

Council of Europe
Annual Penal Statistics
SPACE I – Prison Populations
Survey 2015



**FINAL
REPORT**

Marcelo F. Aebi

Mélanie M. Tiago

Christine Burkhardt

University of Lausanne, Switzerland

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

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

Country based information on penal institutions and prison populations was collected through the *SPACE I 2015* questionnaire (Ref: PC-CP (2016)6) and analysed by the authors of this report. In addition, during the preparation of the report, three validation procedures were applied: internal, cross-national and peer-review.

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

Suggested citation [APA norms]:

Aebi, M. F., Tiago, M. M. & Burkhardt, C. (2016). *SPACE I – Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics: Prison populations. Survey 2015*. Strasbourg: Council of Europe

© Council of Europe & University of Lausanne, 2016

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

Key points of SPACE I 2015

1. The participation rate in the 2015 SPACE I Survey was 87%: 45 out of the 52 Prison Administrations of the 47 Member States of the Council of Europe answered the questionnaire.
2. The *median* European Prison Population Rate [PPR] was 115.7 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants. There was noted a decrease of almost 7% compared to 2014 (124.0 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants). As median calculated values are less sensitive to the extreme figures (i.e. very low prison population rates in small countries with less than 1mln inhabitants), it is preferable to use these values as a more reliable alternative to the *average* figures. Therefore, all the figures presented in the Key points section refers to median values (unless indicated)
3. On 1st September 2015, there were 1 404 398 inmates held in penal institutions across Europe (this total does not include figures for Bosnia & Herzegovina Fed. And State, Iceland, Malta, Monaco, Iceland and Ukraine, as they were not available). On the same date in 2014, there were 1 507 278 inmates (for the exactly same prison administrations and, in 2013 there were 1 529 447 inmates. The total number of inmates has been decreasing.
4. On 1st September 2015, European prisons were at the top of their capacity, holding almost 94 inmates per 100 places (average: 91). In particular, 33.3% of the Prison Administrations were experiencing overcrowding. Since 2009, the European prison density remains close to full.
5. The median age of the European prison population was 35 years, which is higher than in 2014, 2013 and 2012, when it was 34.
6. The median proportion of female inmates was 5.2% of the total prison population. Compared to the same indicator in 2014 (5.0%), there is no significant difference. 24% of female inmates were pre-trial detainees, compared to 22% in 2014.
7. The median proportion of foreign inmates was 10.8% of the total prison population. The average value being of 22.6%. Yet, there are very big differences between countries, from 0.9% in Romania to 100% in San Marino. In 2014, the same indicator was 13.3%.
8. Length of custodial sentences:
 - a. The median proportion of sentenced prisoners who were serving sentences shorter than one year was 13.5%, which is lower compared to 2014 (15.2%).
 - b. The most common category of lengths of sentences was the one lasting from one to less than three years (the median percentage of such inmates was 24.2%).
 - c. Around 11% of inmates were serving very long sentences of 10 years and over. This proportion remained close to the one of 2014 (12%) and 2013 (11%).
9. Inmates were sentenced mainly for the following types of criminal offences: drug offences (18.7%), theft (16.2%), homicide (13.2%) and robbery (12.6%).
10. The average length of imprisonment in 2014 was in median 7 months, which is the same value as in 2013. The median duration of the pre-trial detention remained the same as in 2013 and 2012 (about 4 months).
11. The median mortality rate in 2014 was 27 deaths per 10 000 inmates, less than in 2013 and 2012 (28 deaths per 10 000 inmates).
12. The median amount spent per day and per inmate in 2014 was 52 Euros. It is 7 more Euros than in 2013 (45 Euros). On the other hand, the average amount is 101 Euros, 2 more Euros than in 2013 (99 Euros). The amounts vary widely across Europe: from almost 6 to more than 480 Euros per day and per inmate. The 44 Prison Administrations that provided data on this item had spent more than 26 billion Euros in 2014 for the penitentiary needs.
13. There were about 3 inmates per one custodian in 2015. This ratio remained the same as in 2014 and 2013.

Contents

Key points of SPACE I 2015	2
Contents	3
Survey Background	5
0.1 General overview	5
0.2 General notes	7
0.3 Main modifications made in the latest SPACE I surveys (2008-15)	8
Explanatory notes to the Report	9
1. Global Indicators of Prison Populations on 1st September 2015	9
2. Prison Movements during 2014	15
3. Prison Staff	20
Conventions and Statistical Measures	21
Conventions used	21
Measures of central tendency	21
Demographic Data	22
Data Validation Procedure	23
Statistical Tables	24
i. Prison Populations: Global indicators on 1st September 2015	25
A.1. Legislative and other measures which directly influence trends in the number of prisoners	26
Table 1: Situation of penal institutions on 1 st September 2015	34
Table 1.1: Categories included in the total number of inmates in table 1	35
Table 1.2: Capacity of penal institutions on 1 st September 2015 (by categories)	42
Figure 1.a: Countries with more than 100 prisoners per 100 000 inhabitants (highest prison population rates)	47
Figure 1.b: Countries with prison population overcrowding (more than 100 prisoners per 100 places)	47
Table 1.3: Situation of penal institutions on 1 st Sept. 2015: Adjusted figures	48
Table 1.4: Situation of penal institutions on 1 st September 2015 by decreasing prison population rates (non-adjusted <i>versus</i> adjusted figures)	50
Table 1.5: Evolution of prison populations between 2005 and 2015	52
Table 1.6: Year-to-year percentage change of prison population rates between 2014 and 2015	54
Table 2: Age and criminal responsibility	57
Table 2.1.: Minors and persons Aged 18 and over on 1 st September 2015	58
Table 2.2: Minors among inmates on 1 st September 2015	59
Figure 2: Countries with the youngest (less than 34 years) prison population classified by decreasing median age	62
Table 2.3: Average and Median ages of the prison population on 1 st September 2015	62
Table 3.A: Female inmates on 1 st September 2015	63
Table 3.B: Male inmates on 1 st September 2015	66
Table 4: Foreign inmates on 1 st September 2015	69

