

Prisons and Prisoners in Europe 2020: Key Findings of the SPACE I report

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1. Introduction

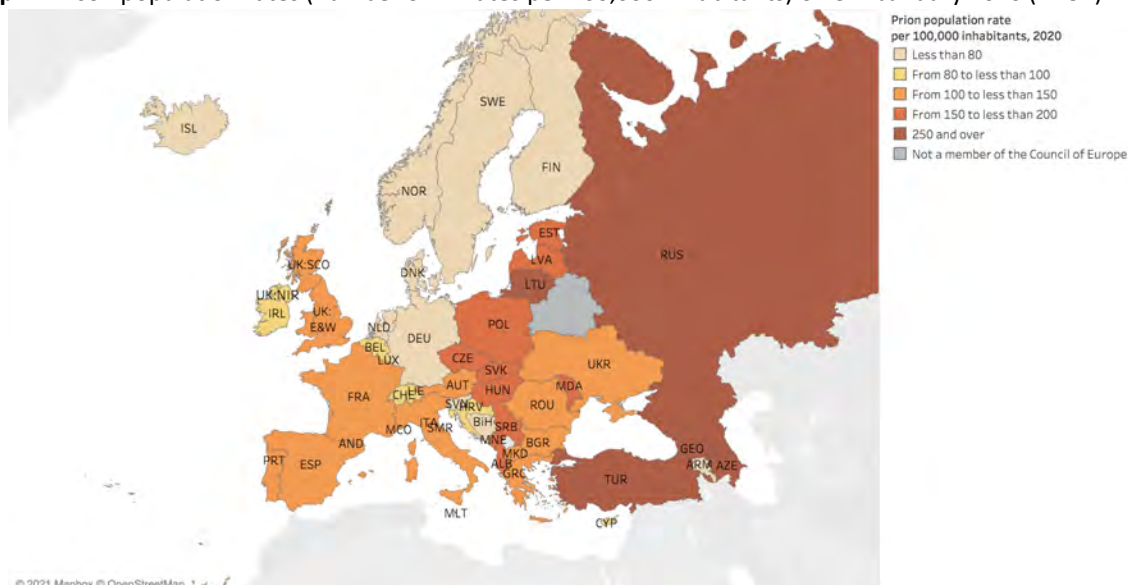
This document summarises the main findings of the *2020 Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics on Prison Populations*, better known under the acronym SPACE I. The rates and percentages presented here correspond to the *European median values* and are presented in the text in round numbers unless they are lower than 10; in particular, the rates are calculated on the basis of data weighted by the population of each country (see *Methodology* for further details). The detailed state-level data are presented in Tables 3 and 4 at the end of the document.

Forty-eight (48) of the 52 prison administrations in the 47 Council of Europe member states answered the SPACE I 2020 questionnaire, which corresponds to a participation rate of 92%. The following prison administrations did not send their answers: Bosnia & Herzegovina (State level, Federal level, and Republika Srpska), and Ukraine. However, data concerning the total number of inmates in Republika Srpska (Bosnia & Herzegovina), the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Ukraine, as well as the total capacity of prison institutions in these same prison administrations were retrieved from other sources (see comments to Tables 3 and 16 of the SPACE I 2020 report for further details) and are therefore included in the computation of the relevant European median and average values. On the contrary, these computations do not include the few inconsistent figures detected during the validation procedure (see Table B of the SPACE I 2020 report for details).

2. Stock indicators: Prisons and Prisoners on 31st January 2020

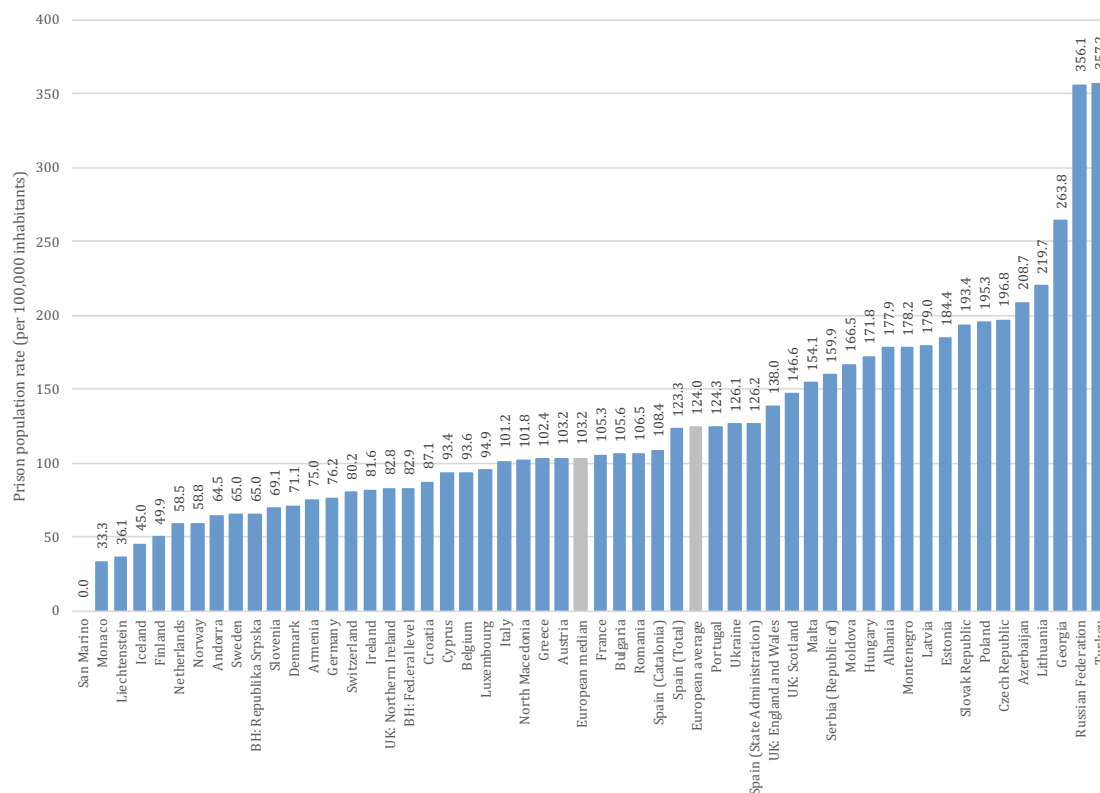
On 31st January 2020, there were 1,528,343 inmates in the penal institutions of the Council of Europe member states for which data are available. This corresponds to a European prison population rate of 103.2 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants.

Map 1. Prison population rates (number of inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) on 31st January 2020 (N=51)



Map 1 presents prison population rates in six categories (from less than 80 inmates to 250 or more inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) across Europe, while Figure 1 shows the detailed distribution of these rates by country. The highest prison population rates (*i.e.* more than 250 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) are found in the Russian Federation, Turkey, Georgia, Lithuania and Azerbaijan; while the lowest prison populations (*i.e.* less than 80 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) are distributed across the Scandinavian countries, a few countries of the Balkan region, Germany, the Netherlands and Iceland.

Figure 1. Prison population rates (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) on 31st January 2020 (N=51)



Characteristics of the inmates held in European penal institutions

Age of the prison population

The median age of the inmates held in European penal institutions is 36 years. In countries with at least one million inhabitants, this age varies from 33 to 44 years (see SPACE I, Table 6).

Fifteen percent of the inmates are aged 50 or over, and 2.5% are aged 65 or over (see SPACE I, Table 6). The second category (65 years or more) is included in the first one (50 years or more), but the number of prison administrations that provided data for both categories differ. Forty-one prison administrations were able to provide data on inmates aged 50 or over (Figure 2.1) and 38 on inmates aged 65 or over (Figure 2.2). SPACE started collecting data on these sociodemographic indicators last year with the aim of testing the hypothesis that prison populations are ageing across Europe, but that test can only be conducted once a few years of data are available. What can be said right now is that the presence of a relatively high percentage of inmates aged fifty or over and aged sixty-five or over is not directly associated with the ranking of the country in other indicators presented in this study, such as the average length of imprisonment (Figure 12), the prison population rate (Figure 1), or the percentage of inmates sentenced for drug offences (Figure 8). When one compares this indicator with the ones presented in Table 1 below, it can be seen, for example, that the prison population rate and the average length of imprisonment are very low in Norway, which at the same time is among the 9 countries with the highest percentage of inmates aged 50 or over. Conversely, Portugal is also amid these 9 countries, but has a high prison population rate and a long length of imprisonment. On the other extreme of the distribution, Lithuania has a very low percentage of inmates aged 50 or over, but one of the highest prison population rates, and the situation is relatively similar in Moldova and Montenegro (see Figures 1 and 2).

Figure 2.1 Percentage of inmates aged 50 or over in the prison population on 31st January 2020 (N=41)

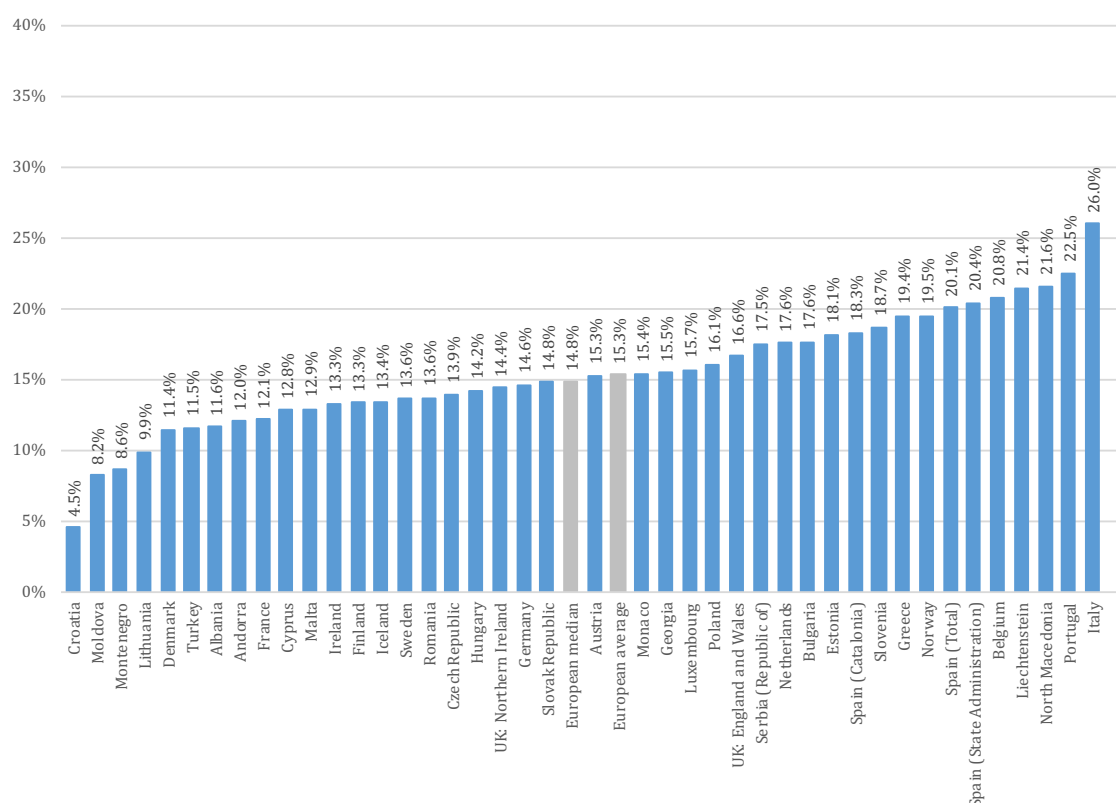
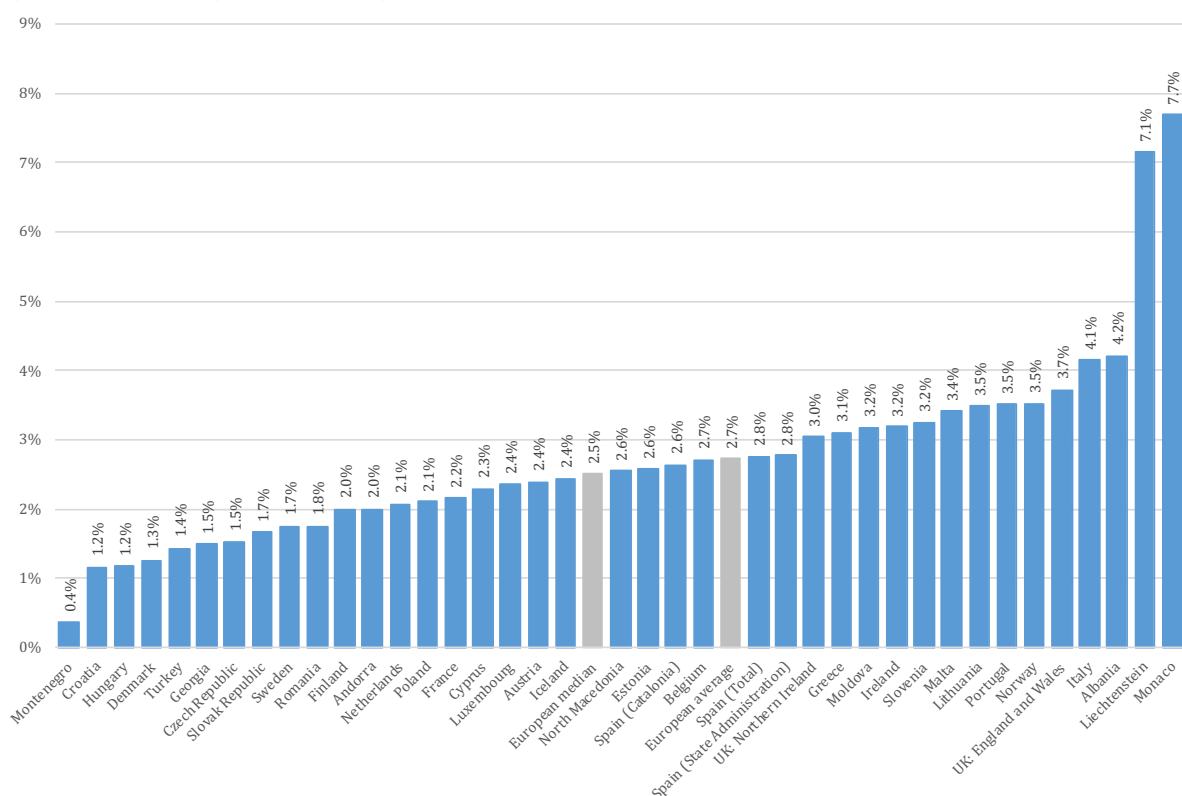


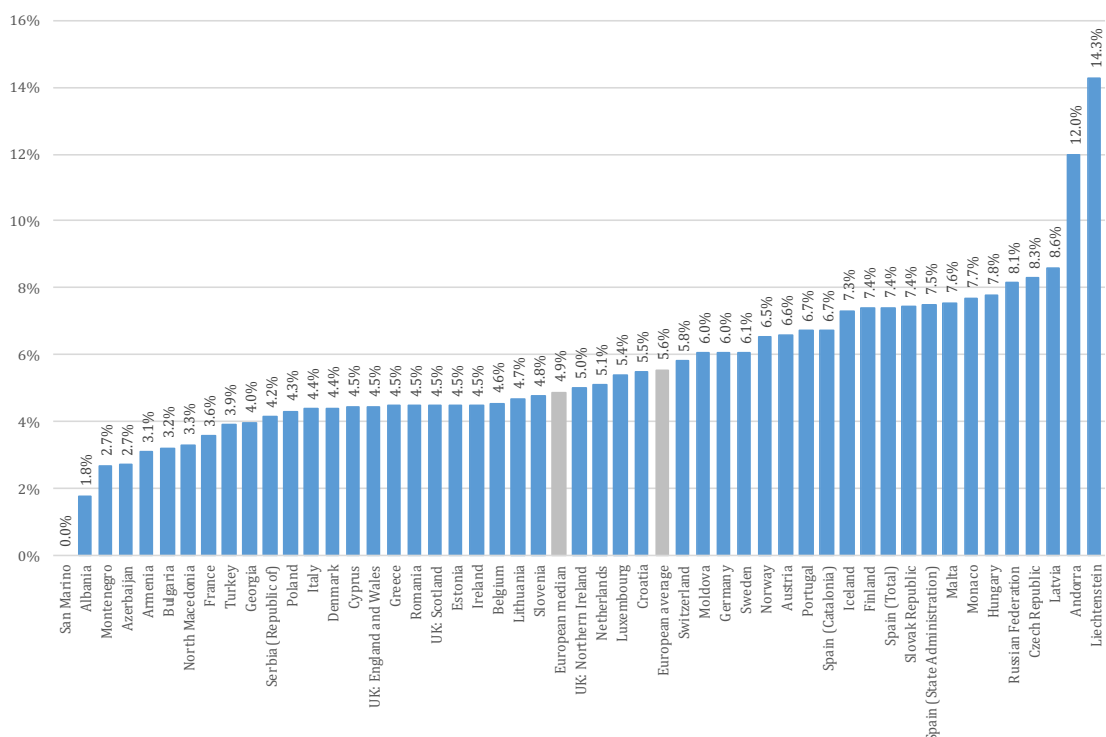
Figure 2.2: Percentage of inmates aged 65 or over in the prison population on 31st January 2020 (N=38)



Gender

Ninety-five percent (95%) of the inmates held in Europe are men, and only 5% are women (see SPACE I, Table 7). Although there are differences across countries, the underrepresentation of women in penal institutions is a constant across Europe, as can be observed in Figure 3. In countries with at least one million inhabitants, the highest percentage is 8.6% (Latvia) and the lowest is 1.8% (Albania).

Figure 3. Percentage of female inmates in the prison population on 31st January 2020 (N=48)



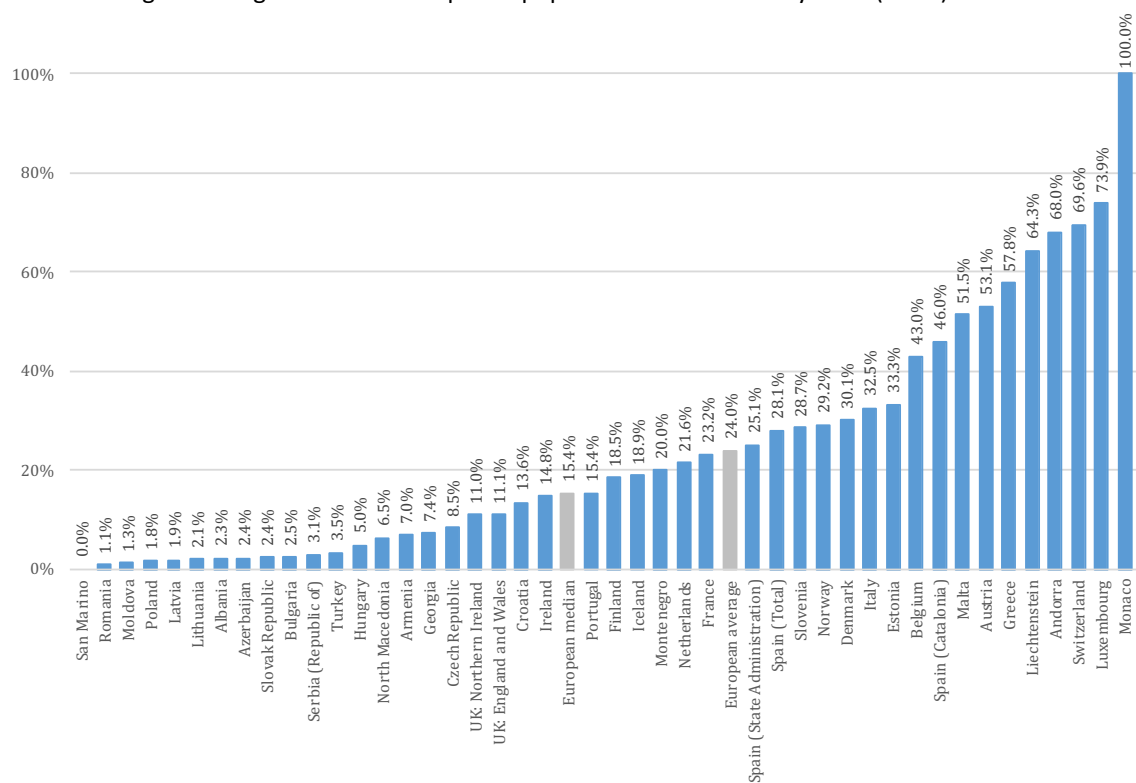
Nationality

Fifteen percent (15%) of the inmates held in Europe are foreigners, but this percentage differs substantially across nations. In Eastern European countries, it is usually lower than 5%, while in Central and Western Europe it varies from 2% to 70% in countries with at least one million inhabitants, and from none to all of them in smaller countries. These percentages are presented in Figure 4.

Only a few prison administrations collect data on the resident status of the foreigners held in their prisons. Among them, the percentage of those who have a legal resident status also fluctuates considerably, ranging from none to all (see SPACE I, Table 13).

More than one third of the foreign inmates held in Europe come from the EU member states (see SPACE I, Table 13).

Figure 4. Percentage of foreign inmates in the prison population on 31st January 2020 (N=43)



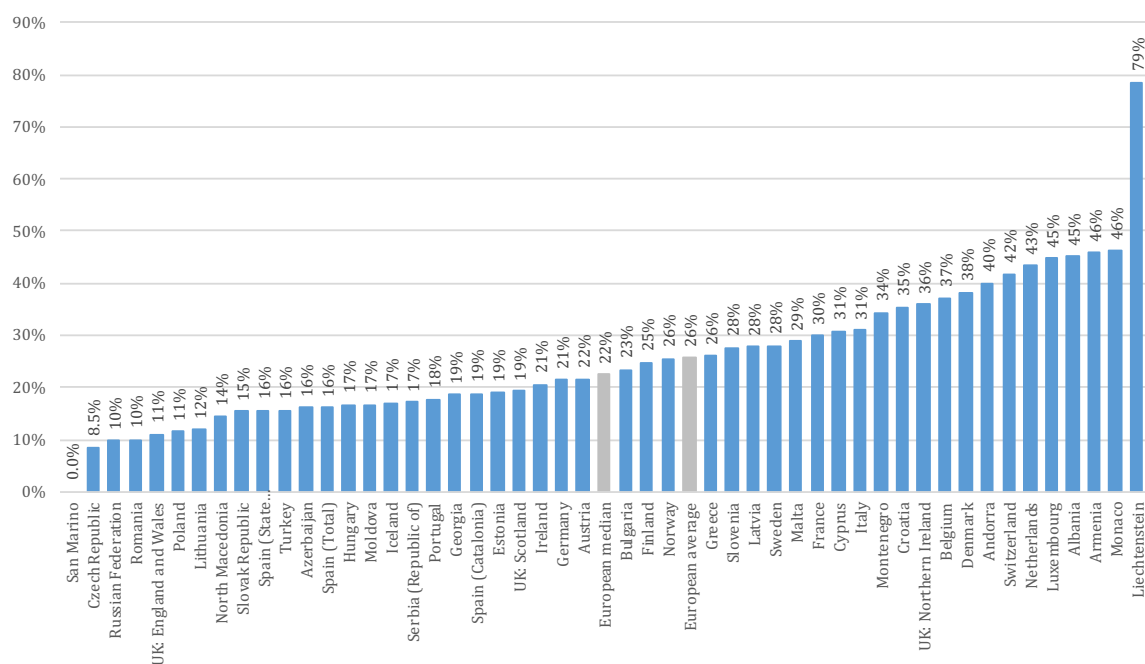
Legal status

Twenty-two percent (22%) of the inmates held in European penal institutions are not serving a final sentence (see SPACE I, Table 8). Following the terminology of the Council of Europe, this means that 22% of the inmates are *détenus* placed in *remand on custody* (see Recommendation Rec (2006) 13). In practice, however, they are often referred to as *détenus placed in pre-trial detention*, or simply as *pre-trial détenus*.

The percentage of *détenus* not serving a final sentence varies broadly across countries, ranging from 8.5% to roughly 45% in countries with at least one million inhabitants, and reaching 79% in smaller countries. These percentages are presented in Figure 5.

Disclaimer: Instead of waiting until the end of the appeal process, some countries consider inmates as *sentenced prisoners* once they receive their first sentence. As a consequence, those who have appealed or are within the statutory limits to do so are not included in the total number of *détenus* not serving a final sentence. This means that the interpretation of the differences observed in Figure 5 is not straightforward and must consider the comments provided by each country (see SPACE I, Table 8 and its notes).

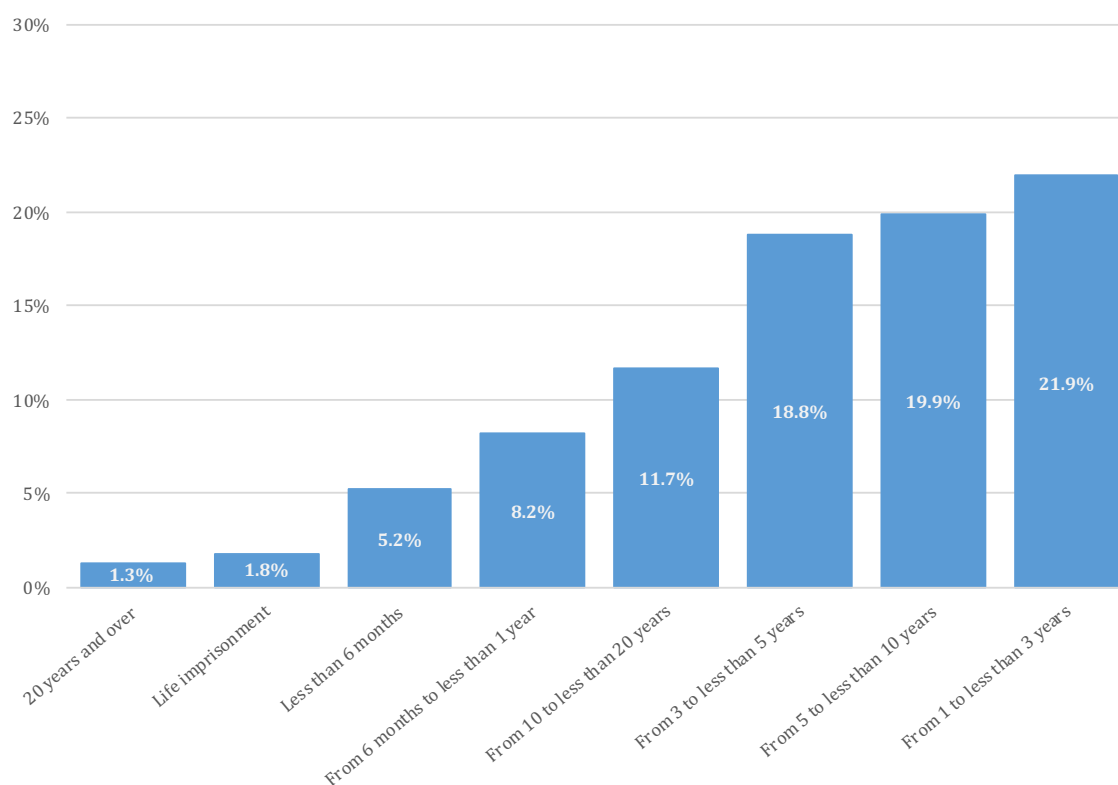
Figure 5. Percentage of *détenus* not serving a final sentence in the prison population on 31st January 2020 (N=48)



Length of sentence imposed

For those inmates who have been sentenced, Figure 6 presents the distribution of the length of the sentences imposed. It can be seen that they are mainly serving sentences from 1 to less than 3 years (22%), from 5 to less than 10 years (20%), and from 3 to less than 5 years (19%). Only 1.3% are serving sentences of 20 years and over, 1.8% are serving life imprisonment, and less than 1% are under security measures (for further details, see SPACE I, Table 11).

Figure 6. Distribution of sentenced prisoners according to the length of the sentence they are serving, in percentages, on 31st January 2020 (N=43)



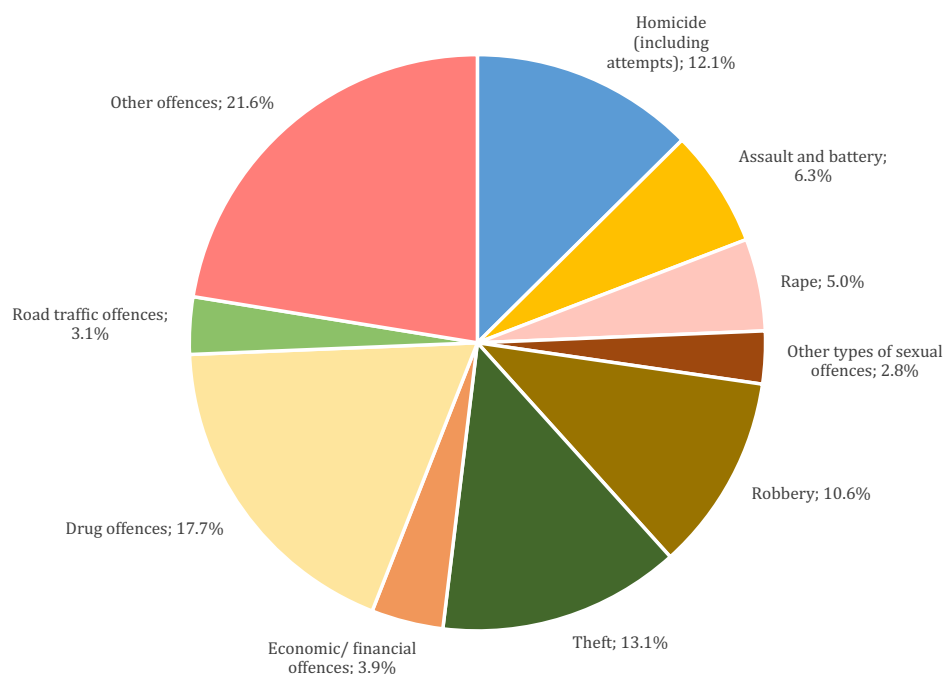
Type of offence

Figure 7 illustrates the distribution of sentenced prisoners according to the offence for which they were convicted (for further details, see SPACE I, Table 9). It can be seen that 18% of the sentenced prisoners held in European penal institutions have been convicted for drug offences. Prisoners convicted for theft (13%) represent the second largest category, followed by those sentenced for homicide (12%).

If one combines all the prisoners serving sentences for offences involving violence (homicide, assault and battery, rape, other sexual offences, and robbery) in a single category, they represent 39% of the prison population.

These percentages must be interpreted cautiously because some countries apply the principal offence rule — and therefore only take into account the most serious offence included in the sentence — and others do not apply it.

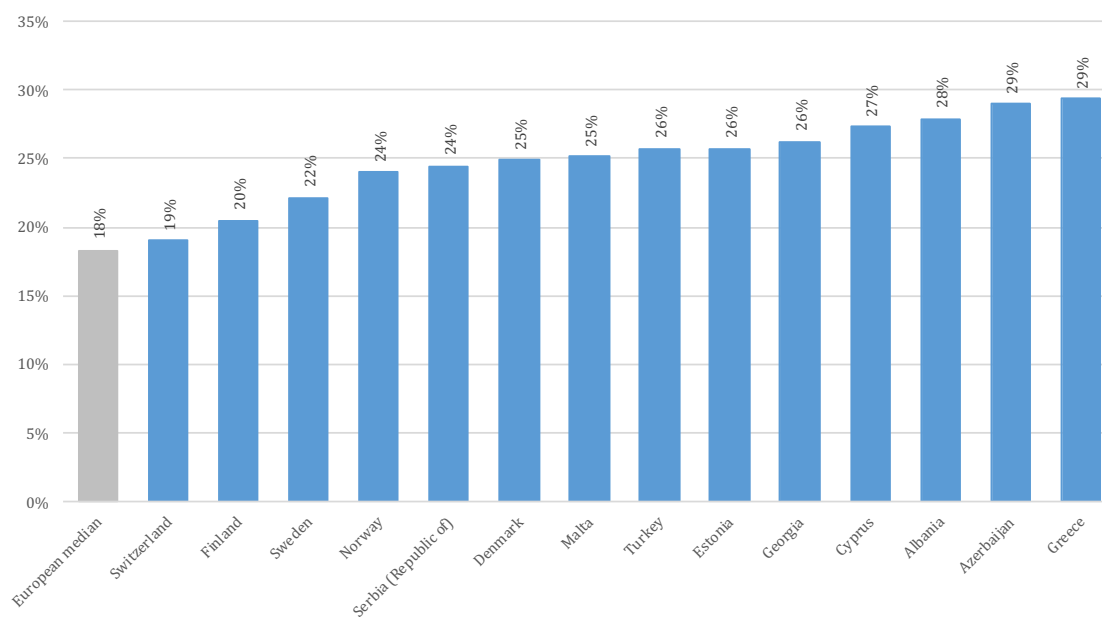
Figure 7. Distribution of sentenced prisoners according to the offence for which they were sentenced, in percentages, on 31st January 2020 (N=42)¹



Focus on drug offences

Figure 8 presents the upper half of the distribution of countries according to the percentage of prisoners serving sentences for drug offences. It can be seen that, in nine countries, prisoners sentenced for that kind of offences represent one fourth or more of their prison population.

Figure 8. Percentage of sentenced prisoners serving sentences for drug offences on 31st January 2020 (upper half of the distribution only) (N=18)



¹ Terrorism is included on the category *other offences* as the average percentage of inmates serving sentenced for this offense is less than 1% of the total.

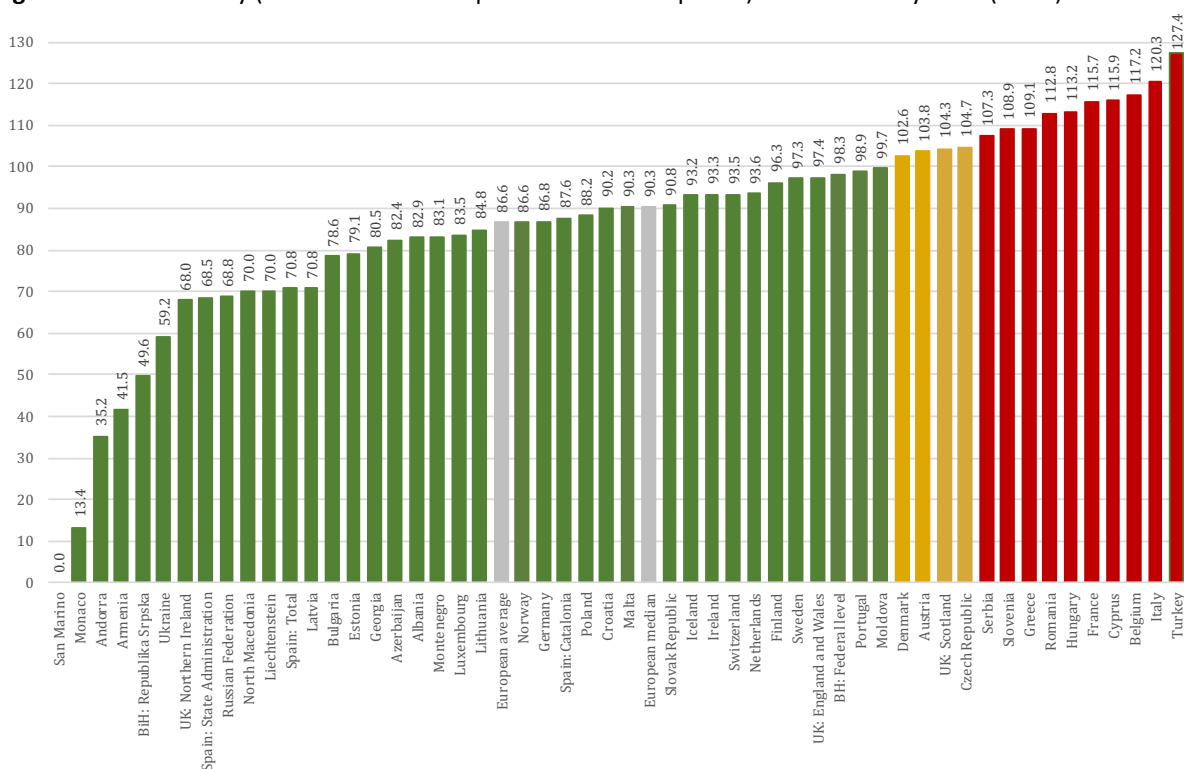
Prison density and overcrowding

According to the information provided by the prison administrations, only 14 of them had a prison density of more than 100 inmates per 100 places. Among these 14 prison administrations, four had a density that was higher than 100 but inferior to 105; while the other ten were experiencing serious overcrowding, with rates of more than 105 inmates per 100 places. These 14 prison administrations are presented in different colours (yellow and red) in Figure 9 according to their prison density.

It must also be mentioned that the estimated level of occupation of the cells differs considerably among the countries that provided the relevant data, ranging roughly from 1 to 10 inmates per cell. At the European level, there are roughly 1.6 inmates per cell (See SPACE I, Table 16). This suggests that some penal institutions who are theoretically not experiencing overcrowding may have in practice overcrowded cells.

Disclaimer: Data on prison capacity is provided by the countries and therefore corresponds to their own estimation of it. By definition, there is overcrowding when there are more inmates than the number of places available in penal institutions. In order to define the number of places available (i.e. the capacity of the penal institutions), countries are asked to use the concept of *design capacity*, which refers to the number of inmates that a penal institution was intended to house when it was constructed or renewed. However, many countries use the concept of operational capacity, which refers to the number of inmates that a penal institution can actually house while remaining functional. As a consequence, the rates concerning prison capacity and overcrowding do not allow reliable cross-national comparisons.

Figure 9. Prison density (number of inmates per 100 detention places) on 31st January 2020 (N=51)

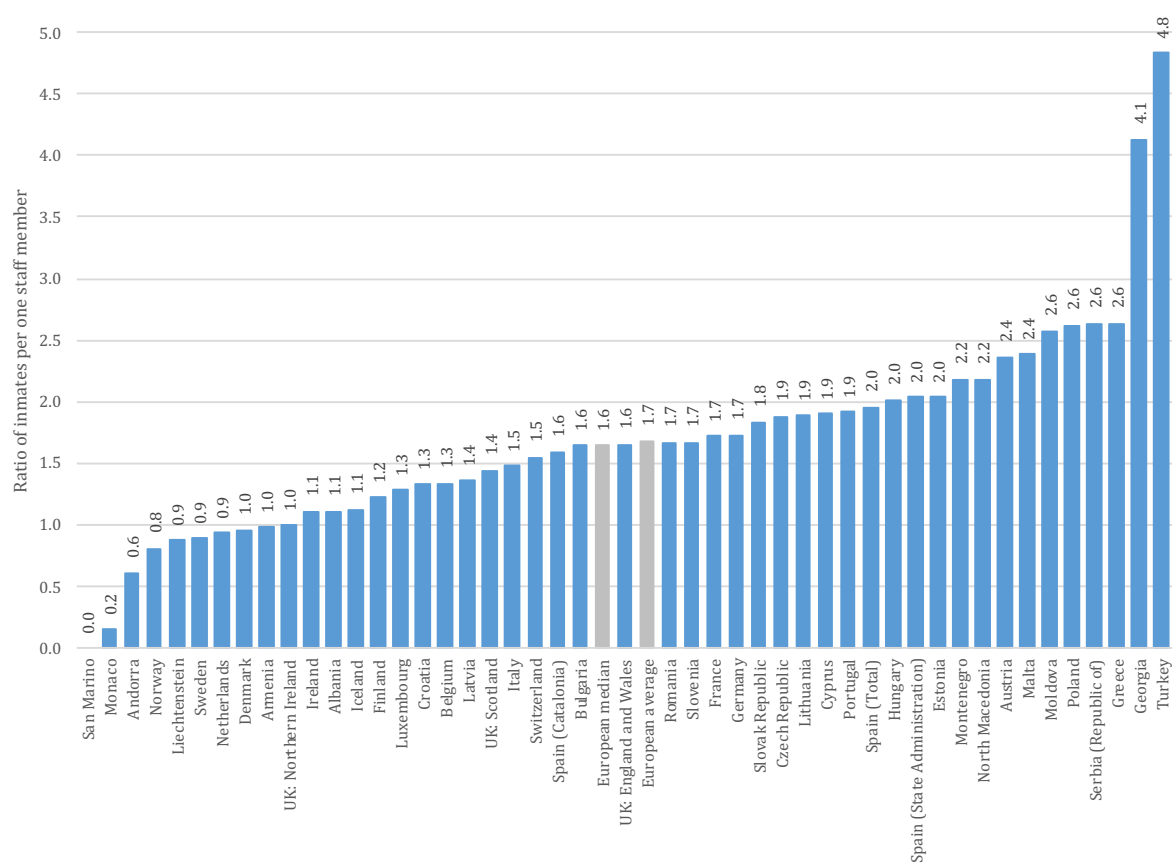


Prison staff

At the European level, there were 1.6 inmates per 1 member of prison staff. This ratio varies across prison administrations, ranging from a maximum of 4.8 to a minimum of 0.8 in countries with at least one million inhabitants, as can be seen in Figure 10.

When the ratio is based on the custodial staff only, the European median increases to 2.6 inmates per custodian. Finally, if the calculation is restricted to those among them who are dedicated solely to ensure safety and security in penal institutions, it increases to 2.7 inmates per *custodian solely dedicated to custody* (according to the terminology of the SPACE I questionnaire; see SPACE I, Table 21).

Figure 10. Ratio of inmates per one prison staff member on 31st January 2020 (N=46)

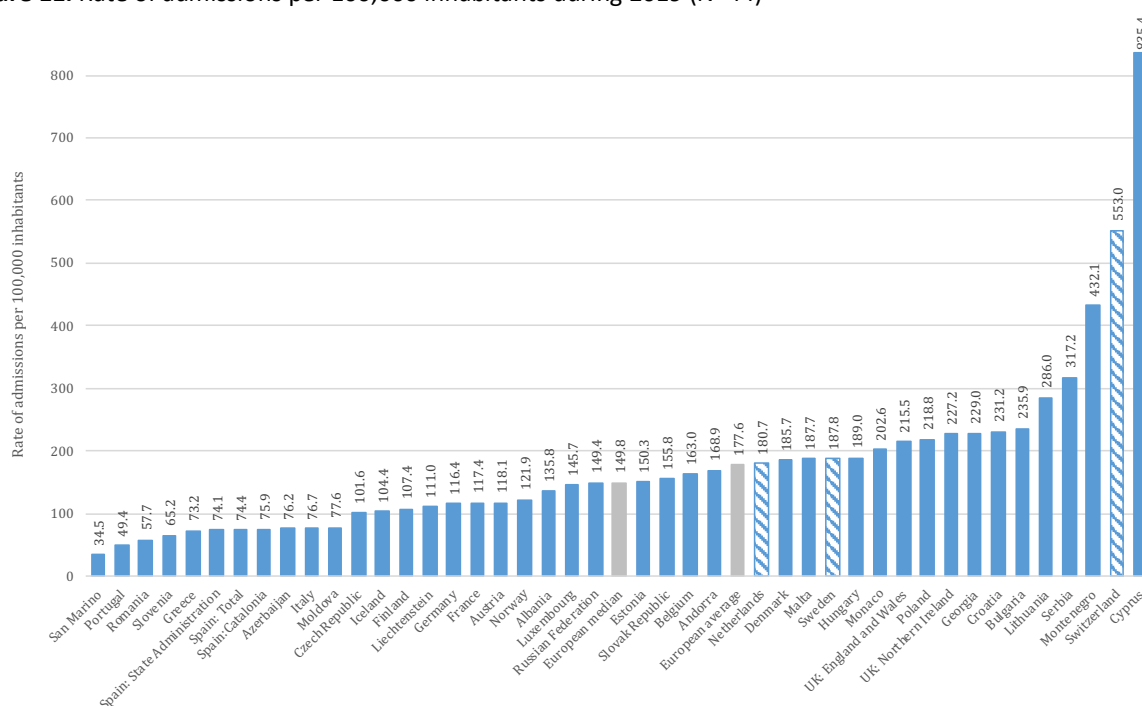


3. Flow indicators: Admissions, IALI, exits, turnover ratio, and cost of imprisonment during the year 2019

Admissions into penal institutions

During the year 2019, there were 1,010,556 admissions into penal institutions in the 44 prison administrations that provided data for this indicator, representing a European median rate of 150 admissions per 100,000 inhabitants (see SPACE I, Table 23). Figure 11 shows the rate of admissions by country. The Netherlands, Sweden, and Switzerland use a definition of admissions that does not comply with that of SPACE; therefore, their rates are not comparable to those of the rest of the prison administrations and are presented in striped bars.

Figure 11. Rate of admissions per 100,000 inhabitants during 2019 (N=44)



A comparison of the distribution of the prison administrations in Figure 11 with that in Figure 1 reveals that the relationship between the rates of admissions and the prison population rates is not straightforward. Portugal and Spain, for example, have very low rates of admissions, but high prison population rates; on the contrary, the Netherlands and Denmark have very low prison population rates and high rates of admissions (see Table 1). The key factor in that context is the length of imprisonment, which is presented in the next section.

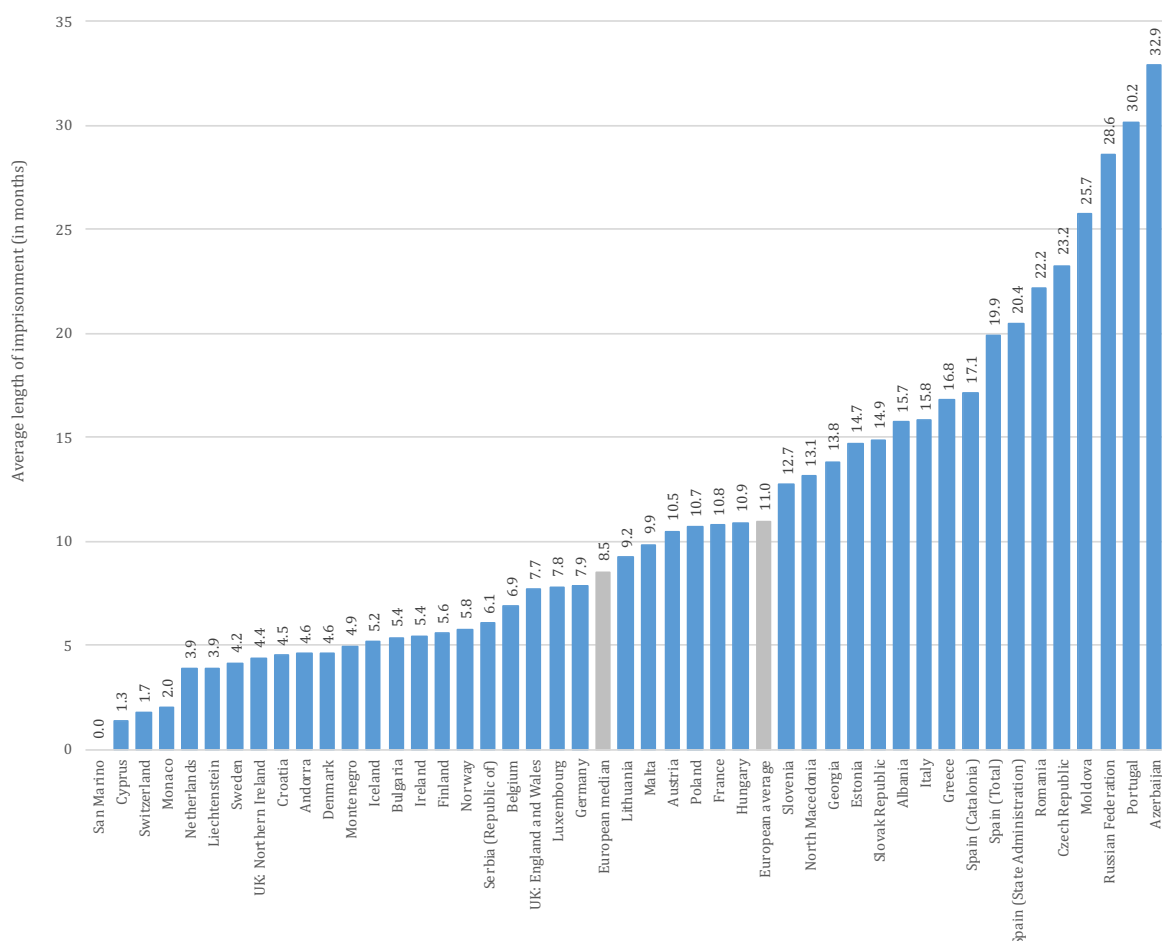
Indicator of the average length of imprisonment (IALI)

Research suggests that lengthy detentions are usually correlated with the punitivity of a criminal justice system or with its slowness. Swift criminal justice systems are characterized by short criminal procedures, while the less punitive criminal justice systems tend to impose short sentences and facilitate the liberation of inmates.

Based on the stock and flow of inmates, in 2019 the estimated length of imprisonment in Europe was 8.5 months. The distribution by countries is presented in Figure 12. Going back to the previous comparison, it can be seen that in Denmark and the Netherlands inmates tend to remain in penal institutions for short periods of time, while in Portugal and Spain the average length of imprisonment is very high.

The length of imprisonment varies also according to the legal status of the inmate. For inmates not serving a final sentence, the average length of imprisonment was 4 months; while for sentenced prisoners it was 16 months (see SPACE I, Table 31).

Figure 12. Average length of imprisonment in 2019 (based on the stock and flow of inmates) (N=44)



The length of imprisonment in Europe can also be estimated on the basis of the total number of days spent in penal institutions during the year (for details, see SPACE I, Part E). This way of estimating the IALI provides a slightly lower length of imprisonment in 2019: 7.2 months.

Exits (releases, deaths and escapes) from penal institutions

During 2019, there were 1,196,530 exits in the 45 prison administrations that provided data for this indicator, which corresponds to a European median rate of 120 exits per 100,000 inhabitants (see SPACE I, Table 25).

The vast majority (more than 99%) of the exits in 2019 were due to releases. Escapes represented only 0.1% of the exits, while deaths in penal institutions accounted for 0.3% of them (See SPACE I, Table 25).

Releases: The European median rate was 112 releases per 100,000 inhabitants.

Deaths in prison:

The European *prison mortality rate* in 2019 was 27 inmates per 10,000 inmates.

The European *prison suicide rate* in 2019 was 5.2 inmates per 10,000 inmates.

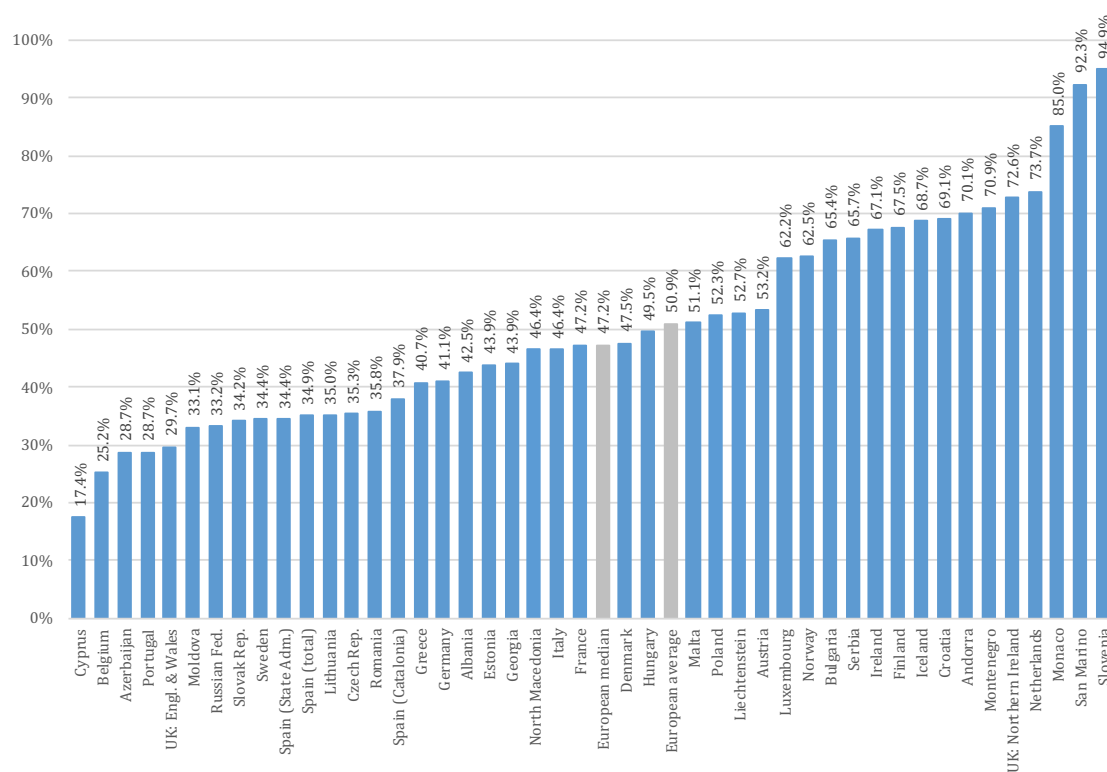
Escapes: The European median rate was 8.2 escapes per 10,000 inmates.

Turnover ratio

The turnover ratio is an estimation of the release rate per 100 potential releases (i.e., the percentage of effective releases from the total number of potential releases). The calculations are based on raw data: the prison population (stock), the number of admissions (flow of admissions) and the number of releases (flow of releases). In particular, the sum of the stock on 31st January 2019 (taken from SPACE I 2019) and the flow of admissions during the year provides an estimate of the total number of inmates likely to be released in 2019 (i.e., the potential releases). This number is then put in relation with the effective number of releases during 2019. A low turnover ratio (less than 50%) implies relatively long periods of custody and could thus be seen as an early warning sign of a risk of prison overcrowding (See SPACE I, Table 27).

The turnover ratio of the European prison population in 2019 was 47%. This indicator concerns the 43 prison administrations that provided data for all the indicators required for the estimation of it, and is presented in Figure 13. A comparison with Figure 1 shows that, among countries with at least one million inhabitants, those with the lowest turnover ratios usually have high or very high prison population rates.

Figure 13. Turnover ratio in 2019 (N=43)



Cost of imprisonment

At the European level, imprisonment costed more than 27 billion Euro in 2019. More precisely, the 46 prison administrations that provided data indicated that the budget spent by their prison administrations in 2019 was 27,648,474,894 Euro.

Forty-four prison administrations provided also the daily amount spent for the detention in custody of one inmate. At the European level, each inmate costed 64 Euro per day.

Disclaimer: The cost of imprisonment does not consider differences in the cost of living and other economic indicators across countries (e.g. GDP, purchase power, poverty rate, Euro-national currency exchange rate).

4. Overview of the main indicators by country

Table 1 shows the relative position of each European prison administration according to their score in a series of selected indicators. The prison administrations are divided in five clusters according to their score on each of these indicators:

1. **Very high:** This cluster includes the prison administrations whose score is more than 25% higher than the European median value.
2. **High:** This cluster includes the prison administrations whose score is between 5.1% and 25% higher than the European median value.
3. **Close:** This cluster includes the prison administrations whose score is similar (i.e. between -5% and +5%) to the European median value.
4. **Low:** This cluster includes the prison administrations whose score is between 5.1% and 25% lower than the European median value.
5. **Very Low:** This cluster includes the prison administrations whose score is more than 25% lower than the European median value.

