

## Prisons and Prisoners in Europe 2018: Key Findings of the SPACE I report

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### 1. Introduction

This document summarises the main findings of the *2018 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* computed on the basis of figures weighted by the population and the number of inmates in each country (see *Methodology* for further details). Forty-five (45) out of the 52 Prison Administrations in the 47 Council of Europe member states answered the SPACE I 2018 questionnaire, which corresponds to a participation rate of 87%. The Prison Administrations that did not answer the questionnaire are the following: Albania, Belgium, Bosnia & Herzegovina State level, Bosnia & Herzegovina Federal level, Hungary, Malta, and Ukraine. Turkey (included in the estimation of the participation rate) answered the questionnaire, but there were some inconsistencies in the data received that could not be solved in time. As a consequence, the country asked us to exclude the Turkish data from the 2018 SPACE I report.

### 2. Stock indicators: Prisons and Prisoners on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018

On 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018, there were 1,229,385 inmates in the penal institutions of the 44 Council of Europe member states whose answers are effectively included in the 2018 SPACE I report. This corresponds to a European prison population rate of 102.5 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants.

Map 1 presents the distribution of inmates by country. The highest prison populations are found in two countries of Eastern Europe (the Russian Federation and Georgia), while the lowest are distributed across the Scandinavian countries, a few countries of the Balkan region, Germany, the Netherlands, and the isle of Ireland.

**Map 1.** Prison population rates (number of inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018

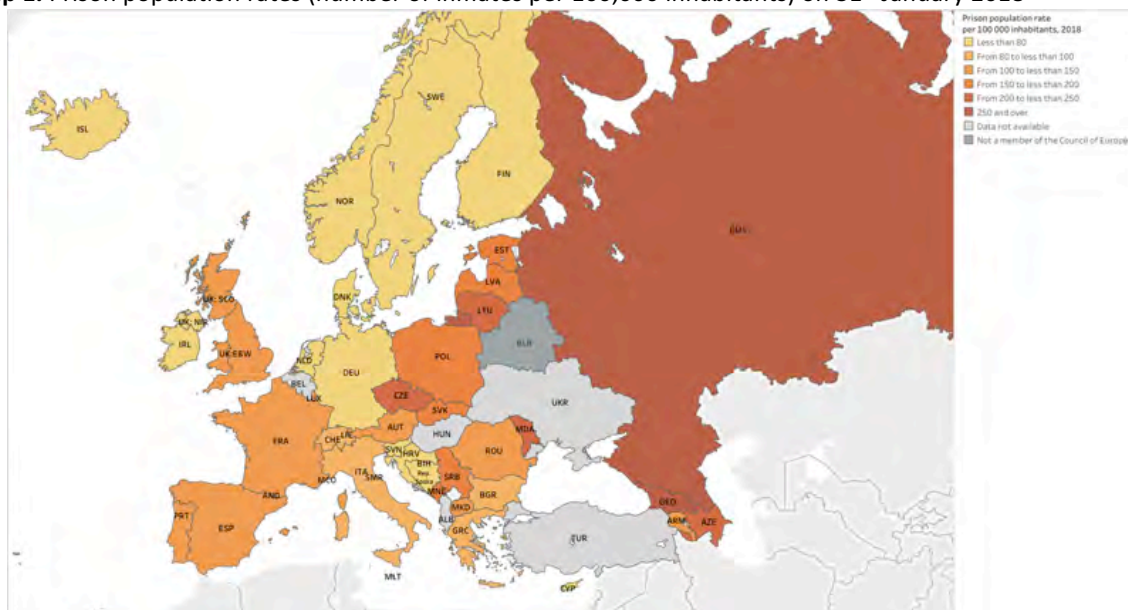
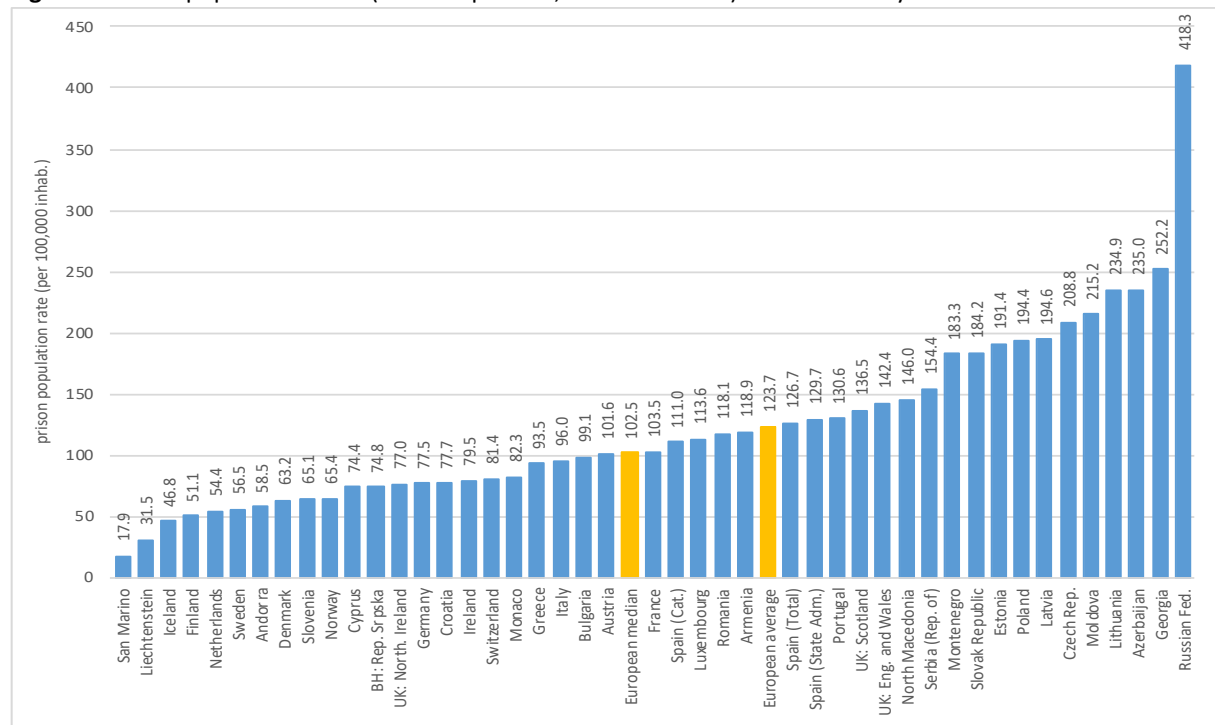


Figure 1 presents the distribution of countries according to their prison population rate, providing a more precise picture than the one offered by Map 1.

**Figure 1.** Prison population rates (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018



## Characteristics of the inmates held in European penal institutions

**Minors:** Less than 1% of the inmates are minors. The main reason for that low percentage is that, in several countries, minors are not placed under the responsibility of the Prison Administration (see SPACE I, Table 2.1).

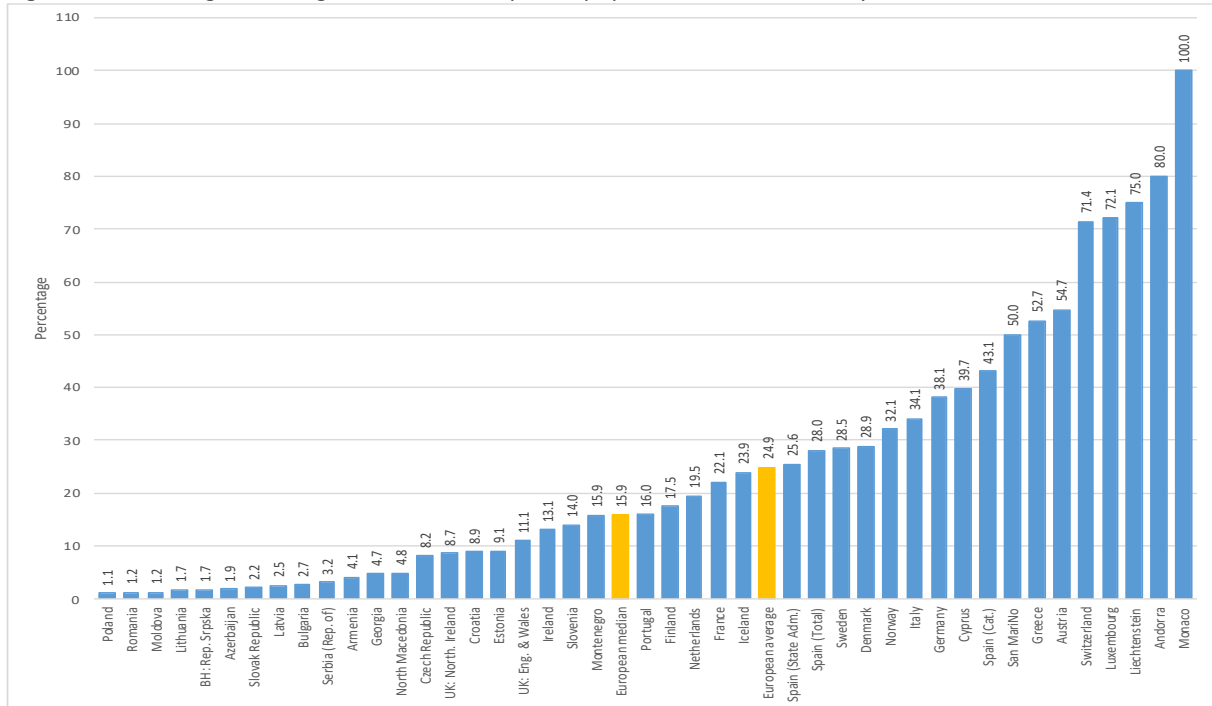
**Age:** In countries with at least one million inhabitants, the median age of the prison population varies from 32 to 43 years old (see SPACE I, Table 6).

**Gender:** Roughly 95% of the inmates held in Europe are males; consequently only 5% are women (see SPACE I, Table 7).

**Nationality:** Roughly 16% of the inmates held in Europe are foreigners, but this percentage varies widely across countries. In Eastern Europe, that percentage is usually lower than 5%, while in Central and Western Europe it varies from 1% to 71% in countries with at least one million inhabitants and from 72% to 100% in smaller countries. These percentages are presented in Figure 2.

Roughly one third of the foreign inmates held in Europe come from EU member states (see SPACE I, Table 13). Only a few countries have data on the resident status of the foreigners held in their prisons. Among them, the percentage of those who have a legal resident status varies from none to 84% (see SPACE I, Table 13).

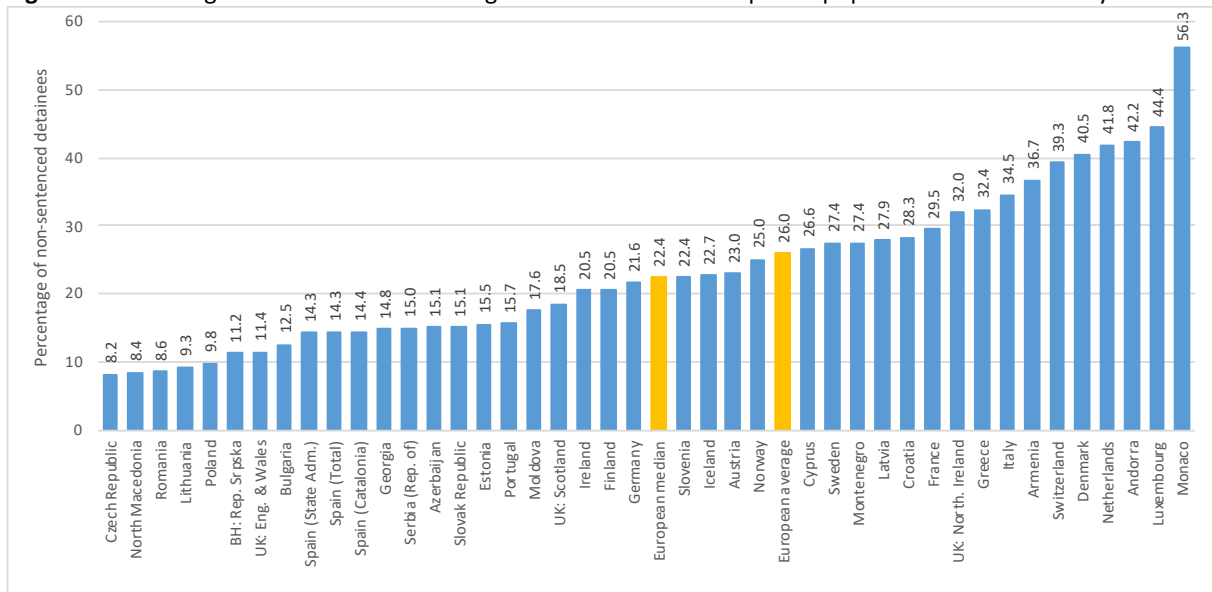
**Figure 2.** Percentage of foreign inmates in the prison population on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018



**Legal status:** Roughly 22% of the inmates held in European prisons are not serving a final sentence (see SPACE I, Table 8). According to the terminology of the Council of Europe, these inmates are referred to as *detainees* and are placed in *remand on custody*. The Council of Europe — in its Recommendation Rec (2006) 13— adopted a large definition of remand on custody, which lasts until the conclusion of the final appeal process (i.e. until the sentence becomes final). In practice, researchers refer to them quite frequently as detainees placed in pre-trial detention, or simply pre-trial detainees.

The percentage of detainees not serving a final sentence varies broadly across countries, ranging from 1.1% to 42% in countries with at least one million inhabitants, and reaching 56% in smaller countries. These percentages are presented in Figure 3.

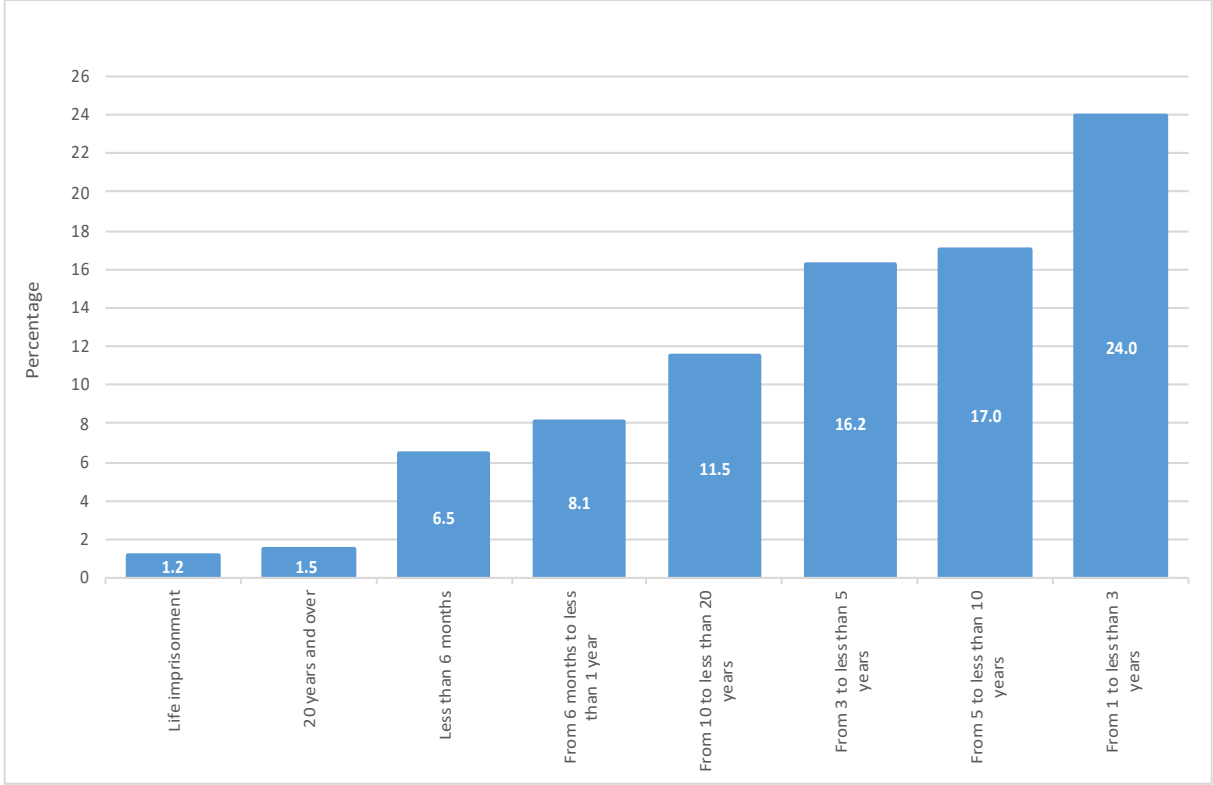
**Figure 3.** Percentage of detainees not serving a final sentence in the prison population on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018



**Length of sentence imposed:** Roughly 16% of the prisoners (i.e. inmates serving a final sentence) held in European prisons are serving sentences of less than one year. Inmates are mainly serving sentences from 1 to less than 3

years (24%), from 5 to less than 10 years (17%), and from 3 to less than 5 years (16%). Only 1.2% are serving life imprisonment, and less than 1% are under security measures. Figure 4 illustrates that distribution (for further details, see SPACE I, Table 11).

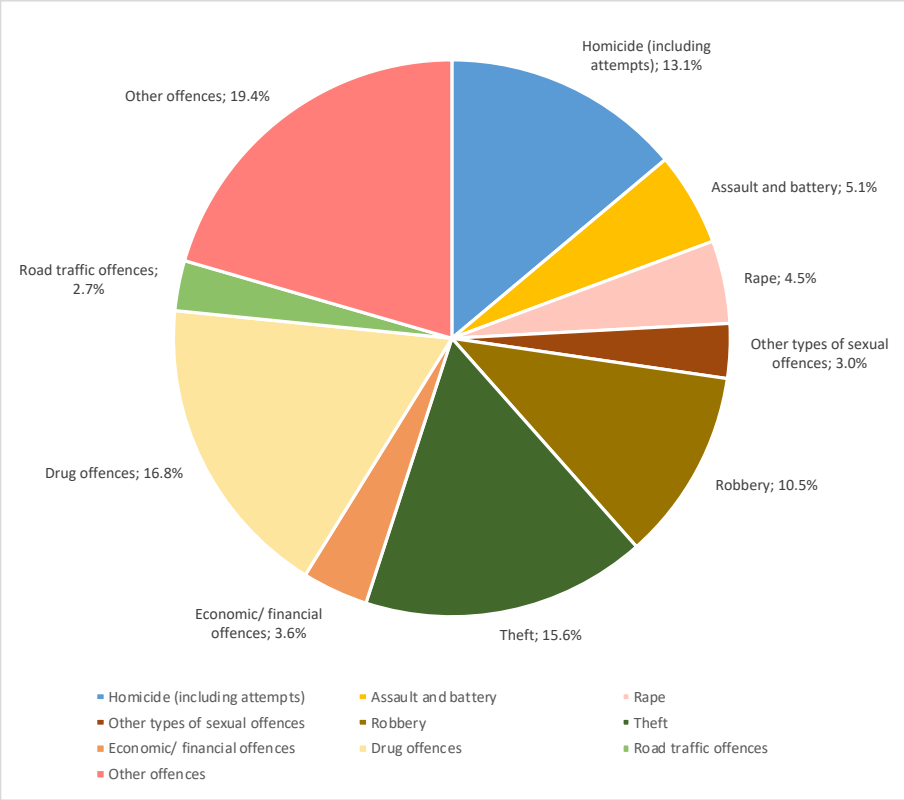
**Figure 4.** Distribution of sentenced prisoners according to the length of the sentence they are serving, in percentages, on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018



*Type of offence:* Roughly 17% of the prisoners (i.e. inmates with a final sentence) held in European prisons have been sentenced for drug offences. Prisoners sentenced for theft (16%) represent the second largest category, followed by those sentenced for homicide (13%).

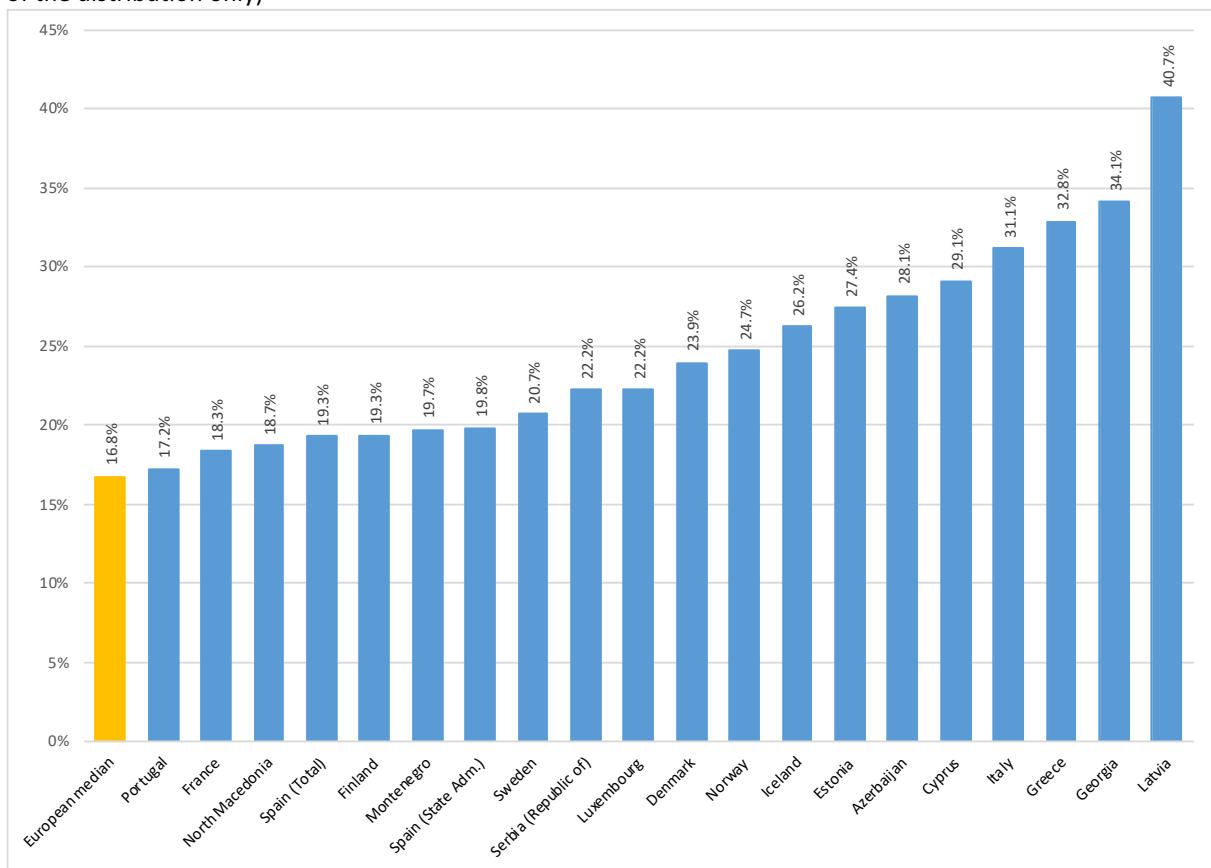
If one combines all the offences involving violence (homicide, assault and battery, rape, other sexual offences, and robbery), the percentage of prisoners serving sentences for these offences is slightly higher than one third of the prison population (roughly 35%). Figure 5 illustrates that distribution (for further details, see SPACE I, Table 9).

**Figure 5.** Distribution of sentenced prisoners according to the offence for which they were sentenced, in percentages, on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018



*Focus on drug offences:* Figure 6 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 several countries, prisoners sentenced for that kind of offences represent more than one fourth of the prison population.

**Figure 6.** Percentage of sentenced prisoners serving sentences for drug offences on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018 (upper half of the distribution only)

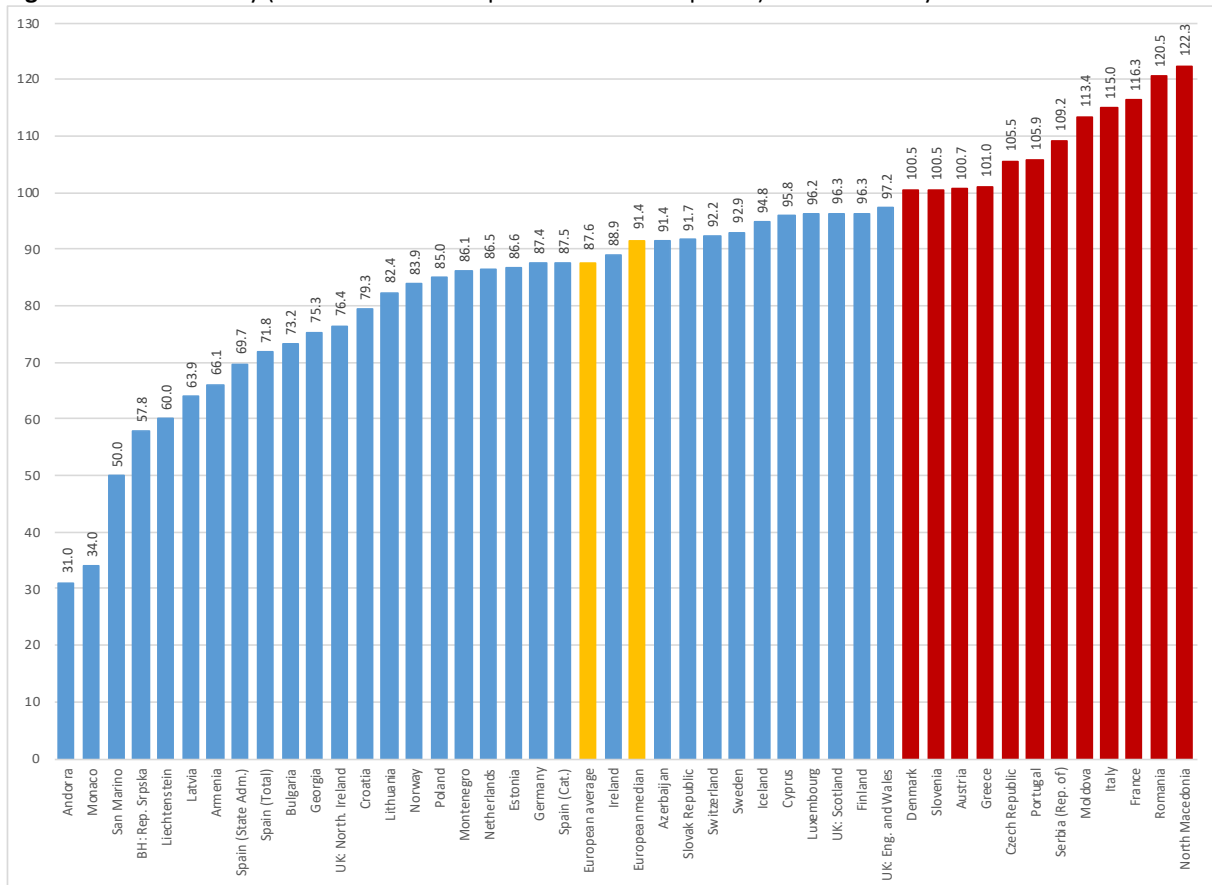


### Prison density and overcrowding

*Disclaimer:* Data on prison capacity is provided by the countries and therefore corresponds to their own estimation of it. The SPACE questionnaire provides a definition of overcrowding based on the design capacity of the prisons but most countries use the concept of operational capacity. As a consequence, the rates concerning prison capacity and overcrowding do not allow reliable cross-national comparisons.

According to the information provided by the Prison Administrations, only 12 of them had a prison density of more than 100 inmates per 100 places. Among these 12 Prison Administrations, four had a density that was between 100 and 101; while the other eight were experiencing serious overcrowding, with rates of more than 105 inmates per 100 places. These 12 countries are presented in a different colour in Figure 7, which presents the distribution of countries according to their prison density. At the same time, the level of occupation of the cells varies widely among the countries that provided the relevant data, ranging from 0.7 to 9.6 inmates per cell (See SPACE I, Table 16), suggesting that penal institutions who are theoretically not experiencing overcrowding may have in practice overcrowded cells. At the continental level, there were roughly 1.3 inmates per cell in Europe.

**Figure 7. Prison density (number of inmates per 100 detention places) on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018**

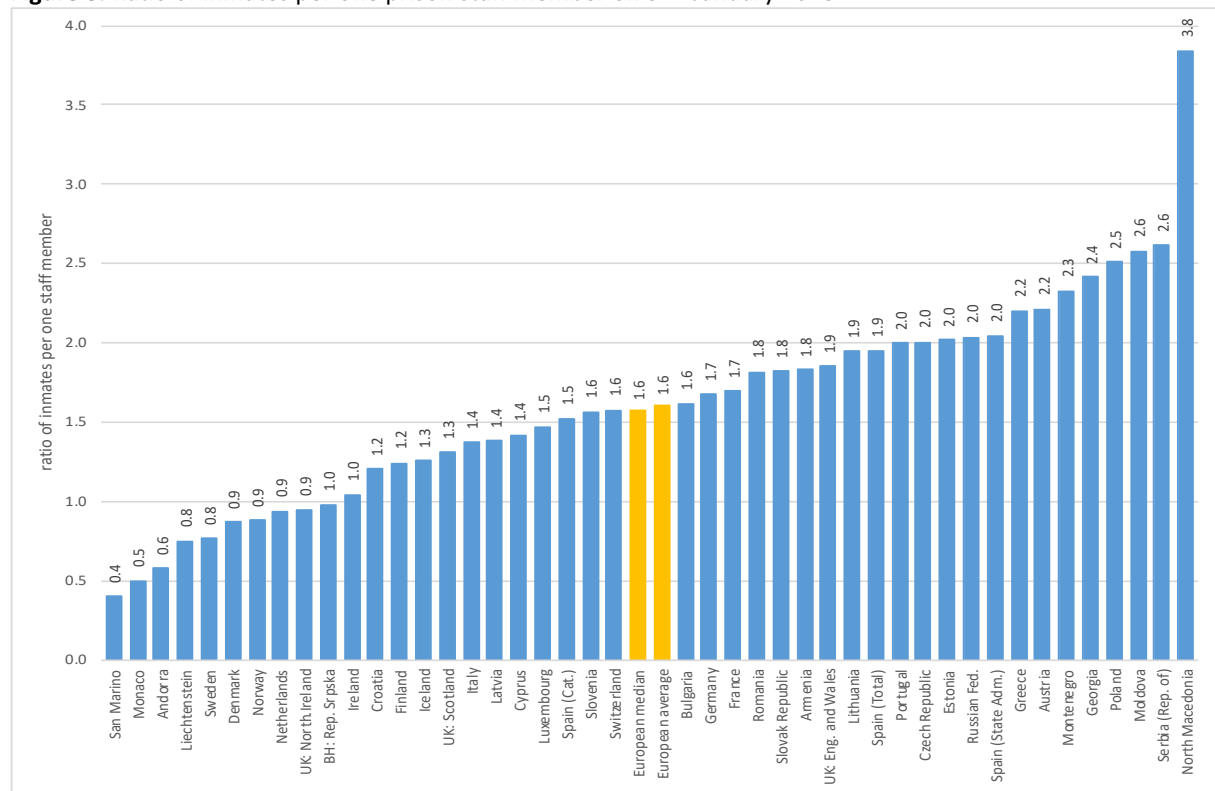


## Prison staff

At the European level, there were 1.6 inmates per 1 member of prison staff, but this ratio varies across countries from a maximum of 3.8 to a minimum of 0.4 inmates, as can be seen in Figure 8.

When the ratio is calculated taking into consideration only the custodial staff, it increases to 2.6 inmates per custodian; while, if the calculation is restricted to the custodial staff dedicated exclusively to custody, it increases to 2.8 inmates per custodian solely dedicated to custody (See SPACE I, Table 21).

**Figure 8.** Ratio of inmates per one prison staff member on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018



### 3. Flow indicators: Entries, exits, turnover ratio, IALI, and cost of imprisonment in 2017

**Entries into penal institutions:** During the whole year 2017, there were 765,477 entries into penal institutions in the 40 Prison Administrations that provided data for this indicator, representing a European rate of 141 entries per 100,000 inhabitants (see SPACE I, Table 23).

**Exits (releases, deaths and escapes) from penal institutions:** At the same time, there were 538,719 exits during 2017 in the 39 Prison Administrations that provided data for this indicator, which corresponds to a European rate of 113 exits per 100,000 inhabitants (see SPACE I, Table 23). The vast majority (more than 99%) of these exits were due to releases. Thus, the European rate was 111 releases per 100,000 inhabitants. Escapes represent only 0.1% of the exits, while deaths in penal institutions account for 2% of them (See SPACE I, Table 26).

**Mortality rate:** The European prison mortality rate in 2017 was 26 inmates per 10,000 inmates.

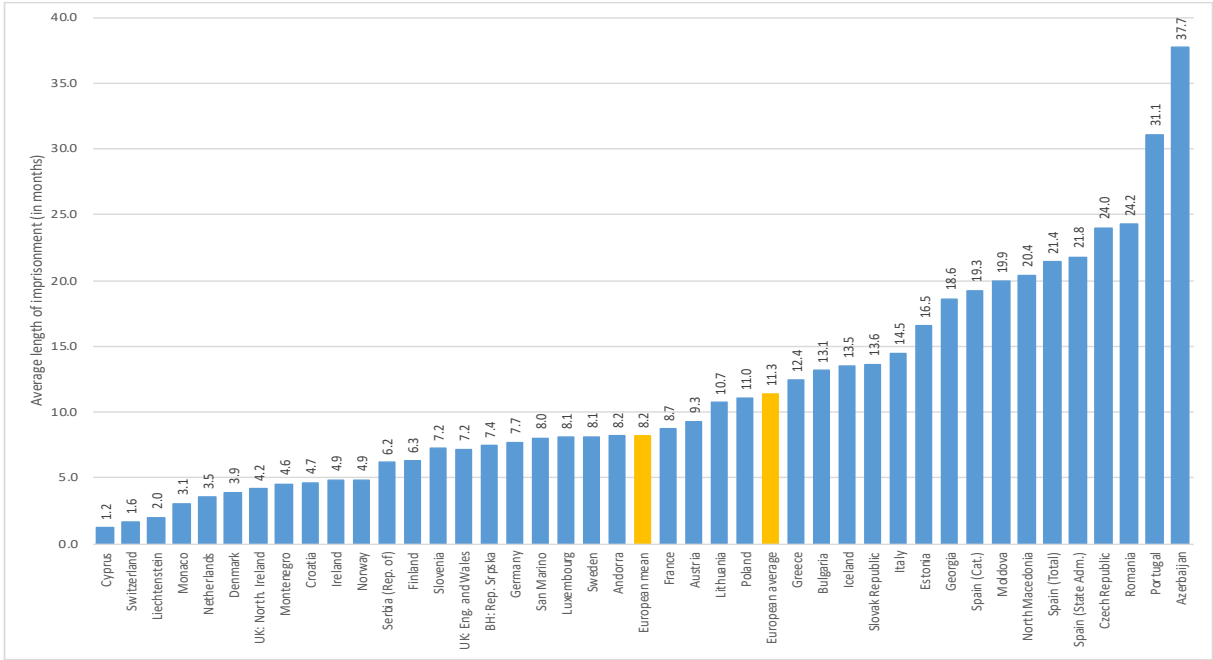
**Suicide rate:** The prison suicide rate in 2017 was 5.5 inmates per 10,000 inmates.

**Turnover ratio:** The European turnover ratio of the prison population in 2017 was 46%. 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) on 31<sup>st</sup> September 2016 (used as a proxy of the prison population on 1st January 2017) is taken from the 2016 SPACE I report, while the numbers of entries (flow of entries) and releases (flow of releases) in 2017 can be found in the 2018 report. The sum of the stock and the flow of entries provides an estimation of the total number of inmates likely to be released during the year (i.e. potential releases). This number is then put in relation with the effective number of releases during 2017. 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 European turnover ratio is based on the 38 Prison Administrations that provided data for all the indicators required for the estimation of it.

**Indicator of the average length of detention (IALI):** In 2017, the average length of detention in Europe was roughly 8 months. The IALI has been calculated on the basis of the stock and flow of prisoners as well as on the basis of

the total number of days spent in penal institutions (for details, see SPACE I, Part E). Both ways of estimating the IALI provided almost the same average length of detention. Figure 9 illustrates the wide differences in the average length of detention observed in Europe.

**Figure 9.** Average length of imprisonment in 2017 (based on the stock and flow of inmates)



**Cost of imprisonment:** At the European level, imprisonment cost more than 20 billion Euro in 2017. More precisely, the 42 countries that provided data indicated that the budget spent by their Prison Administrations in 2017 was 20,218,965,114 Euro.

Forty Prison Administrations provided also the daily amount spent for the detention in custody of one inmate. At the European level, each inmate cost 67 Euro per day. This amount does not take into account differences in the cost of living and other economic indicators across countries (e.g. GDP, purchase power, poverty rate, Euro-national currency exchange rate).

#### 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 Administration are divided in three clusters according to their score on **each** of these indicators:

- High:** This cluster includes the Prison Administrations whose score is higher than the European median value by more than 5%. In order to simplify the reading, we indicate that they are **above** the European median value.
- Medium:** This cluster includes the Prison Administrations whose score is **close** (i.e. between -5% and +5%) to the European median value
- Low:** This cluster includes the Prison Administrations whose score is lower than the European median value by more than 5%. In order to simplify the reading, we indicate that they are **below** the European median value.

The number of Prison Administrations included in Table 1 varies for each indicator, because not all the countries provided data for all of them. Two of the countries that answered the SPACE questionnaire (United Kingdom and Spain) have more than one Prison Administration. When the Table includes only the name of one of these countries, it means that the three Administrations of the United Kingdom and/or both Administrations of Spain are in the same cluster. Otherwise, each Prison Administration is mentioned separately.

