

SPACE I 2014 – Facts & Figures

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In brief...

- ✚ The participation rate in SPACE 2014 was **96%**¹.
- ✚ In 2014, **1,600,324** persons were being held in European penal institutions.
- ✚ The median European Prison Population Rate (PPR) decreased by **7%** from 2013 to 2014. In 2013 the PPR was 134 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants and in 2014 it was **124 per 100,000 inhabitants**.
- ✚ **94 inmates per 100 places** was the median density in European penal institutions, which corresponds to a decrease of 2 inmates compared to 2013 (when it was 96 per 100). This backward trend is even more visible compared to 2011 when 99 inmates per 100 places were registered.
- ✚ The median proportion of female inmates in the total prison population is **5 %**.
- ✚ In 2014, **13** European Prison Administrations [PA] were facing overcrowding issues. This number decreased compared to 2013, when the problem of overcrowding was acute for 21 PA. In 2014, 10 of the PA having overcrowded prisons were the same as in 2013².
- ✚ Countries that had the most overcrowded³ penal institutions in 2014⁴: Hungary, Belgium, the FYRO Macedonia, Greece, Albania, Spain (State Adm.), France, Slovenia, Portugal, Serbia and Italy.
- ✚ The average amount spent for the detention of 1 inmate/day during the year 2013 was **99€** (median=45€), which is 2€ more than in 2012. The range of the amounts spent in 2013 goes from 2.68€/day in Ukraine to 685€/day in San Marino. **27,006,115,025€**⁵ was the total amount spent by the European PA during 2013.
- ✚ A slight decrease in short custodial sentences (less than 1 year) has been observed across Europe in 2014. On 1st September 2014, on average **16%** (median=15%) of the total number of sentenced prisoners were serving short custodial sentences. In 2013, they represented 17% (median=15%). This kind of sentences is used quite as often as sentences lasting from 3 to 5 years. Short sentences occupy the 4th position in the ranking of applicable prison terms⁶.

Key Figures for 2014

- ✚ **1,600,324** is the total number of inmates in Europe
- ✚ Prison Population Rates [PPR]:
 - a) Average PPR in European countries: **136** inmates per 100,000 inhabitants
 - b) Median PPR in European countries: **124** inmates per 100,000 inhabitants
 - c) Considering Europe as a single country, there would be **195** inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, which is 5 inmates fewer than in 2013
- ✚ **- 7%** is the decrease of the PPR (median values) between 2013 and 2014
 - Biggest decrease: BiH, Rep. Srpska - 43% ↓
 - Biggest increase: San Marino +93% ↑⁷.
- ✚ **13** (out of 50) countries had prison overcrowding
- ✚ **15%** is the median percentage of foreigners in the total prison population (average: 22%)
 - Highest: Monaco=96%
 - Lowest: Poland<1%

* The median is less affected than the average by the extreme values included in the dataset. Therefore, the medians are more reliable than the average values and are prioritized in this executive summary.

- ✦ Persons serving sentences of more than 10 years represented **14.3%** of all inmates. The proportion of this type of detainees increased compared to 2013 (11.2%).
- ✦ The most common offences for which sentenced prisoners were held in custody in 2014 were: **drug offences** (17%), **and theft** (14%). Sentenced prisoners for homicide represented 12% of all sentenced inmates.
- ✦ In 2013, the average mortality rate was **32 per 10,000 inmates** (median=28). This rate is higher than in 2012 (average=23 per 10,000 inmates; median=28).
- ✦ After natural causes, the second most common cause of death in custody was suicide. It represented **19%** of all deaths occurred in European penal institutions.
 - 31% of all prisoners who committed suicide were in **pre-trial detention** and 5% of them were **females**.
- ✦ The average length of detention in 2013 was **9 months** (median=7 months), one more month than in 2012 (average=8 months; median=6 months). The duration of pre-trial, on the other hand, remained the same as in 2012 (4 months).
- ✦ There were on average **3** inmates per custodian in 2014, the same ratio as in 2013.

Participation rate

- 50 out of 52 Prison Administrations
- 96% of participation

Questionnaire

- Main items: 17
- Details: >200

Deadlines

- Responses on time: 13
- Responses after deadline: 34

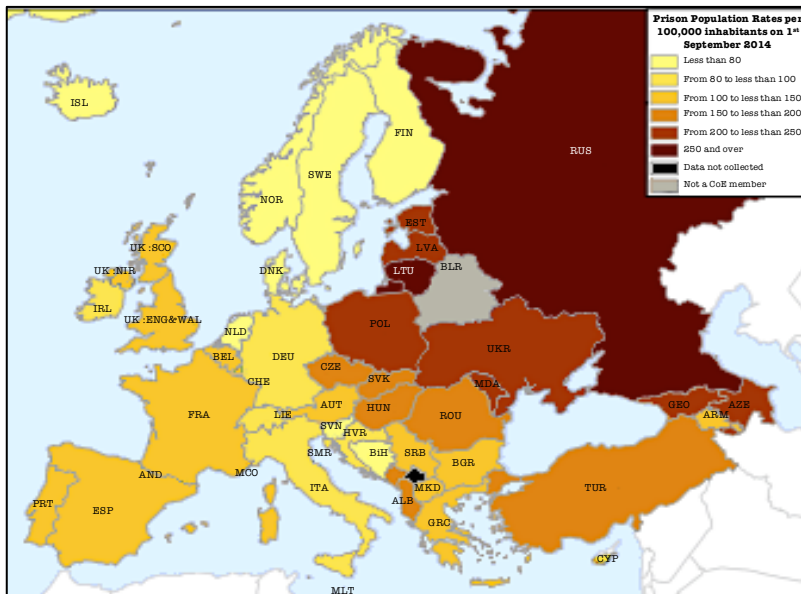
- ✦ **1/5** of all inmates were not serving a final sentence
 - Highest: Andorra =79%
 - Lowest: Iceland=6%
- ✦ On average, there were **3 inmates** per custodian in 2014

Inmates characteristics

- ✦ Median age: **34 years**
Average age: **36 years**
- ✦ Females: **5.0%**
- ✦ **23%** of all females were pre-trial inmates
- ✦ Foreigners: **15%** (average: 22.4%)
- ✦ Dangerous offenders: **0.7%** (average: 3.7%)
- ✦ **Drug offences** represent the most common offence for which prisoners had been sentenced: **17%**
- ✦ The most common length of sentence: **from 1 year to less than 3 years: 24%**

1. Prison Population Rates

In 2014, the number of inmates per 100,000 inhabitants in European countries was distributed in almost the same way as in 2013 (see Map 1). The highest prison population rates can be found mainly in Central and Eastern countries. Visible decreases of more than 10% took place in Bosnia & Herzegovina (Rep. Srpska), Italy, Cyprus, Armenia, Croatia, Denmark, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg and Bulgaria.



Map 1: Prison Population Rates on 1st September 2014

The prison population rates remained relatively high in Central and Eastern European countries. Nevertheless, a decrease has been observed since 2004 (see Figure 1). Over the past 11 years, nine Central and Eastern European countries reduced their prison population rates. On the other hand, during the same period, there are some countries (mostly in Southern and Western parts of Europe) that showed an increase of their PPRs.

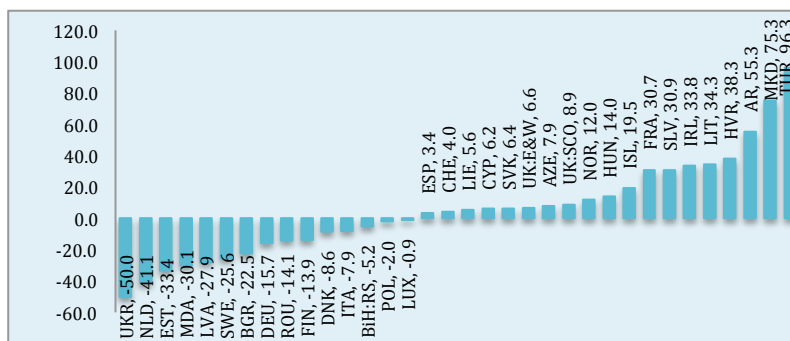


Figure 1: Evolution of the prison population rates between 2004 & 2014

Custodial Features

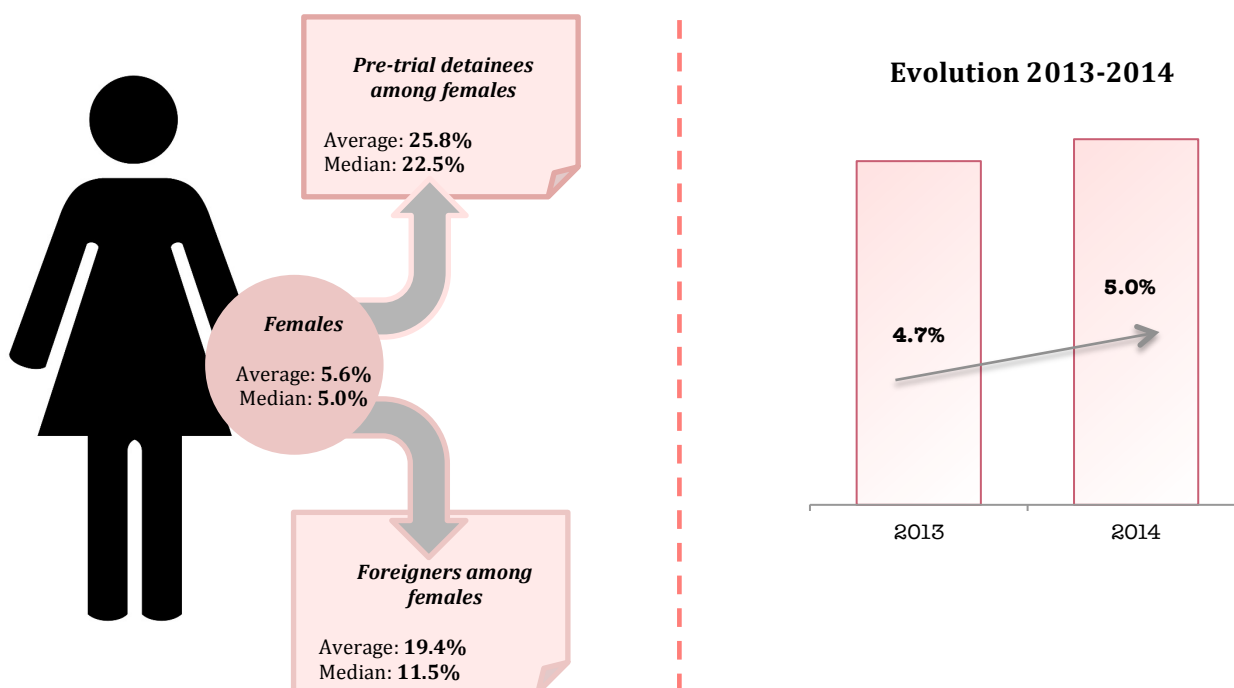
- ✦ **Overcrowding:** European prisons are still full (**94%** of their capacities were used in 2013)
- ✦ Turnover Ratio during 2013: **55%**
- ✦ Mortality Rate in 2013: **28 deaths** per 10,000 inmates (similar to 2012)
- ✦ Suicide Rate in 2013: **5 suicides** per 10,000 inmates (similar to 2012)
- ✦ Suicides represent **19%** of all deaths. **31%** of the prisoners who committed suicide were in pre-trial detention
- ✦ Amount spent per inmate/day: **45€** (median) or **99€** (average).
- ✦ Escapes: **1 escape** per 10,000 inmates in 2013.
- ✦ In 2014 there were **3 inmates** per 1 custodial staff member and 14 inmates per other members of staff (e.g. medical staff employed, teachers, psychologists, social workers).
- ✦ **92%** of all staff employed by Prison Administrations work inside penal institutions.

* The median is less affected than the average by the extreme values included in the dataset. Therefore, the medians are more reliable than the average values and are prioritized in this executive summary.

2. Specific Categories of Inmates

SPACE I includes information on specific categories of inmates, namely females (Table 3.A in the SPACE I 2014 report) and foreigners (Table 4 & 4.A, SPACE I 2014).

2.1. Females in 2014 (median & average values)



Generally, females represent a relatively small part of the prison population. Nevertheless, there are some countries where female inmates are overrepresented (more than 7% of the whole prison population): San Marino (25%), Andorra (18.6%), Monaco (10.7%), Finland (8.0%), Hungary (7.7%), Spain (7.6%).

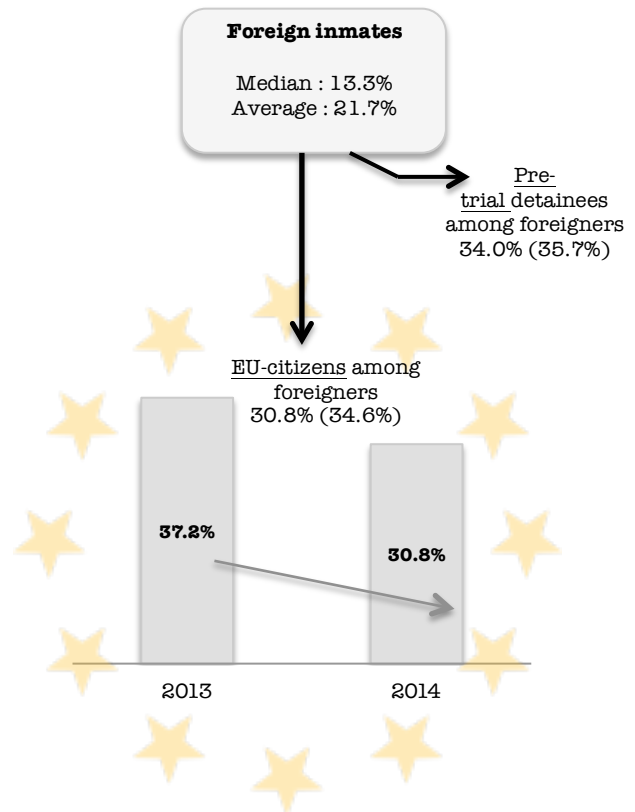
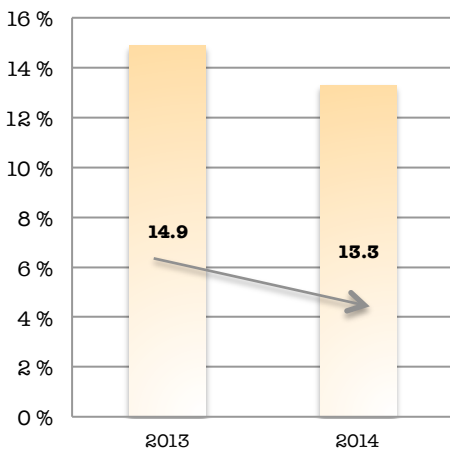
The proportion of females increased slightly between 2013 and 2014 passing from 4.7% to 5.0% (the same value as in 2012). This increase was observed using median values. When average values are taken into account, there is no difference between 2013 and 2014 (2013: 5.6% / 2014: 5.6%).

Another important issue in the evolution of female inmates is the decrease of the proportion of foreign females. In 2013, they represented 13.1% (average: 23.3%) of the female inmates population, while in 2014 this percentage decreased to 11.5% (average: 19.4%), quite the same proportion as in 2012 (11.3% / 18.9%). Another backward trend is observed on the proportion of pre-trial female inmates. In 2013, 24.3% of the female inmates were pre-trial detainees, while in 2014 this percentage decreased to 22.5%.

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2.2. Foreigners in 2014 (median & average values)

Evolution 2013-2014



In the majority of Central and Eastern European countries, the proportion of foreign inmates⁸ does not exceed 10%, while in Southern and Western Europe they are overrepresented and their percentage vary from 25 to 96% of the total prison population (see Figure 2).

The proportion of EU-citizens among foreign inmates across Europe represented 30.8% (34.6%). This category of foreign inmates has decreased between 2013 (when they represented on average 37.2%) and 2014.

In 2014, only five countries included illegal aliens held for administrative reasons in their total prison population. The proportion of these inmates in the total number of prisoners was 0.1% (moyenne: 0.8%).

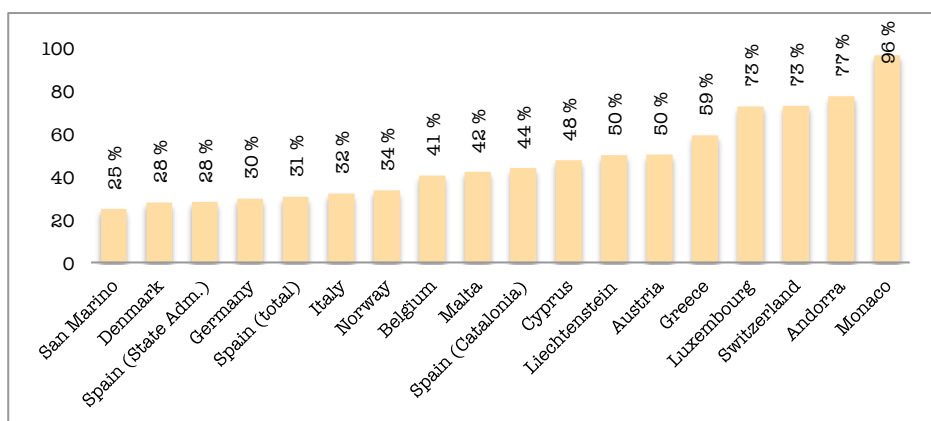


Figure 2 : Countries with the highest percentage of foreign inmates in their total prison population on 1st Sept. 2014

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3. Main characteristics of custodial sentences

In 2014, inmates with final sentences represented about 78% of the total prison population. This indicator slightly increased compared to 2013, when it was 75%.

3.1. Type of offences in 2014 (median values)

On 1st September 2014, among prisoners serving a final sentence, the largest part had been convicted for drug offences (see Figure 3⁹).

The proportion of this category of inmates decreased from 17.8% in 2013 to 16.5% in 2014.

The second largest category consisted of prisoners sentenced for theft. Their proportion decreased from 15.9% to 14% between 2013 and 2014.

Prisoners sentenced for robbery (13.1%) and for homicide (12.3%) represented the third and fourth largest categories. For robbery there was also a slight decrease between 2013 (13.5%) and 2014 (13.1%). Prisoners sentenced for homicide, on the other hand, rose from 11.6% in 2013 to 12.3% in 2014.

The category group « other » (16.4%) include mainly fine-defaulters, persons sentenced for misdemeanours and other less serious forms of criminal offences as well as administrative offences.

Drug offences

In 2014, the proportion of inmates sentenced for drug offences represented more than 20% mainly in Southern European countries and those countries that may be seen as maritime entries of the European area (see Figure 4).

The **proportion** of persons sentenced for drug offences has grown over the last ten years. In 2013, it became for the first time the largest category of all offences registered among the sentenced prisoners population. The same is true for 2014, even if the **median rate** (per 100,000

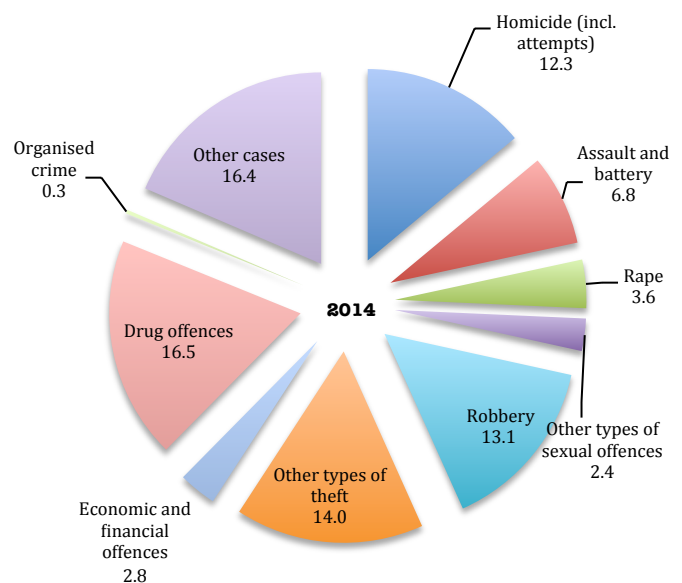


Figure 3: Breakdown (%) of sentenced inmates by main types of offences on 1st Sept. 2014

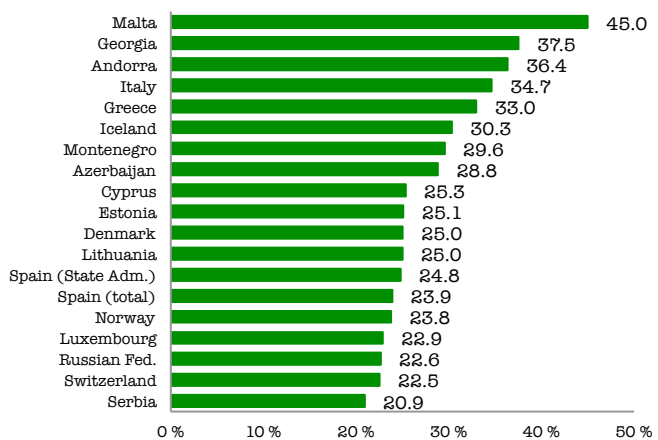


Figure 4: Countries with the highest percentage of prisoners serving sentences for drug offences on 1st Sept. 2014

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inhabitants) of drug offenders decreased from 13.3 prisoners per 100,000 inhabitants in 2013 to 12.9 in 2014.

The countries that experienced the highest rates of prisoners sentenced for drug offences (more than 30 per 100,000 inhabitants) in 2014 are: Russia (81 per 100,000), Georgia (72), Azerbaijan (57), Estonia (45), Malta (40), Montenegro (35) and Spain (State Administration) (31).

Drug offences

In 2014, the highest **proportions** of prisoners sentenced for theft (more 20%) were found mainly in Central and Eastern European countries (see Figure 5). This distribution is relatively similar to the one observed in 2013.

The **rate** of prisoners sentenced for theft per 100,000 inhabitants has also decreased between 2013 and 2014 (from 13.1 to 12.9). The countries that experienced the highest rates of prisoners sentenced for theft (more than 30 per 100,000 population) in 2014 are: Slovak Republic (30), Hungary (33), Azerbaijan (35), the FYRO Macedonia (36), Lithuania (38), Latvia (39), Romania (40), Bulgaria (44), Poland (46), Ukraine (51), and Georgia (55).

As mentioned above, between 2013 and 2014, the proportion of prisoners serving a final sentence that had been convicted for theft decreased slightly. However, when prisoners sentenced for theft and robbery are considered together, they represent the largest category of sentenced inmates (around 27%).

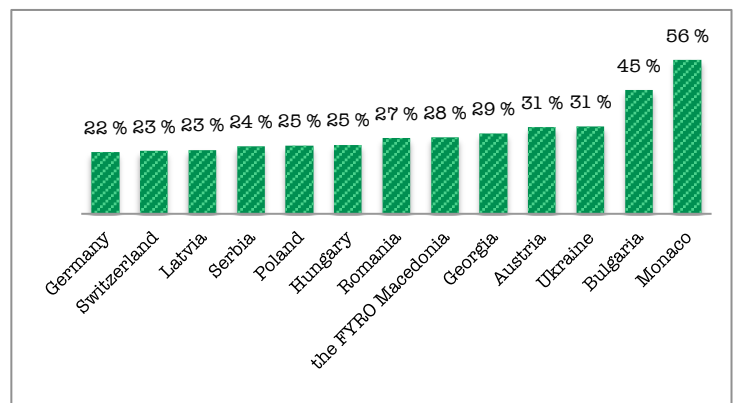


Figure 5: Countries with the highest percentage of prisoners serving sentences for theft on 1st Sept. 2014

3.2. Length of sentences in 2014 (median values)

On 1st September 2014, among prisoners serving a final sentence, 24% had received a custodial sentence whose length ranged from 1 year to less than 3 years (see Figure 6).

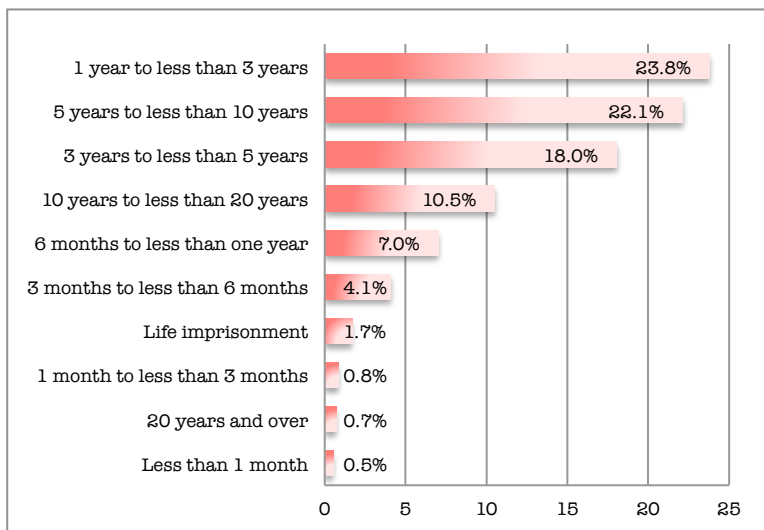


Figure 6: Breakdown (%) of sentenced prisoners by length of sentences on 1st Sept. 2014

When all short sentences (i.e. less than 1 year) are cumulated, the proportion of prisoners who were serving such terms in 2014 was relatively high (15%). The proportion of these sentences has increased compared to 2013 (13%), but is the same as in 2012 (15%)¹⁰.

On the other hand, in 2014, very long custodial terms (10 years and over, as well as life custody and security measures) represented 13% of all sentenced prisoners. This proportion is the same as in 2013.

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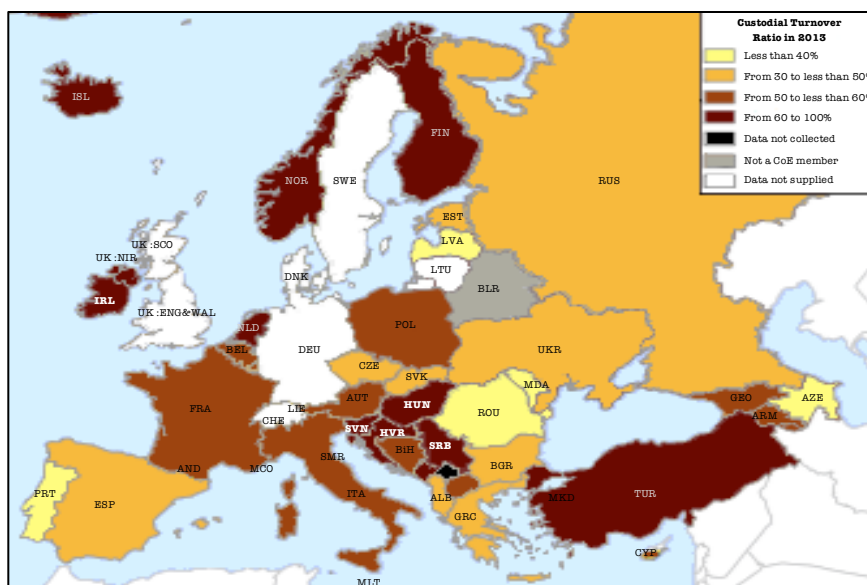
4. Prison Management in 2014

4.1. Custodial flow of entries and releases (median values)

ENTRIES: During the year 2013, 158 persons per 100,000 inhabitants (median rate) entered into penal institutions. This rate is lower than in 2012 (164) and 2011 (170). The decrease is even more visible when the indicator is compared to 2010 (184).

RELEASES: In 2013, 142 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants (median rate) were released from custody. A slight decrease can be noticed compared to 2012 (145).

In order to produce a more accurate picture of the situation, the turnover ratio of the prison population has been estimated for each country¹¹. This ratio corresponds to the actual rate of exits per 100 potential exists (estimated on the basis of the number of prisoners held in custody). A low turnover ratio (less than 60%) implies longer periods of custody and could thus be seen as an early warning sign of a risk of prison overcrowding (see Map 2).



Map 2: Geographical distribution of the turnover ratio of prison populations in 2014

The decline in the flow of entries contributes to the explanation of the decrease observed in the prison population rates (see Map 1 and « In Brief ...»).

4.2. Expenses per inmate

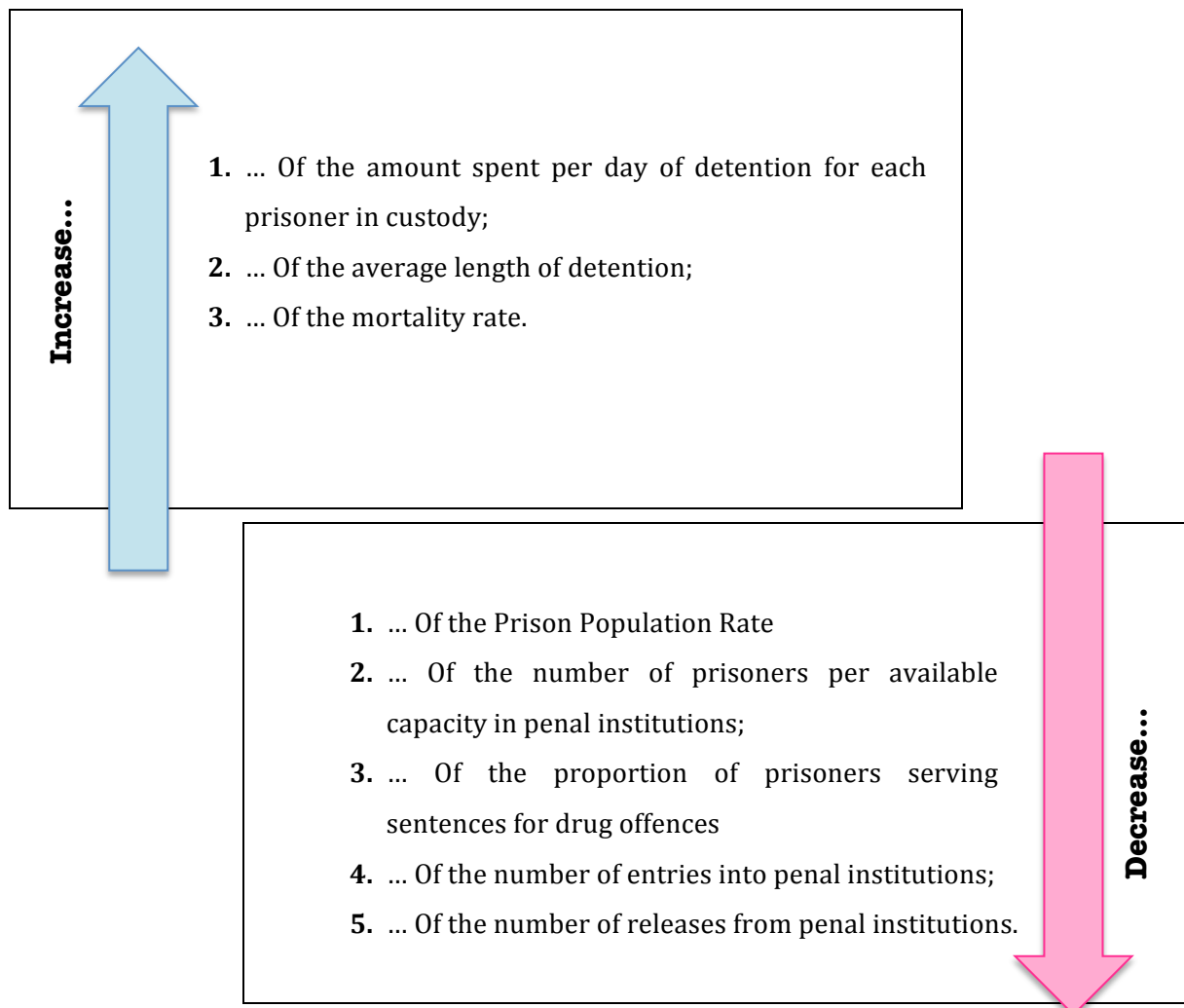
In 2013, the **average** amount spent for one inmate per day of detention in custody was 99€. This figure, calculated on the basis of information provided by 44 countries, does not take into account differences in the cost of living and other economic indicators across countries (e.g. GDP, purchase power, poverty rate, Euro-national currency exchange rate).

31% of all countries that answered this question show very low expenses per inmate (less than 20€ per day). On the other hand, six countries spent more than 200€ per inmate/day (San Marino, Norway, Sweden, Netherlands, Liechtenstein and Andorra).

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General Summary

The illustration below summarizes the changes observed at the general European level from the 2013 to the 2014 SPACE I report.



The SPACE team is extremely thankful to all national correspondents who collect, discuss, validate and explain national figures. It is their contribution that makes SPACE possible.

We also owe a debt of gratitude to Ilina Taneva and Christine Coleur, as well as to Roy Walmsley and our colleagues from the Council of Europe and the University of Lausanne for their support to the SPACE project.

Synthesis Tables

Table 1: Characteristics of prison populations

Member States	Population on 1 st September 2014	Inmates per 100,000 inhabitants	Density per 100 capacity	Median age	% Females	% Foreigners	% Detainees without final sentence (2)	Detainees without final sentence pe 100,000 inhabitants	Average length of imprisonment in 2014 (in months)
Albania	2 895 947	187.8	119.9	26	1.6	1.8	51.9	97.4	13.2
Andorra	76 949	68.9	36.6	31	18.9	77.4	79.2	54.6	5.2
Armenia	3 017 100	131.9	90.5	NA	4.8	3.3	27.7	36.6	NA
Austria	8 506 889	104.1	101.1	34	6.1	50.1	21.5	22.4	8.9
Azerbaijan	9 477 119	238.2	88.6	NA	2.8	2.7	17.2	40.9	27.4
Belgium	11 203 992	117.9	129.0	34	4.6	40.6	25.1	29.6	8.2
<i>BH : BiH (total)</i>									
BH : BiH (ste. level)									
BH : Fed. BiH									
BH : Rep. Srpska	1 421 310	66.1	67.0	NA	1.8	3.0	12.1	8.0	7.1
Bulgaria	[7 245 677]	[108.6]	[89.9]	44.58	[3.3]	[2.9]	8.5	9.2	14.8
Croatia	4 246 809	88.6	93.6	36.26	5.0	6.1	NA	NA	4.7
Cyprus	858 000	79.4	79.8	35	4.6	47.7	11.1	11.8	3.6
Czech Rep.	10 512 419	177.5	93.2	35	6.3	8.3	11.7	20.8	21.4
Denmark	5 627 235	63.7	91.8	32	4.0	28.0	38.8	24.7	3.4
Estonia	1 315 819	225.1	89.8	34	5.3	7.6	20.4	46.0	18.1
Finland	5 451 270	56.8	99.2	35.5	8.0	16.0	NA	NA	6.5
France	65 835 579	101.0	114.5	31.9	3.7	18.9	22.0	26.0	10.5
Georgia	4 490 498	227.9	47.2	NA	2.5	2.4	16.0	36.5	12.9
Germany	80 767 463	81.4	86.3	NA	5.7	29.8	17.1	13.9	8.5
Greece	10 903 704	110.1	121.4	NA	4.8	59.3	21.7	23.9	11.7
Hungary	9 877 365	185.0	142.0	NA	7.7	NA	25.1	46.5	6.8
Iceland	325 671	47.3	94.5	32	1.9	14.3	5.8	2.8	6.0
Ireland	4 605 501	83.1	90.6	32	3.8	13.3	15.0	12.5	3.1
Italy	60 782 668	89.3	109.8	39	4.3	32.2	31.7	28.3	13.1
Latvia	2 001 468	240.3	75.9	39	7.0	1.7	25.1	60.2	5.1
Liechtenstein	37 129	21.5	40.0	44	0.0	50.0	37.5	8.1	1.6
Lithuania	2 943 472	305.0	95.5	31	4.3	1.7	14.7	44.9	13.1
Luxembourg	549 680	119.3	92.3	34	4.0	72.7	37.0	44.2	10.9
Malta	425 384	134.2	84.6	NA	[6.1]	[42.2]	29.6	39.7	10.3
Moldova	3 559 497	201.3	96.5	NA	6.2	1.3	20.3	40.8	29.2
Monaco	37 800	74.1	34.1	28	10.7	96.4	67.9	50.3	2.6
Montenegro	621 521	170.2	96.2	34	1.8	18.0	30.0	51.0	5.4
Netherlands	16 829 289	58.6	82.0	34	5.3	18.5	42.8	25.0	3.2
Norway	5 107 970	72.8	97.8	35	5.1	33.6	27.1	19.8	4.4
Poland	38 017 856	203.5	88.2	34	3.3	0.7	8.1	16.4	10.6
Portugal	10 427 301	134.3	111.2	36.4	6.0	17.6	16.6	22.3	27.9
Romania	19 947 311	158.6	109.1	33	5.0	0.8	8.2	13.0	25.1
Russian Fed.	143 666 931	467.1	82.2	NA	8.2	3.9	11.7	54.6	NA
San Marino	32 520	12.3	30.8	51.75	25.0	25.0	75.0	9.2	2.7
Serbia	7 146 759	144.0	110.1	35	3.2	2.9	15.5	22.3	4.6
Slovak Rep.	5 415 949	187.9	89.9	NA	6.7	1.7	13.4	25.2	15.2
Slovenia	2 061 085	73.8	117.7	NA	5.8	10.7	17.8	13.1	5.0
<i>Spain (total)</i>	46 512 199	141.7	110.9	37	7.6	30.5	13.1	18.6	16.3
Spain (State Adm.)	39 095 962	144.2	118.5	NA	7.7	28.3	12.8	18.5	16.1
Spain (Catalonia)	7 416 237	128.6	80.4	36	6.7	43.9	14.6	18.8	17.9
Sweden	9 644 864	60.8	91.3	35	5.7	21.7	26.3	16.0	1.9
Switzerland	8 139 631	85.1	95.7	NA	4.7	73.0	39.4	33.5	1.6
The FYRO Macedonia	2 065 769	150.8	123.1	38	3.3	3.8	13.9	20.9	14.5
Turkey	76 667 864	197.5	95.9	33	3.6	[1.7]	7.2	14.2	6.6
Ukraine	45 245 894	204.0	65.7	NA	5.4	2.0	14.4	29.5	NA
UK : Engl. & Wales	57 134 953	149.7	97.5	32	4.6	12.7	14.3	21.3	9.4
UK : North. Ireland	1 835 847	101.3	94.8	31	3.3	6.7	29.7	30.1	5.0
UK : Scotland	5 337 461	147.6	97.6	NA	5.4	3.7	20.5	30.3	NA
Average		135.8	91.7	34.9	5.6	21.7	24.2	28.7	9.3
Median		124.0	93.6	34.0	5.0	13.3	20.3	24.7	7.4
Minimum		12.3	30.8	26.0	0.0	0.7	5.8	2.8	1.5
Maximum		467.1	142.0	51.8	25.0	96.4	79.2	97.4	29.8

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Table 2 : Inmates under custodial sentences

Member States	Length of sentences (%s of final sentenced inmates)				Most common offences (%sus of final sentenced inmates)			
	Less than 1 year	1y to less than 3 years	3y to less than 10 years	10 years and more (incl. Life custody)	Drug offences	Robbery	Theft	Homicide (incl. attempts)
Albania	5.0	8.9	16.7	21.2	19.7	12.8	10.8	39.4
Andorra	0.0	45.5	18.2	36.4	36.4	18.2	0.0	18.2
Armenia	1.6	10.1	23.8	14.3	NA	NA	NA	NA
Austria	19.6	35.5	17.9	7.1	16.5	15.7	31.4	5.6
Azerbaijan	12.6		49.7	9.5	28.8	5.6	17.6	13.0
Belgium	5.2	17.1	26.3	17.5	NA	NA	NA	NA
<i>BH : BiH (total)</i>								
<i>BH : BiH (st. level)</i>								
<i>BH : Fed. BiH</i>								
BH : Rep. Srpska	16.1	22.6	15.3	24.6	10.7	28.6	6.8	20.8
Bulgaria	30.0	30.8	14.7	10.7	6.1	18.6	44.7	12.5
Croatia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cyprus	23.7	18.5	13.5	24.9	25.3	9.4	17.8	12.3
Czech Rep.	23.4	39.2	15.0	7.2	NA	NA	NA	NA
Denmark	24.1	33.9	13.4	10.7	25.0	11.5	13.0	8.8
Estonia	11.0	24.1	25.0	13.2	25.1	16.7	14.6	20.7
Finland	18.6	30.5	18.5	7.5	19.3	7.1	10.5	24.3
France	36.6	29.3	11.5	11.8	14.2	19.0		5.8
Georgia	5.1	24.9	26.1	12.3	37.5	5.9	29.1	13.6
Germany	45.7	19.6	24.9	1.2	13.5	13.4	22.2	7.6
Greece	1.8	1.5	5.0	42.8	33.0	NA	NA	NA
Hungary	[17.2]	[36.4]	[17.3]	[6.7]	2.5	20.9	25.0	9.4
Iceland	23.4	33.1	12.4	11.0	30.3	4.1	7.6	11.7
Ireland	10.9	23.5	22.6	8.6	16.3	3.6	18.3	13.6
Italy	4.9	18.3	21.0	22.5	34.7	15.4	4.7	18.1
Latvia	5.2	19.3	19.2	17.4	12.2	28.5	23.1	16.4
Liechtenstein	0.0	50.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0
Lithuania	8.6	24.8	23.4	20.5	0.8	NA	13.9	23.8
Luxembourg	10.9	26.7	15.5	22.1	22.9	9.5	18.0	16.6
Malta	[16.2]	[22.8]	[22.0]	[18.3]	[45.0]	[28.0]	[1.8]	[12.3]
Moldova	1.1	9.5	17.2	34.7	4.1	8.5	10.2	25.0
Monaco	55.6	11.1	11.1	0.0	11.1	0.0	55.6	0.0
Montenegro	21.7	48.0	20.9	5.0	29.6	1.1	14.7	10.7
Netherlands	44.3	22.9	10.0	8.3	14.6	14.4	12.5	14.1
Norway	34.4	29.9	13.3	7.6	23.8	5.7	10.4	6.2
Poland	26.8	42.2	11.8	6.0	3.1	14.5	24.7	7.0
Portugal	5.6	14.5	19.9	18.2	19.5	13.1	13.1	8.9
Romania	1.9	22.9	30.1	17.4	4.5	17.2	27.4	21.0
Russian Fed.	3.3	20.2	22.3	16.6	22.6	6.9	NA	27.1
San Marino	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Serbia	19.1	27.7	21.1	12.9	20.9	14.7	24.4	9.7
Slovak Rep.	25.7	28.0	14.0	8.7	11.2	14.5	18.6	6.6
Slovenia	19.8	36.9	16.7	10.4	12.5	20.8	14.0	9.5
<i>Spain (total)</i>	8.6	18.7	23.8	21.1	23.9	32.6	2.2	7.4
Spain (State Adm.)	8.7	19.1	24.1	21.0	24.8	31.5	1.7	7.1
Spain (Catalonia)	8.1	16.7	21.9	21.8	18.5	39.1	5.1	9.4
Sweden	20.4	36.4	16.5	8.4	18.9	10.3	8.2	12.7
Switzerland	36.5	21.1	16.1	4.5	22.5	8.7	22.7	11.6
The FYRO Macedonia	15.2	27.0	20.8	10.8	15.5	14.5	27.6	9.2
Turkey	3.1	13.2	20.4	32.1	3.0	8.4	13.4	20.4
Ukraine	1.0	13.9	35.7	9.7	14.0	16.2	31.5	9.8
UK : Engl. & Wales	9.1	21.7	16.0	7.7	14.4	11.9	16.1	10.5
UK : North. Ireland	15.8	24.4	15.8	10.3	5.3	10.9	10.9	14.3
UK : Scotland	19.9	15.8	18.9	4.1	NA	NA	NA	NA
Average	15.8	25.9	18.4	14.3	17.6	13.4	16.1	13.6
Median	15.2	23.8	18.0	11.0	16.5	13.1	14.0	12.3
Minimum	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maximum	55.6	100.0	49.7	42.8	45.0	39.1	55.6	39.4

* The median is less affected than the average by the extreme values included in the dataset. Therefore, the medians are more reliable than the average values and are prioritized in this executive summary.