For each indicator, the Table specifies the number of prison administrations (PA) for which data are available (e.g. the prison population rate is available for 51 PA, but the percentage of female inmates is available only for 48 of them). This is due to the fact that there are countries that did not provide data for every indicator. Three countries (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Spain and the United Kingdom) have more than one prison administration. Consequently, each prison administration is mentioned separately in Table 1, except when all of them are in the same cluster. In this case, only the name of the country is mentioned (e.g. the percentage of female inmates is not available for the three PA of Bosnia and Herzegovina).

Table 1. Ranking of countries according to the main prison indicators, 2020 and 2019²

	Very high (the score is more than 25% higher than the European median value)	High (the score is between 5.1% and 25% higher than the European median value)	Medium (the score is close to the European median value: i.e., between -5% and +5%)	Low (the score is between 5.1% and 25% lower than the European median value)	Very low (the score is more than 25% lower than the European median value)	No data available
STOCK indicators on 31st January 2020						
Prison population rate per 100,000 inhabitants (N=51)	Turkey, Russian Federation, Georgia, Lithuania, Azerbaijan, Czech Republic, Poland, Slovak Republic, Estonia, Latvia, Montenegro, Albania, Hungary, Moldova, Serbia, Malta, UK: Scotland, UK: England and Wales.	Spain, Ukraine, Portugal.	Romania, Bulgaria, France, Austria, Greece, North Macedonia, Italy.	Luxembourg, Belgium, Cyprus, Croatia, BH: Federal level, UK: Northern Ireland, Ireland, Switzerland.	Germany, Armenia, Denmark, Slovenia, BiH: Republika Srpska, Sweden, Andorra, Norway, Netherlands, Finland, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Monaco, San Marino.	Bosnia & Herzegovina (State level).
n	18	4	7	8	14	1
% of female inmates in the prison population (N=48)	Liechtenstein, Andorra, Latvia, Czech Republic, Russian Federation, Hungary, Monaco, Malta, Spain, Slovak Republic, Finland, Iceland, Portugal, Austria, Norway.	Sweden, Germany, Moldova, Switzerland, Croatia, Luxembourg.	Netherlands, UK: Northern Ireland, Slovenia, Lithuania.	Belgium, Ireland, Estonia, UK: Scotland, Romania, Greece, UK: England and Wales, Cyprus, Denmark, Italy, Poland, Serbia, Georgia, Turkey.	France, North Macedonia, Bulgaria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Montenegro, Albania, San Marino.	Bosnia & Herzegovina and Ukraine.
n	16	6	4	14	8	4
% of foreign inmates in the prison population (N=43)	Monaco, Luxembourg, Switzerland, Andorra, Liechtenstein, Greece, Austria, Malta, Spain, Belgium, Estonia, Italy, Denmark, Norway, Slovenia, France, Netherlands, Montenegro, Iceland.	Iceland, Finland.	Portugal Ireland.	Croatia.	UK: England and Wales, UK: Northern Ireland, Czech Republic, Georgia, Armenia, North Macedonia, Hungary, Turkey, Serbia, Bulgaria, Slovak Republic, Azerbaijan, Albania, Lithuania, Latvia, Poland, Moldova, Romania, Cyprus	Bosnia & Herzegovina, Germany, Russian Federation, San Marino, Sweden, Ukraine, and UK: Scotland.
n	19	2	2	1	19	9
% of inmates aged 50 or over in the prison population (N=41)	Italy, Portugal, North Macedonia, Liechtenstein, Belgium, Spain (State Administration), Norway, Greece, Slovenia.	Spain (Catalonia), Estonia, Bulgaria, Netherlands, Serbia, UK: England and Wales, Poland, Luxembourg.	Georgia, Monaco, Austria, Slovak Republic, Germany, UK: Northern Ireland, Hungary.	Czech Republic, Romania, Sweden, Iceland, Finland, Ireland, Malta, Cyprus, France, Andorra, Albania, Turkey, Denmark.	Lithuania, Montenegro, Moldova, Croatia.	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Latvia, Russian Federation, San Marino, Switzerland Ukraine, and UK: Scotland
n	9	8	7	13	4	11

² Inside each cell of Table B, countries are ranked in descending order according to their rate or percentage in the corresponding variable. For example, in the first cell, Turkey is presented first because it has the highest prison population rate (357.2 per 100,000 inhabitants), followed by the Russian Federation (356.1 per 100,000 inhabitants), Georgia (263.8 per 100,000 inhabitants), and so on.

	Very high (the score is more than 25% higher than the European median value)	High (the score is between 5.1% and 25% higher than the European median value)	Medium (the score is close to the European median value: i.e., between -5% and +5%)	Low (the score is between 5.1% and 25% lower than the European median value)	Very low (the score is more than 25% lower than the European median value)	No data available
% of inmates not serving a final sentence in the prison population (N=48)	Liechtenstein, Monaco, Armenia, Albania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Switzerland, Andorra, Denmark, Belgium, UK: Northern Ireland, Croatia, Montenegro, Italy, Cyprus, France, Malta.	Sweden, Latvia, Slovenia, Greece, Norway, Finland.	Bulgaria, Austria, Germany.	Ireland, UK: Scotland, Estonia, Spain (Catalonia), Georgia, Portugal, Serbia, Iceland.	Moldova, Hungary, Azerbaijan, Turkey, Spain (State Administration), Slovak Republic, North Macedonia, Lithuania, Poland, UK: England and Wales, Romania, Russian Federation, Czech Republic, San Marino.	Bosnia and Herzegovina and Ukraine.
n	17	6	3	8	14	4
Prison density per 100 places (N=50)	Turkey, Italy, Belgium, Cyprus, France, Hungary.	Romania, Greece, Slovenia, Serbia, Czech Republic, UK: Scotland, Austria, Denmark, Moldova, Portugal, UK: England and Wales, Sweden, Finland.	Netherlands, Switzerland, Ireland, Iceland, Slovak Republic, Malta, Croatia, Poland, Spain (Catalonia), Germany, Norway.	Lithuania, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Albania, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Estonia, Bulgaria, Latvia, Liechtenstein, North Macedonia, Russian Federation, Spain (State Administration), UK: Northern Ireland.	Ukraine, BiH: Republika Srpska, Armenia, Andorra, Monaco, San Marino.	Bosnia & Herzegovina (Federal Level) and Bosnia & Herzegovina (State Level).
n	6	13	11	14	6	2
Ratio of inmates per one staff member (N=46)	Turkey, Georgia, Greece, Serbia, Poland, Moldova, Malta, Austria, North Macedonia, Montenegro.	Estonia, Spain (State Administration), Hungary, Portugal, Cyprus, Lithuania, Czech Republic, Slovak Republic.	Germany, France, Slovenia, Romania, UK: England and Wales, Bulgaria, Spain (Catalonia).	Switzerland, Italy, UK: Scotland, Latvia, Belgium, Croatia, Luxembourg.	Finland, Iceland, Albania, Ireland, UK: Northern Ireland, Armenia, Denmark, Netherlands, Sweden, Liechtenstein, Norway, Andorra, Monaco, San Marino.	Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Russian Federation, and Ukraine.
n	10	8	7	7	14	6

*When the table only indicates « Spain » it means that the classification is the same for Spain (State Administration), Spain (Catalonia) and Spain (total)

	Very high (the score is more than 25% higher than the European median value)	High (the score is between 5.1% and 25% higher than the European median value)	Medium (the score is close to the European median value, i.e. between -5% and +5%)	Low (the score is between 5.1% and 25% lower than the European median value)	Very low (the score is more than 25% lower than the European median value)	No data available
FLOW indicators for the year 2019						
Rate of admissions per 100,000 habitants in 2019 (N=44)	Cyprus, Switzerland, Montenegro, Serbia, Lithuania, Bulgaria, Croatia, Georgia, UK: Northern, Ireland, Poland, UK: England and Wales, Monaco, Hungary, Sweden, Malta.	Denmark, Netherlands, Ireland, Andorra, Belgium.	Slovak Republic, Estonia, Russian Federation, Luxembourg.	Albania, Norway, Austria, France, Germany.	Liechtenstein, Finland, Iceland, Czech Republic, North Macedonia, Moldova, Italy, Azerbaijan, Spain, Greece, Slovenia, Romania, Portugal, San Marino.	Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Latvia, Turkey, Ukraine and UK: Scotland.
n	15	5	4	5	15	8
Rate of releases per 100,000 habitants in 2019 (N=44)	Montenegro, Turkey, Serbia, Bulgaria, Georgia, Monaco, Croatia, Lithuania, Russian Federation, Ireland, Hungary, Netherlands, Malta, Andorra, Cyprus, Luxembourg, Estonia.	Albania, Slovenia, Denmark, Austria, Slovak Republic.	Norway, Czech Republic, Finland.	France, Iceland, UK: England and Wales, Moldova, North Macedonia, Sweden, Azerbaijan.	Italy, Germany, Liechtenstein, Spain, Belgium, Romania, Portugal, Armenia, San Marino, UK: Northern Ireland.	Bosnia and Herzegovina, Latvia, Poland ³ , Switzerland, Ukraine, and UK: Scotland.
n	17	5	3	7	12	7
Suicide rate per 10,000 inmates in 2019 (N=45)	Monaco, Iceland, Malta, Armenia, Denmark, Norway, France, Estonia, Moldova, Switzerland, Lithuania, Belgium, Austria, UK: England and Wales, Netherlands, Germany, Latvia, Italy, Portugal, Spain.		Russian Federation, Czech Republic.	Serbia, Bulgaria, Albania	Greece, Finland, Hungary, Slovak Republic, Croatia, Poland, Romania, Sweden, Turkey, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Andorra, Cyprus, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Montenegro, North Macedonia, San Marino, Slovenia.	Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ireland, Ukraine, UK: Northern Ireland, and UK: Scotland.
n	21	-	2	3	19	7
Rate of escapes per 10,000 inmates in 2019 (N=44)	North Macedonia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Switzerland, Andorra, Austria, Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Croatia, Iceland, Norway, Germany, Italy, Serbia, Belgium, Greece, UK: England and Wales, Ireland, Moldova.	Lithuania, Spain (Catalonia).	Bulgaria.		Estonia, Spain (State Administration), Romania, Slovak Republic, Portugal, France, Hungary, Poland, Turkey, Albania, Azerbaijan, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Georgia, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Slovenia, UK: Northern Ireland.	Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Russian Federation, San Marino, Ukraine, and UK: Scotland.
n	20	2	1	-	21	8
Average length of imprisonment, in months [based on the stock and flow] (N=44)	Azerbaijan, Portugal, Russian Federation, Moldova, Czech Republic, Romania, Spain, Greece, Italy, Albania, Slovak Republic, Estonia, Georgia, North Macedonia, Slovenia, Hungary, France, Poland.	Austria, Malta, Lithuania.		Germany, Luxembourg, UK: England and Wales, Belgium.	Serbia, Norway, Finland, Ireland, Bulgaria, Iceland, Montenegro, Denmark, Andorra, Croatia, UK: Northern Ireland, Sweden, Liechtenstein, Netherlands, Monaco, Switzerland, Cyprus, San Marino.	Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Latvia, Turkey, Ukraine, and UK: Scotland.
n	19	3	-	4	17	8

*When the table only indicates « Spain » it means that the classification is the same for Spain (State Administration), Spain (Catalonia) and Spain (total).

³ Rate of releases per 100,000 inhabitants: The validation procedure for this indicator could not be fully achieved in Poland (see comments to Tables 25 and 26). As a consequence, Poland is not included in the calculation of the corresponding European median presented in Table A, nor in the ranking of countries according to that indicator presented in Table B.

5. Annual variations of the stock indicators (2019-2020) and the flow indicators (2018-2019)

Table 2 shows the variations of stock indicators from 2019 to 2020, as well as flow indicators from 2018 to 2019. **Comparisons are restricted to the prison administrations (PA) for which data are available for both years.** This means that the figures included in the Table may not coincide with those included in the SPACE I report or in other sections of this Key Findings. For example, even if the present SPACE I report includes data on admissions and releases in 44 PA during 2019 (see also page 9 of this Key Findings), only 40 of them had provided the relevant data for 2018 (See SPACE I 2019), and therefore the comparison can only be performed between these 40 PA. The number of PA that provided data for both years is indicated between brackets for each indicator.

Table 2. Annual variations in stock indicators (2017 to 2019) and flow indicators (2019 to 2020)

	2019	2020	% change 2019-2020
Stock indicators			
Prison population rate per 100,000 inhabitants (50 PA)	106.1	104.3	-1.7
% of female inmates in the prison population (44 PA)	5.1	5.0	-2.2
% of foreign inmates in the prison population (40 PA)	14.4	15.1	+4.8
Of which: % of foreign inmates from EU countries (37 PA)	28.0	27.1	-3.3
% of inmates not serving a final sentence in the prison populations (44 PA)	22.2	22.5	+1.5
Prison density per 100 places (49 PA)	89.5	90.3	+0.9
Number of overcrowded prison administrations (more than 100 inmates per 100 places) (49 PA)	15	14	-6.7
Ratio of inmates per one staff member (43 PA)	1.62	1.65	+1.9
Ratio of inmates per custodian solely dedicated to custody (42 PA)	2.79	2.76	-1.1
Sentenced prisoners by offence			
% of prisoners sentenced for drug offences (38 PA)	18.1	17.4	-3.7
% of prisoners sentenced for theft (38 PA)	14.5	13.1	-9.5
% of prisoners sentenced for homicide (38 PA)	13.4	13.0	-3.0
Sentenced prisoners by length of sentence imposed			
% of prisoners sentenced to less than one year (39 PA)	16.3	15.8	-3.0
% of prisoners sentenced from 1 to less than 3 years (39 PA)	25.9	24.1	-6.7
% of prisoners sentenced from 3 to less than 5 years (39 PA)	16.8	17.3	+3.3
% of prisoners sentenced from 5 to less than 10 years (39 PA)	20.3	19.9	-1.8
	2018	2019	% change 2018-2019
Flow indicators			
Rate of admissions per 100,000 inhabitants (40 PA)	143.8	140.7	-2.1
Rate of releases per 100,000 inhabitants (39 PA)	117.1	115.3	-1.5
Average length of imprisonment in months (based on the stock and flow) (38 PA)	8.1	7.8	-3.4
Cost indicator			
Total budget spent by the prison administrations (42 PA)	25,679,563,671€	27,040,190,999€	+5.3

Notes:

- PA = prison administration
- The number between brackets indicates the number of PA that provided data for both years

Considering that increases up to +5% or decreases up to -5% reflect stability, the annual variations observed at the *European level* are summarized below.

The following indicators *remained relatively stable*:

- The prison population rate (-1.7%);
- The percentage of female inmates in the prison population (-2.2%);
- The percentage of foreign inmates in the prison population (+4.8%);
- The percentage of foreign inmates from EU countries (-3.3%);
- The percentage of inmates not serving a final sentence in the prison population (+1.5%);
- The prison density per 100 places (+0.9%);
- The ratio of inmates per one staff member (+1.9%);
- The ratio of inmates per custodian solely dedicated to custody (-1.1%);
- The percentage of prisoners sentenced for drug offences (-3.7%);
- The percentage of prisoners sentenced for homicide (+3.0%);
- The percentage of prisoners sentenced from 3 years to less than 5 years (+3.3%);
- The percentage of prisoners sentenced from 5 years to less than 10 years (-1.8%).
- The rate of admissions per 100,000 inhabitants (-2.1%);
- The rate of releases per 100,000 inhabitants (-1.5%);
- The average length of imprisonment in months estimated on the basis of the stock and flow of inmates (- 3.4%).

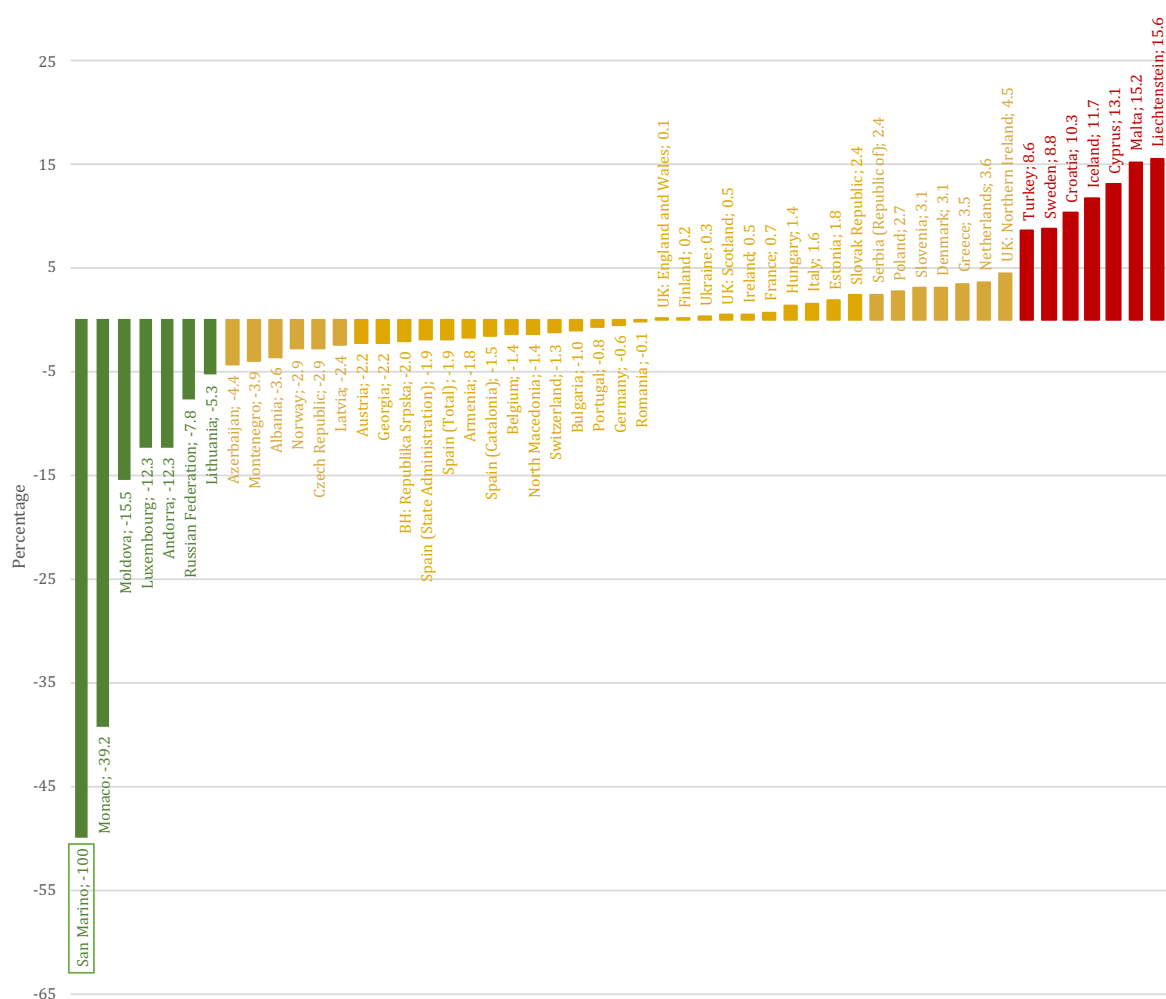
The following indicators registered a *decrease*:

- The number of PA experiencing overcrowding (-6.7%);
- The percentage of prisoners sentenced for theft (-9.5%);
- The percentage of prisoners sentenced from 1 year to less than 3 years (-6.7%);

The only indicators that registered an *increase* was the total budget spent by the prison administrations (+5.3%).

At the *individual level*, Figure 14 shows the annual variation of the prison population rate in the 50 prison administrations (PA) that provided data both for 2019 and 2020. When the two Spanish PA are analysed separately, it can be seen that the prison population rate was stable in 36 PA (presented in yellow in Figure 14), increased in only 7 PA (presented in red in Figure 14), and decreased in 7 PA (presented in green in the Figure 14).

Figure 14: Percentage change in prison population rates (2020 compared to 2019) in 50 prison administrations

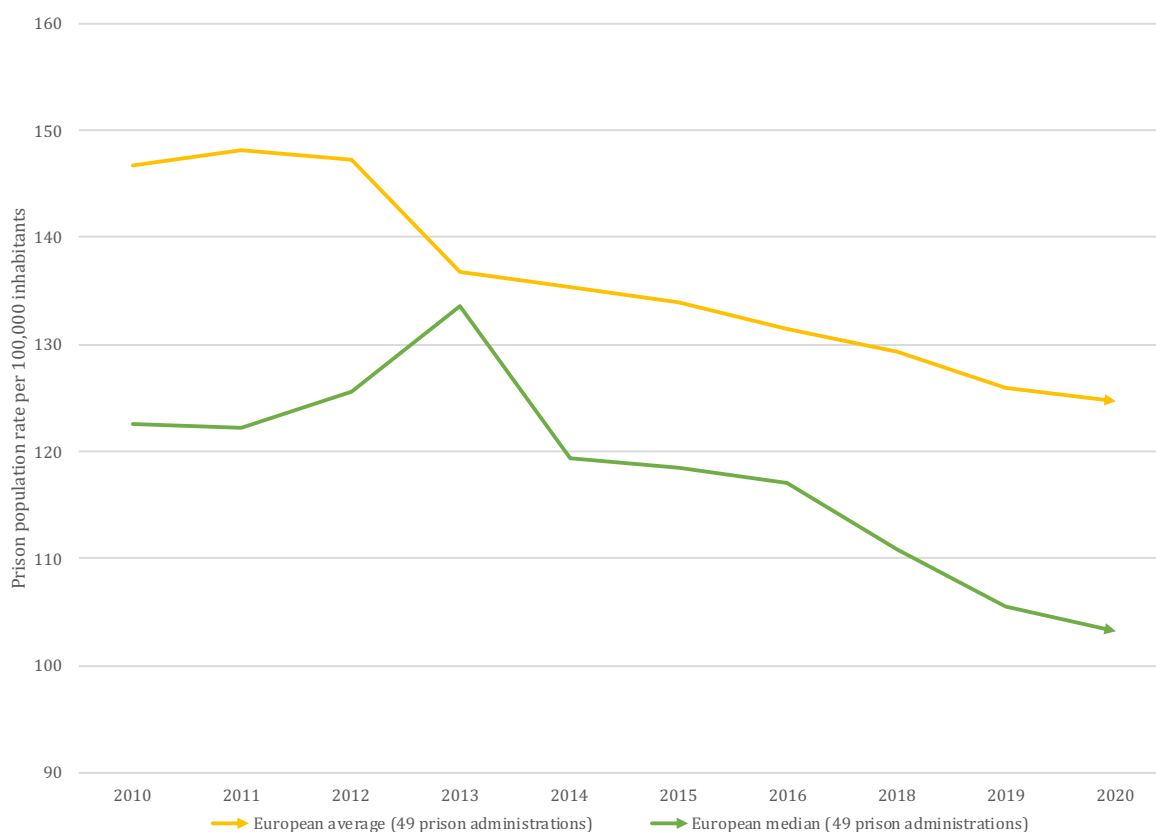


6. Trends from 2009 to 2020

Figure 15 shows the trends observed in the European median and average prison population rates from 2010 to 2020 (see *Methodology* for details on the exclusion of the year 2017). Forty-nine prison administrations (detailed below in Figure 16) provided the necessary data for the computation of these indicators. The values for a few missing years were estimated using linear interpolation, which explains slight differences with rates presented elsewhere. The first part of the series is taken from the study *Prisons in Europe 2005-2015* (Aebi et al., 2020), available on the SPACE website, which updated the whole SPACE series for the years 2005 to 2015⁴.

As can be seen in Figure 15, the *median* European prison population rate increased from 2010 to 2013 and decreased after that, in such a way that the rate of 2020 is almost 16% lower than that in 2010. If the comparison is based on the *average* European prison population rate, the only difference is that this rate started decreasing one year before (after 2012 instead of after 2013).

Figure 15. Trends in the prison population rates of 49 prison administrations from 2010 to 2020



⁴ Aebi, M.F., Berger-Kolopp, L., Burkhardt, C. & Tiago, M.M. (2020). *Prisons in Europe: 2005-2015* (Volumes 1 and 2). Strasbourg: Council of Europe Publishing.

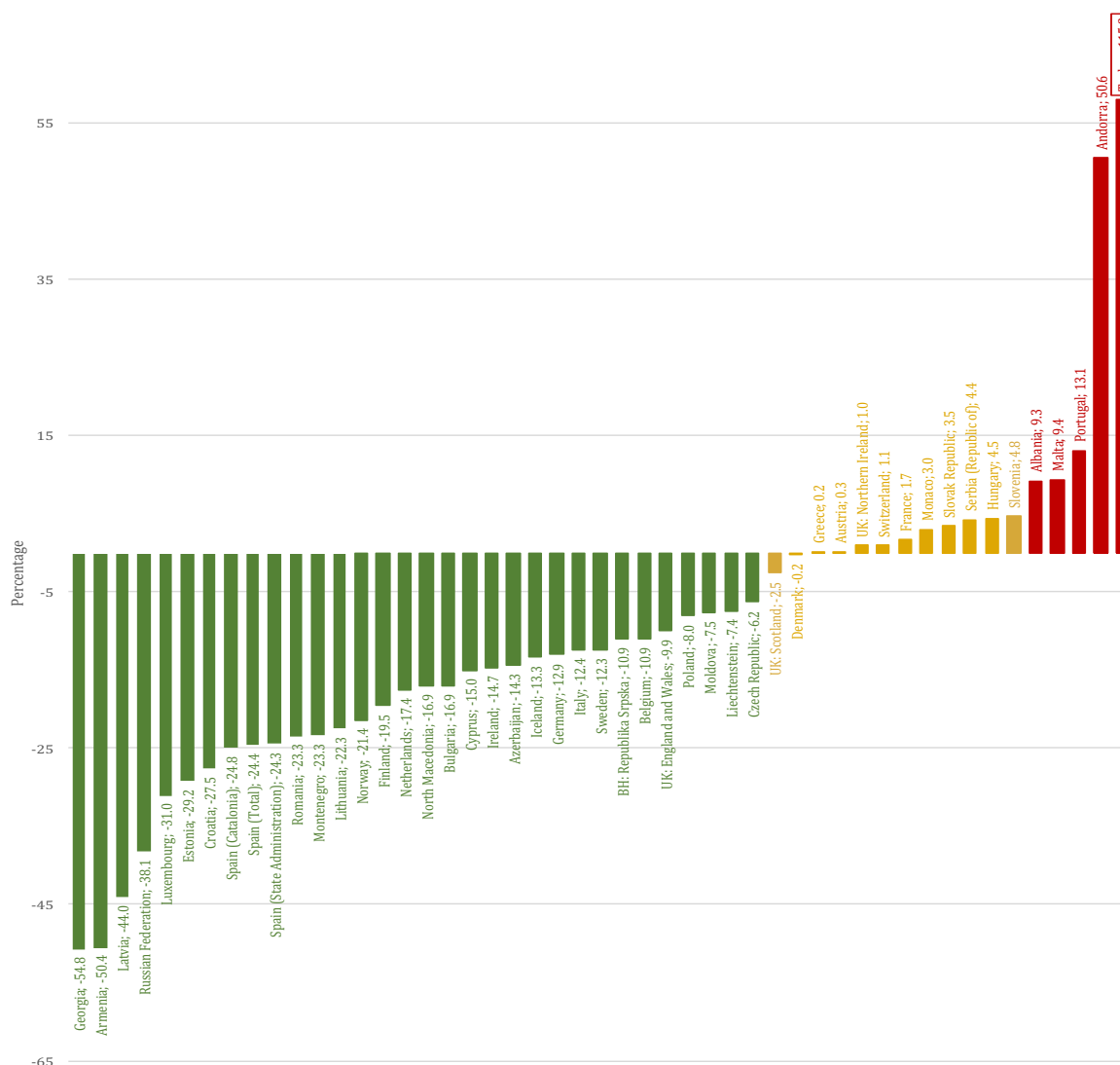
<https://wp.unil.ch/space/files/2020/12/Prisons-in-Europe-2005-2015-Volume-1.pdf>

Figure 16 presents the situation at the individual level, indicating the percentage change in the prison population rates of the 49 prison administrations under study. For example, in 2020 the prison population rate of Armenia was 50% lower than that in 2010, while the rate of Portugal in 2020 was 13% higher than that in 2010.

Following once more the logic of considering increases and decreases up to 5% as a synonym of relative stability, the situation can be summarized as follows:

- Five (5) prison administrations show a higher prison population rate in 2020 than in 2010.
- Thirty-one (31) prison administrations show a lower prison population rate in 2020 than in 2010.
- Twelve (12) prison administrations show a stable situation, in the sense that their rates in 2020 are similar to those in 2010.

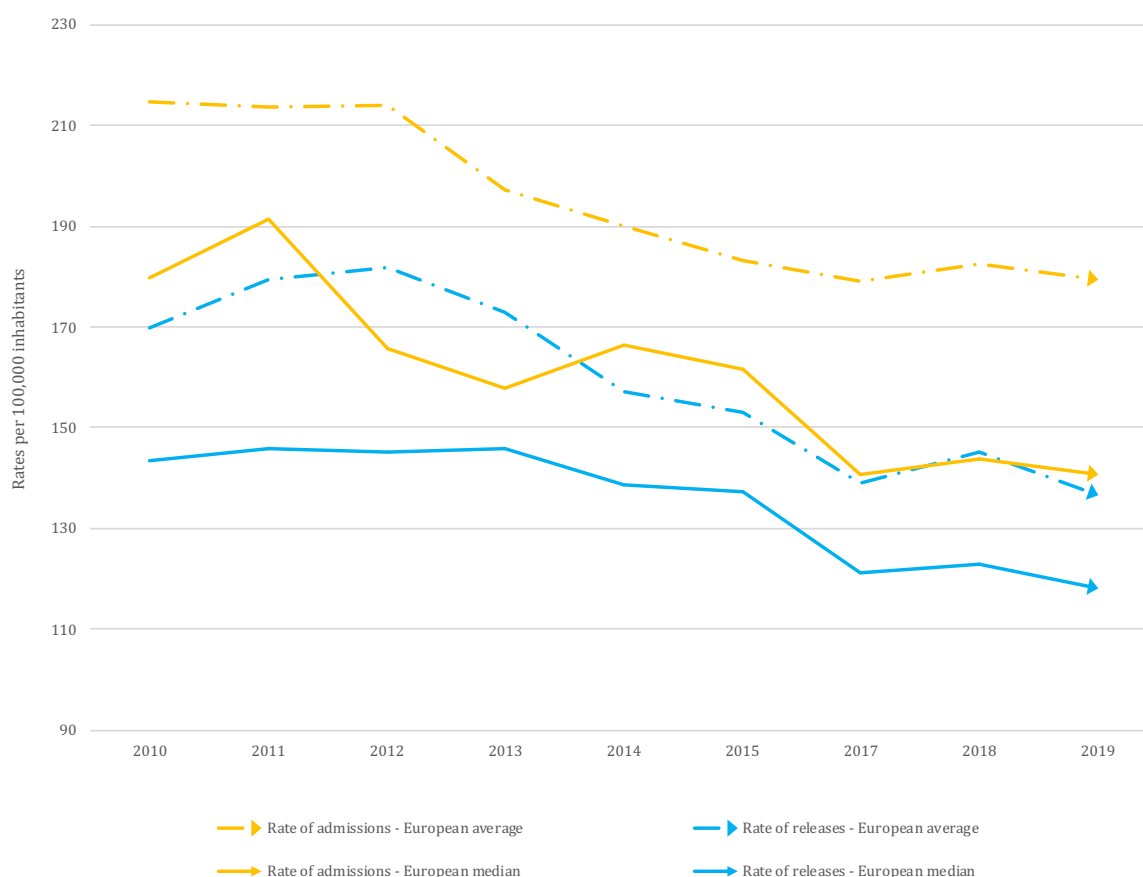
Figure 16. Percentage change in prison population rates (2020 compared to 2010) in 49 prison administrations



Finally, Figure 17 shows the trends observed in the European median and average rates of admissions and releases from 2010 to 2019 (see *Methodology* for details on the exclusion of the year 2016). Thirty-one prison administrations provided the necessary data for the computation of these indicators. The values for a few missing years were estimated using linear interpolation, which explains slight differences with rates presented elsewhere. As in the case of Figures 15 and 16, the first part of the series is taken from the study *Prisons in Europe 2005-2015* (Aebi et al., 2020), available on the SPACE website, which updated the whole SPACE series for the years 2005 to 2015 (see footnote 1). It can be seen that:

- The *rate of admissions* is lower in 2019 than in 2010, but the decrease took place mainly between 2011/12 and 2017, and the rate remained stable after that.
- The *rate of releases* is lower in 2019 than in 2010, but the decrease took place mainly between 2012/13 and 2017, and the rate remained stable after that.

Figure 17. Trends in the rates of admissions and releases of 31 prison administrations from 2010 to 2019



7. Methodology

Unless stated otherwise, this document presents, for each indicator, the *European median value*. The median is the value that divides the data in two equal groups so that 50% of the countries are above the median and 50% are below it. The median is preferred to the *arithmetic mean* (commonly referred to as the *average*) because the latter is extremely sensitive to very high or very low values (technically known as *outliers*), which entail unreliable indicators and instable time series. Outliers are quite common in the sample of countries included in the SPACE report because some member states, like Andorra, Liechtenstein, Monaco or San Marino, have a very small population and, as a consequence, a change in only one person can have a big impact on its percentages, rates, and trends.

For example, San Marino only had 1 inmate on 31st January 2019, and that person was a national citizen who had received a final sentence. This corresponds to percentages of 100% for national inmates and 100% for sentenced inmates; but the addition of only one inmate could decrease these percentages by 50% (if the additional inmate was a foreign citizen not serving a final sentence). Conversely, as San Marino has a population of 34,590 inhabitants, its prison population rate corresponds to 2.9 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants (*i.e.* it is higher than the real number of inmates and inhabitants), but the addition of only one inmate would increase it to 5.8 per 100,000 inhabitants. This problem is particularly relevant in a longitudinal perspective (*i.e.* when establishing time series or trends), because if a similar increase (in one inmate) takes place from one year to the other, it would represent a growth of 100% of the prison population. In addition, when calculating indicators for the continent, the inclusion of a percentage of 100% for one country artificially increases the European average for the indicator being measured. Something similar happens with other indicators such as the rate of escapes, which in the case of San Marino reached in 2019 the absurd number of 20,000 escapes per 10,000 inmates because there was one person deprived of freedom on 31st January 2019, but two had escaped during 2018.

The European median values are weighted according to the population and the number of inmates in each country. This means that they are estimated on the basis of the percentages and rates per 100,000 inhabitants of each country and not on the absolute numbers for the whole continent. Using the latter would produce different values, which could hide the diversity observed across countries. For example, on 31st January 2020, there were 1,528,343 inmates in the penal institutions of the 51 PA of the Council of Europe member states whose data on prison population rates are presented in the 2020 SPACE I report. At the same time, the total population of the territories in which these PA are located was 837 million inhabitants, which would lead to a prison population rate of 183 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants. However, when the European median value is estimated on the basis of the population and the number of inmates of each country (*i.e.* on the basis of the prison population rate of each country), it corresponds to 103 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, as stated at the beginning of this document.

While the Tables and Figures include decimals, in the comments all values equal or superior to 10 are in principle presented in round numbers (*i.e.* without decimals), while those inferior to 10 are presented with one decimal.

In order to avoid duplication of data, the total for the whole territory of Spain (which corresponds to the addition of the data for the National Administration and the Catalan Administration) is not included in the computation of the average and median European values⁵.

For a few figures the data validation procedure revealed inconsistencies that cannot be explained. These figures are presented between brackets in Tables 3 and 4 and were not considered in the calculation of European average and median values.

⁵ Two questionnaires were received from Spain, one for the PA of Catalonia and one for the State PA. In the latter, most items refer to the whole territory of Spain but some do not include Catalonia. As a consequence, and as it has been done since the mid-2000s, we have estimated the indicators for three entities: Catalonia, the whole country, and the latter without the inmates under the authority of the Catalan PA.

Since the 2018 SPACE I report, the date of reference for stock indicators refers to 31st January of the year preceding the publication instead of 1st September of the year before that one, as it was the case from 1983 to 2016. The aim of that change of date is to publish the latest available data. This means that there are no data available for 31st January 2017, although the data on 1st September 2016 could be considered as an acceptable proxy of the situation on 31st January 2017. In the case of flow indicators, the consequence of the change of date is that there are no data available for the year 2016. Researchers interested in establishing time series can interpolate the value for 2016 on the basis of those observed in 2015 and 2017. In Figures 15 and 17 we have preferred, however, not to interpolate these missing years.

Suggested citation [APA norms]:

Aebi, M. F. & Tiago, M. M. (2020). *Prisons and Prisoners in Europe 2020: Key Findings of the SPACE I report*. Strasbourg: Council of Europe.

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Table 3. Stock indicators on 31st January 2020

Country	Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees)	Prison population rate per 100,000 inhabitants	% of female inmates in the prison population	% of foreign inmates in the prison population	% of inmates aged 50 or over in the prison population	% of inmates aged 65 or over in the prison population	% of inmates without a final sentence in the prison population	% of prisoners sentenced for homicide (including attempts)	% of prisoners sentenced for theft	% of prisoners sentenced for drug offences	% of prisoners whose sentence ranges from 1 to less than 3 years	% of prisoners whose sentence ranges from 3 to less than 5 years	% of prisoners whose sentence ranges from 5 to less than 10 years	Prison density per 100 places	Ratio of inmates per one staff member
Albania	5 063	177.9	1.8	2.3	11.6	4.2	45.2	29.6	10.1	27.9	9.8	20.3	26.2	82.9	1.1
Andorra	50	64.5	12.0	68.0	12.0	2.0	40.0	13.3	3.3	6.7	6.7	26.7	16.7	35.2	0.6
Armenia	2 221	75.0	3.1	7.0	NA	NA	45.8	NA	NA	NA	10.5	19.0	38.0	41.5	1.0
Austria	9 189	103.2	6.6	53.1	15.3	2.4	21.6	NA	NA	NA	31.8	17.3	13.6	103.8	2.4
Azerbaijan	21 012	208.7	2.7	2.4	NA	NA	16.0	14.2	12.6	29.0	10.7	47.3	27.1	82.4	NA
Belgium	10 808	93.6	4.6	43.0	21	2.7	37.1	NA	NA	NA	6.0	25.5	NA	117.2	1.3
BH: BiH (total)															
BH: BiH (st. level)															
BH: Fed. BiH	1 813	82.9												98.3	
BH: Rep. Srpska	743	65.0												49.6	
Bulgaria	7 340	105.6	3.2	2.5	17.6	NA	23.4	15.1	27.0	11.8	29.6	13.0	13.3	78.6	1.6
Croatia	3 533	87.1	5.5	13.6	4.5	1.2	35.4	14.1	20.5	5.5	32.0	16.9	15.9	90.2	1.3
Cyprus	829	93.4	4.5	NA	12.8	2.3	30.8	10.0	17.3	27.3	23.2	13.7	22.0	115.9	1.9
Czech Rep.	21 048	196.8	8.3	8.5	13.9	1.5	8.5	NA	NA	NA	37.8	16.6	15.7	104.7	1.9
Denmark	4 140	71.1	4.4	30.1	11.4	1.3	38.2	7.3	8.6	24.9	31.4	14.7	15.8	102.6	1.0
Estonia	2 450	184.4	4.5	33.3	18.1	2.6	19.0	15.4	8.8	25.8	28.3	20.6	25.4	79.1	2.0
Finland	2 756	49.9	7.4	18.5	13.3	2.0	24.7	20.7	8.4	20.5	27.6	20.4	15.2	96.3	1.2
France	70 651	105.3	3.6	23.2	12.1	2.2	29.8	9.9	4.3	18.2	35.3	13.9	13.1	115.7	1.7
Georgia	9 806	263.8	4.0	7.4	15	1.5	18.6	11.9	19.6	26.2	20.6	26.7	30.0	80.5	4.1
Germany	63 399	76.2	6.0	NA	14.6	NA	21.4	7.3	22.8	13.4	NA	NA	NA	86.8	1.7
Greece	10 972	102.4	4.5	57.8	19.4	3.1	26.0	NA	NA	29.38	3.1	8.4	28.4	109.1	2.6
Hungary	16 783	171.8	7.8	5.0	14.2	1.2	16.6	9.4	20.6	6.7	16.3	20.9	35.1	113.2	2.0
Iceland	164	45.0	7.3	18.9	13.4	2.4	17.1	11.8	8.8	34.6	38.2	7.4	8.1	93.2	1.1
Ireland	4 052	81.6	4.5	14.8	13.3	3.2	20.6	13.0	18.1	11.1	24.1	20.0	21.5	93.3	1.1
Italy	60 971	101.2	4.4	32.5	26.0	4.1	31.1	17.0	5.4	31.5	19.7	22.6	27.1	120.3	1.5
Latvia	3 414	179.0	8.6	1.9	NA	NA	27.8	22.3	44.0	44.2	18.3	19.8	27.7	70.8	1.4
Liechtenstein	14	36.1	14.3	64.3	21.4	7.1	78.6	0.0	66.7	33.3	0.0	33.3	33.3	70.0	0.9
Lithuania	6 138	219.7	4.7	2.1	9.9	3.5	11.8	26.9	13.1	14.8	22.1	16.2	23.0	84.8	1.9
Luxembourg	594	94.9	5.4	73.9	15.7	2.4	44.8	15.3	21.7	17.7	37.0	10.7	15.3	83.5	1.3
Malta	793	154.1	7.6	51.5	13	3.4	28.9	8.7	6.0	25.2	38.8	19.1	13.1	90.3	2.4
Moldova	6 716	166.5	6.0	1.3	8.2	3.2	16.6	19.2	8.6	8.2	9.6	16.8	35.5	99.7	2.6
Monaco	13	33.3	7.7	100.0	15.4	7.7	46.2	11.1	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.4	13.4	0.2
Montenegro	1 108	178.2	2.7	20.0	8.6	0.4	34.4	12.1	10.7	17.7	29.4	10.9	12.7	83.1	2.2
Netherlands	10 179	58.5	5.1	21.6	17.6	2.1	43.4	13.7	12.9	17.0	30.2	8.9	10.6	93.6	0.9

Country	Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees)	Prison population rate per 100,000 inhabitants	% of female inmates in the prison population	% of foreign inmates in the prison population	% of inmates aged 50 or over in the prison population	% of inmates aged 65 or over in the prison population	% of inmates without a final sentence in the prison population	% of prisoners sentenced for homicide (including attempts)	% of prisoners sentenced for theft	% of prisoners sentenced for drug offences	% of prisoners whose sentence ranges from 1 to less than 3 years	% of prisoners whose sentence ranges from 3 to less than 5 years	% of prisoners whose sentence ranges from 5 to less than 10 years	Prison density per 100 places	Ratio of inmates per one staff member
North Macedonia	2 114	101.8	3.3	6.5	21.6	2.6	14.3	13.5	20.7	16.5	24.1	20.3	19.9	70.0	2.2
Norway	3 158	58.8	6.5	29.2	19.5	3.5	25.5	9.2	5.0	24.0	29.0	18.5	16.1	86.6	0.8
Poland	74 130	195.3	4.3	1.8	16.1	2.1	11.5	7.1	24.5	3.6	31.4	15.5	11.2	88.2	2.6
Portugal	12 793	124.3	6.7	15.4	22.5	3.5	17.8	7.5	13.6	17.7	15.7	19.8	35.5	98.9	1.9
Romania	20 570	106.5	4.5	1.1	13.6	1.8	9.9	23.7	17.7	4.5	21.8	25.0	27.0	112.8	1.7
Russian Fed.	519 618	356.1	8.1	NA	NA	NA	9.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	68.8	NA
San Marino	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NAP	NAP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Serbia	11 077	159.9	4.2	3.1	17.5	NA	17.2	10.2	25.4	24.4	26.6	22.9	19.1	107.3	2.6
Slovak Rep.	10 555	193.4	7.4	2.4	14.8	1.7	15.5	6.8	11.4	12.7	28.6	18.2	26.0	90.8	1.8
Slovenia	1 449	69.1	4.8	28.7	18.7	3.2	27.7	9.6	29.2	13.9	35.2	16.6	16.4	108.9	1.7
Spain (total)	58 372	123.3	7.4	28.1	20.1	2.8	16.0	7.7	4.3	17.0	20.3	20.2	25.8	70.8	2.0
Spain (State Administration)	49 998	126.2	7.5	25.1	20.4	2.8	15.6	7.4	2.4	17.4	20.7	20.3	25.4	68.5	2.0
Spain (Catalonia)	8 374	108.4	6.7	46.0	18.3	2.6	18.8	9.3	15.8	14.6	17.8	19.9	28.1	87.6	1.6
Sweden	6 709	65.0	6.1	NA	13.6	1.7	27.9	14.0	6.4	22.2	37.6	19.7	15.1	97.3	0.9
Switzerland	6 906	80.2	5.8	69.6	NA	NA	41.7	14.1	18.8	19.0	17.9	17.4	9.1	93.5	1.5
Turkey	297 019	357.2	3.9	3.5	11.5	1.4	15.6	13.1	28.3	25.8	9.6	11.3	27.8	127.4	4.8
Ukraine	52 609	126.1												59	
UK: Eng. & Wales	82 868	138.0	4.5	11.1	16.6	3.7	11.0	9.8	12.2	15.3	15.9	12.6	20.3	97.4	1.6
UK: N. Ireland	1 578	82.8	5.0	11.0	14.4	3.0	36.0	15.4	12.1	8.6	21.1	14.5	17.5	68.0	1.0
UK: Scotland	8 056	146.6	4.5	NA	NA	NA	19.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	104.3	1.4
Average		124.0	5.6	24.0	15.3	2.7	25.7	12.7	16.5	18.3	21.9	18.1	21.1	86.6	1.7
Median		103.2	4.9	15.4	14.8	2.5	22.5	12.1	13.1	17.7	21.9	18.8	19.9	90.3	1.6
Minimum		0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maximum		357.2	14.3	100.0	26.0	7.7	78.6	29.6	66.7	44.2	38.8	47.3	44.4	127.4	4.8

Table 4. Flow indicators for the year 2019

Country	Rate of admissions per 100,000 inhabitants	Rate of exits per 100,000 inhabitants	Rate of releases per 100,000 inhabitants	Turnover ratio	Suicide rate per 10,000 inmates	Rate of escapes per 10,000 inmates	Average length of imprisonment (based on the stock and the flow)	Total budget spent by the prison administration
Albania	135.8	136.3	135.3	42.5	4.0	0.0	15.7	45 965 033.00 €
Andorra	168.9	171.5	170.2	70.1	0.0	200.0	4.6	3 878 700.99 €
Armenia	NA	44.6	43.5	NA	22.5	NA	NA	16 160 449.00 €
Austria	118.1	122.1	119.7	53.2	10.9	194.8	10.5	506 954 062.75 €
Azerbaijan	76.2	86.7	85.8	28.7	1.0	0.0	32.9	55 091 752.00 €
Belgium	163.0	66.0	65.6	25.2	11.1	20	6.9	545 055 697.55 €
BH: BiH (total)								
BH: BiH (st. level)								
BH: Fed. BiH								
BH: Rep. Srpska								
Bulgaria	235.9	221.7	221.3	65.4	4.1	8.2	5.4	13 938 764.00 €
Croatia	231.2	213.1	211.9	69.1	2.8	65.1	4.5	71 404 890.86 €
Cyprus	835.4	163.8	163.6	17.4	0.0	0.0	1.3	18 284 917.43 €
Czech Rep.	101.6	108.3	108.0	35.3	5.2	0.0	23.2	460 435 842.19 €
Denmark	185.7	NA	121.7	47.5	21.7	157.0	4.6	453 800 000.00 €
Estonia	150.3	147.4	146.2	43.9	16.3	4.1	14.7	66 259 133.00 €
Finland	107.4	107.2	106.4	67.5	3.6	152.4	5.6	193 747 000.00 €
France	117.4	105.3	105.0	47.2	17.0	1.4	10.8	2 893 795 803.67
Georgia	229.0	225.4	218.6	43.9	1.0	0.0	13.8	45 498 916.64 €
Germany	116.4	143.1	79.7	41.1	9.1	49.8	7.9	3 484 555 312.69
Greece	73.2	70.3	69.9	40.7	3.6	17.3	16.8	117 915 887.34 €
Hungary	189.0	178.0	177.4	49.5	3.6	1.2	10.9	25 312 155.00 €
Iceland	104.4	104.2	103.3	68.7	61.0	61.0	5.2	15 220 000.00 €
Ireland	180.1	179.4	179.4	67.1	NA	14.8	5.4	359 010 000.00 €
Italy	76.7	82.1	81.6	46.4	8.7	22.8	15.8	2 913 437 003.46
Latvia	NA	0.0	0.0	NA	8.8	0.0	NAP	62 256 614.00 €
Liechtenstein	111.0	76.1	76.1	52.7	0.0	0.0	3.9	1 486 017.00 €
Lithuania	286.0	181.6	180.5	35.0	11.4	9.8	9.2	710 195 000.00 €
Luxembourg	145.7	167.4	162.8	62.2	0.0	454.5	7.8	57 340 678.87 €
Malta	187.7	176.0	174.7	51.1	25.2	0.0	9.9	16 243 264.00 €
Moldova	77.6	95.6	94.3	33.1	11.9	13.4	25.7	27 654 200.00 €
Monaco	202.6	221.1	218.5	85.0	769.2	0.0	2.0	3 758 394.49 €
Montenegro	432.1	438.5	437.9	70.9	0.0	0.0	4.9	10 125 654.33 €
Netherlands	180.7	178.8	176.8	73.7	9.8	315.4	3.9	740 858 000.00 €
North Macedonia	93.0	98.6	91.1	46.4	0.0	690.6	13.1	17 487 628.00 €
Norway	121.9	115.8	115.3	62.5	19.0	57.0	5.8	388 852 064.00 €
Poland	218.8	214.0	(213.7)	52.3	2.7	0.8	10.7	732 121 000.00 €
Portugal	49.4	50.8	50.2	28.7	8.6	1.6	30.2	282 322 456.00 €
Romania	57.7	58.5	58.3	35.8	1.9	1.9	22.2	313 915 723.00 €
Russian Fed.	149.4	181.7	180.0	33.2	5.3	NA	29	4 174 643 056.20
San Marino	34.5	34.8	34.8	92.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	538 355.95 €
Serbia	317.2	309.5	308.2	65.7	4.5	21.7	6.1	101 678 264.00 €
Slovak Rep.	155.8	118.3	118.0	34.2	2.8	1.9	14.9	204 082 850.00 €
Slovenia	65.2	126.9	126.8	94.9	0.0	0.0	12.7	47 578 925.38 €
Spain (total)	74.4	70.9	70.6	34.9	8.4	3.4	19.9	1 656 772 111.00
Spain (State Adm.)	74.1	70.8	70.4	34.4	8.6	2.4	20.4	1 189 637 201.00
Spain (Catalonia)	75.9	71.9	71.6	37.9	7.2	9.6	17.1	467 134 910.00 €
Sweden	187.8	86.6	86.6	34.4	1.5	156.5	4.2	705 982 227.00 €
Switzerland	553.0	NA	NA	NA	11.6	283.8	1.7	NA
Turkey	NA	336.2	336.1	NA	1.4	0.1	NA	1 042 731 871.19
Ukraine								
UK: Engl. & Wales	215.5	95.0	94.3	29.7	10.1	17.3	7.7	3 918 408 218.00
UK: North. Ireland	227.2	7.2	7.2	72.6	NA	0.0	4.4	125 721 000.00 €
UK: Scotland	NA	785.8	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Average	177.6	151.6	130.1	50.9	25.1	66.9	11.0	
Median	149.8	120.2	111.7	47.2	5.2	8.2	8.5	
Minimum	34.5	0.0	0.0	17.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Maximum	835.4	785.8	437.9	94.9	769.2	690.6	32.9	

Prison Populations

SPACE I - 2020

Marcelo F. Aebi
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This report has been produced by Marcelo F. Aebi and Mélanie M. Tiago on behalf of the Council of Europe, Strasbourg, France.

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Highlights of the 2020 SPACE I report

The main results of the 2020 SPACE I report are presented in a separate booklet (Prisons and Prisoners in Europe 2020: Key Findings of the SPACE I report), which includes some indicators of the trends observed since 2010 and the changes experienced since the publication of the previous report. This section summarizes the situation in 2020 through two Tables. Table A shows the European median values for a series of selected indicators. Table B specifies the position of each prison administration in comparison to that median. To do so, in Table B the prison administrations are divided in five clusters according to their score on each indicator:

1. **Very high:** This cluster includes the prison administrations whose score is more than 25% higher than the European median value.
2. **High:** This cluster includes the prison administrations whose score is between 5.1% and 25% higher than the European median value.
3. **Close:** This cluster includes the prison administrations whose score is similar (i.e., between -5% and +5%) to the European median value.
4. **Low:** This cluster includes the prison administrations whose score is between 5.1% and 25% lower than the European median value.
5. **Very Low:** This cluster includes the prison administrations whose score is more than 25% lower than the European median value.

For each indicator, both Tables specify the number of prison administrations (PA) for which data are available (e.g., the prison population rate is available for 50 PA, but the percentage of female inmates is available only for 45 of them). This is due to the fact that there are countries that did not provide data for every indicator. Three countries (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Spain and the United Kingdom) have more than one prison administration. Consequently, each prison administration is mentioned separately in Table B, except when all of them are in the same cluster. In this case, only the name of the country is mentioned (e.g., the percentage of female inmates is not available for the three PA of Bosnia and Herzegovina).

TABLE A: EUROPEAN MEDIAN VALUES FOR THE MAIN PRISON INDICATORS, 2020 AND 2019

	Median values
STOCK indicators on 31st January 2020	
Prison population rate per 100,000 inhabitants (51 PA)	103.2
% of female inmates in the prison population (48 PA)	4.9
% of foreign inmates in the prison population (43 PA)	15.4
% of inmates aged 50 or over in the prison population (41 PA)	14.8
% of inmates not serving a final sentence in the prison population (48 PA)	22.5
Prison density per 100 places (51 PA)	90.3
Ratio of inmates per one staff member (46 PA)	1.6
FLOW indicators for the year 2019	
Rate of admissions per 100,000 habitants in 2019 (44 PA)	149.8
Rate of releases per 100,000 habitants in 2019 (44 PA)	111.7
Suicide rate per 10,000 inmates in 2019 (45 PA)	5.2
Rate of escapes per 10,000 inmates in 2019 (44 PA)	8.2
Average length of imprisonment, in months [based on the stock and flow] (44 PA)	8.5

*In principle, the median is based on the data provided by the 48 European prison administrations (PA) that answered the SPACE I questionnaire. The exceptions concern indicators for which not all the countries provided data (e.g., the percentage of foreign inmates is available only for 43 PA) and two indicators for which data were retrieved from other sources (see comments to Tables 3 and 16 for details), hence increasing the number of PA for which data are available (51 PA for the prison population rate and 50 for the prison density). A list of the PA that provided data for each indicator can be found in Table B below.