**Table 1.** Ranking of countries according to the main prison indicators, 2018 (or 2017)

	<b>High: Above the European median value</b>	<b>Medium: Close to the European median value</b>	<b>Low: Below the European median value</b>
<b>Prison population rate</b>	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Czech Rep., Estonia, Georgia, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, Montenegro, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Spain, North Macedonia, UK: E&W, UK:SCO.	Austria, France.	Andorra, Rep. Srpska, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, San Marino, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, UK:NIR.
<b>% of female inmates</b>	Andorra, Austria, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Rep., Finland, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Latvia, Luxembourg, Moldova, Norway, Portugal, Russia, Slovak Rep., Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.	Estonia, Lithuania, Netherlands.	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Rep. Srpska, Croatia, Denmark, France, Georgia, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, North Macedonia, UK.
<b>% of detainees not serving a final sentence</b>	Andorra, Armenia, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, France, Greece, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, San Marino, Sweden, Switzerland, UK:NIR.	Austria, Germany, Iceland, Slovenia.	Azerbaijan, Rep. Srpska, Czech Rep., Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Ireland, Lithuania, Moldova, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovak Rep., Spain, North Macedonia, UK: E&W, UK:SCO.
<b>% of foreigners</b>	Andorra, Austria, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.	Montenegro, Portugal.	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Rep. Srpska, Croatia, Czech Rep., Estonia, Georgia, Ireland, Lithuania, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovak Rep., Slovenia, North Macedonia, UK: E&W, UK: NIR.
<b>Prison density</b>	Austria, Bulgaria, Czech Rep., Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Moldova, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, North Macedonia, UK: E&W, UK:SCO	Azerbaijan, Cyprus, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Slovak Rep., Spain.	Andorra, Armenia, Rep. Srpska, Croatia, Estonia, Georgia, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, San Marino, UK:NIR.
<b>Ratio of inmates per staff</b>	Andorra, Rep. Srpska, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Italy, Ireland, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, San Marino, Sweden, UK:NIR, UK:SCO.	Bulgaria, France, Germany, Luxembourg, Slovenia, Spain (Catalonia), Switzerland.	Armenia, Austria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Georgia, Greece, Lithuania, Moldova, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Poland, Portugal, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Spain (State Adm.), Romania, Russia, UK:E&W.
<b>Rate of releases (2017)</b>	Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Estonia, France, Ireland, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Serbia, Slovak Rep.	Czech Rep., Denmark, Slovenia, UK: E&W.	Andorra, Armenia, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, North Macedonia, UK: NIR.
<b>% of inmates who committed suicide (2017)</b>	Andorra, Austria, Bulgaria, Rep. Srpska, Czech Rep., Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Latvia, Netherlands, Norway, Serbia, Slovak Rep., Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.	UK: E&W.	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Croatia, Cyprus, Estonia, Georgia, Greece, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, San Marino, North Macedonia. UK: SCO.
<b>Rate of escapes (2017)</b>	Armenia, Austria, REP. Srpska, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Norway, Portugal, Serbia, Sweden, Switzerland, North Macedonia.	Bulgaria.	Andorra, Azerbaijan, Czech Rep., Estonia, Georgia, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Moldova, Monaco, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Russia, San Marino, Slovak Rep., Slovenia, Spain, UK: E&W. UK:NIR.
<b>Average length of imprisonment, in months, based on the stock and the flow (2017)</b>	Rep. Srpska, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Serbia, Slovenia, Switzerland.	Andorra, France, Luxembourg, San Marino, Sweden.	Austria, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Czech Rep., Estonia, Georgia, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Lithuania, Moldova, North Macedonia, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovak Republic, Spain; UK:E&W, UK: NIR.

## 5. Evolution from 2015/2016 to 2017/2018

Since the present SPACE I report, the date of reference for stock indicators refers to 31<sup>st</sup> January of the year preceding the publication instead of 1<sup>st</sup> 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, exceptionally, in this report we cannot compare the data on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018 to the data on the same day of the previous year, but to that on 1<sup>st</sup> September 2016. However, the latter can be considered as an acceptable proxy of the situation on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2017. In the case of flow indicators, the comparison takes place between the situation during the whole year 2017 and the whole year 2015. Researchers interested in establishing time series can interpolate the value for 2016 on the basis of those observed in 2015 and 2017.

Table 2 shows the evolution of stock indicators between 2016 and 2018, as well as flow indicators from 2015 to 2017. **Comparisons are restricted to the Prison Administrations (PA) that provided data for both years, which are not the same for all indicators.** This means that the figures included in the Table may not coincide with those included in the SPACE I report. For example, 42 PA provided their budget for 2017 (see SPACE I, Table 33), but only 38 of them had provided also their budget for 2015 and are therefore included in Table 2. **The number of PA that provided data for both years is indicated between brackets for each indicator.**

**Table 2.** Evolution of stock indicators (2016 to 2018) and flow indicators (2015 to 2017)

	2016	2018	% change 2016-2018
<b>Stock indicators</b>			
Prison population rate (non-adjusted) (44 PA)	109.7	102.5	-6.6
% of female inmates (44 PA)	5.4	5.0	-7.4
% of foreign inmates (41 PA)	16.7	15.9	-4.8
<i>Of which:</i> % of foreign inmates from EU countries (36 PA)	29.2	32.3	10.6
% of non-sentenced detainees (43 PA)	17.4	22.4	28.7
Prison density (43 PA)	91.1	91.4	0.3
Number of Overcrowded Prison Administrations (more than 100 inmates per 100 places) (42 PA)	9	12	(33.3%)
Ratio of inmates per prison staff (40 PA)	1.7	1.6	-5.9
Ratio of inmates per custodian solely dedicated to custody (35 PA)	2.9	2.8	-3.4
<b>Sentenced prisoners by offence</b>			
% of prisoners sentenced for drug offences (37 PA)	17.6	19.3	9.7
% of prisoners sentenced for theft (35 PA)	18.6	15.8	-15.1
% of prisoners sentenced for homicide (37 PA)	12.3	12.9	4.9
<b>Sentenced prisoners by length of sentence imposed</b>			
% of prisoners sentenced to less than one year (38 PA)	16.5	16.3	-1.2
% of prisoners sentenced from 1 to less than 3 years (38 PA)	26.5	23.5	-11.3
% of prisoners sentenced from 3 to less than 5 years (38 PA)	17.2	16.5	-4.1
% of prisoners sentenced from 5 to less than 10 years (38 PA)	20.4	18.2	-10.8
	<b>2015</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>% change 2015-2017</b>
<b>Flow indicators</b>			
Rate of admissions (40 PA)	143.1	135.1	-5.6
Rate of releases (34 PA)	123.2	110.6	-10.2
Average length of imprisonment in months, based on the stock and flow (36 PA)	8.8	8.2	-6.8
<b>Cost indicator</b>			
Total budget (38 PA)	15 373 433 052 €	15 523 749 762 €	1.0

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, it can be seen, at the European level, the following indicators *remained relatively stable*:

- The percentage of foreign inmates remained relatively stable (-4.8%) between 2016 and 2018.
- The prison density remained relatively stable (+0.3%) between 2016 and 2018.
- The ratio of inmates per custodian solely dedicated to custody remained relatively stable (-3.4%) between 2016 and 2018.
- The percentage of prisoners sentenced to less than one year remained relatively stable (-1.2%) between 2016 and 2018.
- The percentage of prisoners sentenced from 3 years to less than 5 years remained relatively stable (-4.1%) between 2016 and 2018.
- The total budget spent by Prison Administrations remained relatively stable (+1.0%) between 2015 and 2017.

At the same time, at the European level, the following indicators registered a *decrease*:

- The prison population rate decreased by 6.6% between 2016 and 2018.
- The percentage of female inmates decreased by 7.4% between 2016 and 2018.
- The ratio of inmates per prison staff decreased by 5.9% between 2016 and 2018.
- The percentage of prisoners sentenced for theft decreased by 15% between 2016 and 2018.
- The percentage of prisoners sentenced from 1 year to less than 3 years decreased by 11% between 2016 and 2018.
- The percentage of prisoners sentenced from 5 years to less than 10 years decreased by 11% between 2016 and 2018.
- The rate of admissions decreased by 5.6% between 2015 and 2017.
- The rate of releases decreased by 10% between 2015 and 2017.
- The average length of imprisonment in months estimated on the basis of the stock and flow of inmates decreased by 6.8% between 2015 and 2017.

Finally, at the European level, the following indicators registered an *increase*:

- The percentage of foreign inmates from EU countries increased by 11% between 2016 and 2018.
- The percentage of non-sentenced detainees increased by 29% between 2016 and 2018.
- The percentage of prisoners sentenced for homicide increased by 4.9% between 2016 and 2018.
- The percentage of prisoners sentenced for drug offences increased by 9.7% between 2016 and 2018.
- The number of PA experiencing overcrowding increased by 33% between 2016 and 2018. However, this increase must be interpreted cautiously because three PA that were experiencing overcrowding in 2016 (Albania, Belgium and Hungary) did not answer the 2018 SPACE I report.

Table 3 shows the evolution of the Prison population rate in the 42 Prison Administrations (PA) that provided data for 2016 and 2018. If the two Spanish PA are analysed separately, it can be seen that the PPR was stable in 25 PA, increase in only 6 PA, and decreased in 11 PA.



## 6. Trends from 2008 to 2018

Figure 10 presents the evolution from 2008 to 2018 of the prison population rates (PPR) of the 44 Prison Administrations that provided the necessary data. The values for a few missing years were interpolated using linear interpolation. The data included in this Figure are taken from the study *Prisons in Europe 2005-2015* (Aebi et al., 2018), available on the SPACE website, which updated the whole SPACE series for the period under study.

The PA included are shown in Figure 11 below. As can be seen in Figure 10, the median European prison population rate increased from 2008 to 2013 and decreased after that, in such a way that the 2018 rate is lower than the one of 2008. If the comparison is based on the average European PPR, the only difference is that the rate started decreasing two years before (in 2012 instead of 2014).

**Figure 10.** Trends in the prison population rates of 44 Prison Administrations from 2008 to 2018

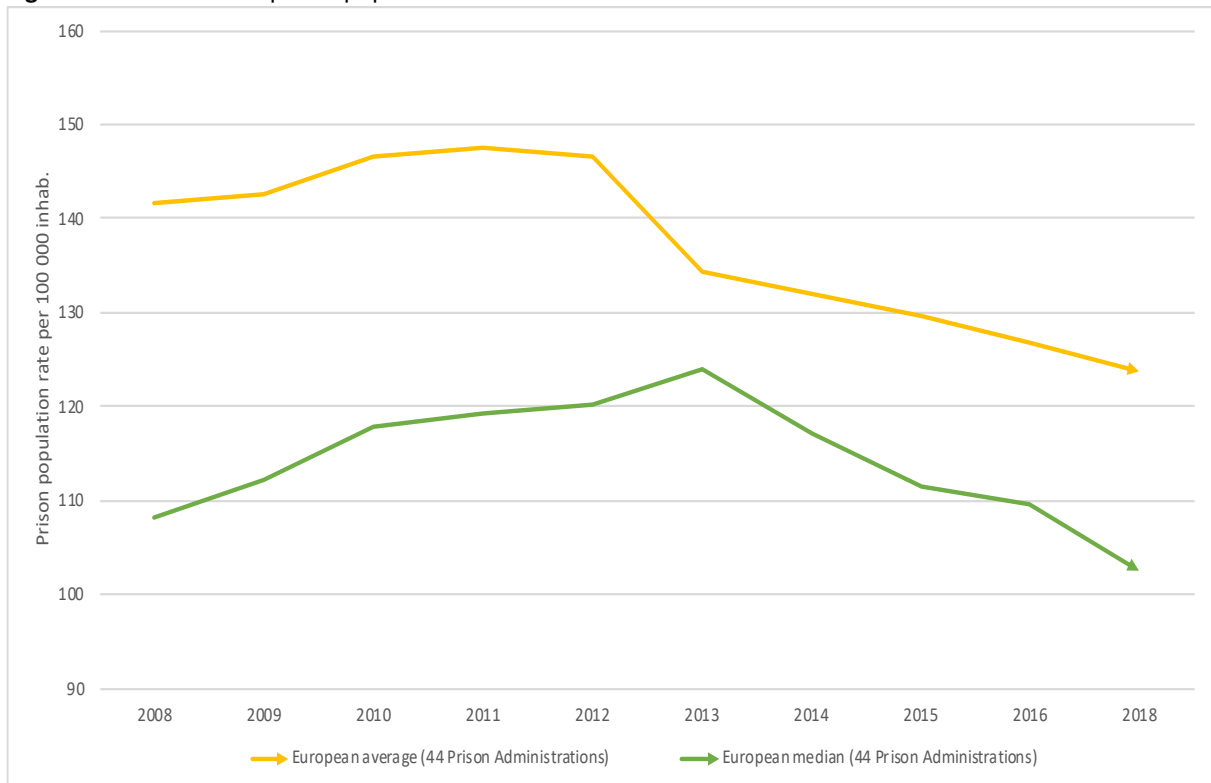
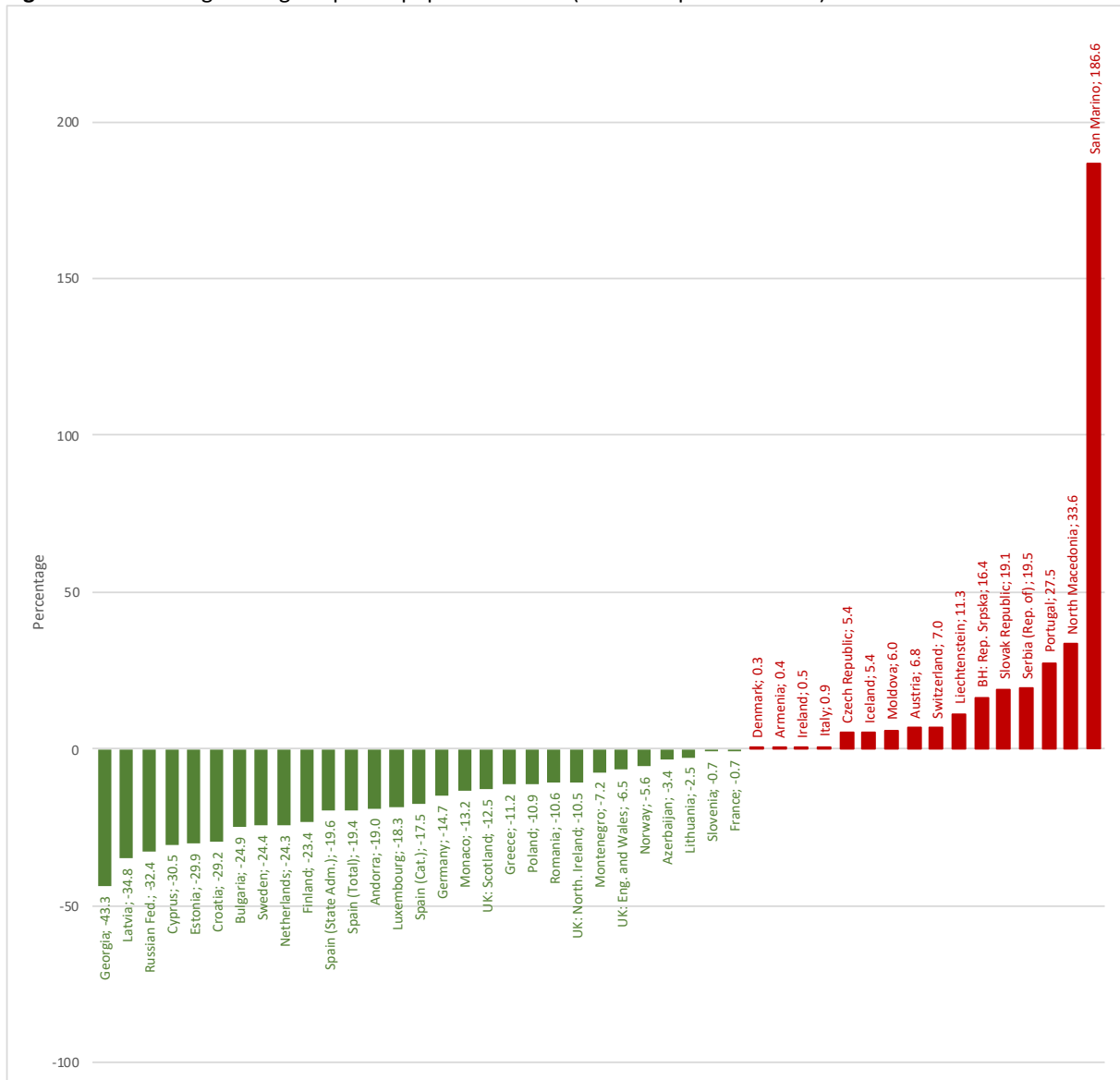


Figure 11 presents the percentage change in the prison population rates (PPR) of the 44 Prison Administrations (PA) that provided data for 2018 and had provided data for 2008. For example, the 2018 PPR of Georgia was 43% lower than the one of 2008. Following again the logic of considering increases and decreases up to 5% as a synonym of relative stability, it can be seen that eight countries were in that situation. At the same time, the 2018 PPR was higher than the one of 2008 in 12 Prison Administrations. On the contrary, it was lower in 24 PA.

**Figure 11.** Percentage change in prison population rates (2018 compared to 2008) in 44 Prison Administrations



## 7. Methodology

Unless stated otherwise, this document presents, for each indicator, the *European median value*. The median is the value that divided 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*). Outliers are quite common in the sample of countries included in the SPACE report because some member States, like Liechtenstein, Monaco or San Marino, have a very low population and, as a consequence, a change in only one person can have a big impact on its percentages and rates. For example, San Marino only had 6 inmates on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018 and three of them were foreigners of which one had received a final sentence. This leads to percentages of 50% of foreigners and 33% of foreigners with a final sentence; but a change in only one person could increase the first percentage to 67% (if there were 4 foreign prisoners) or decrease it to 33% (if there were 2), while the second one could oscillate between 66% (if two of them were serving a final sentence) and 0% (if none of them was serving a final sentence). As the country has a population of 33,500 inhabitants, its prison population rate corresponds to 18 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants (i.e. it is higher than the real number of inmates and inhabitants), and the addition of only one inmate would increase it to 21 per 100,000 inhabitants. In that perspective, the inclusion of a percentage of, for example, 100% will artificially increase the European average. Moreover, these percentages may vary widely from one year to the other, which can entail extremely instable time series.

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 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018, there were 1,229,385 inmates in the penal institutions of the 44 PA of the Council of Europe member states whose data are presented in the 2018 SPACE I report. At the same, the total population of the territories in which these PA are located was 680 million inhabitants, which would lead to a prison population rate of 180.6 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, it corresponds to 102.5 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, as stated at the beginning of this document.

While the Tables include always one decimal, in the comments all figures 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 calculated for the whole territory of Spain (addition of the figures for the National Administration and the Catalan Administration) is not included in the computation of the average and median European values.

Whenever Bosnia and Herzegovina is represented in maps, data refers only to the Republika Srpska, which is the only Prison Administration of the country that answered the SPACE I questionnaire.





## Prison Populations

# SPACE I - 2018

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## Highlights of the 2018 SPACE I report

The main results of the 2018 SPACE I report are presented in a separate booklet (Prisons and Prisoners in Europe 2018: Key Findings of the SPACE I report), which includes some indicators of the trends observed since 2008 and the changes experienced since the publication of the previous report. This section summarizes the situation in 2018 through two Tables. Table A shows the European median values for a series of selected indicators. Table B presents the same indicators by Prison Administration. Only the Prison Administrations that answered the questionnaire are included in Table B. They are divided in three clusters according to their score on each indicator:

1. **High:** This cluster includes the Prison Administrations whose score is higher than the European median value by more than 5%. In order to simplify the reading we indicate that they are **above** the European median value.
2. **Medium:** This cluster includes the Prison Administrations whose score is **close** (i.e. between -5% and +5%) to the European median value
3. **Low:** This cluster includes the Prison Administrations whose score is lower than the European median value by more than 5%. In order to simplify the reading, we indicate that they are **below** the European median value.

The number of Prison Administrations included in Table B varies for each indicator, because not all the countries provided data for all of them. Two of the countries that answered the SPACE questionnaire (United Kingdom and Spain) have more than one Prison Administration. When the Table includes only the name of one of these countries, it means that the three Administrations of the United Kingdom and/or both Administrations of Spain are in the same cluster. Otherwise, each Prison Administration is mentioned separately.

**TABLE A: EUROPEAN MEDIAN VALUES FOR THE MAIN PRISON INDICATORS, 2018\***

	Median values
Prison population rate (44 PA)	102.5
% of female inmates (44 PA)	5.0
% of detainees not serving a final sentence (43 PA)	22.4
% of foreigners (43 PA)	15.9
Prison density (43 PA)	91.4
Ratio of inmates per staff (43 PA)	1.6
Rate of releases (38 PA)	110.6
% of deaths by suicide (42 PA)	22.7
Rate of escapes (43 PA)	8.6
Average length of imprisonment, in months (based on the stock and flow) (40 PA)	8.2

\*In principle, the median is based on data for 44 European Prison Administrations (PA). However, in some cases the number is lower because not all the PA provided data for all indicators. The exact number of PA included is indicated between brackets for each indicator. Furthermore, 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, 2018 (OR 2017)**

	<b>High: Above the European median value</b>	<b>Medium: Close to the European median value</b>	<b>Low: Below the European median value</b>
<b>Prison population rate</b>	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Czech Rep., Estonia, Georgia, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, Montenegro, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Spain, North Macedonia, UK: E&W, UK:SCO.	Austria, France.	Andorra, Rep. Srpska, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, San Marino, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, UK:NIR.
<b>% of female inmates</b>	Andorra, Austria, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Rep., Finland, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Norway, Portugal, Russia, Slovak Rep., Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.	Estonia, Lithuania, Netherlands.	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Rep. Srpska, Croatia, Denmark, France, Georgia, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, North Macedonia, UK.
<b>% of detainees not serving a final sentence</b>	Andorra, Armenia, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, France, Greece, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, San Marino, Sweden, Switzerland, UK:NIR.	Austria, Germany, Iceland, Slovenia.	Azerbaijan, Rep. Srpska, Czech Rep., Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Ireland, Lithuania, Moldova, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovak Rep., Spain, North Macedonia, UK: E&W, UK:SCO.
<b>% of foreigners</b>	Andorra, Austria, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.	Montenegro, Portugal.	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Rep. Srpska, Croatia, Czech Rep., Estonia, Georgia, Ireland, Lithuania, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovak Rep., Slovenia, North Macedonia, UK: E&W, UK: NIR.
<b>Prison density</b>	Austria, Bulgaria, Czech Rep., Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Moldova, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, North Macedonia, UK: E&W, UK:SCO	Azerbaijan, Cyprus, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Slovak Rep., Spain.	Andorra, Armenia, Rep. Srpska, Croatia, Estonia, Georgia, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, San Marino, UK:NIR.
<b>Ratio of inmates per staff</b>	Andorra, Rep. Srpska, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Italy, Ireland, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, San Marino, Sweden, UK:NIR, UK:SCO.	Bulgaria, France, Germany, Luxembourg, Slovenia, Spain (Catalonia), Switzerland.	Armenia, Austria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Georgia, Greece, Lithuania, Moldova, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Poland, Portugal, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Spain (State Adm.), Romania, Russia, UK:E&W.
<b>Rate of releases (2017)</b>	Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Estonia, France, Ireland, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Serbia, Slovak Rep.	Czech Rep., Denmark, Slovenia, UK: E&W.	Andorra, Armenia, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, North Macedonia, UK: NIR.
<b>% of inmates who committed suicide (2017)</b>	Andorra, Austria, Bulgaria, Rep. Srpska, Czech Rep., Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Latvia, Netherlands, Norway, Serbia, Slovak Rep., Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.	UK: E&W.	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Croatia, Cyprus, Estonia, Georgia, Greece, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, San Marino, North Macedonia. UK: SCO.
<b>Rate of escapes (2017)</b>	Armenia, Austria, REP. Srpska, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Norway, Portugal, Serbia, Sweden, Switzerland, North Macedonia.	Bulgaria.	Andorra, Azerbaijan, Czech Rep., Estonia, Georgia, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Moldova, Monaco, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Russia, San Marino, Slovak Rep., Slovenia, Spain, UK: E&W. UK:NIR.
<b>Average length of imprisonment, in months, based on the stock and the flow (2017)</b>	Rep. Srpska, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Serbia, Slovenia, Switzerland.	Andorra, France, Luxembourg, San Marino, Sweden.	Austria, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Czech Rep., Estonia, Georgia, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Lithuania, Moldova, North Macedonia, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovak Republic, Spain, UK:E&W, UK: NIR.

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# Introduction

The SPACE I 2018 annual report is part of the SPACE project<sup>1</sup>. This project provides an overview of the use of custodial (*SPACE I*) and non-custodial (*SPACE II*)<sup>2</sup> sanctions and measures in the Member States of the Council of Europe (CoE) by means of two annual reports.

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 in different countries 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 entries 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 in each Prison Administration and sent back to the team of experts of the University of Lausanne (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 taking into account 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, useful links and addresses concerning the Prison and Probation Administrations).

<sup>1</sup> Website of the SPACE Project: [www.unil.ch/space](http://www.unil.ch/space).

<sup>2</sup> Aebi, M.F. & Hashimoto, Y.Z. (2018). *SPACE II – Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics: Persons serving non-custodial sanctions and measures. Survey 2018*. Strasbourg: Council of Europe.

## OVERVIEW OF THE CONTENTS OF THE 2018 SPACE I REPORT

Figures on prison populations as well as on staff employed by Prison Administrations relate to **31<sup>st</sup> January 2018** and are known as *stock* indicators. The date of 31<sup>st</sup> January is preferred to 1<sup>st</sup> January because the number of inmates decreases between the end/beginning of the year holiday season due to temporary releases that allow inmates to spend the festivities with their families. It is also preferred to 1<sup>st</sup> September (used in SPACE I from 1983 to 2016) because it is closer to the date of publication of the report. When data on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018 were not available, the Member States were asked to use the closest possible date of reference. The exceptions are expressly stated in the notes to the Tables concerned. These indicators are presented in **Section 1** of the report.

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 2017** and are known as *flow* indicators. These indicators are presented in **Section 2** of the report.

In 2018, the forty-seven member states of the Council of Europe counted *fifty-two* Prison Administrations under their control.

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 (Gibraltar, Guernsey, Isle of Man, and Jersey). Data for Belarus and Kosovo are not collected because they are not members of the CoE.

## MAIN MODIFICATIONS INTRODUCED IN 2018

- The questionnaire has been entirely restructured and reorganized.
- The reference date for the stock indicators is **31<sup>st</sup> January of the current year (2018)** instead of 1<sup>st</sup> September of the previous year.
- The reference year for the flow data is the **previous year (2017)** instead of the year before last.
- The definitions of some items, as well as the inclusion and exclusion criteria for some categories, have been improved.
- Prison Administrations are asked to indicate explicitly whether their definitions fit the ones proposed in the questionnaire.
- The new general category of *exits* includes *releases, inmates who died in penal institutions and escapes from penal institutions*.
- Data concerning inmates who died in penal institutions exclude the inmates who died outside the penal institution (e.g. during a permission for a temporary leave).
- A distinction has been introduced between prisons *with public-private partnership, private prisons and other private facilities*.
- The category *persons under security measures/preventive detention for dangerous offenders* includes two subcategories: *persons held as not criminally responsible by the court* and *persons held as totally or partially criminally responsible by the court and who have been sentenced to imprisonment*.

## CONVENTIONS AND STATISTICAL MEASURES

The following conventions and abbreviations are used throughout the report.

### *Conventions used*

<b>NAP or ***</b>	<b>Not applicable:</b> The question is irrelevant; the item refers to a concept not found in the penal system of the country concerned.
<b>0</b>	<b>Zero:</b> The concept exists in the penal system of the country concerned, but there are no cases (the number of cases or persons is zero).
<b>NA</b>	<b>Not available:</b> There are no figures available, but the concept exists in the penal system of the country concerned.
<b>(number)</b>	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 Table.

### *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 so 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 values.

***Disclaimer: For reasons of accuracy we have calculated the mean and median values from the original database, which contains all the decimals not presented in the Tables. Readers who rework the calculations from the data presented in the Tables - which only contain one or two decimals - will therefore reach slightly different results than the ones presented in the report.***

## 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 1<sup>st</sup> January 2018 as available on the *Eurostat* Database (“*Population on 1<sup>st</sup> 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:

**Andorra:** Demographic data refer to 1<sup>st</sup> July 2018. Retrieved from <https://population.un.org/wpp/DataQuery/> on 20<sup>th</sup> December 2018.

**Azerbaijan:** Demographic data refer to 1<sup>st</sup> July 2018. Retrieved from <https://population.un.org/wpp/DataQuery/> on 20<sup>th</sup> December 2018, and include the population of Nagorno-Karabakh.

**Bosnia and Herzegovina (Republika Srpska):** Demographic data are estimates and relate to mid-2017. The estimates are done on the basis of the natural changes of population and migration <http://www2.rzs.rs.ba> (retrieved on December 20<sup>th</sup>, 2018).

**Monaco:** Demographic data refer to 1<sup>st</sup> July 2018. Retrieved from <https://population.un.org/wpp/DataQuery/> on 20<sup>th</sup> December 2018.

**Russian Federation:** Demographic data refer to 1<sup>st</sup> July 2018. Retrieved from <https://population.un.org/wpp/DataQuery/> on 20<sup>th</sup> December 2018.

**San Marino:** Demographic data refer to 1<sup>st</sup> July 2018. Retrieved from <https://population.un.org/wpp/DataQuery/> on 20<sup>th</sup> December 2018.

**Spain – Catalonia:** Data retrieved from <https://www.idescat.cat/pub/?id=aec&n=245&lang=en> on 20<sup>th</sup> December 2018.

**Spain – State Administration:** Demographic data is an estimation made by the authors based on the demographic data of Catalonia and the whole territory of Spain.

**UK: England & Wales:** Demographic data is an estimation made by the authors based on the demographic data of the United Kingdom provided by Eurostat minus the population of Scotland and Northern Ireland (see below).

**UK: Northern Ireland:** Demographic data refer to July 2018. Retrieved from <https://www.ukpopulation.org/northern-ireland-population/> on 20<sup>th</sup> December 2018.

**UK: Scotland:** Demographic data refer to July 2018. Retrieved from <https://www.ukpopulation.org/scotland-population/> on 20<sup>th</sup> December 2018.

## PARTICIPATION RATE

The 2018 SPACE questionnaire was sent to the Prison Administrations at the end of July 2018. The majority of them answered the questionnaire after the original deadline (30<sup>th</sup> September 2018), the last questionnaires were received during December 2018, and the last corrections were introduced in March 2019.

**45 (86.5%) out of the 52 Prison Administrations in the 47 Council of Europe member states answered the SPACE I 2018 Questionnaire.**

The following Prison Administrations did not respond to the questionnaire: Albania, Belgium, Bosnia & Herzegovina State level, Bosnia & Herzegovina Federal level, Hungary, Malta, and Ukraine. Turkey answered the questionnaire, but there were some inconsistencies in the data received that could not be solved in time. As a consequence, the country asked us to exclude the Turkish data from the SPACE I 2018 report. Turkey is however considered when estimating the participation rate.

For a few specific figures of some countries the data validation procedure revealed inconsistencies that cannot be explained. These figures are presented between brackets.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors thank all persons who brought their support, advice, and suggestions throughout the elaboration of this report. First of all, we thank the national correspondents in each Member State of the CoE, without whom this report would not exist. We also thank the members of the PC-CP Working Group as well as Ilina Taneva and Christine Coleur at the CoE. Special thanks to Roy Walmsley and Jaime Rodriguez for their attentive and critical reading of the SPACE reports, and to Claude-Alain Barraud of the Geneva Cantonal Detention Office for the picture used in the cover.

## TABLE C LEGISLATIVE AND OTHER MEASURES WHICH DIRECTLY INFLUENCE TRENDS IN THE NUMBER OF PRISONERS

<b>ANDORRA</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Changes in criminal law:</b> No;</li> <li>2. <b>New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:</b> No;</li> <li>3. <b>Amnesties:</b> 0;</li> <li>4. <b>Individual pardons:</b> 0;</li> <li>5. <b>Collective pardons:</b> 0;</li> <li>6. <b>Other:</b> No.</li> </ol>
<b>ARMENIA</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Changes in criminal law:</b> No;</li> <li>2. <b>New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:</b> No;</li> <li>3. <b>Amnesties:</b> 5;</li> <li>4. <b>Individual pardons:</b> 10;</li> <li>5. <b>Collective pardons:</b> 0;</li> <li>6. <b>Other:</b> No.</li> </ol>
<b>AUSTRIA</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Changes in criminal law:</b> No;</li> <li>2. <b>New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:</b> No;</li> <li>3. <b>Amnesties:</b> 5;</li> <li>4. <b>Individual pardons:</b> 29 individual pardons by the President of the Federal Republic of Austria;</li> <li>5. <b>Collective pardons:</b> 13 collective pardons by the President of the Federal Republic of Austria;</li> <li>6. <b>Other:</b> No.</li> </ol>
<b>AZERBAIJAN</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Changes in criminal law:</b> Due to the Amendments to the Criminal Code (20.10.2017) - 396 persons were released; 324 persons' term of imprisonment was reduced;</li> <li>2. <b>New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:</b> No;</li> <li>3. <b>Amnesties:</b> 0;</li> <li>4. <b>Individual pardons:</b> 415 inmates were released;</li> <li>5. <b>Collective pardons:</b> NAP;</li> <li>6. <b>Other:</b> No.</li> </ol>
<b>BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA – REPUBLIKA SRPSKA</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Changes in criminal law:</b> The new Criminal Code of the Republika Srpska, which was published in the Official Gazette of Republika Srpska No. 64/2017, was adopted;</li> <li>2. <b>New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:</b> The new Law on the Execution of Criminal and Misdemeanour Sanctions of Republika Srpska was adopted, which was published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Srpska No. 63/2018.;</li> <li>3. <b>Amnesties:</b> Amnesty Law published in the "Official Gazette of the Republic of Srpska" No. 61/18 was adopted. The 344 prisoners covered by the Amnesty Law refer only to prisoners who were in penitentiary institutions at the time of entry into force of the Law.344;</li> <li>4. <b>Individual pardons:</b> 4;</li> <li>5. <b>Collective pardons:</b> No;</li> <li>6. <b>Other:</b> 226 inmates: 5 inmates were conditionally released, 82 were released following a proposal of the penal institutions, the director of penal institutions can grant conditional releases, 139 inmates were released following this decision.</li> </ol>
<b>BULGARIA</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Changes in criminal law:</b> Amendments to the Act of Execution of Sentences and Detention were adopted in 2017. The legislative amendments introduced different and more flexible rules for initial allocation and transfer of prisoners, early conditional release, as well as compensatory and preventive remedies.;</li> <li>2. <b>New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:</b> No;</li> <li>3. <b>Amnesties:</b> No;</li> <li>4. <b>Individual pardons:</b> 2</li> <li>5. <b>Collective pardons:</b> No;</li> <li>6. <b>Other:</b> No.</li> </ol>
<b>CROATIA</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Changes in criminal law:</b> No;</li> <li>2. <b>New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:</b> No;</li> <li>3. <b>Amnesties:</b> 0;</li> <li>4. <b>Individual pardons:</b> 0;</li> <li>5. <b>Collective pardons:</b> 0;</li> <li>6. <b>Other:</b> No.</li> </ol>
<b>CYPRUS</b>

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Changes in criminal law:</b> No;</li> <li>2. <b>New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:</b> No;</li> <li>3. <b>Amnesties:</b>0;</li> <li>4. <b>Individual pardons:</b> 122, of which 1001 were granted to foreigners who returned to their countries;</li> <li>5. <b>Collective pardons:</b> Three collective pardons (02 April 2017; 10 August 2017; 28 September 2017; 21 December 2017) that resulted on the liberation of 166 inmates;</li> <li>6. <b>Other:</b> No.</li> </ol>
<b>CZECH REPUBLIC</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Changes in criminal law:</b> No;</li> <li>2. <b>New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:</b> No;</li> <li>3. <b>Amnesties:</b> 0;</li> <li>4. <b>Individual pardons:</b> 1;</li> <li>5. <b>Collective pardons:</b> 0;</li> <li>6. <b>Other:</b> No.</li> </ol>
<b>DENMARK</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Changes in criminal law:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Amendment of the Danish Penal Code (Act no. 672 of 8 June 2017 – acted in to force on 1. July 2017;</li> <li>b. Amendment to sections 38, 39 and 41 of the Danish Penal Code – the amendment of the law entails e.g. that parole of persons convicted under section 81 of the Criminal Code, who are not expelled by judgment, will require that the persons concerned have beforehand participated in a program established by the Prison and Probation Service with a view to preventing similar new crimes. The same applies in connection with parole of persons convicted of committing one of the crimes referred to in Chapter 12 or 13 of the Criminal Code, provided that the persons concerned have not been expelled by a judgment, and provided that special circumstances do not oppose the establishment of such a program. The amendment also implies that parole of inmates who have participated in a program established by the Prison and Probation Service in accordance with the abovementioned scheme is conditioned upon the continued participation by the persons concerned in the program during the probation period.</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. <b>New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. 'Gang Package III' (spring 2017) - tighter regulations concerning possession of weapons, residence bans, etc.;</li> <li>b. Amendment of the Danish Alien Act, etc. (early 2017) – tighter control of foreigners on tolerated stay and expelled criminals, including the introduction of duty to report, harsher punishment, wearing an electronic tag while serving the sentence, special access to custody and amended right to complaint.</li> </ol> </li> <li>3. <b>Amnesties:</b> 0;</li> <li>4. <b>Individual pardons:</b> 0;</li> <li>5. <b>Collective pardons:</b> 0;</li> <li>6. <b>Other:</b> No.</li> </ol>
<b>ESTONIA</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Changes in criminal law:</b> No;</li> <li>2. <b>New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:</b> No;</li> <li>3. <b>Amnesties:</b> 0;</li> <li>4. <b>Individual pardons:</b> 3;</li> <li>5. <b>Collective pardons:</b> 0;</li> <li>6. <b>Other:</b> No.</li> </ol>
<b>FINLAND</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Changes in criminal law:</b> No;</li> <li>2. <b>New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:</b> No;</li> <li>3. <b>Amnesties:</b> 0;</li> <li>4. <b>Individual pardons:</b>0;</li> <li>5. <b>Collective pardons:</b> 0;</li> <li>6. <b>Other:</b> No.</li> </ol>
<b>FRANCE</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Changes in criminal law:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Law 2017-86 of 27 January 2017 about equality and citizenship: generalization of the aggravating circumstances concerning racism and homophobia; creation of a general aggravating circumstance of sexism; improvement concerning the repression of provocations, defamation and insults of a racist or discriminatory nature provided for by the law of 29 July 1881 on the freedom of the press; amendments to the repression of the apology for crimes against humanity and denial; improvement in the suppression of hazing and discriminatory behaviour that may result;</li> <li>b. Law 2017-242 of 27 February 2017 concerning prescriptions in criminal matters: the statute of limitations for prosecution has been reduced from 10 to 20 years for crimes and from 3 to 6 years for offences. The legislator has also devoted the postponement of the starting point of the prescription for any covert or concealed offence,</li> </ol> </li> </ol>

subject to a limitation period of prescription. The prescription period of the sentence concerning offences is increased from 5 to 6 years. It is kept at 20 years for crimes;

- c. Law 2017-258 of 28 February 2017 concerning public security: reinforcement of the fight against terrorism: restoration of the offence of habitual consultation of terrorist sites (declared contrary to the Constitution by decision of the Constitutional Council n° 2017-682 of December 15, 2017); modification of the composition of the special Assize Court; registration in the national automated judicial file of perpetrators of terrorist offenses; prison intelligence provisions; amendments to the provisions on the use of weapons by security forces; amendments to the provisions aggravating the penalties for some offenses against some persons exercising a public function or depositaries of public authority (criminalization of destruction, deterioration or deterioration by explosive, incendiary or dangerous substance (20 years incurred), aggravation of the penalties incurred for threats and acts of intimidation against persons in public office (from 3 (instead of 2 before) to 10 years; aggravation of the penalties for contempt (1 year or 2 years incurred, instead of 6 months and one year before) and rebellion (2 years or 3 years, instead of 1 year and 2 years before) aggravation of the offences concerning refusal to obey: 1 year and 5 years incurred instead of 3 months and 3 years before);
- d. Law 2017-1510 of 30 October 2017, reinforcing internal security and the fight against terrorism: - new administrative police measures to better prevent terrorist actions; reinforcement of the repressive provisions in the field of terrorism and organized crime (creation of a new terrorist crime consisting of a person having authority over a minor, to involve him, in France or abroad, in a criminal conspiracy association (15 years incurred and 225000 euros fine); strengthening the protection of the borrowing identity of "repentant"; expansion of the derogatory regime of organized crime and delinquency to crimes and offenses that affect the fundamental interests of the nation; extension of identity checks in border areas.

