

Council of Europe
Annual Penal Statistics
SPACE I – Prison Populations
Survey 2013



FINAL
REPORT

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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 2013* questionnaire (Ref: PC-CP (2014) 11) 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.

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Suggested citation [APA norms]:

Aebi, M.F. & Delgrande, N. (2015). *SPACE I – Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics: Prison populations. Survey 2013*. Strasbourg: Council of Europe

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Key points of SPACE I 2013

1. The participation rate in the 2012 SPACE I Survey was 96%: 50 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 133.5 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants. There was noted an increase of +6.3% compared to 2012 (125.6 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 2013, there were 1,530,222 inmates held in penal institutions across Europe. This total does not include Ukrainian figures which were missing for 2013. On the same date in 2012, there were 1,737,061 inmates and, in 2011 there were 1,825,356 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 2013, European prisons were at the top of their capacity, holding 94 inmates per 100 places (median values being even higher: 96). In particular, 43% 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 the same as in 2012, but more than in 2011 (with 33 years respectively).
6. The median proportion of female inmates was 4.70% of the total prison population. Compared to the same indicator in 2012 (5.0%), there is no visible change. 25% of female inmates were pre-trial detainees.
7. The median proportion of foreign inmates was 14.1% of the total prison population. The average value being of 22.8%. 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. 37% of the foreign inmates were constituted of citizens of EU Member States. This proportion slightly increased compared to 2012 (34%).
8. About 17% 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. These results are close to the ones observed in 2012.
9. Length of custodial sentences:
 - a. The median proportion of sentenced prisoners who were serving sentences shorter than one year was 13.4%, which is lower compared to 2012 (14.9%) and 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 23%).
 - c. Around 11% were serving very long sentences of 10 years and over. This proportion remained close to the one of 2012 (10%) and to 2011 (12%).
10. Inmates were sentenced mainly for the following types of criminal offences: drug offences (18%), theft (16%), , robbery (14%), and homicide (12%).
11. The average length of imprisonment in 2012 was 8 months, which is the same for three past years, but it is shorter compared to 2010 (9 months). The duration of the pre-trial detention remained the same as in 2011 (about 4 months).
12. The median mortality rate in 2012 was 28 deaths per 10,000 inmates (in 2011 it was 26). There is a visible increase compared to 2010 when this indicator was at 25 deaths respectively.
13. The average amount spent per day and per inmate in 2012 was 97 Euros. It is 2 Euros more than in 2011 (95 Euros). But the median amount is actually 42 Euros, and it is exactly the same as in 2011. The amounts vary widely across Europe: from 2 to 685 Euros per day and per inmate. The 45 Prison Administrations that provided data on this item had spent more than 26 milliards Euros in 2012 for the penitentiary needs.
14. On average, there were about 3 inmates per one custodian in 2013. This ratio remained the same as in 2012.
15. The most recent data (stock figures on 1st January 2014: *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-2013-2014/>.

Contents

Key points of SPACE I 2013	2
Contents	3
Survey Background	6
0.1 General overview	6
0.2 General notes	8
0.3 Main modifications made in the latest SPACE I surveys (2008-13)	9
Explanatory notes to the Report	10
A. Global Indicators of Prison Populations on 1 st September 2013	10
B. Prison Movements during 2012	17
C. Prison Staff	22
D. Annual Module: Foreign inmates	23
Conventions and Statistical Measures	25
Conventions used	25
Measures of central tendency	25
Demographic Data	26
Data Validation Procedure	27
Statistical Tables	28
A. Prison Populations: Global indicators on 1 st September 2013	29
A.1. Legislative and other measures which directly influence trends in the number of prisoners	30
Table 1: Situation of penal institutions on 1 st September 2013	42
Table 1.1: Categories included in the total number of inmates in table 1	43
Table 1.2: Capacity of penal institutions on 1 st September 2013 (by categories)	53
Figure 1.a: Countries with more than 100 prisoners per 100,000 inhabitants (highest prison population rates)	60
Figure 1.b: Countries with prison population overcrowding (more than 100 prisoners per 100 places)	60
Table 1.3: Situation of penal institutions on 1 st Sept. 2013: Adjusted figures	61
Table 1.4: Situation of penal institutions on 1 st September 2013 by decreasing prison population rates (non-adjusted <i>versus</i> adjusted figures)	62
Table 1.5: Evolution of prison populations between 2004 and 2013	64
Table 1.6: Year-to-year percentage change of prison population rates between 2012 and 2013	66
Map 1: Prison population rates per 100,000 inhabitants on 1 st Sept. 2013	69
Table 2: Age structure of prison population on 1 st September 2013	70
Table 2.1: Age and criminal responsibility	72
Table 2.2.a: Minors and persons between 18 and 21 of age on 1 st September 2013	79

Table 2.2.b: Distribution of Minors by sex on 1 st September 2013	80
Figure 2: Countries with the youngest (less than 34 years) prison population classified by decreasing median age	82
Table 2.3: Average and Median ages of the prison population on 1 st September 2013	82
Map 2: Age of criminal responsibility and percentages of inmates less than 18 years of age in European countries	83
Table 3.1: Female inmates on 1 st September 2013	84
Table 3.2: Male inmates on 1 st September 2013	87
Table 4: Foreign inmates on 1 st September 2013	90
Table 4.a: Asylum seekers and illegal aliens held for administrative reasons among foreign inmates on 1 st September 2013	92
Table 5: Legal status of prison populations on 1 st September 2013 (numbers)	95
Table 5.1: Detainees not serving a final sentence on 1 st September 2013 (percentages and rates)	99
Table 5.2: Dangerous offenders under security measures on 1 st September 2013 (numbers and percentages)	101
Table 6: Main offence of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) on 1 st September 2013 (<i>numbers</i>)	104
Table 6.1: Main offence of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) on 1 st September 2013 (<i>percentages</i>)	105
Table 7: Lengths of sentences imposed (final sentenced prisoners) on 1 st September 2013 (<i>numbers</i>)	110
Table 7.1: Lengths of sentences imposed (final sentenced prisoners) on 1 st September 2013 (<i>percentages</i>)	116
Table 7.2: Lengths of sentences imposed (final sentenced prisoners) on 1 st September 2013 (<i>cumulative percentages</i>)	117
Table 7.3: Lengths of less than one year of sentences imposed (final sentenced prisoners) on 1 st September 2013 (<i>percentages</i>)	118
Figure 3: Countries with highest percentages of prisoners sentenced to less than one year	119
B. Prison Movements during 2012	120
Table 8: Flow of Entries to Penal Institutions in 2012	122
Table 9: Flow of Releases from Penal Institutions in 2012	126
Table 10: Turnover Ratio of inmates IN 2012	132
Figure 4: Countries with lowest turnover ratios IN 2012	133
Table 11.1: Indicator of Average Length of Imprisonment in 2012, based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions	134
Table 11.2: Indicator of Average Length of Imprisonment in 2012, based on the total stock of inmates in penal institutions on 1 st September 2012	137
Table 12: Escapes from penal institutions during 2012	138
Table 13.1: Deaths in Penal Institutions in 2012 (by type of registered death)	140
Table 13.2: Suicides in Penal Institutions in 2012	142
Table 13.3: Types of deaths and suicides in Penal Institutions in 2012	143
Map 3: Suicide rate per 10,000 inmates in Penal Institutions in 2012	146
Table 14: Expenses in penal institutions in 2012 (in €)	147
Table 14.A: Categories included in the calculation of custodial expenses in 2012, in Table 14	149
C. Prison Staff	155
Table 15: Staff working in Penal Institutions on the basis of Full-time equivalents (FTE) on 1 st September 2013 (<i>numbers</i>)	156
Table 15.1: Staff working in Penal Institutions on the basis of Full-time equivalents (FTE) on 1 st September 2013 (<i>percentages</i>)	161
Table 15.2: Staff working <i>inside</i> Penal Institutions on the basis of Full-time equivalents (FTE) on 1 st September 2013 (<i>percentages</i>)	162

Figure 5: Staff working <i>inside</i> penal institutions On 1 st September 2013, Percentages	163
Table 16: Staff (FTE) working in Penal Institutions but <i>not employed by the Prison Administration</i> on 1 st September 2013 (<i>numbers and percentages</i>)	164
Figure 6: Highest ratios of inmates per one custodian On 1 st September 2013	168
Table 17: Ratio of inmates per categories of staff on 1 st September 2013	169
D. Annual Module (Foreign inmates)	170
Table AM1: Legal status of foreign inmates in the countries where they are incarcerated on 1 st September 2013 (<i>numbers</i>)	171
Table AM2: Judicial status in custody of foreign inmates on 1 st September 2013 (<i>Numbers</i>)	175
Table AM3: Judicial status in custody of foreign inmates on 1 st September 2013 (<i>Percentages</i>)	176
Table AM4: Types of main offences of foreign inmates (pre-trial and sentenced) on 1 st September 2013 (<i>numbers</i>)	179
Table AM5: Types of main offences of foreign inmates (pre-trial and sentenced) on 1 st September 2013 (<i>Percentages</i>)	180
Table AM6: Types of main offences of foreign sentenced inmates on 1 st September 2013 (<i>numbers</i>)	181
Table AM7: Types of main offences of foreign sentenced inmates on 1 st September 2013 (<i>Percentages</i>)	182
Map AM1: Percentage of foreign inmates in the total prison population on 1 st September 2013	184
Table AM8: Flow of Entries of foreign inmates to Penal Institutions in 2012	185
Table AM9: Flow of Releases of foreign inmates from Penal Institutions in 2012	187
Table AM10: Places where foreign inmates were released from Penal Institutions in 2012	188
List of Tables and Figures	191

COUNCIL OF EUROPE ANNUAL PENAL STATISTICS – SPACE I 2013: SURVEY ON PRISON POPULATIONS

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Survey Background

0.1 General overview

The SPACE I 2013 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*), focuses 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 administrations 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.

Since 2004, the SPACE questionnaires are regularly improved on the basis of previous experiences and according to the assessments made by external peer reviewers and CoE recommendations. SPACE I 2013 questionnaire corresponds to the methodological requirements adopted for the present survey and ensures 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. The large amount of details is collected through the metadata⁴ comprising national rules

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

³ Aebi, M.F. & Chopin, J. (2014). *SPACE II – Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics: Persons serving non-custodial sanctions and measures. Survey 2013*. Strasbourg: Council of Europe

⁴ *Metadata* correspond to the categories of information that describe and explain the statistical data. In SPACE reports the metadata are presented as constitutive subcategories of the larger variables (e.g. total prison population), as well as the guidelines applied while the data are collected (e.g. special definitions of the categories of offences, of the lengths of sentences imposed, the application of the main offence rule). Moreover, the larger understanding of metadata bring through the comments the clarifications related to the national classifications, legislations and other framework decisions likely to have influenced the categories of prison populations.

applied for producing 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 (see *Table 13.1 & 13.3*) and, more specifically, of suicides occurred in penal institutions (see *Table 13.2*).

ANNUAL MODULE

Since the conceptualisation of the categories in national statistics is crucial for cross-national comparisons, the *SPACE I 2013* survey carry on 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 *foreign inmates* held in penal institutions across Europe. Given the increasing interest on these populations mainly in Northern, Western and Southern European countries, the need of analysing the peculiarities of these populations was clearly identified as a priority for *SPACE* annual module. As far as the main questionnaire is concerned, the comparability through the *Annual Module* was ensured by applying the same categories to the questions of detail (e.g. type of offences, breakdown by legal status in custody, categories of entries and releases, breakdown by age). The data collected by means of the special questionnaire answered by Prison Administrations are presented in the *Part D* of the present report.

SPACE WEBSITE

Aside from the data presented in this report, the Website of the *SPACE* project provides some other useful information on custodial and non-custodial activities across Europe (e.g. recidivism studies, useful links and addresses in regard with the Prison and Probation administrations).

At the moment of publication of this report, on the *SPACE* Website are presented the most recent data on the number of inmates, the prison density and the prison population rates available on 1st January **2014**.

PROJECT DEADLINES

Concerning the deadlines of the *SPACE I 2013* survey, it should be stated that the data collection started *mid-May 2014*, when all Prison Administrations of the CoE Member States received the questionnaire. The deadline for the data-collection was set on 30th June 2014. At this date, only 10 countries answered the questionnaire.

Three additional extensions of the initial deadline were allowed. The data collection lasted until 15th October 2014. In the meantime, 30 of responding administrations 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 2013**; 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 2012**.

When data on 1st September 2013 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 2013 counted *fifty-two* Prison Administrations under their control.

Fifty (96%) of all Prison Administrations answered the SPACE I 2013 Questionnaire

Two Prison Administrations did not answer the survey despite several reminders:

- (1) **BH: Bosnia and Herzegovina (Federation)** has not answered the questionnaire because of the acute lack of human resources: problems related to the translation of the questionnaires.
- (2) **Ukraine**: because of the political situation in the country during the year 2014, the international office [in charge with the SPACE data collection] of the Prison Administration ceased its activities since 12th May.

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

The majority of the countries answered the questionnaire beyond the deadline (the deadline was set on 30th June 2014). Moreover, some countries delayed the supply of their responses until September 2014. Five questionnaires arrived during the month of October. Last three questionnaires were sent during November and early December 2014.

At the same time, for some of the countries that answered the questionnaire on time, the validation process (see *Data Validation Procedure*) 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 (2008-13)

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.
- An item on the number of juvenile foreign inmates (aged less than 18) was added since SPACE I 2012.
- Since the SPACE I 2010, the questionnaire allows a distinction between male and female mortality in custody.

Conditions & Metadata

- Regarding the category of institutions foreseen for detention before trial, in the SPACE I 2013 the more extensive definition was set up allowing a more reliable understanding of investigative institutions before trial.
- 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

IN BRIEF...

The present report includes global indicators of the prison populations on 1st September 2013 (*Part A*) as well as data on the flow of entries, flow of releases, length of imprisonment, escapes and deaths in custody for the whole year 2012 (*Part B*). One chapter (*Part C*) deals with the personnel employed by the Prison Administrations and those who work inside penal institutions.

In order to ensure as much as possible the comparability across countries, some figures are presented only as the *raw data* in the 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 2013

The situation of prison populations on a given date of the year (*stock statistics*) is set in Tables 1 to 7.3. 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 2013

- (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 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 categories: 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 rate⁵ 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 2013. Taking into account that the information on the populations of the countries is available on 1st January of each year, the figures used for the calculations are respectively on 1st January 2013 for the total population of the countries and 1st September 2013 for the prison population.
- (3) Capacity of penal institutions: number of places available in penal institutions for the accommodation of the inmates. Are excluded from the calculation of the capacity all spaces that primary were designed for other needs than the proper accommodation of the inmates (e.g. storage places, classrooms, corridors, shower rooms).

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

- (4) Surface area per inmate (calculated in square meters). This indicator corresponds to the *legal* standard applicable in each CoE 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.

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

**TABLE 1.1:
METADATA**

- ✓ 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.

The goal of *Table 1.1* is to clarify the categories of persons included in the calculation of the total prison population held in different types of penal institutions. This 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 or other similar types of investigative institutions before trial⁶
- (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
 - (3.1) If the persons held in educational institutions/units for juvenile offenders (3) are counted, how many among them are 18 years and over
- (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 these persons are counted (6), 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, establishments 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

⁶ Under this item are included persons held in institutions other than the regular penal facilities. In particular, these institutions may be police stations, temporary detention centres for persons making at the disposal to the judicial authorities (e.g. *izoljator vremennogo sodержanija* [RUS, UKR etc.], *pomeshhenie funkcionirujushhee v rezhime sledstvennogo izoljatora* [RUS], investigative detention facilities [BGR], and border police/border guards' cells) or any other similar institution.

Table 1.2: Capacity of penal institutions on 1st September 2013 (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 2013: 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 comparable estimates; nevertheless, these figures *should not* be considered as official national data.

Table 1.4: Situation of penal institutions on 1st September 2013 by decreasing prison population rates (non-adjusted versus 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 2013.

1. On the left-hand side of the Table, they are classified according to the non-adjusted (official) figures, and
2. on the right-hand side they are classified according to the adjusted (calculated) figures (see the explanation to *Table 1.3*).
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 2004 and 2013

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 2004 to 2013. Data are retrieved from the relevant SPACE I reports. The Table indicates also the evolution (in percentages) of prison population rates between 2004 and 2013 as well as between 2012 and 2013.

Table 1.6: Year-to-Year percentage change of prison population rates between 2012 and 2013

This Table shows the evolution of prison population rates between 2012 and 2013. Countries are classified in three categories according to the *increase*, *stability* or *decrease* of their prison population rates between 1st September 2012 and 1st September 2013:

Increase of more than 5%	Between -5% and +5%	Decrease of more than 5%
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Map 1: Prison population rates per 100,000 inhabitants on 1st September 2013

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 2013

(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 for criminal offences perpetrated 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 2013

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.

- (1) Total number of minor inmates (incl. pre-trial detainees)
 - *Custodial versus educational institutions/units for juvenile offenders*
- (2) Number of inmates under 18 years old
 - % of inmates under 18 years old
 - Number and % of *female* minors
 - Number and % of *male* minors
- (3) Number of inmates from 18 to less than 21 years old
 - % of inmates from 18 to less than 21 years old

In the SPACE I 2013 report for the first time was included the distribution of minors [inmates aged less than 18] according to their sex (females *versus* males).

Table 2.3: Median and Average ages of the prison population on 1st September 2013

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 2013

This map includes two indicators: the minimal age for the application of custodial sanctions and measures across Europe, and the percentage of juveniles held in penal institutions in each country.

Table 3.1: Female inmates on 1st September 2013

In this Table are presented raw data and percentages on female prisoners:

- (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 3.2: Male inmates on 1st September 2013

In this Table are presented raw data and percentages on male prisoners:

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

Table 4: Foreign inmates on 1st September 2013

In this Table are presented raw data and percentages on foreign prisoners:

- (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) Minor 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 2013 (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:
 - o Persons detained as a consequence of the conversion of a fine (fine defaulters)
 - o 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 2013 (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.

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 5.1: CAUTION

- ✓ 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.

Table 5.2: Dangerous offenders placed under security measures on 1st September 2013 (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*.

**RECOMMENDATION
CM/REC(2014) 31
(STRASBOURG, 19
FEBRUARY 2014)⁷**

A dangerous offender is a person who has been convicted of a very serious sexual or very serious violent crime against persons and who presents a high likelihood of re-offending with further very serious sexual or very serious violent crimes against persons.

Treatment includes, but is not limited to, medical, psychological and/or social care for therapeutic purposes. It may serve to reduce the risk posed by the person and may include measures to improve the social dimension of the offender's life.

Secure preventive detention means detention imposed by the judicial authority on a person, to be served during or after the fixed term of imprisonment in accordance with its national law. It is not imposed merely because of an offence committed in the past, but also on the basis of an assessment revealing that he or she may commit other very serious offences in the future.

Preventive supervision means measures of control, monitoring, surveillance or restriction of movement imposed on a person after he or she has committed a crime and after he or she has served a prison sentence or instead of. It is not imposed merely because of an offence committed in the past, but also on the basis of an assessment revealing that he or she may commit other very serious offences in the future.

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.

⁷ Part I – Definitions and basic principles: http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/standardsetting/cdpc/PC-GR-DD/Recomm%202014_3_E_final.pdf

Table 6 (numbers) & Table 6.1 (percentages): Main offences of final sentenced prisoners on 1st September 2013

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. 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 (numbers) & Table 7.1 (percentages): Lengths of sentences imposed (final sentenced prisoners) on 1st September 2013

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 sentences imposed (final sentenced prisoners) on 1st September 2013 (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:

<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</i>	<i>(i) Prisoners sentenced to life imprisonment</i>
<i>(c) Prisoners sentenced to three years and over</i>	<i>(j) Prisoners under security measures and/or under other forms of imprisonment</i>
<i>(d) Prisoners sentenced to five years and over</i>	<i>(k) Prisoners sentenced to death</i>
<i>(e) Prisoners sentenced to ten years and over</i>	<i>(l) Total</i>

Table 7.3: Lengths of less than one year of the sentences imposed (final sentenced prisoners) on 1st September 2013 (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>

One additional graph (*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 2012

Tables 8 to 14 show the main indicators of prison movements occurring during one reference year. All information in the *Part B* of the report refers to a whole calendar year, from 1st January 2012 to 31st December 2012:

- (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 2012

- (a) Total number of entries to penal institutions in 2012 corresponds to the indicator better known as *flow of entries*;
- (b) Rate of entries to penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants: the number of entries in 2012, 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).

ENTRY (DEFINITION)	<p>THE TERM "ENTRY" REFERS TO ALL ENTRIES INTO PENAL INSTITUTIONS, EXCEPT IN THE FOLLOWING SITUATIONS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Entry following transfer from one penal institution to another; ○ Entry following the prisoner's removal from the institution in order to appear before a judicial authority (investigating judge, trial court, etc.); ○ Entry following prison leave or a period of authorised absence; ○ Entry following an escape, after re-arrest by the police. ✓ 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.
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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.

Table 9: Flow of releases from penal institutions in 2012

- (a) Total number of releases (*flow of releases*);
- ✓ Rate of releases from penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants: the number of releases in 2012,

- 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:
- o Releases as a result of a release under condition (including conditional releases and external placement under Electronic Monitoring or probation)
 - o Unconditional releases at the end of a custodial sentence
- (d) Other types of releases⁸

Table 10: Turnover ratio of inmates in 2012

TURNOVER RATIO (DEFINITION)

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 2012 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 2011 (*stock*) and the number of persons that entered into penal institutions during the year 2012 (*flow of entries*). However, as stock data on 31st December 2011 are not available, the number of prisoners held in penal institutions on 1st September 2011 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:

TURNOVER RATIO (FORMULA)

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

Where:

- o **R** is the number of releases during the 2012 year,
- o **S** is the number of prisoners on 1st September 2011 (taken from the SPACE I 2011), and
- o **E** is the number of entries into penal institutions during the year 2012.
- o 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 2012, based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions

- (a) Total number of days spent in penal institutions in 2012;
- (b) Average number of inmates in 2012: $b = (a) / 366$ (because 2012 is a leap year);
- (c) Total number of entries to penal institutions in 2012 (*flow of entries*) = heading (a) of Table 8;
- (d) *Indicator of average length of imprisonment [IALI] 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):

IALI (FORMULA)

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

⁸ 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".

- (e) Number of days spent in pre-trial detention in 2012;
- (f) Average number of detainees in pre-trial detention in 2012: $(f) = (e) / 366$;
- (g) Number of entries before final sentence in 2012;
- (h) Indicator of average length of pre-trial detention (calculated on the basis of the same formula as the indicator under heading (d)).

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 (2012). 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 2012, based on the total number of inmates (stock) on 1st September 2012

As some countries did not provide data regarding the total number of days spent in penal institutions in 2012 –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 2012 (source: SPACE I 2012 report) instead of the total number of days spent in penal institutions.

SOURCE OF DATA

Raw data used for the *Tables 10, 11.1 & 11.2* are usually prepared by the departments responsible for prison budgets. These figures may also be used for the calculations of the average daily cost of imprisonment.

Table 12: Escapes from penal institutions during 2012

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 (a) to the total number of prisoners on 1st September 2012 (S) –used here as an estimate of the *average number of prisoners*–we obtain the *rate of escapes per 10,000 prisoners (REs)*:

RATE OF ESCAPES (FORMULA)

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

- (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 the rates for these forms of escapes; as such calculations would lead to misleading interpretations. The ratio of other forms of escapes should be reported to the average number of inmates placed in open institutions; yet, these figures are not collated as a separate category in the SPACE surveys.

Table 13.1: Deaths in penal institutions in 2012 (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

By dividing the total number of deaths **(a)** by the number of inmates on 1st September 2012 **(S)** (used here as an estimate of the *average number of prisoners*), provided in the SPACE I 2012 report, we obtain the following:

**MORTALITY RATE
(FORMULA)** $MR = 10,000 \times (a/S)$

Table 13.2: Suicides in penal institutions in 2012

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
(FORMULA)** $SR = 10,000 \times (a.4[T13.1]/S)$

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 2012

We included one additional Map with the breakdown of suicides rates per 10,000 inmates in 2012.

Table 14: Average expenses per day of detention of one person in 2012 (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 2012
- (b) Average amount spent per day for the detention of one person in 2012, 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 2012, in Table 14

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

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

C. Prison Staff

Part C 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

Tables 15 (numbers) & 15.1 (percentages): Staff working in penal institutions (FTE) on 1st September 2013

FTE (DEFINITION)

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.

Table 15.2: Staff working INSIDE penal institutions (FTE) on 1st September 2013 (percentages)

Tables 15 to 15.2 present the situation of staff employed by Prison Administration on *1st September 2013*. The goal of these Tables is to count all staff employed by the Prison Administrations.

In these Tables 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 2013 (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 2013

- (1) Total number of inmates at 1st September 2013: see Table 1.
- (2) Total number of custodial staff at 1st September 2013: 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): $e = a / d$.

D. Annual Module: Foreign inmates

Since SPACE I 2012, every year the SPACE I additional questionnaire 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 category of *foreign inmates* held in custody. The main goal of this additional survey is to bring light on the composition of the population of incarcerated foreigners. In order to answer this main interrogation, three main orientations were privileged: legal status in the country where the foreigners are incarcerated, judicial status in detention and the breakdown by categories of offences. Moreover, we included several questions related to the movements (entries and releases) of these inmates during the reference year (2012).

Forty-eight (92%) out of fifty-two Prison Administrations answered the Annual Module SPACE I 2013 on Foreign Inmates.

Four Prison Administrations did not answer this module of the survey: **BH: Bosnia and Herzegovina (Federation), Bulgaria, Russian Federation, and Ukraine.**

One should keep in mind that the phenomenon of overrepresentation of foreigners in custody is not at all problematic in Eastern European countries. Therefore, we presume that such detailed figures on foreign inmates are not collated in national statistics.

As far as the quality of the responses, it should be highlighted that the detailed answers on these populations were hardly available in national statistics. Therefore, the validation procedures were limited to the cross-sectional comparisons and the verification of identical items in the main SPACE I questionnaires (e.g. number of foreign inmates who are citizens of Member States of the European Union).

All the categories included in the Part D relate to the definition of “prisoner” applied in the main SPACE I questionnaire. This means that some countries may have included foreigners held for administrative reasons in the total prison population, while other countries exclude such categories from the standard definition of “prisoner”.

All the limitations applicable to the Part D are justified as they allow keeping the detailed figures comparable with the ones included in the main Tables of the present report.

Tables AM1: Legal status of foreign inmates in the countries where they are incarcerated on 1st September 2013 (numbers)

- (1) Persons without the country' nationality but with authorisations of long-term establishment in the country
- (2) Persons without the country' nationality but with fixed-term residence permits in the country (excluding all types of visas).
- (3) Stateless persons.
- (4) Persons without any valid residence permit on the territory of the country.
- (5) Foreign minors (aged less than 18).
- (6) Foreigners who are citizens of Member States of the European Union.
- (7) Other.

Table AM2 & AM3: Judicial status in custody of foreign inmates on 1st September 2013 (numbers and percentages)

- (1) Untried foreigners
- (2) Foreigners found guilty but who have not received a sentence yet
- (3) Sentenced foreigners who have appealed or who are within the statutory limit for doing so

- (4) Foreigners who have not received a final sentence yet, but who have started serving their prison sentences in advance
- (5) Sentenced foreigners (final sentence)
- (6) Other cases

Table AM4 & AM5: Types of main offences of foreign inmates on 1st September 2013 (numbers & percentages)

In these tables are included total inputs (pre-trial and sentenced).

- o Homicide (including attempts)
- o Assault and battery
- o Rape
- o Other types of sexual offences
- o Robbery
- o Other types of theft
- o Economic and financial offences
- o Drug offenses
- o Terrorism
- o Organised crime
- o Other cases

Table AM6 & AM7: Types of main offences of sentenced foreign inmates on 1st September 2013 (numbers & percentages)

In these tables are included inputs on sentenced foreigners (final sentence). The breakdown is based on the same categories of offences as in Table AM4 and AM5.

Table AM8: Flow of entries of foreign inmates to penal institutions in 2012

- o Total number of entries of foreigners
- o Number of entries before final sentence
- o Number of entries after the revocation, suspension or annulment of the conditional release or probation

Table AM9: Number of releases of foreigners from custody during 2012

- o Total number of releases of foreigners
- o Number of releases of pre-trial foreign detainees
- o Number of releases of final sentenced foreigners
- o Other releases

Table AM10: Places where foreign inmates were released from penal institutions in 2012

NE: The general quality of the data did not allow the accurate analysis of the turnover among foreign inmates. Some of the figures were not been finally validated and, therefore, these raw data were deleted from the final version of present report.

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, 2013), taken from the *Eurostat* Database (“*Population on 1st January by age and gender*”⁹).

Exceptions: For some countries, the figures of the population are not available in the *Eurostat* datasets (i.e. for 2013 it was the case of Andorra, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Monaco, Russian Federation, San Marino, and Georgia). 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:

Andorra: Demographic data are mid-2013 estimates. Data retrieved from the World Development Indicators database on the Website of the World Bank: <http://data.worldbank.org> (retrieved on October 14th, 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, 2013*), available at: <http://www.fzs.ba/saopcenja/2013/14.2.1.pdf> (retrieved on October 10th, 2014).

Bosnia and Herzegovina (Republika Srpska): Demographic data are estimates. The estimates are done for 2013 on the basis of the natural changes of population and migration (“*Demographic statistics. Statistical Bulletin*” no. 17, Republika Srpska Institute of Statistics, Banja Luka, 2014, p. 15), available at: http://www.rzs.rs.ba/front/article/1231/?left_mi=None&add=None (retrieved on October 10th, 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).

Georgia: Demographic data are mid-2013 estimates. Data retrieved from the World Development Indicators database on the Website of the World Bank: <http://data.worldbank.org> (retrieved on October 14th, 2014).

Monaco: Demographic data are mid-2013 estimates. Data retrieved from the World Development Indicators database on the Website of the World Bank: <http://data.worldbank.org> (retrieved on October 14th, 2014).

Russian Federation: Demographic data are mid-2013 estimates. Data retrieved from the World Development Indicators database on the Website of the World Bank: <http://data.worldbank.org> (retrieved on October 14th, 2014).

San Marino: Demographic data are mid-2013 estimates. Data retrieved from the World Development Indicators database on the Website of the World Bank: <http://data.worldbank.org> (retrieved on October 14th, 2014).

Serbia: Demographic data exclude Kosovo and Metohija territories.

Spain (State Administration and Catalonia): Demographic data refer to 1st January 2013. Data were retrieved on October 14th, 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-2013 estimates. Data were retrieved on October 14th, 2014:

- i. **England and Wales:** Statistical bulletin: *Annual Mid-year Population Estimates for England and Wales, 2013*, by Office for National Statistics: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/pop-estimate/population-estimates-for-uk--england-and-wales--scotland-and-northern-ireland/2013/stb---mid-2013-uk-population-estimates.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-2013 Population Estimates Scotland: Population estimates by sex, age and administrative area*, by National Records of Scotland (p. 9): <http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/files2/stats/population-estimates/mid-2013/mid-2013-pop-est.pdf>.

⁹ http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/statistics/search_database (figures retrieved from the database on October 14th, 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.

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.

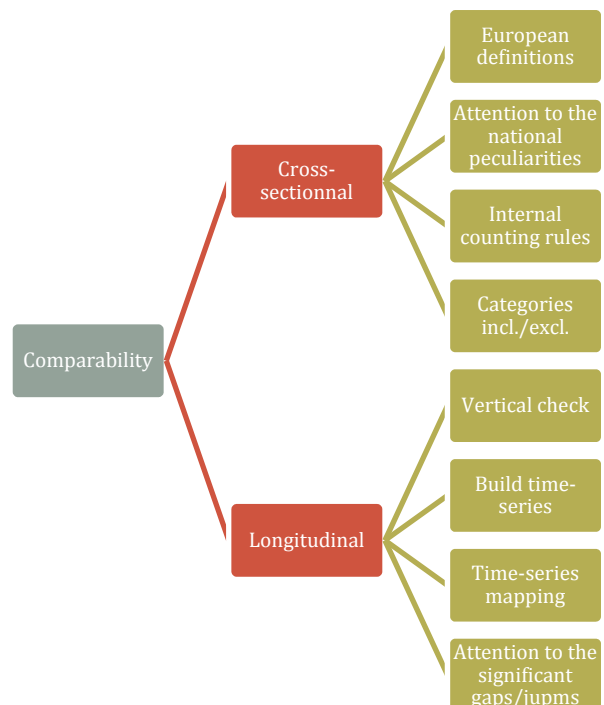


Figure 0: SPACE I Comparability Levels

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.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS The authors thank all persons who brought their support, advice, suggestions or knowledge of specific national features and, therefore, who have contributed to the achievement of this report, in particular all national correspondents in 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 2013

This part of the report presents statistical Tables, explanatory notes, 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 AND OTHER MEASURES WHICH DIRECTLY INFLUENCE TRENDS IN THE NUMBER OF PRISONERS

ALBANIA
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Amendments in the Penal Code addressed the issue of internal trafficking in human beings, and criminalized the use of victims' services. b. In the context of the fight against corruption, new dispositions related to the active and passive corruption of the high rank functionaries of the state, judges, prosecutors and other functionaries of justice, have been added to the Penal Code. The penal offences related to the corruption in the private sector were included for the first time. An innovation of the Penal Code is the foreseeing of penal responsibility not only for those who give and accept bribe, but also for those who offers illegal influence on the decision-making of the public officials. c. New offences and heavier penalties were introduced for some crimes, such as domestic violence, blood feud, etc. These adjustments were made in order to aligning the Albanian code with several European standards and international conventions, including the ones on the protection of women and children. 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: Drafting of some amendments and changes to law no. 8328, dated 16 April 1998 on the <i>Rights and Treatment of Sentenced Inmates and Pre-trial Detainees</i>. This draft law covers issues related to the rights and treatment of inmates and detainees, e.g. application of the mandatory health care scheme; the request and complaint mechanism; discipline policy; rewarding and special furloughs; transfer rules; protection of personal data, as well as specify the general principles for the treatment of persons with limited mental abilities; foreign detainees and inmates; females and minors; persons with limited abilities, etc. 3. Amnesties: 0. 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: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 5 individual pardons granted on 1st October 2013. 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
AUSTRIA
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: NA; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: The law concerning <i>Electronic Tagging</i> has been amended in 2013. More and stricter requirements were introduced for sexual offenders to be eligible for this form of supervision. 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 179 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: No.

AZERBAIJAN
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Changes in criminal law: No; 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. Amnesties: 2,834 inmates were released as a consequence of the enforcement of the <i>Law on Amnesty</i> from 7th May 2013. Individual pardons: 87 inmates – The Act of Presidential Pardon from 26th December 2012. Collective pardons: 0; Other: No.
BELGIUM
<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.
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA – STATE LEVEL
<p>General note: There is only 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"> Changes in criminal law: No; New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; Amnesties: 0; Individual pardons: 0; Collective pardons: 0; Other: No.
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA – FEDERAL LEVEL
<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.
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA – REPUBLIKA SRPSKA
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Changes in criminal law: No; New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: Changes and amendments to the Law on the Execution of Criminal Sanctions (<i>Official Gazette of the Republika Srpska</i> number 98/13). Amnesties: 0; Individual pardons: 310 inmates were granted pardon, of which: 15 sentenced inmates, 72 on the proposal of the penitentiary establishment, and 223 on the decision of the governor. Collective pardons: 0; Other: No.
BULGARIA
<p>General note: Stock figures relate to 31st December 2013 instead of 1st September 2013. 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 pre-trial detainees and sentenced inmates held only in prisons. The stock figures <i>do not include</i> persons residing within the investigative detention facilities (IDF) because the accurate data from these institutions are not available.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Changes in criminal law: New and updated <i>Law on the Execution of Sentences and Detention</i> adopted on 15th February 2013, mainly referring to administrative changes within the setup of the General Directorate of the Execution of Sentences. Insignificant changes in the Penal Code and the Code of Penal Procedure. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; Amnesties: 0; Individual pardons: Individual pardons are considered on a case-by-case basis by a parole committee to the Vice-President institution. 4 individual pardons were granted during the reference period. Collective pardons: 0; Other: No.

CROATIA
<p>General note: Stock data relate to 31st December 2013 instead of 1st September 2013.</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.
CYPRUS
<p>General notes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Prison population figures <i>do not include</i> the areas that are not under the effective control of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus. (b) Stock figures <i>include</i> 592 inmates in the Prison Institution and 219 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: 0; 6. Other: No. <p>Note: In the Area administrated by Turkish Cypriots, according to the 2013 <i>Annual Human Rights Report of the United States Department of State</i>, on 30th September 2013, there were “307 prisoners and detainees [...], 41 percent were foreigners, two-thirds of whom were Turkish citizens [...]. Of those sentenced, 41 percent were sentenced to a heavy penalty and 23 percent to a light penalty. Fifteen female prisoners and two juveniles were incarcerated. Approximately 35.5 percent of the prisoner population consisted of persons awaiting trial.”¹⁰</p>
CZECH REPUBLIC
<p>General note: Stock data relate to 31st December 2013 instead of 1st September 2013.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: 0; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: On 1st January 2013 a large Presidential amnesty was applied. As a consequence, 6,471 prisoners were released from custody. 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
DENMARK
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Amendment of the Danish Sentence Enforcement Act (<i>Straffulbyrdelsesloven</i>) (Act No. 628 of 12th June 2013 – date of commencement: 1st July 2013). <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Expansion of the electronic tagging scheme. Sentence enforcement at home under intensive monitoring and control was introduced in Denmark in 2005. ii. The Amendment to the Sentence Enforcement Act expanded the electronic tagging scheme to give convicted offenders the possibility of serving prison sentences of up to six months (previously up to five months) at home under intensive monitoring and control if the offenders meet the other conditions. b. Amendment of the Danish Criminal Code (<i>Straffeloven</i>) (Act No. 628 of 12th June 2013 – date of commencement: 1st July 2013). <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Repeal of the section 38(3) of the Criminal Code: allow for release on parole in all cases in which the convicted offenders meet the relevant conditions even though the remainder of the sentence term is less than 30 days. ii. Section 40a(1)(i) was amended to allow ordinary ‘work’ to justify early release following specific assessment, on the same terms as treatment programme, education or training course, or work training: <i>the give-and-take scheme</i>: Prior to the amendment of 2013, the section 40a(1) of the Criminal Code was as follow: ‘Where half of the sentence term has been served, but always at least two months, the Minister of Justice or the person so authorised by the Minister may decide that the convicted person will be released on parole in situations other than those referred to in

¹⁰ See in particular the *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 2013*:

http://www.state.gov/j/drl/rls/hrrpt/humanrightsreport/index.htm?dynamic_load_id=220268&year=2013#wrapper.

<p>section 38(2) if implications for law enforcement are deemed not to weigh against such release and –</p> <p>(i) the convicted person has made a special effort to avoid relapsing into crime, including by undergoing treatment, attending an education or a training course, or undertaking work training; or</p> <p>(ii) it is justified by the circumstances of the convicted person.’</p> <p>c. According to the explanatory notes to Act No. 628 of 12 June 2013, ordinary work could be work related to the practical or financial operation of the institution, such as building maintenance, janitor work and productive activities, except for work training;</p> <p>2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No;</p> <p>3. Amnesties: 0;</p> <p>4. Individual pardons: 0;</p> <p>5. Collective pardons: 0;</p> <p>6. Other: No.</p>
ESTONIA
<p>1. Changes in criminal law: No;</p> <p>2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No;</p> <p>3. Amnesties: 0;</p> <p>4. Individual pardons: 1 inmate was granted pardon.</p> <p>5. Collective pardons: 0;</p> <p>6. Other: No.</p>
FINLAND
<p>1. Changes in criminal law: No;</p> <p>2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No;</p> <p>3. Amnesties: 0;</p> <p>4. Individual pardons: 1 inmate was granted pardon.</p> <p>5. Collective pardons: 0;</p> <p>6. Other: No.</p>
FRANCE
<p>General notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stock data relate to 1st October 2013 instead of 1st September 2013. • Data relate to the whole France, including 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>). <p>1. Changes in criminal law: Decisions in Minassian and Marchi cases by the Criminal Division of the Court of Cassation of 26th June 2013: the court refused to apply the provisions of Article D. 48-5 of the Code of Penal Procedure. Whereas the determination of interruptive action falls within the limitation area of the law, not the area of the settlement. The Court refused to grant to the acts which correspond only to the execution of the sentence the interrupting character foreseen for enforcement of the sentence. The Court concludes the statutory period could not be interrupted by acts related to the execution of the sentence, in this case the issue of the European arrest warrant.</p> <p>2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No;</p> <p>3. Amnesties: The last applied Law on amnesty is n° 2002-1062 of 6th August 2002.</p> <p>4. Individual pardons: 7 individual pardons granted by the President of the Republic.</p> <p>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”.</p> <p>6. Other: No.</p>
GEORGIA
<p>1. Changes in criminal law: NA;</p> <p>2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: NA;</p> <p>3. Amnesties: 8,718 inmates were released as a result of the application of the amnesty.</p> <p>4. Individual pardons: 622 inmates were granted pardon.</p> <p>5. Collective pardons: 3 collective pardons were applied during the reference period.</p> <p>6. Other: 294 inmates were release due to the application of other decisions.</p>

GERMANY

General note: Stock data relate to 31st March 2013 instead of 1st September 2013;

1. **Changes in criminal law:**

- a. The Act to Extend Courses of Action Available to Juvenile Courts (*Gesetz zur Erweiterung der jugendgerichtlichen Handlungsmöglichkeiten*) of 4th September 2012 (Federal Law Gazette 2012 Part I, pp. 1854 et seqq.) contains relevant amendments to the Youth Courts Act (*Jugendgerichtsgesetz, JGG*) that are applicable to those who were youths at the time of the offence (14 to 17 years old) and to those young adults (18 to 20 years old) to whom juvenile criminal law is applied pursuant to section 105 of the Youth Courts Act.
 - i. Firstly, by introducing section 16a of the Youth Courts Act and accompanying provisions, this Act created, with effect from 7 March 2013, the possibility of imposing youth detention on top of a youth penalty in one judgment, if execution of the youth penalty is suspended on probation. Previously, youth detention (which can be imposed for at least a week's leisure time or as longer-term detention for one to four weeks) and youth penalty (at least six months) were mutually exclusive. Because there is a risk of counter-productive effects, the application of youth detention in these cases has been limited by statute to three narrowly defined case categories. If the courts apply the law correctly, the numbers of inmates in youth detention facilities are therefore not likely to increase considerably. It is even conceivable that, in individual cases, a youth penalty will be suspended on probation only if youth detention has been ordered under section 16a of the Youth Courts Act. This could lead to an – albeit also rather inconsiderable – decrease in the number of inmates in juvenile prisons.
 - ii. Secondly, by introducing new provisions in sections 61, 61a and 61b of the Youth Courts Act (in force since 7 October 2012), the above-mentioned act has also created rules for postponing the decision on whether or not to suspend an imposed youth penalty on probation. Especially in cases where it is not possible at the time of the judgment to make a sufficient, positive prognosis regarding probation, this could lead to a reduction in the number of enforceable youth penalties and thus to a certain decrease in the juvenile prison population.
- b. Section 105 (3) of the Youth Courts Act was introduced by the above-mentioned act with effect from 8 September 2012. With this provision, the possibility has been created for a youth penalty of up to 15 years to be imposed against young adults for particularly serious cases of murder, instead of the maximum penalty of 10 years which is usually applicable to this group. The scope of application of this provision will likely be marginal. However, it is not entirely inconceivable that this new maximum sentence for the most severe cases will lead to a certain (upward) shift in the general sanctioning practice of the youth courts.

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

GREECE

1. **Changes in criminal law:** Law 4139/2013, article 35 on *Conditional release*: Anyone convicted of the crimes of Article 32 paragraph 1 in a custodial sentence and serving the sentence in prison, if he has successfully completed an approved legal advisory or physical rehabilitation treatment programme with or without substitutes and physical and mental addiction and there is a certificate from a recognised therapeutic treatment program that operates outside of the prison that is acceptable to it, may be released by the competent Ordinance of the Board of misdemeanours and before the applicable time specified in Articles 105 and following of the Penal Code, provided that he/she attends the programme, and that he/she has served in any way at least one fifth (1/5) of the sentence. The program managers have an obligation to inform on the first day of every month the court and fill a special card, which states explicitly the continuous attendance, the related progress, stabilization and successful completion of the programme. The undue interruption of the programme is directly reported to the competent Public Prosecutor and the Judicial Council proceeds to the revocation of the release.
2. **New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:** NA;
3. **Amnesties:** 0;
4. **Individual pardons:** 57 inmates were granted pardon.
5. **Collective pardons:** 0;
6. **Other:** NA.

HUNGARY
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No. The Law on the Execution of Punishments, Court-Ordered Supervision and Post-Charge Non-Criminal Detention Nr. CCXL of 2013 will come into force on 1st January 2015. 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: NAP; 6. Other: No.
ICELAND
<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.
IRELAND
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: From 1st May 2012, 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. 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. 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"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: Law of 9 August 2013 nr. 94 converting the Law by Decree nr 78 of 1st July 2013: it eliminates recidivism as an obstacle to the suspension of the order of execution of punishment. The entries into penal establishments decreased of about 30% to 50% since the first months of enforcement of said Law by Decree and then of the Law. 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: 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>. The effects of that Law are affecting the number of prisoners: i.e. from 1 September 2012 to 31 August 2013, 4,280 persons were released from prisons in compliance with that law.
LATVIA
<p>General note: Stock data relate to 1st October 2013 instead of 1st September 2013.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. <i>Criminal Law:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 clarified: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <i>Criminal Procedure Law :</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Cabinet Regulation Nr. 191 adopted 9 April 2013 *Procedures regarding implementation of the re-socialization of sentenced persons* came into force on 12 April 2013. These regulations prescribe the procedure for implementation of the equal rights of sentenced persons in the prisons and determine the description of the re-socialization model for persons sentenced with deprivation of liberty, the necessity to assess this model regularly while the re-socialization process occurs, the competence of officials involved in re-socialization of sentenced persons, tasks and deadlines of the tasks, the documentation for process of re-socialization and results achieved.

b. Cabinet Regulation Nr. 1342 adopted 19 November 2013 *Procedure regarding persons who have the right to defence are ensured with assistance of an interpreter during the meeting with the defender* shall come into force 7 December 2013, adopted in order to implement the European Parliament and Council Directive 2010/64/ES 20 October 2010 about the right to oral and written translation in criminal proceedings. These regulations determine procedures regarding persons who have the right to defence but do not understand the national language. In cases, mentioned in Criminal Procedure Law Section 11 Part 21 and 22, the assistance of an interpreter and range of assistance is ensured.

3. **Amnesties:** 0;

4. **Individual pardons:** In total 16 inmates were granted pardon; of which 9 male inmates were fully discharged from further execution of their sentence, and 7 male inmates were partly discharged (e.g. punishment cut by court ad judgement).

5. **Collective pardons:** 0;

6. **Other:** No.

LIECHTENSTEIN

1. **Changes in criminal law:** No;

2. **New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:** No;

3. **Amnesties:** 0;

4. **Individual pardons:** 0;

5. **Collective pardons:** 0;

6. **Other:** No.

LITHUANIA

General note: Stock data relate to 1st July 2013 instead of 1st September 2013.

1. **Changes in criminal law:** No;

2. **New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:** No;

3. **Amnesties:** 0;

4. **Individual pardons:** During the period from 1st September 2012 to 31st August 2013, there were 4 Presidential Decrees granting pardon. As a result, 15 prisoners had the term of their service reduced, and 7 prisoners were pardoned from the remaining term of the sentence of imprisonment.

5. **Collective pardons:** 0;

6. **Other:** No.

LUXEMBOURG

1. **Changes in criminal law:**
 - a. Law on international recidivism of 24th February 2012:
 - i. 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.
 - ii. 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.
2. **New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:** No;
3. **Amnesties:** 0;
4. **Individual pardons:** 0;
5. **Collective pardons:** 0;
6. **Other:** No.

MALTA

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

MOLDOVA

General note: Prison population figures do not include the region of Transdniestria.

1. **Changes in criminal law:** Law nr. 277 - XVI /18 December 2008 on the amendment of the Criminal Code.
2. **New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:** No;
3. **Amnesties:** 0;
4. **Individual pardons:** 6 inmates were granted pardon.
5. **Collective pardons:** 0;
6. **Other:** 709 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

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

MONTENEGRO

1. **Changes in criminal law:** 0;
2. **New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:**
 - a. Rulebook on House Order in the Administration for Execution of Criminal Sanctions,
 - b. Rulebook on Methodology of Execution of Detention;
3. **Amnesties:** 166 persons released as result of the application of the Amnesty Act of 7th August 2013 ("Official Gazette of Montenegro" No. 39/13). The provision of the Act lids the exemption from the execution of 25% of the imposed sentence.
4. **Individual pardons:** 19 individual pardons granted by the President of Montenegro.
5. **Collective pardons:** 0;
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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Law WOTS applies to the persons who were convicted outside the Netherlands, but who can serve their sentence in the Netherlands. The WOTS makes possible the transference of the execution of criminal judgements. The Law applies to the prisoners who have some form of bond/tie with the Netherlands (e.g. Dutch nationality and living and working there) but not compulsory those who were born in the Netherlands. b. Since the 1st November 2012, a new law (WETS) is in force, which regulates this possibility too, but only for European countries. WETS makes possible that Dutch prisoners serve their sentence in a Dutch prison on an obligatory (contrary to the preceding WOTS) basis. This law might lead to up to 500 extra detainees in 2019. 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: The inmates who were been convicted can be granted individual pardon. In 2012, 332 pardons were granted, of which 117 with conditions. 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
NORWAY
<ol 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 2013 instead of 1st September 2013.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. A change in the Criminal Code (Art 178a) from 9th November 2013: riding a bicycle (or other non-mechanical vehicle) under the influence of alcohol changed from offence to petty offence. b. A change in the Criminal Code (Art 278 paragraph 1): the theft with a possession of the value up to about 100 euro changed from offence to a petty offence. 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
PORTUGAL
<p>General note: Stock data relate to 31st December 2013 instead of 1st September 2013.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: Law No. 13/2013 of 11 January classifies the penitentiary institutions according the security level and the degree of complexity in management. This law has an administrative impact, but does not have a direct incidence 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: The Law no.254/19 July 2013 (<i>Official Gazette of Romania</i> no. 514 of 14 August 2013), <i>On the execution of custodial sanctions and measures imposed by judicial authorities</i> entered into force in parallel with the Law no. 286/2009 on the Penal Code and the Law no. 135/2010 on the Code of Penal Procedure. This Law (in force since February 2014) complements the substantive and procedural anticipations on custodial sanctions and measures in the two codes, showing how they should be implemented. The aims of this Law is to ensure the social rehabilitation of the convicted adult persons, natural and harmonious physical and psychological development of sentenced children or young adults, preventing the commission of further offenses and ensuring the proper conduct of criminal proceedings. 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No;

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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: Resolution of the State Duma from 2nd July 2013 Nr 2559-6 SD "On amnesty": 369 inmates were released. 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: The Criminal Code has been amended in the part relating to the institute of parole (conditional release), stipulating the mandatory parole when certain conditions are met (2/3 of the sentence has been served, it has been assessed they will not commit a new criminal offense, they have not been awarded a disciplinary punishment twice and they have not been deprived of the granted benefits during serving of a prison sentence). 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: Amnesty Law passed at the end of 2012; as a consequence, 1,185 inmates were released. 4. Individual pardons: 2 inmates were granted pardon. 5. Collective pardons: NA; 6. Other: NA.
SLOVAK REPUBLIC
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. <i>Penal Code:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Act no. 334/2012 Coll. amends the Act no. 330/2007 Coll. on Criminal Register– the Council Framework Decision 08/675/JHA of 24 July 2008 on taking account of convictions in the Member States of the European Union in the course of new criminal proceedings was included. ii. Cancellation of the so-called aspiration principle in § 41 par. 2 of the Penal Code. iii. Several Directives of the European Parliament were included. b. <i>Code of Criminal Procedure:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. the Council Framework Decision 08/675/JHA was included ii. Several Directives of the European Parliament were included. 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: Amnesty of the President of the Slovak Republic on 1 January 2014: 802 inmates released. 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: No.

