0	100.0	8.7	47.9	81.8	16.7	38.8	5.2	6.6	40.5

NOTES – TABLES 6 AND 6.1

ARMENIA
National breakdown does not fit the categories included in the SPACE questionnaire for Table 6. Figures are available for the following categories of offences: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ crimes against life and health: 975 ○ crimes against freedom and dignity: 75 ○ sexual offences: 63 ○ crimes against family and child interest: 10 ○ crimes against property: 1287 ○ economic crimes: 89 ○ crimes against public safety: 69 ○ crimes against safety of computer information: 8 ○ crimes against public order and morality: 85 ○ crimes against public health: 663 ○ crimes against environmental safety: 2 ○ crimes against state safety and constitutional order: 11 ○ crimes against state service: 26 ○ crimes against governmental order: 70 ○ crimes against justice: 11 ○ crimes against military: 104
AUSTRIA
There is only a part of the breakdown available. Therefore the sum of the categories does not reach the total number of sentenced prisoners.
AZERBAIJAN
✓ Terrorism: The number of prisoners sentenced for crimes against the state power.
BELGIUM
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The <i>main offence rule</i> is not defined. Moreover, the custody might be applied for many sentences or other legal reasons, so several custodial orders can be cumulated. ✓ The figures in Table 6 refer to the number of prisoners who received final sentence to at least one offense in each category. Therefore, the total number exceeds the number of sentenced prisoners because a part of the inmates are counted several times on the basis of different offenses.
BH: BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (STATE LEVEL)
Only one pre-trial detention unit exists at State level; consequently figures on sentenced prisoners are not available for this administrative area.
BH: BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (REPUBLIKA SRPSKA)
✓ Robbery: refers to the theft under aggravated circumstances and to the robbery definition according to the Criminal Code of Republika Srpska.
BULGARIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relate to 31st December 2012 instead of 1st September 2012. ✓ Since this year report, the <i>main offence rule</i> is defined and applied on SPACE figures. Therefore, the comparability with previous years' data is not fully conceivable. ✓ The categories used in the Bulgarian penal system do not fit exactly the categories from Table 6: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Other types of sexual offences: include only direct sexual offences (excluding rape) and exclude human trafficking (included under other cases with socially dangerous offences). ○ Economic and financial offences: include fraud, financial embezzlement (traditionally grouped under crimes against possession in the Bulgarian penal code).
CROATIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relate to 31st December 2012 instead of 1st September 2012. ✓ Table 6: also included those who have started serving prison sentence in advance, 84 juveniles with educational measure in correctional institutions, and 21 prisoners in juvenile prison. ✓ Organized criminal act is an aggravating circumstance and not a type of crime in its own. ✓ "Other cases": 191 inmates sentenced under the Law on Minor Offences are included.

CZECH REPUBLIC
✓ The <i>main offence rule</i> is not defined. The distribution by main offence rule is not available at Prison Administration but may be found at the Ministry of Justice.
FINLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Categories of Rape and Other types of sexual offences cannot be separated in these statistics: are included all types of sexual offences. ✓ The type of main offence for fine defaulters (57 persons) is not available. Therefore, they are not included in Table 6.
FRANCE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Figures are on 1st October 2012 instead of 1st September 2012. ✓ The breakdown is to be carried forward to the total number of inmates which have the status of “écroués” and not only those who are “écroués détenus” (<i>de facto</i> held in penal institutions). ✓ Categories of Rape and Other types of sexual offences cannot be separated in these statistics: are included all types of sexual offences. ✓ Categories of Robbery and Other types of theft cannot be separated in these statistics: are included all types of sexual offences.
GERMANY
✓ Data relate to 31 st March 2012 instead of 1 st September 2012.
HUNGARY
✓ The internal registration system does not allow the collection of the retrospective data. Some figures may be made available as an operational management data only at the current date.
IRELAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Homicide: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Offence group 1: Murder, Manslaughter and Dangerous Driving causing Death Offences, and ○ Offence group 3: Attempts/Threats to Murder, Assaults and Related Offences (Attempted Murder). ✓ Economic and Financial offences: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Offence group 9 - Fraud, Deception and Related Offences. ✓ Terrorism: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Offences from group 11 - Weapon and Explosives Offences, and ○ Group 15 - Offences against Government, Justice Procedures and Organisation of Crime. ✓ “Other cases”: This category includes charges such as public order, criminal damage, and vehicle/motor offences.
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 1 st October 2012 instead of 1 st September 2012.
LIECHTENSTEIN
✓ “Other cases”: 1 person sentenced for fraud held for extradition.
LITHUANIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Figures are on 1st July 2012 instead of 1st September 2012. ✓ Provisions of the Penal Procedure Code: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Sentenced prisoners after having submitted their written consent may start serving their term of imprisonment before the hearing of their case in order of appeal. ○ Therefore, sentenced prisoners who have submitted an appeal, as well as prisoners whose sentences had come into force before their transfer to a penitentiary institution are included into the general number of prisoners whose sentence is in force and they are serving it.
THE NETHERLANDS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data are available for the population held in penal institutions (see general notes). The total number of inmates does not include juvenile offenders, persons held in custodial clinics, and illegal aliens held for administrative reasons. ✓ Categories of Rape and Other types of sexual offences cannot be separated in these statistics: are included all types of sexual offences.

✓ Other cases: other laws and unknown: inmates with unregistered type of crime (e.g. inmates convicted to pay financial compensations to the victims and who are detained for not having done that, or people who are convicted to placement in custodial clinics under a hospital order).
NORWAY
✓ Terrorism and organised crime are not in themselves classified as categories of offences but as aggravating elements that may result in longer sentences.
✓ Other cases: Included 61 fine defaulters even though these are not necessarily defined in law as “sentenced” nor it is possible to identify the category of offence that has resulted in the fine.
POLAND
✓ Figures are on 31 st December 2012 instead of 1 st September 2012.
✓ The breakdown is available on the number of sentences not the number of persons (<i>main offence rule</i> not applied. This distribution is the result of a change introduced in the internal tool of public statistics. As a result, the number of enforced judgments is available, not the number of persons. Therefore, the figures from 2012 are not fully comparable with previous series.
PORTUGAL
✓ Figures are on 31 st December 2012 instead of 1 st September 2012.
✓ In the breakdown of sentenced prisoners are not included 231 mentally-ill offenders, which are counted separately.
SPAIN (TOTAL)
Figures are calculated by the authors of this report on the basis of the data provided by national correspondents. Therefore, these figures should not be considered as official inputs. Figures presented as totals were not used for the calculations of mean and median European values.
SPAIN (STATE ADMINISTRATION)
✓ Other types of sexual offences are included abuse, harassment, exhibition and prostitution.
✓ Other types of theft are included, among others, thefts of the vehicles and larceny.
✓ Economic and financial offences are included fraud, other socioeconomic crimes and crimes against treasury and social security.
✓ The 583 inmates under security measures are included in the different categories of offences.
SWEDEN
✓ Figures are on 1 st October 2012 instead of 1 st September 2012.
SWITZERLAND
✓ Figures are on 5 th September 2012 instead of 1 st September 2012.
TURKEY
✓ Other cases: include crimes such as hold out to against officer, breach of the firearms law, informatics crime etc.
UK: ENGLAND AND WALES
✓ Figures are on 30 th June 2012 instead of 1 st September 2012.
✓ Other types of theft: this category includes as well handling stolen goods
✓ Economic and financial offences: classified as Fraud and Forgery
✓ Terrorism and organised crime: figures are not recorded
UK: NORTHERN IRELAND
✓ Assault and battery: Violence against the person offences
✓ Other types of theft: includes theft and burglary
✓ Other cases: 1 person with missing offence details

GENERAL REMARK TO TABLE 6.1:

Counties (Belgium & Poland) with the figures presented between brackets have been excluded from the calculation of mean, median, minimum and maximum values. **Finland:** In the category “other” we added 57 fine-defaulters. **Portugal:** Total number of sentenced was adjusted by adding 231 mentally-ill offenders.

TABLE 7: LENGTH OF SENTENCE OF SENTENCED PRISONERS (FINAL SENTENCE) ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2012 (*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) – SECURITY MEASURES

(L) – PRISONERS SENTENCED TO DEATH

(M) – OTHER SENTENCES

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2012.7

Country	Less than 1 month	1 month to less than 3 months	3 months to less than 6 months	6 months to less than one year	1 year to less than 3 years	3 years to less than 5 years	5 years to less than 10 years	10 years to less than 20 years	20 years and over	Life imprison- ment	Security measures	Death sentence	Other
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)
Albania	NAP	236			291	547	1 035	354	275	140	NA	NAP	0
Andorra	0	1	3	1	1	2	3	2	0	0	0	NAP	0
Armenia	NAP	101			587	998	1 395	358	5	104	NAP	NAP	NA
Austria	23	173	278	590	1 973	1 176	1 071	413	23	116	Note	NAP	NA
Azerbaijan	2 052					8 896	5 053	1 761		255	NAP	NAP	NAP
Belgium	1	5	11	286	1 272	2 189	2 465	706	488	213	Note	NAP	NAP
BH: BiH (st. level)													
BH: Fed. BiH	22	55	107	167	343	205	275	223	41	NAP	4	NAP	0
BH: Rep. Srpska	0	9	12	98	251	185	208	167	24	NAP	0	NAP	0
Bulgaria	2 724				2 818	1 160	867	810	21	166	NAP	NAP	0
Croatia	15	12	87	397	1 288	680	714	389	117	NAP	NAP	NAP	191
Cyprus	0	48	39	43	144	88	103	63	15	19	NAP	NAP	0
Czech Rep.	7	251	1 391	4 665	8 116	2 411	2 320	1 123	101	44	32	NAP	NAP
Denmark	28	158	199	322	830	303	304	211	2	25	44	NAP	16
Estonia	6	29	95	189	636	668	610	294	20	39	NAP	NAP	NAP
Finland	30	91	130	213	830	482	387	187	1	195	NAP	NAP	NAP
France	10 594			11 124	18 027	6 374	5 732	5 280	1 871	490	NA	NAP	NA
Georgia													
Germany	819	5 033	7 285	11 895	11 379	14 301	4 107	757	NAP	2 031	466	NAP	NAP
Greece													
Hungary	42	147	362	1 383	4 652	2 213	2 577	844	26	241	27	NAP	NAP
Iceland	0	12	11	16	32	21	17	17	0	0	0	NAP	0

Country	Less than 1 month	1 month to less than 3 months	3 months to less than 6 months	6 months to less than one year	1 year to less than 3 years	3 years to less than 5 years	5 years to less than 10 years	10 years to less than 20 years	20 years and over	Life imprison- ment	Security measures	Death sentence	Other
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)
Ireland	5	17	106	354	906	882	936	275	19	308	0	NAP	0
Italy	71	114	457	1 876	8 165	8 729	11 087	4 961	1 883	1 563	1 341	NAP	0
Latvia	4	11	67	184	827	819	1 677	630	6	52	NAP	NAP	NAP
Liechtenstein	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	NAP	0
Lithuania	25	118	88	311	2 402	2 133	2 120	1 459	18	110	NAP	NAP	NAP
Luxembourg	0	1	8	26	131	52	86	55	26	14	NAP	NAP	0
Malta													
Moldova	NAP	NAP	NAP	50	551	874	1 812	1 484	281	94	NAP	NAP	NAP
Monaco	0	0	2	7	1	0	0	1	0	0	NAP	NAP	0
Montenegro	27	28	76	80	422	121	51	45	17	NAP	0	NAP	0
Netherlands	813	536	403	707	1 435	559	622	366	32	30	NAP	NAP	155
Norway	69	269	207	406	722	346	295	202	12	NAP	Note	NAP	67
Poland	NAP	774	5 260	15 124	32 660	9 148	5 250	2 831	1 645	317	201	NAP	3 937
Portugal	8	105	212	441	1 526	2 054	3 945	1 567	325	NAP	231	NAP	539
Romania	142	12	69	558	6 537	8 234	7 316	4 509	928	150	NAP	NAP	NAP
Russian Fed.													
San Marino	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	NAP	0
Serbia	247	1 218	1 491	1 424	1 561	985	664	381	94	0	242	NAP	0
Slovak Rep.	48	130	631	1 755	2 784	1 276	2 228	661	129	40	NAP	NAP	0
Slovenia	1	13	38	92	353	177	206	98	25	0	NA	NAP	0
Spain (total)	501	95	979	3 282	11 404	14 325	16 584	8 833	2 725	NAP	49	NAP	NA
Spain (State Adm.)	425	50	746	3 049	10 174	12 159	13 987	7 331	2 418	NAP	Note	NAP	NA
Spain (Catalonia)	76	45	233	233	1 230	2 166	2 597	1 502	307	NAP	49	NAP	0
Sweden	13	211	284	499	1 646	801	839	391	13	155	NAP	NAP	NAP
Switzerland	196	451	302	219	571	547	285	177	NAP	36	NA	NAP	565
the FYRO Macedonia	1	9	83	205	630	560	480	276	0	29	NAP	NAP	NAP
Turkey	4 004	5 886	31 982	12 771	15 507	7 178	6 131	3 773	2 860	17	NAP	NAP	0
Ukraine	NAP	NAP	NAP	4 559	19 661	40 758	40 732	11 343	NAP	1 868	NAP	NAP	NA
UK: Engl. & Wales	221	1 447	3 161	2 473	17 172	11 968	12 207	3 898	358	7 674	6 080	NAP	6 903
UK: North. Ireland	15	12	39	108	223	188	208	113	8	191	NA	NAP	8
UK: Scotland	1 376				NA	NA	NA	248		960	NA	NAP	NA

NOTES – TABLE 7

Some countries may have included persons sentenced to security measures (mentally-ill offenders and persons considered as dangerous offenders) 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 7).

Several figures in Table 7 are presented between *squared brackets* and/or with a different background colour because they do not correspond to the categorisation of the length of sentences used in the SPACE questionnaire (i.e. the lower or upper limits are different, or two or more categories have been merged).

ALBANIA
✓ Point (K) – At the given day of the year, no accurate figures for this category are available.
ARMENIA
✓ Points (B), (C) and (D) – Less than one year;
✓ Point (H) – From 10 to less than 15 years (instead of <i>10 years to less than 20 years</i>)
✓ Point (I) – 15 years and over (instead of <i>20 years and over</i>).
AUSTRIA
✓ Prisoners with a sentence in combination with security measure of indeterminate length are included in items according to the length of the main sentence.
AZERBAIJAN
✓ Points (A), (B), (C), (D), and (E) – Less than 2 years;
✓ Point (F) – 2 years to less than 7 years (instead of <i>3 years to less than 5 years</i>);
✓ Point (G) – 7 years to less than 12 years (instead of <i>5 years to less than 10 years</i>);
✓ Points (H) and (I) – 12 years and over (instead of <i>10 years to less than 20 years</i>).
BELGIUM
✓ Point (K) – Inmates in respect of which the sentence is accompanied by a decision to keep them available to the courts for enforcement of sentences (previously these decision were to keep available to the government) at the end of the sentence. These sentences are enforced in custody.
BH: BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (STATE LEVEL)
✓ Just one pre-trial detention unit exists at State level; consequently figures on sentenced prisoners are nil for this administrative area.
BH: FEDERATION OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
✓ Point (K) – If a mentally incapacitated person commits a criminal offence and the court finds him guilt, the court imposes a prison sentence <i>with</i> mandatory measure of psychiatric treatment. The person is not being referred to serve prison sentence until medical doctors in the forensic unit find him mentally fit to start serving imprisonment. Such persons are held in forensic units. They are classified according to the main custodial sentence.
BH: BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (REPUBLIKA SRPSKA)
✓ Point (K) – There is a special unit for dangerous offenders under special regime of detention (but none sentenced to particular security measure).
BULGARIA
✓ Data relate to 31 st December 2012 instead of 1 st September 2012.
✓ Points (A), (B), (C) and (D) – It is not possible to keep these groups separate in the statistics. In that category are included all prisoners with sentences under one year.
✓ Point (J) – Among 166 inmates are includes 59 persons sentenced to life imprisonment without the possibility of parole. This sentence still exists in the Bulgarian penal code and is set to be removed from the new penal code which will be legalised in 2014.
CROATIA
✓ Data relate to 31 st December 2012 instead of 1 st September 2012.
✓ Point (K) – Persons under security measure without length of sentence imposed are not managed within the prison system.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (M) – Persons sentenced under the Law on Minor Offences (191) ✓ In Table 7 are included as well inmates who started serving prison sentence in advance. Minors do not have a specific length of sentence or educational measures; therefore they are not included in Table 7. At the end of 2012 there were 84 persons under special regime for juvenile offenders.
CZECH REPUBLIC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relate to 31st December 2012 instead of 1st September 2012. ✓ Figures in Table 7 correspond to the number of sentenced prisoners according the length of the sentence that inmates are currently serving. ✓ Point (K) – 32 persons held in the Preventive Detention Facility.
DENMARK
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (K) – Under this heading are counted persons under preventive detention measures, including 16 persons convicted according to <i>Criminal Law of Greenland</i> (special measures against mentally ill people and <i>particularly dangerous</i> people) and 28 inmates who are also serving an unlimited sentence in secure detention. 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.
FRANCE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relate to 1st October 2012 instead of 1st September 2012. ✓ Points (A), (B), and (C) – It is not possible to keep these groups separate in the statistics; ✓ Point (I) – From 20 to 30 years (instead of <i>20 years and over</i>); ✓ Data relate to the whole penal population, and not only on those who are held in penal institutions.
GERMANY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relate to 31st March 2012 instead of 1st September 2012. ✓ Point (D) – 6 months to 1 year (instead of 6 months to <i>less than 1 year</i>); ✓ Point (E) – more than 1 year to 2 years (instead of <i>1 year to less than 3 years</i>); ✓ Point (F) – more than 2 years to 5 years (instead of <i>3 year to less than 5 years</i>); ✓ Point (G) – more than 5 years to 10 years (instead of <i>5 years to less than 10 years</i>); ✓ Point (H) – more than 10 years to 15 years (instead of <i>10 years to less than 20 years</i>); ✓ Point (K) – Persons under preventive measures are not included in the total number of sentenced prisoners, because they have already served their sentence.
IRELAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (M) – Indefinite contempt of court.
ITALY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (K) – From Italian judicial point of view, the "internees" are not considered as being sentenced persons. These persons who undergo "security measures of indeterminate length" cannot be included in the number of finally sentenced prisoners.
LATVIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relate to 1st October 2012 instead of 1st September 2012. ✓ Point (I) – Until December 31st 2011 death penalty in Latvia was not applicable for the crimes which were committed in a peacetime. Criminal Law of Latvia provided possibility of application of the death sentence for the crimes committed in wartime. <i>Death penalty was excluded from Criminal Law of Latvia since January 1st 2012.</i>
LITHUANIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Figures are on 1st July 2012 instead of 1st September 2012. ✓ According to the Penal Procedure Code, sentenced prisoners after having submitted their written consent may start serving prison sentence before the hearing of their case in order of appeal. Therefore, sentenced prisoners in appeal, as well as prisoners whose sentences had come into force before their transfer to a penitentiary institution are included into the general number of prisoners whose sentence is in force and they are serving it. In Table 7 are included additional 408 persons.

MOLDOVA
✓ The sum of the breakdown in Table 7 is higher (additional 477 persons) than the total number of sentenced prisoners from Table 5, because the breakdown presented in Table 7 is available on 1 st October 2012 instead of 1 st September as in other Tables of this report.
THE NETHERLANDS
✓ Point (M) –155 inmates with unknown duration of imprisonment.
NORWAY
✓ Breakdown of prisoners is based on <i>calculated estimates</i> according to length of sentences imposed.
✓ Point (K) –persons sentenced to security measures (<i>Forvaring</i>) are included in items of Table 7 according to the length of the main sentence.
✓ Point (M) –In this category are as well included 61 fine defaulters.
POLAND
✓ Data relate to 31 st December 2012 instead of 1 st September 2012.
✓ There is a different breakdown by the length of the sentences in Poland: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Less than one month - NAP ○ 1-3 months (including 3 months) - 774 ○ 3-6 months (including 6 months) - 5260 ○ 6 months - 1 year - 15124 ○ 1-3 years - 32660 ○ 3-5 years - 9148 ○ 5-10 years - 5250 ○ 10-15 years - 2831 ○ 25 years - 1645 ○ Life imprisonment - 317 ○ Other - 3937 (that are fine-defaulters (<i>substitution</i>)).
PORTUGAL
✓ Data relate to 31 st December 2012 instead of 1 st September 2012.
✓ Point (K) – 231 inmates under “security measures” (mentally-ill), of which 101 placed in psychiatric penitentiary hospitals, and 130 in non-penitentiary hospitals. Persons under security measures are not included in the total number of sentenced prisoners provided in Table 5. Therefore, the breakdown in Table 7 includes these 231 additional persons.
✓ Point (M) – 44 prisoners sentenced to the indeterminate length, and 486 with non-consecutive days of imprisonment, 5 in semi-liberty and 4 other.
SERBIA
✓ Point (K) –“Security measures” are special sentences for offenders with psychiatric disorders (not criminally responsible at the moment when the crime was committed).
SPAIN (TOTAL)
✓ Figures are calculated by the authors of this report on the basis of the data provided by national correspondents. Therefore, these figures should not be considered as official inputs. Figures presented as totals were not used for the calculations of mean and median European values.
SPAIN (STATE ADMINISTRATION)
✓ On 1 st January 2012 came into force a methodological reform consisting in the use of the penitentiary information system as an official source of data for the general secretariat of penitentiary institutions. This adjustment made possible the collection of national data accordingly to the SPACE categories, which is referred in Table 7.
✓ Point (K) –persons sentenced to security measures (583) are included in items of Table 7 according to the length of the main sentence.
SWEDEN
✓ Data relate to 1 st October 2012 instead of 1 st September 2012.
SWITZERLAND
✓ Data relate to 5 th September 2012 instead of 1 st September 2012.
✓ Point (M) – In this category are included 565 persons detained for fine conversion reasons and

those who are under different types of conversion of the sentences into custodial sanctions, sentenced for misdemeanor offences. Moreover, there are persons for whom the length of the sentence is unknown.
TURKEY
✓ If a person is convicted for more than one crime, the cumulative sentence (based on the most serious offence) was reported in Table 7.
UK: ENGLAND AND WALES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relate to 30th June 2012 instead of 1st September 2012. ✓ Point (κ) – Under this heading are included 6,080 persons who are under <i>Indeterminate Public Protection sentence</i> ✓ Point (μ) – In this category are included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 174 people with unrecorded sentences of less than 6 months ○ 1,185 people with unrecorded sentences of 12 months to less than indeterminate ○ 5,417 people who have been recalled to custody ○ 127 fine-defaulters
UK: NORTHERN IRELAND
✓ Sentence length includes both the custodial element and the licence element (i.e. period on probation).
UK: SCOTLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Detail currently only available for the following sentence bands: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Less than 1 year:1376 ○ 1 to 2 years:1002 ○ 2 to 4 years: 1369. ○ 4 to 10 years: 1637 ○ 10 years and over: 248 ○ Life sentences: 960 ✓ Warning: These figures are calculated on a different basis from those provided in previous SPACE reports (see notes Table 1). The main difference is for prisoners recalled from license where the sentence length is the amount of time they have left to serve rather than the original sentence. This will result in a higher estimate of the number of short term prisoners recorded.

TABLE 7.1: LENGTH OF SENTENCE OF SENTENCED PRISONERS (FINAL SENTENCE) ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2012 (*PERCENTAGES*)

(A) – LESS THAN 1 MONTH (F) – FROM 3 YEARS TO LESS THAN 5 YEARS (K) – SECURITY MEASURES OF INDETERMINATE LENGTH
 (B) – FROM 1 MONTH TO LESS THAN 3 MONTHS (G) – FROM 5 YEARS TO LESS THAN 10 YEARS (L) – PRISONERS SENTENCED TO DEATH
 (C) – FROM 3 MONTHS TO LESS THAN 6 MONTHS (H) – FROM 10 YEARS TO LESS THAN 20 YEARS (M) – OTHER SENTENCES
 (D) – FROM 6 MONTHS TO LESS THAN ONE YEAR (I) – 20 YEARS AND OVER Total
 (E) – FROM 1 YEAR TO LESS THAN 3 YEARS (J) – LIFE IMPRISONMENT

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2012.7.1

Country	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	Total
Albania	NAP		8.2		10.1	19.0	36.0	12.3	9.6	4.9	NAP	NAP	0.0	100.0
Andorra	0.0	7.7	23.1	7.7	7.7	15.4	23.1	15.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	NAP	0.0	100.0
Armenia	NAP		2.8		16.5	28.1	39.3	10.1	0.1	2.9	NAP	NAP	NA	100.0
Austria	0.4	3.0	4.8	10.1	33.8	20.2	18.4	7.1	0.4	2.0	Note	NAP	NA	100.0
Azerbaijan			11.4			49.4	28.0	9.8		1.4	NAP	NAP	NAP	100.0
Belgium	0.0	0.1	0.1	3.7	16.7	28.7	32.3	9.2	6.4	2.8	Note	NAP	NAP	100.0
BH: BiH (st. level)														
BH: Fed. BiH	1.5	3.8	7.4	11.6	23.8	14.2	19.1	15.5	2.8	NAP	0.3	NAP	0.0	100.0
BH: Rep. Srpska	0.0	0.9	1.3	10.3	26.3	19.4	21.8	17.5	2.5	NAP	0.0	NAP	0.0	100.0
Bulgaria			31.8		32.9	13.5	10.1	9.5	0.2	1.9	NAP	NAP	0.0	100.0
Croatia	0.4	0.3	2.2	10.0	32.4	17.1	18.0	9.8	2.9	NAP	NAP	NAP	4.8	(97.9)
Cyprus	0.0	8.5	6.9	7.7	25.6	15.7	18.3	11.2	2.7	3.4	NAP	NAP	0.0	100.0
Czech Rep.	0.0	1.2	6.8	22.8	39.7	11.8	11.4	5.5	0.5	0.2	Note	NAP	NAP	100.0
Denmark	1.1	6.5	8.1	13.2	34.0	12.4	12.4	8.6	0.1	1.0	1.8	NAP	0.7	100.0
Estonia	0.2	1.1	3.7	7.3	24.6	25.8	23.6	11.4	0.8	1.5	NAP	NAP	NAP	100.0
Finland	1.2	3.6	5.1	8.4	32.6	18.9	15.2	7.3	0.0	7.7	NAP	NAP	NAP	100.0
France			17.8	18.7	30.3	10.7	9.6	8.9	3.1	0.8	NA	NAP	NA	100.0
Georgia														
Germany	1.4	8.7	12.6	20.6	19.8	24.8	7.1	1.3	NAP	3.5	Note	NAP	NAP	100.0
Greece														
Hungary	0.3	1.2	2.9	11.1	37.2	17.7	20.6	6.7	0.2	1.9	0.2	NAP	NAP	100.0
Iceland	0.0	9.5	8.7	12.7	25.4	16.7	13.5	13.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	NAP	0.0	100.0
Ireland	0.1	0.4	2.8	9.3	23.8	23.2	24.6	7.2	0.5	8.1	0.0	NAP	0.0	100.0
Italy	0.2	0.3	1.2	4.8	21.0	22.4	28.5	12.8	4.8	4.0	Note	NAP	0.0	100.0
Latvia	0.1	0.3	1.6	4.3	19.3	19.1	39.2	14.7	0.1	1.2	NAP	NAP	NAP	100.0
Liechtenstein	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NAP	0.0	100.0
Lithuania	0.3	1.3	1.0	3.5	27.3	24.3	24.1	16.6	0.2	1.3	NAP	NAP	NAP	100.0
Luxembourg	0.0	0.3	2.0	6.5	32.8	13.0	21.6	13.8	6.5	3.5	NAP	NAP	0.0	100.0
Malta														
Moldova		NAP		1.0	10.7	17.0	35.2	28.8	5.5	1.8	NAP	NAP	NAP	100.0
Monaco	0.0	0.0	18.2	63.6	9.1	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	NAP	NAP	0.0	100.0
Montenegro	3.1	3.2	8.8	9.2	48.7	14.0	5.9	5.2	2.0	NAP	0.0	NAP	0.0	100.0
Netherlands	14.4	9.5	7.1	12.5	25.4	9.9	11.0	6.5	0.6	0.5	NAP	NAP	2.7	100.0
Norway	2.7	10.4	8.0	15.6	27.8	13.3	11.4	7.8	0.5	NAP	Note	NAP	2.6	100.0
Poland	NAP	1.0	6.8	19.6	42.3	11.9	6.8	3.7	2.1	0.4	0.3	NAP	5.1	100.0
Portugal	0.1	1.0	1.9	4.0	13.9	18.8	36.0	14.3	3.0	NAP	2.1	NAP	4.9	100.0
Romania	0.5	0.0	0.2	2.0	23.0	28.9	25.7	15.8	3.3	0.5	NAP	NAP	NAP	100.0
Russian Fed.														
San Marino	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NAP	0.0	100.0
Serbia	3.0	14.7	17.9	17.1	18.8	11.9	8.0	4.6	1.1	0.0	2.9	NAP	0.0	100.0
Slovak Rep.	0.5	1.3	6.5	18.1	28.8	13.2	23.0	6.8	1.3	0.4	NAP	NAP	0.0	100.0
Slovenia	0.1	1.3	3.8	9.2	35.2	17.6	20.5	9.8	2.5	0.0	NA	NAP	0.0	100.0
Spain (total)	0.9	0.2	1.7	5.6	19.4	24.4	28.2	15.0	4.6	NAP	0.1	NAP	NA	100.0
Spain (State Adm.)	0.8	0.1	1.5	6.1	20.2	24.2	27.8	14.6	4.8	NAP	Note	NAP	NA	100.0
Spain (Catalonia)	0.9	0.5	2.8	2.8	14.6	25.7	30.8	17.8	3.6	NAP	0.6	NAP	0.0	100.0
Sweden	0.3	4.3	5.9	10.3	33.9	16.5	17.3	8.1	0.3	3.2	NAP	NAP	NAP	100.0
Switzerland	5.9	13.5	9.0	6.5	17.0	16.3	8.5	5.3	NAP	1.1	NA	NAP	16.9	100.0
the FYRO Macedonia	0.0	0.4	3.7	9.0	27.7	24.6	21.1	12.1	0.0	1.3	NAP	NAP	NAP	100.0
Turkey	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	0.0	
Ukraine	NAP	NAP	NAP	3.8	16.5	34.3	34.3	9.5	NAP	1.6	NAP	NAP	NA	100.0
UK: Engl. & Wales	0.3	2.0	4.3	3.4	23.3	16.3	16.6	5.3	0.5	10.4	8.3	NAP	9.4	100.0
UK: North. Ireland	1.3	1.1	3.5	9.7	20.0	16.9	18.7	10.2	0.7	17.2	NA	NAP	0.7	100.0
UK: Scotland			20.9		NA	NA	NA	3.8		14.6	NA	NAP	NA	(39.2)
Mean	3.0	3.4	5.6	10.4	25.7	20.7	19.4	9.9	1.9	2.8	1.1		1.7	
Median	0.3	1.3	4.0	9.2	25.0	17.6	19.1	9.5	0.7	1.5	0.2		0.0	
Minimum	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Maximum	31.8	14.7	23.1	63.6	80.0	100.0	39.3	28.8	9.6	17.2	8.3		16.9	