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

#### GEORGIA

1. **Changes in criminal law:** In an effort to ensure equal apportionment of workload and in-depth review of the cases, as of 1 July 2017, the number of Local Councils increased from 5 to six councils. This amendment led to the improvement of the efficiency of the work carried out by the local councils. The decision to increase the number of local councils demonstrates that the state policy is focused on the improvement of the mechanism for early conditional release and development of individual terms and conditions for early conditional release;
2. **New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:** No;
3. **Amnesties:** 5;
4. **Individual pardons:**548;
5. **Collective pardons:** 0;
6. **Other:** From the 1st January 2017 to the 31st January 2018 - Early Conditional Release - 1086 inmates; Release due to the serious illness - 9 inmates.

#### GERMANY

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

#### GREECE

1. **Changes in criminal law:** Law 4489/2017, art. 43 (Government Gazette A, 140) extended until 28/8/2018 concerning the validity of the emergency measures for the decongestion of the Detention Facilities. These measures have affected the number of exits from penal institutions, since in most cases releases are mandatory upon completion of certain parts of prison sentences and are not conditioned upon decision by the judicial council;
2. **New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:** Law 4509/2017 (Government Gazette A, 201) "Measures for the treatment of persons who are exempt from the sentence due to mental or intellectual disorder and other provisions". The measures proposed by the above mentioned Law aim to ensure the treatment of those persons. The obsolete long-encapsulation in immune units is abolished and modern measures are put in place targeted to treatment, while at the same time the fundamental rights of the perpetrator as well as other persons are protected. In this context, the concept that faced the therapeutic detention only in the light of security, is enriched with modern scientific approaches for psychiatric care, as providing services of (mental) health and social reintegration. New legislation places emphasis on ensuring a quality level of hospitalization rather than the exclusive prison enforcement;
3. **Amnesties:** 0;
4. **Individual pardons:**0;
5. **Collective pardons:** 0;
6. **Other:** No

<b>ICELAND</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Changes in criminal law:</b> There were 3 laws with different amendments to Criminal law in 2017;</li> <li>2. <b>New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:</b> No</li> <li>3. <b>Amnesties:</b> 0;</li> <li>4. <b>Individual pardons:</b> 4 inmates were pardoned;</li> <li>5. <b>Collective pardons:</b> 0;</li> <li>6. <b>Other:</b> Rules on service of a sentence in Vernd, a special home for prisoner changed on 28 March 2018: when a sentence is of one year or less, the time of residence in Vernd can be up to 3 months. When a sentence is of more than one year, a stay in the halfway house lengthens by 2.5 days for each month of the sentence, becoming 4 months with a two-year sentence of imprisonment. Then, the period of the stay lengthens in the same way, by one month for each sentenced year, and can become a maximum of 16 months (instead of 12 months before) when the sentence is 11 years.</li> </ol>
<b>IRELAND</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Changes in criminal law:</b> No;</li> <li>2. <b>New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. The Minister for Children and Youth Affairs signed the necessary orders, with effect from the 31st March 2017, under the Children (Amendment) Act 2015, to end the practice of detaining 17-year-old boys in adult prison facilities. Since then, all children who have been sentenced to a period of detention by the courts are accommodated in Oberstown.</li> <li>b. Since October 2016, the Department of Children and Youth Affairs has been operating a pilot Bail Supervision Scheme. This Scheme operates from the Dublin Children's Court, and the pilot will last at least 2 years.</li> <li>c. The Bail Supervision Scheme provides a court with the option to grant bail to a child, rather than detaining the child, during remand proceedings. The option offered to the court would be to release the child on bail with conditions set by the court.</li> </ol> </li> <li>3. <b>Amnesties:</b> 0;</li> <li>4. <b>Individual pardons:</b> 0;</li> <li>5. <b>Collective pardons:</b> 0;</li> <li>6. <b>Other:</b> No.</li> </ol>
<b>ITALY</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Changes in criminal law:</b> The reason for the new increase in the number of prisoners in the period considered (+ 3,434 presents) is to be found in the progressive reduction of the effects of the temporary provision named "Special Early Release" (Law by Decree 23/12/2013, converted with amendments by Law 21/02/2014, n. 19). From the data available, indeed, it results that the decreasing effect on the prison population due to the said law involved, during the year 2017, 2,791 inmates, while in the previous years it involved respectively 6,212 (2014); 7,141 (2015); 4,877 (2016) inmates. The relevant trend is downwards, since in the period between 1/01/2018 and 30/09/2018 there were only 1,237 cases of special early release.</li> <li>2. <b>New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:</b> No;</li> <li>3. <b>Amnesties:</b> 0;</li> <li>4. <b>Individual pardons:</b> 0;</li> <li>5. <b>Collective pardons:</b> 0;</li> <li>6. <b>Other:</b> No.</li> </ol>
<b>LATVIA</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Changes in criminal law:</b> There were 3 laws with different amendments to Criminal law in 2017;</li> <li>2. <b>New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:</b> No</li> <li>3. <b>Amnesties:</b> 0;</li> <li>4. <b>Individual pardons:</b> 4 inmates were pardoned;</li> <li>5. <b>Collective pardons:</b> 0;</li> <li>6. <b>Other:</b> No.</li> </ol>
<b>LIECHTENSTEIN</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Changes in criminal law:</b> No;</li> <li>2. <b>New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:</b> No;</li> <li>3. <b>Amnesties:</b> 0;</li> <li>4. <b>Individual pardons:</b> 0;</li> <li>5. <b>Collective pardons:</b> 0;</li> <li>6. <b>Other:</b> No.</li> </ol>
<b>LITHUANIA</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Changes in criminal law:</b> No;</li> <li>2. <b>New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:</b> No;</li> <li>3. <b>Amnesties:</b> 0;</li> <li>4. <b>Individual pardons:</b> During the period of 1 January 2017 – 1 January 2018 there were 1 Presidential Decrees proclaimed granting pardon. As a result 4 prisoners had the term of their service reduced;</li> <li>5. <b>Collective pardons:</b> 0;</li> <li>6. <b>Other:</b> No.</li> </ol>

<b>LUXEMBOURG</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Changes in criminal law:</b> No;</li> <li>2. <b>New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:</b> No;</li> <li>3. <b>Amnesties:</b> 0;</li> <li>4. <b>Individual pardons:</b> 2;</li> <li>5. <b>Collective pardons:</b> 0;</li> <li>6. <b>Other:</b> No.</li> </ol>
<b>MOLDOVA</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Changes in criminal law:</b> With the entry into force of Law no. 163 from 20.12.2017 were made some changes and additions to art.91 of the Criminal Code regarding the possibility of conditional release of punishment before the deadline and to art. 92 on the replacement of the unexecuted part of the punishment with a milder punishment;</li> <li>2. <b>New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:</b> No;</li> </ol>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. <b>Amnesties:</b> 275;</li> <li>4. <b>Individual pardons:</b> 0;</li> <li>5. <b>Collective pardons:</b> 0;</li> <li>6. <b>Other:</b> No.</li> </ol>
<b>MONACO</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Changes in criminal law:</b> No;</li> <li>2. <b>New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:</b> No;</li> <li>3. <b>Amnesties:</b> 0;</li> <li>4. <b>Individual pardons:</b> 0;</li> <li>5. <b>Collective pardons:</b> 0;</li> <li>6. <b>Other:</b> No.</li> </ol>
<b>MONTENEGRO</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7. <b>Changes in criminal law:</b> No;</li> <li>8. <b>New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:</b> No;</li> <li>9. <b>Amnesties:</b> 0;</li> <li>10. <b>Individual pardons:</b> 0;</li> <li>11. <b>Collective pardons:</b> 0;</li> <li>12. <b>Other:</b> No.</li> </ol>
<b>NETHERLANDS</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Changes in criminal law:</b> No;</li> <li>2. <b>New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:</b> No;</li> <li>3. <b>Amnesties:</b> 0;</li> <li>4. <b>Individual pardons:</b> In the Netherlands convicted people can get an individual pardon. In total 210 pardons were given of which 48 with conditions in 2017 and January 2018.;</li> <li>5. <b>Collective pardons:</b> 0;</li> <li>6. <b>Other:</b> No.</li> </ol>
<b>NORTH MACEDONIA</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Changes in criminal law:</b> No;</li> <li>2. <b>New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:</b> No;</li> <li>3. <b>Amnesties:</b> 0;</li> <li>4. <b>Individual pardons:</b> 0;</li> <li>5. <b>Collective pardons:</b> 0;</li> <li>6. <b>Other:</b> No.</li> </ol>
<b>NORWAY</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Changes in criminal law:</b> No;</li> <li>2. <b>New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:</b> No;</li> <li>3. <b>Amnesties:</b> 0;</li> <li>4. <b>Individual pardons:</b> 0;</li> <li>5. <b>Collective pardons:</b> 0;</li> <li>6. <b>Other:</b> No.</li> </ol>
<b>POLAND</b>

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Changes in criminal law:</b> No;</li> <li>2. <b>New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:</b> No;</li> <li>3. <b>Amnesties:</b> 0;</li> <li>4. <b>Individual pardons:</b> 0;</li> <li>5. <b>Collective pardons:</b> 0;</li> <li>6. <b>Other:</b> No.</li> </ol>
<b>PORTUGAL</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Changes in criminal law:</b> Law 94/2017 of the 23 August 2017;</li> <li>2. <b>New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:</b> No;</li> <li>3. <b>Amnesties:</b> 0;</li> <li>4. <b>Individual pardons:</b> 0;</li> <li>5. <b>Collective pardons:</b> 0;</li> <li>6. <b>Other:</b> No.</li> </ol>
<b>ROMANIA</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Changes in criminal law:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Law no.169 / 2017 modified and completed</li> <li>b. Law no.254 / 2013 concerning the execution of the imprisonment sentences and measures ordered by the judicial organs during the penal trial, published in the Gazette no.571 of July 18th, 2017, which leads (drives) to a decrease in the penitentiary population in such a way that each 30 days spent in inappropriate and/or bad conditions, 6 days are reduced of the original sentence of inmates.</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. <b>New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:</b> No;</li> <li>3. <b>Amnesties:</b> 0;</li> <li>4. <b>Individual pardons:</b> 0;</li> <li>5. <b>Collective pardons:</b> 0;</li> <li>6. <b>Other:</b> No.</li> </ol>
<b>RUSSIAN FEDERATION</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Changes in criminal law:</b> No;</li> <li>2. <b>New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:</b> No;</li> <li>3. <b>Amnesties:</b> 0</li> <li>4. <b>Individual pardons:</b> 0;</li> <li>5. <b>Collective pardons:</b> 0;</li> <li>6. <b>Other:</b> No.</li> </ol>
<b>SAN MARINO</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Changes in criminal law:</b> No;</li> <li>2. <b>New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:</b> No;</li> <li>3. <b>Amnesties:</b> 0;</li> <li>4. <b>Individual pardons:</b> 0;</li> <li>5. <b>Collective pardons:</b> 0;</li> <li>6. <b>Other:</b> No.</li> </ol>
<b>SERBIA (REPUBLIC OF)</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Changes in criminal law:</b> No;</li> <li>2. <b>New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:</b> No;</li> <li>3. <b>Amnesties:</b> 6;</li> <li>4. <b>Individual pardons:</b> 2;</li> <li>5. <b>Collective pardons:</b> 0;</li> <li>6. <b>Other:</b> No.</li> </ol>
<b>SLOVAK REPUBLIC</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Changes in criminal law:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. In the period from 1 January 2017 to 31 January 2018 there were 5 amendments to Penal Code and Penal Procedure Code approved by the National Council of the Slovak Republic that however did not have a major impact on the prison population.</li> <li>b. In addition to legislative-technical changes, new types of crimes have been introduced (market manipulation; unfair disposal).</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. <b>New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:</b> No;</li> <li>3. <b>Amnesties:</b> 0;</li> <li>4. <b>Individual pardons:</b> 0;</li> <li>5. <b>Collective pardons:</b> 0;</li> <li>6. <b>Other:</b> No.</li> </ol>
<b>SLOVENIA</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Changes in criminal law:</b> No;</li> <li>2. <b>New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:</b> No;</li> <li>3. <b>Amnesties:</b> 0;</li> </ol>

<p>4. <b>Individual pardons:</b> 0;</p> <p>5. <b>Collective pardons:</b> 0;</p> <p>6. <b>Other:</b> No.</p>
<b>SPAIN</b>
<p>1. <b>Changes in criminal law:</b> No;</p> <p>2. <b>New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:</b> No;</p> <p>3. <b>Amnesties:</b> 76 (Autonomous Region of Catalonia);</p> <p>4. <b>Individual pardons:</b> 0;</p> <p>5. <b>Collective pardons:</b> 0;</p> <p>6. <b>Other:</b> No.</p>
<b>SWEDEN</b>
<p>1. <b>Changes in criminal law:</b> No;</p> <p>2. <b>New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:</b> No;</p> <p>3. <b>Amnesties:</b> NAP;</p> <p>4. <b>Individual pardons:</b> NAP;</p> <p>5. <b>Collective pardons:</b> 2 in 2017;</p> <p>6. <b>Other:</b> No.</p>
<b>SWITZERLAND</b>
<p>1. <b>Changes in criminal law:</b> No;</p> <p>2. <b>New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:</b> No;</p> <p>3. <b>Amnesties:</b> 0;</p> <p>4. <b>Individual pardons:</b> 0;</p> <p>5. <b>Collective pardons:</b> 0;</p> <p>6. <b>Other:</b> No.</p>
<b>UK: ENGLAND AND WALES</b>
<p>1. <b>Changes in criminal law:</b></p> <p>a. Policing and Crime Act 2017: Section 175 of the Policing and Crime Act 2017, which came into force on 3 April 2017, made amendments to the Protection from Harassment Act 1997 to increase the maximum penalty for two offences, both from 5 to 10 years' imprisonment:</p> <p>i. 1) putting people in fear of violence; and</p> <p>ii. 2) stalking involving fear of violence or serious alarm or distress.</p> <p>Section 175 of the Act also amended the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 to increase the maximum penalty for the racially or religiously aggravated versions of both offences from 7 to 14 years' imprisonment.</p> <p>b. Serious Crime Act 2015: Section 67 of the Serious Crime Act 2015, which came into force on 3 April 2017, inserted a new offence of criminalising sexual communication with a child at section 15A of the Sexual Offences Act 2003. The offence carries a maximum penalty of 2 years' imprisonment.</p> <p>2. <b>New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:</b> No;</p> <p>3. <b>Amnesties:</b> 0;</p> <p>4. <b>Individual pardons:</b> 0;</p> <p>5. <b>Collective pardons:</b> 0;</p> <p>6. <b>Other:</b></p> <p>a. Revisions to the Home Detention Curfew (HDC) assessment process (<a href="http://www.justice.gov.uk/downloads/offenders/psipso/psi-2018/psi-pi-01-2018-home-curfew.pdf">http://www.justice.gov.uk/downloads/offenders/psipso/psi-2018/psi-pi-01-2018-home-curfew.pdf</a>)</p> <p>b.</p> <p>c. : A revised approach was implemented via new prison and probation instructions issued on 3 January 2018. In changing the approach, the HDC eligibility criteria was retained, as well as the policy of presuming certain offenders unsuitable for release on HDC.</p> <p>d. Sentencing Council for England and Wales definitive guideline on reduction in sentence for a guilty plea (<a href="https://www.sentencingcouncil.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/Reduction-in-Sentence-for-Guilty-plea-Definitive-Guide_FINAL_WEB.pdf">https://www.sentencingcouncil.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/Reduction-in-Sentence-for-Guilty-plea-Definitive-Guide_FINAL_WEB.pdf</a>): The Sentencing Council issued revised guidance on Early Guilty Plea discounts in cases where the first hearing is on or after 1 June 2017. The guideline (which is not a piece of legislation, hence why it has been included under this section) sets out clearly that in order to qualify for the maximum level of reduction (one third), a defendant must plead guilty at the first court hearing. For offenders who plead guilty after that first hearing the maximum reduction they can be given will be one-quarter, reducing to one-tenth on the day of trial. Courts are required to follow sentencing guidelines, unless it would be contrary to the interests of justice to do so.</p>
<b>UK: NORTHERN IRELAND</b>
<p>1. <b>Changes in criminal law:</b> No;</p> <p>2. <b>New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners:</b> No;</p> <p>3. <b>Amnesties:</b> 0;</p> <p>4. <b>Individual pardons:</b> 0;</p> <p>5. <b>Collective pardons:</b> 0;</p> <p>6. <b>Other:</b> No.</p>

**UK: SCOTLAND**

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.

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## Statistical Tables

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## Section 1: Stock indicators on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018

## PART A: CHARACTERISTICS OF INMATES ON 31<sup>ST</sup> JANUARY 2018

This section includes information on the characteristics of inmates on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018 in each member state of the CoE that answered the SPACE I 2018 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 prison. Information on the categories of inmates included by each country can be found in Table 2.1 and 2.2.
- **Prison population rate<sup>3</sup> 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 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018. Taking into account that the information on the populations of the countries is available on 1<sup>st</sup> January of each year, the figures used for the calculations are respectively on 1<sup>st</sup> January 2018 for the total population of the countries and 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018 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 court for children.
- **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.
- **Detainees 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 detainees not serving a final sentence.
- **Dangerous offenders:** According to Recommendation CM/Rec (2014) 3 of the Council of Europe, (Strasbourg, 19 February 2014)<sup>4</sup>, 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-*

<sup>3</sup> 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*.

<sup>4</sup> Available at [http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/standardsetting/cdpc/PC-GR-DD/Recomm%202014\\_3\\_E\\_final.pdf](http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/standardsetting/cdpc/PC-GR-DD/Recomm%202014_3_E_final.pdf).

*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.

Table 1: Compliance with the standard definition of *Total number of inmates*<sup>5</sup>

Country	Does your definition match the one provided?	Comments
Albania		
Andorra	Yes	
Armenia	Yes	<b>General Note:</b> Data for the 1 <sup>st</sup> January 2018 instead of the 31 <sup>st</sup> January 2018.
Austria	Yes	
Azerbaijan	Yes	
Belgium		
BH: BiH (total)		
BH: BiH (st. level)		
BH: Fed. BiH		
BH: Rep. Srpska	Yes	
Bulgaria	Yes	
Croatia	Yes	<b>General Note:</b> Data on 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2017 instead of 31 <sup>st</sup> January 2018.
Cyprus	Yes	<b>General Note:</b> There are 621 inmates held in prison and 22 held in police stations.
Czech Rep.	Yes	<b>General Note:</b> Data on 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2017 instead of 31 <sup>st</sup> January 2018.
Denmark	Yes	
Estonia	Yes	<b>General Note:</b> Data on 1 <sup>st</sup> January 2018 instead of 31 <sup>st</sup> January 2018.
Finland	Yes	
France	Yes	<b>General Note:</b> Data on 1 <sup>st</sup> February 2018 instead of 31 <sup>st</sup> January 2018;
Georgia	Yes	
Germany	Yes	<b>General Note:</b> Data on 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2017 instead of 31 <sup>st</sup> January 2018. Whenever information is available on a more recent date, it is presented in the comment section of the referent table.
Greece	Yes	
Hungary		
Iceland	Yes	
Ireland	Yes	
Italy	Yes	
Latvia	Yes	<b>General Note:</b> Data on 1 <sup>st</sup> January instead 2018 of 31 <sup>st</sup> January 2018.
Liechtenstein	Yes	
Lithuania	Yes	<b>General Note:</b> Data on 1 <sup>st</sup> January 2018 instead of 31 <sup>st</sup> January 2018.
Luxembourg	Yes	<b>General Note:</b> Data on 1 <sup>st</sup> January 2018 instead of 31 <sup>st</sup> January 2018.
Malta		
Moldova	Yes	
Monaco	Yes	
Montenegro	Yes	
Netherlands	No	Data only refer to adult inmates.
North Macedonia	Yes	
Norway	Yes	
Poland	Yes	<b>General Note:</b> Data on 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2017 instead of 31 <sup>st</sup> January 2018.
Portugal	Yes	<b>General Note:</b> Data on 1 <sup>st</sup> January 2018 instead of 31 <sup>st</sup> January 2018.
Romania	Yes	
Russian Fed.	NA	
San Marino	Yes	
Serbia (Republic of)	Yes	
Slovak Rep.	Yes	
Slovenia	Yes	
Spain (total)	Yes	
Spain (State Adm.)	Yes	
Spain (Catalonia)	Yes	
Sweden	Yes	<b>General Note:</b> Data on 1 <sup>st</sup> October 2017 instead of 31 <sup>st</sup> January 2018.
Switzerland	Yes	<b>General Note:</b> Data on 6 <sup>th</sup> September 2017 instead of 31 <sup>st</sup> January 2018.
Turkey		
Ukraine		
UK: Engl. & Wales	Yes	<b>General Note:</b> Data on 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2017 instead of 31 <sup>st</sup> January 2018.
UK: North. Ireland	Yes	
UK: Scotland	Yes	

<sup>5</sup> See the definition above (Standard definitions used in Part A).

Table 2.1: Special categories of inmates included in the total prison population on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018 (Part 1)

Country	Inmates by categories													
	Inmates held in police stations		Inmats 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	
	2.1A		2.1B		2.1C		2.1D		2.1E		2.1F		2.1G	
Variable code	Included	Number	Included	Number	Included	Number	Included	Number	Included	Number	Included	Number	Included	Number
Albania														
Andorra	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Armenia	No	***	Yes	4	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Austria	No	***	Yes	77	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	Yes	363
Azerbaijan	No	***	Yes	75	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	NAP	***
Belgium														
BH: BiH (total)														
BH: BiH (st. level)														
BH: Fed. BiH														
BH: Rep. Srpska	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Bulgaria	NAP	***	Yes	19	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	No	***
Croatia	No	***	Yes	10	Yes	53	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***
Cyprus	Yes	22	Yes	20	NAP	***	NAP	***	Yes	1	NAP	***	Yes	1
Czech Rep.	NAP	***	Yes	68	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Denmark	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***
Estonia	No	***	Yes	84	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***
Finland	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
France	No	***	Yes	778	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	Yes	10 241
Georgia	No	***	Yes	32	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	Yes	10
Germany	No	***	Yes	5 364	NAP	***	No	***	No	***	Yes	70	No	***
Greece	No	***	Yes	6	No	***	NAP	***	No	***	No	***	Yes	6
Hungary														
Iceland	No	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	No	***	No	***	No	***		0
Ireland	NAP	***	Yes	46	No	***	NAP	***	No	***	Yes	12	No	***
Italy	No	***	No	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	No	***	NAP	***	No	***
Latvia	No	***	Yes	41	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	No	***
Liechtenstein	Yes	0	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Lithuania	No	***	Yes	97	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***
Luxembourg	No	***	NA	NA	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***
Malta														
Moldova	No	***	Yes	29	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***
Monaco	No	***	Yes	1	No	***	NAP	***	Yes	0	NA	NA	NAP	***
Montenegro	Yes	313	Yes	828	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	
	2.1A		2.1B		2.1C		2.1D		2.1E		2.1F		2.1G	
Variable code	Included	Number	Included	Number	Included	Number	Included	Number	Included	Number	Included	Number	Included	Number
Netherlands	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	Yes	245
North Macedonia	No	***	Yes	27	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	NAP	***
Norway	No	***	Yes	4	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***
Poland	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***		***	Yes	4 709
Portugal	NAP	***	Yes	185	NAP	***	NAP	***	Yes	275		***	NA	NA
Romania	NAP	***	Yes	374	Yes	280	No	***	No	***	No	***	NAP	***
Russian Fed.	Yes	72 756	Yes	1 034	Yes	1 395	Yes	5 008	Yes	11 108	NAP	***	Yes	6 753
San Marino	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***
Serbia (Republic of)	No	***	Yes	20	Yes	192	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***
Slovak Rep.	No	***	Yes	47	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***
Slovenia	No	***	Yes	3	Yes	26	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***
Spain (total)	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	Yes	334	NAP	***	NAP	***	Yes	1 927
Spain (State Adm.)	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	Yes	310	NAP	***	NAP	***	Yes	1 867
Spain (Catalonia)	No	***	No	***	No	***	Yes	24	No	***	No	***	Yes	60
Sweden	No	***	NA	NA	No	***	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	***	No	***
Switzerland	Yes	39	Yes	177	Yes	23	No	***	No	***	Yes	257	No	***
Turkey														
Ukraine														
UK: Engl. & Wales	No	***	Yes	491	No	***	No	***	No	***	Yes	335	No	***
UK: North. Ireland	No	***	Yes	27	Yes	0	No	***	No	***	NA	NA	No	***
UK: Scotland	No	***	Yes	460	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		<i>Of which considered by the court as</i>			
			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	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Monaco	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	No	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Montenegro	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Netherlands	Yes	837	No	***	No	***	No	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
North Macedonia	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Norway	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Poland	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Portugal	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	Yes	122	NA	NA	NA	NA
Romania	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Russian Fed.	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
San Marino	No	***	No	***	No	***	Yes	1	Yes	1	Yes	0
Serbia (Republic of)	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	No	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Slovak Rep.	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Slovenia	No	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Spain (total)	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	Yes	551		0	Yes	551
Spain (State Adm.)	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	Yes	551		0	Yes	551
Spain (Catalonia)	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	No	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Sweden	No	***	No	***	No	***		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Switzerland	NA	NA	NAP	***	No	***	Yes	143	NA	NA	NA	NA
Turkey												
Ukraine												
UK: Engl. & Wales	NA	NA	Yes	16 098	No	***	No	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
UK: North. Ireland	No	***	No	***	No	***	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
UK: Scotland	Yes	1 209	No	***	No	***	No	***	NAP	***	NAP	***

Table 3: Number of inmates and prison population rates (adjusted and non-adjusted) on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018

Country	Population of the country on 1 <sup>st</sup> January 2018	Non-adjusted		Adjusted (estimation)	
		Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees)	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					
Andorra	76 953	45	58.5	45	58.5
Armenia	2 972 732	3 536	118.9	3 532	118.8
Austria	8 822 267	8 960	101.6	6 758	76.6
Azerbaijan	9 923 914	23 319	235.0	23 244	234.2
Belgium					
BH: BiH (total)					
BH: BiH (st. level)					
BH: Fed. BiH					
BH: Rep. Srpska	1 153 017	863	74.8	863	74.8
Bulgaria	7 050 034	6 988	99.1	6 969	98.9
Croatia	4 105 493	3 190	77.7	3 127	76.2
Cyprus	864 236	643	74.4	599	69.3
Czech Rep.	10 610 055	22 159	208.8	22 012	207.5
Denmark	5 781 190	3 653	63.2	3 653	63.2
Estonia	1 319 133	2 525	191.4	2 441	185.0
Finland	5 513 130	2 815	51.1	2 815	51.1
France	67 221 943	69 596	103.5	58 577	87.1
Georgia	3 729 633	9 407	252.2	9 365	251.1
Germany	82 850 000	64 193	77.5	58 210	70.3
Greece	10 738 868	10 036	93.5	10 007	93.2
Hungary					
Iceland	348 450	163	46.8	163	46.8
Ireland	4 838 259	3 844	79.5	3 786	78.3
Italy	60 483 973	58 087	96.0	57 774	95.5
Latvia	1 934 379	3 765	194.6	3 724	192.5
Liechtenstein	38 114	12	31.5	12	31.5
Lithuania	2 808 901	6 599	234.9	6 502	231.5
Luxembourg	602 005	684	113.6	684	113.6
Malta					
Moldova	3 547 539	7 635	215.2	7 606	214.4
Monaco	38 897	32	82.3	31	79.7
Montenegro	622 359	1 141	183.3	1 141	183.3
Netherlands	17 118 084	9 315	54.4	8 233	48.1
North Macedonia	2 075 301	3 029	146.0	3 002	144.7
Norway	5 295 619	3 461	65.4	3 457	65.3
Poland	37 976 687	73 822	194.4	69 113	182.0
Portugal	10 291 027	13 440	130.6	12 858	124.9
Romania	19 523 621	23 050	118.1	22 396	114.7
Russian Fed.	143 964 709	602 176	418.3	504 122	350.2
San Marino	33 557	6	17.9	4	11.9
Serbia (Republic of)	7 001 444	10 807	154.4	10 595	151.3
Slovak Rep.	5 443 120	10 028	184.2	9 981	183.4
Slovenia	2 066 880	1 346	65.1	1 317	63.7
Spain (total)	46 659 302	59 129	126.7	55 766	119.5
Spain (State Adm.)	39 124 489	50 763	129.7	47 484	121.4
Spain (Catalonia)	7 534 813	8 366	111.0	8 282	109.9
Sweden	10 120 242	5 713	56.5	5 713	56.5
Switzerland	8 482 152	6 907	81.4	6 268	73.9
Turkey					
Ukraine					
UK: Engl. & Wales	59 235 716	84 373	142.4	67 449	113.9
UK: North. Ireland	1 887 788	1 453	77.0	1 426	75.5
UK: Scotland	5 450 000	7 440	136.5	5 771	105.9
<b>Average</b>			<b>123.7</b>		<b>117.7</b>
<b>Median</b>			<b>102.5</b>		<b>97.2</b>
<b>Minimum</b>			<b>17.9</b>		<b>11.9</b>
<b>Maximum</b>			<b>418.3</b>		<b>350.2</b>

Table 4. Trends in prison population rates from 2008 to 2018<sup>6</sup>

Country	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2018	% change from 2008 to 2018 <sup>7</sup>	% change from 2016 to 2018 <sup>8</sup>
Albania	164.2	152.6	162.7	164.1	168.4	172.5	188.1	207.3	204.8			
Andorra	72.2	80.5	42.8	46.1	52.5	61.6	66.9	66.7	60.8	58.5	-19.0	-3.8
Armenia	118.4	123.2	151.3	138.4	144.0	155.2	136.9	129.1	130.3	118.9	0.4	-8.7
Austria	95.1	101.1	102.9	104.7	104.1	104.5	104.1	105.3	101.5	101.6	6.8	0.0
Azerbaijan	243.2	230.1	243.4	254.5	227.8	217.3	238.2	252.2	236.3	235.0	-3.4	-0.6
Belgium	95.9	101.4	105.0	107.5	111.1	114.0	118.2	114.3	102.7			
<i>BH: BiH (total)</i>												
BH: BiH (st. level)												
BH: Fed. BiH												
BH: Rep. Srpska	64.3	67.0	73.0			70.4	80.5	75.5	74.6	74.8	16.4	0.4
Bulgaria	132.0	122.8	127.0	134.1	135.2	128.4	115.7	105.3	116.7	99.1	-24.9	-15.0
Croatia	109.8	113.5	120.0	118.5	110.9	102.1	88.6	79.1	74.2	77.7	-29.2	4.8
Cyprus	107.0	110.8	109.9	107.8	107.9	93.7	79.4	79.4	78.7	74.4	-30.5	-5.5
Czech Rep.	198.2	211.2	209.9	220.9	215.5	154.7	177.5	198.0	213.0	208.8	5.4	-2.0
Denmark	63.0	67.5	71.3	71.0	68.6	73.0	63.7	56.6	59.7	63.2	0.3	5.8
Estonia	273.2	266.1	260.3	254.6	257.8	246.6	225.1	210.5	202.9	191.4	-29.9	-5.7
Finland	66.6	67.4	62.0	60.7	59.2	57.6	56.8	55.0	56.7	51.1	-23.4	-9.9
France	104.2	103.0	103.5	111.3	117.1	119.5	117.9	114.5	102.6	103.5	-0.7	0.9
Georgia	445.2	452.1	533.9	541.2	516.4	219.2	227.9	274.6	256.3	252.2	-43.3	-1.6
Germany	90.9	89.3	87.6	88.4	86.2	84.1	81.4	78.4	78.4	77.5	-14.7	-1.1
Greece	105.3	105.8	102.2	111.0	112.6	113.4	116.2	108.7	89.2	93.5	-11.2	4.7
Hungary	150.1	164.1	164.4	174.4	177.1	184.8	185.0	180.3	184.8			
Iceland	44.4	46.3	51.9	46.8	47.6	47.2	47.3		37.3	46.8	5.4	25.4
Ireland	79.0	86.7	95.7	93.1	94.2	88.2	82.6	80.1	78.1	79.5	0.5	1.8
Italy	95.2	108.4	115.5	113.0	111.6	108.6	89.3	86.2	89.3	96.0	0.9	7.5
Latvia	298.6	323.6	319.6	316.0	303.0	257.2	240.3	221.5	212.6	194.6	-34.8	-8.4
Liechtenstein	28.3	19.7	39.0	36.0	21.9	24.4	21.5	21.4		31.5	11.3	
Lithuania	241.1	260.5	282.8	311.3	334.0	323.7	305.0	274.6	244.1	234.9	-2.5	-3.8
Luxembourg	139.1	137.6	137.4	125.8	125.6	133.5	119.3	118.5	122.3	113.6	-18.3	-7.1
Malta	141.5	120.2	140.8	144.3	149.0	136.6	133.0	132.4	128.0			
Moldova	203.0	189.7	180.0	178.0	186.0	187.3	201.4	219.8	222.7	215.2	6.0	-3.3
Monaco	94.8	63.0	32.4	85.3	108.5	76.4	73.4		83.1	82.3	-13.2	-1.0
Montenegro	197.5	159.8	232.3	214.2	198.1	183.9	170.2	176.8	173.7	183.3	-7.2	5.5
Netherlands	71.9	70.5	70.8	69.5	67.7	62.9	58.6	53.3	51.4	54.4	-24.3	5.9
North Macedonia	109.3	120.1	122.6	122.2	123.5	138.0	150.8	169.1	161.7	146.0	33.6	-9.7

<sup>6</sup> The date of reference from 2008 to 2016 is 1<sup>st</sup> September of each year. Since 2018, the date of reference is 31<sup>st</sup> January of each year. No data are available for 1<sup>st</sup> September 2017, but the figures on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018 provide a relatively accurate estimation of the evolution observed since 1<sup>st</sup> September 2016 (the period of observation is 17 months instead of 12).

<sup>7</sup> Evolution (in percentage) of the prison population rates between 2008 and 2018.

<sup>8</sup> Evolution (in percentage) of the prison population rates between 2016 and 2018.

Country	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2018	% change from 2008 to 2018 <sup>7</sup>	% change from 2016 to 2018 <sup>8</sup>
Norway	69.2	68.4	74.8	71.8	71.2	72.2	72.8	70.9	73.9	65.4	-5.6	-11.6
Poland	218.2	220.3	212.3	213.8	221.1	207.5	203.5	186.4	188.4	194.4	-10.9	3.2
Portugal	102.4	105.1	109.8	119.9	129.1	136.2	134.3	137.1	133.2	130.6	27.5	-2.0
Romania	132.1	132.2	138.9	147.6	158.7	165.4	158.6	144.1	140.5	118.1	-10.6	-16.0
Russian Fed.	619.1	604.8	574.8	527.0	489.1	470.3	466.3	450.1		418.3	-32.4	
San Marino	6.2	6.4	0.0	6.3	3.0	6.0	12.3	6.1	6.0	17.9	186.6	196.8
Serbia (Republic of)	129.1	139.9	153.2	151.1	153.4	139.7	144.0	141.5	150.8	154.4	19.5	2.3
Slovak Rep.	154.6	170.4	186.8	198.7	204.9	187.6	187.9	186.1	187.6	184.2	19.1	-1.8
Slovenia	65.6	67.2	66.0	62.1	67.0	66.1	73.8	67.8	63.4	65.1	-0.7	2.8
<i>Spain (total)</i>	157.2	169.4	163.2	154.3	148.7	145.7	141.7	137.8	130.7	126.7	-19.4	-3.0
Spain (State Adm.)	161.5	175.2	166.8	156.4	151.2	148.0	144.2	141.1	133.2	129.7	-19.6	-2.6
Spain (Catalonia)	134.6	139.4	144.2	143.0	135.9	133.8	128.6	120.8	117.1	111.0	-17.5	-5.2
Sweden	74.6	77.2	74.1	71.6	67.8	61.4	60.8	59.2	58.5	56.5	-24.4	-3.5
Switzerland	76.1	79.0	79.4	77.1	83.0	88.0	85.1	83.6	83.0	81.4	7.0	-1.9
Turkey	140.8	161.6	165.9	171.9	161.0	180.0	197.5	223.3	244.6			
Ukraine												
UK: Engl. & Wales	152.3	151.6	153.3	152.6	152.6	147.7	149.6	149.5	146.4	142.4	-6.6	-2.7
UK: North. Ireland	86.0	81.5	82.0	94.1	97.8	99.7	101.2	91.5	80.7	77.0	-10.5	-4.6
UK: Scotland	156.0	155.5	150.4	156.6	153.5	149.0	147.6	144.6	142.4	136.5	-12.5	-4.1

## Notes – Tables 2.1, 2.2, 3 &amp; 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. Thus, some figures may not correspond to the ones provided by previous SPACE I reports from 2008 to 2016. The new series from 2005 to 2015 are available in the study *Prisons in Europe 2005-2015* available on the SPACE website ([www.unil.ch/space](http://www.unil.ch/space)).

**ANDORRA**

- **Table 4:** The reference date for 2014 to 2018 is the 1<sup>st</sup> July, from <https://population.un.org/wpp/DataQuery/>.

**ARMENIA**

- The reference date is the 1<sup>st</sup> January 2018 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018.
- **Table 4:** The reference date for 2014 is the 1<sup>st</sup> July, from <https://population.un.org/wpp/DataQuery/>.

**AUSTRIA**

- **Tables 2.1 and 2.2:**
  - In Austria there is only one penal institution for juvenile offenders. As this institution is located in Lower Austria, not all Austrian juvenile offenders serve their sentences there. Therefore, there are specialized departments for young offenders established in other Austrian penal institutions.
  - The type of electronic monitoring used in Austria is the electronically monitored home detention with the use of electronic bracelet.

**AZERBAIJAN**

- **Table 4.:**
  - The reference date for 2018 is the 1<sup>st</sup> July, from <https://population.un.org/wpp/DataQuery/>.
  - The Prison Population Rates for Azerbaijan are recalculated for 2010 and 2011 including only inmates managed by the Prison Service and the pre-trial detention facility under the Ministry of National Security.

**BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA – REPUBLIKA SRPSKA**

- **Table 4:** The reference date for 2014 to 2018 are mid-year estimates, from <http://www2.rzs.rs.ba>.