TABLE B: RANKING OF COUNTRIES ACCORDING TO THE MAIN PRISON INDICATORS, 2020 AND 2019¹

	Very high (the score is more than 25% higher than the European median value)	High (the score is between 5.1% and 25% higher than the European median value)	Medium (the score is close to the European median value: i.e., between -5% and +5%)	Low (the score is between 5.1% and 25% lower than the European median value)	Very low (the score is more than 25% lower than the European median value)	No data available
STOCK indicators on 31st January 2020						
Prison population rate per 100,000 inhabitants (N=51)	Turkey, Russian Federation, Georgia, Lithuania, Azerbaijan, Czech Republic, Poland, Slovak Republic, Estonia, Latvia, Montenegro, Albania, Hungary, Moldova, Serbia, Malta, UK: Scotland, UK: England and Wales.	Spain, Ukraine, Portugal.	Romania, Bulgaria, France, Austria, Greece, North Macedonia, Italy.	Luxembourg, Belgium, Cyprus, Croatia, BH: Federal level, UK: Northern Ireland, Ireland, Switzerland.	Germany, Armenia, Denmark, Slovenia, BiH: Republika Srpska, Sweden, Andorra, Norway, Netherlands, Finland, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Monaco, San Marino.	Bosnia & Herzegovina (State level).
n	18	4	7	8	14	1
% of female inmates in the prison population (N=48)	Liechtenstein, Andorra, Latvia, Czech Republic, Russian Federation, Hungary, Monaco, Malta, Spain, Slovak Republic, Finland, Iceland, Portugal, Austria, Norway.	Sweden, Germany, Moldova, Switzerland, Croatia, Luxembourg.	Netherlands, UK: Northern Ireland, Slovenia, Lithuania.	Belgium, Ireland, Estonia, UK: Scotland, Romania, Greece, UK: England and Wales, Cyprus, Denmark, Italy, Poland, Serbia, Georgia, Turkey.	France, North Macedonia, Bulgaria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Montenegro, Albania, San Marino.	Bosnia & Herzegovina and Ukraine.
n	16	6	4	14	8	4
% of foreign inmates in the prison population (N=43)	Monaco, Luxembourg, Switzerland, Andorra, Liechtenstein, Greece, Austria, Malta, Spain, Belgium, Estonia, Italy, Denmark, Norway, Slovenia, France, Netherlands, Montenegro, Iceland.	Iceland, Finland.	Portugal Ireland.	Croatia.	UK: England and Wales, UK: Northern Ireland, Czech Republic, Georgia, Armenia, North Macedonia, Hungary, Turkey, Serbia, Bulgaria, Slovak Republic, Azerbaijan, Albania, Lithuania, Latvia, Poland, Moldova, Romania, Cyprus	Bosnia & Herzegovina, Germany, Russian Federation, San Marino, Sweden, Ukraine, and UK: Scotland.
n	19	2	2	1	19	9
% of inmates aged 50 or over in the prison population (N=41)	Italy, Portugal, North Macedonia, Liechtenstein, Belgium, Spain (State Administration), Norway, Greece, Slovenia.	Spain (Catalonia), Estonia, Bulgaria, Netherlands, Serbia, UK: England and Wales, Poland, Luxembourg.	Georgia, Monaco, Austria, Slovak Republic, Germany, UK: Northern Ireland, Hungary.	Czech Republic, Romania, Sweden, Iceland, Finland, Ireland, Malta, Cyprus, France, Andorra, Albania, Turkey, Denmark.	Lithuania, Montenegro, Moldova, Croatia.	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Latvia, Russian Federation, San Marino, Switzerland Ukraine, and UK: Scotland
n	9	8	7	13	4	11

¹ Inside each cell of Table B, countries are ranked in descending order according to their rate or percentage in the corresponding variable. For example, in the first cell, Turkey is presented first because it has the highest prison population rate (357.2 per 100,000 inhabitants), followed by the Russian Federation (356.1 per 100,000 inhabitants), Georgia (263.8 per 100,000 inhabitants), and so on.

	Very high (the score is more than 25% higher than the European median value)	High (the score is between 5.1% and 25% higher than the European median value)	Medium (the score is close to the European median value: i.e., between -5% and +5%)	Low (the score is between 5.1% and 25% lower than the European median value)	Very low (the score is more than 25% lower than the European median value)	No data available
% of inmates not serving a final sentence in the prison population (N=48)	Liechtenstein, Monaco, Armenia, Albania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Switzerland, Andorra, Denmark, Belgium, UK: Northern Ireland, Croatia, Montenegro, Italy, Cyprus, France, Malta.	Sweden, Latvia, Slovenia, Greece, Norway, Finland.	Bulgaria, Austria, Germany.	Ireland, UK: Scotland, Estonia, Spain (Catalonia), Georgia, Portugal, Serbia, Iceland.	Moldova, Hungary, Azerbaijan, Turkey, Spain (State Administration), Slovak Republic, North Macedonia, Lithuania, Poland, UK: England and Wales, Romania, Russian Federation, Czech Republic, San Marino.	Bosnia and Herzegovina and Ukraine.
n	17	6	3	8	14	4
Prison density per 100 places (N=50)	Turkey, Italy, Belgium, Cyprus, France, Hungary.	Romania, Greece, Slovenia, Serbia, Czech Republic, UK: Scotland, Austria, Denmark, Moldova, Portugal, UK: England and Wales, Sweden, Finland.	Netherlands, Switzerland, Ireland, Iceland, Slovak Republic, Malta, Croatia, Poland, Spain (Catalonia), Germany, Norway.	Lithuania, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Albania, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Estonia, Bulgaria, Latvia, Liechtenstein, North Macedonia, Russian Federation, Spain (State Administration), UK: Northern Ireland.	Ukraine, BiH: Republika Srpska, Armenia, Andorra, Monaco, San Marino.	Bosnia & Herzegovina (Federal Level) and Bosnia & Herzegovina (State Level).
n	6	13	11	14	6	2
Ratio of inmates per one staff member (N=46)	Turkey, Georgia, Greece, Serbia, Poland, Moldova, Malta, Austria, North Macedonia, Montenegro.	Estonia, Spain (State Administration), Hungary, Portugal, Cyprus, Lithuania, Czech Republic, Slovak Republic.	Germany, France, Slovenia, Romania, UK: England and Wales, Bulgaria, Spain (Catalonia).	Switzerland, Italy, UK: Scotland, Latvia, Belgium, Croatia, Luxembourg.	Finland, Iceland, Albania, Ireland, UK: Northern Ireland, Armenia, Denmark, Netherlands, Sweden, Liechtenstein, Norway, Andorra, Monaco, San Marino.	Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Russian Federation, and Ukraine.
n	10	8	7	7	14	6

	Very high (the score is more than 25% higher than the European median value)	High (the score is between 5.1% and 25% higher than the European median value)	Medium (the score is close to the European median value, i.e. between -5% and +5%)	Low (the score is between 5.1% and 25% lower than the European median value)	Very low (the score is more than 25% lower than the European median value)	No data available
FLOW indicators for the year 2019						
Rate of admissions per 100,000 habitants in 2019 (N=44)	Cyprus, Switzerland, Montenegro, Serbia, Lithuania, Bulgaria, Croatia, Georgia, UK: Northern, Ireland, Poland, UK: England and Wales, Monaco, Hungary, Sweden, Malta.	Denmark, Netherlands, Ireland, Andorra, Belgium.	Slovak Republic, Estonia, Russian Federation, Luxembourg.	Albania, Norway, Austria, France, Germany.	Liechtenstein, Finland, Iceland, Czech Republic, North Macedonia, Moldova, Italy, Azerbaijan, Spain, Greece, Slovenia, Romania, Portugal, San Marino.	Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Latvia, Turkey, Ukraine and UK: Scotland.
n	15	5	4	5	15	8
Rate of releases per 100,000 inhabitants in 2019 (N=44)	Montenegro, Turkey, Serbia, Bulgaria, Georgia, Monaco, Croatia, Lithuania, Russian Federation, Ireland, Hungary, Netherlands, Malta, Andorra, Cyprus, Luxembourg, Estonia.	Albania, Slovenia, Denmark, Austria, Slovak Republic.	Norway, Czech Republic, Finland.	France, Iceland, UK: England and Wales, Moldova, North Macedonia, Sweden, Azerbaijan.	Italy, Germany, Liechtenstein, Spain, Belgium, Romania, Portugal, Armenia, San Marino, UK: Northern Ireland.	Bosnia and Herzegovina, Latvia, Poland ² , Switzerland, Ukraine, and UK: Scotland.
n	17	5	3	7	12	7
Suicide rate per 10,000 inmates in 2019 (N=45)	Monaco, Iceland, Malta, Armenia, Denmark, Norway, France, Estonia, Moldova, Switzerland, Lithuania, Belgium, Austria, UK: England and Wales, Netherlands, Germany, Latvia, Italy, Portugal, Spain.		Russian Federation, Czech Republic.	Serbia, Bulgaria, Albania	Greece, Finland, Hungary, Slovak Republic, Croatia, Poland, Romania, Sweden, Turkey, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Andorra, Cyprus, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Montenegro, North Macedonia, San Marino, Slovenia.	Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ireland, Ukraine, UK: Northern Ireland, and UK: Scotland.
n	21	-	2	3	19	7
Rate of escapes per 10,000 inmates in 2019 (N=44)	North Macedonia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Switzerland, Andorra, Austria, Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Croatia, Iceland, Norway, Germany, Italy, Serbia, Belgium, Greece, UK: England and Wales, Ireland, Moldova.	Lithuania, Spain (Catalonia).	Bulgaria.		Estonia, Spain (State Administration), Romania, Slovak Republic, Portugal, France, Hungary, Poland, Turkey, Albania, Azerbaijan, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Georgia, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Slovenia, UK: Northern Ireland.	Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Russian Federation, San Marino, Ukraine, and UK: Scotland.
n	20	2	1	-	21	8
Average length of imprisonment, in months [based on the stock and flow] (N=44)	Azerbaijan, Portugal, Russian Federation, Moldova, Czech Republic, Romania, Spain, Greece, Italy, Albania, Slovak Republic, Estonia, Georgia, North Macedonia, Slovenia, Hungary, France, Poland.	Austria, Malta, Lithuania.		Germany, Luxembourg, UK: England and Wales, Belgium.	Serbia, Norway, Finland, Ireland, Bulgaria, Iceland, Montenegro, Denmark, Andorra, Croatia, UK: Northern Ireland, Sweden, Liechtenstein, Netherlands, Monaco, Switzerland, Cyprus, San Marino.	Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Latvia, Turkey, Ukraine, and UK: Scotland.
n	19	3	-	4	17	8

*When the table only indicates « Spain », it means that the classification is the same for the two PA of the country: Spain (State Administration) and Spain (Catalonia).

² Rate of releases per 100,000 inhabitants: The validation procedure for this indicator could not be fully achieved in Poland (see comments to Tables 25 and 26). As a consequence, Poland is not included the calculation of the corresponding European median presented in Table A, nor in the ranking of countries according to that indicator presented in Table B.

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Introduction

The SPACE I 2020 annual report is part of the SPACE project³. This project provides an overview of the use of custodial (*SPACE I*) and non-custodial (*SPACE II*)⁴ sanctions and measures in the member states of the Council of Europe (CoE) by means of two annual reports: SPACE I and SPACE II.

SPACE I focuses on **prison populations** and the **penal institutions** in which they are held. Data for the SPACE I report are collected by means of a questionnaire agreed by the Council for Penological Co-operation (PC-CP) of the CoE and sent every year by the research team of the University of Lausanne (UNIL) to the prison administrations of the CoE member states. The aim is to obtain data that are comparable across States. However, any **comparisons** of the **levels** (in rates, ratios and percentages) shown by the countries according to different indicators are always problematic and must be conducted **very cautiously**. This is due to the fact that the way in which data are collected varies from country to country. These variations in the data collection methods introduce **artificial differences** across countries. For that reason, since 2004, the SPACE I questionnaire includes questions on the way in which data are collected (known as **metadata**) in each country, which help explain these artificial differences between countries. Thus, the questionnaire aims at identifying, and whenever possible reducing, differences in the way in which categories are defined and data are gathered in the national statistics of each country. Some of the main differences across countries are due to divergences in the categories of inmates included in the prison population (see *Table 2.1* and *Table 2.2*); in the way in which the capacity of penal institutions is estimated (see *Table 17*); in the way in which admissions into penal institutions as well as exits from them are defined (see *Table 24* and *Table 26*); in the categories of personnel included in the total number of staff (see *Table 20*); or in the items included in the budget spent by the Prison administration (see *Table 34*).

The questionnaire is filled by the national correspondents of each Prison Administration (PA) and sent back to the team of experts of the UNIL, which undertakes a **procedure of data validation** that involves a multilevel counterchecking of the information received. In that perspective, significant inconsistencies and visible *outliers* (corresponding to very high or very low values) are identified as the data are introduced in the database through a series of control tables. In such cases, the countries that provided the data are contacted and asked to check the figures or explain the reasons for the inconsistencies. The revised figures or explanations are then introduced in the database, which sometimes leads to further exchanges between the UNIL research team and the national correspondents. After that, a first draft version of the SPACE I report is produced and circulated among colleagues, who may identify other inconsistencies which can be solved before publication. Nevertheless, despite this data validation procedure, there are some **inconsistencies** that cannot be fully elucidated (and in that case the figures are presented between brackets) and there may be others that have not been identified before the publication of the final report. In that context, any readers' comments, notes or criticisms are welcome. The **Notes** to the tables included in the SPACE report provide an additional and invaluable source of information about the data included in the tables. In that perspective, the golden rule for users of SPACE I is to **avoid using the data included in SPACE I without considering the notes and comments related to that data**.

SPACE WEBSITE

In addition to the data presented in this report, the Website of the SPACE project provides supplementary information related to the use of custodial and non-custodial sanctions across Europe (e.g., recidivism studies, SPACE related research and publications, useful links and addresses concerning the Prison and Probation Administrations).

³ Website of the SPACE Project: www.unil.ch/space.

⁴ Aebi, M.F. & Hashimoto, Y.Z. (2021). *SPACE II – Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics: Persons serving non-custodial sanctions and measures. Survey 2020*. Strasbourg: Council of Europe.

OVERVIEW OF THE CONTENTS OF THE 2020 SPACE I REPORT

Figures on prison populations as well as on staff employed by prison administrations relate to **31st January 2020** and are known as *stock* indicators. These indicators are presented in **Section 1** of the report. The date of 31st January is preferred to 1st January because the number of inmates decreases during the year-end holiday season as some of them are temporary released and allowed to spend the festivities with their families. It is also preferred to 1st September (used in SPACE I from 1983 to 2016) because it is closer to the date of publication of the SPACE report. When data on 31st January 2020 were not available, the member states were asked to use the closest possible date of reference. These exceptions are stated in the notes to the Tables concerned.

Data on admissions into penal institutions and exits from them, as well as on the total number of days spent in these institutions and the budget spent by the prison administration, relate to the whole **year 2019** and are known as *flow* indicators. These indicators are presented in **Section 2** of the report.

In 2020, the forty-seven member states of the Council of Europe counted *fifty-two* prison administrations under their control. The reason is that Bosnia and Herzegovina has three prison administrations (the State Administration, the Administration of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the Administration of the Republika Srpska), Spain has two (the State Administration and the Administration of Catalonia), and the United Kingdom has three (England and Wales, Northern Ireland, and Scotland).

Data are not collected for the following geopolitical entities: Crimea, Transnistria, Abkhazia, South Ossetia, Nagorno-Karabakh, the northern part of Cyprus, and the Danish (Faroe Islands) and United Kingdom Dependencies and Overseas Territories (Gibraltar, Guernsey, Isle of Man, and Jersey).

Data for Belarus and Kosovo are not collected because they are not members of the Council of Europe.

MAIN MODIFICATIONS INTRODUCED IN 2020

- Children who live in penal institutions with their mother: An additional question was incorporated to improve the measurement of this item. As can be seen in the newly incorporated Table 2.3, currently the questionnaire asks whether children are allowed to live with their mother inside penal institutions and, in case of an affirmative answer, until what age they can stay as well as the number of children in that situation.
- Releases: An additional question was incorporated to improve the measurement of this item. Currently, the main subcategories are releases of (a) inmates not serving a final sentence, (b) sentenced prisoners, and (c) unknown/other. In turn, the releases of sentenced prisoners are breakdown as follows: (b.1) unconditional releases, (b.2) conditional releases, (b.3.) transfers (of which transfers to EU countries), and (b.4) other releases of sentenced prisoners.

CONVENTIONS AND STATISTICAL MEASURES

The following conventions and abbreviations are used throughout the report.

Conventions used

NAP or ***	Not applicable: The question is irrelevant; the item refers to a concept not found in the penal system of the country concerned.
0	Zero: The concept exists in the penal system of the country concerned, but there are no cases (the number of cases or persons is zero).
NA	Not available: There are no figures available, but the concept exists in the penal system of the country concerned.
(number)	Data are presented between brackets when the validation procedure revealed inconsistencies that cannot be explained.
	The box is left blank when the country also left it blank in its answer to the questionnaire.

All the comments by the countries as well as the mentions of discrepancies between the national definitions and the ones used in SPACE have been grouped in the notes to the relevant Tables.

Measures of central tendency

In Tables containing rates or percentages, the following measures have been used 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 values).

Median: The median is the value that divides the data supplied by the countries concerned into two equal groups, in such a way that 50% of the observations are above the median and 50% are below it. The median is not influenced by very high or very low values.

Minimum: The lowest value in the given column of the Table.

Maximum: The highest value in the given column of the Table.

Merged categories are not included in the calculation of these measures.

In order to avoid duplication of data, 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 values⁵.

Disclaimer: For reasons of accuracy, the mean and median values are computed with data from the original SPACE database, which contains all the decimals not presented in the Tables included in the report. Readers who rework the calculations from the data presented in the Tables —which only contain one or two decimals— will therefore reach slightly different results than the ones presented in the report.

⁵ Two questionnaires were received from Spain, one for the PA of Catalonia and one for the State PA. In the later, most items refer to the whole territory of Spain, but some do not include Catalonia. As a consequence, and as it has been done since the mid-2000s, we have estimated the indicators for three entities: Catalonia, the whole country, and the latter without the inmates under the authority of the Catalan PA.

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

The rates per 100,000 inhabitants presented in this report have been calculated using as a reference the population of each country on 1st January 2020 as available on the *Eurostat Database* (“*Population on 1st January by age and gender*”).

Exceptions: When population figures were not available in the Eurostat Database, or when the information provided by a national correspondent referred to a different territorial division than the one used in that database, we used the following sources:

Bosnia and Herzegovina – Federation: Population for 2020 was retrieved from http://fzs.ba/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/PROJEKCIJE-STANOVNIŠTVA-FBiH-2020_2070_bos.pdf.

Bosnia and Herzegovina – Republika Srpska: Population for 2020 is a mid-year estimate for 2019 (based on the natural changes of population and migration) retrieved from <http://www2.rzs.rs.ba> on 25th January 2020.

Moldova: Population refer to 1st July 2020 and was retrieved from <https://population.un.org/wpp/DataQuery/>.

Monaco: Population refer to 1st July 2020 and was retrieved from <https://population.un.org/wpp/DataQuery/>.

Russian Federation: Population refer to 1st July 2020 and was retrieved from <https://population.un.org/wpp/DataQuery/>.

Spain – Catalonia: Population for 2020 was retrieved from <https://www.idescat.cat/pub/?id=aec&n=245&lang=en>.

Spain – State Administration: Population for 2020 is an estimation made by the authors of this report based on the demographic data for the Autonomous Region of Catalonia and for the whole territory of Spain.

UK – England & Wales: Population for 2020 is an estimation made by the authors of this report based on the demographic data of the United Kingdom minus the population of Scotland and Northern Ireland. All data was retrieved from <https://www.ukpopulation.org/>.

UK – Northern Ireland: Population for 2020 is an estimation for July 2020 retrieved from <https://www.ukpopulation.org/northern-ireland-population/>.

UK – Scotland: Population for 2020 is an estimation for July 2020 retrieved from <https://www.ukpopulation.org/scotland-population/>.

PARTICIPATION RATE

The 2020 SPACE questionnaire was sent to the prison administrations by mid-September 2020. The majority of them answered the questionnaire after the original deadline (15th October 2020), but the last questionnaires were received only by the end of January 2021.

48 (92.3%) of the 52 prison administrations in the 47 Council of Europe member states answered the SPACE I 2020 Questionnaire.

The following prison administrations did not respond to the questionnaire: Bosnia & Herzegovina: State level, Bosnia & Herzegovina: Federal level, Bosnia & Herzegovina: Republika Srpska, and Ukraine.

The data validation procedure revealed a few inconsistencies that cannot be explained. The figures concerned are presented between brackets.

Data concerning the number of inmates and the capacity of the penal institutions of the prison administrations that did not answer the SPACE I 2020 questionnaire were searched for in alternative sources. The total number of inmates could be retrieved for Bosnia & Herzegovina: Federal level, Bosnia & Herzegovina: Republika Srpska, and Ukraine (see the sources in the comments to Table 3). The capacity of penal institutions could be retrieved for the same prison administrations (see the sources in the comments to Table 16). These data were considered when calculating the average and median European values.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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**TABLE C LEGISLATIVE AND OTHER MEASURES WHICH DIRECTLY INFLUENCE TRENDS
IN THE NUMBER OF INMATES**

ALBANIA
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 163 inmates concerned. Law no. 5/2020 dated 30.01.2020 "On granting amnesty" has been approved by the Albanian Parliament. The law entered into force on March 3, 2020; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
ANDORRA
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
ARMENIA
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 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: No; 4. Individual pardons: 13; 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: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 402 inmates were concerned. Three 3 persons' life sentence was replaced by imprisonment for certain period, 399 persons were released. 6. Other: No.
BELGIUM
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: Ni 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: On 1 September 2019, articles 9/1 to 9/3 of the law of 17 May 2006 on the external legal status of persons sentenced to a custodial sentence and the rights granted to victims under the terms of execution of the sentence, entered into force (article 51 of the Royal Decree of 22 July 2019 laying down the standards for recognition as a transition home and the operating conditions for a transition home). 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
BULGARIA
<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.
CROATIA
<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.

CYPRUS	
1.	Changes in criminal law: No;
2.	New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No;
3.	Amnesties: No;
4.	Individual pardons: 311, of which 104 were for foreign inmates who return to their country.
5.	Collective pardons: 162; There were four collective pardons on 24.04.2019, 09.08.2019, 30.09.2019 and 20.12.2019.
6.	Other: No.
CZECH REPUBLIC	
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.
DENMARK	
1.	Changes in criminal law: There have been 5 changes, including both changes in existing law as well as new legislation, that have increased the number of prisoners by approximately 126 inmates (their full effect will take up to 3 years).
2.	New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: As mentioned above, there have been 5 changes, including both changes in existing law as well as new legislation, that have increased the number of prisoners by approximately 126 inmates (their full effect will take up to 3 years);
3.	Amnesties: 0;
4.	Individual pardons: 0;
5.	Collective pardons: 0;
6.	Other: No.
ESTONIA	
1.	Changes in criminal law: Changes in the Penal Code and other laws (applied from 01.07.2019). This change in the Penal Code allows early release of prisoners with life sentences – previously, this was possible after 30 years of serving a life sentence, now it is possible after 25 years. In addition, the law change expanded the possibilities for sentencing dangerous repeat offenders to life sentences for manslaughter and rape. Finally, it prohibits the suspension of the sentence for repeated sex offenders (early release is still possible). This legislative change will likely have a very small impact on the number of prisoners.
2.	New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No;
3.	Amnesties: 0;
4.	Individual pardons: Two pardons were issued in this time period by the President of Estonia. In both cases, the sentences were shortened, but not fully pardoned.
5.	Collective pardons: 0;
6.	Other: No.
FINLAND	
1.	Changes in criminal law: No;
2.	New legislation concerning some categories of inmates: No;
3.	Amnesties: 0;
4.	Individual pardons: 1;
5.	Collective pardons: 0;
6.	Other: No.
FRANCE	
1.	<p>Changes in criminal law: Changes in the Criminal Code and ordonnance n°45-174 of 2 February 1945 on children breaking the law:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Law n° 2019-222 of 23 March 2019 on 2018-2022 programming and reform for justice (LPJ) published in the Official Journal of March 24, 2019 pursues the objective of getting out of the “systematism” of the prison sentence when this sentence is not the most suited concerning the nature of the offense, its gravity, its perpetrator(s) and the situation in which they are found, by developing other autonomous penalties, and by facilitating the conditions of their pronouncement. In addition, with regard to the pre-sentencing phase, the YPA facilitates the issuance of electronic house arrest, considered an effective alternative to pre-trial detention. Some provisions of Law No. 2019-222 of 23 March 2019 were immediately applicable (i.e., 25 March 2019), others entered into force on 1 June 2019 (in particular those relating to forced release) and others came into effect on 24 March 2020. b. The provisions applicable in 2019 have amended the following articles with the objectives set out below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Article 131-8 of the Criminal Code: the recourse to the sentence of community service (TIG) was developed by broadening the conditions for its pronouncement in the absence of the convicted person, whose agreement will be obtained deferred and in increasing the maximum duration of the community service from 280 to 400 hours; ▪ Article 131-36-12-1 of the Criminal Code: Extend the possibilities of placement under mobile electronic surveillance in the context of domestic violence; ▪ For minors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Articles 10-2, 11 of ordonnance No. 45-174 of 2 February 1945 relating to child delinquency: Limits the hypotheses of revocation of judicial supervision of persons aged between 13 and 15 years; • Article 11-2 of the ordonnance of 2 February 1945: Limits the duration of detention on remand after the closing of the instructions for persons aged between 13 and 15 years; • Article 20-4-1 of the ordonnance of 2 February 1945: Provides for the possibility of pronouncing the probationary sentence of article 131-5-1 of the Criminal Code against a minor aged 13 to 18 years old at the time of the facts;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Article 20-5 of the ordonnance of 2 February 1945: Extends the application of community service to all minors aged at least sixteen on the day of the judgment, if they were aged at least thirteen years on the day the offense was committed. <p>c. The provisions applicable on 25 March 2020 have amended the following articles with the objectives set out below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Article 131-4-1 of the Criminal Code: Creates the autonomous sentence of home detention under electronic surveillance for a maximum period of six months which consists of a detention sentence executed outside a penal establishment and without prior intervention by a sentence enforcement judge; Article 131-5-1 of the Criminal Code: Standardizes the probationary sentences into a single probationary sentence in order to facilitate its pronouncement; Articles 132-40 and following of the Criminal Code: Merge the penalties of penal constraint, suspension with probation and suspension of community service into a single device called probationary suspension in order to better adapt this sentence to the circumstances and to the personality of the condemned. <p>d. The law of n ° 2019-222 of 23 March 2019 modified the scale of penalties. Thus, the following articles have been modified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Article 132-19 of the Criminal Code: Prohibit the pronouncement of prison sentences less than or equal to one month; Articles 132-19 and 132-25 of the Criminal Code: From now on, the trial court has the obligation, when pronouncing the prison sentence, to rule on these conditions of execution. The following distinctions are thus provided for, depending on the quantum of the sentence: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> From six months to one year (included), the sentence will in principle be adjusted ab initio by the court of judgment without requiring (as before) guarantees of integration or serious efforts at social rehabilitation; From six months to one year (included), the court will have the choice between deciding itself on an adjustment, directing the convicted person to this end before the judge of the application of sentences, or imposing that the sentence be carried out in detention, by issuing, when the accused appears free, a warrant of detention with deferred effect; More than 1 year: the prison sentences will be executed without the possibility of adjustment before execution by the judge responsible for the execution of the sentences. <p>e. Changes in the Code of Criminal Procedure (CCP):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Law n ° 2019-222 of 23 March 2019 on 2018-2022 programming and reform for justice published in the Official Journal of 24 March 2019: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The provisions applicable in 2019 have amended the following articles with the objectives set out below: Articles 137-3, 142-5 and following of the CCP: Facilitate the issuance of a decision to place under house arrest under electronic surveillance (ASS). Thus, the prior consent of the person under examination before any pronouncement of an ASS is no longer required. In addition, it is now possible to decide on the release under ASS of an indicted person under the precondition of the installation of the surveillance system. Finally, the ASS can now be decided by reasoned order of the investigating judge or the liberty and detention judge, without a prior adversarial debate having taken place; Article 720 of the CCP: For prison sentences less than or equal to 5 years, the execution of the sentence in a modified form within the framework of a release under constraint (LSC) at the latest from the two third sentence therefore becomes a normal stage of the sentence execution process. The provisions applicable on 25 March 2020 have amended the following articles with the objectives set out below: Articles 464-2 of the CPP and D45-2-1 to D45-2-9, D46, D48-2, D48-2-3 to D42-2-8 and D149 paragraph 2 of the CPP: Create the committal mandate with deferred effect in order to adjust the date of incarceration to the prison population; Articles 747-1 and 747-1-1 of the CCP: Increase the possibilities of converting prison sentences less than or equal to six months (provision also applicable to minors). <p>2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No;</p> <p>3. Amnesties: No;</p> <p>4. Individual pardons: No;</p> <p>5. Collective pardons: No;</p> <p>6. Other: 0.</p>
GERMANY	
	<p>1. Changes in criminal law: No;</p> <p>2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No;</p> <p>3. Amnesties: NAP;</p> <p>4. Individual pardons: NAP;</p> <p>5. Collective pardons: NAP;</p> <p>6. Other: No.</p>
GREECE	
	<p>1. Changes in criminal law: A new Penal Code (law 4619/2019, Government Gazette 95/A/11-6-2019) entered into force in July 2019. Some of the new provisions and amendments are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The retroactive effect of the most lenient law is imposed in each case; The minor offences are repealed; The offences are distinguished only in misdemeanours and felonies; The maximum of the confinement for a period is reduced from 20 to 15 years;

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The sentence of life imprisonment is alternatively provided for with imprisonment of at least 10 years only for those crimes which affect the most important protective goods, for which the most severe punishment is appropriate, such as high treason and intentional homicide; ○ The execution of the sentence of imprisonment is suspended when the sentence does not exceed 3 years; ○ A further reduction of the reduced sentence is provided for in cases where in the person of the offender apply more reasons for the reduction of the sentence or such reasons apply together with mitigating circumstances. In these cases, the court may also reduce further the threshold of the sentence; ○ The special criminal treatment of the minors is improved. As minors are now considered those who have reached the age of 12 and not the age of 8 as it was provided for until now. Only rehabilitative or therapeutic measures are provided for the minors. The confinement in a Special Youth Detention Centre is imposed only on those who have reached the age of 15. As young adults are considered to be persons between the ages of 18 and 25, to whom the court may impose either confinement in a Special Youth Detention Centre or a reduced sentence.
<p>2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No;</p> <p>3. Amnesties: 0;</p> <p>4. Individual pardons: 0;</p> <p>5. Collective pardons: 0;</p> <p>6. Other: No.</p>
HUNGARY
<p>1. Changes in criminal law: No;</p> <p>2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No;</p> <p>3. Amnesties: 0;</p> <p>4. Individual pardons: 4;</p> <p>5. Collective pardons: 0;</p> <p>6. Other: No.</p>
ICELAND
<p>1. Changes in criminal law: No;</p> <p>2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No;</p> <p>3. Amnesties: 0;</p> <p>4. Individual pardons: 0;</p> <p>5. Collective pardons: 0;</p> <p>6. Other: No.</p>
IRELAND
<p>1. Changes in criminal law:</p> <p>2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: N</p> <p>3. Amnesties:</p> <p>4. Individual pardons:</p> <p>5. Collective pardons:</p> <p>6. Other:</p>
ITALY
<p>1. Changes in criminal law: No;</p> <p>2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No;</p> <p>3. Amnesties: 0;</p> <p>4. Individual pardons: 0;</p> <p>5. Collective pardons: 0;</p> <p>6. Other: No.</p>
LATVIA
<p>1. Changes in criminal law: In 2019 there were 7 laws that introduced different amendments to the Criminal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, but there were no significant changes regarding inmates.</p> <p>2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No</p> <p>3. Amnesties: 0;</p> <p>4. Individual pardons: 4;</p> <p>5. Collective pardons: 0;</p> <p>6. Other: No.</p>
LIECHTENSTEIN
<p>1. Changes in criminal law: No;</p> <p>2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No;</p> <p>3. Amnesties: 0;</p> <p>4. Individual pardons: 0;</p> <p>5. Collective pardons: 0;</p> <p>6. Other: No.</p>
LITHUANIA
<p>1. Changes in criminal law: No;</p> <p>2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No;</p>

3. Amnesties: On 15 November 2018 the Parliament of the Republic of Lithuania adopted the Law No. XIII-1640 on the Amnesty Act, which came into force on 1 January 2019: 86 inmates are concerned.
4. Individual pardons: From 1 January 2019 to 1 January 2020, two Presidential Decrees granting pardon were proclaimed. As a result, two (2) prisoners had the term of their service reduced, and two (2) other were pardoned from the remaining term of their sentence of imprisonment.
5. Collective pardons: 0;
6. Other: No.
LUXEMBOURG
1. Changes in criminal law: No;
2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No;
3. Amnesties: NAP;
4. Individual pardons: 0;
5. Collective pardons: 0;
6. Other: No.
MOLDOVA
1. Changes in criminal law: In January 2019, articles 473.2 to 473.4 were added to the Code of Criminal Procedure. These articles introduced a compensatory mechanism that provides a reduction of sentences and/or monetary compensation for persons detained in conditions contrary to Article 3 of the European Convention on Human Rights. The implementation of this mechanism resulted in the immediate release of 137 inmates and a reduction of the sentences for 1 410 inmates.
2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No;
3. Amnesties: 14;
4. Individual pardons: 3;
5. Collective pardons: 0;
6. Other: By the compensatory mechanism was released 137 inmates.
MONACO
1. Changes in criminal law: No;
2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No;
3. Amnesties: 0;
4. Individual pardons: 0;
5. Collective pardons: 0;
6. Other: No.
MONTENEGRO
7. Changes in criminal law: No;
8. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No;
9. Amnesties: 0;
10. Individual pardons: 0;
11. Collective pardons: 0;
12. Other: No.
NETHERLANDS
1. Changes in criminal law: No;
2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No;
3. Amnesties: 0;
4. Individual pardons: 184 pardons were given of which 35 with conditions from the 1st of February 2019 until the 31st of January 2020.
5. Collective pardons: 0;
6. Other: No.
NORTH MACEDONIA
1. Changes in criminal law: No;
2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No;
3. Amnesties: 0;
4. Individual pardons: 6;
5. Collective pardons: 10;
6. Other: 261 inmates were conditionally released by the court, 111 cases concern repeating judgement procedure, 5 other related to an abolished judgment, and 365 inmates released before the expiration of the sentence (According to Law on 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").
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
1. Changes in criminal law: NA;
2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: NA;
3. Amnesties: 0;
4. Individual pardons: 0;
5. Collective pardons: 0;
6. Other: No.
PORTUGAL
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: Law No. 9/2020 was published on April 10 on the "exceptional regime for the flexibility of the execution of sentences and free measures in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic". This law is based on a partial rehabilitation of prison sentences for prisoners sentenced by a final judgment of two years or less and a rehabilitation sentence for the remaining period of prison sentence longer than the above mentioned judgment and the final judgment, if the time remaining for full compliance is equal to or less than two years; in a special pardon regime for people aged 65 and over who suffer from an illness, physical or mental illness or a degree of autonomy incompatible with the normal stay in prison, in the context of pandemic, and these two measures exclude prisoners convicted of the crime provided for in article 2, paragraph 6, of the aforementioned law. The law also provides for the granting of extraordinary administrative leave for a period of 45 days which may be granted to prisoners of the open regime who have already successfully benefited from a judicial release or to those of the common regime who have successfully benefited. two judicial outings. It should be noted that these exits of prisoners to society, without surveillance, have been put into practice in the Portuguese prison system with success rates of 99%. Finally, and for those who have successfully taken this administrative leave, release from probation may be presented by the Sentencing Court for a period of up to six months.
ROMANIA
1. Changes in criminal law: Law no.240/2019 on the repeal of Law no.169/2017 for the amendment and completion of Law no.254/2013 on the execution of sentences and custodial measures ordered by judicial bodies during the criminal proceedings, as well as on the amendment of Law no.254/2013 on the execution of sentences and custodial measures ordered by judicial bodies during criminal proceedings. According to the explanatory memorandum of the act, the aim of the initiative is to eliminate the social disturbances caused by Law no.169/2017 and to amend the Penal Code in order to increase people's confidence in the prevention purpose of the sentence. This is achieved by discouraging the offender who endures the coercive effect of the penal sentence. The general aim is also to discourage the serious antisocial acts committed with violence and to increase the safety of the citizen, by reducing criminality.
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
1. Changes in criminal law: No;
2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No;
3. Amnesties: 0;
4. Individual pardons: 22;
5. Collective pardons: 0;
6. Other: No.
SAN MARINO
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 (REPUBLIC OF)
1. Changes in criminal law:
a. The Law on Amendments to the Criminal Code, which was passed in May 2019, prescribes a new criminal sanction: A sentence of life imprisonment for the most serious offenses against life and body, as well as against sexual freedom, when the commission of the act resulted in the death of a child, a minor, a pregnant woman or a helpless person. In addition to the introduction of life imprisonment, the law foresees another significant novelty, namely the prescribing of rules for harsher punishment of perpetrators of crimes when it comes to recidivists, or multiple recidivists.
b. Bearing in mind that the sentence of life imprisonment was imposed, it was necessary to amend the provisions of Art. 46 and 47 of the Criminal Code, which regulate conditional release. It is envisaged that a person sentenced to life imprisonment may be conditionally released after serving 27 years in prison. In addition, the introduction of a

	<p>sentence of life imprisonment introduced a term for revoking conditional release for persons sentenced to this sentence, which lasts ten years from the day the convicted person was released. It also stipulates that the court may not conditionally release a person convicted of the criminal offense of Aggravated Murder (Article 114, paragraph 1), Rape (Article 178, paragraph 4), Sexual Intercourse with a Helpless Person (Article 179, paragraph 3), Criminal Code), Sexual Intercourse with a Child (Article 180, paragraph 3 of the Criminal Code) and Sexual Intercourse through Abuse of Position (Article 181, paragraph 5 of the Criminal Code).</p> <p>c. The most important changes in the Special Part of the Criminal Code relate to changes in the sentence range, prescribing life imprisonment, introducing new criminal offenses and compliance with international conventions, such as the following amendments: The amendments to the criminal offense of Financing Terrorism are in order to eliminate the inconsistencies identified in the 2016 Council of Europe Committee MANIVAL Report on the Evaluation of the Republic of Serbia, while the second part is conditioned by the amendments to the FATF recommendation. The proposed solutions align the description of the crime with the description of the offenses in all international conventions contained in the Annex to the International Convention on the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. It also incriminates the act of traveling abroad that is related to terrorism, extends the description of the crime of financing terrorism, and precisely defines the concept of "means" in that crime.</p> <p>d. Among other changes, the penalties for certain criminal offenses have been tightened, for example for the criminal offenses under Article 137 of the Criminal Code (abuse and torture), Article 225 of the Criminal Code (tax evasion) and Article 269 of the Criminal Code (killing and abuse animal).</p> <p>e. The law entered into force on December 1, 2019.</p> <p>2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: Law on Amendments to the Law on Execution of Criminal Sanctions ("Official Gazette of RS", No. 35/2019).</p> <p>3. Amnesties: 1;</p> <p>4. Individual pardons: 0;</p> <p>5. Collective pardons: NAP;</p> <p>6. Other: No.</p>
SLOVAK REPUBLIC	
	<p>1. Changes in criminal law: Among the most significant changes in 2019, we can mention the Act no. 214/2019 amending and supplementing the Act no. 300/2005 Coll., as amended – the Penal Code, and which amends some acts, which introduced several changes to the Penal Code and especially to the sanction policy in the conditions of the Slovak Republic. The amendment expands the legal regulation of the use of technical means when controlling the execution of certain decisions issued in criminal proceedings, including support for the use of alternative punishments, expands the ruling possibility of single judge in criminal proceedings, revises the legal regulation of life prison sentence without the possibility of conditional release from the prison sentence execution;</p> <p>2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: Within the issue of life prison sentence, § 67 of the Penal Code, which regulates conditional release from prison sentence execution, was deleted. From this paragraph, it resulted that a person who was repeatedly sentenced to the life prison sentence, could not be conditionally released. The aim of the proposed change was to eliminate the concept of so-called absolute life prison sentence, thus ensuring the possibility for all lifers (inmates sentenced to life imprisonment) to apply for conditional release.</p> <p>3. Amnesties: 0;</p> <p>4. Individual pardons: 2;</p> <p>5. Collective pardons: 0;</p> <p>6. Other: No.</p>
SLOVENIA	
	<p>1. Changes in criminal law:</p> <p>2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:</p> <p>3. Amnesties:</p> <p>4. Individual pardons:</p> <p>5. Collective pardons:</p> <p>6. Other:</p>
SPAIN	
	<p>1. Changes in criminal law: No;</p> <p>2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No;</p> <p>3. Amnesties: 30 (Concerns only the State Administration);</p> <p>4. Individual pardons: 0;</p> <p>5. Collective pardons: 0;</p> <p>6. Other: No.</p>
SWEDEN	
	<p>1. Changes in criminal law: NA;</p> <p>2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: NA;</p> <p>3. Amnesties: NAP;</p> <p>4. Individual pardons: 1;</p> <p>5. Collective pardons: NAP;</p> <p>6. Other: NAP.</p>

SWITZERLAND
<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.
TURKEY
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: NA; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: NA; 3. Amnesties: NAP; 4. Individual pardons: NA; 5. Collective pardons: NA; 6. Other: NA.
UK: ENGLAND AND WALES
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Counter-Terrorism and Border Security Act 2019 - the main provisions included in this Act are: a) extension of the offence of inviting support for a proscribed organisation; b) updating the offence of obtaining information likely to be useful to a terrorist to cover material that is only viewed or streamed, rather than downloaded to form a permanent record; c) creation of offence of entering or remaining in an area outside the U.K. that has been designated by the Home Secretary if it is necessary for protecting the public from terrorism; d) an increase to the maximum penalty for certain preparatory terrorism offences to 15 years' imprisonment. b. Offensive Weapons Act 2019 - the main provisions included in this Act are: a) banning the sale of corrosive products to under 18s; b) making it an offence to possess a corrosive substance in a public place; c) banning the sale of bladed products to a residential address without age verification; d) updating the definition of flick knives and banning private possession of flick knives and gravity knives; e) changing the legal definition for threatening someone with an offensive weapon; f) banning the possession, manufacture and sale of rapid firing rifles; c. These two Acts of Parliament are available online: Counter-Terrorism and Border Security Act 2019 – https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2019/3/contents Offensive Weapons Act 2019 – https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2019/17/contents. 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: NA; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: NA; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
UK: SCOTLAND
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: In April 2019 the Presumption Against Short-term Sentences was extended to include custodial sentences of up to 1 year. This is a presumption, not a ban. The impacts of this, if any, will be observed in the Criminal Proceedings data published in 2021. 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: 0;

Statistical Tables

Section 1: Stock indicators on 31st January 2020

PART A: CHARACTERISTICS OF INMATES ON 31ST JANUARY 2020

This section includes information on the characteristics of inmates on 31st January 2020 in each member state of the Council of Europe that answered the SPACE I 2020 questionnaire.

Standard definitions used in Part A

- **Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees):** The total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees), also known as *prison stock*, corresponds to the total number of persons effectively placed in penal institutions (prisons or any other detention facility). Information on the categories of inmates included by each country can be found in Table 2.1 and 2.2.
- **Prison population rate⁶ per 100,000 inhabitants:** This indicator corresponds to the ratio of the number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) per 100,000 inhabitants in each country, as of 31st January 2020. Considering 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 2020 for the total population of the countries and 31st January 2020 for the prison population.
- **Adjusted number of inmates** and **adjusted prison population rate:** The number of inmates and the prison population rates are adjusted according to the information provided in tables 2.1 and 2.2. The adjustment consists in *excluding* –whenever possible– all the categories of Tables 2.1 and 2.2 from the total number of inmates, and recalculating the rate of *inmates held in penal institutions* per 100,000 inhabitants. The adjusted figures are comparable estimates; nevertheless, these figures *should not* be considered as official national data.
- **Age of criminal responsibility:** Starting from this age, minors are considered as old enough to be recognised as responsible for criminal offences perpetrated and to be tried by a (juvenile) court.
- **Minimal age for the use of custodial sanctions and measures:** Starting from this age, it is possible to sentence a minor to detention or to education measures in closed penal institutions.
- **Age of criminal majority:** Starting from this age the persons should be tried as adults and lose the status of minors and the special conditions applied to it.
- **Pre-trial detainees / Pre-trial detention:** See *Remand in custody*.
- **Remand in custody:** In Recommendation Rec (2006) 13, the Council of Europe adopts a large definition that includes any period of detention prior to the final conviction of a suspected offender.
- **Inmates not serving a final sentence:** Detainees placed on *remand in custody*. According to the Council of Europe's definition of remand in custody (see above) this category should include (a) untried detainees, (b) detainees found guilty but who have not received a final sentence yet, (c) detainees who have not received a final sentence yet, but who have started serving a prison sentence in advance, and (d) sentenced inmates who have appealed or who are within the statutory limit to do so. However, categories (b) and (c) do not exist in all countries, and some countries do not include category (d) under the total number of inmates not serving a final sentence.
- **Dangerous offenders:** According to Recommendation CM/Rec (2014) 3 of the Council of Europe, (Strasbourg, 19 February 2014)⁷, *a dangerous offender is a person who has been convicted of a very serious sexual or very serious violent crime against persons and who presents a high likelihood of re-offending with further very serious sexual or very serious violent crimes against persons*. Each member state has its own legislation concerning the special requirements and conditions for institutional placement/imprisonment of this category of offenders.

⁶ 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*.

⁷ Available at http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/standardsetting/cdpc/PC-GR-DD/Recomm%202014_3_E_final.pdf.

Table 1: Compliance with the standard definition of *Total number of inmates*⁸

Country	Does your definition match the one provided?	Comments
Albania	Yes	
Andorra	Yes	
Armenia	Yes	General Note: Data on 1 st January 2020 instead of 31 st January 2020.
Austria	Yes	
Azerbaijan	Yes	
Belgium	Yes	
BH: BiH (total)		
BH: BiH (st. level)		
BH: Fed. BiH		General Note: Data on prison populations were retrieved from https://www.prisonstudies.org/country/bosnia-and-herzegovina-federation and refer to 31 st December 2019 instead of 31 st January 2020.
BH: Rep. Srpska		General Note: Data on prison populations and capacity were retrieved from the publication <i>Prisons and Prisoners in Europe in Pandemic Times: An evaluation of the medium-term impact of the COVID-19 on prison populations</i> (Aebi & Tiago, 2020 ⁹) and refer to 1 st January 2020 instead of 31 st January 2020.
Bulgaria	Yes	
Croatia	Yes	General Notes: - Data on 31 st December 2019 instead of 31 st January 2020. - The total number of inmates also includes inmates serving a misdemeanour sentence.
Cyprus	Yes	
Czech Rep.	Yes	General Notes: - Data on 31 st December 2019 instead of 31 st January 2020. - The total number of inmates also include clients of protective forensic detention.
Denmark	Yes	
Estonia	Yes	General Notes: - Data on 1 st January 2020 instead of 31 st January 2020. - When comparing the number of prisoners with previous years, the number of persons under police custody has decreased substantially, because according to an agreement between the Police and the Prison Service, all pre-trial detainees are held in prisons, after essential criminal proceedings are completed. In previous years, the number of persons under police custody was over 150.
Finland	Yes	
France	Yes	General Notes: - Data on 1 st January 2020 instead of 31 st January 2020. - Data refer to the entire French territory, which includes metropolitan France and overseas regions.
Georgia	Yes	
Germany	Yes	General Notes: - Data on the total number of sentenced prisoners relate to <u>31st March 2019</u> instead of 31 st January 2020. - Data on the breakdown of inmates by nationality relate to <u>31st March 2019</u> instead of 31 st January 2019.
Greece	Yes	
Hungary	Yes	
Iceland	NA	
Ireland	Yes	

⁸ See the definition above (Standard definitions used in Part A).⁹ Aebi M. F. & Tiago, M. M. (2020). *Prisons and Prisoners in Europe in Pandemic Times: An evaluation of the medium-term impact of the COVID-19 on prison populations*. Strasbourg: Council of Europe.