TABLE 7.2: LENGTH OF SENTENCE OF SENTENCED PRISONERS (FINAL SENTENCE) ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2012 (*CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGES*)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2012.7.2

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	Other & security measures	Total
Albania	8.2	86.9	76.8	57.8	21.9	95.1	4.9	0.0	100.0
Andorra	38.5	61.5	53.8	38.5	15.4	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Armenia	2.8	94.2	77.7	49.5	10.2	97.1	2.9	0.0	100.0
Austria	18.2	79.8	46.0	25.8	7.5	98.0	2.0	0.0	100.0
Azerbaijan	11.4	87.2	87.2	37.8	9.8	98.6	1.4	0.0	100.0
Belgium	4.0	93.2	76.6	47.9	15.6	97.2	2.8	0.0	100.0
BH: BiH (st. level)									
BH: Fed. BiH	24.3	75.4	51.6	37.4	18.3	99.7	NAP	0.3	100.0
BH: Rep. Srpska	12.5	87.5	61.2	41.8	20.0	100.0	NAP	0.0	100.0
Bulgaria	31.8	66.3	33.4	19.8	9.7	98.1	1.9	0.0	100.0
Croatia	12.9	80.2	47.8	30.7	12.7	93.1	NAP	4.8	(97.9)
Cyprus	23.1	73.5	47.9	32.2	13.9	96.6	3.4	0.0	100.0
Czech Rep.	30.9	68.9	29.1	17.3	6.0	99.8	0.2	Note	100.0
Denmark	29.0	67.6	33.6	21.2	8.7	96.5	1.0	2.5	100.0
Estonia	12.3	86.2	61.6	35.7	12.1	98.5	1.5	0.0	100.0
Finland	18.2	74.1	41.5	22.6	7.4	92.3	7.7	0.0	100.0
France	36.5	62.7	32.4	21.7	12.0	99.2	0.8	0.0	100.0
Georgia									
Germany	43.5	53.0	33.3	8.4	1.3	96.5	3.5	Note	100.0
Greece									
Hungary	15.5	82.4	45.2	27.5	7.0	97.9	1.9	0.2	100.0
Iceland	31.0	69.0	43.7	27.0	13.5	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Ireland	12.7	79.3	55.5	32.3	7.7	91.9	8.1	0.0	100.0
Italy	6.5	89.5	68.5	46.1	17.6	96.0	4.0	Note	100.0
Latvia	6.2	92.6	73.2	54.1	14.9	98.8	1.2	0.0	100.0
Liechtenstein	0.0	100.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Lithuania	6.2	92.6	65.2	40.9	16.8	98.7	1.3	0.0	100.0
Luxembourg	8.8	87.7	54.9	41.9	20.3	96.5	3.5	0.0	100.0
Malta									
Moldova	1.0	97.2	86.5	69.5	34.3	98.2	1.8	0.0	100.0
Monaco	81.8	18.2	9.1	9.1	9.1	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Montenegro	24.3	75.7	27.0	13.0	7.2	100.0	NAP	0.0	100.0
Netherlands	43.5	53.3	27.9	18.0	7.0	96.7	0.5	2.7	100.0
Norway	36.6	60.8	32.9	19.6	8.2	97.4	NAP	2.6	100.0
Poland	27.4	66.8	24.5	12.6	5.8	94.2	0.4	5.4	100.0
Portugal	7.0	86.0	72.0	53.3	17.3	93.0	NAP	7.0	100.0
Romania	2.7	96.7	73.8	44.8	19.1	99.5	0.5	0.0	100.0
Russian Fed.									
San Marino	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Serbia	52.7	44.4	25.6	13.7	5.7	97.1	0.0	2.9	100.0
Slovak Rep.	26.5	73.1	44.4	31.2	8.2	99.6	0.4	0.0	100.0
Slovenia	14.4	85.6	50.4	32.8	12.3	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Spain (total)	8.3	91.7	72.3	47.9	19.7	99.9	NAP	0.1	100.0
Spain (State Adm.)	8.5	91.5	71.3	47.2	19.4	100.0	NAP	0.0	100.0
Spain (Catalonia)	7.0	92.5	77.9	52.2	21.4	99.4	NAP	0.6	100.0
Sweden	20.8	76.1	42.1	25.6	8.3	96.8	3.2	0.0	100.0
Switzerland	34.9	47.2	30.1	13.8	5.3	82.1	1.1	16.9	100.0
the FYRO Macedonia	13.1	85.6	57.9	33.3	12.1	98.7	1.3	0.0	100.0
Turkey	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Ukraine	3.8	94.6	78.1	43.8	9.5	98.4	1.6	0.0	100.0
UK: Engl. & Wales	9.9	62.0	38.6	22.4	5.8	71.9	10.4	17.6	100.0
UK: North. Ireland	15.6	66.5	46.5	29.6	10.9	82.1	17.2	0.7	100.0
UK: Scotland	20.9	3.8	NA	NA	NA		14.6	NA	
Mean	19.5	75.4	51.9	31.1	11.7	96.5	2.8	1.5	
Median	14.9	79.5	47.9	31.2	10.2	98.1	1.5	0.0	
Minimum	0.0	3.8	9.1	0.0	0.0	71.9	0.0	0.0	
Maximum	81.8	100.0	100.0	69.5	34.3	100.0	17.2	17.6	

TABLE 7.3: LENGTH OF SENTENCE OF PRISONERS SENTENCED TO LESS THAN ONE YEAR
(FINAL SENTENCE) ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2012 (*PERCENTAGES*)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2012.7.3

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	0.0	20.0	60.0	20.0	100.0
Armenia	NAP	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Austria	2.2	16.3	26.1	55.5	100.0
Azerbaijan		100.0			100.0
Belgium	0.3	1.7	3.6	94.4	100.0
BH: BiH (st. level)					
BH: Fed. BiH	6.3	15.7	30.5	47.6	100.0
BH: Rep. Srpska	0.0	7.6	10.1	82.4	100.0
Bulgaria		100.0			100.0
Croatia	2.9	2.3	17.0	77.7	100.0
Cyprus	0.0	36.9	30.0	33.1	100.0
Czech Rep.	0.1	4.0	22.0	73.9	100.0
Denmark	4.0	22.3	28.1	45.5	100.0
Estonia	1.9	9.1	29.8	59.2	100.0
Finland	6.5	19.6	28.0	45.9	100.0
France		48.8		51.2	100.0
Georgia					
Germany	3.3	20.1	29.1	47.5	100.0
Greece					
Hungary	2.2	7.6	18.7	71.5	100.0
Iceland	0.0	30.8	28.2	41.0	100.0
Ireland	1.0	3.5	22.0	73.4	100.0
Italy	2.8	4.5	18.1	74.5	100.0
Latvia	1.5	4.1	25.2	69.2	100.0
Liechtenstein	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lithuania	4.6	21.8	16.2	57.4	100.0
Luxembourg	0.0	2.9	22.9	74.3	100.0
Malta					
Moldova	NAP	NAP	NAP	100.0	100.0
Monaco	0.0	0.0	22.2	77.8	100.0
Montenegro	12.8	13.3	36.0	37.9	100.0
Netherlands	33.1	21.8	16.4	28.8	100.0
Norway	7.3	28.3	21.8	42.7	100.0
Poland	NAP	3.7	24.9	71.5	100.0
Portugal	1.0	13.7	27.7	57.6	100.0
Romania	18.2	1.5	8.8	71.4	100.0
Russian Fed.					
San Marino	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Serbia	5.6	27.8	34.0	32.5	100.0
Slovak Rep.	1.9	5.1	24.6	68.4	100.0
Slovenia	0.7	9.0	26.4	63.9	100.0
Spain (total)	10.3	2.0	20.2	67.6	100.0
Spain (State Adm.)	10.0	1.2	17.5	71.4	100.0
Spain (Catalonia)	12.9	7.7	39.7	39.7	100.0
Sweden	1.3	21.0	28.2	49.6	100.0
Switzerland	16.8	38.6	25.9	18.8	100.0
the FYRO Macedonia	0.3	3.0	27.9	68.8	100.0
Turkey	7.3	10.8	58.5	23.4	100.0
Ukraine	NAP	NAP	NAP	100.0	100.0
UK: Engl. & Wales	3.0	19.8	43.3	33.9	100.0
UK: North. Ireland	8.6	6.9	22.4	62.1	100.0
UK: Scotland		100.0			100.0
Mean	12.6	16.7	24.3	53.8	
Median	2.9	9.1	25.0	57.4	
Minimum	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Maximum	100.0	100.0	60.0	100.0	

NOTES – TABLES 7.1, 7.2, AND 7.3

See notes to Tables 5 and 7.

For **Germany** and **Italy** persons under preventive security measures were excluded from the calculation of the percentages as they are not considered *strictu sensu* as sentenced prisoners in these countries.

All merged categories (*e.g.* categories (a) and (b) or other) were excluded from the calculation of mean, median, minimum and maximum indicators at the European level.

For **Lithuania** the total number of sentenced prisoners was adjusted for Tables 7.1 to 7.3. The adjustment was made on the basis of comments on the additional category of inmates that start serving their sentences before the final sentence is pronounced. Consequently, there were added 408 inmates.

Given that **Moldavian** figures on the categories of sentenced inmates do not correspond to the total figures used in Table 5, the adjustment was made in accordance with the comments on the available figure. Therefore, the total number of sentenced inmates used for Tables 7.1 to 7.3 corresponds to the figure on 1st October 2012 instead of the one on 1st September 2012 shown in Table 5.

FIGURE 3: COUNTRIES WITH HIGHEST PERCENTAGES OF PRISONERS SENTENCED TO LESS THAN ONE YEAR

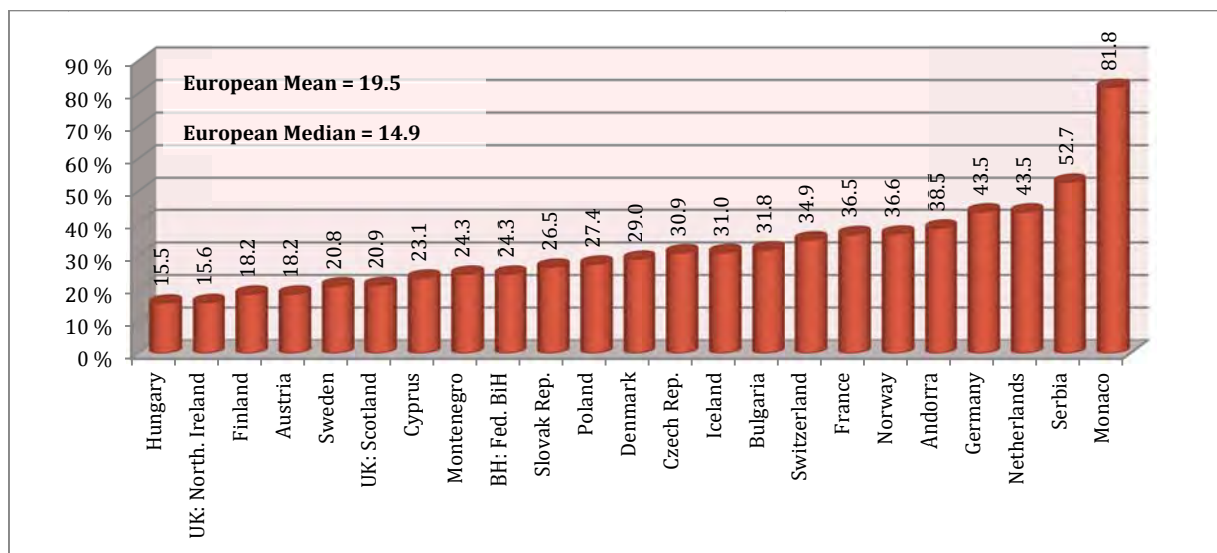


Figure 3 provides a classification of the countries with the highest percentages of prisoners serving short prison sentences (less than one year). This Figure includes 23 countries where the percentages of prisoners sentenced to less than 1 year were *above the European median value* (14.9%).

Between 2008 and 2012 the evolution of the European median followed the curvilinear trend: 15.6% in 2008, 17.1% in 2009, 16.4% in 2010, 18.6% in 2011, and 14.9% in 2012. One can observe that the latest available figure for 2012 is the lowest one since five last years.

For more accurate comparisons, notes to Table 7 should be taken into account.

B. Prison Movements during 2011

TABLE 8: FLOW OF ENTRIES TO PENAL INSTITUTIONS IN 2011

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2012.8

Country	Total number of entries in 2011	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		Entries following transfer from a foreign country (TOTAL)		Entries following transfer from a Member State of the EU	
			Number	% in the total number of entries	Number	% in the total number of entries	Number	% in the total number of entries	Number	% in the number of entries following transfer from a foreign country
Albania	3 528	125.3	2 801	79.4	243	6.9	58	1.6	50	86.2
Andorra	114	145.9	75	65.8	3	2.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
Armenia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	NA	NA	NA
Austria	11 831	140.7	8 404	71.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Azerbaijan	8 265	89.5	7 794	94.3	NA	NA	76	0.9	0	0.0
Belgium	18 911	170.4	12 222	64.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
BH: BiH (st. level)										
BH: Fed. BiH	2 424	103.7	839	34.6	0	0.0	7	0.3	2	28.6
BH: Rep. Srpska	1 364	95.4	487	35.7	3	0.2	26	1.9	5	19.2
Bulgaria	(7 492)	(102.2)	(3 105)	(41.4)	NA	NA	82	1.1	NA	NA
Croatia	12 596	294.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	18	0.1	14	77.8
Cyprus	(2 829)	(328.2)	(1 425)	(50.4)	(1 404)	(49.6)	0	0.0	0	0.0
Czech Rep.	16 583	157.9	6 178	37.3	NA	NA	170	1.0	NA	NA
Denmark	13 946	249.9	NA	NA	45	0.3	NA	NA	NA	NA
Estonia	2 788	210.4	1 803	64.7	NA	NA	21	0.8	16	76.2
Finland	6 436	119.2	2 062	32.0	NA	NA	10	0.2	9	90.0
France	88 058	134.9	47 315	53.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Georgia										
Germany	112 437	137.4	52 297	46.5	NA	NA	115	0.1	90	78.3
Greece										
Hungary	25 007	251.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	0.0	3	100.0
Iceland	334	104.5	115	34.4	12	3.6	3	0.9	2	66.7
Ireland	17 505	382.0	4 693	26.8	NA	NA	1	0.0	1	100.0
Italy	76 982	129.6	67 951	88.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Latvia	15 368	751.6	10 302	67.0	NA	NA	25	0.2	17	68.0
Liechtenstein	(71)	(194.7)	(47)	(66.2)	(3)	(4.2)	0	0.0	0	0.0
Lithuania	9 817	326.8	6 354	64.7	NA	NA	64	0.7	38	59.4
Luxembourg	1 090	207.7	691	63.4	272	25.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Malta										
Moldova	NA	NA	2 512	NA	NA	NA	81	NA	2	NA

Country	Total number of entries in 2011	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		Entries following transfer from a foreign country (TOTAL)		Entries following transfer from a Member State of the EU	
			Number	% in the total number of entries	Number	% in the total number of entries	Number	% in the total number of entries	Number	% in the number of entries following transfer from a foreign country
Monaco	145	385.8	105	72.4	0	0.0	11	7.6	10	90.9
Montenegro	2 430	391.2	643	26.5	0	0.0	46	1.9	7	15.2
Netherlands	40 180	240.2	18 037	44.9	NA	NA	56	0.1	NA	NA
Norway	10 704	214.7	3 630	33.9	NA	NA	31	0.3	27	87.1
Poland	89 520	232.3	21 334	23.8	NA	NA	1 163	1.3	NA	NA
Portugal	6 286	59.6	2 677	42.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Romania	14 862	74.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	572	3.8	565	98.8
Russian Fed.										
San Marino	(11)	(33.0)	(6)	(54.5)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Serbia	27 355	379.1	8 745	32.0	NA	NA	27	0.1	NA	NA
Slovak Rep.	7 458	138.0	2 975	39.9	NA	NA	79	1.1	NA	NA
Slovenia	3 825	186.1	1 008	26.4	NA	NA	10	0.3	5	50.0
Spain (total)	45 525	96.3	24 990	54.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Spain (State Adm.)	38 330	96.6	21 101	55.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Spain (Catalonia)	7 195	95.0	3 889	54.1	40	0.6	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sweden	38 935	410.6	29 472	75.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Switzerland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
the FYRO Macedonia	2 235	108.5	87	3.9	0	0.0	21	0.9	7	33.3
Turkey	169 160	226.4	64 594	38.2	861	0.5	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ukraine	49 198	108.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
UK: Engl. & Wales	120 760	213.5	94 228	78.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
UK: North. Ireland	6 340	347.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
UK: Scotland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mean		206.8		50.9		6.2		0.9		53.3
Median		170.4		50.4		0.5		0.3		66.7
Minimum		33.0		3.9		0.0		0.0		0.0
Maximum		751.6		94.3		49.6		7.6		100.0

NOTES – TABLE 8

AZERBAIJAN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Total number of entries is calculated on the basis of figures from the Penitentiary Service of the Ministry of Justice (8,265). The big decrease of the number of entries between 2010 and 2011 is due to the change in the internal counting rules. Entries to the police stations are not any longer included in the calculation of the total number of entries. Consequently, only data of entries in penal institutions of the Penitentiary Service of the Ministry of Justice are available. ✓ <i>Entries following transfer from a foreign country:</i> In 2011, 76 nationals of Azerbaijan were extradited or transferred to Azerbaijan, mainly from Council of Europe Member States.
BELGIUM
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Given that persons under Electronic Monitoring are included in the total number of inmates (see Table 1.1), the entries under this type of regime are included in the total number of entries.
BH: BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (STATE LEVEL)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ At the State level there is only on pre-trial detention unit. Therefore, the number of entries is 100% related to the entries before final sentence.
BULGARIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ In Table 8 only the total number of entries in prisons is included. Figures do not relate to the entries into investigation detention facilities [IDF]. ✓ Only <i>new</i> entries in the penal system are included in the total number of entries. Movements such as transfers between prisons are not included in this Table. Transfers in 2011: 1,420.
CYPRUS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ <i>Total number of entries in penal institutions</i> in 2011 was 12,152, of which 2,829 were entries in prison institution and 9,323 were entries in police stations. ✓ In the Table 8 the calculation is based <i>only on the number of entries in prison</i>. Information on the breakdown of entries in police stations is not available. ✓ There is only one prison in Cyprus.
CZECH REPUBLIC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ <i>Entries following transfer from a foreign country:</i> The Prison Service of the Czech Republic provides escorts of inmates from foreign countries. Moreover, some escorts were provided from the borders (cross border escorts) but there are no figures available on this type of transfers. ✓ Other transfers were provided by the police. Yet, the Prison Service does not keep any specific data about such transfers. The data may be available at the Ministry of Interior or at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
HUNGARY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Since 2010, Hungarian Prison Service uses a new Central Registration System. Figures on the entries before final sentence are not any longer available because of the new data protection regulation.
IRELAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ <i>Entries following transfer from a foreign country:</i> Transfer from member state of the EU (Italy).
LIECHTENSTEIN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ According to a treaty between Liechtenstein and Austria, long-term prisoners usually serve their sentences in Austrian penal institutions. For this reason, rates are presented between brackets.
MOLDOVA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ <i>Entries following transfer from a foreign country:</i> one transfer from Romania and one from Italy.
THE NETHERLANDS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Entries included in Table 8 are only entries in penal institutions. Entries in custodial clinics, institutions for juveniles and institutions for aliens are excluded. In the total number of entries are included entries from free society and those from police stations into penal institutions. ✓ <i>Entries following transfer from a foreign country:</i> These are inmates who were convicted outside the Netherlands, but they can serve their sentence in the Netherlands. Such procedures, based on

a special law (*WOTS*), make the transference of the execution of criminal judgements possible. These prisoners do not have to be born in the Netherlands, but there should be some form of bond/tie with the Netherlands (e.g. because of having the Dutch nationality and living and working there). Since the 1st November 2012 a new law (*WETS*) is in force, which regulates this possibility too, but only for European countries.

NORWAY

- ✓ *Entries after the revocation, suspension or annulment of the conditional release or probation:* Nearly all revocations are combined with a new sentence. Therefore no separate figures are available for this category of entries.
- ✓ *Entries following transfer from a foreign country:* 29 persons were extradited to Norway and 2 persons were transferred to continue serving a sentence imposed in another country. More specifically for EU member states, there are 26 persons extradited to Norway and 1 person transferred to continue serving the sentence imposed by the foreign judicial authority.

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 8 are presented between brackets.

SWITZERLAND

- ✓ In the *total* number of entries (52,541) are also included the transfers between prisons and entries after escapes with a length of more than 7 days.
- ✓ Given that this figure does not fit the definition used in SPACE questionnaire, **it was excluded from Table 8** and is presented here only for information.

UK: ENGLAND AND WALES

- ✓ *Entries after the revocation, suspension or annulment of the conditional release or probation:* The new recording system does not allow any longer isolating recall receptions.

UK: NORTHERN IRELAND

- ✓ These figures are based on initial admission to any of the Prison Establishments or the Woodlands Juvenile Justice Centre, and therefore do not include any changes of custodial status during time in custody.

TABLE 9: FLOW OF RELEASES FROM PENAL INSTITUTIONS IN 2011

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2012.9

Country	Total number of releases in 2011 (A)	Rate of releases from penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants	Pre-trial detainees released		Final sentenced prisoners released		Of which				Other	
							Releases as a result of a release under condition (incl. conditional release and external placement under Electronic Monitoring or Probation)		Unconditional releases at the end of a custodial sentence			
			Number (B)	% in the total number of releases	Number (C)	% in the total number of releases	Number (C.1)	% in the total number of final sentenced prisoners released	Number (C.2)	% in the total number of final sentenced prisoners released	Number (D)	% in the total number of releases
Albania	3 182	113.0	1 849	58.1	1 320	41.5	273	20.7	1 047	79.3	13	0.4
Andorra	103	131.9	57	55.3	46	44.7	5	10.9	41	89.1	0	0.0
Armenia	2 711	82.8	736	27.1	1 975	72.9	320	16.2	980	49.6	675	24.9
Austria	11 781	140.1	3 318	28.2	7 450	63.2	3 167	42.5	3 573	48.0	1 013	8.6
Azerbaijan	5 080	55.0	NA	NA	4 892	96.3	1 467	30.0	3 425	70.0	188	3.7
Belgium	17 990	162.1	7 952	44.2	8 492	47.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	1 546	8.6
BH: BiH (st. level)												
BH: Fed. BiH	2 420	103.5	676	27.9	1 587	65.6	491	30.9	1 096	69.1	157	6.5
BH: Rep. Srpska	1 643	115.0	575	35.0	1 068	65.0	577	54.0	491	46.0	0	0.0
Bulgaria	(6 962)	(95.0)	(1 009)	(14.5)	5 902	84.8	894	15.1	5 008	84.9	51	0.7
Croatia	11 814	276.3	4 420	37.4	3 033	25.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	4 361	36.9
Cyprus	2 149	249.3	738	34.3	1 411	65.7	1 392	98.7	7	0.5	12	0.6
Czech Rep.	15 313	145.8	1 920	12.5	12 571	82.1	4 109	32.7	8 462	67.3	822	5.4
Denmark	NA	NA	NA	NA	8 442	NA	3 340	39.6	5 102	60.4	60	NA
Estonia	2 625	198.1	264	10.1	2 361	89.9	442	18.7	1 919	81.3	0	0.0
Finland	6 427	119.0	1 125	17.5	5 224	81.3	3 935	75.3	1 289	24.7	78	1.2
France	81 213	124.4	10 690	13.2	70 523	86.8	7 481	10.6	63 042	89.4	0	0.0
Georgia												
Germany	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Greece												
Hungary	15 794	159.0	3 862	24.5	9 380	59.4	3 319	35.4	6 061	64.6	2 552	16.2
Iceland	330	103.3	65	19.7	262	79.4	162	61.8	100	38.2	3	0.9
Ireland	17 639	384.9	5 051	28.6	12 588	71.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Italy	83 408	140.4	42 065	50.4	40 794	48.9	16 504	40.5	24 290	59.5	549	0.7
Latvia	3 393	165.9	1 149	33.9	2 211	65.2	533	24.1	1 678	75.9	33	1.0
Liechtenstein	(63)	(172.7)	3	4.8	18	28.6	15	83.3	3	16.7	51	81.0
Lithuania	NA	NA	NA	NA	4 223	NA	1 125	26.6	3 057	72.4	41	NA
Luxembourg	1 035	197.2	324	31.3	417	40.3	395	94.7	22	5.3	294	28.4
Malta	673	161.2	187	27.8	486	72.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0.0

Country	Total number of releases in 2011 (A)	Rate of releases from penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants	Pre-trial detainees released		Final sentenced prisoners released		Of which				Other	
							Releases as a result of a release under condition (incl. conditional release and external placement under Electronic Monitoring or Probation)		Unconditional releases at the end of a custodial sentence			
			Number (B)	% in the total number of releases	Number (C)	% in the total number of releases	Number (C.1)	% in the total number of final sentenced prisoners released	Number (C.2)	% in the total number of final sentenced prisoners released	Number (D)	% in the total number of releases
Moldova	1 408	39.6	444	31.5	964	68.5	582	60.4	382	39.6	0	0.0
Monaco	141	375.2	29	20.6	102	72.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	10	7.1
Montenegro	3 360	540.9	955	28.4	2 405	71.6	1 113	46.3	1 292	53.7	0	0.0
Netherlands	40 837	244.1	11 093	27.2	28 676	70.2	496	1.7	28 180	98.3	1 068	2.6
Norway	10 567	211.9	1 950	18.5	7 153	67.7	2 556	35.7	4 597	64.3	1 464	13.9
Poland	88 887	230.6	16 529	18.6	65 331	73.5	25 193	38.6	40 138	61.4	7 027	7.9
Portugal	5 218	49.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2 375	NA	1 344	25.8
Romania	12 280	61.1	1 632	13.3	10 648	86.7	9 212	86.5	429	4.0	1 007	8.2
Russian Fed.												
San Marino	(11)	(33.0)	6	54.5	5	45.5	0	0.0	5	100.0	0	0.0
Serbia	28 165	390.3	9 317	33.1	8 548	30.3	591	6.9	7 957	93.1	10 300	36.6
Slovak Rep.	6 911	127.9	1 178	17.0	5 672	82.1	2 414	42.6	3 258	57.4	61	0.9
Slovenia	3 717	180.8	830	22.3	943	25.4	610	64.7	333	35.3	1 944	52.3
Spain (total)	46 872	99.2	24 965	53.3	21 907	46.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Spain (State Adm.)	39 970	100.7	22 385	56.0	17 585	44.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Spain (Catalonia)	6 902	91.2	2 580	37.4	4 322	62.6	867	20.1	3 455	79.9	0	0.0
Sweden	NA	NA	NA	NA	9 539	NA	7 505	78.7	1 906	20.0	128	NA
Switzerland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
the FYRO Macedonia	2 088	101.4	390	18.7	1 695	81.2	1 277	75.3	418	24.7	3	0.1
Turkey	NA	NA	NA	NA	101 212	NA	43 101	42.6	58 111	57.4	NA	NA
Ukraine	55 676	122.5	14 314	25.7	41 362	74.3	28 774	69.6	NA	NA	NA	NA
UK: Engl. & Wales	NA	NA	NA	NA	86 074	NA	12 727	14.8	NA	NA	NA	NA
UK: North. Ireland	5 986	328.2	2 369	39.6	3 605	60.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	12	0.2
UK: Scotland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mean		170.6		28.9		63.9		41.8		56.6		10.3
Median		140.3		27.9		67.7		38.6		60.4		1.2
Minimum		33.0		4.8		25.4		0.0		0.5		0.0
Maximum		540.9		58.1		96.3		98.7		100.0		81.0

NOTES – TABLE 9

ALBANIA
✓ Point (D): 4 prisoners that have not been returned into prison after the authorised short-term absence and other 9 are deaths.
ARMENIA
✓ <i>Other forms of releases:</i> are included 608 persons released under amnesty decision, 32 individual pardons, 3 persons released for health reasons, and 32 deaths.
✓ Point (D): Figure used in this point is included in the point (B). These other forms of releases represent 34.2% in the number of releases of the final sentenced prisoners.
AUSTRIA
✓ Point (C): In this category are included additional 710 releases for another reason than the one stated in the title of the item, for example inmates have been extradited to another country, have reached an individual pardon or a reprieve was granted. The number of these persons cannot be made visible in the breakdown of points (c.1) and (c.2).
✓ Point (D): releases from financial sentences, releases from sentences of other authorities, administrative sentences, sentences imposed by foreign governments etc.
AZERBAIJAN
✓ Total number of releases is calculated on the basis of figures from the Penitentiary Service of the Ministry of Justice (5,080). Releases from the police stations are not any longer included in the calculation of the total number of releases.
✓ Point (D): 143 sentenced prisoners were pardoned; 4 prisoners released because of illnesses; 41 prisoners were released because the sentence was revoked.
BELGIUM
✓ Point (C.1): The external placement under Electronic Monitoring is not considered in Belgium as a release but as a continued detention under a particular regime.
✓ Point (C.2): There is a difficulty to set up whether conditional measures are applicable at the end of custodial sentences. Indeed, sometimes probation measures are applied then or placements at the disposal of the Government (a sort of security measure) begin <i>at the end</i> of sentences. There is no codified information which would allow identifying such cases.
✓ Point (D): 1,546 inmates, of which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Releases of “internees” (see point (5) of the Table 1.1, and notes to the table), ○ Illegal aliens held for administrative reasons (see point (6) of the Table 1.1), ○ Persons placed at the disposal of the Government (see Table 5.2), ○ Juveniles held in the Federal Centre for juvenile offenders (see point (2) of the Table 1.1), ○ Persons under arrest, ○ Those who were detained under temporary suspended conditional release or probation (without revocation), ○ Inmates with temporary legal status due to a transfer from a foreign country.
✓ Point (D-Add): Deaths, escapes or other forms of releases when inmates are considered to continue serving their sentences (e.g. non-returns from penitentiary leave are not included in the total number of releases. These events are not considered as “releases” while Belgian internal counting rules are applied.
BH: FEDERATION OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
✓ Point (D) includes pardons, financial compensation for the portion of prison sentence which has not been served (Criminal Code of FBiH foresees this possibility for sentences under 1 year). Are as well included here deaths and transfers.
BULGARIA
✓ Point (B): includes only releases from the units for pre-trial detention in prisons without investigation detention facilities [IDF].
✓ Point (D): Under this heading are accounted 43 deaths and 8 pardons. These events are not included in Point (b) of the Table 9. In 2011, there were 8 pardons granted (unconditional releases before the end of the sentence).