**BULGARIA**

- **Table 4.:** The Prison Population Rates for Bulgaria are recalculated for 2008-2013, by *excluding* the inmates held in the investigative detention facilities [IDF], because the accurate number of these inmates is missing since 2013. The evolution should be considered as partial as the real number of the total prison population is not available.

**CROATIA**

- The reference date is the 31<sup>st</sup> December 2017 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018.

**CYPRUS**

- Among the total number of inmates are 621 persons held in prison and 22 held in police stations.
- Offenders are considered juvenile offenders until 21 years old.

**CZECH REPUBLIC**

- The reference date is the 31<sup>st</sup> December 2017 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018.
- **Tables 2.1 and 2.2:**
  - There are units for juvenile offenders in the following prisons: Heřmanice, Pardubice, Všehrady and Světlá nad Sázavou (female). These units report 68 sentenced persons (juveniles and young adults) as for 31 December 2017.
  - Forensic detention facilities are public (not private) institutions run by the Czech Prison Service. We have two forensic detention facilities, one at Brno Remand Prison and one at Opava Prison

**ESTONIA**

- The reference date is the 1<sup>st</sup> January 2018 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018.
- **Tables 2.1 and 2.2:**
  - In Estonia there are educational institutions for juveniles with bad behaviour, but those institutions are not part of the Prison Administration. These special schools are educational institutions and managed by the Ministry of Education and Research. The court may take decision to send a juvenile offender to special school, but this is not a substitution of imprisonment.
  - Psychiatric institutions outside penal institution are managed by the Ministry of Social Affairs. The court orders coercive psychiatric treatment of the person. During this time, when person is in day care coercive psychiatric in-patient treatment outside penal institution he/she isn't an inmate or probationer.

- Asylum seekers or illegal aliens are held in closed institution which is managed by Police and Border Guard Board (Ministry of the Interior).
- Electronic surveillance is determined by the court and person under electronic monitoring is probationer in our system.

**FINLAND**

- **Tables 2.1 and 2.2.:** There are 199 persons under electronic monitoring and 4 persons in private facilities, however, these 203 persons are not included in the total number of inmates.

**FRANCE**

- **The reference date is the 2<sup>nd</sup> February 2018 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018.**
- The total number of inmates include 1693 persons in parole and 339 persons in outside placements.

**GEORGIA**

- **Tables 2.1 and 2.2:** The type of surveillance applied to persons under electronic monitoring is electronic bracelet.

**GERMANY**

- **The reference date is the 31<sup>st</sup> March 2017 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018.** More recent data is although available: On 30<sup>th</sup> November there were 64 351 inmates, of which:
  - 5 169 persons held in custodial institutions/units for juvenile offenders;
  - 129 asylum seekers or illegal aliens held for administrative reasons;
  - 547 persons under security measures/preventive detention for dangerous offenders.
- **Table 2.1:** Youth custody and remand detention for juveniles must be executed in juvenile penal institutions or in separate prison wings for juveniles. Juvenile offenders must follow a mainly educational regime.

**GREECE**

- **Table 2.1:**
  - Persons held in custodial institutions/units for juvenile offenders are aged up to 18 years old (on previous years, juveniles until 21 years old were included).
  - Concerning electronic monitoring, it is used (1) instead of remand detention for persons who have not been sentenced yet (home detention with electronic monitoring - bracelet), (2) for imprisoned offenders who may be released earlier spending the time until the release date under home detention with electronic monitoring (bracelet) and (3) for imprisoned remand detainees or sentenced offenders who are granted educational leaves in order to attend tertiary education under electronic surveillance (bracelet). Categories (1) and (2) are not included in the total number of inmates.
- **Table 2.2:**
  - Persons held as not criminally responsible by the court are detained in Psychiatric Institutions belonging to the Ministry of Health and therefore are not included in the total number of inmates. Persons held as partly criminally responsible may be sentenced by the court (to a reduced sentence) and additionally be ordered to be detained in a psychiatric prison department run by the Ministry of Justice (articles 36, 37, 70A and 83 Criminal Code). There are no specific measures for "dangerous offenders" as defined in the Recommendation CM/Rec (2014) 3.

**ITALY**

- **Table 2.1 and 2.2:** People undergoing security measures as provided for by Italian legislation are called "internees".

**LATVIA**

- **The reference date is the 1<sup>st</sup> January 2018 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018.**
- **Tables 2.1 and 2.2:** Persons under electronic monitoring are not included in the total number of inmates, because they are counted as probation clients. Electronic monitoring in Latvia can be applied as early conditional release from prison (earlier than conditional release without electronic monitoring).

**LIECHTENSTEIN**

- The country of Liechtenstein is in contract with two countries:
  - Austria (since 25.08.1983) to bring sentenced Persons or Persons with longer sentences to other Prisons with the possibility of the right treatment in every case.
  - Switzerland (since the 1st January), more precisely the canton of Saint Gallen for short sentences

**LITHUANIA**

- **The reference date is the 1<sup>st</sup> January 2018 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018.**
- **Tables 2.1 and 2.2:** 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

**LUXEMBOURG**

- The reference date is the 1<sup>st</sup> January 2018 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018.

**MOLDOVA**

- The total number of inmates include 70 juvenile offenders.

**MONACO**

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

**MONTENEGRO**

- On 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018 there were 313 detainees and 828 prisoners.

**NETHERLANDS**

- Data refers to adults only.
- See Table 1.
- **Tables 2, 2.1 and 2.2.:**
  - In total 460 juvenile offenders held in facilities for juvenile offenders (of whom 330 are 18 years or older), are NOT included in the total number of inmates.
  - In total 1310 people in custodial clinics (TBS) placed there under a hospital order are NOT included in the total number of inmates.
  - 1534 illegal aliens are held for administrative reasons and are NOT included in the total number of inmates.
- **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).

**POLAND**

- The reference date is the 31<sup>st</sup> December 2017 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018.

**PORTUGAL**

- The reference date is the 1<sup>st</sup> January 2018 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018.
- **Table 2.1 and 2.2:** Dangerous offenders declared criminally irresponsible by the court are placed in psychiatric institutions or in penitentiary hospitals (138) and in psychiatric institutions or non-penitentiary hospitals (137).

**RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

- **Table 4:** The reference date for 2014 to 2018 is the 1<sup>st</sup> July, from <https://population.un.org/wpp/DataQuery/>.

**SAN MARINO**

- **Table 4:** The reference date for 2016 to 2018 is the 1<sup>st</sup> July, from <https://population.un.org/wpp/DataQuery/>.

**SERBIA (REPUBLIC OF)**

- The total number of inmates include 42 persons who are under special measures after serving the prison sentence for offences against sexual freedom of minors.

**SLOVAK REPUBLIC**

- **Tables 2.1 and 2.2.:**
  - Dangerous offenders: Persons considered as dangerous for the community because of their mental disorder (following a medical evaluation) are placed in detention in psychiatric hospitals since 2006. These persons are under the responsibility of the ministry of health, prison services only ensure the security of the building.
  - Electronic monitoring is used, since the 1<sup>st</sup> January 2016 as a technical mean to control inmates to whom home confinement or other restrictions have been applied. In the Slovak Republic, the sentence of home confinement is not performed as a part of the prison sentence.

**SPAIN**

- **Tables 2.1 and 2.2:** Dangerous offenders considered as totally or partially criminally responsible by the court only refer to prisoners under custodial security measures dependent on the General State Administration.

**SWEDEN**

- The reference date is the 1<sup>st</sup> October 2017 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018.
- 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 is 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.

**SWITZERLAND**

- The reference date is the 6<sup>th</sup> September 2017 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018.

**UK: ENGLAND & WALES**

- The reference date is the 31<sup>st</sup> December 2017 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018.
- **Tables 2.1 and 2.2.:** all data are available at <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/offender-management-statistics-quarterly-july-to-september-2017>.
- **Table 4:** The figure concerning the population of the country was calculated by the authors (UK's population – (Northern Ireland's population + Scotland's population) and refer to the 1<sup>st</sup> July.

**UK: NORTHERN IRELAND**

- **Table 2.1 and 2.2** There is a secure custody center for juveniles in Northern Ireland, which is both a custodial and an educational institution, and where 27 children are held.
- **Table 4:** The reference date concerning the population of the country for 2018 is the 1<sup>st</sup> July, from <https://population.un.org/wpp/DataQuery/>.

**UK: SCOTLAND**

- **Table 4:** The reference date concerning the population of the country for 2018 is the 1<sup>st</sup> July, from <https://population.un.org/wpp/DataQuery/>.
-

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	14	18
Austria	14	14	18/21
Azerbaijan	14	14	18
Belgium	NAP	14	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	18/21
Cyprus	14	14	16
Czech Rep.	15	15	18
Denmark	15	15	18
Estonia	14	14	18
Finland	15	15	18/21
France	13	16	18
Georgia	14	14	18
Germany	14	14	21
Greece	15	15	18
Hungary	14	14	18/21
Iceland	15	15	18
Ireland	12	12	18
Italy	14	14	18
Latvia	14	14	18
Liechtenstein	14	14	14
Lithuania	14	14	18
Luxembourg	16	16	18
Malta	14	14	18
Moldova	14	14	18
Monaco	13	13	18
Montenegro	14	16	18
Netherlands	12	12	18
North Macedonia	14	16	18
Norway	15	15	18
Poland	13	15	17
Portugal	16	NAP	21
Romania	14	14	18
Russian Fed.	14	14	18
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	8/12	16	18/21

Table 6: Populations in penal institutions by age on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018 (average and median values)

Country	Average age	Median age
Albania		
Andorra	39.3	38.0
Armenia	NA	NA
Austria	35.9	34.0
Azerbaijan	35.0	NA
Belgium		
<i>BH: BiH (total)</i>		
BH: BiH (st. level)		
BH: Fed. BiH		
BH: Rep. Srpska	40.3	43.0
Bulgaria	NA	NA
Croatia	37.0	37.2
Cyprus	41.0	43.0
Czech Rep.	38.0	32.5
Denmark	33.5	36.0
Estonia	37.0	36.0
Finland	37.2	35.6
France	34.4	31.9
Georgia	36.6	35.0
Germany	NA	NA
Greece	NA	NA
Hungary		
Iceland	34.4	31.0
Ireland	36.0	33.0
Italy	41.0	40.0
Latvia	NA	NA
Liechtenstein	39.8	39.0
Lithuania	36.0	34.0
Luxembourg	36.4	35.0
Malta		
Moldova	35.0	40.0
Monaco	39.6	27.5
Montenegro	38.0	34.0
Netherlands	37.0	35.0
North Macedonia	34.8	38.0
Norway	38.5	33.0
Poland	37.2	35.0
Portugal	40.1	NA
Romania	36.0	35.0
Russian Fed.	NA	NA
San Marino	38.0	40.0
Serbia (Republic of)	37.7	39.0
Slovak Rep.	NA	NA
Slovenia	39.6	NA
<i>Spain (total)</i>	39.7	39.0
Spain (State Adm.)	NA	NA
Spain (Catalonia)	39.1	38.0
Sweden	37.0	34.0
Switzerland	NA	NA
Turkey		
Ukraine		
UK: Engl. & Wales	36.4	34.0
UK: North. Ireland	35.8	32.7
UK: Scotland	NA	NA

## Notes – Tables 5 &amp; 6

**CROATIA**

- The reference date is the 31<sup>st</sup> December 2017 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018.

**CYPRUS**

- Median and average only refer to inmates held in prison institutions.

**GERMANY**

- **Table 6:** Additional information - On 31<sup>st</sup> March 2017, there were 7 398 prisoners and detainees under 25 years old, 26 688 aged from 25 to 40 years old and 17 557 aged 40 years old and over. There were (on the same date), 437 detainees aged from 14 to 18 years, old, 1 185 from 18 to 21, and 12 243 aged 21 years old and over.

**GREECE**

- **Table 5:** According to laws 3860/2010, 4322/2015 and 4356/2015, the minimum age of criminal responsibility in Greece has been raised from 13 to 15 years old. The minimum age for the application of detention (custody) in a special facility for minors is 15 years old. The juvenile court may impose detention to a child offender in a special facility for minors (custody) in very exceptional cases, like in cases of murder and rape (when the victim is under 15 years old). The educational measure of placement in a Reformatory Institution for Minors may be imposed only for punishable acts which, if committed by adults, would be felonies.

**IRELAND**

- **Table 5:** Under section 52 of the Children Act 2001, a child under 12 years of age shall not be charged with an offence. An exception to this is that a child aged 10 or 11 years may be charged with murder, manslaughter, rape, rape under section 4 of the Criminal Law (Rape) (Amendment) Act 1990 or aggravated sexual assault.
- **Table 6:** The average age for juvenile detention centers is 16.93 and the median is 17.17.

**LATVIA**

- **Table 6:** It is not possible to calculate the average and the median because age is recorded according to different categories. There are 10 inmates up to 18 years old, 68 aged from 18 to less than 21 years old, 222 from 21 to less than 25 years, old, 455 from 25 to less than 30 years old, 977 ifrom 30 to less than 40 years old, 590 from 40 to less than 50 years old, 278 from 50 to less than 60 years old, and 114 of 60 years old and over.

**LITHUANIA**

- The reference date is the 1<sup>st</sup> January 2018 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018.

**LUXEMBOURG**

- The reference date is the 1<sup>st</sup> January 2018 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018.

**POLAND**

- The reference date is the 31<sup>st</sup> December 2017 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018.

**PORTUGAL**

- The reference date is the 1<sup>st</sup> January 2017 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018.

**SLOVAK REPUBLIC**

- **Table 5:** According to the Penal Code, if a natural person who at the time of committing the criminal offence, has not reached 14 years old, she is considered not criminally responsible, unless in cases of sexual abuse. In such cases, a person is considered not criminally responsible if at the time of committing such offence he/she has not reached 15 years old (if it is considered that this person had not the intellectual and moral maturity to recognize the illegality of his/ her act or to control his/her actions). A person is considered a juvenile offender if at the time of his/ her act has between 14 and 18 years old. Prison sentences are, for juveniles, reduced by half. The mitigating circumstance which is taken into account when determining the type and the length of the sentence (if the ratio of mitigating circumstances prevails, the upper limit of the statutory sentence is reduced by one third) is also the fact that the offender committed a criminal offense between 18 and 21 years old.

**SWEDEN**

- The reference date is the 1<sup>st</sup> October 2017 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018.

**UK: ENGLAND & WALES**

- The reference date is the 31<sup>st</sup> December 2017 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018.

**UK: SCOTLAND**

- The reference date is the 2<sup>nd</sup> February 2018 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018.
- **Table 6:** Median and average ages are not available, however, there are 285 inmates aged from 16 to 20 years old and 6 727 aged of 21 years old and over. There is no age breakdown for recalled life prisoners (112), convicted awaiting sentence (276), civil prisoners (0) or prisoners awaiting deportation (7).

Table 7: Prison populations by gender on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018 (numbers & percentages)

Country	Total number of inmates	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																					
Andorra	45	40	88.9	16	40.0	32	80.0	0	0.0	5	11.1	3	60.0	4	80.0	0	0.0	0	0.0		
Armenia	3 536	3 411	96.5	1 258	36.9	134	3.9	4	0.1	125	3.5	39	31.2	11	8.8	0	0.0	0	0.0		
Austria	8 960	8 436	94.2	1 931	22.9	4 699	55.7	122	1.4	524	5.8	126	24.0	200	38.2	9	1.7	0	0.0		
Azerbaijan	23 319	22 650	97.1	3 415	15.1	424	1.9	75	0.3	669	2.9	97	14.5	19	2.8	0	0.0	***	***		
Belgium																					
BH: BiH (total)																					
BH: BiH (st. level)																					
BH: Fed. BiH																					
BH: Rep. Srpska	863	844	97.8	96	11.4	15	1.8	7	0.8	19	2.2	1	5.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0		
Bulgaria	6 988	6 771	96.9	851	12.6	(176)	(2.6)	19	0.3	217	3.1	24	11.1	(2)	(0.9)	0	0.0	0	0.0		
Croatia	3 190	3 043	95.4	868	28.5	278	9.1	29	1.0	147	4.6	35	23.8	5	3.4	0	0.0	0	0.0		
Cyprus	643	578	89.9	158	27.3	228	39.4	19	3.3	43	6.7	13	30.2	27	62.8	0	0.0	0	0.0		
Czech Rep.	22 159	20 514	92.6	1 681	8.2	1 727	8.4	44	0.2	1 645	7.4	128	7.8	87	5.3	***	***	***	***		
Denmark	3 653	3 488	95.5	1 402	40.2	996	28.6	6	0.2	165	4.5	76	46.1	60	36.4	0	0.0	0	0.0		
Estonia	2 525	2 393	94.8	371	15.5	218	9.1	18	0.8	132	5.2	20	15.2	12	9.1	0	0.0	0	0.0		
Finland	2 815	2 610	92.7	529	20.3	465	17.8	6	0.2	205	7.3	48	23.4	27	13.2	0	0.0	0	0.0		
France	69 596	67 114	96.4	19 545	29.1	14 695	21.9	794	1.2	2 482	3.6	996	40.1	696	28.0	0	0.0	0	0.0		
Georgia	9 407	9 135	97.1	1 348	14.8	400	4.4	32	0.4	272	2.9	43	15.8	43	15.8	0	0.0	0	0.0		
Germany	64 193	60 466	94.2	13 062	21.6	NA	NA	794	1.3	3 727	5.8	803	21.5	NA	NA	0	0.0	0	0.0		
Greece	10 036	9 481	94.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	6	0.1	555	5.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0.0	0	0.0		
Hungary																					
Iceland	163	147	90.2	34	23.1	36	24.5	0	0.0	16	9.8	3	18.8	3	18.8	0	0.0	0	0.0		
Ireland	3 844	3 689	96.0	746	20.2	477	12.9	44	1.2	155	4.0	41	26.5	25	16.1	0	0.0	0	0.0		
Italy	58 087	55 646	95.8	19 220	34.5	18 922	34.0	NA	NA	2 441	4.2	830	34.0	896	36.7	0	0.0	0	0.0		
Latvia	3 765	3 474	92.3	1 001	28.8	87	2.5	15	0.4	291	7.7	50	17.2	7	2.4	***	***	***	***		
Liechtenstein	12	12	100.0	9	75.0	9	75.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0		
Lithuania	6 599	6 268	95.0	584	9.3	112	1.8	50	0.8	331	5.0	27	8.2	2	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0		
Luxembourg	684	647	94.6	290	44.8	471	72.8	2	0.3	37	5.4	14	37.8	22	59.5	0	0.0	0	0.0		
Malta																					
Moldova	7 635	7 143	93.6	1 227	17.2	87	1.2	69	1.0	492	6.4	114	23.2	5	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0		

Country	Total number of inmates	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
Monaco	32	31	96.9	17	54.8	31	100.0	1	3.2	1	3.1	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Montenegro	1 141	1 113	97.5	298	26.8	169	15.2	12	1.1	28	2.5	15	53.6	12	42.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
Netherlands	9 315	8 842	94.9	3 703	41.9	1 710	19.3	0	0.0	473	5.1	195	41.2	102	21.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
North Macedonia	3 029	2 961	97.8	250	8.4	139	4.7	3	0.1	68	2.2	5	7.4	7	10.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Norway	3 461	3 239	93.6	811	25.0	1 045	32.3	4	0.1	222	6.4	54	24.3	67	30.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Poland	73 822	70 949	96.1	6 867	9.7	799	1.1	1 421	2.0	2 873	3.9	372	12.9	41	1.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Portugal	13 440	12 584	93.6	1 886	15.0	1 968	15.6	42	0.3	856	6.4	219	25.6	176	20.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
Romania	23 050	21 956	95.3	1 896	8.6	267	1.2	315	1.4	1 094	4.7	82	7.5	5	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Russian Fed.	602 176	(512 318)	(85.1)	(75 238)	(14.7)	NA	NA	2 296	0.4	(47 845)	(7.9)	(8 950)	18.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	(464 473)	(77.1)
San Marino	6	6	100.0	5	83.3	3	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Serbia (Republic of)	10 807	10 417	96.4	1 550	14.9	334	3.2	206	2.0	390	3.6	66	16.9	16	4.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Slovak Rep.	10 028	9 312	92.9	1 430	15.4	202	2.2	47	0.5	716	7.1	86	12.0	17	2.4	***	***	***	***
Slovenia	1 346	1 265	94.0	284	22.5	183	14.5	28	2.2	81	6.0	18	22.2	6	7.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Spain (total)	59 129	54 761	92.6	7 809	14.3	15 333	28.0	0	0.0	4 368	7.4	668	15.3	1 248	28.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
Spain (State Adm.)	50 763	46 962	92.5	6 692	14.2	11 953	25.5	0	0.0	3 801	7.5	582	15.3	1 021	26.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
Spain (Catalonia)	8 366	7 799	93.2	1 117	14.3	3 380	43.3	0	0.0	567	6.8	86	15.2	227	40.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Sweden	5 713	5 365	93.9	1 467	27.3	1 175	30.1 <sup>9</sup>	NA	NA	348	6.1	98	28.2	65	26.0 <sup>10</sup>	NA	NA	NA	NA
Switzerland	6 907	6 525	94.5	2 546	39.0	NA	NA	37	0.6	382	5.5	171	44.8	NA	NA	0	0.0	0	0.0
Turkey																			
Ukraine																			
UK: Engl. & Wales	84 373	80 454	95.4	9 062	11.3	8 931	11.1	595	0.7	3 919	4.6	577	14.7	409	10.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
UK: North. Ireland	1 453	1 389	95.6	435	31.3	120	8.6	24	1.7	64	4.4	30	46.9	6	9.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
UK: Scotland	7 440	6 678	89.8	1 045	15.6	NA	NA	276	4.1	334	4.5	59	17.7	NA	NA	0	0.0	0	0.0
Average			94.6		25.4		22.5		0.9		5.1		24.7		20.2		0.0		2.0
Median			94.8		21.6		14.5		0.5		5.0		21.5		10.4		0.0		0.0
Minimum			85.1		8.2		1.1		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
Maximum			100.0		83.3		100.0		4.1		11.1		100.0		100.0		1.7		77.1

<sup>9</sup> Data concerning the number of foreign males does not include non-sentenced prisoners. Therefore, the calculation of the percentage of foreign male inmates is based on the total number of sentenced male inmates instead of the total number of male inmates.

<sup>10</sup> Data concerning the number of foreign females does not include non-sentenced prisoners. Therefore, the calculation of the percentage of foreign female inmates is based on the total number of sentenced female inmates instead of the total number of female inmates.

## Notes – Table 7

**ARMENIA**

- The reference date is the 1<sup>st</sup> January 2018 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018.
- There are 2 juvenile inmates among the total number of detainees not serving a final sentence (1 258).

**CROATIA**

- The reference date is the 31<sup>st</sup> December 2017 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018.

**CZECH REPUBLIC**

- The reference date is the 31<sup>st</sup> December 2017 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018.
- There are 4 juvenile inmates among the 1 727 foreign males
- There are 4 foreigners among the 44 juvenile male offenders.
- Among the total number of minors (46), there are 36 juveniles not serving a final sentence placed in institutions/units for juvenile offenders, 3 sentenced juveniles in Plzeň Prison and 7 pre-trial detainees.

**GEORGIA**

- The reference date is the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018.

**GERMANY**

- Additional information: Figures on 30<sup>th</sup> November 2018: 60 633 male inmates (of which 13 227 detainees not serving a final sentence), and 3 719 female inmates (of which 736 detainees not serving a final sentence).

**LATVIA**

- The reference date is the 1<sup>st</sup> January 2018 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018.

**LUXEMBOURG**

- The reference date is the 1<sup>st</sup> January 2018 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018.

**MOLDOVA**

- There are 69 juvenile male inmates and 1 juvenile female.

**POLAND**

- The reference date is the 31<sup>st</sup> December 2017 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018.

**PORTUGAL**

- The reference date is the 1<sup>st</sup> January 2018 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018.

**RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

- Non-validated figures are presented between brackets.
- It is not possible to separate male, female and other gender for minors. The total number of minors is 2 296.

**SWEDEN**

- The reference date is the 1<sup>st</sup> October 2017 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018.
- 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 detainees not serving a final sentence. Figures concerning foreign inmates (males and females) refer only to sentenced prisoners. As a consequence:
  - The calculation of the percentage of **foreign male inmates** is based on the total number of sentenced male inmates (calculated by the authors – 3 898) instead of the total number of male inmates.
  - The calculation of the percentage of **foreign female inmates** is based on the total number of sentenced female inmates (calculated by the authors – 250) instead of the total number of female inmates.
- Age is not available for detainees not serving a final sentence.

**SWITZERLAND**

- The reference date is the 6<sup>th</sup> September 2017 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018.
- It is not possible to differentiate foreign inmates according to their gender.

**UK: ENGLAND & WALES**

- The reference date is the 31<sup>st</sup> December 2017 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018.
- Data is available at <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/offender-management-statistics-quarterly-july-to-september-2017>.

**UK: SCOTLAND**

- The reference date is the 2<sup>nd</sup> February 2018 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018.
- Non-sentenced only includes untried prisoners. Gender breakdown is not available for convicted awaiting sentence. Furthermore, data relates to 2<sup>nd</sup> February 2018 instead of 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018, thus the sum of sentenced and non-sentenced inmates does not match the total number of inmates.

Table 8: Prison population by legal status on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018 (numbers & percentages)

Country	Total number of inmates	Distribution of inmates by legal status											
		Detainees not serving a final sentence										Sentenced prisoners	
		Total	Of which										
			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													
Andorra	45	19	42.2	13	68.4	4	21.1	2	10.5	0	0.0	26	57.8
Armenia	3 536	1 297	36.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	***	2 239	63.3
Austria	8 960	2 057	23.0	2 042	99.3	NAP	***	NA	NA	15	0.7	6 903	77.0
Azerbaijan	23 319	3 512	15.1	3 512	100.0	NAP	***	NA	NA	NAP	***	19 807	84.9
Belgium													
BH: BiH (total)													
BH: BiH (st. level)													
BH: Fed. BiH													
BH: Rep. Srpska	863	97	11.2	46	47.4	44	45.4	4	4.1	3	3.1	766	88.8
Bulgaria	6 988	875	12.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6 349	90.9
Croatia	3 190	903	28.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2 211	69.3
Cyprus	643	171	26.6	171	100.0	***	***	***	***	***	***	450	70.0
Czech Rep.	22 159	1 809	8.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	***	20 350	91.8
Denmark	3 653	1 478	40.5	1 104	74.7	242	16.4			NAP	***	2 175	59.5
Estonia	2 525	391	15.5	391	100.0	NAP	***	NA	NA	NAP	***	2 134	84.5
Finland	2 815	577	20.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2 238	79.5
France	69 596	20 541	29.5	18 047	87.9	NA	NA	2 494	12.1	NA	NA	49 055	70.5
Georgia	9 407	1 391	14.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8 016	85.2
Germany	64 193	13 865	21.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	50 328	78.4
Greece	10 036	3 250	32.4	3 250	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6 748	67.2
Hungary													
Iceland	163	37	22.7	32	86.5	NA	***	5	13.5	0	0.0	126	77.3
Ireland	3 844	787	20.5	787	100.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3 045	79.2
Italy	58 087	20 050	34.5	9 831	49.0	NAP	***	10 219	51.0	NAP	***	37 724	64.9
Latvia	3 765	1 051	27.9	461	43.9	NAP	***	222	21.1	NAP	***	2 714	72.1
Liechtenstein	12	9	75.0	0	0.0	9	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	25.0
Lithuania	6 599	611	9.3	357	58.4	NAP	***	NA	NA	NA	NA	5 988	90.7
Luxembourg	684	304	44.4	304	100.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	***	378	55.3
Malta													
Moldova	7 635	1 341	17.6	359	26.8	303	22.6	477	35.6	202	15.1	6 294	82.4
Monaco	32	18	56.3	12	66.7	0	0.0	6	33.3	0	0.0	14	43.8

Country	Total number of inmates	Distribution of inmates by legal status											
		Detainees not serving a final sentence										Sentenced prisoners	
		Of which											
		Total		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	%	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	1 141	313	27.4	296	94.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	17	5.4	828	72.6
Netherlands	9 315	3 898	41.8	2 928	75.1	NA	NA	970	24.9	NAP	***	5 141	55.2
North Macedonia	3 029	255	8.4	152	59.6	60	23.5	1	0.4	42	16.5	2 774	91.6
Norway	3 461	865	25.0	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	0	0.0	2 513	72.6
Poland	73 822	7 239	9.8	6 810	94.1	0	0.0	NA	NA	429	5.9	66 137	89.6
Portugal	13 440	2 105	15.7	1 538	73.1	NAP	***	567	26.9	NAP	***	11 335	84.3
Romania	23 050	1 978	8.6	548	27.7	1 430	72.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	21 072	91.4
Russian Fed.	602 176			72 756		53 343		19 413		0		0	0.0
San Marino	6	5	83.3	5	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	16.7
Serbia (Republic of)	10 807	1 616	15.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8 081	74.8
Slovak Rep.	10 028	1 516	15.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	***	8 512	84.9
Slovenia	1 346	302	22.4	54	17.9	146	48.3	40	13.2	62	20.5	1 044	77.6
Spain (total)	59 129	8 477	14.3	8 477	100.0	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	50 652	85.7
Spain (State Adm.)	50 763	7 274	14.3	7 274	100.0	NAP	***	NAP	***	NA	NA	43 489	85.7
Spain (Catalonia)	8 366	1 203	14.4	1 203	100.0	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	7 163	85.6
Sweden	5 713	1 565	27.4	1 565	100.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4 148	72.6
Switzerland	6 907	2 717	39.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1 036	38.1	3 808	55.1
Turkey													
Ukraine													
UK: Engl. & Wales	84 373	9 638	11.4	6 601	68.5	3 037	31.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	74 803	88.7
UK: North. Ireland	1 453	465	32.0	419	90.1	NA	NA	46	9.9	NA	NA	988	68.0
UK: Scotland	7 440	1 380	18.5	1 104	80.0	276	20.0	NA	NA	NAP	***	6 020	80.9
Average			26.0		74.7		26.7		15.1		7.0		71.8
Median			22.4		83.2		21.1		12.1		0.7		77.2
Minimum			8.2		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
Maximum			83.3		100.0		100.0		51.0		38.1		91.8

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 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018 (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																							
Andorra	26	4	15.4	0	0.0	2	7.7	3	11.5	3	11.5	4	15.4	0	0.0	3	11.5	0	0.0	2	7.7	5	19.2
Armenia	2 239	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Austria	6 903	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Azerbaijan	19 807	2 550	12.9	922	4.7	NA	NA	268	1.4	456	2.3	2 550	12.9	NA	NA	5 570	28.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	7 491	37.8
Belgium																							
BH: BiH (total)																							
BH: BiH (st. level)																							
BH: Fed. BiH																							
BH: Rep. Srpska	766	158	20.6	17	2.2	15	2.0	18	2.3	94	12.3	80	10.4	20	2.6	81	10.6	1	0.1	3	0.4	279	36.4
Bulgaria	6 349	(849)	(13.4)	(194)	(3.1)	(228)	(3.6)	(143)	(2.3)	(1 115)	(17.6)	(2 096)	(33.0)	(377)	(5.9)	(612)	(9.6)	(0)	(0.0)	(987)	(15.5)	(2 613)	(41.2)
Croatia	2 211	338	15.3	58	2.6	59	2.7	113	5.1	297	13.4	375	17.0	149	6.7	202	9.1	0	0.0	56	2.5	564	25.5
Cyprus	450	52	11.6	17	3.8	26	5.8	35	7.8	33	7.3	73	16.2	18	4.0	131	29.1	1	0.2	4	0.9	60	13.3
Czech Rep.	20 350	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Denmark	2 175	179	8.2	370	17.0	124	5.7	65	3.0	157	7.2	222	10.2	72	3.3	520	23.9	NA	NA	54	2.5	412	18.9
Estonia	2 134	361	16.9	215	10.1	91	4.3	16	0.7	236	11.1	314	14.7	7	0.3	585	27.4	0	0.0	187	8.8	122	5.7
Finland	2 238	452	20.2	366	16.4	134	6.0			175	7.8	218	9.7	166	7.4	432	19.3	0	0.0	191	8.5	104	4.6
France	49 055	4 815	9.8	6 814	13.9	4 339	8.8	1 140	2.3	2 351	4.8	9 265	18.9	2 731	5.6	8 984	18.3	215	0.4	3 513	7.2	5 441	11.1
Georgia	8 016	1 229	15.3	1 210	15.1	106	1.3	124	1.5	575	7.2	4 374	54.6	151	1.9	2 733	34.1	30	0.4	196	2.4	3 131	39.1
Germany	51 643	3 631	7.0	6 275	12.2	NA	NA	3 405	6.6	6 540	12.7	12 464	24.1	6 624	12.8	6 506	12.6	NA	NA	1 878	3.6	4 320	8.4
Greece	6 748	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2 216	32.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hungary																							
Iceland	126	12	9.5	16	12.7	9	7.1	8	6.3	4	3.2	16	12.7	1	0.8	33	26.2	0	0.0	21	16.7	6	4.8
Ireland	3 045	428	14.1	416	13.7	203	6.7	182	6.0	75	2.5	566	18.6	42	1.4	345	11.3	16	0.5	74	2.4	698	22.9
Italy	37 724	6 711	17.8	112	0.3	1 960	5.2	682	1.8	5 653	15.0	2 112	5.6	393	1.0	11 747	31.1	58	0.2	NA	NA	8 296	22.0
Latvia	2 714	617	22.7	NAP	***	137	5.0	NAP	***	578	21.3	1 362	50.2	281	10.4	1 104	40.7	0	0.0	273	10.1	1 265	46.6
Liechtenstein	3	1	33.3	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	2	66.7
Lithuania	5 988	1 603	26.8	260	4.3	353	5.9	37	0.6	650	10.9	814	13.6	47	0.8	760	12.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 464	24.4
Luxembourg	378	56	14.8	37	9.8	25	6.6	9	2.4	31	8.2	75	19.8	15	4.0	84	22.2	0	0.0	11	2.9	35	9.3
Malta																							
Moldova	6 294	1 561	24.8	584	9.3	599	9.5	476	7.6	1 013	16.1	2 576	40.9	53	0.8	695	11.0	0	0.0	78	1.2	0	0.0
Monaco	14	0	0.0	2	14.3	1	7.1	1	7.1	2	14.3	9	64.3	0	0.0	1	7.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	35.7
Montenegro	828	142	17.1	99	12.0	10	1.2	8	1.0	10	1.2	232	28.0	13	1.6	163	19.7	0	0.0	67	8.1	84	10.1
Netherlands	5 141	695	13.5	165	3.2	190	3.7			524	10.2	716	13.9	262	5.1	862	16.8	NA	NA	142	2.8	1 585	30.8
North Macedonia	2 774	265	9.6	142	5.1	44	1.6	121	4.4	339	12.2	671	24.2	55	2.0	518	18.7	23	0.8	62	2.2	534	19.3
Norway	2 513	206	8.2	279	11.1	229	9.1	262	10.4	112	4.5	126	5.0	183	7.3	620	24.7	0	0.0	82	3.3	414	16.5
Poland	66 137	4 639	7.0	3 391	5.1	1 635	2.5	917	1.4	8 959	13.5	18 197	27.5	641	1.0	2 195	3.3	NA	NA	5 482	8.3	20 081	30.4

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	11 335	1 024	9.0	362	3.2	200	1.8	282	2.5	1 505	13.3	1 558	13.7	NAP	***	1 950	17.2	1	0.0	1 148	10.1	3 305	29.2
Romania	21 072	5 474	26.0	592	2.8	1 814	8.6	204	1.0	3 397	16.1	4 235	20.1	825	3.9	1 125	5.3	10	0.0	1 274	6.0	4 100	19.5
Russian Fed.		97 819		86 080		22 040				27 347		73 570		1 184		135 416		284		NA	NA	51 276	
San Marino	1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Serbia (Republic of)	8 081	841	10.4	154	1.9	196	2.4	134	1.7	1 008	12.5	2 157	26.7	297	3.7	1 794	22.2	0	0.0	170	2.1	1 330	16.5
Slovak Rep.	8 512	583	6.8	371	4.4	135	1.6	220	2.6	1 622	19.1	1 042	12.2	454	5.3	1 028	12.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	3 057	35.9
Slovenia	1 044	80	7.7	93	8.9	8	0.8	42	4.0	101	9.7	309	29.6	215	20.6	126	12.1	0	0.0	30	2.9	40	3.8
Spain (total)	50 652	4 046	8.0	2 449	4.8	1 666	3.3	1 685	3.3	15 587	30.8	2 021	4.0	2 522	5.0	9 754	19.3	202	0.4	1 292	2.6	9 428	18.6
Spain (State Adm.)	43 489	3 349	7.7	2 139	4.9	1 359	3.1	1 450	3.3	14 078	32.4	887	2.0	1 986	4.6	8 613	19.8	200	0.5	1 082	2.5	8 346	19.2
Spain (Catalonia)	7 163	697	9.7	310	4.3	307	4.3	235	3.3	1 509	21.1	1 134	15.8	536	7.5	1 141	15.9	2	0.0	210	2.9	1 082	15.1
Sweden	4 148	634	15.3	410	9.9	207	5.0	171	4.1	412	9.9	312	7.5	150	3.6	859	20.7	6	0.1	98	2.4	889	21.4
Switzerland	3 808	434	11.4	210	5.5	165	4.3	221	5.8	271	7.1	686	18.0	76	2.0	596	15.7	NAP	***	136	3.6	1 013	26.6
Turkey																							
Ukraine																							
UK: Engl. & Wales	74 803	6 984	9.3	9 879	13.2	7 001	9.4	6 323	8.5	7 353	9.8	10 431	13.9	1 415	1.9	12 250	16.4	NA	NA	396	0.5	13 684	18.3
UK: North. Ireland	988	165	16.7	192	19.4	47	4.8	51	5.2	89	9.0	89	9.0	NA	NA	84	8.5	NA	NA	27	2.7	244	24.7
UK: Scotland	5 908	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Average			13.6		7.6		4.6		3.9		10.7		19.2		6.9		17.4		0.1		4.3		21.9
Median			13.1		5.1		4.5		3.0		10.5		15.6		3.6		16.8		0.0		2.7		19.4
Minimum			0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
Maximum			33.3		19.4		9.5		11.5		32.4		64.3		100.0		40.7		0.8		16.7		66.7