Country	Does your definition match the one provided?	Comments
Italy	Yes	
Latvia	Yes	General Note: Data on 1 st January 2020 instead of 31 st January 2020.
Liechtenstein	Yes	
Lithuania	Yes	General Note: Data on 1 st January 2020 instead of 31 st January 2020.
Luxembourg	Yes	
Malta	Yes	
Moldova	Yes	
Monaco	Yes	
Montenegro	Yes	
Netherlands	No	Data only refer to adult inmates.
North Macedonia	Yes	
Norway	Yes	
Poland	Yes	General Note: Data on 31 st December 2019 instead of 31 st January 2020.
Portugal	Yes	General Note: Data on 1 st January 2020 instead of 31 st January 2020.
Romania	Yes	
Russian Fed.	NA	General Note: Data on 1 st January 2020 instead of 31 st January 2020. The total number of inmates include all inmates held in temporary detention centres of (1) the penitentiary system, (2) the internal affairs bodies of Russian Federation, (3) the border guards of the Federal Security Service of Russian Federation, and (4) guardhouses, as well as suspects and defendants, in respect of whom detention has been chosen as a preventive measure, and those whom are placed in medical organizations for medical assistance.
San Marino	Yes	
Serbia (Republic of)	Yes	General Note: Data on 31 st December 2019 instead of 31 st January 2020.
Slovak Rep.	Yes	
Slovenia	Yes	
Spain (total)	Yes	
Spain (State Adm.)	Yes	General note: Figures for the State Administration were calculated by the authors of this report on the basis of the answers to the questionnaire received for the whole territory of Spain and for the Autonomous Community of Catalonia.
Spain (Catalonia)	Yes	
Sweden	Yes	General Note: Data on 1 st October 2019 instead of 31 st January 2019.
Switzerland	Yes	
Turkey	NA	General Note: Data on 4 th February 2020 instead of 31 st January 2020.
Ukraine		General Note: Data on prison populations were retrieved from https://www.prisonstudies.org/country/ukraine and refer to 1 st April 2020 instead of 31 st January 2020.
UK: Engl. & Wales	Yes	General Note: Data on 31 st December 2019 instead of 31 st January 2020, except for the breakdown of inmates by type of offence and by the length of their sentence, which refer to the 30 th June 2019 instead of the 31 st January 2020.
UK: North. Ireland	Yes	
UK: Scotland	Yes	

Table 2.1: Special categories of inmates included in the total prison population on 31st January 2020 (Part 1)

Country	Inmates by categories													
	Inmates held in police stations		Inmates held in custodial institutions for minors		Inmates held in educational institutions for minors		Inmates held in institutions for drug-addicted offenders		Inmates held in psychiatric institutions		Asylum seekers or illegal aliens		Inmates under electronic monitoring	
Variable code	2.1A		2.1B		2.1C		2.1D		2.1E		2.1F		2.1G	
	Included	Number	Included	Number	Included	Number	Included	Number	Included	Number	Included	Number	Included	Number
Albania	NAP	***	Yes	23	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Andorra	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Armenia	No	***	Yes	8	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Austria	NAP	***	Yes	131	NAP	***	NAP	***	Yes	294	NAP	***	Yes	313
Azerbaijan	No	***	Yes	58	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***
Belgium	No	***	Yes	NA	No	***	No	***	No	***	Yes	6	No	***
BH: BiH (total)														
BH: BiH (st. level)														
BH: Fed. BiH														
BH: Rep. Srpska														
Bulgaria	NAP	***	Yes	63	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Croatia	No	***	Yes	10	Yes	55	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***
Cyprus	Yes	32	Yes	24	NAP	***	NAP	***	Yes	3	NAP	***	Yes	1
Czech Rep.	NAP	***	Yes	51	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Denmark	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***
Estonia	No	***	Yes	50	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***
Finland	No	***	NAP	***	No	**	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***
France	No	***	Yes	703	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***
Georgia	No	***	Yes	47	NAP	***	NAP	***	No	***	No	***	No	***
Germany	No	***	Yes	NA	NAP	***	No	***	No	***	Yes	129	Yes	NA
Greece	No	***	Yes	20	Yes	23	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	Yes	6
Hungary	No	***	Yes	175	No	***	No	***	Yes	237	No	***	Yes	376
Iceland	No	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***
Ireland	NAP	***	Yes	NA	No	***	NAP	***	No	***	Yes	12	No	***
Italy	No	***	No	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	No	***	NAP	***	No	***
Latvia	NAP	***	Yes	35	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	No	***
Liechtenstein	Yes	NA	NAP	***	NAP	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***
Lithuania	No	***	Yes	169	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***
Luxembourg	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***
Malta	NAP	***	Yes	42	NAP	***	Yes	19	Yes	19	NAP	***	Yes	0
Moldova	No	***	Yes	57	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***
Monaco	NAP	***	NAP	***	No	***	NAP	***	No	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Montenegro	Yes	381	Yes	0	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***

Country	Inmates by categories													
	Inmates held in police stations		Inmates held in custodial institutions for minors		Inmates held in educational institutions for minors		Inmates held in institutions for drug-addicted offenders		Inmates held in psychiatric institutions		Asylum seekers or illegal aliens		Inmates under electronic monitoring	
Variable code	2.1A		2.1B		2.1C		2.1D		2.1E		2.1F		2.1G	
	Included	Number	Included	Number	Included	Number	Included	Number	Included	Number	Included	Number	Included	Number
Netherlands	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	Yes	203
North Macedonia	No	***	Yes	18	No	***	No	***	Yes	1	No	***	NAP	***
Norway	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***
Poland	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	Yes	4 873
Portugal	NAP	***	Yes	181	NAP	***	No	***	Yes	330	No	***	No	***
Romania	NAP	***	Yes	337	Yes	226	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Russian Fed.	Yes	31 964	Yes	1 155	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	Yes	13 691
San Marino	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***
Serbia (Republic of)	No	***	Yes	25	Yes	190	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***
Slovak Rep.	No	***	Yes	45	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***
Slovenia	No	***	Yes	3	Yes	20	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***
Spain (total)	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	Yes	314	NAP	***	NAP	***	Yes	2 301
Spain (State Adm.)	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	Yes	294	NAP	***	NAP	***	Yes	2 252
Spain (Catalonia)	No	***	No	***	No	***	Yes	20	No	***	No	***	Yes	49
Sweden	No	***	Yes	***	No	***	Yes	NA	Yes	NA	No	***	No	***
Switzerland	Yes	26	Yes	174	Yes	24	No	***	No	***	Yes	267	No	***
Turkey	NA	NA	Yes	2 153	Yes	348	NA	NA	NAP	NA	NA	NA	Yes	2 888
Ukraine														
UK: Engl. & Wales	No	***	Yes	508	NAP	***	NAP	***	No	***	Yes	231	No	***
UK: North. Ireland	No	***	Yes	15	Yes	15	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***
UK: Scotland	No	***	Yes	448	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***

Country	Inmates by categories											
	Inmates held in public-private partnership prisons		Inmates held in private prisons		Inmates held in other private facilities		Inmates under security measures/preventive detention for dangerous offenders					
							Total	Of which considered by the court as				
								not criminally responsible		totally or partially criminally responsible		
Variable code	2.2A		2.2B		2.2C		2.2D		2.2E		2.2F	
	Included	Number	Included	Number	Included	Number	Included	Number	Included	Number	Included	Number
Albania	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	No	***	No	***	No	***
Andorra	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Armenia	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Austria	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	Yes	1 065	Yes	612	Yes	453
Azerbaijan	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Belgium	Yes	NA	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
BH: BiH (total)												
BH: BiH (st. level)												
BH: Fed. BiH												
BH: Rep. Srpska												
Bulgaria	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Croatia	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Cyprus	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Czech Rep.	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	Yes	95	Yes	NA	Yes	NA
Denmark	NAP	***	NAP	***	No	***	Yes	NA	No	***	Yes	NA
Estonia	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Finland	NAP	***	NAP	***	No	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
France	Yes	3 378	Yes	29 682	Yes	NA	No	***	No	***	No	***
Georgia	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Germany	Yes	NA	NAP	***	No	***	Yes	585	Yes	NA	Yes	NA
Greece	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	Yes	19	No	***	Yes	19
Hungary	Yes	2 176	NAP	***	NAP	***	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Iceland	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	No	***	No	***	No	***
Ireland	No	***	NAP	***	No	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Italy	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	Yes	NA	Yes	NA	Yes	NA
Latvia	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Liechtenstein	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***
Lithuania	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Luxembourg	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***
Malta	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***

Country	Inmates by categories											
	Inmates held in public-private partnership prisons		Inmates held in private prisons		Inmates held in other private facilities		Inmates under security measures/preventive detention for dangerous offenders					
							Total		Of which considered by the court as			
									not criminally responsible		totally or partially criminally responsible	
Variable code	2.2A		2.2B		2.2C		2.2D		2.2E		2.2F	
	Included	Number	Included	Number	Included	Number	Included	Number	Included	Number	Included	Number
Moldova	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***
Monaco	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	No	***	No	***	No	***
Montenegro	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***
Netherlands	Yes	1 342	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***
North Macedonia	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Norway	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***
Poland	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Portugal	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	Yes	104	NA	NA	NA	NA
Romania	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Russian Fed.	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***
San Marino	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***
Serbia (Republic of)	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	No	***	No	***	No	***
Slovak Rep.	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Slovenia	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***
Spain (total)	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Spain (State Adm.)	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	Yes	536	NAP	***	Yes	536
Spain (Catalonia)	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Sweden	No	***	No	***	No	***	Yes	NA	No	***	Yes	NA
Switzerland	Yes	NA	NAP	***	No	***	Yes	142	Yes	NA	Yes	NA
Turkey	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	Yes	320	Yes	NA	Yes	NA
Ukraine												
UK: Engl. & Wales	NAP	***	Yes	14 604	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
UK: North. Ireland	No	***	No	***	No	***	Yes	NA	Yes	NA	Yes	NA
UK: Scotland	Yes	1 370	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***

Table 2.3: Children living with their mothers inside penal institutions

Country	Are young children allowed to stay with their mother inside penal institutions?	If yes	
		How many children are living with their mothers inside penal institutions?	Up to what age can they stay with their mothers inside penal institutions?
Variable code	2.3A	2.3B	2.3C
Albania	Yes	0	3 years
Andorra	NAP	***	***
Armenia	Yes	0	3 years
Austria	Yes	13	3 years
Azerbaijan	Yes	NA	3 years
Belgium	Yes	NA	3 years
BH: BiH (total)			
BH: BiH (st. level)			
BH: Fed. BiH			
BH: Rep. Srpska			
Bulgaria	Yes	0	1 year
Croatia	Yes	2	3 years
Cyprus	Yes	0	2 years
Czech Rep.	Yes	15	3 years
Denmark	Yes	1	3 years
Estonia	Yes	3	3 years
Finland	Yes	6	3 years
France	Yes	29	There is no maximal age for children living with their mothers inside penal institutions. It depends on the situation. But most of children are babies (less than 1 year old).
Georgia	Yes	1	3 years
Germany	NA	NA	NA
Greece	Yes	9	3 years
Hungary	Yes	4	1 year
Iceland	Yes	0	18 months
Ireland	Yes	0	1 year
Italy	Yes	57	3 or 6 years
Latvia	Yes	11	4 years
Liechtenstein	Yes	0	3 years
Lithuania	Yes	16	3 years
Luxembourg	Yes	0	NAP
Malta	Yes	0	1 year
Moldova	Yes	12	3 years
Monaco	Yes	0	18 months
Montenegro	Yes	0	1 year
Netherlands	Yes	6	9 months or 4 years
North Macedonia	Yes	0	1 year
Norway	No	***	***
Poland	Yes	46	3 years
Portugal	Yes	20	3 or 5 years
Romania	Yes	NA	1 year
Russian Fed.	Yes	423	3 years
San Marino	Yes	0	NA
Serbia (Republic of)	Yes	7	2 years
Slovak Rep.	No	***	***
Slovenia	Yes	0	1 year or 2 years
Spain (total)	Yes	94	3 years
Spain (State Adm.)	Yes	83	3 years
Spain (Catalonia)	Yes	11	3 years
Sweden	Yes	NA	There is no specific limit of age, but the first years of life.
Switzerland	Yes	NA	3 years
Turkey	Yes	803	6 years
Ukraine			
UK: Engl. & Wales	Yes	30	18 months
UK: North. Ireland	No	***	***
UK: Scotland	NA	NA	NA

Table 3: Number of inmates and prison population rates (adjusted and non-adjusted) on 31st January 2020

Country	Population of the country on 1 st January 2020	Non-adjusted		Adjusted (estimation)	
		Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) [Stock]	Prison population rate	Adjusted number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees)	Adjusted prison population rate
Variable code	3A	3B	3C	3D	3E
			$3B/3A*100,000$	$3B - \Sigma(2.1A \text{ to } 2.1G + 2.2A \text{ to } 2.2D)$	$3D/3A*100,000$
Albania	2 845 955	5 063	177.9	5 040	177.1
Andorra	77 543	50	64.5	50	64.5
Armenia	2 959 694	2 221	75.0	2 213	74.8
Austria	8 901 064	9 189	103.2	6 321	71.0
Azerbaijan	10 067 108	21 012	208.7	20 954	208.1
Belgium	11 549 888	10 808	93.6	10 802	93.5
BH: BiH (total)					
BH: BiH (st. level)					
BH: Fed. BiH	2 186 413	1 813	82.9	1 813	82.9
BH: Rep. Srpska	1 142 495	743	65.0	743	65.0
Bulgaria	6 951 482	7 340	105.6	7 277	104.7
Croatia	4 058 165	3 533	87.1	3 468	85.5
Cyprus	888 005	829	93.4	769	86.6
Czech Rep.	10 693 939	21 048	196.8	20 902	195.5
Denmark	5 822 763	4 140	71.1	4 140	71.1
Estonia	1 328 976	2 450	184.4	2 400	180.6
Finland	5 525 292	2 756	49.9	2 756	49.9
France	67 098 824	70 651	105.3	36 888	55.0
Georgia	3 716 858	9 806	263.8	9 759	262.6
Germany	83 166 711	63 399	76.2	62 685	75.4
Greece	10 709 739	10 972	102.4	10 885	101.6
Hungary	9 769 526	16 783	171.8	13 819	141.5
Iceland	364 134	164	45.0	164	45.0
Ireland	4 963 839	4 052	81.6	4 040	81.4
Italy	60 244 639	60 971	101.2	60 971	101.2
Latvia	1 907 675	3 414	179.0	3 379	177.1
Liechtenstein	38 748	14	36.1	14	36.1
Lithuania	2 794 090	6 138	219.7	5 969	213.6
Luxembourg	626 108	594	94.9	594	94.9
Malta	514 564	793	154.1	713	138.6
Moldova	4 034 000	6 716	166.5	6 659	165.1
Monaco	39 000	13	33.3	13	33.3
Montenegro	621 873	1 108	178.2	727	116.9
Netherlands	17 407 585	10 179	58.5	8 634	49.6
North Macedonia	2 076 255	2 114	101.8	2 095	100.9
Norway	5 367 580	3 158	58.8	3 158	58.8
Poland	37 958 138	74 130	195.3	69 257	182.5
Portugal	10 295 909	12 793	124.3	12 178	118.3
Romania	19 317 984	20 570	106.5	20 007	103.6
Russian Fed.	145 934 000	519 618	356.1	472 808	324.0
San Marino	34 735	0	0.0	0	0.0
Serbia (Republic of)	6 926 705	11 077	159.9	10 862	156.8
Slovak Rep.	5 457 873	10 555	193.4	10 510	192.6
Slovenia	2 095 861	1 449	69.1	1 426	68.0
Spain (total)	47 332 614	58 372	123.3	55 757	117.8
Spain (State Adm.)	39 610 411	49 998	126.2	46 380	117.1
Spain (Catalonia)	7 722 203	8 374	108.4	8 305	107.5
Sweden	10 327 589	6 709	65.0	6 709	65.0
Switzerland	8 606 033	6 906	80.2	6 273	72.9
Turkey	83 154 997	297 019	357.2	291 310	350.3
Ukraine					
UK: Engl. & Wales	60 030 516	82 868	138.0	67 525	112.5
UK: North. Ireland	1 905 484	1 578	82.8	1 548	81.2
UK: Scotland	5 494 000	8 056	146.6	6 238	113.5
Average			124.0		116.7
Median			103.2		101.2
Minimum			0.0		0.0
Maximum			357.2		350.3

Table 4. Trends in prison population rates from 2010 to 2020¹⁰

Country	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2018	2019	2020	% change from 2010 to 2020 ¹¹	% change from 2019 to 2020 ¹²
Albania	162.7	164.1	168.4	172.5	188.1	207.3	204.8		184.5	177.9	9.3	-3.6
Andorra	42.8	46.1	52.5	61.6	66.9	66.7	60.8	58.5	73.5	64.5	50.6	-12.3
Armenia	151.3	138.4	144.0	155.2	136.9	129.1	130.3	118.9	76.4	75.0	-50.4	-1.8
Austria	102.9	104.7	104.1	104.5	104.1	105.3	101.5	101.6	105.6	103.2	0.3	-2.2
Azerbaijan	243.4	254.5	227.8	217.3	238.2	252.2	236.3	235.0	218.2	208.7	-14.3	-4.4
Belgium	105.0	107.5	111.1	114.0	118.2	114.3	102.7		94.9	93.6	-10.9	-1.4
BH: BiH (total)												
BH: BiH (st. level)												
BH: Fed. BiH										82.9		
BH: Rep. Srpska	73.0			70.4	80.5	75.5	74.6	74.8	66.4	65.0	-10.9	-2.0
Bulgaria	127.0	134.1	135.2	128.4	115.7	105.3	116.7	99.1	106.7	105.6	-16.9	-1.0
Croatia	120.0	118.5	110.9	102.1	88.6	79.1	74.2	77.7	78.9	87.1	-27.5	10.3
Cyprus	109.9	107.8	107.9	93.7	79.4	77.2	78.7	74.4	82.5	93.4	-15.0	13.1
Czech Rep.	209.9	220.9	215.5	154.7	177.5	198.0	213.0	208.8	202.6	196.8	-6.2	-2.9
Denmark	71.3	71.0	68.6	73.0	63.7	56.6	59.7	63.2	68.9	71.1	-0.2	3.1
Estonia	260.3	254.6	257.8	246.6	225.1	210.5	202.9	191.4	181.1	184.4	-29.2	1.8
Finland	62.0	60.7	59.2	57.6	56.8	55.0	56.7	51.1	49.8	49.9	-19.5	0.2
France	103.5	111.3	117.1	119.5	117.9	114.5	102.6	104.0	104.5	105.3	1.7	0.7
Georgia	533.9	541.2	516.4	219.2	227.9	274.6	256.3	252.2	269.7	263.8	-50.6	-2.2
Germany	87.6	88.4	86.2	84.1	81.4	78.4	78.4	77.5	76.7	76.2	-12.9	-0.6
Greece	102.2	111.0	112.6	113.4	116.2	108.7	89.2	93.5	99.0	102.4	0.2	3.5
Hungary	164.4	174.4	177.1	184.8	185.0	180.3	184.8		169.5	171.8	4.5	1.4
Iceland	51.9	46.8	47.6	47.2	47.3		37.3	46.8	40.3	45.0	-13.3	11.7
Ireland	95.7	93.1	94.2	88.2	82.6	80.1	78.1	79.6	81.2	81.6	-14.7	0.5
Italy	115.5	113.0	111.6	108.6	89.3	86.2	89.3	96.0	99.6	101.2	-12.4	1.6
Latvia	319.6	316.0	303.0	257.2	240.3	221.5	212.6	194.6	183.4	179.0	-44.0	-2.4
Liechtenstein	39.0	36.0	21.9	24.4	21.5	21.4		31.5	31.3	36.1	-7.4	15.6
Lithuania	282.8	311.3	334.0	323.7	305.0	274.6	244.1	234.9	232.1	219.7	-22.3	-5.3
Luxembourg	137.4	125.8	125.6	133.5	119.3	118.5	122.3	113.6	108.2	94.9	-31.0	-12.3
Malta	140.8	144.3	149.0	136.6	133.0	132.4	128.0		107.5	154.1	9.4	15.2
Moldova	180.0	178.0	186.0	187.3	201.4	219.8	222.7	215.2	197.0	166.5	-7.5	-15.5
Monaco	32.4	85.3	108.5	76.4	73.4		83.1	82.3	54.8	33.3	3.0	-39.2
Montenegro	232.3	214.2	198.1	183.9	170.2	176.8	173.7	183.3	185.5	178.2	-23.3	-3.9
Netherlands	70.8	69.5	67.7	62.9	58.6	53.3	51.4	54.2	56.4	58.5	-17.4	3.6
North Macedonia	122.6	122.2	123.5	138.0	150.8	169.1	161.7	146.0	103.2	101.8	-16.9	-1.4

¹⁰ The date of reference from 2010 to 2016 is 1st September of each year. From 2018, the date of reference is 31st January of each year. No data are available for 1st September 2017, but the figures on 31st January 2018 are relatively close (5 months) for trend analyses.

¹¹ Evolution (in percentage) of the prison population rates between 2010 and 2020.

¹² Evolution (in percentage) of the prison population rates between 2019 and 2020.

Country	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2018	2019	2020	% change from 2010 to 2020 ¹¹	% change from 2019 to 2020 ¹²
Norway	74.8	71.8	71.2	72.2	72.8	70.9	73.9	65.4	60.6	58.8	-21.4	-2.9
Poland	212.3	213.8	221.1	207.5	203.5	186.4	188.4	194.4	190.1	195.3	-8.0	2.7
Portugal	109.8	119.9	129.1	136.2	134.3	137.1	133.2	130.6	125.2	124.3	13.1	-0.8
Romania	138.9	147.6	158.7	165.4	158.6	144.1	140.5	118.0	106.6	106.5	-23.3	-0.1
Russian Fed.	574.8	527.0	489.1	470.3	466.3	450.1		418.3	386.1	356.1	-38.1	-7.8
San Marino	0.0	6.3	3.0	6.0	12.3	6.1	6.0	17.9	2.9	0.0	0.0	-100.0
Serbia (Republic of)	153.2	151.1	153.4	139.7	144.0	141.5	150.8	154.4	156.1	159.9	4.4	2.4
Slovak Rep.	186.8	198.7	204.9	187.6	187.9	186.1	187.6	184.2	188.9	193.4	3.5	2.4
Slovenia	66.0	62.1	67.0	66.1	73.8	67.8	63.4	65.1	67.1	69.1	4.8	3.1
<i>Spain (total)</i>	163.2	154.3	148.7	145.7	141.7	137.8	130.7	126.7	125.7	123.3	-24.4	-1.9
Spain (State Adm.)	166.8	156.4	151.2	148.0	144.2	141.1	133.2	129.8	128.7	126.2	-24.3	-1.9
Spain (Catalonia)	144.2	143.0	135.9	133.8	128.6	120.8	117.1	110.9	110.1	108.4	-24.8	-1.5
Sweden	74.1	71.6	67.8	61.4	60.8	59.2	58.5	56.5	59.7	65.0	-12.3	8.8
Switzerland	79.4	77.1	83.0	88.0	85.1	83.6	83.0	81.4	81.3	80.2	1.1	-1.3
Turkey	165.9	171.9	161.0	180.0	197.5	223.3	244.6	290.5	329.0	357.2	115.3	8.6
Ukraine									125.7	126.1		0.3
UK: Engl. & Wales	153.3	152.6	152.6	147.7	149.6	149.5	146.4	142.4	137.9	138.0	-9.9	0.1
UK: North. Ireland	82.0	94.1	97.8	99.7	101.2	91.5	80.7	77.5	79.2	82.8	1.0	4.5
UK: Scotland	150.4	156.6	153.5	149.0	147.6	144.6	142.4	136.8	146.0	146.6	-2.5	0.5

Notes – Tables 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3 & 4

General note to Table 4: Data for the total number of inmates as well as for the population of the country has been revised and updated for all countries and for the entire series (2010 to 2020). Thus, some figures may not correspond to the ones published in previous SPACE I reports. The updated series for prison populations and other prison indicators from 2005 to 2015 are available in the study *Prisons in Europe 2005-2015* (Aebi et al., 2020) available on the SPACE website (www.unil.ch/space)¹³.

ARMENIA

- The reference date is the 1st January 2020 instead of the 31st January 2020.

AUSTRIA

- **Table 2.1**
 - **Variable 2.1B:** In Austria there is only one penal institution specialised in juvenile offenders, but in fact also young offenders aged over 18 and up to 21 are detained in this institution. As this specialised prison is located in Lower Austria, not all Austrian juvenile offenders serve their sentences there. Therefore, specialised departments for young offenders are established in other Austrian penal institutions.
 - **Variable 2.1G:** The type of electronic monitoring used in Austria is the electronically monitored home detention with the use of electronic bracelet.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA – FEDERATION

- Data on 31st December 2019 retrieved from <https://www.prisonstudies.org/country/bosnia-and-herzegovina-federation>.
- **Table 4:** Data concerning the total population for 2020 were retrieved from http://fzs.ba/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/PROJEKCIJE-STANOVNIŠTVA-FBiH-2020_2070_bos.pdf.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA – REPUBLIKA SRPSKA

- Data on 1st January 2020 from the publication *Prisons and Prisoners in Europe in Pandemic Times: An evaluation of the medium-term impact of the COVID-19 on prison populations* (Aebi & Tiago, 2020).
- **Table 4:** Data concerning the total population for 2020 are mid-year estimates referring to 2019, from <http://www2.rzs.rs.ba>.

CROATIA

- The reference date is the 31st December 2019 instead of the 31st January 2020.
- **Table 3:** The total number of inmates includes inmates serving a misdemeanour sentence, juvenile offenders and person placed in educational institutions/units for juvenile offenders.

CYPRUS

- **Table 3:** the total number of inmates includes 797 inmates held in prison and 32 held in police stations.
- Offenders are considered juvenile offenders until 21 years old.

CZECH REPUBLIC

- The reference date is the 31st December 2019 instead of the 31st January 2020.
- The total number of inmates include pre-trial detainees, sentenced prisoners, and clients of protective forensic detention.
- **Table 2.1:** The figure concerning variable 2.1.B (51 inmates) includes minors and young adults but excludes 10 juveniles placed in pre-trial detention (as pre-trial detention is not considered an institution specifically/solely designed for juvenile offenders).
- **Table 2.3:** There are 14 children living with mothers-convicts (at a specially dedicated/designed unit) and 1 child with mother-pre-trial-detainee. There is a special unit for incarcerated mothers with children in the Světlá nad Sázavou Prison.

ESTONIA

- The reference date is the 1st January 2020 instead of the 31st January 2020.
- **Note:** When comparing the number of prisoners with previous years, the number of persons under police custody has decreased substantially, because according to an agreement between the Police and the Prison Service, all pre-trial detainees are held in prisons, after essential criminal proceedings are completed. In previous years, the number of persons under police custody was over 150.

¹³ Aebi, M.F., Berger-Kolopp, L., Burkhardt, C. & Tiago, M.M. (2020). *Prisons in Europe: 2005-2015* (Volumes 1 and 2). Strasbourg: Council of Europe Publishing. Available at: <https://wp.unil.ch/space/files/2020/12/Prisons-in-Europe-2005-2015-Volume-1.pdf>

- **Table 2.1:**
 - Variable 2.1B: Juvenile inmates in Estonia are defined as prisoners between the 14 and 20 years old (included). Some over 21-year-old inmates may still be in the juvenile unit if the inmate takes part in the motivational programme. The total number of underaged prisoners is 15.
 - Variable 2.1C: Educational institutions for juvenile offenders (special schools) are managed by the Ministry of Education and Research. The court may decide to send juvenile offenders into a special educational institution; however, these schools are not part of the penal system.
 - Variable 2.1E: Psychiatric institutions outside penal institutions are managed by the Ministry of Social Affairs. The court may order coercive psychiatric treatment. When a person is in day care coercive psychiatric treatment outside penal institution, he/she is neither considered an inmate, nor a probationer.
 - Variable 2.1F: Asylum seekers or illegal aliens are held in closed institution managed by Police and Border Guard Board (Ministry of the Interior).
 - Variable 2.1G: Electronic surveillance is determined by the court and a person under electronic monitoring is not considered an inmate but a probationer.

FRANCE

- The reference date is the 1st January 2020 instead of the 31st January 2020.

GERMANY

- The reference date is not the same for all variables. Check Table 1 for further details.
- The total number of inmates does not include 2 238 inmates on temporary leave.

GREECE

- **Table 2.1:** Concerning electronic monitoring, it refers to inmates who are granted educational leaves in order to attend tertiary education under electronic surveillance (bracelet). Among the six inmates concerned, four of them are students.

ICELAND

- Additional information: There were also 27 persons serving sentences or in pre-trial outside prisons, of which 3 persons were held in institutions for drug-addicted offenders outside penal institutions, 5 persons were held in a hospital, 19 persons were held in a half-way house (a private facility), and 13 persons were under electronic monitoring.

ITALY

- **Table 2.3:** The age limits were set by a Law of 2011. In general, children can stay with their mothers in dedicated wings of ordinary prisons until the age of three (3). There are also some special prisons named "Basic security prisons for imprisoned mothers" (ICAM), where imprisoned women can keep with them their children until the age of six (6).

LATVIA

- The reference date is the 1st January 2020 instead of the 31st January 2020.

LITHUANIA

- The reference date is the 1st January 2020 instead of the 31st January 2020.
- Electronic monitoring is applied only to sentenced offenders under the supervision of probation, i.e., conditionally released from correctional establishments, and electronic monitoring is applied to offenders upon whom a curfew is imposed. Bracelets are used for electronic monitoring.
- **Table 2.3:** In exceptional cases, children can stay until 4 years old.

LUXEMBOURG

- **Table 2.3:** There is no fixed age limit in Luxembourgish legislation. The question of admissibility is clarified individually in cooperation with the juvenile judge.

MALTA

- Additionally, to the total number of inmates, there are 229 persons held as not criminally responsible and 564 persons held as totally or partially responsible by the court (not included in the total number of inmates).

MONACO

- **Table 4:** The reference date concerning the country's population for all series is the 1st July, from <https://population.un.org/wpp/DataQuery/>.

NETHERLANDS

- See Table 1.
- Data only concerns adults.
- **Tables 2, 2.1 and 2.2 – Additional information:**
 - In total 465 juvenile offenders held in facilities for juvenile offenders (of whom 273 are 18 years or older), are NOT included in the total number of inmates.
 - In total 1 364 people in custodial clinics (TBS) placed there under a hospital order are NOT included in the total number of inmates.
 - In total 439 illegal aliens are held for administrative reasons and are NOT included in the total number of inmates.
- **Table 2.3:** In high security penitentiary establishments babies may stay with their mother until the age of 9 months. In penitentiary establishments with restricted security for women, the child may stay until it is four years of age, except if there are better alternatives, like if the father or other next of kin are available. For both situations, assessments are made whether a stay of the baby/child is in its best interest. When a separation between a mother and her baby is foreseeable, e.g., due to mental problems, and no relatives are suitable/available, the baby will be taken care of in a foster family.
- **Table 4:**
 - The prison population rates for the Netherlands have been fully recalculated for the whole series on the basis of the figures provided since 2012 (i.e., only adult inmates).

NORWAY

- **Table 2.1:** The Norwegian correction service do not have specific custodial units for juvenile offenders. We do have juvenile units for offenders under the age of 18 who also include custodial imprisonments. These are included in the total number of inmates.

POLAND

- The reference date is the 31st December 2019 instead of the 31st January 2020.
- Persons under Electronic monitoring are not included in the total population.

PORTUGAL

- The reference date is the 1st January 2020 instead of the 31st January 2020.
- **Table 2.1 and 2.2:** Dangerous offenders declared criminally irresponsible by the court are placed in psychiatric institutions or in penitentiary hospitals inside penal institutions (171) and in psychiatric institutions or non-penitentiary hospitals outside penal institutions (159).
- **Table 2.3:** In accordance with article 7, paragraph g) of Law 115/2009 of 12 October, detainees can keep their child until he/she is 3 years old or 5 years with the authorization of the other holder of parental responsibility.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

- The reference date is the 1st January 2020 instead of the 31st January 2020.
- The reference date concerning the population of the country in 2020 are mid-year estimates retrieved from <https://population.un.org/wpp/DataQuery/>.
- See Table 1.

SERBIA (REPUBLIC OF)

- The reference date is the 31st December 2019 instead of the 31st January 2020.

SLOVAK REPUBLIC

- **Table 2.2:** Persons under security measures/private detention for dangerous offenders – In the conditions of the Slovak Republic, there is an institute of “detention”, i.e., a specific protective measure. If, during the prison sentence execution, an inmate has been diagnosed a mental illness that is, based on an expert medical report, incurable, and his/her stay at liberty could be dangerous to society also in view of the criminal offence committed by him/her, the court, upon a motion filed by a prosecutor or by a governor of a prison, shall interrupt the prison sentence execution, and shall order his/her referral to a psychiatric penitentiary facility. The court may, prior to end of the prison sentence execution, decide on the placement to a psychiatric penitentiary facility also of the offender of an intentional criminal offence who refuses to submit himself to protective medical treatment, or whose protective medical treatment does not fulfil its purpose because of the negative attitude of the patient, and whose stay at liberty is dangerous to society; the offender shall be placed to a psychiatric penitentiary facility after the execution of prison sentence. As appears to the court to be necessary, it may, prior to end of the prison

sentence execution, issue a ruling on the referral to a psychiatric penitentiary facility also of the offender of a sexual offence or the habitual offender of a particularly serious felony; the offender shall be referred to a psychiatric penitentiary facility after the execution of prison sentence. The court may, based on an expert medical report, decide on the placement to a psychiatric penitentiary facility also of the offender whose stay at liberty is dangerous to society, who submits himself to protective medical treatment in an in-patient medical institution and who by his behaviour endangers a life and health of others; the court shall decide upon a motion filed by an in-patient medical institution. The establishment of the first psychiatric penitentiary facility in Slovakia is currently at the stage of implementation of construction works (the estimated date of finalisation of construction works is the second half of 2021). The establishment of psychiatric penitentiary facility, its management and treatment of persons detained there is in the competence of the Ministry of Health of the Slovak Republic.

SPAIN

Note: In order to avoid duplication of data, the total calculated for the whole territory of Spain is not included in the computation of the average and median European values.

STATE ADMINISTRATION

- See Table 1.
- Figures were computed by the authors of this report on the basis of the data received for the whole territory of Spain and for the Autonomous Region of Catalonia. The only exceptions are variables 2.2.D, 2.2.E and 2.2.F, which in the questionnaire referred already to the State Administration only.

SWEDEN

- The reference date is the 1st October 2019 instead of the 31st January 2020.
- Figures do not include inmates in remand prisons who are detained for other reasons than suspicion of crime, for example inmates taken in custody awaiting deportation.
- **Table 2.1 and 2.2:** The total number of inmates include the following categories (although data are not available):
 - Persons held in units for juvenile offenders. This refers to persons held in places intended for juveniles in penal institutions;
 - Persons held in institutions for drug-addicted offenders outside penal institutions;
 - Persons with psychiatric disorders held in psychiatric institutions or hospitals outside penal institutions;
 - Persons under security measures / preventive detention for dangerous offenders;
 - Persons held in institutions for drug-addicted offenders outside penal institutions;
 - Persons with psychiatric disorders held in psychiatric institutions or hospitals outside penal institutions.

SWITZERLAND

- **Table 2.3:** According to art. 80 of the Penal Code, it is possible to derogate from the rules for the execution of the custodial sentence during pregnancy, during childbirth and immediately after so that the mother can live with her young child, as long as this is also in the best interests of the child.

TURKEY

- The reference date is the 4th February 2020 instead of the 31st January 2020.
- In Turkey there are three categories of inmates: (1) Sentenced prisoners, (2) detainees and (3) detainees who have not received a final sentence yet, but who have started serving a prison sentence in advance'. This last category (detainees who have not received a final sentence yet, but who have started serving a prison sentence in advance). As there are only two categories proposed in the SPACE I questionnaire (sentenced prisoners and inmates not serving a final sentence), the number of detainees who have not received a final sentence yet, but who have started serving a prison sentence in advance are counted as sentenced prisoners.

UKRAINE

- Data on 1st April 2020 retrieved from <https://www.prisonstudies.org/country/ukraine> (inmates held in Crimea and Sebastopol and in the areas of Donetsk and Luhansk that are not under the control of the Ukrainian authorities are not included).

UK: ENGLAND & WALES

- The reference date is the 31st December 2019 instead of the 31st January 2020.
- All data are available at:
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/861890/Population_31Dec2019.xlsx
- **Table 2.1:**

- **Variable 2.1B:** Data refer to minors between 15 and 17 years old. Available at *Offender management statistics quarterly*: July to September 2019;
- **Variable 2.1F:** HMPPS operated Immigration Removal Centres (IRC)' total. Available at *Offender management statistics quarterly*: July to September 2019 (Table 1.8).
- **Table 2.2, variable 2.2B:** Data correspond to establishment totals. Available at *Offender management statistics quarterly*: July to September 2019 (Table 1.8) and refer to Altcourse, Ashfield, Bronzefield, Doncaster, Dovegate, Forest Bank, Lowdham Grange, Northumberland, Oakwood, Parc, Peterborough, Rye Hill and Thameside;
- **Table 2.3:** The data used for this response relate to the number of babies inside prison establishments at 31st March 2020, rather than the 31st of January as requested; and are based on published figures. Although the prison operations guidance states that children can stay with mothers until 18 months of age, in exceptional circumstances children can be accepted into Mother and Baby Units (MBUs) beyond 18 months of age.
- **Table 4:** Population for 2020 is an estimation made by the authors of this report based on the demographic data of the United Kingdom minus the population of Scotland and Northern Ireland. All data were retrieved from <https://www.ukpopulation.org/> on 18th November 2020.

UK: NORTHERN IRELAND

- **Table 2.1 and 2.2:** There is a secure custody centre for juveniles in Northern Ireland, which is both a custodial and an educational institution, and where 15 children are held.

UK: SCOTLAND

- **Table 2.3:** Young children do not stay with their mothers in prison in Scotland – although SPS do have a mother and baby unit at the Cornton Vale establishment. This has 7 spaces. between 2010 and 2015 there were 30 babies born to mothers in prison.

Table 5: Age and criminal responsibility

<i>Country</i>	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	14/16	16	18
Austria	14	14	18
Azerbaijan	14	14	18
Belgium	16/18	16/18	18
<i>BH: BiH (total)</i>			
BH: BiH (st. level)			
BH: Fed. BiH			
BH: Rep. Srpska	14	14	18
Bulgaria	14	14	18
Croatia	14	14	18
Cyprus	14	14	16
Czech Rep.	15	15	18
Denmark	14	15	18
Estonia	14	14	18
Finland	15	15	18
France	13	16	18
Georgia	14	14	18
Germany	14	14	18
Greece	15	15	18
Hungary	14	14	18
Iceland	15	15	18
Ireland	12	12	18
Italy	14	14	18
Latvia	14	14	18
Liechtenstein	14	14	18
Lithuania	14	14	18
Luxembourg	16	16	18
Malta	14	14	18
Moldova	14	14	18
Monaco	13	13	18
Montenegro	14	16	18
Netherlands	12	12	18
North Macedonia	14	16	18
Norway	15	15	18
Poland	13	15	17
Portugal	16	16	21
Romania	14	14	18
Russian Fed.	16	14	18/21
San Marino	14	14	18
Serbia (Republic of)	14	14	18
Slovak Rep.	14	14	18
Slovenia	14	16	18/21
<i>Spain (total)</i>	14	14	18
Spain (State Adm.)	14	14	18
Spain (Catalonia)	14	14	18
Sweden	15	15	21
Switzerland	10	15	18
Turkey	12	12	18
Ukraine	14	16	18
UK: Engl. & Wales	10	15	18
UK: North. Ireland	10	10	18
UK: Scotland	12	16	21

Table 6: Populations in penal institutions by age on 31st January 2020

Country	Average age	Median age	Inmates aged 50 or over		Inmates aged 65 or over	
			number	%	number	%
Variable code	6A	6B	6C	6D	6E	6F
				% of 3B		% of 3B
Albania	35.0	36.0	589	11.6	213	4.2
Andorra	38.0	37.0	6	12.0	1	2.0
Armenia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Austria	36.3	34.0	1 403	15.3	220	2.4
Azerbaijan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Belgium	37.0	35.0	2 245	21	293	2.7
BH: BiH (total)						
BH: BiH (st. level)						
BH: Fed. BiH						
BH: Rep. Srpska						
Bulgaria	39.6	NA	1 291	17.6	NA	NA
Croatia	37.8	39.0	160	4.5	41	1.2
Cyprus	41.0	42.0	106	12.8	19	2.3
Czech Rep.	38.0	33.0	2 931	13.9	323	1.5
Denmark	33.8	31.0	474	11.4	52	1.3
Estonia	39.2	38.0	444	18.1	63	2.6
Finland	36.8	35.0	367	13.3	55	2.0
France	34.8	32.4	8 566	12.1	1 527	2.2
Georgia	44.0	44.0	1 517	15	146	1.5
Germany	NA	NA	9 260	14.6	NA	NA
Greece	39.0	37.0	2 134	19.4	340	3.1
Hungary	37.8	37.0	2 385	14.2	196	1.2
Iceland	36.5	34.0	22	13.4	4	2.4
Ireland	36.0	34.0	539	13.3	129	3.2
Italy	41.0	40.0	15 832	26.0	2 526	4.1
Latvia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Liechtenstein	37.7	36.0	3	21.4	1	7.1
Lithuania	37.0	36.0	605	9.9	214	3.5
Luxembourg	37.9	37.0	93	15.7	14	2.4
Malta	36.0	34.0	102	13	27	3.4
Moldova	35.0	30.0	549	8.2	213	3.2
Monaco	41.8	47.0	2	15.4	1	7.7
Montenegro	37.0	33.0	95	8.6	4	0.4
Netherlands	37.0	36.0	1 790	17.6	211	2.1
North Macedonia	37.3	38.0	456	21.6	54	2.6
Norway	38.3	37.0	615	19.5	111	3.5
Poland	39.1	36.0	11 911	16.1	1 561	2.1
Portugal	40.3	NA	2 877	22.5	449	3.5
Romania	37.0	35.0	2 806	13.6	360	1.8
Russian Fed.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
San Marino	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Serbia (Republic of)	39.0	37.5	1 935	17.5	NA	NA
Slovak Rep.	38.0	37.0	1 563	14.8	175	1.7
Slovenia	40.0	39.0	271	18.7	47	3.2
Spain (total)	40.2	39.0	11 718	20.1	1 609	2.8
Spain (State Adm.)	NA	NA	10 189	20.4	1 388	2.8
Spain (Catalonia)	39.1	38.0	1 529	18.3	221	2.6
Sweden	35.0	32.0	912	13.6	117	1.7
Switzerland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Turkey	35.0	34.0	34 260	11.5	4 244	1.4
Ukraine						
UK: Engl. & Wales	36.7	34.0	13 795	16.6	3 082	3.7
UK: North. Ireland	36.4	33.4	227	14.4	48	3.0
UK: Scotland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Average	37.7	36.2		15.3		2.7
Median	37.7	36.0		14.8		2.5
Minimum	33.8	30.0		4.5		0.4
Maximum	44.0	47.0		26.0		7.7

Notes – Tables 5 & 6

AZERBAIJAN

- **Table 6:** No data are available concerning inmates aged 50 or over, or inmates aged 65 or over. However, there are 2 178 inmates aged between 50 and 60 years old, and 509 inmates aged 60 or over.

CROATIA

- **Table 6:** Data concerning variable 6D refers to inmates aged between 60 and 70 years old and data concerning variable and 6E relates to inmates over 70.

ESTONIA

- The reference date is the 1st January 2020 instead of the 31st January 2020.

GEORGIA

- **Table 6:** In Georgian penitentiary statistics, the total number of aged inmates are considered under the 70 or over category, hence, there is no individually segregated data of ages available for 65 or over category. For this reason, while calculating the average age, minimum age is considered to be 14 and maximum 75.

GERMANY

- **Table 6:**
 - As the age is statistically collected in groups spanning 5 or 10 years, an average or median cannot be calculated.
 - The number of inmates aged 60 or over is 2 766.
 - The number of inmates aged 70 or over is 558.

LATVIA

- The reference date is the 1st January 2020 instead of the 31st January 2020.
- **Table 6:** It is not possible to calculate the average and the median values because age is recorded according to different categories. There are 6 inmates up to 18 years old, 59 aged from 18 to less than 21 years old, 163 from 21 to less than 25 years old, 333 from 25 to less than 30 years old, 885 from 30 to less than 40 years old, 591 from 40 to less than 50 years old, 312 from 50 to less than 60 years old, and 116 of 60 years old and over.

LITHUANIA

- The reference date is the 1st January 2020 instead of the 31st January 2020.
- **Table 6:** Data only concern sentenced prisoners.

PORTUGAL

- The reference date is the 1st January 2020 instead of the 31st January 2020.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

- **Table 5:**
 - According to part 1 of article 20 of the Criminal code of the Russian Federation, a person who has reached the age of sixteen at the time of committing a crime is subject to criminal liability.
 - According to part 2 of article 20 of the Criminal code of the Russian Federation, persons who have reached the age of fourteen at the time of committing a crime are subject to criminal liability for murder (article 105), intentional infliction of serious harm to health (article 111), intentional infliction of moderate harm to health (article 112), kidnapping (article 126), rape (article 131), sexual violence (article 132), theft (article 158), robbery (article 161), robbery with violence (article 162), extortion (article 163), illegal occupation of automobile or other vehicle without the scope to theft (article 166), intentional destruction or damage of property under aggravating circumstances (the second part of article 167), terrorism (article 205), the passage of training in order to carry out terrorist activities (article 205.3), participation in a terrorist community (article 205.4), participation in activities of terrorist organizations (second part of article 205.5), failure to report a crime (section 205.6), capture of hostage (article 206), knowingly false report about an act of terrorism (article 207), participation in an illegal armed formation (article 208), hijacking an aircraft, sea vessel or railway rolling stock (article 211), participation in mass riots (article 212), hooliganism under aggravating circumstances (part two and three of article 213), vandalism (article 214), illegal acquisition, transfer, sale, storage, transportation or carrying of explosives or explosive devices (article 222.1), illegal manufacture of

explosives or explosive devices (article 223.1), theft or extortion of weapons, ammunition, explosives and explosive devices (article 226), theft or extortion of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances (article 229), disrepair of vehicles or means of communication (article 267), assault on the life of a state or public figure (article 277), attack on persons or institutions that enjoy international protection (article 360), an act of international terrorism (article 361)..

- **Table 6:** There are 51 945 inmates under 25 years old, 334 274 inmates aged between 25 and 55 years old, 28 593 inmates aged between 56 and 60 years old and 9 013 inmates aged over 60 years old.

SERBIA (REPUBLIC OF)

- **Table 6:** There are 1 235 inmates aged between 50 and 60 years old, 553 inmates aged between 61 and 70 years old, 122 inmates aged between 71 and 80 years old and 25 inmates aged over 80 years old.

SERBIA (REPUBLIC OF)

- **Table 5:**
 - According to the Penal Code, a natural person who at the time of committing the criminal offence, has not reached fourteen year of its age, is not criminally responsible. An exception to this is the offense of sexual abuse when the person is not criminally responsible in case that this person at the time of committing such offence has not reached fifteenth year of its age. Juvenile younger than fifteen years old, who at the time of committing an offense has not reached such level of intellectual and moral maturity to recognize its unlawfulness or to control his/her actions, is not criminally responsible for this criminal offence.
 - A person who, at the time of committing the offense, has reached the age of fourteen and has not reached the age of eighteen years of its age, shall be considered to be a juvenile. Criminal rates of the prison sentence determined by the Penal Code are for juveniles reduced by half. The upper limit of the reduced criminal rate may not exceed seven years and the lower limit of the reduced criminal rate two years. The mitigating circumstance which is considered when determining the type of sentence and its length (if the ratio of mitigating circumstances prevails, the upper limit of the statutory criminal rate is reduced by one third) is also the fact that the offender who committed the criminal offense was at the age that is close to the age of juveniles (from 18 to 21 years).
- **Table 6:** Data for the categories “The average age of the prison population” and “The median age of the prison population” are as of 30 September 2020 (because in the course of 2020, our information system was modified, as well as the possibilities of automated generation of the numbers referred to an average age and median).

SPAIN

Note: In order to avoid duplication of data, the total calculated for the whole territory of Spain is not included in the computation of the average and median European values.

STATE ADMINISTRATION

- **Table 6:** The number of inmates aged 50 and over and the number of inmates aged 65 and over was calculated by the authors of this report on the basis of the data received for the whole territory of Spain and for the Autonomous Region of Catalonia.

SWEDEN

- The reference date is the 1st October 2019 instead of the 31st January 2020.

UK: ENGLAND & WALES

- The reference date is the 31st December 2019 instead of the 31st January 2020.

UK: NORTHERN IRELAND

- Average and median ages of the prison population are based on the adult prison population.

UK: SCOTLAND

- **Table 6:** Median and average ages are not available, however, there are 272 inmates aged from 16 to 20 years old and 7 398 aged of 21 years old and over. There is no age breakdown for recalled life prisoners (127), convicted awaiting sentence (258), civil prisoners (0) or prisoners awaiting deportation (1).

Table 7: Prison populations by gender on 31st January 2020 ([numbers](#) & [percentages](#))

Country	Total number of inmates (including pre-trial [Stock])	Distribution of inmates by gender:																				
		Male inmates									Female inmates								Other/ unknown gender			
		Total		Of which:							Total		Of which									
				Not serving a final sentence		Foreigners		Minors					Not serving a final sentence		Foreigners		Minors					
		number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	
Variable code	3B	7A	7B	7C	7D	7E	7F	7G	7H	7I	7J	7K	7L	7M	7N	7O	7P	7Q	7R			
	see Table 3		% of 3B		% of 7A		% of 7A		% of 7A		% of 3B		% of 7I		% of 7I		% of 7I		% of 3B			
Albania	5 063	4 972	98.2	2 249	45.2	113	2.3	23	0.5	91	1.8	37	40.7	1	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0			
Andorra	50	44	88.0	16	36.4	29	65.9	0	0.0	6	12.0	4	66.7	5	83.3	0	0.0	0	0.0			
Armenia	2 221	2 152	96.9	982	45.6	142	6.6	8	0.4	69	3.1	35	50.7	13	18.8	0	0.0	0	0.0			
Austria	9 189	8 584	93.4	1 844	21.5	4 647	54.1	127	1.5	605	6.6	144	23.8	235	38.8	4	0.7	0	0.0			
Azerbaijan	21 012	20 442	97.3	3 297	16.1	474	2.3	57	0.3	570	2.7	72	12.6	24	4.2	1	0.2	NAP	***			
Belgium	10 808	10 316	95.4	3 785	36.7	4 575	44.3	51	0.5	492	4.6	228	46.3	161	32.7	2	0.4	0	0.0			
BH: BiH (total)																						
BH: BiH (st. level)																						
BH: Fed. BiH																						
BH: Rep. Srpska																						
Bulgaria	7 340	7 103	96.8	1 677	23.6	150	2.1	30	0.4	237	3.2	38	16.0	30	12.7	0	0.0	0	0.0			
Croatia	3 533	3 339	94.5	1 181	35.4	463	13.9	49	1.5	194	5.5	71	36.6	18	9.3	0	0.0	0	0.0			
Cyprus	829	760	91.7	245	32.2	360	47.4	23	3.0	37	4.5	10	27.0	25	67.6	0	0.0	0	0.0			
Czech Rep.	21 048	19 302	91.7	1 657	8.6	1 703	8.8	13	0.1	1 746	8.3	141	8.1	91	5.2	NAP	***	NAP	***			
Denmark	4 140	3 957	95.6	1 490	37.7	1 178	29.8	12	0.3	183	4.4	92	50.3	68	37.2	0	0.0	0	0.0			
Estonia	2 450	2 340	95.5	447	19.1	781	33.4	15	0.6	110	4.5	19	17.3	35	31.8	0	0.0	0	0.0			
Finland	2 756	2 552	92.6	626	24.5	481	18.8	5	0.2	204	7.4	56	27.5	30	14.7	0	0.0	0	0.0			
France	70 651	68 119	96.4	20 109	29.5	15 655	23.0	783	1.1	2 532	3.6	966	38.2	743	29.3	0	0.0	0	0.0			
Georgia	9 806	9 415	96.0	1 739	18.5	637	6.8	46	0.5	391	4.0	81	20.7	91	23.3	NAP	***	NAP	***			
Germany	63 399	61 963	97.7	12 831	20.7	120	0.2	691	1.1	3 833	6.0	755	19.7	9	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0			
Greece	10 972	10 481	95.5	2 754	26.3	6 190	59.1	20	0.2	491	4.5	101	20.6	157	32.0	0	0.0	0	0.0			
Hungary	16 783	15 474	92.2	2 495	16.1	794	5.1	164	1.1	1 309	7.8	283	21.6	37	2.8	0	0.0	0	0.0			
Iceland	164	152	92.7	24	15.8	25	16.4	0	0.0	12	7.3	4	33.3	6	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0			
Ireland	4 052	3 870	95.5	786	20.3	574	14.8	0	0.0	182	4.5	48	26.4	26	14.3	0	0.0	0	0.0			
Italy	60 971	58 293	95.6	18 090	31.0	18 874	32.4	NA	NA	2 678	4.4	847	31.6	967	36.1	0	0.0	0	0.0			
Latvia	3 414	3 120	91.4	884	28.3	58	1.9	36	1.2	294	8.6	65	22.1	7	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0			
Liechtenstein	14	12	85.7	9	75.0	8	66.7	0	0.0	2	14.3	2	100.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0			
Lithuania	6 138	5 850	95.3	689	11.8	126	2.2	39	0.7	288	4.7	37	12.8	2	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0			
Luxembourg	594	562	94.6	254	45.2	418	74.4	1	0.2	32	5.4	12	37.5	21	65.6	0	0.0	0	0.0			
Malta	793	733	92.4	216	29.5	149	20.3	7	1.0	60	7.6	13	21.7	5	8.3	0	0.0	0	0.0			

Country	Total number of inmates (including pre-trial [Stock])	Distribution of inmates by gender:																	
		Male inmates								Female inmates								Other/ unknown gender	
		Total		Of which:						Total		Of which							
				Not serving a final sentence		Foreigners		Minors				Not serving a final sentence		Foreigners		Minors			
		number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%
Variable code	3B	7A	7B	7C	7D	7E	7F	7G	7H	7I	7J	7K	7L	7M	7N	7O	7P	7Q	7R
	see Table 3		% of 3B		% of 7A		% of 7A		% of 7A		% of 3B		% of 7I		% of 7I		% of 7I		% of 3B
Moldova	6 716	6 310	94.0	1 059	16.8	83	1.3	55	0.9	406	6.0	59	14.5	5	1.2	NAP	***	NAP	***
Monaco	13	12	92.3	5	41.7	12	100.0	0	0.0	1	7.7	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Montenegro	1 108	1 078	97.3	366	34.0	208	19.3	11	1.0	30	2.7	15	50.0	14	46.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Netherlands	10 179	9 660	94.9	4 212	43.6	2 276	23.6	0	0.0	519	5.1	208	40.1	155	29.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
North Macedonia	2 114	2 044	96.7	288	14.1	134	6.6	3	0.1	70	3.3	15	21.4	3	4.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Norway	3 158	2 952	93.5	756	25.6	857	29.0	9	0.3	206	6.5	50	24.3	64	31.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Poland	74 130	70 930	95.7	8 017	11.3	1 240	1.7	1 199	1.7	3 200	4.3	503	15.7	70	2.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Portugal	12 793	11 934	93.3	2 054	17.2	1 770	14.8	14	0.1	859	6.7	217	25.3	201	23.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Romania	20 570	19 649	95.5	1 967	10.0	215	1.1	273	1.4	921	4.5	78	8.5	5	0.5	NAP	***	NAP	***
Russian Fed.	519 618	481 594	92.7	10 161	2.1	NA	NA	1 060	0.2	42 334	8.1	1 134	2.7	NA	NA	0	0.0	0	0.0
San Marino	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Serbia (Republic of)	11 077	10 617	95.8	1 804	17.0	329	3.1	231	2.2	460	4.2	99	21.5	19	4.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Slovak Rep.	10 555	9 770	92.6	1 549	15.9	245	2.5	45	0.5	785	7.4	82	10.4	11	1.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Slovenia	1 449	1 380	95.2	384	27.8	404	29.3	4	0.3	69	4.8	17	24.6	12	17.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Spain (total)	58 372	54 050	92.6	8 709	16.1	15 188	28.1	0	0.0	4 322	7.4	652	15.1	1 230	28.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Spain (State Adm.)	49 998	46 239	92.5	7 234	15.6	11 579	25.0	0	0.0	3 759	7.5	551	14.7	984	26.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Spain (Catalonia)	8 374	7 811	93.3	1 475	18.9	3 609	46.2	0	0.0	563	6.7	101	17.9	246	43.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Sweden	6 709	6 302	93.9	1 753	27.8	NA	NA	23	0.4	407	6.1	122	30.0	NA	NA	0	0.0	0	0.0
Switzerland	6 906	6 505	94.2	2 682	41.2	NA	NA	11	0.2	401	5.8	200	49.9	NA	NA	0	0.0	0	0.0
Turkey	297 019	285 433	96.1	44 078	15.4	9 603	3.4	2 418	0.8	11 586	3.9	2 347	20.3	712	6.1	NAP	***	NAP	***
Ukraine																			
UK: Engl. & Wales	82 868	79 165	95.5	9 140	11.5	8 820	11.1	508	0.6	3 703	4.5	568	15.3	405	10.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
UK: North. Ireland	1 578	1 498	94.9	530	35.4	162	10.8	15	1.0	79	5.0	37	46.8	11	13.9	0	0.0	1	0.1
UK: Scotland	8 056	7 309	90.7	1 227	16.8	NA	NA	257	3.5	361	4.5	72	19.9	NA	NA	NAP	***	NAP	***
Average			92.3		25.2		22.3		0.7		5.6		29.2		23.5		0.0		0.0
Median			94.8		22.5		14.8		0.4		4.9		23.0		16.0		0.0		0.0
Minimum			0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
Maximum			98.2		75.0		100.0		3.5		14.3		100.0		100.0		0.7		0.1

Notes – Table 7

ARMENIA

- The reference date is the 1st January 2020 instead of the 31st January 2020.
- Among the total number of male inmates not serving a final sentence are included 8 juveniles.

BELGIUM

- All inmates without the Belgian nationality are considered foreigners.

CROATIA

- Foreigners include prisoners serving a final sentence, prisoners in pre-trial detention a misdemeanour sentence, juvenile offenders and person placed in educational institutions/units for juvenile offenders.
- All minors are in pre-trial detention. Among them, one is female

CYPRUS

- Data only refer to inmates held in prison institutions.

CZECH REPUBLIC

- Minors are children meeting the minimal age for the application of criminal sanctions and measures, up to the age of criminal majority.

ESTONIA

- The reference date is the 1st January 2020 instead of the 31st January 2020.
- The number of foreign inmates include all inmates without Estonian citizenship.

GEORGIA

- The total number of foreign inmates (637) include 5 stateless male inmates.

GERMANY

- The reference date is not the same for all variables. See Table 1 for further details.
- The number of foreigners reflects only the inmates in deportation custody (as of 31.03.2020: 16); Sentenced Prisoners without German citizenship
 - As of 31 March 2020, there were 16 185 male inmates and 667 female inmates in such situation.
- The total number of minors includes those in pre-trial custody, juvenile sentence and inmates for deportation custody
 - As of 31 March 2020, there were 707 male inmates and 42 female inmates in such situation.

IRELAND

- Included in the total number of inmates not serving a final sentence are Immigration detainees (12 individuals, of which 11 male and 1 female), and extradition detainees (5 individuals, all male).

LATVIA

- The reference date is the 1st January 2020 instead of the 31st January 2020.

LITHUANIA

- The reference date is the 1st January 2020 instead of the 31st January 2020.

MALTA

- Figures for foreigners and minors concern inmates not serving a final sentence

MONACO

- Two inmates are involved in two different files, one in which they have a final sentence and the other concerning their extradition (which they are waiting for). For that reason, there are 15 files but only 13 inmates.

POLAND

- The reference date is the 31st December 2019 instead of the 31st January 2020.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

- The reference date is the 1st January 2020 instead of the 31st January 2020.

SERBIA (REPUBLIC OF)

- 29 male non-sentenced detainees aged between 14 and 18 years are included in category Minors.

SPAIN

Note: In order to avoid duplication of data, the total calculated for the whole territory of Spain is not included in the computation of the average and median European values.

STATE ADMINISTRATION

- All figures in table 7 were calculated by the authors of this report on the basis of the data received for the whole territory of Spain and for the Autonomous Region of Catalonia.

SWEDEN

- The reference date is the 1st October 2019 instead of the 31st January 2020.
- Figures do not include inmates in remand prisons who are detained for other reasons than suspicion of crime, for example inmates taken in custody awaiting deportation.
- Citizenship is not available for inmates not serving a final sentence. When these are not included, there are 1 348 foreign male inmates and 66 foreign female inmates.

TURKEY

- The reference date is the 4th February 2020 instead of the 31st January 2020.

UK: ENGLAND & WALES

- The reference date is the 31st December 2019 instead of the 31st January 2020.
- https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/861890/Population_31Dec2019.xlsx

UK: SCOTLAND

- Non-sentenced only includes untried prisoners. Gender breakdown is not available for convicted awaiting sentence;
- The total number of minors concerns all persons under 21 years old.
- Convicted prisoners awaiting sentence (258), civil prisoners (1) and recalled life prisoners (127) are not included.