SPAIN (NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION)
<p>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.</p> <ol 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: applied on 284 inmates; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
SPAIN (CATALONIA)
<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.
SWEDEN
<p>General note: Stock data relate to 1st October 2013 instead of 1st September 2013.</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.
SWITZERLAND
<p>General note: Stock data relate to 4th September 2013 instead of 1st September 2013.</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: NA; 5. Collective pardons: NA; 6. Other: NA.
THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 7 inmates were granted pardon. 5. Collective pardons: 17 collective pardons were pronounced at New Year occasion and on 2nd of August. 6. Other: 191 inmates were realised in application of a court decision, 592 inmates were conditional realised, for 4 inmates the judgement was abolished, and 66 inmates released under repeating judgement procedure.
TURKEY
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Amendment in Law No.5275 on the <i>Enforcement of Penalties and Security Measures</i>, 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 2013 instead of 1st September 2013.</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: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: Since November 2012 legislation has been put in place that all 17 year old offenders are admitted to Woodlands Juvenile Justice Centre rather than Hydebank Wood Young Offender Centre. 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
UK: SCOTLAND
<p>General note: SPACE returns (before SPACE I 2012) 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 and 2013 returns 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 2013

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2013.1

Country	Population on 1 st January 2013	Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees)	Prison population rate per 100,000 population	Total capacity of penal institutions	Surface area per inmate	Prison density per 100 places
Albania	2 898 782	4 998	172.4	4 537	5.4	110.2
Andorra	79 218	47	59.3	145	11.0	32.4
Armenia	3 026 878	4 698	155.2	4 395	4.0	106.9
Austria	8 451 860	8 831	104.5	8 681	10.0	101.7
Azerbaijan	9 356 483	20 327	217.3	25 492	From 4 to 5	79.7
Belgium	11 161 642	12 697	113.8	9 462	NAP	134.2
BH: BiH (total)						
BH: BiH (st. level)		17		20	13.0	85.0
BH: Fed. BiH	2 337 200					
BH: Rep. Srpska	1 425 549	1 003	70.4	1 364	4.0	73.5
Bulgaria	7 284 552	8 834	121.3	NA	4.0	NA
Croatia	4 262 140	4 352	102.1	3 921	4.0	111.0
Cyprus	865 878	811	93.7	589	6.4	137.7
Czech Rep.	10 516 125	16 266	154.7	20 924	4.0	77.7
Denmark	5 602 628	4 091	73.0	4 151	From 7 to 12	98.6
Estonia	1 320 174	3 256	246.6	3 256	2.5	100.0
Finland	5 426 674	3 126	57.6	3 109		100.5
France	65 578 819	78 363	119.5	57 435	11.0	117.2
Georgia	4 476 900	8 868	198.1	21 398		41.4
Germany	80 523 746	67 681	84.1	77 243		87.6
Greece	11 062 508	13 238	119.7	9 886		133.9
Hungary	9 908 798	18 313	184.8	12 639	3.0	144.9
Iceland	321 857	152	47.2	165	From 6 to 13.3	92.1
Ireland	4 591 087	4 065	88.5	4 457		91.2
Italy	59 685 227	64 835	108.6	47 703	9.0	148.4
Latvia	2 023 825	5 205	257.2	7 970	From 2.5 to 3	65.3
Liechtenstein	36 838	9	24.4	20	9.2	45.0
Lithuania	2 971 905	9 621	323.7	9 399		102.4
Luxembourg	537 039	717	133.5	711	11.0	100.8
Malta	421 364	577	136.9	675	9.0	85.5
Moldova	3 559 497	6 666	187.3	7 843	4.0	85.0
Monaco	37 831	29	76.7	78	14.0	37.2
Montenegro	622 777	1 142	183.4	1 100	8.0	103.8
Netherlands	16 779 575	10 547	62.9	12 441		84.8
Norway	5 051 275	3 649	72.2	3 791	NAP	96.3
Poland	38 533 299	78 994	205.0	97 311	3.0	81.2
Portugal	10 487 289	14 284	136.2	12 167	7.0	117.4
Romania	20 020 074	33 122	165.4	28 487	4.0	116.3
Russian Fed.	143 499 861	681 622	475.0	723 695	4.0	94.2
San Marino	31 448	2	6.4	13	5.0	15.4
Serbia	7 181 505	10 031	139.7	9 200	4.0	109.0
Slovak Rep.	5 410 836	10 152	187.6	11 302	3.5	89.8
Slovenia	2 058 821	1 360	66.1	1 293	9.0	105.2
Spain (total)	46 727 890	68 099	145.7	77 895	9.4	87.4
Spain (State Adm.)	39 246 969	58 089	148.0	66 864		86.9
Spain (Catalonia)	7 480 921	10 010	133.8	11 031		90.7
Sweden	9 555 893	5 868	61.4	6 586		89.1
Switzerland	8 039 060	7 072	88.0	7 048		100.3
the FYRO Macedonia	2 062 294	2 846	138.0	2 293	4.0	124.1
Turkey	75 627 384	136 147	180.0	151 487	From 4 to 11	89.9
Ukraine	45 372 692					
UK: Engl. & Wales	56 948 200	83 842	147.2	87 784		95.5
UK: North. Ireland	1 829 725	1 822	99.6	1 953		93.3
UK: Scotland	5 327 700	7 928	148.8	7 523	NAP	105.4
Mean			136.3			94.2
Median			133.5			95.5
Minimum			6.4			15.4
Maximum			475.0			148.4

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 or other similar types of investigative institutions before trial
- (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
(3.1) If the persons held in educational institutions/units for juvenile offenders are counted, how many *among them* (point 2) are 18 years and over
- (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 2013.1.1

Country	(1)	How many?	(2)	How many?	(2.1)	(3)	1.1.3. How many?	(3.1)	(4)	How many?	(5)	How many?	(6)	How many?	(6.1)	(7)	How many?	(8)	How many?
Albania	NAP	***	Yes	107	0	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Andorra	NAP	***	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	No	***
Armenia	No	***	Yes	27	9	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Austria	No	***	Yes	108	0	No	***	***	No	***	Yes	199	No	***	***	No	***	Yes	226
Azerbaijan	No	***	Yes	30	0	No	***	***	NAP	***	No	***	No	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Belgium	No	***	Yes	99	49	No	***	***	No	***	Yes	202	Yes	1	0	NAP	***	Yes	1 242
BH: BiH (total)																			
BH: BiH (st. level)	No	***	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	No	***	No	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
BH: Fed. BiH																			
BH: Rep. Srpska	NAP	***	Yes	12	10	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Bulgaria	No	***	Yes	77	57	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	No	***
Croatia	No	***	Yes	83	47	No	***	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	NAP	NAP	***	NAP	***
Cyprus	Yes	128	Yes	22	17	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	No	***
Czech Rep.	NAP	***	Yes	110	44	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Denmark	No	***	No	***	***	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	No	***	No	***	***	NAP	***	No	***
Estonia	No	***	Yes	104	64	No	***	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	No	***
Finland	No	***	NAP	***	***	No	***	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	NAP	***	Yes	144
France	No	***	Yes	245	4	No	***	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	Yes	10 451
Georgia	NAP	***	Yes	21	0	Yes	19	0	No	***	No	***	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Germany	No	***	Yes	6 617	5 754	No	***	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	Yes	1 661	No	***

Country	(1)	How many?	(2)	How many?	(2.1)	(3)	1.1.3. How many?	(3.1)	(4)	How many?	(5)	How many?	(6)	How many?	(6.1)	(7)	How many?	(8)	How many?
Greece	No	***	Yes	673	166	Yes	NA	5	No	***	Yes	NA	No	***	***	No	***	No	***
Hungary	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	NAP	No	***	No	***
Iceland	No	***	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	No	***
Ireland	NAP	***	Yes	47	0	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	Yes	36	Yes	4	NAP	NAP	***	Yes	5
Italy	No	***	No	***	***	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	Yes	1 028	No	***	***	NAP	***	No	***
Latvia	No	***	Yes	45	10	No	***	***	NAP	***	No	***	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Liechtenstein	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	NAP	***	No	***
Lithuania	No	***	Yes	183	97	No	***	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Luxembourg	No	***	Yes	5	4	NAP	***	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	No	***
Malta	No	***	Yes	21	17	NAP	***	***	Yes	13	Yes	64	No	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Moldova	No	***	Yes	45	22	No	***	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Monaco	NAP	***	Yes	3	0	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	Yes	0	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Montenegro	No	***	Yes	NA	NA	No	***	***	Yes	36	Yes	4	No	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Netherlands	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	Yes	213
Norway	No	***	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	NAP	NAP	***	No	***
Poland	NAP	***	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	No	***
Portugal	NAP	***	Yes	243	233	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	Yes	251	No	***	NAP	NAP	***	No	***
Romania	NAP	***	Yes	2 126	1 879	Yes	156	2	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	No	***
Russian Fed.	Yes	1 478	Yes	2 293	218	No	***	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	Yes	9 485
San Marino	No	***	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	No	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Serbia	No	***	Yes	239	162	No	***	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	NAP	***	No	***
Slovak Rep.	No	***	Yes	64	NA	No	***	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	NAP	***	No	***
Slovenia	No	***	Yes	2	0	Yes	24	17	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Spain (total)	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	***	Yes	486	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	Yes	1 899
Spain (State Adm.)	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	***	Yes	482	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	Yes	1 865
Spain (Catalonia)	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	***	Yes	4	No	***	No	***	***	NAP	***	Yes	34
Sweden	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	No	***
Switzerland	Yes	45	Yes	177	175	Yes	22	14	No	***	No	***	Yes	375	NA	No	***	No	***
the FYRO Macedonia	No	***	Yes	52	52	No	***	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	NAP	***	No	***
Turkey	NAP	***	Yes	1 851	79	Yes	96	0	NAP	***	NAP	***	No	***	***	Yes	147	Yes	704
Ukraine																			
UK: Engl. & Wales	No	***	Yes	866	0	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	Yes	1 928	832	Yes	12 644	No	***
UK: North. Ireland	No	***	Yes	28	0	No	***	***	No	***	No	***	Yes	2	0	No	***	No	***
UK: Scotland	No	***	Yes	571	501	No	***	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	Yes	1 200	No	***

NOTES – TABLES 1 AND 1.1

GENERAL NOTES

Table 1: Figures presented in this Table must be read taking into account that some countries were unable to provide data on 1st September 2013. 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
No special comment
ANDORRA
Table 1.1: ✓ Point (8): The Electronic Monitoring is managed directly by the Police Department.
ARMENIA
No special comment
AUSTRIA
Table 1.1: ✓ 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. In the figure presented in the Table are included all inmates aged between 14 and 17. Four children who live with their detained mothers and -according to the national rules are counted as juveniles- are not included in this figure.
AZERBAIJAN
No special comment
BELGIUM
Table 1.1: ✓ 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. According to the final judicial decision, “interned” 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)
Figures in Tables 1 and 1.1 refer only to the pre-trial detainees held in the Pre-trial detention unit (the only detention institution) of the State Court of BiH which falls within the competence of the BiH Ministry of Justice. Other penitentiary establishments are in the competence of the entity Ministries of Justice.

BH: BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (REPUBLIKA SRPSKA)
Table 1: In the total number of inmates are included remand and convicted inmates, as well as juveniles serving correctional and educational measures in a correctional facility especially designed for these inmates.
BULGARIA
Data relate to 31 st December 2013 instead of 1 st September 2013.
Table 1.1:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (1): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Bulgarian penitentiary system consists mainly of two sections: investigative detention facilities and prisons. Total number of inmates stated in Table 1 <i>does not include</i> inmates held in investigative detention facilities [IDF]. The figure does not refer to those detained under police custody neither. Only inmates detained under the custody of the General Directorate Execution of Sentences in prisons are included. Therefore, the total prison population is not comparable with the one presented in the SPACE I 2012 report. Persons held in IDF are incarcerated according to a custody measure imposed by the court 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. These inmates represent around 10% of the total prison population (see SPACE I 2012 report). Because of the lack of reliable figures on the inmates held in IDF, <i>the Bulgarian stock inputs for 2013 should be considered as being partial.</i> ✓ Point (2): Custodial institutions provide education to juvenile offenders in one especially designed reformatory for young offenders. ✓ Point (3): Specialised educational institutions for juvenile offenders are outside the scope of the penitentiary system and, therefore, data from these institutions are not included in the total stock. ✓ 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 psychiatric institutions outside the penitentiary system foreseen for the inmates. There is one psychiatric hospital <i>within</i> the penitentiary system, where inmates may be placed if necessary. ✓ Point (6): Asylum seekers in Bulgaria are not part of the penitentiary system. ✓ Point (8): The concept of Electronic Monitoring is legislated in Bulgaria, but it is not applied.
CROATIA
Data relate to 31 st December 2013 instead of 1 st September 2013.
CYPRUS
Table 1: Total number of inmates is 811, of which 592 were held in the Prison Institution and 219 in police stations.
Table 1.1:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (1): 228 persons, of which 9 held in a separate unit of prison institution and 119 held in police stations.
CZECH REPUBLIC
Data relate to 31 st December 2013 instead of 1 st September 2013.
Table 1:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Total number of inmates includes inputs from the Preventive Detention Facility for very dangerous offenders. ✓ Note: As a result of the application of the Presidential amnesty on 1st January 2013 more than 6,000 inmates were released.
Table 1.1:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (2): 71 juvenile offenders were placed in special units for sentenced juveniles and 39 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. 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): there are 144 persons under supervised probationary freedom. The type of surveillance applied to them is the GSM (Backdoor monitoring).
FRANCE
Data relate to 1 st October 2013 instead of 1 st September 2013.
<p>Table 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Total number of inmates was retrieved from quarterly statistics on the persons under the responsibility of Prison Administration. 78,363 persons had the status “écroués”, of which 67,310 were <i>de facto</i> held in penal institutions (“écroués détenus”). In the total of 78,363 inmates are included as well persons placed under Electronic Monitoring outside penal institutions (10,451) and those in external placement non-hosted in institutions managed by the Prison Administration (602). ✓ For the calculation of the prison population rate per 100,000 inhabitants, the total number of 78,363 prisoners was used. ✓ For the calculation of the prison density per 100 places, the figure of 67,310 was used. <p>Table 1.1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (8): 10,451 persons under Electronic Monitoring 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:</p> <p>8,718 inmates were released as a result of the application of the amnesty. This is the explanation of the decrease observed in comparison with the data provided in the SPACE I 2012 report.</p>
GERMANY
Data relate to 31 st March 2013 instead of 1 st September 2013.
<p>Table 1.1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Points (2) & (2.1): In these points are included figures on all juvenile inmates (including pre-trials). The number of pre-trial detainees among 863 juveniles is 348.
GREECE
<p>Table 1.1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Points (2) & (3) are merged. Under these headings are included young prisoners according to the concept of the Greek Correctional Code: “those prisoners of both sexes which are in their 13th year of age and have not completed their 21st year (adolescence and post-adolescence)”.
HUNGARY
No special comment
ICELAND
<p>Table 1 & 1.1:</p> <p>In the total number of prison population <i>are not included</i> the following categories of inmates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 persons held in police stations • 5 persons held in institutions for drug-addicted offenders outside penal institutions • 17 persons held in a halfway-house, a private facility • 7 persons under Electronic Monitoring

<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.
IRELAND
<p>Table 1.1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (2): The practice of sending 16 year old boys to St. Patrick's Institution ceased on 1st May, 2012. From that date, all newly remanded or sentenced 16 year olds have been detained in the children detention facilities in Oberstown. ✓ 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. ✓ Point (3): Juvenile offenders (boys up to the age of 17 and girls up to the age of 18) facing criminal charges before the courts are only placed in children detention schools, i.e. places of detention with a care model. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All persons 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 the young people 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. ✓ Point (8): GPS Tracking System. The figure is based on the number of individuals wearing an electronic bracelet on 20 September, 2013. All individuals were on temporary release.
ITALY
<p>Table 1.1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (2): Institutions for juvenile offenders are not under the authority of the Department of Penitentiary Administration. Therefore, the figures on the total prison population correspond to the adult inmates. ✓ Point (5): Are included persons held in Judicial Psychiatric Hospitals, so-called "internees".
LATVIA
Data relate to 1 st October 2013 instead of 1 st September 2013.
<p>Table 1.1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Points (2) and (2.1): Under these items are included all juvenile inmates (pre-trial and sentenced). These figures are not fully comparable with the ones used in Table 2 because the accurate distribution by age presented in Table 2 is available only for sentenced inmates.
LIECHTENSTEIN
<p>Table 1 & 1.1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Persons sentenced to two years or more are brought to Austria to serve their sentence there. This is possible through the application of the provisions of the contract made with Austria in 1984. This agreement is applicable to all types of offenders. ✓ Under the total capacity of penal institutions are included only places designed for detention in Liechtenstein. The additional capacity which is part of the contract between Liechtenstein and Austria allows adjustments to the suitable institution. Yet, this capacity is not included in Table 1.
LITHUANIA
Data relate to 1 st July 2013 instead of 1 st September 2013.
<p>Table 1.1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Points (2) and (2.1): Under these headings are included 35 juveniles. Moreover, there are additional 9 juvenile inmates held in other types of facilities rather than in the special institutions. Eight of them are held in pre-trial detention facility for adults and one girl is serving her sentence in the facility for female inmates.

LUXEMBOURG
<p>Table 1: Total number of prisoners concerns persons held in penitentiary centres (closed) in Luxembourg and Givenich (semi-detention).</p> <p>Table 1.1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 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): 25 persons under Electronic Monitoring are not included in the total number of prison population. The type of surveillance applied is the electronic bracelet.
MALTA
No special comment
MOLDOVA
<p>Table 1.1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (2.1): According to the Moldovan legislation, when the person turns 18 years, she can keep the status of "juvenile" and continue to serve the sentence in a juvenile prison up to 23 years.
MONACO
<p>Tables 1 & 1.1:</p> <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 facility. The law authorise the placement of juveniles under regime of supervised observation. Nevertheless, such specialised centres do not exist yet. ✓ 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
<p>Tables 1 & 1.1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The Institute for execution criminal sanctions is responsible for pre-trial detainees, those serving a sentence of imprisonment (including those sentenced for misdemeanour), as well as persons held in the prison for children in conflict with the law.
THE NETHERLANDS
<p>Table 1.1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (2): in the total number of inmates <i>are not included</i> 537 juvenile offenders held in the facilities for juvenile offenders (of whom 348 persons are aged 18 years and over). ✓ Point (5): in the total number of inmates <i>are not included</i> 1,714 persons held in custodial clinics (TBS) placed there under a hospital order. ✓ Point (6): in the total number of inmates <i>are not included</i> 645 illegal aliens held for administrative reasons. ✓ Point (8): The type of surveillance applied is electronic bracelet.
NORWAY
<p>Table 1: There is no specific remand institution, although most remand detainees are placed in special units or housed with convicted prisoners.</p>
POLAND
Data relate to 31 st December 2013 instead of 1 st September 2013.
<p>Table 1.1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (8): 4,864 persons under Electronic Monitoring (bracelet) <i>are not included</i> in the total prison population. The number is known, but it is not in the records of the penitentiary facilities.
PORTUGAL
Data relate to 31 st December 2013 instead of 1 st September 2013.
<p>Table 1.1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Points (2) & (2.1): <i>Leiria's Penitentiary Institution</i> – institution designed for the detention of 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 (*Direcção General de Reinserção Social*), therefore these persons are not included in the total prison population.

- ✓ **Point (5):** Under this heading are included 251 inmates, of which 112 are held in custodial psychiatric institutions or hospitals, and 139 are held in non-custodial psychiatric institutions or hospitals.
 - The 139 persons included under Point (5) of Table 1.1 are considered non-criminally liable by the court, and are not *stricto sensu* 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 (*Direcção General de Reinserção Social*). See: *SPACE II 2013 report*.

ROMANIA

Table 1.1:

- ✓ **Points (2) & (3):** According to law provisions, juvenile and young offenders are held under a special regime. These persons are held in penitentiary institutions especially designed for juveniles and young adults. Under these headings are included 401 juvenile inmates. Moreover, there are additional 96 juvenile inmates held in adult facilities and/or in prison hospitals.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Table 1:

The total number of inmates is 681,622 inmates, of which:

- 114,441 persons held in pre-trial investigation cells, pre-trial detention centres and persons serving sentences in prisons;
- 463,190 persons registered at the criminal-execution inspections.
- ✓ **Point (1):** 1,478 persons under home arrest.
- ✓ **Point (8):** 9,485 under Electronic Monitoring, of which 8,681 under regime of limitation of freedom and 804 under home arrest.

SAN MARINO

Table 1:

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

SERBIA

Table 1.1:

- ✓ **Point (8):** electronic bracelet. Persons placed under Electronic Monitoring are not managed by the Prison service. See: *SPACE II 2013 report*.

SLOVAK REPUBLIC

Table 1.1:

- ✓ **Point (2):** Under these headings are included only sentenced juveniles. Those juveniles who are on pre-trial stage of their proceeding are not held in custody.

SLOVENIA

No special comment

SPAIN (TOTAL)

Table 1.1:

- ✓ **Point (2):** The State Prison Administration has no competence concerning juvenile offenders, matter managed by autonomous communities. Therefore, these inmates are not included in the total prison population.
- ✓ **Point (8):** Under this heading are included 1,793 inmates supervised by electronic devices and 106 inmates under other control systems.

Figures presented as totals were not used for the calculations of mean and median European values.

SPAIN (STATE ADMINISTRATION)

Tables 1 and 1.1: 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 2013 instead of 1st September 2013.

SWITZERLAND

Data relate to 4th September 2013 instead of 1st September 2013.

Table 1.1:

- ✓ **Points (2) and (2.1):** Under this heading are included persons sentenced under special penal law for juvenile offenders (JSGB). These persons are held in special centres for juvenile and adult offenders under penal measures. Juveniles are held in separate sections for juvenile offenders. The institutions included here are Uitikon centre for penal measures, Kalchrain centre for young adult offender, Bitzi centre for enforcement of penal measures.
- ✓ **Point (3):** Under this heading are included persons held in closed educational centre of Pramont.
- ✓ **Point (7):** There are special private institutions that are in charge with the execution of measures for alcohol and drug-addicted offenders, psychiatric cases and other persons sentenced under articles 59 and 60 of the Criminal Code. Data from these institutions *are not included* in the total prison population.

THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

No special comment

TURKEY**Table 1.1:**

- ✓ **Points (2) & (3):** 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.
- ✓ **Point (7):** There is one prison where persons with psychiatric disorder are held under public prison administration. It is *Metris R Type Closed Prison*. 147 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.).
- ✓ **Point (8):** 704 persons under Electronic Monitoring, of which 3 are Victim's Wife, 60 in the GPS Unit, and 641 in the RF Home Curfew).

UK: ENGLAND AND WALES

Data relate to 30th June 2013 instead of 1st September 2013.

Table 1.1:

- ✓ Overall figures published in Table 1.1 of *Offender Management Statistics Quarterly* (October-December 2013) Quarterly Tables. (<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/offender-management-statistics-quarterly-october-december-2013-and-annual>)
- ✓ **Point (2):** Juveniles in Young Offender Institutions. Prisoners aged 15-17 (Table 1.1 *Offender Management Statistics Quarterly* (October-December 2013) Quarterly Tables)
- ✓ **Point (6):** Immigration detainees: Table A1.22 *Offender Management Statistics Quarterly* (October-December 2013) Annual tables).
- ✓ **Point (6.1):** Foreign nationals in NOMS administered Immigration Removal Centres (Table 1.5 *Offender Management Statistics Quarterly* (January-March 2013)).
- ✓ **Point (7):** Inmates held in prisons identified as '*contracted out*' in the Prison Performance Digest www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/225234/prison-performance-digest-12-13.xls: Altcourse, Ashfield, Birmingham, Bronzefield, Dovegate, Doncaster, Forest Bank, Lowdham Grange, Oakwood, Parc, Peterborough, Rye Hill, Thameside, Wolds (as published in Table 1.5 *Offender Management Statistics Quarterly* (January-March 2013)).

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. The secure custody centre is also an educational establishment, there are only 28 children but it is classed as both a school and a custody centre.

UK: SCOTLAND

Warning: SPACE returns up to 2011 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 2013 SPACE return have been extracted directly from the PR2 system and will differ slightly from figures extracted from the Scottish Government statistical system, primarily in terms of the amount of detail available and no accessible 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):** A small number of young offenders under 21 may be held on remand in adult prisons and they are not counted under this heading, but they are included in the total prison population. The management data does not provide age/gender breakdowns for some convicted inmates who are awaiting sentence, recalled life prisoners (81) and persons awaiting deportation (4). Children under 16 may be held in secure accommodation, which is not part of the prison establishment. Such cases are not included here as 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 2013 (BY CATEGORIES)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2013.1.2

Country	Total capacity of penal institutions (2.0)	Surface area per inmate (m ² /inmate)	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)
				Capacity of remand institutions/ sections (pre-trials) (2.1.a)	Capacity of institutions designed for serving a sentence (2.1.b)		
Albania	4 537	5.4	4 202	1 164	3 038	40	295
Andorra	145	11	114	40	74	8	23
Armenia	4 395	4	4 395	900	3 495	NA	***
Austria	8 681	10	NA	NA	NA	378	NA
Azerbaijan	25 492	4 to 5	25 292	4 442	20 850	200	***
Belgium	9 462	NAP	9 133	NA	NA	124	205
<i>BH: BiH (total)</i>							
BH: BiH (st. level)	20	13	20	20	NAP	NAP	NAP
BH: Fed. BiH							
BH: Rep. Srpska	1 364	4	1 328	270	1 058	36	NAP
Bulgaria	NA	4	NA	NA	8 467	296	***
Croatia	3 921	4	3 664	1 647	2 017	150	107
Cyprus	589	6.4	571	276	295	18	NAP
Czech Rep.	20 924	4	20 531	2 460	18 071	117	276
Denmark	4 151	7 to 12	4 151	1 859	2 292	***	***
Estonia	3 256	2.5	3 058	NA	NA	198	***
Finland	3 109		3 109	NA	NA	NAP	NAP
France	57 435	11	57 087	33 904	23 183	348	***
Georgia	21 398	4	21 398	6 069	15 329	NA	***
Germany	77 243		69 819	NA	NA	7 424	***
Greece	9 886		9 263	3 469	5 794	623	***
Hungary	12 639	3	11 637	NA	NA	1 002	NAP
Iceland	165	6 to 13.3	165	9	156	NAP	***
Ireland	4 457		4 457	431	3 982	44	***
Italy	47 703	9	46 093	36 575	9 518	***	1 610
Latvia	7 970	2.5 to 3	7 676	2 089	5 587	194	100
Liechtenstein	20	9.2	20	NA	NA	***	***
Lithuania	9 399		9 086	1 396	7 690	313	NAP
Luxembourg	711	11	696	271	425	15	***
Malta	675	9	639	NA	NA	36	***
Moldova	7 843	4	7 629	2 337	5 292	214	***
Monaco	78	14	60	NA	NA	18	***
Montenegro	1 100	8	1 080	425	655	20	***
Netherlands	12 441		10 577	5 081	5 496	***	***
Norway	3 791	NAP	3 791	NA	NA	NAP	NAP
Poland	97 311	3	97 311	NA	NA	***	***
Portugal	12 167	7	11 820	NA	NA	347	***
Romania	28 487	4	26 293	NA	NA	2 194	***
Russian Fed.	723 695	4	723 695	134 288	574 616	14 791	***
San Marino	13	5	12	NA	NA	1	NAP
Serbia	9 200	4	8 616	1 925	6 691	584	***
Slovak Rep.	11 302	3.5	11 302	1 721	9 463	118	***
Slovenia	1 293	9	1 246	245	1 001	47	***
<i>Spain (total)</i>	77 895	9.42	77 895	NA	NA	***	***
Spain (State Adm.)	66 864		66 864	NA	NA	***	***
Spain (Catalonia)	11 031		11 031	NA	NA	***	***
Sweden	6 586		6 586	1 988	4 598	***	***
Switzerland	7 048		6 821	NA	NA	227	***
the FYRO Macedonia	2 293	4	2 250	402	1 848	43	***
Turkey	151 487	4 to 11	150 329	NA	NA	1 158	***
Ukraine							
UK: Engl. & Wales	87 784		85 351	NA	NA	1 529	904
UK: North. Ireland	1 953		1 905	NA	NA	48	***
UK: Scotland	7 523	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	***

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 all categories of inmates included in the total prison population.

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.)¹¹. 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 average 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 (2.3): Under this heading are included penal institutions for the elderly people, for people with various chronic health problems and the 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 inmates. Half of the places are foreseen for pre-trial detention and another half of places are 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 and 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 378 places is the capacity in this specialised institution and the capacity foreseen in special departments located in regular adult 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 (2.3): The Clarification Centre under the Chief Department of Passport registration and Migration of the Ministry of Internal Affairs stopped functioning in the April of 2013. Several asylum centres of the Migration Service are under construction. ✓ Surface area foreseen per prisoner in penal institutions is 4m², with the exception of pre-trial detention unit under the Ministry of National Security (4.5m²), and penitentiary hospitals (5 m²).
BELGIUM
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (2.3): It is the capacity of the social welfare establishment of Paifve. Within this establishment are placed “interned” inmates. Paifve establishment is under the direct responsibility of the Directorate General of Penitentiary institutions.

¹¹ 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.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA – STATE LEVEL
✓ Point (2.0): It is the capacity of the unique State Pre-trial detention unit. This unit is the only custodial facility at state level; there is no other prison at state level.
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA – REPUBLIKA SRPSKA
✓ 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 m ² .
BULGARIA
✓ Data relate to 31 st December 2013 instead of 1 st September 2013.
✓ Point (2.1.b): Only the capacity of establishments foreseen for serving sentences is available.
CROATIA
✓ Data relate to 31 st December 2013 instead of 1 st September 2013.
✓ Point (2.3): Prison hospital
CYPRUS
✓ Point (2.0): Total capacity of penal institutions is 589, of which 370 places in Prison institution and 219 places in Police stations.
✓ Point (2.1.a): Total remand capacity is 276, of which 57 places in Prison institution and 219 places in Police stations.
CZECH REPUBLIC
✓ Data relate to 31 st December 2013 instead of 1 st September 2013.
✓ Point (2.2): Capacity of the units for final sentenced juveniles only (not for pre-trial detainees).
✓ Point (2.3): Under this point are included 276 places, of which 66 places in the preventive detention facility (for security measures) and 210 places in prison hospitals.
DENMARK
✓ Point (2.1.a): Local prisons are primarily used for remand prisoners
FINLAND
✓ Point (2.3): There are no specific institutions for juvenile offenders.
FRANCE
✓ Data relate to 1 st October 2013 instead of 1 st September 2013.
✓ 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 [qMC], 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 [qCSL].
✓ 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 surface area per inmate is calculated using the methods foreseen in this circular.
GEORGIA
✓ Point (2.2): The number of places foreseen for juvenile offenders is not available. Nevertheless, this capacity is included in the total capacity of the penal institutions.
GERMANY
✓ Data relate to 31 st March 2013 instead of 1 st September 2013.
✓ Points (2.1.a) and (2.1.b): The separate breakdown for pre-trial detention and the places in institutions designed for serving sentences is not available. 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
✓ Points (2.1.a) and (2.1.b): The separate breakdown for pre-trial detention and the places in institutions designed for serving sentences is not available, as the capacity is defined for each

establishment without taking into account various functions. The Prison Service may adjust these capacities according to the given various tasks.

- ✓ **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.) "*On the Rules of Execution of Incarceration and Pre-trial Detention*". 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

- ✓ **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

- ✓ **Point (2.1):** Remand prisoners can be held in any "closed" prison. Juvenile offenders are not placed in cells in the Children Detention Schools; they are allocated bedrooms of single occupancy. There is no legal norm for the measurements for these bedrooms. There is no difference in size of these bedrooms for pre-trial or sentenced young people.
- ✓ **Point (2.2):** The capacity in the children detention schools is 44, of which 14 remand and 30 designed for serving sentences.

ITALY

- ✓ **Point (2.0):** The figure under this heading refers to the general capacity of the whole prison system. For the accurate use, it is necessary to subtract from that figure around 4,000 places temporarily unavailable due to ongoing building works or other types of restructuring works or reorganization. Therefore, the total capacity used for the analyses in this report is 43,703.
- ✓ **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 the execution of security measures (including Judicial Psychiatric Hospitals).
- ✓ **Surface area:** The criteria adopted for the calculation of the surface per each inmate is the same criteria as the one adopted for civilian housing, i.e. 9m² per each prisoner in a single cell, to which are added 5 further square meters per each further prisoner in multiple cells.

LATVIA

- ✓ Data relate to 1st October 2013 instead of 1st September 2013.
- ✓ **Point (2.3):** Capacity of the Latvian Prison Hospital.
- ✓ **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

- ✓ **Point (2.0):** Persons sentenced to two years and over, generally are brought to Austrian or Swiss penal institutions in order to finish serving their custodial terms.
- ✓ Persons sentenced to two years or more are brought to Austria to serve their sentenced there. This is possible through the application of the provisions of the contract made with Austria in 1984. It applies to all types of offenders and allows the adjustment of the available places in custody. A new contract with Switzerland became operational in 2012. This contract with Probation agencies allows the management of offenders sentenced to short custody terms.

LITHUANIA

- ✓ Data relate to 1st July 2013 instead of 1st September 2013.

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.
MALTA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Points (2.1.a) and (2.1.b): At the CCF (Corradino Correctional Facility) there is no separate breakdown for remand sections and sections for convicted inmates.
MOLDOVA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 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 penal institution. A separation is made between pre-trial detainees and those serving final sentences. There are 2 sections for male adult inmates. Such distinction is not made for female inmates (one section) and juvenile offenders (another one).
MONTENEGRO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (2.0): The total capacity corresponds to 1,100 designed beds. ✓ Point (2.3): There is centre for asylum seekers outside the Institute for execution of criminal sanctions. The capacity of this centre is not included in the total capacity of penal institutions.
THE NETHERLANDS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (2.0): Total capacity is for penal institutions of the adult prison system. ✓ 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> 1,858 places of custodial clinics, as well as 1,759 places for illegal aliens (of which 390 reserve). This later capacity includes 161 places previously not included, where illegal aliens are detained expecting their deportation in the short term.
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 2013 instead of 1st September 2013. ✓ Surface area: The minimum area in the cell per inmate shall be 3m² (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 2013 instead of 1st September 2013. ✓ 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"> ✓ 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 the capacities of the educational centres. ✓ Surface area is 4m²/inmate in closed regime institutions, in maximum security institutions and in those designed for remand detention. In institutions with open regime, semi-liberty, in education centres it is 6m²/inmate. In special penitentiary hospitals it is 7m² per prisoner.

SAN MARINO
✓ In the Republic of San Marino there is only one institution for all the categories of inmates.
SLOVAK REPUBLIC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 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. ✓ Point (2.3): Special police detention centres designated for the detention of asylum seekers or illegal aliens are not under the competence of the Prison and Court Guard Administration; therefore they are not included in the total capacity (point 2.0). ✓ Surface area: Standard surface area per inmate is 3.5m². Surface area foreseen per female and juvenile inmates is 4m².
SLOVENIA
✓ Surface area: Each prisoner in a single bedroom should have an area of at least 9m ² and, in a multiple bedroom, at least 7m ² . 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.
SPAIN (TOTAL)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (2.0): Total number of cells is 53,037. Most of these cells have a double capacity, i.e. for two persons. The operative residential capacity is: 77.895 places. ✓ Points (2.1.a) and (2.1.b): Spanish prisons are polyvalent; they house pre-trial detainees as well as sentenced prisoners. Therefore, the breakdown by categories is not available. ✓ Surface area per inmate has been calculated as follows: since the cells have a surface of 10 to 13m², the average surface in the cells is 11.5m². This result multiplied by the total number of cells and divided by the total prison population gives the average estimation of m²/inmate.
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 adult penitentiary system. Most of the cells are 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 included in the capacity of penal institutions (point 2.0). ✓ 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 2013 instead of 1 st September 2013.
SWITZERLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relate to 4th September 2013 instead of 1st September 2013. ✓ 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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 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. ✓ Point (2.2): Juvenile Reformatories: & Juvenile and Youth Closed Prisons. The number of this type of institutions is 8. In Turkish Prison system there are 2 types of institutions 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 inmate.

UK: ENGLAND AND WALES

- ✓ Data relate to 30th August 2013 instead of 1st September 2013.
- ✓ **Point (2.0):** Total *useable operational capacity* (published in *Prison Population Bulletin-Weekly 30 August 2013*: www.gov.uk/government/publications/prison-population-figures)
- ✓ **Point (2.1):** Prisons in England and Wales perform a number of different functions, e.g. whilst a local prison's predominant function will be to serve courts and receive remand prisoners, local prisons will also hold many short-term sentenced prisoners and those 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):** Total *useable operational capacity* of NOMS operated YJB accommodation (30 August 2013). Capacity for juvenile offenders gives the total number of beds commissioned; the Youth Justice Board is committed to commissioning as many places in the secure estate as required.
- ✓ **Point (2.3):** Total *useable operational capacity* of NOMS operated Removal Centres (published in *Prison Population Bulletin-Weekly 30 August '13*: www.gov.uk/government/publications/prison-population-figures).

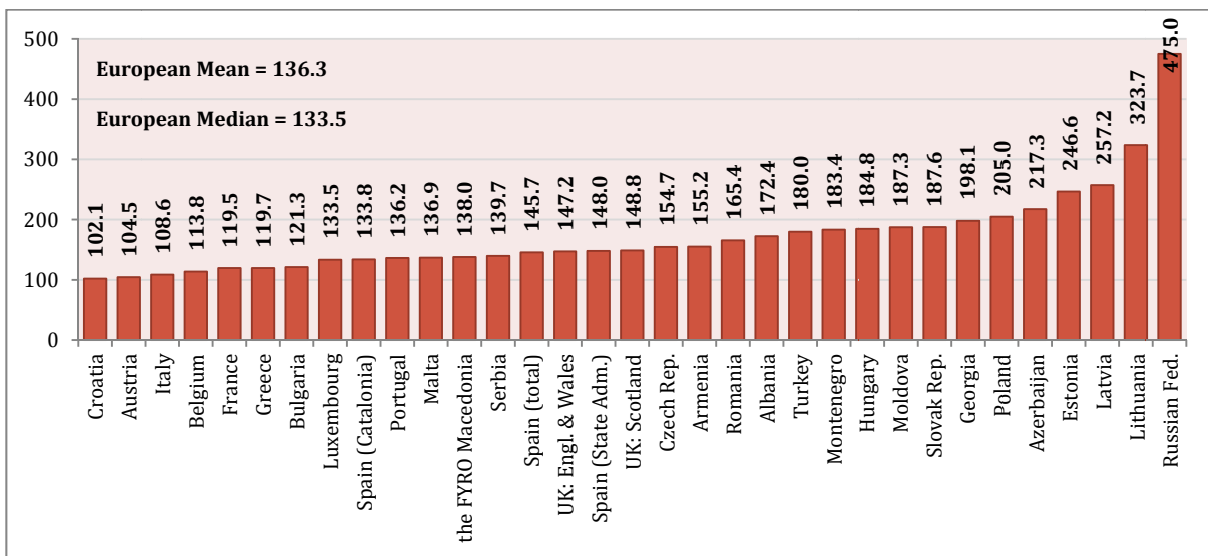
UK: NORTHERN IRELAND

- ✓ **Point (2.1):** the Prison Establishments have capacity for 1,905 regardless of custodial category.
- ✓ **Point (2.2):** Capacity for Juvenile Justice Centre is 48 regardless of category.
- ✓ **Surface area:** is not available for Prison Establishments but surface area for Juvenile Justice Centre is 7,000m² for the whole centre which includes custody units, the school classrooms and other facilities.

UK: SCOTLAND

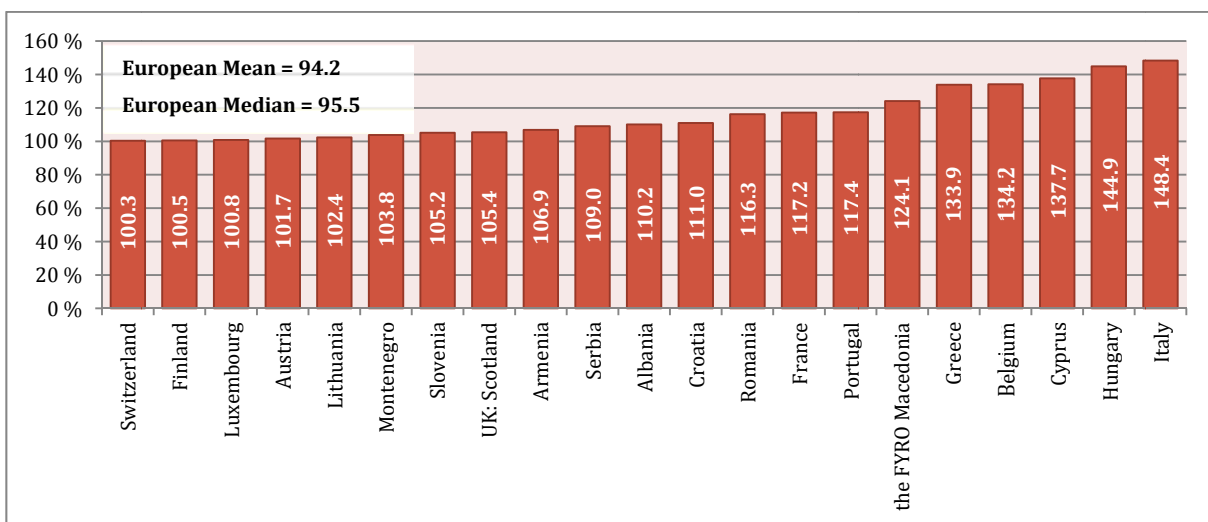
- ✓ **Point (2.0):** There is no separate accommodation for remand and sentenced prisoners. Female juvenile prisoners are held in separate accommodation within the adult female prison. The figure is the *design capacity* of the penal institutions.
- ✓ **Point (2.2):** There is one separate institution 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 2013, the European *median* Prison Population Rate [PPR] was of 133.5 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants. Compared to 2012, there can be observed an obvious *increase*; in 2012 the same indicator was 125.6 respectively. The general rise across Member States of the Council of Europe became even 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); in 2012 it reached the point of 125.6 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants and, finally, in 2013, it passed the limit of 130 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants. In 2013, there are 32 (65%) out of 49 analysed Prison Administrations that reported high PPR (more than 100 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants). This proportion of the countries with high PPR is comparable to the one already observed in 2012, which was 68% of all analysed administrations.

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



In 2013, the median density in European penal institutions was of 95.5 inmates per 100 available places. For a second consecutive year, we observe a slight decrease. Between 2012 and 2013, the decrease is 1% compared to the previous year (in 2012, this same indicator was of 97.8). Compared to 2011, the indicator of density decreased from 99.1 to 95.5, which may be seen as a positive evolution in the way of solving the problem of overcrowding.

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, 5 in 2012, and 5 countries in 2013.

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. 2013: ADJUSTED FIGURES

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2013.1.3

Country	Population on 1 st January 2013	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	2 898 782	4 998	172.4	4 891	168.7
Andorra	79 218	47	59.3	47	59.3
Armenia	3 026 878	4 698	155.2	4 671	154.3
Austria	8 451 860	8 831	104.5	8 298	98.2
Azerbaijan	9 356 483	20 327	217.3	20 297	216.9
Belgium	11 161 642	12 697	113.8	11 153	99.9
<i>BH: BiH (total)</i>					
BH: BiH (st. level)		17		17	
BH: Fed. BiH	2 337 200				
BH: Rep. Srpska	1 425 549	1 003	70.4	991	69.5
Bulgaria	7 284 552	8 834	121.3	8 757	120.2
Croatia	4 262 140	4 352	102.1	4 269	100.2
Cyprus	865 878	811	93.7	561	64.8
Czech Rep.	10 516 125	16 266	154.7	16 156	153.6
Denmark	5 602 628	4 091	73.0	4 091	73.0
Estonia	1 320 174	3 256	246.6	3 152	238.8
Finland	5 426 674	3 126	57.6	2 982	55.0
France	65 578 819	78 363	119.5	67 310	102.6
Georgia	4 476 900	8 868	198.1	8 828	197.2
Germany	80 523 746	67 681	84.1	61 064	75.8
Greece	11 062 508	13 238	119.7	[12 565]	[113.6]
Hungary	9 908 798	18 313	184.8	18 313	184.8
Iceland	321 857	152	47.2	152	47.2
Ireland	4 591 087	4 065	88.5	3 973	86.5
Italy	59 685 227	64 835	108.6	63 807	106.9
Latvia	2 023 825	5 205	257.2	5 160	255.0
Liechtenstein	36 838	9	24.4	9	24.4
Lithuania	2 971 905	9 621	323.7	9 438	317.6
Luxembourg	537 039	717	133.5	712	132.6
Malta	421 364	577	136.9	479	113.7
Moldova	3 559 497	6 666	187.3	6 621	186.0
Monaco	37 831	29	76.7	26	68.7
Montenegro	622 777	1 142	183.4	[1 102]	[176.9]
Netherlands	16 779 575	10 547	62.9	10 334	61.6
Norway	5 051 275	3 649	72.2	3 649	72.2
Poland	38 533 299	78 994	205.0	78 994	205.0
Portugal	10 487 289	14 284	136.2	13 790	131.5
Romania	20 020 074	33 122	165.4	30 840	154.0
Russian Fed.	143 499 861	681 622	475.0	668 366	465.8
San Marino	31 448	2	6.4	2	6.4
Serbia	7 181 505	10 031	139.7	9 792	136.4
Slovak Rep.	5 410 836	10 152	187.6	10 088	186.4
Slovenia	2 058 821	1 360	66.1	1 334	64.8
<i>Spain (total)</i>	46 727 890	68 099	145.7	65 714	140.6
Spain (State Adm.)	39 246 969	58 089	148.0	55 742	142.0
Spain (Catalonia)	7 480 921	10 010	133.8	9 972	133.3
Sweden	9 555 893	5 868	61.4	5 868	61.4
Switzerland	8 039 060	7 072	88.0	6 453	80.3
the FYRO Macedonia	2 062 294	2 846	138.0	2 794	135.5
Turkey	75 627 384	136 147	180.0	133 496	176.5
Ukraine	45 372 692				
UK: Engl. & Wales	56 948 200	83 842	147.2	81 048	142.3
UK: North. Ireland	1 829 725	1 822	99.6	1 792	97.9
UK: Scotland	5 327 700	7 928	148.8	7 357	138.1
Mean			136.3		131.7
Median			133.5		120.2
Minimum			6.4		6.4
Maximum			475.0		465.8

TABLE 1.4: SITUATION OF PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2013 BY DECREASING PRISON POPULATION RATES (NON-ADJUSTED *VERSUS* ADJUSTED FIGURES)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2013.1.4

	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	Russian Fed.	681 622	475.0	1	Russian Fed.	668 366	465.8	1.9
2	Lithuania	9 621	323.7	2	Lithuania	9 438	317.6	1.9
3	Latvia	5 205	257.2	3	Latvia	5 160	255.0	0.9
4	Estonia	3 256	246.6	4	Estonia	3 152	238.8	3.2
5	Azerbaijan	20 327	217.3	5	Azerbaijan	20 297	216.9	0.1
6	Poland	78 994	205.0	6	Poland	78 994	205.0	0.0
7	Georgia	8 868	198.1	7	Georgia	8 828	197.2	0.5
8	Slovak Rep.	10 152	187.6	8	Slovak Rep.	10 088	186.4	0.6
9	Moldova	6 666	187.3	9	Moldova	6 621	186.0	0.7
10	Hungary	18 313	184.8	10	Hungary	18 313	184.8	0.0
11	Montenegro	1 142	183.4	11	Montenegro	1 102	176.9	3.5
12	Turkey	136 147	180.0	12	Turkey	133 496	176.5	1.9
13	Albania	4 998	172.4	13	Albania	4 891	168.7	2.1
14	Romania	33 122	165.4	14	Armenia	4 671	154.3	0.6
15	Armenia	4 698	155.2	15	Romania	30 840	154.0	6.9
16	Czech Rep.	16 266	154.7	16	Czech Rep.	16 156	153.6	0.7
17	UK: Scotland	7 928	148.8	17	UK: Engl. & Wales	81 048	142.3	3.3
18	Spain (State Adm.)	58 089	148.0	18	Spain (State Adm.)	55 742	142.0	4.0
19	UK: Engl. & Wales	83 842	147.2	19	<i>Spain (total)</i>	65 714	140.6	3.5
20	<i>Spain (total)</i>	68 099	145.7	20	UK: Scotland	7 357	138.1	7.2
21	Serbia	10 031	139.7	21	Serbia	9 792	136.4	2.4
22	the FYRO Macedonia	2 846	138.0	22	the FYRO Macedonia	2 794	135.5	1.8
23	Malta	577	136.9	23	Spain (Catalonia)	9 972	133.3	0.4
24	Portugal	14 284	136.2	24	Luxembourg	712	132.6	0.7
25	Spain (Catalonia)	10 010	133.8	25	Portugal	13 790	131.5	3.5
26	Luxembourg	717	133.5	26	Bulgaria	8 757	120.2	0.9
27	Bulgaria	8 834	121.3	27	Malta	479	113.7	17.0
28	Greece	13 238	119.7	28	Greece	12 565	113.6	5.1
29	France	78 363	119.5	29	Italy	63 807	106.9	1.6
30	Belgium	12 697	113.8	30	France	67 310	102.6	14.1
31	Italy	64 835	108.6	31	Croatia	4 269	100.2	1.9
32	Austria	8 831	104.5	32	Belgium	11 153	99.9	12.2
33	Croatia	4 352	102.1	33	Austria	8 298	98.2	6.0
34	UK: North. Ireland	1 822	99.6	34	UK: North. Ireland	1 792	97.9	1.6
35	Cyprus	811	93.7	35	Ireland	3 973	86.5	2.3
36	Ireland	4 065	88.5	36	Switzerland	6 453	80.3	8.8
37	Switzerland	7 072	88.0	37	Germany	61 064	75.8	9.8
38	Germany	67 681	84.1	38	Denmark	4 091	73.0	0.0
39	Monaco	29	76.7	39	Norway	3 649	72.2	0.0
40	Denmark	4 091	73.0	40	BH: Rep. Srpska	991	69.5	1.2
41	Norway	3 649	72.2	41	Monaco	26	68.7	10.3
42	BH: Rep. Srpska	1 003	70.4	42	Slovenia	1 334	64.8	1.9
43	Slovenia	1 360	66.1	43	Cyprus	561	64.8	30.8
44	Netherlands	10 547	62.9	44	Netherlands	10 334	61.6	2.0
45	Sweden	5 868	61.4	45	Sweden	5 868	61.4	0.0
46	Andorra	47	59.3	46	Andorra	47	59.3	0.0
47	Finland	3 126	57.6	47	Finland	2 982	55.0	4.6
48	Iceland	152	47.2	48	Iceland	152	47.2	0.0
49	Liechtenstein	9	24.4	49	Liechtenstein	9	24.4	0.0
50	San Marino	2	6.4	50	San Marino	2	6.4	0.0
51	BH: BiH (st. level)	17		51	BH: BiH (st. level)	17		
	Mean		136.3				131.7	3.7
	Median		133.5				120.2	1.9
	Minimum		6.4				6.4	0.0
	Maximum		475.0				465.8	30.8

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 necessarily 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:

- ✓ For **Greece** the accurate figures on persons with psychiatric disorders held in psychiatric institutions or hospitals outside penal institutions are not available. The lack of additional information made impossible any adjustment of these figures. Therefore, figures for this country are presented between square brackets [].
- ✓ For **Macedonia**, we were able to make only a partial the adjustment of the total prison population because of the lack of accurate figure on persons held in custodial institutions/units for juvenile offenders. Therefore, figures for this country 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 five countries showed a difference of more than 10% between both figures: **Cyprus** (30.8%), **Malta** (17.0%), **France** (14.1%), **Belgium** (12.2%), and **Monaco** (10.3%).

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, 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 2%). 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 (67,310) 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). 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 2004 AND 2013

- (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 2004-2013 = Evolution (in percentage) of prison population rates between **2004** and **2013**;
 (d) Change 2012-2013 = Evolution (in percentage) of prison population rates between **2012** and **2013**.

*N.B. – For some countries, the accurate reference date may vary across years (see SPACE I 2004 to 2012 for details). National population figures have been updated for all years (see Notes)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2013.1.5

Country	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		(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	4 998	172.4	...	-0.7
Andorra	...	...	...	...	30	38.2	...	...	60	72.2	68	80.5	36	42.8	36	42.3	41	52.5	47	59.3	...	13.0
Armenia	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	4 698	155.2	82.8	7.8
Austria	...	...	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	8 831	104.5	...	0.3
Azerbaijan	18 259	220.9	16 969	203.3	17 809	211.1	...	...	20 986	243.2	20 470	230.1	21 904	243.4	23 191	254.5	21 034	227.8	20 327	217.3	-1.7	-4.6
Belgium	...	...	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	12 697	113.8	...	2.5
BH: BiH (st. level)	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	20	...	20	...	...	...	17	...	...	...
BH: Fed. BiH	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	...	...	...	...
BH: Rep. Srpska	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	1 003	70.4	0.8	-5.3
Bulgaria	10 935	140.2	11 436	147.4	11 058	143.3	10 271	133.7	9 408	123.1	9 006	118.4	9 379	124.0	9 885	131.7	9 493	130.3	8 834	121.3	[-13.5]	[-6.9]
Croatia	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	4 352	102.1	59.4	-7.9
Cyprus	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	811	93.7	25.3	-13.2
Czech Republic	...	...	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	16 266	154.7	...	-28.2
Denmark	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	4 091	73.0	4.8	6.4
Estonia	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	3 256	246.6	-27.0	-4.3
Finland	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	3 126	57.6	-12.7	-2.6
France	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	78 363	119.5	32.3	2.1
Georgia	...	...	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	8 868	198.1	...	-61.6
Germany	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	67 681	84.1	-12.9	-0.7
Greece	...	...	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	...	...	13 238	119.7	...	...
Hungary	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	18 313	184.8	13.9	4.4
Iceland	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	152	47.2	19.3	-0.7
Ireland	...	...	...	...	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	4 065	88.5	...	-6.1
Italy	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	64 835	108.6	12.1	-2.6
Latvia	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	5 205	257.2	-22.8	-15.1
Liechtenstein	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	9	24.4	19.7	11.4
Lithuania	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	9 621	323.7	42.5	-3.1

Country	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		(c)	(d)
	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)		
Luxembourg	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	717	133.5	10.8	6.3
Malta	...	...	298	74.0	343	84.7	...	...	577	140.6	494	119.4	583	140.7	599	144.1	622	149.0	577	136.9	...	-8.1
Moldova	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	6 666	187.3	-34.9	0.7
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	29	76.7	...	-29.7
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	986	156.5	1 438	233.3	1 328	214.2	1 229	197.8	1 142	183.4	...	-7.3
Netherlands	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	10 547	62.9	-36.8	-7.1
Norway	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	3 649	72.2	11.2	1.4
Poland	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	78 994	205.0	-1.3	-6.1
Portugal	...	...	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	14 284	136.2	...	5.5
Romania	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	33 122	165.4	-10.4	4.3
Russian Fed.	...	...	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	681 622	475.0	...	-5.3
San Marino	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	2	6.4	...	112.3
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	10 031	139.7	...	-8.9
Slovak Republic	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	10 152	187.6	6.2	-8.4
Slovenia	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	1 360	66.1	17.1	-1.4
Spain (total)	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	68 099	145.7	6.3	-1.1
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	58 089	148.0	5.0	-1.1
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	10 010	133.8	15.1	-0.8
Sweden	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	5 868	61.4	-24.8	-9.5
Switzerland	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	7 072	88.0	7.6	6.0
FYRO Macedonia	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	2 846	138.0	60.3	11.8
Turkey	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	136 147	180.0	78.9	11.8
Ukraine	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	...	...	...	...
UK: E&W	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	83 842	147.2	4.9	-3.2
UK: NIR	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	1 822	99.6	31.5	2.1
UK: SCO	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	7 928	148.8	9.8	-2.9

Source: SPACE I 2004 to SPACE I 2012

NB1: The Prison Population Rates for **Azerbaijan** are recalculated for 2010 and 2011 including only inmates managed by the Prison Service and the pre-trial detention facility under the Ministry of National Security.

NB2: The Prison Population Rates for **Bulgaria** are recalculated for the whole series (2004-2013) by *excluding* the inmates held in the investigative detention facilities [IDF], because the accurate number of these inmates is missing for 2013. The evolution should be considered as partial as the real number of the total prison population is not available.