CROATIA
✓ Point (c.2): According to the law, only adult prisoners with final sentence based on provisions of the Penal code and final sentenced minors might be conditionally released.
CYPRUS
✓ In this Table are presented <i>only</i> releases from prison without taking into account releases from police stations. Data on the latest category of releases is not available.
✓ Point (d): Here are included persons transferred to their countries. This figure is included in point (b). These other types of releases represent 0.9% of the number of releases of the final sentenced prisoners.
CZECH REPUBLIC
✓ Point (d): pardons, releases ordered by the court, deaths, extraditions, sentence interruptions for health reasons or other reasons, transfers to psychiatric hospitals that not under the authority of the Prison Service.
DENMARK
✓ Point (d): 47 pardons and 13 deaths..
FINLAND
✓ Point (d): Including deaths (14), expulsions to other countries (51), enforcement interrupted (fine defaulters 4), other reasons (9).
✓ <i>NB:</i> According to the Finnish legislation fine defaulters must serve their whole sentence in prison without a possibility to be conditionally released.
✓ Point (c.2): 1,289 releases included in this category, of which 1,249 (97%) were fine defaulters.
FRANCE
✓ Point (c.1): Number of final sentenced prisoners released concerns only the conditional releases which allowed the lifting of the status of “écroué”.
GERMANY
✓ Releases are recorded nation-wide only in the months of March, August and November. Moreover, no data are collected on the releases of pre-trial detainees. Therefore, no data have been made available for Table 9.
HUNGARY
✓ Point (d): releases of inmates who were under involuntary commitment (29) and defendants serving confinement (2,523).
ICELAND
✓ Point (d): 3 prisoners transferred to their own home countries to complete their sentences.
IRELAND
✓ Some juveniles will have received a detention/supervision order which is a period of post release supervision. Such releases are not recorded.
ITALY
✓ Point (d): releases of the persons under "security measures".
LATVIA
✓ Point (d): 33 releases, of which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 10 releases due to serious diseases; ○ 6 releases due to change of sentence; ○ 17 pardons.
LIECHTENSTEIN
✓ Point (c): A part of the sentenced prisoners are brought to the contract partner (Austria) and, in several cases when persons are European citizens, they are released in Austria.
✓ Point (d): Persons in extradition and persons held under the application of rules of the AUG (Administrative foreign inmates), as well as persons held for administrative reasons. 9 out of 51 of these releases are also included in point (c) of this Table.

LITHUANIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Only the number of final sentenced prisoners released is presented in Table 9. Data on pre-trial detainees released is not available. ✓ Point (D): These releases are included in the point (c). This type of other forms of releases represents 1.0% in the total number of releases of the final sentenced prisoners. ✓ Other types of releases for sentenced prisoners: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Discharge from sentence due to illness (8) ○ Re-sentencing after the procedure of appeal (19) ○ Re-sentencing after the procedure of cassation (5) ○ Individual pardons (9)
LUXEMBOURG
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (D): suspended sentences, releases from disciplinary unit, deaths, transfers to the Centre of Givenich, releases by the Department of Immigration, extraditions.
MONACO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (D): Of which 7 inmates extradited and 3 inmates transferred to the prison in Nice.
THE NETHERLANDS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Releases included in Table 9 are only releases from penal institutions. Releases from custodial clinics, institutions for juveniles and institutions for aliens were excluded. ✓ Number of final sentenced prisoners released: since a couple of years there is a more strict system of <i>early</i> release. Previously, early release was possible after 6 months of compulsory custody. Nowadays, there is a minimum of 1 year applied. In the old system only the general conditions (for instance not committing new offences during the period of early release) applied. In the new system special conditions can be attached to the early release. In the new system, people with a sentence of no longer than 1 year (the vast majority) are released without conditions, because they are not candidates for early release. But persons held in prison for longer than one year released early are under special conditions which might be applied to them. First releases under the new system were made in 2009. In total there were 818 people released early, of which 384 left prison with special conditions. ✓ Point (C.1): If someone is leaving prison under Electronic Monitoring, this is not considered as a "release" in Dutch system. ✓ Point (D): unknown whether released as a pre-trial or a sentenced prisoner.
NORWAY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (D): 970 fine defaulters, 13 deaths, 2 pardons, 2 sentences annulled, 66 person transferred to continue serving sentence in their home country, 390 expelled, 21 extradited.
POLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (D): Under this heading are as well included inmates from the category "punished" (a punished person serves a sentence of pre-trial detention or imprisonment for example for not paying a fine penalty or for misbehaviour in the court).
PORTUGAL
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (D): acquittal, change of the way of enforcing the custodial sentence, decriminalisation of certain offences, definitive dismissing of the prosecution in accordance with limitation period of proceedings, death, extradition to the homeland countries of the prisoners. ✓ The reasons for other forms of releases generally applied are: Electronic Monitoring, terminal illness, death, expulsion or extradition. The above reasons might apply to the pre-trial detainees <i>and</i> to the final sentenced prisoners.
ROMANIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (C.1): Are included only conditional releases (without external placement under Electronic Monitoring or probation). ✓ Point (D): Figure used in this point is included in the point (b). Here are included deaths, pardons, releases as result of break in sentence enforcement, suspended sentences, sentences conditionally suspended with the surveillance etc. These other forms of releases represents 9.5% in the number of releases of the final sentenced prisoners.

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 9 are presented between brackets.
SERBIA
✓ Point (D): releases of persons sentenced for minor offences.
SLOVAK REPUBLIC
✓ Point (D): are included as well deaths.
SLOVENIA
✓ Point (C.1): here are as well included 282 conditional releases and 328 early releases.
SPAIN (TOTAL)
✓ Figures are calculated by the authors of this report on the basis of the data provided by national correspondents. Therefore, these figures should not be considered as official inputs. Figures presented as totals were not used for the calculations of mean and median European values.
SWEDEN
✓ Only the number of final sentenced prisoners released is presented in Table 9. Data on the pre-trial detainees released is not available.
✓ Point (D): These 128 events are included in the category of the releases of final sentenced prisoners (point (b) of this Table). This type of “other forms of releases” represents 1.3% in the total number of releases of the final sentenced prisoners.
THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA
✓ Point (D): are included 3 re-opened procedures.
UK: NORTHERN IRELAND
✓ General: All Juveniles released from the Juvenile Justice Centre contain an element of probation in the community beginning on discharge from custody, so all 46 juveniles released will be under condition. Information is not available on those released from the prison establishments.

TABLE 10: TURNOVER RATIO OF INMATES IN 2011

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2012.10

REPORT	Total number of inmates on 1 st September 2010	Total number of entries in 2011 (Table 8)	Total number of releases in 2011 (Table 9)	<i>Turnover ratio</i> (Estimated exit rate per 100 potential exits)
Albania	4 750	3 528	3 182	38.4
Andorra	36	114	103	68.7
Armenia	4 918	NA	2 711	NA
Austria	8 597	11 831	11 781	57.7
Azerbaijan	36 891	8 265	5 080	11.2
Belgium	11 382	18 911	17 990	59.4
BH: BiH (st. level)				
BH: Fed. BiH	1 736	2 424	2 420	58.2
BH: Rep. Srpska	1 046	1 364	1 643	68.2
Bulgaria	9 379	7 492	6 962	41.3
Croatia	5 165	12 596	11 814	66.5
Cyprus	637	2 829	2 149	62.0
Czech Rep.	21 955	16 583	15 313	39.7
Denmark	3 944	13 946	NA	NA
Estonia	3 470	2 788	2 625	41.9
Finland	3 316	6 436	6 427	65.9
France	61 142	88 058	81 213	54.4
Georgia				
Germany	71 634	112 437	NA	NA
Greece				
Hungary	16 459	25 007	15 794	38.1
Iceland	165	334	330	66.1
Ireland	4 352	17 505	17 639	80.7
Italy	68 345	76 982	83 408	57.4
Latvia	6 778	15 368	3 393	15.3
Liechtenstein	14	71	63	74.1
Lithuania	8 887	9 817	NA	NA
Luxembourg	690	1 090	1 035	58.1
Malta				
Moldova	6 415	NA	1 408	NA
Monaco	12	145	141	89.8
Montenegro	1 438	2 430	3 360	86.9
Netherlands	11 737	40 180	40 837	78.7
Norway	3 636	10 704	10 567	73.7
Poland	80 728	89 520	88 887	52.2
Portugal	11 613	6 286	5 218	29.2
Romania	28 191	14 862	12 280	28.5
Russian Fed.				
San Marino	0	11	11	100.0
Serbia	11 197	27 355	28 165	73.1
Slovak Rep.	10 068	7 458	6 911	39.4
Slovenia	1 351	3 825	3 717	71.8
Spain (total)	75 859	45 525	46 872	38.6
Spain (State Adm.)	65 098	38 330	39 970	38.6
Spain (Catalonia)	10 761	7 195	6 902	38.4
Sweden	6 922	38 935	NA	NA
Switzerland	6 181	NA	NA	NA
the FYRO Macedonia	2 516	2 235	2 088	43.9
Turkey	120 391	169 160	NA	NA
Ukraine	152 169	49 198	55 676	27.6
UK: Engl. & Wales	85 002	120 760	NA	NA
UK: North. Ireland	1 475	6 340	5 986	76.6
UK: Scotland	7 890	NA	NA	NA
Mean				56.0
Median				58.1
Minimum				11.2
Maximum				100.0

NOTES – TABLE 10

Table 10 shows the *estimated* turnover ratio (per 100 inmates likely to be released) for each country. This ratio corresponds to the estimated exit rate per 100 potential exits.

Raw data used for the calculations are the total prison populations on 1st September 2010 (stock) which was retrieved from the SPACE I 2010 report and the numbers of entries (flow of entries) and releases (flow of releases) in 2011 were taken from Tables 8 and 9 of the present report.

The sum of the stock and the flow of entries provides an estimation of the total number of inmates likely to be released during the year (i.e. the *potential exits*). This number is then put in relation with the effective number of releases during 2011. We are fully aware that, from a theoretical point of view, it would have been necessary to use the prison population on 1st January 2011 (instead of 1st September 2010) for the calculation, but this figure is not available. One could note that for three countries (**Azerbaijan** and **Latvia**) the calculated turnover ratios are very low (less than 20%). Nevertheless, figures for these countries have been included in Table 10 and in Figure 4.

Errata: The turnover ratio for Moldavia in SPACE I 2011 report (14%) was calculated on the basis of a wrong figure of entries. This year, these data are not available.

AZERBAIJAN	
✓	Total number of entries corresponds to the number of entries in penal institutions that are under the authority of the Penitentiary Service of the Ministry of Justice without including entries in institutions under the authority of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.
CYPRUS	
✓	The <i>total number of entries into penal institutions</i> in 2011 corresponds to the number of entries in prison institution (2,829) without including the entries to police stations. The number of releases is as well given from prison institution (2,149). This is due to the fact that data from police stations are not available. Consequently, the stock figure used for the calculation in Table 10 was adapted accordingly to the number of inmates only in prison without police stations.
THE NETHERLANDS	
✓	Entries and releases included in this Table are only entries into penal institutions. Entries and releases into/from custodial clinics, institutions for juveniles and institutions for aliens were excluded from these figures.

FIGURE 4: COUNTRIES WITH LOWEST TURNOVER RATIOS IN 2011

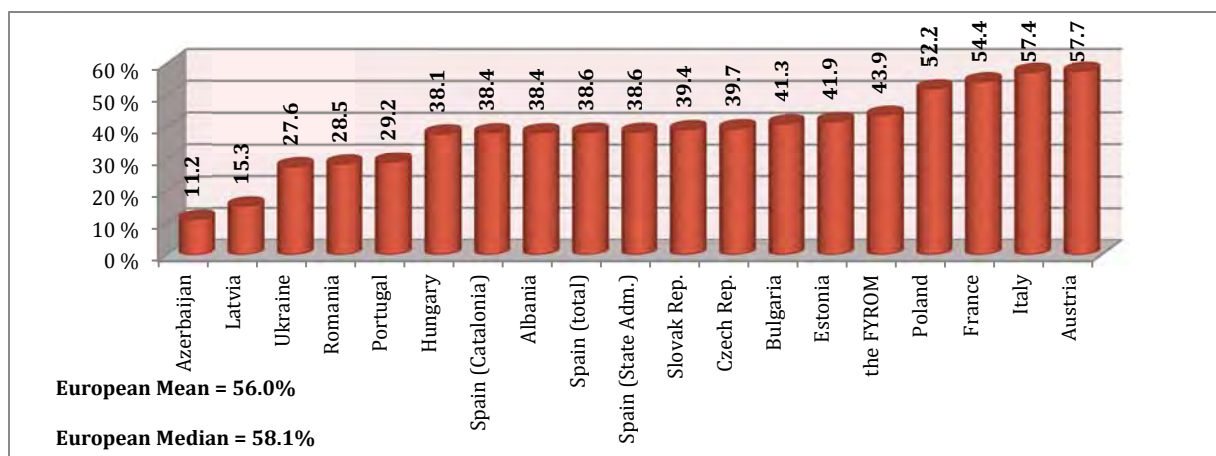


Figure 4 provides a classification of the countries with the lowest turnover ratios per 100 inmates during the year 2011. This Figure includes the 18 countries where the ratios were *above the European median value* (58.1%). The very low values of turnover ratios might become an indicator of a potential overcrowding. Nevertheless, for more accurate comparisons, notes to Tables 8 and 9 should be taken into account.

TABLE 11.1: INDICATOR OF AVERAGE LENGTH OF IMPRISONMENT IN 2011, BASED ON THE TOTAL NUMBER OF DAYS SPENT IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2012.11.1

Country	Total number of days spent in penal institutions in 2011	Average number of inmates in 2011	Total number of entries in 2011	Indicator of average length of imprisonment	Number of days spent in pre-trial detention in 2011	Average number of detainees in pre-trial detention in 2011	Number of entries before final sentence in 2011	Indicator of average length of pre-trial imprisonment	Number of days spent in inst. for juveniles in 2011
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)
Albania	1 160 335	3 179	3 528	10.8	674 885	1 849	2 801	7.9	46 355
Andorra	18 276	50	114	5.3	7 541	21	75	3.3	160
Armenia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Austria	3 215 560	8 810	11 831	8.9	679 922	1 863	8 404	2.7	54 677
Azerbaijan	NA	NA	8 265	NA	NA	NA	7 794	NA	NA
Belgium	4 032 082	11 047	18 911	7.0	1 366 866	3 745	12 222	3.7	29 376
BH: BiH (st. level)									
BH: Fed. BiH	588 662	1 613	2 424	8.0	108 240	297	839	4.2	8 395
BH: Rep. Srpska	384 710	1 054	1 364	9.3	48 910	134	487	3.3	4 745
Bulgaria	NA	NA	7 492	NA	NA	NA	3 105	NA	NA
Croatia	1 902 015	5 211	12 596	5.0	389 090	1 066	NA	NA	29 930
Cyprus	236 520	648	2 829	2.7	50 177	137	1 425	1.2	7 006
Czech Rep.	8 369 324	22 930	16 583	16.6	881 471	2 415	6 178	4.7	56 582
Denmark	1 473 615	4 037	13 946	3.5	535 273	1 467	NA	NA	NAP
Estonia	NA	NA	2 788	NA	NA	NA	1 803	NA	NA
Finland	1 149 385	3 149	6 436	5.9	218 270	598	2 062	3.5	NAP
France	23 571 855	64 580	88 058	8.8	6 044 642	16 561	47 315	4.2	89 441
Georgia									
Germany	25 340 290	69 425	112 437	7.4	NA	NA	52 297	NA	2 111 416
Greece									
Hungary	6 870 987	18 825	25 007	9.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Iceland	55 347	152	334	5.4	5 454	15	115	1.6	NAP
Ireland	1 612 772	4 419	17 505	3.0	231 712	635	4 693	1.6	28 343
Italy	24 476 510	67 059	76 982	10.5	10 274 568	28 150	67 951	5.0	NA
Latvia	NA	NA	15 368	NA	NA	NA	10 302	NA	NA
Liechtenstein	4 619	13	71	2.1	726	2	47	0.5	0
Lithuania	3 449 250	9 450	9 817	11.6	701 530	1 922	6 354	3.6	70 445
Luxembourg	240 606	659	1 090	7.3	NA	NA	691	NA	NA
Malta									
Moldova	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2 512	NA	NA
Monaco	7 955	22	145	1.8	2 498	7	105	0.8	NA
Montenegro	448 950	1 230	2 430	6.1	128 115	351	643	6.6	NA
Netherlands	4 321 235	11 839	40 180	3.5	2 133 790	5 846	18 037	3.9	NA
Norway	1 322 110	3 622	10 704	4.1	339 985	931	3 630	3.1	NAP
Poland	20 189 237	55 313	89 520	7.4	NA	NA	21 334	NA	NA
Portugal	4 456 103	12 209	6 286	23.3	868 609	2 380	2 677	10.7	NA
Romania	12 809 358	35 094	14 862	28.3	342 764	939	NA	NA	706 170
Russian Fed.									
San Marino	389	1	11	1.2	389	1	6	2.1	0
Serbia	4 500 000	12 329	27 355	5.4	1 100 000	3 014	8 745	4.1	85 000
Slovak Rep.	NA	NA	7 458	NA	NA	NA	2 975	NA	NA
Slovenia	488 151	1 337	3 825	4.2	111 434	305	1 008	3.6	10 037
Spain (total)	26 487 771	72 569	45 525	19.1	4 849 975	13 288	24 990	6.4	NA
Spain (State Adm.)	22 575 615	61 851	38 330	19.4	4 135 085	11 329	21 101	6.4	NAP
Spain (Catalonia)	3 912 156	10 718	7 195	17.9	714 890	1 959	3 889	6.0	NAP
Sweden	2 285 487	6 262	38 935	1.9	642 012	1 759	29 472	0.7	NAP
Switzerland	2 205 814	6 043	NA	NA	630 037	1 726	NA	NA	NA
the FYRO Macedonia	932 638	2 555	2 235	13.7	117 942	323	87	44.6	18 715
Turkey	232 308 911	636 463	169 160	(45.1)	29 369 478	80 464	64 594	14.9	1 454 568
Ukraine	NA	NA	49 198	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
UK: Engl. & Wales	NA	NA	120 760	NA	NA	NA	94 228	NA	NA
UK: North. Ireland	NA	NA	6 340	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9 784
UK: Scotland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mean				9.5				5.7	
Median				7.3				3.7	
Minimum				1.2				0.5	
Maximum				45.1				44.6	

NOTES – TABLE 11.1

The calculations made in Table 11.1 are based on the following inputs:

Total number of days spent in penal institutions in 2011	Average number of inmates in 2011	Total number of entries in 2011	Indicator of average length of imprisonment	Number of days spent in pre-trial detention in 2011	Average number of detainees in pre-trial detention in 2011	Number of entries before final sentence in 2011	Indicator of average length of pre-trial imprisonment
		(Table 8)	(in months)			(Table 9)	(in months)
(a)	(b) = a / 365	(c)	(d) = 12 (b/c)	(e)	(f) = e / 365	(g)	(h) = 12 (f/g)

Column (i) in Table 11.1 is presented only for information and was not used for any calculation.

AUSTRIA
✓ Point (i): shows the number of days spent in penal institutions by juvenile offenders (aged under 18) and not the number of days spent by all juvenile inmates in all penal institutions.
BELGIUM
✓ Point (a): The total number of days spent in penal institutions does not include the placement under Electronic Monitoring (EM). The number of days spent under EM in 2011 was 359,127.
BH: BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (REPUBLIKA SRPSKA)
✓ Point (a): The exact number of days spent in the penitentiary establishments is very difficult to ascertain as the maintenance of such records is not legally prescribed. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The total number of days spent in the penitentiary establishments is determined as following: the average daily number of sentenced (920) prisoners and pre-trial detainees (134) who were kept in the penitentiary establishments in Republika Srpska during 2011 was multiplied by the number of days in the year.
✓ The same pattern was used to get the number of days spent in the pre-trial establishments and those for juvenile offenders during 2011 (134 pre-trial detainees and 13 sentenced).
CYPRUS
✓ Point (a): Total number of days spent in penal institutions in 2011 (incl. pre-trial detention): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 236,520 days in Prison and 113,782 in police stations;
✓ Number of days spent in pre-trial detention in 2011: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 50,177 days in Prison and 113,782 in police stations;
✓ Number of days spent in institutions for juvenile offenders in 2011: 7,006 (only prison institution is concerned by this type of detention).
✓ <i>Indicator of average length of imprisonment</i> was calculated only on for prison institution without police stations.
FRANCE
✓ Point (a): The number of days corresponds to the days spent in custody without those days of supervision outside penal institutions.
GERMANY
✓ Point (i): Number of days spent in institutions for juvenile offenders in 2011: mean (average) of persons held in custodial institutions for juvenile offenders multiplied by 365 days.
HUNGARY
✓ Point (a): Calculations are based on the total number of inmates, who spent any number of nights in prisons (ranging from even 1 night up to life-sentence imprisonment).
IRELAND
✓ Point (i): Of which 3,431 in the pre-trial detention (Irish Youth Justice Service).
ITALY
✓ Points (a) & (e): Calculations are made on the basis of the amount of prisoners present each day of the year during 2011.

LIECHTENSTEIN
✓ The indicator of average length of imprisonment should be used very cautiously, as certain prisoners from Liechtenstein serve their sentences in Austrian prisons (see general notes).
THE NETHERLANDS
✓ Figures included in this Table are only of penal institutions. Figures for custodial clinics, institutions for juveniles and institutions for aliens were excluded.
✓ Point (a): 2,151,310 out of 4,321,235 days are for sentenced prisoners and of 36,135 days it is unknown whether they are spent by a pre-trial or sentenced prisoner.
PORTUGAL
✓ Point (a): Calculations are based on the average total number of inmates (12,209) for 2011, multiplied by 365 days.
✓ Point (e): For pre-trial detention the same proceeding was applied based on the average of 2,380 detainees.
SERBIA
✓ Warning: Figures regarding the number of days seem to be estimates. Therefore they should be used cautiously.
SPAIN (TOTAL)
✓ Figures are calculated by the authors of this report on the basis of the data provided by national correspondents. Therefore, these figures should not be considered as official inputs. Figures presented as totals were not used for the calculations of mean and median European values.
SWITZERLAND
✓ Errata for SPACE I 2010: Indicators of average length of imprisonment were based on the number of entries which included transfers between prisons. Given that the definition of the entries does not fit the categories requested in SPACE I questionnaire, all figures were excluded from 2011 & 2012 reports.
TURKEY
✓ Point (d): The calculated indicator of average length of imprisonment seems to be unreliable. Yet, no explanation was provided on the total number of days spent in penal institutions in 2011.
UK: ENGLAND AND WALES
✓ The average time served, in days, for determinate sentenced prisoners is 298 days.
UK: NORTHERN IRELAND
✓ Point (i): Figure based on a roll call every day and therefore over-counts those who are only in the JJC for a matter of hours.

COMMENTS ON TABLE 11.2:

As some countries did not provide data on the total number of days spent in penal institutions in 2011 –heading (a) of Table 11.1– and other countries provided figures that did not seem reliable (see notes below), in Table 11.2 we have calculated an alternative indicator of the average length of imprisonment (in months) based on the total number of prisoners on 1st September 2011, which is used as an *estimate* of the average number of inmates during that year (source: SPACE I 2011).

AZERBAIJAN
✓ Data for this country were adjusted accordingly to the new rule applied: only inmates held in penal institutions under responsibility of Prison Administration of the Ministry of Justice were included in the calculations. Data on police station were excluded.
CYPRUS
✓ Calculations are based on the figures for prison institution. This is due to the fact that data from police stations are not available. Consequently, the stock figure used for the calculation in Table 11.2 was adapted accordingly to the number of inmates only in prison without police stations.
FRANCE
✓ Stock figure corresponds to the real number of those persons hosted inside penal institutions without those persons supervised in the community.