Table 4.a: Asylum seekers and illegal aliens held for administrative reasons among foreign inmates on 1 st September 2015	71
Table 5: Legal status of prison populations on 1 st September 2015 (numbers)	73
Table 5.1: Detainees not serving a final sentence on 1 st September 2015 (percentages and rates)	76
Table 5.2: Dangerous offenders under security measures on 1 st September 2015 (numbers and percentages)	78
Table 6: Main offence of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) on 1 st September 2015 (<i>numbers</i>)	81
Table 6.1: Main offence of sentenced prisoners (final sentence) on 1 st September 2015 (<i>percentages</i>)	82
Table 7: Lengths of sentences imposed (final sentenced prisoners) on 1 st September 2015 (<i>numbers</i>)	87
Table 7.1: Lengths of sentences imposed (final sentenced prisoners) on 1 st september 2015 (<i>percentages</i>)	92
Table 7.2: Lengths of sentences imposed (final sentenced prisoners) on 1 st September 2015 (<i>cumulative percentages</i>)	93
Table 7.3: Lengths of less than one year of sentences imposed (final sentenced prisoners) on 1 st September 2015 (<i>percentages</i>)	94
Figure 3: Countries with highest percentages of prisoners sentenced to less than one year	95
ii. Prison Movements during 2014	96
Table 8: Flow of Entries to Penal Institutions in 2014	97
Table 9: Flow of Releases from Penal Institutions in 2014	101
Table 10: Turnover Ratio of inmates IN 2014	106
Figure 4: Countries with lowest turnover ratios In 2014	108
Table 11.A: Indicator of Average Length of Imprisonment in 2014, based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions	109
Table 11.B: Indicator of Average Length of Imprisonment in 2014, based on the total stock of inmates in penal institutions on 1 st September 2014	112
Table 12: Escapes from penal institutions during 2014	113
Table 13: Deaths in Penal Institutions in 2014 (by type of registered death)	115
Table 13.1: Suicides in Penal Institutions in 2014	117
Table 13.2: Types of deaths and suicides in Penal Institutions in 2014	118
Figure 5: Suicide Rate per 10 000 inmates in 2014	120
Table 14: Expenses in penal institutions in 2014 (in €)	121
Table 14.A: Categories included in the calculation of custodial expenses in 2014, in Table 14	123
iii. Prison Staff	127
Table 15: Staff working in Penal Institutions on the basis of Full-time equivalents (FTE) on 1 st September 2015 (<i>numbers</i>)	128
Table 15.1: Staff working in Penal Institutions on the basis of Full-time equivalents (FTE) on 1 st September 2015 (<i>percentages</i>)	132
Table 15.2: Staff working <i>inside</i> Penal Institutions on the basis of Full-time equivalents (FTE) on 1 st September 2015 (<i>percentages</i>)	133
Figure 6: Staff working <i>inside</i> penal institutions On 1 st September 2015, Percentages	134
Table 16: Staff (FTE) working in Penal Institutions but <i>not employed by the Prison Administration</i> on 1 st September 2015 (<i>numbers and percentages</i>)	136
Figure 7: Highest ratios of inmates per one custodian On 1 st September 2015	139
Table 17: Ratio of inmates per categories of staff on 1 st September 2015	140
List of Tables and Figures	141

COUNCIL OF EUROPE ANNUAL PENAL STATISTICS – SPACE I 2015: SURVEY ON PRISON POPULATIONS

Marcelo F. Aebi, Mélanie M. Tiago and Christine Burkhardt¹

Survey Background

0.1 General overview

The SPACE I 2015 annual report is part of the SPACE project². This project produces annual overview on main indicators of custodial and non-custodial activities in all Member States of the Council of Europe.

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

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

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

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

Since 2004, the SPACE questionnaires are regularly improved on the basis of previous experiences and according to the assessments made by external peer reviewers and CoE recommendations. SPACE I 2015 questionnaire corresponds to the methodological requirements adopted for the present survey and ensures as far as possible the comparison with the historical SPACE I series, started in 1983.

The modifications made since 2004 allow a better visibility of the categories included by each country in their statistics. The large amount of details is collected through the metadata⁴ comprising national rules applied for producing prison statistics. The answers to these questions –presented mainly in *Table 1.1–*

¹ Marcelo F. Aebi, Professor, Mélanie M. Tiago, Researcher and Christine Burkhardt, Researcher: *School of Criminal Sciences: Criminology and Penal Law, University of Lausanne, Switzerland.*

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

³ Aebi, M. F. & Chopin, J. (2016). *SPACE II – Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics: Persons serving non-custodial sanctions and measures. Survey 2015.* Strasbourg: Council of Europe.

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

suggest that cross-national comparisons of prison populations must be conducted cautiously as the categories included in the total number of inmates vary from country to country. The same is true for comparisons of prison mortality (see *Table 13 & 13.2*) and, more specifically, of suicides occurred in penal institutions (see *Table 13.1*).

SPACE WEBSITE

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

At the moment of publication of this report, on the SPACE Website are presented the most recent data on the number of inmates, the prison density and the prison population rates available on 1st January **2015**.

PROJECT DEADLINES

Concerning the deadlines of the SPACE I 2015 survey, it should be stated that the data collection started *at the end of June 2016*, when all Prison Administrations of the CoE Member States received the questionnaire. The deadline for the data-collection was set on 30th August 2016. At this date, 20 countries answered the questionnaire.

One additional deadline was allowed. The data collection lasted until 2nd December 2016. In meantime, 29 of responding administrations were contacted with diverse requests related to the data-validation.

0.2 General notes

Figures on prison population (*stock*) as well as on staff employed by prison administrations relate to **1st September 2015**; while the number of entries/releases into/from penal institutions (*flow*), total number of days spent in these institutions, and incidents that occurred during the year (i.e. escapes, deaths and suicides) relate to the whole **year 2014**.

When data on 1st September 2015 were not available, the Member States were asked to use the closest possible date of reference. The exceptions are expressly stated in the notes to the Tables concerned.

The forty-seven Member States of the Council of Europe in 2015 counted *fifty-two* Prison Administrations under their control.

Fourty-five (87%) of all Prison Administrations answered the SPACE I 2015 Questionnaire

Despite several reminders, seven Prison Administrations (**BH: Bosnia and Herzegovina (Federation), BH: Bosnia and Herzegovina (State level), Iceland, Malta, Monaco, Poland and Ukraine**) did not answer the survey.

Data is not available for the following geopolitical entities: Crimea, Transdniestria, Abkhazia, South Ossetia, Nagorno-Karabakh and the dependencies in Europe, i.e. Faroe Island, Gibraltar, Guernsey, Isle of Man, Jersey. Data for Belarus (not a CoE member), northern part of Cyprus and Kosovo is not included too.

The majority of the countries answered the questionnaire beyond the deadline (the initial deadline was set on 30th August 2016). Moreover, some countries delayed the supply of their responses until October 2016. Last questionnaires were sent during December 2016.

At the same time, for some of the countries that answered the questionnaire on time, the validation process (see *Data Validation Procedure*) took several months.