Note: Coloured cells mean that the country could not breakdown the figures by the categories required. Thus, in the case of Finland and the Netherlands, 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 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018 (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															
Andorra	26	0	1	5	1	7	3	4	3	8	1	0	0	***	0
Armenia	2 239		38			38	275	525	945	319	137	***	***	***	***
Austria	6 903	36	172	337	560	1 105	2 191	1 197	996	396	24	113	881	***	***
Azerbaijan	19 807	See Notes										274	***	***	***
Belgium															
BH: BiH (total)															
BH: BiH (st. level)															
BH: Fed. BiH															
BH: Rep. Srpska	766	7	19	46	63	135	170	101	148	177	35	0	NA	***	0
Bulgaria	NA	NA	NA	NA		NA	(1 789)	(868)	(779)	(666)	(63)	(187)	***	***	(0)
Croatia	2 211	0	1	25	299	325	705	360	353	286	129	***	***	***	53
Cyprus	450	1	4	23	27	55	98	72	103	82	18	22	NA	***	NA
Czech Rep.	20 350	11	85	615	3 568	4 279	7 771	3 595	3 090	1 331	156	49	79	***	***
Denmark	2 175	20	124	130	280	554	707	270	316	215	5	24	63	***	21
Estonia	2 134	3	14	58	142	217	600	490	517	250	19	41	***	***	***
Finland	2 238	55	120	128	168	471	642	414	380	142	1	188	***	***	***
France	49 055	22	755	2 781	6 050	9 608	13 156	6 114	6 576	6 191	4 719	***	NA	NA	0
Georgia	8 016	0	3	49	324	376	1 746	2 244	3 464	1 122	78	73	0	0	0
Germany	50 328	891	5 181	7 521	10 106	23 699	NA	NA	3 183	***	***	1 831	561	***	***
Greece	6 748		55		78	133	173	387	2 042	1 055	2 020	938	17	***	38
Hungary															
Iceland	126	0	9	20	28	57	26	19	10	14	0	0	0	***	0
Ireland	3 045	2	22	158	271	453	719	609	658	242	6	358	0	0	0
Italy	37 724	46	118	373	1 316	1 853	7 241	8 437	9 659	6 542	2 265	1 727	***	***	***
Latvia	2 714	16	47	68	134	265	556	573	752	499	12	57	***	***	0
Liechtenstein	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	5 988	42	148	183	279	652	1 459	889	1 430	1 417	18	123	***	***	***
Luxembourg	378	2	5	1	44	52	152	42	45	49	28	10	***	***	***
Malta															
Moldova	6 294	0	0	0	92	92	421	1 141	2 278	1 912	327	123	0	***	0
Monaco	14	0	2	1	2	5	8	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montenegro	828	44	29	79	74	226	220	117	132	115	18	0	57	0	0
Netherlands	5 141	566	527	451	538	2 082	1 376	502	562	410	48	32	***	***	129
North Macedonia	2 774	5	25	59	221	310	647	660	763	312	26	37	0	0	
Norway	2 513	58	244	136	344	782	720	403	379	210	19	***	***	***	0
Poland	66 137	736	0	4 030	10 723	15 489	25 297	9 585	6 113	2 462	1 733	397	NA	***	0



Table 11: Distribution of sentenced prisoners by length of sentence on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018 (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															
Andorra	0.0	3.8	19.2	3.8	26.9	11.5	15.4	11.5	30.8	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Armenia	1.7				1.7	12.3	23.4	42.2	14.2	6.1	***	***	***	***	100.0
Austria	0.5	2.5	4.9	8.1	16.0	31.7	17.3	14.4	5.7	0.3	1.6	12.8	***	***	100.0
Azerbaijan	See Notes										1.4	***	***	***	
Belgium															
BH: BiH (total)															
BH: BiH (st. level)															
BH: Fed. BiH															
BH: Rep. Srpska	0.9	2.5	6.0	8.2	17.6	22.2	13.2	19.3	23.1	4.6	0.0	NA	***	0.0	100.0
Bulgaria	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(28.2)	(13.7)	(12.3)	(10.5)	(1.0)	(2.9)	***	***	(0.0)	68.5
Croatia	0.0	0.0	1.1	13.5	14.7	31.9	16.3	16.0	12.9	5.8	***	***	***	2.4	100.0
Cyprus	0.2	0.9	5.1	6.0	12.2	21.8	16.0	22.9	18.2	4.0	4.9	***	***	***	100.0
Czech Rep.	0.1	0.4	3.0	17.5	21.0	38.2	17.7	15.2	6.5	0.8	0.2	0.4	***	***	100.0
Denmark	0.9	5.7	6.0	12.9	25.5	32.5	12.4	14.5	9.9	0.2	1.1	2.9	***	1.0	100.0
Estonia	0.1	0.7	2.7	6.7	10.2	28.1	23.0	24.2	11.7	0.9	1.9	***	***	***	100.0
Finland	2.5	5.4	5.7	7.5	21.0	28.7	18.5	17.0	6.3	0.0	8.4	***	***	***	100.0
France	0.0	1.5	5.7	12.3	19.6	26.8	12.5	13.4	12.6	9.6	NA	NA	***	NA	94.5
Georgia	0.0	0.0	0.6	4.0	4.7	21.8	28.0	43.2	14.0	1.0	0.9	0.0	***	0.0	113.6
Germany	1.8	10.3	14.9	20.1	45.9	NA	NA	6.3	***	***	3.6	1.1	***	***	58.2
Greece	0.8			1.2	2.0	2.6	5.7	30.3	15.6	29.9	13.9	0.3	***	0.0	100.3
Hungary															
Iceland	0.0	7.1	15.9	22.2	45.2	20.6	15.1	7.9	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	***	0.0	100.0
Ireland	0.1	0.7	5.2	8.9	14.9	23.6	20.0	21.6	7.9	0.2	11.8	0.0	***	0.0	100.0
Italy	0.1	0.3	1.0	3.5	4.9	19.2	22.4	25.6	17.3	6.0	4.6	***	***	***	100.0
Latvia	0.6	1.7	2.5	4.9	9.8	20.5	21.1	27.7	18.4	0.4	2.1	***	***	0.0	100.0
Liechtenstein	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	***	0.0	100.0
Lithuania	0.7	2.5	3.1	4.7	10.9	24.4	14.8	23.9	23.7	0.3	2.1	***	***	***	100.0
Luxembourg	0.5	1.3	0.3	11.6	13.8	40.2	11.1	11.9	13.0	7.4	2.6	***	***	***	100.0
Malta															
Moldova	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.5	6.7	18.1	36.2	30.4	5.2	2.0	0.0	***	0.0	100.0
Monaco	0.0	14.3	7.1	14.3	35.7	57.1	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	***	0.0	100.0
Montenegro	5.3	3.5	9.5	8.9	27.3	26.6	14.1	15.9	13.9	2.2	0.0	6.9	***	0.0	106.9

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
Netherlands	11.0	10.3	8.8	10.5	40.5	26.8	9.8	10.9	8.0	0.9	0.6	***	***	2.5	100.0
North Macedonia	0.2	0.9	2.1	8.0	11.2	23.3	23.8	27.5	11.2	0.9	1.3	0.0	***	0.7	100.0
Norway	2.3	9.7	5.4	13.7	31.1	28.7	16.0	15.1	8.4	0.8	***	***	***	0.0	100.0
Poland	1.1	0.0	6.1	16.2	23.4	38.2	14.5	9.2	3.7	2.6	0.6	NA	***	7.7	100.0
Portugal	0.1	0.8	1.6	3.7	6.2	14.7	18.6	34.6	15.7	3.1	***	2.4	***	4.7	100.0
Romania	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.5	2.9	20.2	26.6	28.2	17.0	4.3	0.8	NA	***	***	100.0
Russian Fed.	NA	NA	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	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Serbia (Republic of)	0.0	2.9	5.6	8.0	16.5	23.5	19.4	20.4	16.9	3.4	***	6.8	***	0.0	106.8
Slovak Rep.	7.4			12.5	19.9	28.2	17.7	23.2	6.4	4.1	0.6	NA	***	***	100.0
Slovenia	0.2	1.1	5.6	13.1	19.4	35.8	16.5	16.7	8.8	2.3	0.0	0.0	***	0.0	100.0
Spain (total)	0.1	0.3	3.2	5.9	9.5	19.4	21.0	27.0	18.2	4.5	0.0	0.0	***	0.3	100.0
Spain (State Adm.)	0.0	0.4	3.5	6.1	9.9	19.9	21.0	26.5	17.8	4.5	0.0	0.0	***	0.4	100.0
Spain (Catalonia)	0.7	0.2	1.5	4.6	7.1	16.4	21.1	30.4	20.8	4.3	0.0	0.0	***	0.0	100.0
Sweden	0.5	4.2	4.9	8.8	18.4	35.8	18.4	15.7	7.6	0.5	3.5	NA	***	***	100.0
Switzerland	2.4	12.3	10.9	1.9	27.6	14.2	13.5	7.0	3.6	***					
Turkey															
Ukraine															
UK: Engl. & Wales	0.3	1.4	3.4	3.5	8.6	18.9	12.3	19.8	10.6	1.0	9.7	NA	***	18.1	99.0
UK: North. Ireland	0.4	1.3	7.1	9.9	18.7	22.6	14.9	15.9	10.9	1.5	15.4	NA	***	0.1	100.0
UK: Scotland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Average	0.9	3.0	5.1	8.5	17.4	27.8	15.8	19.9	12.4	3.2	2.8	1.8	0.0	2.5	
Median	0.2	1.3	5.0	8.1	16.3	24.0	16.2	17.0	11.5	1.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Minimum	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Maximum	11.0	14.3	19.2	22.2	45.9	100.0	28.0	43.2	30.8	29.9	15.4	12.8	0.0	29.6	

## Notes – Tables 8, 9, 10 &amp; 11

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

**ARMENIA**

- The reference date is the 1<sup>st</sup> January 2018 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018.
- **Table 9.:** The categories of offences in the Armenian penal code are different from the ones proposed by SPACE:
  - crimes against life and health (579 inmates);
  - crimes against freedom and dignity (39 inmates);
  - sexual offences (48 inmates);
  - crimes against family and child interest (2 inmates);
  - crimes against property (990 inmates);
  - economic crimes (29 inmates);
  - crimes against public safety (70 inmates);
  - crimes against public order and morality (36 inmates)
  - crimes against public health (349 inmates);
  - crimes against state safety and constitutional order (12 inmates);
  - crimes against state service (11 inmates);
  - crimes against governmental order (38 inmates);
  - crimes against justice (4 inmates);
  - crimes against military (32 inmates).
- **Table 10.:** Some of the categories concerning the length of the sentence used in the country are different from those proposed in the SPACE questionnaire:
  - The categories ranging from less than 1 month to less than 1 year, cannot be separately presented. There were 38 inmates whose sentence is less than 1 year;
  - The category “from 10 to less than 20” refers to inmates serving sentenced ranging from 10 to less than 15 years (instead of 20 years);
  - The category “20 years and over” refers to inmates serving sentences above 15 years (instead of 20).

**AUSTRIA**

- **Table 9: Different categories of offences are used in the Austrian legal system.**
  - Offences against freedom (i.e. Human trafficking, kidnapping, threat): 773 sentenced prisoners and 92 detainees not serving a final sentence;
  - Offences against sexual integrity and self-determination (i.e. rape and other sexual offences): 589 sentenced prisoners and 11 detainees not serving a final sentence;
  - Offences against property (i.e. theft, robbery): 2 682 sentenced prisoners and 875 detainees not serving a final sentence;
  - Offences against body and life (i.e. Homicide, assault and battery): 1 163 sentenced prisoners and 875 detainees not serving a final sentence;
  - Drug offences: 1 331 sentenced prisoners and 608 detainees not serving a final sentence;
  - Other offences: 365 sentenced prisoners and 98 detainees not serving a final sentence.

**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.
- **Table 10:** The categories used in the country do not match the ones proposed by SPACE:
  - Less than 2 years (2 467 inmates);
  - From 2 years to less than 7 years (9 148);
  - From 7 years to less than 12 years (5 791 inmates);
  - 12 years and over (2 127).

**BULGARIA**

- **Tables 9, 10 & 11:** Non-validated figures are presented between brackets.

**CROATIA**

- The reference date is the 31<sup>st</sup> December 2017 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018.
- The data include 53 juvenile offenders under educational measures in correctional institutions;
- The data include 10 juvenile offenders held in juvenile prison;

- There are 76 inmates who are misdemeanor punished prisoners that are neither considered as sentenced, nor as non-sentenced inmates, therefore, they are not included in the total number of sentenced /non-sentenced inmates;
- **Tables 10 & 11:** The category *other* refers to juveniles under educational measures in correctional institutions. The measure ranges from 6 months to a maximum of 3 years.

**DENMARK**

- **Table 8:**
  - There are no separate figures for variables 8E and 8G. therefore, the figure 242 refer to both categories;
  - 132 of the 1 478 detainees not serving a final sentence are imprisoned according to the alien law.
- **Tables 10 & 11:** The category *other* refers to inmates sentenced to an unlimited sentence according to the Greenland criminal law (security measures).

**FINLAND**

- **Table 9:**
  - There are no separate figures available for variables 9E and 9H. Therefore, the figure includes all sexual offences.
- **Table 10:** The category *other* refers to 80 fine defaulters.

**FRANCE**

- **Table 9:** The total number of sentenced inmates does not correspond to the sum of the subcategories concerning the type of offences for which prisoners were sentenced for because data are issued from two different sources;
- **Tables 10 & 11:** The total number of sentenced inmates does not correspond to the sum of the subcategories concerning the length of the sentence because data are issued from two different sources;

**GEORGIA**

- **Tables 10 & 11:** The principal offence rule does not apply, thus, the total number of sentenced inmates does not correspond to the sum of the different categories concerning the type of offences for which prisoners were sentenced for.

**GERMANY**

- **The reference date is the 31<sup>st</sup> March 2017 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018.**
- **Table 9:** “Robbery” includes all cases of persons convicted of unlawful appropriation. On the other hand, “theft”, refers to situations when a perpetrator unlawfully appropriates for himself chattels that were already in his possession or at least not in the damaged person’s possession.
- **Tables 10 & 11:**
  - Discrepancies concerning the total number of sentenced prisoners and the sum of prisoners according to the length of their sentences is due to some figures that are not available.
  - Additional information: on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2017 there were 10 339 persons with sentences of more than 1 up to 2 years, 11 541 persons with sentences of more than 2 up to 5 years, and 489 persons with sentences of more than 10 up to 15 years.

**GREECE**

- Detainees not serving a final sentence in Greece are defined as inmates who have not been tried yet. Once a decision is reached on the first degree they are regarded as sentenced inmates, even if there is no final sentence or they are still within the statutory limit to appeal;
- **Table 10:** The category *other* refers to 21 foreigners who carried out their sentence and are about to be expelled or sent to their country (extradition), as well as 17 debtors, that are neither considered sentenced prisoners nor non-sentenced inmates.

**ITALY**

- The number referring to final sentenced prisoners does not include inmates under security measures. Nevertheless, for informational purposes, there were 313 inmates under security measures.

**LATVIA**

- **The reference date is the 1<sup>st</sup> January 2018 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018.**
- 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.
- **Table 8:** Additional information is available:
  - Persons whose criminal proceedings are in pre-trial investigation - 244;

- Persons whose criminal proceedings have been completed and the case has been referred to the Court of First Instance - 238;
- Persons awaiting examination of the judgment in order of appeal - 222;
- Persons awaiting the adjudication of the judgment - 43;
- Persons awaiting the entry into the force of the judgment - 196;
- Persons placed in accordance with Article 16 of the Latvian Penal Code (temporary placement of sentenced persons in investigation prison) and in accordance with Article 20 (transfer of sentenced persons to the investigation prison) - 11;
- Sentenced persons who are to be transferred to the detention facilities - 93;
- Persons to be issued abroad - 3;
- -Persons on transit convoys - 1.

#### LIECHTENSTEIN

- **Table 9:**
  - If the total number of inmates is considered (sentenced and non-sentenced inmates), there are 1 inmate sentenced for homicide (which has been sent to Switzerland according to the agreements Liechtenstein has with this country), 3 for economic and financial offenses, and 8 for other offences;
  - The category *other* refers to burglary.

#### LITHUANIA

- The reference date is the 1<sup>st</sup> January 2018 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018.
- **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 254 pre-trial detainees whose cases are at the pre-trial investigation phase (cases are not yet forwarded to court).

#### LUXEMBOURG

- The reference date is the 1<sup>st</sup> January 2018 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018.
- **Table 8:** There are 2 minors that are not included on the classification according to the legal status.

#### MOLDOVA

- The principal offence rule does not apply.

#### MONACO

- The principal offence rule does not apply.

#### MONTENEGRO

- The total number of sentenced prisoners (828) includes 57 prisoners who are sentenced to both prison and security measure.
- **Tables 10 & 11:** Among the 57 inmates sentenced to both prison and security measures, 6 are serving sentences up to six months, 43 up to three years, and 8 more than three years.

#### NETHERLANDS

- There are 276 inmates whom cannot be classified neither as sentenced nor as non-sentenced, either because the legal status is missing (210), or because they have other legal status (e.x: imprisonment to force someone to pay money that can be seen as equivalent to the profit that has resulted from criminal activity).
- **Table 9:**
  - There are no separate figures available for variables 9E and 9H. Therefore, the figures include all sexual offences;
  - Other offences include other laws and unknown. For some inmates, the type of crime is not registered within the prison service. For instance in the case of people who are convicted to pay financial compensation to one or more victims and who are detained for not having done that.
- **Table 10:** "Other" refer sentences of unknown duration (129 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.
  - The category "other" refer to persons under the institutional measure "referee in a house of correction,". This measure runs from 1 to 5 years, however, the court do not determinate in advance

the length of this measure. The court decide additional on the base of the results of the educational process.

#### NORWAY

- In addition to figures concerning sentenced and non-sentenced inmates, there are 83 fine defaulters.
- **Table 10 & 11:** The classification of prisoners according to length of sentence is a based on “calculated estimation”. This estimation cannot be generate for a specific date, and are therefore referent to the day when the estimation was run.

#### POLAND

- **The reference date is the 31<sup>st</sup> December 2017 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018.**
- There are 446 inmates (who have not paid their fine and were eventually sent to prison ) that are neither considered as sentenced prisoners nor as detainees not serving a final sentence.
- **Tables 10 & 11:** there are different categories in the Polish legal system:
  - Less than 3 months – 736 prisoners;
  - From 3 months to less than 6 months - 4 030 prisoners;
  - From 6 months to less than 1 year - 10 723 prisoners;
  - From 1 year to less than 3 years - 25 297 prisoners;
  - From 3 years to less than 5 years - 9 585 prisoners;
  - from 5 years to less than 10 years - 6 113 prisoners;
  - From 10 years to 20 years - 2 462 prisoners;
  - 25 years - 1 733 prisoners;
  - Life imprisonment - 397 prisoners;
  - Security measures – NA;
  - Death sentence – NAP;
  - 4 246 prisoners are serving alternative penalties and 8 15 are serving other isolation measures.

#### PORTUGAL

- **The reference date is the 1<sup>st</sup> January 2017 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018.**

#### ROMANIA

- **Table 9:** Data relates to both sentenced and non-sentenced inmates.

#### RUSSIAN FEDERATION

- **Table 9:**
  - There are no separate figures available for variables 9E and 9H. Therefore, the figure includes all sexual offences.

#### SERBIA (REPUBLIC OF)

- There are 3 types of security measures in the System for Enforcement of Penal Sanctions of the Republic of Serbia:
  1. Mandatory psychiatric treatment and keeping in a medical institution - 324;
  2. Mandatory treatment of drug addicts -121;
  3. Mandatory treatment of alcoholics -104.
- In the total number of sentenced and non-sentenced inmates are not included: persons under security measures, persons under educational measures (192), persons convicted for misdemeanor (349), and incarcerated juveniles (20).

#### SLOVAK REPUBLIC

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

#### SWEDEN

- **The reference date is the 1<sup>st</sup> October 2017 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018.**
- **Tables 10 & 11:** Sentenced prisoners under security measures are included in the specific lengths of the sentences.

#### SWITZERLAND

- **The reference date is the 6<sup>th</sup> October 2017 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018.**
- **Table 8:** The total number of non-sentenced inmates only include detainees who have not received a final sentence yet, but who have started serving a prison sentence in advance and untried detainees.

- 
- **Tables 10 & 11:** “Other” includes inmates under alternative custodial sentences.

**UK: ENGLAND & WALES**

- The reference date is the 31<sup>st</sup> December 2017 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018.

**UK: SCOTLAND**

- The reference date is the 2<sup>nd</sup> February 2018 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018. As the total number of inmates relates to the 31<sup>st</sup> January, the sum of the different categories does not match the figure for the total number of inmates. On 2<sup>nd</sup> February 2018 there were 7 407 inmates.
  - **Table 9: different categories are available:**
    - Less than 1 month – 54 prisoners;
    - From 1 to less than 2 months – 13 prisoners;
    - From 2 to less than 3 months – 37 prisoners;
    - From 3 to less than 4 months - 91 prisoners;
    - From 4 to less than 5 months – 81 prisoners;
    - From 5 to less than 6 months – 192 prisoners;
    - From 6 to less than 12 months – 513 prisoners;
    - From 1 to less than 2 years - 920 prisoners;
    - From 2 to less than 4 years – 1 206 prisoners;
    - From 4 to less than 10 years – 1 543 prisoners;
    - Over 10 years – 288 prisoners;
    - Life imprisonment – 1 081 prisoners.
-

Table 12: Prison populations by nationality and legal status on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018 (numbers)

Country	Total number of inmates	Distribution of inmates by nationality								
		National inmates			Foreign inmates					Inmates with unknown nationality / other
		Total	distribution by legal status		Total	Distribution by				
			sentenced (prisoners)	non-sentenced (detainees)		residence status		legal status		
citizens of member states of the EU	inmates with legal resident status in your country					non-sentenced (detainees)	sentenced (prisoners)			
Variable code	3B see Table 3	12A	12B	12C	12D	12E	12F	12G	12H	12I
Albania										
Andorra	45	9	5	4	36	21	24	14	22	0
Armenia	3 536	NA	NA	NA	145	10	NA	68	77	NA
Austria	8 960	4 061	543	3 518	4 899	1 601	NA	1 514	3 385	0
Azerbaijan	23 319	22 858	3 445	19 413	443	0	NA	67	376	18
Belgium										
BH: BiH (total)										
BH: BiH (st. level)										
BH: Fed. BiH										
BH: Rep. Srpska	863	848	97	751	15	5	0	0	15	0
Bulgaria	6 988	6 802	834	5 968	186	44	NA	68	118	0
Croatia	3 190	2 907	734	2 173	283	58	0	146	110	27
Cyprus	643	366	77	289	255	108	0	94	161	0
Czech Rep.	22 159	20 345	1 287	19 058	1 814	638	NA	522	1 292	3
Denmark	3 653	2 597	848	1 749	1 056	336	NA	630	426	0
Estonia	2 525	1 630	228	1 402	230	41	NA	58	172	665
Finland	2 815	2 323	372	1 951	492	244	NA	205	287	13
France	69 596	54 188	12 482	39 545	15 391	5 704	NA	5 160	9 710	17
Georgia	9 407	8 964	1 242	7 722	443	16	0	149	294	0
Germany	64 193	39 710	5 369	34 341	24 483	8 691	NA	8 496	15 987	***
Greece	10 036	4 749	1 415	3 334	5 287	749	NA	1 835	3 452	0
Hungary										
Iceland	163	124	17	107	39	31	16	20	19	1
Ireland	3 844	3 342	615	2 727	502	355	NA	172	319	11
Italy	58 087	38 269	12 010	26 001	19 818	3 412	NA	8 040	11 723	***
Latvia	3 765	NA	NA	NA	94	36	***	43	51	***
Liechtenstein	12	3	2	1	9	3	0	7	2	0
Lithuania	6 599	6 485	567	5 918	114	33	15	44	70	***
Luxembourg	684	191	58	133	493	270	229	246	245	0
Malta										
Moldova	7 635	7 543	1 309	6 234	92	NA	NA	NA	NA	***



Table 13: Prison populations by nationality on 31st January 2018 (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		non-sentenced (detainees)			
		sentenced (prisoners)	non-sentenced (detainees)		residence status	legal status				
citizens of member states of the EU	inmates with legal resident status in your country									
Variable number	13A	13B	13C	13D	13E	13F	13G	13H	13I	13J
	% of 3B	% of 12A	% of 12A	% of 3B	% of 12D	% of 12D	% of 12D	% of 12D	% of 3B	Σ (13A+13D+13I)
Albania										
Andorra	20.0	55.6	44.4	80.0	58.3	66.7	38.9	61.1	0.0	100.0
Armenia	NA	NA	NA	4.1	6.9	NA	46.9	53.1	NA	NA
Austria	45.3	13.4	86.6	54.7	32.7	NA	30.9	69.1	0.0	100.0
Azerbaijan	98.0	15.1	84.9	1.9	0.0	NA	15.1	84.9	0.1	100.0
Belgium										
BH: BiH (total)										
BH: BiH (st. level)										
BH: Fed. BiH										
BH: Rep. Srpska	98.3	11.4	88.6	1.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Bulgaria	97.3	12.3	87.7	2.7	23.7	***	36.6	63.4	0.0	100.0
Croatia	91.1	25.2	74.8	8.9	20.5	0.0	51.6	38.9	0.8	100.8
Cyprus	56.9	21.0	79.0	39.7	42.4	0.0	36.9	63.1	0.0	96.6
Czech Rep.	91.8	6.3	93.7	8.2	35.2	NA	28.8	71.2	0.0	100.0
Denmark	71.1	32.7	67.3	28.9	31.8	NA	59.7	40.3	0.0	100.0
Estonia	64.6	14.0	86.0	9.1	17.8	NA	25.2	74.8	26.3	100.0
Finland	82.5	16.0	84.0	17.5	49.6	NA	41.7	58.3	0.5	100.0
France	77.9	23.0	73.0	22.1	37.1	NA	33.5	63.1	0.0	100.0
Georgia	95.3	13.9	86.1	4.7	3.6	0.0	33.6	66.4	0.0	100.0
Germany	61.9	13.5	86.5	38.1	35.5	NA	34.7	65.3	***	100.0
Greece	47.3	29.8	70.2	52.7	14.2	NA	34.7	65.3	0.0	100.0
Hungary										
Iceland	76.1	13.7	86.3	23.9	79.5	41.0	51.3	48.7	0.6	100.0
Ireland	86.9	18.4	81.6	13.1	70.7	NA	34.3	63.5	0.3	100.0
Italy	65.9	31.4	67.9	34.1	17.2	NA	40.6	59.2	***	100.0
Latvia	NA	NA	NA	2.5	38.3	***	45.7	54.3	***	100.0
Liechtenstein	25.0	66.7	33.3	75.0	33.3	0.0	77.8	22.2	0.0	100.0
Lithuania	98.3	8.7	91.3	1.7	28.9	13.2	38.6	61.4	***	100.0
Luxembourg	27.9	30.4	69.6	72.1	54.8	46.5	49.9	49.7	0.0	100.0
Malta										
Moldova	98.8	17.4	82.6	1.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	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					
		sentenced (prisoners)	non-sentenced (detainees)		residence status		legal status			
					citizens of member states of the EU	inmates with legal resident status in your country	non-sentenced (detainees)	sentenced (prisoners)		
Variable number	13A	13B	13C	13D	13E	13F	13G	13H	13I	13J
	% of 3B	% of 12A	% of 12A	% of 3B	% of 12D	% of 12D	% of 12D	% of 12D	% of 3B	Σ (13A+13D+13I)
Monaco	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	65.6	0.0	56.3	43.8	0.0	100.0
Montenegro	84.1	23.8	76.3	15.9	1.7	0.0	47.0	53.0	0.0	100.0
Netherlands	78.0	40.7	56.3	19.5	41.3	NA	47.8	49.8	2.5	100.0
North Macedonia	95.2	7.5	92.5	4.8	2.1	0.0	27.4	72.6	0.0	100.0
Norway	67.9	18.7	81.3	32.1	49.3	***	38.3	61.7	0.0	100.0
Poland	98.9	9.3	90.7	1.1	27.4	0.0	51.5	48.5	0.0	100.0
Portugal	84.0	13.5	86.5	16.0	17.9	***	26.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Romania	98.8	8.4	91.6	1.2	30.1	35.7	22.4	77.6	0.0	100.0
Russian Fed.										
San Marino	50.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	33.3	33.3	66.7	33.3	0.0	100.0
Serbia (Republic of)	96.8	13.9	86.1	3.2	32.0	NA	45.1	54.9	0.0	100.0
Slovak Rep.	97.8	14.7	85.3	2.2	36.5	NA	35.2	64.8	0.0	100.0
Slovenia	86.0	17.9	82.1	14.0	31.2	1.1	50.3	49.7	0.0	100.0
Spain (total)	72.0	10.2	89.8	28.0	23.3	NA	25.0	75.0	0.0	100.0
Spain (State Adm.)	74.4	10.2	89.8	25.6	25.3	NA	26.4	73.6	0.0	100.0
Spain (Catalonia)	56.9	10.2	89.8	43.1	16.3	83.7	19.9	80.1	0.0	100.0
Sweden	50.9	NA	100.0	28.5 <sup>11</sup>	32.9	NA	NA	100.0	1.0	80.4
Switzerland	28.6	29.9	68.4	71.4	NA	29.8	26.3	73.7	NA	100.0
Turkey										
Ukraine										
UK: Engl. & Wales	88.6	10.6	89.3	11.1	43.0	NA	17.0	73.8	0.3	100.0
UK: North. Ireland	91.3	28.8	71.2	8.7	78.6	NA	65.9	34.1	0.1	100.0
UK: Scotland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Average	72.7	21.7	76.1	24.9	33.2	19.5	38.9	59.6	0.9	99.5
Median	80.3	15.1	84.5	15.9	32.8	0.5	37.6	61.7	0.0	100.0
Minimum	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.4
Maximum	98.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	79.5	83.7	77.8	100.0	26.3	100.8

<sup>11</sup> The percentage of foreign inmates is calculated on the basis of the total number of sentenced prisoner (instead of the total number of inmates) because data about inmates' nationality is not available for detainees not serving a final sentence, and thus only concern sentenced prisoners.

## Notes – Tables 12 &amp; 13

**ANDORRA**

- Inmates with unknown nationality/ other considered foreign inmates, and are, thus, *included* in the total number of foreign inmates.

**AUSTRIA**

- Inmates with unknown nationality/ other considered foreign inmates, and are, thus, *included* in the total number of foreign inmates.

**CROATIA**

- The reference date is the 31<sup>st</sup> December 2017 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018.
- Inmates with unknown nationality/ other considered foreign inmates, and are, thus, *included* in the total number of foreign inmates.
- **Table 12:**
  - The total number of national sentenced prisoners includes 74 misdemeanor prisoners;
  - The total number of foreign sentenced prisoners includes 2 misdemeanor prisoners.

**CZECH REPUBLIC**

- Inmates with unknown nationality/ other considered foreign inmates, and are, thus, *included* in the total number of foreign inmates.
- **Table 12:**
  - The total number of national sentenced prisoners includes 76 persons placed in forensic detention facilities;
  - The total number of foreign sentenced prisoners includes 4 juvenile offenders placed in units for juvenile offenders as well as 3 foreign nationals placed in forensic detention facilities.

**DENMARK**

- Inmates with unknown nationality/ other considered foreign inmates, and are, thus, *included* in the total number of foreign inmates.

**ESTONIA**

- There is no information considering the number of foreign inmates with legal resident status, because the information is gathered by the Ministry of Interior, not by Prison Administrations.

**FINLAND**

- Inmates with unknown nationality/ other considered foreign inmates, and are, thus, *included* in the total number of foreign inmates.

**FRANCE**

- Information concerning the legal status of national inmates is missing for 2 161 inmates.
- Information concerning the legal status of foreign inmates is missing for 521 inmates.

**GERMANY**

- The reference date is the 31<sup>st</sup> March 2017 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018.
- Inmates with unknown nationality/ other considered foreign inmates, and are, thus, *included* in the total number of foreign inmates.

**GREECE**

- Inmates with unknown nationality/ other considered foreign inmates, and are, thus, *included* in the total number of foreign inmates.

**ICELAND**

- Inmates with unknown nationality/ other considered foreign inmates, and are, thus, *included* in the total number of foreign inmates.

**IRELAND**

- The category “other” refer to foreign inmates concerned by a deportation/immigration order, that can neither be considered as sentenced, nor as non-sentenced inmates. These 11 foreign inmates included in this category are part of the total number of foreign inmates.

**ITALY**

- Inmates with unknown nationality/ other considered foreign inmates, and are, thus, *included* in the total number of foreign inmates.
- **Table 12:** There are 259 internees that can neither be considered as sentenced prisoners, nor as detainees not serving a final sentence.

**LATVIA**

- **Tables 12 & 13:** According to Latvian legislation, it is not mandatory for a person to reveal nationality, thus, such information is not collected.

**LITHUANIA**

- The reference date is the 1<sup>st</sup> January 2018 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018.
- Inmates with unknown nationality/ other considered foreign inmates, and are, thus, *included* in the total number of foreign inmates.

**LUXEMBOURG**

- The reference date is the 1<sup>st</sup> January 2018 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018.
- Inmates with unknown nationality/ other considered foreign inmates, and are, thus, *included* in the total number of foreign inmates.

**MONACO**

- Inmates with unknown nationality/ other considered foreign inmates, and are, thus, *included* in the total number of foreign inmates.

**NETHERLANDS**

- Inmates with unknown nationality/ other considered foreign inmates, and are, thus, *included* in the total number of foreign inmates.

**NORWAY**

- The reference date is the 31<sup>st</sup> December 2017 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018.

**POLAND**

- Inmates with unknown nationality/ other considered foreign inmates, and are, thus, *included* in the total number of foreign inmates;
- Concerning national inmates, 166 of them have no legal status identified and 57 have other status (e.x: imprisonment to force someone to pay money that can be seen as equivalent to the profit that has resulted from criminal activity);
- Concerning foreign inmates, 36 of them have no legal status identified and 8 have other status (e.x: imprisonment to force someone to pay money that can be seen as equivalent to the profit that has resulted from criminal activity).

**POLAND**

- The reference date is the 31<sup>st</sup> December 2017 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018.

**PORTUGAL**

- The reference date is the 1<sup>st</sup> January 2018 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018.

**ROMANIA**

- Inmates with unknown nationality/ other considered foreign inmates (3), and are, thus, *included* in the total number of foreign inmates.

**SAN MARINO**

- Inmates with unknown nationality/ other considered foreign inmates, and are, thus, *included* in the total number of foreign inmates.

**SERBIA (REPUBLIC OF)**

- Inmates with unknown nationality/ other considered foreign inmates, and are, thus, *included* in the total number of foreign inmates.

**SPAIN**

- Data concerning inmates with legal resident status is not collected.

**SWEDEN**

- The reference date is the 1<sup>st</sup> October 2017 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018.
- Citizenship is only available for sentenced prisoners.
- **Table 13:** The percentage of foreign inmates is calculated based on the total number of sentenced prisoner (instead of the total number of inmates) because data about inmates' nationality is not available for detainees not serving a final sentence, and thus only concern sentenced prisoners.

**SWITZERLAND**

- The reference date is the 6<sup>th</sup> September 2017 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018.
- There are 33 inmates that can neither be considered sentenced prisoners nor detainees not serving a final sentence.
- Inmates with unknown nationality/ other considered foreign inmates, and are, thus, *included* in the total number of foreign inmates.

**UK: ENGLAND & WALES**

- The reference date is the 31<sup>st</sup> December 2017 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018.
- **Table 12:**
  - Total number of national inmates also includes 52 'non-criminals' who are neither considered 'pre-trial detainees' nor 'sentenced' prisoners;
  - Total number of foreign inmates also includes 863 'non-criminals' who are neither considered 'pre-trial detainees' nor 'sentenced' prisoners.
- Data available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/offender-management-statistics-quarterly-july-to-september-2017>.

**UK: NORTHERN IRELAND**

- The total number of national inmates also includes British and Irish nationalities.
  - Information about nationality is missing for 1 prisoner.
-

Table 14: Dangerous offenders under security measures on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018 (numbers & percentages)

Country	Total number of inmates	Persons under security measures/preventive detention for dangerous offenders							Total percentage
		Total		Of which:					
		number	%	Persons held as <b>not criminally responsible</b> by the court		Persons held as totally or partially <b>criminally responsible</b> by the court and who have been sentenced			
Variable number	3B	14A	14B	14C	14D	14E	14F	14G	
	see Table 3		% of 3B		% of 14A		% of 14A	Σ (14D+14F)	
Albania									
Andorra	45	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***		
Armenia	3 536	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***		
Austria	8 960	881	9.8	501	56.9	380	43.1	100.0	
Azerbaijan	23 319	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***		
Belgium									
BH: BiH (total)									
BH: BiH (st. level)									
BH: Fed. BiH									
BH: Rep. Srpska	863	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***		
Bulgaria	6 988	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***		
Croatia	3 190	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***		
Cyprus	643	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***		
Czech Rep.	22 159	79	0.4	NA	NA	NA	NA		
Denmark	3 653	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***		
Estonia	2 525	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***		
Finland	2 815	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***		
France	69 596	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***		
Georgia	9 407	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***		
Germany	64 193	549	0.9	NA	NA	NA	NA		
Greece	10 036	NA	NA	NA	NA	17	NA		
Hungary									
Iceland	163	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***		
Ireland	3 844	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***		
Italy	58 087	313	0.5	NA	NA	NA	NA		
Latvia	3 765	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***		
Liechtenstein	12	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***		
Lithuania	6 599	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***		
Luxembourg	684	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***		
Malta									
Moldova	7 635	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***		
Monaco	32	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***		
Montenegro	1 141	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***		
Netherlands	9 315	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***		
North Macedonia	3 029	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***		
Norway	3 461	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***		
Poland	73 822	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***		
Portugal	13 440	122	0.9	NA	NA	NA	NA		
Romania	23 050	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***		
Russian Fed.	602 176	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***		
San Marino	6	1	16.7	1	100.0	0	0.0	100.0	
Serbia (Republic of)	10 807	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***		
Slovak Rep.	10 028	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***		
Slovenia	1 346	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***		
Spain (total)	59 129	551	0.9	0	0.0	551	100.0	100.0	
Spain (State Adm.)	50 763	551	1.1	0	0.0	551	100.0	100.0	
Spain (Catalonia)	8 366	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***		
Sweden	5 713	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
Switzerland	6 907	143	2.1	NA	NA	NA	NA		
Turkey									
Ukraine									
UK: Engl. & Wales	84 373	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***		
UK: North. Ireland	1 453	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
UK: Scotland	7440	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***		
<b>Average</b>			<b>4.0</b>		<b>52.3</b>		<b>47.7</b>		
<b>Median</b>			<b>1.0</b>		<b>56.9</b>		<b>43.1</b>		
<b>Minimum</b>			<b>0.4</b>		<b>0.0</b>		<b>0.0</b>		
<b>Maximum</b>			<b>16.7</b>		<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>		

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

## PART B: CAPACITY OF PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON 31<sup>ST</sup> JANUARY 2018

This section includes information on the capacity of penal institutions on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018 in each member states of the CoE which answered the SPACE I 2018 questionnaire.

### Standard definitions used in Part B

- **Capacity:** Number of places available in penal institutions for the accommodation of the inmates. Are excluded all spaces that were primary designed for other needs than the proper accommodation of the inmates (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 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 capacity<sup>12</sup> instead of design capacity<sup>13</sup>. 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 taking into account the total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) and the total number of cells available in penal institutions.