NB3: 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 2012 AND 2013

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2013.1.6

	Azerbaijan	-4.6			
	Estonia	-4.3			
	UK: England and Wales	-3.2			
	Lithuania	-3.1			
	UK: Scotland	-2.9			
	Finland	-2.6	Georgia	-61.6	
	Italy	-2.6	Monaco	[-29.7]	
	Slovenia	-1.4	Czech Republic	-28.2	
	Spain (State Adm.)	-1.1	Latvia	-15.1	
	<i>Spain (total)</i>	<i>-1.1</i>	Cyprus	-13.2	
	Spain (Catalonia)	-0.8	Sweden	-9.5	
	Albania	-0.7	Serbia	-8.9	
Portugal	5.5	Iceland	-0.7	Slovak Republic	-8.4
Switzerland	6.0	Germany	-0.7	Malta	-8.1
Luxembourg	6.3	Austria	0.3	Croatia	-7.9
Denmark	6.4	Moldova	0.7	Montenegro	-7.3
Armenia	7.8	Norway	1.4	Netherlands	-7.1
Liechtenstein	[11.4]	UK: Northern Ireland	2.1	Bulgaria	-6.9
FYRO Macedonia	11.8	France	2.1	Ireland	-6.1
Turkey	11.8	Belgium	2.5	Poland	-6.1
Andorra	[13.0]	Romania	4.3	BH: Rep. Srpska	-5.3
San Marino	[112.3]	Hungary	4.4	Russian Federation	-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 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. Though, we included the national total trend as well. This indicator for the whole country is presented under the heading “Spain (total)”.

For countries whose total number of inmates is lower than 50, the increase or decrease percentages are presented between brackets (Andorra, Liechtenstein, Monaco, and San Marino). The figure for San Marino is largely influenced by the very small total number of inmates held in the country (usually less than 10 persons). Therefore, these variations in this country are often extreme.

BULGARIA

- ✓ Since 2004, all Bulgarian inputs included 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	9 379	Prisons	9 885	Prisons	9 493

- ✓ In 2013, the accurate figures from IDF are missing. This lack of reliable information pushed the authors of this report to review the whole series since 2004 until 2013 (see Table 1.5) and recalculate the prison population rates *only for prisons*.

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 2004. Since 2005, the information on the distribution by categories of prisoners in different types of penal institutions (police stations and prison institution) is available. As a consequence, the percentage change between 2004 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 2012 was 930 and in 2013 it was 811 inmates respectively. Thus, the decrease observed in Table 1.6 is accurate.

ITALY

- ✓ Italian data until 2003 included juveniles in the total prison population. Since 2004 these categories of inmates are no longer counted. Thus, data on the series from 2004 to 2013 presented in this report are fully comparable.

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 2012 and in 2013. 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 Catalonian data in the total number of prisoners (*Spain total = State Administration + 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.

BRIEF ANALYSIS

In 2013, there were seventeen European Prison Administrations that experienced decrease of more than 5% in their prison population rates: Georgia, Monaco, Czech Republic, Latvia, Cyprus, Sweden, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Malta, Croatia, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Bulgaria, Ireland, Poland, BH: Rep. Srpska, and Russian Federation.

Indeed, these observations are relative as the total number of inmates in Monaco was only 29 inmates on 1st September 2013 and 41 inmates in 2012 respectively. As a consequence, the variations observed on such low values should not be considered as being significant. Moreover, as already stated above, Bulgarian inputs are partial and do not include persons held in Investigative Detention Facilities [IDF]. Therefore, the series are fully comparable at the series level, but they do not correspond to the total prison population of the country. In 2012, there were seven countries that experienced decrease of more than 5% in their prison population rates: Liechtenstein, Azerbaijan, Russian Federation, Montenegro, Turkey, Spain, and Sweden. The most recent decrease trends between 2012 and 2013 were observed in much larger European area than in previous years.

In a longitudinal perspective, we observe the decreasing trend in Russian Federation: -5.3% for the period between 2012 and 2013. This positive evolution seems to persist, because the observed inputs since 2010 were already going down: -8.2% between 2011 and 2012 and -7.6% between 2010 and 2011.

Previous trends (between 2011 and 2012) for other countries in the group that decreased their PPR are as following: Georgia -4.6, Czech Republic -2.4%, Latvia -4.1%, Cyprus +0.1%, Sweden -5.3%, Serbia +1.9%, Slovak Republic +3.2%, Malta +3.4%, Croatia -3.8%, Montenegro -7.7%, the Netherlands -2.6%, Ireland +1.3%, Poland +3.4%, BH: Rep. Srpska +0.8%. Half of all the countries in this group decreased their PPR during the period from 2011 to 2012.

The number of countries that experienced decreasing trends between 2012 and 2013 doubled compared to previous periods. This increase of the number of countries experiencing positive evolution trends is quite new for recent years, because previously the number of such cases remained relatively stable: 8 countries in 2012, in 2011 there were 7, in 2010 – 5, and in 2009 this number was equal to 9 countries.

On the opposite, there are 10 countries that experienced an increase of more than 5% in 2013. Two out of ten countries are Andorra and San Marino. The fluctuations in these countries should be interpreted in line with the warnings provided previously for Monaco. If we exclude from the comparison those countries that have very low prison populations (less than 50 inmates), then we observe that the number of countries with increasing trends during 2011-2012 and 2012-2013 remained quite the same. So we note the first stabilisation in this group. In 2012, the number of the countries that increase their PPR was going down 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 the conclusion that a number of reforms performed in European countries continue to bring positive changes. Furthermore, the idea of reinforcement of the alternatives which led the imprisonment to be used as *ultima ratio* by criminal justice systems becomes more concrete.

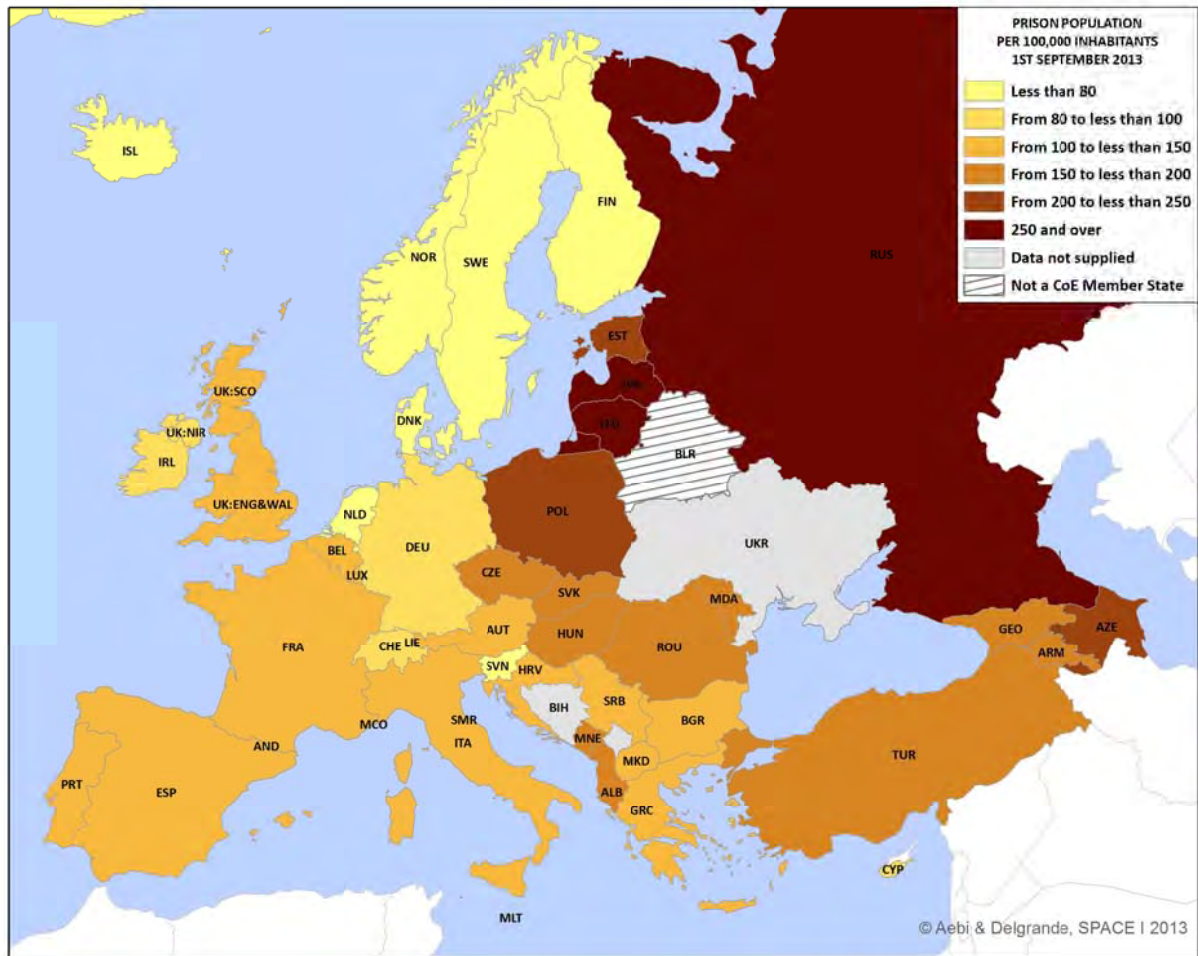
50% of the countries that experienced an increase of their PPR between 2012 and 2013 had already the same problem during the previous period from 2011 to 2012. More specifically, during this later period, the increase was observed in: Portugal (+7.7%), Switzerland (+7.6%), Armenia (+4.1%), and FYRO Macedonia (+1.0%). Portugal is the only country on this list that increased its PPR during 2010-2011 (+9.9%) as well.

Countries that changed their trends from increasing between 2011 and 2012 into decreasing (or stable) between 2012 and 2013 are: Lithuania (+7.3% for the 1st period → to -3.1% for the 2nd one) and Slovenia (+7.9% for the 1st period → to -1.4% for the 2nd one).

Finally, the calculated median value of the evolution between 2012 and 2013 was -2.0%. Nevertheless, this change does not allow concluding to a European decrease of the PPR. One should pay attention to the fact that the evolution from the European median of 125.6 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants in 2012 to 133.5 in 2013 does actually represent an increase of +6.3%.

MAP 1: PRISON POPULATION RATES PER 100,000 INHABITANTS ON 1ST SEPT. 2013

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2013.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 2013

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2013.2

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	Un-known Un-recorded
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)
Albania	4 998	NAP	21	86	438	932	1 059	1 253	741	318	135	14	1	0
Andorra	47	NAP	0	0	1	6	7	11	13	8	1	0	0	0
Armenia	4 698	NAP	18		598		1 878	1 223	898		83			0
Austria	8 831	NAP	16	92	411	1 113	1 649	2 632	1 693	869	287	59	6	4
Azerbaijan	20 327	NAP	0	30	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0
Belgium	12 697	0	15	57	464	1 429	2 329	4 133	2 649	1 132	407	72	7	3
BH: BiH (total)														
BH: BiH (st. level)	17	NAP	0	0	0	1	3	3	7	3	0	0	0	0
BH: Fed. BiH														
BH: Rep. Srpska	1 003	NAP	0	1	26	125	167	272	152	124	32	8	0	0
Bulgaria	8 834	NAP	47		269	882	1 492	2 828	1 641	668	187	46		0
Croatia	4 352	NAP	2	34	121	110	423	1 693	978	608	224	45		114
Cyprus	592	NAP	0	5	17	58	122	189	131	51	14	5	0	0
Czech Rep.	16 266	NAP	5	61	464	1 655	2 840	5 721	3 698	1 434	363	25	0	0
Denmark	4 091	NAP	0	12	394	722	682	1 112	799	298	58	14	0	0
Estonia	3 256	NAP	5	35	131	357	580	1 148	619	282	88	11	0	0
Finland	3 126	NAP	0	6	71	311	523	1 064	685	338	113	13	2	0
France	78 363	61		640	5 446	13 610	16 099	20 658	12 745	6 203	2 901			0
Georgia	8 868	NAP	27	51	648	1 217	1 953	2 426	1 515	871	147	13	0	0
Germany	67 681	NAP	32	483	2 723	6 848	10 913	16 674	10 964	5 316	1 742	376		0
Greece	13 238	502		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hungary	18 313	NAP	162		1 465	1 747	2 803	5 842	4 264	1 640	390			0
Iceland	152	NAP	0	2	5	21	32	58	24	8	2	0	0	0
Ireland	4 065	0	10	37	242	609	882	1 315	604	252	95	17	2	0
Italy	64 835	NAP	NA	NA	1 051	4 790	8 999	21 003	16 950	8 482	2 936	590		34
Latvia	5 205	NAP	21		138	456	796	1 212	676	302	86			NA
Liechtenstein	9	NAP	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	3	1	0	0	0
Lithuania	9 621	NAP	2	53	549	3 018		2 642	1 436	636	183			0
Luxembourg	717	NAP	NAP	1	39	84	153	209	147	66	17	1	0	0
Malta	577	NAP	1	3	12	41	93	213	120	60	33	1	0	0
Moldova	6 666	NAP	0	23	302	1 778		1 817	880	479	127			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	Un-known Un-recorded
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)
Monaco	29	0	3	0	1	2	5	5	7	3	3	0	0	0
Montenegro	1 142	NAP	1	5	27	221	279	295	189	99	25	1	0	0
Netherlands	10 547	0	0	0	643	1 507	1 893	2 985	2 303	920	252	37	5	2
Norway	3 649	NAP	0	4	132	473	614	1 165	812	327	98	24		0
Poland	78 994	NAP	1	303	3 913	7 862	18 340	21 743	13 191	10 730	1 619	482		810
Portugal	14 284	NAP	NA	63	239	1 271	2 487	4 711	3 374	1 567		572		0
Romania	33 122	NAP	62	435	1 647	11 613	10 664	5 717	2 401		583			
Russian Fed.	681 622	NAP	188	1 566	9 254	105 032	133 929	128 346	189 627	13 031	4 962	1 872		0
San Marino	2	NAP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Serbia	10 031	NAP	14	63	129	1 340	3 529	1 320	766	241	44			0
Slovak Rep.	10 152	NAP	12	78	344	1 117	1 800	3 367	2 180	987	244	18	5	0
Slovenia	1 360	NAP	2	9	32	101	269	474	269	145	53	5	1	0
Spain (total)	68 099	NAP	0	0	902	6 444	10 567	23 538	17 734	6 640	1 895	319	54	6
Spain (State Adm.)	58 089	NAP	0	0	656	5 572	8 991	19 960	15 260	5 723	1 601	273	47	6
Spain (Catalonia)	10 010	NAP	0	0	246	872	1 576	3 578	2 474	917	294	46	7	0
Sweden	5 868	NAP	0	1	120	520	813	1 234	926	536		227		0
Switzerland	7 072		30		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
the FYRO Macedonia	2 846	NAP	9	16	384	507	225	877	499	259	64	6	0	0
Turkey	136 147	39	366	1 463	7 162	16 495	25 921	44 489	24 952	10 985	3 322	767	99	12
Ukraine														
UK: Engl. & Wales	83 842	0	42	824	6 272	12 822	15 395	23 248	15 008	6 760	2 590	768	113	0
UK: North. Ireland	1 822	0	5	23	126	300	395	458	295	149	55	12	3	1
UK: Scotland	7 928		72		498	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	85

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 [Notes – Tables 2 and 2.1](#) below.

TABLE 2.1: AGE AND CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2013.2.1

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
<i>BH: BiH (total)</i>	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	18/21
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	15	18	18/21
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	14/16	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
San Marino	14	14	18/21
Serbia	14	14	18
Slovak Rep.	14	14	18
Slovenia	14	16	18/21
<i>Spain (total)</i>	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	8/12	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 made. We also introduced the age of criminal responsibility for Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH total), and Ukraine on the basis of personal communications and/or previous year' inputs.

ARMENIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data on the age of prisoners include <i>all inmates</i>. Figures presented in this report are not comparable to those presented in SPACE I 2010 report, because before 2011 in the total breakdown were included only sentenced prisoners <i>without pre-trial detainees</i>. ✓ For some articles of Criminal Code the age of criminal responsibility is 14. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Points (b) and (c) – persons aged up to 18; ○ Points (d) and (e) – persons aged 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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (l): the oldest person was aged 83. ✓ Point (m): Under this heading are included children (aged between 1 and up to 3 years) who live with their incarcerated mothers. They are also counted according to the national counting rules.
AZERBAIJAN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data on 3,562 pre-trial detainees are not available. Moreover, only partial data are available on sentenced prisoners: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ From 16 to less than 18: 30 persons. ○ From 18 to less than 50: 14,900 persons. ○ From 50 to less than 60: 1,576 persons. ○ 60 years and over: 259 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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 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 72 juveniles aged less than 18, there are 22 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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. ✓ Point (l): the oldest person was aged 90. ✓ Table 2.1 (age of criminal responsibility): There is no minimum age for juveniles who are under the regime of Protection of Youth. Some types of custodial measures may be applied to juvenile offenders who reached the age of 14. ✓ Table 2.1 (age of criminal majority): Age of majority is 18. Persons aged 16 and 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 (REPUBLIKA SRPSKA)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Table 2: The distribution by categories of age is available only for <i>sentenced</i> prisoners. The accurate breakdown for pre-trial detainees is not available.

BULGARIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Figures are on 31st December 2013 instead of 1st September 2013. ✓ Table 2: are included <i>sentenced</i> prisoners. Data for pre-trial detainees including those 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. The number under this heading does not correspond to the number of inmates placed in the correctional facility for juveniles, as the Bulgarian law allows –under certain conditions– those who reached the age of majority during their sentence to serve the remainder of their sentence in the correctional facility. ○ 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 2013 instead of 1st September 2013. ✓ 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. ○ Point (m): Under this heading are included 114 inmates sentenced under the Law on Minor Offences. The breakdown by categories of age is not available for them.
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 592 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 (Ch. 157), the Juvenile Court hears charges against 'children' or 'young persons'. This law defines 'child' as a person under the age of 14 and 'young person' as a person who is 14 years of age or older and under the age of 16 years. Therefore a juvenile is a person falling within the above definition of 'child' or 'young person'. 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 2013 instead of 1st September 2013. ✓ Point (b) – As the age of criminal responsibility is 15, juveniles included here are up to 15 less than 16 years.
DENMARK
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Between 1st July 2010 and 29th February 2012 the age of criminal responsibility was 14 years. Since the 1st March 2012 the age of criminal responsibility returned back to 15 years.
FRANCE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Figures are on 1st October 2013 instead of 1st September 2013. ✓ 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 701. 241 out of 701 juveniles are held in institutions for juvenile offenders (Etablissement Pour Mineurs [EPM]). The remaining 460 juveniles are held in special units for juveniles (Quartiers pour mineurs [QM]). ✓ Points (j), (k), and (l) –60 years and over

GEORGIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Points (b) and (c): Under these headings are included 78 persons. Nevertheless, the number of inmates aged less than 18 and held in institutions designed for juvenile offenders is 40 (see Table 1.1). The difference regarding the missing 57 inmates was not explained. It is likely that these 57 persons are held in regular prisons for adults.
GERMANY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Figures are on 31st March 2013 instead of 1st September 2013. ✓ 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 – 348 ○ From 18 to less than 21 years – 1,035 ○ From 21 years and over – 9,736.
GREECE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Points (a), (b) and (c): From 8 to 18 years, education measures are applicable (articles 121, 122, 126 of the Penal Code). Starting from the age of 15, juveniles may be applied measures that correspond to the article 127 of the Penal Code.
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. ✓ Point (l): the oldest person was aged 90. ✓ 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. These categories of inmates 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
LATVIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Figures are on 1st October 2013 instead of 1st September 2013. ✓ Table 2: are included only <i>sentenced</i> prisoners. Data of pre-trial detainees are not available. ✓ Points (j), (k), and (l) –60 years and over
LITHUANIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Figures are on 1st July 2013 instead of 1st September 2013. ✓ Table 2: are included only <i>sentenced</i> prisoners. Data of pre-trial detainees are not available. ✓ Points (b) and (c) –31 out of 86 juveniles are not included in the breakdown of Table 2 because, at the reference date, these juveniles were 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
✓ 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.
MOLDOVA
✓ Table 2: are included only <i>sentenced</i> prisoners. Pre-trial detainees are not counted; insofar no special data are available.
✓ Points (e) and (f): from 21 to less than 30 years
✓ Points (j), (k), and (l) –60 years and over
THE NETHERLANDS
✓ 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>
✓ Point (l): the oldest person was aged 85.
✓ 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
✓ Points (k), and (l) –70 years and over
✓ 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 makes however some special provisions for those between the age of 15 and 18.
POLAND
✓ Figures are on 31 st December 2013 instead of 1 st September 2013.
✓ Breakdown by age includes <i>sentenced</i> prisoners and <i>pre-trial</i> detainees. Data on fine defaulters is not available. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Point (b) –From 15 to less than 17 (1 person) ○ Point (c) –From 17 to less than 19 (303 persons) ○ Point (d) –From 19 to less than 22 (3,913 persons) ○ Point (e) –From 22 to less than 25 years (7,862 persons) ○ Point (f) –From 25 to less than 31 years (18,340 persons) ○ Point (g) –From 31 to less than 40 years (21,743 persons). ○ Point (h) – From 40 to less than 49 years (13,191 persons). ○ Point (i) –From 49 to less than 61 years (10,730 persons) ○ Points (j) –From 61 to less than 67 years (1,619 persons) ○ Points (k) and (l) – 67 years and over (482 persons)
PORTUGAL
✓ Figures are on 31 st December 2013 instead of 1 st September 2013.
✓ Points (a) and (b) –Juveniles held in <i>educational</i> centres managed by the Direcção General de Reinserção Social are not included in this report.
✓ Point (c): 53 out of 63 juvenile offenders are held in special units of adult prisons. According to the provisions of the Law nr. 115 from 12 October 2009, which completes the Code on the Execution of custodial sentences and measures, the prison facilities may include units differentiated according to the legal status of inmates, theirs sex, age, physical and mental health situation, as well as other criteria. According to the art. 9.2, there are units specifically designed for enforcement of custodial sentences and measures applied to young offenders up to 21 years or -under certain circumstances- up to 25 years. According to the criminal law, only those aged less than 16 are considered as minors. Thus, <i>stricto sensu</i> , there are no minors held in prisons.
✓ 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): 96 out of 497 juveniles are held in prisons for adults being at the disposal of judicial authorities (prosecution) or being placed in prison hospitals. ✓ Points (e) and (f) –From 21 to less than 31 years ✓ Point (g): from 31 to 40 years ✓ Point (h): from 41 to 50 years ✓ Point (i): from 51 to less than 60 years ✓ Points (j), (k), and (l) –60 years and over
RUSSIAN FEDERATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Table 2: are included only <i>sentenced</i> prisoners. Pre-trial detainees are not counted; insofar no special data are available. ✓ Inputs provided in Table 2 have another reference date compared to the ones used in previous tables. Therefore, some differences may be observed while comparing these data to other figures provided in this report. ✓ Points (k), and (l) –70 years and over
SERBIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Table 2: are included only <i>sentenced</i> prisoners. The accurate breakdown is missing for 2,585 inmates: pre-trial detainees, people under treatment measures, people under educational measure and persons convicted of misdemeanour. ✓ Points (f) and (g) –From 27 to less than 40 years ✓ Points (k), and (l) –70 years and over
SLOVAK REPUBLIC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Points (b) and (c): 26 out of 90 juvenile offenders (included in the general breakdown) are held in regular facilities for adult inmates.
SLOVENIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Points (b) and (c): 2 out of 11 juveniles were held in regular penal institutions for adults.
SPAIN (TOTAL)
<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.
SPAIN (CATALONIA)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (l) – the oldest person was aged 85 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 tried under the criminal justice system.
SWEDEN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Figures are on 1st October 2013 instead of 1st September 2013. ✓ Table 2: 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 4th September 2013 instead of 1st September 2013. ✓ Points (a), (b) and (c): 30 persons aged less than 18. Generally, these persons are held together with young adults. The majority of persons sentenced under the Juvenile Criminal Law are held in 3 closed centres Pramont, Uitikon and Arxhof. Another part of juveniles and young adults are held in special units foreseen for them in regular prisons.
THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Points (b) and (c): There are 25 persons that are in pre-trial detention. These juveniles are not included in Table 1.1, because there is no special institution for pre-trial detention for juveniles. They are held in adult prisons but separated from adults.

TURKEY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Table 2: There is a slight difference (75 persons) between the sum of the distribution presented in Table 2 and the total prison population included in Table 1.
UK: ENGLAND AND WALES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Figures are on 30th June 2013 instead of 1st September 2013. ✓ Table 2: The figures for most of the age categories (18-60 years) are published (Table 1.3 of <i>Offender Management Statistics Quarterly</i> (October-December 2013) Quarterly Tables). ✓ Point (l) – 80 years and over (the oldest person was aged 90).
UK: SCOTLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Table 2: figures are based on the weekly reports. These figures do not include the age breakdown for recalled life prisoners (81) and prisoners awaiting deportation (4). ✓ Points (a), (b) and (c): under 18 years: 72 persons ✓ Point (d): 18-20 years: 498 persons ✓ 21 and over: 7,273 persons ✓ Table 2.1: The <i>age of legal responsibility</i> in Scotland 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 currently dealt with through the children's hearings system rather than the criminal courts. The hearings system also deals with some young people aged 16 and 17. 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.A: MINORS AND PERSONS BETWEEN 18 AND 21 OF AGE ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2013

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2013.2.2.a

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?	Of which aged 18 and over				
Albania	4 998	Yes	107	0	NAP	***	***	107	438	2.1	8.8
Andorra	47	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	***	0	1	0.0	2.1
Armenia	4 698	Yes	27	9	NAP	***	***	18	598	0.4	[12.7]
Austria	8 831	Yes	108	0	No	***	***	108	411	1.2	4.7
Azerbaijan	[16 765]	Yes	30	0	No	***	***	30	NA	0.2	NA
Belgium	12 697	Yes	99	49	No	***	***	72	464	0.6	3.7
BH: BiH (st. level)	17	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	***	0	0	0.0	0.0
BH: Fed. BiH											
BH: Rep. Srpska	[907]	Yes	12	10	NAP	***	***	1	26	0.1	2.9
Bulgaria	[8 060]	Yes	77	57	No	***	***	47	269	0.6	3.3
Croatia	4 352	Yes	83	47	No	***	***	36	121	0.8	2.8
Cyprus	[592]	Yes	22	17	NAP	***	***	5	17	0.8	2.9
Czech Rep.	16 266	Yes	110	44	NAP	***	***	66	464	0.4	2.9
Denmark	4 091	No	***	***	NAP	***	***	12	394	0.3	9.6
Estonia	3 256	Yes	104	64	No	***	***	40	131	1.2	4.0
Finland	3 126	NAP	***	***	No	***	***	6	71	0.2	2.3
France	78 363	Yes	245	4	No	***	***	701	5 446	0.9	6.9
Georgia	8 868	Yes	21	0	Yes	19	0	78	648	0.9	7.3
Germany	67 681	Yes	6 617	5 754	No	***	***	515	2 723	1.3	5.6
Greece	13 238	Yes	673	166	Yes	NA	5	502	NA	3.8	NA
Hungary	18 313	No	***	***	No	***	***	162	1 465	0.9	8.0
Iceland	152	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	***	2	5	1.3	3.3
Ireland	4 065	Yes	47	0	NAP	***	***	47	242	1.2	6.0
Italy	64 835	No	***	***	NAP	***	***	0	1 051	0.0	1.6
Latvia	[3 687]	Yes	45	10	No	***	***	21	138	0.6	3.7
Liechtenstein	9	No	***	***	No	***	***	0	0	0.0	0.0
Lithuania	[8 180]	Yes	183	97	No	***	***	55	549	0.7	6.7
Luxembourg	717	Yes	5	4	NAP	***	***	1	39	0.1	5.4
Malta	577	Yes	21	17	NAP	***	***	4	12	0.7	2.1
Moldova	[5 487]	Yes	45	22	No	***	***	23	302	0.4	5.5
Monaco	29	Yes	3	0	NAP	***	***	3	1	10.3	3.4
Montenegro	1 142	Yes	NA	NA	No	***	***	6	27	0.5	2.4
Netherlands	10 547	No	***	***	No	***	***	0	643	0.0	6.1
Norway	3 649	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	***	4	132	0.1	3.6
Poland	78 994	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	***	304	3 913	0.4	5.0
Portugal	14 284	Yes	243	233	NAP	***	***	63	239	0.4	1.7
Romania	33 122	Yes	2 126	1 879	Yes	156	2	497	1 647	1.5	5.0
Russian Fed.	[564 830]	Yes	2 293	218	No	***	***	1 754	9 254	0.3	1.6
San Marino	2	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	***	0	0	0.0	0.0
Serbia	[7 446]	Yes	239	162	No	***	***	77	129	1.0	1.7
Slovak Rep.	10 152	Yes	64	NA	No	***	***	90	344	0.9	3.4
Slovenia	1 360	Yes	2	0	Yes	24	17	11	32	0.8	2.4
Spain (total)	68 099	No	***	***	No	***	***	0	902	0.0	1.3
Spain (St. Adm.)	58 089	No	***	***	No	***	***	0	656	0.0	1.1
Spain (Catalonia)	10 010	No	***	***	No	***	***	0	246	0.0	2.5
Sweden	[4 377]	No	***	***	No	***	***	1	120	0.0	2.7
Switzerland	7 072	Yes	177	175	Yes	22	14	30	NA	0.4	NA
FYRO Macedonia	2 846	Yes	52	52	No	***	***	25	384	0.9	13.5
Turkey	136 147	Yes	1 851	79	Yes	96	0	1 868	7 162	1.4	5.3
Ukraine											
UK: Engl. & Wales	83 842	Yes	866	0	NAP	***	***	866	6 272	1.0	7.5
UK: North. Ireland	1 822	Yes	28	0	No	***	***	28	126	1.5	6.9
UK: Scotland	7 928	Yes	571	501	No	***	***	72	498	0.9	6.3
Mean										0.9	4.4
Median										0.6	3.6
Minimum										0.0	0.0
Maximum										10.3	13.5

TABLE 2.2.B: DISTRIBUTION OF MINORS BY SEX ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2013

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2013.2.2.b

Country	Minors (aged less than 18)	Number of females aged less than 18	% of females among minors	Number of female inmates (incl. pre-trial detainees)	% of minors among female inmates	Number of males aged less than 18	% of males among minors	Number of male inmates (incl. pre-trial detainees)	% of minors among male inmates
Albania	107	0	0.0	89	0.0	107	100.0	4 909	2.2
Andorra	0	0	0.0	6	0.0	0	0.0	41	0.0
Armenia	18	1	5.6	210	0.5	17	94.4	4 488	0.4
Austria	108	7	6.5	559	1.3	101	93.5	8 272	1.2
Azerbaijan	30	0	0.0	546	0.0	30	100.0	19 781	0.2
Belgium	72	4	5.6	539	0.7	68	94.4	12 158	0.6
BH: BiH (st. level)	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	17	0.0
BH: Fed. BiH									
BH: Rep. Srpska	2	0	0.0	17	0.0	2	100.0	986	0.2
Bulgaria	58	1	1.7	264	0.4	57	98.3	8 570	0.7
Croatia	36	0	0.0	194	0.0	36	100.0	4 158	0.9
Cyprus	5	1	20.0	45	2.2	4	80.0	547	0.7
Czech Rep.	66	3	4.5	914	0.3	63	95.5	15 352	0.4
Denmark	12	0	0.0	189	0.0	12	100.0	3 902	0.3
Estonia	40	1	2.5	164	0.6	39	97.5	3 092	1.3
Finland	6	0	0.0	229	0.0	6	100.0	2 897	0.2
France	701	29	4.1	2 724	1.1	672	95.9	75 639	0.9
Georgia	78	0	0.0	295	0.0	NA	NA	8 573	NA
Germany	863	48	5.6	3 839	1.3	815	94.4	63 842	1.3
Greece	502	12	2.4	689	1.7	490	97.6	12 549	3.9
Hungary	162	NA	NA	1 382	NA	NA	NA	16 931	NA
Iceland	2	0	0.0	5	0.0	2	100.0	147	1.4
Ireland	47	2	4.3	161	1.2	45	95.7	3 904	1.2
Italy	0	NA	NA	2 834	NA	NA	NA	62 001	NA
Latvia	35	3	8.6	351	0.9	32	91.4	4 854	0.7
Liechtenstein	0	0	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0	7	0.0
Lithuania	95	4	4.2	438	0.9	91	95.8	9 183	1.0
Luxembourg	1	0	0.0	33	0.0	1	100.0	684	0.1
Malta	4	1	25.0	42	2.4	3	75.0	535	0.6
Moldova	70	2	2.9	422	0.5	68	97.1	6 244	1.1
Monaco	3	2	66.7	7	28.6	1	33.3	22	4.5
Montenegro	6	0	0.0	26	0.0	6	100.0	1 116	0.5
Netherlands	0	0	0.0	568	0.0	0	0.0	9 979	0.0
Norway	4	0	0.0	187	0.0	4	100.0	3 462	0.1
Poland	304	NA	NA	2 636	NA	NA	NA	76 358	NA
Portugal	63	0	0.0	853	0.0	63	100.0	13 431	0.5
Romania	497	20	4.0	1 504	1.3	477	96.0	31 618	1.5
Russian Fed.	1 754	NA	NA	56 281	NA	NA	NA	621 940	NA
San Marino	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
Serbia	77	6	7.8	414	1.4	71	92.2	9 617	0.7
Slovak Rep.	90	5	5.6	629	0.8	85	94.4	9 523	0.9
Slovenia	11	0	0.0	64	0.0	11	100.0	1 296	0.8
Spain (total)	0	0	0.0	5 180	0.0	0	0.0	62 919	0.0
Spain (State Adm.)	0	0	0.0	4 507	0.0	0	0.0	53 582	0.0
Spain (Catalonia)	0	0	0.0	673	0.0	0	0.0	9 337	0.0
Sweden	11	0	0.0	341	0.0	11	100.0	5 527	0.2
Switzerland	30	3	10.0	370	0.8	27	90.0	6 702	0.4
the FYRO Macedonia	25	0	0.0	85	0.0	25	100.0	2 761	0.9
Turkey	1 868	45	2.4	4 948	0.9	1 823	97.6	131 199	1.4
Ukraine									
UK: Engl. & Wales	866	8	0.9	3 853	0.2	858	99.1	79 989	1.1
UK: North. Ireland	28	2	7.1	64	3.1	26	92.9	1 758	1.5
UK: Scotland	72	3	4.2	460	0.7	69	95.8	7 383	0.9
Mean			4.6		1.2		79.7		0.8
Median			1.3		0.3		95.8		0.7
Minimum			0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
Maximum			66.7		28.6		100.0		4.5

NOTES – TABLES 2.2.A AND 2.2.B

Data provided in *Table 2.2.a* 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, BH: Republika Srpska, Bulgaria, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Russian Federation, and Sweden**. For these countries, figures used in the first column of *Table 2.2.a (Total number of inmates)* correspond to the sentenced prisoners only, and the percentages are calculated on the basis of that figures.

It was impossible to calculate the percentages of inmates aged 18 to less than 21 for **Azerbaijan, Greece, and Switzerland** because these countries did not provide the breakdown for this group of age (see notes below). The percentage of inmates aged 18 to less than 21 for **Armenia** does actually correspond to the result including persons aged between 18 to less than 25. For another three countries (**Bulgaria, Hungary & Poland**) the age ranges are as well 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.

In *Table 2.2.b* we included the total number of minors in the distribution (pre-trials and sentenced inmates). Such adjustments were possible with the additional accurate information made available in the comments by: **BH: Republika Srpska, Bulgaria, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, and Sweden**. Therefore, for these countries the total number of minors does not match with the figures provided in *Table 2* (only sentenced inmates made visible).

AUSTRIA
✓ Table 2.2.b: From the distribution were excluded four children that are held in custody together with their incarcerated mothers. Those, there are one girl and three boys that were deduced from the calculation of the minor inmates.
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.a</i> . Therefore, the total of 592 persons is provided in the first column of the table. The same total prison population was used for the calculations made for <i>Table 2.2.b</i> .
GEORGIA
✓ The information provided on the minor male inmates was unreliable. Therefore, we deleted these inputs from the report.
GERMANY
✓ The total number of prisoners under 18 years is 863 , of which 348 are pre-trial detainees, and 515 are sentenced prisoners. Consequentially, the percentages in <i>Table 2.2.a</i> and <i>Table 2.2.b</i> were 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 3,758 , of which 1,035 are pre-trial detainees, and 2,723 are sentenced prisoners. Consequentially, the percentages were calculated on the basis of the <i>whole</i> population in penal institutions (incl. pre-trials).
THE NETHERLANDS
✓ Figures presented in <i>Tables 2.2.a</i> and <i>2.2.b</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> (10,547) and <i>institutions for juvenile offenders</i> (537). 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>= 1.7% ○ Percentage of inmates <i>from 18 to less than 21 years</i>= 8.9%

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).

13 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, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Liechtenstein, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, San Marino, Spain (St. level), Spain (Catalonia), and Sweden.** For 8 entities, the calculations of the mean and median were made by the authors of the report on the basis of raw data provided by national correspondents: **BH: Rep. Srpska, Hungary, Montenegro, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, and Spain.** 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).

Ireland: The mean (average) age of population in children detention schools is 15.91 years (not included in figure of Table 2.3). The median age of population in children detention schools was 15.5 years (not included in figure of Table 2.3).

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

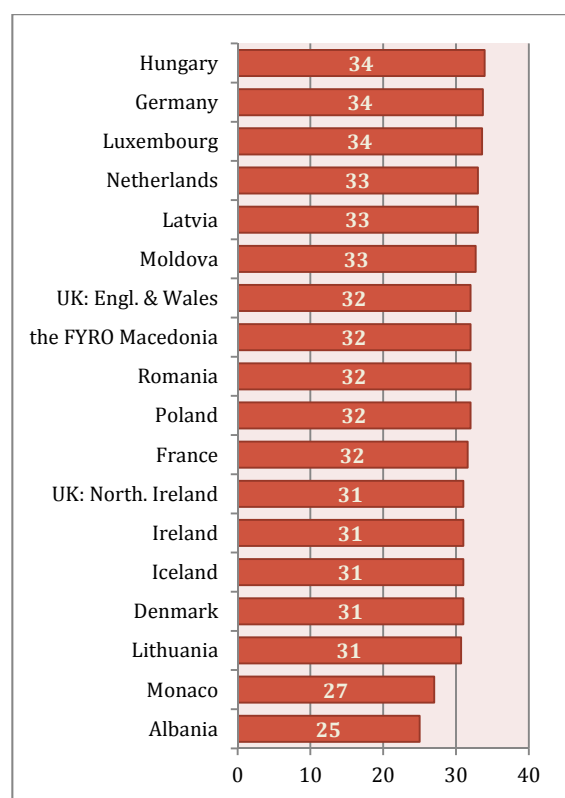


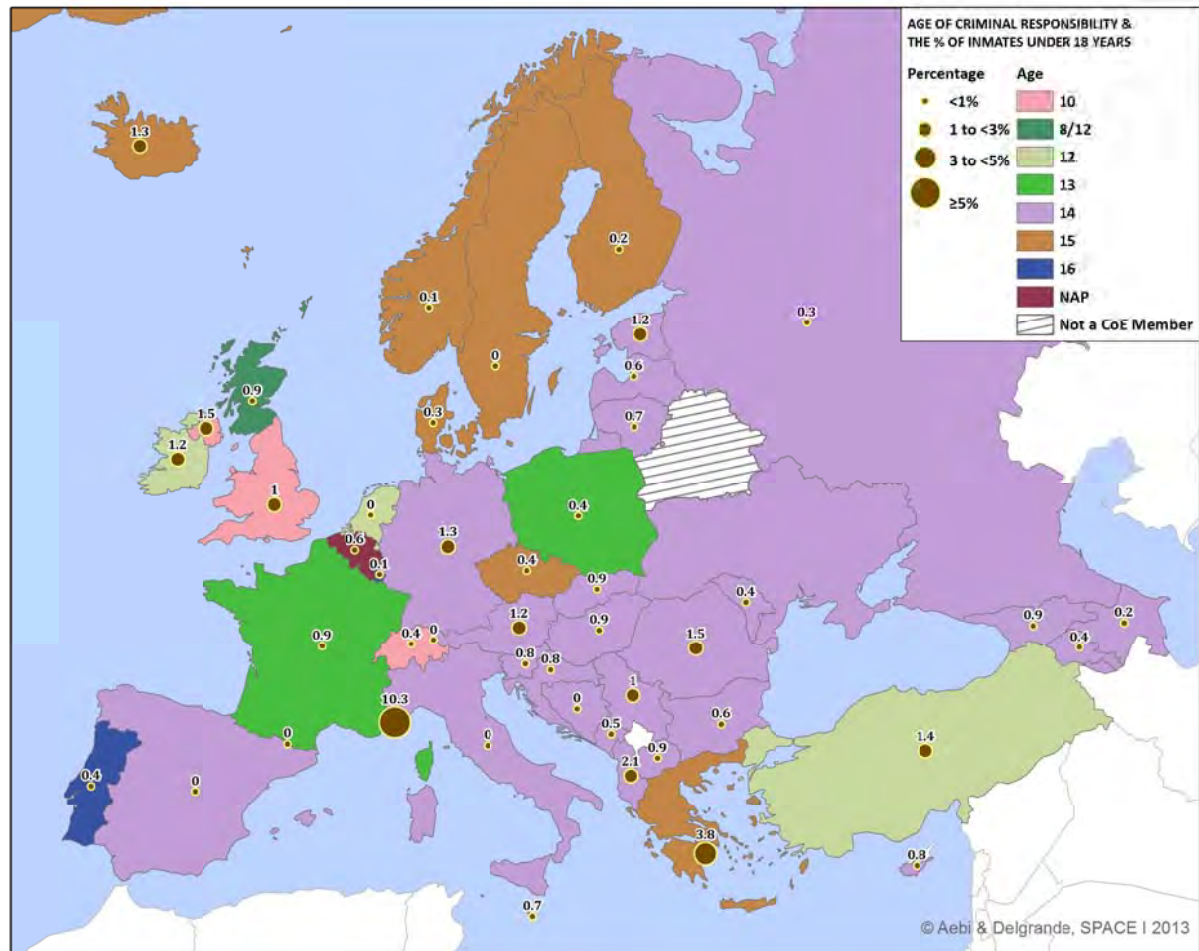
TABLE 2.3: AVERAGE AND MEDIAN AGES OF THE PRISON POPULATION ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2013

Reference: Council of Europe, *SPACE I 2013.2.3*

Country	Average age of the prison pop.	Median age of the prison pop.
Albania	33	25
Andorra	38	40
Armenia	NA	NA
Austria	35.5	34
Azerbaijan	37	NA
Belgium	35.9	34
BH: BiH (st. level)	40.1	43
BH: Fed. BiH		
BH: Rep. Srpska	35.27	36.96
Bulgaria	NA	NA
Croatia	36.25	35.79
Cyprus	36.7	35
Czech Rep.	36.53	35
Denmark	33	31
Estonia	36	34
Finland	37.5	35.6
France	34	31.6
Georgia	25	34
Germany	35.8	33.7
Greece	NA	NA
Hungary	35.82	33.94
Iceland	33	31
Ireland	33	31
Italy	39	38
Latvia	34	33
Liechtenstein	49	46
Lithuania	33.8	30.7
Luxembourg	35.81	33.57
Malta	38	37
Moldova	32.6	32.7
Monaco	26	27
Montenegro	33.96	34.95
Netherlands	35	33
Norway	35.8	34
Poland	34.13	32
Portugal	37.8	35.9
Romania	34.7	32
Russian Fed.	36.23	34.42
San Marino	53	53
Serbia	40.73	36.39
Slovak Rep.	34.86	36.07
Slovenia	34.34	40.84
Spain (total)	37.58	37
Spain (State Adm.)	38.6	37.57
Spain (Catalonia)	37.1	36
Sweden	37	35
Switzerland	NA	NA
the FYRO Macedonia	31.19	32
Turkey	34.6	NA
Ukraine		
UK: Engl. & Wales	34	32
UK: North. Ireland	34	31
UK: Scotland	NA	NA
Mean	35.8	34.9
Median	35.8	34.0
Minimum	25.0	25.0
Maximum	53.0	53.0

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 2013.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, France, Greece, Montenegro, Poland, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, the FYROM 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 189 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 1.7% of that *calculated* total.

Finally, in **France**, the total number of prisoners corresponds to the number of “écroués”. However, 11,053 persons (14.1%) out of 78,363 “écroués” are not *de facto* held inside penal institutions.

TABLE 3.1: FEMALE INMATES ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2013

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2013.3.1

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	4 998	89	1.8	1	1.1	33	37.1	0	0.0
Andorra	47	6	12.8	5	83.3	5	83.3	0	0.0
Armenia	4 698	210	4.5	NA	NA	44	21.0	1	0.5
Austria	8 831	559	6.3	239	42.8	126	22.5	8	1.4
Azerbaijan	20 327	546	2.7	21	3.8	126	23.1	0	0.0
Belgium	12 697	539	4.2	181	33.6	179	33.2	4	0.7
<i>BH: BiH (total)</i>									
BH: BiH (st. level)	17	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
BH: Fed. BiH									
BH: Rep. Srpska	1 003	17	1.7	2	11.8	5	29.4	0	0.0
Bulgaria	8 834	264	3.0	7	2.7	25	9.5	1	0.4
Croatia	4 352	194	4.5	9	4.6	7	3.6	0	0.0
Cyprus	592	45	7.6	31	68.9	15	33.3	1	2.2
Czech Rep.	16 266	914	5.6	102	11.2	151	16.5	3	0.3
Denmark	4 091	189	4.6	56	29.6	85	45.0	0	0.0
Estonia	3 256	164	5.0	12	7.3	40	24.4	1	0.6
Finland	3 126	229	7.3	28	12.2	45	19.7	0	0.0
France	78 363	2 724	3.5	642	23.6	698	25.6	29	1.1
Georgia	8 868	295	3.3	10	3.4	10	3.4	0	0.0
Germany	67 681	3 839	5.7	972	25.3	655	17.1	48	1.3
Greece	13 238	689	5.2	292	42.4	195	28.3	12	1.7
Hungary	18 313	1 382	7.5	47	3.4	NA	NA	NA	NA
Iceland	152	5	3.3	2	40.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ireland	4 065	161	4.0	32	19.9	39	24.2	2	1.2
Italy	64 835	2 834	4.4	1 118	39.4	1 061	37.4	NA	NA
Latvia	5 205	351	6.7	4	1.1	97	27.6	3	0.9
Liechtenstein	9	2	22.2	2	100.0	1	50.0	0	0.0
Lithuania	9 621	438	4.6	3	0.7	64	14.6	4	0.9
Luxembourg	717	33	4.6	24	72.7	13	39.4	0	0.0
Malta	577	42	7.3	17	40.5	11	26.2	1	2.4
Moldova	6 666	422	6.3	0	0.0	117	27.7	2	0.5
Monaco	29	7	24.1	7	100.0	6	85.7	2	28.6
Montenegro	1 142	26	2.3	7	26.9	12	46.2	0	0.0
Netherlands	10 547	568	5.4	141	24.8	261	46.0	0	0.0
Norway	3 649	187	5.1	85	45.5	33	17.6	0	0.0
Poland	78 994	2 636	3.3	22	0.8	331	12.6	NA	NA
Portugal	14 284	853	6.0	205	24.0	256	30.0	0	0.0
Romania	33 122	1 504	4.5	8	0.5	219	14.6	20	1.3
Russian Fed.	679 329	56 281	8.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
San Marino	2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Serbia	10 031	414	4.1	11	2.7	70	16.9	6	1.4
Slovak Rep.	10 152	629	6.2	6	1.0	73	11.6	5	0.8
Slovenia	1 360	64	4.7	9	14.1	10	15.6	0	0.0
<i>Spain (total)</i>	68 099	5 180	7.6	1 669	32.2	860	16.6	0	0.0
Spain (State Adm.)	58 089	4 507	7.8	1 401	31.1	726	16.1	0	0.0
Spain (Catalonia)	10 010	673	6.7	268	39.8	134	19.9	0	0.0
Sweden	5 868	341	5.8	NA	NA	98	28.7	0	0.0
Switzerland	7 072	370	5.2	NA	NA	113	30.5	3	0.8
the FYRO Macedonia	2 846	85	3.0	3	3.5	1	1.2	0	0.0
Turkey	136 147	4 948	3.6	336	6.8	1 336	27.0	45	0.9
Ukraine									
UK: Engl. & Wales	83 842	3 853	4.6	581	15.1	451	11.7	8	0.2
UK: North. Ireland	1 822	64	3.5	6	9.4	22	34.4	2	3.1
UK: Scotland	7 928	460	5.8	12	2.6	120	26.1	3	0.7
Mean			5.6		23.3		25.3		1.2
Median			4.7		13.1		24.3		0.3
Minimum			0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
Maximum			24.1		100.0		85.7		28.6

NOTES – TABLE 3.1

AUSTRIA
✓ Number of females aged less than 18: This figure includes one child held in custody together with his incarcerated mother. This situation corresponds to the counting rules applied by the Prison Administration.
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 2013 instead of 1 st September 2013.
✓ The breakdown for inmates held in IDF is not available; they are not included in Table 3.1.
✓ Data on pre-trial juveniles is included in the distribution of Table 3.1.
CROATIA
✓ Data relate to 31 st December 2013 instead of 1 st September 2013.
CYPRUS
✓ Figures presented in Table 3.1 are based on a total of 592 inmates held in Prison institution (for 219 persons held in police stations the breakdown by categories of sex is not available).
CZECH REPUBLIC
✓ Data relate to 31 st December 2013 instead of 1 st September 2013.
✓ Persons with unknown nationality are not included as foreigners in Table 3.1.
ESTONIA
✓ There are 989 inmates considered as “stateless” persons. These persons are not considered as being foreigners in the breakdown by categories of sex. According to Estonian legislation, a foreigner is person, who has foreign state citizenship. Therefore, only inmates that have a foreign state citizenship are included under this heading.
FRANCE
✓ Data relate to 1 st October 2013 instead of 1 st September 2013.
✓ 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
✓ Persons with unknown nationality are not included as foreigners in Table 3.1.
GERMANY
✓ Data relate to 31 st March 2013 instead of 1 st September 2013.
✓ The breakdown in Table 3.1 is based on the total number of female inmates (pre-trials and sentenced).
ITALY
✓ The Department of Penitentiary Administration is not responsible for minors, whose responsibility is of the Department of Juvenile Justice, under the Ministry of Justice. Therefore these categories of inmates are not included in Table 3.1.
LATVIA
✓ Data relate to 1 st October 2013 instead of 1 st September 2013.
✓ The breakdown of juvenile inmates includes both, pre-trial and sentenced.
LIECHTENSTEIN
✓ The total number of females at the reference date was two females, of which one female in pre-trial detention and one female in Ersatzfreiheit (under alternative). Both were foreigners.
LITHUANIA
✓ Data relate to 1 st July 2013 instead of 1 st September 2013.
✓ The breakdown of juvenile inmates includes both, pre-trial and sentenced.
✓ One juvenile female was serving her sentence in adult prison for female offenders.