Finally, for a few countries (and in particular for some specific figures) the data validation procedure could not be achieved. For this reason the non-validated figures are presented between square brackets. *Figures which seemed to be totally unreliable were excluded from the present report, but are available in the database and can be provided on request.*

0.3 Main modifications made in the latest SPACE I surveys (2008-15)

Prison population

- Concerning penal institutions capacity, a new question about the total number of cells in penal institutions was added in 2015
- New offenses have been added in the SPACE I 2014 questionnaire.
- New item on *private* facilities was added in the SPACE I 2011 questionnaire.
- An item has been added in order to measure the number of persons under security measures and those serving preventive detention for dangerous offenders (SPACE I 2011).
- Regarding the legal status of prisoners, two additional subcategories have been included: *persons detained because of the revocation, suspension or annulment of the conditional release or probation* and *persons detained as a consequence of the conversion of a fine (fine defaulters)*. This item was first used in the SPACE I 2009.
- The following categories of offences have been added in the SPACE I 2009 questionnaire: *economic and financial offences, terrorism and organised crime*.
- Under the category of juvenile offenders held in special institutions, an additional item (introduced in the SPACE I 2009) allows getting information on the number of the persons aged 18 and over.
- Until SPACE I 2009, only general questions on foreign inmates were asked. In the SPACE I 2010, an item on foreign prisoners who are citizens of Member States of the European Union has been added.
- An item on the number of juvenile foreign inmates (aged less than 18) was added since SPACE I 2012.
- Since the SPACE I 2010, the questionnaire allows a distinction between male and female mortality in custody.

Conditions & Metadata

- Regarding the capacity of penal institutions, a more accurate definition was included in the 2015 survey. Furthermore, the SPACE I questionnaire now includes a further item asking about the matching between the SPACE I definition of capacity, and the definition of capacity used by CoE members when collecting the data.
- Regarding the category of institutions foreseen for detention before trial, in the SPACE I 2013 the more extensive definition was set up allowing a more reliable understanding of investigative institutions before trial.
- Since the SPACE I 2010 and revised in 2011, a new breakdown by categories was designed for the capacity of penal institutions. More reliable information has been collected on institutions for pre-trial detention, places for persons serving custodial sentences and for juvenile offenders, and places in other types of institutions for the detention of inmates.
- In former SPACE questionnaires -before the SPACE I 2008- there was a slight difference between the French and the English definitions of *assault and battery*. While the English version referred to *assault*, the French version referred to *assault and battery (coups et blessures volontaires)*. This problem has been solved and both versions refer now to *assault and battery*.
- Former SPACE questionnaires -before the SPACE I 2008- referred to *rape*, but an analysis of the answers received suggested that some countries were including other sexual offences under that heading. As a consequence, sexual offences have been divided in two categories: *rape* and *other types of sexual offences*.
- In order to avoid as far as possible the misinterpretation of the figures, special attention has been given to the codes used to answer the questions when no data were available (i.e. NA, NAP).

Custodial events

- New items on *deaths on the penal institution* have been in the SPACE I 2014 questionnaire.
- Since the SPACE I 2011 and 2012, the former item on the number of deaths was slightly improved: specific categories on the causes of death have been used (homicides, accidents, drug/alcohol intoxications, suicides, other causes).
- In the questionnaires SPACE I 2010, 2011 and 2012, some clarifications were introduced in the definitions of other items, such as the counting units used in each country and the date of reference for the information.
- Since the SPACE I 2008, the category of entries to penal institutions has been completed with several follow up questions in order to distinguish transfers from the rest of the entries. In the SPACE I 2010, this item was fully revised and allows taking into account international transfers.
- In the SPACE I 2010, an item with 5 sub-categories has been designed in order to collect information on releases from penal institutions (including conditional releases and external placements).

Prison policies

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

Explanatory notes to the Report

IN BRIEF...

The present report includes global indicators of the prison populations on 1st September 2015 (*Part A*) as well as data on the flow of entries, flow of releases, length of imprisonment, escapes and deaths in custody for the whole year 2014 (*Part B*). One chapter (*Part C*) deals with the personnel employed by the Prison Administrations and those who work inside penal institutions.

In order to ensure as much as possible the comparability across countries, some figures are presented only as the *raw data* in the tables. Therefore, figures that did not seem to fit the definitions used in the questionnaire were not integrated in the tables with calculations of rates and percentages.

1. Global Indicators of Prison Populations on 1st September 2015

The situation of prison populations on a given date of the year (*stock statistics*) is set in Tables 1 to 7.3. The number of inmates varies over time under the influence of the number of entries into and releases from penal institutions and the length of the stays in these institutions.

Table 1: Situation of penal institutions on 1st September 2015

- (a) Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees). This indicator is commonly known as *prison stock*. Usually, in the total number of inmates are included the standard categories of inmates, such as persons held inside penal institutions at a given date and, more specifically, pre-trial detainees and sentenced prisoners. Sometimes countries include as well juvenile offenders. Nevertheless, it becomes common to observe inside prison stock the following categories: persons under penal (therapeutic) measures, persons held in private facilities, or those held in open penal institutions. Moreover, in prison stock may also be included inmates detained for administrative reasons, under security measure, recalled from probation, fine-defaulters, etc.
- (b) Prison population rate⁵ per 100 000 inhabitants corresponds to the ratio of the number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) per 100 000 inhabitants of each country, as of 1st September 2015. Taking into account that the information on the populations of the countries is available on 1st January of each year, the figures used for the calculations are respectively on 1st January 2015 for the total population of the countries and 1st September 2015 for the prison population.
- (c) Capacity of penal institutions. This indicator corresponds to the number of places available in penal institutions for the accommodation of the inmates. Are excluded from the calculation of the capacity all spaces that primary were designed for other needs than the proper accommodation of the inmates (e.g. storage places, classrooms, corridors, shower rooms).
- (d) Surface area per inmate (calculated in square meters – m²). This indicator corresponds to the *legal* standard applicable in each CoE Member State. According to legal provisions, each inmate should dispose of individual area inside the cell, excluding common places such as shower enclosures, WC, sport areas, classrooms and other common spaces inside a penal institution.
- (e) Prison density per 100 places of the regular capacity. This indicator corresponds to the ratio between the number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) and the number of places available in penal institutions. Generally, the indicator of prison density is used for assessment of overcrowding.

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

Table 1.1: Categories included in the total number of inmates**TABLE 1.1:
METADATA**

- ✓ Table 1.1 shows that the categories included in the total number of inmates vary from country to country.
- ✓ As a consequence, international comparisons of prison population rates, as the ones performed in Table 1, cannot be regarded as unproblematic.
- ✓ This methodological issue must be kept in mind when using data from Table 1 and similar Tables.

The goal of *Table 1.1* is to clarify the categories of persons included in the calculation of the total prison population held in different types of penal institutions. This Table includes the answers *Yes*, *No*, *NA* [not available] or *NAP* [not applicable] to the question:

Does the total number of inmates include the following categories?