Table 3 : Life in Custody

Member States	Mortality rate per 10,000 inmates (2013)	Suicide rate per 10,000 inmates (2013)	Average daily expense per inmate [in €] (2013)	Number of inmates per one custodian on 1 st Sept. 2014
Albania	26.0	8.0	14.21 €	1.9
Andorra	0.0	0.0	213.83 €	1.2
Armenia	40.4	4.3	9.30 €	3.1
Austria	43.0	6.8	106.52 €	3.0
Azerbaijan	50.2	1.0	11.27 €	NA
Belgium	51.2	11.0		
<i>BH : BiH (total)</i>				
BH : BiH (st. level)				
BH : Fed. BiH				
BH : Rep. Srpska	39.9	0.0	29.00 €	1.9
Bulgaria	36.2	4.5	...	...
Croatia	36.8	0.0	7.40 €	2.4
Cyprus	0.0	37.0	60.00 €	1.8
Czech Rep.	16.0	4.3	48.10 €	9.5
Denmark	19.6	7.3	182.00 €	1.5
Estonia	15.4	6.1	33.40 €	4.4
Finland	16.0	6.4	170.00 €	2.3
France	19.8	12.4	100.47 €	3.1
Georgia	28.2	6.8	18.40 €	4.6
Germany	18.0	7.4	112.35 €	NA
Greece	61.9	3.0	24.37 €	3.1
Hungary	28.4	3.8	28.13 €	2.8
Iceland	131.6	65.8	149.00 €	2.1
Ireland	22.1	4.9	180.00 €	1.5
Italy	23.6	6.5	129.86 €	1.5
Latvia	28.8	5.8	18.71 €	
Liechtenstein	0.0	0.0	230.00 €	2.9
Lithuania	49.9	12.5	13.81 €	0.5
Luxembourg	13.9	13.9	196.51 €	4.5
Malta	[86.7]	[17.3]	[50.00 €]	2.2
Moldova	40.5	NA	7.80 €	3.6
Monaco	0.0	0.0	NA	4.3
Montenegro	17.5	0.0	16.00 €	0.9
Netherlands	13.3	3.8	275.00 €	8.3
Norway	32.9	30.1	358.00 €	1.6
Poland	13.8	2.4	20.41 €	1.5
Portugal	43.4	9.1	41.45 €	4.9
Romania	30.8	5.7	15.83 €	3.4
Russian Fed.	61.6	6.8	25.87 €	7.4
San Marino	0.0	0.0	685.00 €	11.1
Serbia	68.8	6.0	18.39 €	0.8
Slovak Rep.	11.8	3.9	38.93 €	4.3
Slovenia	29.4	0.0	64.00 €	12.8
<i>Spain (total)</i>	32.9	5.7	NA	2.9
Spain (State Adm.)	27.9	5.0	52.59 €	3.6
Spain (Catalonia)	61.9	10.0	NA	3.7
Sweden	22.2	10.2	356.00 €	3.0
Switzerland	NA	2.8	NA	1.4
The FYRO Macedonia	45.7	3.5	10.00 €	3.4
Turkey	23.1	3.2	18.82 €	5.5
Ukraine	52.4	4.1	2.68 €	4.0
UK : Engl. & Wales	25.6	8.9	109.72 €	7.8
UK : North. Ireland	16.5	0.0	NA	3.8
UK : Scotland	30.3	6.3	107.00 €	1.4
Average	31.5	7.6	99.09 €	3.6
Median	28.0	5.4	44.78 €	3.0
Minimum	0.0	0.0	2.68 €	0.5
Maximum	131.6	65.8	685.00 €	12.8

* The median is less affected than the average by the extreme values included in the dataset. Therefore, the medians are more reliable than the average values and are prioritized in this executive summary.

Additional explanatory notes

General notes:

- The total calculated for the whole territory of Spain (addition of the figures for the National Administration and the Catalan Administration) is not included in the computation of the average and median European values.
- Figures that have not been validated are presented between brackets in the Tables

¹ 50 out of the 52 Prison Administrations of the 47 Member States of the Council of Europe answered the questionnaire.

² Countries that faced overcrowding in 2013 and continued to have the same problem in 2014 are: Italy, Hungary, Greece, the FYRO Macedonia, France, Portugal, Albania, Slovenia, Serbia, Belgium, Romania and Austria.

³ Countries with more than 110 inmates per 100 places were considered here as being the most overcrowded.

⁴ Hungary (2013: 145 / 2014: 142↑), Belgium (2013: 134 / 2014: 129↓), the FYRO Macedonia (2013: 124 / 2014: 123≈), Greece (2013: 134 / 2014: 121↓), Albania (2013: 110 / 2014: 120↑), Spain - state Adm. - (2013: 87 / 2014: 118↑), France (2013: 117 / 2014: 115↓), Slovenia (2013: 105 / 2014: 118↑), Portugal (2013: 117 / 2014: 111↓), Serbia (2013: 109 / 2014: 110≈) and Italy (2013: 148 / 2014: 110↓).

⁵ The accurate amounts of expenditure are available for 46 out of 52 European Prison Administrations. The sum presented corresponds to the sum calculated on the basis of available information. Accurate data were missing for: Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Monaco, Poland and Switzerland. Countries may have differently calculated average amounts. Rules are explained and available in the notes of tables 14 and 14A of the SPACE 2014 report.

⁶ Among all sentenced prisoners, the group of inmates serving sentences from 1 year to less than 3 is the largest (average= 26%; median= 24%). The group of sentences from 5 years to less than 10 occupies the second position (average and median= 22%). In 3rd position come the sentences from 3 to less than 5 years (average and median= 18%), followed by the short sentences of less than 1 year (average= 16%; median= 15%). In 5th position is the group serving from 10 to less than 20 years (average=12%; median=11%), in 6th position is life imprisonment (average= 3%; median= 2%), in 7th position are long sentences of more than 20 years (average= 1%; median= 0%) and finally, in the last position are security measures (average= 1%; median= 0%).

⁷ San Marino is a country with a relatively small population. Therefore any increase in the penitentiary population has a strong impact on the rates. Hence, in 2013 there were 6.4 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants in San Marino, and in 2014 there were 12.3. However, in 2014 there were only 4 inmates held in the prison institution of San Marino, which represents only 2 more detainees than in 2013. That is why the increase registered in this country must be interpreted with caution. The same caution must be applied in the interpretation of figures from countries with less than 1,000,000 inhabitants

⁸ As a rule, the definition of « foreigner » corresponds to a person without the nationality of the country where he/she is imprisoned. This includes both person who do not have their legal residence in that country and persons who have a regular permanent resident permits. Inmates with unknown/unrecorded nationality are part of foreign inmates.

⁹ Armenia is not included because national breakdown does not fit the categories. In Finland, Rape and Other types of sexual offences are not separated categories. Consequently, the Finnish data for these categories could not be used.

¹⁰ For Armenia, the categories « less than 1 month », « from 1 month to 3 months », « from 3 months to 6 months » and « from 6 months to less than 1 year » are assembled under one item only : « less than 1 year ». For this reason, Armenia is not taken into account in the calculations of short sentences figures.

¹¹ For more details on custodial turnover ratios, see part B of SPACE I 2014 report.

Council of Europe
Annual Penal Statistics
SPACE I – Prison Populations
Survey 2014

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

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Country based information on penal institutions and prison populations was collected through the *SPACE I 2014* questionnaire (Ref: PC-CP (2015) 7) 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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Key points of SPACE I 2014

1. The participation rate in the 2015 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 124.0 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants. This represents a decrease of 7% compared to 2013 (133.4 prisoners per 100,000 inhabitants). As median calculated values are less sensitive to the extreme figures (i.e. very long prison population rates in small countries with less than 1 mln inhabitants), it is preferable to use these values as a more reliable alternative to the *average* figures.
3. On 1st September 2014, there were 1,600,324 inmates held in penal institutions across Europe. On the same date in 2013, there were 1,530,222 inmates (this total does not include Ukrainian figures which were missing for 2013) and, in 2012 there were 1,737,061 inmates.
4. On 1st September 2014, European prisons were at the top of their capacity, holding 94 inmates per 100 places (median value). In particular, 27.5% of the Prison Administrations were experiencing overcrowding. Since 2009, the European prison density remains close to the maximum.
5. The median age of the European prison population was 34 years, which is the same as in 2013 and 2012.
6. The median proportion of female inmates was 5.0% of the total prison population. Compared to the same indicator in 2013 (4.7%), there is no significant difference. 22.5% of female inmates were pre-trial detainees.
7. The median proportion of foreign inmates was 13.3% of the total prison population (the average value was 21.7%). Yet, there are very big differences between countries, from 0.7% in Poland to 96.4% in Monaco.
8. Length of custodial sentences:
 - a. The median proportion of sentenced prisoners who were serving sentences shorter than one year was 15.2%, which is higher than in 2013 (13.4%) and 2012 (13.9%).
 - b. The most common category of length of sentences was the one lasting from one to less than three years (the median percentage of inmates serving such sentences was 23.8%).
 - c. Around 14.3% of inmates were serving very long sentences of 10 years and over. This proportion remained close to the one of 2013 (11%) and 2012 (10%).
9. Prisoners serving a final sentence had been convicted mainly for the following types of criminal offences (median values): drug offences (17%), theft (14%), robbery (13%), and homicide (12%).
10. The average length of imprisonment in 2013 was 9 months, which is higher than in the past three years (when it was about 8 months). The duration of the pre-trial detention remained the same as in 2012 and 2011 (about 4 months).
11. The median mortality rate in 2013 was 28 deaths per 10,000 inmates, the same as in 2012. There is an increase compared to 2011 when this indicator showed 26 deaths per 10,000 inmates.
12. Suicides represent 19% of all deaths. 31% of the prisoners who committed suicide were in pre-trial detention (median values).
13. The average amount spent per day and per inmate in 2013 was 99 Euros. It is 2 Euros more than in 2012 (97 Euros). On the other hand, the median amount is 45 Euros, 3 Euros more than in 2012 (42 Euros). The amounts vary widely across Europe: from 3 to 685 Euros per day and per inmate. The 45 Prison Administrations that provided data on this item had spent more than 27,000 millions of Euros in 2013.
14. There were about 3 inmates per one custodian in 2014. This ratio remained the same as in 2013.

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COUNCIL OF EUROPE ANNUAL PENAL STATISTICS – SPACE I 2014: SURVEY ON PRISON POPULATIONS

Marcelo F. Aebi, Mélanie Tiago and Christine Burkhardt¹

Survey Background

0.1 General overview

The SPACE I 2014 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 2014 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 applied for producing prison statistics. The answers to these questions –presented mainly in *Table 1.1–*

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

³ Aebi, M.F. & Chopin, J. (2015). *SPACE II – Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics: Persons serving non-custodial sanctions and measures. Survey 2014*. 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.

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

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 **2015**.

PROJECT DEADLINES

Concerning the deadlines of the SPACE I 2014 survey, it should be stated that the data collection started *mid-June 2015*, when all Prison Administrations of the CoE Member States received the questionnaire. The deadline for the data-collection was set on 15th July 2015. At this date, only 13 countries answered the questionnaire.

Two additional extensions of the initial deadline were allowed. The data collection lasted until 20th October 2015. In the meantime, 34 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 2014**; 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 2013**.

When data on 1st September 2014 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 2014 counted *fifty-two* Prison Administrations under their control.

Fifty (96%) of all Prison Administrations answered the SPACE I 2014 Questionnaire

Two Prison Administrations from Bosnia and Herzegovina did not answer the survey despite several reminders:

- ✓ **BH: Bosnia and Herzegovina (Federation)**
- ✓ **BH: Bosnia and Herzegovina (State level)**

Some figures are available on the BiH report April 2015 to the Human Rights Council. Therefore, the figures will be presented for your information on the comments section. However, these data were not used for the calculations of European average and median values.

Data were not available for the following geopolitical entities: Crimea, Transnistria, Abkhazia, South Ossetia, Nagorno-Karabakh and the dependencies in Europe, i.e. Faroe Island, Gibraltar, Guernsey, Isle of Man, Jersey.

Data not included: Belarus (not a CoE member), northern part of Cyprus and Kosovo.

For the northern part of Cyprus and Kosovo, some figures are available and shown for information (although data were not collected by SPACE team).

The majority of the countries answered the questionnaire beyond the deadline (the initial deadline was set on 15th July 2015). Moreover, some countries delayed the supply of their responses until September 2015. Last three questionnaires were sent during October 2015.

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 (2008-14)

Prison population

- New offenses have been added in the SPACE I 2014 questionnaire.
- 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

- New items on *deaths on the penal institution* have been in the SPACE I 2014 questionnaire.
- 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.

Explanatory notes to the Report

IN BRIEF...

The present report includes global indicators of the prison populations on 1st September 2014 (*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 2013 (*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.

1. Global Indicators of Prison Populations on 1st September 2014

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 2014

- (a) 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.
- (b) 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 2014. 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 2014 for the total population of the countries and 1st September 2014 for the prison population.
- (c) 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).
- (d) 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.
- (e) 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

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*.

overcrowding.

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?

- A. Persons held in police stations or other similar types of investigative institutions before trial⁶
- B. 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
- C. 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
- D. Persons held in institutions for drug-addicted offenders outside penal institutions
- E. Persons with psychiatric disorders held in psychiatric institutions or hospitals outside penal institutions
- F. 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
- G. 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.])
- H. 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.], pomeschenie 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 2014 (by categories)

- (1) Total capacity of penal institutions
 - a. 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 2014: 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 2014 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 2014.

- ✓ On the left-hand side of the Table, they are classified according to the non-adjusted (official) figures, and
- ✓ on the right-hand side they are classified according to the adjusted (calculated) figures (see the explanation to *Table 1.3*).
- ✓ The last column informs about the difference in percentage between adjusted and non-adjusted figures. In order to ensure an appropriate reading of this table particular attention should be paid to the explanatory notes of *Tables 1* and *1.1*.

Table 1.5: Evolution of prison populations between 2005 and 2014

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 2005 to 2014. Data are retrieved from the relevant SPACE I reports. The Table indicates also the evolution (in percentages) of prison population rates between 2005 and 2014 as well as between 2013 and 2014.

Table 1.6: Year-to-Year percentage change of prison population rates between 2013 and 2014

This Table shows the evolution of prison population rates between 2013 and 2014. Countries are classified in three categories according to the *increase, stability* or *decrease* of their prison population rates between 1st September 2013 and 1st September 2014:

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

Table 2: Age and criminal responsibility

- (a) *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;

- (b) *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;
- (c) *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 2.1: Minors and persons aged 18 and over on 1st September 2014

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

- ✓ Total number of minor inmates (incl. pre-trial detainees)
 - b. *Custodial versus educational institutions/units for juvenile offenders*
- ✓ Number of minor inmates
 - Number and % of *female* minors
 - Number and % of *male* minors

Table 2.3: Median and Average ages of the prison population on 1st September 2014

This table includes the median and average values calculated by national Prison Administrations.

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).

Table 3.A: Female inmates on 1st September 2014

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.B: Male inmates on 1st September 2014

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

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

Table 4: Foreign inmates on 1st September 2014

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

- (a) Total number and percentage of foreign inmates in the total prison population;
- (b) Pre-trial detainees: number and percentage of pre-trials in the total number of foreign inmates;
- (c) Foreign inmates citizens of Member States of the European Union: number and percentage;
- (d) Minor foreigners aged less than 18: number and percentage;
- (e) Inmates for which the nationality is unknown.

Table 5: Legal status of prison populations on 1st September 2014 (numbers)

- ✓ Untried detainees (no court decision reached yet);

- ✓ Detainees found guilty but who have not received a sentence yet;
- ✓ Sentenced prisoners who have appealed or who are within the statutory limits for doing so;
- ✓ Detainees who have not received a final sentence yet, but who have started serving a custodial sentence in advance;
- ✓ Sentenced prisoners (final sentence) – Including:
 - a. Persons detained as a consequence of the conversion of a fine (fine defaulters)
 - b. Persons detained because of the revocation, suspension or annulment of the conditional release or probation;
- ✓ Other cases.

Table 5.1: Dangerous offenders placed under security measures on 1st September 2014 (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*.

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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:

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

Table 6 (numbers) & Table 6.1 (percentages): Main offences of final sentenced prisoners on 1st September 2014

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

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

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

Table 7 (numbers) & Table 7.1 (percentages): Lengths of sentences imposed (final sentenced prisoners) on 1st September 2014

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>(b) From ten years to less than twenty years</i>
<i>(c) From one month to less than three months</i>	<i>(d) Twenty years and over</i>
<i>(e) From three months to less than six months</i>	<i>(f) Life imprisonment</i>
<i>(g) From six months to less than one year</i>	<i>(h) Security measures (dangerous offenders)</i>
<i>(i) From one year to less than three years</i>	<i>(j) Sentence to death</i>
<i>(k) From three years to less than five years</i>	<i>(l) Other cases</i>
<i>(m) 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 2014 (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>b) Prisoners sentenced to any fixed-term sentences (all)</i>
<i>c) Prisoners sentenced to one year and over</i>	<i>d) Prisoners sentenced to life imprisonment</i>
<i>e) Prisoners sentenced to three years and over</i>	<i>f) Prisoners under security measures and/or under other forms of imprisonment</i>
<i>g) Prisoners sentenced to five years and over</i>	<i>h) Prisoners sentenced to death</i>
<i>i) Prisoners sentenced to ten years and over</i>	<i>j) Total</i>

Table 7.3: Lengths of less than one year of the sentences imposed (final sentenced prisoners) on 1st September 2014 (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>b) From three months to less than six months</i>
<i>c) From one month to less than three months</i>	<i>d) 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.

2. Prison Movements during 2013

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 2013 to 31st December 2013:

- (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 2013

- (1) Total number of entries to penal institutions in 2013 corresponds to the indicator better known as *flow of entries*;
- (2) Rate of entries to penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants: the number of entries in 2013, in relation to the average number of inhabitants during the same period;
- (3) Entries before final sentence: numbers and percentages;
- (4) Entries after the revocation, suspension or annulment of the conditional release or probation: numbers and percentages;
- (5) 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)

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

- ✓ Entry following transfer from one penal institution to another;
- ✓ Entry following the prisoner's removal from the institution in order to appear before a judicial authority (investigating judge, trial court, etc.);
- ✓ Entry following prison leave or a period of 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.

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 2013

- (1) Total number of releases (*flow of releases*);
- (1) Rate of releases from penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants: the number of releases in 2013, in relation to the average number of inhabitants during the same period;

- (2) Releases of pre-trial detainees: number and percentage;
- (3) Releases of final sentenced prisoners: number and percentage. Of which:
 - Releases as a result of a release under condition (including conditional releases and external placement under Electronic Monitoring or probation)
 - Unconditional releases at the end of a custodial sentence
- (4) Other types of releases⁸

Table 10: Turnover ratio of inmates in 2013

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 2013 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 2012 (*stock*) and the number of persons that entered into penal institutions during the year 2013 (*flow of entries*). However, as stock data on 31st December 2012 are not available, the number of prisoners held in penal institutions on 1st September 2012 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)

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

Where:

- ✓ **R** is the number of releases during the 2013 year,
- ✓ **S** is the number of prisoners on 1st September 2012 (taken from the SPACE I 2012), and
- ✓ **E** is the number of entries into penal institutions during the year 2013.
- ✓ 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.A: Indicator of average length of imprisonment in 2013, based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions

- (a) Total number of days spent in penal institutions in 2013;
- (b) Average number of inmates in 2013: $b = (a) / 365$;
- (c) Total number of entries to penal institutions in 2013 (*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 2013 (**P**) by the flow of entries during that period (**E**), multiplied by 12 (months):

IALI (FORMULA)

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

- (e) Number of days spent in pre-trial detention in 2013;

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".

- (f) Average number of detainees in pre-trial detention in 2013: $(f) = (e) / 365$;
- (g) Number of entries before final sentence in 2013;
- (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 (2013). 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.B: Indicator of average length of imprisonment in 2013, based on the total number of inmates (stock) on 1st September 2013

As some countries did not provide data regarding the total number of days spent in penal institutions in 2013 –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 2013 (source: SPACE I 2013 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 2013

The Table includes two types of escapes:

- ✓ *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 2013 (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)

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

- ✓ *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: Deaths in penal institutions in 2013 (by type of registered death)

(a) Total number of detainees who died in penal institutions, of which:

- ✓ Number of pre-trial detainees
- ✓ Number of females
- ✓ Type of death
 - c.1 Homicides
 - c.2 Accidents
 - c.4 Drug/alcohol intoxications
 - c.5 Suicides (of which number of females, number of pre-trial detainees)
 - c.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 2013 **(S)** (used here as an estimate of the *average number of prisoners*), provided in the SPACE I 2013 report, we obtain the following:

**MORTALITY RATE
(FORMULA)**

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

Table 13.1: Suicides in penal institutions in 2013

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 13.2: 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 community hospitals?
- (b) 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.

Table 14: Average expenses per day of detention of one person in 2013 (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:

- ✓ Total budget spent by Prison Administrations in 2013
- ✓ Average amount spent per day for the detention of one person in 2013, of which:
 - In pre-trial detention;
 - In correctional facility;
 - In special facilities/sections for persons with psychiatric disorders;
 - In institutions for juvenile offenders.

Table 14.A: Categories included in the calculation of custodial expenses in 2013, in Table 14

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

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

3. 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 2014

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 2014 (percentages)

Tables 15 to 15.2 present the situation of staff employed by Prison Administration on *1st September 2014*. 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 2014 (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 2014

- ✓ Total number of inmates at 1st September 2014: see Table 1.
- ✓ Total number of custodial staff at 1st September 2014: see Table 15.
- ✓ Rate of supervision of prisoners (number of prisoners per custodian): $c = a / b$
- ✓ Total number of treatment, education staff, and staff responsible for workshops.
- ✓ Rate of supervision of prisoners (number of prisoners per other employee): $e = a / d$.

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 (Average): 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, 2014), 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 2015 it was Andorra, Armenia, and Monaco). Moreover, some national correspondents provided information for different territorial divisions than the ones used in EUROSTAT demographic data. The territories concerned and the sources used for their demographic data are the following:

Andorra: Demographic data refer to 1st January 2014. Retrieved from http://www.estadistica.ad/serveiestudis/web/banc_dades4.asp?tipus_grafic=&bGrafic=&formules=inici&any1=01/01/2014&any2=01/01/2014&codi_divisio=8&lang=1&codi_subtemes=8&codi_tema=2&chkseries on 10th November, 2015.

Armenia: Demographic data retrieved from the national institute of statistics: http://www.armstat.am/file/article/demos_14_3.pdf (retrieved on 10th November, 2015)

Bosnia and Herzegovina (Republika Srpska): Demographic data are estimates. The estimates are done for 2014 on the basis of the natural changes of population and migration (“*Demographic statistics. Statistical Bulletin*” no. 18, Republika Srpska Institute of Statistics, Banja Luka, 2015, p. 14), available at: http://www2.rzs.rs.ba/static/uploads/bilteni/stanovnistvo/Demografski_bilten_18_Drugo_izdanje.pdf (retrieved on November 10th, 2015).

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).

Monaco: Demographic data are mid-2014 estimates. Data retrieved from the World Development Indicators database on the Website of the World Bank: <http://data.worldbank.org> (retrieved on November 10th, 2015).

Serbia: Demographic data exclude Kosovo and Metohija territories.

⁹ http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/statistics/search_database (figures retrieved from the database on October 20th, 2015)

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.

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.

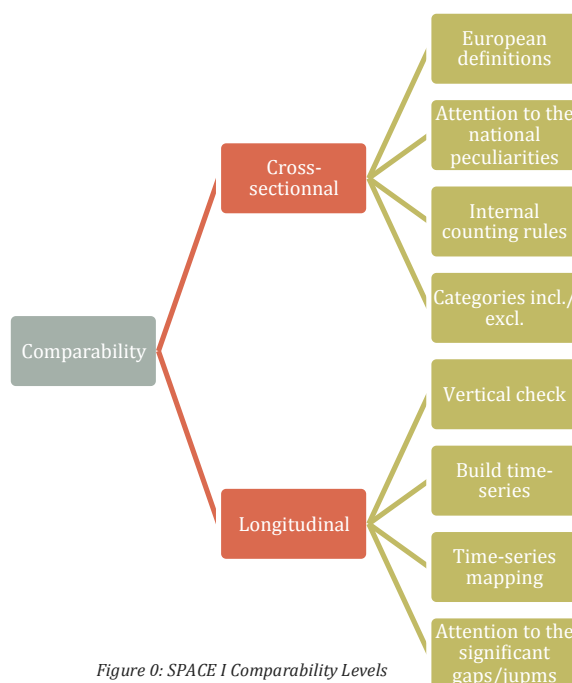


Figure 0: SPACE I Comparability Levels

Statistical Tables



i. Prison Populations: Global indicators on 1st September 2014

This part of the report presents statistical Tables, explanatory notes and Figures 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: In attaining the purpose of imprisonment, based on the right of humane treatment and respect for the dignity of the individual, and given the socio- legal reasons of humanity, social reintegration, social rehabilitation, positive changes in the lives of prisoners, reaching the European standards in the penitentiary system, as well as the legitimacy of the constitutional and legal right in places of detention, with the proposal of the Ministry of Justice and the General Directorate of Prisons, the law “On Amnesty provision”, was adopted. The amnesty provision, apart from contributed on direct way in improving the conditions in the penitentiary institutions, reducing the overcrowding, was conceived as an act to restore the dignity of prisoners. The implementation of the amnesty began on April 10, 2014 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 813; 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: Amnesty act pronounced on the 3rd October 2013; 3. Amnesties: 36; 4. Individual pardons: 6; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
AUSTRIA
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 1; 4. Individual pardons: 65; 5. Collective pardons: 18; 6. Other: No.
AZERBAIJAN
<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: 291 inmates – The Act of Presidential Pardon from 14th October 2013 and 26th May 2014. 5. Collective pardons: NAP; 6. Other: No.
BELGIUM
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: NA; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: NA; 3. Amnesties: NA; 4. Individual pardons: NA; 5. Collective pardons: NA;

6. Other: NA.
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA – REPUBLIKA SRPSKA
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 339 inmates were granted pardon, of which: 10 sentenced inmates, 72 on the proposal of the penitentiary establishment, and 221 on the decision of the governor. 5. Collective pardons: NAP; 6. Other: 1: By means of pardon, specifically designated persons are granted exemption from criminal prosecution. This person was not exempted from complete the execution of the sentence, however the sanction was replaced by a less severe punishment (a fine or a suspended sentence).
BULGARIA
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: complying with international legislation on combating sexual violence and sexual exploitation of minors, as well as child pornography; introducing financing of terrorist activities; defining more precisely offences related to currency, valuables, trade in antiques, etc. 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: NA; 4. Individual pardons: 5; 5. Collective pardons: NA; 6. Other: NA.
CROATIA
General note: Stock data relate to 31 st December 2014 instead of 1 st September 2014.
<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
General notes:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 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. ✓ Stock figures <i>include</i> 539 inmates in the Prison Institution and 142 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.
CZECH REPUBLIC
General note: Stock data relate to 31 st December 2014 instead of 1 st September 2014.
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: Act No 141/2014 amending Act No 40/2009 and Act No 141/1961 (Criminal Code) came into force on 1st August 2014. This act amended the penal code, the act on criminal liability of legal entities and proceedings against them. It involves more protection of children from sexual attacks. It adjusted Czech criminal law to the requirements ensuing from European law, particularly from the law of the European Union; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: Act No 276/2013 amending Act No 293/1993 on custodial detention and Act No 169/1999 on enforcement of custodial sentence came into effect on 1st January 2014. The amendment provides different ways of placing the accused to remand prisons, it clarifies rights and obligations of accused persons; it complements the law on reimbursements of health care provided and specifies the cost associated with the custodial detention; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
DENMARK
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: Amendment of the Danish Penal Code (Act

No. 733 of 25th June 2014 – date of commencement: 1st July 2014): Amendment to sections 38 and 41 of the Danish Penal Code: In 2014 the above mentioned sections of the Danish Penal Code were amended in order to make it possible to deny inmates the possibility of release on parole under certain circumstances. The amendments that entered in to force on 1 July 2014 have the following main features:

- i. An inmate will not be eligible for release on parole if he - according to the police - is affiliated (strong affiliation is required) to a group of persons who are actively involved in an on-going violent conflict with another group of persons, and if the police states that within the group of persons with whom the inmate is affiliated, firearms, explosives etc. have been used as part of the conflict.
- ii. According to the explanatory notes to (Act no. 733 of 25 June 2014) the amendment will namely affect inmates who are affiliated to street or motorcycle gangs;

3. **Amnesties:** 0;
4. **Individual pardons:** 0;
5. **Collective pardons:** 0;
6. **Other:** No.

ESTONIA

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

FINLAND

- ✓ **Changes in criminal law:**
 - New provisions concerning the preconditions, contents, and supervision methods of the probationary liberty under supervision entered into force on 1 January 2014. At the same time, pharmacotherapy for prisoners sentenced for sexual offences was enabled in order to prevent new sexual offences. According to the provisions, the treatment can be set as a precondition for probationary liberty under supervision;
 - The law amendments to tighten the punishments for sexual offences entered into force on 1 September 2014.No;
- ✓ **New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:** No;
- ✓ **Amnesties:** 0;
- ✓ **Individual pardons:** 1 inmate was granted pardon.
- ✓ **Collective pardons:** 0;
- ✓ **Other:** No.

FRANCE

General note: Stock data relate to 1st October 2014 instead of 1st September 2014.

1. **Changes in criminal law:** Enacted on August 15, 2014, the law on the individualisation of the sanctions and strengthening the effectiveness of criminal sanctions came into force on 2 stages, on the 1st October for the majority of its provisions and on the 1st January 2015 for the remaining provisions. This law was preceded by an important work of coordination - as the organisation, for the first time in the field of justice, of a consensus conference – and aims to reform the relapse prevention policy in tort through a more effective punishment by adapting the penalty to each offender. Among the different measures adopted, the following have an impact on the evolution of the number of detainees:
 - a. Removal of the automations related to the recidivism status (Including the removal of minimum sentences);
 - b. Creation of a new sanction, the criminal restraint (“*contrainte pénale*”), a non-custodial sentence which establishes an individualised socio-educational support to the convicted person;
 - c. Introduction of the principle that any convicted incarcerated person shall, whenever possible, benefit of a gradual return to freedom, taking into account the physical conditions of detention and the establishment occupation rate, as part of a measure of parole, work releases, electronic monitoring, criminal restraint and release on bail, to prevent releases without any form of judicial follow-up;
 - d. Development of mandatory judicial appointments at the end of the sanction to establish a progressive and well-supported institutional release;
 - e. Consideration of the status of pregnancy over 12 weeks of convicted women to avoid, whenever possible, their incarceration.
2. **New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:** No;

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Amnesties: The last applied Law on amnesty is n° 2002-1062 of 6th August 2002. 4. Individual pardons: All individual pardons between the 1st September 2013 and the 1st September 2014 concerns fines; 5. Collective pardons: Constitutional Law <i>on the modernisation of the 5th Republic's institutions</i> from 23rd July 2008 abolished collective pardons. Article 17 of the Constitution from 4th October 1958 was modified. Nowadays this article foresees the following: "The President of the Republic has the right to grant individual pardons". 6. Other: No.
GEORGIA
<p>General note: Stock data relate to 31st August 2014 instead of 1st September 2014.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: The parliament of Georgia has proved the Law on Amnesty on 29th December 2013; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: According to the legislative changes to the Imprisonment Code the new categories of prisoners have been defined. The low risk and high-risk prisoners will be classified based on individual risks assessments; 3. Amnesties: 18 inmates were released from serving custodial sentences; 8 718 inmates were released as a result of the application of the amnesty. 4. Individual pardons: NA; 5. Collective pardons: There were 793 collective pardons of which 536 where releases from custodial sentences; 6. Other: 27 compassionate releases issued by the joint commission of the Ministry of Corrections and the Ministry of health, labour and social affairs of Georgia: 5 persons where released based on age and 22 based on illness.
GERMANY
<p>General note: Stock data relate to 31st Mars 2014 instead of 1st September 2014.</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: The numbers of individual pardons in Germany during the last 12 months before 31st March 2014 did not have an influence on trends in the number of prisoners. For example, the collective pardons granted on the occasion of Christmas 2013 did affect only prisoners who would have been released soon anyway 57 inmates were granted pardon. 5. Collective pardons: The numbers of collective pardons in Germany during the last 12 months before 31st March 2014 did not have an influence on trends in the number of prisoners. For example, the collective pardons granted on the occasion of Christmas 2013 did affect only prisoners who would have been released soon anyway; 6. Other: No.
GREECE
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: Law 4205 / 6-11-2013, Art. 1-4: Electronic monitoring on detainees; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
HUNGARY
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: Paragraphs 95-102 of act. no. CCXL of 2013 on the execution of punishments, criminal measures, certain coercive measures and confinement for administrative offences; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: NA; 3. Amnesties: NA; 4. Individual pardons: NA; 5. Collective pardons: NA; 6. Other: NA.
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: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Law of 9th August 2013 nr. 94 converting the Law by Decree nr 78 of 1st July 2013: exclusion of recidivism as an obstacle to the suspension of the punishment execution order; b. Law-by-decree 23rd December 2013, n. 146 "Urgent measures for the protection of the fundamental rights of prisoners and for the controlled decrease of prison population". Converted into law (law n° 10) on 21st February 2014; c. Law 28 April 2014, n. 67: Introduction of the probation ("<i>Messa alla prova</i>") for adults: The penal procedure is suspended during the first-level trial upon request of the accused person, in case of less serious crimes; d. Law-by-decree 26 June 2014, n. 92: Urgent provisions in matter of compensatory remedies in favour of prisoners and internees who have been subjected to treatment in violation of article 3 of the European Convention of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms as well as changes to the Criminal Procedure Code and its implementing provisions, and to the legislation related to the penitentiary police corps, penitentiary legislation and minors. Converted into law by the law 11 August 2014, n. 117; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: Law 30 May 2014, n. 81, converting into law with amendments the Law-by-decree 31 March 2014, n. 52, on urgent measures for abandoning the judicial psychiatric hospitals system: it sets a maximum duration of the security measure, thus enabling the release from said judicial psychiatric hospitals of a high number of internees due to the expiry of the measure; Such law concerns the so-called "internees". 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
LATVIA
<p>General note: Stock data relate to 1st October 2014 instead of 1st September 2014.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: On October 2nd and 16th, 2014, amendments to the several laws were adopted in Parliament introducing electronic monitoring as an alternative to imprisonment. The amendments modify the system for conditional release by offering an alternative option for prisoners who have achieved a specific result of re-socialisation to be released earlier with electronic monitoring. This means that in there is the possibility of serving a shorter part of the sentence in the penitentiary institution, comparing to the "usual" conditional release, if the detainee agrees on electronic monitoring. The amendments relating to electronic monitoring entered into force on 1st July 2015. 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Cabinet Regulation No 25 of 14th January 2014 "Regulations on health care of prisoners in penal institutions" came into the force on 24th January 2014. Regulation sets out the range and procedure of health care service for prisoners; b. Amendments to the Cabinet Regulations No 1022 of 19th June, 2006, "Provisions concerning prisoner's nutrition and household needs tangible security norms" came into the force on 28 February 2014. Certain nutritional norms shall respect the rights of prisoners who are vegetarians. This category of prisoners is provided with food not containing meat and fish products. c. December 17th, 2014, amendments to "The Sentence Execution Code of Latvia" came into force on January 1st, 2015, and provide changes in transfer of prisoners to public hospitals - Prisons shall ensure the transfer and guarding of prisoners in healthcare institutions outside the prison.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: In total 19 inmates were granted pardon; of which 9 male inmates and 1 female inmate were fully discharged from further execution of their sentence, and 9 male inmates were partly discharged (e.g. punishment cut by court ad judgement). 5. Collective pardons: 9; 6. Other: No.
LIECHTENSTEIN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
LITHUANIA
<p>General note: Stock data relate to 1st July 2014 instead of 1st September 2014.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: During the period from 1st September 2013 to 31st August 2014, there were 4 Presidential Decrees granting pardon. As a result, 6 prisoners had the term of their service reduced, and 4 prisoners were pardoned from the remaining term of the sentence of imprisonment. 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
LUXEMBOURG
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: NA 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: NA; 3. Amnesties: 1; 4. Individual pardons: NA; 5. Collective pardons: NA; 6. Other: No.
MALTA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 1 inmate was granted pardon upon request for presidential pardon. 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
MOLDOVA
<p>General note: Prison population figures do not include the region of Transdniestria.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Law on amendments in the Criminal Code of the Republic of Moldova, no.270, 7th November 2013. b. Law amending and supplementing certain acts, no.324, 23rd December 2013; c. Law amending some legislative acts, including the Criminal Code, no.315, 20th December 2013; d. Law amending Article 123 of the Criminal Code the Republic of Moldova, no.318, 20th of December 2013; e. Law amending some legislative acts, including the Criminal Code, no.326, 23rd December 2013; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 4 inmates were granted pardon; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: 0.
MONACO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 1; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.

MONTENEGRO

1. **Changes in criminal law:** Law on execution of prison sentences, fines and security measures, adopted on 26th June 2015, established a new concept of parole. For the first time in Montenegro's penitentiary system, decisions on conditional releases are provided by the jurisdiction of the judicial Authorities. The court will decide the request for parole, unlike previous solutions. Criterion regarding prison sentence and parole is still the same: a prisoner who has served two-thirds, and extremely one half, of his sentence, has the right to apply for parole.
2. **New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:** No;
3. **Amnesties:** 3;
4. **Individual pardons:** 12;
5. **Collective pardons:** 0;
6. **Other:** No.

THE NETHERLANDS

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.

1. **Changes in criminal law:** On the 1st of April 2014, a new law making possible to convict adolescents between 21 and 22 years old according to the juvenile criminal law, was introduced. This law extends the group to which criminal law for juveniles can be applied. The decrease of the prison population aged below 23 years old can be partially explained by this law;
2. **New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:** No
3. **Amnesties:** 0;
4. **Individual pardons:** In the Netherlands convicted people can get an individual pardon. In 2013 there were 324 pardons given, of which 78 with
5. **Collective pardons:** 0;
6. **Other:** No.

NORWAY

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.

POLAND

General notes: Stock data relate to 31st December 2014 instead of 1st September 2014.

1. **Changes in criminal law:** Changes in the Executive Penal Code through the legal act of 20 February 2015, which entered into force on 1 July 2015:
 - a. Detainees living conditions: Food provision during transportation; extension of the working time in prison factories (from 1 to 3 months); information about the further medical treatment;
 - b. Communication with the outside world: The number of visitors was increased from no more than 2 to more than 2 adults in one visit; to more than 2; There is now the possibility of using the phone billing the call to the consignee; Pre-trial detainees have now the right to contact the Consular Office;
 - c. Changes related to Electronic Monitoring System;
2. **New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:** No;
3. **Amnesties:** 0;
4. **Individual pardons:** 0;
5. **Collective pardons:** 0;
6. **Other:** No.

PORTUGAL

General note: Stock data relate to 31st December 2014 instead of 1st September 2014.

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.