LUXEMBOURG
✓ Female inmates are held in a special section of the Penitentiary Centre of Luxembourg.
MOLDOVA
✓ The breakdown of juvenile inmates includes both, pre-trial and sentenced.
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.
✓ Inmates with unknown nationality are not included as foreigners in Table 3.1.
POLAND
✓ Data relate to 31 st December 2013 instead of 1 st September 2013.
✓ The breakdown of juvenile inmates includes both, pre-trial and sentenced.
PORTUGAL
✓ Data relate to 31 st December 2013 instead of 1 st September 2013.
ROMANIA
✓ Stateless inmates and those with unknown nationality and are not included as foreigners in Table 3.1.
RUSSIAN FEDERATION
✓ Juveniles (pre-trial and sentenced) are not included in Table 3.1.
✓ Total number of females includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ a) 10,013 persons held in pre-trial investigation cells, pre-trial detention centres and persons serving sentences in prisons; ○ b) 73,249 persons registered at the criminal-execution inspections.
SWEDEN
✓ Data relate to 1 st October 2013 instead of 1 st September 2013.
✓ 79 females who were serving their prison sentences at the reference date were foreigners.
SWITZERLAND
✓ Data relate to 4 th September 2013 instead of 1 st September 2013.
THE FYRO MACEDONIA
✓ Persons with unknown nationality are not included in Table 3.1 as foreigners.
TURKEY
✓ Persons with unknown nationality are not included in Table 3.1 as foreigners.
UK: ENGLAND AND WALES
✓ Data relate to 30 th June 2013 instead of 1 st September 2013.
✓ Persons with unknown nationality are not included in Table 3.1 as foreigners.
✓ Figures for Table 3.1 are taken from Table 1.1 (Quarterly Table) <i>Offender Management Statistics Quarterly</i> (October-December 2013) & Table 1.8 Annual Table.
UK: NORTHERN IRELAND
✓ Persons with unknown nationality are not included in Table 3.1 as foreigners.
UK: SCOTLAND
✓ Pre-trial detainees include convicted but not yet sentenced. The management data does not provide sex breakdowns for these groups of prisoners: recalled life prisoners (81) and persons awaiting deportation (4)

TABLE 3.2: MALE INMATES ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2013

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2013.3.2

Country	Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees)	Number of male inmates	% of male in the total number of inmates	Number of foreign males	% of foreign males in the number of male inmates	Number of male pre-trial detainees	% of pre-trial male detainees in the number of male inmates	Number of males aged less than 18	% of males aged < 18 in the number of male inmates
Albania	4 998	4 909	98.2	83	1.7	1 975	40.2	107	2.2
Andorra	47	41	87.2	30	73.2	23	56.1	0	0.0
Armenia	4 698	4 488	95.5	NA	NA	1 052	23.4	17	0.4
Austria	8 831	8 272	93.7	4 083	49.4	1 687	20.4	104	1.3
Azerbaijan	20 327	19 781	97.3	591	3.0	3 431	17.3	30	0.2
Belgium	12 697	12 158	95.8	5 250	43.2	3 151	25.9	68	0.6
<i>BH: BiH (total)</i>									
BH: BiH (st. level)	17	17	100.0	7	41.2	17	100.0	0	0.0
BH: Fed. BiH									
BH: Rep. Srpska	1 003	986	98.3	27	2.7	91	9.2	2	0.2
Bulgaria	8 834	8 570	97.0	246	2.9	206	2.4	57	0.7
Croatia	4 352	4 158	95.5	266	6.4	125	3.0	36	0.9
Cyprus	592	547	92.4	284	51.9	105	19.2	4	0.7
Czech Rep.	16 266	15 352	94.4	1 336	8.7	2 084	13.6	63	0.4
Denmark	4 091	3 902	95.4	1 042	26.7	1 447	37.1	12	0.3
Estonia	3 256	3 092	95.0	217	7.0	733	23.7	39	1.3
Finland	3 126	2 897	92.7	437	15.1	540	18.6	6	0.2
France	78 363	75 639	96.5	13 748	18.2	16 097	21.3	672	0.9
Georgia	8 868	8 573	96.7	146	1.7	72	0.8	1	0.0
Germany	67 681	63 842	94.3	18 348	28.7	5 090	8.0	815	1.3
Greece	13 238	12 549	94.8	7 701	61.4	2 909	23.2	490	3.9
Hungary	18 313	16 931	92.5	594	3.5	NA	NA	NA	NA
Iceland	152	147	96.7	22	15.0	13	8.8	2	1.4
Ireland	4 065	3 904	96.0	527	13.5	548	14.0	45	1.2
Italy	64 835	62 001	95.6	21 760	35.1	22 999	37.1	NA	NA
Latvia	5 205	4 854	93.3	62	1.3	1 421	29.3	32	0.7
Liechtenstein	9	7	77.8	3	42.9	2	28.6	0	0.0
Lithuania	9 621	9 183	95.4	172	1.9	1 038	11.3	91	1.0
Luxembourg	717	684	95.4	494	72.2	285	41.7	1	0.1
Malta	577	535	92.7	205	38.3	76	14.2	3	0.6
Moldova	6 666	6 244	93.7	59	0.9	1 111	17.8	68	1.1
Monaco	29	22	75.9	19	86.4	15	68.2	1	4.5
Montenegro	1 142	1 116	97.7	163	14.6	324	29.0	6	0.5
Netherlands	10 547	9 979	94.6	1 999	20.0	4 617	46.3	0	0.0
Norway	3 649	3 462	94.9	1 124	32.5	574	16.6	4	0.1
Poland	78 994	76 358	96.7	499	0.7	6 258	8.2	NA	NA
Portugal	14 284	13 431	94.0	2 442	18.2	2 334	17.4	63	0.5
Romania	33 122	31 618	95.5	173	0.5	3 401	10.8	477	1.5
Russian Fed.	679 329	621 940	91.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
San Marino	2	2	100.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Serbia	10 031	9 617	95.9	341	3.5	1 824	19.0	71	0.7
Slovak Rep.	10 152	9 523	93.8	220	2.3	1 215	12.8	85	0.9
Slovenia	1 360	1 296	95.3	136	10.5	201	15.5	11	0.8
<i>Spain (total)</i>	68 099	62 919	92.4	20 177	32.1	9 016	14.3	0	0.0
Spain (State Adm.)	58 089	53 582	92.2	15 932	29.7	7 460	13.9	0	0.0
Spain (Catalonia)	10 010	9 337	93.3	4 245	45.5	1 556	16.7	0	0.0
Sweden	5 868	5 527	94.2	NA	NA	1 491	27.0	11	0.2
Switzerland	7 072	6 702	94.8	NA	NA	1 715	25.6	27	0.4
the FYRO Macedonia	2 846	2 761	97.0	85	3.1	27	1.0	25	0.9
Turkey	136 147	131 199	96.4	1 958	1.5	26 750	20.4	1 823	1.4
Ukraine									
UK: Engl. & Wales	83 842	79 989	95.4	10 205	12.8	7 292	9.1	858	1.1
UK: North. Ireland	1 822	1 758	96.5	123	7.0	506	28.8	26	1.5
UK: Scotland	7 928	7 383	93.1	282	3.8	1 389	18.8	69	0.9
Mean			94.4		22.0		22.3		0.8
Median			95.3		14.1		18.7		0.7
Minimum			75.9		0.5		0.0		0.0
Maximum			100.0		86.4		100.0		4.5

NOTES – TABLE 3.2

AUSTRIA
✓ Number of males aged less than 18: This figure includes three children held in custody together with their incarcerated mothers. This situation corresponds to the counting rules applied by the Prison Administration.
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 values presented in the Table and are considered as reliable.
BULGARIA
✓ Data relate to 31 st December 2013 instead of 1 st September 2013.
✓ The breakdown for inmates held in IDF is not available; they are not included in Table 3.2.
✓ Data on pre-trial juveniles is included in the distribution of Table 3.2.
CROATIA
✓ Data relate to 31 st December 2013 instead of 1 st September 2013.
CYPRUS
✓ Figures presented in Table 3.2 are based on a total of 592 inmates held in Prison institution (for 219 persons held in police stations the breakdown by categories of sex is not available).
CZECH REPUBLIC
✓ Data relate to 31 st December 2013 instead of 1 st September 2013.
✓ Persons with unknown nationality are not included as foreigners in Table 3.2.
ESTONIA
✓ There are 989 inmates considered as “stateless” persons. These persons are not considered as being foreigners in the breakdown by categories of sex. According to Estonian legislation, a foreigner is person, who has foreign state citizenship. Therefore, only inmates that have a foreign state citizenship are included under this heading.
FRANCE
✓ Data relate to 1 st October 2013 instead of 1 st September 2013.
✓ The breakdown of male 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
✓ Persons with unknown nationality are not included as foreigners in Table 3.2.
GERMANY
✓ Data relate to 31 st March 2013 instead of 1 st September 2013.
✓ The breakdown in Table 3.2 is based on the total number of male inmates (pre-trials and sentenced).
ITALY
✓ The Department of Penitentiary Administration is not responsible for minors, whose responsibility is of the Department of Juvenile Justice, under the Ministry of Justice. Therefore these categories of inmates are not included in Table 3.2.
LATVIA
✓ Data relate to 1 st October 2013 instead of 1 st September 2013.
✓ The breakdown of juvenile inmates includes both, pre-trial and sentenced.
LIECHTENSTEIN
✓ The whole male prison population at the reference date was seven persons, of which 4 persons are citizens of Liechtenstein and 3 foreigners (2 in pre-trial detention).
LITHUANIA
✓ Data relate to 1 st July 2013 instead of 1 st September 2013.
✓ The breakdown of juvenile inmates includes both, pre-trial and sentenced.
✓ 8 juvenile males were held in regular adult pre-trial detention facilities.

MOLDOVA
✓ The breakdown of juvenile inmates includes both, pre-trial and sentenced.
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.
✓ Inmates with unknown nationality are not included as foreigners in Table 3.2.
POLAND
✓ Data relate to 31 st December 2013 instead of 1 st September 2013.
✓ The breakdown of juvenile inmates includes both, pre-trial and sentenced.
PORTUGAL
✓ Data relate to 31 st December 2013 instead of 1 st September 2013.
ROMANIA
✓ Stateless inmates and those with unknown nationality are not included as foreigners in Table 3.2.
RUSSIAN FEDERATION
✓ Juveniles (pre-trial and sentenced) are not included in Table 3.2.
✓ Total number of male inmates includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ a) 104,428 persons held in pre-trial investigation cells, pre-trial detention centres and persons serving sentences in prisons; ○ b) 389,941 persons registered at the criminal-execution inspections.
SWEDEN
✓ Data relate to 1 st October 2013 instead of 1 st September 2013.
✓ 1,304 males who were serving their prison sentences at the reference date were foreigners.
SWITZERLAND
✓ Data relate to 4 th September 2013 instead of 1 st September 2013.
THE FYRO MACEDONIA
✓ Persons with unknown nationality are not included in Table 3.2 as foreigners.
TURKEY
✓ Persons with unknown nationality are not included in Table 3.2 as foreigners.
UK: ENGLAND AND WALES
✓ Data relate to 30 th June 2013 instead of 1 st September 2013.
✓ Persons with unknown nationality are not included in Table 3.2 as foreigners.
✓ Figures for Table 3.2 are taken from Table 1.1 (Quarterly Table) <i>Offender Management Statistics Quarterly</i> (October-December 2013) & Table 1.8 Annual Table.
UK: NORTHERN IRELAND
✓ Persons with unknown nationality are not included in Table 3.2 as foreigners.
UK: SCOTLAND
✓ Pre-trial detainees include convicted but not yet sentenced. The management data does not provide sex breakdowns for these groups of prisoners: recalled life prisoners (81) and persons awaiting deportation (4)

TABLE 4: FOREIGN INMATES ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2013

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2013.4

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	4 998	84	84	1.7	1.7	43	51.2	50	59.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Andorra	47	35	35	74.5	74.5	19	54.3	33	94.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Armenia	4 698	147	147	3.1	3.1	NA	NA	6	4.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Austria	8 831	4 255	4 322	48.2	48.9	1 206	28.3	1 775	41.7	27	0.6	67	0.8
Azerbaijan	20 327	612	612	3.0	3.0	115	18.8	3	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Belgium	12 697	5 431	5 443	42.8	42.9	2 004	36.9	1 589	29.3	36	0.7	12	0.1
BH: BiH (total)													
BH: BiH (st. level)	17	7	7	41.2	41.2	7	100.0	4	57.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
BH: Fed. BiH													
BH: Rep. Srpska	1 003	29	29	2.9	2.9	9	31.0	3	10.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Bulgaria	8 834	253	253	2.9	2.9	31	12.3	NA	NA	2	0.8	0	0.0
Croatia	4 352	275	275	6.3	6.3	132	48.0	45	16.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Cyprus	592	315	315	53.2	53.2	83	26.3	150	47.6	2	0.6	0	0.0
Czech Rep.	16 266	1 438	1 444	8.8	8.9	537	37.3	630	43.8	2	0.1	6	0.0
Denmark	4 091	1 065	1 098	26.0	26.8	576	54.1	333	31.3	5	0.5	33	0.8
Estonia	3 256	229	1 218	7.0	37.4	74	32.3	38	16.6	1	0.4	989	30.4
Finland	3 126	454	465	14.5	14.9	179	39.4	254	55.9	1	0.2	11	0.4
France	78 363	14 219	14 390	18.1	18.4	NA	NA	3 645	25.6	121	0.9	171	0.2
Georgia	8 868	156	157	1.8	1.8	82	52.6	NA	NA	1	0.6	1	0.0
Germany	67 681	19 320	19 320	28.5	28.5	5 488	28.4	7 413	38.4	311	1.6	NA	NA
Greece	13 238	7 993	7 993	60.4	60.4	1 748	21.9	1 027	12.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
Hungary	18 313	641	641	3.5	3.5	NA	NA	263	41.0	1	0.2	0	0.0
Iceland	152	23	24	15.1	15.8	0	0.0	18	78.3	1	4.3	1	0.7
Ireland	4 065	559	559	13.8	13.8	156	27.9	353	63.1	2	0.4	0	0.0
Italy	64 835	22 862	22 878	35.3	35.3	9 860	43.1	4 909	21.5	NA	NA	16	0.0
Latvia	5 205	66	66	1.3	1.3	29	43.9	27	40.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
Liechtenstein	9	5	5	55.6	55.6	2	40.0	4	80.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Lithuania	9 621	175	175	1.8	1.8	92	52.6	27	15.4	3	1.7	NA	NA
Luxembourg	717	518	518	72.2	72.2	258	49.8	108	20.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
Malta	577	222	222	38.5	38.5	82	36.9	91	41.0	1	0.5	0	0.0
Moldova	6 666	59	59	0.9	0.9	0	0.0	13	22.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Monaco	29	26	26	89.7	89.7	21	80.8	18	69.2	2	7.7	0	0.0

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
Montenegro	1 142	170	170	14.9	14.9	116	68.2	9	5.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Netherlands	10 547	2 140	2 321	20.3	22.0	1 150	53.7	951	44.4	0	0.0	181	1.7
Norway	3 649	1 200	1 209	32.9	33.1	598	49.8	610	50.8	NA	NA	9	0.2
Poland	78 994	512	521	0.6	0.7	220	43.0	209	40.8	NA	NA	9	0.0
Portugal	14 284	2 647	2 647	18.5	18.5	828	31.3	583	22.0	12	0.5	0	0.0
Romania	33 122	181	185	0.5	0.6	41	22.7	62	34.3	1	0.6	4	0.0
Russian Fed.	681 622	31 297	31 297	4.6	4.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
San Marino	2	1	1	50.0	50.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Serbia	10 031	352	352	3.5	3.5	154	43.8	68	19.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Slovak Rep.	10 152	226	226	2.2	2.2	93	41.2	106	46.9	NA	NA	0	0.0
Slovenia	1 360	142	145	10.4	10.7	47	33.1	35	24.6	0	0.0	3	0.2
Spain (total)	68 099	21 815	21 846	32.0	32.1	5 108	23.4	4 822	22.1	0	0.0	31	0.0
Spain (State Adm.)	58 089	17 302	17 333	29.8	29.8	4 067	23.5	4 133	23.9	0	0.0	31	0.1
Spain (Catalonia)	10 010	4 513	4 513	45.1	45.1	1 041	23.1	689	15.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Sweden	4 377	1 321	1 383	30.2	31.6	NA	NA	492	37.2	NA	NA	62	1.4
Switzerland	7 072	5 258	5 258	74.3	74.3	1 715	32.6	NA	NA	14	0.3	0	0.0
the FYRO Macedonia	2 846	88	90	3.1	3.2	28	31.8	18	20.5	0	0.0	2	0.1
Turkey	136 147	2 294	2 434	1.7	1.8	1 171	51.0	325	14.2	22	1.0	140	0.1
Ukraine													
UK: Engl. & Wales	83 842	10 786	11 663	12.9	13.9	1 616	15.0	3 998	37.1	88	0.8	877	1.0
UK: North. Ireland	1 822	129	131	7.1	7.2	82	63.6	68	52.7	0	0.0	2	0.1
UK: Scotland	7 928	291	294	3.7	3.7	NA	NA	149	51.2	1	0.3	3	0.0
Mean				22.8	23.5				37.4		0.6		0.8
Median				14.1	14.9				37.2		0.1		0.0
Minimum				0.5	0.6				0.5		0.0		0.0
Maximum				89.7	89.7				100.0		7.7		30.4

TABLE 4.A: ASYLUM SEEKERS AND ILLEGAL ALIENS HELD FOR ADMINISTRATIVE REASONS
AMONG FOREIGN INMATES ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2013

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2013.4.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	12 697	5 431	5 443	1	0	0.0	0.0
Ireland	4 065	559	559	4	NAP	0.1	0.7
Switzerland	7 072	5 258	5 258	375	NA	5.3	7.1
UK: Engl. & Wales	83 842	10 786	11 663	1 928	832	2.3	16.5
UK: North. Ireland	1 822	129	131	2	0	0.1	1.5
Mean						1.6	5.2
Median						0.1	1.5
Minimum						0.0	0.0
Maximum						5.3	16.5

NOTES – TABLES 4 AND 4.A

General remark: The questionnaire SPACE I 2013 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).

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

Table 4.a: There are five countries that, as a rule, include asylum seekers or illegal aliens held for administrative reasons in the total number of foreign inmates: **Belgium, Ireland, 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 1.5% of the *foreign* inmates. Moreover, in these same countries the part of asylum seekers among the *total* prison population is in median of 0.1%.

AUSTRIA	✓ Number of prisoners citizens of Member States of the European Union: 1,775 EU citizens, of which 605 in pre-trial detention.
BULGARIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relate to 31st December 2013 instead of 1st September 2013. ✓ The breakdown for inmates held in investigative detention facilities [IDF] is not available. Therefore, these inmates were not been included in the calculations presented in Table 4. ✓ Number of prisoners citizens of Member States of the European Union: 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relate to 31st December 2013 instead of 1st September 2013. ✓ Data include persons sentenced for minor offenses.
CYPRUS	✓ Figures in Table 4 are based on a total of 592 inmates held in Prison institution (no breakdown by categories is available for 219 persons held in police stations).

CZECH REPUBLIC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relate to 31st December 2013 instead of 1st September 2013. ✓ <i>Inmates with unknown nationality</i>: Stated figure includes 5 stateless prisoners and 1 detainee for which the nationality is unknown.
DENMARK
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ <i>Inmates with unknown nationality</i>: 33 persons with unknown and not specified nationalities, of which 17 are stateless.
ESTONIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data presented in Table 4 uses citizenship as differentiator of foreigners and nationals. ✓ <i>Persons with unknown/unrecorded nationality</i>: there are 989 persons who do not have citizenship (they are considered as “stateless” persons). Vast majority of inmates in this category leave in Estonia but who do not have the citizenship of this country.
FRANCE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relate to 1st October 2013 instead of 1st September 2013. ✓ 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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relate to 31st March 2013 instead of 1st September 2013. ✓ Inmates with <i>unknown/unrecorded</i> nationality are included among foreign inmates, insofar no special data available.
LATVIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relate to 1st October 2013 instead of 1st September 2013.
LIECHTENSTEIN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Foreign inmates are distributed as following: 1 person is Swiss, 1 from Czech Republic, 1 from Spain, and 2 from Germany. The inmate from Czech Republic was in extradition, the Swiss and the Spanish inmates were in pre-trial detention, 1 German administrative case, and 1 German sentenced.
LITHUANIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relate to 1st July 2013 instead of 1st September 2013.
THE NETHERLANDS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 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 still available: 645 persons.
POLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relate to 31st December 2013 instead of 1st September 2013.
PORTUGAL
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relate to 31st December 2013 instead of 1st September 2013.
ROMANIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ <i>Persons with unknown/unrecorded nationality</i>: there are 4 persons under this heading. All these inmates are without any nationality (i.e. stateless persons).
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.
SWEDEN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relate to 1st October 2013 instead of 1st September 2013. ✓ 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 4th September 2013 instead of 1st September 2013.
- ✓ **Total number of foreign inmates:** There are 5,258 foreign inmates, of which 1,382 with long-term resident permits (B, C, and I) in Switzerland, 854 with status of asylum seekers (permits N, F, and S), and 375 illegal aliens under administrative preventive measures (*Federal Act on Foreign Nationals*).
- ✓ **Foreign pre-trial detainees:** 1,715 foreign detainees, of which 432 with long-term resident permits (B, C, and I), 168 with status of asylum seekers (permits N, F, and S), and 1,115 are other foreign inmates and people without any permit.

TURKEY

- ✓ *General:* there are 46 people with dual citizenship (Turkish and other). These persons are not included in the total number of foreign prisoners.

UK: ENGLAND AND WALES

- ✓ Data relate to 30th June 2013 instead of 1st September 2013.
- ✓ The main information for Table 4 is taken from Table A1.8 and A1.10 of *Offender Management Statistics Quarterly* (October-December 2013) Annual tables.
- ✓ *Number of prisoners citizens of Member States of the European Union:* Figure is taken from Table 1.6 of *Offender Management Statistics Quarterly* (January to March 2013) - adding up the figures for the relevant states (Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, and Sweden)

UK: NORTHERN IRELAND

- ✓ National prisoners include UK and Irish citizens.

UK: SCOTLAND

- ✓ Nationality figures adjusted for unlawfully at large [UAL], subtracted from British adult male count.

TABLE 5: LEGAL STATUS OF PRISON POPULATIONS ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2013 (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 2013.5

Country	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	Of which		(f)	(g)
						(e).1	(e).2		
Albania	945	199	288	543	3 023	3	13	0	4 998
Andorra	28	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	47
Armenia		1 096		NAP	3 602	NA	NA	NA	4 698
Austria	1 813	NAP	NA	NAP	5 999	NA	NA	1 019	8 831
Azerbaijan	2 925	NAP	637	NAP	16 765	NA	NA	0	20 327
Belgium	2 645	NAP	685	NAP	8 078	0	NA	1 289	12 697
BH: BiH (st. level)	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
BH: Fed. BiH									
BH: Rep. Srpska	96	NA	NA	NA	907	41	0	0	1 003
Bulgaria	273	NAP	501	NAP	8 060	NAP	NA	0	8 834
Croatia		943		3 196		22	NA	213	4 352
Cyprus	339	NAP	NA	NAP	472	13	NA	NAP	811
Czech Rep.	2 235		NA	NAP	14 031	NA	NA	0	16 266
Denmark	1 227	306		NAP	2 558	0	NA	0	4 091
Estonia		773		NAP	2 483	NA	NA	NA	3 256
Finland		585		NA	2 541	56	NA	NAP	3 126
France	12 735	NAP	4 060	NA	61 568	NA	NA	NA	78 363
Georgia		1 236		NAP	7 632	NA	NA	NA	8 868
Germany	11 119	NA	NA	NA	56 071	4 188	NA	491	67 681
Greece	3 104	NAP	NA	NA	10 134	20	NA	0	13 238
Hungary	5 366	NAP	[918]	NAP	12 525	NA	NAP	422	18 313
Iceland	9	NAP	4	0	139	1	11	0	152
Ireland		587	NA	NAP	3 473	11	NA	5	4 065
Italy	11 834	NAP	12 226	NAP	39 571	NAP	NA	1 204	64 835
Latvia	308	224	539	181	3 687	14	NA	266	5 205
Liechtenstein	0	2	0	0	6	1	0	1	9
Lithuania	1 102	86	253	NA	8 180	NA	NA	NAP	9 621
Luxembourg	298	NAP	[28]	NAP	414	3	34	5	717
Malta	134	NAP	NA	NAP	443	9	20	0	577
Moldova	87	419	440	233	5 487	NA	220	0	6 666
Monaco	21	NAP	3	0	5	0	0	0	29
Montenegro	249	87		27	779	30	2	0	1 142
Netherlands	3 645	NA	1 233	NAP	5 490	585	NA	179	10 547
Norway		1 049		22	2 578	88	NA	0	3 649
Poland	6 198	NA	NA	391	72 405	810	NA	NA	78 994
Portugal	1 871	NAP	721	NAP	11 692	NA	NA	[251]	14 284
Romania	1 989	1 621	NA	0	29 512	NAP	NAP	NAP	33 122
Russian Fed.	56 917	13 711	23 513	NAP	564 830	NA	NA	22 651	681 622
San Marino	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Serbia		1 894		7 330		NA	NA	807	10 031
Slovak Rep.		1 288		NAP	8 864	NAP	0	0	10 152
Slovenia	66	109	46	34	1 061	NA	NA	44	1 360
Spain (total)	9 876	NAP	NA	NAP	58 223	NA	NA	0	68 099
Spain (State Adm.)	8 186	NAP	NA	NAP	49 903	NA	NA	0	58 089
Spain (Catalonia)	1 690	NAP	NA	NAP	8 320	141	37	0	10 010
Sweden		1 491		NA	4 377	NA	NA	NA	5 868
Switzerland	2 104	NA	NA	766	3 737	304	123	465	7 072
the FYRO Macedonia	108	119	235	82	2 302	62	0	0	2 846
Turkey	11 313		28 086		96 748	19 415	NAP	NA	136 147
Ukraine									
UK: Engl. & Wales	7 743	3 228	NA	NAP	70 913	132	5 108	1 958	83 842
UK: North. Ireland	526	NA	56	NA	1 238	1	159	2	1 822
UK: Scotland	1 278	231	NA	NAP	6 415	NA	NA	4	7 928

NOTES – TABLE 5

ALBANIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Points (a) and (b): Since this report, data on the number of untried detainees are recorded. Based on SPACE provisions and a new national rule on the calculation of the duration of the time that arrested persons spend in police stations and their transfer to the pre-trial detention centres, there is a change that was made in the counting methodology. This new methodology applies to the inputs of the Table 5.
AUSTRIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (f): 1,019 inmates, of which 873 inmates are under forensic psychiatric treatment and security measures. The 146 inmates left are different kinds of imprisonment supporting other administrative authorities, provisional arrest for foreign governments etc.
BULGARIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relate to 31st December 2013 instead of 1st September 2013. ✓ Points (a) and (c): There are only 774 inmates who are without a final sentence, which is twice lower than in previous SPACE I 2012 (1,534 persons). This difference is explained by the fact that in this report the accurate figures on the number of inmates held in Investigative Detention Facilities (IDF) are missing. ✓ Point (f): Under this heading are included inmates who are under trial without specification of the status of their trial and for whom no sentence has been reached yet.
CROATIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relate to 31st December 2013 instead of 1st September 2013. ✓ Point (b): This category does not exist (= not applicable, NAP). ✓ Points (d) and (e): Here are as well included prisoners who have started serving prison sentence in advance. These two categories are assimilated to the status of “sentenced”. ✓ Point (f): Other cases: 114 sentenced on application of the misdemeanour act, 83 in juvenile correctional institutions, and 16 inmates in juvenile detention.
CYPRUS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (a): 339 persons included in this category, of which 120 persons detained in the prison institution and 219 persons in police stations.
CZECH REPUBLIC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relate to 31st December 2013 instead of 1st September 2013. ✓ Point (e): 36 inmates held in the Preventive Detention Facility are included under this heading.
ESTONIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (b): This category does not exist (= not applicable, NAP).
FRANCE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relate to 1st October 2013 instead of 1st September 2013. ✓ In this Table the breakdown is made on the basis of the whole population managed by the Prison Administration (“écroués”) which is 78,363 persons. There is no specific information available for persons placed under Electronic Monitoring outside penal institutions and those in external placement non-hosted by Prison Administration. ✓ 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 2013 instead of 1st September 2013. ✓ 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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (c): This category of inmates (918) is included among persons who are serving final sentences (under Point (e)).

ICELAND
✓ Point (d): When a prisoner receives a final sentence, the days he spent in remand under serving a sentence in advance are subtracted from the final sentence.
IRELAND
✓ Juveniles facing criminal charges before the courts are detained in the Children Detention School System - boys up to the age of 17 and girls up to the age of 18. The only data collected is whether they have been remanded in custody or if they have been given a final sentence to serve.
ITALY
✓ Point (f): Internees (<i>Internati</i>) and temporary internees that are persons held in specialised penal establishments for the execution of security detention measures, including judicial psychiatric hospitals.
LATVIA
✓ Data relate to 1 st October 2013 instead of 1 st September 2013.
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 or Switzerland under the provisions of the existing contracts between these countries <i>are not</i> included.
✓ Point (e.1): One person held under alternative custodial measure.
✓ Point (f): 1 person held in extradition procedure to Czech Republic.
LITHUANIA
✓ Data relate to 1 st July 2013 instead of 1 st September 2013.
✓ 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 (c): This category of inmates (28) is included among persons who are serving final sentences (under Point (e)).
✓ Point (e.2): 34 persons detained because their conditional release was revoked.
MALTA
✓ Point (a): Under this heading are included inmates who are awaiting trial.
MOLDOVA
✓ Point (a): Under this heading are reported 87 inmates. Nevertheless, this figure is more than 10 times lower than the one presented in SPACE I 2012 report. No explanation was provided on this difference. Therefore, this input should be used cautiously.
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 point (a). 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”.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relate to 31st December 2013 instead of 1st September 2013. ✓ Point (e): Under this heading are included sentenced person with final but also those who have been sentenced but the sentence is not considered as being a final one.
PORTUGAL
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relate to 31st December 2013 instead of 1st September 2013. ✓ Point (f): In this point are included 251 detainees who are under “security measures” (mentally ill offenders considered non-criminally liable by the court), of which 112 are placed in special psychiatric institutions or in penitentiary hospitals, and 139 in non-penitentiary hospitals. These categories of inmates are included in Point (e).
SERBIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Points (d) and (e): Here are as well included prisoners who have started serving prison sentence in advance. These two categories are assimilated to the status of “sentenced”. ✓ Point (f): In this point are included 807 inmates, of which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ persons who were ordered a measure of medical treatment: 213; ○ juveniles remanded to correctional facility: 215; ○ juveniles sentenced to penal-correctional facility: 24; and ○ punished for minor offences: 355.
SPAIN (TOTAL)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Figures presented in Table 5 are totals for both State Administration and Catalonia. These inputs were not used for the calculations of mean and median European values.
SWEDEN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relate to 1st October 2013 instead of 1st September 2013.
SWITZERLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relate to 4th September 2013 instead of 1st September 2013. ✓ Point (f) –The category “Other cases” includes 465 inmates, of which 375 are illegal aliens under preventive measures (<i>Federal Act on Foreign Nationals</i>). The remaining persons are those who are awaiting transfer from one penal institution to another etc.
TURKEY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (d) is merged with Point (c), because the situations falling within these points correspond to remands in Turkish system.
UK: ENGLAND AND WALES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relate to 30th June 2013 instead of 1st September 2013. ✓ Point (e.2): refers to recalls. ✓ Point (f): other non-criminal prisoners. ✓ All items used for Table 5 are taken from Table 1.1 of <i>Offender Management Statistics Quarterly</i> (October-December 2013) Annual tables.
UK: SCOTLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (e): Figure on sentenced includes recalled life prisoners. ✓ Point (f): 4 inmates awaiting deportation.

TABLE 5.1: DETAINEES NOT SERVING A FINAL SENTENCE ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2013
(PERCENTAGES AND RATES)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2013.5.1

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	39.5	39.5	68.1	68.1	18.9	32.6
Andorra	59.6	59.6	35.3	35.3	59.6	35.3
Armenia	23.3	23.3	36.2	36.2	[23.3]	[36.2]
Austria	(32.1)	(20.5)	(33.5)	(21.5)	20.5	21.5
Azerbaijan	17.5	17.5	38.1	38.1	14.4	31.3
Belgium	36.4	26.2	41.4	29.8	20.8	23.7
BH: BiH (st. level)	100.0	100.0			100.0	
BH: Fed. BiH						
BH: Rep. Srpska	(9.6)	(9.6)	(6.7)	(6.7)	9.6	6.7
Bulgaria	8.8	8.8	10.6	10.6	3.1	3.7
Croatia	26.6	21.7	27.1	22.1	[21.7]	[22.1]
Cyprus	(41.8)	(41.8)	(39.2)	(39.2)	41.8	39.2
Czech Rep.	(13.7)	(13.7)	(21.3)	(21.3)	[13.7]	[21.3]
Denmark	37.5	37.5	27.4	27.4	[30.0]	[21.9]
Estonia	23.7	23.7	58.6	58.6	[23.7]	[58.6]
Finland	18.7	18.7	10.8	10.8	[18.7]	[10.8]
France	21.4	21.4	25.6	25.6	16.3	19.4
Georgia	13.9	13.9	27.6	27.6	[13.9]	[27.6]
Germany	(17.2)	(16.4)	(14.4)	(13.8)	16.4	13.8
Greece	(23.4)	(23.4)	(28.1)	(28.1)	23.4	28.1
Hungary	31.6	29.3	58.4	54.2	29.3	54.2
Iceland	8.6	8.6	4.0	4.0	5.9	2.8
Ireland	(14.6)	(14.4)	(12.9)	(12.8)	[14.4]	[12.8]
Italy	39.0	37.1	42.3	40.3	18.3	19.8
Latvia	29.2	24.1	75.0	61.9	5.9	15.2
Liechtenstein	33.3	22.2	8.1	5.4	0.0	0.0
Lithuania	15.0	15.0	48.5	48.5	11.5	37.1
Luxembourg	42.3	41.6	56.4	55.5	41.6	55.5
Malta	(23.2)	(23.2)	(31.8)	(31.8)	23.2	31.8
Moldova	17.7	17.7	33.1	33.1	1.3	2.4
Monaco	82.8	82.8	63.4	63.4	72.4	55.5
Montenegro	31.8	31.8	58.3	58.3	[21.8]	[40.0]
Netherlands	47.9	46.3	30.1	29.1	34.6	21.7
Norway	29.4	29.4	21.2	21.2	[28.7]	[20.8]
Poland	(8.3)	(8.3)	(17.1)	(17.1)	7.8	16.1
Portugal	19.9	18.1	27.1	24.7	13.1	17.8
Romania	(10.9)	(10.9)	(18.0)	(18.0)	6.0	9.9
Russian Fed.	17.1	13.8	81.4	65.6	8.4	39.7
San Marino	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Serbia	26.9	18.9	37.6	26.4	[18.9]	[26.4]
Slovak Rep.	12.7	12.7	23.8	23.8	[12.7]	[23.8]
Slovenia	22.0	18.8	14.5	12.4	4.9	3.2
Spain (total)	(14.5)	(14.5)	(21.1)	(21.1)	14.5	21.1
Spain (State Adm.)	(14.1)	(14.1)	(20.9)	(20.9)	14.1	20.9
Spain (Catalonia)	(16.9)	(16.9)	(22.6)	(22.6)	16.9	22.6
Sweden	25.4	25.4	15.6	15.6	[25.4]	[15.6]
Switzerland	(47.2)	(40.6)	(41.5)	(35.7)	29.8	26.2
the FYRO Macedonia	19.1	19.1	26.4	26.4	3.8	5.2
Turkey	49.6	49.6	89.2	89.2	[8.3]	[15.0]
Ukraine						
UK: Engl. & Wales	(15.4)	(13.1)	(22.7)	(19.3)	9.2	13.6
UK: North. Ireland	32.1	31.9	31.9	31.8	28.9	28.7
UK: Scotland	(19.1)	(19.0)	(28.4)	(28.3)	16.1	24.0
Mean	27.4	25.8	32.9	31.0	20.5	23.1
Median	23.3	21.0	28.1	27.4	16.7	21.7
Minimum	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maximum	100.0	100.0	89.2	89.2	100.0	58.6

NOTES – TABLE 5.1

Table 5.1 includes two 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 5 is included,**
- ✓ **in the second case [(a.2) and (b.2)], the heading (f) “Other cases” from Table 5 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 (no court decision reached yet)” 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 used for “merged” categories (e.g. categories (a) and (b) or (a), (b) and (c) of Table 5).

CROATIA

- ✓ Inmates who have started serving prison sentence in advance (Point (d) of Table 5) were excluded from the calculations made for Table 5.1, because these categories of inmates are assimilated to the status of “sentenced”.

HUNGARY

- ✓ Given the explicit statement in the notes to Table 5, we excluded the category of inmates under appeal procedure (918) from Table 5.1, because these inmates are included among persons who are serving final sentences (Point (e) of Table 5.1).

LUXEMBOURG

- ✓ Given the explicit statement in the notes to Table 5, we excluded the category of inmates under appeal procedure (28) from Table 5.1, because these inmates are included among persons who are serving final sentences (Point (e) of Table 5.1)..

SERBIA

- ✓ Inmates who have started serving prison sentence in advance (Point (d) of Table 5) were excluded from the calculations made for Table 5.1, because these categories of inmates are assimilated to the status of “sentenced”.

SPAIN (TOTAL)

- ✓ 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 2013
(NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2013.5.2

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	4 998	109	[No]	77	32	No
Andorra	47	19	[No]	0	19	No
Armenia	4 698	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Austria	8 831	873	9.9	411	462	Yes
Azerbaijan	20 327	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Belgium	12 697	91	0.7	NAP	91	Yes
BH: BiH (st. level)	17	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
BH: Fed. BiH						
BH: Rep. Srpska	1 003	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Bulgaria	8 834	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Croatia	4 352	NA	[3.1]	NA	135	Yes
Cyprus	811	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Czech Rep.	16 266	36	0.2	10	26	Yes
Denmark	4 091	45	1.1	NA	NA	Yes
Estonia	3 256	NA	NA	NA	NA	No
Finland	3 126	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
France	78 363	NA	NA	NA	NA	No
Georgia	8 868					
Germany	67 681	10 962	[0.7]	10 471	491	No/Yes
Greece	13 238	NA	NA	NA	NA	Yes
Hungary	18 313	162	0.9	162	NAP	Yes
Iceland	152	2	1.3	2	0	Yes
Ireland	4 065	623	[15.3]	NA	NA	Yes
Italy	64 835	1 204	1.9	NA	NA	Yes
Latvia	5 205	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Liechtenstein	9	0	0.0	0	0	Yes
Lithuania	9 621	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Luxembourg	717	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Malta	577	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Moldova	6 666	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Monaco	29	0	0.0	0	0	No
Montenegro	1 142	0	0.0	0	0	Yes
Netherlands	10 547	108	[No]	108	NAP	No
Norway	3 649	84	2.3	NAP	84	Yes
Poland	78 994	189	0.2	33	156	Yes
Portugal	14 284	0	0.0	0	0	Yes
Romania	33 122	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Russian Fed.	681 622	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
San Marino	2	0	0.0	0	0	Yes
Serbia	10 031	NA	NA	NA	NA	Yes
Slovak Rep.	10 152	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Slovenia	1 360	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Spain (total)	68 099	634	0.9	NA	NA	Yes
Spain (State Adm.)	58 089	588	1.0	NA	NA	Yes
Spain (Catalonia)	10 010	46	0.5	NA	NA	Yes
Sweden	5 868	NA	NA	NA	NA	No
Switzerland	7 072	141	2.0	NA	NA	Yes
the FYRO Macedonia	2 846	NA	NA	NA	NA	No
Turkey	136 147	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Ukraine						
UK: Engl. & Wales	83 842	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
UK: North. Ireland	1 822	NA	NA	NA	NA	Yes
UK: Scotland	7 928	NA	NA	NA	NA	No
Mean			2.1/1.4			
Median			0.8/0.7			
Minimum			0.0/0.0			
Maximum			15.3/9.9			

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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 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. ✓ If partial data would however been included in the total prison population, the percentage of dangerous offenders would correspond to 2.1%.
ANDORRA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ According to the explanations provided, dangerous offenders are not included in the total prison population. Nevertheless, if they were included, the part of these inmates would be 28.8%.
AUSTRIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 873 persons under forensic-psychiatric treatment and security measures.
BELGIUM
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Persons included in the Table 5.2 are inmates of whom sentences were coupled with requirement of placement at the disposal of the Court of the enforcement of sentenced (previously, 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.
CROATIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relate to 31st December 2013 instead of 1st September 2013. ✓ 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). ✓ Therefore, the percentage of dangerous offenders calculated in Table 5.2 is based on this figure.
CZECH REPUBLIC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relate to 31st December 2013 instead of 1st September 2013. ✓ Persons included in Table 5.2 are persons held in the Preventive Detention Facility.
DENMARK
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 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 1st and the 2nd categories is a matter of criminal responsibility.
GERMANY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relate to 31st March 2013 instead of 1st September 2013. ✓ Persons held as not criminally responsible by the court <i>are not</i> included in the total number of prison population from 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 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. ✓ Nevertheless, if all these categories were included, the part of dangerous offenders would be 13.9%.

ICELAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 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 judge may impose measures in order to prevent danger ensuing from the offender. 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 Welfare (previously: Ministry of Health).
IRELAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Persons included in Table 5.2 are <i>normal</i> 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. ✓ According to the rigorous definition provided, the authors of this report calculated the central tendency' indicators (once including, and once excluding the Irish inputs).
ITALY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ In Table 5.2 are included internees (<i>Internati</i>) and temporary internees. These are persons held in specialised penal establishments for the execution of security detention measures, including judicial psychiatric hospitals.
THE NETHERLANDS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ In Table 5.2 are included 108 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. They are not included in the total prison population. Nevertheless, if all these categories were included, the part of dangerous offenders would be 1.0%. ✓ 1,714 persons held in custodial clinics (TBS) placed there under a hospital order <i>are not</i> included in Table 5.2.
POLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relate to 31st December 2013 instead of 1st September 2013.
PORTUGAL
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relate to 31st December 2013 instead of 1st September 2013. ✓ 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.
SPAIN (STATE ADMINISTRATION)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ There are no <i>custodial</i> security measures which can be served in special establishments and imposed to the convicts after serving the sentence on the basis of a dangerousness assessment by the Court. Only security measures assimilated to alternatives to imprisonment are applicable. These measures are imposed to people who are declared criminally not responsible or partially responsible. The number of such persons was 588. The Penitentiary Administration is in charge only of the execution of custodial security measures. Non-custodial security measures are not under its competences.
SWITZERLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Figures on "interned" offenders held under measures of (in)definite imprisonment: art. 64 of the Criminal Code.
UK: SCOTLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 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
2013 (*NUMBERS*)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2013.6

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	1 162	74	72	69	376	359	36	593	0	10	272	3 023
Andorra	3	0	2	1	3	0	2	5	0	0	3	19
Armenia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3 602
Austria	352	NA	136	162	957	1 838	NA	948	NA	NA	NA	5 999
Azerbaijan	2 225	814	233	NA	911	3 200	NA	4 985	NA	NA	4 397	16 765
Belgium	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8 078
BH: BiH (total)												
BH: BiH (st. level)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BH: Fed. BiH												
BH: Rep. Srpska	168	38	26	20	251	26	33	110	1	35	199	907
Bulgaria	935	241	281	226	1 426	3 759	561	504	0	127	NA	8 060
Croatia	400	98	101	116	406	602	324	560	0	NA	589	3 196
Cyprus	53	40	29	10	28	107	13	131	0	0	61	472
Czech Rep.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	14 031
Denmark	203	398	54	86	288	363	109	585	NA	NA	472	2 558
Estonia	535	200	86	16	436	393	13	542	0	14	248	2 483
Finland	599	441	116		184	260	203	468	0	0	214	2 541
France	3 465	17 216	7 666		11 736		NA	8 703	NA	NA	12 782	61 568
Georgia	776	229	414	655	621	1 360	892	1 630	75	341	639	7 632
Germany	4 084	7 385	3 600	196	7 269	12 168	7 986	7 555	NA	NA	5 828	56 071
Greece	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3 641	NA	NA	NA	10 134
Hungary	1 268	1 033	257	286	2 508	3 337	NA	361	1	NA	3 474	12 525
Iceland	19	18	12	11	6	13	2	39	0	0	19	139
Ireland	421	434	175	177	119	594	49	625	37	2	840	3 473
Italy	6 445	104	2 034	683	5 813	2 067	230	14 994	69	290	6 842	39 571
Latvia	518	316	168	127	1 127	843	68	459	0	3	58	3 687
Liechtenstein	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	6
Lithuania	1 946	461	492		1 266	1 693	74	949	0	22	1 616	8 180
Luxembourg	59	43	29	7	46	66	13	119	0	0	32	414
Malta	45	16	6	16	126	0	15	164	0	1	54	443
Moldova	1 385	647	342	176	435	632	18	302	0	6	1 463	5 487
Monaco	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5
Montenegro	55	93	7	2	6	248	1	201	3	14	149	779
Netherlands	784	166	182		836	680	171	805	NA	19	1 847	5 490
Norway	169	563	183	186	173	241	150	622	NAP	NAP	291	2 578
Poland	4 947	NA	1 794	804	11 313	17 900	114	2 210	NA	404	33 513	72 405
Portugal	1 067	381	207	266	1 571	1 399	NA	2 290	0	NA	4 511	11 692
Romania	5 634	508	1 699	114	5 297	9 136	197	1 173	20	1 377	4 357	29 512
Russian Fed.	155 851	51 160	13 937	8 960	134 983	NA	1 101	122 458	239	NA	76 141	564 830
San Marino	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Serbia	748	314	211	95	1 066	1 761	80	1 578	6	149	1 322	7 330
Slovak Rep.	591	379	136	205	1 379	1 486	525	1 002	0	6	3 155	8 864
Slovenia	114	42	30	81	203	137	78	155	0	81	140	1 061
Spain (total)	4 483	3 303	2 287	1 114	17 873	2 541	1 695	14 312	268	NA	10 347	58 223
Spain (St. Adm.)	3 767	2 930	1 902	958	15 832	830	1 554	12 714	268	NA	9 151	49 903
Spain (Catalonia)	716	373	385	156	2 041	1 711	141	1 598	0	3	1 196	8 320
Sweden	564	479	190	213	437	338	211	857	NA	NA	1 088	4 377
Switzerland	434	145	149	205	324	811	5	862	NAP	2	800	3 737
the FYRO Macedonia	240	33	42	101	376	605	39	359	10	107	390	2 302
Turkey	18 765	13 315	523	4 642	13 024	18 431	NA	11 791	4 291	773	11 193	96 748
Ukraine												
UK: Engl. & Wales	7 462	12 014	5 408	5 132	8 873	11 583	1 339	10 181	NAP	NAP	8 921	70 913
UK: North. Ireland	171	251	71	82	173	164	NA	69	NA	NA	257	1 238
UK: Scotland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6 415

TABLE 6.1: MAIN OFFENCE OF SENTENCED PRISONERS (FINAL SENTENCE) ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2013 (*PERCENTAGES*)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2013.6.1

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	38.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	12.4	11.9	1.2	19.6	0.0	0.3	9.0
Andorra	15.8	0.0	10.5	5.3	15.8	0.0	10.5	26.3	0.0	0.0	15.8
Armenia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Austria	5.9	NA	2.3	2.7	16.0	30.6	NA	15.8	NA	NA	NA
Azerbaijan	13.3	4.9	1.4	NA	5.4	19.1	NA	29.7	NA	NA	26.2
Belgium	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<i>BH: BiH (total)</i>											
BH: BiH (st. level)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BH: Fed. BiH											
BH: Rep. Srpska	18.5	4.2	2.9	2.2	27.7	2.9	3.6	12.1	0.1	3.9	21.9
Bulgaria	11.6	3.0	3.5	2.8	17.7	46.6	7.0	6.3	0.0	1.6	NA
Croatia	12.5	3.1	3.2	3.6	12.7	18.8	10.1	17.5	0.0	NA	18.4
Cyprus	11.2	8.5	6.1	2.1	5.9	22.7	2.8	27.8	0.0	0.0	12.9
Czech Rep.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Denmark	7.9	15.6	2.1	3.4	11.3	14.2	4.3	22.9	NA	NA	18.5
Estonia	21.5	8.1	3.5	0.6	17.6	15.8	0.5	21.8	0.0	0.6	10.0
Finland	23.6	17.4	4.6		7.2	10.2	8.0	18.4	0.0	0.0	10.6
France	5.6	28.0	12.5		19.1		NA	14.1	NA	NA	20.8
Georgia	10.2	3.0	5.4	8.6	8.1	17.8	11.7	21.4	1.0	4.5	8.4
Germany	7.3	13.2	6.4	0.3	13.0	21.7	14.2	13.5	NA	NA	10.4
Greece	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	35.9	NA	NA	NA
Hungary	10.1	8.2	2.1	2.3	20.0	26.6	NA	2.9	0.0	NA	27.7
Iceland	13.7	12.9	8.6	7.9	4.3	9.4	1.4	28.1	0.0	0.0	13.7
Ireland	12.1	12.5	5.0	5.1	3.4	17.1	1.4	18.0	1.1	0.1	24.2
Italy	16.3	0.3	5.1	1.7	14.7	5.2	0.6	37.9	0.2	0.7	17.3
Latvia	14.0	8.6	4.6	3.4	30.6	22.9	1.8	12.4	0.0	0.1	1.6
Liechtenstein	16.7	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7
Lithuania	(22.8)	(5.4)	(5.8)		(14.9)	(19.9)	(0.9)	(11.1)	(0.0)	(0.3)	(19.0)
Luxembourg	14.3	10.4	7.0	1.7	11.1	15.9	3.1	28.7	0.0	0.0	7.7
Malta	10.2	3.6	1.4	3.6	28.4	0.0	3.4	37.0	0.0	0.2	12.2
Moldova	(25.2)	(11.8)	(6.2)	(3.2)	(7.9)	(11.5)	(0.3)	(5.5)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(26.7)
Monaco	0.0	0.0	20.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.0
Montenegro	7.1	11.9	0.9	0.3	0.8	31.8	0.1	25.8	0.4	1.8	19.1
Netherlands	14.3	3.0	3.3		15.2	12.4	3.1	14.7	NA	0.3	33.6
Norway	6.6	21.8	7.1	7.2	6.7	9.3	5.8	24.1	NAP	NAP	11.3
Poland	(6.8)	NA	(2.5)	(1.1)	(15.6)	(24.7)	(0.2)	(3.1)	NA	(0.6)	(46.3)
Portugal	9.1	3.3	1.8	2.3	13.4	12.0	NA	19.6	0.0	NA	38.6
Romania	19.1	1.7	5.8	0.4	17.9	31.0	0.7	4.0	0.1	4.7	14.8
Russian Fed.	27.6	9.1	2.5	1.6	23.9	NA	0.2	21.7	0.0	NA	13.5
San Marino	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Serbia	10.2	4.3	2.9	1.3	14.5	24.0	1.1	21.5	0.1	2.0	18.0
Slovak Rep.	6.7	4.3	1.5	2.3	15.6	16.8	5.9	11.3	0.0	0.1	35.6
Slovenia	10.7	4.0	2.8	7.6	19.1	12.9	7.4	14.6	0.0	7.6	13.2
<i>Spain (total)</i>	7.7	5.7	3.9	1.9	30.7	4.4	2.9	24.6	0.5	NA	17.8
Spain (State Adm.)	7.5	5.9	3.8	1.9	31.7	1.7	3.1	25.5	0.5	NA	18.3
Spain (Catalonia)	8.6	4.5	4.6	1.9	24.5	20.6	1.7	19.2	0.0	0.0	14.4
Sweden	12.9	10.9	4.3	4.9	10.0	7.7	4.8	19.6	NA	NA	24.9
Switzerland	11.6	3.9	4.0	5.5	8.7	21.7	0.1	23.1	NAP	0.1	21.4
the FYRO Macedonia	10.4	1.4	1.8	4.4	16.3	26.3	1.7	15.6	0.4	4.6	16.9
Turkey	19.4	13.8	0.5	4.8	13.5	19.1	NA	12.2	4.4	0.8	11.6
Ukraine											
UK: Engl. & Wales	10.5	16.9	7.6	7.2	12.5	16.3	1.9	14.4	NAP	NAP	12.6
UK: North. Ireland	13.8	20.3	5.7	6.6	14.0	13.2	NA	5.6	NA	NA	20.8
UK: Scotland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mean	12.7	7.6	4.7	4.9	13.3	15.4	5.9	17.0	0.3	1.1	18.5
Median	11.6	4.9	3.8	2.8	13.5	15.9	2.3	17.8	0.0	0.2	16.9
Minimum	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maximum	38.4	28.0	20.0	50.0	31.7	46.6	50.0	37.9	4.4	7.6	60.0

NOTES – TABLES 6 AND 6.1

ARMENIA
National breakdown does not fit the categories included in the SPACE questionnaire used for Table 6. Figures are available for the following categories of offences: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ crimes against life and health: 871 ○ crimes against freedom and dignity: 83 ○ sexual offences: 54 ○ crimes against family and child interest: 4 ○ crimes against person's constitutional freedom: 3 ○ crimes against property: 1381 ○ economic crimes: 86 ○ crimes against public safety: 82 ○ crimes against public order and morality: 112 ○ crimes against public health: 710 ○ crimes against environmental safety: 3 ○ crimes against state safety and constitutional order: 11 ○ crimes against state service: 21 ○ crimes against governmental order: 64 ○ crimes against justice: 12 ○ crimes against military: 105
AUSTRIA
✓ Because of the legal classification in the Austria Criminal law and the mode of registration to the electronic administration program, it is not possible to classify all types of offences listed in Table 6. Therefore the sum of the categories does not reach the total number of sentenced prisoners.
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. ✓ Warning: The types of offences are not any longer registered for the offenders that committed new crimes while in conditional release. At the moment of revocation of the conditional release, it is impossible to provide the accurate type of offence on which the new charges are based. Given this methodological limitation, it is impossible accurately categorise all types of offences.
BH: BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (STATE LEVEL)
Only one pre-trial detention unit exists at State level. Therefore, the nil values are presented in Table 6 and these inputs are considered as reliable.
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 2013 instead of 1st September 2013. ✓ Since SPACE I 2012 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"> ○ Robbery and Other types of theft: ERRATA: the categories in SPACE I 2012 of robbery and theft should be inversed, as in SPACE I 2012 under "robbery" heading were included simple thefts. This distribution was wrong. ○ Economic and financial offences: include fraud, financial embezzlement (141 persons). These offences are traditionally grouped under crimes against possession in the Bulgarian penal code.
CROATIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relate to 31st December 2013 instead of 1st September 2013. ✓ Among sentenced prisoners are also included those who have started serving prison sentence in advance. Therefore, the percentages presented in Table 6.1 are calculated on the basis of the adjusted total including those inmates.

CZECH REPUBLIC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 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 (56 persons) is not available. Therefore, they are not included in Table 6. ✓ The 56 fine-defaulters are included under the heading "Other cases" of Table 6.1, as these persons are part of the total number of sentenced inmates.
FRANCE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Figures are on 1st October 2013 instead of 1st September 2013. ✓ The breakdown is to be carried forward to the total number of inmates that 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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relate to 31st March 2013 instead of 1st September 2013.
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 Offences.
ITALY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Assault and battery: under this heading are as well included crime of "violence" and "violence against a public officer/obstruction of a public officer" (<i>violenza/resistenza a pubblico ufficiale</i>) as well as "physical coercion against one person and threat" (<i>violenza privata/minaccia</i>). ✓ 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". ✓ Organised crime: this type of offence is often associated with other more serious offences. Therefore, figures presented under this heading are very likely to be underestimated.
LATVIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Figures are on 1st October 2013 instead of 1st September 2013.
LIECHTENSTEIN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ "Other cases": One person soft-defaulter.
LITHUANIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Figures are on 1st July 2013 instead of 1st September 2013. ✓ Assault and battery: includes heavy bodily injury. ✓ Percentages in Table 6.1 are calculated on the basis of the adjusted total number of sentenced inmates. This figure includes those who did not receive a final sentence but who started serving their term in advance. 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 among prisoners with final sentence.

MOLDOVA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The data is collected quarterly. The information used in Tables 6 and 6.1 is established according to the situation registered on the 1st October 2013. Therefore, the total distribution does not match a total of 100%. ✓ Other types of theft: in SPACE I 2012, the number of inmates under this heading was 1,291. In present report their number decreased to 632. No reliable comment was provided about this change. Therefore, this figure should be used cautiously.
MONACO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Other cases: drunk-driving.
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: Under this heading are included inmates sentenced under other laws and unknown cases: 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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 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: Under this heading are as well included 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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Figures are on 31st December 2013 instead of 1st September 2013. ✓ Data concern final and non-final sentences. Moreover, the <i>main offence rule</i> is not applied. This distribution is the result of a change introduced in the internal tool of public statistics. Consequently, the number of enforced judgments is available, but not the number of persons. Therefore, figures reported since the SPACE I 2012 are hardly comparable with previous series.
PORTUGAL
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Figures are on 31st December 2013 instead of 1st September 2013. ✓ In the breakdown of sentenced prisoners are included as well 251 mentally-ill offenders.
ROMANIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Organised crime: In SPACE I 2012, the definition was based on the provisions of the Law 39/2003 on the organised crime. Therefore, the number was 283 persons sentenced under this law. In SPACE I 2013, apart from this main law were been included persons sentenced under the Law 678/2001 on human trafficking. This methodological adjustment explains the increase between two years’ inputs. Moreover, there was reported an increase in the category of persons sentenced under the Law on organised crime.
SERBIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Among sentenced prisoners are also included those who have started serving prison sentence in advance. Therefore, the percentages presented in Table 6.1 are calculated on the basis of the adjusted total including those inmates.
SPAIN (TOTAL)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Total figures were not used for the calculations of mean and median European values.
SPAIN (STATE ADMINISTRATION)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 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.