- A. Persons held in police stations or other similar types of investigative institutions before trial⁶
- B. Persons held in **custodial** institutions/units for juvenile offenders
(2.1) If the persons held in custodial institutions/units for juvenile offenders (2) are counted, how many among them are 18 years and over
- C. Persons placed in **educational** institutions/units for juvenile offenders
(3.1) If the persons held in educational institutions/units for juvenile offenders (3) are counted, how many among them are 18 years and over
- D. Persons held in institutions for drug-addicted offenders outside penal institutions
- E. Persons with psychiatric disorders held in psychiatric institutions or hospitals outside penal institutions
- F. Asylum seekers or illegal aliens *held for administrative reasons*
(6.1) If these persons are counted (6), how many of them are held in centres/sections especially designated for this type of detention
- G. Persons held in private facilities (e.g. private prisons, detention centres, establishments for the application of certain penal measures [e.g. centres for the treatment of psychiatric disorders, centres for the treatment of addictions etc.])
- H. Persons under electronic surveillance/ Electronic Monitoring

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

Table 1.2: Capacity of penal institutions on 1st September 2015 (by categories)

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

Table 1.3: Situation of penal institutions on 1st September 2015: adjusted figures

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

Table 1.4: Situation of penal institutions on 1st September 2015 by decreasing prison population rates (non-adjusted versus adjusted figures)

In this Table, countries are classified in a decreasing order according to their prison population rates per 100 000 inhabitants on 1st September 2015.

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

Table 1.5: Evolution of prison populations between 2005 and 2015

This Table presents the total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) and the prison population rate per 100 000 inhabitants on 1st September of each year, from 2005 to 2015. Data are retrieved from the relevant SPACE I reports. The Table indicates also the evolution (in percentages) of prison population rates between 2005 and 2015 as well as between 2014 and 2015.

Table 1.6: Year-to-Year percentage change of prison population rates between 2014 and 2015

This Table shows the evolution of prison population rates between 2014 and 2015. Countries are classified in three categories according to the *increase*, *stability* or *decrease* of their prison population rates between 1st September 2014 and 1st September 2015:

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

Table 2: Age and criminal responsibility

- (a) *Age of criminal responsibility*: starting from this age, juveniles are considered as old enough to be recognised as responsible for criminal offences perpetrated and to be tried under a criminal justice system which is specific to them;

- (b) *Minimal age for the application of custodial sanctions and measures*: starting from this age, it is possible to sentence a juvenile to custody or to education measures in closed penal institutions;
- (c) *Age of criminal majority*: starting from this age the person should be tried under criminal justice system for adults and do not benefit of no special condition of juvenile.

Table 2.1: Minors and persons aged 18 and over on 1st September 2015

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

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

Table 2.3: Median and Average ages of the prison population on 1st September 2015

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

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

Table 3.A: Female inmates on 1st September 2015

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

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

Table 3.B: Male inmates on 1st September 2015

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

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

Table 4: Foreign inmates on 1st September 2015

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

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

Table 5: Legal status of prison populations on 1st September 2015 (numbers)

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

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

Table 5.1: Dangerous offenders placed under security measures on 1st September 2015 (numbers and percentages)

This Table concerns prisoners placed under special penal measures. These inmates are usually defined as *dangerous offenders*. The measures applied to them may take different names such as *security measure*, *secure prevention detention* or *preventive supervision*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 6 (numbers) & Table 6.1 (percentages): Main offences of final sentenced prisoners on 1st September 2015

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

In spite of effort to keep SPACE categories as large as possible, one should bear in mind the fact that in

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

some countries the *main offence rule* is not defined. Therefore, data from these countries (mostly the breakdown percentages) are not fully comparable with data from the ones that apply this rule. The following breakdown is used:

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

Table 7 (numbers) & Table 7.1 (percentages): Lengths of sentences imposed (final sentenced prisoners) on 1st September 2015

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

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

Table 7.2: Lengths of sentences imposed (final sentenced prisoners) on 1st September 2015 (cumulative percentages)

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

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

Table 7.3: Lengths of less than one year of the sentences imposed (final sentenced prisoners) on 1st September 2015 (percentages)

This Table presents the breakdown, expressed in percentages, of prisoners sentenced to less than one year according to the length of the sentence imposed on them. The following breakdown is used:

<i>a) Less than one month</i>	<i>b) From three months to less than six months</i>
<i>c) From one month to less than three months</i>	<i>d) From six months to less than one year</i>

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

2. Prison Movements during 2014

Tables 8 to 14 show the main indicators of prison movements occurring during one reference year. All information in the *Part B* of the report refers to a whole calendar year, from 1st January 2014 to 31st December 2014:

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

Table 8: Flow of entries to penal institutions in 2014

- (1) Total number of entries to penal institutions in 2014 corresponds to the indicator better known as *flow of entries*;
- (2) Rate of entries to penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants corresponds to the number of entries in 2014, in relation to the average number of inhabitants during the same period;
- (3) Entries before final sentence: numbers and percentages;
- (4) Entries after the revocation, suspension or annulment of the conditional release or probation: numbers and percentages;
- (5) Entries following transfer from a foreign country to the country concerned: numbers and percentages.
 - Entries following transfer from a Member State of the European Union to the country concerned (numbers and percentages).

ENTRY (DEFINITION)

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

- ✓ Entry following transfer from one penal institution to another;
- ✓ Entry following the prisoner's removal from the institution in order to appear before a judicial authority (investigating judge, trial court, etc.);
- ✓ Entry following prison leave or a period of authorised absence;
- ✓ Entry following an escape, after re-arrest by the police.
- ✓ Only entries of untried detainees (not yet convicted), prisoners convicted but not yet sentenced, or sentenced prisoners who have appealed or those who are within the statutory time limit to do so are recorded under heading (c) of Table 8.
- ✓ Therefore, this figure constitutes a subset of the entries recorded under heading (a). Consequently, entries into pre-trial detention are included.

Figures relate to the number of events (entries) and not to the number of individuals. The same individual may enter prison several times in the same year for the same case. This applies, for instance, to an individual who is placed in pre-trial detention during year **N** (first entry), released by the prosecution authorities at the pre-trial investigation stage, tried without being re-detained, convicted and sentenced to a term of imprisonment exceeding the period of pre-trial detention, and re-imprisoned during the same year **N** to serve the remainder of the sentence (second entry). *A fortiori*, the same individual might enter prison several times in the same year for different cases.

Table 9: Flow of releases from penal institutions in 2014

- (1) Total number of releases (*flow of releases*);
- (1) Rate of releases from penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants corresponds to the number of

- releases in 2014, in relation to the average number of inhabitants during the same period;
- (2) Releases of pre-trial detainees: numbers and percentages;
 - (3) Releases of final sentenced prisoners: numbers and percentages. Of which:
 - Releases as a result of a release under condition (including conditional releases and external placement under Electronic Monitoring or probation);
 - Unconditional releases at the end of a custodial sentence.
 - (4) Other types of releases⁸

Table 10: Turnover ratio of inmates in 2014

TURNOVER RATIO (DEFINITION) The turnover ratio (*estimated exit rate per 100 potential exits*) is defined in the present report as the ratio between the number of prisoners released during the year 2014 and the number of prisoners held in prison during that whole year. The latter can be estimated by adding the number of persons held in penal institutions on 31st December 2013 (*stock*) and the number of persons that entered into penal institutions during the year 2014 (*flow of entries*). However, as stock data on 31st December 2013 are not available, the number of prisoners held in penal institutions on 1st September 2013 has been used as a proxy.