ROMANIA
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
RUSSIAN FEDERATION
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: Based on the Resolution of the State Duma of the 2nd July 2013 nr. 2559-6 SD "On amnesty" and the Resolution of the State Duma of the Russian Federation of the 18th December, 2013, nr. 3500-6 GD "On Declaring Amnesty in the connection with the 20th anniversary of the adoption of the Russian Federation Constitution", 172 inmates were released; 4. Individual pardons: 5; 5. Collective pardons: NA; 6. Other: No.
SAN MARINO
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
SERBIA
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 284; 4. Individual pardons: 3 inmates were granted pardon. 5. Collective pardons: NAP; 6. Other: No.
SLOVAK REPUBLIC
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: Act no.1/2014 Coll., the Act on Organization of Public Sport Events was amended - it was established a new type of penalty: prohibition to participate in public events; 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 (TOTAL)
<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: 0; 4. Individual pardons: applied on 72 inmates; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
SWEDEN
<p>General note: Stock data relate to 1st October 2014 instead of 1st September 2014.</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 3rd 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: 12 inmates were granted pardon. 5. Collective pardons: 18 collective pardons were pronounced. 6. Other: 285 inmates were conditional realised, for 17 inmates the judgement was abolished, 136 inmates released under repeating judgement procedure, and 874 inmates were released before the expiration of the sentence. According to the law on the execution of the sanctions "The director of the institution may dismiss the convicted person before the expiration of his sentence, if the convicted person served at least three quarters of the sentence and if parole was not granted i.e. up to 30 days for imprisonment of one year, up to 90 days for imprisonment of five years and up to 120 days for imprisonment over five years"
TURKEY
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: NAP; 4. Individual pardons: NAP; 5. Collective pardons: NAP; 6. Other: No.
UKRAINE
<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: NAP; 5. Collective pardons: NAP; 6. Other: No.
UK: ENGLAND AND WALES
<p>General note: Stock data relate to 30th June 2014 instead of 1st September 2014.</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.
UK: NORTHERN IRELAND
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: A recent Judicial Review in early 2013 which challenged arrangements for imposing and enforcing fines and confiscation orders led to the temporary suspension of Fine Defaulters being sent to Prison. Following on from the Judicial Review Fine Default hearings were introduced in June 2014. 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.

UK: SCOTLAND

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.

1. **Changes in criminal law:** A recent Judicial Review in early 2013 which challenged arrangements for imposing and enforcing fines and confiscation orders led to the temporary suspension of Fine Defaulters being sent to Prison. Following on from the Judicial Review Fine Default hearings were introduced in June 2014.
2. **New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:** No
3. **Amnesties:** 0;
4. **Individual pardons:** 0;
5. **Collective pardons:** 0;
6. **Other:** No.

TABLE 1: SITUATION OF PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2014

Reference: Council of Europe SPACE I 2014.1

Country	Population on 1 st January 2014	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	2 895 947	5 440	187.8	4 537	5.4	119.9
Andorra	76 949	53	68.9	145	11.0	36.6
Armenia	3 017 100	3 979	131.9	4 395	4.0	90.5
Austria	8 506 889	8 857	104.1	8 760	10.0	101.1
Azerbaijan	9 477 119	22 579	238.2	25 492	4.0	88.6
Belgium	11 203 992	13 212	117.9	10 240	NAP	129.0
<i>BH: BiH (total)</i>						
<i>BH: BiH (st. level)</i>						
<i>BH: Fed. BiH</i>						
<i>BH: Rep. Srpska</i>	1 421 310	940	66.1	1 404	4.0	67.0
Bulgaria	[7 245 677]	[7 870]	[108.6]	[8 755]	[4.0]	[89.9]
Croatia	4 246 809	3 763	88.6	4 022	4.0	93.6
Cyprus	858 000	681	79.4	853	6.4	79.8
Czech Rep.	10 512 419	18 658	177.5	20 020	4.0	93.2
Denmark	5 627 235	3 583	63.7	3 904	0.0	91.8
Estonia	1 315 819	2 962	225.1	3 300	3.0	89.8
Finland	5 451 270	3 097	56.8	3 123	NA	99.2
France	65 835 579	77 739	118.1	58 054	11.0	114.5
Georgia	4 490 498	10 233	227.9	21 678	3 or 4	47.2
Germany	80 767 463	65 710	81.4	76 181	NA	86.3
Greece	10 903 704	12 006	110.1	9 886	6.0	121.4
Hungary	9 877 365	18 270	185.0	12 869	NA	142.0
Iceland	325 671	154	47.3	163	From 6 to 13.3	94.5
Ireland	4 605 501	3 829	83.1	4 227	NAP	90.6
Italy	60 782 668	54 252	89.3	49 397	9.0	119.5
Latvia	2 001 468	4 809	240.3	6 333	2.5 or 3	75.9
Liechtenstein	37 129	8	21.5	20	9.2	40.0
Lithuania	2 943 472	8 977	305.0	9 399	NA	95.5
Luxembourg	549 680	656	119.3	711	11.0	92.3
Malta	425 384	571	134.2	675	9.0	84.6
Moldova	3 559 497	7 166	201.3	7 425	4.0	96.5
Monaco	37 800	28	74.1	82	14.0	34.1
Montenegro	621 521	1 058	170.2	1 100	4.0	96.2
Netherlands	16 829 289	9 857	58.6	12 014	NA	82.0
Norway	5 107 970	3 718	72.8	3 803	NAP	97.8
Poland	38 017 856	77 371	203.5	87 742	3.0	88.2
Portugal	10 427 301	14 003	134.3	12 591	7.0	111.2
Romania	19 947 311	31 637	158.6	28 989	4 or 6	109.1
Russian Fed.	143 666 931	671 027	467.1	816 013	4.0	82.2
San Marino	32 520	4	12.3	13	5.1	30.8
Serbia	7 146 759	10 288	144.0	9 340	4.0	110.1
Slovak Rep.	5 415 949	10 179	187.9	11 318	3.5	89.9
Slovenia	2 061 085	1 522	73.8	1 293	9.0	117.7
<i>Spain (total)</i>	46 512 199	65 931	141.7	59 464	9.7	110.9
<i>Spain (State Adm.)</i>	39 095 962	56 391	144.2	47 601	NA	118.5
<i>Spain (Catalonia)</i>	7 416 237	9 540	128.6	11 863	NA	80.4
Sweden	9 644 864	5 861	60.8	6 417	NA	91.3
Switzerland	8 139 631	6 923	85.1	7 235	NA	95.7
the FYRO Macedonia	2 065 769	3 116	150.8	2 531	4.0	123.1
Turkey	76 667 864	151 451	197.5	157 925	NA	95.9
Ukraine	45 245 894	92 290	204.0	140 419	4.0	65.7
UK: Engl. & Wales	57 134 953	85 509	149.7	87 688	NA	97.5
UK: North. Ireland	1 835 847	1 860	101.3	1 962	NAP	94.8
UK: Scotland	5 337 461	7 879	147.6	8 069	NAP	97.6
Average			136.1			91.6
Median			124.0			93.6
Minimum			12.3			30.8
Maximum			467.1			142.0

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, SPACE1 2014.1.1

Country	(1) How many?	(2) How many?	(2.1) How many?	(3) How many?	1.1.3. How many? (3.1)	(4) How many?	(5) How many?	How many? (6)	How many? (6.1)	(7) How many?	(8) How many?	How many?			
Albania	NAP	Yes	94	No	NAP	***	NA	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***		
Andorra	NAP	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***		
Armenia	No	Yes	16	NA	NAP	***	No	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***		
Austria	No	Yes	96	No	No	***	Yes	177	No	***	No	Yes	252		
Azerbaijan	No	Yes	79	0	No	***	No	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***		
Belgium	No	Yes	91	38	No	***	Yes	204	Yes	0	No	NAP	Yes	1 904	
<i>BH: BH (total)</i>															
<i>BH: BH (st. level)</i>															
<i>BH: Fed. BH</i>															
<i>BH: Rep. Spska</i>	NAP	Yes	15	10	NAP	***	NAP	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***		
Bulgaria															
Croatia	No	Yes	70	30	No	***	No	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***		
Cyprus	Yes	Yes	142	14	NAP	***	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	Yes	2		
Czech Rep.	NAP	Yes	107	64	NAP	***	NAP	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***		
Denmark															
Estonia	No	Yes	86	71	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	No	***		
Finland	No	NAP	***	***	No	***	No	***	***	NAP	***	Yes	158		
France	No	Yes	248	0	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	Yes	10 622		
Georgia	Yes	Yes	85	2	NAP	***	Yes	124	Yes	2	2	NAP	Yes	1 296	
Germany	No	Yes	4 910	4 410	No	***	No	***	***	112	NA	Yes	1 500	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	402	0	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	No	***	***	No	***	No	***
Hungary	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	No	***
Iceland	No	***	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	No	***
Ireland	NAP	***	Yes	48	0	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	Yes	33	Yes	4	0	NAP	***	Yes	3
Italy	No	***	No	***	***	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	Yes	940	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	No	***
Latvia	No	***	Yes	37	11	No	***	***	NAP	***	No	***	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	No	***
Liechtenstein	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	***	NAP	***	No	***	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	No	***
Lithuania	No	***	Yes	158	78	No	***	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	NAP	***	No	***
Luxembourg	No	***	Yes	6	1	No	***	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	No	***
Malta	No	***	Yes	11	0	No	***	***	Yes	15	Yes	35	No	***	***	No	***	No	***
Moldova	No	***	Yes	26	8	No	***	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Monaco	NAP	***	Yes	1	0	Yes	0	0	NAP	***	Yes	0	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Montenegro	NAP	***	Yes	NA	NA	NA	***	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	***	NA	***	NA	***
Netherlands	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	Yes	284
Norway	No	***	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	No	***
Poland	[NAP]	[***]	[NAP]	[***]	[***]	[NAP]	[***]	[***]	[NAP]	[***]	[NAP]	[***]	[NAP]	[***]	[***]	[NAP]	[***]	[Yes]	[4 690]
Portugal	NAP	***	Yes	238	229	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	Yes	275	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	Note	***
Romania	NAP	***	Yes	697	501	Yes	127	29	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Russian Fed.	No	***	Yes	1 860	434	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	No	***
San Marino	Yes	0	Yes	0	0	NAP	***	***	No	***	NAP	***	No	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Serbia	No	***	No	***	***	Yes	242	171	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	NAP	***	No	635
Slovak Rep.	No	***	Yes	50	No	No	***	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	No	***
Slovenia	No	***	Yes	2	2	Yes	17	12	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	No	***
Spain (total)	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	***	Yes	26	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	Yes	2 043
Spain (State Adm.)	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	Yes	2 005
Spain (Catalonia)	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	***	Yes	26	No	***	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	Yes	38
Sweden	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	No	***
Switzerland	Yes	44	Yes	178	177	Yes	24	15	No	***	No	***	Yes	328	NA	No	***	No	***
the FYRO Macedonia	No	***	Yes	53	32	No	***	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	NAP	***	No	***
Turkey	NAP	***	Yes	1 774	NAP	Yes	515	416	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	Yes	1 304
Ukraine	NAP	***	NAP	***	***	Yes	539	223	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
UK: Engl. & Wales	No	***	Yes	741	0	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	NA	***	Yes	NA	NA	Yes	13 456	No	***
UK: North. Ireland	No	***	Yes	38	0	No	***	***	No	***	No	***	Yes	1	0	No	***	No	***
UK: Scotland	No	***	Yes	525	461	No	***	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	Yes	1 205	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 2014. 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).

For Your Information:

- ✓ **Northern Cyprus** – On 21st August 2014, there were 249 inmates (of which 9 females and 1 minor), of which 35% were pre-trial detainees and 41% foreigners. The total capacity of the system was 291 places. The prison density per 100 places was 85.6 (data relate to 21st August 2014).
- ✓ **Kosovo** – On 1st October 2014 there were 1 816 inmates (of which 49 females and 45 minors), of which 596 were pre-trial detainees and 133 were foreigners. The total capacity of penal institutions was 2 447 places. The prison density was 74.2 per 100 places.
- ✓ **BH: BiH (total)** – At the end of September 2014, there were 3 042 inmates (2 607 in prison and 435 in detention), of which 162 were foreigners. There were 3 201 places and the prison density was 95 inmates per 100 places.
- ✓ **BH: BiH (state level)** – At the end of September 2014 there were 326 inmates (246 in prison and 80 in detention), of which 57 were foreigners.
- ✓ **BH: BiH Fed** – At the end of September 2014, there were 1 711 inmates (1 495 in prison and 216 in detention centers), of which 76 were foreigners. The total capacity of the system was 1 893 places. The prison density per 100 places was 90.4.

Warning: *These figures were not used for the calculations of European average and median values.*

ALBANIA
No special comment.
ANDORRA
No special comment.
ARMENIA
No special comment.
AUSTRIA
Table 1.1:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (2): In Austria there is only one prison specialised in detention of juvenile offenders. In this institution are <i>de facto</i> also detained convicts aged 18 year and over. As this specialised prison is located in Lower Austria, juvenile offenders only partly serve their sentences there. Hence, other juveniles are spread over the other Austrian prisons, where specialised departments for young offenders are established. In the figure presented in the Table are included all inmates aged

between 14 and 17.
AZERBAIJAN
No special comment.
BELGIUM
<p>Table 1.1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (5): Under this heading are counted only “interned” inmates held in social welfare establishment of Paifve which is under the direct responsibility of the Directorate General of Penitentiary institutions. 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 (REPUBLIKA SRPSKA)
Data relate to 31 st December 2014 instead of 1 st September 2014.
BULGARIA
<p>Warning: The data validation procedure could not be achieved. For this reason the non-validated figures are presented between brackets []. However, Figures obtained by the U.S. State Department for their annual report on human rights showed that in October 2014 there were 8 153 inmates held in prison and 875 in investigative detention centres (The Bulgarian penal institutions consist of the prisons and the investigative detention centres.). The total number of inmates was 9 028. The total number of places was 10 550 (8 763 places in prisons and 1 787 in detention centres), giving an overall density rate of 85.6%.</p> <p>Table 1.1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (8): Persons under Electronic monitoring were not included in the total number of detainees because they are not deprived of liberty.
CROATIA
Data relate to 31 st December 2014 instead of 1 st September 2014.
CYPRUS
Table 1: The total number of inmates is 681, of which 539 were held in the Prison Institution and 142 in police stations.
CZECH REPUBLIC
Data relate to 31 st December 2014 instead of 1 st September 2014.
Table 1: Total number of inmates includes inputs from the Preventive Detention Facility for very dangerous offenders.
<p>Table 1.1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (2): The figure includes juvenile offenders placed in special units for sentenced juveniles and pre-trial juveniles placed in special cells in remand prisons. There are no special units for juvenile pre-trial detainees.
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
Table 1.1: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (8): There are 158 persons under supervised probationary freedom. The type of surveillance applied to them is the GSM (Backdoor monitoring).
FRANCE
Data relate to 1 st October 2014 instead of 1 st September 2014.
Table 1: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Total number of inmates was retrieved from quarterly statistics on the persons under the responsibility of Prison Administration. 77 739 persons had the status “écroués”, of which 66 494 were <i>de facto</i> held in penal institutions (“écroués détenus”). In the total of 77 739 inmates are included as well persons placed under Electronic Monitoring outside penal institutions (10 622) and those in external placement non-hosted in institutions managed by the Prison Administration (623). ✓ For the calculation of the prison population rate per 100 000 inhabitants, the total number of 77 739 prisoners was used. ✓ For the calculation of the prison density per 100 places, the figure of 66 494 was used. Table 1.1: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (8): 10 622 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
Data relate to 31 st August 2014 instead of 1 st September 2014.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (5): The 124 persons with psychiatric disorders held in psychiatric institutions or hospitals outside penal institutions are under non voluntary psychiatric treatment.
GERMANY
Data relate to 31 st March 2014 instead of 1 st September 2014.
Table 1.1: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Points (7): Those 1 500 persons are held in social therapy facilities.
GREECE
No special comment
ICELAND
Table 1 & 1.1: In the total number of prison population <i>are not included</i> the following categories of inmates: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ <i>1 person held in a hospital outside the penal institution</i> ✓ <i>3 persons held in institutions for drug-addicted offenders outside penal institutions</i> ✓ <i>23 persons held in a halfway-house, a private facility</i> ✓ <i>10 persons under Electronic Monitoring</i> Table 1.1: <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
Table 1.1: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (2.1): Juvenile offenders (boys up to the age of 17 and girls up to the age of 18) ordered by the court to remand in custody or committed to serve a sentence are placed in children detention schools. The 3 Irish children detention schools deliver a child care model of detention focused on education and rehabilitation. ✓ Point (8): GPS Tracking System.

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 2014 instead of 1 st September 2014.
<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).
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 sentenced 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.
LITHUANIA
Data relate to 1 st July 2014 instead of 1 st September 2014.
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's Penitentiary Centre was closed in 2011 because a new centre for administrative detention was commissioned. This new detention facility is under the authority of the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs.
MALTA
Table 1: There are 571 prisoners of which 536 males and 35 females
MOLDOVA
<p>Table 1: The total number of detainees includes 1 454 pre-trial detainees</p> <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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The remand prison (Maison d'arrêt) is the only penal institution in the Principality.
MONTENEGRO
No special comment.
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> 481 juvenile offenders held in the facilities for juvenile offenders (of whom 422 persons are aged 18 years and over). ✓ Point (5): In the total number of inmates <i>are not included</i> 1 576 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> 425 illegal aliens held for administrative reasons. ✓ Point (8): The type of surveillance applied is electronic bracelet.
NORWAY
Table 1: There is no specific remand institution, although most remand detainees are placed in special units or housed with convicted prisoners.
POLAND
Data relate to 31 st December 2014 instead of 1 st September 2014.
Table 1.1:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (8): 4 690 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 2014 instead of 1 st September 2014.
Table 1.1:
<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 (5): Under this heading are included 275 inmates, of which 136 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 <i>stricto sensu</i> sentenced prisoners, but are held under security measures (which are rather therapeutic measures). These persons are under the authority of the Prison Administration and their files are managed by the Court of Execution of Sentences. Nevertheless, all decisions concerning this category of persons are taken on the advice of medical authorities. ✓ Point (8): Persons placed under electronic surveillance are managed by the General Service of the Community Reintegration (<i>Direcção General de Reinserção Social</i>). See: <i>SPACE II 2014 report</i>.
ROMANIA
No special comment.
RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Table 1:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The total number of inmates is 671 027, of which 114 657 are pre-trial detainees ✓ 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 (8): Electronic bracelets are used for 9 466 persons under regime of limitation of freedom and 1 798 under home arrest.
SAN MARINO
No special comment
SERBIA
Table 1.1:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (8): Persons under Electronic Monitoring <i>are not include</i> in the total number of prisoners, nevertheless, there are 635 detainees under Electronic Surveillance.
SLOVAK REPUBLIC
No special comment.
SLOVENIA
No special comment.
SPAIN (TOTAL)
Table 1.1:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (2): The State Prison Administration has no competence concerning juvenile offenders, matter managed by autonomous communities. Therefore, these inmates <i>are not included</i> in the total prison population. ✓ Point (8): Under this heading are included 1 918 inmates supervised by electronic devices and 91 inmates under other control systems.
<i>Figures presented as totals were not used for the calculations of average and median European values.</i>
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)
No special comment.

SWEDEN
Data relate to 1 st October 2014 instead of 1 st September 2014.
SWITZERLAND
Data relate to 3 rd September 2014 instead of 1 st September 2014.
THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA
No special comment.
TURKEY
Table 1.1: ✓ Point (8): The type of surveillance applied is the electronic bracelet.
UKRAINE
No special comment.
UK: ENGLAND AND WALES
Data relate to 30 th June 2014 instead of 1 st September 2014. Table 1.1: ✓ Overall figures published in Table 1.1 of <i>Offender Management Statistics Quarterly</i> (October-December 2014) Quarterly Tables. ✓ Point (2): Juveniles in Young Offender Institutions. Prisoners aged 15-17 (Table 1.1 <i>Offender Management Statistics Quarterly</i> (October-December 2014) Quarterly Tables). ✓ Point (6): Immigration detainees: Table A1.22 <i>Offender Management Statistics Quarterly</i> (October-December 2014) Annual tables). ✓ Point (6.1): Foreign nationals in NOMS administered Immigration Removal Centres (Table 1.5 <i>Offender Management Statistics Quarterly</i> (January-March 2014)). ✓ Point (7): Inmates held in prisons identified as 'contracted out' in the Prison Performance Digest https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/338951/prison-performance-digest-2013-14.xls : Altcourse, Ashfield, Birmingham, Bronzefield, Dovegate, Doncaster, Forest Bank, Lowdham Grange, Oakwood, Parc, Peterborough, Rye Hill, Thameside, Wolds (as published in Table 1.5 <i>Offender Management Statistics Quarterly</i> (January-March 2014)).
UK: NORTHERN IRELAND
No special comment.
UK: SCOTLAND
<i>Warning:</i> 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 (83) and persons awaiting deportation (7). 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 2014 (BY CATEGORIES)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2014.1.2

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	137	57	80	8	0
Armenia	4 395	4	4 395	900	3 495	NA	NAP
Austria	8 760	10	NA	NA	NA	378	NA
Azerbaijan	25 492	4	25 292	4 522	20 770	200	***
Belgium	10 240	NAP	NA	NA	NA	124	205
BH: BiH (total)							
BH: BiH (st. level)							
BH: Fed. BiH							
BH: Rep. Srpska	1 404	4	1 368	262	1 106	36	NAP
Bulgaria	[8 755]	[4]	[8 755]	[NA]	[8 755]	[348]	[NAP]
Croatia	4 022	4	3 774	1 647	2 127	122	126
Cyprus	853	6.4	480	57	423	16	NAP
Czech Rep.	20 020	4	18 619	2 584	17 035	105	296
Denmark	3 904	0	3 904	1 735	2 169	NAP	NAP
Estonia	3 300	3.0	NAP	NAP	NAP	200	NAP
Finland	3 123	0	3 123	NA	NA	NAP	NAP
France	58 054	11	57 701	34 019	23 682	353	NAP
Georgia	21 678	3 or 4	21 518	NA	NA	160	92
Germany	76 181	NA	76 181	NA	NA	NA	NA
Greece	9 886	6	9 233	NA	NA	653	NAP
Hungary	[12 869]	[NA]	[NAP]	[***]	[***]	[0]	[0]
Iceland	163	6 to 13.3	163	9	154	NAP	NAP
Ireland	4 227	NAP	4 227	444	3 783	48	NAP
Italy	49 397	9	48 196	38 076	10 120	***	1 201
Latvia	6 333	2.5 or 3	6 078	1 544	4 534	180	75
Liechtenstein	20	9.2	20	NA	NA	NAP	NAP
Lithuania	9 399	0	9 086	1 396	7 690	313	NAP
Luxembourg	711	11	696	271	425	15	NAP
Malta	675	9	655	NA	NA	20	NAP
Moldova	7 425	4	7 425	2 134	5 231	60	NAP
Monaco	82	14	64	NA	NA	18	NAP
Montenegro	1 100	4	455	425	655	20	0
Netherlands	12 014	NA	12 014	4 636	5 842	NAP	***
Norway	3 803	NAP	3 803	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Poland	87 742	3	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NAP
Portugal	12 591	7	NA	NA	NA	347	NA
Romania	28 989	4 or 6	NAP	NAP	27 618	1 371	NAP
Russian Fed.	816 013	4	816 013	126 561	689 452	11 383	NAP
San Marino	13	5	13	1	12	1	NAP
Serbia	9 340	4	8 664	1 949	6 715	676	NAP
Slovak Rep.	11 318	3.5	11 318	1 841	9 359	118	NA
Slovenia	1 293	9	1 246	245	1 001	47	NAP
Spain (total)	59 464	9.71	59 464	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Spain (State Adm.)	47 601	NA	47 601	0	0	0	0
Spain (Catalonia)	11 863	NA	11 863	NA	NA	NAP	NAP
Sweden	6 417	NA	6 417	1 909	4 508	NAP	NAP
Switzerland	7 235	NA	NA	NA	NA	199	NA
the FYRO Macedonia	2 531	4	2 488	452	2 036	43	NAP
Turkey	157 925	NA	NA	NA	NA	1 308	156 617
Ukraine	140 419	4	140 419	26 960	111 525	1 934	0
UK: Engl. & Wales	87 688	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	990
UK: North. Ireland	1 962	NAP	1 914	NAP	NAP	48	***
UK: Scotland	8 069	NAP	8 069	NAP	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.). 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.

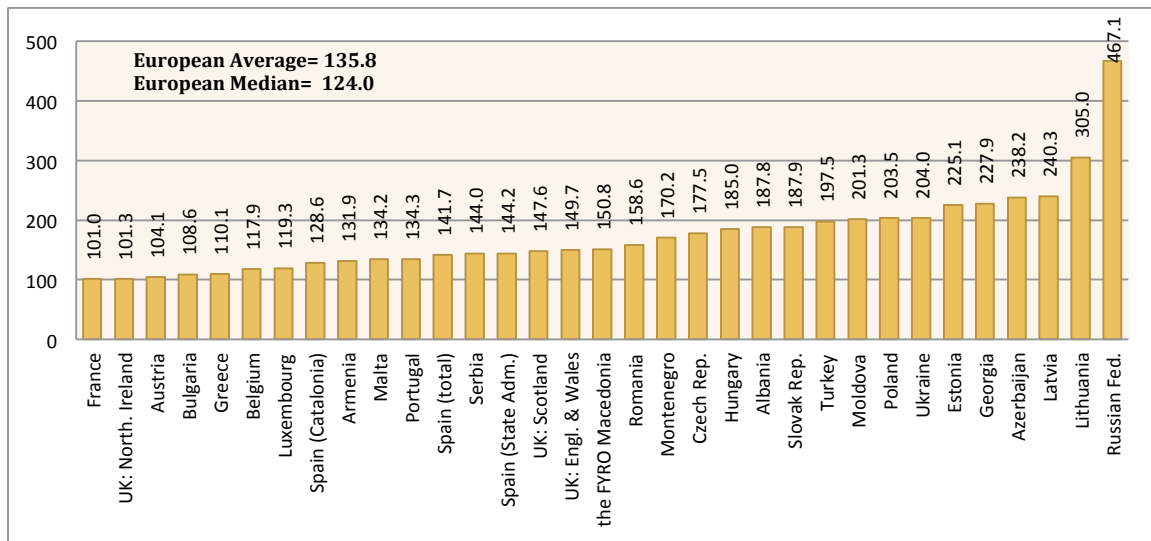
ALBANIA
✓ Point (2.3): Under this heading are included penal institutions for the elderly people, for people with various chronic health problems and the Prison Hospital.
AUSTRIA
✓ Point (2.1): There is no exclusive remand institution in Austria, neither specific definition of capacity for pre-trials. 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 295 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.
BELGIUM
✓ 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.
BULGARIA
Warning: The data validation procedure could not be achieved. For this reason the non-validated figures are presented between brackets [].
CROATIA
✓ Data relate to 31 st December 2014 instead of 1 st September 2014.
✓ Point (2.0): Total capacity includes 122 places for juvenile offenders and 126 places in prison hospitals.
CYPRUS
✓ Point (2.0): Total capacity of penal institutions is 853, of which 480 places in Prison institution and 373 places in Police stations.
CZECH REPUBLIC
✓ Data relate to 31 st December 2014 instead of 1 st September 2014.
✓ 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 296 places, of which 86 places in the preventive detention facility (for security measures), 97 places in the prison hospital of Prague and 113 places in the prison hospital of Brno.

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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relate to 1st October 2014 instead of 1st September 2014. ✓ 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 (2.3): The capacity of other type of institutions (92) <i>is not included</i> in the total capacity of the penal institutions for juvenile offenders (Etablissements Pour Mineurs [EPM]).
GERMANY
✓ Data relate to 31 st March 2014 instead of 1 st September 2014.
HUNGARY
Warning: The data validation procedure could not be achieved. For this reason the non-validated figures are presented between brackets [].
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 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: According to the legal regulations, female prisoners should have 3.5m² surface for free movement, while male prisoners 3m², and pre-trial detainees 4m², if possible. When there is only one prisoner in a cell, its surface cannot be less than 6m².
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.
ITALY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 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 on-going building works or other types of restructuring works or reorganization. Therefore, the total capacity used for the analyses in this report is 45 937. ✓ 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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relate to 1st October 2014 instead of 1st September 2014. ✓ Point (2.3): Capacity of the Latvian Prison Hospital. ✓ Surface area: Since November 1, 2014 4m² per prison (9m² per prisoner in single cell) was introduced.
LITHUANIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relate to 1st July 2014 instead of 1st September 2014.
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).
THE NETHERLANDS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (2.0): The total capacity only refers to the capacity of the <i>adult</i> prison system. Besides the capacity of remand institutions and juvenile institutions, there are 1 536 places that can be used for both remand and sentenced prisoners, of which 260 are reserve places. Therefore, the total adult capacity is 12 014; ✓ Point (2.2): In total capacity <i>are not included</i> 777 places for juvenile offenders (of which 127 reserve capacity). ✓ Point (2.3): In total capacity <i>are not included</i> 1 782 places of custodial clinics, as well as 1 762 places for illegal aliens (of which 240 reserve).
NORWAY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (2.1): Inmates on remand and those serving a sentence are held in the same institutions. Some penal institutions are almost exclusively designed for the use for convicted prisoners. Only exceptionally remand prisoners might be placed in open prisons. Some prisons have wings allocated to remand prisoners; yet, remand prisoners can also be held with convicted prisoners.
POLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relate to 31st December 2014 instead of 1st September 2014.
PORTUGAL
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relate to 31st December 2014 instead of 1st September 2014. ✓ 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 per 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 per inmate. In special penitentiary hospitals it is 7m² per prisoner.
RUSSIAN FEDERATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (2.1.b): The capacity of institutions designed for serving a sentence already include the capacity of institutions for juvenile offenders.
SAN MARINO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 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 (2.1.b): Juvenile offenders usually serve their sentence in institutions designed to serve a sentence, but in this case, the figure refers only to adult offenders (juvenile offenders were excluded). ✓ Surface area: Standard surface area per inmate is 3.5m². Surface area foreseen per female and juvenile inmates is 4m².
SPAIN (TOTAL)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (2.0): The figure is calculated on the basis of the number of 59 464 cells in the adult penitentiary system. Most of the cells are two places of capacity. The operational residential capacity is 66 210 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. ✓ Surface area: Since cells have a surface of 10 to 13 square meters, the average surface is 11.5 square meters which, multiplied by the total number of cells (47 601) and divided by the total prison population (56 391) gives us the total amount of 9.71m² per detainee.
SWEDEN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relate to 31st October 2014 instead of 1st September 2014.
SWITZERLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relate to 3rd September 2014 instead of 1st September 2014.
UKRAINE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Surface area: For juveniles, the surface area is 4 m², 4.5m² for women with children and 5 m² for hospitals and stationary medical facilities.
UK: ENGLAND AND WALES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relate to 29th August 2014 instead of 1st September 2014. ✓ Point (2.0): Total <i>useable operational capacity</i> (published in <i>Prison Population Bulletin-Weekly 29 August 2014</i>: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/348705/population-bulletin-29-august-2014.xls). ✓ Point (2.3): Total <i>useable operational capacity</i> of NOMS operated Removal Centres (published in <i>Prison Population Bulletin-Weekly 29 August 2014</i>: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/348705/population-bulletin-29-august-2014.xls).
UK: NORTHERN IRELAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (2.1): The Prison Establishments have capacity for 1 914 regardless of custodial category. ✓ Point (2.2): Capacity for Juvenile Justice Centre is 48 regardless of category.
UK: SCOTLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 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 <i>design capacity</i> of the penal institutions. ✓ Point (2.2): There is one separate institution for young male offenders, which has a design capacity of 760.

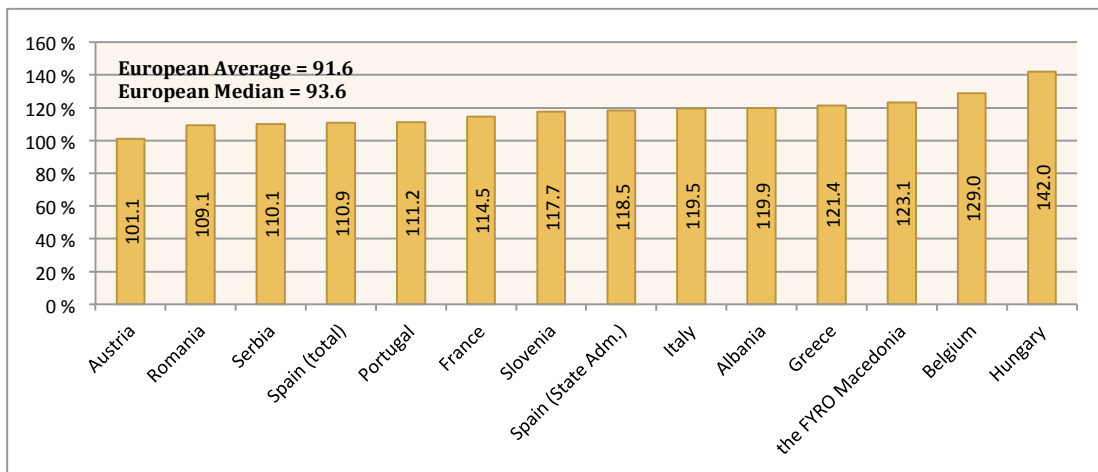
FIGURE 1.A: COUNTRIES WITH MORE THAN 100 PRISONERS PER 100 000 INHABITANTS (HIGHEST PRISON POPULATION RATES)



In 2014, the European *median* Prison Population Rate [PPR] was of 124.0 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants. We can observe a decrease compared to 2013, when the same indicator was 133.5.

There are 32 (65%) out of 50 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 2013, which was also 65% of all analysed administrations.

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



In 2014 the median density in European penal institutions was of 93.6 inmates per 100 available places. For a third consecutive year, we observe a slight decrease. Between 2013 and 2014, the decrease is 1% compared to the previous year (in 2013, this same indicator was of 95.5).

Compared to 2012, the indicator of density decreased from 97.8 to 93.6 in 2014, 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 is decreasing since 2008: 6 countries in 2008, 7 in 2009, 6 in 2010, 5 in 2011, 5 in 2012 and 2013, and only one in 2014.

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. 2014: ADJUSTED FIGURES

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2014.1.3

Country	Population on 1 st January 2014	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 (including pre-trial detainees) <i>adjusted</i>	Prison population rate per 100 000 inhabitants <i>adjusted</i>
Albania	2 895 947	5 440	187.8	5 346	184.6
Andorra	76 949	53	68.9	53	68.9
Armenia	3 017 100	3 979	131.9	3 963	131.4
Austria	8 506 889	8 857	104.1	8 332	97.9
Azerbaijan	9 477 119	22 579	238.2	22 500	237.4
Belgium	11 203 992	13 212	117.9	11 013	98.3
<i>BH: BiH (total)</i>					
<i>BH: BiH (st. level)</i>					
<i>BH: Fed. BiH</i>					
<i>BH: Rep. Srpska</i>	1 421 310	940	66.1	925	65.1
Bulgaria	[7 245 677]	[7 870]	[108.6]	[7 823]	[108.0]
Croatia	4 246 809	3 763	88.6	3 693	87.0
Cyprus	858'000	681	79.4	523	61.0
Czech Rep.	10 512 419	18 658	177.5	18 551	176.5
Denmark	5 627 235	3 583	63.7	3 583	63.7
Estonia	1 315 819	2 962	225.1	2 876	218.6
Finland	5 451 270	3 097	56.8	2 939	53.9
France	65 835 579	77 739	118.1	66 869	101.6
Georgia	4 490 498	10 233	227.9	7 089	157.9
Germany	80 767 463	65 710	81.4	60 688	75.1
Greece	10 903 704	12 006	110.1	11 604	106.4
Hungary	[9 877 365]	[18 270]	[185.0]	[18 270]	[185.0]
Iceland	325 671	154	47.3	154	47.3
Ireland	4 605 501	3 829	83.1	3 741	81.2
Italy	60 782 668	54 252	89.3	53 312	87.7
Latvia	2 001 468	4 809	240.3	4 772	238.4
Liechtenstein	37 129	8	21.5	8	21.5
Lithuania	2 943 472	8 977	305.0	8 819	299.6
Luxembourg	549 680	656	119.3	650	118.3
Malta	425 384	571	134.2	510	119.9
Moldova	3 559 497	7 166	201.3	7 140	200.6
Monaco	37 800	28	74.1	27	71.4
Montenegro	621 521	1 058	170.2	1 058	170.2
Netherlands	16 829 289	9 857	58.6	9 573	56.9
Norway	5 107 970	3 718	72.8	3 718	72.8
Poland	38 017 856	77 371	203.5	72 681	191.2
Portugal	10 427 301	14 003	134.3	13 490	129.4
Romania	19 947 311	31 637	158.6	30 813	154.5
Russian Fed.	143 666 931	671 027	467.1	669 167	465.8
San Marino	32 520	4	12.3	4	12.3
Serbia	7 146 759	10 288	144.0	10 046	140.6
Slovak Rep.	5 415 949	10 179	187.9	10 129	187.0
Slovenia	2 061 085	1 522	73.8	1 503	72.9
<i>Spain (total)</i>	46 512 199	65 931	141.7	63 888	137.4
<i>Spain (State Adm.)</i>	39 095 962	56 391	144.2	56 391	144.2
<i>Spain (Catalonia)</i>	7 416 237	9 540	128.6	9 476	127.8
Sweden	9 644 864	5 861	60.8	5 861	60.8
Switzerland	8 139 631	6 923	85.1	6 349	78.0
the FYRO Macedonia	2 065 769	3 116	150.8	3 063	148.3
Turkey	76 667 864	151 451	197.5	147 860	192.9
Ukraine	45 245 894	92 290	204.0	91 751	202.8
UK: Engl. & Wales	57 134 953	85 509	149.7	84 768	148.4
UK: North. Ireland	1 835 847	1 860	101.3	1 821	99.2
UK: Scotland	5 337 461	7 879	147.6	7 354	137.8
Average			136.1		131.2
Median			124.0		119.1
Minimum			12.3		12.3
Maximum			467.1		465.8

TABLE 1.4: SITUATION OF PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2014 BY DECREASING PRISON POPULATION RATES (NON-ADJUSTED *VERSUS* ADJUSTED FIGURES)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2014.1.4

	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.	671 027	467.1	1	Russian Fed.	669 167	465.8	0.3
2	Lithuania	8 977	305.0	2	Lithuania	8 819	299.6	1.8
3	Latvia	4 809	240.3	3	Latvia	4 772	238.4	0.8
4	Azerbaijan	22 579	238.2	4	Azerbaijan	22 500	237.4	0.3
5	Georgia	10 233	227.9	5	Estonia	2 876	218.6	2.9
6	Estonia	2 962	225.1	6	Ukraine	91 751	202.8	0.6
7	Ukraine	92 290	204.0	7	Moldova	7 140	200.6	0.4
8	Poland	77 371	203.5	8	Turkey	147 860	192.9	2.4
9	Moldova	7 166	201.3	9	Poland	72 681	191.2	6.1
10	Turkey	151 451	197.5	10	Slovak Rep.	10 129	187.0	0.5
11	Slovak Rep.	10 179	187.9	11	Hungary	18 270	185.0	0.0
12	Albania	5 440	187.8	12	Albania	5 346	184.6	1.7
13	Hungary	18 270	185.0	13	Czech Rep.	18 551	176.5	0.6
14	Czech Rep.	18 658	177.5	14	Montenegro	1 058	170.2	0.0
15	Montenegro	1 058	170.2	15	Georgia	7 089	157.9	30.7
16	Romania	31 637	158.6	16	Romania	30 813	154.5	2.6
17	The FYRO Macedonia	3 116	150.8	17	UK: Engl. & Wales	84 768	148.4	0.9
18	UK: Scotland	7 879	147.6	18	The FYRO Macedonia	3 063	148.3	1.7
19	Spain (State Adm.)	56 391		19	Spain (State Adm.)	56 391	144.2	0.0
20	Serbia	10 288	144.2	20	Serbia	10 046	140.6	2.4
21	Spain (total)	65 931	144.0	21	UK: Scotland	7 354	137.8	6.7
22	Portugal	14 003	141.7	22	Spain (Catalonia)	9 476	127.8	0.7
23	Malta	571	134.3	23	Armenia	3 963	131.4	0.4
24	UK: Engl. & Wales	85 509	133.0	24	Portugal	13 490	148.4	3.7
25	Armenia	3 979	131.9	25	Spain (total)	9 476	127.8	0.7
26	Spain (Catalonia)	9 540	128.6	26	Malta	510	119.9	10.7
27	Luxembourg	656	119.3	27	Luxembourg	650	118.3	0.9
28	France	77 739	118.1	28	Bulgaria	7 823	108.0	0.6
29	Belgium	13 212	117.9	29	Greece	11 604	106.4	3.3
30	Greece	12 006	110.1	30	France	66 869	101.6	14.0
31	Bulgaria	7 870	108.6	31	UK: North. Ireland	1 821	99.2	2.1
32	Austria	8 857	104.1	32	Belgium	11 013	98.3	16.6
33	UK: North. Ireland	1 860	101.3	33	Austria	8 332	97.9	5.9
34	Italy	54 252	89.3	34	Italy	53 312	87.7	1.7
35	Croatia	3 763	88.6	35	Croatia	3 693	87.0	1.9
36	Switzerland	6 923	85.1	36	Ireland	3 741	81.2	2.3
37	Ireland	3 829	83.1	37	Switzerland	6 349	78.0	8.3
38	Germany	65 710	81.4	38	Germany	60 688	75.1	7.6
39	Cyprus	681	79.4	39	Slovenia	1 503	72.9	1.2
40	Monaco	28	74.1	40	Norway	3 718	72.8	0.0
41	Slovenia	1 522	73.8	41	Monaco	27	71.4	2.7
42	Norway	3 718	72.8	42	Andorra	53	68.9	0.0
43	Andorra	53	68.9	43	BH: Rep. Srpska	925	65.1	1.6
44	BH: Rep. Srpska	940	66.1	44	Denmark	3 583	63.7	0.0
45	Denmark	3 583	63.7	45	Cyprus	523	61.0	23.2
46	Sweden	5 861	60.8	46	Sweden	5 861	60.8	0.0
47	Netherlands	9 857	58.6	47	Netherlands	9 573	56.9	2.9
48	Finland	3 097	56.8	48	Finland	2 939	53.9	5.1
49	Iceland	154	47.3	49	Iceland	154	47.3	0.0
50	Liechtenstein	8	21.5	50	Liechtenstein	8	21.5	0.0
51	San Marino	4	12.3	51	San Marino	4	12.3	0.0
	Average		136.1				131.2	
	Median		124.0				119.1	
	Minimum		12.3				12.3	
	Maximum		467.1				465.8	

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

For **Bulgaria** and **Hungary**, The data validation procedure could not be achieved. For this reason the non-validated figures are presented between brackets [].