Table 8: Prison population by legal status on 31st January 2020 (**numbers** & **percentages**)

Country	Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) [Stock]	Distribution of inmates by legal status												
		Inmates not serving a final sentence										Sentenced prisoners		
		Total	Of which											
			Untried detainees		Detainees found guilty but who have not received a final sentence yet		Sentenced inmates who have appealed or who are within the statutory limit to do so		Detainees who have not received a final sentence yet, but who have started serving a prison sentence in advance					
		number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	
Variable code	3B	8A	8B	8C	8D	8E	8F	8G	8H	8I	8J	8K	8L	
	see Table 3		% of 3B		% of 8A		% of 8A		% of 8A		% of 8A		% of 3B	
Albania	5 063	2 286	45.2	1 489	65.1	286	12.5	210	9.2	301	13.2	2 777	54.8	
Andorra	50	20	40.0	13	65.0	7	35.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	30	60.0	
Armenia	2 221	1 017	45.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	***	NAP	***	1 204	54.2	
Austria	9 189	1 988	21.6	1 988	100.0	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	7 201	78.4	
Azerbaijan	21 012	3 369	16.0	3 369	100.0	NAP	***	NA	NA	NAP	***	17 643	84.0	
Belgium	10 808	4 013	37.1	3 406	84.9	607	15.1	NA	NA	NAP	***	6 770	62.6	
BH: BiH (total)														
BH: BiH (st. level)														
BH: Fed. BiH														
BH: Rep. Srpska														
Bulgaria	7 340	1 715	23.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5 625	76.6	
Croatia	3 533	1 252	35.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2 190	62.0	
Cyprus	829	255	30.8	255	100.0	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	542	65.4	
Czech Rep.	21 048	1 798	8.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	***	19 250	91.5	
Denmark	4 140	1 582	38.2	1 457	92.1	125	7.9			NAP	***	2 558	61.8	
Estonia	2 450	466	19.0	NA	NA	NAP	***	NA	NA	NAP	***	1 984	81.0	
Finland	2 756	682	24.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2 074	75.3	
France	70 651	21 075	29.8	17 578	83.4	3 497	16.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	49 576	70.2	
Georgia	9 806	1 820	18.6	1 761	96.8	55	3.0	4	0.2	NAP	***	7 986	81.4	
Germany	63 399	13 586	21.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	50 589	79.8	
Greece	10 972	2 855	26.0	2 855	100.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8 105	73.9	
Hungary	16 783	2 778	16.6	2 394	86.2	384	13.8	0	0.0	NA	NA	13 165	78.4	
Iceland	164	28	17.1	17	60.7	NAP	***	11	39.3	NA	NA	136	82.9	
Ireland	4 052	834	20.6	817	98.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3 218	79.4	
Italy	60 971	18 937	31.1	9 860	52.1	NAP	***	9 077	47.9	NAP	***	41 679	68.4	
Latvia	3 414	949	27.8	246	25.9	NAP	***	159	16.8	NAP	***	2 465	72.2	
Liechtenstein	14	11	78.6	0	0.0	9	81.8	0	0.0	2	18.2	3	21.4	
Lithuania	6 138	726	11.8	215	29.6	NA	NA	146	20.1	NA	NA	5 412	88.2	
Luxembourg	594	266	44.8	266	100.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	***	327	55.1	
Malta	793	229	28.9	229	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	NAP	***	564	71.1	
Moldova	6 716	1 118	16.6	226	20.2	162	14.5	539	48.2	191	17.1	5 598	83.4	
Monaco	13	6	46.2	4	66.7	0	0.0	2	33.3	0	0.0	9	69.2	

Country	Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) [Stock]	Distribution of inmates by legal status											
		Inmates not serving a final sentence										Sentenced prisoners	
		Total	Of which										
			Untried detainees		Detainees found guilty but who have not received a final sentence yet		Sentenced inmates who have appealed or who are within the statutory limit to do so		Detainees who have not received a final sentence yet, but who have started serving a prison sentence in advance				
		number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%
Variable code	3B	8A	8B	8C	8D	8E	8F	8G	8H	8I	8J	8K	8L
	see Table 3		% of 3B		% of 8A		% of 8A		% of 8A		% of 8A		% of 3B
Montenegro	1 108	381	34.4	376	98.7	2	0.5	0	0.0	3	0.8	727	65.6
Netherlands	10 179	4 420	43.4	3 261	73.8	NA	NA	1 159	26.2	NAP	***	5 541	54.4
North Macedonia	2 114	303	14.3	177	58.4	79	26.1	8	2.6	39	12.9	1 811	85.7
Norway	3 158	806	25.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0.0	2 211	70.0
Poland	74 130	8 520	11.5	7 913	92.9	NAP	***	NA	NA	607	7.1	65 079	87.8
Portugal	12 793	2 271	17.8	1 718	75.6	NAP	***	553	24.4	NAP	NA	10 522	82.2
Romania	20 570	2 045	9.9	1 564	76.5	481	23.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	18 525	90.1
Russian Fed.	519 618	50 963	9.8	31 964	62.7	18 999	37.3	18 814	36.9	11 295	22.2	NA	NA
San Marino	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Serbia (Republic of)	11 077	1 903	17.2	1 903	100.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7 862	71.0
Slovak Rep.	10 555	1 631	15.5	1 631	100.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	***	8 924	84.5
Slovenia	1 449	401	27.7	65	16.2	228	56.9	76	19.0	32	8.0	1 048	72.3
Spain (total)	58 372	9 361	16.0	9 361	100.0	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	49 011	84.0
Spain (State Adm.)	49 998	7 785	15.6	7 785	100.0	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	42 213	84.4
Spain (Catalonia)	8 374	1 576	18.8	1 576	100.0	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	6 798	81.2
Sweden	6 709	1 875	27.9	187	10.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4 834	72.1
Switzerland	6 906	2 882	41.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	***	980	34.0	3 669	53.1
Turkey	297 019	46 425	15.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	250 594	84.4
Ukraine													
UK: Engl. & Wales	82 868	9 145	11.0	5 996	65.6	3 149	34.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	72 798	87.8
UK: North. Ireland	1 578	568	36.0	568	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 010	64.0
UK: Scotland	8 056	1 557	19.3	1 299	83.4	258	16.6	NA	NA	NAP	***	6 498	80.7
Average			25.7		72.1		20.4		15.4		8.9		71.4
Median			22.5		83.4		15.1		9.2		7.1		73.9
Minimum			0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
Maximum			78.6		100.0		81.8		48.2		34.0		91.5

Note: Coloured cells mean that the country could not breakdown the figures by the categories required. Thus, in the case of Denmark, variables 8E and 8G are merged; consequently, the percentages of variables 8F and 8H are merged, too.

Table 9: Distribution of sentenced prisoners by offence on 31st January 2020 (numbers & percentages)

Country	Total number of sentenced prisoners	Of which sentenced for																					
		Homicide (including attempts)		Assault and battery		Rape		Other types of sexual offences		Robbery		Theft		Economic/ financial offences		Drug offences		Terrorism		Road traffic offences		Other offences	
		number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%
Variable code	8K	9A	9B	9C	9D	9E	9F	9G	9H	9I	9J	9K	9L	9M	9N	9O	9P	9Q	9R	9S	9T	9U	9V
	See Table 8		% of 8K		% of 8K		% of 8K		% of 8K		% of 8K		% of 8K		% of 8K		% of 8K		% of 8K		% of 8K		% of 8K
Albania	2 777	823	29.6	48	1.7	18	0.6	47	1.7	174	6.3	280	10.1	3	0.1	774	27.9	15	0.5	40	1.4	555	20.0
Andorra	30	4	13.3	2	6.7	3	10.0	2	6.7	7	23.3	1	3.3	0	0.0	2	6.7	0	0.0	2	6.7	7	23.3
Armenia	1 204	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Austria	7 201	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Azerbaijan	17 643	2 497	14.2	805	4.6	279	1.6	NA	NA	446	2.5	2 218	12.6	NA	NA	5 108	29.0	NA	NA	1 436	8.1	4 854	27.5
Belgium	6 770	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
BH: BiH (total)																							
BH: BiH (st. level)																							
BH: Fed. BiH																							
BH: Rep. Srpska																							
Bulgaria	5 625	848	15.1	195	3.5	204	3.6	138	2.5	969	17.2	1 520	27.0	326	5.8	666	11.8	0	0.0	953	16.9	2 438	43.3
Croatia	2 190	309	14.1	83	3.8	52	2.4	148	6.8	268	12.2	448	20.5	200	9.1	121	5.5	0	0.0	72	3.3	489	22.3
Cyprus	542	54	10.0	23	4.2	27	5.0	47	8.7	22	4.1	94	17.3	0	0.0	148	27.3	0	0.0	14	2.6	113	20.8
Czech Rep.	19 250	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Denmark	2 558	186	7.3	444	17.4	172	6.7	54	2.1	136	5.3	221	8.6	67	2.6	636	24.9	NA	NA	57	2.2	585	22.9
Estonia	1 984	306	15.4	224	11.3	102	5.1	16	0.8	180	9.1	174	8.8	2	0.1	511	25.8	0	0.0	248	12.5	221	11.1
Finland	2 074	429	20.7	318	15.3	126	6.1			164	7.9	175	8.4	136	6.6	425	20.5	1	0.0	163	7.9	137	6.6
France	49 576	4 913	9.9	7 723	15.6	4 230	8.5	1 084	2.2	8 234	16.6	2 125	4.3	2 601	5.2	9 034	18.2	292	0.6	3 642	7.3	5 698	11.5
Georgia	7 986	949	11.9	141	1.8	97	1.2	83	1.0	848	10.6	1 565	19.6	879	11.0	2 093	26.2	27	0.3	174	2.2	2 257	28.3
Germany	50 589	3 699	7.3	6 338	12.5	NA	NA	3 595	7.1	5 961	11.8	11 529	22.8	5 829	11.5	6 796	13.4	NA	NA	1 919	3.8	4 923	9.7
Greece	8 105	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2 381	29.38	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hungary	13 165	1 234	9.4	1 295	9.8	689	5.2	117	0.9	2 176	16.5	2 712	20.6	505	3.8	881	6.7	4	0.0	330	2.5	3 222	24.5
Iceland	136	16	11.8	13	9.6	8	5.9	10	7.4	5	3.7	12	8.8	1	0.7	47	34.6	0	0.0	19	14.0	5	3.7
Ireland	3 218	417	13.0	409	12.7	235	7.3	207	6.4	90	2.8	583	18.1	53	1.6	358	11.1	13	0.4	85	2.6	768	23.9
Italy	41 679	7 097	17.0	124	0.3	2 291	5.5	729	1.7	6 281	15.1	2 232	5.4	418	1.0	13 114	31.5	76	0.2	NA	NA	9 317	22.4
Latvia	2 465	549	22.3	NAP	***	124	5.0	308	12.5	416	16.9	1 085	44.0	236	9.6	1 089	44.2	1	0.0	278	11.3	1 702	69.0
Liechtenstein	3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	66.7	0	0.0	1	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Lithuania	5 412	1 455	26.9	231	4.3	270	5.0	35	0.6	462	8.5	708	13.1	41	0.8	800	14.8	0	0.0	28	0.5	1 382	25.5
Luxembourg	327	50	15.3	37	11.3	16	4.9	11	3.4	29	8.9	71	21.7	10	3.1	58	17.7	0	0.0	16	4.9	29	8.9
Malta	564	49	8.7	41	7.3	13	2.3	31	5.5	168	29.8	34	6.0	57	10.1	142	25.2	0	0.0	2	0.4	343	60.8
Moldova	5 598	1 074	19.2	494	8.8	332	5.9	236	4.2	1 574	28.1	482	8.6	12	0.2	460	8.2	0	0.0	173	3.1	761	13.6
Monaco	9	1	11.1	0	0.0	1	11.1	0	0.0	4	44.4	3	33.3	1	11.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	11.1	6	66.7
Montenegro	727	88	12.1	80	11.0	16	2.2	14	1.9	6	0.8	78	10.7	17	2.3	129	17.7	1	0.1	25	3.4	273	37.6
Netherlands	5 541	760	13.7	193	3.5	NA	NA	253	4.6	517	9.3	717	12.9	295	5.3	941	17.0	NA	NA	179	3.2	1 686	30.4
North Macedonia	1 811	244	13.5	57	3.1	41	2.3	89	4.9	325	17.9	374	20.7	171	9.4	299	16.5	41	2.3	88	4.9	82	4.5
Norway	2 211	204	9.2	463	20.9	232	10.5	288	13.0	75	3.4	110	5.0	132	6.0	531	24.0	0	0.0	65	2.9	111	5.0
Poland	65 079	4 621	7.1	3 170	4.9	1 735	2.7	1 059	1.6	8 226	12.6	15 926	24.5	687	1.1	2 344	3.6	NAP	***	5 391	8.3	21 920	33.7

Country	Total number of sentenced prisoners	Of which sentenced for																					
		Homicide (including attempts)		Assault and battery		Rape		Other types of sexual offences		Robbery		Theft		Economic/ financial offences		Drug offences		Terrorism		Road traffic offences		Other offences	
		number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%
Variable code	8K	9A	9B	9C	9D	9E	9F	9G	9H	9I	9J	9K	9L	9M	9N	9O	9P	9Q	9R	9S	9T	9U	9V
	See Table 8		% of 8K		% of 8K		% of 8K		% of 8K		% of 8K		% of 8K		% of 8K		% of 8K		% of 8K		% of 8K		% of 8K
Portugal	10 522	794	7.5	379	3.6	148	1.4	209	2.0	1 336	12.7	1 434	13.6	NAP	***	1 862	17.7	1	0.0	1 049	10.0	3 310	31.5
Romania	18 525	4 389	23.7	520	2.8	1 578	8.5	247	1.3	2 596	14.0	3 287	17.7	485	2.6	829	4.5	10	0.1	1 414	7.6	3 170	17.1
Russian Fed.	NA	84 824	NA	25 233	NA	20 964	NA	0	NA	20 159	NA	64 553	NA	815	NA	120 100	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	87 177	NA
San Marino	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Serbia (Republic of)	7 862	803	10.2	170	2.2	163	2.1	133	1.7	869	11.1	1 995	25.4	309	3.9	1 921	24.4	4	0.1	140	1.8	1 355	17.2
Slovak Rep.	8 924	606	6.8	378	4.2	135	1.5	254	2.8	1 797	20.1	1 013	11.4	447	5.0	1 133	12.7	0	0.0	NAP	***	3 161	35.4
Slovenia	1 048	101	9.6	82	7.8	8	0.8	47	4.5	98	9.4	306	29.2	203	19.4	146	13.9	0	0.0	21	2.0	36	3.4
Spain (total)	49 011	3 764	7.7	2 490	5.1	1 693	3.5	1 759	3.6	14 806	30.2	2 090	4.3	2 817	5.7	8 337	17.0	209	0.4	1 392	2.8	9 654	19.7
Spain (State Adm.)	42 213	3 131	7.4	2 014	4.8	1 203	2.8	1 719	4.1	13 498	32.0	1 017	2.4	2 195	5.2	7 343	17.4	208	0.5	1 150	2.7	8 735	20.7
Spain (Catalonia)	6 798	633	9.3	476	7.0	490	7.2	40	0.6	1 308	19.2	1 073	15.8	622	9.1	994	14.6	1	0.0	242	3.6	919	13.5
Sweden	4 834	678	14.0	501	10.4	453	9.4	16	0.3	392	8.1	307	6.4	191	4.0	1 071	22.2	2	0.0	85	1.8	1 138	23.5
Switzerland	3 669	519	14.1	221	6.0	189	5.2	261	7.1	266	7.2	689	18.8	80	2.2	697	19.0	NAP	***	86	2.3	661	18.0
Turkey	250 594	32 743	13.1	34 758	13.9	10 338	4.1	9 361	3.7	26 822	10.7	70 914	28.3	10 305	4.1	64 528	25.8	29 827	11.9	4 185	1.7	NA	NA
Ukraine																							
UK: Engl. & Wales	72 798	7 167	9.8	9 934	13.6	7 024	9.6	6 172	8.5	7 174	9.9	8 852	12.2	1 228	1.7	11 121	15.3	NA	NA	346	0.5	13 725	18.9
UK: North. Ireland	1 010	156	15.4	185	18.3	45	4.5	77	7.6	85	8.4	122	12.1	NA	NA	87	8.6	NA	NA	15	1.5	238	23.6
UK: Scotland	6 498	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Average			12.7		7.5		4.7		3.9		12.4		16.5		4.6		18.3		0.5		4.7		22.5
Median			12.1		6.3		5.0		2.8		10.6		13.1		3.9		17.7		0.0		3.1		21.6
Minimum			0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
Maximum			29.6		20.9		11.1		13.0		44.4		66.7		19.4		44.2		11.9		16.9		69.0

Note: Coloured cells mean that the country could not breakdown the figures by the categories required. For example, in the case of Finland variables 9E and 9G are merged; consequently, the percentages of variables 9F and 9H are merged, too.

Table 10: Distribution of sentenced prisoners by length of sentence on 31st January 2020 (**numbers**)

Country	Total number of sentenced prisoners	Of which sentenced to													
		<1 month	From 1 to less than 3 months	From 3 to less than 6 months	From 6 months to less than 1 year	Less than 1 year (total)	From 1 to less than 3 years	From 3 to less than 5 years	From 5 to less than 10 years	From 10 to less than 20 years	20 years and over	Life imprisonment	Security measures	Death sentence	Other
Variable code	9A see Table 9	10A	10B	10C	10D	10E Σ (10A to 10D)	10F	10G	10H	10I	10J	10K	10L	10M	10N
Albania	2 777	15	32	37	56	140	271	563	728	476	423	176	0	NAP	0
Andorra	30	0	5	3	2	10	2	8	5	5	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Armenia	1 204	10				10	127	229	457	251	130	0	0	NAP	0
Austria	7 201	36	146	296	577	1 055	2 291	1 247	982	413	34	114	1 065	NAP	NAP
Azerbaijan	17 643	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	1 894	8 342	4 788	2 335	NA	284	NAP	NAP	NAP
Belgium	6 770	0	0	21	76	97	408	1 729	NA	NA	NA	185	553	NAP	3 798
BH: BiH (total)						0									
BH: BiH (st. level)															
BH: Fed. BiH															
BH: Rep. Srpska															
Bulgaria	5 625	1 783				1 783	1 666	730	748	634	78	188	NA	NAP	NA
Croatia	2 190	0	4	59	271	334	700	371	349	251	130	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Cyprus	542	6	6	24	65	101	126	74	119	81	15	26	0	NAP	0
Czech Rep.	19 250	9	91	668	3 444	4 212	7 273	3 193	3 023	1 252	156	46	95	NAP	NAP
Denmark	2 558	28	121	160	317	626	802	376	405	220	6	27	73	NAP	23
Estonia	1 984	3	19	55	163	240	561	408	503	215	16	41	NAP	NAP	NAP
Finland	2 074	44	120	116	184	464	572	424	316	120	1	177	NAP	NAP	NAP
France	49 576	0	365	2 172	6 906	9 443	17 477	6 879	6 510	6 330	1 900	493	0	NAP	544
Georgia	(7 986)	(0)	(30)	(127)	(609)	(766)	(1 649)	(2 135)	(2 392)	(787)	(42)	(74)	(NAP)	NAP	(0)
Germany	50 589	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	1 800	585	NAP	NAP
Greece	8 105	121				197	252	677	2 301	1 236	2 372	949	0	NAP	0
Hungary	13 165	62	195	122	197	576	2 144	2 747	4 618	2 391	552	60	NAP	NAP	77
Iceland	136	0	8	18	22	48	52	10	11	15	0	0	0	NAP	0
Ireland	3 218	10	11	153	334	508	777	645	691	237	4	356	0	NAP	0
Italy	41 679	32	73	285	1 210	1 600	8 206	9 402	11 276	6 928	2 461	1 806	355	NAP	NAP
Latvia	2 465	16	62	39	173	290	450	487	683	482	12	61	NAP	NAP	0
Liechtenstein	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	NAP	0
Lithuania	5 412	60	231	37	172	500	1 196	876	1 245	1 440	44	111	NAP	NAP	NAP
Luxembourg	327	1	0	6	30	37	121	35	50	45	31	8	NAP	NAP	NAP
Malta	564	117	42	42	183	384	219	108	74	53	30	12	NAP	NAP	0
Moldova	5 598	0	0	0	98	98	536	938	1 985	1 628	290	123	0	NAP	0
Monaco	9	1	0	0	3	4	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	NAP	0
Montenegro	727	8	48	67	61	184	214	79	92	108	50	0	29	NAP	0
Netherlands	5 541	543	568	409	607	2 127	1 676	493	588	408	64	40	NAP	NAP	145
North Macedonia	1 811	14	18	72	218	322	437	367	361	226	45	41	0	NAP	12
Norway	2 211	49	196	140	281	666	642	410	355	217	14	NA	NA	NAP	NA
Poland	65 079	756		4 276	9 822	14 854	20 430	10 082	7 315	2 692	1 769	441	NA	NAP	7 296
Portugal	10 522	3	84	127	281	495	1 651	2 082	3 731	1 681	359	NAP	330	NAP	193

[illegible]

Table 11: Distribution of sentenced prisoners by length of sentence on 31st January 2020 ([percentages](#))

Country	Percentage of prisoners sentenced to:														Total percentage
	<1 month	From 1 to less than 3 months	From 3 to less than 6 months	From 6 months to less than 1 year	Less than 1 year (total)	From 1 to less than 3 years	From 3 to less than 5 years	From 5 to less than 10 years	From 10 to less than 20 years	20 years and over	Life imprisonment	Security measures	Death sentence	Other	
Variable code	11A	11B	11C	11D	11E	11F	11G	11H	11I	11J	11K	11L	11M	11N	11O
	% of 9A	% of 9A	% of 9A	% of 9A	% of 9A	% of 9A	% of 9A	% of 9A	% of 9A	% of 9A	% of 9A	% of 9A	% of 9A	% of 9A	Σ 11A to 11M
Albania	0.5	1.2	1.3	2.0	5.0	9.8	20.3	26.2	17.1	15.2	6.3	0.0	***	0.0	100.0
Andorra	0.0	16.7	10.0	6.7	33.3	6.7	26.7	16.7	16.7	***	***	***	***	***	100.0
Armenia	0.8				0.8	10.5	19.0	38.0	20.8	10.8	0.0	0.0	***	0.0	100.0
Austria	0.5	2.0	4.1	8.0	14.7	31.8	17.3	13.6	5.7	0.5	1.6	14.8	***	***	100.0
Azerbaijan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	10.7	47.3	27.1	13.2	NA	1.6	***	***	***	100.0
Belgium	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.1	1.4	6.0	25.5	NA	NA	NA	2.7	8.2	***	56.1	100.0
BH: BiH (total)															
BH: BiH (st. level)															
BH: Fed. BiH															
BH: Rep. Srpska															
Bulgaria	31.7				31.7	29.6	13.0	13.3	11.3	1.4	3.3	NA	***	NA	103.6
Croatia	0.0	0.2	2.7	12.4	15.3	32.0	16.9	15.9	11.5	5.9	***	***	***	***	97.5
Cyprus	1.1	1.1	4.4	12.0	18.6	23.2	13.7	22.0	14.9	2.8	4.8	0.0	***	0.0	100.0
Czech Rep.	0.0	0.5	3.5	17.9	21.9	37.8	16.6	15.7	6.5	0.8	0.2	0.5	***	***	100.0
Denmark	1.1	4.7	6.3	12.4	24.5	31.4	14.7	15.8	8.6	0.2	1.1	2.9	***	0.9	100.0
Estonia	0.2	1.0	2.8	8.2	12.1	28.3	20.6	25.4	10.8	0.8	2.1	***	***	***	100.0
Finland	2.1	5.8	5.6	8.9	22.4	27.6	20.4	15.2	5.8	0.0	8.5	***	***	***	100.0
France	0.0	0.7	4.4	13.9	19.0	35.3	13.9	13.1	12.8	3.8	1.0	0.0	***	1.1	100.0
Georgia	0.0	0.4	1.6	7.6	9.6	20.6	26.7	30.0	9.9	0.5	0.9	***	***	0.0	98.2
Germany	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.6	1.2	***	***	4.7
Greece	1.5				2.4	3.9	3.1	8.4	28.4	15.2	29.3	11.7	0.0	***	0.0
Hungary	0.5	1.5	0.9	1.5	4.4	16.3	20.9	35.1	18.2	4.2	0.5	***	***	0.6	100.0
Iceland	0.0	5.9	13.2	16.2	35.3	38.2	7.4	8.1	11.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	***	0.0	100.0
Ireland	0.3	0.3	4.8	10.4	15.8	24.1	20.0	21.5	7.4	0.1	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Italy	0.1	0.2	0.7	2.9	3.8	19.7	22.6	27.1	16.6	5.9	4.3	0.9	***	***	100.9
Latvia	0.6	2.5	1.6	7.0	11.8	18.3	19.8	27.7	19.6	0.5	2.5	***	***	0.0	100.0
Liechtenstein	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	33.3	0.0	33.3	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	***	0.0	100.0
Lithuania	1.1	4.3	0.7	3.2	9.2	22.1	16.2	23.0	26.6	0.8	2.1	***	***	***	100.0
Luxembourg	0.3	0.0	1.8	9.2	11.3	37.0	10.7	15.3	13.8	9.5	2.4	***	***	***	100.0
Malta	20.7	7.4	7.4	32.4	68.1	38.8	19.1	13.1	9.4	5.3	2.1	***	***	0.0	156.0

Country	Percentage of prisoners sentenced to:														Total percentage
	<1 month	From 1 to less than 3 months	From 3 to less than 6 months	From 6 months to less than 1 year	Less than 1 year (total)	From 1 to less than 3 years	From 3 to less than 5 years	From 5 to less than 10 years	From 10 to less than 20 years	20 years and over	Life imprisonment	Security measures	Death sentence	Other	
Variable code	11A	11B	11C	11D	11E	11F	11G	11H	11I	11J	11K	11L	11M	11N	11O
	% of 9A	% of 9A	% of 9A	% of 9A	% of 9A	% of 9A	% of 9A	% of 9A	% of 9A	% of 9A	% of 9A	% of 9A	% of 9A	% of 9A	Σ 11A to 11M
Moldova	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.8	9.6	16.8	35.5	29.1	5.2	2.2	0.0	***	0.0	100.0
Monaco	11.1	0.0	0.0	33.3	44.4	0.0	0.0	44.4	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	***	0.0	100.0
Montenegro	1.1	6.6	9.2	8.4	25.3	29.4	10.9	12.7	14.9	6.9	0.0	4.0	***	0.0	104.0
Netherlands	9.8	10.3	7.4	11.0	38.4	30.2	8.9	10.6	7.4	1.2	0.7	***	***	2.6	100.0
North Macedonia	0.8	1.0	4.0	12.0	17.8	24.1	20.3	19.9	12.5	2.5	2.3	0.0	***	0.7	100.0
Norway	2.2	8.9	6.3	12.7	30.1	29.0	18.5	16.1	9.8	0.6	NA	NA	***	NA	104.2
Poland	1.2		6.6	15.1	22.8	31.4	15.5	11.2	4.1	2.7	0.7	NA	***	11.2	100.0
Portugal	0.0	0.8	1.2	2.7	4.7	15.7	19.8	35.5	16.0	3.4	***	3.1	***	1.8	100.0
Romania	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.9	3.4	21.8	25.0	27.0	17.2	4.7	0.9	***	***	NA	100.0
Russian Fed.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	***	***	NA	NA
San Marino	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Serbia (Republic of)	0.0	2.5	5.0	9.0	16.5	26.6	22.9	19.1	11.9	3.0	0.0	0.0	***	0.0	100.0
Slovak Rep.	5.3			10.3	15.6	28.6	18.2	26.0	6.6	4.4	0.6	NA	***	0.0	100.0
Slovenia	0.3	0.8	4.2	13.3	18.5	35.2	16.6	16.4	10.5	2.8	0.0	***	***	0.0	100.0
Spain (total)	0.1	0.4	3.7	6.3	10.5	20.3	20.2	25.8	17.9	4.7	***	0.0	***	0.6	100.0
Spain (State Adm.)	0.1	0.4	3.6	6.5	10.5	20.7	20.3	25.4	17.6	4.8	***	0.0	***	0.7	100.0
Spain (Catalonia)	0.7	0.4	4.1	5.2	10.3	17.8	19.9	28.1	19.6	4.3	0.0	0.0	***	0.0	100.0
Sweden	0.5	4.0	4.3	7.6	16.4	37.6	19.7	15.1	7.6	0.4	3.2	NA	***	***	100.0
Switzerland	1.9	11.4	11.5	2.7	27.5	17.9	17.4	9.1	4.1	0.5	0.9	3.9	***	27.3	108.5
Turkey	0.0	0.2	1.5	1.8	3.5	9.6	11.3	27.8	27.7	15.3	3.4	***	***	1.4	100.0
Ukraine															
UK: Engl. & Wales	0.2	1.0	3.1	2.4	6.7	15.9	12.6	20.3	11.7	1.2	9.7	NA	***	21.7	100.0
UK: North. Ireland	0.5	1.2	5.3	12.0	19.0	21.1	14.5	17.5	10.0	1.3	16.2	0.0	***	0.4	100.0
UK: Scotland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	***	NA	
Average	1.5	2.7	3.8	9.5	16.7	21.9	18.1	21.1	12.7	3.1	2.7	1.7	0.0	4.3	
Median	0.3	1.0	3.6	8.2	15.3	21.9	18.8	19.9	11.7	1.3	1.8	0.0	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	0.0	0.0	
Maximum	20.7	16.7	13.2	33.3	68.1	38.8	47.3	44.4	29.1	15.3	16.2	14.8	0.0	56.1	

Notes – Tables 8, 9, 10 & 11

General note to Tables 8, 9 & 11: Merged categories are not considered in the calculation of average and median values.

ARMENIA

Note: Merged categories are not included in the calculation of average and median European values.

- The reference date is the 1st January 2020 instead of the 31st January 2020.
- **Table 9: The categories of offences in the Armenian penal code are different from the ones proposed by SPACE** (which explains the fact that the total percentage is below 100%):
 - crimes against life and health (361 inmates);
 - crimes against freedom and dignity (20 inmates);
 - sexual offences (46 inmates);
 - crimes against family and child interest (0 inmates);
 - crimes against property (498 inmates);
 - economic crimes (8 inmates);
 - crimes against public safety (21 inmates);
 - crimes against public order and morality (15 inmates);
 - crimes against public health (179 inmates);
 - crimes against state safety and constitutional order (12 inmates);
 - crimes against state service (2 inmates);
 - crimes against governmental order (21 inmates);
 - crimes against justice (1 inmates);
 - crimes against military (19 inmates);
 - crimes against environmental safety (1 inmate).
- **Tables 10 & 11:**
 - Concerning variables 10I and 11I, data relate to the number of prisoners sentenced to a sentence which range from 10 to less than 15 years;
 - Concerning variables 10J and 11J, data relate to the number of prisoners sentenced to a sentence of over 15 years.

AUSTRIA

- **Table 9: The categories of offences in the Austrian penal code are different from the ones proposed by SPACE** (which explains the fact that the total percentage is below 100%):
 - Offences against freedom (i.e., human trafficking, kidnapping, threat): 504 prisoners;
 - Offences against sexual integrity and self-determination (i.e. rape and other sexual offences): 529 prisoners;
 - Offences against property (i.e., theft, robbery): 2 763 prisoners;
 - Offences against body and life (i.e., homicide, assault and battery): 1 204 prisoners;
 - Drug offences: 1 372 prisoners;
 - Other offences: 829 prisoners.

AZERBAIJAN

- **Table 9:**
 - Assault and battery: assault leading to aggravated bodily injury;
 - Rape & Other type of sexual offences: these categories cannot be separately presented;
 - Theft: Robbery followed by force or threat of force.
- **Tables 10 & 11:** The categories used in the country do not match every category proposed by SPACE:
 - Less than 2 years (1 894 inmates);
 - From 2 years to less than 7 years (8 342);
 - From 7 years to less than 12 years (4 788 inmates);
 - 12 years and over (2 335).

BULGARIA

Note: Merged categories are not included in the calculation of average and median European values.

- **Table 9:** The principal offence rule does not apply.

CROATIA

- **Table 9:** The breakdown of sentenced prisoners by type of offence does include juvenile offenders and persons placed in educational institutions/units for juvenile offenders;
- **Tables 10 & 11:** The breakdown of sentenced prisoners by the length of the sentence does not include juvenile offenders and persons placed in educational institutions/units for juvenile offenders.

CZECH REPUBLIC

- **Table 10:** The total number of sentenced prisoners includes 95 clients of the forensic detention facilities (security measures), which correspond to the figure referring to the category “security measures”.

DENMARK

Note: Merged categories are not included in the calculation of average and median European values.

- **Table 8:** There are no separate figures for variables 8E and 8G. Therefore, the figure 125 (as well as the respective percentage) refer to both categories;
- **Tables 10 & 11:** The category “other” refers to inmates sentenced to an unlimited sentence according to the Greenland criminal law (security measures).

ESTONIA

- **The reference date is the 1st January 2020 instead of the 31st January 2020.**
- **Tables 10 & 11:** Only sentence given with the last enforced court decision is counted (and in case of aggregate sentences, the real punishment may be longer).

FINLAND

Note: Merged categories are not included in the calculation of average and median European values.

- **Table 9:** There are no separate figures available for variables 9E and 9H. Therefore, the figure includes all sexual offences.
- **Tables 10 & 11:** The category “other” refers to 84 fine defaulters.

GEORGIA

- **Table 9:** The principal offence rule does not apply.
- **Table 10:** The reference date of data concerning the breakdown of prisoners by length of sentence is October 2020 (instead of 31st January 2020), while the reference date of data concerning sentenced prisoners is 31st January 2020, which explains why the total sum does not reach 100%.

GERMANY

- **The reference date is not the same for all variables. Check Table 1 for further details.**

GREECE

Note: Merged categories are not included in the calculation of average and median European values.

- **Tables 10 & 11:** The categories presented in the SPACE I 2020 questionnaire do not match the ones of the Greek statistics. In the national statistics, the categories are *less than 6 months* (121 inmates), *from 6 months to less than 1 year* (197 inmates), *from 1 year to less than 2 years* (252 inmates), *from 2 years to less than 5 years* (677 inmates), *from 5 years to less than 10 years* (2 301 inmates), *from 10 years to less than 15 years* (1 236 inmates), and *15 years and over* (2 372 inmates).

ITALY

- **Tables 10 & 11:** Persons under security measures are not included in the total number of sentenced prisoners.

LATVIA

- **The reference date is the 1st January 2020 instead of the 31st January 2020.**
- The principal offence rule does not apply (person can have more than one prison sentence).
- In Latvia the death penalty is not applicable to crimes committed during peace time, but the Latvian Criminal Law provides for the possibility of applying a death sentence for crimes committed during the war.

LITHUANIA

- **The reference date is the 1st January 2020 instead of the 31st January 2020.**
- **Table 8:**
 - According to the Code of Criminal Procedure, offenders upon their written request may start serving a sentence until the appeal proceedings. Therefore, those who have filed an appeal (variable 8C) and have the status of pre-trial detainees in provided statistical data are included in the total number of sentenced offenders with a final decision serving a sentence of imprisonment.
 - There are 335 pre-trial detainees whose cases are at the pre-trial investigation phase (cases are not yet forwarded to court).

MONACO

- Of the 9 sentenced prisoners, 2 also have a detention permit for which they have not been sentenced.
- **Table 9:** The principal offence rule does not apply.
- **Tables 10 & 11:** The breakdown by length of sentence concern 15 files, not 13 inmates, this is why the sum of the subcategories is not equal to the total number of sentenced prisoners.

MONTENEGRO

- Some prisoners may have been convicted to multiple offences.
- **Tables 10 & 11:** Prisoners sentenced to security measures may also have been convicted to a prison sentence and are thus counted twice, which explains why the total percentage indicated on Table 11 is above 100%.

NETHERLANDS

- **Tables 10 and 11:** The category “other” refers to sentences of unknown duration (145 prisoners).

NORTH MACEDONIA

- **Tables 10 & 11:**
 - There are prisoners who have more than one sentence to serve. The length of their sentence is thus the sum of the length of all individual sentences.

NORWAY

- **Tables 10 & 11:** The classification of prisoners according to length of sentence is based on “calculated estimation”. This estimation cannot be generated for a specific date and are therefore referent to the day when the estimation was run. Furthermore, there is no use of the concept of “serving sentences currently” and some sentenced may be served consecutively without precision of which sentence is being served at a specific moment. In most cases, a new sentence is merged with the previous one, but not always. This means that in the Norwegian statistics there are more sentences than inmates. For the purpose of this report, the national correspondent has adjusted the figures proportionately to avoid differences with other sections of the SPACE I 2020 questionnaire. Therefore, figures are approximations, which explains why the total percentage indicated on Table 11 is below 100%.

POLAND

Note: Merged categories are not included in the calculation of average and median European values.

- In the Polish legal system, there are further legal categories of inmates besides *sentenced* and *not serving a final sentence*. These inmates are considered in the breakdown by length of sentence but are not included in the total number of sentenced inmates, which explains why the sum of the subcategories concerning the breakdown by length of sentence included on **Table 10** does not correspond to the total number of sentenced prisoners and also why the percentage indicated on **Table 11** is below 100%. The categories are:
 - Inmates who have not paid their fine and were consequently sent to prison.
 - Inmates serving a substitution punishment (6 693), of which:
 - 146 were serving sentences up to 1 month;
 - 4 945 were serving sentenced from 1 to less than 6 months;
 - 933 were serving sentenced from 6 to less than 9 months;
 - 669 were serving sentences from 9 months to one year.
 - Inmates serving isolation detention (603):
 - 685 less than 1 month;
 - 18 from 1 month to 6 months.

PORTUGAL

- **Table 10:** The total number of sentenced prisoners includes persons held as criminally not responsible by the court placed in psychiatric institutions or hospitals inside penal institutions and outside them.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

- **Table 8:** Data concerning variables 8G and 8I are not included in the total number on inmates not serving a final sentence because these persons are considered convicted in the Russian legal system.

SERBIA (REPUBLIC OF)

- There are 3 types of security measures in the System for Enforcement of Penal Sanctions of the Republic of Serbia:
 - Mandatory psychiatric treatment and keeping in a medical institution - 376;
 - Mandatory treatment of drug addicts -148;
 - Mandatory treatment of alcoholics -155.

SLOVAK REPUBLIC

Note: Merged categories are not included in the calculation of average and median European values.

- **Tables 10 & 11:**
 - Variables 10I & 11I: Data refer to prisoners whose sentence goes from 10 to less than 15 years (instead of 10 to less than 20 years).
 - Variables 10J & 11J: Data refer to prisoners whose sentence goes from 15 to less than 25 years (instead of 20 years and over).

SPAIN

Note: In order to avoid duplication of data, the total calculated for the whole territory of Spain is not included in the computation of the average and median European values.

- The total number of sentenced prisoners does not include persons under security measures (536).

STATE ADMINISTRATION

- **Tables 8, 9 & 10:** All figures were calculated by the authors of this report on the basis of the data received for the whole territory of Spain and for the Autonomous Region of Catalonia.

SWEDEN

- **The reference date is the 1st October 2019 instead of the 31st January 2020.**
- **Table 8:** Detainees in remand prisons who are detained for other reasons than suspicion of crime, for example inmates taken in custody awaiting deportation, are excluded of the total number of inmates not serving a final sentence.
- **Tables 10 & 11:** Sentenced prisoners under security measures are included in the specific lengths of the sentences.

SWITZERLAND

- All the data referring to the breakdown of sentenced prisoners according to the length of the sentence are collected via the Statistics of the execution of sanctions (SVS). Figures may differ slightly as the list of data providers is slightly different from that for the Deprivation of Liberty Survey.
- **Tables 10 & 11:**
 - Some prisoners under security measures may be counted twice if they were also sentenced to a custodial sentence (which explains the fact that the total percentage presented on Table 11 is above 100%).
 - It is not possible to calculate the length of sentence for people serving an alternative sentence (measures, custodial sentences (Art. 41 and 79a CC) and fine conversions (Art. 106 al. 2 CP). These inmates were included in the category "other".

TURKEY

- **The reference date is the 4th February 2020 instead of the 31st January 2020.**
- **Table 9:**
 - The principal offence rule does not apply. What is counted is the number of offences, not the number of prisoners.
 - Variable 9A: Includes culpable/manslaughter homicide;
 - Variable 9M: Includes fraud during a tender, fraud during the discharge of contractual obligations, manipulation of the price, causing shortage of items required by the public, disclosure of confidential documents or information relating to commerce, banking or private customers, restriction of supply of goods and services, unlawful money lending, fraud, and qualified types of fraud;
 - Variable 9Q: Includes purchase, receipt or possession of narcotics or psychotropic substances for personal use or use of narcotics or psychotropic substances, and production and trade of narcotics and psychotropic substances.

UK: ENGLAND & WALES

- Data available at *Offender Management Statistics Quarterly (OMSQ)* January to March 2019: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/offender-management-statistics-quarterly-january-to-march-2019>.
- **Tables 9 to 11:**
 - The reference date is the 30th June 2019 instead of the 31st January 2020.
 - Data concerning the breakdown by type of offence and by length of sentence do not include fine defaulters, even if the total number of sentenced inmates does.
- **Table 10:** The category “other” includes prisoners on IPP sentences, extended determinate sentences (EDS), those who have been recalled to prison and those with 'sentence length not recorded'.

UK: NORTHERN IRELAND

- **Table 8:** The total number of inmates not serving a final sentence does not include inmates who have appealed or who are within the statutory limit to do so but there are 23 inmates in such situation

UK: SCOTLAND

- Data includes recalled life prisoners (127).
- **Table 10:** Data concerning different categories than the ones proposed in the SPACE I 2020 questionnaire are available:
 - Less than 1 month – 63 prisoners;
 - From 1 to less than 2 months – 14 prisoners;
 - From 2 to less than 3 months – 32 prisoners;
 - From 3 to less than 4 months – 76 prisoners;
 - From 4 to less than 5 months – 49 prisoners;
 - From 5 to less than 6 months – 167 prisoners;
 - From 6 to less than 12 months – 474 prisoners;
 - From 1 to less than 2 years – 1 046 prisoners;
 - From 2 to less than 4 years – 1 315 prisoners;
 - From 4 to less than 10 years – 1 808 prisoners;
 - Over 10 years – 343 prisoners;
 - Life imprisonment – 1 111 prisoners.

Table 12: Prison populations by nationality and legal status on 31st January 2020 (**numbers**)

Country	Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) [Stock]	Distribution of inmates by nationality								
		National inmates			Foreign inmates					Inmates with unknown nationality / other
		Total	distribution by legal status		Total	Distribution by				
			not serving a final sentence (detainees)	sentenced (prisoners)		residence status		legal status		
					citizens of member states of the EU	inmates with legal resident status in your country	not serving a final sentence (detainees)	sentenced (prisoners)		
Variable code	3B see Table 3	12A	12B	12C	12D	12E	12F	12G	12H	12I
Albania	5 063	4 949	2 213	2 736	114	38	NAP	73	41	0
Andorra	50	16	8	8	34	23	0	12	22	NAP
Armenia	2 221	NA	NA	NA	155	6	NA	92	63	NA
Austria	9 189	4 307	639	3 668	4 882	1 655	NA	1 349	3 533	0
Azerbaijan	21 012	20 504	3 258	17 246	498	1	NA	111	387	10
Belgium	10 808	6 072	1 790	4 274	4 649	NA	NA	2 166	2 476	87
BH: BiH (total)										
BH: BiH (st. level)										
BH: Fed. BiH										
BH: Rep. Srpska										
Bulgaria	7 340	7 160	849	6 311	180	22	NA	43	137	0
Croatia	3 533	3 052	928	2 124	481	121	NA	324	157	4
Cyprus	829	412	103	309	NA	111	NAP	NA	NA	0
Czech Rep.	21 048	19 254	1 307	17 947	1 794	854	NA	491	1 303	2
Denmark	4 140	2 894	808	2 086	1 246	338	NA	649	597	0
Estonia	2 450	1 634	298	1 336	816	36	NA	168	648	0
Finland	2 756	2 245	450	1 795	511	243	NA	232	279	10
France	70 651	54 253	15 093	39 160	16 398	3 379	NAP	5 982	10 416	105
Georgia	9 806	9 078	1 626	7 452	723	16	723	190	533	5
Germany	63 399	NA	NA	33 874	NA	NA	NA	NA	16 852	NA
Greece	10 972	4 625	921	3 704	6 347	727	NA	1 934	4 401	0
Hungary	16 783	15 952	2 987	12 965	831	385	NA	406	425	NAP
Iceland	164	133	24	109	31	25	14	4	27	0
Ireland	4 052	3 452	645	2 807	600	432	NA	189	411	0
Italy	60 971	41 130	12 014	28 836	19 841	3 106	NA	6 923	12 843	0
Latvia	3 414	3 349	918	2 431	65	25	778	31	34	NAP
Liechtenstein	14	5	4	1	9	6	1	7	2	0
Lithuania	6 138	6 010	676	5 334	128	38	21	50	78	0
Luxembourg	594	155	45	110	439	248	183	222	217	0
Malta	793	385	76	309	408	74	NA	154	254	0
Moldova	6 716	6 628	1 107	5 521	88	22	66	11	77	NAP

[illegible]

Table 13: Prison populations by nationality on 31st January 2020 (percentages)

Country	Distribution of inmates by nationality									Total percentage of inmates
	National inmates			Foreign inmates					Inmates with unknown nationality / other	
	Total	distribution by legal status		Total	Distribution by					
		not-serving a final sentence (detainees)	sentenced (prisoners)		residence status		legal status			
citizens of member states of the EU					inmates with legal resident status in your country	not-serving a final sentence (detainees)	sentenced (prisoners)			
Variable number	13A % of 3B	13B % of 12A	13C % of 12A	13D % of 3B	13E % of 12D	13F % of 12D	13G % of 12D	13H % of 12D	13I % of 3B	13J Σ (13A+13D+13I)
Albania	97.7	44.7	55.3	2.3	33.3	***	64.0	36.0	0.0	100.0
Andorra	32.0	50.0	50.0	68.0	67.6	0.0	35.3	64.7	***	100.0
Armenia	NA	NA	NA	7.0	3.9	NA	59.4	40.6	NA	NA
Austria	46.9	14.8	85.2	53.1	33.9	NA	27.6	72.4	0.0	100.0
Azerbaijan	97.6	15.9	84.1	2.4	0.2	NA	22.3	77.7	0.0	100.0
Belgium	56.2	29.5	70.4	43.0	NA	NA	46.6	53.3	0.8	99.2
BH: BiH (total)										
BH: BiH (st. level)										
BH: Fed. BiH										
BH: Rep. Srpska										
Bulgaria	97.5	11.9	88.1	2.5	12.2	NA	23.9	76.1	0.0	100.0
Croatia	86.4	30.4	69.6	13.6	25.2	NA	67.4	32.6	0.1	100.0
Cyprus	49.7	25.0	75.0	NA	***	NA	NA	NA	0.0	49.7
Czech Rep.	91.5	6.8	93.2	8.5	47.6	NA	27.4	72.6	0.0	100.0
Denmark	69.9	27.9	72.1	30.1	27.1	NA	52.1	47.9	0.0	100.0
Estonia	66.7	18.2	81.8	33.3	4.4	NA	20.6	79.4	0.0	100.0
Finland	81.5	20.0	80.0	18.5	47.6	NA	45.4	54.6	0.4	100.0
France	76.8	27.8	72.2	23.2	20.6	***	36.5	63.5	0.1	100.0
Georgia	92.6	17.9	82.1	7.4	2.2	100.0	26.3	73.7	0.1	99.9
Germany	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Greece	42.2	19.9	80.1	57.8	11.5	NA	30.5	69.3	0.0	100.0
Hungary	95.0	18.7	81.3	5.0	46.3	NA	48.9	51.1	***	100.0
Iceland	81.1	18.0	82.0	18.9	80.6	45.2	12.9	87.1	0.0	100.0
Ireland	85.2	18.7	81.3	14.8	72.0	NA	31.5	68.5	0.0	100.0
Italy	67.5	29.2	70.1	32.5	15.7	NA	34.9	64.7	0.0	100.0
Latvia	98.1	27.4	72.6	1.9	38.5	NA	47.7	52.3	***	***
Liechtenstein	35.7	80.0	20.0	64.3	66.7	11.1	77.8	22.2	0.0	100.0
Lithuania	97.9	11.2	88.8	2.1	29.7	16.4	39.1	60.9	0.0	100.0
Luxembourg	26.1	29.0	71.0	73.9	56.5	41.7	50.6	49.4	0.0	100.0
Malta	48.5	19.7	80.3	51.5	18.1	NA	37.7	62.3	0.0	100.0
Moldova	98.7	16.7	83.3	1.3	25.0	75.0	12.5	87.5	***	100.0

Country	Distribution of inmates by nationality									Total percentage of inmates
	National inmates			Foreign inmates					Inmates with unknown nationality / other	
	Total	distribution by legal status		Total	Distribution by					
		not-serving a final sentence (detainees)	sentenced (prisoners)		residence status		legal status			
					citizens of member states of the EU	inmates with legal resident status in your country	not-serving a final sentence (detainees)	sentenced (prisoners)		
Variable number	13A % of 3B	13B % of 12A	13C % of 12A	13D % of 3B	13E % of 12D	13F % of 12D	13G % of 12D	13H % of 12D	13I % of 3B	13J Σ (13A+13D+13I)
Monaco	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	53.8	7.7	69.2	46.2	0.0	100.0
Montenegro	80.0	30.0	70.0	20.0	4.1	0.0	56.3	43.7	0.0	100.0
Netherlands	76.1	42.3	55.4	21.6	45.1	NA	48.4	50.2	2.3	100.0
North Macedonia	93.5	13.2	86.8	6.5	4.4	0.0	26.3	73.7	0.0	100.0
Norway	100.0	25.5	74.5	29.2	50.2	***	42.3	57.7	0.0	129.2
Poland	98.2	10.8	89.2	1.8	19.7	***	51.9	48.1	0.0	100.0
Portugal	84.6	15.0	85.0	15.4	14.6	***	33.0	67.0	0.0	100.0
Romania	98.9	9.9	90.1	1.1	24.1	NA	10.9	89.1	0.0	100.0
Russian Fed.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	***	100.0
San Marino	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Serbia (Republic of)	96.9	16.2	83.8	3.1	20.2	NA	48.4	51.6	0.0	100.0
Slovak Rep.	97.6	14.5	85.5	2.4	46.1	NA	52.7	47.3	0.0	100.0
Slovenia	71.3	16.5	83.5	28.7	29.3	NA	55.5	44.5	0.0	100.0
Spain (total)	71.9	11.6	88.4	28.1	22.8	NA	27.4	72.6	0.0	100.0
Spain (State Adm.)	74.9	11.5	88.5	25.1	25.4	NA	27.6	72.4	0.0	100.0
Spain (Catalonia)	54.0	12.1	87.9	46.0	14.7	25.8	26.7	73.3	0.0	100.0
Sweden	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.1	NA
Switzerland	30.4	34.8	65.2	69.6	NA	NA	52.2	47.8	NA	100.0
Turkey	96.5	14.5	85.5	3.5	2.7	NA	47.3	52.7	0.0	100.0
Ukraine										
UK: Engl. & Wales	88.6	10.5	89.4	11.1	44.1	NA	20.2	71.8	0.3	100.0
UK: North. Ireland	89.0	32.0	68.0	11.0	71.8	NA	68.4	31.6	0.0	100.0
UK: Scotland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Average	73.2	21.8	73.4	24.0	30.6	26.9	39.9	57.9	0.1	
Median	81.5	18.2	81.3	15.4	25.4	13.8	39.1	57.7	0.0	
Minimum	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Maximum	100.0	80.0	93.2	100.0	80.6	100.0	77.8	89.1	2.3	

Notes – Tables 12 & 13

ARMENIA

- The reference date is the 1st January 2020 instead of the 31st January 2020.
- The total number of foreign inmates includes inmates with dual citizenship.

ANDORRA

- Inmates with unknown nationality/other are considered as foreign inmates and therefore they are included in the total number of foreign inmates.

AUSTRIA

- Inmates with unknown nationality/other are considered as foreign inmates and therefore they are included in the total number of foreign inmates.

BELGIUM

- There are 8 national inmates for whom the breakdown by sentence and not sentenced is not available.
- Concerning inmates from EU, UK citizens are no longer included since 31 January 2020.
- There are 7 foreign inmates for whom the breakdown by sentence and not sentenced is not available.

BULGARIA

- Inmates with unknown nationality/other are considered as foreign inmates and therefore they are included in the total number of foreign inmates.

CROATIA

- Inmates with unknown nationality/other are considered as foreign inmates and therefore they are included in the total number of foreign inmates.

CZECH REPUBLIC

- Inmates with unknown nationality/other are considered as foreign inmates and therefore they are included in the total number of foreign inmates.

DENMARK

- Inmates with unknown nationality/other are considered as foreign inmates and therefore they are included in the total number of foreign inmates.
- Inmates from Great Britain (9) are included among the total number of foreign inmates from EU countries.

ESTONIA

- The reference date is the 1st January 2020 instead of the 31st January 2020.
- Inmates with unknown nationality/other are considered as foreign inmates and therefore they are included in the total number of foreign inmates.

FINLAND

- Inmates with unknown nationality/other are considered as foreign inmates and therefore they are included in the total number of foreign inmates.

FRANCE

- Among the total number of national inmates are included inmates with dual nationality.
- UK citizens are still included among the total number of foreign inmates from member states of the EU.
- Inmates with unknown nationality/other are considered as foreign inmates and therefore they are included in the total number of foreign inmates.

GERMANY

- The reference date is the 31st March 2019 instead of the 31st January 2020.
- Inmates with unknown nationality/other are considered as foreign inmates and therefore they are included in the total number of foreign inmates.

GREECE

- The total number of foreign inmates includes 12 debtors.
- Inmates with unknown nationality/other are considered as foreign inmates and therefore they are included in the total number of foreign inmates.

HUNGARY

- Inmates with unknown nationality/other are considered as foreign inmates and therefore they are included in the total number of foreign inmates.

ITALY

- The total number of national inmates (41 130) includes 280 Italian internees who cannot be counted neither under the category of “sentenced prisoner” nor under the one of “inmates not serving a final sentence”. These persons are imprisoned under a “security detention measure”.
- The total number of foreigners (19 841) includes 75 foreign internees who cannot be counted under the category of “sentenced prisoner” nor under the one of “inmates not serving a final sentence”. These persons are imprisoned under a “security detention measure”.
- Inmates with unknown nationality/other are considered as foreign inmates and therefore they are included in the total number of foreign inmates.

LITHUANIA

- The reference date is the 1st January 2020 instead of the 31st January 2020.
- Inmates with legal resident status refer only to sentenced inmates.
- Inmates with unknown nationality/other are considered as foreign inmates and therefore they are included in the total number of foreign inmates.

LUXEMBOURG

- Inmates with unknown nationality/other are considered as foreign inmates and therefore they are included in the total number of foreign inmates.

MALTA

- Inmates with unknown nationality/other are considered as foreign inmates and therefore they are included in the total number of foreign inmates.