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

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

Where:

- ✓ **R** is the number of releases during the 2014 year,
- ✓ **S** is the number of prisoners on 1st September 2013 (taken from the SPACE I 2013).
- ✓ **E** is the number of entries into penal institutions during the year 2014.
- ✓ The turnover ratio is expressed per 100 prisoners.

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

Table 11.A: Indicator of average length of imprisonment in 2014, based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions

- (a) Total number of days spent in penal institutions in 2014;
- (b) Average number of inmates in 2014: $b = (a) / 365$;
- (c) Total number of entries to penal institutions in 2014 (*flow of entries*) = heading (a) of Table 8;
- (d) *Indicator of average length of imprisonment [IALI] expressed in months (D)*: quotient of the average number of prisoners in 2014 (**P**) by the flow of entries during that period (**E**), multiplied by 12 (months):

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

⁸ In the category "Other forms of releases" generally are also included the following situations: deaths, releases/discharges/ related to health reasons (including transfers to community hospitals that lead to the full discharge from serving the rest of the custodial sentence), expulsions to the countries of origin, escapes leading to lifting the status of "inmate/prisoner", or any other form of release likely to lead to lifting of the status of "inmate/prisoner".

- (e) Number of days spent in pre-trial detention in 2014;
- (f) Average number of detainees in pre-trial detention in 2014: $(f) = (e) / 365$;
- (g) Number of entries before final sentence in 2014;
- (h) Indicator of average length of pre-trial detention (calculated on the basis of the same formula as the indicator under heading (d)).

The figure under heading (a) corresponds to the total number of days spent in penal institutions by all persons placed in detention for at least one day during the reference year (2014). This might be time spent in pre-trial detention or time spent serving a prison sentence, or might even correspond to other circumstances (detention for failure to pay a fine, for instance). No distinction is made here between those categories.

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

Table 11.B: Indicator of average length of imprisonment in 2014, based on the total number of inmates (stock) on 1st September 2014

As some countries did not provide data regarding the total number of days spent in penal institutions in 2014 –heading (a) of Table 11.1– and others provided figures that did not seem reliable (see Notes to Table 11.1), we have added *Table 11.2*. In this Table, the indicator of the average length of imprisonment has been calculated by using the total number of prisoners on 1st September 2014 (source: SPACE I 2014 report) instead of the total number of days spent in penal institutions.

SOURCE OF DATA

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

Table 12: Escapes from penal institutions during 2014

The Table includes two types of escapes:

- ✓ *Escapes by inmates (convicted prisoners or pre-trial detainees under the supervision of the prison administration) from a closed penal institution or during an administrative transfer (for example, to or from a court, another penal institution, or a hospital).*

In the SPACE I questionnaire used for this survey it is clearly indicated that the counting unit is the *person*. In the event of a group breakout, the number of escapes is equal to the number of inmates involved. Relating the number of escapes (**a**) to the total number of prisoners on 1st September 2014 (**S**) –used here as an estimate of the *average number of prisoners*–we obtain the *rate of escapes per 10 000 prisoners (REs)*:

RATE OF ESCAPES (FORMULA)

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

- ✓ *Other forms of escape (absconding or running off):* Examples are escapes from open institutions (such as work farms) or from semi-detention, and escapes during an authorised short-term absence (or leave) from all kinds of institutions (including closed institutions).

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

Table 13: Deaths in penal institutions in 2014 (by type of registered death)

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

- ✓ Number of pre-trial detainees;
- ✓ Number of females;
- ✓ Type of death:
 - c.1 Homicides;
 - c.2 Accidents;
 - c.4 Drug/alcohol intoxications;
 - c.5 Suicides (of which number of females, number of pre-trial detainees);
 - c.6 Other causes (incl. illness).

(b) Mortality rate per 10 000 inmates

By dividing the total number of deaths **(a)** by the number of inmates on 1st September 2014 **(S)** (used here as an estimate of the *average number of prisoners*), provided in the SPACE I 2014 report, we obtain the following:

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

Table 13.1: Suicides in penal institutions in 2014

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 14: Average expenses per day of detention of one person in 2014 (in Euros)

The figures included in this Table should allow comparisons of the costs of detention across Europe. No rigorous definition has been used in the questionnaire; therefore national particularities (e.g. the way in which costs are calculated) are indicated in the notes to the Table. Figures in national currencies other than Euro have been converted in Euros. The categories included in this Table are the following:

- ✓ Total budget spent by Prison Administrations in 2014
- ✓ Average amount spent per day for the detention of one person in 2014, of which:
 - In pre-trial detention;
 - In correctional facility;
 - In special facilities/sections for persons with psychiatric disorders;
 - In institutions for juvenile offenders.

Table 14.A: Categories included in the calculation of custodial expenses in 2014, in Table 14

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

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

3. Prison Staff

Part C of the Survey includes figures related to persons working in penal institutions or, more generally, in the penitentiary system. The Survey makes a distinction between staff working under the control of the National Prison Administrations and staff working under the control of any other authority.

Data on the staff employed by the Prison administrations are presented without distinction between full-time and part-time staff.

Full-time equivalents (FTE) have been used as the counting unit for these tables

Tables 15 (numbers) & 15.1 (percentages): Staff working in penal institutions (FTE) on 1st September 2015

FTE (DEFINITION)

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

Table 15.2: Staff working *INSIDE* penal institutions (FTE) on 1st September 2015 (percentages)

Tables 15 to 15.2 present the situation of staff employed by Prison Administration on *1st September 2015*. The goal of these Tables is to count all staff employed by the Prison Administrations.

In these Tables are included the following categories: staff at the national prison administration (Head Office), staff in regional prison administration offices, executives (managers) of penal institutions, custodial staff, medical and paramedical staff, staff responsible for assessment and the psychologists, staff responsible for education activities (including social workers, teachers, educators, etc.), staff responsible for workshops or vocational training, other.

Respondents were asked to exclude persons working in penal institutions but not employed by the prison authorities (in some countries this applies to doctors, teachers or perimeter guards). These persons are included in Table 16.

Table 16: Staff working in penal institutions but not employed by Prison Administration (FTE) on 1st September 2015 (numbers and percentages)

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

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

Table 17: Ratio of inmates per categories of staff on 1st September 2015

- ✓ Total number of inmates at 1st September 2015: see Table 1.
- ✓ Total number of custodial staff at 1st September 2015: see Table 15.
- ✓ Rate of supervision of prisoners (number of prisoners per custodian): $c = a / b$
- ✓ Total number of treatment, education staff, and staff responsible for workshops.
- ✓ Rate of supervision of prisoners (number of prisoners per other employee): $e = a / d$.