The results of the adjustments made on the raw data show that the average difference between the non-adjusted and the adjusted figures is less than 5% (Table 1.4). Only four countries showed a difference of more than 10% between both figures: **Georgia** (30.7%), **Cyprus** (17.3%), **Belgium** (16.6%), and **Malta** (10.7%).

In the special case of **Georgia**, the difference is explained by a high number of persons held in police stations who are assimilated to pre-trial detainees, and by a high number of persons under Electronic monitoring who are taken into account in the total number of prisoners.

In the 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 (66 494) shows the *real* number of persons held in penal institutions (*écroués détenus*) and excludes all those who were not *de facto* held in custody.

TABLE 1.5: EVOLUTION OF PRISON POPULATIONS BETWEEN 2005 AND 2014

Country	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		(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	5 440	187.8	71.9	9.0
Andorra	...	...	30	38.2	...	...	60	72.2	68	80.5	36	42.8	36	42.3	41	52.5	47	61.6	53	68.9	...	16.1
Armenia	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	3 979	131.9	50.3	-15.0
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	8 857	104.1	-2.6	-0.4
Azerbaijan	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	22 579	238.2	17.2	9.7
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	13 212	117.9	31.4	3.7
BH: BH (st. level)	...	...	18	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	20	...	20	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...
BH: Fed. BH	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	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	940	66.1	-9.3	-6.0
Bulgaria	1 40.2	11 436	1 47.4	11 058	1 43.3	10 271	1 33.7	9 408	123.1	9 006	118.4	9 379	9 885	131.7	9 493	130.3	8 834	121.3	7 870	108.6	-31.1	-10.4
Croatia	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	3 763	88.6	12.9	-13.2
Cyprus	529	72.2	599	80.5	834	110.0	831	107.0	883	110.8	900	109.9	905	107.8	930	107.9	811	93.7	681	79.4	25.6	-15.3
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	18 658	177.5	-4.8	14.7
Denmark	4 132	76.4	3 759	69.3	3 624	66.5	3 721	63.0	3 721	67.5	3 944	71.3	3 947	71.0	3 829	68.6	4 091	73.0	3 583	63.7	-1.6	-12.8
Estonia	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	2 466	186.6	2 962	225.1	-22.2	-1.4
Finland	8 823	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	3 097	56.8	3.0	-8.7
France	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	117.1	78 363	119.5	77 739	118.0	28.67	-1.2
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	10 233	227.9	13.6	15.0
Germany	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	86.2	67 681	84.1	65 710	81.4	-15.0	-3.2
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	120.3	12 006	110.1	27.3	-8.0
Hungary	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	18 270	185.0	13.9	0.1
Iceland	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	154	47.3	16.7	0.1
Ireland	...	...	3 135	74.5	3 305	77.6	3 533	80.0	3 919	88.1	4 352	97.4	4 257	93.1	4 323	94.3	4 065	88.5	3 829	83.1	...	-6.1
Italy	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	54 252	89.3	-12.5	-17.8
Latvia	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	4 809	240.3	-23.3	-6.6
Liechtenstein	10	28.9	10	28.6	6	17.1	10	28.3	7	19.7	14	39.0	13	31.0	8	21.9	9	24.4	8	21.5	-25.4	-11.8
Lithuania	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	310.3	10 033	334.0	9 621	323.7	8 977	305.0	30.7	-5.8
Luxembourg	693	150.3	755	161.0	744	156.2	673	139.1	679	137.6	690	137.4	644	123.8	659	125.6	717	133.5	656	119.3	-21.6	-10.6
Malta	...	298	740	84.7	...	...	...	577	140.6	494	119.4	583	140.7	599	144.1	622	149.0	577	136.9	134.2	81.4	-2.0
Moldova	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	7 166	201.3	-19.4	7.5
Monaco	...	34	102.8	37	113.5	36	110.2	34	96.2	23	64.5	12	33.4	32	90.3	41	109.1	29	28	74.1	-27.9	-3.4

*N.B. – For some countries, the accurate reference date may vary across years (see SPACE I 2005 to 2014 for details). National population figures have been updated for all years (see Notes)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2014.1.5

Country	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		(c)	(d)
	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)		
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	986	156,5	1 438	233,3	1 328	214,2	1 229	198,1	1 142	183,9	1 058	170,2	...	-7,2
Netherlands	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	9 857	58,6	-56,2	-6,8
Norway	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	3 718	72,8	8,3	0,8
Poland	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	221,1	78 994	207,5	77 371	203,5	-6,0	-0,7
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	14 003	134,3	9,7	-1,4
Romania	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	31 637	158,6	-9,4	-4,1
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	671 027	467,1	-18,6	-1,7
San Marino	1	3,4	1	3,3	1	3,3	2	6,2	2	6,4	0	0,0	2	6,3	3,0	2	2	6,0	4	12,3	265,3	93,4
Serbia	104,3	8,553	115,2	8,978	121,4	9,510	129,1	129,1	10,262	139,9	11 197	153,2	10,955	150,6	11,070	153,4	10,031	139,7	10,288	144,0	38,0	3,1
Slovak Republic	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	10 179	187,9	9,0	0,2
Slovenia	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	1 522	73,8	30,3	11,8
Spain (total)	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	148,7	68 099	145,7	65 931	141,7	-0,4	-2,7
Spain (St. Adm.)	...	...	...	...	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	56 391	144,2	...	-2,5
Spain (Catalonia)	...	...	...	...	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	9 540	128,6	...	-3,9
Sweden	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	5 861	60,8	-22,4	-1,0
Switzerland	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	6 923	85,1	3,2	-3,3
FYROMacedonia	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	3 116	150,8	44,0	9,3
Turkey	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	151 451	197,5	160,5	9,7
Ukraine	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	...	...	92 290	204,0	-46,5	...
UK: E&W	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	85 509	149,7	4,9	1,7
UK: NIR	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	1 860	101,3	30,7	1,7
UK: SCO	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	7 879	147,6	10,7	-0,8

Source: SPACE I 2005 to SPACE I 2014

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 2013 AND 2014

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2014.1.6

		Romania	-4.1		
		Spain (Catalonia)	-3.9		
		Monaco	(-3.4)		
		Switzerland	-3.3		
		Germany	-3.2		
		Spain (total)	-2.7		
		Spain (State Adm.)	-2.5		
		Malta	-2.0		
		Russian Fed.	-1.7	Italy	-17.8
		Portugal	-1.4	Cyprus	-15.2
		Finland	-1.4	Armenia	-15.0
		France	-1.2	Croatia	-13.2
		Sweden	-1.0	Denmark	-12.8
		Poland	-0.7	Liechtenstein	(-11.8)
Moldova	7.5	UK: Scotland	-0.8	Bulgaria	-10.4
Albania	9.0	Austria	-0.4	Luxembourg	-10.6
The FYRO Macedonia	9.3	Hungary	0.1	Estonia	-8.7
Azerbaijan	9.7	Iceland	0.1	Greece	-8.0
Turkey	9.7	Slovak Rep.	0.2	Montenegro	-7.2
Slovenia	11.8	Norway	0.8	Netherlands	-6.8
Czech Rep.	14.7	UK: Engl. & Wales	1.7	Latvia	-6.6
France	15.5	UK: North. Ireland	1.7	Ireland	-6.1
Georgia	15.0	Serbia	3.1	BH: Rep. Srpska	-6.0
Andorra	(16.1)	Belgium	3.7	Lithuania	-5.8
San Marino	(93.4)				
		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, previous rates were recalculated. The recalculation took into account:

- Modifications to previous figures provided by the countries, and
- 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

(1) Since 2004, all Bulgarian inputs included persons held in the Investigative Detention Facilities [IDF]. The corrected series for the period lasting from 2005 until 2012 are the following:

2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
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	12 240	Total	12 218	Total	11 032	Total	10 723	Total	10 028	Total	10 470	Total	11 137	Total	10 663
IDF	804	IDF	1160	IDF	761	IDF	1315	IDF	1022	IDF	1091	IDF	1252	IDF	1170
Prisons	11 436	Prisons	11 058	Prisons	10 271	Prisons	9 408	Prisons	9 006	Prisons	9379	Prisons	9 885	Prisons	9493

✓ 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 2013 was 811 and in 2014 it was 681 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.

TABLE 2: AGE AND CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2014.2.1

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>			
<i>BH: BiH (st. level)</i>			
<i>BH: Fed. BiH</i>			
<i>BH: Rep. Srpska</i>	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	21
Greece	15	15	18
Hungary	14	14	14
Iceland	15	15	18
Ireland	12	12	18
Italy	14	14	18
Latvia	14	14	18
Liechtenstein	14	14	14
Lithuania	14	14	18
Luxembourg	16	16	18
Malta	14	14	18
Moldova	14	14	18
Monaco	13	13	18
Montenegro	14	16	18
Netherlands	12	12	18
Norway	15	15	18
Poland	13	15	17
Portugal	16	NAP	21
Romania	16	14	18
Russian Fed.	14	14	18
San Marino	14	14	18
Serbia	14	14	18
Slovak Rep.	14	14	18
Slovenia	14	16	18/21
<i>Spain (total)</i>	14	14	18
<i>Spain (State Adm.)</i>	14	14	18
<i>Spain (Catalonia)</i>	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

TABLE 2.1.: MINORS AND PERSONS AGED 18 AND OVER ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2014

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2014.2.2.a

Country	Total number of inmates (incl. pre-trial detainees)	Custodial institutions/units for juvenile offenders			Educational institutions/ units for juvenile offenders		
		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	5 440	Yes	94	No	NAP	***	***
Andorra	53	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	***
Armenia	3 979	Yes	16	NA	NAP	***	***
Austria	8 857	Yes	96	No	No	***	***
Azerbaijan	18 702	Yes	79	0	No	***	***
Belgium	13 212	Yes	91	38	No	***	***
BH: BiH (st. level)							
BH: Fed. BiH							
BH: Rep. Srpska	826	Yes	15	10	NAP	***	***
Bulgaria	7 201	Yes	47	15	NAP	***	***
Croatia	3 763	Yes	70	30	No	***	***
Cyprus	539	Yes	14	11	NAP	***	***
Czech Rep.	18 658	Yes	107	64	NAP	***	***
Denmark	3 583	No	***	***	NAP	***	***
Estonia	2 962	Yes	86	71	No	***	***
Finland	3 097	NAP	***	***	No	***	***
France	77 739	Yes	248	0	No	***	***
Georgia	10 233	Yes	85	2	NAP	***	***
Germany	65 710	Yes	4 910	4 410	No	***	***
Greece	12 006	Yes	402	0	NAP	***	***
Hungary	18 270	No	***	***	No	***	***
Iceland	154	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	***
Ireland	3 829	Yes	48	0	NAP	***	***
Italy	54 252	No	***	***	NAP	***	***
Latvia	3 432	Yes	37	11	No	***	***
Liechtenstein	8	No	***	***	No	***	***
Lithuania	7 654	Yes	158	78	No	***	***
Luxembourg	656	Yes	6	1	No	***	***
Malta	571	Yes	11	0	No	***	***
Moldova	5 712	Yes	26	8	No	***	***
Monaco	28	Yes	1	0	Yes	0	0
Montenegro	1 058	Yes	NA	NA	NA	***	***
Netherlands	9 857	No	***	***	No	***	***
Norway	3 718	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	***
Poland	77 371	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	***
Portugal	14 003	Yes	238	229	NAP	***	***
Romania	31 637	Yes	697	501	Yes	127	29
Russian Fed.	511 944	Yes	1 860	434	NAP	***	***
San Marino	4	Yes	0	0	NAP	***	***
Serbia	10 288	No	***	***	Yes	242	171
Slovak Rep.	10 179	Yes	50	No	No	***	***
Slovenia	1 522	Yes	2	2	Yes	17	12
Spain (total)	65 931	No	***	***	No	***	***
Spain (St. Adm.)	56 391	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain (Catalonia)	9 540	No	***	***	No	***	***
Sweden	4 319	No	***	***	No	***	***
Switzerland	6 923	Yes	178	177	Yes	24	15
FYRO Macedonia	3 116	Yes	53	32	No	***	***
Turkey	151 451	Yes	1 774	***	Yes	515	416
Ukraine	92 290	NAP	***	***	Yes	539	223
UK: Engl. & Wales	85 509	Yes	741	0	NAP	***	***
UK: North. Ireland	1 860	Yes	38	0	No	***	***
UK: Scotland	7 879	Yes	525	461	No	***	***

TABLE 2.2: MINORS AMONG INMATES ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2014

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2014.2.2.b

Country	Number of females aged less than 18	Number of female inmates (incl. pre-trial detainees)	% of minors among female inmates	Number of males aged less than 18	Number of male inmates (incl. pre-trial detainees)	% of minors among male inmates
Albania	0	88	0.0	94	5 352	1.8
Andorra	0	10	0.0	0	43	0.0
Armenia	0	191	0.0	10	3 788	0.3
Austria	7	536	1.3	92	8 321	1.1
Azerbaijan	2	639	0.3	77	21 940	0.4
Belgium	1	609	0.2	87	12 603	0.7
BH: BiH (st. level)						
BH: Fed. BiH						
BH: Rep. Srpska	0	17	0.0	0	923	0.0
Bulgaria	1	259	0.4	47	7 611	0.6
Croatia	5	190	2.6	42	3 573	1.2
Cyprus	0	42	0.0	3	497	0.6
Czech Rep.	1	1 170	0.1	42	17 488	0.2
Denmark	0	145	0.0	9	3 438	0.3
Estonia	3	157	1.9	29	2 805	1.0
Finland	0	248	0.0	3	2 849	0.1
France	48	2 838	1.7	665	74 901	0.9
Georgia	0	253	0.0	83	9 980	0.8
Germany	NA	NA	NA	NA	61 976	NA
Greece	NA	578	NA	NA	11 428	NA
Hungary	0	1 411	0.0	0	16 859	0.0
Iceland	0	3	0.0	0	151	0.0
Ireland	3	146	2.1	45	3 683	1.2
Italy	NA	2 308	NA	NA	51 944	NA
Latvia	1	337	0.3	12	4 472	0.3
Liechtenstein	0	0	0.0	0	8	0.0
Lithuania	1	385	0.3	84	8 592	1.0
Luxembourg	0	26	0.0	5	630	0.8
Malta	0	35	0.0	0	536	0.0
Moldova	1	442	0.2	17	6 724	0.3
Monaco	0	3	0.0	1	25	4.0
Montenegro	0	19	0.0	6	1 039	0.6
Netherlands	0	522	0.0	0	9 335	0.0
Norway	0	190	0.0	9	3 528	0.3
Poland	NA	2 527	NA	NA	74 844	NA
Portugal	0	841	0.0	21	13 162	0.2
Romania	18	1 568	1.1	320	30 069	1.1
Russian Fed.	110	55 071	0.2	1 316	615 956	0.2
San Marino	0	1	0.0	0	3	0.0
Serbia	4	332	1.2	80	9 956	0.8
Slovak Rep.	2	678	0.3	82	9 501	0.9
Slovenia	0	89	0.0	5	1 433	0.3
Spain (total)	NAP	4 987	NAP	NAP	60 944	NAP
Spain (State Adm.)	0	4 346	0.0	0	52 045	0.0
Spain (Catalonia)	0	641	0.0	0	8 899	0.0
Sweden	1	333	0.3	11	5 528	0.2
Switzerland	2	328	0.6	23	6 595	0.3
the FYRO Macedonia	0	102	0.0	23	3 014	0.8
Turkey	54	5 476	1.0	1 720	145 975	1.2
Ukraine	24	4 964	0.5	292	87 326	0.3
UK: Engl. & Wales	0	3 929	0.0	741	81 580	0.9
UK: North. Ireland	3	61	4.9	35	1 799	1.9
UK: Scotland	3	425	0.7	61	7 454	0.8
Average			0.5			0.6
Median			0.0			0.3
Minimum			0.0			0.0
Maximum			4.9			4.0

NOTES – TABLES 2, 2.1 AND 2.2.

AUSTRIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ There is only one prison for juvenile offenders, but in fact also convicts aged over 18 are detained in this institution. As this specialised prison is located in Lower Austria, not all Austrian juvenile offenders serve their sentence there. The others are spread over the other Austrian prisons, where specialised departments for young offenders are established. ✓ The figure on custodial institutions for juvenile offenders only include juvenile offender with less than 18 years old.
CROATIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Figures on 31st December 2014 instead of 1st September 2014.
CYPRUS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Figures refers to inmates held in the prison institution only (figures for those held in police stations were excluded from the calculations). Therefore, figures and calculations provided for tables 2.2.A and 2.2.B and 2.3 are based on a total prison population of 539 inmates (figures on detainees held in police stations were excluded). ✓ 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".
FRANCE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Figures on 1st October 2014 instead of 1st September 2014. ✓ 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").
GEORGIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Figures on 31st August 2014 instead of 1st September 2014.
GERMANY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Figures are on 31st March 2014 instead of 1st September 2014.
GREECE
Age of criminal majority: according to the Greek legislation sanctions are in force until 21 years old.
IRELAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Age of criminal responsibility is 12 years old, except for cases of murder, manslaughter, rape or serious sexual assault. For this charges the age limit is lowered to 10 years old. ✓ There are 3 children detention schools in Ireland providing places for boys up to age 17 and girls up to age 18 ordered to be remanded in custody or committed to serve a sentence. All 3 schools are located at a single location. The schools deliver a child care model of detention focused on education and rehabilitation of those young people detained in order to address offending behaviour and support their early community re-integration. ✓ The average age of population in children detention schools was 16 years (not included in figure above). ✓ The median age of population in children detention schools was 15.5 years (not included in figure above).
LITHUANIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Figures on 1st July 2014 instead of 1st September 2014.
LATVIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Figures on 1st October 2014 instead of 1st September 2014. ✓ Figures presented in this table concern only the population held in penal institutions, without juvenile offenders, people in custodial clinics, and administrative aliens.

MOLDOVA
✓ According to the Moldovan legislation, if the person turns 18, he/she can continue to serve his/her sentence in juvenile prisons and keep the “juvenile” status up to 23 years old.
THE NETHERLANDS
✓ Figures presented in this table concern only the population held in penal institutions, without juvenile offenders, people in custodial clinics, and administrative aliens.
NORWAY
✓ 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.
PORTUGAL
✓ Figures are on 31 st December 2014 instead of 1 st September 2014.
✓ 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.
SWEDEN
✓ Figures are on 1 st October 2014 instead of 1 st September 2014.
✓ Table 2: are included only <i>sentenced</i> prisoners.
SWITZERLAND
✓ Figures are on 3 rd September 2014 instead of 1 st September 2014.
UK ENGLAND & WALES
✓ Figures on 30 th June 2014 instead of 1 st September 2014.
UK: SCOTLAND
✓ 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

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 average and median ages: **Denmark, Finland, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Liechtenstein, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, San Marino, Spain (St. level), Spain (Catalonia), and Sweden.** For **Bulgaria** the calculations of the average and median were made by the authors of the report on the basis of raw data provided by national correspondents. For **Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, and Sweden** the average and the median ages are calculated only for sentenced prisoners. Finally, average 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 16 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

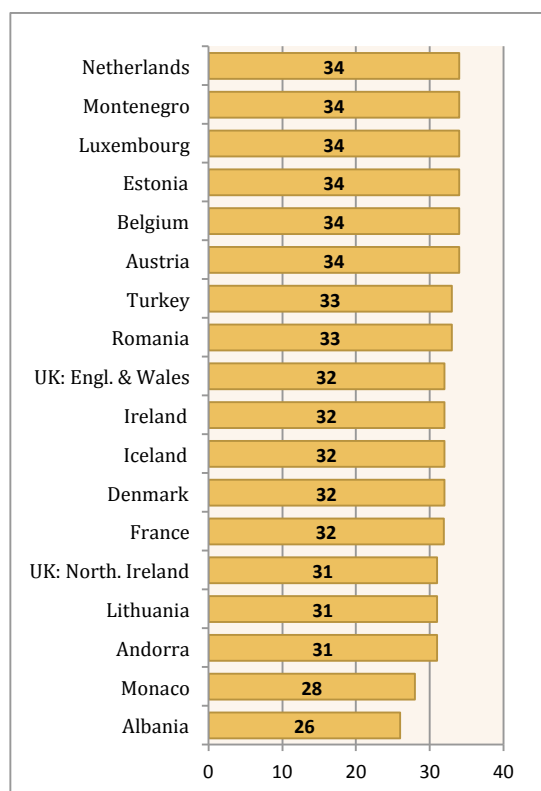


TABLE 2.3: AVERAGE AND MEDIAN AGES OF THE PRISON POPULATION ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2014

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2014.2.3

Country	Average age of the prison pop.	Median age of the prison pop.
Albania	33	26
Andorra	35.62	31
Armenia	NA	NA
Austria	35.7	34
Azerbaijan	35	NA
Belgium	36.2	34
BH: BiH (st. level)		
BH: Fed. BiH		
BH: Rep. Srpska	NA	NA
Bulgaria	37.49	44.58
Croatia	37.5	36.26
Cyprus	36.7	35
Czech Rep.	37.8	35
Denmark	34.9	32
Estonia	36	34
Finland	37.4	35.5
France	34.6	31.9
Georgia	NA	NA
Germany	NA	NA
Greece	NA	NA
Hungary	36.5	NA
Iceland	33.55	32
Ireland	34	32
Italy	40	39
Latvia	34	39
Liechtenstein	39	44
Lithuania	34.2	31
Luxembourg	35.73	34
Malta	NA	NA
Moldova	NA	NA
Monaco	26	28
Montenegro	35	34
Netherlands	35.5	34
Norway	36	35
Poland	36.24	34
Portugal	38.4	36.4
Romania	35	33
Russian Fed.	NA	NA
San Marino	51.75	51.75
Serbia	36.23	35
Slovak Rep.	NA	NA
Slovenia	NA	NA
Spain (total)	38.3	37
Spain (State Adm.)	NA	NA
Spain (Catalonia)	37.7	36
Sweden	37	35
Switzerland	NA	NA
the FYRO Macedonia	33.25	38
Turkey	35	33
Ukraine	NA	NA
UK: Engl. & Wales	35	32
UK: North. Ireland	35	31
UK: Scotland	NA	NA
Average	36.0	34.9
Median	35.7	34.0
Minimum	26.0	26.0
Maximum	51.8	51.8

TABLE 3.A: FEMALE INMATES ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2014

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2014.3.1

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	5 440	88	1.6	2	2.3	51	58.0	0	0.0
Andorra	53	10	18.9	7	70.0	9	90.0	0	0.0
Armenia	3 979	191	4.8	5	2.6	36	18.8	0	0.0
Austria	8 857	536	6.1	225	42.0	115	21.5	7	1.3
Azerbaijan	22 579	639	2.8	21	3.3	152	23.8	2	0.3
Belgium	13 212	609	4.6	179	29.4	210	34.5	1	0.2
<i>BH: BiH (total)</i>									
<i>BH: BiH (st. level)</i>									
<i>BH: Fed. BiH</i>									
<i>BH: Rep. Srpska</i>	940	17	1.8	0	0.0	3	17.6	0	0.0
Bulgaria	[7 870]	[259]	[3.3]	[2]	[0.8]	[21]	[8.1]	[1]	[0.4]
Croatia	3 763	190	5.0	10	5.3	42	22.1	5	2.6
Cyprus	539	42	7.6	30	71.4	11	26.2	0	0.0
Czech Rep.	18 658	1 170	6.3	93	7.9	145	12.4	1	0.1
Denmark	3 583	145	4.0	44	30.3	62	42.8	0	0.0
Estonia	2 962	157	5.3	11	7.0	40	25.5	3	1.9
Finland	3 097	248	8.0	40	16.1	65	26.2	0	0.0
France	77 739	2 838	3.7	639	22.5	698	24.6	48	1.7
Georgia	10 233	253	2.5	25	9.9	50	19.8	0	0.0
Germany	65 710	3 734	5.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Greece	12 006	578	4.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hungary	18 270	1 411	7.7	39	2.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
Iceland	154	3	1.9	1	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ireland	3 829	146	3.8	20	13.7	25	17.1	3	2.1
Italy	54 252	2 308	4.3	870	37.7	704	30.5	NA	NA
Latvia	4 809	337	7.0	3	0.9	89	26.4	1	0.3
Liechtenstein	8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Lithuania	8 977	385	4.3	3	0.8	38	9.9	1	0.3
Luxembourg	656	26	4.0	15	57.7	11	42.3	0	0.0
Malta	[571]	[35]	[6.1]	[17]	[48.6]	[8]	[22.9]	[0]	[0.0]
Moldova	7 166	442	6.2	4	0.9	112	25.3	1	0.2
Monaco	28	3	10.7	3	100.0	2	66.7	0	0.0
Montenegro	1 058	19	1.8	7	36.8	10	52.6	0	0.0
Netherlands	9 857	522	5.3	103	19.7	217	41.6	0	0.0
Norway	3 718	190	5.1	47	24.7	54	28.4	0	0.0
Poland	77 371	2 527	3.3	25	1.0	284	12.2	NA	NA
Portugal	14 003	841	6.0	205	24.4	211	25.1	0	0.0
Romania	31 637	1 568	5.0	9	0.6	160	10.2	18	1.1
Russian Fed.	671 027	55 071	8.2	NA	NA	10 078	18.3	110	0.2
San Marino	4	1	25.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0
Serbia	10 288	332	3.2	3	0.9	32	9.6	4	1.2
Slovak Rep.	10 179	678	6.7	10	1.5	77	11.4	2	0.3
Slovenia	1 522	89	5.8	13	14.6	12	13.5	0	0.0
<i>Spain (total)</i>	65 931	4 987	7.6	1 548	31.0	771	15.5	NAP	NAP
<i>Spain (State Adm.)</i>	56 391	4 346	7.7	1 308	30.1	672	15.5	0	0.0
<i>Spain (Catalonia)</i>	9 540	641	6.7	240	37.4	99	15.4	0	0.0
Sweden	5 861	333	5.7	NA	NA	88	26.4	1	0.3
Switzerland	6 923	328	4.7	NA	NA	116	35.4	2	0.6
the FYRO Macedonia	3 116	102	3.3	6	5.9	13	12.7	0	0.0
Turkey	151 451	5 476	3.6	316	5.8	795	14.5	54	1.0
Ukraine	92 290	4 964	5.4	NA	NA	1 212	24.4	24	0.5
UK: Engl. & Wales	85 509	3 929	4.6	518	13.2	483	12.3	0	0.0
UK: North. Ireland	1 860	61	3.3	10	16.4	23	37.7	3	4.9
UK: Scotland	7 879	425	5.4	14	3.3	92	21.6	3	0.7
Average			5.6		19.4		25.8		0.5
Median			5.0		11.5		22.5		0.0
Minimum			0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
Maximum			25.0		100.0		100.0		4.9

NOTES – TABLE 3.A.

BELGIUM
✓ Stateless inmates and those with unknown nationality <i>are not included</i> as foreigners.
BULGARIA
Warning: The data validation procedure could not be achieved. For this reason the non-validated figures are presented between brackets [].
CROATIA
✓ Data relate to 31 st December 2014 instead of 1 st September 2014.
✓ Stateless inmates and those with unknown nationality and <i>are not included</i> as foreigners.
CYPRUS
✓ Figures presented in Table 3A are based on a total of 539 inmates held in Prison institution (for 142 persons held in police stations the breakdown by categories of sex is not available).
CZECH REPUBLIC
✓ Data relate to 31 st December 2014 instead of 1 st September 2014.
✓ Stateless inmates and those with unknown nationality and <i>are not included</i> as foreigners.
DENMARK
✓ Stateless inmates and those with unknown nationality and <i>are not included</i> as foreigners.
ESTONIA
✓ There are 897 inmates considered as “stateless” persons. These persons <i>are not considered</i> as being foreigners in the breakdown by categories of sex. According to Estonian legislation, a foreigner is a 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 2014 instead of 1 st September 2014.
✓ Stateless inmates and those with unknown nationality and <i>are not included</i> as foreigners.
✓ 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
✓ Data relates to 31 st August 2014 instead of 1 st September 2014.
✓ Stateless inmates and those with unknown nationality and <i>are not included</i> as foreigners.
GERMANY
✓ Data relate to 31 st March 2014 instead of 1 st September 2014.
ICELAND
✓ Stateless inmates and those with unknown nationality and <i>are not included</i> as foreigners.
ITALY
✓ Stateless inmates and those with unknown nationality and <i>are not included</i> as foreigners.
LATVIA
✓ Data relate to 1 st October 2014 instead of 1 st September 2014.
LITHUANIA
✓ Data relate to 1 st July 2014 instead of 1 st September 2014.
✓ Stateless inmates and those with unknown nationality and <i>are not included</i> as foreigners.
LUXEMBOURG
✓ Stateless inmates and those with unknown nationality and <i>are not included</i> as foreigners in Table 3.1.
MALTA
Warning: The data validation procedure could not be achieved. For this reason the non-validated figures are presented between brackets [].
THE NETHERLANDS
✓ Stateless inmates and those with unknown nationality and <i>are not included</i> as foreigners.

POLAND
✓ Data relate to 31 st December 2014 instead of 1 st September 2014.
PORTUGAL
✓ Data relate to 31 st December 2014 instead of 1 st September 2014.
ROMANIA
✓ Stateless inmates and those with unknown nationality and <i>are not included</i> as foreigners.
RUSSIAN FEDERATION
✓ Juveniles (pre-trial and sentenced) <i>are not included</i> .
✓ The number of juvenile female inmates are aged less than 19 years old (rather than 18).
SERBIA
✓ Stateless inmates and those with unknown nationality and <i>are not included</i> as foreigners.
SWEDEN
✓ Data relate to 1 st October 2014 instead of 1 st September 2014.
✓ Pre-trial female inmates <i>are not included</i> in the total number of female inmates.
SWITZERLAND
✓ Data relate to 3 rd September 2014 instead of 1 st September 2014.
✓ Stateless inmates and those with unknown nationality and <i>are not included</i> as foreigners.
TURKEY
✓ The total number of detainees includes inmates whose gender was not recorded.
UK: ENGLAND AND WALES
✓ Data relate to 30 th June 2014 instead of 1 st September 2014.
✓ Stateless inmates and those with unknown nationality and <i>are not included</i> as foreigners.
✓ Figures for Table 3A are taken from Table 1.1 (Quarterly Table) <i>Offender Management Statistics Quarterly</i> (January-March 2014) & Table 1.7 Annual Table.
UK: SCOTLAND
✓ Pre-trial detainees include convicted but not yet sentenced people.

TABLE 3.B: MALE INMATES ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2014

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2014.3.2

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	5 440	5 352	98.4	97	1.8	2 690	50.3	94	1.8
Andorra	53	43	81.1	34	79.1	28	65.1	0	0.0
Armenia	3 979	3 788	95.2	125	3.3	1 068	28.2	10	0.3
Austria	8 857	8 321	93.9	4 297	51.6	1 733	20.8	92	1.1
Azerbaijan	22 579	21 940	97.2	579	2.6	3 729	17.0	77	0.4
Belgium	13 212	12 603	95.4	5 181	41.1	3 104	24.6	87	0.7
<i>BH: BiH (total)</i>									
<i>BH: BiH (st. level)</i>									
<i>BH: Fed. BiH</i>									
<i>BH: Rep. Srpska</i>	940	923	98.2	28	3.0	111	12.0	0	0.0
Bulgaria	[7 870]	[7 611]	[96.7]	[238]	[3.1]	[669]	[8.8]	[47]	[0.6]
Croatia	3 763	3 573	95.0	221	6.2	770	21.6	42	1.2
Cyprus	539	497	92.2	227	45.7	86	17.3	3	0.6
Czech Rep.	18 658	17 488	93.7	1 456	8.3	2 040	11.7	42	0.2
Denmark	3 583	3 438	96.0	958	27.9	1 321	38.4	9	0.3
Estonia	2 962	2 805	94.7	215	7.7	565	20.1	29	1.0
Finland	3 097	2 849	92.0	467	16.4	575	20.2	3	0.1
France	77 739	74 901	96.3	14 049	18.8	16 332	21.8	665	0.9
Georgia	10 233	9 980	97.5	223	2.2	1 587	15.9	83	0.8
Germany	65 710	61 976	94.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Greece	12 006	11 428	95.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hungary	18 270	16 859	92.3	625	3.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Iceland	154	151	98.1	21	13.9	9	6.0	0	0.0
Ireland	3 829	3 683	96.2	489	13.3	550	14.9	45	1.2
Italy	54 252	51 944	95.7	16 587	31.9	16 465	31.7	NA	NA
Latvia	4 809	4 472	93.0	78	1.7	1 287	28.8	12	0.3
Liechtenstein	8	8	100.0	4	50.0	3	37.5	0	0.0
Lithuania	8 977	8 592	95.7	153	1.8	904	10.5	84	1.0
Luxembourg	656	630	96.0	462	73.3	272	43.2	5	0.8
Malta	[571]	[536]	[93.9]	[224]	[41.8]	[81]	[15.1]	[0]	[0.0]
Moldova	7 166	6 724	93.8	86	1.3	1 318	19.6	17	0.3
Monaco	28	25	89.3	24	96.0	14	56.0	1	4.0
Montenegro	1 058	1 039	98.2	183	17.6	307	29.5	6	0.6
Netherlands	9 857	9 335	94.7	1 717	18.4	3 998	42.8	0	0.0
Norway	3 718	3 528	94.9	1 204	34.1	940	26.6	9	0.3
Poland	77 371	74 844	96.7	512	0.7	216	0.3	NA	NA
Portugal	14 003	13 162	94.0	2 264	17.2	2 119	16.1	21	0.2
Romania	31 637	30 069	95.0	252	0.8	2 428	8.1	320	1.1
Russian Fed.	671 027	615 956	91.8	NA	NA	104 579	17.0	1 316	0.2
San Marino	4	3	75.0	1	33.3	2	66.7	0	0.0
Serbia	10 288	9 956	96.8	298	3.0	1 561	15.7	80	0.8
Slovak Rep.	10 179	9 501	93.3	166	1.7	1 286	13.5	82	0.9
Slovenia	1 522	1 433	94.2	150	10.5	219	15.3	5	0.3
<i>Spain (total)</i>	65 931	60 944	92.4	18 577	30.5	7 865	12.9	NAP	NAP
<i>Spain (State Adm.)</i>	56 391	52 045	92.3	14 631	28.1	6 573	12.6	0	0.0
<i>Spain (Catalonia)</i>	9 540	8 899	93.3	3 946.0	44.3	1 292	14.5	0	0.0
Sweden	5 861	5 528	94.3	NA	NA	1 454	26.3	11	0.2
Switzerland	6 923	6 595	95.3	NA	NA	1 525	23.1	23	0.3
<i>the FYRO Macedonia</i>	3 116	3 014	96.7	113	3.7	404	13.4	23	0.8
Turkey	151 451	145 975	96.4	2 282	1.6	20 290	13.9	1 720	1.2
Ukraine	92 290	87 326	94.6	NA	NA	17 135	19.6	292	0.3
UK: Engl. & Wales	85 509	81 580	95.4	10 316	12.6	8 135	10.0	741	0.9
UK: North. Ireland	1 860	1 799	96.7	114	6.3	464	25.8	35	1.9
UK: Scotland	7 879	7 454	94.6	274	3.7	1 527	20.5	61	0.8
Average			94.4		20.4		22.7		0.6
Median			95.0		11.6		19.6		0.3
Minimum			75.0		0.7		0.0		0.0
Maximum			100.0		96.0		66.7		4.0

NOTES – TABLE 3.B

BELGIUM
✓ Stateless inmates and those with unknown nationality and <i>are not included</i> as foreigners.
BULGARIA
Warning: The data validation procedure could not be achieved. For this reason the non-validated figures are presented between brackets [].
CROATIA
✓ Data relate to 31 st December 2014 instead of 1 st September 2014.
✓ Stateless inmates and those with unknown nationality and <i>are not included</i> as foreigners.
CYPRUS
✓ Figures presented in Table 3.2 are based on a total of 539 inmates held in Prison institution (for 142 persons held in police stations the breakdown by categories of sex is not available).
CZECH REPUBLIC
✓ Data relate to 31 st December 2014 instead of 1 st September 2014.
✓ Stateless inmates and those with unknown nationality and <i>are not included</i> as foreigners.
DENMARK
✓ Stateless inmates and those with unknown nationality and <i>are not included</i> as foreigners.
ESTONIA
✓ There are 897 inmates considered as “stateless” persons. These persons <i>are not considered</i> 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 2014 instead of 1 st September 2014.
✓ Stateless inmates and those with unknown nationality and <i>are not included</i> as foreigners.
✓ 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
✓ Stateless inmates and those with unknown nationality and are not included as foreigners.
GERMANY
✓ Data relate to 31 st March 2014 instead of 1 st September 2014.
ICELAND
✓ Stateless inmates and those with unknown nationality and <i>are not included</i> as foreigners.
ITALY
✓ Stateless inmates and those with unknown nationality and <i>are not included</i> as foreigners.
LATVIA
✓ Data relate to 1 st October 2014 instead of 1 st September 2014.
LITHUANIA
✓ Data relate to 1 st July 2014 instead of 1 st September 2014.
✓ Stateless inmates and those with unknown nationality and <i>are not included</i> as foreigners.
LUXEMBOURG
✓ Persons with unknown nationality are included as foreigners in Table 3.2.
✓ Stateless inmates and those with unknown nationality and <i>are not included</i> as foreigners.
MALTA
Warning: The data validation procedure could not be achieved. For this reason the non-validated figures are presented between brackets [].
THE NETHERLANDS
✓ Stateless inmates and those with unknown nationality and <i>are not included</i> as foreigners.

POLAND
✓ Data relate to 31 st December 2014 instead of 1 st September 2014.
PORTUGAL
✓ Data relate to 31 st December 2014 instead of 1 st September 2014.
ROMANIA
✓ Stateless inmates and those with unknown nationality and <i>are not included</i> as foreigners.
RUSSIAN FEDERATION
✓ Juveniles (pre-trial and sentenced) <i>are not included</i> .
SERBIA
✓ Stateless inmates and those with unknown nationality and <i>are not included</i> as foreigners.
SWEDEN
✓ Data relate to 1 st October 2014 instead of 1 st September 2014.
✓ Pre-trial male inmates are not included in the total number of male inmates.
SWITZERLAND
✓ Data relate to 3 rd September 2014 instead of 1 st September 2014.
✓ Stateless inmates and those with unknown nationality and are not included as foreigners in Table 3.2.
TURKEY
✓ The total number of detainees includes inmates whose gender was not recorded.
UK: ENGLAND AND WALES
✓ Data relate to 30 th June 2014 instead of 1 st September 2014.
✓ Stateless inmates and those with unknown nationality and <i>are not included</i> as foreigners.
✓ Figures for Table 3B are taken from Table 1.8 (Quarterly Table) <i>Offender Management Statistics Quarterly</i> (January-March 2014) & Table 1.7 Annual Table.
UK: SCOTLAND
✓ Pre-trial detainees include convicted but not yet sentenced.