SWEDEN
✓ Figures are on 1 st October 2013 instead of 1 st September 2013.
SWITZERLAND
✓ Figures are on 4 th September 2013 instead of 1 st September 2013.
TURKEY
✓ Other cases: include crimes such as hold out to against officer, breach of the firearms law, informatics crime etc.
UK: ENGLAND AND WALES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Figures are on 30th June 2013 instead of 1st September 2013. ✓ Homicide: includes murder, manslaughter and 'other and attempted homicide. ✓ Assault and battery: includes all other violence against the person offences. ✓ Other types of theft: includes burglary, and theft and handling stolen goods offences. ✓ Economic and financial offences: includes fraud and forgery. ✓ Terrorism and organised crime: figures are not recorded. ✓ Other cases: includes motoring offences, other offences and offences not recorded. ✓ All items taken from Table A1.4 of <i>Offender Management Statistics Quarter</i> (October-December 2013) Annual Tables.
UK: NORTHERN IRELAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Assault and battery: Violence against the person offences ✓ Other types of theft: includes theft and burglary ✓ Other cases: including missing offence details

TABLE 7: LENGTHS OF SENTENCES IMPOSED (FINAL SENTENCED PRISONERS) ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2013 (*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 2013.7

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 imprisonment	Security measures	Death sentence	Other
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)
Albania	NAP	34	41	201	293	546	1 102	372	283	151	Note	NAP	0
Andorra	1	0	2	2	5	5	0	4	0	0	0	NAP	0
Armenia	NAP	78			541	994	1 492	[386]	[9]	102	NAP	NAP	NAP
Austria	20	214	320	635	2 027	1 148	1 095	403	20	117	Note	NAP	NA
Azerbaijan	1 558					[8 460]	[4 685]	1 803		259	NAP	NAP	0
Belgium	0	4	11	449	1 261	2 128	2 590	854	568	213	Note	NAP	NAP
BH: BiH (total)													
BH: BiH (st. level)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NAP	NAP	NAP	0
BH: Fed. BiH													
BH: Rep. Srpska	12	21	44	46	172	151	187	245	29	NAP	0	NAP	0
Bulgaria	2 528				2 573	1 137	858	780	24	160	NAP	NAP	0
Croatia	3	14	74	335	1 095	608	571	365	131	NAP	Note	NAP	NA
Cyprus	1	15	38	37	99	65	113	63	16	25	NAP	NAP	0
Czech Rep.	1	31	349	1 064	6 578	2 423	2 297	1 105	101	46	36	NAP	NAP
Denmark	32	154	237	426	810	289	291	230	3	22	45	NAP	19
Estonia	4	18	79	199	611	596	622	292	23	39	NAP	NAP	NAP
Finland	37	72	142	184	813	511	401	176	1	204	NAP	NAP	NAP
France	10 880			11 674	18 564	6 761	5 923	5 346	[1 940]	480	NA	NAP	NA
Georgia	0	10	172	898	1 530	2 107	2 087	678	65	85	NAP	NAP	0
Germany	752	4 966	7 257	11 565	11 104	13 898	3 844	691	NAP	1 994	Note	NAP	NAP
Greece	NAP	243		357	[303]	[689]	3 492	[1 904]	[1 886]	1 058	NA	NAP	202
Hungary	56	164	321	1 265	4 526	2 226	2 733	896	33	305	Note	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 imprisonment	Security measures	Death sentence	Other
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)
Iceland	1	4	9	12	51	21	25	16	0	0	0	NAP	0
Ireland	6	11	78	260	822	796	888	277	19	316	0	NAP	0
Italy	62	81	379	1 748	8 086	8 605	11 359	5 658	2 018	1 575	Note	NAP	0
Latvia	4	17	37	139	681	746	1 407	597	6	53	NAP	NAP	NAP
Liechtenstein	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	NAP	1
Lithuania	37	146	101	342	2 196	2 007	2 048	1 518	11	113	NAP	NAP	NAP
Luxembourg	1	0	4	30	135	69	81	50	24	13	NAP	NAP	7
Malta	1	4	16	31	96	80	72	104	27	12	NAP	NAP	0
Moldova	NAP	NAP	NAP	66	527	851	1 908	1 732	223	99	NAP	NAP	NAP
Monaco	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	NAP	0
Montenegro	13	8	64	38	177	207	215	31	26	NAP	0	NAP	0
Netherlands	813	518	441	658	1 260	554	635	403	30	30	NAP	NAP	148
Norway	71	274	210	413	734	353	300	206	17	NAP	Note	NAP	0
Poland	NAP	[574]	[4 559]	[14 189]	[31 665]	[8 897]	[5 184]	[2 733]	[1 672]	338	NA	NAP	NA
Portugal	4	104	220	465	1 698	2 204	4 181	1 665	342	NAP	251	NAP	558
Romania	164	13	66	564	6 815	8 671	7 779	4 347	946	147	NAP	NAP	0
Russian Fed.	NAP	NAP	NAP	17 023	111 577	126 453	214 103	87 618	6 303	1 707	NAP	NAP	46
San Marino	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	NAP	0	NAP	0
Serbia	0	151	477	731	2 121	1 507	1 422	754	167	0	Note	NAP	0
Slovak Rep.	46	74	461	1 425	2 529	1 248	2 223	673	143	42	NAP	NAP	0
Slovenia	0	4	51	83	349	232	210	98	34	0	NAP	NAP	0
Spain (total)	157	73	938	3 638	11 888	13 684	16 129	8 944	2 726	NAP	Note	NAP	46
Spain (State Adm.)	90	55	818	3 223	10 549	11 743	13 524	7 465	2 436	NAP	Note	NAP	46
Spain (Catalonia)	67	18	120	415	1 339	1 941	2 605	1 479	290	NAP	46	NAP	0
Sweden	17	238	255	444	1 431	756	711	364	14	147	NAP	NAP	NAP
Switzerland	132	534	602	112	802	523	313	178	NAP	37	141	NAP	363
the FYRO Macedonia	0	18	84	233	619	502	548	266	0	32	NAP	NAP	NAP
Turkey	5 470	7 975	10 363	14 930	22 475	13 732	16 380	1 249	132	4 042	NAP	NAP	0
Ukraine													
UK: Engl. & Wales	198	1 336	2 970	2 153	15 390	11 660	12 877	4 536	420	7 564	5 618	NAP	6 191
UK: North. Ireland	1	12	50	109	292	214	256	117	7	175	NA	NAP	5
UK: Scotland		1 393			[967]	[1 231]	[1 586]	251		987	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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (κ) – Under this heading are included persons held as not criminally responsible by the court and those held partially or fully responsible who have been sentenced. Partial data corresponds to 109 inmates. But this figure cannot be reported in Table 7, because the missing figures may have some influence on the total prison population.
ARMENIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (κ) – 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)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Just one pre-trial detention unit exists at State level; consequently figures on sentenced prisoners are nil for this administrative area.
BH: BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (REPUBLIKA SRPSKA)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (κ) – There is a special unit foreseen for dangerous offenders held under special regime of detention (but none sentenced to particular security measure).
BULGARIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relate to 31st December 2013 instead of 1st September 2013. ✓ 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 160 inmates are as well included 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 (undergoing project).
CROATIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relate to 31st December 2013 instead of 1st September 2013. ✓ Point (κ) – Persons under security measure without any length of sentence imposed are not managed within the prison system. ✓ 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 nor those under educational measures; therefore they

are not included in Table 7. At the end of 2013 there were 83 persons under special regime for juvenile offenders.
CZECH REPUBLIC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relate to 31st December 2013 instead of 1st September 2013. ✓ Figures in Table 7 correspond to the number of sentenced prisoners according the length of the sentence that inmates are currently serving. ✓ Point (κ) – 36 persons held in the Preventive Detention Facility.
DENMARK
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (κ) –Under this heading are included 45 persons 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 ✓ Point (M) –Under this heading are included 19 persons sentenced according to <i>Criminal Law of Greenland</i> (special measures against mentally ill people and <i>particularly dangerous</i> people).
FINLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (J) –Life sentenced prisoners are not segregated from other prisoners. They are entitled to take part in all activities in prison, entitled to be placed in an open prison on the same conditions as fixed term prisoners, entitled to prison leaves (normally after eight years term served) and to escorted leaves once a year if not normal prison leaves. Prisoners sentenced to life imprisonment can also be released on parole. Helsinki Court of Appeal decides on the release. Release on parole is possible when at least 12 years of the prison sentence has been served. If the offence was committed when under the age of 21 years, the corresponding time is ten years. A life sentence prisoner can also be released by the pardon of the President of the Republic of Finland. Before prisoner is conditionally released she or he may be ordered to probationary supervised freedom. If prisoner is not released, it is possible to apply again after one year. The average time in prison has been approximately 14–15 years.
FRANCE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relate to 1st October 2013 instead of 1st September 2013. ✓ 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 2013 instead of 1st September 2013. ✓ 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.
GREECE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Points (B) and (C) – From one to less than 6 months. ✓ Point (E) – from 1 year to less than 2 years (instead of <i>1 year to less than 3 years</i>); ✓ Point (F) – from 2 years to less than 5 years (instead of <i>3 year to less than 5 years</i>); ✓ Point (H) – from 10 years to 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>); ✓ Point (M) –Included 20 prisoners for debts and 182 detainees awaiting deportation.
HUNGARY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (K) –162 persons under preventive measures are not included here, because they are serving their main prison sentences.
IRELAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (M) – Indefinite contempt of court.

ITALY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (K) –The “internees” under security measures are not considered as being final sentenced inmates. Therefore, persons undergoing security measures are not counted among finally sentenced inmates.
LATVIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relate to 1st October 2013 instead of 1st September 2013. ✓ Point (L) – 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 2013 instead of 1st September 2013. ✓ 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 339 persons.
MOLDOVA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The sum of the breakdown in Table 7 is higher (additional 81 persons) than the total number of sentenced prisoners from Table 5, because the breakdown presented in Table 7 is available on 1st October 2013 instead of 1st September as the figures in other Tables of this report.
THE NETHERLANDS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (M) –148 inmates with unknown duration of prison sentences imposed.
NORWAY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Breakdown of prisoners in Table 7 is based on <i>calculated estimates</i> according to length of sentences imposed. The only relevant report available shows the number of separate sentences being served. In most cases a new sentence will be merged with a previous one, but not always. For the SPACE purpose, the figures were adjusted proportionately to equal other items of the questionnaire used for this survey. ✓ Point (K) –persons sentenced to security measures (<i>Forvaring</i>) are included in other items of Table 7 according to the length of the main sentence, which should be equal to the minimum time to be served as specified in the sentence.
POLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relate to 31st December 2013 instead of 1st September 2013. Provided inputs correspond to the number of final and non-final sentences instead of the number of persons sentenced. ✓ There is a different breakdown by the length of the sentences in Poland: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 1-3 months (including 3 months) :574 ○ From 3 months to 6 months (including 6 months) : 4 559 ○ From 6 months to 1 year : 14 189 ○ From 1 year to 3 years : 31 665 ○ From 3 years to 5 years : 8 897 ○ From 5 years to 10 years : 5 184 ○ From 10 years to 15 years : 2 733 ○ 25 years : 1 672 ○ Life imprisonment : 338
PORTUGAL
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relate to 31st December 2013 instead of 1st September 2013. ✓ Point (K) – 251 inmates under “security measures” (mentally-ill), of which 112 placed in psychiatric penitentiary hospitals, and 139 in non-penitentiary hospitals. ✓ Point (M) – 46 prisoners sentenced to an indeterminate prison term, 509 with non-consecutive days of imprisonment, and 3 in semi-liberty.

SERBIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (k) –"Security measures" are special sentences for offenders with psychiatric disorders (not criminally responsible at the moment when the crime was committed). ✓ Points (A), (B), and (C) –Short prison terms drastically decreased between 2012 and 2013 as a consequence of a larger use of alternatives to imprisonment (see note below). ✓ Table 7: Figures do not include information on persons sentenced under misdemeanour act, and persons convicted to up to one year prison term, because they are serving alternative non-custodial sanctions. For prison sentences of up to one year may be imposed the House arrest sentence with or without electronic surveillance. For fine defaulters and shorter sentences (prison sentences up to 3 years) it is possible to apply a sentence of Community Service. The Court may also decide to convert –under specific circumstances- the detention in custody into the measure of house arrest.
SPAIN (TOTAL)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 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 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 are included in items of Table 7 according to the length of the main sentence. ✓ Point (m) –there are 46 under security measures but for these persons the length of the sentence is not known.
SWEDEN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relate to 1st October 2013 instead of 1st September 2013.
SWITZERLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relate to 4th September 2013 instead of 1st September 2013. ✓ Point (m) – In this category are included 363 persons detained for fine conversion reasons. Moreover, under this heading are included persons sentenced to therapeutical measure (art. 49 of the Criminal Code) and those sentenced under special Criminal Law for juveniles. Moreover, there are persons for whom the length of the sentence is unknown.
UK: ENGLAND AND WALES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relate to 30th June 2013 instead of 1st September 2013. ✓ Point (k) – Included persons under <i>Indeterminate Sentences for Public Protection</i> ✓ Point (m) – In this category are included unrecorded sentences (less than or equal to 6 months, and 1-4 years), recalls and fine defaulters.
UK: NORTHERN IRELAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 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: 1,393 ○ 1 to 2 years: 967 ○ 2 to 4 years: 1,231 ○ 4 to 10 years: 1,586 ○ 10 years and over: 251 ○ Life sentences: 987 (includes lifers recalled from licence) ✓ Warning: Figures are calculated on a different basis from those provided in SPACE returns before 2012 (see note to Table 1). The main difference is for prisoners recalled from licence where the sentence length will be the amount of time they have left to serve rather than the original sentence. This will result in an overestimate of the number of short term prisoners recorded.

TABLE 7.1: LENGTHS OF SENTENCES IMPOSED (FINAL SENTENCED PRISONERS) ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2013 (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 2013.7.1

Country	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	Total
Albania	NAP	1.1	1.4	6.6	9.7	18.1	36.5	12.3	9.4	5.0	Note	NAP	0.0	100.0
Andorra	5.3	0.0	10.5	10.5	26.3	26.3	0.0	21.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	NAP	0.0	100.0
Armenia	NAP		2.2		15.0	27.6	41.4	10.7	0.2	2.8	NAP	NAP	NAP	100.0
Austria	0.3	3.6	5.3	10.6	33.8	19.1	18.3	6.7	0.3	2.0	Note	NAP	NA	100.0
Azerbaijan			9.3			50.5	27.9	10.8		1.5	NAP	NAP	0.0	100.0
Belgium	0.0	0.0	0.1	5.6	15.6	26.3	32.1	10.6	7.0	2.6	Note	NAP	NAP	100.0
BH: BiH (st. level)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NAP	NAP	NAP	0.0	0.0
BH: Fed. BiH														
BH: Rep. Srpska	1.3	2.3	4.9	5.1	19.0	16.6	20.6	27.0	3.2	NAP	0.0	NAP	0.0	100.0
Bulgaria			31.4		31.9	14.1	10.6	9.7	0.3	2.0	NAP	NAP	0.0	100.0
Croatia	0.1	0.4	2.3	10.5	34.3	19.0	17.9	11.4	4.1	NAP	Note	NAP	NA	100.0
Cyprus	0.2	3.2	8.1	7.8	21.0	13.8	23.9	13.3	3.4	5.3	NAP	NAP	0.0	100.0
Czech Rep.	0.0	0.2	2.5	7.6	46.9	17.3	16.4	7.9	0.7	0.3	0.3	NAP	NAP	100.0
Denmark	1.3	6.0	9.3	16.7	31.7	11.3	11.4	9.0	0.1	0.9	1.8	NAP	0.7	100.0
Estonia	0.2	0.7	3.2	8.0	24.6	24.0	25.1	11.8	0.9	1.6	NAP	NAP	NAP	100.0
Finland	1.5	2.8	5.6	7.2	32.0	20.1	15.8	6.9	0.0	8.0	NAP	NAP	NAP	100.0
France		17.7		19.0	30.2	11.0	9.6	8.7	3.2	0.8	NA	NAP	NA	100.0
Georgia	0.0	0.1	2.3	11.8	20.0	27.6	27.3	8.9	0.9	1.1	NAP	NAP	0.0	100.0
Germany	1.3	8.9	12.9	20.6	19.8	24.8	6.9	1.2	NAP	3.6	Note	NAP	NAP	100.0
Greece	NAP		2.4	3.5	3.0	6.8	34.5	18.8	18.6	10.4	NA	NAP	2.0	100.0
Hungary	0.4	1.3	2.6	10.1	36.1	17.8	21.8	7.2	0.3	2.4	Note	NAP	0.0	100.0
Iceland	0.7	2.9	6.5	8.6	36.7	15.1	18.0	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	NAP	0.0	100.0
Ireland	0.2	0.3	2.2	7.5	23.7	22.9	25.6	8.0	0.5	9.1	0.0	NAP	0.0	100.0
Italy	0.2	0.2	1.0	4.4	20.4	21.7	28.7	14.3	5.1	4.0	Note	NAP	0.0	100.0
Latvia	0.1	0.5	1.0	3.8	18.5	20.2	38.2	16.2	0.2	1.4	NAP	NAP	NAP	100.0
Liechtenstein	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	50.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NAP	16.7	100.0
Lithuania	0.4	1.7	1.2	4.0	25.8	23.6	24.0	17.8	0.1	1.3	NAP	NAP	NAP	100.0
Luxembourg	0.2	0.0	1.0	7.2	32.6	16.7	19.6	12.1	5.8	3.1	NAP	NAP	1.7	100.0
Malta	0.2	0.9	3.6	7.0	21.7	18.1	16.3	23.5	6.1	2.7	NAP	NAP	0.0	100.0
Moldova	NAP	NAP	NAP	1.2	9.6	15.5	34.8	31.6	4.1	1.8	NAP	NAP	NAP	(98.5)
Monaco	0.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NAP	0.0	100.0
Montenegro	1.7	1.0	8.2	4.9	22.7	26.6	27.6	4.0	3.3	NAP	0.0	NAP	0.0	100.0
Netherlands	14.8	9.4	8.0	12.0	23.0	10.1	11.6	7.3	0.5	0.5	NAP	NAP	2.7	100.0
Norway	2.8	10.6	8.1	16.0	28.5	13.7	11.6	8.0	0.7	NAP	Note	NAP	0.0	100.0
Poland	NAP	0.8	6.3	19.6	43.7	12.3	7.2	3.8	2.3	0.5	NA	NAP	NA	(96.4)
Portugal	0.0	0.9	1.9	4.0	14.5	18.9	35.8	14.2	2.9	NAP	2.1	NAP	4.8	100.0
Romania	0.6	0.0	0.2	1.9	23.1	29.4	26.4	14.7	3.2	0.5	NAP	NAP	0.0	100.0
Russian Fed.	NAP	NAP	NAP	3.0	19.8	22.4	37.9	15.5	1.1	0.3	NAP	NAP	0.0	100.0
San Marino	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	NAP	0.0	NAP	0.0	100.0
Serbia	0.0	2.1	6.5	10.0	28.9	20.6	19.4	10.3	2.3	0.0	Note	NAP	0.0	100.0
Slovak Rep.	0.5	0.8	5.2	16.1	28.5	14.1	25.1	7.6	1.6	0.5	NAP	NAP	0.0	100.0
Slovenia	0.0	0.4	4.8	7.8	32.9	21.9	19.8	9.2	3.2	0.0	NAP	NAP	0.0	100.0
Spain (total)	0.3	0.1	1.6	6.2	20.4	23.5	27.7	15.4	4.7	NAP	Note	NAP	0.1	100.0
Spain (State Adm.)	0.2	0.1	1.6	6.5	21.1	23.5	27.1	15.0	4.9	NAP	Note	NAP	0.1	100.1
Spain (Catalonia)	0.8	0.2	1.4	5.0	16.1	23.3	31.3	17.8	3.5	NAP	0.6	NAP	0.0	100.0
Sweden	0.4	5.4	5.8	10.1	32.7	17.3	16.2	8.3	0.3	3.4	NAP	NAP	NAP	100.0
Switzerland	3.5	14.3	16.1	3.0	21.5	14.0	8.4	4.8	NAP	1.0	3.8	NAP	9.7	100.0
the FYRO Macedonia	0.0	0.8	3.6	10.1	26.9	21.8	23.8	11.6	0.0	1.4	NAP	NAP	NAP	100.0
Turkey	5.7	8.2	10.7	15.4	23.2	14.2	16.9	1.3	0.1	4.2	NAP	NAP	0.0	100.0
Ukraine														
UK: Engl. & Wales	0.3	1.9	4.2	3.0	21.7	16.4	18.2	6.4	0.6	10.7	7.9	NAP	8.7	100.0
UK: North. Ireland	0.1	1.0	4.0	8.8	23.6	17.3	20.7	9.5	0.6	14.1	NA	NAP	0.4	100.0
UK: Scotland			21.7		15.1	19.2	24.7	3.9		15.4	NA	NAP	NA	100.0
Mean	2.8	2.7	4.9	8.3	24.0	19.1	22.0	10.8	2.3	3.1	1.2		1.4	
Median	0.3	0.9	3.8	7.5	23.1	18.5	20.6	10.0	0.8	1.6	0.0		0.0	
Minimum	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Maximum	31.4	20.0	20.0	20.6	50.0	50.5	50.0	31.6	18.6	15.4	7.9		16.7	

TABLE 7.2: LENGTHS OF SENTENCES IMPOSED (FINAL SENTENCED PRISONERS) ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2013 (*CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGES*)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2013.7.2

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	9.1	85.9	76.2	58.1	21.7	95.0	5.0	0.0	100.0
Andorra	26.3	73.7	47.4	21.1	21.1	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Armenia	2.2	95.0	80.0	52.4	11.0	97.2	2.8	0.0	100.0
Austria	19.8	78.2	44.4	25.3	7.1	98.0	2.0	0.0	100.0
Azerbaijan	9.3	89.2	89.2	38.7	10.8	98.5	1.5	0.0	100.0
Belgium	5.7	91.6	76.0	49.7	17.6	97.4	2.6	0.0	100.0
BH: BiH (st. level)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NAP	0.0	0.0
BH: Fed. BiH									
BH: Rep. Srpska	13.6	86.4	67.5	50.8	30.2	100.0	NAP	0.0	100.0
Bulgaria	31.4	66.7	34.7	20.6	10.0	98.0	2.0	0.0	100.0
Croatia	13.3	86.7	52.4	33.4	15.5	100.0	NAP	0.0	100.0
Cyprus	19.3	75.4	54.4	40.7	16.7	94.7	5.3	0.0	100.0
Czech Rep.	10.3	89.1	42.2	25.0	8.6	99.4	0.3	0.3	100.0
Denmark	33.2	63.4	31.8	20.5	9.1	96.6	0.9	2.5	100.0
Estonia	12.1	86.3	61.7	37.7	12.7	98.4	1.6	0.0	100.0
Finland	17.1	74.9	42.9	22.7	7.0	92.0	8.0	0.0	100.0
France	36.6	62.6	32.4	21.5	11.8	99.2	0.8	0.0	100.0
Georgia	14.2	84.7	64.7	37.1	9.7	98.9	1.1	0.0	100.0
Germany	43.8	52.7	32.9	8.1	1.2	96.4	3.6	0.0	100.0
Greece	5.9	81.6	78.7	71.9	37.4	87.6	10.4	2.0	100.0
Hungary	14.4	83.1	47.0	29.2	7.4	97.6	2.4	0.0	100.0
Iceland	18.7	81.3	44.6	29.5	11.5	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Ireland	10.2	80.7	57.0	34.1	8.5	90.9	9.1	0.0	100.0
Italy	5.7	90.3	69.8	48.1	19.4	96.0	4.0	0.0	100.0
Italy minors									
Latvia	5.3	93.2	74.7	54.5	16.4	98.6	1.4	0.0	100.0
Liechtenstein	0.0	83.3	66.7	16.7	0.0	83.3	0.0	16.7	100.0
Lithuania	7.3	91.3	65.5	42.0	17.9	98.7	1.3	0.0	100.0
Luxembourg	8.5	86.7	54.1	37.4	17.9	95.2	3.1	1.7	100.0
Malta	11.7	85.6	63.9	45.8	29.6	97.3	2.7	0.0	100.0
Moldova	1.2	95.5	85.9	70.4	35.6	96.7	1.8	0.0	(98.5)
Monaco	60.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	20.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Montenegro	15.8	84.2	61.5	34.9	7.3	100.0	NAP	0.0	100.0
Netherlands	44.3	52.5	29.5	19.5	7.9	96.8	0.5	2.7	100.0
Norway	37.5	62.5	34.0	20.3	8.7	100.0	NAP	0.0	100.0
Poland	26.7	69.3	25.5	13.2	6.1	96.0	0.5	0.0	(96.4)
Portugal	6.8	86.3	71.8	52.9	17.2	93.1	NAP	6.9	100.0
Romania	2.7	96.8	73.7	44.3	17.9	99.5	0.5	0.0	100.0
Russian Fed.	3.0	96.7	76.9	54.5	16.6	99.7	0.3	0.0	100.0
San Marino	0.0	100.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	100.0	NAP	0.0	100.0
Serbia	18.5	81.5	52.5	32.0	12.6	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Slovak Rep.	22.6	76.9	48.4	34.3	9.2	99.5	0.5	0.0	100.0
Slovenia	13.0	87.0	54.1	32.2	12.4	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Spain (total)	8.3	91.7	71.2	47.7	20.0	99.9	NAP	0.1	100.0
Spain (State Adm.)	8.4	91.6	70.5	46.9	19.8	100.0	NAP	0.1	100.1
Spain (Catalonia)	7.5	92.0	75.9	52.6	21.3	99.4	NAP	0.6	100.0
Sweden	21.8	74.8	42.2	24.9	8.6	96.6	3.4	0.0	100.0
Switzerland	36.9	48.6	27.1	13.1	4.8	85.5	1.0	13.5	100.0
the FYRO Macedonia	14.6	84.1	57.2	35.4	11.6	98.6	1.4	0.0	100.0
Turkey	40.0	55.8	32.6	18.4	1.4	95.8	4.2	0.0	100.0
Ukraine									
UK: Engl. & Wales	9.4	63.3	41.6	25.1	7.0	72.7	10.7	16.7	100.0
UK: North. Ireland	13.9	71.6	48.0	30.7	10.0	85.5	14.1	0.4	100.0
UK: Scotland	21.7	62.9	47.8	28.6	3.9	84.6	15.4	0.0	100.0
Mean	16.6	77.5	54.0	34.9	13.0	94.1	3.1	1.3	
Median	13.4	83.2	53.3	34.2	11.2	97.8	1.6	0.0	
Minimum	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Maximum	60.0	100.0	89.2	71.9	37.4	100.0	15.4	16.7	

TABLE 7.3: LENGTHS OF LESS THAN ONE YEAR OF SENTENCES IMPOSED (FINAL SENTENCED PRISONERS) ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2013 (*PERCENTAGES*)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2013.7.3

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	12.3	14.9	72.8	100.0
Andorra	20.0	0.0	40.0	40.0	100.0
Armenia	NAP	100.0			100.0
Austria	1.7	18.0	26.9	53.4	100.0
Azerbaijan	100.0				100.0
Belgium	0.0	0.9	2.4	96.8	100.0
BH: BiH (total)					
BH: BiH (st. level)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BH: Fed. BiH					
BH: Rep. Srpska	9.8	17.1	35.8	37.4	100.0
Bulgaria	100.0				100.0
Croatia	0.7	3.3	17.4	78.6	100.0
Cyprus	1.1	16.5	41.8	40.7	100.0
Czech Rep.	0.1	2.1	24.2	73.6	100.0
Denmark	3.8	18.1	27.9	50.2	100.0
Estonia	1.3	6.0	26.3	66.3	100.0
Finland	8.5	16.6	32.6	42.3	100.0
France	48.2			51.8	100.0
Georgia	0.0	0.9	15.9	83.1	100.0
Germany	3.1	20.2	29.6	47.1	100.0
Greece	NAP	40.5		59.5	100.0
Hungary	3.1	9.1	17.8	70.0	100.0
Iceland	3.8	15.4	34.6	46.2	100.0
Ireland	1.7	3.1	22.0	73.2	100.0
Italy	2.7	3.6	16.7	77.0	100.0
Italy minors					
Latvia	2.0	8.6	18.8	70.6	100.0
Liechtenstein	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lithuania	5.9	23.3	16.1	54.6	100.0
Luxembourg	2.9	0.0	11.4	85.7	100.0
Malta	1.9	7.7	30.8	59.6	100.0
Moldova	NAP	NAP	NAP	100.0	100.0
Monaco	0.0	33.3	33.3	33.3	100.0
Montenegro	10.6	6.5	52.0	30.9	100.0
Netherlands	33.5	21.3	18.1	27.1	100.0
Norway	7.3	28.3	21.7	42.7	100.0
Poland	NAP	3.0	23.6	73.4	100.0
Portugal	0.5	13.1	27.7	58.6	100.0
Romania	20.3	1.6	8.2	69.9	100.0
Russian Fed.	NAP	NAP	NAP	100.0	100.0
San Marino	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Serbia	0.0	11.1	35.1	53.8	100.0
Slovak Rep.	2.3	3.7	23.0	71.0	100.0
Slovenia	0.0	2.9	37.0	60.1	100.0
Spain (total)	3.3	1.5	19.5	75.7	100.0
Spain (State Adm.)	2.2	1.3	19.5	77.0	100.0
Spain (Catalonia)	10.8	2.9	19.4	66.9	100.0
Sweden	1.8	24.9	26.7	46.5	100.0
Switzerland	9.6	38.7	43.6	8.1	100.0
the FYRO Macedonia	0.0	5.4	25.1	69.6	100.0
Turkey	14.1	20.6	26.8	38.5	100.0
Ukraine					
UK: Engl. & Wales	3.0	20.1	44.6	32.3	100.0
UK: North. Ireland	0.6	7.0	29.1	63.4	100.0
UK: Scotland	100.0				100.0
Mean	12.2	13.4	24.2	55.5	
Median	2.5	8.2	24.6	59.1	
Minimum	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Maximum	100.0	100.0	52.0	100.0	

NOTES – TABLES 7.1, 7.2, AND 7.3

See notes to Tables 5 and 7.

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 339 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 2013 instead of the one on 1st September 2013 shown in Table 5.

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

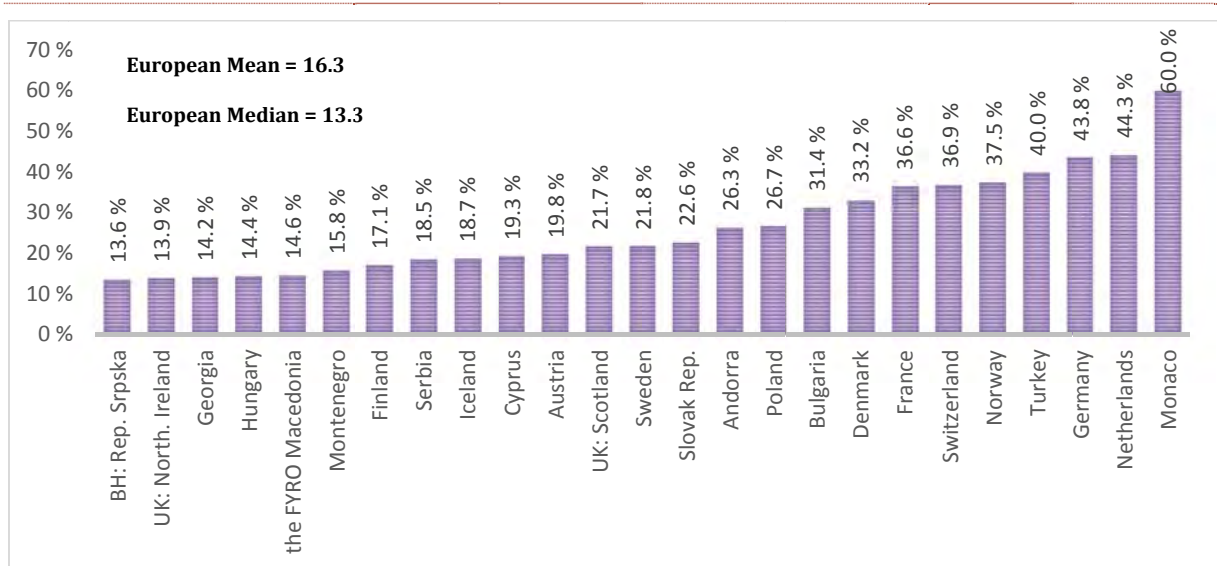


Figure 3 provides a classification of the countries with the highest percentages of prisoners serving short prison sentences (less than one year). This Figure includes 23 countries where the percentages of prisoners sentenced to less than 1 year were *above the European median value* (13.3%).

Between 2008 and 2013 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, 14.9% in 2012, and 13.3% in 2013. One can observe that the latest available figure for 2013 is the lowest one of the latest series.

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

B. Prison Movements during 2012

TABLE 8: FLOW OF ENTRIES TO PENAL INSTITUTIONS IN 2012

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2013.8

Country	Total number of entries in 2012	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	4 090	141.1	3 620	88.5	211	5.2	72	1.8	66	91.7
Andorra	90	113.6	45	50.0	4	4.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Armenia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	NA	NA
Austria	11 495	136.0	8 387	73.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Azerbaijan	8 579	91.7	7 720	90.0	NA	NA	88	1.0	0	0.0
Belgium	18 311	164.1	11 513	62.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
BH: BiH (st. level)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
BH: Fed. BiH										
BH: Rep. Srpska	1 795	125.9	438	24.4	0	0.0	14	0.8	6	42.9
Bulgaria	6 138	84.3	2 238	36.5	0	0.0	102	1.7	NA	NA
Croatia	11 660	273.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	15	0.1	12	80.0
Cyprus	3 153	364.1	1 662	52.7	1 487	47.2	4	0.1	1	25.0
Czech Rep.	14 278	135.8	5 409	37.9	NA	NA	125	0.9	NA	NA
Denmark	13 903	248.2	NA	NA	38	0.3	NA	NA	NA	NA
Estonia	2 657	201.3	1 974	74.3	NA	NA	9	0.3	9	100.0
Finland	6 066	111.8	2 187	36.1	NA	NA	25	0.4	19	76.0
France	90 983	138.7	46 676	51.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Georgia	3 472	77.6	1 043	30.0	8	0.2	35	1.0	1	2.9
Germany	101 551	126.1	47 047	46.3	NA	NA	109	0.1	84	77.1
Greece	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	NA	3	100.0
Hungary	23 919	241.4	11 389	47.6	NA	NA	0	0.0	0	0.0
Iceland	323	100.4	122	37.8	12	3.7	7	2.2	7	100.0
Ireland	17 244	375.6	3 803	22.1	NA	NA	3	0.0	3	100.0
Italy	63 020	105.6	53 828	85.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Latvia	15 088	745.5	10 085	66.8	4 951	32.8	52	0.3	47	90.4
Liechtenstein	(60)	(162.9)	(49)	(81.7)	(4)	(6.7)	(0)	(0.0)	(0)	(0.0)
Lithuania	9 274	312.1	5 999	64.7	NA	NA	52	0.6	NA	NA
Luxembourg	832	154.9	710	85.3	86	10.3	1	0.1	1	100.0

Country	Total number of entries in 2012	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
Malta	686	162.8	413	60.2	61	8.9	1	0.1	1	100.0
Moldova	15 461	434.4	3 948	25.5	985	6.4	69	0.4	0	0.0
Monaco	175	462.6	144	82.3	0	0.0	5	2.9	3	60.0
Montenegro	3 138	503.9	746	23.8	1	0.0	16	0.5	0	0.0
Netherlands	38 993	232.4	16 971	43.5	NA	NA	172	0.4	NA	NA
Norway	10 306	204.0	3 935	38.2	NA	NA	2	0.0	2	100.0
Poland	95 580	248.0	18 335	19.2	NA	NA	1 206	1.3	NA	NA
Portugal	6 605	63.0	2 835	42.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Romania	15 295	76.4	4 960	32.4	NA	NA	213	1.4	NA	NA
Russian Fed.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
San Marino	9	28.6	6	66.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Serbia	27 355	380.9	8 745	32.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Slovak Rep.	9 028	166.9	2 883	31.9	NA	NA	114	1.3	NA	NA
Slovenia	3 888	188.8	867	22.3	NA	NA	6	0.2	6	100.0
Spain (total)	52 335	112.0	33 455	63.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Spain (State Adm.)	45 032	114.7	29 766	66.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Spain (Catalonia)	7 303	97.6	3 689	50.5	58	0.8	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sweden	38 983	407.9	29 483	75.6	NA	NA	109	0.3	38	34.9
Switzerland	NA	NA	42 914	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
the FYRO Macedonia	2 360	114.4	125	5.3	0	0.0	27	1.1	1	3.7
Turkey	207 082	273.8	58 007	28.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ukraine										
UK: Engl. & Wales	112 772	198.0	59 450	52.7	16 481	14.6	NA	NA	NA	NA
UK: North. Ireland	6 362	347.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
UK: Scotland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mean		214.5		49.9		7.4		0.7		53.2
Median		163.5		47.6		3.7		0.4		68.0
Minimum		28.6		5.3		0.0		0.0		0.0
Maximum		745.5		90.0		47.2		2.9		100.0

NOTES – TABLE 8

BELGIUM
✓ 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)
✓ At the State level there is only one pre-trial detention unit. Therefore, the number of entries is 100% related to the entries before final sentence.
BULGARIA
✓ 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.
CYPRUS
✓ <i>Total number of entries in penal institutions</i> in 2012 was 13,138 , of which 3,159 were entries in prison institution and 9,983 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.
✓ <i>Entries following transfer from a Member State of the EU</i> : One entry from the UK.
CZECH REPUBLIC
✓ <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.
FINLAND
✓ <i>Entries following transfer from a foreign country</i> : Includes all the persons who have been brought from abroad to a Finnish prison. This number includes the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Persons who entered Finnish prison on the basis of extradition (14): the person was apprehended abroad on the basis of the Nordic (NAW) or European (EAW) or international arrest warrant issued by the Finnish prosecutor (on the basis of the ongoing criminal procedure) or issued by the Criminal Sanctions Agency (in order to enforce the prison sentence in Finland), and ○ Persons who are transferred as prisoners (11): the enforcement of the sentence has been decided to take over from another country into Finland.
✓ <i>Entries following transfer from a Member State of the EU</i> : In four out of nineteen cases the country was not registered.
IRELAND
✓ <i>Entries following transfer from a foreign country</i> : Transfer from Member State of the European Union (3 from the United Kingdom).
LIECHTENSTEIN
✓ According to a treaty between Liechtenstein and Austria, long-term prisoners usually serve their sentences in Austrian penal institutions. For this reason, rates are presented between brackets.
THE NETHERLANDS
✓ 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 (<i>WOTS</i>), make the transference of the execution of criminal judgements possible.

<p>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 (<i>WETS</i>) is in force, which regulates this possibility too, but only for European countries.</p>
<p>NORWAY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ <i>Entries after the revocation, suspension or annulment of the conditional release or probation:</i> Nearly all revocations are combined with a new sentence. Therefore no separate figures are available for this category of entries.
<p>SAN MARINO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 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.
<p>SERBIA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ ERRATA SPACE I 2012: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Total number of entries is 26,856 (instead of 27,355 as it is stated in SPACE I 2012 report). ○ Number of entries before final sentence is 8,510 (instead of 8.745).
<p>SWEDEN</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 9.2: The system of revocation of conditional release or probation is applied in Swedish system: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Supervision: this refers to persons sentenced to supervision for normally one year, but with a probation period of three years. Conditions may be added, e.g. staying in an institution for substance abusers. ○ Conditional release with supervision: In accordance with certain rules, those who have served a prison sentence may be released when a major part of the sentence has been served. Those accounted for under the probation service are persons who have been conditionally released and have a supervisor. ✓ <i>Entries following transfer from a foreign country:</i> Refers only to clients who have started serving the sentence in the sentencing country.
<p>SWITZERLAND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ In the <i>total</i> number of entries (57,670) 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.
<p>UK: ENGLAND AND WALES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ <i>Entries after the revocation, suspension or annulment of the conditional release or probation:</i> The new recording system does not allow any longer isolating recall receptions. ✓ <i>Number of entries before final sentence:</i> taken from Offender Management Statistics Quarterly (October-December 2013) Annual receptions tables. Refers to remand (untried) first receptions plus remand (convicted unsentenced) first receptions in Table A2.5. ✓ <i>Number of entries after the revocation, suspension or annulment of the conditional release or probation:</i> is taken from Table 5.1 Offender Management Statistics Quarterly (January-March 2013) and refers to prisoners recalled to prison after being out on licence.
<p>UK: NORTHERN IRELAND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ These figures are based on initial admission to any of the Prison Establishments or the 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 2012

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2013.9

Country	Total number of releases in 2012 (A)	Rate of releases from penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants	Pre-trial detainees released		Final sentenced prisoners released		Of which						Other	
			Number (B)	% in the total number of releases	Number (C)	% in the total number of releases	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		Other releases of final sentenced prisoners		Number (D)	% 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 (C.3)	% in the total number of final sentenced prisoners released		
Albania	4 117	142.0	2 269	55.1	1 848	44.9	327	17.7	1 521	82.3	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Andorra	86	108.6	44	51.2	42	48.8	4	9.5	35	83.3	3.0	7.1	0	0.0
Armenia	1 752	57.9	414	23.6	1 307	74.6	280	21.4	989	75.7	38.0	2.9	31	1.8
Austria	11 645	137.8	2 522	21.7	7 370	63.3	3 275	44.4	3 448	46.8	647.0	8.8	1 753	15.1
Azerbaijan	5 968	63.8	662	11.1	5 306	88.9	1 665	31.4	3 365	63.4	276.0	5.2	NA	NA
Belgium	17 141	153.6	7 351	42.9	8 490	49.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1 300	7.6
BH: BiH (st. level)	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
BH: Fed. BiH														
BH: Rep. Srpska	1 824	128.0	473	25.9	1 342	73.6	358	26.7	956	71.2	28.0	2.1	9	0.5
Bulgaria	6 742	92.6	682	10.1	6 026	89.4	819	13.6	5 203	86.3	4.0	0.1	34	0.5
Croatia	11 318	265.5	3 166	28.0	3 225	28.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4 927	43.5
Cyprus	2 307	266.4	849	36.8	1 449	62.8	700	48.3	749	51.7	0.0	0.0	9	0.4
Czech Rep.	14 736	140.1	1 860	12.6	11 912	80.8	4 658	39.1	7 254	60.9	NAP	NAP	964	6.5
Denmark	NA	NA	NA	NA	8 738	NA	3 456	39.6	5 282	60.4	NA	NA	34	NA
Estonia	2 675	202.6	535	20.0	2 140	80.0	438	20.5	1 655	77.3	47.0	2.2	0	0.0
Finland	6 150	113.3	1 241	20.2	4 822	78.4	3 682	76.4	1 140	23.6	0.0	0.0	87	1.4
France	88 058	134.3	10 496	11.9	77 562	88.1	7 980	10.3	69 582	89.7	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Georgia	11 045	246.7	449	4.1	10 596	95.9	3 678	34.7	3 477	32.8	3441.0	32.5	0	0.0
Germany	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Greece	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hungary	17 541	177.0	4 483	25.6	9 771	55.7	3 792	38.8	5 761	59.0	218.0	2.2	3 287	18.7
Iceland	334	103.8	78	23.4	254	76.0	167	65.7	76	29.9	12.0	4.7	2	0.6
Ireland	17 400	379.0	4 272	24.6	13 128	75.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Italy	73 347	122.9	29 879	40.7	42 000	57.3	18 038	42.9	23 962	57.1	NA	NA	468	0.6
Latvia	3 758	185.7	1 209	32.2	2 518	67.0	571	22.7	1 925	76.4	22.0	0.9	31	0.8
Liechtenstein	(53)	(143.9)	(5)	(9.4)	(46)	(86.8)	(7)	(15.2)	(5)	(10.9)	(34.0)	(73.9)	(2)	(3.8)
Lithuania	NA	NA	NA	NA	4 848	NA	1 203	24.8	3 607	74.4	38.0	0.8	37	NA
Luxembourg	1 179	219.5	406	34.4	608	51.6	308	50.7	299	49.2	1.0	0.2	165	14.0

Country	Total number of releases in 2012 (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		Other releases of final sentenced prisoners			
			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 (C.3)	% in the total number of final sentenced prisoners released	Number (D)	% in the total number of releases
Malta	654	155.2	310	47.4	286	43.7	34	11.9	14	4.9	238.0	83.2	58	8.9
Moldova	3 030	85.1	1 600	52.8	1 430	47.2	389	27.2	326	22.8	715.0	50.0	0	0.0
Monaco	165	436.2	47	28.5	106	64.2	NA	NA	103	97.2	NA	NA	12	7.3
Montenegro	3 019	484.8	472	15.6	2 547	84.4	1 396	54.8	1 018	40.0	133.0	5.2	0	0.0
Netherlands	39 551	235.7	10 434	26.4	28 399	71.8	682	2.4	27 717	97.6	NAP	NAP	718	1.8
Norway	10 443	206.7	2 082	19.9	7 343	70.3	2 531	34.5	4 085	55.6	727.0	9.9	1 018	9.7
Poland	92 569	240.2	14 820	16.0	77 749	84.0	25 337	32.6	45 805	58.9	6607.0	8.5	0	0.0
Portugal	5 672	54.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	1 427	NA	2 621	NA	NA	NA	1 624	28.6
Romania	13 944	69.7	1 351	9.7	12 593	90.3	10 229	81.2	560	4.4	1804.0	14.3	0	0.0
Russian Fed.	250 393	174.5	71 329	28.5	155 511	62.1	25 530	16.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	23 553	9.4
San Marino	(8)	(25.4)	(7)	(87.5)	(1)	(12.5)	(1)	(100.0)	(0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0)	(0.0)
Serbia	28 165	392.2	9 317	33.1	18 688	66.4	600	3.2	16 974	90.8	1114.0	6.0	160	0.6
Slovak Rep.	6 973	128.9	1 130	16.2	5 843	83.8	2 471	42.3	3 313	56.7	59.0	1.0	0	0.0
Slovenia	3 846	186.8	902	23.5	1 049	27.3	597	56.9	402	38.3	50.0	4.8	1 895	49.3
<i>Spain (total)</i>	53 443	114.4	16 750	31.3	36 693	68.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<i>Spain (State Adm.)</i>	46 438	118.3	14 210	30.6	32 228	69.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<i>Spain (Catalonia)</i>	7 005	93.6	2 540	36.3	4 465	63.7	1 045	23.4	3 129	70.1	291.0	6.5	NA	NA
Sweden	NA	NA	NA	NA	9 502	NA	7 578	79.8	1 924	20.2	NAP	NAP	103	NA
Switzerland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA
the FYRO Macedonia	3 013	146.1	825	27.4	2 173	72.1	676	31.1	748	34.4	749.0	34.5	15	0.5
Turkey	120 002	158.7	NA	NA	63 098	52.6	16 753	26.6	46 345	73.4	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ukraine	55 676	122.7	14 314	25.7	41 362	74.3	28 774	69.6	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	NA	NA
UK: Engl. & Wales	NA	NA	NA	NA	86 258	NA	41 027	47.6	45 231	52.4	NA	NA	NA	NA
UK: North. Ireland	6 380	348.7	2 349	36.8	3 925	61.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	106	1.7
UK: Scotland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mean		177.3		28.2		64.7		35.9		53.3				6.3
Median		145.0		25.8		68.2		32.0		57.1				0.6
Minimum		25.4		4.1		0.0		0.0		0.0				0.0
Maximum		484.8		87.5		95.9		100.0		97.6				49.3

NOTES – TABLE 9

ARMENIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (c.3): are included 18 individual pardons, 5 persons released under amnesty decision, 15 persons released in order to execute public works. ✓ Point (d): under this heading are included 28 deaths and 3 releases for health reasons.
AUSTRIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (c.3): In this category are included additional 647 releases for other reasons, for example, the inmates have been extradited to another country, have reached an individual pardon or a reprieve was granted. ✓ Point (d): are included the following categories of releases: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ persons under psychiatric treatment or security measures, ○ people who were in prison in order to support other administrative authorities, ○ prisoners who were held under provisional arrest for foreign governments, ○ people who were held under provisional arrest at the very beginning of the pre-trial investigation but finally pre-trial detention was rejected by court.
AZERBAIJAN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (c.3): 189 sentenced prisoners were been granted pardon (decrees of 15.03.12; 22.06.12; 31.08.12); 87 prisoners were released from serving the rest of the custodial sentence due to change of the type of punishment or for other reasons (the sentence had been recalled etc.).
BELGIUM
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 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 (d): 1,300 releases, of which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Releases of “internees” (see point (5) of Table 1.1, and notes to the table), ○ Illegal aliens held for administrative reasons (see point (6) of Table 1.1), ○ Persons placed at the disposal of the Courts of enforcement of sentences (see Table 5.2), ○ Juveniles held in the Federal Centre for juvenile offenders (see point (2) of Table 1.1), ○ Persons under arrest, ○ Persons 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: BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (STATE LEVEL)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (c): There was one sentenced person released. This situation is considered as a release. But actually, it corresponds to a transfer from the pre-trial detention unit to a prison facility in order to serve the prison term after the final sentence was imposed.
BH: REPUBLIKA SRPSKA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (d): 9 convicted prisoners discharged (removed from the records). All these situations correspond to the deaths due to natural causes.
BULGARIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (b): includes only releases from the units for pre-trial detention in prisons without investigation detention facilities [IDF]. ✓ Point (d): refers to transfers of prisoners to other countries.
CROATIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (d): under this heading are included 12 deaths, 69 releases of juveniles with educational measures, and 4,846 releases of persons sentenced for minor offenses.
CYPRUS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ In Table 9 are included <i>only</i> releases from prison without releases from police stations. ✓ Point (d): Here are included persons transferred to their countries of origin.

CZECH REPUBLIC
✓ Point (D): categories of releases are the same for pre-trial detainees and sentenced prisoners: deaths, releases related to health reasons, transfers to psychiatric hospital not run by Prison Service, all types of extradition to foreign countries, pardons and releases ordered by court.
DENMARK
✓ Point (D): 31 pardons and 3 deaths.
FINLAND
✓ Point (c.2): 1,140 releases included in this category, of which 1,104 (97%) were fine defaulters. ✓ Point (D): Including deaths (9), transfers and expulsions to other countries (64), enforcement interrupted (4), other reasons (10). ✓ NB: According to the Finnish legislation fine defaulters must serve their whole sentence in prison without a possibility to be conditionally released.
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): 3,287 cases, of which 3,199 released from arrest, 37 abolition of forced medical treatment, and 51 death cases.
ICELAND
✓ Point (c.3): Payment of fines that leads to release of prisoners who were serving prison terms as alternative to paying fines. One person died in prison and the other one was transferred to homeland country to complete his sentence.
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". ✓ NB: The distribution by categories in Table 9 corresponds to a total of 98.6%. There are 1,000 releases for which the detail on the type of event is missing. Therefore these events are not included in Table 9.
LATVIA
✓ Point (c.3): Under this heading are included the releases due to disease of the convicts, changes of the sentences, as well as the result of the application of the amnesty. ✓ Point (D): included deaths occurred in custody of pre-trial and sentenced prisoners.
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 (c.1): 7 persons sent out on probation. ✓ Point (c.3): 36 persons sent out according to the provisions of the law of AUG (Administrative foreign inmates), as well as persons held for administrative reasons (Ausnüchterung), and those under the procedures of extradition.
LITHUANIA
✓ Only the number of final sentenced prisoners released is presented in Table 9. Data on pre-trial detainees released is not available. ✓ Point (c.3): Other types of releases for sentenced prisoners: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Discharge from sentence due to illness (6) ○ Re-sentencing after the procedure of appeal (19)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Re-sentencing after the procedure of cassation (6) ○ Individual pardons (3) ○ Suspended sentences for juveniles, art. 92 of Criminal Code (4). <p>✓ Point (D): Included 35 deaths and 2 escapes leading to the removal of the status of "inmate/prisoner".</p>
LUXEMBOURG
✓ Point (C.3): Are included divisions of the prison sentences.
MOLDOVA
✓ Point (C.3): includes releases as a result of application of the amnesties, collective/individual pardons, releases replacing the unexecuted punishment with a milder punishment or a fine, releases due to illness, conditional releases before time and after serving the sentence with privileged calculation of working days.
MONACO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (C.1): includes 12 releases of pre-trial inmates that were placed under conditional release. ✓ Point (C.3): includes 1 release before the term as a consequence of application of the individual pardon granted by HSH The Sovereign Prince. ✓ Point (D): Of which 9 inmates extradited and 3 inmates transferred.
MONTENEGRO
✓ General: The releases are determined by the regular end of the sentence, conditional release, pardon and amnesty, and a large number of fines converted into a prison sentence. Regularly, a few days after the receipt of the convicts someone pay their fine and these later are released.
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. ✓ Points (C.1) and (C.2): There is a more strict system of <i>early</i> release applied. Previously, early release was possible after 6 months of compulsory custody. Now, there is a minimum of 1 year. In the new system special conditions can be attached to the early release. 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 are released early under special conditions. First releases under the new system were made in 2009. In total in 2012, there were 995 people released early, of which 682 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
✓ Point (D): 11 deaths in prison; 8 deaths outside of prison; 3 pardoned; 54 transferred to complete a sentence in their home countries; 432 expelled; 24 expelled on petition from home country; 140 escapes/evasions; 841 fines.
POLAND
✓ 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
✓ Point (D): Are included deaths, pardons, releases as result of break in sentence enforcement, suspended sentences, sentences conditionally suspended with the surveillance, extraditions, etc.

SAN MARINO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 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
ERRATA SPACE I 2012:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (A): 26,973 releases. ✓ Point (B): 8,733 releases. ✓ Point (C): 18,061 releases, of which (c.1) =990; (c.2) = 16,256; and (c.3) = 815. ✓ Point (D): 179 releases. In this report, under this heading are included 160 releases that correspond to the inmates punished for minor offences.
SLOVENIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (c.1): 231 conditional releases, 341 early releases, and 25 conditional releases with supervision. ✓ Point (c.3): 50 other cases, including changes in sentence, death, interruption of sentence etc.
SPAIN (TOTAL)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Figures presented as totals were not used for the calculations of mean and median European values.
SWEDEN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ General: 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): The group is leaved the custody for other reasons, as deaths, execution moved to other countries or other reason to leave. They have not been “released”.
THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (D): are included 7 re-opened procedures and 8 deaths.
TURKEY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (A): the total number of prisoners is included, even those for whom the final judgment has been appealed.
UK: ENGLAND AND WALES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ General: All items taken from Table A3.1 of <i>Offender Management Statistics Quarterly</i> (October-December 2013, Annual tables) and Table A3.4 of <i>Offender Management Statistics Quarterly</i> (October-December 2013, Annual tables). ✓ Point (c): is the number of releases of determinate sentence prisoners (Table A3.1) plus the number of releases of indeterminate sentence prisoners (Table A3.4). ✓ Point (c.1): refers to prisoners released on parole after serving a sentence of 12 months or more. This includes those released after an indeterminate sentence. ✓ Point (c.2): refers to prisoners released without supervision after serving a sentence of less than 12 months.
UK: NORTHERN IRELAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 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. ✓ Point (D): includes 7 Deaths, 1 Deported, 34 Extradited, 18 Immigration Hold Centre, 20 Border Control Agency and 26 Released by Hospital Order.