<sup>12</sup> The *operational capacity* corresponds to the number of inmates that a penal institution can actually keep while remaining functional.

<sup>13</sup> 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*<sup>14</sup>

Country	Does your definition match the instructions provided?	Comments
Albania		
Andorra	Yes	
Armenia	Yes	
Austria	Yes	
Azerbaijan	Yes	
Belgium		
BH: BiH (total)		
BH: BiH (st. level)		
BH: Fed. BiH		
BH: Rep. Srpska	Yes	
Bulgaria	Yes	
Croatia	Yes	
Cyprus	Yes	
Czech Rep.	Yes	
Denmark	Yes	
Estonia	Yes	
Finland	Yes	
France	Yes	
Georgia	Yes	
Germany	Yes	
Greece	Yes	
Hungary		
Iceland	Yes	
Ireland	Yes	
Italy	Yes	
Latvia	Yes	
Liechtenstein	Yes	
Lithuania	Yes	
Luxembourg	Yes	
Malta		
Moldova	Yes	
Monaco	Yes	
Montenegro	Yes	
Netherlands	Yes	
North Macedonia	Yes	
Norway	Yes	
Poland	NA	
Portugal	Yes	
Romania	Yes	
Russian Fed.		
San Marino	NA	
Serbia (Republic of)	Yes	
Slovak Rep.	Yes	
Slovenia	Yes	
Spain (total)	Yes	
Spain (State Adm.)	Yes	
Spain (Catalonia)	Yes	
Sweden	Yes	
Switzerland	Yes	
Turkey		
Ukraine		
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	

<sup>14</sup> See the definition above (Standard definitions used in Part B).

Table 16. Prison capacity and prison density on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018

Country	Total number of inmates	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						
Andorra	45	145	No	31.0	52	0.9
Armenia	3 536	5 351	No	66.1	992	3.6
Austria	8 960	8 900	No	100.7	NA	NA
Azerbaijan	23 319	25 509	No	91.4	NA	NA
Belgium						
BH: BiH (total)						
BH: BiH (st. level)						
BH: Fed. BiH						
BH: Rep. Srpska	863	1 494	See notes	57.8	NA	NA
Bulgaria	6988	9546	No	73.2	NA	NA
Croatia	3 190	4 022	(Yes)	79.3	1 144	2.8
Cyprus	643	671	No	95.8	478	1.3
Czech Rep.	22 159	21 006	No	105.5	NA	NA
Denmark	3 653	3 635	No	100.5	4 050	0.9
Estonia	2 525	2 915	No	86.6	NA	
Finland	2 815	2 922	No	96.3	2 500	1.1
France	69 596	59 848	No	116.3	52 323	1.3
Georgia	9 407	12 493	No	75.3	NA	NA
Germany	64 193	73 411	Yes	87.4	NA	NA
Greece	10 036	9 935	No	101.0	25 33	4.0
Hungary						
Iceland	163	172	Yes	94.8	172	0.9
Ireland	3 844	4 323	(Yes)	88.9	3 013	1.3
Italy	58 087	50 517	No	115.0	31 909	1.8
Latvia	3 765	5 890	No	63.9	1 226	3.1
Liechtenstein	12	20	Yes	60.0	16	0.8
Lithuania	6 599	8 011	No	82.4	***	NA
Luxembourg	684	711	No	96.2	602	1.1
Malta						
Moldova	7 635	6 735	No	113.4	1 292	5.9
Monaco	32	94	No	34.0	27	1.2
Montenegro	1 141	1 325	(Yes)	86.1	303	3.8
Netherlands	9 315	10 774	(Yes)	86.5	8 771	1.1
North Macedonia	3 029	2 476	No	122.3	562	5.4
Norway	3 461	4 127	No	83.9	3 792	0.9
Poland	73 822	86 868	NA	85.0	NA	NA
Portugal	13 440	12 694	No	105.9	NA	NA
Romania	23 050	19 130	No	120.5	3 642	6.3
Russian Fed.	602 176					
San Marino	6	12	NA	50.0	8	0.8
Serbia (Republic of)	10 807	9 892	No	109.2	2 190	4.9
Slovak Rep.	10 028	10 941	No	91.7	1 045	9.6
Slovenia	1 346	1 339	No	100.5	NA	
Spain (total)	59 129	82 405	See notes	71.8	55 449	1.1
Spain (State Adm.)	50 763	72 845		69.7	49 543	1.0
Spain (Catalonia)	8 366	9 560	No	87.5	5 906	1.4
Sweden	5 713	6 147	Yes	92.9	6 147	0.9
Switzerland	6 907	7 489	Yes	92.2	NA	NA
Turkey						
Ukraine						
UK: Engl. & Wales	84 373	8 6762	No	97.2	NA	NA
UK: North. Ireland	1 453	1 903	No	76.4	NA	NA
UK: Scotland	7 440	7 725	No	96.3	NA	NA
<b>Average</b>				<b>87.6</b>		<b>2.5</b>
<b>Median</b>				<b>91.4</b>		<b>1.3</b>
<b>Minimum</b>				<b>31.0</b>		<b>0.8</b>
<b>Maximum</b>				<b>122.3</b>		<b>9.6</b>

Table 17: Prison capacity by type of institution on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018

Country	Capacity of penal institutions				Capacity of other types of institutions
	Total	Of which			
		for sentenced offenders	for non-sentenced offenders	for juvenile offenders	
Variable code	16A	17A	17B	17C	17D
	see Table 16				
Albania					
Andorra	145	49	40	8	48
Armenia	5 351	4 116	1 235	NA	NA
Austria	8 900	NA	NA	122	NA
Azerbaijan	25 509	20 840	4 469	200	NA
Belgium					
BH: BiH (total)					
BH: BiH (st. level)					
BH: Fed. BiH					
BH: Rep. Srpska	1 494	1 156	298	40	NAP
Bulgaria	9 546	8 491	1 055	NA	NAP
Croatia	4 022	2 127	1 647	122	126
Cyprus	671	455	57	16	NAP
Czech Rep.	21 006	18 548	2 264	109	85
Denmark	3 635	2 013	1 622	NAP	NAP
Estonia	2 915	NA	NAP	200	NAP
Finland	2 922	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP
France	59 848	24 632	34 029	1 187	0
Georgia	12 493	NA	NA	106	NAP
Germany	73 411	NA	NA	NA	NA
Greece	9 935	NA	NA	30	0
Hungary					
Iceland	172	164	8	NAP	NAP
Ireland	4 323	3 838	431	54	0
Italy	50 517	12 298	38 022	NA	197
Latvia	5 890	3 943	1 625	160	162
Liechtenstein	20	20	0	NAP	NAP
Lithuania	8 011	6 372	1 366	273	NA
Luxembourg	711	425	271	15	NAP
Malta					
Moldova	6 735	5 157	1 514	64	NAP
Monaco	94	82		18	12
Montenegro	1 325	974	339	12	0
Netherlands	10 774	5 348	3 452	NAP	1 974
North Macedonia	2 476	1 991	450	35	0
Norway	4 127	4 127	0	8	0
Poland	86 868	NA	NA	NAP	NAP
Portugal	12 694	NA	NA	347	NAP
Romania	19 130	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Russian Fed.					
San Marino	12	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Serbia (Republic of)	9 892	7 236	2 014	642	NAP
Slovak Rep.	10 941	9 071	1 782	88	NAP
Slovenia	1 339	1 047	245	47	0
Spain (total)	82 405	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Spain (State Adm.)	72 845	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Spain (Catalonia)	9 560	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Sweden	6 147	4 194	1 953	157	NAP
Switzerland	7 489	NA	NA	227	NA
Turkey					
Ukraine					
UK: Engl. & Wales	86 762	NA	NA	NA	392
UK: North. Ireland	1 903	1 855	0	48	NA
UK: Scotland	7 725	NA	NA	607	NAP

## Notes – Tables 16. &amp; 17.

**ARMENIA**

- **Table 16:** The size of accommodation provided for each prisoner and pre-trial detainee cannot be less than 4m<sup>2</sup>.

**AUSTRIA**

- **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.

**BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA – REPUBLIKA SRPSKA**

- **Table 16:** In certain cases, (established by the law), inmates can be in individual cells. There are 46 cells intended to accommodate one single inmate.
- **Table 17:** The figure provided for “other type of institutions” refer to 126 places in prison hospitals.

**CROATIA**

- **Table 16:** Non-validated figures are presented between brackets.
- **Tables 16 & 17:** The total capacity includes 122 places for juvenile offenders and 126 places in prison hospitals (which is the figure referring to the capacity of *other type of institutions*).

**CYPRUS**

- **Tables 16 & 17:** The capacity includes 528 places in prison institutions and 143 in police stations.
- **Table 17:** The capacity by type of institutions only concern places in penal institutions (528).

**CZECH REPUBLIC**

- **Table 16:** The total capacity includes:
  - Prison hospitals in Brno Remand Prison (113 places) and Praha-Pankrác Remand Prison (97 places);
  - Forensic Detention Facilities in Brno Remand Prison (35 places) and Opava Prison (50 places).
- **Table 17:**
  - The capacity of institutions for sentenced offenders includes 210 places on prison hospitals.
  - Data for the capacity of other types of institutions refers to places in forensic detention facilities (85).

**DENMARK**

- **Table 16:**
  - The design capacity is 4 175, however some places are inactive, therefore, the actual active capacity is 3 635;
  - There are also 7 half-way houses which have an average capacity of 189 places (in 2017), but which are not included in the total capacity figure.
- **Table 17:**
  - The actual active capacity of penal institutions for sentenced offenders is 1 622, however, the design capacity is 1 793, but some places are inactive;
  - The actual active capacity of penal institutions for non-sentenced offenders is 2 013, however, the design capacity is 2 382, but some places are inactive.

**ESTONIA**

- **Table 16:** Until 21 years old, the prison ensures inmates an individual cell during the day and night.

**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 detainees not serving a final sentence and for juvenile offenders.

**FRANCE**

- **The reference date is the 1<sup>st</sup> February 2018 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018.**

**GERMANY**

- **The reference date is the 1<sup>st</sup> February 2018 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018.**

**GREECE**

- In 2017 there has been an official recording of the capacity of Greek prison establishments per category (male, female, young offenders, juveniles, placements in semi-open agricultural prisons and in therapeutic centers for

drug-addicted prisoners). To calculate the maximum capacity, the minimum criteria of the European Committee on the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT) of the Council of Europe (CPT/Inf [2015] 44), among others, were taken into consideration: that is 4 m<sup>2</sup> per prisoner in a cell (the wc excluded) and for dormitories 6 m<sup>2</sup> per first prisoner plus 4 m<sup>2</sup> for every other prisoner added. Dormitories are defined as spaces over 15.9 m<sup>2</sup>.

- **Table 17:** Figures refers to 2017.

#### ICELAND

- **Table 17:** There are no special penal institutions for pre-trial detainees but in one of the closed prisons (Hólmshéiði'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).

#### IRELAND

- **Table 16:**
  - Non-validated figures are presented between brackets.
  - The total number of cells indicated corresponds to the number of usable cells (data taken from the January 2018 Census, which took place on 23<sup>rd</sup> January 2018), and includes 90 places in Oberstown.
    - Oberstown is certified under the Children Act 2001 for a maximum of 48 males and 6 females, aged between 10 and 18 years old.
- **Table 17:** Detainees not serving a final sentence can be held in any “closed” prison institution.

#### ITALY

- **The reference date is the 21<sup>st</sup> August 2018 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018.**
- **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 9m<sup>2</sup>, plus 5m<sup>2</sup> for each further bed;
  - The regular capacity of Italian prison institutions is 50 517. However, the number of places actually available at the date of reference is 46 587.
- **Table 17:** The data concerning the capacity of *other types of institutions* refers to the capacity of institutions (197) for the execution of security measures.

#### LATVIA

- **The reference date is the 1<sup>st</sup> January 2018 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018.**
- **Table 17:** The data concerning the capacity of *other types of institutions* (197) refers to the capacity of the prison hospital (which is part of the Olaine prison institution).

#### LIECHTENSTEIN

- **Table 16:** According to the 1983 Treaty on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters signed with Austria, whenever necessary, inmates can be held in Austrian prisons. Inmates can also be placed in Switzerland, according to an agreement with the country. Thus, the total capacity of institutions for sentenced and non-sentenced offenders takes into account these two agreements
- **Table 17:** The Prison in Liechtenstein was built for pre-trial and short sentenced as well for extradition persons, also persons which are kept in the reason of the law AUG.

#### LITHUANIA

- **The reference date is the 1<sup>st</sup> January 2018 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018.**

#### MOLDOVA

- **Table 16:** The total number of cells (1 292) refers to all cells in detention facilities (e.g. cells, high capacity bedrooms, barracks and other types of living space for inmates).

#### MONACO

- **Table 17:**
  - Concerning the capacity of institutions for juvenile offenders, there are 18 places for juvenile offenders, which are *not included in the total capacity*;
  - Concerning the capacity of “other types of institutions”, there are no institutions or administrative detention centers for asylum seekers or persons in an irregular situation in the territory of Monaco. Nevertheless, there are 11 places in the premises of the Directorate of Public Security (Police) to accommodate people in an irregular administrative situation in the territory of the Principality. There is also one place at the Princess Grace Hospital Center for people who are administratively placed by a competent authority. These places are not included in the total capacity.

**NETHERLANDS**

- **Table 16:**
  - Non-validated figures are presented between brackets.
  - The total capacity only refers to the adult prison system.
  - Total capacity does not include: 609 places for juvenile offenders (including 104 reserve places), 1 360 places in custodial clinics, and 933 places for illegal aliens (including 176 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, 1 974 places in total of which 600 reserve places. The total capacity of the adult prison system is thus 10 774;
  - Data concerning the capacity of *other types of institutions* (1 974) refers to 1 360 places in custodial clinics and 933 places for illegal aliens.

**NORTH MACEDONIA**

- **Table 16:** Non-validated figures are presented between brackets.
- The figure concerning the total capacity is foreseen for 4m<sup>2</sup> per one inmate.

**NORWAY**

- **Table 16:**
  - The total capacity (4 127) includes 242 places located in Norderhaven (Netherlands);
  - There are 3 503 individual cells, 265 double cells and 24 cells for three or four inmates.
- **Table 17:** There is no distinction between institutions for sentenced and non-sentenced offenders.

**PORTUGAL**

- **The reference date is the 1<sup>st</sup> January 2017 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018.**
- **Table 16:** Individual and collective cells were taken into account to calculate the total capacity.

**ROMANIA**

- **Table 16:** According to the order no. 2772/2017 of the Minister of Justice, there are 4 m<sup>2</sup> available per inmate in prison institutions, and 7 m<sup>2</sup> in prison hospitals (as they are not considered as penitentiary institutions and are only intended for the hospitalization of inmates, not to host them).
- **Table 17:** It is not possible to discriminate the capacity according to the type of institutions. Besides, the prison institutions resize constantly the spaces of accommodation according to inmates' age, sex, legal status etc.

**RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

- **Table 16:** There are 4,8 m<sup>2</sup> per inmate in prison institutions.

**SLOVAK REPUBLIC**

- **Table 16:**
  - The total capacity of penal institutions is calculated according to legally determined accommodation area: 3.5 m<sup>2</sup> for 1 accused/sentenced man; 4 m<sup>2</sup> 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 m<sup>2</sup> 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.
  - In prison facilities, inmates can be accommodated in individual cells when they are available and/or when the governor decides that a specific inmate should be placed in an individual cell (to guarantee the security of the other prisoners or for other serious reasons).

**SPAIN**

- **Table 16:** In Spain cells are usually designed to accommodate two inmates.

**CATALONIA:**

- **Table 17:** There is no distinction between institutions for sentenced and non-sentenced offenders.

**SWEDEN**

- **The total capacity is an average for October 2017.**
- **Table 16:** Figures do not include the capacity of remand prisons where detainees are held for other reasons than suspicion of crime (for example inmates taken in custody awaiting deportation).
- **Table 17:** The capacity of institutions for juvenile offenders are included in the capacity of penal institutions for sentenced and non-sentenced offenders and hence indicates the number of places intended for juveniles in these institutions.

**SWITZERLAND**

- **The reference date is the 6<sup>th</sup> September 2017 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018.**

**UK: ENGLAND & WALES**

- The reference date is the 2<sup>nd</sup> February 2018 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018.
- See Table 15.
- **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. Data available at: [https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/678843/prison-pop-02-feb-2018.xls](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/678843/prison-pop-02-feb-2018.xls).
- **Table 17:** Data concerning capacity of *other types of institutions* (391) refers to the useable operational capacity of immigration removal centers (IRCs) operated by Her Majesty's Prison and Probation Service (HMPPS). Data available at: [https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/678843/prison-pop-02-feb-2018.xls](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/678843/prison-pop-02-feb-2018.xls).

**UK: NORTHERN IRELAND**

- **Table 17:**
  - The Juvenile Justice Centre 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 31<sup>ST</sup> JANUARY 2018

This section includes information on the prison staff on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018 in each member states of the CoE which answered the SPACE I 2018 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 1<sup>st</sup> January 2018 by the total number of staff at 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018.
- **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 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018 by the total number of custodial staff solely dedicated to custody at 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018.
- **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 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018 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*<sup>15</sup>

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				
Andorra	No	No	***	The total number of staff does not include staff not employed by the Prison Administration.
Armenia	Yes	Yes	0	
Austria	Yes	Yes	274.55	
Azerbaijan	NA	NA	NA	
Belgium				
BH: BiH (total)				
BH: BiH (st. level)				
BH: Fed. BiH				
BH: Rep. Srpska	No	No	***	The total number of staff does not include staff not employed by the Prison Administration.
Bulgaria	Yes	No	***	
Croatia	No	No	***	The total number of staff does not include staff not employed by the Prison Administration.
Cyprus	Yes	Yes	43	
Czech Rep.	No	No	3	The total number of staff does not include staff not employed by the Prison Administration.
Denmark	No	No	***	The total number of staff does not include staff not employed by the Prison Administration.
Estonia	Yes	Yes	94.94	
Finland	No	No	***	The total number of staff does not include staff not employed by the Prison Administration.
France	No	No	***	The total number of staff does not include staff not employed by the Prison Administration.
Georgia	No	No	***	The total number of staff does not include staff not employed by the Prison Administration.
Germany	Yes	Yes	1 677	
Greece	Yes	Yes	27	
Hungary				
Iceland	No	No	***	The total number of staff does not include staff not employed by the Prison Administration.
Ireland	Yes	Yes	250.5	
Italy	Yes	Yes	29	
Latvia	No	No	***	The total number of staff does not include staff not employed by the Prison Administration.
Liechtenstein	Yes	Yes	10	
Lithuania	No	No	***	The total number of staff does not include staff not employed by the Prison Administration.
Luxembourg	No	No	***	The total number of staff does not include staff not employed by the Prison Administration.
Malta				
Moldova	No	No	***	The total number of staff does not include staff not employed by the Prison Administration.
Monaco	Yes	Yes	2	
Montenegro	No	No	6	The total number of staff does not include staff not employed by the Prison Administration.
Netherlands	No	No	***	The total number of staff does not include staff not employed by the Prison Administration.
North Macedonia	No	No	***	The total number of staff does not include staff not employed by the Prison Administration.
Norway	No	No	***	The total number of staff does not include staff not employed by the Prison Administration.
Poland	No	No	***	The total number of staff does not include staff not employed by the Prison Administration.
Portugal	No	No	***	The total number of staff does not include staff not employed by the Prison Administration.
Romania	No	No	***	The total number of staff does not include staff not employed by the Prison Administration.

<sup>15</sup> 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?	
Russian Fed.	No	No	***	The total number of staff does not include staff not employed by the Prison Administration.
San Marino	Yes	Yes	0	
Serbia (Republic of)	Yes	Yes	88	
Slovak Rep.	No	No	***	The total number of staff does not include staff not employed by the Prison Administration.
Slovenia	No	No	***	The total number of staff does not include staff not employed by the Prison Administration.
Spain (total)	Yes	Yes	NA	
Spain (State Adm.)	NA	Yes	NA	
Spain (Catalonia)	Yes	Yes	426	
Sweden	No	No	***	The total number of staff does not include staff not employed by the Prison Administration.
Switzerland	No	No	***	The total number of staff does not include staff not employed by the Prison Administration.
Turkey				
Ukraine				
UK: Engl. & Wales	No	No	***	The total number of staff does not include staff not employed by the Prison Administration.
UK: North. Ireland	Yes	Yes	NA	
UK: Scotland	Yes	Yes	1 391	

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													Non-employed by the P. A.
		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)													
Albania															
Andorra	78.0	78.0	0.0	78.0	2.0	58.0	0.0	5.0	4.0	3.0	1.0	5.0	0.0	***	
Armenia	1 932.0	1 932.0	NA	1 932.0	93.0	660.0	487.0	133.0	47.0	39.0	0.0	473.0	0.0	0.0	
Austria	4 048.0	3 773.0	27.1	3 746.0	25.6	3 034.8	NA	138.6	57.4	108.8	NA	380.8	NA	274.6	
Azerbaijan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Belgium															
BH: BiH (total)															
BH: BiH (st. level)															
BH: Fed. BiH															
BH: Rep. Srpska	882.0	882.0	***	882.0	8.0	497.0	0.0	20.0	20.0	63.0	165.0	109.0	0.0	***	
Bulgaria	(4 320)	(3 824)	(***)	(3 824)	(61)	(2 897)	(178)	(11)1	(39)	(156)	(***)	(12)	(0)	(***)	
Croatia	2 651.0	2 651.0	42.0	2 609.0	23.0	1 570.0	***	124.0	15.0	232.0	218.0	427.0	0.0	***	
Cyprus	453.0	410.0	0.0	410.0	1.0	***	***	0.0	3.0	7.0	0.0	399.0	0.0	43.0	
Czech Rep.	11 069.0	11 069.0	1 263.0	9 806.0	105.0	5 624.0	163.0	426.0	1 178.0	62.0	2 248.0	***	***	***	
Denmark	4 196.0	4 196.0	1 213.0	2 983.0	49.0	2 096.0	0.0	93.0	0.0	99.0	282.0	364.0	0.0	***	
Estonia	1 250.2	1 155.3	***	1 155.3	10.8	428.1	91.0	76.0	308.8	4.4	***	236.3	***	94.94	
Finland	2 270.0	2 270.0	185.0	2 085.0	67.0	1 292.0	***	***	17.0	211.0	183.0	315.0	0.0	***	
France	41 072.7	41 072.7	8 610.5	29 907.2	380.4	25 270.3	993.3	NA	0.0	6.0	505.9	2 751.3	2 555.0	***	
Georgia	3 897.0	3 897.0	1 244.0	2 414.0	44.0	1 386.0	NA	484.0	29.0	95.0	15.0	361.0	239.0	***	
Germany	38 337.0	36 659.0	375.0	36 284.0	455.0	***	25 532	1 487.0	765.0	401.0	3 518.0	4 126.0	***	1 677.0	
Greece	4 560.0	4 533.0	35.0	4 498.0	33.0	1 797.0	2 066.0	93.0	91.0	6.0	0.0	412.0	0.0	27.0	
Hungary															
Iceland	129.9	129.9	15.4	114.5	3.0	91.0	2.0	***	2.2	1.0	11.0	4.3	0.0	***	
Ireland	3 697.6	3 447.1	116.3	3 330.7	72.0	2 497.8	50.0	145.0	29.5	1.0	342.0	193.4	0.0	250.5	
Italy	42 347.0	42 318.0	2 006.0	39 393.0	181.0	35 397	0.0	0.0	8.0	843.0	20.0	2 490.0	1 373	29.0	
Latvia	2 727.0	2 727.0	176.0	2 551.0	94.0	1 756.0	119.0	132.0	227.0	37.5	8.0	177.5	***	***	
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	3 392.0	3 392.0	433.0	2 959.0	31.0	1 838.0	***	281.0	43.0	196.0	11.0	559.0	***	***	
Luxembourg	465.5	465.5	9.0	456.5	5.0	335.8	0.0	1.0	5.8	22.5	30.8	55.8	***	***	

Country	Total number of staff	Distribution of the total number of staff													Non-employed by the P. A.
		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	
Malta															
Moldova	2 960.0	2 960.0	456.0	2 504.0	17.0	799.0	***	250.0	38.0	132.0	65.0	1 203.0	***	***	
Monaco	62.0	60.0	0.0	60.0	2.0	5.0	33.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	2.0	
Montenegro	491.0	491.0	9.0	482.0	4.0	288.0	94.0	18.0	3.0	20.0	35.0	20.0	0.0	***	
Netherlands	9 947.4	9 947.4	2 027.2	7 920.2	122.4	4 849.6	223.5	254.7	83.3	188.4	572.0	1 626.2	0.0	***	
North Macedonia	789.0	789.0	0.0	789.0	36.0	160.0	371.0	17.0	21.0	49.0	27.0	108.0	0.0	***	
Norway	3 926.9	3 926.9	291.5	3 635.4	72.0	2 678.2	***	***	***	***	532.0	353.2	0.0	***	
Poland	29 394.0	29 394.0	1 343.0	28 051.0	1 655.0	14 092.0	1 569.0	1 620.0	2 833.0	210.0	0.0	6 072.0	***	***	
Portugal	6 725.0	6 725.0	1 125.0	5 600.0	NA	4 251.0	150.0	115.0	NA	NA	NA	1 084.0	0.0	***	
Romania	12 713.0	12 713.0	580.0	12 133.0	620.0	3 414.0	3 726.0	810.0	299.0	429.0	0.0	2 835.0	0.0	***	
Russian Fed.	295 987.0	295 987.0	35 742.5	260 244.5	1 048.0	50 554.0	139 052	28 503.3	3 036.0	6 229.5	15 508.0	16 293.8	***	***	
San Marino	15.0	15.0	1.0	14.0	1.0	6.0	6.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	
Serbia (Republic of)	4 132.0	4 044.0	75.0	3 969.0	36.0	2 358.0	NA	275.0	295.0	NA	423.0	582.0	NA	88.0	
Slovak Rep.	5 515.0	5 515.0	370.0	5 145.0	53.0	3 105.0	***	278.0	61.0	25.0	***	1 623.0	***	***	
Slovenia	862.0	862.0	50.0	812.0	52.0	517.0	0.0	13.0	8.0	75.0	90.0	57.0	0.0	***	
Spain (total)	30 342.0	29 916.0	530.0	29 386.0	430.0	18 543.0	NA	909.0	941.0	1 605.0	558.0	6 400.0	0.0	426.0	
Spain (State Adm.)	24 844.0	24 844.0	321.0	24 523.0	367.0	15 233.0	NA	909.0	717.0	1 159.0	329.0	5 809.0	0.0	NA	
Spain (Catalonia)	5 498.0	5 072.0	209.0	4 863.0	63.0	3 310.0	NA	***	224.0	446.0	229.0	591.0	0.0	426.0	
Sweden	7 454.0	7 454.0	1 269.0	6 185.0	277.0	4 442.0	391.0	110.0	31.0	246.0	316.0	372.0	0.0	***	
Switzerland	4 381.8	4 381.8	NA	4 381.8	410.2	2 337.0	NA	331.2	NA	606.4	NA	NA	NA	***	
Turkey															
Ukraine															
UK: Engl. & Wales	45 583.0	45 582.0	12 717.0	32 865.0	2 127.0	18 779.0	4 373.0	0.0	491.0	0.0	0.0	7 096.0	0.0	***	
UK: North. Ireland	1 530.9	1 530.9	87.3	1 443.6	33.0	967.1	201.8	3.0	20.2	6.0	14.0	198.6	0.0	NA	
UK: Scotland	5 694.0	4 303.0	377.0	3 548.0	109.0	3 131.0	***	***	59.0	***	NA	249.0	378.0	1 391.0	

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

Country	Distribution of the total number of staff														Non-employed by the P. A.	Total percentage
	Employed by the P. A.															
	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																
Andorra	100.0	0.0	100.0	2.6	74.4	0.0	6.4	5.1	3.8	1.3	6.4	0.0	***	100.0		
Armenia	100.0	NA	100.0	4.8	34.2	25.2	6.9	2.4	2.0	0.0	24.5	0.0	***	100.0		
Austria	93.2	0.7	99.3	0.7	80.4	NA	3.7	1.5	2.9	NA	10.1	NA	6.8	100.0		
Azerbaijan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
Belgium																
BH: BiH (total)																
BH: BiH (st. level)																
BH: Fed. BiH																
BH: Rep. Srpska	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.9	56.3	0.0	2.3	2.3	7.1	18.7	12.4	0.0	***	100.0		
Bulgaria	(88.5)	(NA)	(100.0)	(1.6)	(75.8)	(4.7)	(2.9)	(1.0)	(4.1)	(NA)	(0.3)	(0.0)	(***)	<b>88.5</b>		
Croatia	100.0	1.6	98.4	0.9	59.2	***	4.7	0.6	8.8	8.2	16.1	0.0	***	100.0		
Cyprus	90.5	0.0	100.0	0.2	***	***	0.0	0.7	1.7	0.0	97.3	0.0	9.5	100.0		
Czech Rep.	100.0	11.4	88.6	0.9	50.8	1.5	3.8	10.6	0.6	20.3	***	***	***	100.0		
Denmark	100.0	28.9	71.1	1.2	50.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	2.4	6.7	8.7	0.0	***	100.0		
Estonia	92.4	***	100.0	0.9	37.1	7.9	6.6	26.7	0.4	***	20.5	***	7.6	100.0		
Finland	100.0	8.1	91.9	3.0	56.9	***	***	0.7	9.3	8.1	13.9	0.0	***	100.0		
France	100.0	21.0	72.8	0.9	61.5	2.4	NA	0.0	0.0	1.2	6.7	6.2	***	100.0		
Georgia	100.0	31.9	61.9	1.1	35.6	NA	12.4	0.7	2.4	0.4	9.3	6.1	***	100.0		
Germany	95.6	1.0	99.0	1.2	***	69.6	4.1	2.1	1.1	9.6	11.3	***	4.4	100.0		
Greece	99.4	0.8	99.2	0.7	39.6	45.6	2.1	2.0	0.1	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.6	100.0		
Hungary																
Iceland	100.0	10.2	86.7	2.3	70.5	1.5	***	0.8	0.0	8.3	3.3	3.2	***	100.0		
Ireland	93.2	3.4	96.6	2.1	72.5	1.5	4.2	0.9	0.0	9.9	5.6	0.0	6.8	100.0		
Italy	99.9	4.7	92.0	0.4	83.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	5.9	3.2	0.1	100.0		
Latvia	100.0	6.5	93.5	3.4	64.4	4.4	4.8	8.3	1.4	0.3	6.5	***	***	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	12.8	87.2	0.9	54.2	8.3	8.3	1.3	5.8	0.3	16.5	***	***	100.0		
Luxembourg	100.0	1.9	98.1	1.1	72.1	0.0	0.2	1.2	4.8	6.6	12.0	***	***	100.0		

Distribution of the total number of staff															
Employed by the P. A.															
Country	Distribution of the staff employed by the P. A.													Non-employed by the P. A.	Total percentage
	Total (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				
Variable code	20A	20B	20C	20D	20E	20F						20G	20H	20I	20J
	% 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)	
Malta															
Moldova	100.0	15.4	84.6	0.6	27.0	***	8.4	1.3	4.5	2.2	40.6	***	***	100.0	
Monaco	96.8	0.0	100.0	3.3	8.3	55.0	6.7	5.0	5.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	3.2	100.0	
Montenegro	100.0	1.8	98.2	0.8	58.7	19.1	3.7	0.6	4.1	7.1	4.1	0.0	***	100.0	
Netherlands	100.0	20.4	79.6	1.2	48.8	2.2	2.6	0.8	1.9	5.8	16.3	0.0	***	100.0	
North Macedonia	100.0	0.0	100.0	4.6	20.3	47.0	2.2	2.7	6.2	3.4	13.7	0.0	***	100.0	
Norway	100.0	7.4	92.6	1.8	68.2	***	***	***	***	13.5	9.0	0.0	***	100.0	
Poland	100.0	4.6	95.4	5.6	47.9	5.3	5.5	9.6	0.7	0.0	20.7	***	***	100.0	
Portugal	100.0	16.7	83.3	NA	63.2	2.2	1.7	NA	NA	NA	16.1	0.0	***	100.0	
Romania	100.0	4.6	95.4	4.9	26.9	29.3	6.4	2.4	3.4	0.0	22.3	0.0	***	100.0	
Russian Fed.	100.0	(12.1)	(87.9)	(0.4)	(17.1)	(47.0)	(9.6)	(1.0)	(2.1)	(5.2)	(5.5)	(***)	(***)	100.0	
San Marino	100.0	6.7	93.3	6.7	40.0	40.0	2.7	1.3	1.3	0.0	1.3	0.0	***	100.0	
Serbia (Republic of)	97.9	1.9	98.1	0.9	58.3	NA	6.8	7.3	NA	10.5	14.4	NA	2.1	100.0	
Slovak Rep.	100.0	6.7	93.3	1.0	56.3	***	5.0	1.1	0.5	***	29.4	***	***	100.0	
Slovenia	100.0	5.8	94.2	6.0	60.0	0.0	1.5	0.9	8.7	10.4	6.6	0.0	***	100.0	
Spain (total)	98.6	1.8	98.2	1.4	62.0	NA	3.0	3.1	5.4	1.9	21.4	0.0	1.4	100.0	
Spain (State Adm.)	100.0	1.3	98.7	1.5	61.3	NA	3.7	2.9	4.7	1.3	23.4	0.0	NA	100.0	
Spain (Catalonia)	92.3	4.1	95.9	1.2	65.3	NA	***	4.4	8.8	4.5	11.7	0.0	7.7	100.0	
Sweden	100.0	17.0	83.0	3.7	59.6	5.2	1.5	0.4	3.3	4.2	5.0	0.0	***	100.0	
Switzerland	100.0	NA	100.0	9.4	53.3	NA	7.6	NA	13.8	NA	NA	NA	***	100.0	
Turkey															
Ukraine															
UK: Engl. & Wales	100.0	27.9	72.1	4.7	41.2	9.6	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	15.6	0.0	***	100.0	
UK: North. Ireland	100.0	5.7	94.3	2.2	63.2	13.2	0.2	1.3	0.4	0.9	13.0	0.0	NA	100.0	
UK: Scotland	75.6	8.8	82.5	2.5	72.8	***	***	1.4	***	NA	5.8	8.8	24.4	100.0	
Average		8.0	92.1	2.7	53.6	15.7	4.1	2.7	3.4	4.2	14.5	0.9	9.7		
Median		5.7	95.4	1.4	58.5	5.0	3.7	1.3	2.4	1.8	11.8	0.0	5.6		
Minimum		0.0	61.9	0.2	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Maximum		31.9	100.0	16.7	83.3	69.6	12.4	26.7	13.8	18.7	97.3	8.8	62.5		

Table 21: Ratio of inmates per staff and per custodian on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018

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							
Andorra	78.0	58.0	0.0	58.0	0.6	0.8	0.8
Armenia	1 932.0	660.0	487.0	1 147.0	1.8	5.4	3.1
Austria	4 048.0	3 034.8	NA	3 034.8	2.2	3.0	3.0
Azerbaijan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Belgium							
BH: BiH (total)							
BH: BiH (st. level)							
BH: Fed. BiH							
BH: Rep. Srpska	882.0	497.0	0.0	497.0	1.0	1.7	1.7
Bulgaria	4 320.0	2 897.0	178.0	3 075.0	1.6	2.4	2.3
Croatia	2 651.0	1 570.0	NAP	1 570.0	1.2	2.0	2.0
Cyprus	453.0	NAP	NAP	0.0	1.4	***	***
Czech Rep.	11 069.0	5 624.0	163.0	5 787.0	2.0	3.9	3.8
Denmark	4 196.0	2 096.0	0.0	2 096.0	0.9	1.7	1.7
Estonia	1 250.2	428.1	91.0	519.1	2.0	5.9	4.9
Finland	2 270.0	1 292.0	0.0	1 292.0	1.2	2.2	2.2
France	41 072.7	25 270.3	993.3	26 263.6	1.7	2.8	2.6
Georgia	3 897.0	1 386.0	NA	1 386.0	2.4	6.8	6.8
Germany	38 337.0	NAP	25 532.0	25 532.0	1.7	***	2.5
Greece	4 560.0	1 797.0	2 066.0	3 863.0	2.2	5.6	2.6
Hungary							
Iceland	129.9	91.0	2.0	93.0	1.3	1.8	1.8
Ireland	3 666.7	2 797.8	50.0	2 547.8	1.0	1.5	1.5
Italy	42 347.0	35 397.0		35 397.0	1.4	1.6	1.6
Latvia	2 727.0	1 756.0	119.0	1 875.0	1.4	2.1	2.0
Liechtenstein	16.0	5.0	0.0	5.0	0.8	2.4	2.4
Lithuania	3 392.0	1 838.0	0.0	1 838.0	1.9	3.6	3.6
Luxembourg	465.5	335.8	0.0	335.8	1.5	2.0	2.0
Malta							
Moldova	2 960.0	799.0	NAP	799.0	2.6	9.6	9.6
Monaco	62.0	5.0	33.0	38.0	0.5	6.4	0.8
Montenegro	491.0	288.0	94.0	382.0	2.3	4.0	3.0
Netherlands	9 947.4	4 849.6	223.5	5 073.2	0.9	1.9	1.8
North Macedonia	789.0	160.0	371.0	531.0	3.8	18.9	5.7
Norway	3 926.9	2 678.2	NAP	2 678.2	0.9	1.3	1.3
Poland	29 394.0	14 092.0	1 569.0	15 661.0	2.5	5.2	4.7
Portugal	6 725.0	4 251.0	150.0	4 401.0	2.0	3.2	3.1
Romania	12 713.0	3 414.0	3 726.0	7 140.0	1.8	6.8	3.2
Russian Fed.	295 967.0	50 554.0	139 052.0	189 606.0	2.0	11.9	3.2
San Marino	15.0	6.0	6.0	12.0	0.4	1.0	0.5
Serbia (Republic of)	4 132.0	2 358.0	NA	2 358.0	2.6	4.6	4.6
Slovak Rep.	5 515.0	3 105.0	NAP	3 105.0	1.8	3.2	3.2
Slovenia	862.0	517.0	0.0	517.0	1.6	2.6	2.6
Spain (total)	30 342.0	18 543.0	NA	18 543.0	1.9	3.2	3.2
Spain (State Adm.)	24 844.0	15 233.0	NA	15 233.0	2.0	3.3	3.3
Spain (Catalonia)	5 498.0	3 310.0	NA	3 310.0	1.5	2.5	2.5
Sweden	7 454.0	4 442.0	391.0	4 833.0	0.8	1.3	1.2
Switzerland	4 381.8	2 337.0	NA	2 337.0	1.6	3.0	3.0
Turkey							
Ukraine							
UK: Engl. & Wales	45 583.0	18 779.0	4 373.0	23 152.0	1.9	4.5	3.6
UK: North. Ireland	1 530.9	967.1	201.8	1 168.8	0.9	1.5	1.2
UK: Scotland	5 694.0	3 131.0	NAP	3 131.0	1.3	2.4	2.4
<b>Average</b>					<b>1.6</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>
<b>Median</b>					<b>1.6</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.6</b>
<b>Minimum</b>					<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.5</b>
<b>Maximum</b>					<b>3.8</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>9.6</b>

## Notes – Tables 19, 20 &amp; 21

**General note to Tables 20:** Merged categories are not taken into account in the calculation of average and median values.