TABLE 4: FOREIGN INMATES ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2014

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2014.4

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	5 440	99	99	1.8	1.8	66	66.7	35	35.4	1	1.0	0	0.0
Andorra	53	41	41	77.4	77.4	35	85.4	29	70.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Armenia	3 979	130	130	3.3	3.3	NA	NA	5	3.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
Austria	8 857	4 441	4 522	50.1	51.1	1 306	29.4	1 941	43.7	52	1.2	81	0.9
Azerbaijan	22 579	600	600	2.7	2.7	114	19.0	4	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Belgium	13 212	5 360	5 384	40.6	40.8	1 822	34.0	1 652	30.8	26	0.5	24	0.2
<i>BH: BiH (total)</i>													
<i>BH: BiH (st. level)</i>													
<i>BH: Rep. Srpska</i>	940	28	28	3.0	3.0	9	32.1	5	17.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
Bulgaria	[7 870]	[232]	[NA]	[2.9]	[NA]	[42]	[18.1]	[NA]	[NA]	[2]	[0.9]	[NA]	[NA]
Croatia	3 763	231	237	6.1	6.3	97	42.0	33	14.3	0	0.0	6	0.2
Cyprus	539	257	257	47.7	47.7	51	19.8	110	42.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
Czech Rep.	18 658	1 549	1 556	8.3	8.3	543	35.1	793	51.2	1	0.1	7	0.0
Denmark	3 583	1 002	1 049	28.0	29.3	402	40.1	302	30.1	NA	NA	47	1.3
Estonia	2 962	226	1 123	7.6	37.9	58	25.7	17	7.5	2	0.9	897	30.3
Finland	3 097	497	507	16.0	16.4	227	45.7	256	51.5	0	0.0	10	0.3
France	77 739	14 688	14 874	18.9	19.1	NA	NA	3 836	26.1	138	0.9	186	0.2
Georgia	10 233	248	250	2.4	2.4	97	39.1	6	2.4	2	0.8	2	0.0
Germany	65 710	19 592	NA	29.8	NA	5 879	30.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Greece	12 006	7 116	NA	59.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hungary	18 270	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Iceland	154	22	23	14.3	14.9	1	4.5	16	72.7	0	0.0	1	0.6
Ireland	3 829	509	509	13.3	13.3	133	26.1	323	63.5	4	0.8	0	0.0
Italy	54 252	17 457	17 468	32.2	32.2	6 247	35.8	3 828	21.9	NA	NA	11	0.0
Latvia	4 809	81	81	1.7	1.7	41	50.6	12	14.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
Liechtenstein	8	4	4	50.0	50.0	2	50.0	2	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Lithuania	8 977	156	158	1.7	1.8	68	43.6	46	29.5	0	0.0	2	0.0
Luxembourg	656	477	478	72.7	72.9	244	51.2	278	58.3	2	0.4	1	0.2
Malta	[571]	[241]	[241]	[42.2]	[42.2]	[89]	[36.9]	[103]	[42.7]	[0]	[0.0]	[0]	[0.0]
Moldova	7 166	90	90	1.3	1.3	19	21.1	NA	NA	0	0.0	0	0.0
Monaco	28	27	27	96.4	96.4	17	63.0	22	81.5	1	3.7	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	1 058	190	190	18.0	18.0	91	47.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Netherlands	9 857	1 820	2 081	18.5	21.1	917	50.4	781	42.9	0	0.0	261	2.6
Norway	3 718	1 251	1 251	33.6	33.6	558	44.6	495	39.6	8	0.6	0	0.0
Poland	77 371	524	537	0.7	0.7	229	43.7	227	43.3	NA	NA	13	0.0
Portugal	14 003	2 469	2 469	17.6	17.6	683	27.7	546	22.1	4	NA	0	0.0
Romania	31 637	261	265	0.8	0.8	64	24.5	71	27.2	0	0.0	4	0.0
Russian Fed.	671 027	26 169	29 710	3.9	4.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3 541	0.5
San Marino	4	1	1	25.0	25.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Serbia	10 288	301	302	2.9	2.9	101	33.6	39	13.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Slovak Rep.	10 179	176	176	1.7	1.7	58	33.0	77	43.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
Slovenia	1 522	163	163	10.7	10.7	61	37.4	34	20.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
<i>Spain (total)</i>	65 931	20 125	20 125	30.5	30.5	4 316	21.4	4 618	22.9	NAP	NAP	30	0.05
Spain (State Adm.)	56 391	15 939	15 939	28.3	28.3	3 507	22.0	3 938	24.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Spain (Catalonia)	9 540	4 186	4 186	43.9	43.9	809	19.3	680	16.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Sweden	5 861	1 272	1 324	21.7	22.6	NA	NA	456	35.8	NA	NA	52	0.9
Switzerland	6 923	5 055	5 055	73.0	73.0	1 525	30.2	NA	NA	12	0.2	0	0.0
the FYRO Macedonia	3 116	119	119	3.8	3.8	33	27.7	29	24.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Turkey	[151 454]	[2 598]	[2 643]	[1.7]	[1.7]	[1 210]	[46.6]	[337]	[13.0]	[44]	[1.7]	[45]	[0.0]
Ukraine	92 290	1 865	NA	2.0	NA	581	31.2	29	1.6	0	0.0	NA	NA
UK: Engl. & Wales	85 509	10 834	11 510	12.7	13.5	1 763	16.3	4 252	39.2	67	0.6	676	0.8
UK: North. Ireland	1 860	124	124	6.7	6.7	67	54.0	75	60.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
UK: Scotland	7 879	288	288	3.7	3.7	NA	NA	159	55.2	2	0.7	0	0.0
Average				21.7	22.4		35.7		34.6		0.4		0.9
Median				13.3	14.9		34.0		30.8		0.0		0.0
Minimum				0.7	0.7		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
Maximum				96.4	96.4		85.4		100.0		3.7		30.3

TABLE 4.A: ASYLUM SEEKERS AND ILLEGAL ALIENS HELD FOR ADMINISTRATIVE REASONS
AMONG FOREIGN INMATES ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2014

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2014.4.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	13 212	5 360	5 384	0	0	0.0	0.0
Ireland	3 829	509	509	4	0	0.1	0.8
Switzerland	6 923	5 055	5 055	328	NA	4.7	6.5
UK: Engl. & Wales	85 509	10 834	11 510	NA	NA	NA	NA
UK: North. Ireland	1 860	124	124	1	0	0.1	0.8
Average						0.8	1.6
Median						0.1	0.8
Minimum						0.0	0.0
Maximum						4.7	6.5

NOTES – TABLES 4 AND 4.A

General remark: The questionnaire SPACE I 2014 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 0.8% of the *foreign* inmates. Moreover, in these same countries the part of asylum seekers among the *total* prison population is in median 0.1%.

BELGIUM
✓ Table 4: Stateless inmates and those with unknown nationality and <i>are not included</i> as foreigners.
BULGARIA
Warning: The data validation procedure could not be achieved. For this reason the non-validated figures are presented between brackets [].
CROATIA
✓ Data relate to 31 st December 2014 instead of 1 st September 2014.
✓ Data include persons sentenced for minor offenses.
CYPRUS
✓ Figures presented in Table 3.2 are based on a total of 539 inmates held in the Prison institution (for 142 persons held in police stations the breakdown by categories of sex is not available).
CZECH REPUBLIC
✓ Data relate to 31 st December 2014 instead of 1 st September 2014.
DENMARK
✓ <i>Inmates with unknown nationality:</i> 47 persons with unknown and not specified nationalities, of which 25 are stateless.

ESTONIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ There are 897 inmates considered as “stateless” persons. These persons <i>are not considered</i> 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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relate to 1st October 2014 instead of 1st September 2014. ✓ 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).
GERMANY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relate to 31st March 2014 instead of 1st September 2014. ✓ 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 2014 instead of 1st September 2014.
LIECHTENSTEIN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Among foreign prisoners citizens of Member States of the European Union, one person is held for extradition.
LITHUANIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relate to 1st July 2014 instead of 1st September 2014.
MALTA
Warning: The data validation procedure could not be achieved. For this reason the non-validated figures are presented between brackets [].
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: 425 persons.
POLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relate to 31st December 2014 instead of 1st September 2014.
PORTUGAL
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relate to 31st December 2014 instead of 1st September 2014.
RUSSIAN FEDERATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Juveniles held in correctional facilities and pre-trial inmates <i>are not included</i> in are not included in Table 4.
SWEDEN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relate to 1st October 2014 instead of 1st September 2014; ✓ Table 4: Figures are only for <i>sentenced</i> prisoners. Data on pre-trial detainees are not available.
SWITZERLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relate to 3rd September 2014 instead of 1st September 2014.
TURKEY
Warning: The data validation procedure could not be achieved. For this reason the non-validated figures are presented between brackets [].
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Because of dual nationality, some inmates are counted both as national and foreign inmates.
UK: ENGLAND AND WALES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relate to 30th June 2014 instead of 1st September 2014. ✓ Stateless inmates and those with unknown nationality <i>are not included</i> as foreigners in Table 4. ✓ The main information for Table 4 is taken from Table A1.7 and A1.9 of <i>Offender Management Statistics Quarterly</i> (October-December 2014) 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 2014) - 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

- ✓ Pre-trial detainees include convicted but not yet sentenced.

TABLE 5: LEGAL STATUS OF PRISON POPULATIONS ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2014 (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 2014.5

Country	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	Of which		(f)	(g)
						(e).1	(e).2		
Albania	1 769	358	222	472	2 619	1	42	0	5 440
Andorra	42	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	53
Armenia	1 104			NAP	2 875	3	1	NA	3 979
Austria	1 902	NAP	NA	NAP	6 035	NA	NA	920	8 857
Azerbaijan	3 877	NAP	NA	NAP	18 702	NA	NA	0	22 579
Belgium	2 705	NAP	609	NAP	8 640	0	NA	1 258	13 212
BH: BiH (st. level)									
BH: Fed. BiH									
BH: Rep. Srpska	38	74	2	0	826	8	0	0	940
Bulgaria	669	NA	NA	NA	7 201	NA	NA	0	7 870
Croatia	NA	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3 763
Cyprus	101	NAP	NAP	NAP	438	14	18	NAP	539
Czech Rep.	2 185	0	0	NAP	16 473	NAP	NAP	NAP	18 658
Denmark	1 066	325	0	NAP	2 192	0	NA	0	3 583
Estonia	605	NAP	NA	NAP	2 357	NA	NA	0	2 962
Finland	NA	NA	NA	NA	2 457	58	NA	NAP	3 097
France	13 112	NA	3 978	NA	60 649	NA	NA	NA	77 739
Georgia	1 637	NAP	NA	NAP	8 596	NA	23	NA	10 233
Germany	11 260	NAP	NA	NAP	52 950	4 460	NA	1 500	65 710
Greece	2 604	NAP	NA	NA	9 402	18	NA	0	12 006
Hungary	4 593	NAP	948	NAP	13 221	0	0	456	18 270
Iceland	8	NAP	1	0	145	3	10	0	154
Ireland	575	NA	NA	NA	3 246	9	NA	8	3 829
Italy	9 283	NAP	7 917	NAP	35 938	NAP	NAP	1 114	54 252
Latvia	393	275	371	166	3 432	1	NA	172	4 809
Liechtenstein	0	3	0	0	4	3	1	1	8
Lithuania	942	88	293	NA	7 654	NA	NA	NAP	8 977
Luxembourg	243	NAP	40	NAP	367	1	31	6	656
Malta	[169]	[0]	[NA]	[0]	[382]	[8]	[12]	[0]	[571]
Moldova	203	510	452	289	5 712	0	42	0	7 166
Monaco	12	0	0	7	9	0	0	0	28
Montenegro	314	NA	NA	3	741	NA	NA	NA	1 058
Netherlands	2 982	NA	1 233	NAP	5 467	428	NA	175	9 857
Norway	994	0	NA	15	2 709	88	NA	0	3 718
Poland	5 855	0	0	383	71 133	1 008	NA	0	77 371
Portugal	1 600	NAP	730	NAP	11 398	0	0	275	14 003
Romania	1 845	743	0	0	29 049	NAP	NAP	NAP	31 637
Russian Fed.	58 316	NAP	20 116	NAP	511 944	NA	NA	NA	671 027
San Marino	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
Serbia	1 593	0	0	7 737	0	NA	NA	958	10 288
Slovak Rep.	1 363	NA	NA	NAP	8 816	NAP	0	0	10 179
Slovenia	55	132	45	39	1 218	6	1	33	1 522
Spain (total)	8 636	NA	NA	NAP	57 295	0	0	0	65 931
Spain (State Adm.)	7 245	0	0	0	49 146	NA	NA	0	56 391
Spain (Catalonia)	1 391	NAP	NA	***	8 149	127	39	0	9 540
Sweden	1 542	NA	NA	NA	4 319	NA	NA	NA	5 861
Switzerland	1 892	NA	NA	834	3 749	325	120	448	6 923
the FYRO Macedonia	228	131	6	67	2 684	68	0	0	3 116
Turkey	NA	10 862	NA	NA	119 507	NA	NA	0	151 451
Ukraine	6 684	1 966	4 676	NA	73 943	NA	NA	5 021	92 290
UK: Engl. & Wales	8 618	3 579	NAP	NAP	71 481	120	5 260	1 831	85 509
UK: North. Ireland	488	NA	65	NA	1 307	0	170	0	1 860
UK: Scotland	1 361	258	NA	NAP	6 253	NA	NA	7	7 879

NOTES – TABLE 5

AUSTRIA
✓ Point (f): 920 inmates, of which 833 inmates are under forensic psychiatric treatment and security measures. The 107 inmates left are different kinds of imprisonment supporting other administrative authorities, provisional arrest for foreign governments etc.
CROATIA
✓ Data relate to 31 st December 2014 instead of 1 st September 2014.
✓ Point (b): This category does not exist (= not applicable, NAP).
CYPRUS
✓ Figures do not include the 142 detainees held in police stations.
CZECH REPUBLIC
✓ Data relate to 31 st December 2014 instead of 1 st September 2014.
✓ Point (e): 40 inmates held in the Preventive Detention Facility are included under this heading.
ESTONIA
✓ Point (b): This category does not exist (= not applicable, NAP).
FRANCE
✓ Data relate to 1 st October 2014 instead of 1 st September 2014.
✓ In this Table the breakdown is made on the basis of the whole population managed by the Prison Administration ("écroués"), which is 77 739 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.
GEORGIA
✓ Data relate to 31 st August 2014 instead of 1 st September 2014.
GERMANY
✓ Data relate to 31 st March 2014 instead of 1 st September 2014.
✓ Point (e): Figures were taken from the publication for the year 2014 of the <i>Statistisches Bundesamt - "Rechtspflege - Bestand der Gefangenen und Verwahrten in den Justizvollzugsanstalten nach ihrer Unterbringung auf Haftplätzen des geschlossenen und offenen Vollzuges jeweils zu den Stichtagen 31. März, 31. August und 30. November eines Jahres"</i> .
HUNGARY
✓ Point (c): This category of inmates (948) 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
✓ Under this section there are 4 immigration cases and 4 extraditions cases.
✓ 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, according to the terms of Children Act (2001).
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 2014 instead of 1 st September 2014.

LIECHTENSTEIN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (e.2): One fine defaulter. ✓ Point (f): 1 person held in extradition procedure.
LITHUANIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relate to 1st July 2014 instead of 1st September 2014. ✓ 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.
MALTA
Warning: The data validation procedure could not be achieved. For this reason the non-validated figures are presented between brackets [].
MONACO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 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". ✓ 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 2014 instead of 1st September 2014.
PORTUGAL
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relate to 31st December 2014 instead of 1st September 2014. ✓ Point (f): In this point are included 275 detainees who are under "security measures" (mentally ill offenders considered non-criminally liable by the court), of which 136 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"> ✓ Point (a): Here are also included Detainees found guilty but who have not yet received a sentence yet (point (b)) and sentenced prisoners who have appealed or who are within the statutory limit for doing so (point (c)); ✓ 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: 387; ✓ Juveniles remanded to correctional facility: 228; ✓ Juveniles sentenced to penal-correctional facility: 14; and ✓ Punished for minor offences: 329.

SPAIN (TOTAL)
✓ Figures presented in Table 5 are totals for both State Administration and Catalonia. These inputs were not used for the calculations of average and median European values.
SWEDEN
✓ Data relate to 1 st October 2014 instead of 1 st September 2014.
SWITZERLAND
✓ Data relate to 3 rd September 2014 instead of 1 st September 2014.
UK: ENGLAND AND WALES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relate to 30th June 2014 instead of 1st September 2014. ✓ 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 2014) Annual tables.

TABLE 5.1: DETAINEES NOT SERVING A FINAL SENTENCE ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2014
(PERCENTAGES AND RATES)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2014.5.1

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	51.9	51.9	97.4	97.4	32.5	61.1
Andorra	79.2	79.2	54.6	54.6	79.2	54.6
Armenia	(27.7)	(27.7)	(36.6)	(36.6)	(27.7)	(36.6)
Austria	31.9	21.5	33.2	22.4	21.5	22.4
Azerbaijan	17.2	17.2	40.9	40.9	17.2	40.9
Belgium	34.6	25.1	40.8	29.6	20.5	24.1
BH: BiH (st. level)						
BH: Fed. BiH						
BH: Rep. Srpska	12.1	12.1	8.0	8.0	4.0	2.7
Bulgaria	8.5	8.5	9.2	9.2	8.5	9.2
Croatia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cyprus	14.8	14.8	11.8	11.8	14.8	11.8
Czech Rep.	11.7	11.7	20.8	20.8	11.7	20.8
Denmark	38.8	38.8	24.7	24.7	29.8	18.9
Estonia	20.4	20.4	46.0	46.0	20.4	46.0
Finland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
France	22.0	22.0	26.0	26.0	16.9	19.9
Georgia	16.0	16.0	36.5	36.5	16.0	36.5
Germany	19.4	17.1	15.8	13.9	17.1	13.9
Greece	21.7	21.7	23.9	23.9	21.7	23.9
Hungary	27.6	25.1	51.1	46.5	25.1	46.5
Iceland	5.8	5.8	2.8	2.8	5.2	2.5
Ireland	15.2	15.0	12.7	12.5	15.0	12.5
Italy	33.8	31.7	30.1	28.3	17.1	15.3
Latvia	28.6	25.1	68.8	60.2	8.2	19.6
Liechtenstein	50.0	37.5	10.8	8.1	0.0	0.0
Lithuania	14.7	14.7	44.9	44.9	10.5	32.0
Luxembourg	38.0	37.0	45.3	44.2	37.0	44.2
Malta	[29.6]	[29.6]	[39.7]	[39.7]	[29.6]	[39.7]
Moldova	20.3	20.3	40.8	40.8	2.8	5.7
Monaco	67.9	67.9	50.3	50.3	42.9	31.7
Montenegro	30.0	30.0	51.0	51.0	29.7	50.5
Netherlands	44.5	42.8	26.1	25.0	30.3	17.7
Norway	27.1	27.1	19.8	19.8	26.7	19.5
Poland	8.1	8.1	16.4	16.4	7.6	15.4
Portugal	18.6	16.6	25.0	22.3	11.4	15.3
Romania	8.2	8.2	13.0	13.0	5.8	9.2
Russian Fed.	11.7	11.7	54.6	54.6	8.7	40.6
San Marino	75.0	75.0	9.2	9.2	75.0	9.2
Serbia	24.8	15.5	35.7	22.3	15.5	22.3
Slovak Rep.	13.4	13.4	25.2	25.2	13.4	25.2
Slovenia	20.0	17.8	14.7	13.1	3.6	2.7
Spain (total)	13.1	13.1	18.6	18.6	13.1	18.6
Spain (State Adm.)	12.8	12.8	18.5	18.5	12.8	18.5
Spain (Catalonia)	14.6	14.6	18.8	18.8	14.6	18.8
Sweden	26.3	26.3	16.0	16.0	26.3	16.0
Switzerland	45.8	39.4	39.0	33.5	27.3	23.2
the FYRO Macedonia	13.9	13.9	20.9	20.9	7.3	11.0
Turkey	7.2	7.2	14.2	14.2	NA	NA
Ukraine	19.9	14.4	40.5	29.5	7.2	14.8
UK: Engl. & Wales	16.4	14.3	24.6	21.3	10.1	15.1
UK: North. Ireland	29.7	29.7	30.1	30.1	26.2	26.6
UK: Scotland	20.6	20.5	30.5	30.3	17.3	25.5
Mean	26.0	24.5	30.6	28.9	19.8	23.2
Median	20.4	20.4	26.0	24.9	16.4	19.6
Minimum	5.8	5.8	2.8	2.8	0.0	0.0
Maximum	79.2	79.2	97.4	97.4	79.2	61.1

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).

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IMPORTANT METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

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- ✓ 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).

ARMENIA

- ✓ Brackets were used for “merged” categories

HUNGARY

- ✓ Given the explicit statement in the notes to Table 5, we excluded the category of inmates under appeal procedure (948) 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 (40) from Table 5.1, because these inmates are included among persons who are serving final sentences (Point (e) of Table 5.1).

MALTA

- ✓ The data validation procedure could not be achieved. For this reason the non-validated figures are presented between square brackets [].

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 2014
(NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2014.5.2

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	5 440	145	(2.7)	111	34	No
Andorra	53	0	0.0	0	11	Yes
Armenia	3 979	NAP	***	NAP	***	***
Austria	8 857	813	9.2	386	427	Yes
Azerbaijan	22 579	NAP	***	NAP	***	***
Belgium	13 212	94	0.7	NAP	94	Yes
BH: BiH (st. level)						
BH: Fed. BiH						
BH: Rep. Srpska	940	NAP	***	NAP	***	***
Bulgaria	7 870	NA	***	NA	***	***
Croatia	3 763	NA	2.2	NA	82	Yes
Cyprus	912	0	0.0	NAP	***	***
Czech Rep.	18 658	40	0.2	10	30	Yes
Denmark	3 583	44	1.2	NAP	***	Yes
Estonia	2 962	NA	***	NA	***	No
Finland	3 097	NAP	***	***	***	***
France	77 739	NA	***	NA	***	No
Georgia	10 233	4 579	44.7	NAP	***	***
Germany	65 710	498	0.8	NAP	498	Yes
Greece	12 006	NA	***	NA	***	Yes
Hungary	18 270	155	0.8	155	***	Yes
Iceland	154	0	0.0	0	***	***
Ireland	3 829	933	24.4	NA	***	Yes
Italy	54 252	1 114	2.1	NA	***	Yes
Latvia	4 809	NAP	***	NAP	***	***
Liechtenstein	8	0	0.0	0	0	Yes
Lithuania	8 977	NAP	***	NAP	***	***
Luxembourg	656	NAP	***	NAP	***	***
Malta		NAP	***	NAP	***	***
Moldova	7 166	0	0.0	0	0	Yes
Monaco	28	0	0.0	0	0	Yes
Montenegro	1 058	0	0.0	0	0	Yes
Netherlands	9 857	122	(1.2)	122	***	No
Norway	3 718	89	2.4	NAP	89	Yes
Poland	77 371	162	0.2	40	122	Yes
Portugal	14 003	NAP	***	NAP	***	***
Romania	31 637	NAP	***	NAP	***	***
Russian Fed.	671 027	NA	***	NA	***	***
San Marino	4	0	0.0	0	0	Yes
Serbia	10 288	NA	***	NA	***	***
Slovak Rep.	10 179	NAP	***	NAP	***	No
Slovenia	1 522	NA	***	NA	***	No
Spain (total)	65 931	639	1.0	NA	***	Yes
Spain (State Adm.)	56 391	576	1.0	0	0	Yes
Spain (Catalonia)	9 540	63	0.7	NA	***	Yes
Sweden	5 861	NA	***	NA	***	No
Switzerland	6 923	144	2.1	NA	***	Yes
the FYRO Macedonia	3 116	NAP	***	NAP	***	***
Turkey	151 451	NAP	***	NAP	***	***
Ukraine	92 290	NAP	***	NAP	***	***
UK: Engl. & Wales	85 509	NAP	***	NAP	***	***
UK: North. Ireland	1 860	NA	***	NA	***	Yes
UK: Scotland	7 879	NA	***	NA	***	***
Average			3.6			
Median			0.8			
Minimum			0.0			
Maximum			44.7			

NOTES – TABLE 5.2

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 2.60%.
AUSTRIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 813 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 2014 instead of 1st September 2014.
CZECH REPUBLIC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relate to 31st December 2014 instead of 1st September 2014. ✓ Persons included in Table 5.2 are persons held in the Preventive Detention Facility.
GERMANY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relate to 31st March 2014 instead of 1st September 2014. ✓ Persons held as not criminally responsible by the court <i>are not included</i> 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.
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 interneers (<i>Internati</i>) and temporary interneers. These are persons held in specialised penal establishments for the execution of security detention measures, including judicial psychiatric hospitals.
LATVIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relate to 1st October 2014 instead of 1st September 2014.

LITHUANIA
✓ Data relate to 1 st July 2014 instead of 1 st September 2014.
MALTA
✓ No figures were provided about dangerous offenders.
THE NETHERLANDS
✓ In Table 5.2 are included 122 persons under security measures/preventive detention. 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 <i>are not included</i> in the total prison population. Nevertheless, if all these categories were included, the part of dangerous offenders would be 1.2%.
POLAND
✓ Data relate to 31 st December 2014 instead of 1 st September 2014.
SPAIN (STATE ADMINISTRATION)
✓ 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 576. The Penitentiary Administration is in charge only of the execution of custodial security measures. Non-custodial security measures are not under its competences.
SWITZERLAND
✓ Data relate to 3 rd September 2014 instead of 1 st September 2014.
✓ Figures on “interned” offenders held under measures of (in)definite imprisonment: art. 64 of the Criminal Code.
UK: SCOTLAND
✓ There is no formal concept of preventive detention for dangerous offenders, apart from remand (pre-trial detention for those accused of committing a crime) for the purposes of public protection, or detention under mental health legislation (which may or may not be as result of a criminal act).

TABLE 6: MAIN OFFENCE OF SENTENCED PRISONERS (FINAL SENTENCE) ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2014 (*NUMBERS*)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2014.6

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	Cybercrime	Other cases	Number of sentenced prisoners (final sentence)
Albania	1 033	79	67	56	334	283	41	516	3	30	1	176	2 619
Andorra	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	11
Armenia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2 875
Austria	335	NA	130	156	948	1 894	NA	998	NA	NA	NA	NA	6 035
Azerbaijan	2 431	915	227	NA	1 043	3 296	155	5 395	NA	NA	NA	5 240	18 702
Belgium	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8 640
<i>BH: BiH (total)</i>													
<i>BH: BiH (st. level)</i>													
<i>BH: Fed. BiH</i>													
<i>BH: Rep. Srpska</i>	172	29	33	13	236	56	23	88	0	27	0	149	826
Bulgaria	897	224	282	222	1 339	3 222	377	440	0	84	0	141	7 201
Croatia	390	73	97	109	367	611	200	470	0	NA	3	543	NA
Cyprus	54	16	35	19	41	78	14	111	0	0	0	70	438
Czech Rep.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	16 473
Denmark	193	364	72	74	253	286	77	549	NA	NA	NA	324	2 192
Estonia	488	163	92	13	394	343	15	592	0	16	12	229	2 357
Finland	596	423	107		174	257	177	474	0	0	0	249	2 457
France	3 531	16 923	7 255		11 542	0	NA	8 641	NA	NA	NA	12 757	60 649
Georgia	1 167	568	143	49	506	2 500	1 556	3 225	13	1 002	14	1 407	8 596
Germany	4 043	6 996	1 705	0	7 090	11 769	6 271	7 144	NA	NA	NA	7 932	52 950
Greece	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3 101	NA	NA	NA	NA	9 402
Hungary	1 241	1 154	297	287	2 758	3 300	NA	334	1	NA	NA	3 849	13 221
Iceland	17	19	10	7	6	11	3	44	0	0	0	28	145
Ireland	441	419	170	191	116	594	42	530	25	2	0	716	3 246
Italy	6 513	89	1 945	658	5 542	1 672	228	12 455	56	362	NA	6 418	35 938
Latvia	564	298	125	105	978	793	53	418	0	7	24	67	3 432
Liechtenstein	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	4
Lithuania	1 912	452	461	NA	1 115	1 457	66	953	0	NA	1 592	1 912	7 654
Luxembourg	61	45	29	6	35	66	8	84	0	0	0	33	367
Malta	[47]	[22]	[13]	[14]	[107]	[7]	[11]	[172]	[0]	[1]	[0]	[32]	382
Moldova	1 428	617	517	288	483	583	17	237	0	0	0	1 542	5 712
Monaco	0	0	1	1	0	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	9
Montenegro	79	88	10	5	8	109	11	219	0	28	0	184	741
Netherlands	771	172	195	788	681	156	796	NA	21	NA	1 887	771	5 467
Norway	168	390	217	211	155	281	141	644	0	0	0	429	2 709
Poland	4 972	NA	1 694	849	10 320	17 542	116	2 207	NA	405	0	33	71 133
Portugal	1 009	350	203	275	1 492	1 496	NAP	2 217	0	NAP	NAP	4 631	11 398
Romania	6 109	288	1 764	118	4 997	7 950	302	1 298	25	1 162	55	4 981	29 049
Russian Fed.	138 635	68 604	11 701	NA	35 371	NA	982	115 921	213	2 034	NA	138 483	511 944
San Marino	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Serbia	750	82	226	109	1 137	1 885	18	1 619	0	75	0	1 836	7 737
Slovak Rep.	583	410	142	208	1 275	1 643	505	984	0	9	0	3 057	8 816
Slovenia	116	45	29	86	253	171	83	152	1	82	1	199	1 218
<i>Spain (total)</i>	4 265	3 158	2 115	1 091	18 652	1 243	1 789	13 696	206	23	1	11 056	57 295
<i>Spain (St. Adm.)</i>	3 500	2 449	1 624	1 054	15 463	826	1 707	12 188	206	NA	NA	10 129	49 146
<i>Spain (Catalonia)</i>	765	709	491	37	3 189	417	82	1 508	0	23	1	927	8 149
Sweden	550	461	206	201	443	353	194	818	NA	NA	NA	1 093	4 319
Switzerland	434	167	159	218	325	850	3	845	NAP	6	NAP	742	3 749
the FYRO Macedonia	248	72	42	118	388	741	89	417	9	142	2	416	2 684
Turkey	24 362	16 427	4 293	10 090	16 011	27 868	3 526	19 600	4 463	1 175	811	0	119 507
Ukraine	7 264	10 685	2 050	NAP	12 009	23 266	NAP	10 360	NAP	NAP	NAP	8 309	73 943
UK: Engl. & Wales	7 534	12 062	5 724	5 468	8 507	11 518	1 352	10 306	NAP	NAP	NAP	9 010	71 481
UK: North. Ireland	187	239	70	73	143	143	NA	69	NA	NA	NA	383	1 307
UK: Scotland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6 253

TABLE 6.1: MAIN OFFENCE OF SENTENCED PRISONERS (FINAL SENTENCE) ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2014 (*PERCENTAGES*)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I | 2014.6.1

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	Cybercrime	Other cases
Albania	39.4	3.0	2.6	2.1	12.8	10.8	1.6	19.7	0.1	1.1	0.0	6.7
Andorra	18.2	0.0	0.0	18.2	18.2	0.0	0.0	36.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1
Armenia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Austria	5.6	NA	2.2	2.6	15.7	31.4	NA	16.5	NA	NA	NA	NA
Azerbaijan	13.0	4.9	1.2	NA	5.6	17.6	0.8	28.8	NA	NA	NA	28.0
Belgium	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<i>BH: BiH (total)</i>												
<i>BH: BiH (st. level)</i>												
<i>BH: Fed. BiH</i>												
<i>BH: Rep. Srpska</i>	20.8	3.5	4.0	1.6	28.6	6.8	2.8	10.7	0.0	3.3	0.0	18.0
Bulgaria	12.5	3.1	3.9	3.1	18.6	44.7	5.2	6.1	0.0	1.2	0.0	2.0
Croatia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cyprus	12.3	3.7	8.0	4.3	9.4	17.8	3.2	25.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.0
Czech Rep.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Denmark	8.8	16.6	3.3	3.4	11.5	13.0	3.5	25.0	NA	NA	NA	14.8
Estonia	20.7	6.9	3.9	0.6	16.7	14.6	0.6	25.1	0.0	0.7	0.5	9.7
Finland	24.3	17.2	4.4	7.1	10.5	7.2	19.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.1
France	5.8	27.9	12.0	19.0	NA	NA	14.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	21.0
Georgia	13.6	6.6	1.7	0.6	5.9	29.1	18.1	37.5	0.2	11.7	0.2	16.4
Germany	7.6	13.2	3.2	0.0	13.4	22.2	11.8	13.5	NA	NA	NA	15.0
Greece	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	33.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hungary	9.4	8.7	2.2	2.2	20.9	25.0	NA	2.5	0.0	NA	NA	29.1
Iceland	11.7	13.1	6.9	4.8	4.1	7.6	2.1	30.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.3
Ireland	13.6	12.9	5.2	5.9	3.6	18.3	1.3	16.3	0.8	0.1	0.0	22.1
Italy	18.1	0.2	5.4	1.8	15.4	4.7	0.6	34.7	0.2	1.0	NA	17.9
Latvia	16.4	8.7	3.6	3.1	28.5	23.1	1.5	12.2	0.0	0.2	0.7	2.0
Liechtenstein	25.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0
Lithuania	23.8	5.6	5.7	NA	NA	13.9	18.1	0.8	11.9	0.0	NA	19.8
Luxembourg	16.6	12.3	7.9	1.6	9.5	18.0	2.2	22.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.0
Malta	[12.3]	[5.8]	[3.4]	[3.7]	[28.0]	[1.8]	[2.9]	[45.0]	[0.0]	[0.3]	[0.0]	[8.4]
Moldova	25.0	10.8	9.1	5.0	8.5	10.2	0.3	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.0
Monaco	0.0	0.0	11.1	11.1	0.0	55.6	11.1	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Montenegro	10.7	11.9	1.3	0.7	1.1	14.7	1.5	29.6	0.0	3.8	0.0	24.8
Netherlands	14.1	3.1	3.6	0.0	14.4	12.5	2.9	14.6	NA	0.4	NA	34.5
Norway	6.2	14.4	8.0	7.8	5.7	10.4	5.2	23.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.8
Poland	7.0	NA	2.4	1.2	14.5	24.7	0.2	3.1	NA	0.6	0.0	0.0
Portugal	8.9	3.1	1.8	2.4	13.1	13.1	NA	19.5	0.0	NA	NA	40.6
Romania	21.0	1.0	6.1	0.4	17.2	27.4	1.0	4.5	0.1	4.0	0.2	17.1
Russian Fed.	27.1	13.4	2.3	NA	6.9	NA	0.2	22.6	0.0	0.4	NA	27.1
San Marino	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Serbia	9.7	1.1	2.9	1.4	14.7	24.4	0.2	20.9	0.0	1.0	0.0	23.7
Slovak Rep.	6.6	4.7	1.6	2.4	14.5	18.6	5.7	11.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	34.7
Slovenia	9.5	3.7	2.4	7.1	20.8	14.0	6.8	12.5	0.1	6.7	0.1	16.3
<i>Spain (total)</i>	7.4	5.5	3.7	1.9	32.6	2.2	3.1	23.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	19.3
<i>Spain (State Adm.)</i>	7.1	5.0	3.3	2.1	31.5	1.7	3.5	24.8	0.4	NA	NA	20.6
<i>Spain (Catalonia)</i>	9.4	8.7	6.0	0.5	39.1	5.1	1.0	18.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	11.4
Sweden	12.7	10.7	4.8	4.7	10.3	8.2	4.5	18.9	NA	NA	NA	25.3
Switzerland	11.6	4.5	4.2	5.8	8.7	22.7	0.1	22.5	NA	0.2	NA	19.8
the FYRO Macedonia	9.2	2.7	1.6	4.4	14.5	27.6	3.3	15.5	0.3	5.3	0.1	15.5
Turkey	20.4	20.4	13.7	3.6	8.4	13.4	23.3	3.0	3.7	1.0	0.7	0.0
Ukraine	9.8	14.5	2.8	NAP	16.2	31.5	NAP	14.0	NAP	NAP	NAP	11.2
UK: Engl. & Wales	10.5	16.9	8.0	7.6	11.9	16.1	1.9	14.4	NA	NA	NA	12.6
UK: North. Ireland	14.3	18.3	5.4	5.6	10.9	10.9	NA	5.3	NA	NA	NA	29.3
UK: Scotland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Average	13.6	8.8	4.4	3.5	13.4	16.1	7.4	17.6	0.6	1.3	0.1	16.9
Median	12.3	6.8	3.6	2.5	13.1	14.0	2.8	16.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	16.4
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	39.4	27.9	13.7	18.2	39.1	55.6	100.0	45.0	11.9	11.7	0.7	40.6

NOTES – TABLES 6 AND 6.1

ARMENIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ National breakdown does not fit the categories included in the SPACE I 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: 719; ○ crimes against freedom and dignity: 66; ○ sexual offences: 59; ○ crimes against family and child interest: 1; ○ crimes against person's constitutional freedom: 3; ○ crimes against property: 1 131; ○ economic crimes: 67; ○ crimes against public safety: 35; ○ crimes against public order and morality: 57; ○ crimes against public health: 598; ○ crimes against environmental safety: 1; ○ crimes against state safety and constitutional order: 19; ○ crimes against state service: 12; ○ crimes against governmental order: 25; ○ crimes against justice: 7; ○ crimes against military: 75.
AUSTRIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 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
<p>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.</p> <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.
BULGARIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The <i>main offence rule</i> is not defined. Therefore the sum of the categories does not reach the total number of sentenced prisoners. ✓ <i>Other offences</i> includes extortion and actions that pose danger to society (arson, damage to infrastructure and communication).
CROATIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relate to 31st December 2014 instead of 1st September 2014. ✓ 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. ✓ Figures includes 70 juveniles with educational measures in correctional institutions and 18 juveniles detained in juvenile prison.
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 (58 persons) is not available. Therefore, they are not

<p>included in Table 6.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The 58 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 2014 instead of 1st September 2014. ✓ 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 robbery and other types of theft.
GEORGIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Figures for this table are on 31st August 2014 instead of 1st September 2014.
GERMANY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relate to 31st March 2014 instead of 1st September 2014. ✓ Categories of Rape and Other types of sexual offences cannot be separated in these statistics: are included all types of sexual offences.
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 ○ Offences from group 15 - Offences against Government, Justice Procedures and Organisation of Crime. ✓ Organised Crime: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Offences from group 15 - Offences against Government, Justice Procedures and Organisation of Crime. ✓ “Other cases”: This category includes charges such as criminal damage, firearms/offensive weapons, road traffic offences and arson.
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 2014 instead of 1st September 2014.
LITHUANIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Figures are on 1st July 2014 instead of 1st September 2014. ✓ 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.

MALTA

Warning: The data validation procedure could not be achieved. For this reason the non-validated figures are presented between brackets [].

MOLDOVA

- ✓ 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 2014. Therefore, the total distribution does not match a total of 100%.

THE NETHERLANDS

- ✓ 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.
- ✓ Categories of **Terrorism** and **Cyber crime** 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

- ✓ **Terrorism** and **organised crime** are not in themselves classified as categories of offences but as aggravating elements that may result in longer sentences.
- ✓ The information of Table 6 is about sentenced prisoners and detainees who have not received a final sentence yet, but who have started serving a prison sentence in advance. Fine defaulters are excluded from these figures.

POLAND

- ✓ Figures are on 31st December 2014 instead of 1st September 2014.
- ✓ Data concern final and non-final sentences. Moreover, the *main offence rule* 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

- ✓ Figures are on 31st December 2014 instead of 1st September 2014.
- ✓ In the breakdown of sentenced prisoners are included as well 275 mentally-ill offenders.

SPAIN (TOTAL)

- ✓ Total figures were not used for the calculations of average and median European values.

SPAIN (STATE ADMINISTRATION)

- ✓ **Other types of sexual offences** are included abuse, harassment, exhibition and prostitution.
- ✓ **Other types of theft** are included, among others, thefts of the vehicles and larceny.
- ✓ **Economic and financial offences** are included fraud, other socioeconomic crimes and crimes against treasury and social security.

SWEDEN

- ✓ Figures are on 1st October 2014 instead of 1st September 2014.

SWITZERLAND

- ✓ Figures are on 3rd September 2014 instead of 1st September 2014.

TURKEY

- ✓ The *main offence rule* is not defined. Therefore the sum of the categories does not reach the total number of sentenced prisoners.

UK: ENGLAND AND WALES

- ✓ Figures are on 30th June 2014 instead of 1st September 2014.
- ✓ **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 *Offender Management Statistics Quarter* (October-December 2013) Annual Tables and include recalled prisoners.

UK: NORTHERN IRELAND

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 ongoing technical problems with this statistical system, the figures for the 2014 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 details available.

TABLE 7: LENGTHS OF SENTENCES IMPOSED (FINAL SENTENCED PRISONERS) ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2014 (NUMBERS)

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
Albania	(A) 0	(B) 11	(C) 16	(D) 103	(E) 234	(F) 438	(G) 1 108	(H) 312	(I) 242	(J) 155	(K) Note	NAP	(M) 0
Andorra	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	4	0	0	0	NAP	0
Armenia		47			290	683	1 343	392	18	102	NAP	NAP	NAP
Austria	11	203	313	657	2 142	1 081	1 086	409	19	114	NAP	NAP	NA
Azerbaijan			2 356			9 290	5 018	1 772		266	0	NAP	0
Belgium	2	1	14	432	1 481	2 269	2 715	912	601	211	NAP	NAP	NAP
<i>BH: BiH (total)</i>													
<i>BH: BiH (st. level)</i>													
<i>BH: Fed. BiH</i>													
<i>BH: Rep. Srpska</i>	12	22	41	58	187	126	177	174	29	NAP	NA	NAP	0
Bulgaria		2 157			2 218	1 060	826	731	36	173	NA	NAP	NA
Croatia	2	6	45	304	969	501	488	361	117	NAP	NAP	NAP	0
Cyprus	3	31	20	50	81	59	61	87	22	24	0	NAP	0
Czech Rep.	115		823	2 919	6 463	2 476	2 398	1 083	108	48	40	NAP	NAP
Denmark	23	94	135	277	742	293	306	230	4	21	44	NAP	23
Estonia	1	19	69	170	569	589	589	290	21	40	NAP	NAP	0
Finland	42	81	130	204	749	454	404	183	1	209	NAP	NAP	NAP
France			10 584	11 605	17 794	6 994	6 069	5 227	1 910	466	NA	NAP	NA
Georgia	0	7	73	361	2 139	2 242	2 946	1 006	50	81	0	NAP	NA
Germany	796	5 058	7 155	11 190	10 373	13 210	3 635	637	NAP	1 953	498	NAP	NAP
Greece		55		117	142	468	3 061	1 873	2 148	1 017	NA	NAP	521
Hungary	[74]	[218]	[410]	[1 576]	[4 807]	[2 282]	[2 690]	[830]	[55]	[297]	[155]	[NAP]	[0]

- (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 2014.7

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
Iceland	1	6	13	14	48	18	29	16	0	0	0	NAP	0
Ireland	8	8	77	261	762	735	774	266	13	342	0	NAP	0
Italy	60	80	353	1 283	6 570	7 533	10 363	5 930	2 167	1 599	1 144	NAP	0
Latvia	13	12	47	105	661	659	1 285	592	4	54	NAP	NAP	NAP
Liechtenstein	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	NAP	0
Lithuania	52	143	140	320	1 896	1 794	2 004	1 547	21	118	NAP	NAP	NAP
Luxembourg	0	2	3	35	98	57	78	49	32	12	NAP	NAP	NAP
Malta	[2]	[17]	[20]	[23]	[87]	[84]	[107]	[41]	[29]	[12]	[NAP]	[NAP]	[0]
Moldova	NAP	NAP	NAP	61	543	985	2 037	1 771	211	104	0	NAP	0
Monaco	0	1	1	3	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	NAP	0
Montenegro	23	35	62	41	356	155	32	15	22	0	NAP	NAP	0
Netherlands	809	530	426	655	1 254	544	577	415	38	32	NAP	NAP	187
Norway	59	203	197	473	811	361	327	190	15	NAP	NAP	NAP	0
Poland	567	4 513	4 513	14 001	30 033	8 360	4 913	2 581	1 660	342	NA	NAP	0
Portugal	2	63	155	420	1 653	2 271	4 246	1 729	342	NAP	275	NAP	517
Romania	2	7	60	495	6 662	8 757	7 844	4 124	940	158	NAP	NAP	0
Russian Fed.	NA	NA	NA	17 114	103 247	114 170	188 569	79 323	5 901	1 760	NA	NAP	0
San Marino	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	NAP	0
Serbia	0	217	558	703	2 145	1 629	1 487	794	204	0	Note	NAP	0
Slovak Rep.	48	115	591	1 510	2 472	1 237	2 039	615	148	41	0	NAP	0
Slovenia	6	16	71	148	449	203	198	113	14	0	NAP	NAP	0
<i>Spain (total)</i>	222	81	1 087	3 563	10 728	13 648	15 825	9 363	2 715	NAP	63	NAP	NA
<i>Spain (State Adm.)</i>	153	46	861	3 237	9 367	11 860	13 323	7 879	2 420	NAP	0	NAP	NA
<i>Spain (Catalonia)</i>	69	35	226	326	1 361	1 788	2 502	1 484	295	NAP	63	NAP	0
Sweden	17	227	228	410	1 571	713	646	349	14	144	NAP	NAP	NAP
Switzerland	90	603	565	109	790	603	296	168	0	38	144	NAP	343
the FYRO Macedonia	2	11	110	286	724	559	627	289	0	34	0	NAP	42
Turkey	74	1 021	843	1 779	15 740	24 392	30 160	25 497	12 855	6 687	0	NAP	0
Ukraine	NAP	NAP	NAP	705	10 245	26 382	27 693	7 165	NA	1 753	NAP	NAP	NA
UK: Engl. & Wales	200	1 281	2 959	2 081	15 482	11 408	13 298	5 021	513	7 468	5 119	NAP	6 651
UK: North. Ireland	0	11	62	133	319	206	281	128	7	160	NA	NAP	0
UK: Scotland	65	90	464	625	991	1 184	1 566	258	7	1 010	0	NAP	0

NOTES – TABLE 7

Some countries may have included persons sentenced to security measures (mentally-ill offenders and persons considered as dangerous offenders) under the category “life imprisonment”, because in such cases the length of detention/imprisonment is not fixed. However, as a rule, such persons have been excluded from the distribution, and counted separately (see notes to Table 7).