TABLE 11.2: INDICATOR OF AVERAGE LENGTH OF IMPRISONMENT IN 2011, BASED ON THE TOTAL STOCK OF INMATES IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2011

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2012.11.2

Country	Total number of inmates on 1 st September 2011 (SPACE I 2011)	Total number of entries to penal institutions in 2011 (Table 8)	Indicator of average length of imprisonment (in months)
Albania	4 772	3 528	16.2
Andorra	36	114	3.8
Armenia	4 514	NA	NA
Austria	8 767	11 831	8.9
Azerbaijan	20 602	8 265	29.9
Belgium	11 825	18 911	7.5
BH: BiH (st. level)			
BH: Fed. BiH	1 671	2 424	8.3
BH: Rep. Srpska	1 054	1 364	9.3
Bulgaria	11 137	7 492	17.8
Croatia	5 084	12 596	4.8
Cyprus	688	2 829	2.9
Czech Rep.	23 170	16 583	16.8
Denmark	3 947	13 946	3.4
Estonia	3 385	2 788	14.6
Finland	3 261	6 436	6.1
France	64 147	88 058	8.7
Georgia			
Germany	70 931	112 437	7.6
Greece			
Hungary	17 413	25 007	8.4
Iceland	149	334	5.4
Ireland	4 257	17 505	2.9
Italy	67 104	76 982	10.5
Latvia	6 556	15 368	5.1
Liechtenstein	13	71	2.2
Lithuania	9 504	9 817	11.6
Luxembourg	644	1 090	7.1
Malta			
Moldova	6 337	3 627	21.0
Monaco	32	145	2.6
Montenegro	1 328	2 430	6.6
Netherlands	11 579	40 180	3.5
Norway	3 535	10 704	4.0
Poland	81 382	89 520	10.9
Portugal	12 681	6 286	24.2
Romania	29 823	14 862	24.1
Russian Fed.			
San Marino	2	11	2.2
Serbia	10 955	27 355	4.8
Slovak Rep.	10 713	7 458	17.2
Slovenia	1 273	3 825	4.0
Spain (total)	71 995	45 525	19.0
Spain (State Adm.)	61 279	38 330	19.2
Spain (Catalonia)	10 716	7 195	17.9
Sweden	6 742	38 935	2.1
Switzerland	6 065	NA	NA
the FYRO Macedonia	2 515	2 235	13.5
Turkey	126 725	169 160	9.0
Ukraine	158 532	49 198	38.7
UK: Engl. & Wales	85 374	120 760	8.5
UK: North. Ireland	1 703	6 340	3.2
UK: Scotland	8 267	NA	NA
Mean			10.4
Median			8.3
Minimum			2.1
Maximum			38.7

TABLE 12: ESCAPES FROM PENAL INSTITUTIONS DURING 2011

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2012.12

Country	Number of escapes in 2011 (a)	Total number of inmates on 1 st September 2011, SPACE I 2011	Rate of escapes per 10,000 prisoners	Other forms of escape in 2011 (b)	Rate of other forms of escapes per 10,000 inmates
Albania	0	4 772	0.0	4	8.4
Andorra	0	36	0.0	0	0.0
Armenia	0	4 514	0.0	0	0.0
Austria	30	8 767	34.2	178	203.0
Azerbaijan	0	20 602	0.0	3	1.5
Belgium	28	11 825	23.7	702	593.7
BH: BiH (st. level)					
BH: Fed. BiH	0	1 671	0.0	45	269.3
BH: Rep. Srpska	0	1 054	0.0	4	38.0
Bulgaria	17	11 137	15.3	NA	NA
Croatia	1	5 084	2.0	56	110.1
Cyprus	4	688	58.1	0	0.0
Czech Rep.	0	23 170	0.0	18	7.8
Denmark	9	3 947	22.8	94	238.2
Estonia	3	3 385	8.9	0	0.0
Finland	10	3 261	30.7	330	1 012.0
France	29	64 147	4.5	888	138.4
Georgia					
Germany	4	70 931	0.6	359	50.6
Greece					
Hungary	1	17 413	0.6	10	5.7
Iceland	0	149	0.0	2	134.2
Ireland	5	4 257	11.7	94	220.8
Italy	5	67 104	0.7	148	22.1
Latvia	0	6 556	0.0	3	4.6
Liechtenstein	0	13	0.0	0	0.0
Lithuania	0	9 504	0.0	4	4.2
Luxembourg	0	644	0.0	21	326.1
Malta					
Moldova	3	6 337	4.7	0	0.0
Monaco	0	32	0.0	0	0.0
Montenegro	0	1 328	0.0	0	0.0
Netherlands	1	11 579	0.9	514	443.9
Norway	10	3 535	28.3	151	427.2
Poland	18	81 382	2.2	220	27.0
Portugal	9	12 681	7.1	79	62.3
Romania	3	29 823	1.0	4	1.3
Russian Fed.					
San Marino	0	2	0.0	0	0.0
Serbia	7	10 955	6.4	190	173.4
Slovak Rep.	3	10 713	2.8	3	2.8
Slovenia	2	1 273	15.7	43	337.8
Spain (total)	9	71 995	1.3	1510	209.7
Spain (State Adm.)	9	61 279	1.5	1236	201.7
Spain (Catalonia)	0	10 716	0.0	274	255.7
Sweden	3	6 742	4.4	234	347.1
Switzerland	33	6 065	54.4	NA	NA
the FYRO Macedonia	6	2 515	23.9	141	560.6
Turkey	24	126 725	1.9	286	22.6
Ukraine	1	158 532	0.1	84	5.3
UK: Engl. & Wales	17	85 374	2.0	386	45.2
UK: North. Ireland	1	1 703	5.9	20	117.4
UK: Scotland	24	8 267	29.0	13	15.7
Mean			8.6		143.0
Median			1.9		38.0
Minimum			0.0		0.0
Maximum			58.1		1012.0

NOTES – TABLE 12

- ✓ Escapes in 2011 by sentenced prisoners or pre-trial detainees under the supervision of the prison administration from a *closed penal institution* or during administrative transfer (e.g. to/from a court, another penal institution, a hospital)
- ✓ 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 2011.

The SPACE I questionnaire specifies that the *counting unit* for Table 12 should be the escaped *person*. 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 to *cases* of escape involving several prisoners).

AZERBAIJAN
✓ Point (b): 3 persons escaped from station/settlement type of the penal institution (open form of the penal institution).
BH: BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (REPUBLIKA SRPSKA)
✓ Point (b): Total number of escapes in this category is 4, of which two prisoners did not return after authorized suspension of the prison sentence, one person did not return after a weekend leave and one person did not return after revocation of parole.
BULGARIA
✓ The only figure available is the total number of escapes. This figure was included in the point (a), but actually it refers to both ((a) and (b)). There is no specified location of the escapes.
CYPRUS
✓ Point (a): Two of the persons were pre-trial detainees who escaped from the Court. The other two escaped from the open prison. In open Prison in Cyprus, the prisoners are still locked up, however they have more rights than other prisoners (e.g. more visit time etc.). Therefore, these 2 cases are included in Point (a) and not in Point (b).
DENMARK
✓ Point (a): 9 escapes, of which 3 escaped directly from prison and 6 during transfers;
✓ Point (b): 94 escapes provided in Table 14 do not include fail to appear from leave.
Errata for SPACE I 2011: In point (b) there should be 97 escapes instead of 94 made visible previously.
ESTONIA
✓ Point (a): All escapees have been apprehended.
FRANCE
✓ The counting unit is the <i>event (escape)</i> , which might imply many persons.
✓ In 2011, 8 escapes occurred from the penal institutions. 915 persons escaped from while they were outside the penal institutions (including sentencing adjustments).
✓ Escape <i>under</i> custodial guards: escapes from the detention, during medical removals or transfers, outdoor placement, sports' outings and all exits supervised by prison staff.
✓ Escape custodial guards <i>off</i> : escapes from the hospitals, granted temporary leaves, suspended or reduced custodial sentences, under police guard while medical or judicial removals are made.
HUNGARY
✓ Point (b): Other forms of escape (disciplinary offence of escape): 10 persons, of which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 8 person did not return in time from the interruption of the execution of imprisonment, ○ 1 person did not return in time from the short-term authorized absence, ○ 1 person did not return in time from leave.
IRELAND
✓ Point (a): refers to escapes from children detention schools.
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 Table 12.

THE NETHERLANDS
✓ Figures refer to the population in the closed prisons. Other categories of institutions (for juvenile offenders, for illegal aliens and custodial clinics) are not included in this Table.
PORTUGAL
✓ Point (b): 79 prisoners failed to return from penitentiary leave without surveillance. In 2011, 9,999 authorised leaves without surveillance have been granted.
SLOVENIA
✓ The counting unit is the <i>case/event</i> instead of the person.
✓ Point (b): Among 43 escapes are as well included 20 escapes from Correctional Institution for Juvenile offenders with educational measure.
SPAIN (TOTAL)
✓ Figures are calculated by the authors of this report on the basis of the data provided by national correspondents. Therefore, these figures should not be considered as official inputs. Figures presented as totals were not used for the calculations of mean and median European values.
SPAIN (STATE ADMINISTRATION)
✓ Point (b): Are include persons that do not return after programmed visits, stays in external institutions, leaves, etc.
SWEDEN
✓ Point (a): Escapes from closed penal institutions
UKRAINE
✓ Point (a): The figure includes escapes only from closed penal establishment and pre-trial institutions.
✓ Point (b): Escapes by inmates in open institutions (e.g. work farms) =10; semi-detention =71; during authorised short-term absence (or leave) from all types of institutions (including closed prisons) =3.
UK: ENGLAND AND WALES
✓ Figures provided are for 2011/12 financial year (1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012).
✓ Point (b): The number of other forms of escapes corresponds to the number of absconds and non-returns from Release on Temporary License.
UK: SCOTLAND
✓ Figures are for financial rather calendar years (i.e. from 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012).
✓ Point (a): includes 1 escape from closed prison.

TABLE 13.1: DEATHS IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS IN 2011 (BY TYPE OF REGISTERED DEATH)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2012.13.1

Country	Total number of deaths in penal institutions in 2011	Of which										Total number of inmates on 1 st September 2011	Mortality rate per 10,000 inmates
		<i>Homicides</i>	<i>% homicides</i>	<i>Accidents</i>	<i>% accidents</i>	<i>Drug/ alcohol intoxications</i>	<i>% intoxications</i>	<i>Suicides</i>	<i>% suicides</i>	<i>Other causes (incl. illness)</i>	<i>% other</i>		
Albania	9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	22.2	7	77.8	4 772	18.9
Andorra	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	36	0.0
Armenia	32	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	18.8	26	81.3	4 514	70.9
Austria	37	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	5.4	13	35.1	22	59.5	8 767	42.2
Azerbaijan	145	0	0.0	1	0.7	0	0.0	12	8.3	132	91.0	20 602	70.4
Belgium	52	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	12	23.1	NA	NA	11 825	44.0
BH: BiH (st. level)													
BH: Fed. BiH	2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	50.0	1	50.0	1 671	12.0
BH: Rep. Srpska	4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	100.0	1 054	38.0
Bulgaria	52	0	0.0	1	1.9	1	1.9	6	11.5	44	84.6	11 137	46.7
Croatia	13	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	15.4	11	84.6	5 084	25.6
Cyprus	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	688	0.0
Czech Rep.	38	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.6	9	23.7	28	73.7	23 170	16.4
Denmark	13	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	30.8	5	38.5	4	30.8	3 947	32.9
Estonia	12	1	8.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	25.0	8	66.7	3 385	35.5
Finland	9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	77.8	2	22.2	3 261	27.6
France	169	3	1.8	NA	NA	23	13.6	100	59.2	43	25.4	64 147	26.3
Georgia													
Germany	128	NA	NA	2	1.6	NA	NA	53	41.4	73	57.0	70 931	18.0
Greece													
Hungary	39	1	2.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	23.1	29	74.4	17 413	22.4
Iceland	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	149	0.0
Ireland	6	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	50.0	0	0.0	3	50.0	4 257	14.1
Italy	165	0	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	63	38.2	NA	NA	67 104	24.6
Latvia	27	0	0.0	1	3.7	1	3.7	7	25.9	18	66.7	6 556	41.2
Liechtenstein	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	0.0
Lithuania	32	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	11	34.4	21	65.6	9 504	33.7
Luxembourg	2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	644	31.1
Malta													
Moldova	49	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	4.1	7	14.3	40	81.6	6 337	77.3
Monaco	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	32	0.0
Montenegro	5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	60.0	2	40.0	1 328	37.7

Country	Total number of deaths in penal institutions in 2011	Of which										Total number of inmates on 1 st September 2011	Mortality rate per 10,000 inmates
		<i>Homicides</i>	<i>% homicides</i>	<i>Accidents</i>	<i>% accidents</i>	<i>Drug/ alcohol intoxications</i>	<i>% intoxications</i>	<i>Suicides</i>	<i>% suicides</i>	<i>Other causes (incl. illness)</i>	<i>% other</i>		
Netherlands	40	0	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	15	37.5	NA	NA	11 579	34.5
Norway	6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	66.7	2	33.3	3 535	17.0
Poland	127	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	22	17.3	NA	NA	81 382	15.6
Portugal	64	1	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	12.5	55	85.9	12 681	50.5
Romania	88	1	1.1	1	1.1	0	0.0	9	10.2	77	87.5	29 823	29.5
Russian Fed.													
San Marino	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
Serbia	90	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.1	7	7.8	82	91.1	10 955	82.2
Slovak Rep.	15	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	46.7	8	53.3	10 713	14.0
Slovenia	4	0	0.0	1	25.0	0	0.0	2	50.0	1	25.0	1 273	31.4
Spain (total)	204	4	2.0	3	1.5	48	23.5	17	8.3	132	64.7	71 995	28.3
Spain (State Adm.)	149	4	2.7	2	1.3	39	26.2	15	10.1	89	59.7	61 279	24.3
Spain (Catalonia)	55	0	0.0	1	1.8	9	16.4	2	3.6	43	78.2	10 716	51.3
Sweden	14	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	7.1	7	50.0	6	42.9	6 742	20.8
Switzerland	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6	60.0	NA	NA	6 065	16.5
the FYRO Macedonia	12	0	0.0	2	16.7	2	16.7	2	16.7	6	50.0	2 515	47.7
Turkey	270	2	0.7	8	3.0	0	0.0	31	11.5	229	84.8	126 725	21.3
Ukraine	1009	8	0.8	11	1.1	4	0.4	48	4.8	938	93.0	158 532	63.6
UK: Engl. & Wales	192	2	1.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	57	29.7	133	69.3	85 374	22.5
UK: North. Ireland	4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	50.0	2	50.0	1 703	23.5
UK: Scotland	24	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8 267	29.0
Mean			0.5		1.5		4.6		26.8		53.3		29.8
Median			0.0		0.0		0.0		22.6		59.5		26.3
Minimum			0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
Maximum			8.3		25.0		50.0		100.0		100.0		82.2

TABLE 13.2: SUICIDES IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS IN 2011

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2012.13.2

Country	Total number of deaths in penal institutions in 2011	Suicides	% suicides	Of which: Number of females	% of female suicides in the total number of suicides	Total number of inmates on 1st September 2011	Suicide rate per 10,000 inmates
Albania	9	2	22.2	0	0.0	4 772	4.2
Andorra	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	36	0.0
Armenia	32	6	18.8	0	0.0	4 514	13.3
Austria	37	13	35.1	2	15.4	8 767	14.8
Azerbaijan	145	12	8.3	2	16.7	20 602	5.8
Belgium	52	12	23.1	1	8.3	11 825	10.1
BH: BiH (st. level)							
BH: Fed. BiH	2	1	50.0	0	0.0	1 671	6.0
BH: Rep. Srpska	4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 054	0.0
Bulgaria	52	6	11.5	0	0.0	11 137	5.4
Croatia	13	2	15.4	0	0.0	5 084	3.9
Cyprus	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	688	0.0
Czech Rep.	38	9	23.7	0	0.0	23 170	3.9
Denmark	13	5	38.5	0	0.0	3 947	12.7
Estonia	12	3	25.0	0	0.0	3 385	8.9
Finland	9	7	77.8	0	0.0	3 261	21.5
France	169	100	59.2	4	4.0	64 147	15.6
Georgia							
Germany	128	53	41.4	3	5.7	70 931	7.5
Greece							
Hungary	39	9	23.1	1	11.1	17 413	5.2
Iceland	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	149	0.0
Ireland	6	0	0.0	0	0.0	4 257	0.0
Italy	165	63	38.2	1	1.6	67 104	9.4
Latvia	27	7	25.9	2	28.6	6 556	10.7
Liechtenstein	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	0.0
Lithuania	32	11	34.4	0	0.0	9 504	11.6
Luxembourg	2	2	100.0	0	0.0	644	31.1
Malta							
Moldova	49	7	14.3	0	0.0	6 337	11.0
Monaco	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	32	0.0
Montenegro	5	3	60.0	NA	NA	1 328	22.6
Netherlands	40	15	37.5	0	0.0	11 579	13.0
Norway	6	4	66.7	0	0.0	3 535	11.3
Poland	127	22	17.3	NA	NA	81 382	2.7
Portugal	64	8	12.5	0	0.0	12 681	6.3
Romania	88	9	10.2	4	44.4	29 823	3.0
Russian Fed.							
San Marino	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
Serbia	90	7	7.8	0	0.0	10 955	6.4
Slovak Rep.	15	7	46.7	0	0.0	10 713	6.5
Slovenia	4	2	50.0	0	0.0	1 273	15.7
Spain (total)	204	17	8.3	1	5.9	71 995	2.4
Spain (State Adm.)	149	15	10.1	1	6.7	61 279	2.4
Spain (Catalonia)	55	2	3.6	0	0.0	10 716	1.9
Sweden	14	7	50.0	0	0.0	6 742	10.4
Switzerland	10	6	60.0	NA	NA	6 065	9.9
the FYRO Macedonia	12	2	16.7	NA	NA	2 515	8.0
Turkey	270	31	11.5	NA	NA	126 725	2.4
Ukraine	1 009	48	4.8	0	0.0	158 532	3.0
UK: Engl. & Wales	192	57	29.7	2	3.5	85 374	6.7
UK: North. Ireland	4	2	50.0	1	50.0	1 703	11.7
UK: Scotland	24	NA	NA	NA	NA	8 267	NA
Mean		12.5	26.8		4.8		7.7
Median		6.5	22.6		0.0		6.5
Minimum		0.0	0.0		0.0		0.0
Maximum		100.0	100.0		50.0		31.1

TABLE 13.3: TYPES OF DEATHS AND SUICIDES IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS IN 2011

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2012.13.3

Country	Does the data include persons who died or committed suicide inside prison hospitals?	If yes, how many?	Of which: Number of females	Does the data include persons who died or committed suicide in community hospitals?	If yes, how many?	Of which: Number of females	Does the data include persons who died outside prison (e.g. during a prison leave or period of absence by permission)?	If yes, how many?	Of which: Number of females
Albania	Yes	5	0	Yes	2	0	No	***	***
Andorra	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	0
Armenia	Yes	12	0	Yes	8	0	No	***	***
Austria	Yes	1	0	Yes	5	0	Yes	1	0
Azerbaijan	Yes	113	0	No	***	***	No	***	***
Belgium	Yes	NA	NA	Yes	12	1	Yes	1	0
BH: BiH (st. level)									
BH: Fed. BiH	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	0	Yes	1	0
BH: Rep. Srpska	Yes	0	0	Yes	4	0	Yes	2	0
Bulgaria	Yes	15	0	Yes	7	0	Yes	12	0
Croatia	Yes	6	0	Yes	NA	0	Yes	NA	0
Cyprus	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	0
Czech Rep.	Yes	12	0	Yes	25	0	Yes	1	0
Denmark	Yes	NA	NA	No	***	***	No	***	***
Estonia	Yes	0	0	Yes	2	0	No	***	***
Finland	Yes	2	0	No	***	***	No	***	***
France	Yes	2	0	No	***	***	No	***	***
Georgia									
Germany	Yes	NA	NA	Yes	NA	NA	Yes	NA	NA
Greece									
Hungary	Yes	20	1	Yes	2	0	Yes	0	0
Iceland	No	***	***	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	0
Ireland	No	***	***	Yes	4	0	No	***	***
Italy	Yes	NA	NA	Yes	NA	NA	No	***	***
Latvia	Yes	12	0	Yes	6	0	No	***	***
Liechtenstein	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	0
Lithuania	Yes	15	0	Yes	1	1	Yes	0	0
Luxembourg	Yes	0	0	No	***	***	No	***	***
Malta									
Moldova	Yes	2	0	No	***	***	No	***	***
Monaco	No	***	0	No	***	0	No	***	0
Montenegro	Yes	5	0	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	0
Netherlands	Yes	2	0	Yes	7	0	Yes	6	0
Norway	No	***	***	No	***	***	No	***	***
Poland	Yes	NA	NA	Yes	NA	NA	No	***	***
Portugal	Yes	12	0	Yes	0	0	No	***	***
Romania	Yes	55	4	Yes	18	0	No	***	***
Russian Fed.									
San Marino	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	0
Serbia	Yes	2	0	Yes	6	0	Yes	2	0
Slovak Rep.	Yes	7	1	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	0
Slovenia	No	***	***	Yes	1	0	Yes	0	0
Spain (total)	Yes	7	1	Yes	76	0	Yes	11	2
Spain (State Adm.)	Yes	7	1	Yes	57	0	Yes	0	0
Spain (Catalonia)	No	***	***	Yes	19	0	Yes	11	2
Sweden	Yes	NA	NA	Yes	NA	NA	Yes	NA	NA
Switzerland	Yes	NA	NA	Yes	NA	NA	Yes	NA	NA
the FYRO Macedonia	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	0	Yes	1	0
Turkey	Yes	NA	NA	Yes	NA	NA	Yes	NA	NA
Ukraine	Yes	663	NA	Yes	275	NA	No	***	***
UK: Engl. & Wales	Yes	NA	NA	Yes	NA	NA	No	***	***
UK: North. Ireland	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	0
UK: Scotland	Yes	NA	NA	Yes	NA	NA	Yes	NA	NA

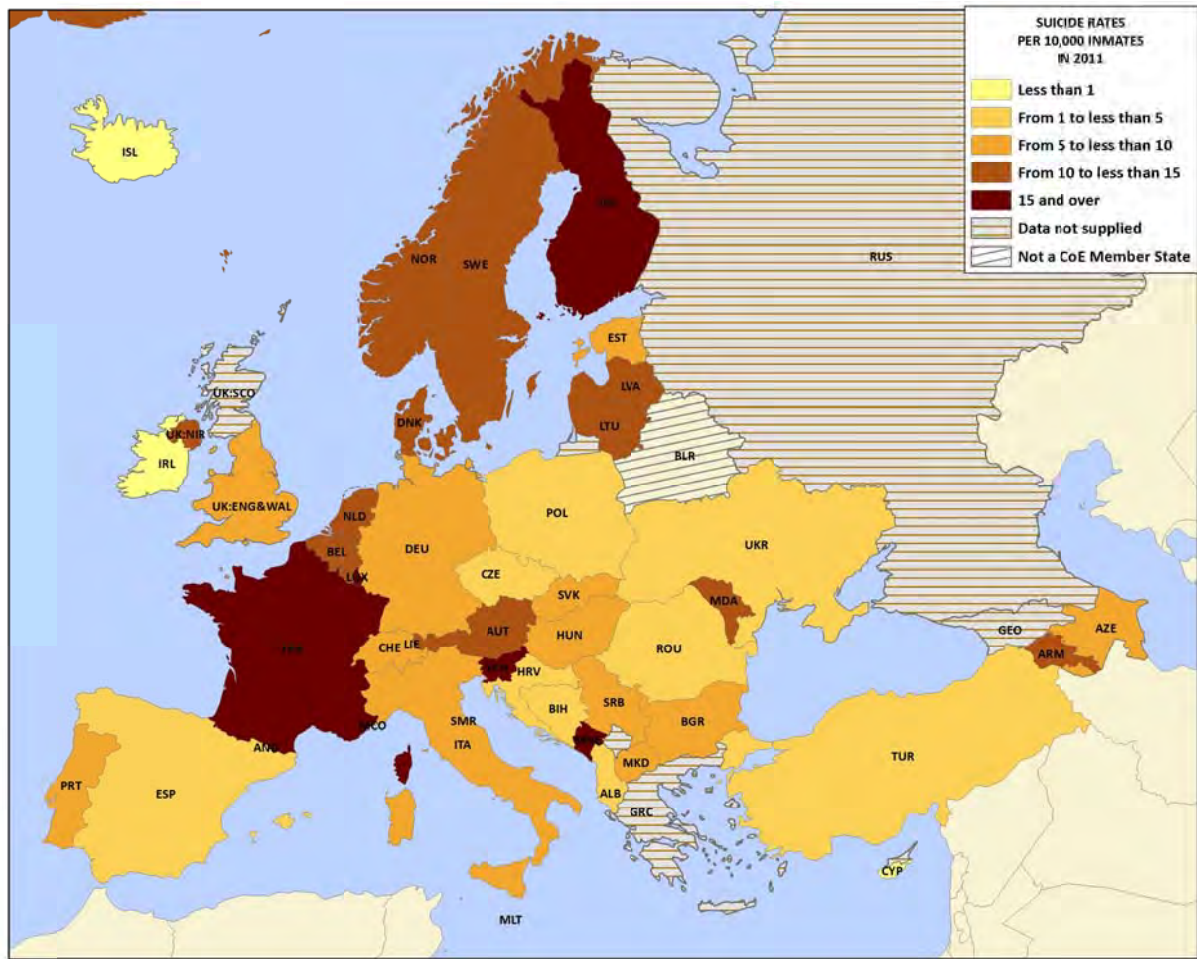
NOTES – TABLES 13.1, 13.2 AND 13.3

AUSTRIA
✓ Since 2011 there is a special unit in the Austrian Prison Directorate, investigating and documenting every suicide in Austrian prisons.
AZERBAIJAN
✓ Table 13.1 (Other causes): diseases
BELGIUM
✓ Table 13.3: Deaths which occurred during the time served under Electronic Monitoring are included in the total number of deaths. Yet, those which occurred during the authorised leaves or permissions are not recorded.
BH: FEDERATION OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
✓ Table 13.3: There is no special prison hospital. However within Zenica Prison perimeter, there is a sick bay for placing or holding ill prisoners who serve their sentences in Zenica Prison.
BH: BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (REPUBLIKA SRPSKA)
✓ In the course of 2011, all four inmates died of illness in local hospitals.
CZECH REPUBLIC
✓ Table 13.3: One person died during the transport to the community hospital.
FRANCE
✓ Tables 13.1, 13.2 and 13.3: Are included deaths which occurred while in custody, of which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 16 suicides while the act committed in custody but the death occurred outside in a community hospital; ○ 2 suicides while the act committed and the death occurred outside prison, in a community hospital; ○ 5 suicides of the persons with the status of “écroués” but who were in external placement (not held in prisons); ○ 57 deaths occurred in hospitals and outside custody; ✓ Table 13.3 (deaths in prison hospitals): Figures relate to the deaths within the regional medical and psychiatric services.
HUNGARY
✓ Table 13.1 & 13.3: Health institutions of the Hungarian Prison Service (“Prison Hospitals”): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Forensic Psychiatric Mental Institution ○ Central Hospital of the Prison Service ○ Szeged Strict and Medium Regime Prison Unit III, Chronicle Medical after-care for prisoners
ICELAND
✓ Table 13.3: There is no prison hospital in Iceland
IRELAND
✓ Table 13.1 (Other): 1 other and 2 Inquests Pending; ✓ Table 13.3: The information on the persons considered as being inmates but who died outside prison was not collated in 2011.
ITALY
✓ Except for cases of suicides and homicides, the information on the reasons of deaths is not collated for statistics.
THE NETHERLANDS
✓ Table 13.2 (suicide in community hospitals): These deaths concern inmates who were inside prisons, but because of an acute situation were transferred to a community clinic. ✓ Table 13.2 (deaths outside prisons): These inmates at the time of their death were not staying inside a prison, but were: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ on leave ○ following a penitentiary program outside prison ○ in a (non-forensic) psychiatric hospital

NORWAY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Suicide is defined in accordance with the <i>Nordisk Statistisk</i> 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. ✓ Death in prison includes those who died in hospital as a result of an action taken whilst in prison. E.g. A suicide attempt in prison is recorded as “death in prison” if the person later dies after being transferred to a hospital. ✓ There are no prison hospitals in Norway.
PORTUGAL
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Prisoners who died or committed suicide in community hospitals: are included the data from the hospitals under the authority of the National Health Service. <p>Errata for SPACE I 2011: Figures made available in SPACE I 2011 report do actually correspond to 2011 and not to 2010 as requested in the questionnaire.</p>
SPAIN (TOTAL)
(a) Figures are calculated by the authors of this report on the basis of the data provided by national correspondents. Therefore, these figures should not be considered as official inputs. Figures presented as totals were not used for the calculations of mean and median European values.
SPAIN (STATE ADMINISTRATION)
(b) There are not prison hospitals in Spanish Prison system, only 2 penitentiary psychiatric centers.
SWEDEN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Figures on the number of deaths are only for final sentenced prisoners. Data on pre-trial detainees are not available.
UKRAINE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Table 15.3 (<i>deaths inside prison hospitals</i>): 663 deaths, of which 415 in diverse prison hospitals and 218 in TB hospitals.
UK: ENGLAND AND WALES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Total number of deaths in penal institutions includes all deaths in prison custody arising from incidents in prison custody irrespective of cause or eventual location of death. ✓ Similarly, the figure of suicides includes all suicides irrespective of final location of death. Moreover, figures for suicides are for self-inflicted deaths. These are deaths resulting from the deceased's own actions regardless of intent.
UK: SCOTLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The Scottish Prison Service does not have a dedicated hospital facility within the prison estate. ✓ Figures are for the reporting year 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012.