Conventions and Statistical Measures

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

CONVENTIONS USED

NAP ***	The question is irrelevant; the item refers to a concept not found in the penal system of the country concerned (Not applicable).
0	The number is 0 but the concept exists in the penal system of the country concerned.
NA ...	No figures available , but the concept exists in the penal system of the country concerned.
(number)	When the data are shown in brackets this means that they are not strictly comparable with the data requested by SPACE I questionnaire. For example, this applies to items whose definition is not the same as the one used in the SPACE questionnaire.
[number]	When the data are shown in square brackets this means that the validation procedure could not be achieved for that particular question.
	When the questionnaire box is left blank or a symbol is used, whose meaning is not explicit (for example "/" or "-"), we leave the box blank.

All cases of divergence and additional comments provided by national correspondents have been grouped and explained in the notes to the Tables.

MEASURES OF CENTRAL TENDENCY

In Tables containing rates or percentages, we have used the following measures to describe the distribution of the data:

Mean (Average): the arithmetic mean is the outcome of dividing the sum of the data supplied by the total number of countries. The mean is sensitive to extreme values (very high or very low).

Median: the median is the value that divides the data supplied by the countries concerned into two equal groups so that 50% of the 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 recorded value in the given column of the Table.

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

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

Demographic Data

The rates presented in this report have been calculated using demographic data (total population of each European country on January 1st, 2015), taken from the *Eurostat* Database (“*Population on 1st January by age and gender*”⁹).

Exceptions: For some countries, the figures of the population are not available in the *Eurostat* datasets (i.e. for 2015 it was Andorra and Bosnia and Herzegovina-Republika Srpska). Moreover, some national correspondents provided information for different territorial divisions than the ones used in EUROSTAT demographic data. The territories concerned and the sources used for their demographic data are the following:

Andorra: Demographic data refer to 1st January 2015. Retrieved from http://www.estadistica.ad/serveiestudis/web/banc_dades4.asp?tipus_grafic=&check=0&bGrafic=&formules=inci&any1=01/01/2014&any2=01/01/2015&codi_divisio=8&lang=1&codi_subtemes=8&codi_tema=2&chkseries on 26th October, 2016.

Bosnia and Herzegovina (Republika Srpska): Demographic data are estimates. The estimates are done for 2015 on the basis of the natural changes of population and migration (“*Demographic statistics. Statistical Bulletin*” no. 19, Republika Srpska Institute of Statistics, Banja Luka, 2016, p. 14), available at: http://www2.rzs.rs.ba/front/article/2142/?left_mi=None&up_mi=&add=None (retrieved on October 26th, 2016).

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

Serbia: Demographic data exclude Kosovo and Metohija territories.

⁹ http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/statistics/search_database (figures retrieved from the database on October 26th, 2016)

Data Validation Procedure

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

According to the authors of the *European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics* (Strasbourg, Council of Europe, 1999), "validation is often the most important –and in many cases the most forgotten– stage of the data collection process".

Thus, since the 2002 SPACE I survey, we have introduced a validation procedure for the data received. Such procedure substantially increases the workload of all the individuals and countries involved in the elaboration of SPACE. It also delays the publication of the data. However, we believe that the results obtained –in other words, the improvements to the quality of the data– justify its use.

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

It was noticed that divergences are mainly due to differences in the national prison statistics systems as well as in criminal justice systems across Europe and are explained in the notes to the relevant Tables.

Nevertheless, despite our efforts to identify errors and the very rigorous methodology applied for the validation, it is not possible to guarantee the full reliability of all data included in this report. Some of figures may still remain “invisible” and others may have been introduced involuntarily during the data processing. Moreover, it has not always been possible to correct the inconsistencies discovered in a totally satisfactory way. In that context, any readers' comments, notes or criticisms are welcomed.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors thank all persons who brought their support, advice, suggestions or knowledge of specific national features and, therefore, who have contributed to the achievement of this report, in particular all national correspondents in each Member State of the Council of Europe.

A particular gratitude goes to Mr Roy Walmsley for his attentive and critical reading of SPACE reports during the last 12 years. We are also grateful to Mr Walmsley for having shared with us some missing figures and, therefore, for contributing to increase the quality of SPACE comparisons.

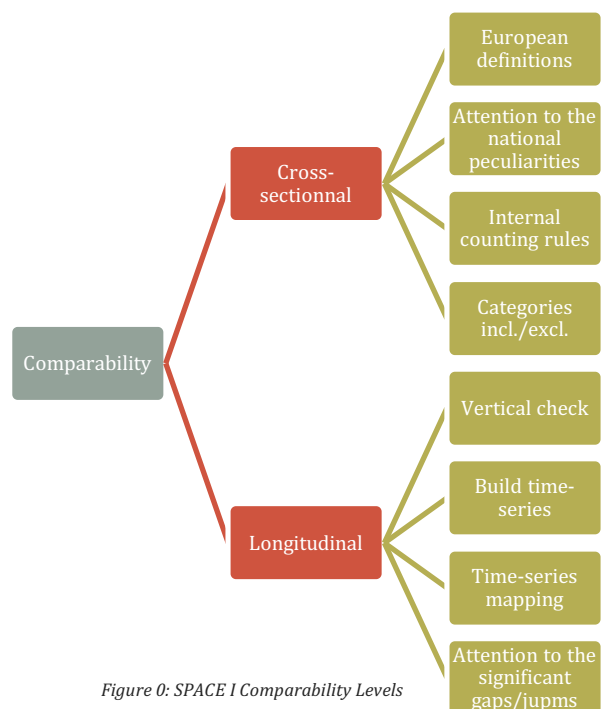


Figure 0: SPACE I Comparability Levels

Statistical Tables



i. Prison Populations: Global indicators on 1st September 2015

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

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

ALBANIA
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: The New General Regulation of Prisons has been adopted on 20th May 2015 giving specific considerations to vulnerable categories in penitentiary institutions and anticorruption measures; Law No. 154 of 21.12.2015 "On Amnesty" was adopted by the Parliament. This law was implemented on January 2016 (no impact on the current data); 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
ANDORRA
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 3 – Pronounced by the President François Holland on 13th August 2015; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
ARMENIA
<p>General note: Stock data relate to 1st October 2015 instead of 1st September 2015.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 40; 4. Individual pardons: 13; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
AUSTRIA
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 25; 5. Collective pardons: 30; 6. Other: No.
AZERBAIJAN
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 249 inmates – The Act of Presidential Pardon of 17th October 2014 and 18th March 2015 (figures covers the period from 01.09.2014 to 01.09.2015); 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
BELGIUM
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: NA; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: NA; 3. Amnesties: NA; 4. Individual pardons: NA; 5. Collective pardons: NA; 6. Other: NA.
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA – REPUBLIKA SRPSKA
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No;