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

ALBANIA
✓ Point (K) – Persons under security measures <i>are not included</i> in the total number of prisoners.
ARMENIA
✓ Points (A), (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>).
AZERBAIJAN
✓ Points (A), (B), (C), (D), and (E) – Less than 2 years.
✓ Point (F) – 2 years to less than 7 years (instead of <i>3 years to less than 5 years</i>).
✓ Point (G) – 7 years to less than 12 years (instead of <i>5 years to less than 10 years</i>).
✓ Points (H) and (I) – 12 years and over (instead of <i>10 years to less than 20 years</i>).
BULGARIA
✓ 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 the 173 inmates are as well included 57 persons sentenced to life imprisonment without the possibility of parole.
CROATIA
✓ Data relate to 31 st December 2014 instead of 1 st September 2014.
✓ Point (K) – 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 2014 there were 70 persons under special regime for juvenile offenders.
CZECH REPUBLIC
✓ Data relate to 31 st December 2014 instead of 1 st September 2014.
✓ Points (A) and (B) – It is not possible to keep these groups separate in the statistics. In that category are included all prisoners with sentences under one month.
✓ Figures in Table 7 correspond to the number of sentenced prisoners according the length of the sentence that inmates are currently serving.
✓ Point (K) – 40 persons held in the Preventive Detention Facility.
DENMARK
✓ Point (M) – Under this heading are included 23 persons sentenced according to <i>Criminal Law of Greenland</i> (special measures against mentally ill people and <i>particularly dangerous</i> people).
FRANCE
✓ Data relate to 1 st October 2014 instead of 1 st September 2014.
✓ 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.

GEORGIA
Warning: Figures contains current statistical data (21 st July 2015), this is why the sums don't match the total number of sentenced prisoners which figures are on 31 st August 2014
GERMANY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relate to 31st March 2014 instead of 1st September 2014. ✓ Figures about sentenced inmates were taken from the publication for the year 2014 of the Statistisches Bundesamt - "Rechtspflege - Bestand der Gefangenen und Verwahrten in den Justizvollzugsanstalten nach ihrer Unterbringung auf Haftplätzen des geschlossenen und offenen Vollzuges jeweils zu den Stichtagen 31. März, 31. August und 30. November eines Jahres". ✓ As all figures about the length of imprisonment in germany were taken from the "Fachserie 10 Reihe 4.1 of the Statistisches Bundesamt - Rechtspflege 2014 - Strafvollzug - Demographische und kriminologische Merkmale der Strafgefangenen zum Stichtag 31.1. The sums don't match the total number of sentenced prisoners because figures were taken from different publications ✓ 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
Warning: The data validation procedure could not be achieved. For this reason the non-validated figures are presented between brackets [].
<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 18 prisoners for debts and 503 detainees awaiting deportation.
HUNGARY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (K) –173 persons under preventive measures are not included here because they are serving their main prison sentences.
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 2014 instead of 1st September 2014. ✓ 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 2014 instead of 1st September 2014. ✓ 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 381 persons.
MALTA
Warning: The data validation procedure could not be achieved. For this reason the non-validated figures

are presented between brackets [].
MOLDOVA
✓ Because of the quarterly data collection, the information used in Table 7 is established according to the situation on 1 st October 2014.
THE NETHERLANDS
✓ Point (M) –187 inmates with unknown duration of prison sentences imposed.
NORWAY
✓ 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
✓ Data relate to 31 st December 2014 instead of 1 st September 2014. 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) : 567; - From 3 months to 6 months (including 6 months) : 4 513; - From 6 months to 1 year : 14 001; - From 1 year to 3 years : 30 033; - From 3 years to 5 years : 8 360; - From 5 years to 10 years : 4 913; - From 10 years to 15 years : 2 581; - 25 years : 1 660; - Life imprisonment : 342.
PORTUGAL
✓ Data relate to 31 st December 2014 instead of 1 st September 2014.
✓ Point (K) – 275 inmates under “security measures” (mentally-ill), of which 136 placed in psychiatric penitentiary hospitals, and 139 in non-penitentiary hospitals.
RUSSIAN FEDERATION
✓ Total number of prisoners do not include juvenile inmates (1 860).
SERBIA
✓ Point (K) –“Security measures” are special sentences for offenders with psychiatric disorders (not criminally responsible at the moment when the crime was committed).
✓ 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)
✓ Figures presented as totals were not used for the calculations of average and median European values.
SPAIN (STATE ADMINISTRATION)
✓ On 1 st January 2012 came into force a methodological reform consisting in the use of the penitentiary information system as an official source of data for the general secretariat of penitentiary institutions. This adjustment made possible the collection of national data

<p>accordingly to the SPACE categories, which is referred in Table 7.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (k) – persons sentenced to security measures are included in items of Table 7 according to the length of the main sentence.
SWEDEN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relate to 1st October 2014 instead of 1st September 2014.
SWITZERLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relate to 3rd September 2013 instead of 1st September 2014.
TURKEY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relate to 1st October 2014 instead of 1st September 2014. ✓ Prisoners who have not been sentenced yet were not taken into this table.
UK: ENGLAND AND WALES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data relate to 30th June 2014 instead of 1st September 2014. ✓ 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 month: 65; - 1 to less than 3 months: 90; - 3 to less than 6 months: 464; - 6 to less than 1 year: 625; - 1 to less than 2 years: 991; - 2 to less than 4 years: 1 184; - 4 to less than 10 years: 1 566; - 10 years and over: 258; - Life sentence: 1 010 (includes lifers recalled from licence);

TABLE 7.1: LENGTHS OF SENTENCES IMPOSED (FINAL SENTENCED PRISONERS) ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2014 (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 2014.7.1

Country	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	Total
Albania	0.0	0.4	0.6	3.9	8.9	16.7	42.3	11.9	9.2	5.9	Note	NAP	0.0	100.0
Andorra	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.5	18.2	0.0	36.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	NAP	0.0	100.0
Armenia		1.6			10.1	23.8	46.7	13.6	0.6	3.5	NAP	NAP	0.0	100.0
Austria	0.2	3.4	5.2	10.9	35.5	17.9	18.0	6.8	0.3	1.9	NAP	NAP	NA	100.0
Azerbaijan			12.6			49.7	26.8	9.5		1.4	NAP	NAP	0.0	100.0
Belgium	0.0	0.0	0.2	5.0	17.1	26.3	31.4	10.6	7.0	2.4	NAP	NAP	0.0	100.0
BH: BiH (st. Ivel)														
BH: Fed. BiH														
BH: Rep. Srpska	1.5	2.7	5.0	7.0	22.6	15.3	21.4	21.1	3.5	NAP	NA	NAP	0.0	100.0
Bulgaria			30.0		30.8	14.7	11.5	10.2	0.5	2.4	NA	NAP	NA	100.0
Croatia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	***
Cyprus	0.7	7.1	4.6	11.4	18.5	13.5	13.9	19.9	5.0	5.5	0	NAP	0.0	100.0
Czech Rep.		0.7	5.0	17.7	39.2	15.0	14.6	6.6	0.7	0.3	0.2	NAP	NAP	100.0
Denmark	1.0	4.3	6.2	12.6	33.9	13.4	14.0	10.5	0.2	1.0	2.0	NAP	1.0	100.0
Estonia	0.0	0.8	2.9	7.2	24.1	25.0	25.0	12.3	0.9	1.7	NAP	NAP	0.0	100.0
Finland	1.7	3.3	5.3	8.3	30.5	18.5	16.4	7.4	0.0	8.5	NAP	NAP	NAP	100.0
France		17.5		19.1	29.3	11.5	10.0	8.6	3.1	0.8	NAP	NAP	NA	100.0
Georgia	0.0	0.1	0.8	4.2	24.9	26.1	34.3	11.7	0.6	0.9	0.0	NAP	NA	103.6
Germany	1.5	9.6	13.5	21.1	19.6	24.9	6.9	1.2	NAP	3.7	1.0	NAP	NAP	102.9
Greece		1.0		1.2	1.5	5.0	32.6	19.9	22.8	10.8	NA	NAP	5.5	100.0
Hungary	[0.6]	[1.6]	[3.1]	[11.9]	[36.4]	[17.3]	[20.3]	[6.3]	[0.4]	[2.2]	[1]	[NAP]	[0.0]	[101.3]
Iceland	0.7	4.1	9.0	9.7	33.1	12.4	20.0	11.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NAP	0.0	100.0
Ireland	0.2	0.2	2.4	8.0	23.5	22.6	23.8	8.2	0.4	10.5	0.0	NAP	0.0	100.0
Italy	0.2	0.2	1.0	3.6	18.3	21.0	28.8	16.5	6.0	4.4	3.0	NAP	0.0	103.2
Latvia	0.4	0.3	1.4	3.1	19.3	19.2	37.4	17.2	0.1	1.6	NAP	NAP	NAP	100.0
Liechtenstein	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	25.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NAP	0.0	100.0
Lithuania	0.7	1.9	1.8	4.2	24.8	23.4	26.2	20.2	0.3	1.5	NAP	NAP	NAP	105.0
Luxembourg	0.0	0.5	0.8	9.5	26.7	15.5	21.3	13.4	8.7	3.3	NAP	NAP	0.3	100.0
Malta	[0.5]	[4.5]	[5.2]	[6.0]	[22.8]	[22.0]	[28.0]	[10.7]	[7.6]	[3.1]	[NAP]	[NAP]	[0.0]	[110.5]
Moldova	NAP	NAP	NAP	1.1	9.5	17.2	35.7	31.0	3.7	1.8	0.0	NAP	0.0	100.0
Monaco	0.0	11.1	11.1	33.3	11.1	11.1	22.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NAP	0.0	100.0
Montenegro	3.1	4.7	8.4	5.5	48.0	20.9	4.3	2.0	3.0	0	0.0	NAP	0.0	100.0
Netherlands	14.8	9.7	7.8	12.0	22.9	10.0	10.6	7.6	0.7	0.6	NAP	NAP	3.4	100.0
Norway	2.2	7.5	7.3	17.5	29.9	13.3	12.1	7.0	0.6	NAP	NAP	NAP	0.0	97.3
Poland		1.0	6.3	19.7	42.2	11.8	6.9	3.6	2.3	0.5	NA	NAP	0.0	94.1
Portugal	0.0	0.6	1.4	3.7	14.5	19.9	37.3	15.2	3.0	NAP	2.4	NAP	4.5	102.4
Romania	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.7	22.9	30.1	27.0	14.2	3.2	0.5	NAP	NAP	0.0	100.0
Russian Fed.	NA	NA	NA	3.3	20.2	22.3	36.8	15.5	1.2	0.3	NA	NAP	0.0	99.6
San Marino	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	NAP	0.0	100.0
Serbia	0.0	2.8	7.2	9.1	27.7	21.1	19.2	10.3	2.6	0.0	Note	NAP	0.0	100.0
Slovak Rep.	0.5	1.3	6.7	17.1	28.0	14.0	23.1	7.0	1.7	0.5	0.0	NAP	0.0	100.0
Slovenia	0.5	1.3	5.8	12.2	36.9	16.7	16.3	9.3	1.1	0.0	NAP	NAP	0.0	100.0
Spain (total)	0.4	0.1	1.9	6.2	18.7	23.8	27.6	16.3	4.7	NAP	0	NAP	NAP	100.0
Spain (State Adm.)	0.3	0.1	1.8	6.6	19.1	24.1	27.1	16.0	4.9	NAP	0	NAP	NAP	100.0
Spain (Catalonia)	0.8	0.4	2.8	4.0	16.7	21.9	30.7	18.2	3.6	NAP	0.8	NAP	0.0	100.0
Sweden	0.4	5.3	5.3	9.5	36.4	16.5	15.0	8.1	0.3	3.3	NAP	NAP	NAP	100.0
Switzerland	2.4	16.1	15.1	2.9	21.1	16.1	7.9	4.5	NAP	1.0	3.8	NAP	9.1	100.0
the FYRO Macedonia	0.1	0.4	4.1	10.7	27.0	20.8	23.4	10.8	0.0	1.3	0	NAP	1.6	100.0
Turkey	0.1	0.9	0.7	1.5	13.2	20.4	25.2	21.3	10.8	5.6	0.0	NAP	0.0	99.6
Ukraine	NAP	NAP	NAP	1.0	13.9	35.7	37.5	9.7	NA	2.4	NAP	NAP	NA	100.0
UK: Engl. & Wales	0.3	1.8	4.1	2.9	21.7	16.0	18.6	7.0	0.7	10.4	7.2	NAP	9.3	100.0
UK: North. Ireland	0.0	0.8	4.7	10.2	24.4	15.8	21.5	9.8	0.5	12.2	NA	NAP	0.0	100.0
UK: Scotland	1.0	1.4	7.4	10.0	15.8	18.9	25.0	4.1		16.2	0.0	NAP	0.0	100.0
Average	2.2	2.5	4.0	7.9	25.9	18.4	22.0	11.8	2.7	3.0	0.9		0.9	
Median	0.5	0.8	4.1	7.0	23.8	18.0	22.1	10.5	0.7	1.7	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	30.0	16.1	15.1	33.3	100.0	49.7	46.7	36.4	22.8	16.2	7.2		9.3	

TABLE 7.2: LENGTHS OF SENTENCES IMPOSED (FINAL SENTENCED PRISONERS) ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2014 (*CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGES*)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2014.7.2

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	5.0	89.1	80.2	63.5	21.2	94.1	5.9	0.0	100.0
Andorra	0.0	100.0	54.5	36.4	36.4	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Armenia	1.6	94.8	84.7	61.0	14.3	96.5	3.5	0.0	100.0
Austria	19.6	78.5	43.0	25.1	7.1	98.1	1.9	0.0	100.0
Azerbaijan	12.6	86.0	86.0	36.3	9.5	98.6	1.4	0.0	100.0
Belgium	5.2	92.3	75.2	48.9	17.5	97.5	2.4	0.0	100.0
BH: BiH (st. level)									
BH: Fed. BiH									
BH: Rep. Srpska	16.1	83.9	61.3	46.0	24.6	100.0	NAP	0.0	100.0
Bulgaria	30.0	67.6	36.8	22.1	10.7	97.6	2.4	0.0	100.0
Croatia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	***
Cyprus	23.7	70.8	52.3	38.8	24.9	94.5	5.5	0.0	100.0
Czech Rep.	23.4	76.1	36.8	21.8	7.2	99.5	0.3	0.2	100.0
Denmark	24.1	71.9	38.0	24.6	10.7	96.0	1.0	3.1	100.0
Estonia	11.0	87.3	63.2	38.2	13.2	98.3	1.7	0.0	100.0
Finland	18.6	72.9	42.4	23.9	7.5	91.5	8.5		100.0
France	36.6	62.6	33.3	21.8	11.8	99.2	0.8	0.0	100.0
Georgia	5.1	97.5	72.6	46.6	12.3	102.7	0.9	0.0	103.6
Germany	45.7	52.6	33.0	8.1	1.2	98.3	3.7	0.9	102.9
Greece	1.8	81.8	80.3	75.3	42.8	83.6	10.8	5.5	100.0
Hungary	[17.2]	[80.7]	[44.3]	[27.0]	[6.7]	[97.9]	[2.2]	[1.2]	[101.3]
Iceland	23.4	76.6	43.4	31.0	11.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Ireland	10.9	78.6	55.1	32.4	8.6	89.5	10.5	0.0	100.0
Italy	4.9	90.6	72.3	51.4	22.5	95.6	4.4	3.2	103.2
Latvia	5.2	93.3	74.0	54.8	17.4	98.4	1.6	0.0	100.0
Liechtenstein	0.0	100.0	50.0	50.0	25.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Lithuania	8.6	94.9	70.1	46.7	20.5	103.4	1.5	0.0	105.0
Luxembourg	10.9	85.6	58.9	43.3	22.1	96.5	3.3	0.3	100.0
Malta	[16.2]	[91.1]	[68.3]	[46.3]	[18.3]	[...]	[3.1]	[0.0]	[110.5]
Moldova	1.1	97.1	87.6	70.4	34.7	98.2	1.8	0.0	100.0
Monaco	55.6	44.4	33.3	22.2	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Montenegro	21.7	78.3	30.2	9.3	5.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Netherlands	44.3	51.7	28.8	18.8	8.3	96.0	0.6	3.4	100.0
Norway	34.4	62.9	33.0	19.6	7.6	97.3	NAP	0.0	97.3
Poland	26.8	66.8	24.6	12.9	6.0	93.7	0.5	0.0	94.1
Portugal	5.6	89.8	75.3	55.4	18.2	95.5	NAP	6.9	102.4
Romania	1.9	97.5	74.6	44.4	17.4	99.5	0.5	0.0	100.0
Russian Fed.	3.3	95.9	75.8	53.5	16.6	99.3	0.3	0.0	99.6
San Marino	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Serbia	19.1	80.9	53.2	32.1	12.9	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Slovak Rep.	25.7	73.9	45.8	31.8	8.7	99.5	0.5	0.0	100.0
Slovenia	19.8	80.2	43.3	26.7	10.4	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Spain (total)	8.6	91.2	72.5	48.7	21.1	99.9	NAP	0.1	100.0
Spain (State Adm.)	8.7	91.3	72.2	48.1	21.0	100.0	NAP	0.0	100.0
Spain (Catalonia)	8.1	91.2	74.5	52.5	21.8	99.2	NAP	0.8	100.0
Sweden	20.4	76.2	39.9	23.4	8.4	96.7	3.3	0.0	100.0
Switzerland	36.5	49.5	28.5	12.4	4.5	86.0	1.0	13.0	100.0
the FYRO Macedonia	15.2	81.9	55.0	34.1	10.8	97.2	1.3	1.6	100.0
Turkey	3.1	90.9	77.7	57.3	32.1	94.0	5.6	0.0	99.6
Ukraine	1.0	96.7	82.8	47.1	9.7	97.6	2.4	0.0	100.0
UK: Engl. & Wales	9.1	64.0	42.3	26.3	7.7	73.1	10.4	16.5	100.0
UK: North. Ireland	15.8	72.0	47.6	31.8	10.3	87.8	12.2	0.0	100.0
UK: Scotland	19.9	64.0	48.1	29.2	4.1	83.8	16.2	0.0	100.0
Average	15.8	80.7	54.8	36.3	14.3	96.5	3.0	1.2	
Median	15.2	81.8	53.2	34.1	11.0	98.1	1.6	0.0	
Minimum	0.0	44.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	73.1	0.0	0.0	
Maximum	55.6	100.0	87.6	75.3	42.8	100.0	16.2	16.5	

TABLE 7.3: LENGTHS OF LESS THAN ONE YEAR OF SENTENCES IMPOSED (FINAL SENTENCED PRISONERS) ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2014 (*PERCENTAGES*)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2014.7.3

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	0.0	8.5	12.3	79.2	100.0
Andorra	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Armenia					
Austria	0.9	17.1	26.4	55.5	100.0
Azerbaijan	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Belgium	0.4	0.2	3.1	96.2	100.0
BH: BiH (total)					
BH: BiH (st. level)					
BH: Fed. BiH					
BH: Rep. Srpska	9.0	16.5	30.8	43.6	100.0
Bulgaria	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Croatia	0.6	1.7	12.6	85.2	100.0
Cyprus	2.9	29.8	19.2	48.1	100.0
Czech Rep.	3.0	0.0	21.3	75.7	100.0
Denmark	4.3	17.8	25.5	52.4	100.0
Estonia	0.4	7.3	26.6	65.6	100.0
Finland	9.2	17.7	28.4	44.6	100.0
France	47.7	0.0	0.0	52.3	100.0
Georgia	0.0	1.6	16.6	81.9	100.0
Germany	3.3	20.9	29.6	46.2	100.0
Greece	32.0	0.0	0.0	68.0	100.0
Hungary	[3.2]	[9.6]	[18.0]	[69.2]	[100.0]
Iceland	2.9	17.6	38.2	41.2	100.0
Ireland	2.3	2.3	21.8	73.7	100.0
Italy	3.4	4.5	19.9	72.2	100.0
Latvia	7.3	6.8	26.6	59.3	100.0
Liechtenstein	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lithuania	7.9	21.8	21.4	48.9	100.0
Luxembourg	0.0	5.0	7.5	87.5	100.0
Malta	[3.2]	[27.4]	[32.3]	[37.1]	[100.0]
Moldova	NAP	NAP	NAP	100.0	100.0
Monaco	0.0	20.0	20.0	60.0	100.0
Montenegro	14.3	21.7	38.5	25.5	100.0
Netherlands	33.4	21.9	17.6	27.1	100.0
Norway	6.3	21.8	21.1	50.8	100.0
Poland	3.0	0.0	23.7	73.4	100.0
Portugal	0.3	9.8	24.2	65.6	100.0
Romania	0.4	1.2	10.6	87.8	100.0
Russian Fed.	NA	NA	NA	100.0	100.0
San Marino	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Serbia	0.0	14.7	37.8	47.6	100.0
Slovak Rep.	2.1	5.1	26.1	66.7	100.0
Slovenia	2.5	6.6	29.5	61.4	100.0
Spain (total)	4.5	1.6	21.9	71.9	100.0
Spain (State Adm.)	3.6	1.1	20.0	75.3	100.0
Spain (Catalonia)	10.5	5.3	34.5	49.7	100.0
Sweden	1.9	25.7	25.9	46.5	100.0
Switzerland	6.6	44.1	41.3	8.0	100.0
the FYRO Macedonia	0.5	2.7	26.9	69.9	100.0
Turkey	2.0	27.5	22.7	47.9	100.0
Ukraine	NAP	NAP	NAP	100.0	100.0
UK: Engl. & Wales	3.1	19.6	45.4	31.9	100.0
UK: North. Ireland	0.0	5.3	30.1	64.6	100.0
UK: Scotland	5.2	7.2	37.3	50.2	100.0
Average	9.6	10.8	21.1	55.0	
Median	3.0	7.0	22.2	55.5	
Minimum	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Maximum	100.0	44.1	45.4	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 average, median, minimum and maximum indicators at the European level.

Figures from **Armenia** were not included because there is no breakdown of sentences of less than 1 year.

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

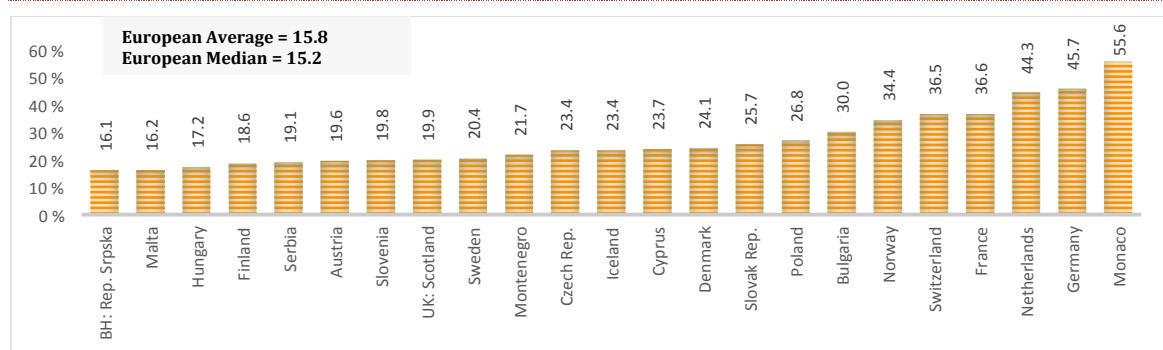


Figure 3 provides a classification of the countries with the highest percentages of prisoners serving short prison sentences (less than one year). This Figure includes 23 countries where the percentages of prisoners sentenced to less than 1 year were *above the European median value* (15.2%).

Between 2009 and 2014 the evolution of the European median followed the curvilinear trend: 17.1% in 2009, 16.4% in 2010, 18.6% in 2011, 14.9% in 2012, 13.3% in 2013 and 15.2% in 2014.

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

ii. Prison Movements during 2013

TABLE 8: FLOW OF ENTRIES TO PENAL INSTITUTIONS IN 2013

Reference: Council of Europe, SPAGE I 2014.8

Country	Total number of entries in 2013	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	4 557	157.2	4 040	88.7	183	4.0	49	1.1	46	93.9
Andorra	108	141.6	35	32.4	6	5.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
Armenia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	NA	0	0.0
Austria	11 926	141.1	8 599	72.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Azerbaijan	8 893	95.0	8 037	90.4	NA	NA	76	0.9	1	1.3
Belgium	18 560	166.3	11 651	62.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
BH: BiH (st. level)										
BH: Fed. BiH										
BH: Rep. Srpska	1 702	119.4	425	25.0	1	0.1	14	0.8	5	35.7
Bulgaria	7 152	98.2	2 238	31.3	NA	NA	32	0.4	NA	NA
Croatia	11 025	258.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	16	0.1	3	18.8
Cyprus	2 697	311.5	1 339	49.6	NAP	NAP	1	0.0	1	100.0
Czech Rep.	9 131	86.8	5 254	57.5	NA	NA	70	0.8	NA	NA
Denmark	14 423	257.4	NA	NA	43	0.3	NA	NA	NA	NA
Estonia	2 153	163.1	1 596	74.1	NA	NA	16	0.7	15	93.8
Finland	5 809	107.0	1 990	34.3	NA	NA	27	0.5	21	77.8
France	89 290	136.2	46 998	52.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Georgia	8 224	183.7	NA	NA	23	0.3	NA	NA	NA	NA
Germany	95 574	116.5	11 260	11.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Greece	13 556	123.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	5	0.0	4	80.0
Hungary	32 151	324.5	12 547	39.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Iceland	305	94.8	133	43.6	7	2.3	3	1.0	3	100.0
Ireland	15 926	346.9	3 340	21.0	NA	NA	4	0.0	4	100.0
Italy	59 390	99.5	50 519	85.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Latvia	12 268	606.2	7 990	65.1	4 212	34.3	66	0.5	32	48.5
Liechtenstein	68	184.6	37	54.4	1	1.5	3	4.4	0	0.0
Lithuania	8 836	297.3	5 879	66.5	NA	NA	58	0.7	36	62.1
Luxembourg	787	146.5	638	81.1	29	3.7	2	0.3	2	100.0
Malta	673	159.7	380	56.5	53	7.9	1	0.1	1	100.0
Moldova	2 736	76.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA
Monaco	132	348.9	107	81.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Country	Total number of entries in 2013	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
Montenegro	2 552	411.0	655	25.7	0	0.0	43	1.7	25	58.1
Netherlands	39 815	237.3	16 055	40.3	NA	NA	153	0.4	NA	NA
Norway	10 002	198.0	3 963	39.6	NA	NA	0	0.0	0	0.0
Poland	89 063	234.0	16 157	18.1	NA	NA	1 202	1.3	NA	NA
Portugal	6 149	58.6	2 524	41.0	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Romania	15 822	79.0	1 578	10.0	NAP	NAP	179	1.1	176	98.3
Russian Fed.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
San Marino	9	26.8	4	44.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Serbia	25 947	361.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Slovak Rep.	8 026	148.3	2 903	36.2	NA	NA	121	1.5	NA	NA
Slovenia	3 268	158.7	847	25.9	NA	NA	7	0.2	5	71.4
Spain (total)	50 123	107.3	32 186	64.2	827	1.6	282	0.6	93	33.0
Spain (State Adm.)	43 430	110.7	28 707	66.1	763	1.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
Spain (Catalonia)	6 693	89.5	3 479	52.0	64	1.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sweden	37 506	392.5	28 531	76.1	NA	NA	107	0.3	22	20.6
Switzerland	53 833	669.6	16 840	31.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
the FYRO Macedonia	2 350	114.0	348	14.8	0	0.0	31	1.3	12	38.7
Turkey	249 057	329.3	58 640	23.5	350	0.1	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ukraine	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
UK: Engl. & Wales	107 318	189.1	82 567	76.9	16 207	15.1	NA	NA	NA	NA
UK: North. Ireland	4 375	239.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
UK: Scotland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Average		201.0		48.7		4.1		0.7		48.1
Median		159.2		44.4		1.0		0.4		48.5
Minimum		26.8		10.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
Maximum		669.6		90.4		34.3		4.4		100.0

NOTES – TABLE 8

AZERBAIJAN
✓ In Table 8 only the total number of entries in prisons is included. Figures do not relate to the entries into police stations.
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.
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 all figures refer to entries in the penal institution only (entries in police stations are excluded)
✓ <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 (20): 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 (7): the enforcement of the sentence has been decided to take over from another country into Finland.
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. 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 1 st November 2012 a new law (<i>WETS</i>) is in force, which regulates this possibility too, but only for European countries.
NORWAY
✓ <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.
SWEDEN
✓ <i>Entries following transfer from a foreign country</i> : Refers only to clients who have started serving the sentence in the sentencing country.
UK: ENGLAND AND WALES
✓ <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.

- ✓ *Number of entries before final sentence*: taken from Offender Management Statistics Quarterly (October-December 2014) Annual receptions tables. Refers to remand (untried) first receptions plus remand (convicted unsentenced).
- ✓ *Number of entries after the revocation, suspension or annulment of the conditional release or probation*: is taken from Table 5.1 Offender Management Statistics Quarterly (January-March 2014) and refers to prisoners recalled to prison after being out on licence.

UK: NORTHERN IRELAND

- ✓ The significant decrease between 2012 (6 362 entries) and 2013 (4 375 entries) is due to a Judicial Review which led to the suspension of Fine Default Prisoners going to prison.

TABLE 9 : FLOW OF RELEASES FROM PENAL INSTITUTIONS IN 2013

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2014.9

Country	Total number of releases in 2013 (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 (C1)	% in the total number of final sentenced prisoners released	Number (C2)	% in the total number of final sentenced prisoners released	Number (C3)	% in the total number of final sentenced prisoners released	Number (D)	% in the total number of releases
Albania	3 569	123.1	2 293	64.2	1 276	35.8	341	26.7	935	73.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Andorra	81	106.2	49	60.5	32	39.5	6	18.8	26	81.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Armenia	2 531	83.6	545	21.5	1 960	77.4	289	14.7	992	50.6	679	34.6	26	1.0
Austria	11 818	139.8	3 207	27.1	7 602	64.3	2 458	32.3	4 143	54.5	1 001	13.2	1 009	8.5
Azerbaijan	7 529	80.5	862	11.4	6 509	86.5	1 494	23.0	2 585	39.7	2430	37.3	158	2.1
Belgium	18 395	164.8	7 400	40.2	9 737	52.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1 258	6.8
BH: BH (st. level)														
BH: Fed. BH														
BH: Rep. Srpska	1 579	110.8	375	23.7	1 200	76.0	310	25.8	886	73.8	4	0.3	4	0.3
Bulgaria	6 742	92.6	682	10.1	6 060	89.9	853	14.1	5 203	85.9	4	0.1	NA	NA
Croatia	10 911	256.0	3 251	29.8	3 049	27.9	1 983	65.0	921	30.2	145	4.8	4 611	42.3
Cyprus	2 094	241.8	650	31.0	1 439	68.7	834	58.0	605	42.0	0	0.0	5	0.2
Czech Rep.	15 355	146.0	1 877	12.2	12 173	79.3	2 834	23.3	2 868	23.6	6471	53.2	1 305	8.5
Denmark	NA	NA	NA	NA	8 938	NA	3 847	43.0	5 091	57.0	0	0.0	22	NA
Estonia	2 345	177.6	448	19.1	1 897	80.9	439	23.1	1 458	76.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
Finland	5 940	109.5	1 114	18.8	4 717	79.4	3 533	74.9	1 182	25.1	2	0.0	109	1.8
France	88 203	134.5	11 952	13.6	76 251	86.4	7 999	10.5	68 252	89.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Georgia	18 670	417.0	NA	NA	15 249	81.7	1 578	10.3	3 506	23.0	10165	66.7	3 421	18.3
Germany	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Greece	9 067	82.5	2 333	25.7	6 734	74.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hungary	31 320	316.1	6 228	19.9	15 390	49.1	5 657	36.8	9 427	61.3	306	2.0	9 702	31.0
Iceland	341	105.9	73	21.4	265	77.7	153	57.7	99	37.4	13	4.9	3	0.9
Ireland	16 868	367.4	3 640	21.6	13 228	78.4	NA	NA	48	0.4	NA	NA	NA	NA
Italy	69 316	116.1	28 261	40.8	40 571	58.5	16 589	40.9	23 982	59.1	NA	NA	484	0.7
Latvia	3 768	186.2	1 272	33.8	2 476	65.7	467	18.9	1 910	77.1	99	4.0	20	0.5
Liechtenstein	61	165.6	3	4.9	58	95.1	13	22.4	0	0.0	45	77.6	0	0.0
Lithuania	NA	NA	NA	NA	5 150	NA	1 141	22.2	3 961	76.9	48	0.9	50	NA
Luxembourg	792	147.5	378	47.7	381	48.1	161	42.3	218	57.2	2	0.5	33	4.2

Country	Total number of releases in 2013 (A)	Rate of releases from penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants	Pre-trial detainees released		Final sentenced prisoners released		Releases as a result of a release under condition (incl. conditional release and external placement under Electronic Monitoring or Probation)		of which			Other releases of final sentenced prisoners		Other	
			Number (B)	% in the total number of releases	Number (C)	% in the total number of releases	Number (C1)	% in the total number of final sentenced prisoners released	Number (C2)	% in the total number of final sentenced prisoners released	Number (C3)	% in the total number of final sentenced prisoners released	Number (D)	% in the total number of releases	
Malta	[646]	[153.3]	[198]	[30.7]	[444]	[68.7]	[36]	[8.1]	[408]	[91.9]	[0]	[0.0]	[0]	[0.0]	
Moldova	2 406	67.6	916	38.1	1 490	61.9	290	19.5	692	46.4	508	34.1	0	0.0	
Monaco	136	359.5	22	16.2	102	75.0	0	0.0	102	100.0	0	0.0	12	8.8	
Montenegro	2 851	459.2	657	23.0	2 194	77.0	940	42.8	1 203	54.8	51	2.3	0	0.0	
Netherlands	40 620	242.1	10 293	25.3	29 538	72.7	682	2.3	28 856	97.7	NAP	NAP	789	1.9	
Norway	9 911	196.2	1 929	19.5	7 010	70.7	2 531	36.1	4 085	58.3	394	5.6	972	9.8	
Poland	94 287	247.7	12 951	13.7	81 336	86.3	24 115	29.6	49 036	60.3	8185	10.1	NA	NA	
Portugal	5 479	52.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	1 401	NA	2 446	NA	NA	NA	1 632	29.8	
Romania	14 211	71.0	1 379	9.7	12 832	90.3	10 112	78.8	753	5.9	1855	14.5	112	0.8	
Russian Fed.	283 796	197.8	8 892	3.1	274 904	96.9	68 171	24.8	188 270	68.5	18463	6.7	NA	NA	
San Marino	8	23.8	8	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
Serbia	26 277	365.9	8 930	34.0	17 232	65.6	1 099	6.4	15 039	87.3	1094	6.3	115	0.4	
Slovak Rep.	7 478	138.2	1 274	17.0	6 204	83.0	2 186	35.2	3 151	50.8	867	14.0	0	0.0	
Slovenia	3 220	156.4	860	26.7	1 103	34.3	34	3.1	333	30.2	736	66.7	1 257	39.0	
Spain (total)	51 814	110.9	16 052	31.0	35 762	69.0	9 292	26.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
Spain (State Adm.)	45 398	115.7	13 892	30.6	31 506	69.4	8 156	25.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0.0	
Spain (Catalonia)	6 416	85.8	2 160	33.7	4 256	66.3	1 136	26.7	2 789	65.5	331	7.8	NA	NA	
Sweden	NA	NA	NA	NA	8 885	NA	7 009	78.9	1 876	21.1	NAP	NAP	139	NA	
Switzerland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
the FYRO Macedonia	2 542	123.3	936	36.8	1 604	63.1	650	40.5	225	14.0	729	45.4	2	0.1	
Turkey	253 064	334.6	NA	NA	193 517	76.5	7 677	4.0	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	0	0.0	
Ukraine	52 574	115.9	9 101	17.3	43 473	82.7	15 321	35.2	12 145	27.9	16007	36.8	NA	NA	
UK: Engl. & Wales	NA	NA	NA	NA	79 508	NA	38 201	48.0	41 307	52.0	0	0.0	0	NA	
UK: North. Ireland	4 280	234.3	2 076	48.5	2 062	48.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	142	3.3	
UK: Scotland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Average		173.0				68.1				29.8				6.1	
Median		142.9				73.5				25.9				0.7	
Minimum		0.0				0.0				0.0				0.0	
Maximum		459.2				96.9				100.0				42.3	

NOTES – TABLE 9

ARMENIA
✓ Point (c.3): are included 10 individual pardons, 648 persons released under amnesty decision, 21 persons released in order to execute public works.
AUSTRIA
✓ Point (c.3): In this category are included 1 001 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
✓ Point (c.3): 291 sentenced prisoners were been granted pardon.
BELGIUM
✓ Point (c.1): The external placement under Electronic Monitoring is not considered in Belgium as a release but as a continued detention under a particular regime.
✓ Point (d): 1 258 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: REPUBLIKA SRPSKA
✓ Point (d): 9 convicted prisoners discharged (removed from the records). All these situations correspond to the deaths due to natural causes, 3 during hospitalizations in clinical centres and 1 in the correctional institution.
BULGARIA
✓ Point (c.3): Includes only releases after pardons and reprieves.
CROATIA
✓ Point (d): Under this heading are included 14 deaths, 67 releases of juveniles with educational measures, and 4 765 releases of persons sentenced for minor offenses.
CYPRUS
✓ In Table 9 are included <i>only</i> releases from prison without releases from police stations.
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.
DENMARK
✓ Point (d): 14 pardons and 8 deaths (of which 3 suicides).
FINLAND
✓ Point (c.2): 1 181 releases included in this category, of which 1 150 (97%) were fine defaulters;
✓ Point (d): Including deaths (16), transfers and expulsions to other countries (73), enforcement

<p>interrupted (12), other reasons (8);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ <i>NB:</i> According to the Finnish legislation fine defaulters must serve their whole sentence in prison without a possibility to be conditionally released.
FRANCE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (c.1): Number of final sentenced prisoners released concerns only the conditional releases which allowed the lifting of the status of "écroué".
GEORGIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (c.3): Includes 23 commutations of sentence to a less severe one, 854 pardons, 433 conditional releases, 8 729 amnesties, 91 compassionate releases, 25 deaths and 10 deferment of sentence; ✓ Point (d): Other forms of releases as bail, termination of proceedings, extradition.
GERMANY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 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.
ICELAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (A): Is included the total number of releases from prisons, half way houses, alcoholic treatment and electronic monitoring; ✓ Point (c.3): Payment of fines that leads to release of prisoners who were serving prison terms as alternative to paying fines. 1 person died in prison and the other one was transferred to homeland country to complete his sentence; ✓ Point (d): Include 2 persons who died in prison and 1 transferred to his homeland to serve is sentence.
IRELAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (B): 1 606 bail releases and 1 892 releases by court decision; ✓ Points (c.1) and (c.3): There are no figures available.
ITALY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (d): Releases of the persons under "security measures".
LATVIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (c.3): Under this heading are included the releases due to commutation of sentence and due to the application of the amnesty; ✓ Point (d): Included deaths occurred in custody of pre-trial and sentenced prisoners, releases due to health reasons (including transfers to public hospitals, which result in total suspension of the custodial sentence) and extradition to the homeland countries of the prisoners.
LITHUANIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (c.3): Other types of releases for sentenced prisoners: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Discharge from sentence due to illness (5); ✓ Re-sentencing after the procedure of appeal (23); ✓ Re-sentencing after the procedure of cassation (8); ✓ Individual pardons (6); ✓ Suspended sentences for juveniles, art. 92 of Criminal Code (6). ✓ Point (d): Included 48 deaths and 2 escapes leading to the removal of the status of "inmate/prisoner".
MALTA
<p>Warning: The data validation procedure could not be achieved. For this reason the non-validated figures are presented between brackets [].</p>
MOLDOVA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 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
✓ Point (D): Of which 7 inmates extradited, 4 inmates transferred and 1 amnesty.
THE NETHERLANDS
Errata SPACE I 2013: In 2012, there were 955 releases releases, of which 584 with special condition (instead of 682).
<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. ✓ Point (C.1): Leaves under Electronic Monitoring are not considered as “releases” in Dutch system. In 2013 there were 995 persons released early, of which 682 of them left prison without special conditions. ✓ Point (D): Unknown whether released as a pre-trial or a sentenced prisoner.
NORWAY
✓ Point (D): 832 fines and 140 escapes.
POLAND
✓ Points (C.3): Includes releases based on the Prosecutor’s decision, releases which are the result of a fine payment and releases for a temporary leave.
PORTUGAL
✓ 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.
ROMANIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (C.3): Includes conditional suspension of the sentence, conditional suspension of the sentence under supervision and probation. ✓ Point (D): Are included deaths, pardons, releases as result of break in sentence enforcement, suspended sentences, sentences conditionally suspended with the surveillance, extraditions, etc.
RUSSIAN FEDERATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (B): Releases from pre-trial detention as a result of change of the sentence to a preventive measure. ✓ Point (C): Releases following the expiry of pre-trial detention deadline as well as releases at the end of the custodial sentence.
SLOVAK REPUBLIC
✓ Points (C.3): 26 973 releases of which 802 releases under amnesty decision, 54 releases on parole and 11 deaths.
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): includes conditional releases without special conditions and early releases.
SPAIN (TOTAL)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Figures presented as totals were not used for the calculations of average and median European values. ✓ Point (A): Includes 1 500 persons extradited to their homeland countries, 804 penal expulsion of Spain, 509 persons released under conditions to be fulfilled in their homeland countries and 187 others transferred to their homeland country to complete their sentence.
SWEDEN
General note: 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”.
UK: ENGLAND AND WALES
General note: All items taken from Table A3.1 of <i>Offender Management Statistics Quarterly</i> (October-

December 2014, Annual tables) and Table A3.4 of *Offender Management Statistics Quarterly* (October-December 2014, 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

General note: number of releases fell dramatically in 2013 due to a Judicial Review which led to the suspension of Fine Default Prisoners coming into Prison.