**ANDORRA**

- See Table 18.

**AZERBAIJAN**

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

**BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA – REPUBLIKA SRPSKA**

- See Table 18.
- **Tables 19 & 20:**
  - Staff working outside penal institutions: There is no administration in the Republic of Srpska for the enforcement of criminal sanctions. Execution tasks that would be foreseen for administration are performed by 7 officers of the Office for the Execution of Criminal Sanctions in the Ministry of Justice (and thus are not employed by the penal administrations);
  - Staff working inside penal institutions: The data refer to employees in 6 correctional facilities;
- Additional information concerning staff not employed by the Prison Administration: There are 7 employees employed by the Ministry of Justice (not included in the total number of staff).

**BULGARIA**

- **Tables 19 & 20:** Non-validated figures are presented between brackets.

**CROATIA**

- See Table 18.
- The total number of staff includes 42 staff in directorate of prison system and probation.

**CYPRUS**

- **Tables 19 & 20:**
  - Staff working inside penal institutions:
    - Staff responsible for evaluation: Psychologists are included in the Medical and Paramedical staff. They are not employed by the Prison Administration;
    - Staff responsible for education activities: One person is the coordinator of the Prison schools. Six persons are teachers (employed by the Prison Institution).
- Additional information concerning staff not employed by the Prison Administration: There are 43 persons not employed by the P.A., of which 22 Medical and Paramedical staff (including psychologists), employed by the Ministry of Health, 19 persons responsible for education activities, employed by the Ministry of Education and Culture, and 2 social workers, employed by the Ministry of Labor, Welfare and Social Insurance.

**CZECH REPUBLIC**

- See Table 18.
- The total number of staff (11 069) includes 26 civilian staff members on long-term sickness leave and 17 uniformed staff members on maternity leave.
- **Tables 19 & 20:**
  - Staff working outside penal institutions: The data includes staff at Headquarters, Prison Service Academy staff and Judicial Guards serving at court buildings;
  - Staff working inside penal institutions:
    - Custodial staff solely dedicated to the custody: Data include all uniformed staff working at prison facilities (except for prevention and complaint officers), in particular perimeter security guards, officers at gates, prison guards, drivers, escort team members, K9 unit members, shift commanders, heads of security departments, heads of departments of execution of sentence and heads of pre-trial detention departments;
    - Other custodial staff: Data include prevention and complaint officers;
    - Staff responsible for evaluation & Staff responsible for education activities: These are all treatment specialists, such as special pedagogues, psychologists, social workers, etc.
    - Other staff working inside penal institutions: Refers to administrative and support staff and chaplains.
- Additional information concerning staff not employed by the Prison Administration: There are 3 persons not employed by the Prison Administration (not included in the total number of staff).

**DENMARK**

- See Table 18.

- **Tables 19 & 20:**
  - Staff working inside penal institutions:
    - Other staff working inside penal institutions: Data refers to administrative staff, social workers and others.

#### FINLAND

- 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

- The reference date is the 1<sup>st</sup> February 2018 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018.
- See Table 18.

#### GEORGIA

- See Table 18.

#### GERMANY

- The reference date is the 1<sup>st</sup> September 2017 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018.
- Additional information: on 1<sup>st</sup> September 2017 there were 2 240 trainees working on penal institutions.

#### GREECE

- **Tables 19 & 20:**
  - Staff working outside penal institutions: The figure refers to the staff working in Central Administration (General Directorate of Crime and Correctional Policy - Ministry of Justice, Transparency & Human Rights).
  - 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 (26) and social workers (65);
    - Staff responsible for educational activities: Includes sociologists. Social workers are also responsible but are not counted here (they are counted as staff responsible for evaluation).
- Staff not employed by the Prison Administration: Data refers to 27 doctors, employed by the Ministry of Health).

#### ICELAND

- See Table 18.
- **Tables 19 & 20:**
  - Staff working outside penal institutions: The figure refers to the Prison and Probation Administration, (1 general director);
  - 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;
    - In addition, there are 3.7 staff in kitchen and 0.6 responsible for cleaning.
- Additional information concerning staff not employed by the Prison Administration: The number of staff not employed by the Prison Administrations is 8.5 (not included in the total number of staff).

#### IRELAND

- **Tables 19 & 20:**
  - Staff working inside penal institutions:
    - Executives: Data includes head of care (1), director (2), director (higher scale) (1), deputy director (4), human resource manager (1), and clerical grade 8 (1);
    - Custodial staff solely dedicated to custody: Data includes residential social care workers (119), night supervisor officers (46.5), team leaders (2) and unit managers (14.5);

- Medical and paramedical staff: Data includes clinical nurse manager (1) and clinical nurse midwife grade (2).
- Staff responsible for educational activities: Data refers to one (1) social worker.
- Other staff employed by the Prison Administration: There is currently 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 TEOs shared across the prison estate, provided by IASIO and funded directly by the IPS. There are 7 Resettlement Coordinators shared across the prison estate, provided by IASIO, and funded directly by the IPS. There is 1 Resettlement Officer in Cork Prison funded by the Regional Drug and Alcohol Task Force.

**ITALY**

- **Tables 19 & 20: Other staff employed by the Prison Administration**: Data refers to trainees (agents and technicians) participating in the respective basic training courses on the date of survey.

**LATVIA**

- **The reference date is the 1<sup>st</sup> January 2018 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018.**
- See Table 18.
- **Tables 19 & 20:**
  - Staff working outside penal institutions: Data refers to staff working at the Central office of Prison Administration.
  - Staff working inside penal institutions: Custodial staff – Includes guards (perimeter guards) and guards in prison blocks.

**LIECHTENSTEIN**

- Staff not employed by the Prison Administration: Among the 10 persons not employed by the Prison Administrations, there are book holding, social workers, secretaries, lawyers, Doctors, psychologists, psychiatrists, forensic scientists, and a chaplain- this staff in “shared” with the police.

**LITHUANIA**

- **The reference date is the 1<sup>st</sup> January 2018 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018.**
- See Table 18.
- Additional information concerning staff not employed by the Prison Administration: There are 459 staff not employed by the Prison Administration (not included in the total number of staff).

**LUXEMBOURG**

- See Table 18.
- Additional information concerning staff not employed by the Prison Administration: There are 67 medical and paramedical staff, 14 persons responsible for educational activities, and 58,5 other staff (all these figures are not included in the total number of staff).

**MOLDOVA**

- See Table 18.

**MONTENEGRO**

- See Table 18.
- Additional information concerning staff not employed by the Prison Administration: 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 directors of the Institute for the Execution of Criminal Sanctions, 1 consultant for cooperation with non-governmental organization, 1 advisor for cooperation with the public, and 1 referent for administrative-technical affairs (not included in the total number of staff).

**NETHERLANDS**

- See Table 18.

**NORTH MACEDONIA**

- See Table 18.
- **Table 19: Staff working inside penal institutions**: The figure (789) does not include staff employed in the Directorate for execution of sanctions (24 persons).

**NORWAY**

- **The reference date is March 2018 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018.**
- See Table 18.
- 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*.
- Additional information concerning staff not employed by the Prison Administration: There are 373 persons not employed by the Prison Administration, of which 123 medical and paramedical staff and 250 educational staff (not included in the total number of staff).

#### POLAND

- See Table 18.

#### PORTUGAL

- **The reference date is the 1<sup>st</sup> January 2017 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018.**
- 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

- See Table 18.
- **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 center of penitentiary agents in Arad, Vocational and recreational staff training center of Sovata, Vocational and recreational staff training center of Amara, Vocational and recreational staff training center of Rodbav, Eforie Sud hotel "Flamingo", Center 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

- See Table 18.
- **Tables 19 & 20:** Non-validated figures are presented between brackets.

#### SPAIN

##### Tables 19 & 20:

**TOTAL** –The figure for staff not employed by the Prison Administration refers only to the Autonomous region of Catalonia.  
**CATALUNYA** – Staff not employed by the Prison Administrations: There are 426 staff not employed by the Prison Administrations, of which 269 medical and paramedical staff and 158 teachers.

#### SAN MARINO

- See Table 18.

#### SLOVAK REPUBLIC

- See Table 18.
- Staff not employed by the Prison Administrations (additional information): An accredited educational institutions and NGOs provide selected resocialization, education and intervention programs in the conditions

of imprisonment by their own employees. These employees are not employed by Prison Service and therefore they are not included in number of internal employees of the Prison Service. Their total number changes during the year depending from intensity of implemented activities.

#### SWEDEN

- Data are an average for 2017.
- See Table 18.

#### SWITZERLAND

- The reference date is the 6<sup>th</sup> January 2017 instead of the 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018.
- See Table 18.
- Additional information concerning staff not employed by the Prison Administration: There are 210 staff not employed by the Prison Administration (not included in the total number of staff).

#### UK: ENGLAND & WALES

- See Table 18.
- 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.
- **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

- Figures concerning the total number of staff include 2 recruitment agency workers engaged by Prison service as storemen.
- Staff like Teachers, social workers, medical personnel, etc., are not directly employed by the NI prison service.

## Section 2: Flow indicators for the year 2017

## PART D: ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 2017

This section includes information on admissions into penal institutions and exits from penal institutions during the year 2017 in each member states of the CoE which answered the SPACE I 2018 questionnaire.

### Standard definitions used in Part D

- **Admissions:** Admissions refer to all entries into penal institutions (standard definition). The counting unit is the number of admissions, not the number of persons (one person may have several admissions in the course of one year).
  - It should include: (1) admissions of detainees not serving a final sentence (pre-trial detainees), (2) admissions of persons who have been found guilty but who are not yet sentenced, and (3) admissions of persons who have been sentenced and 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/prison to another, (2) admissions of persons following his/her removal from the institution in order to appear before a judicial authority (investigating judge, court, etc.), (3) admissions of persons following his/her removal from the institution in order to be treated in a hospital, (4) admissions of persons following a prison leave or a period of absence by permission/failure to return to the penal institutions, and (5) admissions of persons following an escape/abscond, after re-arrested by the police.
- **Rate of admissions per 100,000 inhabitants:** This indicator corresponds to the number of entries in 2017, in relation to the average number of inhabitants at the 1<sup>st</sup> January 2018.
- **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 following an escape/abscond from the penal institutions.
  - 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 other (penal) institutions 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 (short) absence with permission.
- **Escapes from penal institutions:** What is being counted is the person (i.e. inmates who escaped from the penal institution).
- **Rate of releases per 100,000 inhabitants:** This indicator corresponds to the number of releases from penal institutions during the whole year 2017, in relation to the average number of inhabitants at the 1<sup>st</sup> January 2018.
- **Inmates who died inside the penal institutions:** The counting unit is the person (i.e. inmates who died inside the penal institution). 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 2017 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 1<sup>st</sup> September 2016 (used as a proxy of the prison population on 1<sup>st</sup> January 2017) and the number of persons that entered into penal institutions during 2017 (*flow*). The Turnover Ratio (**TR**) is calculated as follows:

$$\text{TURNOVER RATIO (FORMULA)} \quad \left\| \quad TR = \left( \frac{R^{16}}{\sum(S^{17}, E^{18})} \right) \times 100 \right.$$

- **Mortality rate per 10 000 inmates:** The mortality rate per 10 000 inmates is calculated by dividing the total number of inmates who died during the whole year 2017 by the total number of inmates at 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018 (used as a proxy for the prison population in 2017), 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 during the whole year 2017 by the total number of inmates who died during the same period, and multiplying the result by 10 000.
- **Rate of escapes per 10 000 inmates:** The rates of escapes per 10 000 inmates is calculated by dividing the total number of escapes during the whole year 2017 by the total number of inmates at 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018 (used as a proxy for the prison population in 2017), and multiplying the result by 10 000.

<sup>16</sup> R is the number of releases during the whole year 2017.

<sup>17</sup> S is the number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) on 1<sup>st</sup> September 2016.

<sup>18</sup> E is the number of admissions during the whole year 2017.

Table 22: Compliance with the standard definition of *admissions*<sup>19</sup>

Country	Does your definition match the instructions provided?	Comments
Albania		
Andorra	Yes	
Armenia	No	There is no data concerning admissions.
Austria	Yes	
Azerbaijan	Yes	
Belgium		
<i>BH: BiH (total)</i>		
BH: BiH (st. level)		
BH: Fed. BiH		
BH: Rep. Srpska	Yes	
Bulgaria	NA	
Croatia	Yes	
Cyprus	Yes	
Czech Rep.	Yes	
Denmark	Yes	
Estonia	Yes	
Finland	Yes	
France	Yes	
Georgia	Yes	
Germany	Yes	
Greece	Yes	
Hungary		
Iceland	Yes	
Ireland	Yes	
Italy	Yes	
Latvia	No	The counting unit is the person, not the event.
Liechtenstein	Yes	
Lithuania	Yes	
Luxembourg	Yes	
Malta		
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	Yes	
Romania	Yes	
Russian Fed.		
San Marino	Yes	
Serbia (Republic of)	Yes	
Slovak Rep.	Yes	
Slovenia	Yes	
<i>Spain (total)</i>	Yes	
Spain (State Adm.)	Yes	
Spain (Catalonia)	Yes	
Sweden	No	Admissions of detainees not serving a final sentence (pre-trial detainees) are not available, and thus not included in the total number of admissions. Admissions of persons who have been sentenced and have lodged an appeal or are within the statutory time limit to do so are not included in the total number of entries because figures are not available.
Switzerland	No	All entries are counted.
Turkey		
Ukraine		
UK: Engl. & Wales	Yes	
UK: North. Ireland	Yes	
UK: Scotland	Yes	

<sup>19</sup> See the definition above (Standard definitions used in Part D).



Country	Population of the country on 1 <sup>st</sup> January 2018	Admissions										Rate of admissions per 100,000 inhabitants	
		Total	Of which								Total		Rate of admissions per 100,000 inhabitants
			before final sentence		after revocation or suspension of a conditional release or probation		following a transfer from a foreign country to your country						
			number	%	number	%	Total		Of which from an EU country to your country				
Variable code	3A	23A	23B	23C	23D	23E	23F	23G	23H	23I	23J		
	See Table 3			% of 23A		% of 23A		% of 23A		%23F		23A/3A*100,000	
UK: Engl. & Wales	59 235 716	140 687	54 795	38.9	20 858	14.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	237.5	
UK: North. Ireland	1 887 788	4 187	2 816	67.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	221.8	
UK: Scotland	5 450 000	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
<b>Average</b>				49.9		3.1		1.3		52.6		179.2	
<b>Median</b>				42.0		0.4		0.4		50.0		140.8	
<b>Minimum</b>				1.5		0.0		0.0		0.0		26.8	
<b>Maximum</b>				99.3		19.7		8.2		100.0		740.8	

## Notes – Table 23

**ARMENIA**

- See Table 22.
- Admissions following a transfer from a foreign country concerns transfers from Russian Federation.

**CYPRUS**

- In 2017 there were 1 726 admissions into penal institutions and 4 676 admission into police stations. Data included on table 23 only concerns admissions into penal institution.

**FINLAND**

- Admissions following a transfer from a foreign country include all persons who have been brought from abroad to Finland. The figure includes: 10 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 5 transferred prisoners (the enforcement of the sentence has been decided to take over from another country into Finland).

**GERMANY**

- **Data relates to the whole year 2016 instead of 2017.**

**GREECE**

- Data only concerns newcomers in the prison system during the year 2017.

**LATVIA**

- See Table 22.
- In Latvia the counting unit is the person. In 2017, there were 4 615 sentenced prisoners admitted (of which 69 were transferred for abroad) and 7 624 persons were admitted in pre-trial detention.

**MONTENEGRO**

- In 2017, there were 3 009 inmates admitted, of which 852 were detainees and 2 157 were prisoners. The total number of admissions following a transfer from foreign country to Montenegro (69) refer to 45 detainees and 24 prisoners (of which 8 from a EU country).

**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). Figures concerning admissions following a transfer from a EU country are not separately available, but are included in the total number of admissions following a transfer from a foreign country (196).

**NORWAY**

- Admissions before final sentence: concerns admissions in remand custody.

**SERBIA (REPUBLIC OF)**

- Additional information concerning the total number of admissions – There were 8 345 admissions of pre-trial detainees, 6 271 admissions of persons who have been sentenced, 771 admissions of persons on treatment measures, 70 admissions of persons on educational measures. 5 537 admissions persons convicted of misdemeanor, and 7 admissions of persons in juvenile incarceration.

**SWEDEN**

- See Table 22.

**SWITZERLAND**

- See Table 22.

**UK: ENGLAND & WALES**

- The total number of admissions includes 54 795 remand admissions, 20 858 recall admissions (admissions following revocation of license/probation), 64 783 admission of sentenced prisoners and 251 non-criminal admissions.
- Data available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/offender-management-statistics-quarterly-october-to-december-2017>.

**UK: SCOTLAND**

- Counts of Admissions are available for 2016-17 (21 583 )and 2017-18 (20 224).

Table 24: Compliance with the instructions concerning the Section on *exits*<sup>20</sup>

Country	1. Does your definition of "exits" match the instructions provided?	2. Does your definition of "inmates who died inside penal institutions" match the instructions provided?	3. Does your definition of "escapes" match the instructions provided?	Comments
Albania				
Andorra	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Armenia	No	Yes	No	1. Escapes from penal institutions are not included. 3. The definition of "escape" or the way of counting "escapes" does not match to the same definition used in our legislation, as the number of escapes or the attempts of escapes but not the number of persons are being taken into consideration.
Austria	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Azerbaijan	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Belgium				
BH: BiH (total)				
BH: BiH (st. level)				
BH: Fed. BiH				
BH: Rep. Srpska	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Bulgaria	NA	Yes	Yes	
Croatia	No	Yes	Yes	1. Inmates who died inside penal institutions and escapes from penal institutions are not included.
Cyprus	No	Yes	Yes	1. Escapes from penal institutions are not included.
Czech Rep.	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Denmark	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Estonia	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Finland	Yes	Yes	Yes	
France	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Georgia	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Germany	NA	Yes	Yes	3. Concerning escapes, see notes to Table 27.
Greece	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Hungary				
Iceland	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Ireland	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Italy	No	Yes	Yes	1. Inmates who died inside penal institutions and escapes from penal institutions are not included.
Latvia	No	No	Yes	1. Exits: the counting unit is the person, not the event. 2. The figure concerning the total number of inmates who died also include inmates who died or committed suicide in community hospitals and inmates who died outside prison.
Liechtenstein	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Lithuania	Yes	No	Yes	2. The figure concerning the total number of inmates who died also includes the cases of death or suicide in community hospitals (10 inmates).
Luxembourg	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Malta				
Moldova	No	Yes	Yes	1. Inmates who died inside penal institutions are not included.
Monaco	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Montenegro	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Netherlands	Yes	Yes	Yes	
North Macedonia	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Norway	No	No	Yes	1. Inmates who died inside penal institutions and escapes from penal institutions are not included. 2. Transfers are not included in the number of releases.
Poland	No	Yes	Yes	1. Escapes from penal institutions are not included.
Portugal	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Romania	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Russian Fed.				
San Marino	NA	NA	NA	

<sup>20</sup> See definitions on pages 82 and 83.

Country	1. Does your definition of "exits" match the instructions provided?	2. Does your definition of "inmates who died inside penal institutions" match the instructions provided?	3. Does your definition of "escapes" match the instructions provided?	Comments
Serbia (Republic of)	Yes	Yes	No	3. Escapes from open institutions, transfers, during authorised short- term absence from all types of institutions (including closed prisons) are included.
Slovak Rep.	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Slovenia	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Spain (total)	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Spain (State Adm.)	NA	Yes	Yes	
Spain (Catalonia)	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Sweden	No	Yes	Yes	1. Exits following an escape/abscond are not included.
Switzerland	No	Yes	Yes	1. Data regarding releases are not available.
Turkey				
Ukraine				
UK: Engl. & Wales	Yes	No	Yes	2. 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.
UK: North. Ireland	Yes	Yes	Yes	
UK: Scotland	No	Yes	Yes	1. Exits following an escape/abscond are not included.

Table 25: Exits of penal institutions by type (during 2017) (numbers, rate &amp; 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									89.7
Andorra	69	68	98.6	88.4	1	1.4	0	0.0	61.7
Armenia	1 834	1 817	99.1	61.1	10	0.5	4	0.2	123.8
Austria	10 923	10 693	97.9	121.2	33	0.3	27	0.2	74.3
Azerbaijan	7 370	7 259	98.5	73.1	109	1.5	2	0.0	
Belgium									
BH: BiH (total)									
BH: BiH (st. level)									
BH: Fed. BiH									116.4
BH: Rep. Srpska	1 342	1 338	99.7	116.0	3	0.2	1	0.1	95.7
Bulgaria	(6 745)	(7 063)	(104.7)	(100.2)	(36)	(0.5)	(6)	(0.1)	188.1
Croatia	7 721	7 721	100.0	188.1	14	0.2	9	0.1	142.0
Cyprus	1 227	1 225	99.8	141.7	2	0.2	1	0.1	108.3
Czech Rep.	11 495	11 471	99.8	108.1	24	0.2	0	0.0	112.9
Denmark	6 527	6 449	98.8	111.6	9	0.1	69	1.1	149.0
Estonia	1 965	1 961	99.8	148.7	4	0.2	0	0.0	103.8
Finland	5 721	5 648	98.7	102.4	2	0.0	71	1.2	140.4
France	94 405	93 641	99.2	139.3	153	0.2	611	0.6	165.1
Georgia	6 157	NA	NA	NA	10	0.2	0	0.0	NA
Germany	NA	NA	NA	NA	163	NA	394	NA	79.3
Greece	8 511	8 404	98.7	78.3	16	0.2	19	0.2	
Hungary									74.9
Iceland	261	260	99.6	74.6	0	0.0	1	0.4	197.6
Ireland	9 562	9 532	99.7	197.0	9	0.1	21	0.2	83.7
Italy	50 609	50 609	100.0	83.7	126	0.2	130	0.3	NA
Latvia	***	***	***	***	12	NA	0	NA	167.9
Liechtenstein	64	64	100.0	167.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	NA
Lithuania	NA	4 578	NA	163.0	33	NA	2	NA	191.9
Luxembourg	1 155	1 141	98.8	189.5	2	0.2	12	1.0	
Malta									118.3
Moldova	4 196	4 196	100.0	118.3	42	1.0	0	0.0	321.4
Monaco	125	125	100.0	321.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	484.1
Montenegro	3 013	3 013	100.0	484.1	3	0.1	2	0.1	182.5
Netherlands	31 245	31 227	99.9	182.4	18	0.1	0	0.0	89.7
North Macedonia	1 800	1 744	96.9	84.0	16	0.9	40	2.2	86.7
Norway	7 996	7 996	100.0	151.0	4	0.1	40	0.5	151.0
Poland	78 427	78 427	100.0	206.5	109	0.1	0	0.0	206.5
Portugal	5 539	5 456	98.5	53.0	69	1.2	14	0.3	53.8
Romania	15 254	15 190	99.6	77.8	60	0.4	4	0.0	78.1
Russian Fed.					3 071		99		
San Marino	11	11	100.0	32.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	32.8
Serbia (Republic of)	19 907	13 716	68.9	195.9	35	0.2	26	0.1	284.3
Slovak Rep.	6 923	6 892	99.6	126.6	29	0.4	2	0.0	127.2
Slovenia	2 269	2 265	99.8	109.6	4	0.2	0	0.0	109.8
Spain (total)	33 663	33 529	99.6	71.9	121	0.4	13	0.0	72.1
Spain (State Adm.)	28 478	28 366	99.6	72.5	99	0.3	13	0.0	72.8
Spain (Catalonia)	5 185	5 163	99.6	68.5	22	0.4	0	0.0	68.8
Sweden	8 299	8 311	100.1	82.1	4	0.0	136	1.6	82.0
Switzerland	NA	NA	NA	NA	18	NA	176	NA	NA
Turkey									
Ukraine									
UK: Engl. & Wales	71 791	71 495	99.6	107.9	295	0.4	1	0.0	108.4
UK: North. Ireland	4 177	4 173	99.9	0.1	4	0.1	0	0.0	7.1
UK: Scotland	10 421	NA	NA	NA	29	0.3	NA	NA	552.0
Average			96.7	127.5		1.6		0.2	143.4
Median			99.7	110.6		0.2		0.1	112.9
Minimum			22.0	0.1		0.0		0.0	7.1
Maximum			104.7	484.1		50.0		1.6	552.0

Table 26: Releases from penal institutions during 2017 (numbers &amp; percentages)

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					
Total		Of which: to an EU country															
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
	see table 25	see table 25	see table 25		% of 25B		% of 25B		% of 26C		% of 26C		% of 26C		% of 26K		% of 25B
Albania																	
Andorra	69	68	98.6	17	25.0	51	75.0	32	62.7	16	31.4	3	5.9	3	100.0	0	0.0
Armenia	1834	1 817	99.1	609	33.5	1 180	64.9	777	65.8	365	30.9	38	3.2	2	5.3	28	1.5
Austria	10923	10 693	97.9	3 437	32.1	7 256	67.9	3 386	46.7	3 658	50.4	212	2.9	NA	NA	230	2.2
Azerbaijan	7370	7 259	98.5	1 897	26.1	4 632	63.8	2 760	59.6	1 816	39.2	56	1.2	1	1.8	730	10.1
Belgium																	
BH: BiH (total)																	
BH: BiH (st. level)																	
BH: Fed. BiH																	
BH: Rep. Srpska	1342	1 338	99.7	300	22.4	1 038	77.6	800	77.1	226	21.8	12	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Bulgaria	(6745)	(7 063)	(104.7)	(1 231)	(17.4)	(5 832)	(82.6)	(4 049)	(69.4)	(1 282)	(22.0)	(0)	(0.0)	NA	NA	(0)	(0.0)
Croatia	7721	7 721	100.0	3 281	42.5	4 440	57.5	3 495	78.7	943	21.2	2	0.0	2	100.0	0	0.0
Cyprus	(1227)	(1 225)	(99.8)	(492)	(40.2)	(732)	(59.8)	(253)	(34.6)	(458)	(62.6)	(23)	(3.1)	(22)	(95.7)	(1)	(0.1)
Czech Rep.	11495	11 471	99.8	1 588	13.8	9 751	85.0	6 587	67.6	2 862	29.4	302	3.1	NA	NA	132	1.2
Denmark	6527	6 449	98.8	NA	NA	6 449	100.0	3 914	60.7	2 535	39.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0.0
Estonia	1965	1 961	99.8	269	13.7	1 692	86.3	1 044	61.7	643	38.0	5	0.3	5	100.0	0	0.0
Finland	5721	5 648	98.7	1 187	21.0	4 453	78.8	1 266	28.4	3 170	71.2	17	0.4	16	94.1	8	0.1
France	94405	93 641	99.2	15 582	16.6	77 391	82.6	71 220	92.0	6 171	8.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	668	0.7
Georgia	6157	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	26	NA	8	30.8	NA	NA
Germany	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Greece	8511	8 404	98.7	1 857	22.1	6 442	76.7	1 208	18.8	5 164	80.2	70	1.1	19	27.1	105	1.2
Hungary																	
Iceland	261	260	99.6	80	30.8	180	69.2	60	33.3	120	66.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ireland	9562	9 532	99.7	3 937	41.3	5 595	58.7	NA	NA	0	0.0	5	0.1	5	100.0	0	0.0
Italy	50609	50 609	100.0	18 287	36.1	32 197	63.6	17 920	55.7	14 277	44.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	125	0.2
Latvia	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Liechtenstein	64	64	100.0	0	0.0	64	100.0	40	62.5	21	32.8	3	4.7	3	100.0	0	0.0
Lithuania	NA	4 578	NA	NA	NA	(4 535)	(99.1)	(3 863)	(85.2)	(629)	(13.9)	NA	NA	NA	NA	43	0.9
Luxembourg	1155	1 141	98.8	450	39.4	642	56.3	356	55.5	247	38.5	39	6.1	34	87.2	49	4.3
Malta																	
Moldova	4196	4 196	100.0	2 256	53.8	1 915	45.6	1 492	77.9	356	18.6	67	3.5	4	6.0	25	0.6
Monaco	125	125	100.0	24	19.2	101	80.8	92	91.1	1	1.0	8	7.9	6	75.0	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					
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
	see table 25	see table 25	see table 25		% of 25B		% of 25B		% of 26C		% of 26C		% of 26C		% of 26K		% of 25B
Montenegro	3013	3 013	100.0	854	28.3	2 159	71.7	1 703	78.9	394	18.2	62	2.9	4	6.5	0	0.0
Netherlands	31245	31 227	99.9	8 479	27.2	21 863	70.0	20 652	94.5	662	3.0	549	2.5	NA	NA	885	2.8
North Macedonia	1 800	1 744	96.9	167	9.6	1 577	90.4	861	54.6	694	44.0	22	1.4	11	50.0	0	0.0
Norway	7996	7 996	100.0	1 746	21.8	5 324	66.6	2 973	55.8	2 351	44.2	53	1.0	50	94.3	926	11.6
Poland	78427	78 427	100.0	9 723	12.4	48 650	62.0	***	***	8 720	17.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	20 054	25.6
Portugal	5539	5 456	98.5	1 015	18.6	4 441	81.4	1 975	44.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0.0
Romania	15254	15 190	99.6	1 240	8.2	13 950	91.8	3 383	24.3	10 554	75.7	13	0.1	13	100.0	0	0.0
Russian Fed.																	
San Marino	11	11	100.0	5	45.5	6	54.5	2	33.3	4	66.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Serbia (Republic of)	19907	13 716	68.9	8 474	61.8	5 242	38.2	3 657	69.8	1 558	29.7	27	0.5	23	85.2	0	0.0
Slovak Rep.	6923	6 892	99.6	1 331	19.3	5 561	80.7	3 785	68.1	1 766	31.8	10	0.2	NA	NA	0	0.0
Slovenia	2269	2 265	99.8	838	37.0	1 333	58.9	633	47.5	699	52.4	1	0.1	1	100.0	94	4.2
Spain (total)	33663	33 529	99.6	33 529	100.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	6 161	NA	1 640	NA	154	9.4	0	0.0
Spain (State Adm.)	28478	28 366	99.6	28 366	100.0			NA	NA	5 184	NA	1 462	NA	101	6.9	0	0.0
Spain (Catalonia)	5185	5 163	99.6	1 470	28.5	3 693	71.5	2 538	68.7	977	26.5	178	4.8	53	29.8	0	0.0
Sweden	8299	8 311	100.1	NA	NA	(8 299)	(99.9)	(1 987)	(23.9)	(6 308)	(76.0)	(51)	(0.6)	42	82.4	12	0.1
Switzerland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Turkey																	
Ukraine																	
UK: Engl. & Wales	71791	71 495	99.6	NA	NA	71 495	100.0	0	0.0	71 495	100.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0.0
UK: North. Ireland	4177	4 173	99.9	2 134	51.1	2 039	48.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
UK: Scotland	10421	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Average			96.1		27.8		73.5		57.3		38.5		2.0		56.8		1.8
Median			99.7		26.1		71.7		61.2		32.8		1.2		78.7		0.0
Minimum			0.0		0.0		38.2		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
Maximum			104.7		61.8		100.0		94.5		100.0		7.9		100.0		25.6

## Notes – Tables 25 &amp; 26

**General note to Table 26:** Merged categories are not taken into account in the calculation of average and median values.

**ARMENIA**

- See Table 24.
- **Table 26:** Other releases refer to amnesties (5), individual pardons (10), releases for health reasons (7), public work (4), and inmates who were diagnosis a psychiatric problem (2).

**AZERBAIJAN**

- **Table 26:** Other releases refer to pardons (413), inmates who died (125, of which 5 due to illness), and releases due to other grounds (312).

**BULGARIA**

- **Tables 25 & 26:** Non-validated figures are presented between brackets.

**CROATIA**

- The total number of exits include exits of 2 739 misdemeanor prisoners, 35 juveniles with educational measure in correctional institutions and 9 prisoners in juvenile prison.
- **Table 26:** Data concerning releases of sentenced prisoners include 2 739 misdemeanor prisoners, 35 juveniles with educational measure in correctional institutions and 9 prisoners in juvenile prison.

**CYPRUS**

- See Table 24.
- **Table 26:**
  - Non-validated figures are presented between brackets.
  - Data concerning unconditional releases refer to releases of inmates who have completed their sentence.

**CZECH REPUBLIC**

- The total number of exits include 6 persons released from forensic detention facilities.
- **Table 26:** other releases include inmates who died, releases due to health problems and pardons.

**DENMARK**

- The total number of exits excludes pre-trial detainees.

**ESTONIA**

- The total number of exits includes the release of four people with a seriously incurable disease, the release of 3 people with psychiatric forced treatment and the sending of 5 people to a foreign country in order to serve their sentence there.

**FINLAND**

- Persons who escaped/absconded from prison in 2017 and who were released at the same year are counted twice to the total number of exits.
- **Table 26:**
  - Figure for releases of detainees not serving a final sentence include persons who have been returned to the country which had surrendered the person to Finland for criminal proceedings (4) and persons who have been surrendered from Finland to another country for criminal proceedings or for serving the prison sentence (51);
  - Other releases include fine defaulter (1 242).

**FRANCE**

- **Table 26:** the total number of releases include 15 582 detainees not serving a final sentence and 77 391 sentenced prisoners. Information about the legal status is missing for 668 released inmates.

**GERMANY**

- **Table 26:** Alternative reference date data concerning releases of sentenced prisoners:
  - in March 2017: 5 328 prisoners;
  - in August 2017: 4 811 prisoners;
  - in November 2017: 4 354 prisoners.

**IRELAND**

- **Table 26:** concerning transfers, data available at [http://www.justice.ie/en/JELR/Transfer\\_of\\_Sentenced\\_Persons\\_Acts\\_Annual\\_Report\\_2017.pdf/Files/Transfer\\_of\\_Sentenced\\_Persons\\_Acts\\_Annual\\_Report\\_2017.pdf](http://www.justice.ie/en/JELR/Transfer_of_Sentenced_Persons_Acts_Annual_Report_2017.pdf/Files/Transfer_of_Sentenced_Persons_Acts_Annual_Report_2017.pdf).

**ITALY**

- See Table 24.

**LATVIA**

- See Table 24.
- In 2017 2 608 sentenced persons had been released from prison for different reasons and 7 850 pre-trial detainees were released from investigation prisons.

**LITHUANIA**

- **Table 26:** Non-validated figures are presented between brackets.

**MOLDOVA**

- See Table 24.
- **Table 26:** the total number of sentenced prisoners released is 1 873, of which 1 189 unconditional releases, 356 conditional releases, 275 releases on amnesty, 1 release due to illness, 21 releases with punishment replacement, 27 releases by acquittal decision, and 4 releases due to retrial.

**NETHERLANDS**

- **Table 26:**
  - There were 935 people released early of which 662 left prison with special conditions;
  - Information about the legal status of released prisoners is missing for 889 inmates.

**NORWAY**

- See Table 24.

**POLAND**

- See Table 24.

**SERBIA (REPUBLIC OF)**

- The total number of exits refer to 8 474 pre-trial detainees, 5 242 sentenced prisoners, 771 persons under treatment measures, 77 persons under educational measures, 5 397 persons convicted for misdemeanour, and 6 persons serving juvenile incarceration.

**SPAIN**

- **STATE ADMINISTRATION:** It is not possible to distinguish between releases of sentenced and non-sentenced inmates, only the total is available.
- **CATALONIA:** See table 24.

**SWEDEN**

- See Table 24.
- Exits of non-sentenced (pre-trial detainees) are not available.
- **Table 26:** Non-validated figures are presented between brackets.

**SWITZERLAND**

- See Table 24.

**UK: ENGLAND & WALES**

- The total number of exits is a calculation based on the total number of releases, the total number of inmates who died inside prison, and the total number of escapes.

**UK: SCOTLAND**

- See Table 24.

Table 27: Turnover ratio of inmates in 2017

Country	Total number of inmates	Total number of admissions	Total number of releases	Turnover ratio
<i>variable code</i>	<i>3B</i>	<i>23A</i>	<i>25B</i>	<i>27A</i>
	see Table 3	see Table 23	see Table 25	$25B/(3B+23A)*100$
Albania				
Andorra	45	66	68	61.3
Armenia	3 536	NA	1 817	NA
Austria	8 960	11 582	10 693	52.1
Azerbaijan	23 319	7 426	7 259	23.6
Belgium				
BH: BiH (total)				
BH: BiH (st. level)				
BH: Fed. BiH				
BH: Rep. Srpska	863	1 391	1 338	59.4
Bulgaria	6 988	6 387	7 063	52.8
Croatia	3 190	8 221	7 721	67.7
Cyprus	643	6 402	1 225	17.4
Czech Rep.	22 159	11 084	11 471	34.5
Denmark	3 653	11 312	6 449	43.1
Estonia	2 525	1 832	1 961	45.0
Finland	2 815	5 401	5 648	68.7
France	69 596	95 959	93 641	56.6
Georgia	9 407	6 064	NA	NA
Germany	64 193	100 298	NA	NA
Greece	10 036	9 706	8 404	42.6
Hungary				
Iceland	163	145	260	84.4
Ireland	3 844	9 509	9 532	71.4
Italy	58 087	48 144	50 609	47.6
Latvia	3 765	***	***	***
Liechtenstein	12	73	64	75.3
Lithuania	6 599	7 375	4 578	32.8
Luxembourg	684	1 015	1 141	67.2
Malta				
Moldova	7 635	4 594	4 196	34.3
Monaco	32	125	125	79.6
Montenegro	1 141	3 009	3 013	72.6
Netherlands	9 315	31 625	31 227	76.3
North Macedonia	3 029	1 784	1 744	0.9
Norway	3 461	8 555	7 996	10.0
Poland	73 822	80 405	78 427	83.3
Portugal	13 440	5 186	5 456	16.6
Romania	23 050	11 409	15 190	133.1
Russian Fed.	602 176			
San Marino	6	9	11	0.1
Serbia (Republic of)	10 807	21 001	13 716	44.0
Slovak Rep.	10 028	8 830	6 892	68.0
Slovenia	1 346	2 243	2 265	3.6
Spain (total)	59 129	33 174	33 529	39.4
Spain (State Adm.)	50 763	27 960	28 366	77.4
Spain (Catalonia)	8 366	5 214	5 163	47.0
Sweden	5 713	8 423	8 311	54.2
Switzerland	6 907	50 809		
Turkey				
Ukraine				
UK: Engl. & Wales	84 373	140 687	71 495	50.3
UK: North. Ireland	1 453	4 187	4 173	35.2
UK: Scotland	7 440	NA	NA	NA
<b>Average</b>				<b>45.8</b>
<b>Median</b>				<b>46.1</b>
<b>Minimum</b>				<b>0.1</b>
<b>Maximum</b>				<b>133.1</b>

Notes – Table 27: Please See notes to Tables 23 (p.82), 25 & 26. (p. 88).