<p>3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 262 inmates were released under conditions; 5. Collective pardons: NA; 6. Other: No.</p>
BULGARIA
<p>1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.</p>
CROATIA
<p>General note: Stock data relate to 31st December 2015 instead of 1st September 2015.</p> <p>1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.</p>
CYPRUS
<p>General notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Prison population figures <i>do not include</i> the areas that are not under the effective control of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus. ✓ Stock figures <i>include</i> 596 inmates held in prison institution and 58 inmates held in police stations. <p>1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 5 – 5 persons were released under pardon for health reasons; 5. Collective pardons: 91 – There were four acts of pardon: 29th September 2014, 19th December 2014, 8th April 2015 and 15th August 2015; 6. Other: No.</p>
CZECH REPUBLIC
<p>General note: Stock data relate to 31st December 2015 instead of 1st September 2015.</p> <p>1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.</p>
DENMARK
<p>1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.</p>
ESTONIA
<p>1. Changes in criminal law: On 1st January 2015 an amendment of Penal Code (PC) has entered into force :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The amendment redefined the principle of non-retroactivity and specified that it is applied also in cases where a more lenient law enters into force after a verdict concerning custody sentence has become final (§ 5 PC); b) If custodial sentence is replaced by community work, the new ratio is 1 day of custody = 1 hour of community work (previously 1 day = 2 hours) (§ 69 PC); c) If conditional release from prison is used, the term of the parole is from 1 to 5 years (previously it was from 3 to 5 years) (§ 73(3) PC) ; d) If conditional release from prison is used, it may be applied after 4 months effective custody has taken place (previously it was after 6 months) (§ 76 PC) ; e) The term of mandatory parole under § 76 PC is the term of unserved sentence but not less

<p>than 6 months (previously the term of unserved sentence but not less than a year) ;</p> <p>f) If an offence of 2nd degree or a negligent offence of 1st degree has been committed by a minor, the subject is released mandatorily on parole if a half of the sentence, but not less than 4 months, has been effectively served (§ 76-1 PC);</p> <p>2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No;</p> <p>3. Amnesties: 0;</p> <p>4. Individual pardons: 0;</p> <p>5. Collective pardons: 0;</p> <p>6. Other: No.</p>
FINLAND
<p>✓ Changes in criminal law: No;</p> <p>✓ New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No;</p> <p>✓ Amnesties: 0;</p> <p>✓ Individual pardons: 0;</p> <p>✓ Collective pardons: 0;</p> <p>✓ Other: No.</p>
FRANCE
<p>✓ Changes in criminal law: Law of 15th august 2014;</p> <p>✓ New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: A new penalty was introduced: the penal constraint (<i>la contrainte pénale</i>); There is also new legislation about releases under restriction.</p> <p>✓ Amnesties: 0;</p> <p>✓ Individual pardons: 0;</p> <p>✓ Collective pardons: 0;</p> <p>✓ Other: 508 persons were released under restriction. This mechanism establishes mandatory appointments at the end of the sentence to consider a progressive release. The penal constraint is carried out outside the prison and is based on obligations and prohibitions regularly evaluated and adapted according to the behavior of the author and his situation. These assessments, carried out by the Penitentiary Services of Integration and Probation (SPIP), allow the magistrates to individualize the sentence pronounced during its execution.</p>
GEORGIA
<p>General note: Stock data relate to 31st August 2015 instead of 1st September 2015.</p> <p>1. Changes in criminal law: No;</p> <p>2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No;</p> <p>3. Amnesties: 7 - Six of them were released from serving a custodial sentence, and the sentence term was reduced for the other one;</p> <p>4. Individual pardons: 613;</p> <p>5. Collective pardons: 0;</p> <p>6. Other: 11 compassionate releases.</p>
GERMANY
<p>General note: Stock data relate to 31st Mars 2015 instead of 1st September 2015.</p> <p>1. Changes in criminal law: No;</p> <p>2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No;</p> <p>3. Amnesties: 0;</p> <p>4. Individual pardons: The numbers of individual pardons in Germany during the last 12 months before 31st March 2015 did not have an influence on trends in the number of prisoners;</p> <p>5. Collective pardons: The numbers of collective pardons in Germany during the last 12 months before 31st March 2014 did not have an influence on trends in the number of prisoners;</p> <p>6. Other: No.</p>
GREECE
<p>1. Changes in criminal law: Law 4322/2015 - Reforms leading to the earlier release of prisoners after completing part of their imprisonment;</p> <p>2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No;</p> <p>3. Amnesties: 0;</p> <p>4. Individual pardons: 0;</p> <p>5. Collective pardons: 0;</p> <p>6. Other: No.</p>
HUNGARY
<p>1. Changes in criminal law: No;</p>

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: NA; 4. Individual pardons: NA; 5. Collective pardons: NA; 6. Other: NA.
ICELAND
IRELAND
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: Commencement of Statutory Instrument No. 95 of 2015 which allowed for the admission of males up to the age of 18 on remand to the Children Detention Schools; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
ITALY
<p>General note: The Department of Penitentiary Administration does not process data concerning juvenile offenders. Therefore in this report are included figures only on adult inmates.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No new meaningful norm was introduced for the penitentiary system in the period under consideration (1st September 2014 to 1st September 2015), but the decreasing effects were still lasting of legislative interventions recorded in last year's report, so that the number of prisoners present further decreased, in comparison with 1st September 2014. 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
LATVIA
<p>General note: Stock data relate to 1st October 2015 instead of 1st September 2015.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: On October 2nd and 16th, 2014, amendments to the several laws were adopted in Parliament introducing Electronic Monitoring as an alternative to imprisonment. The amendments modify the system for conditional release by offering an alternative option for prisoners who have achieved a specific result of re-socialisation to be released earlier with electronic monitoring. This means that there is the possibility of serving a shorter part of the sentence in the penitentiary institution, comparing to the "usual" conditional release, if the detainee agrees on Electronic Monitoring. The amendments relating to Electronic Monitoring entered into force on 1st July 2015. 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. On 15th January and 18th June 2015 Parliament adopted amendments to the the Sentence Execution Code of Latvia, providing dispute and appeal of decisions made during the execution of criminal penalties. 4 m² as a norm for living space per person was implemented (in solitary cells – 9 m²); b. On 18th June 2015 the Parliament adopted amendments to the Law On the Procedures for Holding under Arrest, providing that the norm of living space for one detainee shall be no less than 4 m²; c. The Cabinet Regulation No 276 of 2nd June 2015 "Implementing procedures for health care of the detained and convicted persons" became into the force on 9th June 2015. These Regulations define the details of health care services to be provided for an inmate in Latvian prisons and Latvian Prison Hospitals, as well as in health care institutions outside the place of imprisonment; d. On 12th June 2015, Cabinet Regulation No 283 of 9 June 2015 "Procedures by which the Prisons Administration officials use special means" entered into force. These Regulations define the types of special means and the procedures for using special means by the Prisons Administration officer with a special service rank. e. On 1st June 2015, Cabinet Regulation No. 344 of 30 June 2015 "Rules of procedure, on preparing a report regarding the execution process and the amount and content of the information to be included" entered into force. These Regulations define the procedures by which the deprivation of liberty institution shall prepare the report about the execution process and the amount and the content of the information to be included;