MAP 3: SUICIDE RATE PER 10,000 INMATES IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS IN 2011

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2012.m.3



In 2011, the average (mean) rate of suicides in Europe was 7.7 per 10,000 inmates, which is higher than in 2010 (6.7 respectively). The median value in 2011 was 6.5 and, once again, this figure is higher than the one in 2010 (it was of 5.4 per 10,000 inmates).

The highest suicide rates (of more than 15 suicides per 10,000 inmates) in 2011 were observed in Luxembourg, Montenegro, Finland, Slovenia, and France. In France and Luxembourg, the high suicide values were already revealed in 2010. Nevertheless, while interpreting the figures that correspond to the suicides in custody, it is necessary to take into account that some of the raw data used for Map 3 were very low. Therefore, when comparing the rates presented in the Map 3 one should pay attention to the notes to Tables 13.1, 13.2 and 13.3. The highest rates (of more than 5) are presented in the Figure below.

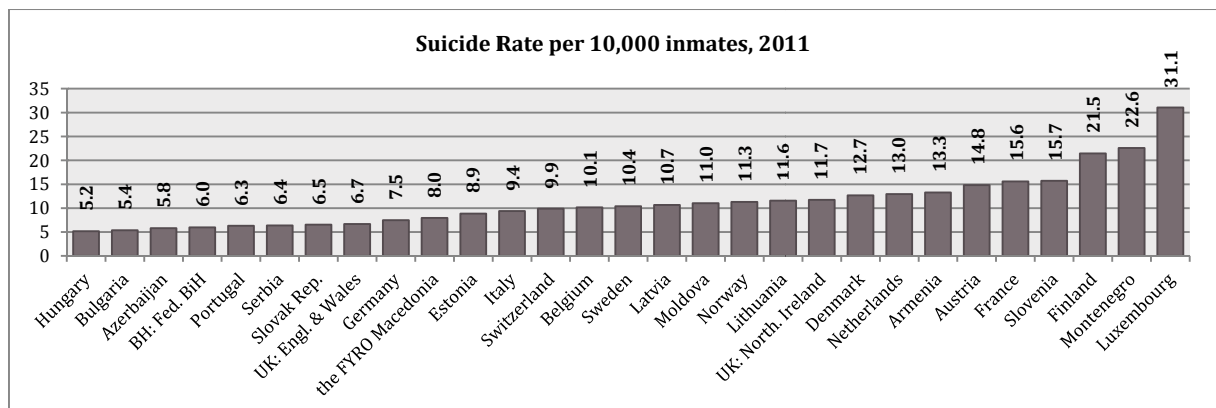


TABLE 14: EXPENSES IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS IN 2011 (IN €)

Row-data:

- (a) Average amount spent per day for the detention of one person in 2011;
- (b) -//- in pre-trial detention in 2011 (€/day);
- (c) -//- in the correctional facility in 2011 (€/day);
- (d) -//- in the special facility/section for persons with psychiatric disorders in 2011 (€/day);
- (e) -//- in an institution for juvenile offenders in 2011 (€/day);
- (f) Total number of days spent in penal institutions in 2011 (incl. pre-trial detention);
- (g) Number of days spent in pre-trial detention in 2011;
- (h) Number of days spent in institutions for juvenile offenders in 2011;

Calculated:

- (i) General average amount per inmate = $mean(b, c, d, e)$;
- (j) Average amount per inmate (pre-trial & sentenced) = $mean(b, c)$;
- (k) Total amount likely to have been spent for all pre-trial detainees in 2011 = $b * g$;
- (l) Total amount likely to have been spent for all juvenile inmates in 2011 = $e * h$;
- (m) Total amount likely to have been spent for all categories of inmates in 2011 = $(mean[b, c, d, e]) * f$.

- (n) Total budget spent by Prison Administration in 2011

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2012.14

Country	(a)	Of which:				(f)	Of which:		(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)
		(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)		(g)	(h)						
Albania	13.15 €	14.5 €	12.23 €	65.27 €	38.39 €	1 160 335	674 885	46 355	28.72 €	13.4 €	9 812 828 €	1 779 568 €	33 320 180 €	28 117 884 €
Andorra	158.59 €	158.6 €	158.59 €	NAP	158.59 €	18 276	7 541	160	158.59 €	158.6 €	1 195 927 €	25 374 €	2 898 391 €	3 083 904 €
Armenia	6.07 €	5.8 €	6.39 €	NAP	6.29 €	NA	NA	NA	6.13 €	6.1 €	NA	NA	NA	13 447 825 €
Austria	99.00 €	NA	NA	179.00 €	NA	3 215 560	679 922	54 677	139.00 €	NA	NA	NA	446 962 840 €	349 026 836 €
Azerbaijan	9.75 €	5.1 €	10.25 €	NA	43.84 €	NA	NA	NA	17.23 €	7.7 €	NA	NA	NA	71 757 005 €
Belgium	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4 032 082	1 366 866	29 376	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	579 835 857 €
BH: BiH (st. level)														
BH: Fed. BiH	32.11 €	32.1 €	32.11 €	32.11 €	32.11 €	588 662	108 240	8 395	32.11 €	32.1 €	3 475 586 €	269 563 €	18 901 937 €	22 154 755 €
BH: Rep. Srpska	29.00 €	29.0 €	29.00 €	NA	29.00 €	384 710	48 910	4 745	29.00 €	29.0 €	1 418 390 €	137 605 €	11 156 590 €	12 683 000 €
Bulgaria	3.12 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.12 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Croatia	NA	8.2 €	13.60 €	16.68 €	9.55 €	1 902 015	389 090	29 930	12.01 €	10.9 €	3 186 647 €	285 832 €	22 833 690 €	71 857 178 €
Cyprus	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Czech Rep.	22.00 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	8 369 324	881 471	56 582	22.00 €	NA	NA	NA	184 125 128 €	293 202 000 €
Denmark	183.00 €	179.0 €	204.00 €	NA	NAP	1 473 615	535 273	NAP	188.67 €	191.5 €	95 813 867 €	NA	278 022 030 €	NA
Estonia	31.45 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	31.45 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	39 833 596 €
Finland	162.00 €	162.0 €	162.00 €	255.00 €	NAP	1 149 385	218 270	NAP	185.25 €	162.0 €	35 359 740 €	NA	212 923 571 €	192 691 000 €
France	96.03 €	85.4 €	108.48 €	NA	496.05 €	23 571 855	6 044 642	89 441	196.50 €	97.0 €	516 454 212 €	44 367 208 €	4 631 869 508 €	2 263 746 691 €
Georgia														
Germany	110.70 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	25 340 290	NA	2 111 416	110.70 €	NA	NA	NA	2 805 170 103 €	2 805 188 561 €

Country	(a)	Of which:				(f)	Of which:		(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)
		(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)		(g)	(h)						
Greece														
Hungary	27.60 €	27.6 €	27.60 €	35.99 €	39.62 €	6 870 987	NA	NA	31.68 €	27.6 €	NA	NA	217 686 610 €	173 665 871 €
Iceland	140.00 €	140.0 €	140.00 €	NAP	NAP	55 347	5 454	NAP	140.00 €	140.0 €	763 560 €	NA	7 748 580 €	7 885 000 €
Ireland	179.00 €	179.0 €	179.00 €	179.00 €	967.00 €	1 612 772	231 712	28 343	336.60 €	179.0 €	41 476 448 €	27 407 681 €	542 859 055 €	348 400 000 €
Italy	123.75 €	NA	NA	NA	NAP	24 476 510	10 274 568	NA	123.75 €	NA	NA	NA	3 028 968 113 €	NA
Latvia	13.47 €	13.5 €	NA	17.90 €	63.35 €	NA	NA	NA	27.05 €	13.5 €	NA	NA	NA	NA
Liechtenstein	230.00 €	230.0 €	230.00 €	325.00 €	NA	4 619	726	0	253.75 €	230.0 €	166 980 €	NA	1 172 071 €	NA
Lithuania	13.67 €	14.4 €	13.50 €	NAP	39.09 €	3 449 250	701 530	70 445	20.16 €	13.9 €	10 080 986 €	2 753 695 €	69 528 257 €	564 951 630 €
Luxembourg	189.03 €	189.0 €	189.03 €	189.03 €	NAP	240 606	NA	NA	151.22 €	189.0 €	NA	NA	36 385 402 €	45 481 238 €
Malta														
Moldova	6.67 €	5.1 €	8.28 €	NAP	13.48 €	NA	NA	NA	8.37 €	6.7 €	NA	NA	NA	16 563 171 €
Monaco	49.70 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	7 955	2 498	NA	49.70 €	NA	NA	NA	395 364 €	2 630 618 €
Montenegro	15.00 €	15.0 €	15.00 €	NAP	NA	448 950	128 115	NA	15.00 €	15.0 €	1 921 725 €	NA	6 734 250 €	8 189 087 €
Netherlands	202.65 €	191.3 €	192.89 €	363.93 €	543.00 €	4 321 235	2 133 790	NA	298.75 €	192.1 €	408 172 689 €	NA	1 290 977 599 €	622 231 519 €
Norway	277.00 €	277.0 €	277.00 €	NAP	NAP	1 322 110	339 985	NAP	277.00 €	277.0 €	94 175 845 €	NA	366 224 470 €	414 081 000 €
Poland	19.25 €	19.3 €	19.25 €	NA	NAP	20 189 237	NA	NA	19.25 €	19.3 €	NA	NA	388 642 812 €	847 599 150 €
Portugal	47.81 €	47.8 €	47.81 €	NA	NA	4 456 103	868 609	NA	47.81 €	47.8 €	41 528 196 €	NA	213 046 284 €	NA
Romania	15.65 €	NA	15.55 €	NA	17.43 €	12 809 358	342 764	706 170	16.21 €	15.6 €	NA	12 308 543 €	207 639 693 €	200 447 595 €
Russian Fed.														
San Marino	750.00 €	750.0 €	750.00 €	NAP	750.00 €	389	389	0	750.00 €	750.0 €	291 750 €	0 €	291 750 €	NA
Serbia	15.00 €	15.0 €	10.00 €	35.00 €	30.00 €	4 500 000	1 100 000	85 000	21.00 €	12.5 €	16 500 000 €	2 550 000 €	94 500 000 €	60 000 000 €
Slovak Rep.	35.61 €	35.6 €	35.61 €	84.36 €	27.47 €	NA	NA	NA	43.73 €	35.6 €	NA	NA	NA	138 382 842 €
Slovenia	83.00 €	83.0 €	83.00 €	NA	NA	488 151	111 434	10 037	83.00 €	83.0 €	9 249 022 €	NA	40 516 533 €	40 343 175 €
Spain (total)	64.99 €	65.0 €	64.99 €	NA	NAP	26 487 771	4 849 975	0	64.99 €	65.0 €	315 175 625 €	NA	1 721 307 798 €	1 538 426 583 €
Spain (State Adm.)	54.66 €	54.7 €	54.66 €	NA	NAP	22 575 615	4 135 085	NAP	54.66 €	54.7 €	226 023 746 €	NA	1 233 983 116 €	1 196 593 430 €
Spain (Catalonia)	75.31 €	75.3 €	75.31 €	NA	NAP	3 912 156	714 890	NAP	75.31 €	75.3 €	53 838 366 €	NA	294 624 468 €	341 833 153 €
Sweden	621.00 €	332.0 €	NA	NA	NAP	2 285 487	642 012	NAP	476.50 €	332.0 €	213 147 984 €	NA	1 089 034 556 €	644 845 409 €
Switzerland	NA	187.0 €	312.00 €	NA	NA	2 205 814	630 037	NA	249.50 €	249.5 €	117 816 919 €	NA	550 350 593 €	NA
the FYRO Macedonia	10.00 €	10.0 €	9.00 €	NA	14.00 €	932 638	117 942	18 715	10.75 €	9.5 €	1 179 420 €	262 010 €	10 025 859 €	9 500 000 €
Turkey	15.27 €	15.3 €	15.27 €	NA	15.27 €	232 308 911	29 369 478	1 454 568	15.27 €	15.3 €	448 471 929 €	22 211 253 €	3 547 357 071 €	674 434 883 €
Ukraine	3.06 €	3.1 €	3.06 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.06 €	3.1 €	NA	NA	NA	NA
UK: Engl. & Wales	110.00 €	NA	108.00 €	NA	243.00 €	NA	NA	NA	153.67 €	108.0 €	NA	NA	NA	3 465 000 000 €
UK: North. Ireland	NA	NA	NA	NA	879.36 €	NA	NA	9 784	879.36 €	NA	NA	8 603 658 €	NA	153 832 243 €
UK: Scotland	32.37 €	32.4 €	32.37 €	NA	32.37 €	NA	NA	NA	32.37 €	32.4 €	NA	NA	NA	373 200 000 €
Mean	103 €	103 €	102 €	137 €	195 €				129 €	104 €	94 060 911 €	8 782 999 €	643 731 661 €	462 073 435 €
Median	42 €	36 €	36 €	84 €	38 €				48 €	36 €	16 500 000 €	2 164 784 €	210 281 632 €	173 665 871 €
Minimum	3 €	3 €	3 €	17 €	6 €				3 €	3 €	166 980 €	0 €	291 750 €	2 630 618 €
Maximum	750 €	750 €	750 €	364 €	967 €				879 €	750 €	516 454 212 €	44 367 208 €	4 631 869 508 €	3 465 000 000 €

TABLE 14.A: CATEGORIES INCLUDED IN THE CALCULATION OF CUSTODIAL EXPENSES IN 2011, IN TABLE 14

- ✓ 14.1 Security
- ✓ 14.2 Health care (incl. medical care, psychiatric services, pharmaceuticals, dental care etc.)
- ✓ 14.3 Services (incl. maintenance, utilities, maintenance of inmate records, reception, assignment, transportation, etc.)
- ✓ 14.4 Administration (excl. extra-institutional expenditures)
- ✓ 14.5 Support (incl. food, inmate activities, inmate employment, clothing, etc.)
- ✓ 14.6 Rehabilitation programs (incl. academic education, vocational training, substance abuse programs, etc.)
- ✓ 14.7 Other

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2012.14.A

Country	14.1	14.2	14.3	14.4	14.5	14.6	14.7
Albania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Andorra	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Armenia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Austria	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Azerbaijan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Belgium	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
BH: BiH (st. level)							
BH: Fed. BiH	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
BH: Rep. Srpska	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Bulgaria	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Croatia	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Cyprus	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Czech Rep.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Denmark	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Estonia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Finland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
France	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Georgia							
Germany	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Greece							
Hungary	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Iceland	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Ireland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Italy	Yes	Yes/No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Latvia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Liechtenstein	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Lithuania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Luxembourg	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Malta	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Moldova	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Monaco	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Montenegro	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Netherlands	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Norway	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Poland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Portugal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Romania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Russian Fed.							
San Marino	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Serbia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Slovak Rep.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Slovenia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Spain (total)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Spain (State Adm.)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Spain (Catalonia)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Sweden	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Switzerland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
the FYRO Macedonia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Turkey	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Ukraine	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
UK: Engl. & Wales	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
UK: North. Ireland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
UK: Scotland	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

NOTES – TABLES 14 AND 14.A

Data included in Table 14 are not necessarily comparable across countries. In order to ensure more reliable comparisons, we present in Table 14.A the categories which are included in the calculation of the custodial expenses by each country. Nevertheless, these figures should be used cautiously not only because the definition of the categories may differ from one country to another, but also because the purchasing power varies widely across Europe.

AUSTRIA
✓ Table 14.A (point 14.7): For example financial income support of prisoners to be released, clothes for prisoners to be released etc.
BH: BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (FEDERATION)
✓ Table 14: the total budget spent includes all costs except capital investment.
BH: BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (REPUBLIKA SRPSKA)
✓ Table 14 point (d): This category of inmates is under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Rep. Srpska. Therefore, there is no special budget foreseen in the budget of the Prison Administration for these people.
BULGARIA
✓ Figures included in Table 14 do not include salaries of staff, including security staff and administration staff. There is no specific data available for the average amount per day for a person in the institutions for juvenile offenders, psychiatric prison hospital, pre-trial detention or correctional facility.
CROATIA
✓ There is no separate breakdown of the costs for pre-trial detainees and convicted prisoners.
CZECH REPUBLIC
✓ Figures in Table 14 include investments; the Prison Service of the Czech Republic provides all escorts (to the courts, to hospitals, to other prisons, escorts from abroad etc.)
✓ The amount is counted in each organisational unit (prison or remand prison) but it is not stated for each person (pre-trial detainee, juvenile or others).
ESTONIA
✓ Table 14.A (point 14.7): different investments(sports equipment, kitchen equipment etc.), a lump-sum benefit if an inmate is released, etc.
FINLAND
✓ Table 14.A (point 14.7): in this category of costs are also included rental costs.
FRANCE
✓ Table 14 point (e): The expenses of institutions for juvenile offenders include the costs borne by the <i>Judicial Youth Protection Directorate</i> inherent in the functioning of this type of establishments (staff and operating).
✓ Table 16.A (point 16.7): Other expenses correspond to contributions to the central agency of social security (ACOSS).
GERMANY
✓ The total costs of the prison service amounted to € 2,805,188,561, of which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ € 2,454,710,784 without construction costs ○ € 350,477,777 constitutes construction costs
✓ For 25,340,290 days spent in penal institutions (point (f) Table 14), as result, there is in an amount of € 110.70 per person per day: € 96.87 per person per day without construction costs plus € 13.83 add for construction costs.
✓ Table 14.A (point 14.7): the average amount includes all costs in connection with the penal system (such as staff, construction costs).
ICELAND
✓ Table 14.A: The fees for education in custody are paid by the Ministry of Education who is responsible for that. Yet, the PPA is responsible for programs and training.

IRELAND	
✓	Table 14 point (e): <i>Irish Youth Justice Service</i> (IYJS) calculations refer to reduced operational bed space capacity of 44 spaces. Additional transportation for certain children provided by Gardai (police). Additional administrative support provided by the Department of Justice and Equality. Additional academic education provided by the Department of Education and Skills. Amount spent per day is applicable whether the child is remanded (pre-trial) or committed (sentenced).
ITALY	
✓	In 2011, the expenses are calculated on an average daily presence of 67,405 inmates. Breakdown of costs (the basis of calculation is the average daily cost): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Goods and services & IT service = 6.51 € ○ Previous debts for goods and services = 4.74 € ○ Staff = 99.42€ ○ Maintenance, assistance, rehabilitation, prisoners' transport = 7.00 € ○ Investments = 6.08 €
✓	<i>Total</i> = 123.75 € per inmate and per day
✓	Table 14.A (point 14.2): healthcare costs are covered by the Penitentiary Administration only in the Region with Special Statute. In the remaining Regions, the costs of prisoners' healthcare are covered by the National Healthcare Service.
LATVIA	
✓	Table 14 point (d): Prison Hospital of Latvia.
✓	Table 14.A (point 14.7): Taxes and duties, repairs and maintenance costs, capital repairs, construction, etc.
LIECHTENSTEIN	
✓	Table 14 point (d): any person with special treatment needs is to be held in. Austrian penal institutions. The fees are 325€/day.
✓	Table 14.A: The only existing prison in Liechtenstein is too small and, therefore, the expenses are divided with other partner institutions (i.e. the police pay for security and transportations, the administrative tasks are shared with services from police as well). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ All inmates are requested to have the health insurance; ○ Are calculated the food and the hygienic items; ○ The amount of the guards and staff is included (this amount can change, because it belongs to the number of inmates <i>de facto</i> present at the penal institutions); ○ The amortization amount of the building <i>is not</i> included; ○ The Transportations is handled by the police; ○ The administration is also shared in part with the police; ○ The rehabilitation programs by the "Verein für Bewährungshilfe" and some external institutions.
LITHUANIA	
✓	Table 14.A (point 14.6): Training category is included only <i>partially</i> : maintenance of education rooms and renovation expenses.
LUXEMBOURG	
✓	As the pre-trial detainees and sentenced prisoners are held in the same place, the costs applied to ensure the detention are the same for both categories.
MOLDOVA	
✓	The amounts include the cost of all services provided to inmates, as well as staff salaries.
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;
✓	Table 14.A: The facility has a budget-line for work of inmates. Yet, the school and university level trainings (AUXILIA) are paid from the budget of social assistance.

THE NETHERLANDS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Figures included in Table 14 refer to the adult prison system. ✓ Table 14: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Point (a): There is no total figure because of different types of regime inside prisons. Therefore, this figure is a rough estimation on the basis of the figures given in points (b), (c) and (d). ○ Point (b): Price of a basic place in a House of Detention (including overhead costs). ○ Point (c): Price of a closed prison place (including overhead costs). ○ Point (d): Price of a place in one of the 5 Psychiatric Penitentiary Complexes which are meant for pre-trial as well as sentenced prisoners (including overhead costs made by the headquarters). ○ Point (e): The costs of regular education in these institutions are not included in this price. The Department of Education, Culture and Science pays for this. ✓ Juvenile prisoners and people being treated in custodial clinics under a hospital order are not included. <i>Therefore all the amounts for these additional categories are presented in the Table 14 only for information.</i>
NORWAY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Table 14 points (b) and (c): There are no special prisons for remand detainees. Therefore it is not possible to specify the expenditure on these groups separately. ✓ Table 14 points (d): This group of persons is not being held in prison establishments and is not under the responsibility of the Correctional Service. ✓ Table 14 points (e): There are no special institutions for juvenile offenders.
POLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Table 14 point (n): 847 599 150 € is the total budget <i>including</i> pension payments. The total budget spent without pension payments is 585 659 740 €.
PORTUGAL
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Table 14: The average amount is provided for the pre-trial detainees and convicted prisoners altogether.
ROMANIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Table 14.A (point 14.7): Other types of costs included are salaries of staff, heritage objects, services, current reparation works, internal displacements, as well as costs of capital improvements, maintenance and equipment of penal institutions.
SLOVAK REPUBLIC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Table 14 point (d): 84.36 €/day – corresponds to the expenses for all categories of patients in Prison Hospital, not only persons with psychiatric disorders. ✓ Table 14.A (point 14.7): Wages of civil employees, salaries of prison officers, payments for insurance and contribution to insurance companies, common transfers- for sick benefits, severance pay, for compensation, remunerations for extra-work civil employees.
SPAIN (TOTAL)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Figures are calculated by the authors of this report on the basis of the data provided by national correspondents. Therefore, these figures should not be considered as official inputs. Figures presented as totals were not used for the calculations of mean and median European values.
SPAIN (STATE ADMINISTRATION)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Table 14.A (point 14.7): Cost generated by the functioning of the National Prison Administration (Head Office).
SPAIN (CATALONIA)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The averages amount of 75.31 €/day is the same for all the categories of inmates. ✓ The average cost includes the security inside penal institutions, but not the outside one. The expenses of the inmates' transportations are covered by Catalanian police.
SWEDEN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ There are no special prisons for remand detainees. Therefore it is not possible to specify the expenditure on this population separately.

SWITZERLAND
✓ Table 14: All the available figures are generated by the Federal Ministry of Justice and they correspond to the functioning costs.
THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA
✓ Table 14.A (point 14.7): Expenses for conveying the prisoners to court or to other prison.
TURKEY
✓ Table 14: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Point (a): 15.2720 €/day (41 TL) ○ Point (b): Pre-trial detention costs for each offender are covered by court house services. ○ Point (c): The treatment costs of offenders are covered by Ministry of Justice budget. ○ Point (m): Total budget spent by the Prison Administration in 2011 was of 674,434,883.2160 € (which is 1.832.703.487 TL) (1 € = 2.7174 TL).
UKRAINE
Figure available for both prisoners and detainees of different categories.
UK: ENGLAND AND WALES
✓ The figures shown are in Euros and have been converted from £ sterling at the <i>Yearly Average Exchange Rate</i> for 2011 of €1.151701 to £1. ✓ All figures have been calculated from the 2011-12 prison costs, which were published on 25th October 2012. ✓ Table 14: The total resource expenditure for 2011/12 was 3.465 billion Euros: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Point (a): is the average daily cost per prisoner for all public and private sector prisons in England and Wales. ○ Point (c): The 108 € per day relates to all other prisons, excluding those in the 15-17 age bracket. ○ Point (e): The 243 € average cost per prisoner of a juvenile offender is calculated from prisons within the “Male YOI young people (ages 15-17)” function.
Table 14.A: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ These average costs comprise the prison establishments’ overall resource expenditure, which is the direct local establishment cost, increased by an apportionment of relevant costs borne centrally by NOMS, including property costs (such as depreciation), major maintenance, headquarters costs, prisoner escort and custody services, and expenditure recharged to the Youth Justice Board. ○ Expenditure which is met by Other Government Departments, such as on health and education, and the cost of prisoners held in police cells under Operation Safeguard, is not included. ○ Expenditure not related to prisons (such as Probation), extraordinary expenditure (e.g. impairments) and costs relating to electronic monitoring are also not included in the costs. ○ Dover, Haslar and Morton Hall’s expenditure are excluded as they are Immigration Removal Centres operating under Detention Centre Rules 2001. ○ Expenditure incurred directly by the Youth Justice Board on Secure Childrens’ Homes and Secure Treatment centres is not included.
UK: NORTHERN IRELAND
✓ Table 14: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Point (e): £763 converted in EUR (Rate 1.1525) ○ Point (m): £133,477,000 converted in EUR (Rate 1.1525)
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. ✓ Escort services are included at 12,000,000 for total budget spend but are not included as part of the average cost of detaining one prisoner. ✓ Figures are for the reporting year 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012.