TABLE 10: TURNOVER RATIO OF INMATES IN 2013

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2014.10

Country	Total number of inmates on 1 st September 2012	Total number of entries in 2013 (Table 8)	Total number of releases in 2013 (Table 9)	Turnover ratio (Estimated exit rate per 100 potential exits)
Albania	4 890	4 557	3 569	37.8
Andorra	41	108	81	54.4
Armenia	4 714	NA	2 531	53.7
Austria	8 756	11 926	11 818	57.1
Azerbaijan	21 034	8 893	7 529	25.2
Belgium	12 310	18 560	18 395	59.6
<i>BH: BiH (total)</i>	2 782			
BH: BiH (st. level)	20			
BH: Fed. BiH	1 700			
BH: Rep. Srpska	1 062	1 702	1 579	57.1
Bulgaria	10 663	7 152	6 742	37.8
Croatia	4 741	11 025	10 911	69.2
Cyprus	930	2 697	2 094	57.7
Czech Rep.	22 644	9 131	15 355	48.3
Denmark	3 829	14 423	NA	NA
Estonia	3 417	2 153	2 345	42.1
Finland	3 196	5 809	5 940	66.0
France	76 407	89 290	88 203	53.2
Georgia	23 227	8 224	18 670	59.4
Germany	69 268	95 574	NA	NA
Greece	12 479	13 556	9 067	34.8
Hungary	17 585	32 151	31 320	63.0
Iceland	152	305	341	74.6
Ireland	4 323	15 926	16 868	83.3
Italy	66 271	59 390	69 316	55.2
Latvia	6 195	12 268	3 768	20.4
Liechtenstein	8	68	61	80.3
Lithuania	10 033	8 836	NA	NA
Luxembourg	659	787	792	54.8
Malta	622	673	646	49.9
Moldova	6 621	2 736	2 406	25.7
Monaco	41	132	136	78.6
Montenegro	1 229	2 552	2 851	75.4
Netherlands	11 324	39 815	40 620	79.4
Norway	3 551	10 002	9 911	73.1
Poland	84 156	89 063	94 287	54.4
Portugal	13 614	6 149	5 479	27.7
Romania	31 883	15 822	14 211	29.8
Russian Fed.	717 400	NA	283 796	39.6
San Marino	1	9	8	80.0
Serbia	11 070	25 947	26 277	71.0
Slovak Rep.	11 075	8 026	7 478	39.1
Slovenia	1 377	3 268	3 220	69.3
<i>Spain (total)</i>	69 621	50 123	51 814	43.3
Spain (State Adm.)	59 410	43 430	45 398	44.1
Spain (Catalonia)	10 211	6 693	6 416	38.0
Sweden	6 431	37 506	NA	NA
Switzerland	6 599	53 833	NA	NA
the FYRO Macedonia	2 543	2 350	2 542	52.0
Turkey	120 275	249 057	253 064	68.5
Ukraine	151 122	NA	52 574	34.8
UK: Engl. & Wales	86 048	107 318	NA	NA
UK: North. Ireland	1 779	4 375	4 280	69.5
UK: Scotland	8 145	NA	NA	NA
Average				54.5
Median				54.8
Minimum				20.4
Maximum				83.3

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 2012 (stock) which was retrieved from the SPACE I 2012 report and the numbers of entries (flow of entries) and releases (flow of releases) during 2013 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 2013.

We are fully aware that, from a theoretical point of view, it would have been necessary to use the prison population on 1st January 2013 (instead of 1st September 2012), but this figure is not available. One could note that for five countries (**Azerbaijan, Latvia, Moldova, Portugal and Romania**) the calculated turnover ratios are under 30%. Nevertheless, the figures for thi five countries have been validated by national administrations.

CYPRUS	
✓	The <i>total number of entries into penal institutions</i> in 2013 corresponds to the number of entries in prison institution (2 697) without including the entries to police stations. The number of releases is as well given from prison institution (2 094). 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.
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 2013

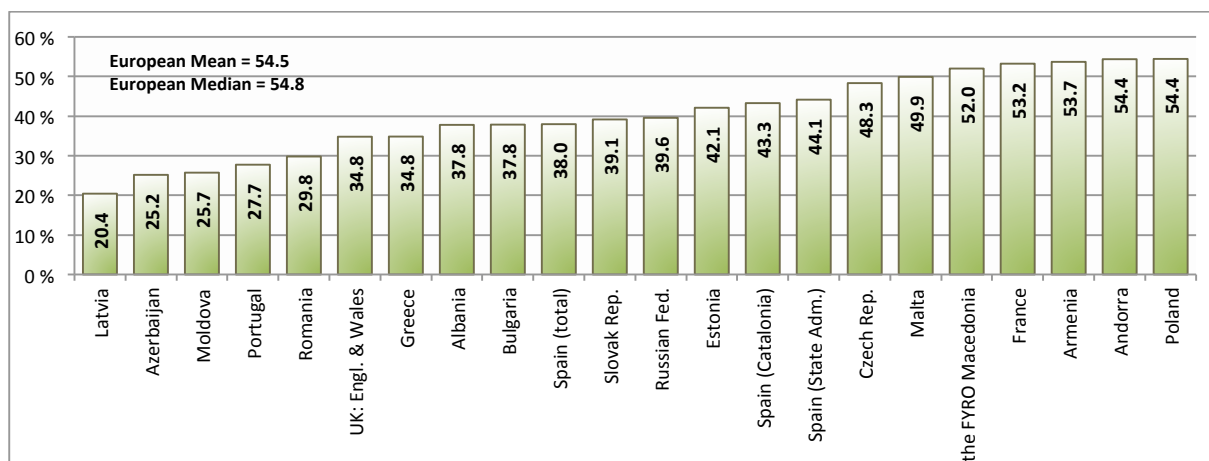


Figure 4 provides a classification of the countries with the lowest turnover ratios per 100 inmates during the year 2013. This Figure includes 22 countries where the ratios were *above the European median value* (54.8%). In SPACE I 2013, the number of countries being in the same situation was 21 (for a median value of 56.8%). 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.A: INDICATOR OF AVERAGE LENGTH OF IMPRISONMENT IN 2013, BASED ON THE TOTAL NUMBER OF DAYS SPENT IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2014.11.1

Country	Total number of days spent in penal institutions in 2013	Average number of inmates in 2013	Total number of entries in 2013	Indicator of average length of imprisonment	Number of days spent in pre-trial detention in 2013	Average number of detainees in pre-trial detention in 2013	Number of entries before final sentence in 2013	Indicator of average length of pre-trial imprisonment	Number of days spent in inst. for juveniles in 2013
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)
Albania	1 824 270	4 998	4 557	13.2	720 875	1 975	4 040	5.9	39 045
Andorra	16 427	45	108	5.0	9 677	27	35	9.1	90
Armenia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Austria	3 264 651	8 944	11 926	9.0	619 007	1 696	8 599	2.4	45 957
Azerbaijan	NA	NA	8 893	NA	NA	NA	8 037	NA	NA
Belgium	4 287 086	11 745	18 560	7.6	1 338 105	3 666	11 651	3.8	39 412
BH: BiH (st. level)									
BH: Fed. BiH									
BH: Rep. Srpska	382 520	1 048	1 702	7.4	41 245	113	425	3.2	4 380
Bulgaria	NA	NA	7 152	NA	NA	NA	2 238	NA	NA
Croatia	NA	NA	11 025	4.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cyprus	270 378	741	2 697	3.3	NA	NA	1 339	NA	NA
Czech Rep.	5 981 653	16 388	9 131	21.5	822 684	2 254	5 254	5.1	39 967
Denmark	1 462 847	4 008	14 423	3.3	553 158	1 516	NA	NA	NAP
Estonia	1 239 237	3 395	2 153	19	268 009	734	1 596	6	NA
Finland	1 103 760	3 024	5 809	6.2	210 970	578	1 990	3.5	NAP
France	24 790 479	67 919	89 290	9.1	6 154 200	16 861	46 998	4.3	77 637
Georgia	NA	NA	8 224	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Germany	24 379 445	66 793	95 574	8.4	NA	NA	11 260	NA	NA
Greece	NA	NA	13 556	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hungary	10 941 985	29 978	32 151	11.2	0	0	12 547	0	0
Iceland	56 269	154	305	6.1	6 125	17	133	1.5	NAP
Ireland	1 532 597	4 199	15 926	3.2	204 582	560	3 340	2.0	18 927
Italy	23 362 468	64 007	59 390	12.9	8 785 491	24 070	50 519	5.7	NA
Latvia	NA	NA	12 268	NA	NA	NA	7 990	NA	NA
Liechtenstein	3 089	8	68	1.5	623	2	37	0.6	NAP
Lithuania	3 494 605	9 574	8 836	13.0	655 175	1 795	5 879	3.7	66 430
Luxembourg	254 524	697	787	10.6	108 291	297	638	6	1 296
Malta	221'272	606	673	11	NA	NA	380	NA	NA
Moldova	NA	NA	2 736	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Monaco	8 695	24	132	2.2	4 453	12	107	1.4	NAP
Montenegro	522 213	1 431	2 552	6.7	134 069	367	655	6.7	NA
Netherlands	3 942 000	10 800	39 815	3.3	1 842 520	5 048	16 055	3.8	Note 1.1.
Norway	1 336 588	3 662	10 002	4.4	345 822	947	3 963	2.9	NAP
Poland	NA	NA	89 063	NA	NA	NA	16 157	NA	NA
Portugal	5 162 560	14 144	6 149	27.6	954 840	2 616	2'524	12.4	NAP
Romania	14 320 079	39 233	15 822	29.8	387 119	1 061	1 578	8.1	850 084
Russian Fed.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
San Marino	775	2	9	2.8	34	0	4	0.3	0
Serbia	3 661 315	10 031	25 947	4.6	820 885	2 249	NA	NA	76 091
Slovak Rep.	NA	NA	8 026	NA	NA	NA	2 903	NA	NA
Slovenia	522 059	1 430	3 268	5.3	90 666	248	847	3.5	6 460
Spain (total)	24 976 524	68 429	50 123	16.4	3 664 812	10 041	32 186	3.7	NA
Spain (State Adm.)	21 325 855	58 427	43 430	16.1	3 059 430	8 382	28 707	3.5	NA
Spain (Catalonia)	3 650 669	10 002	6 693	17.9	605 382	1 659	3 479	5.7	NAP
Sweden	2 048 404	5 612	37 506	1.8	581 009	1 592	28 531	0.7	NAP
Switzerland	2 447 121	6 704	53 833	1	749 052	2 052	16 840	1.5	NA
the FYRO Macedonia	1 019 946	2 794	2 350	14.3	96 522	264	384	8.3	17 464
Turkey	NA	NA	249 057	NA	NA	NA	58 640	NA	NA
Ukraine	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NAP
UK: Engl. & Wales	NA	NA	107 318	NA	NAP	NA	82 567	NA	NAP
UK: North. Ireland	676 624	1 854	4 375	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	10 028
UK: Scotland	2 862 128	7 841	NA	NA	538 656	1 476	NA	NA	213 163
Average				9.3				4.2	
Median				7.4				3.7	
Minimum				1.5				0.0	
Maximum				29.8				12.4	

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 2013	Average number of inmates in 2013	Total number of entries in 2013	Indicator of average length of imprisonment	Number of days spent in pre-trial detention in 2013	Average number of detainees in pre-trial detention in 2013	Number of entries before final sentence in 2013	Indicator of average length of pre-trial imprisonment
		(Table 8)	(in months)			(Table 9)	(in months)
(a)	$(b) = a / 365$	(c)	$(d) = 12 (b/c)$	(e)	$(f) = e / 365$	(g)	$(h) = 12 (f/g)$

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

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 2013 was 488 391.
BH: BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (REPUBLIKA SRPSKA)
✓ Point (a): The total number of days spent in penal institutions defined in a manner that the average daily number of convicted (923), detained (113) and juveniles (12) who was in the penal institutions of the Republic of Srpska during 2013 multiplied by the number of days of the year.
CYPRUS
✓ Point (a): Total number of days spent in penal institutions in 2013 (incl. pre-trial detention): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 270 378 days in Prison and 31 221 in police stations.
✓ <i>Indicator of average length of imprisonment</i> was calculated only for prison institution without police stations.
DENMARK
✓ Point (a): Includes persons imprisoned according to provisions in the Danish Aliens Act.
FINLAND
✓ Point (a): Are not included 55 115 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 4 283 079 days for the year 2013.
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): 2 070 645 days are for sentenced prisoners and of 28 835 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 (14 144) for 2013, multiplied by 365 days.
✓ Point (e): For pre-trial detention the same proceeding was applied based on the average of 2 616 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 average and median European values.

UK: SCOTLAND

- ✓ 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 on-going technical problems with this statistical system, the figures for the 2014 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).

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COMMENTS ON TABLE 11.B:

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As some countries did not provide data on the total number of days spent in penal institutions in 2013 –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 2013, which is used as an *estimate* of the average number of inmates during that year (source: SPACE I 2013).

CYPRUS

- ✓ Calculations are based on the figures for prison institution. This is due to the fact that data from police stations are not available. Consequently, the stock figure used for the calculation in Table 11.2 was adapted accordingly to the number of inmates only in prison without police stations.

FRANCE

- ✓ Stock figure corresponds to the real number of those persons hosted inside penal institutions without those persons supervised in the community.

TABLE 11.B: INDICATOR OF AVERAGE LENGTH OF IMPRISONMENT IN 2013, BASED ON THE TOTAL STOCK OF INMATES IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2013

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2014.11.2

Country	Total number of inmates on 1 st September 2013 (SPACE I 2013)	Total number of entries to penal institutions in 2013 (Table 8)	Indicator of average length of imprisonment (in months)
Albania	4 998	4 557	13.2
Andorra	47	108	5.2
Armenia	4 698	NA	NA
Austria	8 831	11 926	8.9
Azerbaijan	20 327	8 893	27.4
Belgium	12 697	18 560	8.2
BH: BiH (total)			
BH: BiH (st. level)			
BH: Fed. BiH			
BH: Rep. Srpska	1 003	1 702	7.1
Bulgaria	8 834	7 152	14.8
Croatia	4 352	11 025	4.7
Cyprus	811	2 697	3.6
Czech Rep.	16 266	9 131	21.4
Denmark	4 091	14 423	3.4
Estonia	3 256	2 153	18.1
Finland	3 126	5 809	6.5
France	78 363	89 290	10.5
Georgia	8 868	8 224	12.9
Germany	67 681	95 574	8.5
Greece	13 238	13 556	11.7
Hungary	18 313	32 151	6.8
Iceland	152	305	6.0
Ireland	4 065	15 926	3.1
Italy	64 835	59 390	13.1
Latvia	5 205	12 268	5.1
Liechtenstein	9	68	1.6
Lithuania	9 621	8 836	13.1
Luxembourg	717	787	10.9
Malta	577	673	10.3
Moldova	6 666	2 736	29.2
Monaco	29	132	2.6
Montenegro	1 142	2 552	5.4
Netherlands	10 547	39 815	3.2
Norway	3 649	10 002	4.4
Poland	78 994	89 063	10.6
Portugal	14 284	6 149	27.9
Romania	33 122	15 822	25.1
Russian Fed.	681 622	NA	NA
San Marino	2	9	2.7
Serbia	10 031	25 947	4.6
Slovak Rep.	10 152	8 026	15.2
Slovenia	1 360	3 268	5.0
Spain (total)	68 099	50 123	16.3
Spain (State Adm.)	58 089	43 430	16.1
Spain (Catalonia)	10 010	6 693	17.9
Sweden	5 868	37 506	1.9
Switzerland	7 072	53 833	1.6
the FYRO Macedonia	2 846	2 350	14.5
Turkey	136 147	249 057	6.6
Ukraine	151 122	NA	NA
UK: Engl. & Wales	83 842	107 318	9.4
UK: North. Ireland	1 822	4 375	5.0
UK: Scotland	7 928	NA	NA
Average			10.1
Median			8.4
Minimum			1.6
Maximum			29.2

TABLE 12: ESCAPES FROM PENAL INSTITUTIONS DURING 2013

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2014.12

Country	Number of escapes in 2013 (a)	Total number of inmates on 1 st September 2013, SPACE I 2013	Rate of escapes per 10 000 prisoners	Other forms of escape in 2013 (b)	Rate of other forms of escapes per 10 000 inmates
Albania	1	4 998	2.0	9	18.0
Andorra	0	47	0.0	0	0.0
Armenia	0	4 698	0.0	1	2.1
Austria	6	8 831	6.8	23	26.0
Azerbaijan	0	20 327	0.0	4	2.0
Belgium	12	12 697	9.5	752	592.3
<i>BH: BiH (total)</i>					
<i>BH: BiH (st. level)</i>					
<i>BH: Fed. BiH</i>					
BH: Rep. Srpska	0	1 003	0.0	5	49.9
Bulgaria	5	8 834	5.7	NA	NA
Croatia	0	4 352	0.0	24	55.1
Cyprus	0	811	0.0	0	0.0
Czech Rep.	0	16 266	0.0	16	9.8
Denmark	12	4 091	29.3	79	193.1
Estonia	0	3 256	0.0	3	9.2
Finland	14	3 126	44.8	325	1 039.7
France	69	78 363	8.8	737	94.0
Georgia	0	8 868	0.0	0	0.0
Germany	9	67 681	1.3	358	52.9
Greece	11	13 238	8.3	99	74.8
Hungary	0	18 313	0.0	0	0.0
Iceland	0	152	0.0	5	328.9
Ireland	6	4 065	14.8	27	66.4
Italy	10	64 835	1.5	192	29.6
Latvia	3	5 205	5.8	9	17.3
Liechtenstein	0	9	0.0	0	0.0
Lithuania	0	9 621	0.0	2	2.1
Luxembourg	1	717	13.9	15	209.2
Malta	0	577	0.0	0	0.0
Moldova	5	6 666	7.5	0	0.0
Monaco	0	29	0.0	0	0.0
Montenegro	4	1 142	35.0	1	8.8
Netherlands	1	10 547	0.9	397	376.4
Norway	12	3 649	32.9	121	331.6
Poland	13	78 994	1.6	222	28.1
Portugal	9	14 284	6.3	69	48.3
Romania	1	33 122	0.3	10	3.0
Russian Fed.	11	681 622	0.2	125	1.8
San Marino	0	2	0.0	0	0.0
Serbia	1	10 031	1.0	61	60.8
Slovak Rep.	0	10 152	0.0	1	1.0
Slovenia	4	1 360	29.4	28	205.9
<i>Spain (total)</i>	8	68 099	1.2	960	141.0
<i>Spain (State Adm.)</i>	8	58 089	1.4	774	133.2
<i>Spain (Catalonia)</i>	0	10 010	0.0	186	185.8
Sweden	3	5 868	5.1	135	230.1
Switzerland	26	7 072	36.8	396	560.0
the FYRO Macedonia	10	2 846	35.1	119	418.1
Turkey	407	136 147	29.9	2706	198.8
Ukraine	24	151 122	1.6	98	6.5
UK: Engl. & Wales	13	83 842	1.6	415	49.5
UK: North. Ireland	0	1 822	0.0	NA	NA
UK: Scotland	10	7 928	12.6	11	13.9
Average			7.8		120.2
Median			1.5		32.1
Minimum			0.0		0.0
Maximum			44.8		1039.7

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 2013.
- ✓ 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 2013.

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).

ALBANIA
✓ Point (b): These inmates escaped during authorized leaves.
BH: BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (REPUBLIKA SRPSKA)
✓ Point (b): All 5 escapes refers to escapes during weekend leaves.
DENMARK
✓ Point (a): 12 escapes, of which 7 escaped directly from prison and 5 during transfer to/from court or hospital.
✓ Point (b): 79 escapes, of which 68 absconding from open prisons. This figure does not include fail to appear from leave.
ESTONIA
✓ The <i>counting unit</i> of point (b) is the event. All 3 events implied 6 persons.
FRANCE
✓ The counting unit is the <i>event (escape)</i> , which might imply many persons.
✓ In 2013, 18 escapes occurred from the penal institutions implying 23 inmates in these events. 791 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.
THE NETHERLANDS
✓ Figures refer to the population in the closed prisons. Other categories of institutions (for juvenile offenders, for illegal aliens and custodial clinics) are not included in this Table.
PORTUGAL
✓ Point (a): 2 (of 9) escapes were on open prison regime
✓ Point (b): 69 prisoners failed to return from penitentiary leave without surveillance. In 2013, 10 164 authorised leaves without surveillance have been granted.
SLOVAK REPUBLIC
✓ Point (b): Distancing from the free movement workspace
✓ There were 2 escapes attempts. One attempt evolved 5 detainees and the other one 2.
UK: ENGLAND AND WALES
✓ Figures provided are for 2013/14 financial year (1 April 2013 to 31 March 2014).
✓ Point (b): The number of other forms of escapes corresponds to the number of absconds and non-returns from Release on Temporary License.
UK: SCOTLAND
✓ Figures are for financial rather than calendar years (i.e. from 1 April 2013 to 31 March 2014).

TABLE 13: DEATHS IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS IN 2013 (BY TYPE OF REGISTERED DEATH)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE | 2014.13.1

Country	Total number of deaths in penal institutions in 2013	Of which							Type of death							Total number of inmates on 1st September 2013	Mortality rate per 10,000 inmates
		Pre-trial detainees	% pre-trial detainees	Females	% females	Homicides	% homicides	Accidents	% accidents	Drug/alcohol intoxications	% intoxications	Suicides	% suicides	Other causes (incl. illness)	% other		
Albania	13	1	7.7	1	7.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	30.8	9	69.2	4 998	26.0
Andorra	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	47	0.0
Armenia	19	4	21.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	10.5	17	89.5	4 698	40.4
Austria	38	4	10.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.6	6	15.8	31	81.6	8 831	43.0
Azerbaijan	102	11	10.8	2	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	2.0	100	98.0	20 327	50.2
Belgium	65	16	24.6	4	6.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	14	21.5	NA	NA	12 697	51.2
BH: BiH (st. level)																	
BH: Fed. BiH																	
BH: Rep. Srpska	4	0	0.0	1	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Bulgaria	32	2	6.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	6.3	4	12.5	0	0.0	2	100.0
Croatia	16	2	12.5	1	6.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Cyprus	3	1	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	100.0	0	0.0	811	37.0
Czech Rep.	26	5	19.2	3	11.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	26.9	1	33.3	3	60.0
Denmark	8	3	37.5	1	12.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	50.0	3	37.5	1	100.0	2	66.7
Estonia	5	2	40.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	40.0	0	0.0	2	100.0
Finland	5	1	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	40.0	0	0.0	1	100.0
France	155	39	25.2	6	3.9	1	0.6	0	0.0	NA	NA	97	62.6	6	100.0	33	84.6
Georgia	25	6	24.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	24.0	0	0.0	0	50.0
Germany	122	NA	NA	4	3.3	NA	NA	0	0.0	NA	NA	50	41.0	1	25.0	NA	NA
Greece	82	28	34.1	6	7.3	8	9.8	0	0.0	2	2.4	4	4.9	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hungary	52	11	21.2	3	5.8	1	1.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	13.5	NA	NA	2	18.2
Iceland	2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ireland	9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	22.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Italy	153	62	40.5	3	2.0	0	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	42	27.5	0	0.0	26	41.9
Latvia	15	8	53.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	13.3	0	0.0	3	20.0	10	66.7	5 205	28.8
Liechtenstein	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	0.0
Lithuania	48	7	14.6	1	2.1	1	2.1	1	2.1	0	0.0	12	25.0	34	70.8	9 621	49.9
Luxembourg	1	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	717	13.9
Malta	[5]	[1]	[20.0]	[0]	[0.0]	[0]	[0.0]	[0]	[0.0]	[0]	[0.0]	[1]	[20.0]	[4]	[80.0]	[577]	[86.7]
Moldova	27	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6 666	40.5
Monaco	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	29	0.0
Montenegro	2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	100.0	1 142	17.5
Netherlands	14	5	35.7	1	7.1	1	7.1	0	0.0	1	7.1	4	28.6	8	57.1	10 547	13.3
Norway	12	11	91.7	1	8.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	11	91.7	1	8.3	3 649	32.9
Poland	109	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	19	17.4	90	82.6	78 994	13.8
Portugal	62	NA	NA	2	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	21.0	49	79.0	14 284	43.4

Country	Total number of deaths in penal institutions in 2013	Of which					Type of death							Total number of inmates on 1 st September 2013	Mortality rate per 10,000 inmates		
		Pre-trial detainees	% pre-trial detainees	Females	% females	Homicides	% homicides	Accidents	% accidents	Drug/alcohol intoxications	% intoxications	Suicides	% suicides			Other causes (incl. illness)	% other
Romania	102	5	4.9	2	2.0	2	2.0	2	2.0	1	1.0	19	18.6	78	76.5	33 122	30.8
Russian Fed.	4 200	396	9.4	195	4.6	19	0.5	156	3.7	47	1.1	461	11.0	3 517	83.7	681 622	61.6
San Marino	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
Serbia	69	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.4	0	0.0	6	8.7	62	89.9	10 031	68.8
Slovak Rep.	12	3	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	33.3	8	66.7	10 152	11.8
Slovenia	4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	100.0	1 360	29.4
Spain (total)	224	31	13.8	12	5.4	1	0.4	7	3.1	29	12.9	39	17.4	148	66.1	68 099	32.9
Spain (State adm.)	162	24	14.8	8	4.9	1	0.6	7	4.3	26	16.0	29	17.9	99	61.1	58 089	27.9
Spain (Catalonia)	62	7	11.3	4	6.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	4.8	10	16.1	49	79.0	10 010	61.9
Sweden	13	7	53.8	1	7.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	46.2	7	53.8	5 868	22.2
Switzerland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	NA	NA	NA	7 072	NA
the FYRO Macedonia	13	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0.0	1	7.7	0	0.0	1	7.7	11	84.6	2 846	45.7
Turkey	314	45	14.3	3	1.0	3	1.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	44	14.0	NA	NA	136 147	23.1
Ukraine	792	126	15.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	62	7.8	0	0.0	151 122	52.4
UK: Engl. & Wales	215	NA	NA	6	2.8	4	1.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	75	34.9	136	63.3	83 842	25.6
UK: North, Ireland	3	1	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	33.3	1 822	16.5
UK: Scotland	24	5	20.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	20.8	7	29.2	7 928	30.3
Average			20.8		3.1		0.6		0.8		2.2		21.3		57.8		31.5
Median			15.4		0.5		0.0		0.0		0.0		17.9		67.9		28.0
Minimum			0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
Maximum			100.0		25.0		9.8		13.3		50.0		100.0		100.0		131.6

TABLE 13.1: SUICIDES IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS IN 2013

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2014.13.2

Country	Total number of deaths in penal institutions in 2013	Suicides	% suicides	Of which: Number of females	% of female suicides in the total number of suicides	Of which: Number of pre-trial detainees	% of pre-trial detainees suicides in the total number of suicides	Total number of inmates on 1st September 2013	Suicide rate per 10 000 inmates
Albania	13	4	30.8	1	25.0	1	25.0	4 998	8.0
Andorra	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	47	0.0
Armenia	19	2	10.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	4 698	4.3
Austria	38	6	15.8	0	0.0	3	50.0	8 831	6.8
Azerbaijan	102	2	2.0	1	50.0	2	100.0	20 327	1.0
Belgium	65	14	21.5	1	7.1	10	71.4	12 697	11.0
<i>BH: BiH (total)</i>									
<i>BH: BiH (st. level)</i>									
<i>BH: Fed. BiH</i>									
<i>BH: Rep. Srpska</i>	4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 003	0.0
Bulgaria	32	4	12.5	0	0.0	2	50.0	8 834	4.5
Croatia	16	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4 352	0.0
Cyprus	3	3	100.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	811	37.0
Czech Rep.	26	7	26.9	1	14.3	3	42.9	16 266	4.3
Denmark	8	3	37.5	1	33.3	2	66.7	4 091	7.3
Estonia	5	2	40.0	0	0.0	2	100.0	3 256	6.1
Finland	5	2	40.0	0	0.0	1	50.0	3 126	6.4
France	155	97	62.6	6	6.2	33	34.0	78 363	12.4
Georgia	25	6	24.0	0	0.0	3	50.0	8 868	6.8
Germany	122	50	41.0	1	2.0	NA	NA	67 681	7.4
Greece	82	4	4.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	13 238	3.0
Hungary	52	7	13.5	NA	NA	2	28.6	18 313	3.8
Iceland	2	1	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	152	65.8
Ireland	9	2	22.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	4 065	4.9
Italy	153	42	27.5	0	0.0	26	61.9	64 835	6.5
Latvia	15	3	20.0	0	0.0	2	66.7	5 205	5.8
Liechtenstein	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	0.0
Lithuania	48	12	25.0	1	8.3	3	25.0	9 621	12.5
Luxembourg	1	1	100.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	717	13.9
Malta	[5]	[1]	[20.0]	[0]	[0.0]	[0]	[0.0]	[577]	[17.3]
Moldova	27	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6 666	NA
Monaco	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	29	0.0
Montenegro	2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 142	0.0
Netherlands	14	4	28.6	0	0.0	2	50.0	10 547	3.8
Norway	12	11	91.7	1	9.1	11	100.0	3 649	30.1
Poland	109	19	17.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	78 994	2.4
Portugal	62	13	21.0	2	15.4	NA	NA	14 284	9.1
Romania	102	19	18.6	0	0.0	3	15.8	33 122	5.7
Russian Fed.	4 200	461	11.0	9	2.0	NA	NA	681 622	6.8
San Marino	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
Serbia	69	6	8.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	10 031	6.0
Slovak Rep.	12	4	33.3	0	0.0	2	50.0	10 152	3.9
Slovenia	4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 360	0.0
<i>Spain (total)</i>	224	39	17.4	3	7.7	16	41.0	68 099	5.7
<i>Spain (State Adm.)</i>	162	29	17.9	1	3.4	11	37.9	58 089	5.0
<i>Spain (Catalonia)</i>	62	10	16.1	2	20.0	5	50.0	10 010	10.0
Sweden	13	6	46.2	0	0.0	4	66.7	5 868	10.2
Switzerland	NA	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7 072	2.8
the FYRO Macedonia	13	1	7.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	2 846	3.5
Turkey	314	44	14.0	0	0.0	17	38.6	136 147	3.2
Ukraine	792	62	7.8	0	0.0	NA	NA	151 122	4.1
UK: Engl. & Wales	215	75	34.9	2	2.7	NA	NA	83 842	8.9
UK: North. Ireland	3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 822	0.0
UK: Scotland	24	5	20.8	0	0.0	1	20.0	7 928	6.3
Average			23.8		4.5		33.8		7.6
Median			19.3		0.0		31.3		5.4
Minimum			0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
Maximum			100.0		50.0		100.0		65.8

TABLE 13.2: TYPES OF DEATHS AND SUICIDES IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS IN 2013

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2014.13.3

Country	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	8	0	No	***	***
Andorra	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	0
Armenia	Yes	5	0	Yes	1	0
Austria	Yes	6	0	Yes	0	0
Azerbaijan	No	***	***	Yes	15	NA
Belgium	Yes	9	1	Yes	6	1
BH: BiH (st. level)						
BH: Fed. BiH						
BH: Rep. Srpska	No	***	***	Yes	4	1
Bulgaria	Yes	6	0	Yes	7	0
Croatia	No	***	***	Yes	0	0
Cyprus	NA	***	***	NA	***	***
Czech Rep.	Yes	8	1	Yes	0	0
Denmark	No	***	***	No	***	***
Estonia	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	0
Finland	No	***	***	No	***	***
France	Yes	11	0	No	***	***
Georgia	Yes	6	0	No	0	0
Germany	Yes	NA	NA	No	***	***
Greece	Yes	NA	NA	Yes	NA	NA
Hungary	Yes	25	3	No	***	***
Iceland	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	0
Ireland	No	0	0	No	0	0
Italy	Yes	NA	NA	No	***	***
Latvia	Yes	5	0	No	***	***
Liechtenstein	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	0
Lithuania	Yes	7	0	Yes	0	0
Luxembourg	Yes	0	0	No	***	***
Malta	[Yes]	[3]		[Yes]		
Moldova	NA	***	***	NA	***	NA
Monaco	Yes	0	0	No	0	0
Montenegro	NA	***	***	NA	***	***
Netherlands	Yes	4	0	Yes	2	0
Norway	No	***	***	No	***	***
Poland	Yes	NA	NA	Yes	NA	NA
Portugal	Yes	NA	NA	No	***	***
Romania	Yes	86	2	No	***	***
Russian Fed.	No	***	***	No	***	***
San Marino	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	0
Serbia	Yes	NA	NA	Yes	7	NA
Slovak Rep.	Yes	4	0	No	***	***
Slovenia	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	0
Spain (total)						
Spain (State Adm.)	Yes	64	1	No	***	***
Spain (Catalonia)	No	***	***	Yes	10	0
Sweden	Yes	NA	NA	Yes	NA	NA
Switzerland	Yes	NA	NA	Yes	NA	NA
the FYRO Macedonia	Yes	0	0	Yes	2	0
Turkey	No	***	***	No	***	***
Ukraine	Yes	379	NA	No	***	***
UK: Engl. & Wales	Yes	NA	NA	No	***	***
UK: North. Ireland	Yes	2	0	No	***	***
UK: Scotland	Yes	NA	NA	Yes	NA	NA

NOTES – TABLES 13, 13.1 AND 13.2

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 2013, all 4 cases were due to deaths due to natural causes and after an illness in civil hospitals, of which 3 males and 1 female.
FRANCE
✓ Tables 13.1, 13.2 and 13.3: Are included deaths which occurred while in custody.
✓ Table 13.1: Data about deaths by drug/alcohol intoxication is not yet available.
✓ The suicides that were committed outside penal institutions are as following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 11 suicides while the act committed <i>inside</i> penal institution but the death occurred <i>outside</i> in a community hospital; ○ 86 suicides while the act committed and the death occurred <i>inside</i> prison ○ 14 suicides of the persons with the status of “écroués” but who were in external placement (not held in prisons) of which 5 under Electronic Monitoring, 7 in community hospitals and 2 during authorized leaves.
IRELAND
✓ Table 13.1 (Other): cause of death yet to be determined by inquest into 2 deaths. 2 prisoners died in hospital of terminal illness.
✓ Table 13.3: In 2013, there were 5 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 available.
MALTA
Warning: The data validation procedure could not be achieved. For this reason the non-validated figures are presented between brackets [].
THE NETHERLANDS
✓ Other causes also includes <i>unknown</i> .
SERBIA
✓ The data includes pre-trial detainees and sentenced prisoners who died or committed suicide in community hospitals, there is no particular information available.
UK: NORTHERN IRELAND
✓ Causes not established in 2 deaths.
UK: SCOTLAND
✓ Deaths due to accidents or intoxication are not identified separately.
✓ Figures include 7 cases where the cause has not yet been determined or death is due to an event of undertermined intent.

In 2014, the average (mean) rate of suicides in Europe was 7.6, which is lower than the same value observed in 2013 (11.2), and 2012 (7.7). The median value in 2014 was 5.4, perfectly equal to the value observed in 2013, and lower than the one observed in 2012 (6.5 per 10 000 inmates).

The highest suicide rates (of more than 15 suicides per 10 000 inmates) in 2014 were observed in four countries: **Malta, Norway, Cyprus** and **Iceland**. In 2013 there were Slovenia, Luxembourg, and Andorra with very high values. The highest rates (of more than 5) are presented in the Figure below.