MONACO

- Two inmates are part of two different files, there are therefore 15 files concerning 13 inmates.
- Inmates with unknown nationality/other are considered as foreign inmates and therefore they are included in the total number of foreign inmates.

MONTENEGRO

- Inmates with unknown nationality/other are considered as foreign inmates and therefore they are included in the total number of foreign inmates.

NETHERLANDS

- Inmates with unknown nationality/other are considered as foreign inmates and therefore they are included in the total number of foreign inmates.
- **Table 12:**
 - There are 182 national inmates for whom the breakdown by legal status is not available.

NORWAY

- Inmates with unknown nationality/other are considered as foreign inmates and therefore they are included in the total number of foreign inmates.

POLAND

- The reference date is the 31st December 2019 instead of the 31st January 2020.
- Inmates with unknown nationality/other are considered as foreign inmates and therefore they are included in the total number of foreign inmates.

SAN MARINO

- Inmates with unknown nationality/other are considered as foreign inmates and therefore they are included in the total number of foreign inmates.

SERBIA (REPUBLIC OF)

- The total number of foreign inmates does not include inmates with unknown nationality; however, these inmates (with unknown nationality) are considered in the breakdown by gender.

SLOVENIA

- Inmates with unknown nationality/other are considered as foreign inmates and therefore they are included in the total number of foreign inmates.

SPAIN

Note: In order to avoid duplication of data, the total calculated for the whole territory of Spain is not included in the computation of the average and median European values.

- Inmates with unknown nationality/other are considered as foreign inmates and therefore they are included in the total number of foreign inmates.

STATE ADMINISTRATION

- All figures in table 12 were calculated by the authors of this report on the basis of the data received for the whole territory of Spain and for the Autonomous Region of Catalonia.

SWEDEN

- The reference date is the 1st October 2019 instead of the 31st January 2020.
- Citizenship is only available for sentenced prisoners.
- Inmates who are Citizens of Great Britain are included among citizens of member states of the European Union.

SWITZERLAND

- Inmates with unknown nationality/other are considered as foreign inmates and therefore they are included in the total number of foreign inmates.

TURKEY

- The reference date is the 4th February 2020 instead of the 31st January 2020.
- Inmates with unknown nationality/other are considered as foreign inmates and therefore they are included in the total number of foreign inmates.

UK: ENGLAND & WALES

- The reference date is the 31st December 2019 instead of the 31st January 2020.
- **Table 12:**
 - Total number of national inmates also includes 57 'non-criminals' who are neither considered 'pre-trial detainees' nor 'sentenced' prisoners.
 - Total number of foreign inmates also includes 737 'non-criminals' who are neither considered 'pre-trial detainees' nor 'sentenced' prisoners.
- Data available at:
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/861890/Population_31Dec2019.xlsx

UK: NORTHERN IRELAND

- The total number of national inmates also includes British and Irish nationalities.

Table 14: Dangerous offenders under security measures on 31st January 2020 (**numbers & percentages**)

Country	Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) (Stock)	Persons under security measures/preventive detention for dangerous offenders						
		Of which:						Total percentage
		Total		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		
number	%	number	%	number	%			
Variable number	3B	14A	14B	14C	14D	14E	14F	14G
	see Table 3		% of 3B		% of 14A		% of 14A	Σ (14D+14F)
Albania	5 063	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***
Andorra	50	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***
Armenia	2 221	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***
Austria	9 189	1065	11.6	612	57.5	453	42.5	100.0
Azerbaijan	21 012	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***
Belgium	10 808	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***
BH: BiH (total)								
BH: BiH (st. level)								
BH: Fed. BiH								
BH: Rep. Srpska								
Bulgaria	7 340	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***
Croatia	3 533	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***
Cyprus	829	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***
Czech Rep.	21 048	95	0.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Denmark	4 140	NA	NA	NAP	***	NA	NA	NA
Estonia	2 450	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***
Finland	2 756	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***
France	70 651	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***
Georgia	9 806	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***
Germany	63 399	585	0.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Greece	10 972	19	0.2	NAP	***	19	100.0	100.0
Hungary	16 783	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Iceland	164	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***
Ireland	4 052	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***
Italy	60 971	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Latvia	3 414	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***
Liechtenstein	14	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***
Lithuania	6 138	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***
Luxembourg	594	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***
Malta	793	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***
Moldova	6 716	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***
Monaco	13	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***
Montenegro	1 108	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***
Netherlands	10 179	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***
North Macedonia	2 114	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***
Norway	3 158	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***
Poland	74 130	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***
Portugal	12 793	104	0.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Romania	20 570	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***
Russian Fed.	519 618	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***
San Marino	0	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***
Serbia (Republic of)	11 077	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***
Slovak Rep.	10 555	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***
Slovenia	1 449	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***
Spain (total)	58 372	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Spain (State Adm.)	49 998	536	1.1	NAP	***	536	100.0	100.0
Spain (Catalonia)	8 374	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***
Sweden	6 709	NA	NA	NAP	***	NA	NA	NA
Switzerland	6 906	142	2.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Turkey	297 019	320	0.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ukraine								
UK: Engl. & Wales	82 868	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***
UK: North. Ireland	1 578	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
UK: Scotland	8 056	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***
Average			2.1		57.5		80.8	
Median			0.9		57.5		100.0	
Minimum			0.1		57.5		42.5	
Maximum			11.6		57.5		100.0	

Notes – Table 14: Please See notes to Table 2.2 (p. 27).

PART B: CAPACITY OF PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON 31ST JANUARY 2020

This section includes information on the capacity of penal institutions on 31st January 2020 in each member states of the CoE that answered the SPACE I 2020 questionnaire.

Standard definitions used in Part B

- **Capacity:** Number of places available in penal institutions for the accommodation of the inmates. All spaces that were primary designed for other needs than the proper accommodation of the inmates are excluded (e.g. storage places, classrooms, corridors, shower rooms).
- **Surface area per inmate** (calculated in square meters): This indicator should correspond to the surface *effectively* available per inmate. According to legal provisions, each inmate should dispose of an individual area inside the cell, excluding common places such as shower enclosures, WC, sport areas, classrooms and other common spaces inside a penal institution.
- **Prison density per 100 places:** This indicator corresponds to the ratio between the number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) and the number of places available in penal institutions. Generally, the indicator of prison density is used for assessment of overcrowding.

Disclaimer: Prison density and prison overcrowding

The indicators of prison density and prison overcrowding are calculated on the basis of the data on prison capacity provided by the countries, which corresponds to their own estimation of it. The SPACE questionnaire provides a definition of overcrowding based on the design capacity of the prisons (i.e., there is overcrowding when there are more than 100 inmates per 100 places in penal institutions). Some countries use the concept of operational capacity¹⁴ instead of design capacity¹⁵. As a consequence, the indicators of prison density and prison overcrowding do not allow direct cross-national comparisons.

- **Average number of inmates per cell:** Corresponds to the calculation of the average number of inmates per cell considering the total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) and the total number of cells available in penal institutions.

¹⁴ The *operational capacity* corresponds to the number of inmates that a penal institution can actually keep while remaining functional.

¹⁵ The *design capacity* corresponds to the number of inmates that a penal institution was intended to keep when it was constructed or renewed.

Table 15: Compliance with the standard definition of *capacity*¹⁶

Country	Does your definition match the instructions provided?	Comments
Albania	Yes	
Andorra	Yes	
Armenia	Yes	
Austria	Yes	
Azerbaijan	Yes	
Belgium	Yes	General Note: Data on 30 th January 2020 instead of 31 st January 2020.
BH: BiH (total)		
BH: BiH (st. level)		
BH: Fed. BiH		General Note: Data concerning capacity were retrieved from https://www.prisonstudies.org/country/bosnia-and-herzegovina-federation . The reference date is April 2013 instead of January 2020.
BH: Rep. Srpska		General Note: Data on capacity were retrieved from Aebi and Tiago (2020). The reference date is the 1 st January 2020 instead of the 31 st January 2020.
Bulgaria	Yes	
Croatia	Yes	
Cyprus	Yes	
Czech Rep.	Yes	
Denmark	Yes	
Estonia	Yes	
Finland	Yes	
France	Yes	
Georgia	Yes	
Germany	Yes	
Greece	Yes	
Hungary	Yes	
Iceland	Yes	
Ireland	Yes	
Italy	Yes	
Latvia	Yes	General Note: Data on 1 st January 2020 instead of 31 st January 2020.
Liechtenstein	Yes	
Lithuania	Yes	General Note: Data on 1 st January 2020 instead of 31 st January 2020.
Luxembourg	Yes	
Malta	Yes	
Moldova	Yes	
Monaco	Yes	
Montenegro	Yes	
Netherlands	Yes	General Note: The total capacity refers only to the adult prison system.
North Macedonia	Yes	
Norway	Yes	
Poland	NA	General Note: Data on 31 st December 2019 instead of 31 st January 2020.
Portugal	Yes	
Romania	Yes	

¹⁶ See the definition above (Standard definitions used in Part B).

Country	Does your definition match the instructions provided?	Comments
Russian Fed.	NA	.
San Marino	Yes	
Serbia (Republic of)	Yes	
Slovak Rep.	Yes	
Slovenia	Yes	
Spain (total)	Yes	
Spain (State Adm.)	Yes	General Note: Some figures were calculated by the authors of this report on the basis of the data received for the whole territory of Spain and for the Autonomous Region of Catalonia.
Spain (Catalonia)	Yes	
Sweden	Yes	General Note: Data on 1 st January 2020 instead of 31 st January 2020.
Switzerland	Yes	
Turkey	NA	
Ukraine		General Note Data on capacity were retrieved from the https://www.prisonstudies.org/country/ukraine . The reference date is the 1st April 2017 instead of the 31st January 2020.
UK: Engl. & Wales	No	The definition used is the <i>Useable Operational Capacity</i> , which is the sum of all establishments' operational capacity, less 2 000 places. This is known as the operating margin and reflects the constraints imposed by the need to provide separate accommodation for different classes of prisoner i.e., by sex, age, security category, conviction status, single cell risk assessment and also due to geographical distribution.
UK: North. Ireland	Yes	
UK: Scotland	Yes	

Table 16. Prison capacity and prison density on 31st January 2020

Country	Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) [Stock]	Total capacity of penal institutions	Does the capacity allow prisoners to be accommodated during the night in individual cells?	Prison density per 100 places	Total number of cells in penal institutions	Average number of inmates per one cell
Variable code	3B see Table 3	16A	16B	16C	16D	16E 3B/16D
Albania	5 063	6 106	No	82.9	2 984	1.7
Andorra	50	142	No	35.2	51	1.0
Armenia	2 221	5 346	No	41.5	NA	NA
Austria	9 189	8 855	Yes	103.8	NA	NA
Azerbaijan	21 012	25 501	No	82.4	NA	NA
Belgium	10 808	9 219	No	117.2	NA	NA
BH: BiH (total)						
BH: BiH (st. level)						
BH: Fed. BiH	1 813.0	1 844.0		98.3		
BH: Rep. Srpska	743	1 498		49.6		
Bulgaria	7 340	9 341	No	78.6	2 287	3.2
Croatia	3 533	3 919	Yes	90.2	1 145	3.1
Cyprus	829	715	No	115.9	516	1.6
Czech Rep.	21 048	20 096	No	104.7	NA	NA
Denmark	4 140	4 035	No	102.6	4 080	1.0
Estonia	2 450	3 097	No	79.1	1 551	1.6
Finland	2 756	2 863	No	96.3	2 450	1.1
France	70 651	61 080	No	115.7	52 924	1.3
Georgia	9 806	12 185	Yes	80.5	2 523	3.9
Germany	63 399	73 008	Yes	86.8	NA	NA
Greece	10 972	10 055	No	109.1	2 747	4.0
Hungary	16 783	14 829	No	113.2	4 790	3.5
Iceland	164	176	Yes	93.2	176	0.9
Ireland	4 052	4 345	No	93.3	3 190	1.3
Italy	60 971	50 692	No	120.3	32 027	1.9
Latvia	3 414	4 822	No	70.8	1 361	2.5
Liechtenstein	14	20	Yes	70.0	16	0.9
Lithuania	6 138	7 236	No	84.8	NA	NA
Luxembourg	594	711	No	83.5	602	1.0
Malta	793	878	No	90.3	471	1.7
Moldova	6 716	6 735	No	99.7	1 292	5.2
Monaco	13	97	No	13.4	27	0.5
Montenegro	1 108	1 333	Yes	83.1	305	3.6
Netherlands	10 179	10 879	Yes	93.6	8 596	1.2
North Macedonia	2 114	3 022	Yes	70.0	623	3.4
Norway	3 158	3 646	Yes	86.6	3 406	0.9
Poland	74 130	84 021	No	88.2	NA	NA
Portugal	12 793	12 934	No	98.9	NA	NA
Romania	20 570	18 235	No	112.8	NA	NA
Russian Fed.	519 618	755 345	NA	68.8	NA	NA
San Marino	0	8	Yes	0.0	8	0.0
Serbia (Republic of)	11 077	10 323	No	107.3	2 503	4.4
Slovak Rep.	10 555	11 625	No	90.8	1 045	10.1
Slovenia	1 449	1 330	No	108.9	NA	NA
Spain (total)	58 372	82 499	No	70.8	54 485	1.1
Spain (State Adm.)	49 998	72 939	No	68.5	49 696	1.0
Spain (Catalonia)	8 374	9 560	No	87.6	4 789	1.7
Sweden	6 709	6 895	No	97.3	6 600	1.0
Switzerland	6 906	7 390	Yes	93.5	NA	NA
Turkey	297 019	233 194	NA	127.4	26 944	11.0
Ukraine	52 609	88 807		59.2		
UK: Engl. & Wales	82 868	85 049	No	97.4	NA	NA
UK: North. Ireland	1 578	2 321	No	68.0	NA	NA
UK: Scotland	8 056	7 725	No	104.3	NA	NA
Average				86.6		2.5
Median				90.3		1.6
Minimum				0.0		0.0
Maximum				127.4		11.0

Table 17: Prison capacity by type of institution on 31st January 2020

Country	Capacity of penal institutions				Capacity of other types of institutions
	Total	Of which			
		for sentenced prisoners	for pre-trial detainees	for juvenile offenders	
Variable code	16A	17A	17B	17C	17D
	see Table 16				
Albania	6 106	3 144		2 627	40
Andorra	142	49	40	8	45
Armenia	5 346	4 111	1 235	NA	NAP
Austria	8 855	NA	NA	76	NA
Azerbaijan	25 501	20 840	4 461	200	NA
Belgium	9 219	NA	NA	NA	205
BH: BiH (total)					
BH: BiH (st. level)					
BH: Fed. BiH					
BH: Rep. Srpska					
Bulgaria	9 341	8 105	1 236	63	NAP
Croatia	3 919	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cyprus	715	493	57	16	NAP
Czech Rep.	20 096	17 973	1 925	103	95
Denmark	4 035	2 208	1 827	NAP	NAP
Estonia	3 097	NA	NA	198	NA
Finland	2 863	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP
France	61 080	24 930	34 973	1 177	NA
Georgia	12 185	NA	NA	NA	NA
Germany	73 008	NA	NA	NA	NA
Greece	10 055	NA		NA	30
Hungary	14 829	11 292	3 537	417	0
Iceland	176	172	4	NAP	NAP
Ireland	4 345	3 941	431	NA	0
Italy	50 692	12 323	38 172	NA	197
Latvia	4 822	2 300	1 367	72	1 083
Liechtenstein	20	20		0	0
Lithuania	7 236	6 150	788	298	NAP
Luxembourg	711	425	271	15	NAP
Malta	878	NA	NA	NA	NAP
Moldova	6 735	5 157	1 514	64	NAP
Monaco	97	85		19	12
Montenegro	1 333	980	341	12	0
Netherlands	10 879	5 275	3 584	505	2 020
North Macedonia	3 022	2 537	450	35	NA
Norway	3 646	NA		NA	11
Poland	84 021	NA	NA	NAP	NAP
Portugal	12 934	NA	NA	347	NAP
Romania	18 235	NA	NA	NA	NA
Russian Fed.	755 345	622 863	126 665	5 817	NA
San Marino	8	NA	NA	NA	NA
Serbia (Republic of)	10 323	7 642	2 049	632	NAP
Slovak Rep.	11 625	9 668	1 869	88	NAP
Slovenia	1 330	1 041	242	47	NAP
Spain (total)	82 499	NA		NA	NAP
Spain (State Adm.)	72 939	NA		NA	NAP
Spain (Catalonia)	9 560	NA		NA	NAP
Sweden	6 895	4 616	2 279	NA	NAP
Switzerland	7 390	NA	NA	238	NA
Turkey	233 194	NA	NA	NA	2 785
Ukraine					
UK: Engl. & Wales	85 049	NA	NA	NA	392
UK: North. Ireland	2 321	2 273			48
UK: Scotland	7 725	NA	NA	607	NAP

Notes – Tables 16. & 17.

ALBANIA

- **Table 17:** Variable 17D concerns the capacity of Prison Hospital and Special Institution in Kruja for treatment of elderly people, disabled people and other health problems.

ARMENIA

- **Table 16:** The size of accommodation provided for each prisoner and pre-trial detainee cannot be less than 4m². This criterion is currently applied to every inmate.
- **Table 17:** Juvenile offenders are mainly held in "Abovyan" penitentiary institution, but the total capacity is not defined by legislation.

AUSTRIA

- **Table 16:** According to § 124 Abs. 1 StVG prisoners are to be accommodated during the day as long as possible in community with others, during the time of the night rest as individually as possible. According to § 124 Abs. 4 StVG, however, individual accommodation at night may be waived if the facilities of the institution do not allow it, if there are organizational reasons for not doing so or if the prisoner wishes to be accommodated together with others. The individual accommodation has to be omitted if it would endanger the physical or mental condition of the prisoner.
- **Table 17:**
 - In Austria there are no exclusive remand institutions. Therefore, the penal institutions which accommodate both, pre-trial detainees and sentenced prisoners, have to manage their total capacity according to their actual needs and the rule of separation between those two types of inmates.
 - The figure provided for the capacity of other types of institutions refers only to the capacity of the penal institution specialized in young offenders which is located in Lower Austria (Gerasdorf). Young offenders can also be placed in specialized departments for young offenders in other penal institutions in Austria. However, since those places can also be used, in case of need, for other prisoners, it is not possible to indicate their total number.

BELGIUM

- **The reference date is the 30th January 2020 instead of the 31st January 2020.**
- **Table 17:** Variable 17D refer to the capacity of the social defence establishment which reports directly to the General Directorate of Prison Establishments (Paifve).

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA – FEDERATION

- **Table 16:** Data concerning the total capacity of penal institutions relates to April 2013 (instead of 31st January 2020) and were retrieved from <https://www.prisonstudies.org/country/bosnia-and-herzegovina-federation>.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA – REPUBLIKA SRPSKA

- **Table 16:** Data concerning the total capacity of penal institutions relate to 1st January 2020 (instead of 31st January 2020) and were retrieved from Aebi and Tiago (2020).

BULGARIA

- **Table 16:** There are 1 813 cells in prison institutions and 474 in remand centres.

CROATIA

- **Tables 16 & 17:**
 - The total capacity includes 122 places for juvenile offenders and 126 places in prison hospitals.
 - The total legal capacity in penitentiaries and prisons is intended to accommodate 3919 prisoners. There are 2 909 places in closed conditions (places for pre-trial detention included), 725 places in semi-open conditions and 285 places in open conditions. Furthermore, there are 122 places for educational measures, that are however excluded from the total capacity.

CYPRUS

- **Tables 16 & 17:** The total capacity includes 566 places in prison institutions and 149 in police stations.

CZECH REPUBLIC

- The total capacity includes the capacity of Prison hospitals in Brno and Praha-Pankrác prisons, as well as the one of the Forensic Detention Facilities in Brno and Opava prisons.

DENMARK

- **Table 16:**
 - The capacity is 4 113, however some places are inactive, therefore, the actual active capacity is 4 035.
 - There are also 7 half-way houses which have an average capacity of 212 places, which are not included in the total capacity.
 - Almost all inmates can be accommodated in individual cells during the night, but not all of them.
 - Some cells are intended to accommodate two inmates (double-capacity cells are 131).
- **Table 17:**
 - The actual active capacity of penal institutions for sentenced offenders is 2 208, however, the capacity is 2 288 (some places are inactive).
 - The actual active capacity of penal institutions for inmates not serving a final sentence is 1 827, however, the capacity is 1 923 (some places are inactive).

ESTONIA

- **Table 16:**
 - In addition to the total capacity, there are 237 places in open prisons (where prisoners are allowed to leave for work or school unsupervised).
 - In some sections, inmates are accommodated in individual cells (for example juvenile offenders).
 - The total number of cells does not include punishment cells, lockdown cells and medical cells.
- **Table 17:**
 - In addition, there are also 84 rooms (237 places) in open prisons
 - The capacity for pre-trial detainees and sentenced prisoners is not strictly defined, the condition of cells is the same for sentenced and pre-trial detainees.
 - The cells in the juvenile unit have 2 places each, however the inmates in that particular unit are accommodated in individual cells.
 - detention centres for asylum seekers or illegal aliens are managed by the Police (Ministry of the Interior).

FINLAND

- **Table 16:** There are, in addition to the total capacity, 88 places in prison hospital and psychiatric hospital.
- **Table 17:** There are no specific facilities for inmates not serving a final sentence and for juvenile offenders.

GEORGIA

- The capacity of penal institutions (Pes) in Georgia covers cells that can be occupied by one individual or multiple inmates (e.g., 2-4 inmates). Each inmate is not placed individually per se.
- **Table 17:**
 - The capacities of Georgian penal institutions are defined according to total number of inmates (convicts as well as remand prisoners). Hence, there is no segregated data for capacities according to the types of inmates.
 - Additional information: convicts are placed in following PEs: PE N2 (capacity - 1068); PE N3 (capacity - 92); PE N5 (capacity - 867); PE N6 (capacity - 309); PE N8 (capacity - 2426); PE N10 (capacity - 700); PE N11 (capacity - 106); PE N12 (capacity - 580); PE N14 (capacity - 1362); PE N15 (capacity - 1388); PE N16 (capacity - 528); PE N17 (capacity - 2 000); PE N18 (capacity - 230). Remand prisoners can be placed in PEs N2, N3, N5, N6, N8, N12, N18. Juveniles can be placed in PEs N11 and N5.

GERMANY

- Additional information: On 3rd March 2020, the total capacity was 73 214.

GREECE

- A new wing has opened in a Penal Institution, which includes 120 new places of detention.
- **Table 16:** The number of cells was calculated, based on the CPT minimum standards of the surface area per inmate (4 m²).

ICELAND

- **Table 17:** There are no special penal institutions for pre-trial detainees but in one of the closed prisons (Hólmshelð's prison), there are 8 cells for pre-trial detainees in isolation (with a possibility to increase the number of cells for them, if necessary, by decreasing places for sentenced offenders). Pre-trial detainees that are not in isolation are held among sentenced prisoners.

IRELAND

- **Table 16:**
 - The total number of cells indicated corresponds to the number of usable cells (data taken from the January 2020 Census); on the other side, the total number of places refers to 31st January 2020).

ITALY

- The regular capacity of Italian prison institutions is 54 052. However, the number of places actually available at the date of reference is 50 692 (3 660 places are temporarily not available).
- **Table 16:**
 - In Italy, the current regular capacity of penal establishments is calculated on the basis of a Decree of the Ministry of Health of 1975 relevant to civil houses; the parameters of said Ministerial Decree were wholly adopted by the Penitentiary Administration: in particular, the surface foreseen for a single room is 9m², plus 5m² for each further bed.
- **Table 17:**
 - The data concerning the capacity of *other types of institutions* refers to the capacity of institutions for the execution of security measures.

LATVIA

- The reference date is the 1st January 2020 instead of the 31st January 2020.
- There are 9 prisons in Latvia, 2 of which are investigation prisons and 6 have prisons investigation departments. Almost every prison in Latvia has units for pre-trial detainees and sentenced persons.

LITHUANIA

- The reference date is the 1st January 2020 instead of the 31st January 2020.
- After reorganization of penitentiary establishments in 2019 only 2 remand prisons remained (capacity – 788 places), where pre-trial detainees who have not received a final sentence yet are detained. After closing the Lukiškės Remand Prison-Closed Prison, pre-detainees and prisoners from this establishment were redistributed to other penitentiary establishments, with separate local sectors for pre-trial detainees. We calculate the total capacity of the establishments therefore we have no data on the number of places for pre-trial detainees.

NETHERLANDS

- The total capacity only refers to the adult prison system. It does not include 505 places for juvenile offenders (including 104 reserve places), 1 364 places in custodial clinics, and 645 places for illegal aliens (including 35 reserve places).
- **Table 17:** Besides capacity for sentenced and non-sentenced inmates, there is the capacity that can be used for both remand and sentenced prisoners, 2 020 places in total (of which 549 reserve places), which corresponds to data indicated on the category “other types of institutions”. The total capacity of the adult prison system is thus 10 879.

NORTH MACEDONIA

- The figure concerning the total capacity is foreseen for 4m² per one inmate.

NORWAY

- **Table 16:** There are 3 178 individual cells, 444 double cells and 24 cells for three or four inmates.
- **Table 17:** There is no distinction between institutions for sentenced and non-sentenced offenders.

POLAND

- The reference date is the 31st December 2019 instead of the 31st January 2020.

ROMANIA

- **Table 16:** According to the order no. 2772/2017 of the Minister of Justice, there are 4 m² available per inmate in prison institutions, and 7 m² in prison hospitals (as they are not considered as penitentiary institutions and are only intended for the hospitalization of inmates, not to host them).

SERBIA (REPUBLIC OF)

- The reference date is the 31st December 2019 instead of the 31st January 2020.

SLOVAK REPUBLIC

- **Table 16:**
 - The total capacity of penal institutions is calculated according to legally determined accommodation area: 3.5 m² for 1 accused/sentenced man; 4 m² for 1 accused /sentenced juvenile and 1

accused/sentenced woman. An exception is the Remand Prison and Prison Bratislava, where the accommodation capacity in reconstructed areas is determined on 4 m² for everyone.

- The accommodation area of a cell or room is determined from the total area of the cell or room after deduction of area occupied by sanitary, furniture, windows and doors.

SPAIN

Note: In order to avoid duplication of data, the total calculated for the whole territory of Spain is not included in the computation of the average and median European values.

STATE ADMINISTRATION:

- See Table 15.
- Figures were calculated by the authors of this report on the basis of the data received for the whole territory of Spain and for the Autonomous Region of Catalonia.

SWEDEN

- **The reference date is the 1st January 2020 instead of the 31st January 2020.**
- It is not possible to exclude the capacity for inmates in remand prisons who are detained for other reasons than suspicion of crime, for example inmates taken in custody awaiting deportation. Therefore, the capacity for these inmates is included.
- The capacity of institutions for juvenile offenders is included in the capacity of penal institutions for sentenced prisoners and inmates not serving a final sentence (pre-trial detainees) and hence indicates the number of places intended for juveniles in these institutions.

SWITZERLAND

- **Table 16:** Sentenced prisoners should have an individual cell for themselves. This is not guaranteed in every penal institution and it depends on the needs.

TURKEY

- **Table 16:** There are single and multiple cells and according to security issues inmates could stay in single cells. Nevertheless, in juvenile institutions, there are single cells which children could accommodate during the night for sleeping

UKRAINE

- **Table 16:** Data on capacity were retrieved from the <https://www.prisonstudies.org/country/ukraine>. The reference date is the 1st April 2017 instead of the 31st January 2020

UK: ENGLAND & WALES

- See Table 15.
- Available at https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/862388/prison-pop-31-jan-2020.ods
- **Table 16:** Useable Operational Capacity: This is the sum of all establishments' operational capacity less 2 000 places. This is known as the operating margin and reflects the constraints imposed by the need to provide separate accommodation for different classes of prisoner i.e. by sex, age, security category, conviction status, single cell risk assessment and also due to geographical distribution.
- **Table 17:** Data concerning capacity of *other types of institutions* (392) refers to the useable operational capacity of immigration removal centres (IRCs) operated by Her Majesty's Prison and Probation Service (HMPPS). Data available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/862388/prison-pop-31-jan-2020.ods

UK: NORTHERN IRELAND

- **Table 17:**
 - The Youth Justice Agency allows youths to be accommodated during the night in individual rooms, whereas the number for the prison establishments does not.
 - There is no distinction between institutions for sentenced and non-sentenced offenders.

UK: SCOTLAND

- **Table 17:**
 - There are no separate institutions for non-sentenced and sentenced inmates.
 - There is one institution for juvenile offenders in Scotland. However, two other institutions also have facilities to hold juveniles (included in the overall figure).

PART C: PRISON STAFF ON 31ST JANUARY 2020

This section includes information on the prison staff on 31st January 2020 in each member states of the CoE which answered the SPACE I 2020 questionnaire.

Standard definitions used in Part C

- **Staff:** Data concerning staff refers to the total number of full-time and part-time staff. Part-time staff is counted on the basis of “full-time equivalents” (FTE). For example, if two staff members are each employed for 50% of the normal working hours, they would be counted as one “full-time equivalent”. One part-time staff member working for 50% of normal working hours would be counted as 0.5 “full-time equivalent”.
- **Ratio of inmates per staff:** The ratio of inmates per staff is calculated by dividing the number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) at 1st January 2019 by the total number of staff at 31st January 2020.
- **Ratio of inmates per custodian solely dedicated to custody:** The ratio of inmates per custodian solely dedicated to custody is calculated by dividing the total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) at 31st January 2020 by the total number of custodial staff solely dedicated to custody at 31st January 2020.
- **Ratio of inmates per total custodian:** The ratio of inmates per total custodian is calculated by dividing the total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) at 31st January 2020 by the total number of custodial staff (custodial staff solely dedicated to custody + other custodial staff).

Table 18: Compliance with the standard definition of *staff*¹⁷

Country	Does your definition match the instructions provided?	Does the total number of staff include staff not employed by the prison administration?		Comments
		Yes/No	How many?	
Albania	Yes	No	NAP	
Andorra	Yes	No	*	*The total number of staff does not include persons not employed by the prison administration.
Armenia	Yes	No	*	*The total number of staff does not include persons not employed by the prison administration.
Austria	NA	No	*	*The total number of staff does not include persons not employed by the prison administration even if the information is available. There are 313.5 persons not employed by the prison administration.
Azerbaijan	NA	NA	NA	
Belgium	Yes	No		
BH: BiH (total)				
BH: BiH (st. level)				
BH: Fed. BiH				
BH: Rep. Srpska				
Bulgaria	Yes	No	NA	
Croatia	Yes	No	NAP	
Cyprus	Yes	No		
Czech Rep.	Yes	Yes	4.00	
Denmark	Yes	No		
Estonia	Yes	Yes	122.64	
Finland	Yes	No	NA	
France	Yes	No	NA	
Georgia	Yes	No	NAP	
Germany	Yes	Yes	1 746.00	
Greece	Yes	Yes	NA	
Hungary	Yes	No	*	*The total number of staff does not include persons not employed by the prison administration.
Iceland	Yes	Yes	*	*The total number of staff does not include persons not employed by the prison administration even if the information is available. There are 12.80 persons not employed by the prison administration.
Ireland	Yes	Yes	223.00	
Italy	Yes	No	*	*The total number of staff does not include persons not employed by the prison administration even if the information is available. There are 93 persons not employed by the prison administration.
Latvia	Yes	No	NAP	
Liechtenstein	Yes	Yes	10.00	
Lithuania	No	No	*	*The total number of staff does not include persons not employed by the prison administration even if the information is available. There are 313 persons not employed by the prison administration.
Luxembourg	Yes	No	*	*The total number of staff does not include persons not employed by the prison administration even if the information is available. There are 99 persons not employed by the prison administration.
Malta	NA	No	NAP	
Moldova	Yes	No	*	*The total number of staff does not include persons not employed by the prison administration even if the information is available. There are 341 persons not employed by the prison administration.

¹⁷ See the definition above (Standard definitions used in Part C).

Country	Does your definition match the instructions provided?	Does the total number of staff include staff not employed by the prison administration?		Comments
		Yes/No	How many?	
Monaco	Yes	Yes	24.00	
Montenegro	Yes	No	*	* The total number of staff does not include persons not employed by the prison administration even if the information is available. There are 36 persons not employed by the prison administration.
Netherlands	Yes	No	NAP	
North Macedonia	Yes	Yes	23.00	
Norway	Yes	No	*	* The total number of staff does not include persons not employed by the prison administration even if the information is available. There are 380 persons not employed by the prison administration.
Poland	Yes	No	NAP	
Portugal	Yes	No		
Romania	Yes	No	NA	
Russian Fed.	NA	NA	NA	
San Marino	Yes	Yes	3.00	
Serbia (Republic of)	Yes	Yes	74.00	
Slovak Rep.	Yes	No	NAP	
Slovenia	Yes	No	*	* The total number of staff does not include persons not employed by the prison administration.
Spain (total)	No	Yes	755.00	
Spain (State Adm.)	Yes	Yes	100.00	
Spain (Catalonia)	No	Yes	655.00	Part-time staff is counted as one full-time staff
Sweden	Yes	No	*	* The total number of staff does not include persons not employed by the prison administration.
Switzerland	Yes	Yes	217.10	
Turkey	NA	No	NAP	
Ukraine				
UK: Engl. & Wales	Yes	No	NA	
UK: North. Ireland	Yes	Yes	20.30	
UK: Scotland	Yes	Yes	1 495.00	

Table 19: Staff employed and non-employed by the prison administration (P.A.) (**numbers**)

Country	Total number of staff	Distribution of the total number of staff												
		Employed by the P. A.												Non-employed by the P. A.
		Total (employed by the P. A.)	Distribution of the staff employed by the P. A.											
			Staff working outside penal institutions	Staff working inside penal institutions	Distribution of the staff working inside penal institutions								Other staff	
					executives	custodial staff		medical and paramedical staff	responsible for evaluation	responsible for education activities	responsible for workshops/ vocational training	other staff working inside penal institutions		
solely dedicated to custody	other													
Variable code	19A	19B Σ(19C+19D+19M)	19C	19D	19E	19F	19G	19H	19I	19J	19K	19L	19M	19N
Albania	4 553.0	4 553.0	688.0	3 865.0	24.0	2 413.0	1 018.0	257.0	9.0	144.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NAP
Andorra	82.0	82.0	0.0	82.0	2.0	63.0	0.0	4.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	7.0	NAP	*
Armenia	2 255.0	2 255.0	191.0	2 064.0	97.0	747.0	603.0	NA	46.0	32.0	0.0	539.0	0.0	*
Austria	3 894.8	3 894.8	40.7	3 854.1	94.8	3 148.9	0.0	122.5	59.5	107.0	0.0	321.4	0.0	*
Azerbaijan	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Belgium	8 069.6	8 069.6	198.8	7 870.8	754.8	6 243.1	0.0	229.9	313.0	27.3	235.2	67.7	0.0	
BH: BiH (total)														
BH: BiH (st. level)														
BH: Fed. BiH														
BH: Rep. Srpska														
Bulgaria	4 454	3 448	NAP	3 448	53	3 006	32	127	41	171	7	11	0	NA
Croatia	2 656.0	2 656.0	49.0	2 607.0	25.0	1 553.0	NAP	133.0	15.0	219.0	240.0	422.0	0.0	NAP
Cyprus	436.0	436.0	0.0	436.0	1.0	NA	NAP	7.0	3.0	36.0	0.0	389.0	0.0	
Czech Rep.	11 219.0	11 219.0	1 273.0	9 946.0	104.0	5 667.0	161.0	449.0	1445.0		58.0	2 062.0	0.0	4.0
Denmark	4 309.0	4 309.0	1 511.0	2 798.0	47.0	1 890.0	0.0	92.0	NA	93.0	278.0	398.0	0.0	
Estonia	1 201.2	1 078.6	NAP	1 078.6	9.0	434.6	83.1	68.2	318.9	5.5	NAP	159.3	NAP	122.6
Finland	2 249.0	2 249.0	336.0	1 913.0	78.0	1312.0		NAP	14.0	259.0	171.0	79.0	0.0	NAP
France	41 038.0	41 038.0	9 079.0	30 045.0	558.0	26 345.0	2 410.0	0.0	188.0	0.0	154.0	390.0	1 914.0	NA
Georgia	2 377.0	2 377.0	318.0	2 059.0	43.0	1 821.0	195.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP
Germany	36 742.0	0.0	NA	NA	471.0	NAP	NAP	1 382.0	811.0	386.0	2 111.0	NA	NA	1 746.0
Greece	4 163.0	4 163.0	82.0	4 081.0	34.0	1 616.0	1 813.0	92.0	36.0	66.0	0.0	424.0	0.0	NA
Hungary	8 322.0	8 322.0	166.0	8 156.0	64.0	3 077.0	NAP	435.0	380.0	0.0	472.0	3 728.0	0.0	*
Iceland	145.8	133.0	18.0	115.0	2.0	88.4	3.0	NA	1.0	1.0	11.0	8.6	0.0	*
Ireland	3 653.3	3 430.3	157.8	3 255.5	60.0	2 497.0	64.0	145.5	29.0	0.0	318.5	141.5	17.0	223.0
Italy	41 286.0	41 286.0	2 955.0	38 331.0	208.0	34 815.0		0.0	7.0	788.0	18.0	2 495.0	0.0	NAP
Latvia	2 512.8	2 511.8	163.0	2 348.8	90.0	1 610.0	108.0	126.8	229.0	36.0	8.0	141.0	0.0	NAP
Liechtenstein	16.0	6.0	0.0	6.0	1.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0
Lithuania	3 258.0	3 258.0	500.0	2 758.0	26.0	1 902		223.0	34.0	221.0	4.0	348.0	NAP	NAP
Luxembourg	463.9	463.9	15.0	448.9	5.0	320.8	0.0	0.0	7.8	22.8	30.8	61.9	0.0	*

Country	Total number of staff	Distribution of the total number of staff												
		Employed by the P. A.												Non-employed by the P. A.
		Total (employed by the P. A.)	Distribution of the staff employed by the P. A.											
			Staff working outside penal institutions	Staff working inside penal institutions	Distribution of the staff working inside penal institutions								Other staff	
					executives	custodial staff		medical and paramedical staff	responsible for evaluation	responsible for education activities	responsible for workshops/ vocational training	other staff working inside penal institutions		
solely dedicated to custody	other													
Variable code	19A	19B	19C	19D	19E	19F	19G	19H	19I	19J	19K	19L	19M	19N
		Σ(19C+19D+19M)												
Malta	332.0	332.0	0.0	332.0	6.0	301.0	0.0	3.0	11.0	1.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	NAP
Moldova	2 610.0	2 610.0	222.0	2 388.0	17.0	1 720.0	NAP	239.0	36.0	110.0	17.0	249.0	NAP	*
Monaco	86.0	62.0	0.0	62.0	2.0	34.0	5.0	5.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	24.0
Montenegro	508.0	508.0	9.0	499.0	8.0	297.0	97.0	19.0	3.0	24.0	35.0	16.0	0.0	*
Netherlands	10 912.0	10 912.0	2 209.2	8 702.7	118.7	5 296.0	230.4	320.9	98.4	217.3	624.3	1 796.9	0.0	NAP
North Macedonia	968.0	945.0	0.0	945.0	39.0	695.0	NA	NAP	27.0	41.0	28.0	115.0	0.0	23.0
Norway	3 923.6	3 923.6	311.0	3 612.6	54.0	2 746.0	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	503.1	309.5	0.0	*
Poland	28 276.7	28 276.7	1 297.9	26 978.8	1 517.0	13 493.0	1 438.3	1 540.8	627.2	2 113.5	212.0	6 037.1	0.0	NAP
Portugal	6 677.0	6 677.0	1 186.0	5 491.0	0.0	4 101.0	145.0	195.0	NA	NA	NA	1 050.0	0.0	
Romania	12 354.0	12 354.0	559.0	11 795.0	41.0	3 467.0	3 775.0	801.0	164.0	596.0	0.0	2 951.0	0.0	NA
Russian Fed.														NA
San Marino	15.0	12.0	0.0	12.0	1.0	5.0	5.0	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
Serbia (Republic of)	4 207.0	4 133.0	77.0	4 056.0	39.0	2 341.0	0.0	305.0	321.0	0.0	450.0	600.0	0.0	74.0
Slovak Rep.	5 758.0	5 758.0	379.0	5 379.0	53.0	3 257.0	NAP	282.0	79.0	38.0	NAP	1 670.0	NAP	NAP
Slovenia	869.0	869.0	54.0	815.0	59.0	553.0	0.0	12.0	11.0	68.0	89.0	23.0	0.0	*
Spain (total)	29 813.0	29 058.0	587.0	28 471.0	491.0	15 858.0	2 674.0	1 339.0	774.0	1 849.0	270.0	5 216.0	0.0	755.0
Spain (State Adm.)	24 557.0	24 457.0	384.0	24 073.0	432.0	12 592.0	2 674.0	1 339.0	550.0	1 391.0	43.0	5 052.0	0.0	100.0
Spain (Catalonia)	5 256.0	4 601.0	203.0	4 398.0	59.0	3 266.0	0.0	0.0	224.0	458.0	227.0	164.0	0.0	655.0
Sweden	7 517.0	7 517.0	1 335.0	6 182.0	292.0	4 394.0	397.0	113.0	28.0	235.0	321.0	402.0	0.0	*
Switzerland	4 467.2	4 467.2	NA	4 467.2	417.2	2 291.6	NAP	322.5	NA	787.9	NA	NA	NA	217.1
Turkey	61 435.0	61 435.0	NAP	61 435.0	1 291.0	50 446		1 170.0	562.0	574.0	NA	7 372.0	NAP	NAP
Ukraine														
UK: Engl. & Wales	50 242.0	50 242.0	14 587.0	35 655.0	2 446.0	20 166.0	4 705.0	0.0	495.0	0.0	0.0	7 843.0	0.0	NA
UK: North. Ireland	1 585.5	1 565.2	137.5	1 427.8	29.0	1 022.3	183.8	0.5	18.4	NA	11.0	162.7	0.0	20.3
UK: Scotland	5 580.0	4 085.0	356.0	3 346.0	98.0	2 963.0	NAP	NAP	60.0	NAP	NA	225.0	383.0	1 495.0

Table 20: Staff employed and non-employed by the prison administration (P.A.) (percentages)

Country	Distribution of the total number of staff													
	Employed by the P. A.												Non- employed by the P. A.	Total percentage
	Total (employed by the P. A)	Distribution of the staff employed by the P. A.												
		Staff working outside penal institution	Staff working inside penal institutions	Distribution of the staff working inside penal institutions								Other staff		
				executives	custodial staff		medical and paramedical staff	responsible for evaluation	responsible for education activities	responsible for workshops/ vocational training	other staff working inside penal institutions			
solely dedicated to custody	other													
Variable code	20A	20B	20C	20D	20E	20F	20G	20H	20I	20J	20K	20L	20M	20N
	% of 19A	% of 19B	% of 19B	% of 19D	% of 19D	% of 19D	% of 19D	% of 19D	% of 19D	% of 19D	% of 19D	% of 19B	% of 19A	Σ (20A+20M)
Albania	100.0	15.1	84.9	0.5	53.0	22.4	5.6	0.2	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	***	100.0
Andorra	100.0	0.0	100.0	2.4	76.8	0.0	4.9	2.4	2.4	2.4	8.5	***	*	100.0
Armenia	100.0	8.5	91.5	4.3	33.1	26.7	NA	2.0	1.4	0.0	23.9	0.0	*	100.0
Austria	100.0	1.0	99.0	2.4	80.8	0.0	3.1	1.5	2.7	0.0	8.3	0.0	*	100.0
Azerbaijan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Belgium	100.0	2.5	97.5	9.4	77.4		2.8	3.9	0.3	2.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	
BH: BiH (total)														
BH: BiH (st. level)														
BH: Fed. BiH														
BH: Rep. Srpska														
Bulgaria	77.4	***	100.0	1.5	87.2	0.9	3.7	1.2	5.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	NA	77.4
Croatia	100.0	1.8	98.2	0.9	58.5	***	5.0	0.6	8.2	9.0	15.9	0.0	***	100.0
Cyprus	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.2	NA	***	1.6	0.7	8.3	0.0	89.2	0.0		100.0
Czech Rep.	100.0	11.3	88.7	0.9	50.5	1.4	4.0	12.9		0.5	18.4	0.0	0.04	0.0
Denmark	100.0	35.1	64.9	1.1	43.9	0.0	2.1	NA	2.2	6.5	9.2	0.0		NA
Estonia	89.8	***	100.0	0.8	40.3	7.7	6.3	29.6	0.5	***	14.8	***	10.3	100.0
Finland	100.0	14.9	85.1	3.5	58.3		***	0.6	11.5	7.6	3.5	0.0	***	NA
France	100.0	22.1	73.2	1.4	64.2	5.9	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.4	1.0	4.7	NA	100.0
Georgia	100.0	13.4	86.6	1.8	76.6	8.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	***	100.0
Germany	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.8	NA
Greece	100.0	2.0	98.0	0.8	38.8	43.6	2.2	0.9	1.6	0.0	10.2	0.0	NA	100.0
Hungary	100.0	2.0	98.0	0.8	37.0	***	5.2	4.6	0.0	5.7	44.8	0.0	*	100.0
Iceland	91.2	13.5	86.5	1.5	66.5	2.3	***	0.8	0.8	8.3	6.5	0.0	*	100.0
Ireland	93.9	4.6	94.9	1.7	72.8	1.9	4.2	0.8	0.0	9.3	4.1	0.5	6.1	100.0
Italy	100.0	7.2	92.8	0.5	84.3		0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	6.0		0.0	*
Latvia	100.0	6.5	93.5	3.6	64.1	4.3	5.0	9.1	1.4	0.3	5.6	0.0	***	100.0
Liechtenstein	37.5	0.0	100.0	16.7	83.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.5	100.0
Lithuania	100.0	15.3	84.7	0.8	58.4		6.8	1.0	6.8	0.1	10.7		***	NAP
Luxembourg	100.0	3.2	96.8	1.1	69.1	0.0	0.0	1.7	4.9	6.6	13.3	0.0	*	100.0

Country	Distribution of the total number of staff													
	Employed by the P. A.												Non- employed by the P. A.	Total percentage
	Total (employed by the P. A)	Distribution of the staff employed by the P. A.												
		Staff working outside penal institution	Staff working inside penal institutions	Distribution of the staff working inside penal institutions								Other staff		
				executives	custodial staff		medical and paramedical staff	responsible for evaluation	responsible for education activities	responsible for workshops/ vocational training	other staff working inside penal institutions			
solely dedicated to custody	other													
Variable code	20A % of 19A	20B % of 19B	20C % of 19B	20D % of 19D	20E % of 19D	20F % of 19D	20G % of 19D	20H % of 19D	20I % of 19D	20J % of 19D	20K % of 19D	20L % of 19B	20M % of 19A	20N Σ (20A+20M)
Malta	100.0	0.0	100.0	1.8	90.7	0.0	0.9	3.3	0.3	0.0	3.0	0.0	NAP	100.0
Moldova	100.0	8.5	91.5	0.7	65.9	***	9.2	1.4	4.2	0.7	9.5	***	*	100.0
Monaco	72.1	0.0	100.0	3.2	54.8	8.1	8.1	4.8	4.8	0.0	16.1	0.0	27.9	100.0
Montenegro	100.0	1.8	98.2	1.6	58.5	19.1	3.7	0.6	4.7	6.9	3.1	0.0	*	100.0
Netherlands	100.0	20.2	79.8	1.1	48.5	2.1	2.9	0.9	2.0	5.7	16.5	0.0	***	100.0
North Macedonia	97.6	0.0	100.0	4.1	73.5	NA	***	2.9	4.3	3.0	12.2	0.0	2.4	100.0
Norway	100.0	7.9	92.1	1.4	70.0	***	***	***	***	12.8	7.9	0.0	*	100.0
Poland	100.0	4.6	95.4	5.4	47.7	5.1	5.4	2.2	7.5	0.7	21.3	0.0	***	100.0
Portugal	100.0	17.8	82.2	0.0	61.4	2.2	2.9	NA	NA	***	15.7	0.0		100.0
Romania	100.0	4.5	95.5	0.3	28.1	30.6	6.5	1.3	4.8	0.0	23.9	0.0	NA	100.0
Russian Fed.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
San Marino	80.0	0.0	100.0	8.3	41.7	41.7	3.3	3.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	100.0
Serbia (Republic of)	98.2	1.9	98.1	0.9	56.6	0.0	7.4	7.8	0.0	10.9	14.5	0.0	1.8	100.0
Slovak Rep.	100.0	6.6	93.4	0.9	56.6	***	4.9	1.4	0.7	***	29.0	***	***	100.0
Slovenia	100.0	6.2	93.8	6.8	63.6	0.0	1.4	1.3	7.8	10.2	2.6	0.0	*	100.0
Spain (total)	97.5	2.0	98.0	1.7	54.6	9.2	4.6	2.7	6.4	0.9	18.0	0.0	2.5	100.0
Spain (State Adm.)	99.6	1.6	98.4	1.8	51.5	10.9	5.5	2.2	5.7	0.2	20.7	0.0	0.4	100.0
Spain (Catalonia)	87.5	4.4	95.6	1.3	71.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	10.0	4.9	3.6	0.0	12.5	100.0
Sweden	100.0	17.8	82.2	3.9	58.5	5.3	1.5	0.4	3.1	4.3	5.3	0.0	*	100.0
Switzerland	100.0	NA	100.0	9.3	51.3	***	17.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.9	104.9
Turkey	100.0	***	100.0	2.1	82.1		1.9	0.9	0.9	***	12.0	***	***	NAP
Ukraine														
UK: Engl. & Wales	100.0	29.0	71.0	4.9	40.1	9.4	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	15.6	0.0	NA	100.0
UK: North. Ireland	98.7	8.8	91.2	1.9	65.3	11.7	0.0	1.2	NA	0.7	10.4	0.0	1.3	100.0
UK: Scotland	73.2	8.7	81.9	2.4	72.5	***	***	1.5	***	NA	5.5	9.4	26.8	100.0
Average		8.1	92.3	2.7	61.0	8.8	3.8	3.0	3.3	3.2	12.6	0.4	11.6	
Median		6.2	95.4	1.6	59.9	4.3	3.5	1.3	2.3	0.7	9.5	0.0	5.5	
Minimum		0.0	64.9	0.0	28.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Maximum		35.1	100.0	16.7	90.7	43.6	17.6	29.6	11.5	12.8	89.2	9.4	62.5	

Table 21: Ratio of inmates per staff and per custodian on 31st January 2020

Country	Total number of staff	Number of custodial staff solely dedicated to custody	Number of other custodial staff	Total custodial staff	Ratio of inmates per staff	Ratio of inmates per custodian solely dedicated to custody	Ratio of inmates per total custodian
Variable code	19A	19F	19G	21A	21B	21C	21D
	See Table 19			Σ (19F+19G)	3B/19A	3B/19F	3B/21A
Albania	4 553.0	2 413.0	1 018.0	3 431.0	1.1	2.1	1.5
Andorra	82.0	63.0	0.0	63.0	0.6	0.8	0.8
Armenia	2 255.0	747.0	603.0	1 350.0	1.0	3.0	1.6
Austria	3 894.8	3 148.9	0.0	3 148.9	2.4	2.9	2.9
Azerbaijan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Belgium	8 069.6	6 243.1	0.0	6 243.1	1.3	1.7	1.7
BH: BiH (total)							
BH: BiH (st. level)							
BH: Fed. BiH							
BH: Rep. Srpska							
Bulgaria	4 454.0	3 006.0	32.0	3 038.0	1.6	2.4	2.4
Croatia	2 656.0	1 553.0	NAP	1 553.0	1.3	2.3	2.3
Cyprus	436.0	NA	NAP	0.0	1.9	NA	NA
Czech Rep.	11 219.0	5 667.0	161.0	5 828.0	1.9	3.7	3.6
Denmark	4 309.0	1 890.0	0.0	1 890.0	1.0	2.2	2.2
Estonia	1 201.2	434.6	83.1	517.7	2.0	5.6	4.7
Finland	2 249.0	1 312.0		1 312.0	1.2	2.1	2.1
France	41 038.0	26 345.0	2 410.0	28 755.0	1.7	2.7	2.5
Georgia	2 377.0	1 821.0	195.0	2 016.0	4.1	5.4	4.9
Germany	36 742.0	NAP	NAP	0.0	1.7	***	***
Greece	4 163.0	1 616.0	1 813.0	3 429.0	2.6	6.8	3.2
Hungary	8 322.0	3 077.0	NAP	3 077.0	2.0	5.5	5.5
Iceland	145.8	88.4	3.0	91.4	1.1	1.9	1.8
Ireland	3 653.3	2 497.0	64.0	2 561.0	1.1	1.6	1.6
Italy	41 286.0	34 815.0		34 815.0	1.5	1.8	1.8
Latvia	2 512.8	1 610.0	108.0	1 718.0	1.4	2.1	2.0
Liechtenstein	16.0	5.0	0.0	5.0	0.9	2.8	2.8
Lithuania	3 258.0	1 902.0		1 902.0	1.9	3.2	1.8
Luxembourg	463.9	320.8	0.0	320.8	1.3	1.9	1.9
Malta	332.0	301.0	0.0	301.0	2.4	2.6	2.6
Moldova	2 610.0	1 720.0	NAP	1 720.0	2.6	3.9	3.9
Monaco	86.0	34.0	5.0	39.0	0.2	0.4	0.3
Montenegro	508.0	297.0	97.0	394.0	2.2	3.7	2.8
Netherlands	10 912.0	5 296.0	230.4	5 526.4	0.9	1.9	1.8
North Macedonia	968.0	695.0	NAP	695.0	2.2	3.0	3.0
Norway	3 923.6	2 746.0	NAP	2 746.0	0.8	1.2	1.2
Poland	28 276.7	13 493.0	1 438.3	14 931.3	2.6	5.5	5.0
Portugal	6 677.0	4 101.0	145.0	4 246.0	1.9	3.1	3.0
Romania	12 354.0	3 467.0	3 775.0	7 242.0	1.7	5.9	2.8
Russian Fed.	NA	51 934.0	4 974.0	56 908.0	NA	10.0	9.1
San Marino	15.0	5.0	5.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Serbia (Republic of)	4 207.0	2 341.0	0.0	2 341.0	2.6	4.7	4.7
Slovak Rep.	5 758.0	3 257.0	NAP	3 257.0	1.8	3.2	3.2
Slovenia	869.0	553.0	0.0	553.0	1.7	2.6	2.6
Spain (total)	29 813.0	15 858.0	2 674.0	18 532.0	2.0	3.7	3.1
Spain (State Adm.)	24 557.0	12 592.0	2 674.0	15 266.0	2.0	4.0	3.3
Spain (Catalonia)	5 256.0	3 266.0	0.0	3 266.0	1.6	2.6	2.6
Sweden	7 517.0	4 394.0	397.0	4 791.0	0.9	1.5	1.4
Switzerland	4 467.2	2 291.6	NAP	2 291.6	1.5	3.0	3.0
Turkey	61 435.0	50 466.0		50 466.0	4.8	5.9	5.9
Ukraine							
UK: Engl. & Wales	50 242.0	20 166.0	4 705.0	24 871.0	1.6	4.1	3.3
UK: North. Ireland	1 585.5	1 022.3	183.8	1 206.1	1.0	1.5	1.3
UK: Scotland	5 580.0	2 963.0	NAP	2 963.0	1.4	2.7	2.7
Average					1.7	3.1	2.8
Median					1.6	2.7	2.6
Minimum					0.0	0.0	0.0
Maximum					4.8	10.0	9.1

Notes – Tables 19, 20 & 21

General note to Tables 20: Merged categories are not considered in the calculation of average and median values.