TABLE 10: TURNOVER RATIO OF INMATES IN 2012

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2013.10

Country	Total number of inmates on 1 st September 2011	Total number of entries in 2012 (Table 8)	Total number of releases in 2012 (Table 9)	Turnover ratio (Estimated exit rate per 100 potential exits)
Albania	4 772	4 090	4 117	46.5
Andorra	36	90	86	68.3
Armenia	4 514	NA	1 752	38.8
Austria	8 767	11 495	11 645	57.5
Azerbaijan	23 191	8 579	5 968	18.8
Belgium	11 825	18 311	17 141	56.9
<i>BH: BiH (total)</i>				
BH: BiH (st. level)	20	NA	NA	NA
BH: Fed. BiH				
BH: Rep. Srpska	1 054	1 795	1 824	64.0
Bulgaria	11 137	6 138	6 742	39.0
Croatia	5 084	11 660	11 318	67.6
Cyprus	688	3 153	2 307	60.1
Czech Rep.	23 170	14 278	14 736	39.4
Denmark	3 947	13 903	NA	NA
Estonia	3 385	2 657	2 675	44.3
Finland	3 261	6 066	6 150	65.9
France	64 147	90 983	88 058	56.8
Georgia	24 186	3 472	11 045	39.9
Germany	70 931	101 551	NA	NA
Greece	12 479	NA	NA	NA
Hungary	17 413	23 919	17 541	42.4
Iceland	149	323	334	70.8
Ireland	4 257	17 244	17 400	80.9
Italy	67 104	63 020	73 347	56.4
Latvia	6 556	15 088	3 758	17.4
Liechtenstein	13	60	53	72.6
Lithuania	9 504	9 274	NA	NA
Luxembourg	644	832	1 179	79.9
Malta	599	686	654	50.9
Moldova	6 337	15 461	3 030	13.9
Monaco	32	175	165	79.7
Montenegro	1 328	3 138	3 019	67.6
Netherlands	11 579	38 993	39 551	78.2
Norway	3 535	10 306	10 443	75.4
Poland	81 382	95 580	92 569	52.3
Portugal	12 681	6 605	5 672	29.4
Romania	29 823	15 295	13 944	30.9
Russian Fed.	780 100	NA	250 393	NA
San Marino	2	9	8	72.7
Serbia	10 955	27 355	28 165	73.5
Slovak Rep.	10 713	9 028	6 973	35.3
Slovenia	1 273	3 888	3 846	74.5
<i>Spain (total)</i>	71 995	52 335	53 443	43.0
Spain (State Adm.)	61 279	45 032	46 438	43.7
Spain (Catalonia)	10 716	7 303	7 005	38.9
Sweden	6 742	38 983	NA	NA
Switzerland	6 065	NA	NA	NA
the FYRO Macedonia	2 515	2 360	3 013	61.8
Turkey	126 725	207 082	120 002	35.9
Ukraine	158 532	49 198	55 676	26.8
UK: Engl. & Wales	85 374	112 772	NA	NA
UK: North. Ireland	1 703	6 362	6 380	79.1
UK: Scotland	8 267	NA	NA	NA
Mean				53.8
Median				56.8
Minimum				13.9
Maximum				80.9

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 2011 (stock) which was retrieved from the SPACE I 2011 report and the numbers of entries (flow of entries) and releases (flow of releases) during 2012 were taken from Tables 8 and 9 of 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 2012.

We are fully aware that, from a theoretical point of view, it would have been necessary to use the prison population on 1st January 2012 (instead of 1st September 2011), but this figure is not available. One could note that for three countries (**Azerbaijan, Latvia, and Moldova**) the calculated turnover ratios are very low (less than 20%). Nevertheless, figures for Azerbaijan and Latvia s have been validated by national administrations. Therefore, these inputs are included in Table 10 and in Figure 4.

CYPRUS
✓ The <i>total number of entries into penal institutions</i> in 2012 corresponds to the number of entries in prison institution (3,153) without including the entries to police stations. The number of releases is as well given from prison institution (2,307). 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.
FRANCE
✓ The total stock was adjusted according to the status “écroués détenus” to correspond to the inmates who are <i>de facto</i> held in custody.
LATVIA
✓ In 2011, the turnover ratio was 15.3%, so the situation in 2012 remained quite similar. One of the possible explanations is that judges impose long sentences and persons are in held in custody for long time. Since 2013, there is a reform undergoing that may have an influence on the turnover ratio in the future.
THE NETHERLANDS
✓ Entries and releases included in Table 10 are 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 2012

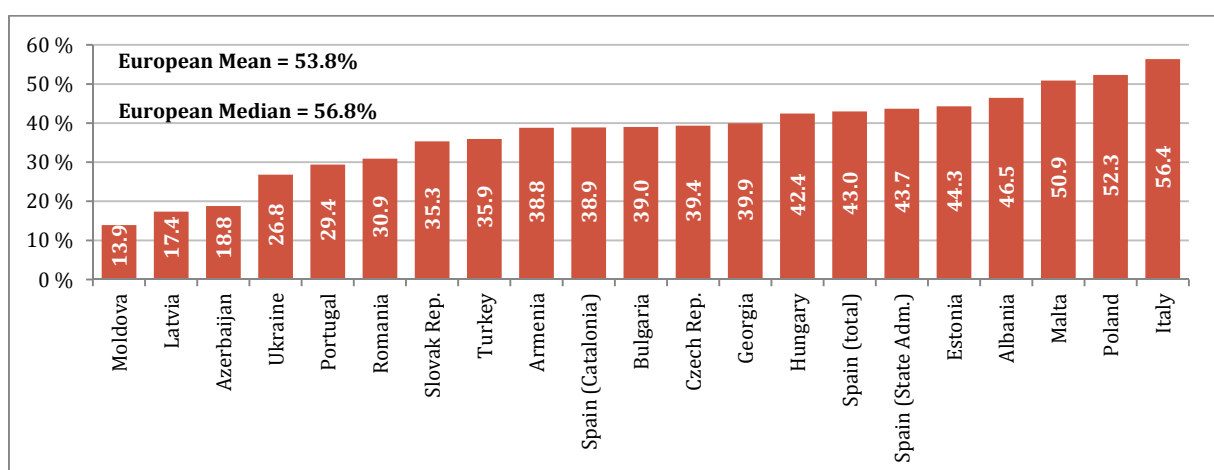


Figure 4 provides a classification of the countries with the lowest turnover ratios per 100 inmates during the year 2012. This Figure includes 21 countries where the ratios were *above the European median value* (56.8%). In SPACE I 2012, the number of countries being in the same situation was 18 (for a median value of 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 2012, BASED ON THE TOTAL NUMBER OF DAYS SPENT IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2013.11.1

Country	Total number of days spent in penal institutions in 2012	Average number of inmates in 2012	Total number of entries in 2012	Indicator of average length of imprisonment	Number of days spent in pre-trial detention in 2012	Average number of detainees in pre-trial detention in 2012	Number of entries before final sentence in 2012	Indicator of average length of pre-trial imprisonment	Number of days spent in inst. for juveniles in 2012
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)
Albania	1 864 055	5 093	4 090	14.9	760 660	2 078	3 620	6.9	39 055
Andorra	14 981	41	90	5.5	8 349	23	45	6.1	830
Armenia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Austria	3 242 096	8 858	11 495	9.2	610 532	1 668	8 387	2.4	51 461
Azerbaijan	NA	NA	8 579	NA	NA	NA	7 720	NA	NA
Belgium	4 177 637	11 414	18 311	7.5	1 321 258	3 610	11 513	3.8	33 048
BH: BiH (st. level)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP
BH: Fed. BiH									
BH: Rep. Srpska	371 205	1 014	1 795	6.8	36 135	99	438	2.7	3 650
Bulgaria	NA	NA	6 138	NA	NA	NA	2 238	NA	NA
Croatia	1 829 634	4 999	11 660	5.1	313 296	856	NA	NA	30 744
Cyprus	255 865	699	3 153	2.7	49 947	136	1 662	1.0	8 796
Czech Rep.	7 251 275	19 812	14 278	16.7	855 787	2 338	5 409	5.2	46 255
Denmark	1 454 087	3 973	13 903	3.4	497 057	1 358	NA	NA	NAP
Estonia	NA	NA	2 657	NA	NA	NA	1 974	NA	NA
Finland	1 126 390	3 078	6 066	6.1	228 490	624	2 187	3.4	NAP
France	24 748 194	67 618	90 983	8.9	6 097 005	16 658	46 676	4.3	95 680
Georgia	NA	NA	3 472	NA	NA	NA	1 043	NA	NA
Germany	24 961 645	68 201	101 551	8.1	NA	NA	47 047	NA	2 140 519
Greece	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hungary	6 849 383	18 714	23 919	9.4	NA	NA	11 389	NA	NA
Iceland	54 081	148	323	5.5	7 866	21	122	2.1	NAP
Ireland	1 580 547	4 318	17 244	3.0	207 551	567	3 803	1.8	17 030
Italy	24 022 371	65 635	63 020	12.5	9 606 110	26 246	53 828	5.9	NA
Latvia	NA	NA	15 088	NA	NA	NA	10 085	NA	NA
Liechtenstein	3 630	10	60	2.0	463	1	49	0.3	0
Lithuania	3 615 690	9 879	9 274	12.8	721 240	1 971	5 999	3.9	66 795
Luxembourg	248 524	679	832	9.8	NA	NA	710	NA	NA
Malta	NA	NA	686	NA	NA	NA	413	NA	NA
Moldova	NA	NA	15 461	NA	NA	NA	3 948	NA	NA
Monaco	10 338	28	175	1.9	4 526	12	144	1.0	NAP
Montenegro	527 324	1 441	3 138	5.5	136 324	372	746	6.0	NA
Netherlands	4 222 320	11 536	38 993	3.6	2 072 105	5 661	16 971	4.0	NA
Norway	1 310 616	3 581	10 306	4.2	344 878	942	3 935	2.9	NAP
Poland	19 579 443	53 496	95 580	6.7	NA	NA	18 335	NA	NA
Portugal	4 849 025	13 249	6 605	24.1	961 410	2 627	2 835	11.1	NA
Romania	13 813 091	37 741	15 295	29.6	357 058	976	4 960	2.4	782 679
Russian Fed.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
San Marino	348	1	9	1.3	157	0	6	0.9	0
Serbia	4 082 293	11 154	27 355	4.9	1 042 822	2 849	8 745	3.9	46 816
Slovak Rep.	NA	NA	9 028	NA	NA	NA	2 883	NA	NA
Slovenia	517 716	1 415	3 888	4.4	114 683	313	867	4.3	8 432
Spain (total)	25 621 872	70 005	52 335	16.1	4 028 489	11 007	33 455	3.9	NAP
Spain (State Adm.)	21 819 335	59 616	45 032	15.9	3 370 410	9 209	29 766	3.7	NAP
Spain (Catalonia)	3 802 537	10 389	7 303	17.1	658 079	1 798	3 689	5.8	NAP
Sweden	2 226 428	6 083	38 983	1.9	636 174	1 738	29 483	0.7	NAP
Switzerland	2 429 878	6 639	NA	NA	727 817	1 989	42 914	0.6	NA
the FYRO Macedonia	936 297	2 558	2 360	13.0	137 808	377	125	36.1	17 992
Turkey	NA	NA	207 082	NA	29 369 478	80 244	58 007	16.6	1 454 568
Ukraine									
UK: Engl. & Wales	NA	NA	112 772	NA	NA	NA	59 450	NA	NA
UK: North. Ireland	NA	NA	6 362	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	10 367
UK: Scotland	2 925 049	7 992	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mean				8.6				5.2	
Median				6.7				3.8	
Minimum				1.3				0.3	
Maximum				29.6				36.1	

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 2012	Average number of inmates in 2012	Total number of entries in 2012	Indicator of average length of imprisonment	Number of days spent in pre-trial detention in 2012	Average number of detainees in pre-trial detention in 2012	Number of entries before final sentence in 2012	Indicator of average length of pre-trial imprisonment
		(Table 8)	(in months)			(Table 9)	(in months)
(a)	(b) = a / 366	(c)	(d) = 12 (b/c)	(e)	(f) = e / 366	(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).
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 2012 was 369,341.
BH: BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (REPUBLIKA SRPSKA)
✓ Point (a): The total number of days spent in penitentiary establishments is determined in the following manner: the average daily number of sentenced persons and pre-trial detainees (918 sentenced and 99 pre-trial detainees) who were kept in the penitentiary establishments in Republika Srpska in the course of 2012 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 2012.
CYPRUS
✓ Point (a): Total number of days spent in penal institutions in 2012 (incl. pre-trial detention):
○ 255,865 days in Prison and 52,795 in police stations.
✓ Point (e): Number of days spent in pre-trial detention in 2012:
○ 49,947 days in Prison and 52,795 in police stations. The big discrepancy between this year's figures and those of previous years for police stations is due to the termination of the operation of a number of wards in the detention centres.
✓ Point (i): 8,796 (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.
FINLAND
✓ Point (a): Are not included 54,750 days spent in supervised probationary freedom.
FRANCE
✓ Point (a): The number of days corresponds to the days spent in custody without those days of supervision outside penal institutions. The total number of days under community supervision is 3,830,068 days for the year 2012.
GERMANY
✓ Point (i): Number of days spent in institutions for juvenile offenders in 2012 = 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): Juvenile Offenders are detained in Children Detention Schools for both pre-trial and sentence.

LIECHTENSTEIN
✓ The indicator of average length of imprisonment should be used very cautiously, as certain prisoners from Liechtenstein serve their sentences in Austrian and Swiss prisons.
THE NETHERLANDS
✓ Figures included in Table 11.1 are only of penal institutions. Figures for custodial clinics, institutions for juveniles and institutions for aliens were excluded.
✓ Point (a): 2,119,190 days are for sentenced prisoners and of 31,025 days it is unknown whether they are spent by pre-trial or sentenced prisoners.
PORTUGAL
✓ Point (a): Calculations are based on the average total number of inmates (13,285) for 2012, multiplied by 365 days.
✓ Point (e): For pre-trial detention the same proceeding was applied based on the average of 2,634 detainees.
ROMANIA
✓ Point (i): The number of days corresponds to the calculation made in the penitentiaries for minors and youth as well as in re-education centres.
SPAIN (TOTAL)
✓ Figures presented as totals were not used for the calculations of mean and median European values.
UK: NORTHERN IRELAND
✓ Point (i): Figure based on a roll call every day and therefore over-counts those who are only in the Juvenile Justice Centre for a matter of hours.
UK: SCOTLAND
✓ General: Figures for financial year 1 April 2012 to 31 March 2013.

COMMENTS ON TABLE 11.2:

As some countries did not provide data on the total number of days spent in penal institutions in 2012 –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 2012, which is used as an *estimate* of the average number of inmates during that year (source: SPACE I 2012).

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.
GEORGIA
✓ Calculated indicator of average length of imprisonment is 80.3 months. This figure seems to be fully unreliable. Therefore, this input was excluded from Table 11.2.
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 2012, BASED ON THE TOTAL STOCK OF INMATES IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2012

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2013.11.2

Country	Total number of inmates on 1 st September 2012 (SPACE I 2012)	Total number of entries to penal institutions in 2012 (Table 8)	Indicator of average length of imprisonment (in months)
Albania	4 890	4 090	14.3
Andorra	41	90	5.5
Armenia	4 714	NA	NA
Austria	8 756	11 495	9.1
Azerbaijan	21 034	8 579	29.4
Belgium	12 310	18 311	8.1
<i>BH: BiH (total)</i>			
BH: BiH (st. level)	20	NA	NA
BH: Fed. BiH			
BH: Rep. Srpska	1 062	1 795	7.1
Bulgaria	10 663	6 138	20.8
Croatia	4 741	11 660	4.9
Cyprus	694	3 153	2.6
Czech Rep.	22 644	14 278	19.0
Denmark	3 829	13 903	3.3
Estonia	3 417	2 657	15.4
Finland	3 196	6 066	6.3
France	66 704	90 983	8.8
Georgia	23 227	3 472	[NA]
Germany	69 268	101 551	8.2
Greece	12 479	NA	NA
Hungary	17 585	23 919	8.8
Iceland	152	323	5.6
Ireland	4 323	17 244	3.0
Italy	66 271	63 020	12.6
Latvia	6 195	15 088	4.9
Liechtenstein	8	60	1.6
Lithuania	10 033	9 274	13.0
Luxembourg	659	832	9.5
Malta	622	686	10.9
Moldova	6 621	15 461	5.1
Monaco	41	175	2.8
Montenegro	1 229	3 138	4.7
Netherlands	11 324	38 993	3.5
Norway	3 551	10 306	4.1
Poland	84 156	95 580	10.6
Portugal	13 614	6 605	24.7
Romania	31 883	15 295	25.0
Russian Fed.	717 400	NA	NA
San Marino	1	9	1.3
Serbia	11 070	27 355	4.9
Slovak Rep.	11 075	9 028	14.7
Slovenia	1 377	3 888	4.3
<i>Spain (total)</i>	69 621	52 335	16.0
Spain (State Adm.)	59 410	45 032	15.8
Spain (Catalonia)	10 211	7 303	16.8
Sweden	6 431	38 983	2.0
Switzerland	6 599	NA	NA
the FYRO Macedonia	2 543	2 360	12.9
Turkey	120 275	207 082	7.0
Ukraine			
UK: Engl. & Wales	86 048	112 772	9.2
UK: North. Ireland	1 779	6 362	3.4
UK: Scotland	8 145	NA	NA
Mean			9.4
Median			8.1
Minimum			1.3
Maximum			29.4

TABLE 12: ESCAPES FROM PENAL INSTITUTIONS DURING 2012

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2013.12

Country	Number of escapes in 2012 (a)	Total number of inmates on 1 st September 2012, SPACE I 2012	Rate of escapes per 10,000 prisoners	Other forms of escape in 2012 (b)	Rate of other forms of escapes per 10,000 inmates
Albania	0	4 890	0.0	12	24.5
Andorra	0	41	0.0	0	0.0
Armenia	0	4 714	0.0	0	0.0
Austria	3	8 756	3.4	26	29.7
Azerbaijan	0	21 034	0.0	2	1.0
Belgium	14	12 310	11.4	633	514.2
<i>BH: BiH (total)</i>					
BH: BiH (st. level)	NA	20	NA	NA	NA
BH: Fed. BiH					
BH: Rep. Srpska	0	1 062	0.0	0	0.0
Bulgaria	0	10 663	0.0	0	0.0
Croatia	3	4 741	6.3	24	50.6
Cyprus	0	694	0.0	1	14.4
Czech Rep.	0	22 644	0.0	25	11.0
Denmark	13	3 829	34.0	102	266.4
Estonia	1	3 417	2.9	0	0.0
Finland	14	3 196	43.8	299	935.5
France	89	66 704	13.3	869	130.3
Georgia	0	23 227	0.0	0	0.0
Germany	6	69 268	0.9	327	47.2
Greece	NA	12 479	NA	NA	NA
Hungary	0	17 585	0.0	3	1.7
Iceland	2	152	131.6	4	263.2
Ireland	1	4 323	2.3	67	155.0
Italy	14	66 271	2.1	188	28.4
Latvia	0	6 195	0.0	7	11.3
Liechtenstein	0	8	0.0	0	0.0
Lithuania	0	10 033	0.0	3	3.0
Luxembourg	0	659	0.0	14	212.4
Malta	0	622	0.0	0	0.0
Moldova	2	6 621	3.0	0	0.0
Monaco	0	41	0.0	0	0.0
Montenegro	2	1 229	16.3	5	40.7
Netherlands	2	11 324	1.8	448	395.6
Norway	14	3 551	39.4	166	467.5
Poland	1	84 156	0.1	8	1.0
Portugal	23	13 614	16.9	65	47.7
Romania	8	31 883	2.5	0	0.0
Russian Fed.	14	717 400	0.2	151	2.1
San Marino	0	1	0.0	0	0.0
Serbia	2	11 070	1.8	76	68.7
Slovak Rep.	1	11 075	0.9	1	0.9
Slovenia	2	1 377	14.5	39	283.2
<i>Spain (total)</i>	4	69 621	0.6	952	136.7
Spain (State Adm.)	4	59 410	0.7	718	120.9
Spain (Catalonia)	0	10 211	0.0	234	229.2
Sweden	4	6 431	6.2	192	298.6
Switzerland	24	6 599	36.4	489	741.0
the FYRO Macedonia	27	2 543	106.2	100	393.2
Turkey	25	120 275	2.1	3028	251.8
Ukraine					
UK: Engl. & Wales	10	86 048	1.2	453	52.6
UK: North. Ireland	0	1 779	0.0	NA	NA
UK: Scotland	9	8 145	11.0	12	14.7
Mean			10.7		130.0
Median			1.0		28.4
Minimum			0.0		0.0
Maximum			131.6		935.5

NOTES – TABLE 12

- ✓ 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 / from a court, another penal institution, or a hospital) during 2012.
- ✓ 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 during 2012.

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. Table 12 refers to *persons* and not to *cases* of escape involving several prisoners).

DENMARK
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (a): 13 escapes, of which 9 escaped directly from prison and 4 during transfer to/from court or hospital. ✓ Point (b): 102 escapes, of which 95 absconding from open prisons. This figure does not include fail to appear from leave.
ESTONIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (a): All escapees have been apprehended.
FRANCE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The counting unit is the <i>event (escape)</i>, which might imply many persons. ✓ In 2012, 17 escapes occurred from the penal institutions implying 22 inmates in these events. 943 persons escaped while they were outside the penal institutions (including sentencing adjustments). ✓ Escape <i>under</i> custodial guards: escapes from custody, during medical removals or transfers, outdoor placement, sports' outings and all exits supervised by the prison staff. ✓ Escape custodial guards <i>off</i>: escapes occurred under police guard and those including sentencing adjustments. ✓ In 2012, there is a distinction made between the authorised leaves under and without custodial guard' supervision. The number of escapes under the custodial guard is higher than in 2011 (=60).
THE NETHERLANDS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 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.
POLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (a): One escape (one person). ✓ Point (b): Six escapes (8 persons).
PORTUGAL
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (b): 65 prisoners failed to return from penitentiary leave without surveillance. In 2012, 10,162 authorised leaves without surveillance have been granted.
SLOVENIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (b): Among 39 escapes are as well included 16 escapes from Correctional Institution for Juvenile offenders with educational measure; 15 of them escaped during authorised short-term absence.
SPAIN (TOTAL)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (a): 2 escapes from Court and 2 escapes from the Hospital.
SWEDEN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (a): Escapes from closed penal institutions
UK: ENGLAND AND WALES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Figures provided are for 2012/13 financial year (1 April 2012 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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Figures are for financial rather than calendar years (i.e. from 1 April 2012 to 31 March 2013).

TABLE 13.1: DEATHS IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS IN 2012 (BY TYPE OF REGISTERED DEATH)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2013.13.1

Country	Total number of deaths in penal institutions in 2012	Of which										Total number of inmates on 1 st September 2012	Mortality rate per 10,000 inmates
		Homicides	% homicides	Accidents	% accidents	Drug/ alcohol intoxications	% intoxications	Suicides	% suicides	Other causes (incl. illness)	% other		
Albania	8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	100.0	4 890	16.4
Andorra	1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	41	243.9
Armenia	28	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	10.7	25	89.3	4 714	59.4
Austria	33	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	12	36.4	21	63.6	8 756	37.7
Azerbaijan	133	0	0.0	3	2.3	0	0.0	4	3.0	126	94.7	21 034	63.2
Belgium	52	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	13	25.0	NA	NA	12 310	42.2
BH: BiH (st. level)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	20	NA
BH: Fed. BiH													
BH: Rep. Srpska	9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	100.0	1 062	84.7
Bulgaria	32	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	12.5	28	87.5	10 663	30.0
Croatia	13	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	7.7	12	92.3	4 741	27.4
Cyprus	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	694	0.0
Czech Rep.	49	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	16	32.7	33	67.3	22 644	21.6
Denmark	5	0	0.0	NA	NA	0	0.0	4	80.0	1	20.0	3 829	13.1
Estonia	5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	100.0	3 417	14.6
Finland	4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	50.0	2	50.0	3 196	12.5
France	166	2	1.2	NA	NA	17	10.2	96	57.8	51	30.7	66 704	24.9
Georgia	66	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.5	65	98.5	23 227	28.4
Germany	119	NA	NA	3	2.5	NA	NA	57	47.9	59	49.6	69 268	17.2
Greece	26	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	12 479	20.8
Hungary	55	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	14.5	47	85.5	17 585	31.3
Iceland	1	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	152	65.8
Ireland	5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	20.0	1	20.0	3	60.0	4 323	11.6
Italy	153	0	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	56	36.6	NA	NA	66 271	23.1
Latvia	31	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	12.9	7	22.6	20	64.5	6 195	50.0
Liechtenstein	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	0.0
Lithuania	35	2	5.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	14.3	28	80.0	10 033	34.9
Luxembourg	3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	66.7	1	33.3	659	45.5
Malta	1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	622	16.1
Moldova	31	NA	NA	2	6.5	2	6.5	5	16.1	22	71.0	6 621	46.8
Monaco	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	41	0.0
Montenegro	4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	25.0	3	75.0	1 229	32.5
Netherlands	25	1	4.0	1	4.0	0	0.0	10	40.0	13	52.0	11 324	22.1

Country	Total number of deaths in penal institutions in 2012	Of which										Total number of inmates on 1 st September 2012	Mortality rate per 10,000 inmates
		Homicides	% homicides	Accidents	% accidents	Drug/ alcohol intoxications	% intoxications	Suicides	% suicides	Other causes (incl. illness)	% other		
Norway	6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	66.7	2	33.3	3 551	16.9
Poland	107	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	18	16.8	NA	NA	84 156	12.7
Portugal	66	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	16	24.2	50	75.8	13 614	48.5
Romania	115	2	1.7	1	0.9	1	0.9	22	19.1	89	77.4	31 883	36.1
Russian Fed.	4124	NA	NA	662	16.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	717 400	57.5
San Marino	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Serbia	90	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	7.8	83	92.2	11 070	81.3
Slovak Rep.	23	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	26.1	17	73.9	11 075	20.8
Slovenia	6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	50.0	3	50.0	1 377	43.6
Spain (total)	191	0	0.0	6	3.1	34	17.8	30	15.7	121	63.4	69 621	27.4
Spain (State Adm.)	147	0	0.0	5	3.4	31	21.1	25	17.0	86	58.5	59 410	24.7
Spain (Catalonia)	44	0	0.0	1	2.3	3	6.8	5	11.4	35	79.5	10 211	43.1
Sweden	16	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	43.8	9	56.3	6 431	24.9
Switzerland	29	20	69.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	9	31.0	NA	NA	6 599	43.9
the FYRO Macedonia	8	0	0.0	2	25.0	1	12.5	0	0.0	5	62.5	2 543	31.5
Turkey	345	4	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	39	11.3	302	87.5	120 275	28.7
Ukraine													
UK: Engl. & Wales	192	0	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	60	31.3	132	68.8	86 048	22.3
UK: North. Ireland	7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	42.9	1 779	39.3
UK: Scotland	18	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	5.6	NA	NA	8 145	22.1
Mean			4.4		1.6		2.3		23.0		60.1		35.4
Median			0.0		0.0		0.0		16.8		65.9		28.4
Minimum			0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
Maximum			100.0		25.0		21.1		100.0		100.0		243.9

TABLE 13.2: SUICIDES IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS IN 2012

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2013.13.2

Country	Total number of deaths in penal institutions in 2012	Suicides	% suicides	Of which: Number of females	% of female suicides in the total number of suicides	Total number of inmates on 1st September 2012	Suicide rate per 10,000 inmates
Albania	8	0	0.0	0	0.0	4 890	0.0
Andorra	1	1	100.0	0	0.0	41	243.9
Armenia	28	3	10.7	0	0.0	4 714	6.4
Austria	33	12	36.4	0	0.0	8 756	13.7
Azerbaijan	133	4	3.0	1	25.0	21 034	1.9
Belgium	52	13	25.0	1	7.7	12 310	10.6
<i>BH: BiH (total)</i>							
BH: BiH (st. level)	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	20	NA
BH: Fed. BiH							
BH: Rep. Srpska	9	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 062	0.0
Bulgaria	32	4	12.5	0	0.0	10 663	3.8
Croatia	13	1	7.7	1	100.0	4 741	2.1
Cyprus	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	694	0.0
Czech Rep.	49	16	32.7	0	0.0	22 644	7.1
Denmark	5	4	80.0	0	0.0	3 829	10.4
Estonia	5	0	0.0	0	0.0	3 417	0.0
Finland	4	2	50.0	0	0.0	3 196	6.3
France	166	96	57.8	5	5.2	66 704	14.4
Georgia	66	1	1.5	NA	NA	23 227	0.4
Germany	119	57	47.9	2	3.5	69 268	8.2
Greece	26	NA	NA	NA	NA	12 479	NA
Hungary	55	8	14.5	0	0.0	17 585	4.5
Iceland	1	0	0.0	0	0.0	152	0.0
Ireland	5	1	20.0	0	0.0	4 323	2.3
Italy	153	56	36.6	3	5.4	66 271	8.5
Latvia	31	7	22.6	2	28.6	6 195	11.3
Liechtenstein	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	0.0
Lithuania	35	5	14.3	0	0.0	10 033	5.0
Luxembourg	3	2	66.7	0	0.0	659	30.3
Malta	1	0	0.0	0	0.0	622	0.0
Moldova	31	5	16.1	0	0.0	6 621	7.6
Monaco	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	41	0.0
Montenegro	4	1	25.0	0	0.0	1 229	8.1
Netherlands	25	10	40.0	1	10.0	11 324	8.8
Norway	6	4	66.7	0	0.0	3 551	11.3
Poland	107	18	16.8	NA	NA	84 156	2.1
Portugal	66	16	24.2	2	12.5	13 614	11.8
Romania	115	22	19.1	0	0.0	31 883	6.9
Russian Fed.	4 124	NA	NA	NA	NA	717 400	NA
San Marino	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Serbia	90	7	7.8	0	0.0	11 070	6.3
Slovak Rep.	23	6	26.1	0	0.0	11 075	5.4
Slovenia	6	3	50.0	0	0.0	1 377	21.8
<i>Spain (total)</i>	191	30	15.7	1	3.3	69 621	4.3
Spain (State Adm.)	147	25	17.0	1	4.0	59 410	4.2
Spain (Catalonia)	44	5	11.4	0	0.0	10 211	4.9
Sweden	16	7	43.8	0	0.0	6 431	10.9
Switzerland	29	9	31.0	NA	NA	6 599	13.6
the FYRO Macedonia	8	0	0.0	0	0.0	2 543	0.0
Turkey	345	39	11.3	11	28.2	120 275	3.2
Ukraine							
UK: Engl. & Wales	192	60	31.3	1	1.7	86 048	7.0
UK: North. Ireland	7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 779	0.0
UK: Scotland	18	1	5.6	NA	NA	8 145	1.2
Mean		11.3	23.0		5.4		11.2
Median		4.0	16.8		0.0		5.4
Minimum		0.0	0.0		0.0		0.0
Maximum		96.0	100.0		100.0		243.9

TABLE 13.3: TYPES OF DEATHS AND SUICIDES IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS IN 2012

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2013.13.3

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	No	***	***	No	***	***
Armenia	Yes	13	0	Yes	6	0	No	***	***
Austria	Yes	1	0	Yes	9	0	Yes	1	0
Azerbaijan	Yes	111	6	No	***	***	Yes	22	0
Belgium	Yes	NA	NA	Yes	6	0	Yes	5	0
BH: BiH (st. level)	No	0	NAP	No	0	NAP	No	0	NAP
BH: Fed. BiH									
BH: Rep. Srpska	Yes	0	0	Yes	9	0	No	***	***
Bulgaria	Yes	8	0	Yes	6	0	Yes	8	0
Croatia	Yes	1	0	No	***	0	Yes	4	0
Cyprus	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	0
Czech Rep.	Yes	10	0	Yes	13	0	Yes	0	0
Denmark	Yes	NA	NA	No	***	***	No	***	***
Estonia	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	0	No	***	***
Finland	Yes	1	0	No	***	***	No	***	***
France	Yes	2	0	No	***	***	No	***	***
Georgia	Yes	NA	NA	Yes	NA	NA	Yes	NA	NA
Germany	Yes	NA	NA	Yes	NA	NA	Yes	NA	NA
Greece	Yes	NA	NA	Yes	NA	NA	Yes	NA	NA
Hungary	Yes	22	4	Yes	6	2	Yes	2	1
Iceland	No	***	***	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	0
Ireland	No	***	***	Yes	2	0	No	***	***
Italy	Yes	NA	NA	Yes	NA	NA	No	***	***
Latvia	Yes	5	0	Yes	1	0	Yes	0	0
Liechtenstein	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	0
Lithuania	Yes	25	0	Yes	4	0	Yes	0	0
Luxembourg	Yes	0	0	No	***	***	No	***	***
Malta	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	0	No	***	***
Moldova	Yes	31	NA	No	***	***	No	***	***
Monaco	Yes	0	0	No	***	0	No	***	0
Montenegro	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	0	No	***	***
Netherlands	Yes	1	0	Yes	11	1	Yes	4	0
Norway	No	***	***	No	***	***	No	***	***
Poland	Yes	NA	NA	Yes	NA	NA	Yes	NA	NA
Portugal	Yes	59	3	Yes	0	0	No	***	***
Romania	Yes	56	5	Yes	20	0	No	***	***
Russian Fed.	Yes	2603	NA	No	***	***	No	***	***
San Marino	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	0
Serbia	Yes	46	NA	Yes	NA	NA	Yes	NA	NA
Slovak Rep.	Yes	2	0	Yes	4	0	No	***	***
Slovenia	No	***	***	Yes	2	0	No	***	***
Spain (total)	Yes	7	0	Yes	59	4	Yes	NA	NA
Spain (State Adm.)	Yes	7	0	Yes	48	3	Yes	NA	NA
Spain (Catalonia)	No	***	***	Yes	11	1	Yes	19	3
Sweden	Yes	NA	NA	Yes	NA	NA	Yes	NA	NA
Switzerland	Yes	3	NA	No	***	***	Yes	NA	NA
the FYRO Macedonia	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	0
Turkey	Yes	NA	NA	Yes	NA	NA	Yes	NA	NA
Ukraine									
UK: Engl. & Wales	Yes	NA	NA	Yes	NA	NA	No	***	***
UK: North. Ireland	Yes	0	0	Yes	2	0	No	***	***
UK: Scotland	Yes	NA	NA	Yes	NA	NA	Yes	NA	NA

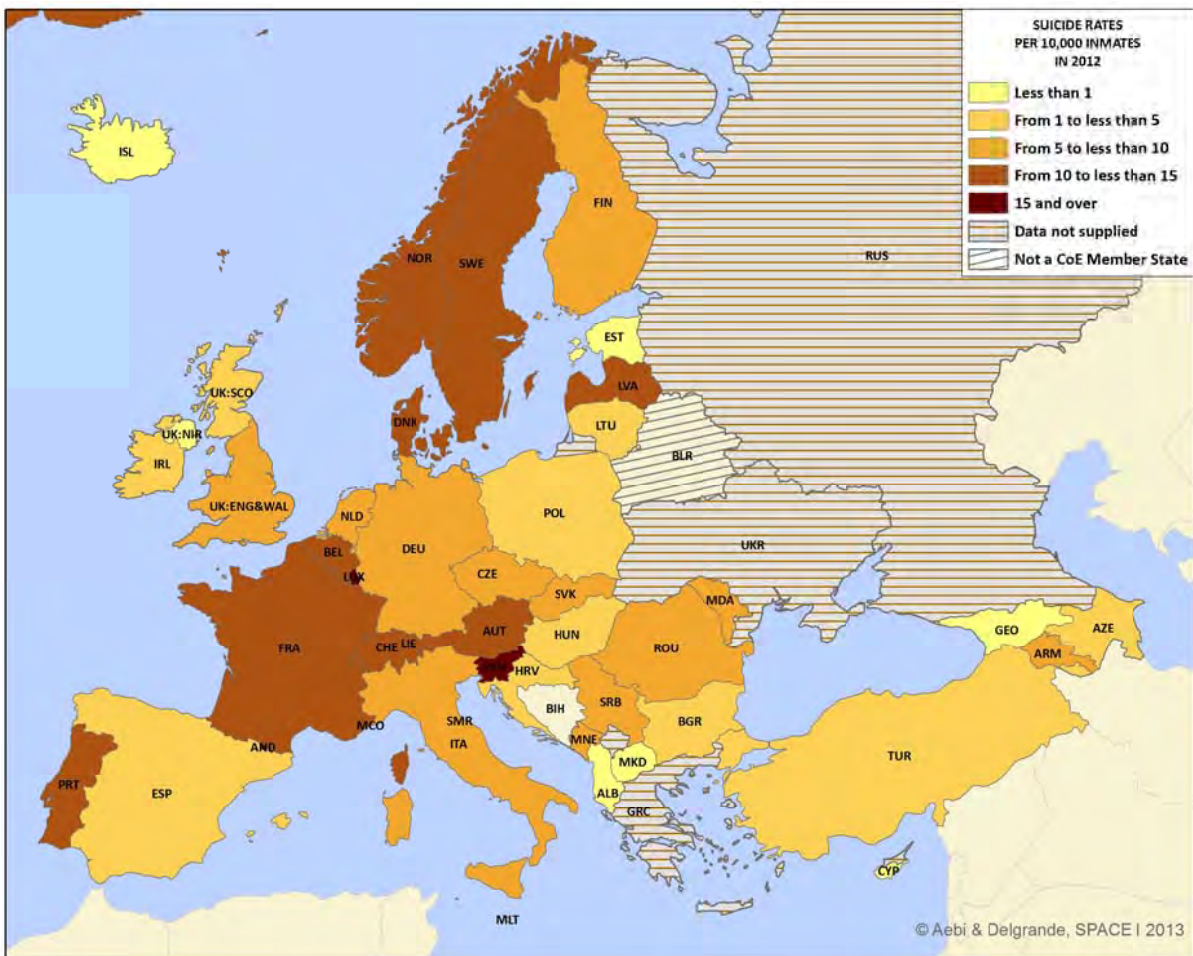
NOTES – TABLES 13.1, 13.2 AND 13.3

AUSTRIA
✓ Since 2011 there is a special unit in the Austrian Prison Directorate, investigating and documenting every suicide in Austrian prisons.
BELGIUM
✓ Table 13.3: Deaths which occurred during the time served under Electronic Monitoring are included in the total number of deaths. On the opposite, the deaths that occurred during the authorised leaves or permissions are not recorded.
BH: BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (REPUBLIKA SRPSKA)
✓ In the course of 2012, all nine cases of deaths due to natural causes in the correctional institutions or medical facilities outside prisons.
FRANCE
✓ Tables 13.1, 13.2 and 13.3: Are included deaths which occurred while in custody.
✓ The suicides that were committed outside penal institutions are as following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 12 suicides while the act committed <i>inside</i> penal institution but the death occurred <i>outside</i> in a community hospital; ○ 5 suicides while the act committed and the death occurred <i>outside</i> prison, in a community hospital; ○ 13 suicides of the persons with the status of “écroués” but who were in external placement (not held in prisons); ○ 67 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, as well as in the Public Establishment of National Health of Fresnes.
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
✓ <i>Homicide:</i> It is under investigation by the police.
✓ Table 13.3: There is no prison hospital in Iceland
IRELAND
✓ Table 13.1 (Other): 1 other and 2 Inquests Pending;
✓ Table 13.3: In 2012, there were 9 recorded deaths of prisoners who were on temporary release.
ITALY
✓ Except for cases of suicides and homicides, the information on the reasons of deaths is not collated for statistics.
MALTA
✓ Table 13.1 (Other): Heart failure (female).
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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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.
ROMANIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Total number of deaths that occurred during 2012 is 115, of which 56 were inside penitentiary hospitals (of which 5 females), 20 deaths registered in the hospital units of the Ministry of Health (no females), and 39 deaths occurred inside prisons.
SPAIN (STATE ADMINISTRATION)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ There are not prison hospitals in Spanish Prison system, only 2 penitentiary psychiatric centres.
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: NORTHERN IRELAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Causes not established in 4 deaths.
UK: SCOTLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The cause of death for most of these cases is not yet known pending the outcome of fatal accident inquiries ✓ Figures are for the reporting year 1 April 2012 to 31 March 2013.

MAP 3: SUICIDE RATE PER 10,000 INMATES IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS IN 2012

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2013.m.3



In 2012, the average (mean) rate of suicides in Europe was 11.2 per 10,000 inmates, which is higher than in 2011 (7.7), and in 2010 (6.7) respectively. The median value in 2012 was 5.4, which is lower than the same value observed in 2011 (6.5 per 10,000 inmates), and perfectly equal to the value observed in 2010 (5.4%). Such results do allow us to recall the fact that the median values are more reliable while cross-sectional comparisons are made between countries and, essentially, those countries that have large differences of the size of their prison populations.

The highest suicide rates (of more than 15 suicides per 10,000 inmates) in 2012 were observed in three countries: **Slovenia, Luxembourg, and Andorra**. In 2011, there were Luxembourg, Montenegro, Finland, Slovenia, and France with very high values. Nevertheless, while interpreting the figures that correspond to the suicides in custody, it is compulsory to take into account that some of the raw data used for Map 3 were very low. Therefore, when comparing the rates presented in 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.

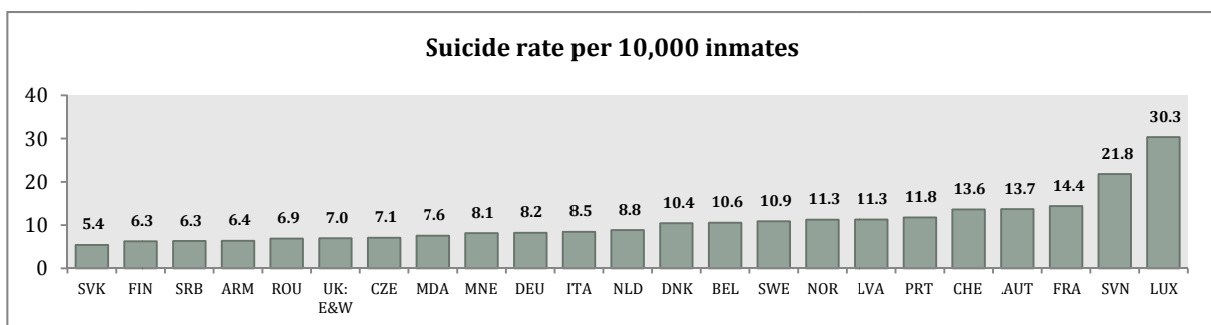


TABLE 14: EXPENSES IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS IN 2012 (IN €)

Row-data:

- (a) Average amount spent per day for the detention of one person in 2012;
 (b) -//- in pre-trial detention in 2012 (€/day);
 (c) -//- in the correctional facility in 2012 (€/day);
 (d) -//- in the special facility/section for persons with psychiatric disorders in 2012 (€/day);
 (e) -//- in an institution for juvenile offenders in 2012 (€/day);
 (f) Total number of days spent in penal institutions in 2012 (incl. pre-trial detention);
 (g) Number of days spent in pre-trial detention in 2012;
 (h) Number of days spent in institutions for juvenile offenders in 2012;

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 2012 = $b * g$;
 (l) Total amount likely to have been spent for all juvenile inmates in 2012 = $e * h$;
 (m) Total amount likely to have been spent for all categories of inmates in 2012 = $(mean[b, c, d, e]) * f$.

- (n) Total budget spent by Prison Administration in 2012 (raw data provided by the Prison Administrations)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2013.14

Country	(a)	Of which:				(f)	Of which:		(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)
		(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)		(g)	(h)						
Albania	15.25 €	15.8 €	14.12 €	21.63 €	17.84 €	1 864 055	760 660	39 055	17.35 €	15.0 €	12 010 821 €	696 741 €	32 332 034 €	27 237 228 €
Andorra	246.81 €	246.8 €	246.81 €	NAP	246.81 €	14 981	8 349	830	246.81 €	246.8 €	2 060 617 €	204 852 €	3 697 461 €	3 504 440 €
Armenia	6.65 €	6.6 €	6.68 €	NAP	6.65 €	NA	NA	NA	6.65 €	6.7 €	NA	NA	NA	11 891 861 €
Austria	107.00 €	NA	NA	190.00 €	NA	3 242 096	610 532	51 461	107.00 €	NA	NA	NA	346 904 272 €	399 737 441 €
Azerbaijan	11.06 €	5.4 €	11.15 €	NA	52.97 €	NA	NA	NA	23.18 €	8.3 €	NA	NA	NA	83 652 225 €
Belgium	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4 177 637	1 321 258	33 048	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
BH: BiH (st. level)	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NA	NA
BH: Fed. BiH														
BH: Rep. Srpska	29.00 €	29.0 €	29.00 €	NA	29.00 €	371 205	36 135	3 650	29.00 €	29.0 €	1 047 915 €	105 850 €	10 764 945 €	12 132 495 €
Bulgaria	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Croatia	7.52 €	7.7 €	12.27 €	15.36 €	NA	1 829 634	313 296	30 744	11.77 €	10.0 €	2 406 113 €	NA	21 534 792 €	70 176 701 €
Cyprus	64.00 €	64.0 €	64.00 €	NAP	64.00 €	255 865	49 947	8 796	64.00 €	64.0 €	3 196 608 €	562 944 €	16 375 360 €	18 727 545 €
Czech Rep.	36.40 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	7 251 275	855 787	46 255	36.40 €	NA	NA	NA	263 946 410 €	310 945 771 €
Denmark	186.00 €	185.0 €	201.00 €	NA	NA	1 454 087	497 057	NAP	193.00 €	193.0 €	91 955 545 €	NAP	280 638 791 €	391 128 502 €
Estonia	32.28 €	NA	NA	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	32.28 €	NA	NA	NAP	NA	40 844 411 €
Finland	167.00 €	167.0 €	167.00 €	248.00 €	NAP	1 126 390	228 490	NAP	194.00 €	167.0 €	38 157 830 €	NAP	218 519 660 €	196 887 000 €
France	96.77 €	83.2 €	111.27 €	NA	469.54 €	24 748 194	6 097 005	95 680	221.34 €	97.2 €	507 392 756 €	44 925 587 €	5 477 847 754 €	2 394 891 819 €
Georgia	6.52 €	6.5 €	6.52 €	6.52 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.52 €	6.5 €	NA	NA	NA	54 148 415 €
Germany	116.37 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	24 961 645	NA	2 140 519	116.37 €	NA	NA	NA	2 904 786 629 €	2 904 781 172 €

Country	(a)	Of which:				(f)	Of which:		(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)
		(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)		(g)	(h)						
Greece	3.20 €	NA	NA	NA	3.60 €	NA	NA	NA	3.60 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	43 328 000 €
Hungary	27.00 €	24.0 €	20.00 €	35.00 €	28.00 €	6 849 383	NA	NA	26.75 €	22.0 €	NA	NA	183 220 995 €	175 002 163 €
Iceland	150.00 €	150.0 €	150.00 €	NAP	NAP	54 081	7 866	NAP	150.00 €	150.0 €	1 179 900 €	NAP	8 112 150 €	8 205 575 €
Ireland	179.00 €	179.0 €	179.00 €	179.00 €	1 070.00 €	1 580 547	207 551	17 030	401.75 €	179.0 €	37 151 629 €	18 222 100 €	634 984 757 €	334 600 000 €
Italy	128.01 €	NA	NA	NA	NAP	24 022 371	9 606 110	NA	128.01 €	NA	NA	NA	3 075 103 712 €	3 104 755 427 €
Latvia	14.71 €	14.7 €	NA	NA	55.32 €	NA	NA	NA	35.02 €	14.7 €	NA	NA	NA	36 280 883 €
Liechtenstein	230.00 €	230.0 €	230.00 €	350.00 €	NA	3 630	463	0	270.00 €	230.0 €	106 490 €	NA	980 100 €	1 775 500 €
Lithuania	12.52 €	14.5 €	13.10 €	NAP	38.90 €	3 615 690	721 240	66 795	22.16 €	13.8 €	10 450 768 €	2 598 326 €	80 135 743 €	56 303 600 €
Luxembourg	191.89 €	191.9 €	191.89 €	NA	NA	248 524	NA	NA	191.89 €	191.9 €	NA	NA	47 689 270 €	47 689 408 €
Malta	50.00 €	50.0 €	50.00 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	50.00 €	50.0 €	NA	NA	NA	9 000 000 €
Moldova	7.65 €	4.1 €	NA	NAP	14.84 €	NA	NA	NA	9.45 €	4.1 €	NA	NA	NA	18 044 008 €
Monaco	43.17 €	NA	NA	786.40 €	NA	10 338	4 526	NAP	43.17 €	NA	NA	NAP	4 288 047 €	2 765 261 €
Montenegro	15.00 €	15.0 €	15.00 €	NAP	NA	527 324	136 324	NA	15.00 €	15.0 €	2 044 860 €	NA	7 909 860 €	7 586 021 €
Netherlands	273.00 €	259.0 €	259.00 €	496.00 €	552.00 €	4 222 320	2 072 105	NA	273.00 €	259.0 €	536 675 195 €	NA	1 152 693 360 €	965 703 180 €
Norway	283.00 €	283.0 €	283.00 €	NAP	NAP	1 310 616	344 878	NAP	283.00 €	283.0 €	97 600 474 €	NAP	370 904 328 €	423 232 000 €
Poland	19.28 €	19.3 €	19.28 €	NAP	NAP	19 579 443	NA	NA	19.28 €	19.3 €	NA	NA	NA	NA
Portugal	40.10 €	40.1 €	40.10 €	NA	NA	4 849 025	961 410	NA	40.10 €	40.1 €	38 552 541 €	NA	194 445 903 €	194 723 985 €
Romania	17.49 €	NA	NA	NA	26.18 €	13 813 091	357 058	782 679	17.49 €	NA	NA	20 490 536 €	241 590 962 €	202 509 640 €
Russian Fed.	2.17 €	1.5 €	1.68 €	NA	3.32 €	NA	NA	NA	2.17 €	1.6 €	NA	NA	NA	5 405 041 878 €
San Marino	685.00 €	685.0 €	685.00 €	NAP	685.00 €	348	157	0	685.00 €	685.0 €	107 545 €	NA	238 380 €	NA
Serbia	14.18 €	13.8 €	13.56 €	17.28 €	30.90 €	4 082 293	1 042 822	46 816	18.88 €	13.7 €	14 349 231 €	1 446 614 €	77 053 280 €	57 882 839 €
Slovak Rep.	36.75 €	NA	NA	NA	29.89 €	NA	NA	NA	36.75 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	147 085 573 €
Slovenia	69.00 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	517 716	114 683	8 432	69.00 €	NA	NA	NA	35 722 404 €	36 364 286 €
Spain (total)	53.34 €	53.3 €	53.34 €	NA	NAP	25 621 872	4 028 489	NAP	53.34 €	53.3 €	214 879 603 €	NAP	1 366 670 652 €	1 412 558 393 €
Spain (State Adm.)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	21 819 335	3 370 410	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NA	1 093 396 769 €
Spain (Catalonia)	65.72 €	65.7 €	65.72 €	NA	NAP	3 802 537	658 079	NAP	65.72 €	65.7 €	43 248 952 €	NAP	249 902 732 €	319 161 623 €
Sweden	317.00 €	364.0 €	NA	NA	NAP	2 226 428	636 174	NAP	317.00 €	364.0 €	231 567 336 €	NAP	705 777 676 €	721 845 083 €
Switzerland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2 429 878	727 817	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
the FYRO Macedonia	10.00 €	10.0 €	9.00 €	NA	14.00 €	936 297	137 808	17 992	11.00 €	9.5 €	1 378 080 €	251 888 €	10 299 267 €	9 498 000 €
Turkey	16.65 €	16.6 €	16.65 €	NA	16.65 €	NA	NA	NA	16.65 €	16.6 €	NA	NA	3 867 517 941 €	764 796 850 €
Ukraine														
UK: Engl. & Wales	117.00 €	NA	114.00 €	NA	338.00 €	NA	NA	NA	226.00 €	114.0 €	NA	NA	NA	3 635 000 000 €
UK: North. Ireland	NA	241.0 €	240.99 €	NA	940.98 €	NA	NA	10 367	474.32 €	241.0 €	NA	9 755 140 €	NA	165 418 799 €
UK: Scotland	107.36 €	107.4 €	107.36 €	NAP	107.36 €	2 925 049	NA	NA	107.36 €	107.4 €	NA	NA	314 033 261 €	521 072 359 €
Mean	97 €	112 €	112 €	213 €	202 €				118 €	112 €	79 649 581 €	9 023 689 €	651 248 507 €	577 926 267 €
Median	42 €	45 €	57 €	179 €	35 €				43 €	50 €	12 010 821 €	1 446 614 €	188 833 449 €	115 368 899 €
Minimum	2 €	2 €	2 €	7 €	3 €				2 €	2 €	106 490 €	105 850 €	238 380 €	1 775 500 €
Maximum	685 €	685 €	685 €	786 €	1 070 €				685 €	685 €	536 675 195 €	44 925 587 €	5 477 847 754 €	5 405 041 878 €

TABLE 14.A: CATEGORIES INCLUDED IN THE CALCULATION OF CUSTODIAL EXPENSES IN 2012, 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 2013.14.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	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
BH: BiH (st. level)							
BH: Fed. BiH							
BH: Rep. Srpska	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Bulgaria	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Croatia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cyprus	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
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	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Germany	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Greece	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Hungary	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Iceland	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Ireland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Italy	Yes	Yes/No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Latvia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Liechtenstein	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Lithuania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes/No	Yes
Luxembourg	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
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	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Poland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Portugal	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Romania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Russian Fed.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
San Marino	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	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	No
Spain (State Adm.)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
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							
UK: Engl. & Wales	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes/No	No
UK: North. Ireland	Yes	Yes/No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
UK: Scotland	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

NOTES – TABLES 14 AND 14.A

Data included in Table 14 are not always fully 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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Table 14: Figures for 2012 are different than in the previous year, because the total amount includes overheads and hire charges. ✓ Table 14.A (point 14.7): See above.
BH: BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (STATE LEVEL)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Table 14: Salaries for security staff are financed from the Ministry of Justice budget, direct allocations. Therefore, these expenses are not included in Table 14 as a direct cost related to the State Pre-trial detention unit. There are no other expenditures covered.
BH: BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (REPUBLIKA SRPSKA)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Table 14: Correctional institutions in RS represent a separate entity under the direct supervision of the Ministry of Justice (art. 9 of the Law on Execution of Criminal Sanctions). They have separate budgets that cover the income (wages), material costs, and consumption. The total budget stated in the point (m) of Table 14 refers exclusively to the budget spent by the correctional institutions. In 2012, 12,132,495.00 euros were spent, of which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 9,741,762.00 € in personal income (wages); ○ 1,186,747.00 € for material costs; ○ 1,203,987.00 € for food. ✓ Table 14 (point a): Average amount spent per inmate in penal institutions in RS was 58.50 KM [BiH convertible marks] (or 29 €). This amount includes the cost of food, housing, maintenance of the facilities, health services, electricity, heating, water, utilities, printing, postage and insurance services. ✓ Table 14 (point d): This category of inmates is under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of RS. Therefore, there is no special budget foreseen in the budget of the Prison Administration for these people.
BULGARIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Table 14: Because of too many adjustments of budget for the year 2013, it was impossible to provide an exact estimate of the costs.
CROATIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Table 14 (points b & c): There is no separate breakdown of the costs for pre-trial detainees and convicted prisoners. ✓ Table 14.A (point 14.7): Other: material assistance for inmates on release, awards and other assistance, costs of pastoral care.
CZECH REPUBLIC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Table 14 (point m): This figure is the total budget of the whole Czech Prison Service. ✓ 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.) ✓ Table 14 (points b & c): 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). ✓ Table 14.A (point 14.7): Salaries of the uniformed and civilian staff, retirement pensions and retirement benefits for former uniformed staff, sickness benefits of the uniformed staff, renovation and modernization of movable property and immovable; security at court and public prosecution buildings; IT services and equipment; hygienic items for prisoners; antidrug programme and crime prevention.