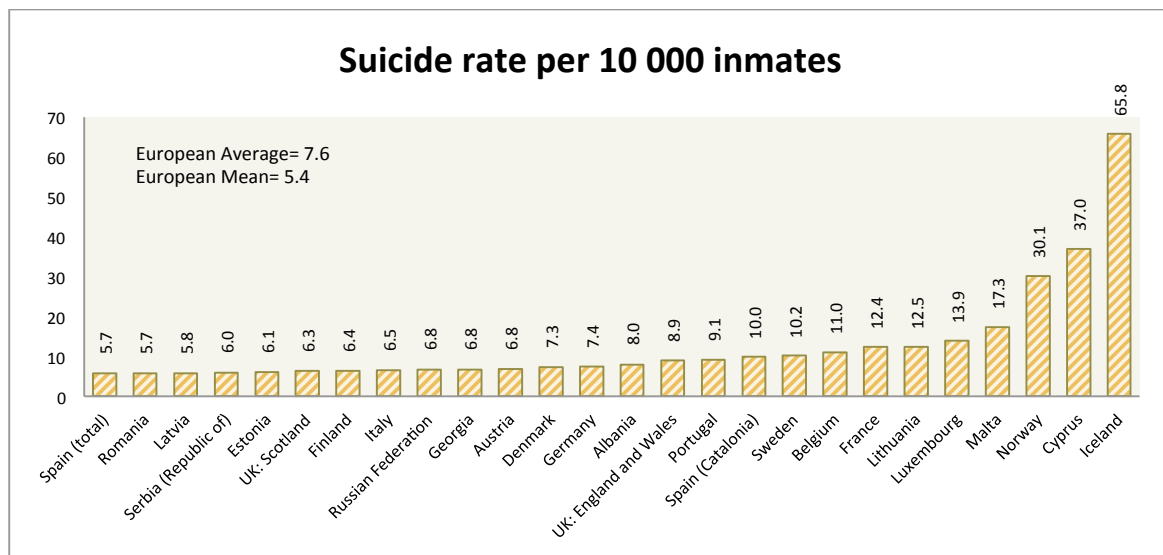


TABLE 14: EXPENSES IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS IN 2013 (IN €)

Row-data:

a) Average amount spent per day for the detention of one person in 2013;
b) -/- in pre-trial detention in 2013 (€/day);
c) -/- in the correctional facility in 2013 (€/day);
d) -/- in the special facility/section for persons with psychiatric disorders in 2013 (€/day);
e) -/- in an institution for juvenile offenders in 2013 (€/day);
f) Total number of days spent in penal institutions in 2013 (incl. pre-trial detention);
g) Number of days spent in pre-trial detention in 2013;
h) Number of days spent in institutions for juvenile offenders in 2013;

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 2013 = $b * g$;
l) Total amount likely to have been spent for all juvenile inmates in 2013 = $e * h$;
m) Total amount likely to have been spent for all categories of inmates in 2013 = $(mean[b, c, d, e]) * f$;
n) **Total budget spent by Prison Administration in 2013 (raw data provided by the Prison Administrations)**

Country	(a)	Of which:					(f)	Of which:		(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)
		(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(g)		(h)							
Albania	14.21 €	14.60 €	12.30 €	46.26 €	17.54 €	1 824 270	720 875	39 045	22.68 €	13.50 €	10 546 401 €	684 849 €	41 379 004 €	26 081 608 €	
Andorra	213.83 €	213.80 €	213.80 €	0.00 €	213.80 €	16 427	9 677	90	160.37 €	213.80 €	2 069 233 €	19 245 €	2 634 439 €	3 356 004 €	
Armenia	9.30 €	9.00 €	9.30 €	NAP	9.30 €	NA	NA	NA	9.20 €	9.20 €	NA	NA	NA	13 523 884 €	
Austria	106.52 €	NA	NA	180.00 €	NA	3 264 651	619 007	45 957	180.00 €	NA	NA	NA	587 637 180 €	405 151 247 €	
Azerbaijan	11.27 €	10.50 €	9.65 €	NA	54.26 €	NA	NA	NA	24.82 €	10.10 €	NA	NA	NA	85 005 161 €	
Belgium															
BH: BH (st. level)															
BH: Fed. BH															
BH: Rep. Spiska	29.00 €	29.00 €	29.00 €	0.00 €	29.00 €	382 520	41 245	4 380	21.75 €	29.00 €	1 196 105 €	127 020 €	8 319 810 €	13 271 092 €	
Bulgaria	7.40 €	6.30 €	9.53 €	15.58 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	10.46 €	7.90 €	NA	NA	NA	59 200 000 €	
Croatia	60.00 €	60.00 €	60.00 €	NAP	60.00 €	270 378	NA	NA	60.00 €	60.00 €	NA	NA	16 222 680 €	16 222 408 €	
Cyprus	60.00 €	60.00 €	60.00 €	NAP	60.00 €	5 981 653	822 664	39 967	60.00 €	NA	NA	NA	288 422 972 €	399 500 000 €	
Czech Rep.	48.10 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	1 462 847	553 158	NAP	188.00 €	188.00 €	99 568 440 €	NAP	275 015 236 €	399 500 000 €	
Denmark	182.00 €	180.00 €	196.00 €	NA	NA	1 239 237	268 009	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NAP	44 950 764 €	44 950 764 €	
Estonia	33.40 €	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	1 103 760	210 970	NAP	280.00 €	NA	NA	NAP	309 052 800 €	196 520 000 €	
Finland	170.00 €	NA	NA	280.00 €	NAP	1 103 760	210 970	NAP	280.00 €	NA	NA	NAP	38 878 280 €	5 826 423 644 €	
France	100.47 €	89.00 €	115.32 €	NA	500.77 €	24 790 479	6 154 200	77 637	235.03 €	102.20 €	547 662 258 €	38 878 280 €	2 490 782 492 €	2 490 782 492 €	
Georgia	18.40 €	18.40 €	18.40 €	NA	18.40 €	NA	NA	NA	18.40 €	18.40 €	NA	NA	NA	59 531 738 €	
Germany	112.35 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	24 379 445	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2 739 082 218 €	

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2014.14

Country	(a)	Of which:					Of which:		(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)
		(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)						
Greece	24.37 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	112 925 385 €	
Hungary	28.13 €	NA	NA	37.30 €	35.10 €	10 941 985	0	36.20 €	NA	NA	NA	0 €	396 099 857 €	
Iceland	149.00 €	149.00 €	149.00 €	NAP	NAP	56 269	6 125	149.00 €	149.00 €	912 625 €	NAP	NAP	8 384 081 €	
Ireland	180.00 €	180.00 €	180.00 €	180.00 €	1 498.11 €	1 532 597	204 582	509.53 €	180.00 €	36 824 760 €	28 354 728 €	28 354 728 €	331 265 000 €	
Italy	129.86 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	23 362 468	8 785 491	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3 083 931 529 €	
Latvia	18.71 €	NA	NA	NA	78.15 €	NA	NA	78.15 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	37 576 597 €	
Liechtenstein	230.00 €	315.00 €	315.00 €	504.00 €	NAP	3 089	623	378.00 €	315.00 €	196 245 €	NA	NA	1 167 642 €	
Lithuania	13.81 €	15.50 €	13.41 €	NAP	39.77 €	3 494 605	655 175	22.88 €	14.40 €	10 122 454 €	2 641 921 €	2 641 921 €	79 944 914 €	
Luxembourg	196.51 €	196.50 €	196.51 €	NAP	NAP	254 524	108 291	196.51 €	196.50 €	21 280 264 €	NA	NA	50 016 511 €	
Malta	[50.00 €]	[NA]	[NA]	[NA]	[NA]	[221 272]	[NA]	[NA]	[NA]	[NA]	[NA]	[NA]	[12 000 000 €]	
Moldova	7.80 €	4.10 €	NA	NAP	36.52 €	NA	NA	20.31 €	4.10 €	NA	NA	NA	18 365 000 €	
Monaco	NA	NA	NA	786.40 €	NA	8 695	4 453	786.40 €	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	6 837 748 €	
Montenegro	16.00 €	16.00 €	16.00 €	NA	NA	522 213	134 069	16.00 €	16.00 €	2 145 104 €	NA	NA	8 355 408 €	
Netherlands	275.00 €	262.00 €	262.00 €	494.00 €	547.00 €	3 942 000	1 842 520	391.25 €	262.00 €	482 740 240 €	NA	NA	1 542 307 500 €	
Norway	358.00 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	1 336 588	345 822	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	479 250 000 €	
Poland	20.41 €	20.40 €	20.41 €	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	20.41 €	20.40 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Portugal	41.45 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	5 162 560	954 840	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	210 831 628 €	
Romania	15.83 €	NA	16.01 €	NA	12.88 €	14 320 079	387 119	14.45 €	16.00 €	NA	NA	10 949 082 €	206 853 541 €	
Russian Fed.	25.87 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6 436 427 009 €	
San Marino	685.00 €	685.00 €	685.00 €	0.00 €	685.00 €	775	34	513.75 €	685.00 €	23 290 €	NA	0 €	398 156 €	
Serbia	18.39 €	17.80 €	17.65 €	22.43 €	40.09 €	3 661 315	820 885	24.50 €	17.70 €	14 644 588 €	3 050 488 €	3 050 488 €	89 711 371 €	
Slovak Rep.	38.93 €	NA	NA	NA	35.43 €	522 059	90 666	35.43 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	148 895 523 €	
Slovenia	64.00 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	24 976 524	3 664 812	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	33 679 918 €	
Spain (total)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	21 325 855	3 059 430	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	1 123 676 078 €	
Spain (State Adm.)	52.59 €	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	3 650 669	605 382	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	324 287 151 €	
Spain (Catalonia)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	2 048 404	581 009	414.00 €	414.00 €	240 537 726 €	NAP	NAP	848 039 256 €	
Sweden	356.00 €	414.00 €	NA	NA	NA	2 447 121	749 052	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	744 870 396 €	
Switzerland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
the FYRO Macedonia	10.00 €	10.00 €	9.00 €	NA	14.00 €	1 019 946	96 522	11.00 €	9.50 €	965 220 €	244 496 €	244 496 €	11 219 406 €	
Turkey	18.82 €	18.80 €	18.82 €	NA	18.82 €	NA	NA	18.82 €	18.80 €	NA	NA	NA	922 016 654 €	
Ukraine	2.68 €	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	88 757 004 €	
UK: Engl. & Wales	109.72 €	NA	108.14 €	NA	307.70 €	NA	***	207.92 €	108.10 €	NA	NA	NA	3 356 000 000 €	
UK: North. Ireland	NA	243.00 €	242.96 €	NA	1 049.58 €	676 624	10 028	511.83 €	243.00 €	NA	NA	10 525 188 €	346 318 717 €	
UK: Scotland	107.00 €	107.00 €	107.00 €	NAP	107.00 €	2 862 128	538 656	107.00 €	107.00 €	57 636 192 €	22 808 441 €	22 808 441 €	306 247 696 €	
Average	99.09 €	126.34 €	116.55 €	195.84 €	235.14 €			166.88 €	122.45 €	89 945 362 €	9 098 749 €	9 098 749 €	489 561 955 €	
Median	44.78 €	44.50 €	44.50 €	46.26 €	40.09 €			69.08 €	44.50 €	10 546 401 €	2 641 921 €	2 641 921 €	84 828 142 €	
Minimum	2.68 €	4.09 €	9.00 €	0.00 €	9.30 €			9.20 €	4.09 €	23 290 €	0 €	0 €	398 156 €	
Maximum	685.00 €	685.00 €	685.00 €	786.00 €	1 498.11 €			786.40 €	685.00 €	547 662 258 €	38 878 280 €	38 878 280 €	5 826 423 644 €	

TABLE 14.A: CATEGORIES INCLUDED IN THE CALCULATION OF CUSTODIAL EXPENSES IN 2013, 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 2014.14.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							
BH: BiH (st. level)							
BH: Fed. BiH							
BH: Rep. Srpska	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Bulgaria	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Croatia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
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	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	NA
Germany	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	Yes
Italy	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	No	Yes
Luxembourg	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Malta							
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	Yes
Norway	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Poland							
Portugal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Romania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Russian Fed.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
San Marino	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Serbia	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Slovak Rep.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Slovenia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Spain (total)							
Spain (State Adm.)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Spain (Catalonia)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Sweden	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Switzerland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
the FYRO Macedonia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Turkey	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Ukraine	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
UK: Engl. & Wales	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
UK: North. Ireland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
UK: Scotland	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

NOTES – TABLES 14 AND 14.A

Data included in Table 14 are not 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
✓ Table 14.A (point 14.7): Overheads and hire charges.
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 2013, 32 271 092.00 euros were spent, of which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 9 402 095 € in personal income (wages); ○ 1 181 646 € for material costs; ○ 1 210 739 € 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
✓ Table 14: Because of too many adjustments of budget for the year 2014, it was impossible to provide an exact estimate of the costs.
CZECH REPUBLIC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Table 14 (point a): There is a difference of 11.70€ between the average amount spent per day for the detention of one person in 2012 (36.40€) and in 2013 (48.10€). This situation is due to the significant fall of the total number of inmates following the Presidential Amnesty. ✓ 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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 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).
GEORGIA
✓ Table 14.A (point 14.5): Excluding inmate employment.

GERMANY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Table 14.A (point 14.6): Due to the federal structure of the German penitentiary service, the question cannot be answered with yes or no, since some programmes may be included while others are supported by other funds. ✓ Table 14.A (point 14.7): The average amount includes all costs in connection with the penal system (such as staff, construction costs).
GREECE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Table 14.A (point 14.6): The expenses concerns only the substance abuse program.
HUNGARY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Table 14.A (point 14.6): The data include training and substance abuse programs.
ITALY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Table 14.A (point 14.7): Taxes and duties: repairs and maintenance costs, capital repairs, construction, etc.
LITHUANIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Table 14.A (point 14.7): Maintenance and repair costs (partially) and education.
LUXEMBOURG
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Table 14 (points b & c): As the pre-trial detainees and sentenced prisoners are held in the same place, the costs applied to ensure the detention are the same for both categories. ✓ Table 14.A (point 14.7): Under this heading are included personnel costs (e.g. salaries).
MALTA
Warning: The data validation procedure could not be achieved. For this reason the non-validated figures are presented between brackets [].
THE NETHERLANDS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Figures included in Table 14 refer to the adult prison system. ✓ Table 14: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Point (a): 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 (g): Costs for instance for a funeral or the payment of damages/compensation (for people who have been detained unjustly); • 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.
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".
SLOVAK REPUBLIC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Table 14.A (point 14.7): Retirement benefits for prison officers and civil employees, sickness benefit for prison officers and civil employees, monetary contribution on natural belonging for prison officers, allowance and travel expenses after release from pre-trial detention execution and from prison sentence execution.
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. ✓ Table 14.A (point 14.7): Investment in buildings, equipment and vehicles.
SPAIN (TOTAL)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Total figures presented in Table 14 were not used for the calculations of average and median European values.
SPAIN (STATE ADMINISTRATION)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Table 14: The security expenses of the Police Forces and the Health Care delivered by the Autonomous Communities have not been included. ✓ Table 14.A (point 14.7): The transfers to the State Entity Penitentiary Labour and Vocational Training have been taken into account in this budget.
SPAIN (CATALONIA)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Table 14: There is no information about the average costs per day of detention because the Justice Department is reviewing the cost allocation criteria.
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.
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 (Point (a)): 18.82 €/day (56 TL) (1 €: 3.0286 TL).
UKRAINE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Table 14 (Point (a)): 2.68 €/day (80.4 UAH) (1 €: 30.00 UAH).

iii. Prison Staff

TABLE 15: STAFF WORKING IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON THE BASIS OF FULL-TIME EQUIVALENTS (FTE) ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2014 (NUMBERS)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2014.15

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	3 766	162	407	NAP	3 197	22	2 825	228	60	62	0	0			
Andorra	61	2	0	0	59	2	43	13	0	1	0	0			
Armenia	2 204	216	360	NAP	1 628	99	1 303	105	44	32	NAP	45			
Austria	3 679	65	NAP	NAP	3 614	85	2 977	116	64	105	NA	266			
Azerbaijan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA			
Belgium															
BH: BiH (total)															
BH: BiH (st. level)															
BH: Fed. BiH															
BH: Rep. Srpska	884	7	NAP	NAP	877	6	492	18	13	73	168	107			
Bulgaria	[4 396]	[111]	[4 285]	[NAP]	[0]	[13]	1 588	[117]	[33]	[314]	[NA]	475			
Croatia	2 733	39	0	0	2 694	156	0	111	18	133	213	475			
Cyprus	398	NA	NA	NA	398	0	0	8	7	NA	NA	NA			
Czech Rep.	10 607.8	175	NAP	3 075.8	7 357	104	1 954	465	1 221	134	108	3 505			
Denmark	4 598	275	262	762	3 299	43	2 437	132	NA	27	383	170			
Estonia	1 612.0	32	NAP	NAP	1 579.8	13.3	669	103.5	23	27	NAP	743.8			
Finland	2 499	72	100	62	2 265	59	1 362	182	213	0.0	176	273			
France	35 102.7	429.3	1 606.8	4 252.9	28 813.7	353.8	25 234	0	0	0.0	131.3	3 094.4			
Georgia	3 809	187	NAP	NAP	3 622	45	2 228	543	159	18	NA	629			
Germany	36 627	NAP	375	3	36 250	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA			
Greece	4 505	28	334	NAP	4 143	33	3 878	158	27	NA	NA	47			
Hungary	8 070	241	NA	NA	7 829	64	6 418	458	389	20	480	NA			
Iceland	116.2	16.4	7	0	92.8	3	75	NAP	0	0	12	2.8			
Ireland	3 598.725	119.43	104.4	147.5	3 227.420	73	2 565.63	119.000	17.6	1	382.5	68.7			
Italy	44 775	1 361	994	2 244	40 176	197	36 197	75	26	887	0	2 794			
Latvia	2 492	165.0	NAP	NAP	2 327.0	33	1 638	140	173.0	28	0	315			
Liechtenstein	16	0	0	0	16	1	15	0	0	0	0	0			
Lithuania	3 479	82	NAP	282	3 115	40	1 984	281	36	210	10	554			
Luxembourg	405.25	5	0	0	400.25	5	293	1	4.25	21	35.25	407.75			

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	[256]	[NA]	[NA]	[NA]	[NA]	[NA]									
Moldova	2 920	139	0,0	298	2 483	43	1 678	265,5	[10]	[1]	[8]	[1]		328,5	
Monaco	[46]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[46]	[2]	[32]	[3]	[3]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[11]	
Montenegro	468	23	0	19	426	7	128	19	19	3	15	25	229		
Netherlands	11 554,5	281	606,5	966	9 700,9	158,0	6 303,7	305,3	108,3	108,3	286,7	825,8	1 713,1		
Norway	3 893,9	54	156,3	96	3 587,5	74	2 469,1	0	0	0	2 181	578	467		
Poland	29 354	449	494	422	27 989	1 750	15 661	1 689	1 689	554	2 181	213	5 941		
Portugal	6 306	493	572	NAP	5 005	46	4 141	0	0	0	189	0	629		
Romania	12 645	277	NAP	394	11 974	730	4 252	670	670	89	439	31	5 763		
Russian Fed.	295 963	735	16 323	48 271,65	230 633,85	994	60 204,5	28 794,75	3 316,0	3 316,0	6 778,5	18 818,00	111 728,10		
San Marino	10	0	0	0	10	1	5	1	1	1	1	0	1		
Serbia	4 243	79	0	0	4 164	38	2 395	278	278	292	0	530	631		
Slovak Rep.	5 228	145	NAP	772	4 311	59	797	248	248	79	300	NAP	2 828		
Slovenia	841	29	0	0	812	54	520	13	13	6	65	82	72		
Spain (total)	29 803	516	3 938	NAP	25 349	413	18 397	1 180	866	866	1 874	981	1 638		
Spain (State Adm.)	24 943	386	3 938		20 619	352	15 263	940	940	650	1 430	870	1 114		
Spain (Catalonia)	4 860	130	NAP	0	4 730	61	3 134	240	240	216	444	111	524		
Sweden	6 916	375	178	350	6 013	275	4 276	112	112	31	237	316	766		
Switzerland	4 102	NA		NA	4 102	381	2028	275	275	NA	543	NA	NA		
the FYRO Macedonia	843	20	NAP	0	823	33	570	21	21	36	35	42	86		
Turkey	45 895	248	1 612	159	43 876	1 318	38 037	540	540	377	544	0	3 060		
Ukraine	51 183	300	1 364	6 305	43 214	675	11 805	3 474	3 474	10	127	900	26 223		
UK: Engl. & Wales	34 970	1 800	120	710	32 340	1 260	22 490	60	60	580	0	2 870	5 080		
UK: North. Ireland	1 987,03	196	156	29	1 606,04	146	1 325,20	3,19	3,19	27	26,0	32	47,00		
UK: Scotland	4 345	569	439	75	3 262	88	2 454	0	0	56	478	0	186		

NOTES – TABLE 15

AZERBAIJAN
✓ According to the legislation, data on the penitentiary institution staff are classified as secret information.
BH: BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (REPUBLIKA SRPSKA)
✓ 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.
BULGARIA
Warning: The data validation procedure could not be achieved. For this reason the non-validated figures are presented between brackets [].
CROATIA
✓ Points (I) and (J): Some of the staff responsible for educational activities (point J) is also responsible for the assessment (point I) and some of them are also psychologists.
CYPRUS
✓ All figures concern only the Prison institution without police stations.
CZECH REPUBLIC
✓ Point (A): The total number of staff <i>includes</i> 20 female uniformed staff on maternity leave and 30 staff members on long-term sickness leave. Total number of staff <i>does not include</i> 106 members of uniformed staff as reserve (not permanently at work), 67 civilians on maternity/family leaves, and 6 other staff members not permanently at work for different reasons.
✓ Point (D) : Prison Service Academy; judicial guards at courts; escort staff members, support staff
✓ Points (I) and (J): The same people are responsible for education and assessment. This category of staff includes teachers, educators, therapists, psychologists, social workers
FINLAND
✓ The figures are the FTE equivalents calculated for the staff employed by the Criminal Sanctions Agency in 2014.
✓ Point (D): Includes Training Institute for Prison and Probation Services and Enforcement Unit.
GEORGIA
✓ Figures are on 8 th August 2015 instead of 1 st September 2014
✓ Point (J): Includes data about staff employed by the Ministry of education and science or by the contracted organisations. Therefore, the data isn't available.
ICELAND
✓ Figures from points (I) and (J) are included as well in the point (B) . Therefore, there is a visible discrepancy of 4 persons.
ITALY
✓ Point (A): 38 331 employees are members of the Corps of Penitentiary Police.
✓ Point (B): 989 employees are members of the Corps of Penitentiary Police.
✓ Point (C): 608 employees are members of the Corps of Penitentiary Police.
✓ Point (D): 537 employees are members of the Corps of Penitentiary Police.
✓ Point (H): Figures includes nurses employed in Sicily, where the healthcare staff did not shift under the competence of the Ministry of Health yet (in terms of Decree of the President of the Council of Ministers of 1st April 2008).
LITHUANIA
✓ Figures are on 1 st July 2014, instead of 1 st September 2014.
MALTA
Warning: The data validation procedure could not be achieved. For this reason the non-validated figures are presented between brackets [].

MONACO
Warning: The data validation procedure could not be achieved. For this reason the non-validated figures are presented between brackets [].
NORWAY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Points (H), (I) and (J): Not employed by the penal institutions. ✓ Point (L): Administrative staff and drug dogs handlers.
PORTUGAL
Data are the FTE equivalents calculated for the staff employed by the Penitentiary Administration on 31 st December 2013. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 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 2014). Under this heading are included 236 employees appointed to education centers, that <i>are not</i> included in any of the following headings. ✓ Point (C): Under this heading are counted personnel appointed to 48 different Probation and Insertion teams. ✓ 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 (A): Figures include 115 employees on maternity licence and 12 employees affected to institutions outside the penitentiary establishment ✓ 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 Hotel staff 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 (I): 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 3 310 people employed to perform such duties.

TABLE 15.1: STAFF WORKING IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON THE BASIS OF FULL-TIME EQUIVALENTS (FTE) ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2014 (*PERCENTAGES*)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2014.15.1

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	3 766	100.0	4.3	10.8	NAP	84.9
Andorra	61	100.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	96.7
Armenia	2 204	100.0	9.8	16.3	NAP	73.9
Austria	3 679	100.0	1.8	NAP	NAP	98.2
Azerbaijan	NA	***	NA	NA	NA	NA
Belgium						
<i>BH: BiH (total)</i>						
<i>BH: BiH (st. level)</i>						
<i>BH: Fed. BiH</i>						
<i>BH: Rep. Srpska</i>	884	100.0	0.8			99.2
Bulgaria	4 396	100.0	2.5	97.5	NAP	0.0
Croatia	2 733	100.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	98.6
Cyprus	398	100.0	NA	NA	NA	100.0
Czech Rep.	10 608	100.0	1.6	NAP	29.0	69.4
Denmark	4 598	100.0	6.0	5.7	16.6	71.7
Estonia	1 612	100.0	2.0	NAP	NAP	98.0
Finland	2 499	100.0	2.9	4.0	2.5	90.6
France	35 103	100.0	1.2	4.6	12.1	82.1
Georgia	3 809	100.0	4.9	NAP	NAP	95.1
Germany	36 627	100.0	NAP	1.0	0.0	99.0
Greece	4 505	100.0	0.6	7.4	NAP	92.0
Hungary	8 070	100.0	3.0	NA	NA	97.0
Iceland	116	100.0	14.1	6.0	0.0	79.9
Ireland	3 599	100.0	3.3	2.9	4.1	89.7
Italy	44 775	100.0	3.0	2.2	5.0	89.7
Latvia	2 492	100.0	6.6	NAP	NAP	93.4
Liechtenstein	16	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Lithuania	3 479	100.0	2.4	NAP	8.1	89.5
Luxembourg	405	100.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	98.8
Malta	256	***	NA	NA	NA	NA
Moldova	2 920	100.0	4.8	0.0	10.2	85.0
Monaco	46	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Montenegro	468	100.0	4.9	0.0	4.1	91.0
Netherlands	11 555	100.0	2.4	5.2	8.4	84.0
Norway	3 894	100.0	1.4	4.0	2.5	92.1
Poland	29 354	100.0	1.5	1.7	1.4	95.3
Portugal	6 306	96.3	7.8	9.1	NAP	79.4
Romania	12 645	100.0	2.2	NAP	3.1	94.7
Russian Fed.	295 963	100.0	0.2	5.5	16.3	77.9
San Marino	10	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Serbia	4 243	100.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	98.1
Slovak Rep.	5 228	100.0	2.8	NAP	14.8	82.5
Slovenia	841	100.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	96.6
<i>Spain (total)</i>	29 803	100.0	1.7	13.2	NAP	85.1
<i>Spain (State Adm.)</i>	24 943	100.0	1.5	15.8	0.0	82.7
<i>Spain (Catalonia)</i>	4 860	100.0	2.7	NAP	0.0	97.3
Sweden	6 916	100.0	5.4	2.6	5.1	86.9
Switzerland	4 102	100.0	NA	NA	NA	100.0
the FYRO Macedonia	843	100.0	2.4	NAP	0.0	97.6
Turkey	45 895	100.0	0.5	3.5	0.3	95.6
Ukraine	51 183	100.0	0.6	2.7	12.3	84.4
UK: Engl. & Wales	34 970	100.0	5.1	0.3	2.0	92.5
UK: North. Ireland	1 987	100.0	9.9	7.9	1.5	80.8
UK: Scotland	4 345	100.0	13.1	10.1	1.7	75.1
Average			3.4	6.9	4.7	88.4
Median			2.5	2.9	1.9	92.1
Minimum			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maximum			14.1	97.5	29.0	100.0

TABLE 15.2: STAFF WORKING *INSIDE* PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON THE BASIS OF FULL-TIME EQUIVALENTS (FTE) ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2014 (*PERCENTAGES*)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2014.15.2

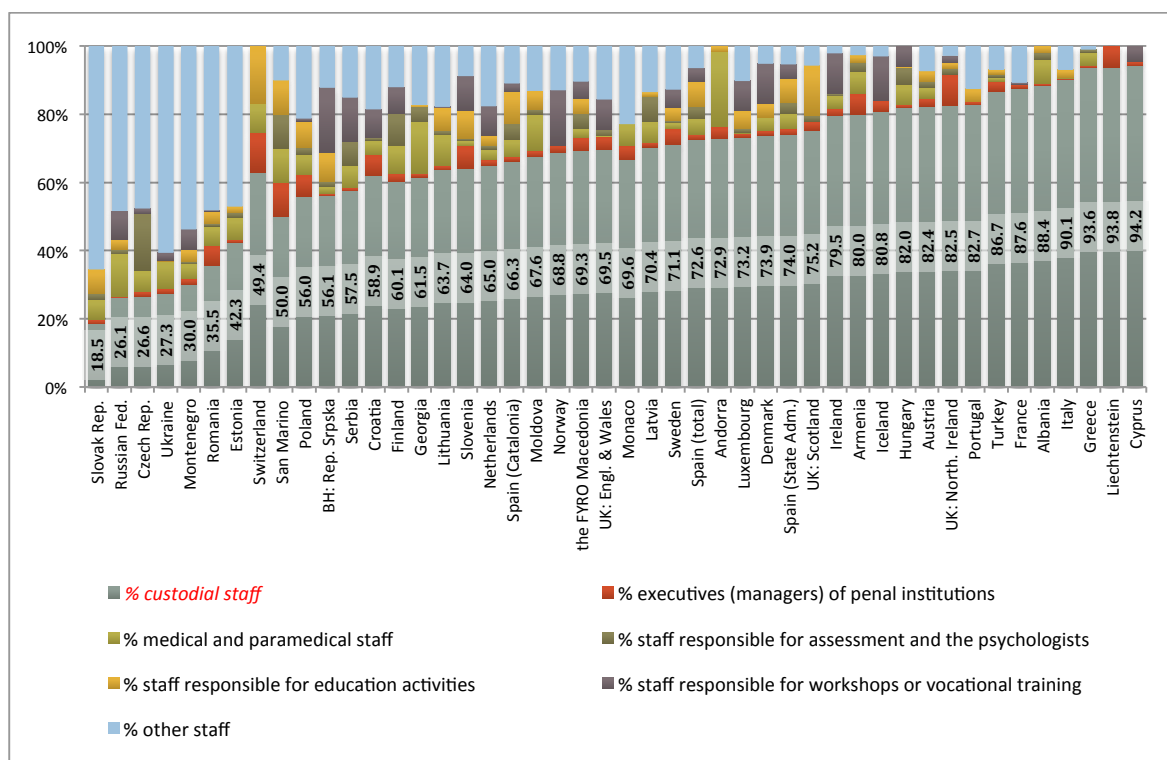
Country	Total number of staff working <i>INSIDE</i> penal institutions	Total % (sum)	% Executives (managers) of penal institutions	% Custodial staff	% Medical and paramedical staff	% Staff responsible for assessment	% Staff responsible for education activities	% Staff responsible for workshops or vocational training	% Other staff
Albania	3 197	100.0	0.7	88.4	7.1	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0
Andorra	59	100.0	3.4	72.9	22.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0
Armenia	1 628	100.0	6.1	80.0	6.4	2.7	2.0	NAP	2.8
Austria	3 614	100.0	2.4	82.4	3.2	1.8	2.9		7.4
Azerbaijan	NA	***	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Belgium	NA	***	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<i>BH: BiH (total)</i>									
<i>BH: BiH (st. level)</i>									
<i>BH: Fed. BiH</i>									
BH: Rep. Srpska	877	100.0	0.7	56.1	2.1	1.5	8.3	19.2	12.2
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	2 694	100.0	5.8	58.9	4.1	0.7	4.9	7.9	17.6
Cyprus	398	100.0	1.3	94.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.0
Czech Rep.	7 357	100.0	1.4	26.6	6.3	16.6		1.5	47.6
Denmark	3 299	100.0	1.3	73.9	4.0	NA	4.1	11.6	5.2
Estonia	1 580	100.0	0.8	42.3	6.5	1.5	1.7	NA	47.1
Finland	2 265	100.0	2.6	60.1	8.0	9.4		7.8	12.1
France	28 814	100.0	1.2	87.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	10.7
Georgia	3 622	100.0	1.2	61.5	15.0	4.4	0.5	NA	17.4
Germany	36 250	***	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Greece	4 143	100.0	0.8	93.6	3.8	0.7	NA	NA	1.1
Hungary	7 829	100.0	0.8	82.0	5.9	5.0	0.3	6.1	NA
Iceland	93	100.0	3.2	80.8	NA	0.0	0.0	12.9	3.0
Ireland	3 227	100.0	2.3	79.5	3.7	0.5	0.0	11.9	2.1
Italy	40 176	100.0	0.5	90.1	0.2	0.1	2.2	0.0	7.0
Latvia	2 327	100.0	1.4	70.4	6.0	7.4	1.2	0.0	13.5
Liechtenstein	16	100.0	6.3	93.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lithuania	3 115	100.0	1.3	63.7	9.0	1.2	6.7	0.3	17.8
Luxembourg	400	100.0	1.2	73.2	0.2	1.1	5.2	8.8	10.2
Malta	NA	***	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Moldova	2 483	100.0	1.7	67.6	10.7	1.5	5.2	0.0	13.2
Monaco	[46]	[104.3]	[4.3]	[69.6]	[6.5]	[0.0]	[0.0]	[0.0]	[23.9]
Montenegro	426	100.0	1.6	30.0	4.5	0.7	3.5	5.9	53.8
Netherlands	9 701	100.0	1.6	65.0	3.1	1.1	3.0	8.5	17.7
Norway	3 588	100.0	2.1	68.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.1	13.0
Poland	27 989	100.0	6.3	56.0	6.0	2.0	7.8	0.8	21.2
Portugal	5 005	100.0	0.9	82.7	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	12.6
Romania	11 974	100.0	6.1	35.5	5.6	0.7	3.7	0.3	48.1
Russian Fed.	230 634	100.0	0.4	26.1	12.5	1.4	2.9	8.2	48.4
San Marino	10	100.0	10.0	50.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	10.0
Serbia	4 164	100.0	0.9	57.5	6.7	7.0	0.0	12.7	15.2
Slovak Rep.	4 311	100.0	1.4	18.5	5.8	1.8	7.0	NAP	65.6
Slovenia	812	100.0	6.7	64.0	1.6	0.7	8.0	10.1	8.9
<i>Spain (total)</i>	25 349	100.0	1.6	72.6	4.7	3.4	7.4	3.9	6.5
Spain (State Adm.)	20 619	100.0	1.7	74.0	4.6	3.2	6.9	4.2	5.4
Spain (Catalonia)	4 730	100.0	1.3	66.3	5.1	4.6	9.4	2.3	11.1
Sweden	6 013	100.0	4.6	71.1	1.9	0.5	3.9	5.3	12.7
Switzerland	4 102	***	9.3	49.4	6.7	NA	13.2	NA	NA
the FYRO Macedonia	823	100.0	4.0	69.3	2.6	4.4	4.3	5.1	10.4
Turkey	43 876	100.0	3.0	86.7	1.2	0.9	1.2	0.0	7.0
Ukraine	43 214	100.0	1.6	27.3	8.0	0.0	0.3	2.1	60.7
UK: Engl. & Wales	32 340	100.0	3.9	69.5	0.2	1.8	0.0	8.9	15.7
UK: North. Ireland	1 606	100.0	9.1	82.5	0.2	1.7	1.6	2.0	2.9
UK: Scotland	3 262	100.0	2.7	75.2	0.0	1.7	14.7	0.0	5.7
Average			2.9	66.1	4.9	2.4	3.7	4.9	16.7
Median			1.7	69.5	4.5	1.4	2.9	3.3	12.1
Minimum			0.4	18.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maximum			10.0	94.2	22.0	16.6	14.7	19.2	65.6

NOTES – TABLES 15.1 AND 15.2

In Table 15.2, there is one country, **Monaco**, 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 (**Bulgaria**) a part of inputs were deleted from the report, because these data seemed to be unreliable.

FIGURE 5: STAFF WORKING *INSIDE* PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2014, 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 **69.5%** 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 18.5% in Slovak Republic to 94.2% in Cyprus. 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 2014
(NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES)

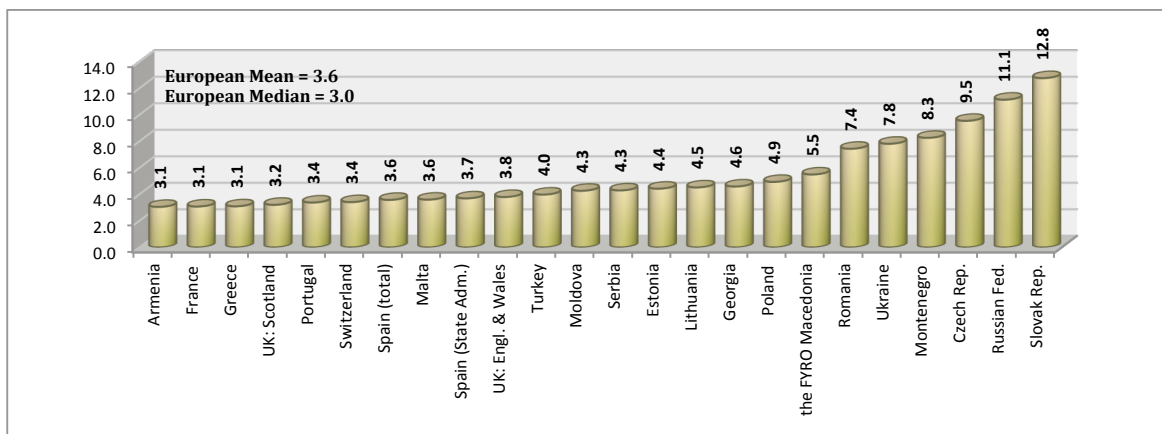
Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2014.16

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	***
Andorra	15	100	1	6.7	13	86.7	0	0.0	1	6.7	0	0.0
Armenia	72	100	10	13.9	15	20.8	NAP	***	NAP	***	47	65.3
Austria	165,72	100	2,53	1.5	119,38	72.0	0	0.0	18,21	11.0	25,6	15.4
Azerbaijan	NA	***	NA	***	***	***	NA	***	NA	***	***	***
Belgium	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***
<i>BH: BiH (total)</i>												
<i>BH: BiH (st. level)</i>												
BH: Rep. Srpska	3	100		0	3	100.0		0		0		0
Bulgaria	116	100	116	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Croatia	37	100	6	16.2	18	48.6	NAP	***	NAP	***	13	35.1
Cyprus	18	100	1	5.6	15	83.3	NAP	***	2	11.1	NAP	***
Czech Rep.	2	100	NAP	***	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	2	100.0
Denmark	NA	***	NA	***	***	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***
Estonia	NA	***	NA	***	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***	***
Finland	NA	***	NA	***	***	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***
France												
Georgia	NAP		NAP	***	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***	***
Germany	1 842,39	100	378,64	20.6	244,42	13.3	101,15	5.5	291,81	15.8	826,37	44.9
Greece	NA	***	NA	***	152	***	3878	***	119	NA	NA	NA
Hungary	NA	***	NA	***	***	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	NA
Iceland	9.2	100	7	76.1	2.2	23.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ireland	257,77	100	242,77	94.2	15	5.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Italy	21	100	NA	***	***	***	NA	***	NA	***	21	100.0
Latvia	247	100	247	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Liechtenstein	5	100	1	20.0	2	40.0	0	0.0	2	40.0	0	0.0

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)
Lithuania	440	100	247	56.1	3	0.7	NAP	***	NA	NA	190	43.2
Luxembourg	140	100	12	8.6	61	43.6	0	0.0	7	5.0	60	42.9
Malta	256	100	8	3.1	10	3.9	158	61.7	1	0.4	79	30.9
Moldova	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Monaco	30	100	19	63.3	3	10.0	NAP	***	1	3.3	7	23.3
Montenegro	52	100	0	0.0	9	17.3	40	76.9	0	0.0	3	5.8
Netherlands	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Norway	395	100	275	69.6	120	30.4	NAP	***	NAP	***	0	0.0
Poland	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Portugal	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Romania	470	100	331	70.4	NAP	NAP	***	***	70	14.9	69	14.7
Russian Fed.	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
San Marino	9	100	1	11.1	2	22.2	5	55.6	1	11.1	0	0.0
Serbia	58	100	2	3.4	50	86.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	10.3
Slovak Rep.	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Slovenia	NA	***	NA	***	NA	NA	***	***	NA	***	NA	***
<i>Spain (total)</i>	NA	***	NA	***	NA	NA	***	***	NA	***	NA	***
Spain (State Adm.)	NA	***	NA	***	NA	NA	***	***	NA	***	NA	***
Spain (Catalonia)	NA	***	NA	***	NA	NA	***	***	NA	***	NA	***
Sweden	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Switzerland	407	***	NA	***	NA	NA	***	***	NA	***	NA	***
the FYRO Macedonia	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Turkey	NA	***	NA	***	NA	NA	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Ukraine	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
UK: Engl. & Wales	NA	***	NA	***	NA	NA	***	***	NA	***	NA	***
UK: North. Ireland	NA	***	NA	***	NA	NA	***	***	NA	***	NA	***
UK: Scotland	1 408	100	154	10.9	663	47.1	0	0.0	149	10.6	442	31.4
Average				35.8		36.0		14.3		7.6		24.5
Median				16.2		23.9		0.0		5.0		14.7
Minimum				0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
Maximum				100.0		100.0		76.9		40.0		100.0

NOTES – TABLE 16

AZERBAIJAN
✓ According to the legislation, data on the penitentiary institution staff ARE classified as secret information.
BH: BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (REPUBLIKA SRPSKA)
✓ Point (c): Six penitentiary establishments in Republika Srpska employ or hire permanently 3 doctors. However, 3 more doctors (not included in the figures) are employed for a certain number of hours on a daily basis or a certain number of days per week based on A part time contract.
FRANCE
Warning: The data validation procedure could not be achieved. For this reason, and because data seemed to be totally unreliable, figures were excluded from the present report.
GREECE
✓ Point (e): Figures refer only to probation staff.
IRELAND
✓ Point (b) : Teachers are paid by the Department of Education.
✓ Point (c): 15 such staff, comprise of 5 locum doctors and 10 agency nurses.
MONACO
✓ Point (c): 2 psychiatrists and 1 psychologist.
NORWAY
✓ 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.
SERBIA
✓ Point (f): Figures include 2 barbers, 1 hairdresser, 1 janitor, 1 manson, and 1 repairer of sewing machines.
SPAIN (CATALONIA)
✓ Because of provisional lack of staff resources has not been possible to accurately determine the number of people from other departments (education, health, interior ..) working for the prison system.
UK: ENGL. & WALES
✓ Information about these staff members is not held by prison administration, as they are employed by other organisations.

FIGURE 6: HIGHEST RATIOS OF INMATES PER ONE CUSTODIAN ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2014

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. For Cyprus and two other countries (**Bulgaria** and **Monaco**) the data validation procedure could not be achieved. For this reason the non-validated figures are presented between brackets [].

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 2014

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2014.17

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
				(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)		
Albania	5 440	2 825	1.9	228	60	62	0	350	15.5
Andorra	53	43	1.2	13	0	1	0	14	3.8
Armenia	3 979	1 303	3.1	105	44	32	NAP	181	22.0
Austria	8 857	2 977	3.0	116	64	105	NA	285	31.1
Azerbaijan	22 579	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0.0
Belgium	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
BH: BiH (total)									
BH: BiH (st. level)									
BH: Fed. BiH									
BH: Rep. Srpska	940	492	1.9	18	13	73	168	272	3.5
Bulgaria	[7 870]	[0]	[0.0]	[117]	[33]	[314]	[NA]	[464]	[17.0]
Croatia	3 763	1 588	2.4	111	18	133	213	475	7.9
Cyprus	[681]	[375]	[1.8]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[18]	[18]	[37.8]
Czech Rep.	18 658	1 954	9.5	465	1 221		108	1 794	10.4
Denmark	3 583	2 437	1.5	132	NA	134	383	649	5.5
Estonia	2 962	669	4.4	103	23	27	NAP	154	19.3
Finland	3 097	1 362	2.3	182	213		176	571	5.4
France	77 739	25 234	3.1	0	0	0	131	131	592.1
Georgia	10 233	2 228	4.6	543	159	18	NA	720	14.2
Germany	65 710	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0.0
Greece	12 006	3 878	3.1	158	27	NA	NA	185	64.9
Hungary	18 270	6 418	2.8	458	389	20	480	1 347	13.6
Iceland	154	75	2.1	NAP	2	2	12	16	9.6
Ireland	3 829	2 566	1.5	119	18	1	383	520	7.4
Italy	54 252	36 197	1.5	75	26	887	0	988	54.9
Latvia	4 809	1 638	2.9	140	173	28	0	341	14.1
Liechtenstein	8	15	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Lithuania	8 977	1 984	4.5	281	36	210	10	537	16.7
Luxembourg	656	293	2.2	1	4	21	35	62	10.7
Malta	571	157	3.6	10	1	8	1	20	28.6
Moldova	7 166	1 678	4.3	266	38	130	0	434	16.5
Monaco	[28]	[32]	[0.9]	[3]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[3]	[9.3]
Montenegro	1 058	128	8.3	19	3	15	25	62	17.1
Netherlands	9 857	6 304	1.6	305	108	287	826	1 526	6.5
Norway	3 718	2 469	1.5	0	0	578	467	1 045	3.6
Poland	77 371	15 661	4.9	1 689	554	2 181	213	4 637	16.7
Portugal	14 003	4 141	3.4	0	0	189	0	189	74.1
Romania	31 637	4 252	7.4	670	89	439	31	1 229	25.7
Russian Fed.	671 027	60 205	11.1	28 795	3 316	6 779	18 818	57 707	11.6
San Marino	4	5	0.8	1	1	1	0	3	1.3
Serbia	10 288	2 395	4.3	278	292	0	530	1 100	9.4
Slovak Rep.	10 179	797	12.8	248	79	300	NAP	627	16.2
Slovenia	1 522	520	2.9	13	6	65	82	166	9.2
Spain (total)	65 931	18 397	3.6	1 180	866	1 874	981	4 901	13.5
Spain (State Adm.)	56 391	15 263	3.7	940	650	1 430	870	3 890	14.5
Spain (Catalonia)	9 540	3 134	3.0	240	216	444	111	1 011	9.4
Sweden	5 861	4 276	1.4	112	31	237	316	696	8.4
Switzerland	6 923	2 028	3.4	275	NA	543	NA	818	8.5
the FYRO Macedonia	3 116	570	5.5	21	36	35	42	134	23.3
Turkey	151 451	38 037	4.0	540	377	544	0	1 461	103.7
Ukraine	92 290	11 805	7.8	3 474	10	127	900	4 511	20.5
UK: Engl. & Wales	85 509	22 490	3.8	60	580	0	2 870	3 510	24.4
UK: North. Ireland	1 860	1 325	1.4	3	27	26	32	88	21.2
UK: Scotland	7 879	2 454	3.2	0	56	478	0	534	14.8
Average			3.6						30.0
Median			3.0						14.2
Minimum			0.0						0.0
Maximum			12.8						592.1

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