ANDORRA

- * The total number of staff does not include staff employed by the prison administration.
- The category “other staff working inside penal institutions” includes 3 administrative staff, 1 security staff, 2 maintenance staff and 1 social worker.

ARMENIA

- * The total number of staff does not include staff employed by the prison administration.
- Staff working outside penal institutions concerns employees of the central body of the Penitentiary Service.

AUSTRIA

- * The total number of staff does not include staff employed by the prison administration, even if the information is available. There are 313.5 persons not employed by the prison administration
- See Table 18.

AZERBAIJAN

- According to the legislation, data concerning staff are classified as confidential information.

BELGIUM

Note: Merged categories are not included in the calculation of average and median European values.

BULGARIA

- See Table 18.
- The total number of staff refers to all staff including the one affected to administration, prisons, remand centres and probation, while the rest of the data only refer to staff employed by the prison administration. This explains why the total percentage of staff indicated on Table 20 is below 100%.

CYPRUS

- See Table 18.
- **Tables 19 & 20:**
 - Staff working inside penal institutions:
 - Variable 19H: Employed by the Ministry of Health;
 - Variable 19J: One person is the coordinator of the Prison schools, 33 persons are teachers, (of which 19 are employed by the Ministry of Education and Culture and 6 are employed by the Prison Institution), and 2 are social workers employed by the Ministry of Labour, Welfare and Social Insurance.

CZECH REPUBLIC

Note: Merged categories are not included in the calculation of average and median European values.

- See Table 18.
- The total number of staff includes 79 uniformed staff members - reserves; and 22 uniformed staff members on maternity leave.

DENMARK

- **Tables 19 & 20:**
 - Staff working outside penal institutions includes: Includes, among others, probation agencies, half-way houses, education and transport.
 - Staff working inside penal institutions includes: The category “other staff working inside penal institutions” includes administrative staff, social workers and others.

FINLAND

Note: Merged categories are not included in the calculation of average and median European values.

- See Table 18.
- **Tables 19 & 20, Staff working inside penal institutions – Custodial staff:** It is not possible to distinguish custodial staff solely dedicated to the custody of inmates and other custodial staff.

FRANCE

- Tables 19 & 20, Staff working inside penal institutions – Other staff: accounts for penal institution students who are in training.

GERMANY

- The reference date is the 1st September 2019 instead of the 31st January 2020.

GREECE

- **Tables 19 & 20:**
 - Staff working inside penal institutions:
 - Custodial staff solely dedicated to custody: The figure refers to the armed personnel responsible for the external security of prisons as well as for the guarding of inmates who are hospitalized and the transfer of prisoners for medical and legal reasons (to appear before judicial authorities);
 - Other custodial staff: The figure refers to personnel responsible for the internal security and everyday operation of prisons (detention wings).
 - Staff responsible for evaluation: The figure includes psychologists and sociologists.
 - Staff responsible for educational activities: Includes social workers.

HUNGARY

- * The total number of staff does not include staff employed by the prison administration.

ICELAND

- * The total number of staff does not include staff employed by the prison administration, even if the information is available. There are 12.8 persons employed by the prison administration.
- **Tables 19 & 20:**
 - Staff working outside penal institutions: The figure refers to the Prison and Probation Administration. Psychologists and social workers are counted here but they work both outside and inside penal institutions.
 - Staff working inside penal institutions:
 - Medical and paramedical staff: The ministry responsible for health services, subject to consultation with the PPA shall supervise and be responsible for health services to prisoners while in prison. This is why the question is not applicable.
 - Staff not employed by the prison administration: Data refer to Educational and health care staff. A special mental health team (4 employees) for prisoners was established in January 2020 which will conduct mental health service to prisoners in all prisons in Iceland. The team will also use technological solutions in the field of remote health care. The team will be manned by psychiatrists, psychologists, nurses and other professionals as necessary. The focus will be on collaborating with other service providers and ensuring appropriate follow-up and support of social and health services after prisoners have served their sentences.

IRELAND

- **Tables 19 & 20:**
 - Other staff employed by the prison administration: The Irish Prison Service have a Service Level Agreement with the Irish Association for the Social Integration of Offenders (IASIO) to provide Training & Employment Officers (TEOs) and Resettlement Coordinators in Irish Prisons. They are members of the core multi-disciplinary team in prisons. There are 6.2 TEOs and 10.6 Resettlement Co-ordinators shared across the prison estate, provided by IASIO, and funded directly by the IPS.
 - Staff not employed by the prison administration: Education Services are available in all Irish prisons and are provided in partnership with the Education and Training Boards and a range of other educational agencies. The Department of Education and Skills funds these teaching posts to the prisons through the ETBs.

ITALY

Note: Merged categories are not included in the calculation of average and median European values.

- The staff of the Penitentiary Administration includes civilian staff and Penitentiary police staff. As members of a Law Enforcement Agency, the members of the Penitentiary Police staff cannot carry out their job on a part-time basis.
- * The total number of staff does not include staff employed by the prison administration, even if the information is available. There are 93 persons not employed by the prison administration.
- **Tables 19 & 20:**

- Other staff employed by the Prison administration: Data include 1 486 trainee agents who were attending the induction training courses.
- Additional information concerning staff not employed by the Prison administration: There are 93 staff not employed by the Prison administration (not included in the total number of staff). This figure includes staff coming from other public administrations - mainly from other departments of the Ministry of Justice (Juvenile Justice, Courts, etc.) - and temporarily assigned to prisons for various reasons.
- Staff working inside penal institutions:
 - Medical and paramedical staff: Healthcare staff who work in the prisons is not employed by the Penitentiary Administration, but by the national Healthcare Service.
 - Staff responsible for evaluation: There are many other psychologists working in Italian prisons, but they are not employed by the penitentiary Administration. They are free-lance professionals, hired periodically on a contract basis.
 - Other staff working inside penal administrations: Data concerns all the remaining staff belonging to administrative, accounting and technical categories working in the Italian penal establishments and offices.

LATVIA

- The reference date is the 1st January 2020 instead of the 31st January 2020.

LITHUANIA

Note: Merged categories are not included in the calculation of average and median European values.

- The reference date is the 1st January 2020 instead of the 31st January 2020.
- * The total number of staff does not include staff employed by the prison administration, even if the information is available. There are 313 persons not employed by the prison administration.
- See Table 18.

LUXEMBOURG

- * The total number of staff does not include staff employed by the prison administration, even if the information is available. There are 99 persons not employed by the prison administration, of which 17 in education, 70 in healthcare, and there are also two cooks and 5 medical and paramedical staff.
- 30 persons working inside penal institutions are temporarily working in an education centre.

MOLDOVA

- * The total number of staff does not include staff employed by the prison administration, even if the information is available. There are 99 persons not employed by the prison administration.

MONACO

- Since 2020, sociocultural and spiritual assistants are counted among the total number of staff.

MONTENEGRO

- See Table 18.
- * The total number of staff does not include staff employed by the prison administration, even if the information is available. There are 6 persons not employed by the prison administration, of which 1 Director of the Institute for the Execution of Criminal Sanctions, 2 deputy director of the Institution of Execution of Criminal Sanctions, 1 independent advisor for cooperation with NGO's, 1 independent advisor for public relations and 1 independent officer for administrative and technical affairs.

NORWAY

- * The total number of staff does not include staff employed by the prison administration, even if the information is available. There are 373 persons not employed by the prison administration, of which 123 medical and paramedical staff, 237 educational staff and 20 employees from the Norwegian welfare and labour service (not included in the total number of staff).
- Data only refers to prison staff. Probation and electronic monitoring staff are thus not included.
- **Tables 19 & 20:**
 - Staff working outside penal institutions: Data Includes regional administrations, the national directorate of correctional services (including the national IT-division) and the transport of prisoners.
 - Staff working inside penal institutions:
 - Custodial staff: There is no distinction between staff dedicated to the custody of inmates and perimeter guards.
 - Medical and paramedical staff are not employed by the prison administration.

- Other staff employed by the Prison administration: Includes administrative staff and managers not included in the category “executives”.

POLAND

- The reference date is the 31st March 2020 instead of the 31st January 2020.

PORTUGAL

- See Table 18.
- **Tables 19 & 20:**
 - Staff working inside penal institutions:
 - Medical and paramedical staff are not employed by the prison administration.
 - Other staff employed by the prison administration: Data include managers, senior technicians, education and social reintegration technicians and administrative staff.

ROMANIA

- **Tables 19 & 20:**
 - Staff working outside penal institutions: Data refers to staff working at the National School of Training of the penitentiary agents Târgu Ocna, Training centre of penitentiary agents in Arad, Vocational and recreational staff training centre of Sovata, Vocational and recreational staff training centre of Amara, Vocational and recreational staff training centre of Rodbav, Eforie Sud hotel "Flamingo", Centre of supply, management and Repair of Bucharest;
 - Staff working inside penal institutions:
 - Custodial staff: Data refers to staff working in the safety sector the detention and the penal system which by the nature of its functions have direct contacts with inmates.
 - Custodial staff solely dedicated to custody: Refers to custody and security guards.
 - Other custodial staff: Refers to other staff working at the safety sector of the detention and the penal system which by the nature of its functions have direct contacts with inmates (by ex: escorts, visits, perimeter guards, surveillance of the access / entrance, and the registration of inmates in the prison, the group / unity of intervention etc.).
 - Other staff working inside penal institutions: Data refers to staff of the other sectors other than those included in the survey, for example: economic and administrative, management, human resources, etc.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

- The reference date is the 1st January 2020 instead of the 31st January 2020.
- See Table 18.
- There is no data concerning the number of teachers of educational organizations in correctional institutions (except for educational colonies), because educational organizations at correctional institutions are under the jurisdiction of state authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, which carry out state administration in the field of education.

SLOVENIA

- * The total number of staff does not include staff employed by the prison administration.

SPAIN

Note: In order to avoid duplication of data, the total calculated for the whole territory of Spain is not included in the computation of the average and median European values.

- See Table 18.
- **Table 19:** Figures concerning variables 19G and 19H were calculated by the authors of this report on the basis of the data received for the whole territory of Spain and for the Autonomous Region of Catalonia.

STATE ADMINISTRATION

- See Table 18.
- **Table 19:** Figures concerning variables 19D, 19E, 19F, 19I, 19J, 19K, 19L and 19M were calculated by the authors of this report on the basis of the data received for the whole territory of Spain and for the Autonomous Region of Catalonia.

CATALONIA:

- See Table 18.

SWEDEN

- * The total number of staff does not include staff employed by the prison administration.
- See Table 18.

SWITZERLAND

- There are staff members that cannot be classified according to the breakdown proposed in the SPACE I questionnaire, and some other staff cannot be classified in one single category because they are frequently assigned to several tasks. This explains why the sum of the subcategories of staff does not match the total number of staff indicated, and why the total percentage of staff indicated on Table 20 is not 100%.

TURKEY

Note: Merged categories are not included in the calculation of average and median European values.

- The reference date is the 1st February 2020 instead of the 31st January 2020.
- See Table 18.

UK: ENGLAND & WALES

- Information about staff members not employed by the prison administration is not held, as they are employed by other organizations and their information is therefore not held on prison records.
- Data available at <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/national-offender-management-service-workforce-statistics>
- **Tables 19 & 20:**
 - Staff working outside penal institutions: Data refers to area Services, HMPPS HQ and national probation service staff.
 - Staff working inside penal institutions: Data refers to Youth Custody Service and Prison Service establishment staff.

UK: NORTHERN IRELAND

- Staff like Teachers, social workers, medical personnel, etc., are not directly employed by the NI prison service.

Section 2: Flow indicators for the year 2019

PART D: ADMISSIONS AND EXITS DURING THE YEAR 2019

This section includes information on admissions into penal institutions and exits from penal institutions during the year 2019 in each member state of the Council of Europe that answered the SPACE I 2020 questionnaire.

Standard definitions used in Part D

- **Admissions:** Admissions refer to all entries of inmates into penal institutions that are not related to an ongoing detention (standard definition). The counting unit is the number of admissions. This means that one inmate may have several admissions in the course of one year; for example, there will be two admissions if during the same year an inmate is detained, released after a short period of time, and then detained again.
 - It should include: (1) admissions of detainees not serving a final sentence (pre-trial detainees), (2) admissions of inmates who have been found guilty but who are not yet sentenced, and (3) admissions of inmates who have been sentenced, even if they have lodged an appeal or are within the statutory limit to do so.
 - It should exclude: (1) admissions following a transfer from one penal institution to another, (2) admissions of inmates following their removal from the institution in order to appear before a judicial authority (investigating judge, court, etc.), (3) admissions of inmates following their removal from the institution in order to be treated in a hospital, (4) admissions of inmates following a prison leave or a period of absence by permission, and (5) admissions of inmates re-arrested after an escape/abscond.
- **Rate of admissions per 100,000 inhabitants:** This indicator corresponds to the number of admissions in 2019, in relation to the average number of inhabitants on 1st January 2020.
- **Exits:** The total includes releases from penal institutions, inmates who died inside penal institutions and escapes from penal institutions.
 - It should include: (1) Exits of inmates who have been released from the penal institutions; (2) exits of inmates who died inside penal institutions, and (3) exits due to an escape/abscond from a penal institution.
 - It should exclude: (1) Transfer from one penal institution to another, (2) exits in order to appear before a judicial authority (investigative magistrate, court, etc.), (3) exits in order to be treated in a hospital, (4) placement in another penal institution that do not lead to the change of the status of the detainee/prisoner, and (5) exits corresponding to a prison leave or a period of absence with permission.
- **Release:** A release refers to the liberation of an inmate.
- **Rate of releases per 100,000 inhabitants:** This indicator corresponds to the number of releases from penal institutions in 2019, in relation to the average number of inhabitants on 1st January 2020.
- **Escape:** An escape refers to the run-away of an inmate.
- **Escapes from penal institutions:** This indicator corresponds to the number of inmates that escaped from penal institutions. If several inmates escape together, each inmate is counted separately.
- **Inmates who died inside the penal institutions:** This indicator corresponds to the number of deaths of inmates while in detention/imprisonment. In principle, figures do not include (1) inmates who died or committed suicide in community hospitals, and (2) inmates who died outside prison (e.g. during a prison leave or a period of absence by permission).
- **Turnover ratio:** The turnover ratio (estimated release rate per 100 potential releases) is defined as the ratio between the number of inmates released during the year 2019 and the number of inmates held in prison during that whole year. The latter is estimated by adding the number of persons held in penal institutions (*stock*) on 31st January 2019 and the number of persons that entered into penal institutions

during 2019 (*flow*). The Turnover Ratio (**TR**) is calculated as follows:

**TURNOVER RATIO
(FORMULA)**

$$TR = \left(R^{18} / \sum(S^{19}, E^{20}) \right) \times 100$$

- **Mortality rate per 10 000 inmates:** The mortality rate per 10 000 inmates is calculated by dividing the total number of inmates who died in 2019 by the total number of inmates on 31st January 2020 (used as a proxy for the prison population in 2019), and multiplying the result by 10 000.
- **Suicide rate per 10 000 inmates:** The suicide rate per 10 000 inmates is calculated by dividing the total number of inmates who committed suicide in 2019 by the total number of inmates on 31st January 2020 (used as a proxy for the prison population in 2019), and multiplying the result by 10 000.
- **Rate of escapes per 10 000 inmates:** The rate of escapes per 10 000 inmates is calculated by dividing the total number of inmates who escaped in 2019 by the total number of inmates on 31st January 2020 (used as a proxy for the prison population in 2019), and multiplying the result by 10 000.

¹⁸ *R* is the number of releases during the whole year 2019.

¹⁹ *S* is the number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) on 31st January 2019.

²⁰ *E* is the number of admissions during the whole year 2019.

Table 22: Compliance with the standard definition of *admissions*²¹

Country	Does your definition match the instructions provided?	Comments
Albania	Yes	
Andorra	Yes	
Armenia	Yes	
Austria	Yes	
Azerbaijan	Yes	
Belgium	Yes	
BH: BiH (total)		
BH: BiH (st. level)		
BH: Fed. BiH		
BH: Rep. Srpska		
Bulgaria	Yes	
Croatia	NA	
Cyprus	NA	
Czech Rep.	Yes	
Denmark	Yes	
Estonia	Yes	
Finland	Yes	
France	Yes	
Georgia	Yes	
Germany	Yes	General note: Data concerns first-time admissions (i.e., individuals who were not in prison prior to the admission) for 2019.
Greece	Yes	
Hungary	NA	
Iceland	Yes	
Ireland	Yes	
Italy	Yes	
Latvia	No	The counting unit is the person, not the event.
Liechtenstein	Yes	
Lithuania	Yes	
Luxembourg	Yes	
Malta	Yes	
Moldova	Yes	
Monaco	Yes	
Montenegro	Yes	
Netherlands	No	Entries following an escape are part of the total number of admissions.
North Macedonia	Yes	
Norway	Yes	
Poland	NA	
Portugal	NA	

²¹ See the definition above (Standard definitions used in Part D).

Country	Does your definition match the instructions provided?	Comments
Romania	Yes	
Russian Fed.	NA	
San Marino	Yes	
Serbia (Republic of)	Yes	
Slovak Rep.	Yes	
Slovenia	Yes	
Spain (total)	Yes	
Spain (State Adm.)	Yes	General Note: Some figures were calculated by the authors of this report on the basis of the data received for the whole territory of Spain and for the Autonomous Region of Catalonia.
Spain (Catalonia)	Yes	
Sweden	No	<p>- In the Swedish justice system, a person who has been found guilty has also been sentenced. Data concerning these people are thus included in the total. Number of entries, which is why there is no compliance between definitions. Furthermore, Admissions of persons who have been sentenced and have lodged an appeal or are within the statutory time limit to do so cannot be included, since data does not give possibility to separate them from all persons who have been sentenced.</p> <p>- Admissions of prisoners not serving a final sentence is included 4.0 which they were not in the last report. Included in admissions of inmates not serving a final sentence are only persons who are remand prisoners, i.e. where there is a court decision to be placed on remand. Persons who are apprehended by the police or arrested (which is decided by the prosecutor) are not included since these figures are not available.</p>
Switzerland	No	All admissions (entries) are counted. No distinction can be made concerning the different type of entries mentioned in the SPACE I questionnaire.
Turkey	NA	
Ukraine		
UK: Engl. & Wales	Yes	
UK: North. Ireland	Yes	
UK: Scotland	Yes	

Table 23: Admissions into penal institutions by type of admission (during 2019) (**numbers** & **percentages**).

Country	Population of the country on 1 st January 2019	Admissions											Rate of admissions per 100,000 inhabitants
		Total	Of which										
			before final sentence		after revocation or suspension of a conditional release or probation		following a transfer from a foreign country to your country				Admissions of sentenced prisoners		
			number	%	number	%	Total		Of which		number	%	
							from an EU country to your country						
Variable code	3A	23A	23B	23C	23D	23E	23F	23G	23H	23I	23J	23K	23L
	See Table 3			% of 23A		% of 23A		% of 23A		%23F	23A-23B	% of 23A	23A/3A*100,000
Albania	2 845 955	3 864	3 664	94.8	88	2.3	112	2.9	34	30.4	200	5.2	135.8
Andorra	77 543	131	39	29.8	35	26.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	92	70.2	168.9
Armenia	2 959 694	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	13	NA	0	0.0	NA	NA	NA
Austria	8 901 064	10 509	7 800	74.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2 709	25.8	118.1
Azerbaijan	10 067 108	7 670	7 627	99.4	NA	NA	43	0.6	1	2.3	43	0.6	76.2
Belgium	11 549 888	18 832	10 467	55.6	NA	NA	322	1.7	NA	NA	8 365	44.4	163.0
BH: BiH (total)													
BH: BiH (st. level)													
BH: Fed. BiH													
BH: Rep. Srpska													
Bulgaria	6 951 482	16 397	1 632	10.0	NA	NA	24	0.1	NA	NA	14 765	90.0	235.9
Croatia	4 058 165	9 384	NA	NA	NA	NA	9	0.1	7	77.8	NA	NA	231.2
Cyprus	888 005	7 418	1 178	15.9	7	0.1	1	0.0	1	100.0	6 240	84.1	835.4
Czech Rep.	10 693 939	10 864	4 222	38.9	NA	NA	27	0.2	27	100.0	DTMT0805	61.1	101.6
Denmark	5 822 763	10 810	NA	NA	48	0.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	185.7
Estonia	1 328 976	1 997	1 316	65.9	587	29.4	10	0.5	9	90.0	681	34.1	150.3
Finland	5 525 292	5 934	2 160	36.4	NA	NA	42	0.7	38	90.5	3 774	63.6	107.4
France	67 098 824	78 742	59 165	75.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	19 577	24.9	117.4
Georgia	3 716 858	8 512	7 848	92.2	2 890	34.0	12	0.1	4	33.3	664	7.8	229.0
Germany	83 166 711	96 845	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	116.4
Greece	10 709 739	7 840	3 119	39.8	336	4.3	14	0.2	14	100.0	4 721	60.2	73.2
Hungary	9 769 526	18 464	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	189.0
Iceland	364 134	380	174	45.8	24	6.3	1	0.3	1	100.0	206	54.2	104.4
Ireland	4 963 839	8 939	3 366	37.7	NA	NA	0	0.0	0	0.0	5 573	62.3	180.1
Italy	60 244 639	46 201	35 615	77.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	10 586	22.9	76.7
Latvia	1 907 675	NAP	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NA	NA	NA
Liechtenstein	38 748	43	32	74.4	0	0.0	2	4.7	0	0.0	11	25.6	111.0
Lithuania	2 794 090	7 990	3 506	43.9	45	1	75	1	46	61	4 484	56.1	286.0
Luxembourg	626 108	912	676	74.1	28	3.1	83	9.1	NA	NA	236	25.9	145.7
Malta	514 564	966	661	68.4	51	5.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	305	31.6	187.7
Moldova	4 034 000	3 130	3 050	97.4	0	0	80	3	0	0	80	2.6	77.6
Monaco	39 000	79	60	75.9	0	0.0	5	6.3	5	100.0	19	24.1	202.6
Montenegro	621 873	2 687	892	33.2	0	0.0	28	1.0	15	53.6	1 795	66.8	432.1
Netherlands	17 407 585	31 456	13 903	44.2	NA	NA	243	0.8	NA	NA	17 553	55.8	180.7

Country	Population of the country on 1 st January 2019	Admissions											Rate of admissions per 100,000 inhabitants
		Total	Of which										
			before final sentence		after revocation or suspension of a conditional release or probation		following a transfer from a foreign country to your country				Admissions of sentenced prisoners		
			number	%	number	%	Total		Of which		number	%	
							from an EU country to your country						
Variable code	3A	23A	23B	23C	23D	23E	23F	23G	23H	23I	23J	23K	23L
	See Table 3			% of 23A		% of 23A		% of 23A		%23F	23A-23B	% of 23A	23A/3A*100,000
North Macedonia	2 076 255	1 931	247	12.8	20	1.0	53	2.7	NA	NA	1 684	87.2	93.0
Norway	5 367 580	6 543	3 023	46.2	34	0.5	2	0.0	NA	NA	3 520	53.8	121.9
Poland	37 958 138	83 067	NAP	***	NAP	***	846	1.0	55	6.5	NA	NA	218.8
Portugal	10 295 909	5 087	2 534	49.8	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	2 553	50.2	49.4
Romania	19 317 984	11 144	5 006	44.9	NA	NA	991	8.9	917	92.5	6 138	55.1	57.7
Russian Fed.	145 934 000	218 040	217 966	100.0	NA	NA	74	0.0	21	28.4	74	0.0	149.4
San Marino	34 735	12	11	91.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	8.3	34.5
Serbia (Republic of)	6 926 705	21 970	8 343	38.0	11	0.1	61	0.3	43	70.5	13 627	62.0	317.2
Slovak Rep.	5 457 873	8 505	3 235	38.0	NA	NA	99	1.2	NA	NA	5 270	62.0	155.8
Slovenia	2 095 861	1 367	325	23.8	NA	NA	7	0.5	7	100.0	1 042	76.2	65.2
Spain (total)	47 332 614	35 227	18 712	53.1	1 874	5.3	73	0.2	42	57.5	16 515	46.9	74.4
Spain (State Adm.)	39 610 411	29 362	14 472	49.3	249	0.8	73	0.2	42	57.5	14 890	50.7	74.1
Spain (Catalonia)	7 722 203	5 865	4 240	72.3	1 625	27.7	0	0.0	NAP	***	1 625	27.7	75.9
Sweden	10 327 589	19 398	10 226	52.7	NA	NA	82	0.4	29	35.4	9 172	47.3	187.8
Switzerland	8 606 033	47 588	14 898	31.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	32 690	68.7	553.0
Turkey	83 154 997	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	28	NA	8	28.6	NA	NA	NA
Ukraine													
UK: Engl. & Wales	60 030 516	129 352	49 597	38.3	25 040	19.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	79 755	61.7	215.5
UK: North. Ireland	1 905 484	4 329	3 370	77.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	959	22.2	227.2
UK: Scotland	5 494 000	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Average				55.6		7.4		1.4		48.5		44.4	177.6
Median				49.3		0.9		0.5		44.5		50.7	149.8
Minimum				10.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	34.5
Maximum				100.0		34.0		9.1		100.0		90.0	835.4

Notes – Table 23

ARMENIA

- Transfers concern 12 inmates from Russia and 1 from Belarus.

BULGARIA

- The total number of admissions includes 4 818 admissions into prison and 11 579 admissions into remand centres.

ESTONIA

- Variable 23D: the methodology has changed comparing to 2017, where only pre-trial detention of probationers was counted. In 2019 (as well as in 2018), all persons, whose conditional release ended prematurely either due to a new court decision (new crime) or due to not obeying the conditions of the probation and who were imprisoned afterward, are also considered.
- Variable 23F: the figure only refers to transfers of sentenced prisoners.

FINLAND

- Admissions following a transfer from a foreign country include all persons who have been brought from abroad to Finland. The figure includes: 23 persons who entered Finnish prison on the basis of extradition (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 19 transferred prisoners (the enforcement of the sentence has been decided to take over from another country into Finland).

GERMANY

- The total number of admissions concern first-time admissions (i.e., individuals who were not in prison prior to the admission).

ICELAND

- Additional information concerning admissions before final sentence: Three times a person was remanded in custody while he was serving his sentence, imprisonment was suspended during that time.
- Concerning admissions after revocation or suspension of a conditional release or probation, data refer to violations of the terms of conditional probation.

LATVIA

- See Table 22.

MONTENEGRO

- In 2019, there were 2 687 inmates admitted, of which 818 were inmates without a final sentence and 1 869 were prisoners. The total number of admissions following a transfer from foreign country to Montenegro was 28, of which 15 from an EU country. The total number of admissions after final sentence is 1 752.

NETHERLANDS

- See Table 22.
- Admissions following a transfer from a foreign country: These are the people who are convicted outside the Netherlands, but can serve their sentence in the Netherlands, based on a special law (WOTS) that makes the transference of the execution of criminal judgements possible. Inmates don't have to be born in the Netherlands, but there should be some form of bond/tie with the Netherlands (for instance because of having the Dutch nationality and living and working there). Since the 1st of November 2012 a new law (WETS) is in force, which regulates this possibility too, but only for European countries. Figures concerning admissions following a transfer from an EU country are not separately available but are included in the total number of admissions following a transfer from a foreign country (243).

SERBIA (REPUBLIC OF)

- Additional information concerning the total number of admissions: There were 8 343 admissions of pre-trial detainees, 5 705 admissions of persons who have been sentenced, 820 admissions of persons on treatment measures, 80 admissions of persons on educational measures. 7 016 admissions persons convicted of misdemeanour, and 6 admissions of persons in juvenile incarceration.

SPAIN

Note: In order to avoid duplication of data, the total calculated for the whole territory of Spain is not included in the computation of the average and median European values.

STATE ADMINISTRATION

- See Table 22.

SWEDEN

- See Table 22.
- Data concerning transfers only concern prison institutions as such data for pre-trial detainees are not available

SWITZERLAND

- See Table 22.

UK: ENGLAND & WALES

- The total number of admissions includes 49 597 remand admissions, 25 040 recall admissions (admissions following revocation of license/probation), 54 501 admission of sentenced prisoners and 214 non-criminal admissions.
- Data available at:
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/882170/Receptions_2019.ods.

UK: SCOTLAND

- The total number of arrivals in Scotland's prisons was 14 324 in 2019-20. Source: Scottish Government, Scottish Prison Population Statistics 2019-12.

Table 24: Compliance with the instructions concerning the Section on *exits*²²

Country	1. Compliance with the definition of “exits”	2. Compliance with the definition of “releases”	3. Compliance with the definition of “inmates who died inside penal institutions”	4. Compliance with the definition of “escapes”	Comments
Albania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Andorra	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Armenia	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	4. The counting unit is the event, not the person.
Austria	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	4. In Austria there are three different kinds of escapes, outbreak (3), escape (32) and non-return (144).
Azerbaijan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Belgium	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
BH: BiH (total)					
BH: BiH (st. level)					
BH: Fed. BiH					
BH: Rep. Srpska					
Bulgaria	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Croatia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Cyprus	NA	NA	Yes	NA	
Czech Rep.	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	4. The Prison Service of the Czech Republic only counts as an escape the act where an inmate has to overcome/get over a physical security barrier/obstacle. Leaving an external workshop or not coming back to prison from a prison leave is not considered an escape.
Denmark	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Estonia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Finland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
France	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Georgia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Germany	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Greece	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Hungary	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Iceland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Ireland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Italy	Yes	No	Yes	No	2. The counting unit is the event. 4. The counting unit is the event.
Latvia	No	No	Yes	Yes	1. Exits: the counting unit is the person, not the event. 2. Data not available. 3. Data on 1 st January 2020 instead of 31 st January 2020.
Liechtenstein	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Lithuania	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	3. There are 2 inmates who died in community hospitals that are included in the total number of inmates who died.
Luxembourg	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Malta	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Moldova	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	

²² See the definitions above (Standard definitions used in Part D).

Country	1. Compliance with the definition of "exits"	2. Compliance with the definition of "releases"	3. Compliance with the definition of "inmates who died inside penal institutions"	4. Compliance with the definition of "escapes"	Comments
Monaco	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Montenegro	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Netherlands	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
North Macedonia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Norway	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Poland	NA	NA	NA	No	4. The definition of escape in the Polish prison system is the following: the inmate who escaped from the penal institution or a convoy organized by the Prison Service.
Portugal	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Romania	Yes	Yes	Yes/No	Yes	3. The answer to the question 5.2 is given according to the requirement of the questionnaire. The definition of 'total number of inmates who died' includes, in Romanian legal system, the total number of inmates who died during the serving of a custodial measure; the deaths are classified depending on the place where they occurred: a) Penitentiary institutions (penitentiaries, prison-hospitals, detention centres, educational centres). b) Hospitals in the public health network. c) Inmates who died outside prisons.
Russian Fed.	NA	NA	NA	NA	
San Marino	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Serbia (Republic of)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Slovak Rep.	No	No	Yes	Yes	1. The counting unit is not the number of persons but the number of exits. 2. The counting unit is the event.
Slovenia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Spain (total)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Spain (State Administration)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	General comment: Figures were calculated on the basis of the data received for the whole territory of Spain and for the Autonomous Region of Catalonia.
Spain (Catalonia)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Sweden	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	1. Exits following an escape/abscond are not included; data concerning exits of inmates not serving a final sentence is not available; Exits does not include inmates who died inside penal institutions.
Switzerland	NA	NA	Yes	Yes	
Turkey	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Ukraine					
UK: Engl. & Wales	Yes	Yes	No	No	3. Deaths in prison custody figures include all deaths of prisoners arising from incidents during prison custody. They include deaths of prisoners while released on temporary license (ROTL) for medical reasons but exclude other types of ROTL where the state has less direct responsibility. In recent years, approximately one half of natural cause deaths in prison custody actually occur in hospitals or hospices. 4. Prisoners escape from a prison if they unlawfully gain their liberty by breaching the secure perimeter of a closed prison. A prisoner escapes from escort when they are able to pass beyond the control of escorting staff. This may involve overcoming physical security restraints such as a wall or fence; locks, bolts or bars; a secure vehicle; handcuffs; or the direct supervision of escorting staff. An abscond is an escape that does not involve overcoming a physical security restraint such as that provided by a wall or fence, locks, bolts or bars, a secure vehicle, handcuffs, or the direct supervision of staff. An open prison is generally not considered to contain physical security restraints.

<i>Country</i>	1. Compliance with the definition of “exits”	2. Compliance with the definition of “releases”	3. Compliance with the definition of “inmates who died inside penal institutions”	4. Compliance with the definition of “escapes”	Comments
UK: North. Ireland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
UK: Scotland	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	1.The total number of exits does not include escapes/absconds;

Table 25: Exits of penal institutions by type (during 2019) (numbers, rate & percentages)

Country	Exits								
	Total (number of exits)	Of which							Rate of exits (per 100,000 inhabitants)
		Releases			Inmates who died inside penal institutions		Escapes		
		number	%	rate per 100,000 inhabitants	number	%	number	%	
variable code	25A	25B	25C	25D	25E	25F	25G	25H	25I
			% of 25A	25B/3A*100'000		% of 25A		% of 25 A	25A/3A*100'000
Albania	3 911	3 884	99.3	135.3	27	0.7	0	0.0	136.3
Andorra	132	131	99.2	170.2	0	0.0	1	0.8	171.5
Armenia	1 326	1 294	97.6	43.5	10	0.8	NA	NA	44.6
Austria	10 775	10 559	98.0	119.7	37	0.3	179	1.7	122.1
Azerbaijan	8 584	8 491	98.9	85.8	93	1.1	0	0.0	86.7
Belgium	7 527	7 478	99.3	65.6	27	0.4	22	0.3	66.0
BH: BiH (total)									
BH: BiH (st. level)									
BH: Fed. BiH									
BH: Rep. Srpska									
Bulgaria	15 627	15 600	99.8	221.3	21	0.1	6	0.0	221.7
Croatia	8 750	8 701	99.4	211.9	26	0.3	23	0.3	213.1
Cyprus	1 416	1 414	99.9	163.6	2	0.1	0	0.0	163.8
Czech Rep.	11 491	11 455	99.7	108.0	36	0.3	0	0.0	108.3
Denmark	NA	7 034	NA	121.7	12	NA	65	NA	NA
Estonia	1 945	1 929	99.2	146.2	15	0.8	1	0.1	147.4
Finland	5 912	5 864	99.2	106.4	6	0.1	42	0.7	107.2
France	70 479	70 300	99.7	105.0	169	0.2	10	0.0	105.3
Georgia	8 405	8 154	97.0	218.6	9	0.1	0	0.0	225.4
Germany	118 505	65 947	55.6	79.7	140	0.1	316	0.3	143.1
Greece	7 555	7 513	99.4	69.9	23	0.3	19	0.3	70.3
Hungary	17 404	17 346	99.7	177.4	50	0.3	2	0.0	178.0
Iceland	363	360	99.2	103.3	2	0.6	1	0.3	104.2
Ireland	8 667	8 667	100.0	179.4	15	0.2	6	0.1	179.4
Italy	49 664	49 380	99.4	81.6	145	0.3	139	0.3	82.1
Latvia	NA	NA	NA	0.0	17	NA	0	NA	0.0
Liechtenstein	29	29	100.0	76.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	76.1
Lithuania	5 101	5 071	99.4	180.5	24	0.5	6	0.1	181.6
Luxembourg	1 008	980	97.2	162.8	1	0.1	27	2.7	167.4
Malta	837	831	99.3	174.7	6	0.7	0	0.0	176.0
Moldova	3 391	3 346	98.7	94.3	36	1.1	9	0.3	95.6
Monaco	86	85	98.8	218.5	1	1.2	0	0.0	221.1
Montenegro	2 729	2 725	99.9	437.9	4	0.1	0	0.0	438.5
Netherlands	30 717	30 379	98.9	176.8	17	0.1	321	1.0	178.8
North Macedonia	2 047	1 891.0	92	91.1	10	0.5	146	7.1	98.6
Norway	6 134	6 108	99.6	115.3	8	0.1	18	0.3	115.8
Poland	(81 263)	(81 143)	(99.9)	(213.7)	114	0.1	6	0.0	214.0
Portugal	5 227	5 161	98.7	50.2	64	1.2	2	0.0	50.8
Romania	11 434	11 389	99.6	58.3	41	0.4	4	0.0	58.5
Russian Fed.	261 585	259 165	99.1	180.0	2 420	0.9	NA	NA	181.7
San Marino	12	12	100.0	34.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	34.8
Serbia (Republic of)	21 666	21 579	99.6	308.2	63	0.3	24	0.1	309.5
Slovak Rep.	6 441	6 422	99.7	118.0	17	0.3	2	0.0	118.3
Slovenia	2 623	2 621	99.9	126.8	2	0.1	0	0.0	126.9
Spain (total)	33 101	32 923	99.5	70.6	158	0.5	20	0.1	70.9
Spain (State Adm.)	27 676	27 522	99.4	70.4	142	0.5	12	0.0	70.8
Spain (Catalonia)	5 425	5 401	99.6	71.6	16	0.3	8	0.1	71.9
Sweden	8 766	8 766	100.0	86.6	3	0.0	105	1.2	86.6
Switzerland	NA	NA	NA	NA	18	NA	196	NA	NA
Turkey	271 699	271 600	100.0	336.1	95	0.0	4	0.0	336.2
Ukraine									
UK: Engl. & Wales	63 214	62 771	99.3	94.3	300	0.5	143	0.2	95.0
UK: North. Ireland	4 241	4 237	99.9	7.2	4	0.1	0	0.0	7.2
UK: Scotland	14 741	NA	NA	0.0	37	0.3	NA	NA	785.8
Average			95.9	130.1		0.4		0.4	151.6
Median			99.4	111.7		0.3		0.0	120.2
Minimum			0.0	0.0		0.0		0.0	0.0
Maximum			100.0	437.9		1.2		7.1	785.8

Table 26: Releases from penal institutions during 2019 (**numbers & percentages**)

Country	Total number of exits	Releases				Of which															
						Releases of detainees not serving a final sentence		Releases of sentenced prisoners												Unknown/ other releases	
								Total		Of which											
										unconditional releases		conditional releases		transfers				other releases			
		Total		Of which: to an EU country																	
number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%		
variable code	25 A	25B	25C	26A	26B	26C	26D	26E	26F	26G	26H	26I	26J	26K	26L	26M	26N	26K	26N		
	see table 25	see table 25	see table 25		% of 25B		% of 25B		% of 26C		% of 26C		% of 26C		% of 26K		% of 26C		% of 25B		
Albania	3 911	3 884	99.3	2 464	63.4	1 420	36.6	1 250	88.0	94	6.6	76	5.4	2	2.6	0	0.0	0	0.0		
Andorra	132	131	99.2	32	24.4	99	75.6	84	84.8	11	11.1	4	4.0	2	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0		
Armenia	1 326	1 294	97.6	722	55.8	572	44.2	266	46.5	212	37.1	1	0.2	0	0.0	93	16.3	0	0.0		
Austria	10 775	10 559	98.0	3 119	29.5	7 440	70.5	3 256	43.8	3 776	50.8	206	2.8	NA	NA	202	2.7	NA	NA		
Azerbaijan	8 584	8 491	98.9	2 510	29.6	5 969	70.3	3 366	56.4	2 140	35.9	16	0.3	0	0.0	447	7.5	12	0.1		
Belgium	7 527	7 478	99.3	7 211	96.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	267	3.6		
BH: BiH (total)																					
BH: BiH (st. level)																					
BH: Fed. BiH																					
BH: Rep. Srpska																					
Bulgaria	15 627	15 600	99.8	10 633	68.2	4 967	31.8	4 173	84.0	793	16.0	1	0.0	NA	NA	0	0.0	0	0.0		
Croatia	8 750	8 701	99.4	4 161	47.8	1 747	20.1	897	51.3	843	48.3	7	0.4	4	57.1	0	0.0	2 793	32.1		
Cyprus	1 416	1 414	99.9	503	35.6	911	64.4	340	37.3	560	61.5	11	1.2	11	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0		
Czech Rep.	11 491	11 455	99.7	1 540	13.4	9 802	85.6	6 470	66.0	3 077	31.4	255	2.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	113	1.0		
Denmark	NA	7 034	NA	NA	NA	7 034	100.0	4 559	64.8	2 471	35.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	0.1	0	0.0		
Estonia	1 945	1 929	99.2	323	16.7	1 606	83.3	659	41.0	930	57.9	6	0.4	6	100.0	11	0.7	0	0.0		
Finland	5 912	5 864	99.2	1 325	22.6	4 539	77.4	1 404	30.9	3 114	68.6	12	0.3	12	100.0	9	0.2	0	0.0		
France	70 479	70 300	99.7	16 744	23.8	53 556	76.2	48 928	91.4	3 965	7.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	663	1.2	0	0.0		
Georgia	8 405	8 154	97.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	2 200	NA	1 286	NA	62	NA	11	17.7	4606	NA	236	2.9		
Germany	118 505	65 947	55.6	NA	NA	65 947	100.0	51 001	77.3	9 295	14.1	2 834	4.3	NA	NA	2817	4.3	NA	NA		
Greece	7 555	7 513	99.4	2 316	30.8	4 884	65.0	556	11.4	4 322	88.5	6	0.1	5	83.3	0	0.0	313	4.2		
Hungary	17 404	17 346	99.7	9 166	52.8	8 180	47.2	5 064	61.9	2 376	29.0	18	0.2	11	61.1	722	8.8	NAP	***		
Iceland	363	360	99.2	112	31.1	248	68.9	116	46.8	131	52.8	1	0.4	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0		
Ireland	8 688	8 667	99.8	3 602	41.6	5 065	58.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0.0	0	0.0	NA	NA	0	0.0		
Italy	49 664	49 380	99.4	16 808	34.0	32 495	65.8	19 061	58.7	13 434	41.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0.0	77	0.2		
Latvia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***		
Liechtenstein	29	29	100.0	0	0.0	29	100.0	0	0.0	26	89.7	3	10.3	2	66.7	0	0.0	0	0.0		
Lithuania	5 101	5 071	99.4	641	12.6	4 430	87.4	3 913	88.3	430	9.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	87	2.0	0	0.0		
Luxembourg	1 008	980	97.2	476	48.6	476	48.6	251	52.7	189	39.7	36	7.6	32	88.9	0	0.0	28	2.9		
Malta	837	831	99.3	285	34.3	546	65.7	471	86.3	73	13.4	2	0.4	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0		
Moldova	3 391	3 346	98.7	1 441	43.1	1 905	56.9	1 107	58.1	796	41.8	2	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0		
Monaco	86	85	98.8	23	27.1	62	72.9	58	93.5	0	0.0	3	4.8	2	66.7	1	1.6	0	0.0		

Country	Total number of exits	Releases				Of which														Unknown/ other releases	
						Releases of detainees not serving a final sentence		Releases of sentenced prisoners													
								Total		Of which											
										unconditional releases		conditional releases		transfers				other releases			
Total		Of which: to an EU country																			
number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%		
variable code	25 A	25B	25C	26A	26B	26C	26D	26E	26F	26G	26H	26I	26J	26K	26L	26M	26N	26K	26N		
	see table 25	see table 25	see table 25		% of 25B		% of 25B		% of 26C		% of 26C		% of 26C		% of 26K		% of 26C		% of 25B		
Montenegro	2 729	2 725	99.9	802	29.4	1 923	70.6	1 420	73.8	392	20.4	111	5.8	55	49.5	0	0.0	0	0.0		
Netherlands	30 717	30 379	98.9	8 109	26.7	21 338	70.2	20 162	94.5	585	2.7	591	2.8	NA	NA	0	0.0	932	3.1		
North Macedonia	2 047	1 891	92.4	399	21.1	1 492	78.9	855	57.3	613	41.1	24	1.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
Norway	6 134	6 108	99.6	1 747	28.6	4 078	66.8	2 122	52.0	1 904	46.7	44	1.1	44	100.0	8	0.2	283	4.6		
Poland	(81 263)	(81 143)	(99.9)	(11 974)	(14.8)	(52 000)	(64.1)	NAP	***	(6 669)	(12.8)	(102 087)	(196.3)	NA	NA	NA	NA	(17 169)	(21.2)		
Portugal	5 227	5 161	98.7	1 377	26.7	3 784	73.3	1 617	42.7	1 826	48.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	341	9.0	0	0.0		
Romania	11 434	11 389	99.6	2 096	18.4	9 293	81.6	1 958	21.1	7 329	78.9	6	0.1	6	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0		
Russian Fed.	261 585	259 165	99.1	50 071	19.3	209 094	80.7	134 822	64.5	70 289	33.6	518	0.2	NA	NA	3465	1.7	NA	NA		
San Marino	12	12	100.0	10	83.3	2	16.7	0	0.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0		
Serbia (Republic of)	21 666	21 579	99.6	8 064	37.4	5 749	26.6	3 722	64.7	1 289	22.4	22	0.4	12	54.5	716	12.5	7 766	36.0		
Slovak Rep.	6 441	6 422	99.7	1 270	19.8	5 152	80.2	3 421	66.4	1 645	31.9	14	0.3	NA	NA	57	1.1	0	0.0		
Slovenia	2 623	2 621	99.9	1 122	42.8	1 400	53.4	642	45.9	668	47.7	3	0.2	3	100.0	87	6.2	99	3.8		
Spain (total)	33 101	32 923	99.5	9 629	29.2	23 472	71.3	17 886	76.2	5 080	21.6	506	2.2	189	37.4	0	0.0	0	0.0		
Spain (State Adm.)	27 676	27 522	99.4	7 910	28.7	19 790	71.9	15 356	77.6	4 353	22.0	81	0.4	73	90.1	0	0.0	0	0.0		
Spain (Catalonia)	5 425	5 401	99.6	1 719	31.8	3 682	68.2	2 530	68.7	727	19.7	425	11.5	116	27.3	0	0.0	0	0.0		
Sweden	8 766	8 766	100.0	NA	NA	8 766	100.0	2 165	24.7	6 200	70.7	75	0.9	62	82.7	326	3.7	NAP	***		
Switzerland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
Turkey	271 699	271 600	100.0	78 603	28.9	192 997	71.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	10	0.0	3	30.0	142452	73.8	0	0.0		
Ukraine																					
UK: Engl. & Wales	63 214	62 771	99.3	NA	NA	62 771	100.0	0	0.0	62 771	100.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0.0	0	0.0		
UK: North. Ireland	4 241	4 237	99.9	2 464	58.2	1 773	41.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0.0		
UK: Scotland	14 741	0	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
Average			95.9		35.5		67.3		55.8		40.4		1.9		54.3		4.0		2.5		
Median			99.4		29.6		70.4		58.1		37.1		0.4		59.1		0.0		0.0		
Minimum			0.0		0.0		16.7		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		
Maximum			100.0		96.4		100.0		94.5		100.0		11.5		100.0		73.8		36.0		

Notes – Tables 25 & 26

General note to Table 26: Merged categories are not considered in the calculation of average and median values.

ALBANIA

- Considering the compliance with the definition of “exits”, the total number of exits was re-calculated in order to include inmates who died and escapes.

ANDORRA

- Considering the compliance with the definition of “exits”, the total number of exits was re-calculated in order to include inmates who died and escapes.

ARMENIA

- See Table 24.

AUSTRIA

- See Table 24.
- Considering the compliance with the definition of “exits”, the total number of exits was re-calculated in order to include inmates who died and escapes.

BELGIUM

- Considering the compliance with the definition of “exits”, the total number of exits was re-calculated in order to include inmates who died and escapes.

BULGARIA

- Considering the compliance with the definition of “exits”, the total number of exits was re-calculated in order to include inmates who died and escapes.
- The total number of exits concerns 5 016 exits from prisons and 10 663 exits from detention centres.

CROATIA

- Considering the compliance with the definition of “exits”, the total number of exits was re-calculated in order to include inmates who died and escapes.
- **Table 25, Variable 25A:** The total number of exits include exits of 2 793 misdemeanour prisoners, 88 juveniles with educational measure in correctional institutions and 18 prisoners in juvenile prison.

CYPRUS

- Considering the compliance with the definition of “exits”, the total number of exits was re-calculated in order to include inmates who died and escapes.

CZECH REPUBLIC

- See Table 24.
- The total number of exits include 9 persons released from forensic detention facilities.
- The total number of releases was adjusted by the authors of this report in order to exclude inmates who dies inside penal institutions in order to avoid double counting issues.
- **Table 26:** The variable 26M concerns 4 prisoners that were pardoned.

ESTONIA

- **Table 26:** The variable 26M includes releases due to compulsory psychiatric treatment (6) and due to incurable diseases (5).

FINLAND

- **Table 25:** In addition, there were 4 inmates who died outside prison, two persons escaped during escorted prison leave and seven persons absconded from rehabilitation outside prison.
- **Table 26:** Unconditional releases (Variable 26E) include fine defaulters (1 385).

FRANCE

- **Table 26:** The “conditional release” is a very specific measure in France. Not being in conditional release does not mean that people will not be followed by a professional when they'll go out.

GEORGIA

- **Table 26:** Variable 26K refers to persons whose sentences have been commuted to a less severe sentence.

HUNGARY

- **Table 25:** The total number of escapes is not part of the total number of exits because the two inmates who escaped were captured.

ICELAND

- Considering the compliance with the definition of “exits”, the total number of exits was re-calculated in order to include inmates who died and escapes.

IRELAND

- Considering the compliance with the definition of “exits”, the total number of exits was re-calculated in order to include inmates who died and escapes.
- **Table 26:**
 - Variable 26A: Where Most Serious Offence Sentence Description in custodial period were Remand (2 740), Trial (304), Deportation/Immigration Order (497), European Arrest Extradition (49) and Indefinite Contempt of Court (12).

ITALY

- See Table 24.
- Considering the compliance with the definition of “exits”, the total number of exits was re-calculated in order to include inmates who died and escapes.
- **Table 26:** Variable 26K refers to internees, persons undergoing security measures.

LATVIA

- See Table 24.

LITHUANIA

- The total number of exits and releases were re-estimated to avoid double counting issues as the number of inmates who died were also included among releases of sentenced inmates. Furthermore, some releases of sentenced inmates were only presented in the comment section. These data have been included under variable 26M (Table 26).

MALTA

- Considering the compliance with the definition of “exits”, the total number of exits was re-calculated in order to include inmates who died and escapes.

MOLDOVA

- Considering the compliance with the definition of “exits”, the total number of exits was re-calculated in order to include inmates who died and escapes.

MONACO

- Considering the compliance with the definition of “exits”, the total number of exits was re-calculated in order to include inmates who died and escapes.

MONTENEGRO

- Considering the compliance with the definition of “exits”, the total number of exits was re-calculated in order to include inmates who died and escapes.

NETHERLANDS

- Considering the compliance with the definition of “exits”, the total number of exits was re-calculated in order to include escapes.
- **Table 26:**
 - There were 928 people released earlier of which 585 left prison with special conditions.
 - Variable 26K include inmates for whom the information concerning their legal status is not available.

NORWAY

- **Table 26:** Variable 26K refers to inmates serving fines.

POLAND

Warning: Data for which the data validation procedure could not be achieved is presented between square brackets. These data are not considered in the calculation of average and median European values.

- See Table 24.
- Considering the compliance with the definition of “exits”, the total number of exits was re-calculated in order to include inmates who died and escapes.

PORTUGAL

- Considering the compliance with the definition of “exits”, the total number of exits was re-calculated in order to include inmates who died and escapes.

ROMANIA

- See Table 24.
- Considering the compliance with the definition of “exits”, the total number of exits was re-calculated in order to include inmates who died and escapes.

RUSSIA FEDERATION

- **Table 26:** Variable 26F concerns prisoners released on condition from correctional institutions or with the replacement of the unserved part of the sentence with a more lenient type of punishment (46,010 conditional releases).

SERBIA (REPUBLIC OF)

- The total number of exits was re-calculated by the authors of this report in order to include releases, inmates who died inside penal institutions and escapes from penal institutions.
- The total number of exits refer to 8 064 pre-trial detainees, 5 749 sentenced prisoners, 798 persons under treatment measures, 67 persons under educational measures, 6 980 persons convicted for misdemeanour, and 58 persons serving juvenile incarceration.

SLOVAK REPUBLIC

- See Table 24.
- Considering the compliance with the definition of “exits”, the total number of exits was re-calculated in order to include inmates who died and escapes.
- **Table 26:** Variable 26M concerns conversion of the prison sentence to house arrest (11); pardon (2); interruption of the prison sentence (42); waiver of the prison sentence (2).

SLOVENIA

- Considering the compliance with the definition of “exits”, the total number of exits was re-calculated in order to include inmates who died and escapes.

SPAIN

Note: In order to avoid duplication of data, the total calculated for the whole territory of Spain is not included in the computation of the average and median European values.

STATE ADMINISTRATION

- See Table 24.
- Figures were calculated by the authors of this report on the basis of the data received for the whole territory of Spain and for the Autonomous Region of Catalonia.

CATALONIA

- Considering the compliance with the definition of “exits”, the total number of exits was re-calculated in order to include inmates who died and escapes.

SWEDEN

- See Table 24.

TURKEY

- Considering the compliance with the definition of “exits”, the total number of exits was re-calculated in order to include inmates who died and escapes.

UK: ENGLAND & WALES

- See Table 24.
- Data available at https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/882172/.

UK: NORTHERN IRELAND

- Considering the compliance with the definition of “exits”, the total number of exits was re-calculated in order to include inmates who died and escapes.

UK: SCOTLAND

- See Table 24.