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 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 14.A (point 14.7): Other expenses correspond to contributions to the central agency of social security (ACOSS).
GERMANY
✓ The total costs of the prison service amounted to € 2.904.781.172, of which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ € 2.508.968.636 without construction costs ○ € 395.812.536 constitutes construction costs
✓ For 24,961,645 days spent in penal institutions (point (f) Table 14), as result, there is in an amount of € 116.37 per person per day: € 100.51 per person per day without construction costs plus € 15.86 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).
GREECE
✓ Table 14: 12,458,073.6 €: refers to pharmaceutical and food expenses.
HUNGARY
✓ Table 14.A (point 14.7): PPP rent, representation, costs of delegations travelling abroad, taxes, fees, other obligations, information carrier, books, periodicals, interest rate, post costs, fixed assets.
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.
ITALY
✓ Table 14.A (point 14.2): The expenses for the healthcare of prisoners fall under the responsibility of the National Healthcare Service. The Penitentiary Administration bears the costs only in some Regions with special Statute, until the procedures are concluded for transferring the functions of penitentiary healthcare provision.
✓ Table 14.A (point 14.6): The specific programmes of rehabilitation/reinstatement are funded by the Fines Fund (<i>Cassa delle Ammende</i>), a public body under the authority of the Ministry of Justice. The expenses for education and for vocational training are borne by other institution and by Local Bodies.
LATVIA
✓ Table 14 point (d): Prison Hospital of Latvia: the accurate figure on the expenses under this heading is not available, but such expenses are covered by the Prison Service.
✓ Table 14.A (point 14.7): All types of taxes, duties and fixed assets <i>are not included</i> .
LIECHTENSTEIN
✓ Table 14 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).
✓ Table 14 (point a): The average amount is calculated by including staff costs, food, staff training and development, medical services, and the costs of sending inmates to contract partners in other countries. In this calculation are not included the expenses related to the maintenance of the buildings and technical infrastructure.
✓ Table 14 point (d): any person with special treatment needs is to be held in. Austrian penal institutions. The fees are 350€/day.

LITHUANIA
<p>ERRATA SPACE I 2012: Total annual budget spent was 56,436,200 Euros.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Table 14 (point m): this amount is a rounding of the real expenses. ✓ Table 14.A (point 14.6): Training category is included only <i>partially</i>: maintenance of education rooms and renovation/repair costs. ✓ Table 14.A (point 14.7): Under this heading are included social benefits for staff and inmates.
LUXEMBOURG
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Table 14 (points b & c): As the -trial detainees and sentenced prisoners are held in the same place, the costs applied to ensure the detention are the same for both categories. ✓ Table 14.A (point 14.7): Under this heading are included personnel costs (e.g. salaries).
MALTA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Table 14 (point a): The estimate of 50€ per inmate is calculated on an average expenditure of all inmates at Corradino Correctional Facility (CCF) irrespective of category of detention. ✓ Table 14 (point m): The total amount spent is estimation.
MOLDOVA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The amounts include the cost of all services provided to inmates, as well as staff salaries.
MONACO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Table 14: The Monaco's Arrest House, the only detention facility in the Principality of Monaco, is designed for pre-trial detention and for persons serving short prison sentences of male and female inmates, as well as juvenile offenders. ✓ Table 14 (point d): There is no tariff nomenclature for one day spent in the psychiatric unit of the Princess Grace Hospital (Monaco hospital). The cost per patient-day of 24h or at least one night in this unit is 786.40€. ✓ 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. ✓ Table 14.A (point f): There is one programme on road safety, but this programme was not applied during 2012.
THE NETHERLANDS
<p>ERRATA SPACE I 2012: Total annual budget spent is 921,541,042 € instead of 622,231,519 €.</p> <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): This figure is a rough estimation on the basis of the 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 and sentenced prisoners (including overhead costs). ○ 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. ○ Point (m): The calculation is based on the expenses made in custody (adult regular regime only). Juvenile inmates and people being treated in custodial clinics under hospital orders are excluded. ✓ 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 & c): There are no special prisons for remand detainees. Remand prisoners are held in the same establishments as convicted prisoners. 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 and it is not under the responsibility of the Correctional Service. ✓ Table 14 points (e): There are no special institutions for juvenile offenders.

PORTUGAL
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Table 14 (points b & c): 40.10 € is the average amount spent for pre-trial detainees and convicted prisoners altogether. ✓ Table 14 (point m): The total budget spent by Prison Service in 2012 is 194,723,985 € (investment and operational budget).
ROMANIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Table 14.A (point 14.7): Capital expenditures, financing of the External Non-Refundable Fund and Health Insurance Fund of Defence, Public Order, National Safety and Legal Authority "CASAOPSNAJ".
RUSSIAN FEDERATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Table 14 (point m): The total budget spent by Prison Service in 2012 is 213,499,154.2 thousands roubles or 5,405,041,878 €.
SLOVAK REPUBLIC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Table 14.A (point 14.7): Other: protection of the institutions of justice.
SLOVENIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Table 14 (point m): All the expenses made by the National Prison Administration are included in calculation of the average amount spent per day and per inmate.
SPAIN (TOTAL)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Total figures presented in Table 14 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 65.72 €/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 Catalonian police.
SWEDEN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Table 14 (point a): The calculation of the average amount spent per inmate is based on the expenses for both pre-trial and sentenced inmates. There are no special prisons for remand detainees. Therefore it is not possible to specify the expenditure on this population separately. ✓ Table 14.A (point 14.7): Under this heading are included the categories of overhead for Headquarter and regional Offices, depreciations, costs for facilities.
SWITZERLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Table 14: In 2010, the total amount allocated to the prisons was 993 billion Swiss francs (CHF), or 10.99% of the public security expenditures. In 2005, the same category of costs was 802 billion CHF. There is an increase of 191 billion CHF (+24%). ✓ Costs related to the detention of inmates were 50,293,370.45 CHF (in 2011). <i>Source:</i> Federal Department of Justice and Police.
THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Table 14.A (point 14.7): Under this heading are included all expenses made for conveying the prisoners to court or to other prison.
TURKEY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Table 14: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Point (a): 16.65 €/day (48 TL) (1 €: 2.8832 TL) ○ Point (b): Pre-trial detention costs are covered by court house services. ○ Point (d): The treatment costs of offenders are covered by Ministry of Justice budget. ○ Point (m): Total budget spent by the Prison Administration in 2012 was of 764,796,850 € (2.205.062.279 TL) (1 €: 2.8832 TL).

UK: ENGLAND AND WALES

- ✓ The figures shown are in Euros and have been converted from £ sterling at the *Yearly Average Exchange Rate* for 2012-13 of €1.228351 to £1 (average exchange rates data is based on figures published in the Financial Times, reproduced by HMRC).
- ✓ All figures have been calculated from the 2012-13 prison costs, which were published on 17th October 2013.
- ✓ **Table 14:** The total resource expenditure for 2012/13 was 3,635 billion Euros:
 - **Point (a):** It is the average daily cost per prisoner for all public and private sector prisons in England and Wales.
 - **Point (c):** The 114 € per day relates to all other prisons, excluding those in the 15-17 age bracket.
 - **Point (d):** There are not separate costs for individuals in the special facility for those offenders with psychiatric disorders. High-security psychiatric hospitals managed by the NHS are not included.
 - **Point (e):** The 338 € 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:

- 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 Children's Homes and Secure Treatment centres is not included.
- **Point 14.6:** This category of costs is not included in the calculation of the expenditures, because education costs are not included. But other rehabilitation costs met by the Prison service, such as vocational training and behaviour programs are included.

UK: NORTHERN IRELAND

- ✓ **Table 14:**
 - **Points b & c:** £195.41 for Prison Establishments converted in EUR (Rate 1.233263)
 - **Point (e):** 763 for Juveniles converted in EUR (Rate 1.233263)
 - **Point (m):** £134,131,000 converted in EUR (Rate 1.233263).
- ✓ **Table 14.A (point 14.2):** Yes for Juveniles in Juvenile Justice Centre but No for Adults in Prison Establishments.

UK: SCOTLAND

ERRATA SPACE I 2012: the 2012 return had the costings in pounds not euros and so are much lower than they should be. Total recalculated budget spent is 432,500,000 Euros. The average amount spent per day and per inmate is 37.51 Euros.

- ✓ The Scottish Prison Service reports the average cost of detaining prisoners based on core operating costs, therefore the average cost of detaining one prisoner excludes capital charges, exceptional payments and escort services. Information for the average cost of different categories of prisoners is not reported separately.
- ✓ Figures are for the reporting year 1 April 2012 to 31 March 2013. Conversion rate using 0.814666126 £ per euro average for 2012-13.

C. Prison Staff

TABLE 15: STAFF WORKING IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON THE BASIS OF FULL-TIME EQUIVALENTS (FTE) ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2013 (*NUMBERS*)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2013.15

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	8	0	1	1	0
Armenia	2 223	222	360	NAP	1 641	96	1 323	103	45	33	NAP	41
Austria	3 654.27	70.05	NAP	NAP	3 584.22	86.75	2 977.40	115.47	61.93	113	NA	229.67
Azerbaijan	6 094	187	NAP	1 230	4 677	41	3 301	NA	24	NA	NA	1 311
Belgium	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<i>BH: BiH (total)</i>												
BH: BiH (st. level)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
BH: Fed. BiH												
BH: Rep. Srpska	855	8	NAP	NAP	847	6	484	19	12	71	153	102
Bulgaria	4 402	113	284	NAP	4 005	13	3 490	119	31	322	NA	30
Croatia	2 756	42	NAP	NAP	2 714	137	1 651	112	28	125	300	361
Cyprus	426	NAP	NAP	NAP	426	11	393	0	0	0	22	0
Czech Rep.	10 548.3	177.4	NAP	3 213.9	7 157.0	106	1 859	434.7	1 198.2		76.1	3 483
Denmark	4 754	281	290	770	3 413	47	2 486	149	NA	125	408	198
Estonia	1 656.1	29	0	0	1 627.1	14.3	707	108.1	21	29	NA	747.7
Finland	2 520	75	100	65	2 280	59	1 369	185	208		184	275
France	35 081.2	418.2	1 602.5	4 262.4	28 798.1	344.1	25 307	NA	NA	NA	134.3	3 012.7
Georgia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Germany	36 816	NAP	357	0	36 459	439	26 852	234	682	1 753	2 143	4 356
Greece	4 196	17	NAP	NA	4 179	33	4 146	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hungary	7 882	226	NAP	NA	7 656	NA	NA	435	NA	NA	0	NA
Iceland	115.4	16.4	7	0	92	3	76	NAP	2	2	11	2
Ireland	3 631.798	128.53	86.2	144.5	3 272.568	62	2 722.17	135.098	19.3	2	278.5	53.5
Italy	45 772	1 345	942	2 325	41 160	206	37 150	69	2	906	0	2 827
Latvia	2 540	155.5	NAP	NAP	2 384.5	37	1 729	127	172.5	33	0	286
Liechtenstein	16	0	0	0	16	1	15	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	3 442	74	NAP	275	3 093	37	1 983	283	37	200	11	542
Luxembourg	405.25	4	0	0	401.25	5	293	1	5.25	21	35.25	40.75

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)
Malta	205	9	NAP	NAP	196	4	187	2	2	1	NA	0
Moldova	2 921	134	NAP	250	2 537	42	853	265.5	28	119	0	1 229.5
Monaco	46	0	0	0	46	2	32	3	0	0	0	9
Montenegro	478	23	0	19	436	7	128	12	3	12	25	249
Netherlands	12 139.3	308	627.2	982	10 222.1	160.9	6 706.2	308.2	106.6	318.0	901.9	1 720.3
Norway	3 844.5	49	161.1	107	3 527.4	70	2 440.4	0	0	0	552	465
Poland	29 553	444	513	405	28 191	1 686	15 768	1 691	537	2 388	NAP	6 121
Portugal	6 564	428	674	241	5 221	46	4 303	NA	NA	177	NA	695
Romania	12 560	280	NAP	369	11 911	736	4 226	679	89	439	31	5 711
Russian Fed.	295 878	735	16 456	48 498.75	230 188.25	1 008	60 269.5	28 291.75	3 292.5	6 848.5	19 383.25	111 094.75
San Marino	6	NAP	NAP	0	6	1	5	1	1	1	0	1
Serbia	4 264	81	NAP	NAP	4 183	41	2 381	287	267	28	543	636
Slovak Rep.	5 175	145	NAP	739	4 291	59	789	243	75	296	NAP	2 829
Slovenia	864	30	NAP	NAP	834	51	528	14	10	67	89	75
Spain (total)	30 387	576	NA	NAP	29 811	455	18 533	1 254	762	1 912	1 247	5 648
Spain (State Adm.)	25 210	394	NA	NAP	24 816	393	15 354	957	645	1 471	901	5 095
Spain (Catalonia)	5 177	182	NAP	NAP	4 995	62	3 179	297	117	441	346	553
Sweden	6 860	345	198	354	5 963	277	4 238	117	26	233	317	755
Switzerland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
the FYRO Macedonia	774	15	NAP	0	759	33	529	23	30	31	36	77
Turkey	42 250	218	258	NA	41 774	1 193	32 116	397	288	445	3 009	4 326
Ukraine												
UK: Engl. & Wales	38 694	1 643	167	0	36 883	1 877	26 010	120	758	0	3 598	4 520
UK: North. Ireland	2 071.74	201	143	34	1 693.74	140	1 344.92	4.54	30	35.8	38	100.48
UK: Scotland	4 278	352	375	0	3 551	123	2 724	0	57	0	449	198

NOTES – TABLE 15

ALBANIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (k): The number of staff responsible for workshops or vocational training is part of the personnel of the national prison administration (Head Office). Therefore they are also accounted under the point (b).
AZERBAIJAN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (h): These personnel are employed by the General Medical Directorate of the Ministry of Justice. Therefore, they are not made visible in Table 15. ✓ Point (g): The penitentiary institutions are guarded by the militarized units. These units are not accountable to the particular prisons where they serve; but they are directly under the jurisdiction of Penitentiary Service of the Ministry of Justice. <i>Warning:</i> In 2012, the number of security personnel was included in Table 16 (Staff not employed by the prison administration). In 2013, after more detailed analysis it was decided that it is more accurate to count this personnel under point (g) of Table 15.
BH: BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (REPUBLIKA SRPSKA)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (b): The central prison administration in this case is the Department for execution of criminal sanctions within the Ministry of Justice of Republika Srpska.
CYPRUS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ All figures concern only the Prison institution without police stations. ✓ 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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (a): The total number of staff <i>includes</i> 25 female uniformed staff on maternity leave and 24 staff members on long-term sickness leave. Total number of staff <i>does not include</i> 100 members of uniformed staff as reserve (not permanently at work), 97 civilians on maternity/family leaves, and 4 other staff members not permanently at work for different reasons. ✓ 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. ✓ Points (i) and (j): The same people are responsible for education and assessment. This category of staff includes teachers, educators, therapists, psychologists, social workers.
DENMARK
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (d): Under this heading are included staffs employed in probation services, halfway-houses and the Central Education Centre.
FINLAND
<p><i>Warning:</i> In previous years, the calculations have been done on the basis of vacancies and the number of personnel. In SPACE I 2013, the figures are the FTE equivalents calculated for the staff employed by the Criminal Sanctions Agency in 2013.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (d): Includes Training Institute for Prison and Probation Services and Enforcement Unit.
FRANCE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 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 the professionals of the above categories is employed by the Ministry of Justice. ✓ Point (j): There are no social workers employed by prisons. Personnel working in the social field are probation and rehabilitation advisors and they are employed by the Prison Administration.
GEORGIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ General: According to Georgian legislation, the information on the staff employed by Prison Administration is secret information.

GERMANY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (c): staff of all 16 prison administrations (Head Offices) in the 16 “Länder”. ✓ Point (h): only medical staff; special data of paramedical staff is not available; insofar staff is included in the point (g). ✓ Point (l): Other staff working inside penal institutions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ higher intermediate prison and administrative service: 1,485; ○ other administration staff (including secretary staff): 2,257; ○ pastors : 90; ○ others: 524.
HUNGARY
<i>Warning:</i> Figures provided in the distribution of the personnel working inside penal institutions seemed unreliable. Therefore, these figures were deleted from SPACE I 2013.
ICELAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Figures from points (i) and (j) are included as well in the point (b). Therefore, there is a visible discrepancy of 4 persons.
ITALY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (h): The healthcare personnel working in prison are employed by -and their number is surveyed by- the National Healthcare Service. The 69 persons included here are employed under special contracts paid by the Penitentiary Administration. These personnel perform their duties in the regions with Special Statute (Sicily, Friuli Venezia Giulia and Sardinia).
LIECHTENSTEIN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Points (b), (c) and (d): There are no personnel presented, because that staff share custodial and police duties. The detention units are located within the same building as the police station. ✓ Points from (h) to (l): These special services are given by different departments of the Government. There are weekly orderliness provided of staff if need be.
LITHUANIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ All the figures in Table 15 are on 1st July 2013 instead of 1st September 2013.
LUXEMBOURG
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (j): 16 specialised educators and social workers; 5 sports instructors. ✓ Point (k): 15 teaching foremen, and 20.25 FTE craftspeople. ✓ Point (l): editors, engineers, administrative and technical couriers.
MONTENEGRO
<i>Warning: point (i):</i> The figure for 2013 is not fully comparable with the one provided for 2012. The definition applied to this category of staff changed, which explain the visible decrease.
POLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ All the figures in Table 15 are on 30th September 2013 instead of 1st September 2013.
PORTUGAL
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data are the FTE equivalents calculated for the staff employed by the Penitentiary Administration on 31st December 2013. ✓ Point (a): Total number of staff includes personnel assigned to the Prison Administration as well as those working in the Probation and Insertion Service (see notes to Table 5 of SPACE II 2013). ✓ Point (c): Since 1st October 2012, by the Decree-Law nr. 215/212 of 28 September, the Penitentiary Administration and the Probation and Insertion Service were been merged into a new organization, the <i>Directorate General of Rehabilitation and Prison Administration</i>. <i>Warning:</i> In the SPACE I 2012, the fusion of two institutions was not yet visible. 674 employees listed in this category are exclusively appointed to the former Prison Service. ✓ Point (d): Under this heading are counted personnel appointed to the education centres. ✓ 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. ✓ Point (j): In SPACE I 2012, under this heading was included technical personnel of the former Prison Service. In present report, are accounted all technical staff working in penal institutions.

ROMANIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 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 Sovata, the <i>Hotel staff</i> in Eforie Sud, the <i>Supply Management and Repair Centre</i> - Bucharest Jilava and the <i>Unit of surveillance and escorts for inmates to be transferred</i>. ✓ 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 <i>security detention and prison regime</i>, 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 2013, there were 3,231 people employed to perform such duties.
SAN MARINO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ General: All the categories of staff are foreseen by the criminal justice system. Nevertheless, only one person is effective. In case of need, policemen can be made available.
SPAIN (TOTAL)
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 (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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ All data provided are as at 30th June 2013 instead of 1st September 2013. ✓ 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 2013 (*PERCENTAGES*)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2013.15.1

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	2 223	100.0	10.0	16.2	NAP	73.8
Austria	3 654	100.0	1.9	NAP	NAP	98.1
Azerbaijan	6 094	100.0	3.1	NAP	20.2	76.7
Belgium	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<i>BH: BiH (total)</i>						
BH: BiH (st. level)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
BH: Fed. BiH						
BH: Rep. Srpska	855	100.0	0.9	NAP	NAP	99.1
Bulgaria	4 402	100.0	2.6	6.5	NAP	91.0
Croatia	2 756	100.0	1.5	NAP	NAP	98.5
Cyprus	426	100.0	NAP	NAP	NAP	100.0
Czech Rep.	10 548	100.0	1.7	NAP	30.5	67.8
Denmark	4 754	100.0	5.9	6.1	16.2	71.8
Estonia	1 656	100.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	98.2
Finland	2 520	100.0	3.0	4.0	2.6	90.5
France	35 081	100.0	1.2	4.6	12.2	82.1
Georgia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Germany	36 816	100.0	NAP	1.0	0.0	99.0
Greece	4 196	100.0	0.4	NAP	NA	99.6
Hungary	7 882	100.0	2.9	NAP	NA	97.1
Iceland	115	100.0	14.2	6.1	0.0	79.7
Ireland	3 632	100.0	3.5	2.4	4.0	90.1
Italy	45 772	100.0	2.9	2.1	5.1	89.9
Latvia	2 540	100.0	6.1	NAP	NAP	93.9
Liechtenstein	16	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Lithuania	3 442	100.0	2.1	NAP	8.0	89.9
Luxembourg	405	100.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	99.0
Malta	205	100.0	4.4	NAP	NAP	95.6
Moldova	2 921	100.0	4.6	NAP	8.6	86.9
Monaco	46	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Montenegro	478	100.0	4.8	0.0	4.0	91.2
Netherlands	12 139	100.0	2.5	5.2	8.1	84.2
Norway	3 845	100.0	1.3	4.2	2.8	91.8
Poland	29 553	100.0	1.5	1.7	1.4	95.4
Portugal	6 564	100.0	6.5	10.3	3.7	79.5
Romania	12 560	100.0	2.2	NAP	2.9	94.8
Russian Fed.	295 878	100.0	0.2	5.6	16.4	77.8
San Marino	6	100.0	NAP	NAP	0.0	100.0
Serbia	4 264	100.0	1.9	NAP	NAP	98.1
Slovak Rep.	5 175	100.0	2.8	NAP	14.3	82.9
Slovenia	864	100.0	3.5	NAP	NAP	96.5
<i>Spain (total)</i>	30 387	100.0	1.9	NA	NAP	98.1
Spain (State Adm.)	25 210	100.0	1.6	NA	NAP	98.4
Spain (Catalonia)	5 177	100.0	3.5	NAP	NAP	96.5
Sweden	6 860	100.0	5.0	2.9	5.2	86.9
Switzerland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
the FYRO Macedonia	774	100.0	1.9	NAP	0.0	98.1
Turkey	42 250	100.0	0.5	0.6	NA	98.9
Ukraine						
UK: Engl. & Wales	38 694	100.0	4.2	0.4	0.0	95.3
UK: North. Ireland	2 072	100.0	9.7	6.9	1.6	81.8
UK: Scotland	4 278	100.0	8.2	8.8	0.0	83.0
Mean			3.4	4.1	5.6	90.9
Median			2.8	3.4	2.9	94.4
Minimum			0.0	0.0	0.0	67.8
Maximum			14.2	16.2	30.5	100.0

TABLE 15.2: STAFF WORKING *INSIDE* PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON THE BASIS OF FULL-TIME EQUIVALENTS (FTE) ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2013 (*PERCENTAGES*)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2013.15.2

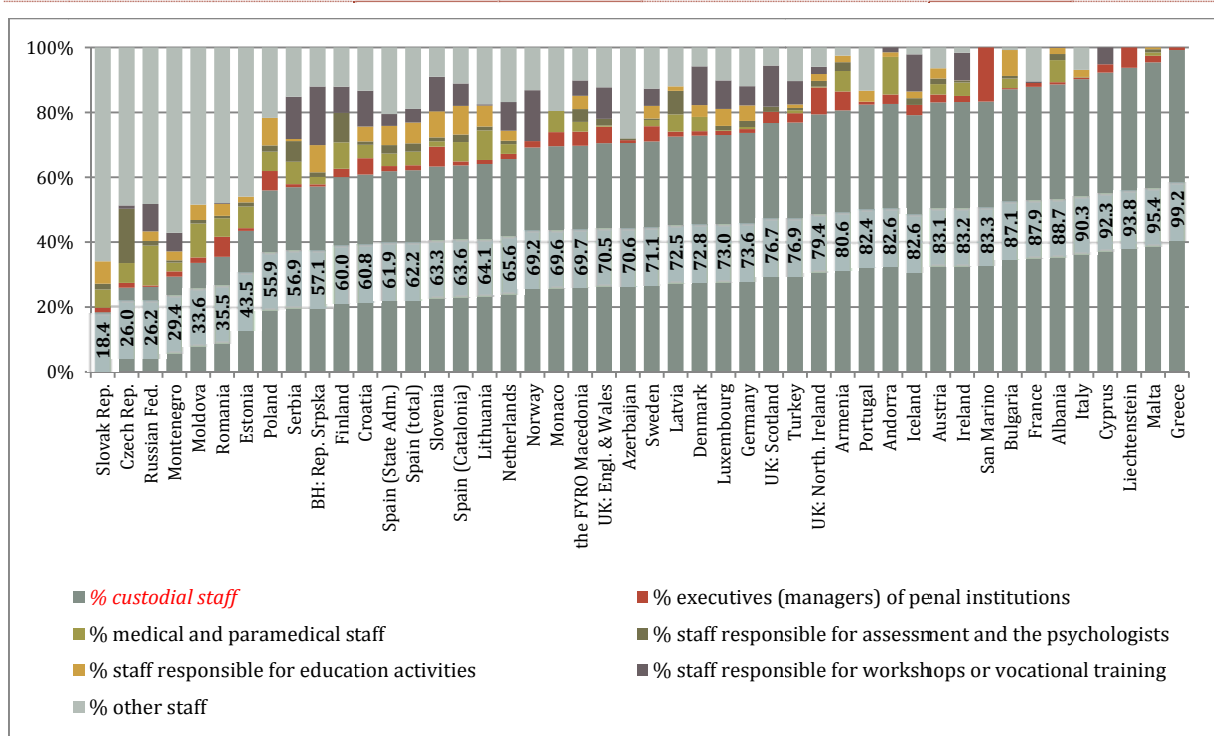
Country	Total number of staff working <i>INSIDE</i> penal institutions	Total % (sum)	% Executives (managers) of penal institutions	% Custodial staff	% Medical and paramedical staff	% Staff responsible for assessment and the	% Staff responsible for education activities	% Staff responsible for workshops 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	11.6	0.0	1.4	1.4	0.0
Armenia	1 641	100.0	5.9	80.6	6.3	2.7	2.0	NAP	2.5
Austria	3 584	100.0	2.4	83.1	3.2	1.7	3.2	NA	6.4
Azerbaijan	4 677	100.0	0.9	70.6	NA	0.5	NA	NA	28.0
Belgium	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<i>BH: BiH (total)</i>									
<i>BH: BiH (st. level)</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<i>BH: Fed. BiH</i>									
<i>BH: Rep. Srpska</i>	847	100.0	0.7	57.1	2.2	1.4	8.4	18.1	12.0
Bulgaria	4 005	100.0	0.3	87.1	3.0	0.8	8.0	NA	0.7
Croatia	2 714	100.0	5.0	60.8	4.1	1.0	4.6	11.1	13.3
Cyprus	426	100.0	2.6	92.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.2	0.0
Czech Rep.	7 157	100.0	1.5	26.0	6.1	16.7		1.1	48.7
Denmark	3 413	100.0	1.4	72.8	4.4	NA	3.7	12.0	5.8
Estonia	1 627	100.0	0.9	43.5	6.6	1.3	1.8	NA	46.0
Finland	2 280	100.0	2.6	60.0	8.1	9.1		8.1	12.1
France	28 798	100.0	1.2	87.9	NA	NA	NA	0.5	10.5
Georgia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Germany	36 459	100.0	1.2	73.6	0.6	1.9	4.8	5.9	11.9
Greece	4 179	100.0	0.8	99.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hungary	7 656	(5.7)	NA	NA	5.7	NA	NA	0.0	NA
Iceland	92	(104.3)	3.3	82.6	NAP	2.2	2.2	12.0	2.2
Ireland	3 273	100.0	1.9	83.2	4.1	0.6	0.1	8.5	1.6
Italy	41 160	100.0	0.5	90.3	0.2	0.0	2.2	0.0	6.9
Latvia	2 385	100.0	1.6	72.5	5.3	7.2	1.4	0.0	12.0
Liechtenstein	16	100.0	6.3	93.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lithuania	3 093	100.0	1.2	64.1	9.1	1.2	6.5	0.4	17.5
Luxembourg	401	100.0	1.2	73.0	0.2	1.3	5.2	8.8	10.2
Malta	196	100.0	2.0	95.4	1.0	1.0	0.5	NA	0.0
Moldova	2 537	100.0	1.7	33.6	10.5	1.1	4.7	0.0	48.5
Monaco	46	100.0	4.3	69.6	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.6
Montenegro	436	100.0	1.6	29.4	2.8	0.7	2.8	5.7	57.1
Netherlands	10 222	100.0	1.6	65.6	3.0	1.0	3.1	8.8	16.8
Norway	3 527	100.0	2.0	69.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.6	13.2
Poland	28 191	100.0	6.0	55.9	6.0	1.9	8.5	NAP	21.7
Portugal	5 221	100.0	0.9	82.4	NA	NA	3.4	NA	13.3
Romania	11 911	100.0	6.2	35.5	5.7	0.7	3.7	0.3	47.9
Russian Fed.	230 188	100.0	0.4	26.2	12.3	1.4	3.0	8.4	48.3
San Marino	6	100.0	16.7	83.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Serbia	4 183	100.0	1.0	56.9	6.9	6.4	0.7	13.0	15.2
Slovak Rep.	4 291	100.0	1.4	18.4	5.7	1.7	6.9	NAP	65.9
Slovenia	834	100.0	6.1	63.3	1.7	1.2	8.0	10.7	9.0
<i>Spain (total)</i>	29 811	100.0	1.5	62.2	4.2	2.6	6.4	4.2	18.9
<i>Spain (State Adm.)</i>	24 816	100.0	1.6	61.9	3.9	2.6	5.9	3.6	20.5
<i>Spain (Catalonia)</i>	4 995	100.0	1.2	63.6	5.9	2.3	8.8	6.9	11.1
Sweden	5 963	100.0	4.6	71.1	2.0	0.4	3.9	5.3	12.7
Switzerland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<i>the FYRO Macedonia</i>	759	100.0	4.3	69.7	3.0	4.0	4.1	4.7	10.1
Turkey	41 774	100.0	2.9	76.9	1.0	0.7	1.1	7.2	10.4
Ukraine									
<i>UK: Engl. & Wales</i>	36 883	100.0	5.1	70.5	0.3	2.1	0.0	9.8	12.3
<i>UK: North. Ireland</i>	1 694	100.0	8.3	79.4	0.3	1.8	2.1	2.2	5.9
<i>UK: Scotland</i>	3 551	100.0	3.5	76.7	0.0	1.6	0.0	12.6	5.6
Mean			2.9	68.4	4.1	2.1	3.2	5.8	16.2
Median			1.7	71.1	3.9	1.3	2.9	5.5	12.0
Minimum			0.3	18.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maximum			16.7	99.2	12.3	16.7	8.8	18.1	65.9

NOTES – TABLES 15.1 AND 15.2

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. These figures are presented between brackets. For more details on the inputs, see notes to Table 15.

For one country (**Hungary**) a part of inputs were deleted from the report, because these data seemed to be unreliable. These data are presented between brackets.

FIGURE 5: STAFF WORKING *INSIDE* PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2013, 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 institutional duties, such as vocational training and education activities.

The part of custodial staff goes from 18.4% in Slovak Republic until 99.2% in Greece. 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 two countries only merged categories are available:

- ✓ In **Czech Republic & Finland**: merged categories are staff responsible for assessment and psychologists + staff responsible for education activities.

TABLE 16: STAFF (FTE) WORKING IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS BUT NOT EMPLOYED BY THE PRISON ADMINISTRATION ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2013
(NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2013.16

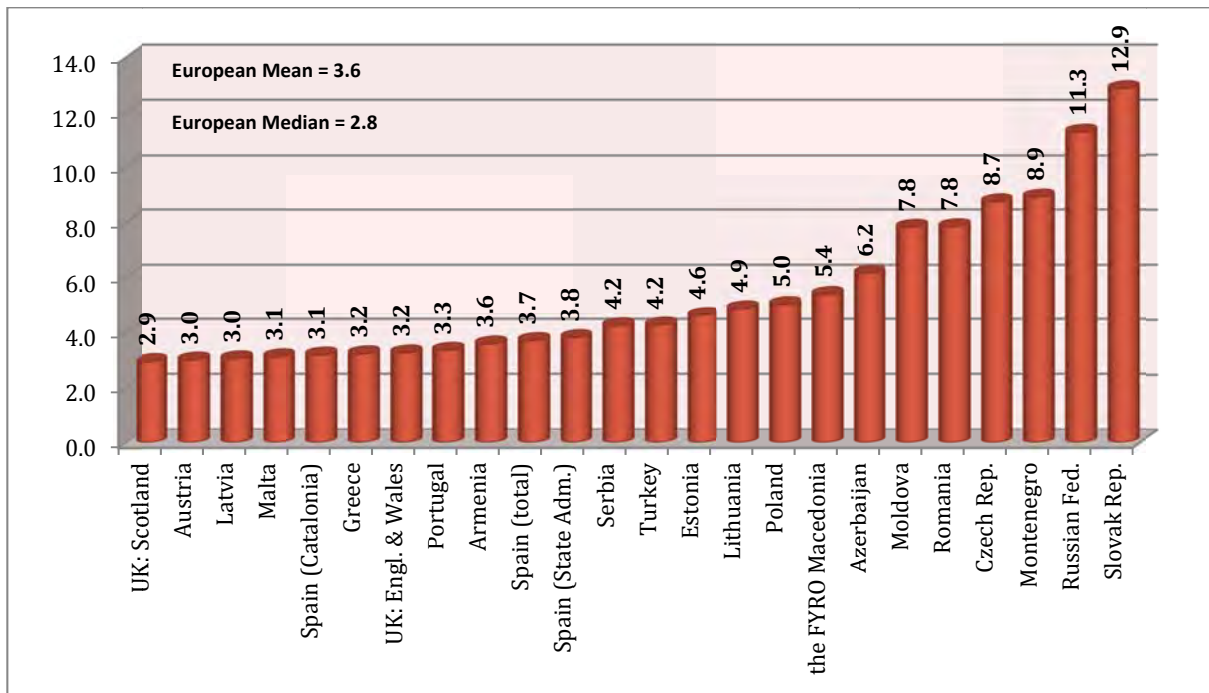
Country	Total number of staff	Total % (sum)	Teachers and educators	% Teachers and educators	Doctors and healthcare staff	% Doctors and healthcare staff	Security staff and perimeter guards	% Security staff and perimeter guards	Probation staff and social workers	% Probation staff and social workers	Others	% 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	68	100.0	10	14.7	13	19.1	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	45	66.2
Austria	169.15	100.0	3	1.8	124.16	73.4	0	0.0	17.26	10.2	24.73	14.6
Azerbaijan	508	100.0	211	41.5	297	58.5	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Belgium	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<i>BH: BiH (total)</i>												
<i>BH: BiH (st. level)</i>	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
<i>BH: Fed. BiH</i>												
<i>BH: Rep. Srpska</i>	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Bulgaria	113	100.0	113	100.0	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Croatia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cyprus	23.43	100.0	3.43	14.6	18	76.8	NAP	NAP	2	8.5	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	706	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	19	NA
Georgia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Germany	2090	100.0	420	20.1	246	11.8	146	7.0	330	15.8	948	45.4
Greece	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hungary	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Iceland	9.3	100.0	7	75.3	2.3	24.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ireland	294.3	100.0	241.5	82.1	15	5.1	0	0.0	37.8	12.8	0	0.0
Italy	14	100.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	14	100.0
Latvia	243	100.0	243	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	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	201	46.9	3	0.7	NAP	NAP	0	0.0	225	52.4
Luxembourg	137	100.0	12	8.8	60	43.8	NAP	NAP	5	3.6	60	43.8

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)
Malta	38.5	100.0	3	7.8	13.5	35.1	NAP	NAP	2	5.2	20	51.9
Moldova	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Monaco	30	100.0	19	63.3	3	10.0	NAP	NAP	1	3.3	7	23.3
Montenegro	18	100.0	0	0.0	9	50.0	4	22.2	1	5.6	4	22.2
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	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Romania	472	100.0	332	70.3	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	71	15.0	69	14.6
Russian Fed.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
San Marino	30	100.0	1	3.3	2	6.7	26	86.7	1	3.3	0	0.0
Serbia	86	100.0	NAP	NAP	86	100.0	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)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NA	NA
Spain (State Adm.)	NA	NA	NA	NA	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												
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	772	100.0	149	19.3	513	66.5	NAP	NAP	110	14.2	NA	NA
Mean				37.3		38.4		18.3		9.3		29.1
Median				20.0		35.1		0.0		7.0		19.2
Minimum				0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
Maximum				100.0		100.0		86.7		40.0		100.0

NOTES – TABLE 16

ARMENIA
✓ Point (f): Under this heading are included technical support personnel.
AZERBAIJAN
✓ Point (e): Probation Service does not exist in Azerbaijan.
BH: BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (REPUBLIKA SRPSKA)
✓ Point (c): Six penitentiary establishments in Republika Srpska employ or hire 4 doctors and several medical technicians 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
✓ Point (b): Number of educational staff not employed by the prison administration but working within the penitentiary system is 113. 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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ All figures concern only Prison institution without police stations. ✓ Point (b): One full-time teacher and nine part-time teachers are employed by other institutions and not under the jurisdiction of the Prison Administration, since 14/10/2013. The FTE for these educators has been calculated to be 3.43. ✓ 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.
FRANCE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ General: in Table 16 are included persons working inside penal institutions, but who do not depend on the Prison Administration. Of which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Teachers (staff employed by the Ministry of National Education): on 1st September 2013, there were 472.5 FTE teachers and individual contractors working on 4,306 hours overtime year (representing 233.5 FTE). On 1st September 2013, 706 FTE teachers worked in penal institutions. ✓ Point (f): Correspondents dealing with employment matters (<i>Pôle Emploi</i>): on 1st September 2013 there were 19 FTE advisors.
GEORGIA
✓ General: According to Georgian legislation, the information on the staff employed by Prison Administration is secret information.
GERMANY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (f): Under this heading are included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 65 psychologists and psychological staff, ○ 219 pastors, ○ 249 staff responsible for workshops and vocational training, ○ 58 staff for kitchen service and temporary workers in housekeeping, ○ 87 staff in charge of cleaning, and ○ 270 others.
IRELAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (b): Teachers are paid by the Department of Education. ✓ Point (c): 15 such staff, comprise of 5 locum doctors and 10 agency nurses.
ITALY
✓ 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"> ○ 54 technicians (engineers in charge of the maintenance of medical equipment, employees working in prison cafeterias and stores, and ○ 171 specialists involved in offender workforce development. ✓ All the figures of the Table are on 1st July 2013.
LUXEMBOURG
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (e): personnel from the Central Service of Social Assistance (Judicial Administration). ✓ Point (f): Cleaning staff, IT, maintenance of electronic and technical equipment, laundry, etc.
MALTA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (a): 26 FTE and 25 PTE. ✓ Point (b): 6 PTE ✓ Point (c): 4 FTE and 19 PTE.
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.
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.
SERBIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (c): Doctors: 63, and healthcare staff: 23.
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 (STATE ADMINISTRATION)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (b): Teachers 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): Catalanian police is in charge of the transfers from one penal institution to another. Moreover, they also manage the perimeter security of the penal institutions. ✓ Point (f): Staff employed by the Centre of Initiatives for Rehabilitation (CIRE), which is a public company that manages 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.
UK: SCOTLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The figures in Table 16 refer to <i>headcounts</i> not FTE. This will result in a degree of over-estimation of the workforce. ✓ Point (f): sessional workers for specific activities, including from the voluntary sector, a large proportion of which are part-time. These figures have been excluded to avoid skewing the overall workforce figures excessively.

FIGURE 6: HIGHEST RATIOS OF INMATES PER ONE CUSTODIAN ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2013

COMMENTS TO 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.

TABLE 17: RATIO OF INMATES PER CATEGORIES OF STAFF ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2013

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2013.17

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	4 998	2 837	1.8	218	60	61	4	343	14.6
Andorra	47	57	0.8	8	0	1	1	10	4.7
Armenia	4 698	1 323	3.6	103	45	33	NAP	181	26.0
Austria	8 831	2 977	3.0	115	62	113	NA	290	30.4
Azerbaijan	20 327	3 301	6.2	NA	24	NA	NA	24	847.0
Belgium	12 697	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
BH: BiH (st. level)	17	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
BH: Fed. BiH									
BH: Rep. Srpska	1 003	484	2.1	19	12	71	153	255	3.9
Bulgaria	8 834	3 490	2.5	119	31	322	NA	472	18.7
Croatia	4 352	1 651	2.6	112	28	125	300	565	7.7
Cyprus	592	393	1.5	0	0	0	22	22	26.9
Czech Rep.	16 266	1 859	8.7	435		1 198	76	1 709	9.5
Denmark	4 091	2 486	1.6	149	NA	125	408	682	6.0
Estonia	3 256	707	4.6	108	21	29	NA	158	20.6
Finland	3 126	1 369	2.3	185		208	184	577	5.4
France	67 310	25 307	2.7	NA	NA	NA	134	134	501.2
Georgia	8 868	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Germany	67 681	26 852	2.5	234	682	1 753	2 143	4 812	14.1
Greece	13 238	4 146	3.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hungary	18 313	6 626	2.8	435	50	5	0	490	37.4
Iceland	152	76	2.0	NAP	2	2	11	15	10.1
Ireland	4 065	2 722	1.5	135	19	2	279	435	9.3
Italy	64 835	37 150	1.7	69	2	906	0	977	66.4
Latvia	5 205	1 729	3.0	127	173	33	0	333	15.7
Liechtenstein	9	15	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Lithuania	9 621	1 983	4.9	283	37	200	11	531	18.1
Luxembourg	717	293	2.4	1	5	21	35	63	11.5
Malta	577	187	3.1	2	2	1	NA	5	115.4
Moldova	6 666	853	7.8	266	28	119	0	413	16.2
Monaco	29	32	0.9	3	0	0	0	3	9.7
Montenegro	1 142	128	8.9	12	3	12	25	52	22.0
Netherlands	10 547	6 706	1.6	308	107	318	902	1 635	6.5
Norway	3 649	2 440	1.5	0	0	0	552	552	6.6
Poland	78 994	15 768	5.0	1 691	537	2 388	NAP	4 616	17.1
Portugal	14 284	4 303	3.3	NA	NA	177	NA	177	80.7
Romania	33 122	4 226	7.8	679	89	439	31	1 238	26.8
Russian Fed.	681 622	60 270	11.3	28 292	3 293	6 849	19 383	57 816	11.8
San Marino	2	5	0.4	1	1	1	0	3	0.7
Serbia	10 031	2 381	4.2	287	267	28	543	1 125	8.9
Slovak Rep.	10 152	789	12.9	243	75	296	NAP	614	16.5
Slovenia	1 360	528	2.6	14	10	67	89	180	7.6
Spain (total)	68 099	18 533	3.7	1 254	762	1 912	1 247	5 175	13.2
Spain (State Adm.)	58 089	15 354	3.8	957	645	1 471	901	3 974	14.6
Spain (Catalonia)	10 010	3 179	3.1	297	117	441	346	1 201	8.3
Sweden	5 868	4 238	1.4	117	26	233	317	693	8.5
Switzerland	7 072	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
the FYRO Macedonia	2 846	529	5.4	23	30	31	36	120	23.7
Turkey	136 147	32 116	4.2	397	288	445	3 009	4 139	32.9
Ukraine									
UK: Engl. & Wales	83 842	26 010	3.2	120	758	0	3 598	4 476	18.7
UK: North. Ireland	1 822	1 345	1.4	5	30	36	38	108	16.8
UK: Scotland	7 928	2 724	2.9	0	57	0	449	506	15.7
Mean			3.6						48.7
Median			2.8						15.7
Minimum			0.4						0.0
Maximum			12.9						847.0

D. Annual Module (Foreign inmates)

TABLE AM1: LEGAL STATUS OF FOREIGN INMATES IN THE COUNTRIES WHERE THEY ARE INCARCERATED ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2013 (*NUMBERS*)

- (a) Total number of foreign inmates 1st September 2013.
 (b) Persons without the country' nationality but with authorisations of long-term establishment in this country.
 (c) Persons without the country' nationality but with fixed-term residence permits in this country (excluding all types of visas).
 (d) Stateless persons.
 (e) Persons without any valid residence permit on the territory of the country.
 (f) Foreign minors (aged less than 18).
 (g) Foreigners who are citizens of Member States of the European Union.
 (h) Other.

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2013.AM1

Country	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)
Albania	84	NA	No	No	NA	0	50	No
Andorra	35	No	No	No	35	0	33	No
Armenia	147	NA	NA	No	NA	0	6	No
Austria	4 255	NA	NA	0	NA	27	1 775	No
Azerbaijan	612	NA	NA	12	NA	0	3	NA
Belgium	5 431	NA	NA	10	NA	36	1 589	No
BH: BiH (st. level)	7			No		0	4	No
BH: Fed. BiH								
BH: Rep. Srpska	29	0	26	No	0	0	3	No
Bulgaria								
Croatia	275	No	No	5	No	0	45	225
Cyprus	315	No	No	No	12	2	150	No
Czech Rep.	1 444	NA	NA	5	NA	2	630	1
Denmark	1 098	NA	NA	35	150	5	333	37
Estonia	229	NA	NA	No	NA	1	38	No
Finland	465	NA	NA	15	NA	1	254	NA
France	14 390	No	No	NA	NA	121	3 645	NA
Georgia	179	1	3	1	NA	1	12	1
Germany	19 320	NA	NA	319	NA	311	7 413	No
Greece	7 993	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	1 027	
Hungary	617	No	NAP	3	No	1	263	NA
Iceland	24	NA	NA	1	13	1	19	No
Ireland	559	2	9	0	146	2	353	35
Italy	22 878	NA	NA	9	NA	No	4 909	No
Latvia	66	No	15	NAP	7	0	27	No
Liechtenstein	5	NA	NA	No	1	No	4	No
Lithuania	149	15	NA	1	56	0	22	NAP
Luxembourg	518	NA	NA	0	NA	0	108	No
Malta	222	NA	112	No	110	1	91	131
Moldova	59	No	No	1	No	0	13	45
Monaco	26	No	3	No	23	2	18	No
Montenegro	170	No	No	5	2	0	9	154
Netherlands	2 140	NA	NA	3	NA	0	951	No
Norway	1 200	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	610	NA
Poland	521	No	NAP	9	No	NA	209	NA
Portugal	2 647	NA	NAP	NAP	NA	12	583	NA
Romania	185	NA	NAP	4	NA	1	62	No
Russian Fed.								
San Marino	3	1	No	No	3	0	3	No
Serbia	352	NA	NA	No	NA	0	68	NA
Slovak Rep.	226	NA	NA	1	NA	NA	106	NA
Slovenia	145	25	6	No	NA	0	35	No
Spain (total)	21 846	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	4 822	No
Spain (State Adm.)	17 333	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	4 133	No
Spain (Catalonia)	4 513	NA	NA	No	NA	0	689	No
Sweden	1 383	NA	NA	22	NA	1	492	No
Switzerland	5 258	1 382		NA	NA	14	NA	NA
the FYRO Macedonia	88	0	0	2	68	0	18	No
Turkey	2 294	NA	NA	42	NA	22	325	NA
Ukraine								
UK: Engl. & Wales	10 786	NA	NA	No	NA	88	3 998	No
UK: North. Ireland	129	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	68	No
UK: Scotland	291	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	149	No

NOTES – TABLE AM1

ALBANIA
✓ Point (c): 34 persons are citizens of foreign nationalities, which are not Member of the European Union, such as Macedonians, Kosovo, etc.
AUSTRIA
✓ Point (a): <i>Not included</i> the number of prisoners with unknown nationality.
✓ Point (f): The number includes 1 child.
BELGIUM
✓ Point (a): <i>Not included</i> the number of prisoners with unknown nationality.
BH: BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (REPUBLIKA SRPSKA)
✓ General: Data are on 31 st December 2013.
✓ Point (a): In the total of 29 inmates are included 9 pre-trial detainees and 20 sentenced prisoners.
CROATIA
✓ General: Data are on 31 st December 2013.
✓ Point (h): This category includes citizens of non-EU states such as Albania, and citizens from countries of former Yugoslavia (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Montenegro, Kosovo).
CZECH REPUBLIC
✓ General: There are no records on the type of residence permits.
✓ Point (h): Number of detainees for which the nationality is unknown.
DENMARK
✓ Point (d): of which 5 are stateless Palestinians.
✓ Point (h): Number of detainees for which the nationality is unknown.
ESTONIA
✓ General: Data presented in Table AM1 is based on the definition of foreigner as a person with a citizenship other than the Estonian one. 989 inmates considered as "stateless" persons are not included here.
FINLAND
✓ Point (a): Inmates with unknown/unrecorded nationality are included among foreign inmates.
FRANCE
✓ General: in Table AM1 are included foreigners from non-European countries. Of which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Algeria = 1,659 ○ Morocco = 1,920 ○ Tunisia = 1,004 ○ Other African countries = 2,276 ○ Americas = 1,089 ○ Asia = 714 ○ Oceania (and Pacific) = 4 ○ Other & unknown = 171.
✓ General: Data are on 1 st October 2013.
GEORGIA
✓ Point (g): The number included under this heading seems to not be fully reliable, because there is a significant difference with the input from Table 4 of this report.
GERMANY
✓ General: Data are on 31 st March 2013.
ICELAND
✓ Points (b) and (c): The Directorate of Immigration takes a decision regarding temporary and permanent residence permits.
✓ Point (e): There are 4 persons with other status. These people are not included in Table AM1.

IRELAND
✓ Point (a): Included in the figure of 559 are 12 inmates who on committal to prison identified themselves as foreign nationals but who hold Irish citizenship.
LATVIA
✓ General: Data are on 1 st October 2013.
✓ Points (c) and (e): number of convicted persons only.
LITHUANIA
✓ General: Data are on 31 st December 2013.
✓ Point (a): In the total number of foreign inmates are included only sentenced prisoners and those serving a sentence of deprivation of liberty. The information on pre-trial inmates is not available.
LUXEMBOURG
✓ Point (a): Under this heading are included 2 additional inmates, held under regime of voluntary confinement.
MALTA
✓ Point (h): refers to third country nationals.
MONTENEGRO
✓ Point (a): Only the number of foreign nationals is registered; but detailed information about them is available at the police and the courts. In total number of foreign inmates are included pre-trial detainees, sentenced to imprisonment and misdemeanours, the later are the most numerous.
✓ Point (h): Under this heading are included foreign inmates who are citizens of the Republic of Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo and Metohija, Macedonia, and Ukraine.
THE NETHERLANDS
✓ Point (a): detainees for which the nationality is unknown are not <i>stricto sensu</i> considered as foreigners. Therefore, they are not included here.
NORWAY
✓ Point (d): Stateless persons may include 9 persons with unknown nationality.
PORTUGAL
✓ General: Data are on 31 st December 2013.
SERBIA
✓ Point (a): Number of 284 foreign inmates includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 231 Citizens of the former SFRY (Bosnia & Herzegovina , Montenegro, Macedonia); ○ 12 Citizens of other European countries, and ○ 41 Nationals of non-European countries.
✓ On 1 st September 2013, the total number of foreign inmates was 352, 172 of them are convicted persons, 154 pre-trial detainees, and 26 punished for minor offenses.
SPAIN (CATALONIA)
✓ Point (a): 4,513 foreigners, of which 689 EU citizens and 3,894 non-EU citizens.
✓ General: The only indicator on the legal status of foreigners in prison is being in possession of a TIE (<i>tarjeta de identificación de extranjeros</i>), which is the piece of identification for all those who have a residence permit of more than 6 months. Among 3,894 non -EU people, there were 966 persons who had TIE card, of which 261 had a valid TIE card, 529 TIE with no expiration date, and 176 with an expired TIE card.
SWEDEN
✓ General: Data are on 1 st October 2013. Figures are on sentenced inmates. Pre-trial detainees are not included.
SWITZERLAND
✓ General: Data are on 4 th September 2013.
✓ Point (a): 5,258 foreign inmates, of which 1,382 with long-term resident permits (B,C, and I), 854 with status of asylum seekers (permits N, F, and S), and 375 illegal aliens under preventive measures (<i>Federal Act on Foreign Nationals</i>).

THE FYRO MACEDONIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (a): Not included the number of prisoners with unknown nationality. ✓ Point (e): Foreign inmates who are non-EU citizens.
TURKEY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (a): Not included the number of prisoners with unknown nationality.
UK: ENGLAND AND WALES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ General: Figures are based on self-reported nationality. Data are on 30th June 2013. ✓ Point (a): Not included the number of prisoners with unknown nationality. ✓ Point (d): Figures exclude the 877 prisoners whose nationality was unknown/not recorded. ✓ Point (g): taken from Table 1.6 of <i>Offender Management Statistics Quarterly</i> (January to March 2013) - adding up the figures for the relevant states (Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, and Sweden).
UK: NORTHERN IRELAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (a): Are included all known foreign nationals.
UK: SCOTLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (a): Not included the number of prisoners with unknown nationality.

TABLE AM2: JUDICIAL STATUS IN CUSTODY OF FOREIGN INMATES ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2013
(NUMBERS)

- (a) Total number of foreign inmates 1st September 2013.
 (b) Untried foreigners.
 (c) Foreigners found guilty but who have not received a sentence yet.
 (d) Sentenced foreigners who have appealed or who are within the statutory limit for doing so.
 (e) Foreigners who have not received a final sentence yet, but who have started serving their prison sentences in advance.
 (f) Sentenced foreigners (final sentence).
 (g) Foreigners held for administrative reasons and/or those awaiting return or expulsion.
 (h) Other.