C. Prison Staff

TABLE 15: STAFF WORKING IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON THE BASIS OF FULL-TIME EQUIVALENTS (FTE) ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2012 (*NUMBERS*)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2012.15

Country	Total number of staff	Staff at the national prison administration (Head Office)	Staff in regional prison administration offices	Other staff employed by the prison adm., but who work OUTSIDE penal institutions	Total number of staff working INSIDE penal institutions	Of which:						
						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 working INSIDE penal institutions
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)
Albania	3 809	180	431	NAP	3 198	22	2 837	218	60	61	4	0
Andorra	71	2	0	0	69	2	57	9	0	1	0	0
Armenia	2 210	218	364	NAP	1 628	95	1 299	106	46	33	NAP	49
Austria	3 748.16	68.78	NAP	NAP	3 679.38	89	3 044.51	117.18	74.91	118.71	NA	235.07
Azerbaijan	3 717	187	NAP	978	2 552	40	1 404	NAP	23	19	NAP	1 066
Belgium	8 958.20	NA	NA	NA	8 498.90	225.40	7 033.74	243.45	337.30	NA	NA	NA
BH: BiH (st. level)												
BH: Fed. BiH	983	NAP	NAP	NAP	983	19	682	28	12	23	27	192
BH: Rep. Srpska	836	7	NAP	NAP	829	6	471	15	12	70	156	99
Bulgaria	4 391	111	300	NA	3 980	13	3 461	125	29	314	NA	38
Croatia	2 652	62	NAP	NAP	2 590	195	1 576	120	16	232	265	186
Cyprus	450	NAP	NAP	NAP	450	14	408	0	0	2	26	0
Czech Rep.	10 879.8	173.5	NAP	3 065.4	7 640.9	109	1 987	423.1	1 413.3		84	3 625
Denmark	4 801	269	292	771	3 470	48	2 564	149	NA	99	419	191
Estonia	1 721.25	28	0	1	1 692.25	15	760	105.45	21	29	8	753.8
Finland	2 694	83	143	140	2 328	98	1 394	191	275		197	173
France	34 690.7	407.9	1 656.1	3 959	28 667.7	341.1	25 082.2	NA	NA	NA	146.5	3 097.9
Georgia												
Germany	36 666	NAP	439	0	36 227	414	26 768	236	649	1 715	2 124	4 321
Greece												
Hungary	7 840	219	NAP	NA	7 621	431	4 419	611	211	476	NAP	1 473
Iceland	115	16	7	0	92	3	76	NAP	2	2	11	2
Ireland	3 602.2	126.53	35	143	3 297.67	74	2 833.7	138.97	19.6	1	168.5	61.84
Italy	46 252	1 458	1 285	2 649	40 860	206	36 794	72	2	926	NA	2 860
Latvia	2 557	133	NAP	NAP	2 424.5	37	1 747	119	138	36	21	326.5
Liechtenstein	16	0	0	0	16	1	15	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	3 428	68	NAP	267	3 093	34	1 976	273	35	200	11	564
Luxembourg	401.5	4	0	0	397.5	5	294	1	5.25	19.5	32	40.75
Malta												
Moldova	2 846	134	NAP	250	2 462	42	778	265.5	28	119	0	1 229.5

Country	Total number of staff	Staff at the national prison administration (Head Office)	Staff in regional prison administration offices	Other staff employed by the prison adm., but who work OUTSIDE penal institutions	Total number of staff working INSIDE penal institutions	Of which:						
						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 working INSIDE penal institutions
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)
Monaco	45	0	0	0	45	2	32	2	0	0	0	9
Montenegro	504	0	0	0	504	4	417	15	16	20	32	0
Netherlands	12 533.8	309.9	646.8	914.2	10 662.9	176.0	7 032.3	317.6	104.5	325.8	920.3	1 786.4
Norway	3 745.6	33.5	173.7	110.9	3 427.5	74.4	2 351.6	0	0	0	554.9	446.6
Poland	29 497	423	509	404	28 161	1 704	15 768	1 563	636	2 351	NAP	6 139
Portugal	5 688	359	NAP	NAP	5 329	49	4 239	NA	NA	417	NA	624
Romania	12 141	273	NAP	382	11 486	755	4 076	711	90	411	29	5 414
Russian Fed.												
San Marino	8	NAP	NAP	0	8	1	7	0	0	0	0	0
Serbia	4 248	59	NAP	NAP	4 189	37	2 552	287	24	262	518	509
Slovak Rep.	5 183	141	NAP	852	4 190	60	719	236	86	275	NAP	2 814
Slovenia	893	35	NAP	NAP	858	53	533	15	7	79	91	80
Spain (total)	29 975	580	NA	NAP	29 395	454	18 620	1 182	982	1 704	749	5 704
Spain (State Adm.)	25 061	388	NA	NAP	24 673	393	15 469	957	645	1 466	659	5 084
Spain (Catalonia)	4 914	192	NAP	NAP	4 722	61	3 151	225	337	238	90	620
Sweden	6 799	320	175	339	5 965	265	4 198	113	24	249	312	804
Switzerland	3 812	NA	NA	NA	3 627	336	1 830	208		518		735
the FYRO Macedonia	758	15	NAP	NAP	743	32	515	23	30	30	35	78
Turkey	40 018	175	224	11	39 608	911	33 788	138	215	439	1 278	2 839
Ukraine	54 067	320	1 529	5 667	46 551	675	13 622	3 531	304	173	905	27 341
UK: Engl. & Wales	42 345	1 508	467	0	40 369	1 797	28 892	236	624	795	0	8 025
UK: North. Ireland	2 063.09	214	142	42	1 665.09	176	1 271	13.54	25	39	64	76.55
UK: Scotland	4 123	512	388	0	3 223	91	3 074	0	54	0	4	0

NOTES – TABLE 15

ALBANIA
✓ Point (k): The number of staff responsible for workshops or vocational training is part of the personnel of the national prison administration, central office. Therefore they are also accounted under the point (b).
AUSTRIA
✓ The accounting rules among categories were adjusted and there is no more double-counting among headings. Comparisons with 2011 data should be made cautiously.
AZERBAIJAN
✓ Point (h): This category of staff is employed by the General Medical Directorate of the Ministry of Justice.
✓ Point (j): External teachers are not employed by the Prison Administration. Therefore, their number is not made visible in Table 15.
BH: BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (REPUBLIKA SRPSKA)
✓ Point (b): The central prison administration in this case is the Sector for execution of criminal sanctions in the Ministry of Justice of Republika Srpska.
CYPRUS
✓ All figures concern only the Prison institution.
✓ Points (h), (i), and (j): Medical staff, psychologists, social workers and educators are not employed by the Prison Department, but they work exclusively for the Prison Department.
CZECH REPUBLIC
✓ National counting rules applied: All staff <i>that is not in contact</i> with inmates is considered as working OUTSIDE penal institutions. While INSIDE staff means: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Those who physically work in areas where prisoners are placed, or ○ Those who are responsible for penal activities, or ○ Those who are basically members of number of staff of the respective penal institutions.
✓ Point (d): Staff at the Institute for Prison Staff Education, judicial guards, administration, logistics etc.
✓ Point (g): Uniformed staff in touch with prisoners (wardens)
✓ Points (h) and (i): The same people are responsible for education and assessment. This category of staff includes teachers, educators, therapists, psychologists, social workers.
✓ Point (l): includes teachers in schools (59) and "leaders" of workshops in vocational schools (24,5)= 83,5
✓ Point (l): Escort officers, guards at gates and perimeters, drivers, dog keepers, prevention officers
✓ TEMPORARY MISSING STAFF: The total number of staff includes 46 temporary missing people. The number consists of female uniformed staff on maternity leave (23) and staff on long-term sick leave (23). The total number of staff does not include 198 temporary missing people. The number consists of female uniformed staff who are at home with their children after maternity leave "family leave" (90) and female civilian staff on maternity leave and "family leave" (108).
DENMARK
✓ Point (d): Under this heading are included staffs employed in probation services, halfway-houses and the Central Education Centre.
✓ The difference of 1 person between the breakdown and the total figure is due to the rounding.
FINLAND
✓ Points (i) and (j): Counted all together.
FRANCE
✓ Point (c): Students from the National School of Penitentiary Administration and the Penitentiary Employment Service are included as well under this heading.
✓ Points (h) and (i): Medical and paramedical staff working in the healthcare units inside penal institutions is exclusively employed by the Ministry of Health (since the Law of 1994). None of

<p>the professionals of the above categories is employed by the Ministry of Justice.</p> <p>✓ Point (j): There is no social worker employed in prisons. The only people allowed to work in the social field are probation and rehabilitation advisors and they are employed by the Prison Administration.</p>
GERMANY
<p>✓ Point (c): staff of 15 out of the 16 prison administrations (Head Offices) in the 16 “Länder”.</p> <p>✓ Point (h): only medical staff; special data of paramedical staff is not available; insofar staff is included in the point (g).</p> <p>✓ Point (l): Other staff working inside penal institutions:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ higher intermediate prison and administrative service: 1,446 ○ other administration staff (including secretary staff): 2,301 ○ pastors : 91 ○ others: 482
HUNGARY
<p>✓ Point (e): Those who are working in the Prison Service Head Quarters are considered as working <i>inside</i> penal institutions. Yet, they were excluded from point (e) and counted only under heading (b).</p>
ICELAND
<p>✓ Figures from points (i) and (j) are included as well in the point (b). Therefore there is a visible discrepancy of 4 persons.</p>
ITALY
<p>✓ Point (h): The healthcare staff members working in prison are employed by - and their number is surveyed by - the National Healthcare Service. The 72 persons included in the point (h) are employed under special contracts paid by the Penitentiary Administration. These members of healthcare staff perform their duties in the regions with Special Statute (Sicily, Friuli Venezia Giulia and Sardinia).</p>
LATVIA
<p>✓ Point (f): There are 12 prisons in Latvia. Data of this point includes prison chiefs and deputies of the prison chiefs.</p>
LIECHTENSTEIN
<p>✓ 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.</p> <p>✓ Points from (h) to (l): these special services are given by different departments of the Government. There is a weekly request of staff if need be.</p>
LITHUANIA
<p>✓ In Table 15 the breakdown is based 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 included.</p> <p>✓ All the figures of the Table are on 1st July 2012.</p>
MONACO
<p>✓ Point (a): 44FTE + 2 PTE.</p> <p>✓ Point (h): 1 doctor and 1 dentist, both part-time employed.</p>
PORTUGAL
<p>✓ Data are the FTE equivalents calculated for the staff employed by the Penitentiary Administration on 31st December 2012.</p> <p>✓ Points (h) and (i): In addition to medical and paramedical staff employed by Penitentiary Administration, some medical, nursing and psychological duties are also performed by private companies which are under contract made with the Penitentiary Administration.</p>
ROMANIA
<p>✓ Point (c): Staff at the <i>National Training School of Penitentiary Agents</i> in Târgu Ocna, the <i>Training Centre for Prison Officers</i> in Arad, the <i>Vocational Training and Recreation Centre for Prison Staff</i> in</p>

Sovata, the Hotel staff in Eforie Sud, the *Supply Management and Repair Centre* - Bucharest Jilava and the *Unit of surveillance and escorts for inmates to be transferred*.

- ✓ **Point (g):** Figure relates only to personnel who have responsibilities of surveillance in prisons and responsibilities of escorting inmates outside prisons (to hospitals, to judicial authorities, external work units).
- ✓ **Point (l):** Among other categories of staff, there is a part of those working in the area of *security detention and prison regime*, there are units where staff provides activities having direct contact with inmates, e.g. reception and records of inmates in penal institutions, etc. On 1st September 2012, there were 3,028 people employed to perform such duties.

SAN MARINO

- ✓ All categories of staff are foreseen by the criminal justice system. Only one person is effective. In case of need, policemen can be made available.

SLOVAK REPUBLIC

- ✓ **Point (d):** Under this heading are accounted the prison officers who perform the duties related to the guard of the courts and prosecution offices.

SPAIN (TOTAL)

- (c) Figures are calculated by the authors of this report on the basis of the data provided by national correspondents. Therefore, these figures should not be considered as official inputs. Figures presented as totals were not used for the calculations of mean and median European values.

SPAIN (STATE ADMINISTRATION)

- ✓ **Point (c):** regarding staff in regional prison administration offices is included in the point (e) since regional administration staff works inside penal institutions.

UK: ENGLAND AND WALES

- ✓ All data provided are as at 30th June 2012 instead of 1st September 2012.
- ✓ The difference of 1 person between the breakdown and the total figure is due to the rounding.

TABLE 15.1: STAFF WORKING IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON THE BASIS OF FULL-TIME EQUIVALENTS (FTE) ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2012 (*PERCENTAGES*)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2012.15.1

Country	Total number of staff	Total % (sum)	% of staff at the national prison administration	% of staff in regional prison administration offices	% of other staff employed by PA, working <i>outside</i> penal institutions	% of staff working <i>inside</i> penal institutions
Albania	3 809	100.0	4.7	11.3	NAP	84.0
Andorra	71	100.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	97.2
Armenia	2 210	100.0	9.9	16.5	NAP	73.7
Austria	3 748	100.0	1.8	NAP	NAP	98.2
Azerbaijan	3 717	100.0	5.0	NAP	26.3	68.7
Belgium	8 958	(94.9)	NA	NA	NA	94.9
BH: BiH (st. level)						
BH: Fed. BiH	983	100.0	NAP	NAP	NAP	100.0
BH: Rep. Srpska	836	100.0	0.8	NAP	NAP	99.2
Bulgaria	4 391	100.0	2.5	6.8	NA	90.6
Croatia	2 652	100.0	2.3	NAP	NAP	97.7
Cyprus	450	100.0	NAP	NAP	NAP	100.0
Czech Rep.	10 880	100.0	1.6	NAP	28.2	70.2
Denmark	4 801	100.0	5.6	6.1	16.1	72.3
Estonia	1 721	100.0	1.6	0.0	0.1	98.3
Finland	2 694	100.0	3.1	5.3	5.2	86.4
France	34 691	100.0	1.2	4.8	11.4	82.6
Georgia						
Germany	36 666	100.0	NAP	1.2	0.0	98.8
Greece						
Hungary	7 840	100.0	2.8	NAP	NA	97.2
Iceland	115	100.0	13.9	6.1	0.0	80.0
Ireland	3 602	100.0	3.5	1.0	4.0	91.5
Italy	46 252	100.0	3.2	2.8	5.7	88.3
Latvia	2 557	100.0	5.2	NAP	NAP	94.8
Liechtenstein	16	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Lithuania	3 428	100.0	2.0	NAP	7.8	90.2
Luxembourg	402	100.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	99.0
Malta						
Moldova	2 846	100.0	4.7	NAP	8.8	86.5
Monaco	45	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Montenegro	504	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Netherlands	12 534	100.0	2.5	5.2	7.3	85.1
Norway	3 746	100.0	0.9	4.6	3.0	91.5
Poland	29 497	100.0	1.4	1.7	1.4	95.5
Portugal	5 688	100.0	6.3	NAP	NAP	93.7
Romania	12 141	100.0	2.2	NAP	3.1	94.6
Russian Fed.						
San Marino	8	100.0	NAP	NAP	0.0	100.0
Serbia	4 248	100.0	1.4	NAP	NAP	98.6
Slovak Rep.	5 183	100.0	2.7	NAP	16.4	80.8
Slovenia	893	100.0	3.9	NAP	NAP	96.1
Spain (total)	29 975	100.0	1.9	NA	NAP	98.1
Spain (State Adm.)	25 061	100.0	1.5	NA	NAP	98.5
Spain (Catalonia)	4 914	100.0	3.9	NAP	NAP	96.1
Sweden	6 799	100.0	4.7	2.6	5.0	87.7
Switzerland	3 812	(95.1)	NA	NA	NA	95.1
the FYRO Macedonia	758	100.0	2.0	NAP	NAP	98.0
Turkey	40 018	100.0	0.4	0.6	0.0	99.0
Ukraine	54 067	100.0	0.6	2.8	10.5	86.1
UK: Engl. & Wales	42 345	100.0	3.6	1.1	0.0	95.3
UK: North. Ireland	2 063	100.0	10.4	6.9	2.0	80.7
UK: Scotland	4 123	100.0	12.4	9.4	0.0	78.2
Mean			3.4	3.9	5.6	91.3
Median			2.5	2.8	3.0	94.9
Minimum			0.0	0.0	0.0	68.7
Maximum			13.9	16.5	28.2	100.0

TABLE 15.2: STAFF WORKING *INSIDE* PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON THE BASIS OF FULL-TIME EQUIVALENTS (FTE) ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2012 (*PERCENTAGES*)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2012.15.2

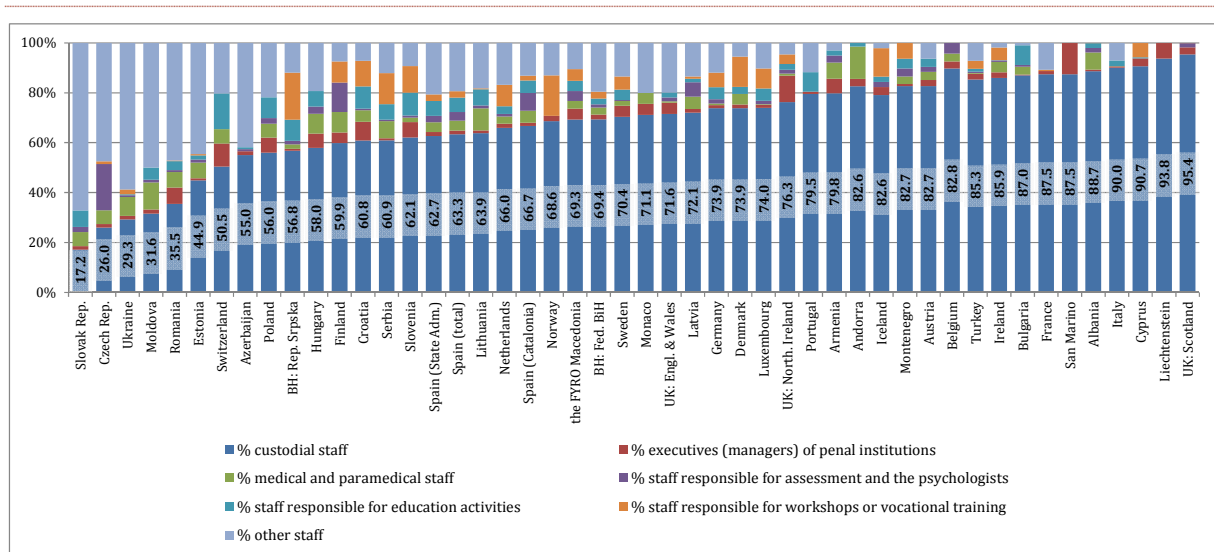
Country	Total number of staff working <i>INSIDE</i> penal institutions	Total % (sum)	% Executives (managers) of penal institutions	% Custodial staff	% Medical and paramedical staff	% Staff responsible for assessment and the psychologists	% Staff responsible for education activities	% Staff responsible for workshops or vocational training	% Other staff
Albania	3 198	(100.1)	0.7	88.7	6.8	1.9	1.9	0.1	0.0
Andorra	69	100.0	2.9	82.6	13.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0
Armenia	1 628	100.0	5.8	79.8	6.5	2.8	2.0	NAP	3.0
Austria	3 679	100.0	2.4	82.7	3.2	2.0	3.2	NA	6.4
Azerbaijan	2 552	100.0	1.6	55.0	NAP	0.9	0.7	NAP	41.8
Belgium	8 499	(92.2)	2.7	82.8	2.9	4.0	NA	NA	NA
BH: BiH (st. level)									
BH: Fed. BiH	983	100.0	1.9	69.4	2.8	1.2	2.3	2.7	19.5
BH: Rep. Srpska	829	100.0	0.7	56.8	1.8	1.4	8.4	18.8	11.9
Bulgaria	3 980	100.0	0.3	87.0	3.1	0.7	7.9	NA	1.0
Croatia	2 590	100.0	7.5	60.8	4.6	0.6	9.0	10.2	7.2
Cyprus	450	100.0	3.1	90.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	5.8	0.0
Czech Rep.	7 641	100.0	1.4	26.0	5.5	18.5		1.1	47.4
Denmark	3 470	100.0	1.4	73.9	4.3	NA	2.9	12.1	5.5
Estonia	1 692	100.0	0.9	44.9	6.2	1.2	1.7	0.5	44.5
Finland	2 328	100.0	4.2	59.9	8.2	11.8		8.5	7.4
France	28 668	100.0	1.2	87.5	NA	NA	NA	0.5	10.8
Georgia									
Germany	36 227	100.0	1.1	73.9	0.7	1.8	4.7	5.9	11.9
Greece									
Hungary	7 621	100.0	5.7	58.0	8.0	2.8	6.2	NAP	19.3
Iceland	92	(104.3)	3.3	82.6	NAP	2.2	2.2	12.0	2.2
Ireland	3 298	100.0	2.2	85.9	4.2	0.6	0.0	5.1	1.9
Italy	40 860	100.0	0.5	90.0	0.2	0.0	2.3	NA	7.0
Latvia	2 425	100.0	1.5	72.1	4.9	5.7	1.5	0.9	13.5
Liechtenstein	16	100.0	6.3	93.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lithuania	3 093	100.0	1.1	63.9	8.8	1.1	6.5	0.4	18.2
Luxembourg	398	100.0	1.3	74.0	0.3	1.3	4.9	8.1	10.3
Malta									
Moldova	2 462	100.0	1.7	31.6	10.8	1.1	4.8	0.0	49.9
Monaco	45	100.0	4.4	71.1	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0
Montenegro	504	100.0	0.8	82.7	3.0	3.2	4.0	6.3	0.0
Netherlands	10 663	100.0	1.7	66.0	3.0	1.0	3.1	8.6	16.8
Norway	3 428	100.0	2.2	68.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.2	13.0
Poland	28 161	100.0	6.1	56.0	5.6	2.3	8.3	NAP	21.8
Portugal	5 329	100.0	0.9	79.5	NA	NA	7.8	NA	11.7
Romania	11 486	100.0	6.6	35.5	6.2	0.8	3.6	0.3	47.1
Russian Fed.									
San Marino	8	100.0	12.5	87.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Serbia	4 189	100.0	0.9	60.9	6.9	0.6	6.3	12.4	12.2
Slovak Rep.	4 190	100.0	1.4	17.2	5.6	2.1	6.6	NAP	67.2
Slovenia	858	100.0	6.2	62.1	1.7	0.8	9.2	10.6	9.3
Spain (total)	29 395	100.0	1.5	63.3	4.0	3.3	5.8	2.5	19.4
Spain (State Adm.)	24 673	100.0	1.6	62.7	3.9	2.6	5.9	2.7	20.6
Spain (Catalonia)	4 722	100.0	1.3	66.7	4.8	7.1	5.0	1.9	13.1
Sweden	5 965	100.0	4.4	70.4	1.9	0.4	4.2	5.2	13.5
Switzerland	3 627	100.0	9.3	50.5	5.7	14.3		20.3	
the FYRO Macedonia	743	100.0	4.3	69.3	3.1	4.0	4.0	4.7	10.5
Turkey	39 608	100.0	2.3	85.3	0.3	0.5	1.1	3.2	7.2
Ukraine	46 551	100.0	1.5	29.3	7.6	0.7	0.4	1.9	58.7
UK: Engl. & Wales	40 369	100.0	4.5	71.6	0.6	1.5	2.0	0.0	19.9
UK: North. Ireland	1 665	100.0	10.6	76.3	0.8	1.5	2.3	3.8	4.6
UK: Scotland	3 223	100.0	2.8	95.4	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.1	0.0
Mean			3.2	68.5	4.0	2.2	3.8	4.7	15.8
Median			2.2	71.1	3.9	1.2	3.1	3.0	11.8
Minimum			0.3	17.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maximum			12.5	95.4	13.0	18.5	14.3	18.8	67.2

NOTES – TABLES 15.1 AND 15.2

In *Table 15.1* the total percentage of staff employed by Prison Administration is lower than 100% in **Belgium** and **Switzerland**. These figures are presented between brackets. For more details, see notes to Table 15.

In *Table 15.2*, there are two countries (**Albania** and **Iceland**) in which the total percentage of staff working *inside* penal institutions is higher than 100 and one other country where the total does not reach 100% (**Belgium**). These data are presented between brackets.

FIGURE 5: STAFF WORKING *INSIDE* PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2012, PERCENTAGES



On Figure 5 all data are sorted according to the percentage of “custodial staff”.

The *median* value of custodial staff employed in all examined countries is **71.1%** in the total of staff working inside penal institutions. Yet, it is important to keep in mind, while performing cross-national comparisons, that in many countries custodial staff is in charge of multiple institutions duties, such as vocational training and education activities.

The part of custodial staff goes from 17% in Slovak Republic until 95% in UK: Scotland. Given this observation, one may state that the diversity of breakdowns led to a very large definition of what should be considered as duty of custodial staff. It is very likely that among personnel there could be people performing much more activities than just activities directly related to institutional security issues.

Methodological limitation:

For the following three countries only merged categories are available:

- ✓ In **Czech Republic & Finland**: merged categories are staff responsible for assessment and psychologists + staff responsible for education activities;
- ✓ In **Switzerland** in the same category are included staffs responsible for education activities and those responsible for assessment and psychologists.

TABLE 16: STAFF (FTE) WORKING IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS BUT NOT EMPLOYED BY THE PRISON ADMINISTRATION ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2012
(NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2012.16

Country	Total number of staff	Total % (sum)	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	Others	% Others
	(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	9	100.0	1	11.1	7	77.8	0	0.0	1	11.1	0	0.0
Armenia	59	100.0	10	16.9	12	20.3	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	37	62.7
Austria	150.19	100.0	2	1.3	129.5	86.2	0	0.0	13.7	9.1	4.99	3.3
Azerbaijan	2371	100.0	200	8.4	285	12.0	1886	79.5	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Belgium	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
BH: BiH (st. level)												
BH: Fed. BiH	94	100.0	52	55.3	30	31.9	0	0.0	2	2.1	10	10.6
BH: Rep. Srpska	4	100.0	NAP	NAP	4	100.0	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Bulgaria	110	100.0	110	100.0	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Croatia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cyprus	22	100.0	1	4.5	19	86.4	NAP	NAP	2	9.1	NAP	NAP
Czech Rep.	2	100.0	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	2	100.0
Denmark	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA
Estonia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Finland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
France	NA	NA	700	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	63	NA
Georgia												
Germany	1873	100.0	444	23.7	231	12.3	147	7.8	227	12.1	824	44.0
Greece												
Hungary	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Iceland	9.2	100.0	7	76.1	2.2	23.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ireland	289.53	100.0	232.53	80.3	19	6.6	0	0.0	38	13.1	0	0.0
Italy	17	100.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	17	100.0
Latvia	265	100.0	236	89.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	29	10.9	0	0.0
Liechtenstein	5	100.0	1	20.0	2	40.0	0	0.0	2	40.0	0	0.0
Lithuania	429	100.0	200	46.6	4	0.9	NAP	NAP	0	0.0	225	52.4
Luxembourg	138	100.0	12	8.7	60	43.5	0	0.0	6	4.3	60	43.5
Malta												

Country	Total number of staff	Total % (sum)	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	Others	% Others
	(a)	(a.1)	(b)	(b.1)	(c)	(c.1)	(d)	(d.1)	(e)	(e.1)	(f)	(f.1)
Moldova	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Monaco	26	100.0	16	61.5	3	11.5	NAP	NAP	1	3.8	6	23.1
Montenegro	17	100.0	2	11.8	8	47.1	6	35.3	0	0.0	1	5.9
Netherlands	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Norway	395	100.0	275	69.6	120	30.4	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	0	0.0
Poland	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Portugal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA
Romania	498	100.0	363	72.9	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	69	13.9	66	13.3
Russian Fed.												
San Marino	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Serbia	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Slovak Rep.	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Slovenia	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Spain (total)	2504	100.0	1601	63.9	NAP	NAP	703	28.1	NAP	NAP	200	8.0
Spain (State Adm.)	1461	100.0	1461	100.0	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Spain (Catalonia)	1043	100.0	140	13.4	NAP	NAP	703	67.4	NAP	NAP	200	19.2
Sweden	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Switzerland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
the FYRO Macedonia	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Turkey	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Ukraine	NA	NA	747	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NAP	NAP
UK: Engl. & Wales	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
UK: North. Ireland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
UK: Scotland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mean				43.6		37.1		15.8		9.3		26.6
Median				35.2		30.4		0.0		9.1		11.9
Minimum				1.3		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
Maximum				100.0		100.0		79.5		40.0		100.0

NOTES – TABLE 16

AUSTRIA
✓ Point (f): Under this heading are included only social workers.
AZERBAIJAN
✓ Point (e): Probation Service does not exist in Azerbaijan.
BH: FEDERATION OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
✓ General: These persons are part-time employed staff working in penal institutions. They are contracted associates performing duties in line with individual needs of each institution.
✓ Point (f): Under this heading are counted psychologists, work instructors, hair dressers, lawyers etc.
BH: BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (REPUBLIKA SRPSKA)
✓ Point (c): Out of the total of six penitentiary establishments in Republika Srpska: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ two establishments employ full time doctors, and ○ four establishments hire doctors from the local health care establishments for a certain number of hours on a daily basis or a certain number of days per week based on the part time contract.
BULGARIA
✓ The number of educational staff not employed by the prison administration but working within the penitentiary system is 110. The number of educational staff employed by the prison administration would be very low since they can only be employed by the Ministry of Education.
CYPRUS
✓ All figures concern only Prison institution without police stations.
✓ Point (b): One teacher of the prison department who was employed since 1 st September 2010.
✓ Point (e): 2 employees of the Welfare Services are working at the Prison Institution. There are no independent probation services. Welfare Officers 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.
CZECH REPUBLIC
✓ Point (f): IT specialists.
DENMARK
✓ Point (f): <i>Import model</i> is used when a private company provides and delivers substance misuse treatment in the prison. The <i>import model</i> is regulated on a contractual basis between the provider (private company) and the Prison and Probation Service. The therapists, who deliver the treatment and work directly with inmates, are employed by the private company. They are therefore not directly employed by the prison.
FRANCE
✓ General: in Table 16 are included persons working in penal institutions, but who do not depend on the Prison Administration. Are concerned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Teachers (staff employed by the Ministry of National Education): on 1st September 2012, there were 466.5 FTE teachers and individual contractors working on 4,306 hours overtime year (representing 233.5 FTE). On 1st September 2012, 700 FTE teachers worked in penal institutions.
✓ Point (f): Correspondents dealing with employment matters (<i>Pôle Emploi</i>): on 1 st September 2012 there were 63 FTE advisors.
GERMANY
✓ Point (f): Under this heading are included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 60 psychologists and psychological staff, ○ 193 pastors, ○ 224 staff responsible for workshops and vocational training, ○ 49 staff for kitchen service and temporary workers in housekeeping, ○ 63 staff in charge of cleaning, and ○ 235 others.

IRELAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (b): Teachers are paid by the Department of Education. ✓ Point (c): Doctors and healthcare staff working in penal institutions are agency people. ✓ Point (e): 31 Probation Officers and 7 Senior Probation Officers.
ITALY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (c): The healthcare staff members working in prison are employed by - and their number is surveyed by - the National Healthcare Service. These staffs are employed under special contracts paid by the Penitentiary Administration. ✓ Point (f): Staff from other Administrations seconded to the structures of the Penitentiary Administration.
LIECHTENSTEIN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (d): Staff included under this heading is shared between the penitentiary institution and the local police service.
LITHUANIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (f): 225 persons, of which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 48 technicians (engineers in charge of the maintenance of medical equipment, employees working in prison cafeterias and stores, and ○ 177 specialists involved in offender workforce development. ✓ All the figures of the Table are on 1st July 2012.
LUXEMBOURG
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (f): Cleaning staff, IT, maintenance of electronic and technical equipment, laundry, etc.
MONACO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (f): Under this heading are included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 1 hairdresser, ○ 2 chaplains, ○ 1 rabbi, ○ 1 deacon and ○ 1 nun.
MONTENEGRO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (f): Assistance in accounting.
NORWAY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (e): There are no fixed allotments regarding visits by the probation service and no reliable estimate can be made. ✓ Point (f): Employees from Social Security make a sizable contribution but their work is not at present formalised. Estimates would be unreliable. Their tasks: advising and helping with applications for benefits, housing, employment etc.
PORTUGAL
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (b): Under this heading are included staffs made available by the <i>Ministry of Education</i>. These persons are teachers and school educators. ✓ Point (e): Probation staff and welfare workers are managed by the <i>Direcção General de Reinserção Social</i>. Therefore, no data on this staff is available at the Prison Administration.
ROMANIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (f): Designated judges' services exist in each prison. Staff employed by these services manages appeals made by any person held in penal institutions against administrative decisions. Under this heading are included 38 appointed judges and 28 appointed registrars.
SAN MARINO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ There is no Prison Administration in San Marino. All the staff employed is part of the <i>Corpo della Gendarmeria</i>. Only one person is effective. Other staff might be employed if need.
SLOVENIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ There are doctors and health care staff employed by health authorities. They carry out healthcare for all inmates. There are surgery hours when they give medical advice and care in outpatients' departments in prisons and but no figures are available.