Table 27: Turnover ratio of inmates in 2019

Country	Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) on 31st January 2019 [Stock]	Total number of admissions in 2019	Total number of releases in 2019	Turnover ratio
variable code	27A	23A	25B	27B
		see Table 23	see Table 25	25B/(27A+23A)*100
Albania	5 280	3 864	3 884	42.5
Andorra	56	131	131	70.1
Armenia	2 266	NA	1 294	NA
Austria	9 351	10 509	10 559	53.2
Azerbaijan	21 926	7 670	8 491	28.7
Belgium	10 883	18 832	7 478	25.2
BH: BiH (total)				
BH: BiH (st. level)				
BH: Fed. BiH				
BH: Rep. Srpska				
Bulgaria	7 466	16 397	15 600	65.4
Croatia	3 217	9 384	8 701	69.1
Cyprus	723	7 418	1 414	17.4
Czech Rep.	21 577	10 864	11 455	35.3
Denmark	4 003	10 810	7 034	47.5
Estonia	2 399	1 997	1 929	43.9
Finland	2 748	5 934	5 864	67.5
France	70 059	78 742	70 300	47.2
Georgia	10 042	8 512	8 154	43.9
Germany	63 643	96 845	65 947	41.1
Greece	10 613	7 840	7 513	40.7
Hungary	16 560	18 464	17 346	49.5
Iceland	144	380	360	68.7
Ireland	3 983	8 939	8 667	67.1
Italy	60 125	46 201	49 380	46.4
Latvia	3 522	NA	NA	NA
Liechtenstein	12	43	29	52.7
Lithuania	6 485	7 990	5 071	35.0
Luxembourg	664	912	980	62.2
Malta	660	966	831	51.1
Moldova	6 990	3 130	3 346	33.1
Monaco	21	79	85	85.0
Montenegro	1 154	2 687	2 725	70.9
Netherlands	9 753	31 456	30 379	73.7
North Macedonia	2 144	1 931	1 891	46.4
Norway	3 227	6 543	6 108	62.5
Poland	72 204	83 067	81 143	52.3
Portugal	12 867	5 087	5 161	28.7
Romania	20 689	11 144	11 389	35.8
Russian Fed.	563 166	218 040	259 165	33.2
San Marino	1	12	12	92.3
Serbia (Republic of)	10 871	21 970	21 579	65.7
Slovak Rep.	10 294	8 505	6 422	34.2
Slovenia	1 396	1 367	2 621	94.9
Spain (total)	58 983	35 227	32 923	34.9
Spain (State Adm.)	50 612	29 362	27 522	34.4
Spain (Catalonia)	8 371	5 865	5 401	37.9
Sweden	6 109	19 398	8 766	34.4
Switzerland	6 943	47 588	NA	NA
Turkey	269 806	NA	271 600	NA
Ukraine	52 973			
UK: Engl. & Wales	82 236	129 352	62 771	29.7
UK: North. Ireland	1 504	4 329	4 237	72.6
UK: Scotland	7 984	NA	NA	NA
Average				50.9
Median				47.2
Minimum				17.4
Maximum				94.9

Notes – Table 27: Please See notes to Tables 23, 25 & 26.

Table 28: Inmates who died inside penal institutions (during 2019) (**numbers, percentages & rates**)

Country	Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) on 31 st January 2020 [Stock]	Total number of exits in 2019	Inmates who died inside penal institutions in 2019												Mortality rate per 10 000 inmates	Suicide rate per 10 000 inmates
			Of which (by cause of death)													
			Total	Homicide		Suicide						Other				
						Total	Of which:									
				number	%		number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%		
variable code	3B	25A	28A	28B	28C	28D	28E	28F	28G	28H	28I	28J	28K	28L	28M	28N
	see table 3	see table 25		% of 25A		% of 28A		% of 28A		% of 28E		% of 28E		% of 28A	28A/3B*10 000	28E/3B*10 000
Albania	5063	3911	27	0.7	0	0.0	2	7.4	0	0.0	2	100.0	25	92.6	53.3	4.0
Andorra	50	132	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Armenia	2 221	1 326	10	0.8	0	0.0	5	50.0	0	0.0	5	100.0	5	50.0	45.0	22.5
Austria	9 189	10 775	37	0.3	0	0.0	10	27.0	0	0.0	5	50.0	27	73.0	40.3	10.9
Azerbaijan	21 012	8 584	93	1.1	0	0.0	2	2.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	91	97.8	44.3	1.0
Belgium	10808.0	7527.0	27.0	0.4	NA	NA	12.0	44.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	25.0	11.1
BH: BiH (total)																
BH: BiH (st. level)																
BH: Fed. BiH																
BH: Rep. Srpska																
Bulgaria	7340	15627	21	0.1	0	0.0	3	14.3	0	0.0	1	33.3	18	85.7	28.6	4.1
Croatia	3 533	8 750	26	0.3	0	0.0	1	3.8	1	100.0	0	0.0	25	96.2	73.6	2.8
Cyprus	829	1 416	2	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	100.0	24.1	0.0
Czech Rep.	21 048	11 491	36	0.3	0	0.0	11	30.6	1	9.1	2	18.2	25	69.4	17.1	5.2
Denmark	4 140	NA	12	NA	0	0.0	9	75.0	0	0.0	8	88.9	3	25.0	29.0	21.7
Estonia	2 450	1 945	15	0.8	0	0.0	4	26.7	0	0.0	3	75.0	11	73.3	61.2	16.3
Finland	2 756	5 912	6	0.1	0	0.0	1	16.7	0	0.0	1	100.0	5	83.3	21.8	3.6
France	70 651	70 479	169	0.2	0	0.0	120	71.0	4	3.3	57	47.5	49	29.0	23.9	17.0
Georgia	9 806	8 405	9	0.1	0	0.0	1	11.1	0	0.0	1	100.0	8	88.9	9.2	1.0
Germany	63 399	118 505	140	0	NA	NA	58	41.4	3	5.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	22.1	9.1
Greece	10 972	7 555	23	0.3	4	17.4	4	17.4	0	0.0	2	50.0	15	65.2	21.0	3.6
Hungary	16 783	17 404	50	0.3	0	0.0	6	12.0	0	0.0	1	16.7	44	88.0	29.8	3.6
Iceland	164	363	2	0.6	0	0.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	50.0	122.0	61.0
Ireland	4 052	8 688	15	0.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	37.0	NA
Italy	60 971	49 664	145	0.3	2	1	53	36.6	0	0.0	31	58.5	90	62.1	23.8	8.7
Latvia	3 414	NA	17	NA	0	0.0	3	17.6	0	0.0	1	33.3	14	82.4	49.8	8.8
Liechtenstein	14	29	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lithuania	6 138	5 101	24	0.5	0	0.0	7	29.2	0	0.0	1	14.3	17	70.8	39.1	11.4
Luxembourg	594	1 008	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	16.8	0.0
Malta	793	837	6	0.7	0	0.0	2	33.3	0	0.0	2	100.0	4	66.7	75.7	25.2
Moldova	6 716	3 391	36	1.1	0	0.0	8	22.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	28	77.8	53.6	11.9
Monaco	13	86	1	1.2	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	769.2	769.2

Country	Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) on 31 st January 2020 [Stock]	Total number of exits in 2019	Inmates who died inside penal institutions in 2019												Mortality rate per 10 000 inmates	Suicide rate per 10 000 inmates
			Of which (by cause of death)													
			Total		Homicide		Suicide						Other			
							Total		Of which:							
									females		detainees not serving a final sentence					
number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%					
variable code	3B	25A	28A	28B	28C	28D	28E	28F	28G	28H	28I	28J	28K	28L	28M	28N
	see table 3	see table 25		% of 25A		% of 28A		% of 28A		% of 28E		% of 28E		% of 28A	28A/3B*10 000	28E/3B*10 000
Montenegro	1 108	2 729	4	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	100.0	36.1	0.0
Netherlands	10 179	30 717	17	0.1	0	0.0	10	58.8	0	0.0	8	80.0	7	41.2	16.7	9.8
North Macedonia	2 114	2 047	10	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	100.0	47.3	0.0
Norway	3 158	6 134	8	0.1	0	0.0	6	75.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	25.0	25.3	19.0
Poland	74 130	81 263	114	0.1	NA	NA	20	17.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	94	82.5	15.4	2.7
Portugal	12 793	5 227	64	1.2	0	0.0	11	17.2	2	18.2	0	0.0	53	82.8	50.0	8.6
Romania	20 570	11 434	41	0.4	2	4.9	4	9.8	0	0.0	1	25.0	35	85.4	19.9	1.9
Russian Fed.	519 618	261 585	2 420	0.9	NA	NA	274	11.3	3	1.1	94	34.3	NA	NA	46.6	5.3
San Marino	0	12	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Serbia (Republic of)	11 077	21 666	63	0.3	0	0.0	5	7.9	0	0	0	0	58	92.1	56.9	4.5
Slovak Rep.	10 555	6 441	17	0.3	0	0.0	3	17.6	0	0.0	1	33.3	14	82.4	16.1	2.8
Slovenia	1 449	2 623	2	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	100.0	13.8	0.0
Spain (total)	58 372	33 101	158	0.5	0	0.0	49	31.0	5	10.2	6	12.2	109	69.0	27.1	8.4
Spain (State Adm.)	49 998	27 676	142	0.5	0	0.0	43	30.3	5	11.6	5	11.6	99	69.7	28.4	8.6
Spain (Catalonia)	8 374	5 425	16	0.3	0	0.0	6	37.5	0	0.0	1	16.7	10	62.5	19.1	7.2
Sweden	6 709	8 766	3	0.0	0	0.0	1	33.3	0	0.0	1	100.0	2	66.7	4.5	1.5
Switzerland	6 906	NA	18	NA	NA	NA	8	44.4	NA	NA	4	50.0	10	55.6	26.1	11.6
Turkey	297 019	271 699	95	0.0	1	1.1	42	44.2	3	7.1	15	35.7	52	54.7	3.2	1.4
Ukraine																
UK: Engl. & Wales	82 868	63 214	300	0.5	3	1.0	84	28.0	5	6.0	23	27	213	71.0	36.2	10.1
UK: North. Ireland	1 578	4 241	4	0.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	25.3	NA
UK: Scotland	8 056	14 741	37	0.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	45.9	NA
Average				0.4		0.6		26.1		4.0		37.5		66.6	47.7	25.1
Median				0.3		0.0		17.6		0.0		30.4		72.0	27.2	5.2
Minimum				0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0
Maximum				1.2		17.4		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0	769.2	769.2

Notes – Table 28

ALBANIA

- Considering the compliance with the definition of “exits”, the total number of exits was re-calculated in order to include inmates who died and escapes.

ANDORRA

- Considering the compliance with the definition of “exits”, the total number of exits was re-calculated in order to include inmates who died and escapes.

AUSTRIA

- Considering the compliance with the definition of “exits”, the total number of exits was re-calculated in order to include inmates who died and escapes.

AZERBAIJAN

- In addition, 12 inmates died outside penal institutions (not included in the figures).

BELGIUM

- Considering the compliance with the definition of “exits”, the total number of exits was re-calculated in order to include inmates who died and escapes.

BULGARIA

- Considering the compliance with the definition of “exits”, the total number of exits was re-calculated in order to include inmates who died and escapes.

CROATIA

- Considering the compliance with the definition of “exits”, the total number of exits was re-calculated in order to include inmates who died and escapes.

CYPRUS

- Considering the compliance with the definition of “exits”, the total number of exits was re-calculated in order to include inmates who died and escapes.

GERMANY

- Data relate to the whole year 2018 instead of the year 2019 because data for 2019 is not yet available.

HUNGARY

- Besides the 50 inmates who died inside penal institutions there were 8 inmates who died in community hospitals who are not part of the total number of inmates who died but are included in the total number of exits.

ICELAND

- Considering the compliance with the definition of “exits”, the total number of exits was re-calculated in order to include inmates who died and escapes.

ITALY

- Considering the compliance with the definition of “exits”, the total number of exits was re-calculated in order to include inmates who died and escapes.
- The category “other” refers to inmates who died from natural causes.

LATVIA

- See Table 24.

LITHUANIA

- See Table 24.

MALTA

- Considering the compliance with the definition of “exits”, the total number of exits was re-calculated in order to include inmates who died and escapes.

MOLDOVA

- Considering the compliance with the definition of “exits”, the total number of exits was re-calculated in order to include inmates who died and escapes.

MONACO

- Considering the compliance with the definition of “exits”, the total number of exits was re-calculated in order to include inmates who died and escapes.

MONTENEGRO

- Considering the compliance with the definition of “exits”, the total number of exits was re-calculated in order to include inmates who died and escapes.

NETHERLANDS

- Considering the compliance with the definition of “exits”, the total number of exits was re-calculated in order to include inmates who died and escapes.

POLAND

- Considering the compliance with the definition of “exits”, the total number of exits was re-calculated in order to include inmates who died and escapes.

PORTUGAL

- Considering the compliance with the definition of “exits”, the total number of exits was re-calculated in order to include inmates who died and escapes.

ROMANIA

- See Table 24.
- Considering the compliance with the definition of “exits”, the total number of exits was re-calculated in order to include inmates who died and escapes.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

- Data relate to the 1st January 2020 instead of the 31st January 2020.

SERBIA (REPUBLIC OF)

- Other causes refer to natural deaths (56) and alcohol or drug intoxications (2).

SLOVAK REPUBLIC

- See Table 24.
- Considering the compliance with the definition of “exits”, the total number of exits was re-calculated in order to include inmates who died and escapes.

SLOVENIA

- Considering the compliance with the definition of “exits”, the total number of exits was re-calculated in order to include inmates who died and escapes.

SPAIN

Note: In order to avoid duplication of data, the total calculated for the whole territory of Spain is not included in the computation of the average and median European values.

- The total number of exits was re-calculated by the authors of this report in order to include releases, inmates who died inside penal institutions and escapes from penal institutions.

STATE ADMINISTRATION

- See Table 24.

CATALONIA

- Considering the compliance with the definition of “exits”, the total number of exits was re-calculated in order to include inmates who died and escapes.

SWEDEN

- See Table 24.
- It is not possible to exclude the number of inmates who died inside remand prisons who are detained for other reasons than suspicion of crime, for example inmates taken in custody awaiting deportation. Therefore, the number of these inmates who died is included.

TURKEY

- Considering the compliance with the definition of “exits”, the total number of exits was re-calculated in order to include inmates who died and escapes.

UK: ENGLAND & WALES

- See Table 24.

UK: NORTHERN IRELAND

- Considering the compliance with the definition of “exits”, the total number of exits was re-calculated in order to include inmates who died and escapes.
- Causes of deaths in custody for 2019 are not yet established.

UK: SCOTLAND

- See Table 24.
 - From January 2019, the Scottish Prison Service have amended practices of reporting of the cause of death. From 2019 onwards, the medical certificate cause of death (MCCD) is published, rather than the cause of death as detailed in the Fatal Accident Inquiry (FAI) determination. The MCCD does not include the intent or circumstance of the death and so does not allow us to determine whether an individual has died by homicide, suicide or other causes.
-

Table 29: Inmates who escaped from penal institutions during 2019 (numbers, percentages & rates)

Country	Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) on 31 st January 2020 [Stock]	Total number of exits in 2019	Escapes in 2019						
			Total			Of which:			
						from closed institutions		from other type of institutions	
			number	%	rate per 10,000 inmates	number	%	number	%
variable code	3B	25A	29A	29B	29C	29D	29E	29F	29G
	see Table 3	see Table 25		% of 25A	29A/3B*10 000		29D/29A*100		29F/29A*100
Albania	5063	3911	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Andorra	50	132	1	0.8	200.0	1	100.0	0	0.0
Armenia	2 221	1 326	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Austria	9 189	10 775	179	1.7	194.8	35	19.6	144	80.4
Azerbaijan	21 012	8 584	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Belgium	10 808	7 527	22	0.3	20	8	36.4	14	63.6
BH: BiH (total)									
BH: BiH (st. level)									
BH: Fed. BiH									
BH: Rep. Srpska									
Bulgaria	7 340	15 627	6	0.0	8.2	0	0.0	6	100.0
Croatia	3 533	8 750	23	0.3	65.1	0	0.0	23	100.0
Cyprus	829	1 416	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Czech Rep.	21 048	11 491	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Denmark	4 140	NA	65	NA	157.0	3	4.6	62	95.4
Estonia	2 450	1 945	1	0.1	4.1	0	0.0	1	100.0
Finland	2 756	5 912	42	0.7	152.4	1	2.4	41	97.6
France	70 651	70 479	10	0.0	1.4	1	10.0	9	90.0
Georgia	9 806	8 405	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Germany	63 399	118 505	316	0.3	49.8	7	2.2	309	97.8
Greece	10 972	7 555	19	0.3	17.3	4	21.1	15	78.9
Hungary	16 783	17 404	2	0.0	1.2	0	0.0	2	100.0
Iceland	164	363	1	0.3	61.0	1	100.0	0	0.0
Ireland	4 052	8 688	6	0.1	14.8	0	0.0	6	100.0
Italy	60 971	49 664	139	0.3	22.8	9	6.5	130	93.5
Latvia	3 414	NA	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Liechtenstein	14	29	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Lithuania	6 138	5 101	6	0.1	9.8	1	16.7	5	83.3
Luxembourg	594	1 008	27	2.7	454.5	2	7.4	25	92.6
Malta	793	837	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Moldova	6 716	3 391	9	0.3	13.4	5	55.6	4	44.4
Monaco	13	86	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Montenegro	1 108	2 729	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Netherlands	10 179	30 717	321	1.0	315.4	2	0.6	319	99.4
North Macedonia	2 114	2 047	146	7.1	690.6	0	0.0	146	100.0
Norway	3 158	6 134	18	0.3	57.0	0	0.0	18	100.0
Poland	74 130	81 263	6	0.0	0.8	2	33.3	4	66.7
Portugal	12 793	5 227	2	0.0	1.6	2	100.0	NAP	***
Romania	20 570	11 434	4	0.0	1.9	1	25.0	3	75.0
Russian Fed.	519 618	261 585	NA	NA	NA	2	NA	1	NA
San Marino	0	12	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Serbia (Republic of)	11 077	21 666	24	0.1	21.7	1	4.2	23	95.8
Slovak Rep.	10 555	6 441	2	0.0	1.9	0	0.0	2	100.0
Slovenia	1 449	2 623	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Spain (total)	58 372	33 101	20	0.1	3.4	0	0.0	20	100.0
Spain (State Adm.)	49 998	27 676	12	0.0	2.4	0	0.0	12	100.0
Spain (Catalonia)	8 374	5 425	8	0.1	9.6	0	0.0	8	100.0
Sweden	6 709	8 766	105	1.2	156.5	3	2.9	102	97.1
Switzerland	6 906	NA	196	NA	283.8	19	9.7	177	90.3
Turkey	297 019	271 699	4	0.0	0.1	4	100.0	0	0.0
Ukraine									
UK: Engl. & Wales	82 868	63 214	143	0.2	17.3	2	1.4	141	98.6
UK: North. Ireland	1 578	4 241	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
UK: Scotland	8 056	14 741	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Average				0.4	66.9		14.7		57.7
Median				0.0	8.2		0.0		81.9
Minimum				0.0	0.0		0.0		0.0
Maximum				7.1	690.6		100.0		100.0

Notes – Table 29

ALBANIA

- Considering the compliance with the definition of “exits”, the total number of exits was re-calculated in order to include inmates who died and escapes.

ANDORRA

- Considering the compliance with the definition of “exits”, the total number of exits was re-calculated in order to include inmates who died and escapes.

ARMENIA

- See Table 24.
- During 2019, in two cases 3 inmates not serving a final sentence attempted to escape from prison, but attempts were prevented and in other two cases 2 inmates (of which 1 sentenced prisoner and 1 inmate not serving a final sentence) under the medical treatment escaped from the civilian hospital. There were no escapes from closed institutions in 2019.

AUSTRIA

- See Table 24.
- Considering the compliance with the definition of “exits”, the total number of exits was re-calculated in order to include inmates who died and escapes.

BELGIUM

- Considering the compliance with the definition of “exits”, the total number of exits was re-calculated in order to include inmates who died and escapes.
- Escapes from other types of institutions concern escapes from open institutions.

BULGARIA

- Considering the compliance with the definition of “exits”, the total number of exits was re-calculated in order to include inmates who died and escapes.
- There were 3 escapes from juvenile reformatory and 3 others from open-type prison dormitory.

CROATIA

- Considering the compliance with the definition of “exits”, the total number of exits was re-calculated in order to include inmates who died and escapes
- All escapes are classified as abuse of benefits and no return from suspension.

CYRUS

- Considering the compliance with the definition of “exits”, the total number of exits was re-calculated in order to include inmates who died and escapes.

CZECH REPUBLIC

- See Table 24.

ESTONIA

- Data does not include inmates who were permitted to temporarily leave prison unsupervised and who did not return to prison on time.
- A prisoner escaped from an open institution where prisoners are allowed to leave unsupervised. However, as the prisoner was not on leave at the time of the escape, he is counted as an escapee.

FINLAND

- Data does not include failure to return in time from leave.
- In addition, two persons escaped during escorted prison leave and seven persons absconded from rehabilitation outside prison.

GERMANY

- Data relate to the whole year 2018 instead of 2019 (data for 2019 is not yet available).

HUNGARY

- The total number of escapes is not part of the total number of exits because the two inmates who escaped were captured.

ICELAND

- Considering the compliance with the definition of “exits”, the total number of exits was re-calculated in order to include inmates who died and escapes.

ITALY

- See Table 24.
- Considering the compliance with the definition of “exits”, the total number of exits was re-calculated in order to include inmates who died and escapes.

LATVIA

- See Table 24.

LITHUANIA

- All inmates who escaped from penitentiary establishments were detained and returned back to penitentiary establishments.

MALTA

- Considering the compliance with the definition of “exits”, the total number of exits was re-calculated in order to include inmates who died and escapes.

MOLDOVA

- Considering the compliance with the definition of “exits”, the total number of exits was re-calculated in order to include inmates who died and escapes.

MONACO

- Considering the compliance with the definition of “exits”, the total number of exits was re-calculated in order to include inmates who died and escapes.

MONTENEGRO

- Considering the compliance with the definition of “exits”, the total number of exits was re-calculated in order to include inmates who died and escapes.

NETHERLANDS

- Considering the compliance with the definition of “exits”, the total number of exits was re-calculated in order to include inmates who died and escapes.

NORWAY

- In addition, 22 persons not returned to the penal institution after leave.

POLAND

- See Table 24.
- Considering the compliance with the definition of “exits”, the total number of exits was re-calculated in order to include inmates who died and escapes.

PORTUGAL

- Considering the compliance with the definition of “exits”, the total number of exits was re-calculated in order to include inmates who died and escapes.

ROMANIA

- Considering the compliance with the definition of “exits”, the total number of exits was re-calculated in order to include inmates who died and escapes.

SERBIA (REPUBLIC OF)

- There are two forms of escapes:
 1. Inmates (convicted persons or pre-trial detainees under the supervision of the prison administration) who escaped from a closed penal institution or during an administrative transfer (e.g. to/from a court, another penal institution, a hospital) – 1 inmate;
 2. Other forms of escape (absconding or running off) for example: by prisoners in open institution (e.g. work farms), in semi detention, during authorised short- term absence (or leave) from all types of institutions (including closed prisons) – 23 inmates.

SLOVAK REPUBLIC

- See Table 24.
- Considering the compliance with the definition of “exits”, the total number of exits was re-calculated in order to include inmates who died and escapes.
- Escapes from other type of institutions concern the situations when an inmate leaves an unguarded workplace out of the prison.

SLOVENIA

- Considering the compliance with the definition of “exits”, the total number of exits was re-calculated in order to include inmates who died and escapes.

SPAIN

Note: In order to avoid duplication of data, the total calculated for the whole territory of Spain is not included in the computation of the average and median European values.

STATE ADMINISTRATION

- See Table 24.

CATALONIA

- Considering the compliance with the definition of “exits”, the total number of exits was re-calculated in order to include inmates who died and escapes.

SWEDEN

- See Table 24.
- It is not possible to exclude the number of inmates who escaped from remand prisons who are detained for other reasons than suspicion of crime, for example inmates taken in custody awaiting deportation. Therefore, the number of these inmates who escaped is included.
- Inmates who escaped during an administrative transfer or during authorised short-term absence are included.

SWITZERLAND

- Escapes from closed institutions refer to escape from a closed establishment or from a closed unit of an open establishment.
- Escapes from other type of institutions refer to escape from an open establishment, from an open section of a closed establishment, from an unsecured workplace, during an accompanied outing, on leave (e.g., transport).

TURKEY

- Considering the compliance with the definition of “exits”, the total number of exits was re-calculated in order to include inmates who died and escapes.
- There are three types of prison institutions in Turkey: closed, high security closed prisons and open institutions (open prisons and juvenile education institutions). In open prisons and juvenile education institutions, according to our legislation, there is not an obstacle for escape. With it, there is no staff for security outside. Inmates staying in open institutions are permitted to go outside regularly, also they could go to their school and maintain their education outside without a staff. In this case, if an inmate leaves the open institution and does not come back, it is not considered as an escape action.

UK: ENGLAND & WALES

- See Table 24.

UK: NORTHERN IRELAND

- Considering the compliance with the definition of “exits”, the total number of exits was re-calculated in order to include inmates who died and escapes.

UK: SCOTLAND

- See Table 24.
- The information on absconds from prison is published in the Scottish Prison Service Annual Report. The report for 2019-20 has not been published and so the figures cannot be provided yet.

PART E: LENGTH OF DETENTION DURING THE YEAR 2019

This section provides a series of indicators developed to estimate the length of detention during the year 2019 in each member state of the Council of Europe. In particular, it provides two estimates of the average length of imprisonment (IALI) for all categories of inmates, which correspond to the average number of months spent by inmates in penal institutions. In addition, it provides an estimate of the average length of remand in custody, which corresponds to the average number of months spent in penal institutions by detainees not serving a final sentence.

Standard definitions used in Part E

- **Number of days spent in penal institutions (during the year of reference):** Corresponds to the sum of the days (in practice, most countries count the number of overnights) spent in any penal institution by every inmate. No distinction is made between the type of penal institution or the category of inmate. This number is usually established by the department responsible of the prison budget in order to estimate the average daily cost of imprisonment.
- **Average number of inmates (during the year of reference):** Dividing the number of days spent in penal institutions by 365 (366 in leap years), one obtains the average number of inmates during that year.
- **Indicator of the average length of imprisonment (based on the number of days spent in penal institutions) – IALI –:** This indicator is an estimate of the average number of months that inmates spent in penal institutions during a given year. It corresponds to the quotient obtained when dividing the average number of inmates in the year of reference (**I**) by the number (flow) of admissions during the same year (**F**), multiplied by 12 (months).

$$\text{IALI (FORMULA)} \quad \left| \quad L = \left(\frac{I}{F} \right) \times 12 \right.$$

- **Indicator of the average length of imprisonment (based on the number of inmates):** As some countries do not provide data on the number of days spent in penal institutions, or provide a figure that does not seem reliable, the indicator of the average length of imprisonment is also estimated by replacing that number by the *stock of inmates (S)* on 31st January of the following year. The formula is based on the stationary population model used in demography, in which the stock (**S**) is the product of the flow (**F**) multiplied by the length (**L**), that is to say: $S = F \times L$. Consequently, the formula for the IALI is the following:

$$\text{IALI (ALTERNATIVE FORMULA)} \quad \left| \quad L = \left(\frac{S}{F} \right) \times 12 \right.$$

- **Indicator of the average length of remand in custody:** Replacing in the first IALI formula presented above the *average number of inmates* by the *average number of detainees not serving a final sentence* (which corresponds to the quotient obtained when dividing the *number of days spent in penal institutions by inmates not serving a final sentence* by 365) and the *flow of admissions* by the *number of admissions before final sentence*, one obtains an estimate of the average length of remand in custody, expressed in months. This indicator must be interpreted cautiously because the counting unit for the admissions is not the person but the entry into a penal institution, which means that the same person can be admitted into penal institutions more than once during the same year.

Table 30: Compliance with the standard definition of *Length of detention*²³

Country	Does your definition match the one provided?	Comments
Albania	Yes	
Andorra	Yes	
Armenia	NA	
Austria	Yes	
Azerbaijan	Yes	
Belgium	Yes	
BH: BiH (total)		
BH: BiH (st. level)		
BH: Fed. BiH		
BH: Rep. Srpska		
Bulgaria	Yes	
Croatia	NA	
Cyprus	Yes	
Czech Rep.	Yes	
Denmark	Yes	
Estonia	Yes	
Finland	Yes	
France	Yes	
Georgia	NA	
Germany	Yes	
Greece	No	Concerning the number of days spent in penal institutions, the calculation was based on the average number of inmates per day during the whole year 2019. Consequently, the above numbers are an average.
Hungary	Yes	
Iceland	Yes	
Ireland	Yes	
Italy	Yes	
Latvia	No	Data on 1 st January 2020
Liechtenstein	Yes	
Lithuania	Yes	
Luxembourg	Yes	
Malta	Yes	
Moldova	Yes	
Monaco	Yes	
Montenegro	Yes	
Netherlands	Yes	
North Macedonia	Yes	
Norway	Yes	
Poland	NA	
Portugal	Yes	
Romania	Yes	
Russian Fed.	NA	

²³ See the definition above (Standard definitions used in Part E).

<i>Country</i>	Does your definition match the one provided?	Comments
San Marino	Yes	
Serbia (Republic of)	Yes	
Slovak Rep.	No	Data not available.
Slovenia	Yes	
<i>Spain (total)</i>	Yes	
Spain (State Adm.)	Yes	
Spain (Catalonia)	Yes	
Sweden	Yes	
Switzerland	Yes	
Turkey	NA	
Ukraine		
UK: Engl. & Wales	Yes	
UK: North. Ireland	Yes	
UK: Scotland	Yes	

Table 31: Average length of imprisonment (during 2019)

Country	Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) on 31 st January 2020 [Stock]	Number of days spent in penal institutions in 2019	Average number of inmates in 2019	Total number of admissions (flow) into penal institutions in 2019	Indicator of the average length of imprisonment, in months (based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions)	Indicator of the average length of imprisonment, in months (based on the stock and flow)	Number of days spent in penal institutions by inmates not serving a final sentence in 2019	Average number of inmates not serving a final sentence in 2019	Number of admissions (flow) before final sentence in 2019	Indicator of the average length of remand in custody, in months (based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions)	Number of days spent in penal institutions by sentenced prisoners in 2019	Average number of inmates serving a final sentence in 2019	Number of admissions (flow) of sentenced prisoners in 2019	Indicator of the average length of detention for sentenced prisoners, in months (based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions)
variable code	3B	31A	31B	23A	31C	31D	31E	31F	23B	31G	31H	31J	23J	31K
	see Table 3		31A/365	see Table 23	31B/23A*12	3B/23A		31E/365	see Table 23	31F/23B*12			see Table 23	31J/23B*12
Albania	5 063	1 927 200	5 280.0	3 864	16.4	15.7	783 655	2 147.0	3 664	7.0	1 143 545	3 133	200	188.0
Andorra	50	14 254	39.1	131	3.6	4.6	5 813	15.9	39	4.9	8 441	23	92	3.0
Armenia	2 221	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Austria	9 189	3 402 333	9 321.5	10 509	10.6	10.5	686 188	1 880.0	7 800	2.9	2 716 145	7 441	2 709	33.0
Azerbaijan	21 012	NA	NA	7 670	NA	32.9	NA	NA	7 627	NA	NA	NA	43	NA
Belgium	10 808	3 871 865	10 607.8	18 832	6.8	6.9	NA	NA	10 467	NA	NA	NA	8 365	NA
BH: BiH (total)														
BH: BiH (st. level)														
BH: Fed. BiH														
BH: Rep. Srpska														
Bulgaria	7 340	NA	NA	16 397	NA	5.4	325 021	890.5	1 632	6.5	NA	NA	14 765	NA
Croatia	3 533	NA	NA	9 384	NA	4.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cyprus	829	275 369	754.4	7 418	1.2	1.3	NA	NA	1 178	NA	NA	NA	6 240	NA
Czech Rep.	21 048	7 842 609	21 486.6	10 864	23.7	23.2	648 893	1 777.8	4 222	5.1	7 193 716	19 709	6 642	35.6
Denmark	4 140	1 450 620	3 974.3	10 810	4.4	4.6	549 143	1 504.5	NA	NA	901 447	2 470	NA	NA
Estonia	2 450	885 110	2 425.0	1 997	14.6	14.7	188 443	516.3	1 316	4.7	696 667	1 909	681	33.6
Finland	2 756	998 509	2 735.6	5 934	5.5	5.6	NAP	***	2 160	NA	NA	NA	3 774	NA
France	70 651	26 002 638	71 240.1	78 742	10.9	10.8	7 624 728	20 889.7	59 165	NA	18 384 254	50 368	19 577	30.9
Georgia	9 806	NA	NA	8 512	NA	13.8	NA	NA	7 848	NA	NA	NA	664	NA
Germany	63 399	23 454 678	64 259.4	96 845	8.0	7.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Greece	10 972	3 857 122	10 567.5	7 840	16.2	16.8	1 092 475	2 993.1	3 119	11.5	2 764 647	7 574	4 721	19.3
Hungary	16 783	6 192 756	16 966.5	18 464	11.0	10.9	5 007 236	13 718.5	NA	NA	1 185 520	3 248	NA	NA
Iceland	164	57 665	158.0	380	5.0	5.2	10 915	29.9	174	2.1	46 750	128	206	7.5
Ireland	4 052	1 450 000	3 972.6	8 939	5.3	5.4	258 232	707.5	3 366	2.5	NA	NA	5 573	NA
Italy	60 971	22 109 039	60 572.7	46 201	15.7	15.8	7 036 440	19 277.9	35 615	6.5	15 072 599	41 295	10 586	46.8
Latvia	3 414	NAP	***	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	NA	NA	NA
Liechtenstein	14	3 805	10.4	43	2.9	3.9	NA	NA	32	NA	NA	NA	11	NA
Lithuania	6 138	2 294 025	6 285.0	7 990	9.4	9.2	296 015	811.0	3 506	2.8	1 998 010	5 474	4 484	14.6
Luxembourg	594	233 829	640.6	912	8.4	7.8	107 067	293.3	676	5.2	126 762	347	236	17.7

Country	Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) on 31 st January 2020 [Stock]	Number of days spent in penal institutions in 2019	Average number of inmates in 2019	Total number of admissions (flow) into penal institutions in 2019	Indicator of the average length of imprisonment, in months (based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions)	Indicator of the average length of imprisonment, in months (based on the stock and flow)	Number of days spent in penal institutions by inmates not serving a final sentence in 2019	Average number of inmates not serving a final sentence in 2019	Number of admissions (flow) before final sentence in 2019	Indicator of the average length of remand in custody, in months (based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions)	Number of days spent in penal institutions by sentenced prisoners in 2019	Average number of inmates serving a final sentence in 2019	Number of admissions (flow) of sentenced prisoners in 2019	Indicator of the average length of detention for sentenced prisoners, in months (based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions)
variable code	3B see Table 3	31A	31B 31A/365	23A see Table 23	31C 31B/23A*12	31D 3B/23A	31E	31F 31E/365	23B see Table 23	31G 31F/23B*12	31H	31J	23J see Table 23	31K 31J/23B*12
Malta	793	127 246	348.6	966	4.3	9.9	47 379	129.8	661	2.4	79 867	219	305	8.6
Moldova	6 716	2 451 340	6 716.0	3 130	25.7	25.7	408 070	1 118.0	3 050	4.4	2 043 270	5 598	80	839.7
Monaco	13	8 048	22.0	79	3.3	2.0	4 453	12.2	60	2.4	3 595	10	19	6.2
Montenegro	1 108	420 161	1 151.1	2 687	5.1	4.9	109 596	300.3	892	4.0	310 565	851	1 795	5.7
Netherlands	10 179	3 617 880	9 912.0	31 456	3.8	3.9	1 568 405	4 297.0	13 903	3.7	1 976 110	5 414	17 553	3.7
North Macedonia	2 114	817 128	2 238.7	1 931	13.9	13.1	111 568	305.7	247	14.9	701 147	1 921	1 684	13.7
Norway	3 158	1 174 804	3 218.6	6 543	5.9	5.8	296 217	811.6	3 023	3.2	878 587	2 407	3 520	8.2
Poland	74 130	14 857 727	40 706.1	83 067	5.9	10.7	NA	NA	NAP	***	NA	NA	NA	NA
Portugal	12 793	4 675 285	12 809.0	5 087	30.2	30.2	844 245	2 313.0	2 534	11.0	3 828 120	10 488	2 553	49.3
Romania	20 570	8 732 435	23 924.5	11 144	25.8	22.2	809 870	2 218.8	5 006	5.3	7 922 565	21 706	6 138	42.4
Russian Fed.	519 618	NA	NA	218 040	NA	29	NA	NA	217 966	NA	NA	NA	74	NA
San Marino	0	498	1.4	12	1.4	0.0	208	0.6	11	0.6	290	1	1	9.5
Serbia (Republic of)	11 077	3 864 624	10 588.0	21 970	5.8	6.1	NA	NA	8 343	NA	NA	NA	13 627	NA
Slovak Rep.	10 555	NA	NA	8 505	NA	14.9	NA	NA	3 235	NA	NA	NA	5 270	NA
Slovenia	1 449	650 882	1 783.2	1 367	15.7	12.7	127 070	348.1	325	12.9	523 812	1 435	1 042	16.5
Spain (total)	58 372	21 597 780	59 172.0	35 227	20.2	19.9	3 360 555	9 207.0	18 712	5.9	18 237 225	49 965	16 515	36.3
Spain (State Adm.)	49 998	18 518 176	50 734.7	29 362	20.7	20.4	3 178 897	8 709.3	14 472	7.2	15 339 279	42 025	14 890	33.9
Spain (Catalonia)	8 374	3 079 604	8 437.3	5 865	17.3	17.1	181 658	497.7	4 240	1.4	2 897 946	7 940	1 625	58.6
Sweden	6 709	2 322 469	6 362.9	19 398	3.9	4.2	745 716	2 043.1	10 226	2	1 576 753	4 320	9 172	5.7
Switzerland	6 906	2 498 569	6 845.4	47 588	1.7	1.7	1 031 038	2 824.8	14 898	2.3	1 314 647	3 602	32 690	1.3
Turkey	297 019	10 189 788	27 917	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ukraine														
UK: Engl. & Wales	82 868	30 271 245	82 934.9	129 352	7.7	7.7	3 388 599	9 283.8	49 597	2.2	26 581 490	72 826	79 755	11.0
UK: North. Ireland	1 578	560 928	1 536.8	4 329	4.3	4.4	184 906	506.6	3 370	1.8	376 022	1 030	959	12.9
UK: Scotland	8 056	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Average					10.1	11.0				5.0				55.6
Median					7.2	8.5				4.0				15.6
Minimum					1.2	0.0				0.6				1.3
Maximum					30.2	32.9				14.9				839.7

Notes – Table 31

CYPRUS

- The total number of days spent in penal institutions corresponds to the sum of the number of days spent in prison institution (262 769) and in police stations (12 640).

CZECH REPUBLIC

- Data include days spent in Protective Forensic Detention (33 095 days).

ESTONIA

- The total days spent for offenders not serving a final sentence includes only those individuals, who were released from prison as pre-trial detainees and those who were pre-trial detainees on 01.01.2020.
- For sentenced prisoners, the days spent imprisoned as pre-trial detainees are included in the final sentence, hence this time is counted as days spent as sentenced offenders.

FINLAND

- Since there are no specific institutions for pre-trial detention, the total number of days spent in pre-trial detention is not available.

GREECE

- See Table 30.

ITALY

- Variable 31E also includes internees (persons undergoing security measures).

LATVIA

- See Table 30.

NETHERLANDS

- There are 73 365 days for which it is unknown whether they were spent by sentenced prisoners or by inmates not serving a final sentence.

PORTUGAL

- The total number of days spent in penal institutions is calculated by multiplying the average daily number of inmates by the number of days of the year (12 809*365).
- The total number of days spent in institutions for sentenced prisoners is calculated by multiplying the average daily number of sentenced prisoners by the number of days of the year (10 488*365).
- The total number of days spent in institutions for detainees not serving a final sentence is calculated by multiplying the average daily number of detainees by the number of days of the year (2 313*365).

SLOVAK REPUBLIC

- See Table 30.

SPAIN

Note: In order to avoid duplication of data, the total calculated for the whole territory of Spain is not included in the computation of the average and median European values.

UK: ENGLAND & WALES

- The total number of days spent in penal institutions is an average of the 12 month-end prison population snapshots in 2019, multiplied by 365.
- The total number of days spent in institutions for inmates not serving a final sentence is an average of the 12 month-end prison population in remand detention snapshots in 2019, multiplied by 365.
- The total number of days spent in institutions for sentenced prisoners is an average of the 12 month-end prison population in remand detention snapshots in 2019, multiplied by 365.
- Data available at https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/861890/.

UK: NORTHERN IRELAND

- Figures relate to 2019/20 financial year.

PART F: COSTS OF IMPRISONMENT DURING THE YEAR 2019

This section includes information on the costs of imprisonment during the year 2019 in each member states of the CoE which answered the SPACE I 2020 questionnaire.

Standard definitions used in Part F

- **Budget spent by penal institutions (costs of imprisonment):** The costs of imprisonment refer to the total budget effectively spent by penal institutions. The total budget should include costs of 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.), and rehabilitation programs (incl. academic education, vocational training, substance abuse programs, etc.).

Table 32: Compliance with the standard definition of *costs of imprisonment*²⁴

Country	Does your definition match the instructions provided?	Comments
Albania	Yes	
Andorra	No	Other costs are included in the total budget, namely security, health care, services, administration support and rehabilitation programs costs are included.
Armenia	Yes	
Austria	Yes	
Azerbaijan	Yes	
Belgium	No	The total budget spent concerns costs of the penal institutions, Federal Department of Justice. For example, vocational training provided by staff not on the payroll of the Federal Department of Justice is not included.
BH: BiH (total)		
BH: BiH (st. level)		
BH: Fed. BiH		
BH: Rep. Srpska		
Bulgaria	Yes	
Croatia	Yes	
Cyprus	No	The total budget does not include health care costs.
Czech Rep.	Yes	
Denmark	Yes	
Estonia	Yes	
Finland	No	The total budget also includes rental costs for facilities.
France	Yes	
Georgia	Yes	
Germany	Yes	
Greece	Yes	
Hungary	Yes	
Iceland	No	The total budget does not include health care nor costs for prisoner's education.
Ireland	Yes	
Italy	Yes	
Latvia	Yes	General note: Data on 1 st January 2020.
Liechtenstein	Yes	
Lithuania	Yes	
Luxembourg	Yes	
Malta	Yes	
Moldova	Yes	
Monaco	Yes	
Montenegro	Yes	
Netherlands	Yes	General note: Data refer to adult prison only.
North Macedonia	Yes	
Norway	No	- Accounts does not include health care for the inmates. - Not all costs related to rehabilitation programs are included.
Poland	Yes	
Portugal	Yes	
Romania	Yes	

²⁴ See the definition above (Standard definitions used in Part F).

Country	Does your definition match the instructions provided?	Comments
Russian Fed.	Yes	
San Marino	Yes	
Serbia (Republic of)	No	The total budget does not include costs concerning academic education.
Slovak Rep.	Yes	
Slovenia	Yes	
Spain (total)	No	The total budget does neither include costs concerning the expenses of the State Security Bodies and Forces, in charge of the surveillance of the external perimeter of prisons and inmates transfers of the General State Administration, nor costs on health care and Education of some of the Autonomous Communities.
Spain (State Adm.)	No	The total budget does not include security expenses of the State Security Bodies and Forces in charge of the surveillance of the external perimeter of prisons and of inmates' transfers.
Spain (Catalonia)	Yes	
Sweden	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Overhead costs for main office and regional offices, depreciations and costs for facilities are included. - It is not possible to exclude the costs of the non-sentenced inmates who are detained for other reasons than suspicion of crime, for example inmates taken in custody awaiting deportation. Therefore, the costs of these inmates are included.
Switzerland	NA	
Turkey	NA	
Ukraine		
UK: Engl. & Wales	Yes	
UK: North. Ireland	Yes	General note: Expenditure relates to the financial year 2018/2019 (instead of the all year 2019) and were converted in Euro on 22 nd January 2021.
UK: Scotland	NA	

Table 33: Expenses in penal institutions (during 2019).

Country	Average amount spent per day for the detention of one			Total number of days spent in penal institutions in 2019	Number of days spent in penal institutions by inmates not serving a final sentence in 2019	Number of days spent in penal institutions by sentenced prisoners in 2019	Estimation of the total amount spent for all inmates	Estimation of the total amount spent for detainees not serving a final sentence	Estimation of the total amount spent for sentenced prisoners	Total budget spent by the prison administration in 2019
	inmate	Of which								
		Detainee not serving a final sentence	Sentenced prisoner							
variable code	33A	33B	33C	31A	31E	31H	33D	33E	33F	33G
				see Table 31	see Table 31	see Table 31	33A*31A	33B*31E	33C*31H	
Albania	44.5 €	23.5 €	21.0 €	1 927 200	783 655	1 143 545	85 702 584.00 €	18 392 382.85 €	24 014 445.00 €	45 965 033.00 €
Andorra	178.9 €	NA	NA	14 254	5 813	8 441	2 550 325.68 €	NA	NA	3 878 700.99 €
Armenia	18.8 €	18.8 €	19.0 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	16 160 449.00 €
Austria	128.7 €	NA	NA	3 402 333	686 188	2 716 145	437 744 163.78 €	NA	NA	506 954 062.75 €
Azerbaijan	7.9 €	6.7 €	5.9 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	55 091 752.00 €
Belgium	51.6 €	NA	NA	3 871 865	NA	NA	199 865 671.30 €	NA	NA	545 055 697.55 €
BH: BiH (total)										
BH: BiH (st. level)										
BH: Fed. BiH										
BH: Rep. Srpska										
Bulgaria	5.7 €	NA	NA	NA	325 021	NA	NA	NA	NA	13 938 764.00 €
Croatia	55.2 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	71 404 890.86 €
Cyprus	69.6 €	69.6 €	69.6 €	275 369	NA	NA	19 173 943.47 €	NA	NA	18 284 917.43 €
Czech Rep.	58.7 €	NA	NA	7 842 609	648 893	7 193 716	460 361 148.30 €	NA	NA	460 435 842.19 €
Denmark	202.0 €	177.0 €	228.0 €	1 450 620	549 143	901 447	293 025 240.00 €	97 198 311.00 €	205 529 916.00 €	453 800 000.00 €
Estonia	74.9 €	NA	NA	885 110	188 443	696 667	66 294 739.00 €	NA	NA	66 259 133.00 €
Finland	204.3 €	NA	NA	998 509	NAP	NA	203 995 388.70 €	NA	NA	193 747 000.00 €
France	111.3 €	99.1 €	111.3 €	26 002 638	7 624 728	18 384 254	2 893 833 583.02 €	755 229 308.40 €	2 045 983 627.7 €	2 893 795 803.67 €
Georgia	12.6 €	12.6 €	12.6 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	45 498 916.64 €
Germany	148.6 €	NA	NA	23 454 678	NA	NA	3 484 661 510.46 €	NA	NA	3 484 555 312.69 €
Greece	29.0 €	29.0 €	29.0 €	3 857 122	1 092 475	2 764 647	111 856 538.00 €	31 681 775	80 174 763	117 915 887.34 €
Hungary	41.6 €	NA	NA	6 192 756	5 007 236	1 185 520	257 680 577.16 €	NA	NA	25 312 155.00 €
Iceland	NA	NA	NA	57 665	10 915	46 750	NA	NA	NA	15 220 000.00 €
Ireland	206.0 €	206.0 €	206.0 €	1 450 000	258 232	NA	298 700 000.00 €	53 195 792.00 €	NA	359 010 000.00 €
Italy	131.4 €	NA	NA	22 109 039	7 036 440	15 072 599	2 904 022 272.65 €	NA	NA	2 913 437 003.46 €
Latvia	47.9 €	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	62 256 614.00 €
Liechtenstein	352.0 €	NA	NA	3 805	NA	NA	1 339 360.00 €	NA	NA	1 486 017.00 €
Lithuania	30.0 €	28.7 €	30.2 €	2 294 025	296 015	1 998 010	68 843 690.25 €	8 504 510.95 €	60 279 961.70 €	710 195 000.00 €
Luxembourg	245.2 €	NA	NA	233 829	107 067	126 762	57 339 547.38 €	NA	NA	57 340 678.87 €
Malta	66.5 €	66.5 €	66.5 €	127 246	47 379	79 867	8 464 403.92 €	3 151 651.08 €	5 312 752.84 €	16 243 264.00 €
Moldova	9.7 €	9.7 €	9.7 €	2 451 340	408 070	2 043 270	23 827 024.80 €	3966440.4	19860584.4	27 654 200.00 €
Monaco	467.0 €	467.0 €	467.0 €	8 048	4 453	3 595	3 758 416.00 €	2079551	1678865	3 758 394.49 €

Country	Average amount spent per day for the detention of one			Total number of days spent in penal institutions in 2019	Number of days spent in penal institutions by inmates not serving a final sentence in 2019	Number of days spent in penal institutions by sentenced prisoners in 2019	Estimation of the total amount spent for all inmates	Estimation of the total amount spent for detainees not serving a final sentence	Estimation of the total amount spent for sentenced prisoners	Total budget spent by the prison administration in 2019
	inmate	Of which								
		Detainee not serving a final sentence	Sentenced prisoner							
variable code	33A	33B	33C	31A	31E	31H	33D	33E	33F	33G
				see Table 31	see Table 31	see Table 31	33A*31A	33B*31E	33C*31H	
Montenegro	24.4 €	24.4 €	24.4 €	420 161	109 596	310 565	10 243 525.18 €	2 671 950.48 €	7 571 574.70 €	10 125 654.33 €
Netherlands	265.0 €	265.0 €	265.0 €	3 617 880	1 568 405	1 976 110	958 738 200.00 €	415 627 325.00 €	523 669 150.00 €	740 858 000.00 €
North Macedonia	21.5 €	23.0 €	20.0 €	817 128	111 568	701 147	17 568 252.00 €	2 566 064.00 €	14 022 940.00 €	17 487 628.00 €
Norway	318.3 €	NA	NA	1 174 804	296 217	878 587	373 940 113.20 €	NA	NA	388 852 064.00 €
Poland	26.9 €	NA	NA	14 857 727	NA	NA	399 672 856.30 €	NA	NA	732 121 000.00 €
Portugal	51.4 €	NA	NA	4 675 285	844 245	3 828 120	240 403 154.70 €	NA	NA	282 322 456.00 €
Romania	42.7 €	NA	NA	8 732 435	809 870	7 922 565	372 613 001.45 €	NA	NA	313 915 723.00 €
Russian Fed.	2.8 €	2.4 €	2.4 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4 174 643 056.20 €
San Marino	1 081.0 €	1 475.0 €	1 475.0 €	498	208	290	538 357.92 €	306 789.60 €	427 735.50 €	538 355.95 €
Serbia (Republic of)	26.3 €	26.3 €	26.3 €	3 864 624	NA	NA	101 678 257.44 €	NA	NA	101 678 264.00 €
Slovak Rep.	50.4 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	204 082 850.00 €
Slovenia	90.0 €	90.0 €	0.0 €	650 882	127 070	523 812	58 579 380.00 €	11 436 300.00 €	0.00 €	47 578 925.38 €
Spain (total)	NA	NA	NA	21 597 780	3 360 555	18 237 225	NA	NA	NA	1 656 772 111.00 €
Spain (State Adm.)	62.3 €	NA	NA	18 518 176	3 178 897	15 339 279	1 153 682 364.80 €	NA	NA	1 189 637 201.00 €
Spain (Catalonia)	152.0 €	NA	NA	3 079 604	181 658	2 897 946	468 099 808.00 €	NA	NA	467 134 910.00 €
Sweden	304.0 €	307.0 €	302.0 €	2 322 469	745 716	1 576 753	706 030 576.00 €	228 934 812.00 €	476 179 406.00 €	705 982 227.00 €
Switzerland	NA	NA	NA	2 498 569	1 031 038	1 314 647	NA	NA	NA	NA
Turkey	NA	15.0 €	15.0 €	10 189 788	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1 042 731 871.19 €
Ukraine										
UK: Engl. & Wales	136.0 €	NA	NA	30 271 245	3 388 599	26 581 490	4116889320	NA	NA	3 918 408 218.00 €
UK: North. Ireland	226.9 €	NA	NA	560 928	184 906	376 022	127 274 563.20 €	NA	NA	125 721 000.00 €
UK: Scotland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Average	133.7	156.5	154.8							
Median	64.4	28.9	27.7							
Minimum	2.8	2.4	0.0							
Maximum	1 081.0	1 475.0	1 475.0							

Notes – Table 33

ANDORRA

- See table 32.

ARMENIA

- Exchange rate as of 17.09.2020 (575.95AMD - 1 EUR; total budget = 9 307 610 719 AM).

AUSTRIA

- The average amount spent per day for one inmate refers to the year 2019
- There is no difference between the average amount spent per day for inmates who not serving a final sentence and those serving a final sentence

AZERBAIJAN

- For 2019, the average exchange rate for 1 Euro was 1.98 Manats.

BELGIUM

- See table 32.

CYPRUS

- See table 32.

CZECH REPUBLIC

- The budget includes salaries of uniformed and civilian staff, retirement pensions and retirement benefits for former uniformed staff, sickness benefits of uniformed staff, renovation and modernization of movable property and immovables, security at court and public prosecutor's buildings, IT services and equipment, hygienic items for prisoners, anti-drug programs and crime prevention programs.
- Exchange rate as for 31st December 2019 (according to the Czech National Bank).

FINLAND

- See table 32.

ICELAND

- See table 32.
- The total budget refers to both prison and probation administrations.

LATVIA

- See table 32.

LITHUANIA

- After reorganization in 2019, only two remand prisons remained for persons before trial. When Lukiskes remand prison-closed prison was closed, inmates serving and not yet serving a final sentence were relocated to other penitentiary establishments with local sectors equipped for pre-trial detainees. Therefore, it is impossible to calculate separately the amount spent per day for the imprisonment of one inmate serving a final sentence and one not yet serving a final sentence, as penitentiary establishments where both categories of inmates are placed calculate the amount spent per day both for the imprisonment of one inmate serving a final sentence and one not yet serving a final sentence.

LUXEMBOURG

- **ERRATA to SPACE I 2019:** the average amount spent per day of detention is 254.45.

NETHERLANDS

- Data refers to adults only.
- The average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate corresponds to the price of a standard closed place in a House of Detention/closed prison (including overhead costs).
- Places in Psychiatric Penitentiary Complexes which are meant for detainees not serving a final sentence as well as sentenced prisoners, are more expensive – 529 € per day (including overhead costs).

NORWAY

- See table 32.

POLAND

- The exchange rate is from 27th November 2020.

SERBIA (REPUBLIC OF)

- See table 32.

SPAIN

Note: In order to avoid duplication of data, the total calculated for the whole territory of Spain is not included in the computation of the average and median European values.

- See table 32.

STATE ADMINISTRATION:

- See Table 32.

SWEDEN

- See table 32.
- Overhead costs for main office and regional offices, depreciations and costs for facilities are included in the total budget.
- It is not possible to exclude the costs of the non-sentenced inmates who are detained for other reasons than suspicion of crime (for example inmates taken in custody awaiting deportation). Therefore, the costs for these inmates are included.

TURKEY

- Average exchange rate from December 2019 → 1 Euro = ₺6.67.

UK: ENGLAND & WALES

- Overall resource expenditure for financial year 2018/19 in Euros is 3 918 408 218. This is the most up to date published data available. HMRC euro exchange rate for March 2019 has been used.
- Please note the cost in sterling was £3 404 055 441 and the exchange rate was 1.1511;
- The cost per inmate in sterling is £118.39 and is taken from the 2018/2019 published statistics as this is the most up to date information available. March 2019 was used for the exchange rate of 1.1511.

UK: NORTHERN IRELAND

- Data refers to the financial year 2019-20.
- Total budget: £111 360 000 (conversion made on 22nd January 2021) → £1 = 1.13 Euro.
- Average amount spent per day per inmate: £201 (conversion made on 22nd January 2021).