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2013.AM2

Country	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)
Albania	84	41	No	No	No	43	No	No
Andorra	35	11	8	0	0	16	0	0
Armenia	147	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0
Austria	4 255	1 206	NAP	NA	NAP	2 840	37	172
Azerbaijan	612	115	NAP	NA	NAP	497	No	No
Belgium	5 431	1 562	NAP	442	NAP	3 164	1	262
BH: BiH (st. level)	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
BH: Fed. BiH								
BH: Rep. Srpska	29	9	NA	NA	NA	20	No	No
Bulgaria								
Croatia	275	136	NAP	NA	139		NAP	No
Cyprus	315	84	NAP	No	No	231	No	No
Czech Rep.	1 444		537		NAP	907	Note	No
Denmark	1 098	399		127	NAP	422	NA	150
Estonia	229		70		NAP	155	4	No
Finland	465		176		NA	286	No	3
France	14 390	4 556	NAP	NA	NA	9 834	No	No
Georgia	179	80	NA	5	NA	55	NA	1
Germany	19 320	5 488	NA	NA	NA	13 234	NA	598
Greece	7 993	1 650	NAP	NA	NA	6 161	182	0
Hungary	617	286	NAP	75	No	251	No	5
Iceland	24	0	NAP	0	0	24	No	No
Ireland	559		156	NA	NAP	399	4	0
Italy	22 878	4 793	NAP	5 067	NAP	12 865	No	153
Latvia	66	29	NA	NA	NA	37	NA	NA
Liechtenstein	5	0	2	1	0	1	1	1
Lithuania	149	67	NA	NA	NA	82	NAP	No
Luxembourg	518	258	NAP	NA	NAP	260	NA	No
Malta	222	79	NAP	3	NAP	140	No	No
Moldova	59	0	0	0	0	59	NAP	No
Monaco	26	20	0	3	0	3	No	No
Montenegro	170		116		9	45	No	No
Netherlands	2 140	904	NA	246	NAP	968	No	22
Norway	1 200		584		NA	616	NA	No
Poland	521	220	No	NA	No	301	No	No
Portugal	2 647	828	NAP	NA	NAP	1 819	No	No
Romania	185	25	16	0	NAP	144	NAP	No
Russian Fed.								
San Marino	3	0	0	0	0	3	1	No
Serbia	352		154		198		No	No
Slovak Rep.	226	NA	NA	NA	NA	133	NA	NA
Slovenia	145		47		NA	98	No	NA
Spain (total)	21 846	5 108	NAP	NA	NAP	16 738	No	No
Spain (State Adm.)	17 333	4 067	NAP	NA	NAP	13 266	No	No
Spain (Catalonia)	4 513	1 041	NAP	No	NAP	3 472	Note	NA
Sweden	1 383	No	No	No	No	1 383	No	No
Switzerland	5 258	1 715	NA	NA	NA	3 106	375	62
the FYRO Macedonia	88	5	7	0	43	33	No	No
Turkey	2 294	305	NA	NA	1 171	818	NA	NA
Ukraine								
UK: Engl. & Wales	10 786	1 616	435	NA	NAP	6 860	1 875	No
UK: North. Ireland	129	69	No	4	No	43	13	No
UK: Scotland	291	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NA	4	NA

TABLE AM3: JUDICIAL STATUS IN CUSTODY OF FOREIGN INMATES ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2013
(PERCENTAGES)

- (a) Total number of foreign inmates 1st September 2013.
 (b) Untried foreigners.
 (c) Foreigners found guilty but who have not received a sentence yet.
 (d) Sentenced foreigners who have appealed or who are within the statutory limit for doing so.
 (e) Foreigners who have not received a final sentence yet, but who have started serving their prison sentences in advance.
 (f) Sentenced foreigners (final sentence).
 (g) Foreigners held for administrative reasons and/or those awaiting return or expulsion.
 (h) Other.

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2013.AM3

Country	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)
Albania	84	48.8	No	No	No	51.2	No	No
Andorra	35	31.4	22.9	0.0	0.0	45.7	0.0	0.0
Armenia	147	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0
Austria	4 255	28.3	NAP	NA	NAP	66.7	0.9	4.0
Azerbaijan	612	18.8	NAP	NA	NAP	81.2	No	No
Belgium	5 431	28.8	NAP	8.1	NAP	58.3	0.0	4.8
BH: BiH (st. level)	7	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BH: Rep. Srpska	29	31.0	NA	NA	NA	69.0	No	No
Croatia	275	49.5	NAP	NA	50.5	NAP	No	No
Cyprus	315	26.7	NAP	No	No	73.3	No	No
Czech Rep.	1 444	37.2	NAP	NAP	62.8	Note	No	No
Denmark	1 098	36.3	11.6	NAP	38.4	NA	13.7	
Estonia	229	30.6	NAP	67.7	1.7	No		
Finland	465	37.8	NA	61.5	No	0.6		
France	14 390	31.7	NAP	NA	NA	68.3	No	No
Georgia	179	44.7	NA	2.8	NA	30.7	NA	0.6
Germany	19 320	28.4	NA	NA	NA	68.5	NA	3.1
Greece	7 993	20.6	NAP	NA	NA	77.1	2.3	0.0
Hungary	617	46.4	NAP	12.2	No	40.7	No	0.8
Iceland	24	0.0	NAP	0.0	0.0	100.0	No	No
Ireland	559	27.9	NA	NAP	71.4	0.7	0.0	
Italy	22 878	21.0	NAP	22.1	NAP	56.2	No	0.7
Latvia	66	43.9	NA	NA	NA	56.1	NA	NA
Liechtenstein	5	0.0	40.0	20.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	20.0
Lithuania	149	45.0	NA	NA	NA	55.0	NAP	No
Luxembourg	518	49.8	NAP	NA	NAP	50.2	NA	No
Malta	222	35.6	NAP	1.4	NAP	63.1	No	No
Moldova	59	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	NAP	No
Monaco	26	76.9	0.0	11.5	0.0	11.5	No	No
Montenegro	170	68.2	5.3	26.5	No	No		
Netherlands	2 140	42.2	NA	11.5	NAP	45.2	No	1.0
Norway	1 200	48.7	0.0	NA	NA	51.3	NA	No
Poland	521	42.2	No	NA	No	57.8	No	No
Portugal	2 647	31.3	NAP	NA	NAP	68.7	No	No
Romania	185	13.5	8.6	0.0	NAP	77.8	NAP	No
San Marino	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	No
Serbia	352	43.8	56.3	No	No			
Slovak Rep.	226	NA	NA	NA	NA	58.8	NA	NA
Slovenia	145	32.4	NA	NA	NA	67.6	No	NA
Spain (total)	21 846	23.4	NAP	NA	NAP	76.6	No	No
Spain (State Adm.)	17 333	23.5	NAP	NA	NAP	76.5	No	No
Spain (Catalonia)	4 513	23.1	NAP	No	NAP	76.9	Note	NA
Sweden	1 383	No	No	No	No	100.0	No	No
Switzerland	5 258	32.6	NA	NA	NA	59.1	7.1	1.2
the FYRO Macedonia	88	5.7	8.0	0.0	48.9	37.5	No	No
Turkey	2 294	13.3	NA	NA	51.0	35.7	NA	NA
UK: Engl. & Wales	10 786	15.0	4.0	NA	NAP	63.6	17.4	No
UK: North. Ireland	129	53.5	No	3.1	No	33.3	10.1	No
UK: Scotland	291	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NA	1.4	NA
Mean		33.3	9.5	5.5	17.7	58.7	3.2	3.2
Median		31.5	6.0	1.4	0.0	60.3	0.9	0.7
Minimum		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maximum		100.0	40.0	22.1	56.3	100.0	17.4	20.0

NOTES – TABLES AM2 & AM3

AUSTRIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (g): prisoners were held under provisional arrest for foreign governments. ✓ Point (h): Under this heading are included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ persons under psychiatric treatment or security measures, ○ people who were in prison in order to support other administrative authorities, and ○ detainees held under provisional arrest at the very beginning of the pre-trial investigation, but finally pre-trial detention was rejected by court.
CROATIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Points (e) and (f): There are no accurate breakdown statistics for prisoners without final sentence who are serving a sentence in advance, because they are assimilated to final sentenced prisoners.
CZECH REPUBLIC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (g) There are 525 foreign pre-trial detainees and final sentenced inmates waiting for expulsion (they were sentenced to expulsion) only. These are not <i>stricto sensu</i> criminal inmates and, therefore, they are not included in Tables AM2 and AM3.
DENMARK
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (h): inmates held in custody according to Alien Act.
FINLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (h): inmates held in custody awaiting extradition.
GERMANY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (h): 598 inmates are "Other cases" (e.g. custody pending deportation) but there are no exact inputs available for all German Länder.
IRELAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Points (b) and (f): For juvenile offenders the only two categories available are remanded (pre-trial) and committed (sentenced) young people under the age of 17 for boys and 18 for girls.
ITALY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (h): Under this heading are included persons undergoing security measures.
LATVIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ General: Data are on 1st October 2013. ✓ Point (a): Figures are available only on sentenced inmates. There are no accurate inputs by categories for pre-trial foreign inmates.
LIECHTENSTEIN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (h): 1 Person held in Extradition. But this person is not included in the total.
LUXEMBOURG
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (g): These people are held in the Detention centre for foreigners (Immigration Directorate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs).
MONTENEGRO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (b): Pre-trial detainees. ✓ Point (f): number of sentenced inmates, including for misdemeanours.
THE NETHERLANDS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (d): these are the people appealing their sentence. The ones who are sentenced but have not appealed yet, but still are within the statutory limit to do so, are part of point (b). They cannot be made visible as a separate figure. ✓ Point (h): Under this heading are included inmates with mainly unknown statuses.
POLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (f): The number of sentenced foreigners with final and non-final sentences.
PORTUGAL
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ General: Data are on 31st December 2013.

SAN MARINO
✓ Point (h): 1 Person held in Extradition. But this person is not included in the total.
SERBIA
✓ Points (b) & (c): persons who were found guilty but who have not received a final sentence - all of them are in detention.
SLOVAK REPUBLIC
✓ General: Information available only for sentenced prisoners.
SLOVENIA
✓ General: There were 47 remand foreign prisoners and 98 convicted.
SPAIN (CATALONIA)
✓ Point (h): 1762 inmates were awaiting expulsion. These persons are not included in the total number of foreign inmates.
SWEDEN
✓ General: Data are on 1 st October 2013.
✓ Point (a): Figures are available only on sentenced inmates. There are no accurate inputs by categories for pre-trial foreign inmates.
SWITZERLAND
✓ General: Data are on 4 th September 2013.

TABLE AM4: TYPES OF MAIN OFFENCES OF FOREIGN INMATES (PRE-TRIAL AND SENTENCED)
ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2013 (*NUMBERS*)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2013.AM4

Country	4.0. Total number	4.1. Homicide (including attempts)	4.2. Assault and battery	4.3. Rape	4.4. Other types of sexual offences	4.5. Robbery	4.6. Other types of theft	4.7. Economic and financial offences	4.8. Drug offenses	4.9. Terrorism	4.10. Organised crime	4.11. Other cases
Albania	84	2	NA	3	4	3	11	NA	37	0	NA	24
Andorra	35	3	2	1	2	8	0	3	14	0	0	2
Armenia	147	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Austria	4 255	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Azerbaijan	612	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Belgium	5 431	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
BH: BiH (total)	0											
BH: BiH (st. level)	7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
BH: Fed. BiH	0											
BH: Rep. Srpska	29	4	0	2	0	5	4	1	6	0	5	2
Bulgaria	0											
Croatia	275	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cyprus	315	20	9	18	4	92		0	106	0	0	66
Czech Rep.	1 444	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Denmark	1 098	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	64
Estonia	229	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11
Finland	465	31	25	NA	37	37	85	30	196	0	0	16
France	14 390	1 549	1 463	NA	1 227	NA	3 481	1 569	2 725	NA	NA	2 376
Georgia	179	9	4	1	1	3	5	1	30	NA	NA	15
Germany	19 320	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1 218
Greece	7 993	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hungary	617	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	32
Iceland	24	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5
Ireland	559	49	44	33	27	11	75	18	208	0	0	94
Italy	22 878	2 173	92	1 131	240	2 945	2 078	3	10 225	31	10	3 950
Latvia	66	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3
Liechtenstein	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	2
Lithuania	149	NA	NA	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	6
Luxembourg	518	54	39	13	6	43	144	12	169	0	0	36
Malta	222	15	9	6	4	36	0	4	130	0	1	17
Moldova	59	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Monaco	26	0	0	1	0	1	10	7	4	0	0	4
Montenegro	170	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Netherlands	2 140	322	59	NA	34	258	486	104	369	NA	7	501
Norway	1 200	62	74	86	7	81	181	55	434	NAP	NAP	220
Poland	521	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Portugal	2 647	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	526
Romania	185	30	0	0	3	13	6	0	61	1	19	52
Russian Fed.	0											
San Marino	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0
Serbia	352	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	46
Slovak Rep.	226	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Slovenia	145	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Spain (total)	21 846	1 558	1 105	1 079	328	4 421	856	226	8 125	34	NA	4 085
Spain (State Adm.)	17 333	1 160	824	855	254	3 470	182	186	6 744	34	NA	3 624
Spain (Catalonia)	4 513	398	281	224	74	951	674	40	1 381	0	29	461
Sweden	1 383	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	435
Switzerland	5 258	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
the FYRO Macedonia	88	0	0	2	1	8	10	NA	44	0	2	21
Turkey	2 294	248	44	50	NA	216	NA	NA	1 367	112	74	NA
Ukraine	0											
UK: Engl. & Wales	10 786	981	1 129	765	434	778	1 271	491	1 769	NAP	NAP	3 168
UK: North. Ireland	129	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7
UK: Scotland	291	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

TABLE AM5: TYPES OF MAIN OFFENCES OF FOREIGN INMATES (PRE-TRIAL AND SENTENCED)
ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2013 (*PERCENTAGES*)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2013.AM5

Country	4.0. Total number	4.1. Homicide (including attempts)	4.2. Assault and battery	4.3. Rape	4.4. Other types of sexual offences	4.5. Robbery	4.6. Other types of theft	4.7. Economic and financial offences	4.8. Drug offences	4.9. Terrorism	4.10. Organised crime	4.11. Other cases
Albania	84	2.4	NA	3.6	4.8	3.6	13.1	NA	44.0	0.0	NA	28.6
Andorra	35	8.6	5.7	2.9	5.7	22.9	0.0	8.6	40.0	0.0	0.0	5.7
Armenia	147	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Austria	4 255	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Azerbaijan	612	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Belgium	5 431	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
BH: BiH (st. level)	7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
BH: Fed. BiH												
BH: Rep. Srpska	29	13.8	0.0	6.9	0.0	17.2	13.8	3.4	20.7	0.0	17.2	6.9
Bulgaria												
Croatia	275	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cyprus	315	6.3	2.9	5.7	1.3	29.2		0.0	33.7	0.0	0.0	21.0
Czech Rep.	1 444	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Denmark	1 098	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.8
Estonia	229	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.8
Finland	465	6.7	5.4	NA	8.0	8.0	18.3	6.5	42.2	0.0	0.0	3.4
France	14 390	10.8	10.2	NA	8.5	NA	24.2	10.9	18.9	NA	NA	16.5
Georgia	179	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Germany	19 320	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.3
Greece	7 993	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hungary	617	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.2
Iceland	24	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	20.8
Ireland	559	8.8	7.9	5.9	4.8	2.0	13.4	3.2	37.2	0.0	0.0	16.8
Italy	22 878	9.5	0.4	4.9	1.0	12.9	9.1	0.0	44.7	0.1	0.0	17.3
Latvia	66	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.5
Liechtenstein	5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	40.0
Lithuania	149	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	4.0
Luxembourg	518	10.4	7.5	2.5	1.2	8.3	27.8	2.3	32.6	0.0	0.0	6.9
Malta	222	6.8	4.1	2.7	1.8	16.2	0.0	1.8	58.6	0.0	0.5	7.7
Moldova	59	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Monaco	26	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	3.8	38.5	26.9	15.4	0.0	0.0	15.4
Montenegro	170	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Netherlands	2 140	15.0	2.8	NA	1.6	12.1	22.7	4.9	17.2	NA	0.3	23.4
Norway	1 200	5.2	6.2	7.2	0.6	6.8	15.1	4.6	36.2	NAP	NAP	18.3
Poland	521	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Portugal	2 647	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	19.9
Romania	185	16.2	0.0	0.0	1.6	7.0	3.2	0.0	33.0	0.5	10.3	28.1
Russian Fed.												
San Marino	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Serbia	352	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0	NA	13.1
Slovak Rep.	226	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Slovenia	145	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Spain (total)	21 846	7.1	5.1	4.9	1.5	20.2	3.9	1.0	37.2	0.2	NA	18.7
Spain (State Adm.)	17 333	6.7	4.8	4.9	1.5	20.0	1.1	1.1	38.9	0.2	NA	20.9
Spain (Catalonia)	4 513	8.8	6.2	5.0	1.6	21.1	14.9	0.9	30.6	0.0	0.6	10.2
Sweden	1 383	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	31.5
Switzerland	5 258	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
the FYRO Macedonia	88	0.0	0.0	2.3	1.1	9.1	11.4	NA	50.0	0.0	2.3	23.9
Turkey	2 294	10.8	1.9	2.2	NA	9.4	NA	NA	59.6	4.9	3.2	NA
Ukraine												
UK: Engl. & Wales	10 786	9.1	10.5	7.1	4.0	7.2	11.8	4.6	16.4	NAP	NAP	29.4
UK: North. Ireland	129	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.4
UK: Scotland	291	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mean		7.4	3.8	3.6	2.3	10.8	13.2	12.2	32.8	0.3	2.0	14.9
Median		8.6	3.5	3.6	1.5	8.7	13.3	4.0	33.7	0.0	0.0	15.4
Minimum		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maximum		16.2	10.5	7.2	8.5	29.2	38.5	100.0	59.6	4.9	17.2	40.0

TABLE AM6: TYPES OF MAIN OFFENCES OF FOREIGN SENTENCED INMATES ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2013 (NUMBERS)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2013.AM6

Country	Sentenced foreigners (final sentence)	6.1. Homicide (including attempts)	6.2. Assault and battery	6.3. Rape	6.4. Other types of sexual offences	6.5. Robbery	6.6. Other types of theft	6.7. Economic and financial offences	6.8. Drug offenses	6.9. Terrorism	6.10. Organised crime	6.11. Other cases
Albania	43	1	NA	3	4	1	8	NA	20	0	NA	6
Andorra	16	3	0	1	2	2	0	2	4	0	0	2
Armenia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Austria	2 840	114	NA	65	26	442	1 211	NA	581	NA	NA	NA
Azerbaijan	497	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Belgium	3 164	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
BH: BiH (st. level)	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
BH: Fed. BiH												
BH: Rep. Srpska	20	2	0	2	0	5	2	1	4	0	2	2
Bulgaria												
Croatia	(139)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cyprus	231	17	8	12	3	73	NA	0	94	0	0	24
Czech Rep.	907	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Denmark	422	18	60	13	5	61	80	13	108	NA	NA	64
Estonia	155	27	12	6	0	28	20	0	48	0	3	11
Finland	286	22	22	NA	26	22	39	7	132	0	0	16
France	9 834	1 077	1 180	NA	724	NA	2 597	903	1 795	NA	NA	1 558
Georgia	55	8	1	NA	1	2	2	NA	19	NA	NA	NA
Germany	13 234	1 018	1 462	597	17	2 076	2 993	1 315	2 538	NA	NA	1 218
Greece	6 161	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hungary	251	39	10	12	2	51	28	NA	77	0	NA	32
Iceland	24	4	0	2	1	2	1	0	9	0	0	5
Ireland	399	42	36	27	22	10	57	13	134	0	0	58
Italy	12 865	1 246	46	702	158	1 555	1 032	2	6 222	15	2	1 885
Latvia	37	11	1	1	0	7	3	3	8	0	0	3
Liechtenstein	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Lithuania	82	12	3	0	0	5	14	10	32	0	0	6
Luxembourg	260	30	32	9	1	21	49	5	93	0	0	20
Malta	140	10	4	5	0	31	0	1	79	0	1	9
Moldova	59	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Monaco	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	7	4	0	0	4
Montenegro	45	9	8	NA	NA	1	4	2	12	4	8	NA
Netherlands	968	125	25	NA	14	116	162	44	162	NA	4	316
Norway	616	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	220
Poland	301	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Portugal	1 819	164	39	38	19	297	99	NA	637	0	NA	526
Romania	144	30	0	0	3	13	5	0	61	1	18	13
Russian Fed.												
San Marino	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0
Serbia	(198)	8	NA	7	1	21	25	NA	57	0	33	46
Slovak Rep.	133	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Slovenia	98	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Spain (total)	16 738	1 193	976	937	255	3 739	697	160	6 293	30	NA	2 458
Spain (St. Adm.)	13 266	924	738	754	206	2 969	173	122	5 286	30	NA	2 064
Spain (Catalonia)	3 472	269	238	183	49	770	524	38	1 007	0	2	392
Sweden	1 383	128	100	90	38	103	175	45	269	NA	NA	435
Switzerland	3 106	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
the FYRO Macedonia	33	0	0	2	0	3	5	NA	11	0	1	11
Turkey	818	156	24	14	NA	47	NA	NA	542	66	12	NA
Ukraine												
UK: Engl. & Wales	6 860	870	843	624	303	649	973	357	1 370	NAP	NAP	871
UK: North. Ireland	43	8	11	5	3	2	4	NA	3	NA	NA	7
UK: Scotland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

TABLE AM7: TYPES OF MAIN OFFENCES OF FOREIGN SENTENCED INMATES ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2013 (PERCENTAGES)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2013.AM7

Country	Sentenced foreigners (final sentence)	6.1. Homicide (including attempts)	6.2. Assault and battery	6.3. Rape	6.4. Other types of sexual offences	6.5. Robbery	6.6. Other types of theft	6.7. Economic and financial offences	6.8. Drug offences	6.9. Terrorism	6.10. Organised crime	6.11. Other cases
Albania	43	2.3	NA	7.0	9.3	2.3	18.6	NA	46.5	0.0	NA	14.0
Andorra	16	18.8	0.0	6.3	12.5	12.5	0.0	12.5	25.0	0.0	0.0	12.5
Armenia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Austria	2 840	4.0	NA	2.3	0.9	15.6	42.6	NA	20.5	NA	NA	NA
Azerbaijan	497	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Belgium	3 164	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
BH: BiH (st. level)	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
BH: Fed. BiH												
BH: Rep. Srpska	20	10.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	25.0	10.0	5.0	20.0	0.0	10.0	10.0
Bulgaria												
Croatia	139	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cyprus	231	7.4	3.5	5.2	1.3	31.6	NA	0.0	40.7	0.0	0.0	10.4
Czech Rep.	907	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Denmark	422	4.3	14.2	3.1	1.2	14.5	19.0	3.1	25.6	NA	NA	15.2
Estonia	155	17.4	7.7	3.9	0.0	18.1	12.9	0.0	31.0	0.0	1.9	7.1
Finland	286	7.7	7.7	NA	9.1	7.7	13.6	2.4	46.2	0.0	0.0	5.6
France	9 834	11.0	12.0	NA	7.4	NA	26.4	9.2	18.3	NA	NA	15.8
Georgia	55	14.5	1.8	NA	1.8	3.6	3.6	NA	34.5	NA	NA	NA
Germany	13 234	7.7	11.0	4.5	0.1	15.7	22.6	9.9	19.2	NA	NA	9.2
Greece	6 161	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hungary	251	15.5	4.0	4.8	0.8	20.3	11.2	NA	30.7	0.0	NA	12.7
Iceland	24	16.7	0.0	8.3	4.2	8.3	4.2	0.0	37.5	0.0	0.0	20.8
Ireland	399	10.5	9.0	6.8	5.5	2.5	14.3	3.3	33.6	0.0	0.0	14.5
Italy	12 865	9.7	0.4	5.5	1.2	12.1	8.0	0.0	48.4	0.1	0.0	14.7
Latvia	37	29.7	2.7	2.7	0.0	18.9	8.1	8.1	21.6	0.0	0.0	8.1
Liechtenstein	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Lithuania	82	14.6	3.7	0.0	0.0	6.1	17.1	12.2	39.0	0.0	0.0	7.3
Luxembourg	260	11.5	12.3	3.5	0.4	8.1	18.8	1.9	35.8	0.0	0.0	7.7
Malta	140	7.1	2.9	3.6	0.0	22.1	0.0	0.7	56.4	0.0	0.7	6.4
Moldova	59	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Monaco	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Montenegro	45	20.0	17.8	NA	NA	2.2	8.9	4.4	26.7	8.9	17.8	NA
Netherlands	968	12.9	2.6	NA	1.4	12.0	16.7	4.5	16.7	NA	0.4	32.6
Norway	616	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	35.7
Poland	301	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Portugal	1 819	9.0	2.1	2.1	1.0	16.3	5.4	NA	35.0	0.0	NA	28.9
Romania	144	20.8	0.0	0.0	2.1	9.0	3.5	0.0	42.4	0.7	12.5	9.0
Russian Fed.												
San Marino	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Serbia	198	4.0	NA	3.5	0.5	10.6	12.6	NA	28.8	0.0	16.7	23.2
Slovak Rep.	133	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Slovenia	98	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Spain (total)	16 738	7.1	5.8	5.6	1.5	22.3	4.2	1.0	37.6	0.2	NA	14.7
Spain (State Adm.)	13 266	7.0	5.6	5.7	1.6	22.4	1.3	0.9	39.8	0.2	NA	15.6
Spain (Catalonia)	3 472	7.7	6.9	5.3	1.4	22.2	15.1	1.1	29.0	0.0	0.1	11.3
Sweden	1 383	9.3	7.2	6.5	2.7	7.4	12.7	3.3	19.5	NA	NA	31.5
Switzerland	3 106	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
the FYRO Macedonia	33	0.0	0.0	6.1	0.0	9.1	15.2	NA	33.3	0.0	3.0	33.3
Turkey	818	19.1	2.9	1.7	NA	5.7	NA	NA	66.3	8.1	1.5	NA
Ukraine												
UK: Engl. & Wales	6 860	12.7	12.3	9.1	4.4	9.5	14.2	5.2	20.0	NAP	NAP	12.7
UK: North. Ireland	43	18.6	25.6	11.6	7.0	4.7	9.3	NA	7.0	NA	NA	16.3
UK: Scotland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mean		11.0	5.9	4.6	2.5	11.8	12.2	12.0	30.1	0.7	3.1	15.2
Median		10.0	3.6	4.6	1.2	10.0	12.6	3.3	30.7	0.0	0.0	12.7
Minimum		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maximum		29.7	25.6	11.6	12.5	31.6	42.6	100.0	66.3	8.9	17.8	35.7

NOTES – TABLES AM4 TO AM7

AUSTRIA
✓ The numbers given in Table AM4 to AM7 are only on sentenced prisoners and no further categorisation is possible.
CROATIA
✓ Among sentenced foreigners are included those serving sentence in advance. There are no accurate breakdown statistics for prisoners without final sentence who are serving a sentence in advance, because they are assimilated to final sentenced prisoners.
FINLAND
✓ Fine defaulters (8) are not included in the total number of foreign inmates.
FRANCE
✓ “Other cases”: under this heading are included breaches of legislation on foreigners. Of which: 136 are pre-trials, and 220 sentenced. Total = 356.
HUNGARY
✓ The distribution by type of offence is available only for sentenced foreign inmates.
IRELAND
✓ “Other cases”: of which final sentenced (58) and without final sentence (35).
ITALY
✓ “Organised crime” is most of times associated with more serious crimes. Therefore, the use of the method of the main crime implies an underestimation of persons with such charges.
✓ Assault and battery: this item includes assault and battery (<i>percosse e lesioni</i>).
LATVIA
✓ Data are on 1 st October 2013.
✓ Distribution by categories of offences is available only for sentenced prisoners.
LIECHTENSTEIN
✓ “Other cases”: held in Extradition not included in the total.
LITHUANIA
✓ Data are on 31 st December 2013.
✓ The data includes only foreign inmates who are sentenced and serve a prison sentence.
✓ Assault and battery: Heavy bodily injury.
LUXEMBOURG
✓ “Other cases”: Under this heading are included 2 additional inmates, held under regime of voluntary confinement. But they are not included in the total.
MALTA
✓ “Other cases”: of which 5 awaiting trial and 8 sentenced.
MONACO
✓ “Other cases”: drunk driving (2), human trafficking (1), escape (1).
✓ One person was sentenced for two different types of offences (no main offence rule).
MONTENEGRO
✓ Data are available only on sentenced inmates without pre-trials. Many of them are being punished for traffic offenses. Fine defaulters are as well included.
THE NETHERLANDS
✓ Terrorism: it is not possible to distinguish terrorism as a separate category.
✓ “Other cases” include other laws and unknown. There is a big group of which the type of crime is not registered. For instance, in the case of people who are convicted to pay financial compensation to the victims and who are detained for not having done that, or people who are convicted to placement in a custodial clinic under a hospital order.
NORWAY
✓ Organised crime & Terrorism: These are not in themselves classified as offences, but as aggravating elements that may result in longer sentences. We are unable to quantify incidences.

PORTUGAL
✓ Data are on 31 st December 2013.
ROMANIA
✓ Other cases: including 11 sentenced and 39 without final sentence
SERBIA
✓ Figures are provided only on sentenced foreign inmates. There are no separate records on persons without final sentence.
✓ “Other cases”: Punished for minor offenses.
SWEDEN
✓ Data are on 1 st October 2013.
✓ Figures are provided only on sentenced foreign inmates. There are no separate records on persons without final sentence.
UK: ENGLAND AND WALES
✓ All items are a further breakdown of Table A1.4 of published figures. 'Without final sentence' refers to prisoners on remand who were either untried or convicted of the crime but not yet sentenced.
✓ Item 4.1 includes murder, manslaughter and 'other and attempted homicide'.
✓ Item 4.2 includes all other violence against the person offences.
✓ Item 4.3 is the figure for rape.
✓ Item 4.4 includes all other sexual offences.
✓ Item 4.6 includes burglary, and theft and handling stolen goods offences
✓ Item 4.7 includes fraud and forgery
✓ “Other cases”: Of which 2297 sentenced.
UK: NORTHERN IRELAND
✓ Information available only for sentenced inmates.

MAP AM1: PERCENTAGE OF FOREIGN INMATES IN THE TOTAL PRISON POPULATION ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2013

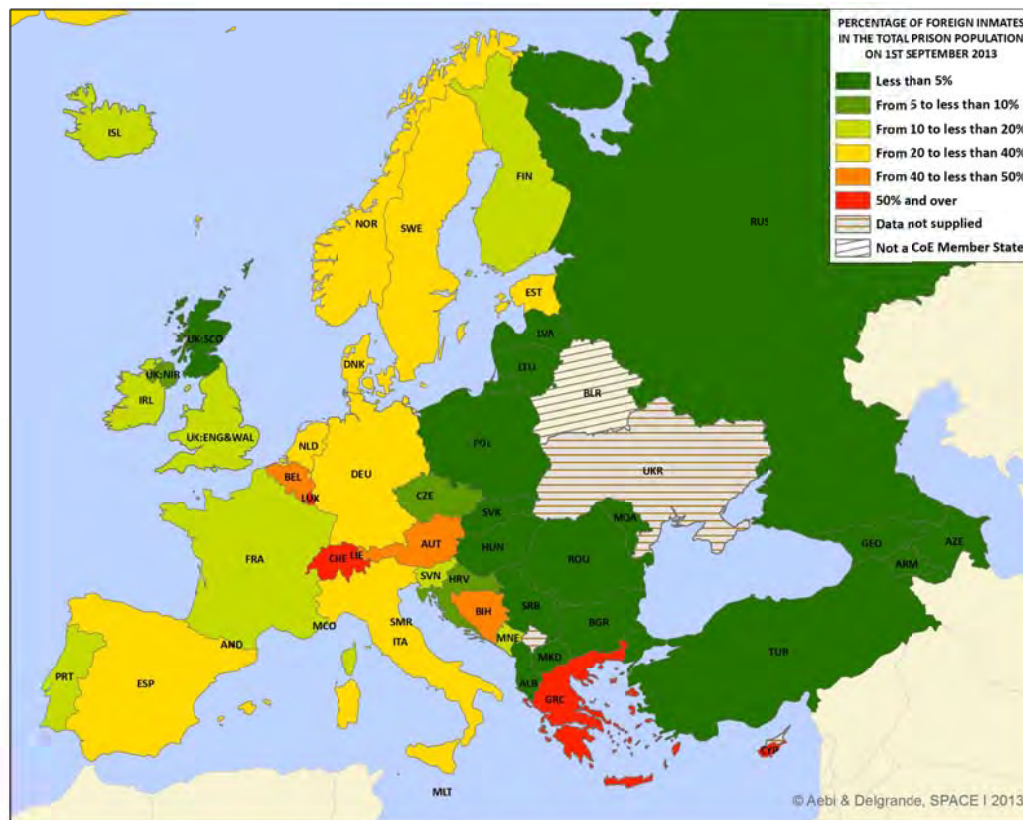


TABLE AM8: FLOW OF ENTRIES OF FOREIGN INMATES TO PENAL INSTITUTIONS IN 2012

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2013.AM8

Country	Total number of entries of foreigners into custody	Number of entries before final sentence	% of entries before final sentence	Number of entries after the revocation, suspension or annulment of the conditional release or probation
Albania	72	72	100.0	0
Andorra	54	47	87.0	0
Armenia	NA	NA	NA	NA
Austria	6 179	5 508	89.1	NA
Azerbaijan	NA	NA	NA	NA
Belgium	8 092	6 195	76.6	NA
BH: BiH (st. level)	NA	NA	NA	NA
BH: Fed. BiH				
BH: Rep. Srpska	64	46	71.9	0
Bulgaria				
Croatia	655	391	59.7	NA
Cyprus	2 068	1 190	57.5	NA
Czech Rep.	1 458	1 123	77.0	NA
Denmark	6 089	NA	NA	NA
Estonia	182	158	86.8	NA
Finland	972	720	74.1	NA
France	18 345	NA	NA	NA
Georgia	307	NA	NA	NA
Germany	NA	NA	NA	NA
Greece	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hungary	NA	NA	NA	NA
Iceland	90	41	45.6	0
Ireland	2 909	895	30.8	NA
Italy	27 006	24 500	90.7	NA
Latvia	52	NA	NA	NA
Liechtenstein	49	49	100.0	0
Lithuania	186	NA	NA	0
Luxembourg	NA	NA	NA	NA
Malta	194	125	64.4	10
Moldova	59	59	100.0	0
Monaco	168	144	85.7	0
Montenegro	738	583	79.0	0
Netherlands	9 123	4 695	51.5	NA
Norway	2 880	1 864	64.7	NA
Poland	NA	NA	NA	NA
Portugal	1 245	858	68.9	NA
Romania	98	42	42.9	0
Russian Fed.				
San Marino	4	3	75.0	1
Serbia	5 070	606	12.0	NA
Slovak Rep.	155	NA	NA	NA
Slovenia	501	312	62.3	NA
Spain (total)	16 452	NA	NA	NA
Spain (State Adm.)	12 410	NA	NA	NA
Spain (Catalonia)	4 042	2 203	54.5	58
Sweden	3 127	NA	NA	NA
Switzerland	NA	NA	NA	NA
the FYRO Macedonia	90	11	12.2	0
Turkey	2 093	1 225	58.5	NA
Ukraine				
UK: Engl. & Wales	18 760	11 342	60.5	NA
UK: North. Ireland	392	NA	NA	NA
UK: Scotland	NA	NA	NA	NA

NOTES – TABLE AM8

AUSTRIA
✓ The total number of entries does not include prisoners with unknown nationality and stateless prisoners.
IRELAND
✓ Total number of entries: Juvenile offenders (2 offenders) - in both cases the young people were remanded. In the case of one, he was sentenced on his charges.
SERBIA
✓ The number of entries of foreigners in 2012 is 5,070, of which 179 of convicted inmates, 4,285 punished for minor offences and 606 detained persons.
SLOVENIA
✓ Additional number of entries for persons (foreigners) with compliance detention: 57
✓ On 1 st January 2012, there were 151 foreigners among all categories of inmates. All entries of foreigners in 2012 were - 501.
SWEDEN
✓ Figures are provided only on sentenced foreign inmates. There are no separate records on persons without final sentence.
✓ Total number of entries includes only the new entries.
UK: ENGLAND AND WALES
✓ All items are a further breakdown of table A2.5a of the annual publication.
✓ Total number of entries: Foreign national first receptions – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ First receptions provide an indication of the number of new prisoners in a time period. A person received into prison to serve a sentence may previously have been received on remand after conviction prior to sentence and before that as a remand prisoner awaiting trial. First receptions will count that prisoner only once in the relevant time period in which they were first received.
✓ Number of entries before final sentence: This is the number of first receptions into the untried (awaiting trial) or convicted unsentenced (awaiting sentence) populations.

TABLE AM9: FLOW OF RELEASES OF FOREIGN INMATES FROM PENAL INSTITUTIONS IN 2012

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2013.AM9

Country	Total number of releases of foreigners	Number of releases of pre-trial foreign detainees	% of releases of pre-trial foreign detainees	Number of releases of final sentenced foreigners	% of releases of final sentenced foreigners	Other releases	% of other releases
Albania	27	9	33.3	1	3.7	17	63.0
Andorra	51	29	56.9	22	43.1	0	0.0
Armenia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Austria	6 162	1 650	26.8	3 660	59.4	852	13.8
Azerbaijan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Belgium	7 577	3 301	43.6	3 887	51.3	389	5.1
BH: BiH (st. level)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
BH: Fed. BiH							
BH: Rep. Srpska	53	41	77.4	12	22.6	0	0.0
Bulgaria							
Croatia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cyprus	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Czech Rep.	1 475	396	26.8	513	34.8	566	38.4
Denmark	NA	NA	NA	1 632	NA	0	0.0
Estonia	208	59	28.4	149	71.6	0	0.0
Finland	981	465	47.4	456	46.5	60	6.1
France	17 209	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Georgia	53	6	11.3	NA	NA	9	17.0
Germany	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Greece	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hungary	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Iceland	85	13	15.3	72	84.7	1	1.2
Ireland	2 896	855	29.5	2 041	70.5	0	0.0
Italy	28 766	14 296	49.7	14 423	50.1	47	0.2
Latvia	NA	NA	NA	18	NA	0	0.0
Liechtenstein	50	3	6.0	7	14.0	40	80.0
Lithuania	NA	NA	NA	154	NA	0	0.0
Luxembourg	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Malta	81	49	60.5	32	39.5	NA	NA
Moldova	62	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Monaco	161	15	9.3	134	83.2	12	7.5
Montenegro	822	80	9.7	594	72.3	148	18.0
Netherlands	8 908	2 707	30.4	6 013	67.5	188	2.1
Norway	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Poland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Portugal	1 192	268	22.5	NA	NA	NA	NA
Romania	131	30	22.9	55	42.0	46	35.1
Russian Fed.							
San Marino	1	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0
Serbia	NA	NA	NA	158	NA	NA	NA
Slovak Rep.	143	87	60.8	56	39.2	0	0.0
Slovenia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Spain (total)	20 295	8 557	42.2	11 738	57.8	NA	NA
Spain (State Adm.)	16 704	6 955	41.6	9 749	58.4	0	0.0
Spain (Catalonia)	3 591	1 602	44.6	1 989	55.4	NA	NA
Sweden	NA	NA	NA	2 916	NA	72	NA
Switzerland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
the FYRO Macedonia	39	13	33.3	26	66.7	0	0.0
Turkey	1 305	1 123	86.1	182	13.9	0	0.0
Ukraine							
UK: Engl. & Wales	NA	NA	NA	9 448	NA	NA	NA
UK: North. Ireland	475	187	39.4	213	44.8	75	15.8
UK: Scotland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mean			35.1		51.5		11.7
Median			31.9		50.7		0.7
Minimum			0.0		3.7		0.0
Maximum			86.1		100.0		80.0

TABLE AM10: PLACES WHERE FOREIGN INMATES WERE RELEASED FROM PENAL INSTITUTIONS IN 2012

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2013.AM10

Country	Number of releases on the territory of the country where the foreigner was detained	Number of transfers made to the countries of origin	Of which			
			Number of transfers in the Member States of the European Union	Of which On application of the Council Framework Decision 2008/909/JHA	Number of transfers in countries other than the European Union Member States	Other releases
Albania	10	17	2	0	15	0
Andorra	50	1	1	0	0	0
Armenia	NA	31	2	NA	29	NA
Austria	5 353	809	NA	NA	NA	NA
Azerbaijan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Belgium	7 017	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
BH: BiH (st. level)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
BH: Fed. BiH						
BH: Rep. Srpska	44	9	0	0	0	0
Bulgaria						
Croatia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cyprus	9	9	NA	NA	NA	NA
Czech Rep.	936	NA	NA	NA	NA	539
Denmark	NA	16	NA	NA	NA	0
Estonia	NA	7	5	0	2	NA
Finland	NA	17	17	0	0	43
France	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Georgia	27	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Germany	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Greece	NA	1	1	NA	1	NA
Hungary	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Iceland	NA	14	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ireland	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Italy	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Latvia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Liechtenstein	33	17	15	NA	2	
Lithuania	154	2	0	0	2	0
Luxembourg	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Malta	49	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Moldova	0	62	0	0	62	0
Monaco	149	12	9	0	3	0
Montenegro	789	17	11	NA	5	16
Netherlands	8 719	189	NA	NA	NA	NA
Norway	NA	48	48	NA	0	0
Poland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Portugal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Romania	1	7	0	0	4	123
Russian Fed.						
San Marino	0	0	0	0	0	0
Serbia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Slovak Rep.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Slovenia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Spain (total)	NA	3 696	534	14	3 155	NA
Spain (State Adm.)	13 523	3 181	495	7	2 679	0
Spain (Catalonia)	NA	515	39	7	476	NA
Sweden	2 921	65	48	NA	17	2
Switzerland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
the FYRO Macedonia	36	3	NA	NA	NA	NA
Turkey	1 305	0	0	0	0	0
Ukraine						
UK: Engl. & Wales	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
UK: North. Ireland	405	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
UK: Scotland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

NOTES – TABLES AM9 & AM10

AUSTRIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ <i>Number of transfers made to the countries of origin:</i> The number includes people extradited to another country (no further categorisation possible) and people released under the condition of returning to their countries of origin (no further categorisation possible).
CZECH REPUBLIC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ <i>Other types of releases</i> are the same for pre-trial detainees and final sentenced prisoners, there are: death; releases related to health reasons; transfers to psychiatric hospital not run by PS; all types of extradition to foreign countries; pardons and releases ordered by court. ✓ <i>Other places of releases:</i> These numbers represent all transfers (not only to the countries of origin). Data about the countries where the extraditions are completed are not available, because some foreign inmates are not transferred to the country of their origin.
DENMARK
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ <i>Number of transfers made to the countries of origin:</i> transferred in order to continue serving the imprisonment in their own country. Not included citizens from the Nordic countries.
FINLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ <i>Number of transfers made to the countries of origin:</i> The accurate figures are available for the foreign persons who are transferred to continue serving sentence in their home country and how many foreigners are released on the basis of extradition. But there are no automatic records on foreigners who are expelled after release. Those foreigners are turned over to the police who take care of the procedure.
ICELAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ <i>Other places of releases:</i> This one person was transferred to his homeland to serve his sentence. ✓ <i>Number of transfers made to the countries of origin:</i> The Directorate of Immigration takes a decision regarding expulsion. According to the Prison and Probation Administration documents, 12 were expelled in 2012 and 19 in 2013. Then there were 2 that were extradited in 2012 and 4 in 2013.
ITALY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ <i>Other types of releases:</i> persons undergoing security measures
LATVIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ <i>Number of releases on the territory of the country where foreigners were incarcerated:</i> in 2012, 18 sentenced inmates were released in Latvia; 2013, 16 sentenced inmates were released in Latvia.
LITHUANIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ <i>Number of transfers made to the countries of origin:</i> The number indicated is of foreign inmates transferred to serve the rest of the sentence (only sentenced inmates included). The number of transfers is not included in the number of releases.
MALTA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ <i>Number of transfers made to the countries of origin:</i> when a foreign inmate terminate his prison sentence, the prison authorities escort inmate to the Police Immigration Department and it depend on the inmate status if subject is transferred to his country of origin, kept on the territory of the country, or held in the detention centre.
MONACO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ <i>Number of transfers in the Member States of the European Union:</i> extraditions and transfers to France. ✓ <i>Number of transfers in countries other than the European Union Member States:</i> only extraditions. ✓ Under the Franco-Monegasque neighbourhood Convention of 1963, all transferable prisoners regardless of their nationality are transferred to France. Thus only the French inmates can be transferred to their country of origin. However, other inmates will be extradited to other EU countries or to their countries of origin. ✓ <i>Other types of releases:</i> amnesties on sentence.

THE NETHERLANDS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ <i>Number of transfers made to the countries of origin:</i> 189 people have been handed over to other countries. But these countries are not always the countries where they were born. It is the country where they (supposedly) committed a crime.
NORWAY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Since Norway is not a part of the European Union, Norway is not part of the Council Framework Decision 2008/909/JHA. Norway has ratified the Convention on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons CETS No.: 112 and the Additional Protocol to the Convention on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons. ✓ CETS No.: 167, and the majority of the transfers are done according to this convention. In addition, Norway has bilateral agreements with the following European countries: Latvia, Lithuania (enters into force soon) and Romania.
ROMANIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ <i>Other types of releases:</i> Other reasons for release are in the immediate/urgent proceeding of request by the judicial authority, conditional suspension of execution of sentence, suspended execution of the sentence under supervision, deaths, release under judicial control, extraditions.
SERBIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The data is collated only on the release of convicted persons. There are no records for persons without final sentence and those punished for minor offenses. ✓ <i>Number of releases on the territory of the country where foreigners were incarcerated:</i> in 2012: 10 releases of final sentenced inmates, and in 2013: 8 releases. ✓ <i>Number of transfers in the Member States of the European Union (2012):</i> 30 transfers of final sentenced inmates to the Member States of the EU. (2013): 38. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ On application of the Council Framework Decision 2008/909/JHA (2012): 7. (2013): 9. ✓ <i>Number of transfers in countries other than the European Union Member States:</i> (2012): 23. (2013): 29.
SWEDEN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data are collated only on sentenced prisoners. Pre-trial detainees not included.
UK: ENGLAND AND WALES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ <i>Number of releases of final sentenced foreigners</i> is a further breakdown of table A3.1a of publication, information on sentenced prisoners only is held centrally and excludes indeterminate sentences.

List of Tables and Figures

CONVENTIONS USED.....	25
MEASURES OF CENTRAL TENDENCY.....	25
A.1. LEGISLATIVE AND OTHER MEASURES WHICH DIRECTLY INFLUENCE TRENDS IN THE NUMBER OF PRISONERS..	30
TABLE 1: SITUATION OF PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2013.....	42
TABLE 1.1: CATEGORIES INCLUDED IN THE TOTAL NUMBER OF INMATES IN TABLE 1.....	43
TABLE 1.2: CAPACITY OF PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2013 (BY CATEGORIES).....	53
FIGURE 1.A: COUNTRIES WITH MORE THAN 100 PRISONERS PER 100,000 INHABITANTS (HIGHEST PRISON POPULATION RATES).....	60
FIGURE 1.B: COUNTRIES WITH PRISON POPULATION OVERCROWDING (MORE THAN 100 PRISONERS PER 100 PLACES).....	60
TABLE 1.3: SITUATION OF PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON 1 ST SEPT. 2013: ADJUSTED FIGURES.....	61
TABLE 1.4: SITUATION OF PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2013 BY DECREASING PRISON POPULATION RATES (NON-ADJUSTED <i>VERSUS</i> ADJUSTED FIGURES).....	62
TABLE 1.5: EVOLUTION OF PRISON POPULATIONS BETWEEN 2004 AND 2013.....	64
TABLE 1.6: YEAR-TO-YEAR PERCENTAGE CHANGE OF PRISON POPULATION RATES BETWEEN 2012 AND 2013.....	66
MAP 1: PRISON POPULATION RATES PER 100,000 INHABITANTS ON 1 ST SEPT. 2013.....	69
TABLE 2: AGE STRUCTURE OF PRISON POPULATION ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2013.....	70
TABLE 2.1: AGE AND CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY.....	72
TABLE 2.2.A: MINORS AND PERSONS BETWEEN 18 AND 21 OF AGE ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2013.....	79
TABLE 2.2.B: DISTRIBUTION OF MINORS BY SEX ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2013.....	80
FIGURE 2: COUNTRIES WITH THE YOUNGEST (LESS THAN 34 YEARS) PRISON POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY DECREASING MEDIAN AGE.....	82
TABLE 2.3: AVERAGE AND MEDIAN AGES OF THE PRISON POPULATION ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2013.....	82
MAP 2: AGE OF CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY AND PERCENTAGES OF INMATES LESS THAN 18 YEARS OF AGE IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.....	83
TABLE 3.1: FEMALE INMATES ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2013.....	84
TABLE 3.2: MALE INMATES ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2013.....	87
TABLE 4: FOREIGN INMATES ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2013.....	90
TABLE 4.A: ASYLUM SEEKERS AND ILLEGAL ALIENS HELD FOR ADMINISTRATIVE REASONS AMONG FOREIGN INMATES ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2013.....	92
TABLE 5: LEGAL STATUS OF PRISON POPULATIONS ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2013 (NUMBERS).....	95
TABLE 5.1: DETAINEES NOT SERVING A FINAL SENTENCE ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2013 (PERCENTAGES AND RATES)...	99

TABLE 5.2: DANGEROUS OFFENDERS UNDER SECURITY MEASURES ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2013 (NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES).....	101
TABLE 6: MAIN OFFENCE OF SENTENCED PRISONERS (FINAL SENTENCE) ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2013 (<i>NUMBERS</i>).....	104
TABLE 6.1: MAIN OFFENCE OF SENTENCED PRISONERS (FINAL SENTENCE) ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2013 (<i>PERCENTAGES</i>)	105
TABLE 7: LENGTHS OF SENTENCES IMPOSED (FINAL SENTENCED PRISONERS) ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2013 (<i>NUMBERS</i>)	110
TABLE 7.1: LENGTHS OF SENTENCES IMPOSED (FINAL SENTENCED PRISONERS) ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2013 (<i>PERCENTAGES</i>)	116
TABLE 7.2: LENGTHS OF SENTENCES IMPOSED (FINAL SENTENCED PRISONERS) ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2013 (<i>CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGES</i>).....	117
TABLE 7.3: LENGTHS OF LESS THAN ONE YEAR OF SENTENCES IMPOSED (FINAL SENTENCED PRISONERS) ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2013 (<i>PERCENTAGES</i>).....	118
FIGURE 3: COUNTRIES WITH HIGHEST PERCENTAGES OF PRISONERS SENTENCED TO LESS THAN ONE YEAR.....	119
TABLE 8: FLOW OF ENTRIES TO PENAL INSTITUTIONS IN 2012.....	122
TABLE 9: FLOW OF RELEASES FROM PENAL INSTITUTIONS IN 2012	126
TABLE 10: TURNOVER RATIO OF INMATES IN 2012	132
FIGURE 4: COUNTRIES WITH LOWEST TURNOVER RATIOS IN 2012.....	133
TABLE 11.1: INDICATOR OF AVERAGE LENGTH OF IMPRISONMENT IN 2012, BASED ON THE TOTAL NUMBER OF DAYS SPENT IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS.....	134
TABLE 11.2: INDICATOR OF AVERAGE LENGTH OF IMPRISONMENT IN 2012, BASED ON THE TOTAL STOCK OF INMATES IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2012	137
TABLE 12: ESCAPES FROM PENAL INSTITUTIONS DURING 2012	138
TABLE 13.1: DEATHS IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS IN 2012 (BY TYPE OF REGISTERED DEATH)	140
TABLE 13.2: SUICIDES IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS IN 2012.....	142
TABLE 13.3: TYPES OF DEATHS AND SUICIDES IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS IN 2012	143
MAP 3: SUICIDE RATE PER 10,000 INMATES IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS IN 2012	146
TABLE 14: EXPENSES IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS IN 2012 (IN €)	147
TABLE 14.A: CATEGORIES INCLUDED IN THE CALCULATION OF CUSTODIAL EXPENSES IN 2012, IN TABLE 14.....	149
TABLE 15: STAFF WORKING IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON THE BASIS OF FULL-TIME EQUIVALENTS (FTE) ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2013 (<i>NUMBERS</i>)	156
TABLE 15.1: STAFF WORKING IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON THE BASIS OF FULL-TIME EQUIVALENTS (FTE) ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2013 (<i>PERCENTAGES</i>).....	161
TABLE 15.2: STAFF WORKING <i>INSIDE</i> PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON THE BASIS OF FULL-TIME EQUIVALENTS (FTE) ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2013 (<i>PERCENTAGES</i>).....	162
FIGURE 5: STAFF WORKING <i>INSIDE</i> PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2013, PERCENTAGES	163

TABLE 16: STAFF (FTE) WORKING IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS BUT <i>NOT EMPLOYED BY THE PRISON ADMINISTRATION</i> ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2013 (<i>NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES</i>)	164
FIGURE 6: HIGHEST RATIOS OF INMATES PER ONE CUSTODIAN ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2013.....	168
TABLE 17: RATIO OF INMATES PER CATEGORIES OF STAFF ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2013	169
TABLE AM1: LEGAL STATUS OF FOREIGN INMATES IN THE COUNTRIES WHERE THEY ARE INCARCERATED ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2013 (<i>NUMBERS</i>).....	171
TABLE AM2: JUDICIAL STATUS IN CUSTODY OF FOREIGN INMATES ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2013 (<i>NUMBERS</i>)	175
TABLE AM3: JUDICIAL STATUS IN CUSTODY OF FOREIGN INMATES ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2013 (<i>PERCENTAGES</i>)	176
TABLE AM4: TYPES OF MAIN OFFENCES OF FOREIGN INMATES (PRE-TRIAL AND SENTENCED) ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2013 (<i>NUMBERS</i>)	179
TABLE AM5: TYPES OF MAIN OFFENCES OF FOREIGN INMATES (PRE-TRIAL AND SENTENCED) ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2013 (<i>PERCENTAGES</i>).....	180
TABLE AM6: TYPES OF MAIN OFFENCES OF FOREIGN SENTENCED INMATES ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2013 (<i>NUMBERS</i>)..	181
TABLE AM7: TYPES OF MAIN OFFENCES OF FOREIGN SENTENCED INMATES ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2013 (<i>PERCENTAGES</i>)	182
MAP AM1: PERCENTAGE OF FOREIGN INMATES IN THE TOTAL PRISON POPULATION ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2013	184
TABLE AM8: FLOW OF ENTRIES OF FOREIGN INMATES TO PENAL INSTITUTIONS IN 2012	185
TABLE AM9: FLOW OF RELEASES OF FOREIGN INMATES FROM PENAL INSTITUTIONS IN 2012.....	187
TABLE AM10: PLACES WHERE FOREIGN INMATES WERE RELEASED FROM PENAL INSTITUTIONS IN 2012.....	188