SPAIN (TOTAL)
(d) Figures are calculated by the authors of this report on the basis of the data provided by national correspondents. Therefore, these figures should not be considered as official inputs. Figures presented as totals were not used for the calculations of mean and median European values.
SPAIN (STATE ADMINISTRATION)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (b): Teachers are not employed by National Prison administration. They are managed by autonomous communities. ✓ Point (c): Doctors are contracted as civil servants by the Spanish Penitentiary Administration. They are not managed by National Prison administration.
SPAIN (CATALONIA)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (b): Are included only teachers managed by the Department of Education. ✓ Point (d): Catalan 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 (f): Staff employed by the Centre of Initiatives for Rehabilitation (CIRE), which is a public company in charge with the management of the production workshops. Moreover, these staffs are involved in the work of the Labour scholarship for rehabilitation of the persons preparing the exit from prison.
UKRAINE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (b): are included teachers managed by Ministry of Education. ✓ Point (c): security staff only under State Penitentiary Service, ✓ Point (d): social workers are employed on a voluntary basis.

NOTES – TABLE 17

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

For **Cyprus** the total number of inmates corresponds to the number of those held in prison (without police stations). This is due to the fact that the number of staff is available only for prison institution.

The number of inmates for **France** is based on the number of those who are de facto held in penal institutions excluding all those who have the status of “écroués” but who are not held in custody.

Many figures calculated in Table 17 are estimates, and therefore they must be used with caution. For more details on the figures used in this Table, see notes to Tables 15 to 16.

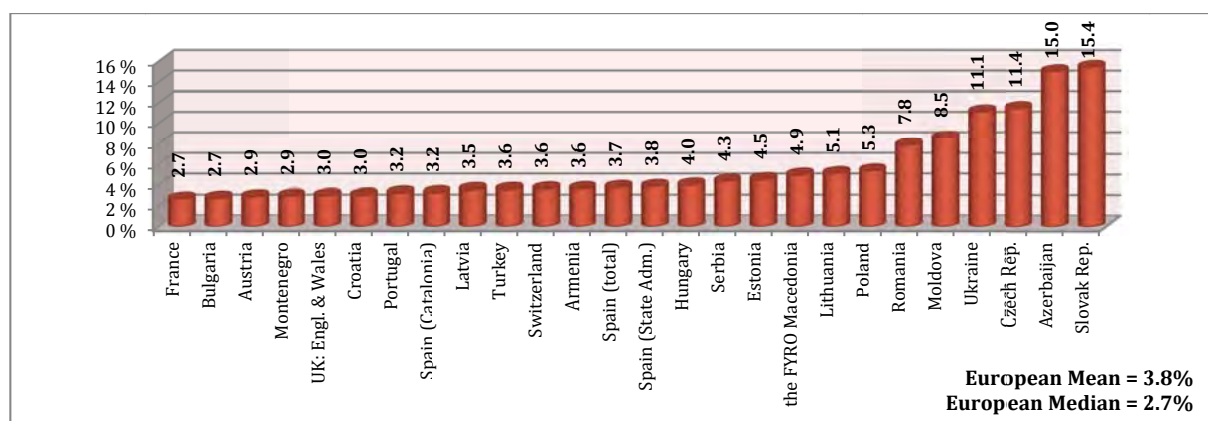
FIGURE 6: HIGHEST RATIOS OF INMATES PER ONE CUSTODIAN ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2012

TABLE 17: RATIO OF INMATES PER CATEGORIES OF STAFF ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2012

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2012.17

Country	Total number of inmates (incl. pre-trial detainees)	Custodial staff (a)	Ratio inmates per custodian	Medical and paramedical staff (b)	Staff responsible for assessment and the psychologists (c)	Staff responsible for education activities (d)	Staff responsible for workshops or vocational training (e)	Sum "other" (sum from (a) to (e))	Ratio inmates per other staff
		(a)		(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)		
Albania	4 890	2 837	1.7	218	60	61	4	343	14.3
Andorra	41	57	0.7	9	0	1	0	10	4.1
Armenia	4 714	1 299	3.6	106	46	33	NAP	185	25.5
Austria	8 756	3 045	2.9	117	75	119	NA	311	28.2
Azerbaijan	21 034	1 404	15.0	NAP	23	19	NAP	42	500.8
Belgium	12 310	7 034	1.8	243	337	NA	NA	581	21.2
BH: BiH (st. level)									
BH: Fed. BiH	1 700	682	2.5	28	12	23	27	90	18.9
BH: Rep. Srpska	1 062	471	2.3	15	12	70	156	253	4.2
Bulgaria	9 493	3 461	2.7	125	29	314	NA	468	20.3
Croatia	4 741	1 576	3.0	120	16	232	265	633	7.5
Cyprus	694	408	1.7	0	0	2	26	28	24.8
Czech Rep.	22 644	1 987	11.4	423	1 413		84	1 920	11.8
Denmark	3 829	2 564	1.5	149	NA	99	419	667	5.7
Estonia	3 417	760	4.5	105	21	29	8	163	20.9
Finland	3 196	1 394	2.3	191	275		197	663	4.8
France	66 704	25 082	2.7	NA	NA	NA	147	147	455.3
Georgia									
Germany	69 268	26 768	2.6	236	649	1 715	2 124	4 724	14.7
Greece									
Hungary	17 585	4 419	4.0	611	211	476	NAP	1 298	13.5
Iceland	152	76	2.0	NAP	2	2	11	15	10.1
Ireland	4 323	2 834	1.5	139	20	1	169	328	13.2
Italy	66 271	36 794	1.8	72	2	926	NA	1 000	66.3
Latvia	6 195	1 747	3.5	119	138	36	21	314	19.7
Liechtenstein	8	15	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Lithuania	10 033	1 976	5.1	273	35	200	11	519	19.3
Luxembourg	659	294	2.2	1	5	20	32	58	11.4
Malta									
Moldova	6 621	778	8.5	266	28	119	0	413	16.1
Monaco	41	32	1.3	2	0	0	0	2	20.5
Montenegro	1 229	417	2.9	15	16	20	32	83	14.8
Netherlands	11 324	7 032	1.6	318	105	326	920	1 668	6.8
Norway	3 551	2 352	1.5	0	0	0	555	555	6.4
Poland	84 156	15 768	5.3	1 563	636	2 351	NAP	4 550	18.5
Portugal	13 614	4 239	3.2	NA	NA	417	NA	417	32.6
Romania	31 883	4 076	7.8	711	90	411	29	1 241	25.7
Russian Fed.									
San Marino	1	7	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Serbia	11 070	2 552	4.3	287	24	262	518	1 091	10.1
Slovak Rep.	11 075	719	15.4	236	86	275	NAP	597	18.6
Slovenia	1 377	533	2.6	15	7	79	91	192	7.2
Spain (total)	69 621	18 620	3.7	1 182	982	1 704	749	4 617	15.1
Spain (State Adm.)	59 410	15 469	3.8	957	645	1 466	659	3 727	15.9
Spain (Catalonia)	10 211	3 151	3.2	225	337	238	90	890	11.5
Sweden	6 431	4 198	1.5	113	24	249	312	698	9.2
Switzerland	6 599	1 830	3.6	208		518		726	9.1
the FYRO Macedonia	2 543	515	4.9	23	30	30	35	118	21.6
Turkey	120 275	33 788	3.6	138	215	439	1 278	2 070	58.1
Ukraine	151 122	13 622	11.1	3 531	304	173	905	4 913	30.8
UK: Engl. & Wales	86 048	28 892	3.0	236	624	795	0	1 655	52.0
UK: North. Ireland	1 779	1 271	1.4	14	25	39	64	142	12.6
UK: Scotland	8 145	3 074	2.6	0	54	0	4	58	140.4
Mean			3.8						39.9
Median			2.7						15.9
Minimum			0.1						0.0
Maximum			15.4						500.8

C.1. Annual Module

TABLE AM1: SPECIAL CATEGORIES INCLUDED IN THE TOTAL NUMBER OF STAFF ON 1ST
SEPTEMBER 2012 (*NUMBERS*)

- (a) Total number of staff on 1st September 2012.
 (b) Temporary missing staff (maternity leaves, long sick leaves, long-term trainings, inter-sectorial exchanges, etc.).
 (c) Staff who work inside penal institutions but who are not employed by the Prison Administration (e.g. employed by Probation agencies, other State / Governmental bodies).
 (d) Staff employed under contracts made between Prison Administrations and private companies, groups, associations, etc.
 (e) Staff employed by the Prison Administration but who do not perform duties inside penal institutions (e.g. escorts from/to the courts, guards in the courts, etc.).
 (f) Persons under temporary contracts (e.g. trainees, researchers, interim staff).
 (g) Staff working inside penal institutions but who do not perform “penal duties” (e.g. civil engineers on the construction sites, local auditors).
 (h) Other.

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2012.AM1

Country	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)
Albania	3 809	108	NAP	NAP	113	No	No	No
Andorra	71	3	9	2	No	No	No	No
Armenia	2 210	36	No	No	No	No	No	No
Austria	3 748.16	53.9	150.18	7	No	No	No	No
Azerbaijan	3 717	4	No	No	978	No	No	No
Bulgaria	4 391	No	NAP	NAP	No	No	111	No
Croatia	2 652	Yes/NA	NAP	NAP	No	No	No	No
Czech Rep.	10 879.8	46	No	No	3 238.9	No	Note	No
Estonia	1 721.25	122	No	No	No	No	No	No
Finland	2 694	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Germany	36 666	Yes/NA	Yes/NA	Yes/NA	Yes/NA	Yes/NA	Yes/NA	No
Hungary	7 840	452	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	903	686
Ireland	3 602.2	85	No	No	287	No	No	No
Italy	46 252	Yes/NA	17	NAP	97	No	2 891	No
Latvia	2 557	55	2	NAP	No	4	410	No
Liechtenstein	16	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Lithuania	3 428	Yes/NA	No	No	No	Yes/NA	No	No
Moldova	2 846	64	No	No	384	No	333	No
Monaco	45	No	1	No	No	No	No	No
Montenegro	504	6	No	No	No	254	No	No
Netherlands	12 533.9	438.8	No	185.5	503.6	Yes/NA	No	132.3
Norway	3 745.6	77.8	No	No	No	No	No	No
Poland	29 497	Yes/NA	No	No	Yes/NA	No	29	313
Romania	12 141	155	No	NAP	645	NAP	NAP	NAP
San Marino	8	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Slovak Rep.	5 183	No	No	No	852	No	No	No
Slovenia	893	23	No	No	No	No	No	No
Spain (total)	29 975	378	0	0	0	1 212	87	0
Spain (State Adm.)	25 061	Yes/NA	No	No	No	479	No	No
Spain (Catalonia)	4 914	378	No	No	No	733	87	No
Sweden	6 799	No	No	339	No	No	No	No
the FYRO Macedonia	758	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Turkey	40 018	186	NAP	NAP	NAP	5 705	3 205	2 839
Ukraine	54 067	No	903	NAP	No	No	9 002	No
UK: Engl. & Wales	42 345	832	No	No	1 975	728	4 891	No
UK: North. Ireland	2 063.09	117	No	No	185	5	No	No
UK: Scotland	4 123	146	No	No	No	36	55	No

TABLE AM2: SPECIAL CATEGORIES INCLUDED IN THE TOTAL NUMBER OF STAFF ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2012 (*PERCENTAGES*)

- (a) Total number of staff on 1st September 2012.
 (b) Temporary missing staff (maternity leaves, long sick leaves, long-term trainings, inter-sectorial exchanges, etc.).
 (c) Staff who work inside penal institutions but who are not employed by the Prison Administration (e.g. employed by Probation agencies, other State / Governmental bodies).
 (d) Staff employed under contracts made between Prison Administrations and private companies, groups, associations, etc.
 (e) Staff employed by the Prison Administration but who do not perform duties inside penal institutions (e.g. escorts from/to the courts, guards in the courts, etc.).
 (f) Persons under temporary contracts (e.g. trainees, researchers, interim staff).
 (g) Staff working inside penal institutions but who do not perform "penal duties" (e.g. civil engineers on the construction sites, local auditors).
 (h) Other.

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2012.AM2

Country	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)
Albania	3 809	2.8	NAP	NAP	3.0	No	No	No
Andorra	71	4.2	12.7	2.8	No	No	No	No
Armenia	2 210	1.6	No	No	No	No	No	No
Austria	3 748.16	1.4	4.0	0.2	No	No	No	No
Azerbaijan	3 717	0.1	No	No	26.3	No	No	No
Bulgaria	4 391	No	NAP	NAP	No	No	2.5	No
Croatia	2 652	NA	NAP	NAP	No	No	No	No
Czech Rep.	10 879.8	0.4	No	No	29.8	No	NA	No
Estonia	1 721.25	7.1	No	No	No	No	No	No
Finland	2 694	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Germany	36 666	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No
Hungary	7 840	5.8	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	11.5	8.8
Ireland	3 602.2	2.4	No	No	8.0	No	No	No
Italy	46 252	NA	0.0	NAP	0.2	No	6.3	No
Latvia	2 557	2.2	0.1	NAP	No	0.2	16.0	No
Liechtenstein	16	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Lithuania	3 428	NA	No	No	No	NA	No	No
Moldova	2 846	2.2	No	No	13.5	No	11.7	No
Monaco	45	No	2.2	No	No	No	No	No
Montenegro	504	1.2	No	No	No	50.4	No	No
Netherlands	12 533.9	3.5	No	1.5	4.0	NA	No	1.1
Norway	3 745.6	2.1	No	No	No	No	No	No
Poland	29 497	NA	No	No	NA	No	0.1	1.1
Romania	12 141	1.3	No	NAP	5.3	NAP	NAP	NAP
San Marino	8	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Slovak Rep.	5 183	No	No	No	16.4	No	No	No
Slovenia	893	2.6	No	No	No	No	No	No
Spain (total)	29 975	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.3	0.0
Spain (State Adm.)	25 061	NA	No	No	No	1.9	No	No
Spain (Catalonia)	4 914	7.7	No	No	No	14.9	1.8	No
Sweden	6 799	No	No	5.0	No	No	No	No
the FYRO Macedonia	758	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Turkey	40 018	0.5	NAP	NAP	NAP	14.3	8.0	7.1
Ukraine	54 067	No	1.7	NAP	No	No	16.6	No
UK: Engl. & Wales	42 345	2.0	No	No	4.7	1.7	11.6	No
UK: North. Ireland	2 063.09	5.7	No	No	9.0	0.2	No	No
UK: Scotland	4 123	3.5	No	No	No	0.9	1.3	No
Mean		2.9	3.4	2.4	10.9	10.6	7.9	4.5
Median		2.2	1.9	2.1	8.0	1.8	8.0	4.1
Minimum		0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.1
Maximum		7.7	12.7	5.0	29.8	50.4	16.6	8.8

NOTES – TABLES AM1 & AM2

In 2012, 36 out of 52 Prison Administrations answered the questionnaire related to the topic of staff in the new SPACE Annual Module.

AUSTRIA
✓ Point (b): The figure includes only maternity leaves. Further information is not available.
CZECH REPUBLIC
✓ Point (b): in the total number of staff are not included 198 temporary missing people. They are female <i>uniformed</i> staff on "family leave" (90) and staff on long-term sick leave (108).
✓ Point (f): Persons under temporary contracts (113.1 FTE) are not included in the calculation of the total number of staff.
✓ Point (g): Staff included in in the calculations (even if the accurate number is unknown) as it is considered as part of the staff that is not in contact with prisoners. These people are mainly working "outside" penal institutions.
HUNGARY
✓ Point (b): Under this heading are included persons who are on maternity leave, on child care leave (217), on long-term sick leave and on sick leave (177), as well as persons detached to the Prison Service Training (58). In total, there are 452 persons.
✓ Point (g): Functional tasks related statuses.
✓ Point (h): Persons working for the limited companies providing work for the inmates.
LIECHTENSTEIN
✓ General: There is only one small prison. Therefore, any special services if they should be needed are contracted upon request from outside.
THE NETHERLANDS
✓ Point (h): Are included staff performing duties related to spiritual care.
NORWAY
✓ Point (b): Includes maternity leaves (male and female) and employees on disability pension.
POLAND
✓ Point (h): Other: IT specialists and communication officers.
UK: ENGLAND AND WALES
✓ Point (g): Only includes Administration staff. All other grades have been assumed to be involved in penal work.
UK: SCOTLAND
✓ Point (b): There were 146 members of staff who would be categorised as on long-term leave: 114 on long-term illness (absent through illness for greater than 28 days), 30 on maternity leave and 2 on long-term leaves without pay.
✓ Point (d): There are no staff included in the total who are private sector employees however there are two privately run prisons in Scotland. The number of staff at these two prisons is 581. (FTE). They are not employees of the Scottish Prison Service.

TABLE AM3: *UNIFORMED* STAFF (FTE) WORKING INSIDE PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2012 (*NUMBERS*)

Total number of *uniformed* staff on 1st September 2012, of which:

- (a) *Custodians (guards)*
- (b) *Security staff (other than custodians)*
- (c) *Management staff*
- (d) *Doctors*
- (e) *Other medical staff (e.g. nurses, occupational therapists)*
- (f) *Teachers*
- (g) *Educators*
- (h) *Psychologists and other staff involved in the assessment of the inmates (dangerousness, individual plans of the execution of sentences etc.)*
- (i) *Other*

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2012.AM3

Country	Total uniformed	Of which								
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Albania	2 837	1 608	1 229	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Andorra	59	57	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Armenia	1 992	584	620	459	40	66	NAP	NAP	79	144
Austria	3 116.51	3 044.51	0	72	0	0	0	0	0	0
Azerbaijan	2 309	1 130	0	300	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	23	856
Bulgaria	NA	3 461	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA
Croatia	1 599	1 576	0	23	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Czech Rep.	5 664.6	1 987	2 309.5	73	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	1 295.1
Estonia	1 079.5	760	42	15	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	102	160.5
Finland	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Germany	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP
Hungary	6 663	4 419	0	403	16	383	23	0	180	1 239
Ireland	2 903.5	2 723	0	48	0	131.5	0	0	0	1
Italy	36 794	36 794	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Latvia	1 969	1 067	714	37	2	0	0	0	149	NAP
Liechtenstein	16	15	0	1	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Lithuania	2 434	1 974	NAP	34	4	3	NAP	NAP	221	198
Moldova	2 092	736	847	42	75	49	NAP	80	28	235
Monaco	33.5	32	0	NAP	NAP	1.5	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Montenegro	370	370	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Netherlands	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Norway	2 921.8	2 261.5	NAP	207.8	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	452.5
Poland	27 556	14 184	1 692	1 730	135	1 115	NAP	2 099	489	6 112
Romania	11 229	4 076	0	747	104	578	0	313	90	5 321
San Marino	6	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	NAP
Slovak Rep.	3 687	1 160	1 217	51	58	146	0	259	102	694
Slovenia	547	533	0	14	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Spain (total)	20 533	18 319	1 114	393	83	193	0	0	0	431
Spain (State Adm.)	17 062	15 469	1 114	393	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	86
Spain (Catalonia)	3 471	2 850	NAP	0	83	193	NAP	NAP	NAP	345
Sweden	5 309	4 198	NAP	265	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	846
the FYRO Macedonia	527	515	NAP	12	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Turkey	33 788	33 788	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Ukraine	35 209	16 314	8 854	675	478	417	NAP	NAP	130	8 341
UK: Engl. & Wales	28 892	22 080	6 812	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
UK: North. Ireland	1 279	1 115	0	155	0	9	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
UK: Scotland	3 105	2 123	982	0	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP

The part of uniformed staff performing their duties inside penal institutions represents in average 75% of the total staff employed by Prison Administrations. The lowest observed value is in Czech Republic where half (52%) of all staff employed by the Prison Administration is uniformed. The highest percentage of such staff can be located in Liechtenstein (100%). There are another three countries with relatively high percentages: Armenia (90%), Poland (93%), and Romania (93%).

As a rule, the great majority of uniformed personnel perform their duties *inside* penal institutions.

TABLE AM4: **UNIFORMED** STAFF (FTE) WORKING INSIDE PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON 1ST
SEPTEMBER 2012 (**PERCENTAGES**)

Total number of **uniformed** staff on 1st September 2012, of which:

- (a) *Custodians (guards)*
- (b) *Security staff (other than custodians)*
- (c) *Management staff*
- (d) *Doctors*
- (e) *Other medical staff (e.g. nurses, occupational therapists)*
- (f) *Teachers*
- (g) *Educators*
- (h) *Psychologists and other staff involved in the assessment of the inmates (dangerousness, individual plans of the execution of sentences etc.)*
- (i) *Other*

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2012.AM4

Country	Total uniformed	Of which								
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Albania	2 837	56.7	43.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Andorra	59	96.6	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Armenia	1 992	29.3	31.1	23.0	2.0	3.3	NAP	NAP	4.0	7.2
Austria	3 116.51	97.7	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Azerbaijan	2 309	48.9	0.0	13.0	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	1.0	37.1
Bulgaria	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA
Croatia	1 599	98.6	0.0	1.4	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Czech Rep.	5 664.6	35.1	40.8	1.3	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	22.9
Estonia	1 079.5	70.4	3.9	1.4	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	9.4	14.9
Finland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Germany	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hungary	6 663	66.3	0.0	6.0	0.2	5.7	0.3	0.0	2.7	18.6
Ireland	2 903.5	93.8	0.0	1.7	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Italy	36 794	100.0		NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Latvia	1 969	54.2	36.3	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.6	NAP
Liechtenstein	16	93.8	0.0	6.3	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Lithuania	2 434	81.1	NAP	1.4	0.2	0.1	NAP	NAP	9.1	8.1
Moldova	2 092	35.2	40.5	2.0	3.6	2.3	NAP	3.8	1.3	11.2
Monaco	33.5	95.5	0.0	NAP	NAP	4.5	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Montenegro	370	100.0	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Netherlands	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Norway	2 921.8	77.4	NAP	7.1	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	15.5
Poland	27 556	51.5	6.1	6.3	0.5	4.0	NAP	7.6	1.8	22.2
Romania	11 229	36.3	0.0	6.7	0.9	5.1	0.0	2.8	0.8	47.4
San Marino	6	100.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NAP
Slovak Rep.	3 687	31.5	33.0	1.4	1.6	4.0	0.0	7.0	2.8	18.8
Slovenia	547	97.4	0.0	2.6	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Spain (total)	20 533	89.2	5.4	1.9	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1
Spain (State Adm.)	17 062	90.7	6.5	2.3	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	0.5
Spain (Catalonia)	3 471	82.1	NAP	0.0	2.4	5.6	NAP	NAP	NAP	9.9
Sweden	5 309	79.1	NAP	5.0	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	15.9
the FYRO Macedonia	527	97.7	NAP	2.3	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Turkey	33 788	100.0	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Ukraine	35 209	46.3	25.1	1.9	1.4	1.2	NAP	NAP	0.4	23.7
UK: Engl. & Wales	28 892	76.4	23.6	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
UK: North. Ireland	1 279	87.2	0.0	12.1	0.0	0.7	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
UK: Scotland	3 105	68.4	31.6	0.0	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Mean		74.2	13.4	4.8	0.8	2.4	0.0	1.9	2.6	14.4
Median		80.1	1.9	2.3	0.2	2.3	0.0	0.0	1.2	14.9
Minimum		29.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maximum		100.0	43.3	23.0	3.6	5.7	0.3	7.6	9.4	47.4

NOTES – TABLES AM3 & AM4

ARMENIA
✓ Point (9): Under this heading are included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Operating officers: 35 FTE, and ○ Economic staff: 109 FTE.
AZERBAIJAN
✓ Point (9): Under this heading are included 856 administrative and supporting positions, drivers etc.
CROATIA
✓ Point (3): Management staff is accounted separately, but <i>de facto</i> it is considered as part of custodial staff.
CZECH REPUBLIC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ All staff that works INSIDE penal institutions is in contact with inmates. ✓ On the opposite, all staff working OUTSIDE –excluding escorts and judicial guards– are not in contact with inmates. ✓ Point (3): management staff outside PI = management at headquarters (23) and management of Vocational school (2) and management of Academy of PS CR (training school for staff) (2). ✓ Point (9): Under this heading are included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 9.1: control and complain departments "internal police": 145 members in prisons. ○ 9.2: other: 1150.1 FTE that are lower management personnel in prisons, security staff working with dogs, drivers etc.
FINLAND
✓ Point (9): The accurate figure is not available, but in this category are included domestic care and real estate maintenance.
GERMANY
✓ Total uniformed staff: 27,891 FTE is the number of staff that wears a uniform but there are no accurate figures available whether the staff is working inside or outside penal institutions. Nevertheless, nearly all custodial staff and staff responsible for workshops or vocational training wear a uniform.
HUNGARY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (9): Under this heading are included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 9.1: Social educator, assistant social worker (431) ○ 9.2: Other (808)
IRELAND
✓ Total uniformed staff: Staff working in children detention schools do not wear uniforms. They are not a penal institution.
ITALY
✓ Points (1) & (2): In the Italian penitentiary system, all the tasks relevant to security and to surveillance are performed by the staff belonging to the <i>Corps of Penitentiary Police</i> working in the prisons. Therefore, it is impossible to separate these categories.
LIECHTENSTEIN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Total uniformed staff: There is only one small prison. Therefore, any special services if they should be needed are contracted upon request from outside. ✓ Point (1): There is a regular contact established with the Police. They are serving as well in transportations. These same personnel deal with the security problems inside the house.
LITHUANIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (9): Under this heading are included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 9.1: Staff responsible for workshops or vocational training (2 FTE); ○ 9.2: Other staff Inner Investigation, Registration, Administrative and Accounting divisions (196).
MOLDOVA
✓ Point (9): Staff working in Legal, Human resources, Special evidence, Secretariat, Financial and Logistics directorates (235 FTE).