Table 28: Inmates who died inside penal institutions (during 2017) (numbers, percentages &amp; rates)

Country	Total number of inmates	Total number of exits	Inmates who died inside penal institutions												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	%	females	detainees not serving a final sentence	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																
Andorra	45	69	1	1.4	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	222.2	222.2
Armenia	3 536	1 834	(10)	(0.5)	(0)	(0.0)	(2)	(20.0)	(0)	(0.0)	(1)	(50.0)	(1)	(10.0)	28.3	5.7
Austria	8 960	10 923	33	0.3	1	3.0	11	33.3	3	27.3	8	72.7	21	63.6	36.8	12.3
Azerbaijan	23 319	7 370	109	1.5	0	0.0	12	11.0	0	0.0	4	33.3	97	89.0	46.7	5.1
Belgium																
BH: BiH (total)																
BH: BiH (st. level)																
BH: Fed. BiH																
BH: Rep. Srpska	863	1 342	3	0.2	0	0.0	1	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	66.7	34.8	11.6
Bulgaria	6988	(6745)	(36)	(0.5)	(0)	(0.0)	(2)	(5.6)	2	100.0	2	100.0	(29)	(80.6)	51.5	2.9
Croatia	3 190	7 721	14	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	14	100.0	43.9	0.0
Cyprus	643	1 227	2	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	100.0	31.1	0.0
Czech Rep.	22 159	11 495	24	0.2	0	0.0	10	41.7	1	10.0	6	60.0	14	58.3	10.8	4.5
Denmark	3 653	6 527	9	0.1	0	0.0	4	44.4	1	25.0	4	100.0	5	55.6	24.6	10.9
Estonia	2 525	1 965	4	0.2	0	0.0	1	25.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	3	75.0	15.8	4.0
Finland	2 815	5 721	2	0.0	0	0.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	7.1	7.1
France	69 596	94 405	153	0.2	3	2.0	88	57.5	5	5.7	42	47.7	62	40.5	22.0	12.6
Georgia	9 407	6 157	10	0.2	0	0.0	2	20.0	1	50.0	1	50.0	8	80.0	10.6	2.1
Germany	64 193	NA	163	NA	NA	NA	76	46.6	2	2.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	25.4	11.8
Greece	10 036	8 511	16	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	16	100.0	15.9	0.0
Hungary																
Iceland	163	261	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ireland	3 844	9 532	9	0.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0.0	4	NA	NA	NA	23.4	NA
Italy	58 087	50 609	126	0.2	NA	NA	48	38.1	1	2.1	29	60.4	78	61.9	21.7	8.3
Latvia	3 765	***	12	NA	0	0.0	3	25.0	0	0.0	2	66.7	9	75.0	31.9	8.0
Liechtenstein	12	64	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lithuania	6 599	NA	33	NA	1	3.0	5	15.2	0	0.0	2	40.0	27	81.8	50.0	7.6
Luxembourg	684	1 155	2	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	100.0	29.2	0.0
Malta																
Moldova	7 635	4 196	42	1.0	0	0.0	3	7.1	3	100.0	NA	NA	39	92.9	55.0	3.9
Monaco	32	125	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Country	Total number of inmates	Total number of exits	Inmates who died inside penal institutions												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	%	females	detainees not serving a final sentence	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	1 141	3 013	3	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	100.0	26.3	0.0
Netherlands	9 315	31 245	18	0.1	0	0.0	10	55.6	2	20.0	9	90.0	8	44.4	19.3	10.7
North Macedonia	3 029	1 800	16	0.9	0	0.0	2	12.5	1	50.0	1	50.0	14	87.5	52.8	6.6
Norway	3 461	7 996	4	0.1	1	25.0	3	75.0	0	0.0	1	33.3	0	0.0	11.6	8.7
Poland	73 822	78 427	109	0.1	0	0.0	22	20.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	87	79.8	14.8	3.0
Portugal	13 440	5 539	69	1.2	0	0.0	15	21.7	2	13.3	0	0.0	54	78.3	51.3	11.2
Romania	23 050	15 254	60	0.4	0	0.0	9	15.0	0	0.0	4	44.4	51	85.0	26.0	3.9
Russian Fed.	602 176		3 071		NA	NA	307	10.0	NA	NA	115	37.5	NA	NA	51.0	5.1
San Marino	6	11	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)	10 807	19 907	35	0.2	0	0.0	9	25.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	26	74.3	32.4	8.3
Slovak Rep.	10 028	6 923	29	0.4	0	0.0	10	34.5	1	10.0	7	70.0	19	65.5	28.9	10.0
Slovenia	1 346	2 269	4	0.2	0	0.0	1	25.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	3	75.0	29.7	7.4
Spain (total)	59 129	33 663	121	0.4	1	0.8	35	28.9	3	8.6	5	14.3	85	70.2	20.5	5.9
Spain (State Adm.)	50 763	28 478	99	0.3	1	1.0	27	27.3	1	3.7	0	0.0	71	71.7	19.5	5.3
Spain (Catalonia)	8 366	5 185	22	0.4	0	0.0	8	36.4	2	25.0	5	62.5	14	63.6	26.3	9.6
Sweden	5 713	8 299	4	0.0	0	0.0	1	25.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	3	75.0	7.0	1.8
Switzerland	6 907	NA	18	NA	NA	NA	7	38.9	NA	NA	5	71.4	11	61.1	26.1	10.1
Turkey																
Ukraine																
UK: Engl. & Wales	84 373	71 791	295	0.4	3	1.0	70	23.7	2	2.9	NA	NA	222	75.3	35.0	8.3
UK: North. Ireland	1 453	4 177	4	0.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	27.5	NA
UK: Scotland	7 440	10 421	29	0.3	NA	NA	3	10.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	10.3	39.0	4.0
<b>Average</b>				<b>0.3</b>		<b>0.9</b>		<b>25.7</b>		<b>11.8</b>		<b>44.2</b>		<b>59.4</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>10.8</b>
<b>Median</b>				<b>0.2</b>		<b>0.0</b>		<b>22.7</b>		<b>0.0</b>		<b>48.9</b>		<b>73.0</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>5.5</b>
<b>Minimum</b>				<b>0.0</b>		<b>0.0</b>		<b>0.0</b>		<b>0.0</b>		<b>0.0</b>		<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Maximum</b>				<b>1.5</b>		<b>25.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>222.2</b>	<b>222.2</b>

## Notes – Table 28

**ARMENIA**

- Non-validated figures are presented between brackets.

**AZERBAIJAN**

- In addition, 16 inmates died outside penal institutions (not included in the figures).

**BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA – REPUBLIKA SRPSKA**

- 2 inmates died in local health facilities during hospital treatment.

**BULGARIA**

- Non-validated figures are presented between brackets.

**CROATIA**

- Other causes of death refers to illness.

**CZECH REPUBLIC**

- In addition, 2 inmates died in community hospital after collapse in prison (out of them 1 women) and 1 died in ambulance (not included in the figures).

**ESTONIA**

- In 2017 one pre-trial detainee committed suicide, three sentenced prisoners died as a result of a serious illness in prison and one sentenced prisoner in a hospital as a result of severe illness.

**GERMANY**

- **The data relate to the year 2016 instead of the year 2017.**

**ICELAND**

- One prisoner died in a hospital after attempted suicide in a prison.

**IRELAND**

- All 9 coroner's requests are pending so cause of death cannot be confirmed.

**LATVIA**

- See Table 24.

**LITHUANIA**

- See Table 24.

**MONTENEGRO**

- In 2017, all inmates (2 prisoners and 1 detained person) died because of the illness.

**NETHERLANDS**

- 12 prisoners died outside of prison, for instance in a hospital or during a penitentiary program. These inmates are not included in the total number of inmates who died inside penal institutions.

**SERBIA (REPUBLIC OF)**

- Other causes refer to natural death cases.

**SWEDEN**

- 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.

**SWITZERLAND**

- Inmates who died from natural causes or from homicide cannot be differentiated.

**UK: ENGLAND & WALES**

- See Table 24.
- For suicides, the definition of self-inflicted deaths is used, which is where a person has apparently taken his or her own life irrespective of intent.
- Other causes of deaths refer to an aggregated category consisting of two existing categories - 'other/non-natural' and 'awaiting further information (previously referred to as unclassified). The statistical reason for this is that the aggregated category is more suitable for determining trends and avoids a break in the time series.
- Data available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/safety-in-custody-quarterly-update-to-march-2018>.

**UK: NORTHERN IRELAND**

- Causes of deaths in custody for 2017 are not yet established.

**UK: SCOTLAND**

- Deaths in custody are subject to *Fatal Accident Inquiries*. The outcome of 6 is known at present: 3 committed suicides and 3 died from natural causes.

Table 29: Inmates who escaped from penal institutions during 2017 (numbers, percentages &amp; rates)

Country	Total number of inmates	Total number of exits	Escapes							
			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										
Andorra	45	69	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
Armenia	3 536	1 834	4	0.2	11.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Austria	8 960	10 923	27	0.2	30.1	3	11.1	24	88.9	
Azerbaijan	23 319	7 370	2	0.0	0.9	0	0.0	2	100.0	
Belgium										
BH: BiH (total)										
BH: BiH (st. level)										
BH: Fed. BiH										
BH: Rep. Srpska	863	1 342	1	0.1	11.6	1	100.0	0	0.0	
Bulgaria	6 988	6 745	6	0.1	8.6	2	33.3	4	66.7	
Croatia	3 190	7 721	9	0.1	28.2	3	33.3	6	66.7	
Cyprus	643	1 227	1	0.1	15.6	1	100.0	0	0.0	
Czech Rep.	22 159	11 495	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
Denmark	3 653	6 527	69	1.1	188.9	1	1.4	68	98.6	
Estonia	2 525	1 965	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
Finland	2 815	5 721	71	1.2	252.2	7	9.9	64	90.1	
France	69 596	94 405	611	0.6	87.8	21	3.4	590	96.6	
Georgia	9 407	6 157	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
Germany	64 193	NA	394	NA	61.4	6	1.5	350	88.8	
Greece	10 036	8 511	19	0.2	18.9	0	0.0	19	100.0	
Hungary										
Iceland	163	261	1	0.4	61.3	1	100.0	0	0.0	
Ireland	3 844	9 532	21	0.2	54.6	11	52.4	10	47.6	
Italy	58 087	50 609	130	0.3	22.4	18	13.8	112	86.2	
Latvia	3 765	***	0	***	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
Liechtenstein	12	64	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
Lithuania	6 599	NA	2	NA	3.0	0	0.0	2	100.0	
Luxembourg	684	1 155	12	1.0	175.4	0	0.0	12	100.0	
Malta										
Moldova	7 635	4 196	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
Monaco	32	125	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
Montenegro	1 141	3 013	2	0.1	17.5	0	0.0	2	100.0	
Netherlands	9 315	31 245	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
North Macedonia	3 029	1 800	40	2.2	132.1	4	10.0	36	90.0	
Norway	3 461	7 996	40	0.5	115.6	4	10.0	36	90.0	
Poland	73 822	78 427	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
Portugal	13 440	5 539	14	0.3	10.4	14	100.0	NA	NA	
Romania	23 050	15 254	4	0.0	1.7	0	0.0	4	100.0	
Russian Fed.	602 176		99		1.6	2	2.0	97	98.0	
San Marino	6	11	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
Serbia (Republic of)	10 807	19 907	26	0.1	24.1	0	0.0	26	100.0	
Slovak Rep.	10 028	6 923	2	0.0	2.0	0	0.0	2	100.0	
Slovenia	1 346	2 269	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
Spain (total)	59 129	33 663	13	0.0	2.2	0	0.0	13	100.0	
Spain (State Adm.)	50 763	28 478	13	0.0	2.6	0	0.0	13	100.0	
Spain (Catalonia)	8 366	5 185	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
Sweden	5 713	8 299	136	1.6	238.1	3	2.2	133	97.8	
Switzerland	6 907	NA	176	NA	254.8	6	3.4	170	96.6	
Turkey										
Ukraine										
UK: Engl. & Wales	84 373	71 791	1	0.0	0.1	1	100.0	0	0.0	
UK: North. Ireland	1 453	4 177	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
UK: Scotland	7 440	10 421	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Average				0.3	42.6		16.4		51.3	
Median				0.1	8.6		0.0		66.7	
Minimum				0.0	0.0		0.0		0.0	
Maximum				2.2	254.8		100.0		100.0	

## Notes – Table 29

**ARMENIA**

- See Table 24.
- During the whole year of 2017, 1 detainee escaped from civil hospital, 1 prisoner escaped from civil hospital, but was found and arrested on the same day, and 2 prisoners attempted to escape from prison.

**AUSTRIA**

- Besides the 27 escapes, there were 170 more escapes that were not from penal institutions.

**BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA – REPUBLIKA SRPSKA**

- The escape refer to one inmates that did not return from holiday permission on time.

**CROATIA**

- Escapes from other type of institutions refer to escapes from semi-open penitentiaries.

**CYPRUS**

- One inmate had escaped from the Prison Institution and was arrested a few hours later.

**ESTONIA**

- Data does not include detainees who were permitted to move outside the territory but who did not come back.

**FINLAND**

- Data does not include failure to return in time from leave.

**GERMANY**

- **Data relates to the whole year 2016 instead of 2017.**
- Data include the following scenarios:
  - escape from the fenced area of a penal institution by one's own means or with the help of third persons;
  - escape while the prisoner is escorted by prison staff on short leave or to appear before a court;
  - escape during prisoner transportation conducted by prison staff;
  - escape during a stay in hospital outside of the prison, if the prisoner was guarded by prison staff;
  - escape during outside work under supervision of prison staff.
- Data does not include the following scenarios:
  - attempted escape;
  - escape where the prisoner is recaptured;
  - non-return or late return from unsupervised work outside of the prison, from a (long-term) unsupervised stay outside the prison, from temporary leave or following an interruption of sentence;
  - escape by one's own means or with the help of others from holding cells at court, police stations or other authorities where prisoners are kept under the supervision of staff members of said authorities;
  - accidental release of prisoners on account of an identity mix-up.
- The sum of escapes from closed institutions and from other type of institutions does not correspond to the total number of escapes because there are uncounted cases (38) involving persons who escaped under different circumstances, namely while being escorted by prison staff on short leave or to appear before a court, during prisoner transportation conducted by prison staff, during a stay in hospital outside of the prison, if the prisoner was guarded by prison staff, during outside work under supervision of prison staff.

**GREECE**

- According to the Greek Correctional Code (art. 19), there are the following type of detention facilities: a) General Detention Facilities Type A and Type B for sentenced offenders and pre-trial detainees, b) Special Detention Facilities for young offenders (sentenced and pre-trial), semi-open agricultural units and Central Warehouse of Prison Material (KAYF) and c) Therapeutic Facilities (Prison Hospital, Prison Psychiatric Hospital and Therapeutic Centre for Drug-Addicted prisoners). All these detention facilities are considered closed (for answering question 5.3) apart from semi-open agricultural prisons and Central Warehouse of Prison Material (KAYF).
- There are also 72 more cases that are breach of leave.

**ICELAND**

- One prisoner escaped while working in an open garden in front of a closed prison.

**IRELAND**

- In 2017, 11 children absconded/escaped or did not return from home leave from Oberstown Children Detention Campus. 2 of them escaped from Campus, 4 absconded whilst under supervision outside the Campus and 5 did not return from home leave when they were due to return.
- 10 prisoners absconded from Open centres - Shelton Abbey (6), Loughan House (4).

**MONTENEGRO**

- In 2017, 2 prisoners escaped. One prisoner did not return from benefit which he used during the enforcement of sentence of imprisonment or the sentence of imprisonment of forty years. This benefit is proscribed by the Law on enforcement of sentence of imprisonment, fines and security measures (article 32). The second one was on Interruption of Sentence Enforcement in accordance with the Law on enforcement of sentence of imprisonment, fines and security measures (article 36).
- 3 inmates who escaped returned from the escape.

**NETHERLANDS**

- There were 419 absconds (including not returning - on time - from leave).

**NORTH MACEDONIA**

- Besides the 40 escapes, there were 42 persons (not included neither in the total number of exits nor in the number of escapes), that did not return from Aspens with permission.

**ROMANIA**

- Data relates to inmates who escaped during leaves for working.

**RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

- Data include escapes from supervision, including from colonies.

**SERBIA (REPUBLIC OF)**

- See Table 24.
- 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) – 0 inmates;
  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) –26 inmates.

**SLOVAK REPUBLIC**

- 2 inmates escaped from the workplace while they were under surveillance, supervision or free movement.

**SPAIN**

- Escapes from other type of institutions refers to escapes from Open Departments and Social Insertion Centres (open regime)

**SWEDEN**

- 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.

**UK: ENGLAND & WALES**

- Figure provided on the total number of inmates who escaped from penal institutions consists of escapes for financial year 2017/18. These figures exclude escapes from HMPPS Escorts. Data is published in the Ministry of Defence bulletin 'Annual HM Prison and Probation Service digest: 2017 to 2018' and can be accessed via the following link: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/annual-hm-prison-and-probation-service-digest-2017-to-2018>; table titled 'Chapter 1 tables - Escapes, absconds, failure to return from ROTL, releases in error' and the number of escapes are taken from table 1.1.
- Escape incident: An incident is deemed to be an escape and included in the annual total if (i) the prisoner is at liberty for 15 minutes or more before recapture or (ii) an offence is committed during an escape lasting less than 15 minutes.

**UK: SCOTLAND**

- Figures are available for 2017-18. There were two 'escapes' in 2017-18. One from a closed institution and one from an open prison.

## PART E: LENGTH OF DETENTION DURING THE YEAR 2017

This section includes information on the length of detention during the year 2017 in each member states of the CoE which answered the SPACE I 2018 questionnaire.

### Standard definitions used in Part E

- **Length of detention:** Corresponds to the total number of days spent in penal institutions by all persons who spent at least one day in custody. No distinction is made between periods of detention pending a court decision and the time spent serving sentenced and also other circumstances such as civil prisoners, fine defaulters and administrative detention.
- **Average number of inmates:** By dividing the number of days of imprisonment by 365 (366 in leap years) we obtained the "average number of inmates in the year.
- **Indicator of average length of imprisonment (based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions) – IALI –:** This indicator is expressed in months and corresponds to the quotient of the average number of inmates in 2018 (**P**) by the flow of admissions during the whole year 2017 (**E**), multiplied by 12 (months). The formula used to calculate this indicator is the following:

$$\text{IALI (FORMULA)} \quad \left| \quad D = \left(\frac{P}{E}\right) \times 12\right.$$

- **Indicator of average length of imprisonment (based on the total number of inmates:** As some countries do not provide data regarding the total number of days spent in penal institutions, or provide figures that do not seem reliable the indicator of the average length of imprisonment is also calculated by using the total number of inmates on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018 (instead of the total number of days spent in penal institutions).

Table 30: Compliance with the standard definition of *Length of detention*<sup>21</sup>

Country	Does your definition match the one provided?	Comments
Albania		
Andorra	Yes	
Armenia	***	
Austria	Yes	
Azerbaijan	Yes	
Belgium		
BH: BiH (total)		
BH: BiH (st. level)		
BH: Fed. BiH		
BH: Rep. Srpska	Yes	
Bulgaria	NA	
Croatia	Yes	
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 2017. Consequently, the above numbers are an average.
Hungary		
Iceland	Yes	
Ireland	Yes	
Italy	Yes	
Latvia	No	Data not recorded by the national statistics.
Liechtenstein	Yes	
Lithuania	Yes	
Luxembourg	Yes	
Malta		
Moldova	Yes	
Monaco	Yes	
Montenegro	Yes	
Netherlands	Yes	
North Macedonia	Yes	
Norway	Yes	
Poland	Yes	
Portugal	Yes	
Romania	Yes	
Russian Fed.		
San Marino	NA	
Serbia (Republic of)	Yes	
Slovak Rep.	No	Data is not available for the whole prison population .
Slovenia	Yes	
Spain (total)	Yes	
Spain (State Adm.)	Yes	
Spain (Catalonia)	Yes	
Sweden	Yes	
Switzerland	Yes	
Turkey		
Ukraine		
UK: Engl. & Wales	Yes	
UK: North. Ireland	Yes	
UK: Scotland	NA	

<sup>21</sup> See the definition above (Standard definitions used in Part E).

Table 31: Average length of imprisonment(during 2017)

Country	Total number of inmates	Total number of days spent in penal institutions	Average number of inmates	Total number of admissions into penal institutions	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)	Total number of days spent in penal institutions for non-sentenced offenders	Average number of detainees in pre-trial detention	Total number of admissions before final sentence	Indicator of the average length of pre-trial imprisonment, 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
	see Table 3		31A/365	see Table 23	31B/23A*12	3B/23A		31E/365	see Table 23	31F/23B*12
Albania										
Andorra	45	18 190	49.8	66	9.1	8.2	8 082	22.1	29	9.2
Armenia	3 536	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Austria	8 960	3 263 540	8 941.2	11 582	9.3	9.3	645 686	1 769.0	8 216	2.6
Azerbaijan	23 319	NA	NA	7 426	NA	37.7	NA	NA	7 373	NA
Belgium										
BH: BiH (total)										
BH: BiH (st. level)										
BH: Fed. BiH										
BH: Rep. Srpska	863	283 240	776.0	1 391	6.7	7.4	35 770	98.0	1 372	0.9
Bulgaria	6 988	NA	NA	6 387	NA	13.1	NA	NA	1 762	NA
Croatia	3 190	NA	NA	8 221	NA	4.7	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cyprus	643	240 407	658.6	6 402	1.2	1.2	NA	NA	999	NA
Czech Rep.	22 159	8 176 062	22 400.2	11 084	24.3	24.0	675 922	1 851.8	4 202	5.3
Denmark	3 653	1 259 214	3 449.9	11 312	3.7	3.9	468 441	1 283.4	NA	NA
Estonia	2 525	948 660	2 599.1	1 832	17.0	16.5	146 933	402.6	1 123	4.3
Finland	2 815	1 029 789	2 821.3	5 401	6.3	6.3	NAP	***	1 917	***
France	69 596	25 183 813	68 996.7	95 959	8.6	8.7	8 272 988	22 665.7	55 167	4.9
Georgia	9 407	NA	NA	6 064	NA	18.6	NA	NA	5 254	NA
Germany	64 193	23 271 209	63 756.7	100 298	7.6	7.7	NA	NA	NA	NA
Greece	10 036	3 560 575	9 755.0	9 706	12.1	12.4	1 111 425	3 045.0	3 648	10.0
Hungary										
Iceland	163	50 561	138.5	145	11.5	13.5	8 444	23.1	136	2.0
Ireland	3 844	1 357 996	3 720.5	9 509	4.7	4.9	217 573	596.1	3 531	2.0
Italy	58 087	20 753 190	56 858.1	48 144	14.2	14.5	7 218 256	19 776.0	37 730	6.3
Latvia	3 765	NAP	***	***	***		NAP	***	***	***
Liechtenstein	12	4 783	13.1	73	2.2	2.0	2 077	5.7	67	1.0
Lithuania	6 599	2 442 945	6 693.0	7 375	10.9	10.7	437 635	1 199.0	4 875	3.0
Luxembourg	684	255 321	699.5	1 015	8.3	8.1	118 748	325.3	679	5.7
Malta										
Moldova	7 635	2 786 775	7 635.0	4 594	19.9	19.9	160 920	440.9	1 341	3.9
Monaco	32	11 266	30.9	125	3.0	3.1	4 938	13.5	13	12.5

<i>Country</i>	Total number of inmates	Total number of days spent in penal institutions	Average number of inmates	Total number of admissions into penal institutions	Indicator of the average length of imprisonment, in months <b>(based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions)</b>	Indicator of the average length of imprisonment, in months <b>(based on the stock)</b>	Total number of days spent in penal institutions for non-sentenced offenders	Average number of detainees in pre-trial detention	Total number of admissions before final sentence	Indicator of the average length of pre-trial imprisonment, in months <b>(based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions)</b>
<i>variable code</i>	<i>3B</i> see Table 3	<i>31A</i>	<i>31B</i> 31A/365	<i>23A</i> see Table 23	<i>31C</i> 31B/23A*12	<i>31D</i> 3B/23A	<i>31E</i>	<i>31F</i> 31E/365	<i>23B</i> see Table 23	<i>31G</i> 31F/23B*12
Montenegro	1 141	420 115	1 151.0	3 009	4.6	4.6	109 500	300.0	852	4.2
Netherlands	9 315	3 325 150	9 110.0	31 625	3.5	3.5	1 407 805	3 857.0	13 294	3.5
North Macedonia	3 029	1 099 345	3 011.9	1 784	20.3	20.4	87 314	239.2	26	110.4
Norway	3 461	1 332 819	3 651.6	8 555	5.1	4.9	331 621	908.6	3 296	3.3
Poland	73 822	13 800 383	37 809.3	80 405	5.6	11.0	NAP	***	NA	NA
Portugal	13 440	5 041 380	13 812.0	5 186	32.0	31.1	777 450	2 130.0	2 135	12.0
Romania	23 050	11 528 129	31 583.9	11 409	33.2	24.2	308 726	845.8	5 080	2.0
Russian Fed.	602 176	NA	NA		NA		NA	NA		NA
San Marino	6	1 614	4.4	9	5.9	8.0	664	1.8	4	5.5
Serbia (Republic of)	10 807	3 743 020	10 254.8	21 001	5.9	6.2	581 797	1 594.0	8 345	2.3
Slovak Rep.	10 028	NA	NA	8 830	NA	13.6	NA	NA	3 397	NA
Slovenia	1 346	491 933	1 347.8	2 243	7.2	7.2	96 092	263.3	732	4.3
Spain (total)	59 129	21 917 049	60 046.7	33 174	21.7	21.4	3 065 995	8 400.0	17 560	5.7
Spain (State Adm.)	50 763	18 778 520	51 448.0	27 960	22.1	21.8	2 613 035	7 159.0	14 394	6.0
Spain (Catalonia)	8 366	3 138 529	8 598.7	5 214	19.8	19.3	452 960	1 241.0	3 166	4.7
Sweden	5 713	1 978 438	5 420.4	8 423	7.7	8.1	616 769	1 689.8	NA	NA
Switzerland	6 907	2 548 570	6 982.4	50 809	1.6	1.6	957 002	2 621.9	15 926	2.0
Turkey										
Ukraine										
UK: Engl. & Wales	84 373	31 255 680	85 632.0	140 687	7.3	7.2	3 565 685	9 769.0	54 795	2.1
UK: North. Ireland	1 453	530 710	1 454.0	4 187	4.2	4.2	149 240	408.9	2 816	1.7
UK: Scotland	7 440	NA	NA	NA	NA		NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>Average</b>					<b>10.5</b>	<b>11.3</b>				<b>8.2</b>
<b>Median</b>					<b>7.6</b>	<b>8.2</b>				<b>4.2</b>
<b>Minimum</b>					<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>				<b>0.9</b>
<b>Maximum</b>					<b>33.2</b>	<b>37.7</b>				<b>110.4</b>

## Notes – Table 31

**ARMENIA**

- Penitentiary Service of Republic of Armenia does not collect data concerning to the length of detention.

**BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA – REPUBLIKA SRPSKA**

- 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.

**CYPRUS**

- The total number of days spent in penal institutions corresponds to the sum of the number of days spent in prison (228 570) and in police stations (11 837).

**GERMANY**

- **Data relates to the whole year 2016 instead of 2017.**

**GREECE**

- See Table 30.
- The calculation was based on the average number of prisoners per day within the year 2017. Consequently, the above numbers are the average of the number of days spent in penal institutions.

**LATVIA**

- See Table 30.

**NETHERLANDS**

- Concerning the days spent in penal institutions, in total 1 851 280 were spent by sentenced prisoners. There are 66 430 days for which it is unknown whether they were spent by a pre-trial or sentenced inmates.

**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.
- 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.

**SLOVAK REPUBLIC**

- See Table 30.

**SWEDEN**

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

**UK: ENGLAND & WALES**

- The total number of days spent in penal institutions is an average of the 12 month-end prison population snapshots in 2017, multiplied by 365.
- The total number of days spent in pre-trial detention is an average of the 12 month-end prison population in remand detention snapshots in 2017, multiplied by 365.
- Data available at [https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/676246/prison-population-q4-2017.xlsx](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/676246/prison-population-q4-2017.xlsx)

## PART F: COSTS OF IMPRISONMENT DURING THE YEAR 2017

This section includes information on the costs of imprisonment during the year 2017 in each member states of the CoE which answered the SPACE I 2018 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*<sup>22</sup>

Country	Does your definition match the instructions provided?	Comments
Albania		
Andorra	No	The budget is divided according to three sections: 1. 3,592,053.61 € for general services of penitentiary institutions; 2. 205,530.61 € for sanitary, reinsertion and minors; 3. 112,595.52 € for custody and Execution of prison sentences and of measures.
Armenia	Yes	
Austria	Yes	
Azerbaijan	Yes	
Belgium		
BH: BiH (total)		
BH: BiH (st. level)		
BH: Fed. BiH		
BH: Rep. Srpska	Yes	
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	No	When inmates are hospitalized in public hospitals, the cost charges the budget of Ministry of Health.
Hungary		
Iceland	No	Total budget does not include health care nor costs for prisoner's education.
Ireland	Yes	
Italy	Yes	
Latvia	Yes	
Liechtenstein	Yes	
Lithuania	Yes	
Luxembourg	Yes	
Malta		
Moldova	Yes	
Monaco	NA	
Montenegro	Yes	
Netherlands	Yes	
North Macedonia	Yes	
Norway	No	3. The total budget does not include health care expenses. 4. Data only include costs for prison, costs for the directorate or regional administrations are therefore not included. 5. Costs for Norgerhaven prison are not included
Poland	NA	
Portugal	Yes	
Romania	Yes	
Russian Fed.		
San Marino	NA	
Serbia (Republic of)	Yes	
Slovak Rep.	Yes	
Slovenia	Yes	
Spain (total)	Yes	
Spain (State Adm.)	Yes	
Spain (Catalonia)	Yes	
Sweden	No	Overhead costs for main office and regional offices, depreciations and costs for facilities are included.
Switzerland	NA	
Turkey		
Ukraine		
UK: Engl. & Wales	NA	
UK: North. Ireland	No	The total budget does not include healthcare costs
UK: Scotland	Yes	

<sup>22</sup> See the definition above (Standard definitions used in Part F).

Table 33: Expenses in penal institutions (during 2017)

Country	Average amount spent per day for the detention of one		Total number of days spent in penal institutions in 2017	Total number of days spent in pre-trial detention in 2017	Estimation of the total amount spent for all pre-trial detainees	Estimation of the total amount spent for all inmates	Total budget spent by the Prison Administration in 2017
	inmate	Of which non-sentenced detainee					
variable code	33A	33B	31A	31E	33C	33D	33E
			see Table 31	see Table 31	33B*31E	33A*31A	
Albania							
Andorra	272.4 €	NA	18 190	8 082	NA	4 954 592.20 €	3 910 179.74 €
Armenia	11.4 €	11.3 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	15 025 909.00 €
Austria	129.0 €	NA	3 263 540	645 686	NA	420 996 660.00 €	480 021 494.76 €
Azerbaijan	6.0 €	5.5 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	44 280 053.00 €
Belgium							
BH: BiH (total)							
BH: BiH (st. level)							
BH: Fed. BiH							
BH: Rep. Srpska	40.0 €	40.0 €	283 240	35 770	1 430 800.00 €	11 329 600.00 €	12 873 750.00 €
Bulgaria	72.3 €	51.2 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	53 373 749.76 €
Croatia	53.3 €	45.5 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	66 853 167.00 €
Cyprus	77.4 €	77.4 €	240 407	NA	NA	18 607 501.80 €	17 690 904.93 €
Czech Rep.	46.5 €	NA	8 176 062	675 922	NA	380 186 883.00 €	384 261 928.00 €
Denmark	202.0 €	165.0 €	1 259 214	468 441	77 292 765.00 €	254 361 228.00 €	439 460 000.00 €
Estonia	49.8 €	NA	948 660	146 933	NA	47 195 835.00 €	45 853 910.00 €
Finland	180.2 €	NA	1 029 789	NAP	***	185 567 977.80 €	178 550 000.00 €
France	108.0 €	91.1 €	25 183 813	8 272 988	753 421 017.2 €	2 719 851 804.0 €	2 719 815 382.0 €
Georgia	11.7 €	11.7 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	40 413 324.82 €
Germany	131.8 €	NA	23 271 209	NA	NA	3 067 145 346.2 €	3 067 133 287.0 €
Greece	30.0 €	NA	3 560 575	1 111 425	NA	106 817 250.00 €	109 884 798.10 €
Hungary							
Iceland	NA	NA	50 561	8 444	NA	NA	14 475 165.00 €
Ireland	188.0 €	188.0 €	1 357 996	217 573	40 903 724.00 €	255 303 248.00 €	347 806 696.00 €
Italy	131.9 €	NA	20 753 190	7 218 256	NA	2 736 930 697.2 €	2 741 147 489.0 €
Latvia	36.4 €	NA	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	53 690 546.00 €
Liechtenstein	352.0 €	352.0 €	4 783	2 077	731 104.00 €	1 683 616.00 €	1 595 326.00 €
Lithuania	23.3 €	25.2 €	2 442 945	437 635	11 041 531.05 €	56 945 047.95 €	70 886 000.00 €
Luxembourg	224.9 €	224.9 €	255 321	118 748	26 706 425.20 €	57 421 692.90 €	57 421 109.37 €
Malta							
Moldova	9.4 €	NA	2 786 775	160 920	NA	26 084 214.00 €	24 484 544.12 €
Monaco	248.3 €	NAP	11 266	4 938	NA	2797460.46 €	2 797 470.86 €
Montenegro	22.0 €	22.0 €	420 115	109 500	2 409 000.00 €	9 242 530.00 €	9 224 672.51 €
Netherlands	244.0 €	244.0 €	3 325 150	1 407 805	343 504 420.0 €	811 336 600.00 €	667 691 121.00 €
North Macedonia	17.2 €	19.0 €	1 099 345	87 314	1 658 966.00 €	18 897 740.55 €	18 900 280.00 €
Norway	283.5 €	283.5 €	1 332 819	331 621	94 014 553.50 €	377 854 186.50 €	354 833 103.00 €
Poland	26.9 €	26.9 €	13 800 383	NAP	***	370 816 291.21 €	706 779 521.87 €
Portugal	41.9 €	NA	5 041 380	777 450	NA	211 183 408.20 €	259 195 114.00 €
Romania	27.2 €	NA	11 528 129	308 726	NA	312 988 702.35 €	260 188 485.00 €
Russian Fed.	(2.5 €)	(2.5 €)	NA	NA	NA	NA	3 946 427 180.00 €
San Marino	346.2 €	346.2 €	1 614	664	229 863.52 €	558 734.52 €	558 727.00 €
Serbia (Republic of)	20.4 €	22.0 €	3 743 020	581 797	12 805 351.97 €	76 432 468.40 €	79 408 172.00 €
Slovak Rep.	43.7 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	163 898 082.00 €
Slovenia	80.0 €	80.0 €	491 933	96 092	7 687 360.00 €	39 354 640.00 €	39 118 307.75 €
Spain (total)	NA	NA	21 917 049	3 065 995	NA	NA	1 461 537 041.4 €
Spain (State Adm.)	60.8 €	NA	18 778 520	2 613 035	NA	1 141 170 660.4 €	1 119 290 708.5 €
Spain (Catalonia)	109.1 €	NA	3 138 529	452 960	NA	342 256 587.45 €	342 246 332.89 €
Sweden	380.0 €	391.0 €	1 978 438	616 769	241 156 679.0 €	751 806 440.00 €	751 036 584.00 €
Switzerland	NA	NA	2 548 570	957 002	NA	NA	NA
Turkey							
Ukraine							
UK: Engl. & Wales	NA	NA	31 255 680	3 565 685	NA	NA	NA
UK: North. Ireland	778.4 €	NA	530 710	149 240	NA	413 109 971.10 €	126 495 000.00 €
UK: Scotland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	379 967 538.68 €
Average	128.0 €	118.5 €					
Median	66.5 €	51.2 €					
Minimum	2.5 €	2.5 €					
Maximum	778.4 €	391.0 €					

## Notes – Table 33

**ANDORRA**

- See Table 32.
- The Andorran Penitentiary Center is located in a single building, therefore it is not possible to present data concerning costs for sentenced and non-sentenced inmates separately.

**AUSTRIA**

- It is not possible to present data concerning costs for sentenced and non-sentenced inmates separately.

**AZERBAIJAN**

- For 2017, the average exchange rate of the euro was 1.98 manats.

**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 29<sup>th</sup> December 2017.

**FINLAND**

- See table 32.

**GEORGIA**

- The average exchange rate of GEL to EUR (as of 2017) = 2.837.

**GERMANY**

- Data relates to the whole year 2016 instead of 2017.

**GREECE**

- See table 32.
- When inmates are hospitalized in public hospitals, the cost are charged to the Ministry of Health.

**ICELAND**

- See table 32.

**IRELAND**

- The average amount spent per day for the detention of one person in juvenile detention is 1 036 €, and the average for the detention of non-sentenced juvenile is 1 036 €.

**LUXEMBOURG**

- Data include partial expenses related to staff not employed by the penal administration.

**MONACO**

- The average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate is calculated by dividing the total budget spent in 2017 by the number of days of detention in 2017.

**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 (5 places) which are meant for detainees not serving a final sentence as well as sentenced prisoners, are more expensive – 517 € per day (including overhead costs).

**NORWAY**

- See table 32.

**PORTUGAL**

- Data relates to the whole year 2016 instead of 2017.

**RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

- Non-validated figures are presented between brackets.
- Average exchange rate CB RF from 2017 for Euro in Russian Federation: 1 Euro = 65.87 rubles.

**SPAIN**

- The total budget is the sum of total budget of the General State Administration (1 119 290 708.51 €) and the total budget of Catalonia (3 42 246 332.89 €).

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- In Security, only costs concerning the security of the Central Services headquarters are included. The actions of the *Society of Penitentiary Infrastructures and Equipment* are not included, nor are the expenses of the State Security Forces in charge of the surveillance of prison perimeters and inmate transfers.

**SWEDEN**

- See table 32.
- 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.

**UK: ENGLAND & WALES**

- Data refers to the financial year 2016-17 and is available at <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/prison-performance-statistics-2016-to-2017>.

**UK: NORTHERN IRELAND**

- See Table 32.
- Total budget: £111 154 000 (conversion made on 8 October 2018) --- £1 = 1.14 Euros.
- Average amount spent per day: £684 (conversion made on 8 October 2018).

**UK: SCOTLAND**

- The Scottish Prison Service budget for 2107-18 was £331 518 000. As at 8<sup>th</sup> November 2018, that is the approx. equivalent to 379 967 538.68 euros.
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