ROMANIA
<p>✓ Point (9): Under this heading are included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 9.1: Other staff performing security duties in custody excluding those already counted under headings (1) and (2) (3,028 FTE); ○ 9.2: Other staff from the social reintegration offices excluding those already counted under headings (6), (7) and (8), e.g. priests, social workers, sport instructors, TV operators, librarians and other (82 FTE); ○ 9.3: Administrative staff, e.g. secretariat, economic, human resources, informatics, crime prevention, management of the records/files (2,211 FTE).
SAN MARINO
<p>✓ General: The visible discrepancy of one FTE between the total and the sum of the distribution in <i>Table AM3</i> is due to the fact that the person included in Point (3) is already included in Point (1).</p>
SPAIN (STATE ADMINISTRATION)
<p>✓ Point (9): 86 FTE are staff with different statutes within the administration (civil servants) in workshops, administration and management.</p>
SWEDEN
<p>✓ Point (9): Under this heading are included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 9.1: Other (534) ○ 9.2: Production (312)

FIGURE AM1: RATIOS OF UNIFORMED STAFF WORKING INSIDE PENAL INSTITUTIONS PER 100 INMATES ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2012

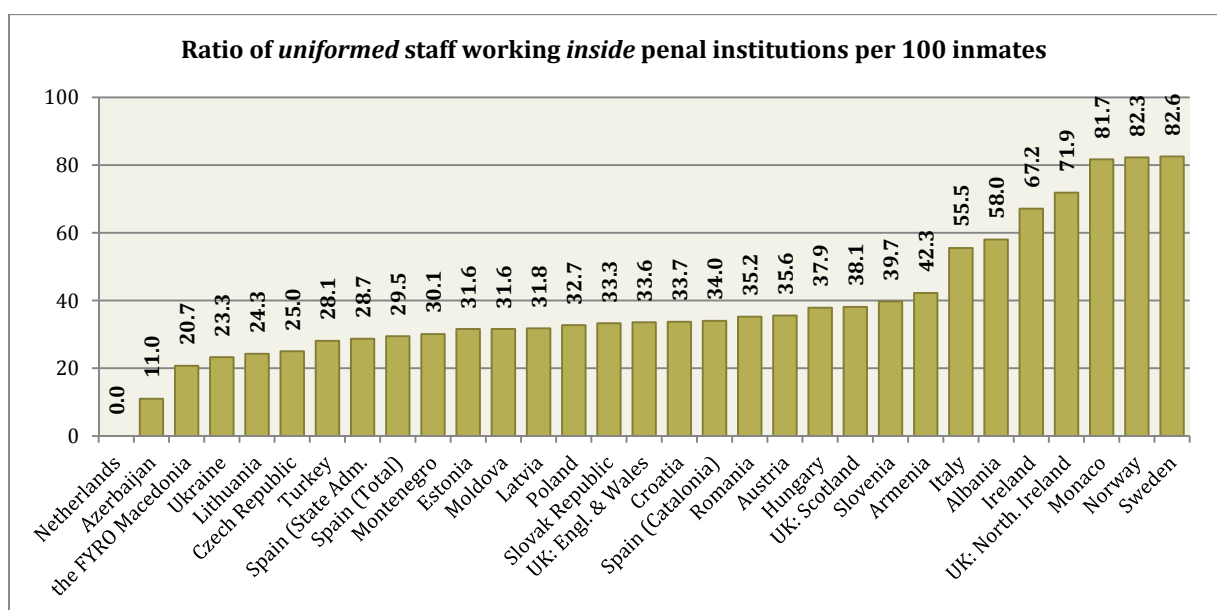


TABLE AM5: CIVILIAN STAFF (FTE) WORKING INSIDE PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2012 (NUMBERS)

Total number of *civil servants* on 1st September 2012, of which:

- (1) *Custodians (guards)*
- (2) *Security staff (other than custodians)*
- (3) *Management staff*
- (4) *Doctors*
- (5) *Other medical staff (e.g. nurses, occupational therapists)*
- (6) *Teachers*
- (7) *Educators*
- (8) *Psychologists and other staff involved in the assessment of the inmates (dangerousness, individual plans of the execution of sentences etc.)*
- (9) *Other*

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2012.AM5

Country	Total civilians	Of which								
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Albania	792	0	0	22	58	160	0	61	60	431
Andorra	10	0	0	0	2	5	1	1	1	NAP
Armenia	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Austria	562.87	0	0	17	10.95	106.23	10.69	0	74.91	343.09
Azerbaijan	243	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	243
Bulgaria	NA	NAP	NAP	13	NA	NA	110	314	30	NA
Croatia	1 053	0	16	172	34	86	11	265	16	453
Czech Rep.	1 976.3	NAP	NAP	36	107.25	315.85	59	858.9	554.4	44.9
Estonia	612.75	NAP	NAP	NAP	36.2	67.5	NAP	NAP	47	462.05
Finland	NA	NA	NA	NA	16	175	NA	NA	NA	NA
Germany	NA	NA	NA	414	236	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hungary	1 177	0	0	28	57	155	0	0	31	906
Ireland	247.17	138.2	4.77	23	7.47	1	0	0	19.6	53.07
Italy	4 081	NAP	NAP	248	NAP	72	NA	926	2	2 833
Latvia	220.5	5	0	0	86	74.5	0	12	43	NAP
Liechtenstein	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Lithuania	659	2	NAP	0	73	193	NAP	NAP	14	377
Moldova	297	NAP	NAP	NAP	31	95.5	NAP	NAP	NAP	170.5
Monaco	11.5	NAP	0	2	0.5	NAP	4	0	1	4
Montenegro	134	NAP	47	NAP	NAP	15	20	2	14	36
Netherlands	10 662.9	4 147	2 885.2	176	19.7	297.9	79.1	982	696.7	1 379.3
Norway	505.6	NAP	NAP	11.0	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	90.0	404.6
Poland	1 941	NAP	NAP	86	368	154	189	49	23	1 072
Romania	257	0	0	8	6	23	7	24	0	189
San Marino	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Slovak Rep.	645	2	18	0	9	12	0	0	0	604
Slovenia	311	NAP	NAP	39	0	15	0	79	7	171
Spain (total)	8 867	NAP	NAP	61	364	593	Note	962	1 034	5 713
Spain (State Adm.)	7 616	NAP	NAP	NAP	364	593	Note	711	645	5 303
Spain (Catalonia)	1 251	NAP	NAP	61	0	0	140	251	389	410
Sweden	656	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	113	117	132	24	270
the FYRO Macedonia	216	NAP	NAP	20	12	11	0	30	65	78
Turkey	6 044	NAP	NAP	911	18	139	311	2	357	4 306
Ukraine	11 342	471	NAP	NAP	914	1 722	99	74	174	7 888
UK: Engl. & Wales	11 477	NAP	NAP	1 797	20	216	NAP	795	624	8 025
UK: North. Ireland	383.09	NAP	91	46	0	4.54	37	12	25	167.55
UK: Scotland	144	0	0	90	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	54	NAP

TABLE AM6: **CIVILIAN** STAFF (FTE) WORKING INSIDE PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON 1ST
SEPTEMBER 2012 (**PERCENTAGES**)

Total number of *civil servants* on 1st September 2012, of which:

- (1) *Custodians (guards)*
- (2) *Security staff (other than custodians)*
- (3) *Management staff*
- (4) *Doctors*
- (5) *Other medical staff (e.g. nurses, occupational therapists)*
- (6) *Teachers*
- (7) *Educators*
- (8) *Psychologists and other staff involved in the assessment of the inmates (dangerousness, individual plans of the execution of sentences etc.)*
- (9) *Other*

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2012.AM6

Country	Total civilians	Of which								
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Albania	792	0.0	0.0	2.8	7.3	20.2	0.0	7.7	7.6	54.4
Andorra	10	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	50.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	NAP
Armenia	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Austria	562.87	0.0	0.0	3.0	1.9	18.9	1.9	0.0	13.3	61.0
Azerbaijan	243	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	100.0
Bulgaria	NA	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Croatia	1 053	0.0	1.5	16.3	3.2	8.2	1.0	25.2	1.5	43.0
Czech Rep.	1 976.3	NAP	NAP	1.8	5.4	16.0	3.0	43.5	28.1	2.3
Estonia	612.75	NAP	NAP	NAP	5.9	11.0	NAP	NAP	7.7	75.4
Finland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Germany	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hungary	1 177	0.0	0.0	2.4	4.8	13.2	0.0	0.0	2.6	77.0
Ireland	247.17	55.9	1.9	9.3	3.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	7.9	21.5
Italy	4 081	NAP	NAP	6.1	NAP	1.8	NA	22.7	0.0	69.4
Latvia	220.5	2.3	0.0	0.0	39.0	33.8	0.0	5.4	19.5	NAP
Liechtenstein	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Lithuania	659	0.3	NAP	0.0	11.1	29.3	NAP	NAP	2.1	57.2
Moldova	297	NAP	NAP	NAP	10.4	32.2	NAP	NAP	NAP	57.4
Monaco	11.5	NAP	0.0	17.4	4.3	NAP	34.8	0.0	8.7	34.8
Montenegro	134	NAP	35.1	NAP	NAP	11.2	14.9	1.5	10.4	26.9
Netherlands	10 662.9	38.9	27.1	1.7	0.2	2.8	0.7	9.2	6.5	12.9
Norway	505.6	NAP	NAP	2.2	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	17.8	80.0
Poland	1 941	NAP	NAP	4.4	19.0	7.9	9.7	2.5	1.2	55.2
Romania	257	0.0	0.0	3.1	2.3	8.9	2.7	9.3	0.0	73.5
San Marino	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Slovak Rep.	645	0.3	2.8	0.0	1.4	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	93.6
Slovenia	311	NAP	NAP	12.5	0.0	4.8	0.0	25.4	2.3	55.0
Spain (total)	8 867	NAP	NAP	0.7	4.1	6.7	Note	10.8	11.7	64.4
Spain (State Adm.)	7 616	NAP	NAP	NAP	4.8	7.8	Note	9.3	8.5	69.6
Spain (Catalonia)	1 251	NAP	NAP	4.9	0.0	0.0	11.2	20.1	31.1	32.8
Sweden	656	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	17.2	17.8	20.1	3.7	41.2
the FYRO Macedonia	216	NAP	NAP	9.3	5.6	5.1	0.0	13.9	30.1	36.1
Turkey	6 044	NAP	NAP	15.1	0.3	2.3	5.1	0.0	5.9	71.2
Ukraine	11 342	4.2	NAP	NAP	8.1	15.2	0.9	0.7	1.5	69.5
UK: Engl. & Wales	11 477	NAP	NAP	15.7	0.2	1.9	NAP	6.9	5.4	69.9
UK: North. Ireland	383.09	NAP	23.8	12.0	0.0	1.2	9.7	3.1	6.5	43.7
UK: Scotland	144	0.0	0.0	62.5	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	37.5	NAP
Mean		7.8	6.6	8.8	6.6	12.4	5.9	9.9	9.9	55.0
Median		0.0	0.0	4.4	4.6	8.6	1.9	7.3	7.1	57.2
Minimum		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3
Maximum		55.9	35.1	62.5	39.0	50.0	34.8	43.5	37.5	100.0

NOTES – TABLES AM5 & AM6

ALBANIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (9): Under this heading are included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Legal, judicial and cards/index staff: 49 ○ Administration, investment, procurement, HR, IT staff: 360 ○ Audit and Finance: 22
AUSTRIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (5): Other medical staff: 106.23 (nurses, occupational therapists). ✓ Point (9): Others 343.09 (include social workers, staff that gives spiritual guidance, trainers and administration staff)
AZERBAIJAN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (9): Under this heading are included administrative and supporting positions, drivers etc.
CROATIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (9): Under this heading are included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Treatment staff: 232 ○ Head office: 62 ○ Administrative staff: 152
CZECH REPUBLIC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ All staff that works INSIDE penal institutions is in contact with inmates. ✓ Point (9): Under this heading are included "leaders" in vocational workshops (24.5) and chaplains (20.4).
FINLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (9): The accurate figure is not available, but in this category are included domestic care and real estate maintenance.
HUNGARY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (9): Under this heading are included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Social educator, assistant social worker: 22 ○ Other: 884
IRELAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Civilian staff: Staff working in children detention schools do not wear uniforms. They are not a penal institution.
ITALY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (5): Professional nurses on duty in the prisons situated in the Regions with Special Statute (Friuli Venezia Giulia, Sicily and Valle d'Aosta), where the penitentiary healthcare services are still provided by the Penitentiary Administration, waiting for the shift to the Ministry of Health, in terms of the Decree dated 1 April 2008. ✓ Point (9): Under this heading are included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Administrative staff and accountants: 2,405 ○ Technicians, IT Staff, etc.: 428
LITHUANIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (9): Under this heading are included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Staff responsible for workshops or vocational training: 9 ○ Other staff Inner Investigation, Registration, Administrative and Accounting divisions: 368
MOLDOVA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (9): Staff working in Legal, Human resources, Special evidence, Secretariat, Financial and Logistics directorates (170.5 FTE).
MONTENEGRO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (9): Under this heading are included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Staff for workshops and professional trainings: 32 ○ Managers: 4

THE NETHERLANDS
✓ Point (9): Under this heading are included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Administration: 687.6 ○ Facility services: 462.6 ○ Other: 229.1
ROMANIA
✓ Point (9): Under this heading are included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Administrative staff, e.g. secretariat, economic, human resources, informatics, crime prevention, management of the records/files (189 FTE).
SLOVENIA
✓ Point (9): Under this heading are included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Staff responsible for workshops or vocational training: 91 ○ Other staff: 80
SPAIN (STATE ADMINISTRATION)
✓ Point (6): 1,461 teachers do not belong to staff working for the Central Administration. They belong to the Autonomous Communities Administration.
SPAIN (CATALONIA)
✓ Point (9): Under this heading are included 11 librarians.
THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA
✓ Point (9): Under this heading are included 78 administrative staff.
UK: ENGLAND AND WALES
✓ Point (9): Under this heading are included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Administrative staff: 4,312 ○ Chaplaincy: 290 ○ Others industrial staff and other grades including Catering Managers and Technical Officer: 3,423.

NOTES – TABLE AM7

AZERBAIJAN
✓ Point (9): Under this heading are included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 9.1: Administrative and supporting positions, drivers etc.: 155 ○ 9.2: Convoy: 200
CZECH REPUBLIC
✓ Point (9): Under this heading are included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 9.1: staff working at headquarters excluding management staff (23). ○ 9.2: control and complain departments "internal police": 16 people at headquarters.
LITHUANIA
✓ Point (9): Under this heading are included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 9.1. Staff of the Prison Department: 48 ○ 9.2. Staff of the Training Centre of the Prison Department: 18 ○ 9.3. Staff of probation services: 208
MOLDOVA
✓ Point (9): Staff working in Legal, Human resources, Special evidence, Secretariat, Financial and Logistics directorates (170.5 FTE).
NORWAY
✓ Point (9): Under this heading are included 14 handlers, drugs' detection dogs.
SLOVENIA
✓ Point (3): Under this heading are included staff at the National prison administration.
SWEDEN
✓ Point (9): Under this heading are included 339 transports

TABLE AM7: *UNIFORMED* STAFF (FTE) WORKING OUTSIDE PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2012 (*NUMBERS*)

Total number of *uniformed* staff on 1st September 2012, of which:

- (1) *Custodians (guards)*
- (2) *Security staff (other than custodians)*
- (3) *Management staff*
- (4) *Doctors*
- (5) *Other medical staff (e.g. nurses, occupational therapists)*
- (6) *Teachers*
- (7) *Educators*
- (8) *Psychologists and other staff involved in the assessment of the inmates (dangerousness, individual plans of the execution of sentences etc.)*
- (9) *Other*

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2012.AM7

Country	Total uniformed	Of which								
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Albania	113	10	102	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Andorra	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Armenia	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Austria	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Azerbaijan	1 014	NAP	582	56	NAP	NAP	17	2	2	355
Bulgaria	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Croatia	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Czech Rep.	1 250.6	NAP	1 161.6	15	NAP	NAP	13	NAP	NAP	61
Estonia	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Finland	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Germany	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hungary	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Ireland	325.5	320	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	2.5
Italy	2 870	2 870	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Latvia	34	18	3	4	0	0	0	0	9	NAP
Liechtenstein	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Lithuania	286	NAP	NAP	8	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	4	274
Moldova	421	32	73	10	10	5	7	NAP	4	280
Monaco	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Montenegro	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Netherlands	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Norway	14	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	14
Poland	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Romania	591	47	0	68	6	9	0	5	14	442
San Marino	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Slovak Rep.	741	683	0	9	1	0	12	0	0	36
Slovenia	35	NAP	NAP	35	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Spain (total)	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Spain (State Adm.)	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Spain (Catalonia)	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Sweden	339	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	339
the FYRO Macedonia	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Turkey	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ukraine	6 176	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	6 176
UK: Engl. & Wales	206	195	11	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
UK: North. Ireland	185	129	0	56	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
UK: Scotland	55	55	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP

TABLE AM8: **CIVILIAN** STAFF (FTE) WORKING INSIDE PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON 1ST
SEPTEMBER 2012 (**NUMBERS**)

Total number of *civil servants* on 1st September 2012, of which:

- (1) *Custodians (guards)*
- (2) *Security staff (other than custodians)*
- (3) *Management staff*
- (4) *Doctors*
- (5) *Other medical staff (e.g. nurses, occupational therapists)*
- (6) *Teachers*
- (7) *Educators*
- (8) *Psychologists and other staff involved in the assessment of the inmates (dangerousness, individual plans of the execution of sentences etc.)*
- (9) *Other*

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2012.AM8

Country	Total civilians	Of which								
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Albania	67	0	0	4	2	3	0	3	2	53
Andorra	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Armenia	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Austria	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Azerbaijan	151	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	151
Bulgaria	111	NAP	13	1	1	1	NA	NA	3	NA
Croatia	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Czech Rep.	1 988.3	NAP	NAP	12	NAP	NAP	6	NAP	NAP	1 970.3
Estonia	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Finland	366	NAP	10	11	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA
Germany	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hungary	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Ireland	126.03	0	0	34	0	2	0	0	0	90.03
Italy	2 495	NAP	NAP	171	NAP	NAP	NAP	108	NAP	2 216
Latvia	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Liechtenstein	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Lithuania	49	NAP	NAP	1	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	0	48
Moldova	36	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	36
Monaco	12	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	1	NAP	NAP	11
Montenegro	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Netherlands	1 871	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Norway	159.7	NAP	NAP	29.8	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	129.9
Poland	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Romania	64	NAP	NAP	1	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	63
San Marino	2	NAP	NAP	NAP	1	NAP	NAP		1	NAP
Slovak Rep.	110	0	0	0	0	10	1	0	0	99
Slovenia	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Spain (total)	575	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Spain (State Adm.)	383	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	383
Spain (Catalonia)	192	NAP	NAP	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sweden	495	NAP	27	41	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	427
the FYRO Macedonia	15	NAP	NAP	15	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Turkey	186	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ukraine	1 340	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	1 340
UK: Engl. & Wales	1 769	NAP	NAP	959	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	291	519
UK: North. Ireland	216	NAP	NAP	131	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	85
UK: Scotland	819	0	0	25	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	794

NOTES – TABLE AM8

ALBANIA
✓ Point (9): Under this heading are included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Legal, judicial and cards/index staff: 13 ○ Administration, investment, procurement, HR, IT staff: 34 ○ Audit and Finance: 6
AZERBAIJAN
✓ Point (9): Under this heading are included administrative and supporting positions, drivers etc.
CZECH REPUBLIC
✓ Point (9): Under this heading are included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 9.1: staff working at headquarters excluding management staff (105.5). ○ 9.2: 1864.8 civilian staff who are not working with prisoners (administration staff and such).
FINLAND
✓ Point (9): The accurate figure is not available, but in this category are included domestic care and real estate maintenance.
ITALY
✓ Point (9): Under this heading are included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 9.1: Social Workers of Justice (Probation Officers): 1,070 ○ 9.2: Administrative staff and accountants: 945 ○ 9.3: Technicians, IT Staff, etc.: 201
LITHUANIA
✓ Point (9): Under this heading are included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 9.1. Staff of the Prison Department: 17 ○ 9.2. Staff of the Training Centre of the Prison Department: 8 ○ 9.3. Staff of probation services: 23
MOLDOVA
✓ Point (9): Staff working in Legal, Human resources, Special evidence, Secretariat, Financial and Logistics directorates (36 FTE).
MONACO
✓ Point (9): Under this heading are included 11 prison visitors, but they are not included in the total number of staff employed by Prison Administration.
SPAIN (STATE ADMINISTRATION)
✓ Point (9): Under this heading are included persons that contribute to the administrative tasks (civil servants) in workshops, administration and management.
SWEDEN
✓ Point (9): Under this heading are included 427 other civilians in national and regional prison administration.
THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA
✓ Point (3): Under this heading: staff at the national prison administration (Head Office).
UK: SCOTLAND
✓ Point (9): Under this heading are included 794 non-operational staff.

OTHER STAFF (NOT INCLUDED IN TABLES AM3 TO AM8)

IRELAND	
✓	251.53 additional civilian staff working <i>inside</i> penal institutions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Teachers: 232.53 ○ Agency Nurses: 19
ITALY	
✓	12 additional civilian staff working <i>outside</i> penal institutions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Staff from other Administrations seconded to the structures of the Penitentiary Administration
LATVIA	
✓	62 additional uniformed staff working <i>inside</i> penal institutions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Provision service: 33 ○ Financial control (accountancy): 7 ○ Lawyers: 11 ○ Administrative and personnel work: 11
✓	171.5 additional civilian staff working <i>inside</i> penal institutions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Provision service: 126.5 ○ Financial control (accountancy): 27 ○ Administrative and personnel work: 18
✓	59 additional uniformed staff working <i>outside</i> penal institutions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Provision service: 10 ○ Financial control (accountancy): 13 ○ Lawyers: 12 ○ Administrative and personnel work: 21 ○ Project division: 3
✓	41 additional civilian staff working <i>outside</i> penal institutions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Provision service: 5 ○ Financial control (accountancy): 28 ○ Administrative and personnel work: 8
NORWAY	
✓	10.4 additional uniformed staff working <i>outside</i> penal institutions
✓	134 additional civilian staff working <i>outside</i> penal institutions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Correctional services of Norway Staff Academy: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Management staff: 3 Administrative staff: 34.8 Teachers, educators: 21.5 ✓ Correctional services of Norway IT- centre: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Management staff: 3 Administrative staff: 7 IT- developers/advisors/consultants: 31.2 Staff at the National Prison administration: 33.5
ROMANIA	
✓	50 additional civilian staff working <i>outside</i> penal institutions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Temporary employed staff in the region of Eforie Sud.
SLOVAK REPUBLIC	
✓	694 additional uniformed staff working <i>inside</i> penal institutions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Spiritual services=22 ○ Economic services =46 ○ IT services=43 ○ Logistic services=391 ○ Administrative services=71 ○ Human resources=44 ○ Inmates employment, production and sales=77
✓	604 additional civilian staff working <i>inside</i> penal institutions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Economic services =142 ○ IT services=5

- Logistic services=268
- Administrative services=129
- Human resources=23
- Inmates employment, production and sales=37
- ✓ 36 additional **uniformed** staff working *outside* penal institutions:
 - Staff for divers tasks related to facilities: 36
- ✓ 99 additional **civilian** staff working *outside* penal institutions:
 - Staff for divers tasks related to facilities: 99

SPAIN (CATALONIA)

- ✓ NA additional **civilian** staff working *inside* penal institutions:
 - Instructors: 90
 - Administrative staff: 440

UK: SCOTLAND

- ✓ NA additional **civilian** staff working *inside* penal institutions:
 - Teachers: 90

List of Tables and Figures

CONVENTIONS USED.....	23
MEASURES OF CENTRAL TENDENCY	23
A.1. LEGISLATIVE OR OTHER MEASURES WHICH DIRECTLY INFLUENCE TRENDS IN THE NUMBER OF PRISONERS	28
TABLE 1: SITUATION OF PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2012	39
TABLE 1.1: CATEGORIES INCLUDED IN THE TOTAL NUMBER OF INMATES IN TABLE 1	40
TABLE 1.2: CAPACITY OF PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2012 (BY CATEGORIES)	49
FIGURE 1.A: COUNTRIES WITH MORE THAN 100 PRISONERS PER 100,000 INHABITANTS (HIGHEST PRISON POPULATION RATES)	56
FIGURE 1.B: COUNTRIES WITH PRISON POPULATION OVERCROWDING (MORE THAN 100 PRISONERS PER 100 PLACES)	56
TABLE 1.3: SITUATION OF PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON 1 ST SEPT. 2012. ADJUSTED FIGURES	57
TABLE 1.4: SITUATION OF PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2012 BY DECREASING PRISON POPULATION RATES (NON-ADJUSTED AND ADJUSTED FIGURES).....	58
TABLE 1.5: EVOLUTION OF PRISON POPULATIONS BETWEEN 2003 AND 2012	60
TABLE 1.6: YEAR-TO-YEAR PERCENTAGE CHANGE OF PRISON POPULATION RATES BETWEEN 2011 AND 2012.....	62
MAP 1: PRISON POPULATION RATES PER 100,000 INHABITANTS.....	65
TABLE 2: AGE STRUCTURE OF PRISON POPULATION ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2012	66
TABLE 2.1: AGE AND CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY	68
TABLE 2.2: MINORS AND PERSONS BETWEEN 18 AND 21 OF AGE ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2012.....	74
FIGURE 2: COUNTRIES WITH THE YOUNGEST (LESS THAN 34 YEARS) PRISON POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY DECREASING MEDIAN AGE	76
TABLE 2.3: MEDIAN AND AVERAGE AGES OF THE PRISON POPULATION ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2012	76
MAP 2: AGE OF CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY AND PERCENTAGES OF INMATES LESS THAN 18 YEARS OF AGE IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES	77
TABLE 3: FEMALE INMATES ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2012.....	78
TABLE 4: FOREIGN INMATES ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2012	80
TABLE 4.A: ASYLUM SEEKERS AND ILLEGAL ALIENS HELD FOR ADMINISTRATIVE REASONS AMONG FOREIGN INMATES ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2012	82
TABLE 5: LEGAL STATUS OF PRISON POPULATIONS ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2012 (NUMBERS).....	84
TABLE 5.1: DETAINEES NOT SERVING A FINAL SENTENCE ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2012 (PERCENTAGES AND RATES) ...	88
TABLE 5.2: DANGEROUS OFFENDERS UNDER SECURITY MEASURES ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2012 (NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES).....	90

TABLE 6: MAIN OFFENCE OF SENTENCED PRISONERS (FINAL SENTENCE) ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2012 (<i>NUMBERS</i>)	93
TABLE 6.1: MAIN OFFENCE OF SENTENCED PRISONERS (FINAL SENTENCE) ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2012 (<i>PERCENTAGES</i>)	94
TABLE 7: LENGTH OF SENTENCE OF SENTENCED PRISONERS (FINAL SENTENCE) ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2012 (<i>NUMBERS</i>)	98
TABLE 7.1: LENGTH OF SENTENCE OF SENTENCED PRISONERS (FINAL SENTENCE) ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2012 (<i>PERCENTAGES</i>)	104
TABLE 7.2: LENGTH OF SENTENCE OF SENTENCED PRISONERS (FINAL SENTENCE) ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2012 (<i>CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGES</i>)	105
TABLE 7.3: LENGTH OF SENTENCE OF PRISONERS SENTENCED TO LESS THAN ONE YEAR (FINAL SENTENCE) ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2012 (<i>PERCENTAGES</i>)	106
FIGURE 3: COUNTRIES WITH HIGHEST PERCENTAGES OF PRISONERS SENTENCED TO LESS THAN ONE YEAR	107
TABLE 8: FLOW OF ENTRIES TO PENAL INSTITUTIONS IN 2011	110
TABLE 9: FLOW OF RELEASES FROM PENAL INSTITUTIONS IN 2011	114
TABLE 10: TURNOVER RATIO OF INMATES IN 2011	120
FIGURE 4: COUNTRIES WITH LOWEST TURNOVER RATIOS IN 2011	121
TABLE 11.1: INDICATOR OF AVERAGE LENGTH OF IMPRISONMENT IN 2011, BASED ON THE TOTAL NUMBER OF DAYS SPENT IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS	122
TABLE 11.2: INDICATOR OF AVERAGE LENGTH OF IMPRISONMENT IN 2011, BASED ON THE TOTAL STOCK OF INMATES IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2011	125
TABLE 12: ESCAPES FROM PENAL INSTITUTIONS DURING 2011	126
TABLE 13.1: DEATHS IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS IN 2011 (BY TYPE OF REGISTERED DEATH)	129
TABLE 13.2: SUICIDES IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS IN 2011	131
TABLE 13.3: TYPES OF DEATHS AND SUICIDES IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS IN 2011	132
MAP 3: SUICIDE RATE PER 10,000 INMATES IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS IN 2011	135
TABLE 14: EXPENSES IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS IN 2011 (IN €)	136
TABLE 14.A: CATEGORIES INCLUDED IN THE CALCULATION OF CUSTODIAL EXPENSES IN 2011, IN TABLE 14.....	138
TABLE 15: STAFF WORKING IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON THE BASIS OF FULL-TIME EQUIVALENTS (FTE) ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2012 (<i>NUMBERS</i>)	144
TABLE 15.1: STAFF WORKING IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON THE BASIS OF FULL-TIME EQUIVALENTS (FTE) ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2012 (<i>PERCENTAGES</i>)	149
TABLE 15.2: STAFF WORKING <i>INSIDE</i> PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON THE BASIS OF FULL-TIME EQUIVALENTS (FTE) ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2012 (<i>PERCENTAGES</i>)	150
FIGURE 5: STAFF WORKING <i>INSIDE</i> PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2012, PERCENTAGES	151
TABLE 16: STAFF (FTE) WORKING IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS BUT <i>NOT EMPLOYED BY THE PRISON ADMINISTRATION</i> ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2012 (<i>NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES</i>)	152

FIGURE 6: HIGHEST RATIOS OF INMATES PER ONE CUSTODIAN ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2012.....	156
TABLE 17: RATIO OF INMATES PER CATEGORIES OF STAFF ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2012	157
TABLE AM1: SPECIAL CATEGORIES INCLUDED IN THE TOTAL NUMBER OF STAFF ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2012 (NUMBERS)	159
TABLE AM2: SPECIAL CATEGORIES INCLUDED IN THE TOTAL NUMBER OF STAFF ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2012 (PERCENTAGES)	160
TABLE AM3: UNIFORMED STAFF (FTE) WORKING INSIDE PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2012 (NUMBERS)	162
TABLE AM4: UNIFORMED STAFF (FTE) WORKING INSIDE PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2012 (PERCENTAGES)	163
FIGURE AM1: RATIOS OF UNIFORMED STAFF WORKING INSIDE PENAL INSTITUTIONS PER 100 INMATES ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2012.....	165
TABLE AM5: CIVILIAN STAFF (FTE) WORKING INSIDE PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2012 (NUMBERS)	166
TABLE AM6: CIVILIAN STAFF (FTE) WORKING INSIDE PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2012 (PERCENTAGES)	167
TABLE AM7: UNIFORMED STAFF (FTE) WORKING OUTSIDE PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2012 (NUMBERS)	170
TABLE AM8: CIVILIAN STAFF (FTE) WORKING INSIDE PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2012 (NUMBERS)	171