<p>f. On 1st July 2015, Cabinet Regulation No. 345 of 30 June 2015 “Regulations on the composition of the Review Committees of Deprivation of Liberty Institutions, operational procedures and decision-making criteria” entered into force. These Regulations define the composition of the Review Committee of Deprivation of Liberty Institution, its operational procedures and decision-making criteria;</p> <p>g. On 4th September 2015, Cabinet Regulation No 497 of 25 August 2015 “Transfer of convicted or detained person and security arrangements during the medical treatment in the health care institution outside the place of imprisonment” entered into force. These Regulations define the procedures by which the Prisons Administration officer with a special service rank shall ensure the transfer of inmates from prison for medical treatment to the health care institution outside the prison and security arrangements during the time of treatment.</p> <p>3. Amnesties: 0;</p> <p>4. Individual pardons: 9 – Seven male prisoners were fully discharged from further punishment service and two male prisoners were partially discharged, i.e., their punishment was diminished;</p> <p>5. Collective pardons: 0;</p> <p>6. Other: No.</p>
LIECHTENSTEIN
<p>1. Changes in criminal law: No;</p> <p>2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No;</p> <p>3. Amnesties: 0;</p> <p>4. Individual pardons: 0;</p> <p>5. Collective pardons: 0;</p> <p>6. Other: No.</p>
LITHUANIA
<p>General note: Stock data relate to 1st July 2015 instead of 1st September 2015.</p> <p>1. Changes in criminal law: No;</p> <p>2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No;</p> <p>3. Amnesties: 0;</p> <p>4. Individual pardons: 10 - During the period of 1st September 2014 to 31st August 2015 there were 3 Presidential Decrees proclaimed granting pardon. As a result, seven prisoners had the term of their service reduced and three prisoners were pardoned from the remaining term of the sentence of imprisonment;</p> <p>5. Collective pardons: 0;</p> <p>6. Other: No.</p>
LUXEMBOURG
<p>1. Changes in criminal law: No;</p> <p>2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No;</p> <p>3. Amnesties: NAP;</p> <p>4. Individual pardons: 1 – One prisoner had the term of his sentence reduced;</p> <p>5. Collective pardons: NAP;</p> <p>6. Other: No.</p>
MOLDOVA
<p>1. Changes in criminal law: No;</p> <p>2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No;</p> <p>3. Amnesties: 1;</p> <p>4. Individual pardons: 1;</p> <p>5. Collective pardons: 0.</p> <p>Other: No.</p>
MONTENEGRO
<p>1. Changes in criminal law: No;</p> <p>2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No;</p> <p>3. Amnesties: 5;</p> <p>4. Individual pardons: 2;</p> <p>5. Collective pardons: 0;</p> <p>6. Other: No.</p>
THE NETHERLANDS
<p>General note: In the total number of inmates are <i>not included</i> juvenile offenders. Moreover, persons held in custodial clinics (TBS) placed there under a hospital order are also <i>not included</i> from the calculation of prison</p>

<p>population. On the opposite, illegal aliens held for administrative reasons are included in the total number of inmates.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 272 - In the Netherlands convicted people can get an individual pardon. In total 272 pardons were given, of which 59 under condition; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
NORWAY
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
PORTUGAL
<p>General note: Stock data relate to 31st December 2015 instead of 1st September 2015.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
ROMANIA
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 1. Individual pardons: 2 – From 1st September 2014 to 31st August 2015; 4. Collective pardons: 0; 5. Other: No.
RUSSIAN FEDERATION
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Changes in criminal law: No; 3. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 4. Amnesties: 34 509 inmates were granted pardon - Ordinance of The State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation on 23rd April 2015, «Offering amnesty due to 70 years of victory in the great patriotic war»; 5. Individual pardons: 5; 6. Collective pardons: NAP; 7. Other: No.
SAN MARINO
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
SERBIA
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 49; 4. Individual pardons: 2 inmates were granted pardon; 5. Collective pardons: NAP; 6. Other: No.
SLOVAK REPUBLIC
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: Act no.73/2015 Coll. - The obstruction of official decision was amended; Act no.174/2015 Coll - The violation of protection from water and air pollution was amended; Act no.174/2015 Coll. - Unauthorized production and disposal of ozone depleting substance was amended;

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
SLOVENIA
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: The Constitutional Court canceled the compliance detention in Minor Offences Act on the 11th of December 2014; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
SPAIN (TOTAL)
<p>General note: The Penitentiary Administration does not have any competences over juvenile offenders. These categories of offenders are managed by the administrations of autonomous communities. Therefore in this report are included only figures on adult inmates.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: A reform of the Penal Code has introduced a new punitive modality called "revisable permanent prison sentence" and has changed the nature of conditional release turning it into a suspension of the sentence, instead of a phase of the fulfilment of the prison sentence. The same reform of the Penal Code has introduced legislative changes regarding terrorist crimes, particularly Jihaddism; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: Applied to 63 inmates; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
SWEDEN
<p>General note: Stock data relate to 1st October 2015 instead of 1st September 2015.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
SWITZERLAND
<p>General note: Stock data relate to 2nd September 2015 instead of 1st September 2015.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: NA; 5. Collective pardons: NA; 6. Other: NA.
THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 14 inmates were granted pardon; 5. Collective pardons: 14 collective pardons were pronounced; 6. Other: 242 inmates were conditional released: for 15 inmates the judgement was abolished, 152 inmates were released under repeating judgement procedure, 114 inmates were released after paying fine, and 695 inmates were released before the expiration of the sentence. According to the law on the execution of the sanctions "The director of the institution may dismiss the convicted person before the expiration of his sentence, if the convicted person served at least three quarters of the sentence and if parole was not granted, i.e., up to 30 days for imprisonment of one year, up to 90 days for imprisonment of five years and up to 120 days for imprisonment over five years".
TURKEY
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: Law on Amendment of Transfer to Open Prisons entered into force on 22nd August 2016; Law on Amendement of Probation Service entered into force on 22nd August 2015;

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. New New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.
UK: ENGLAND AND WALES
<p>General note: Stock data relate to 30th June 2015 instead of 1st September 2015.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: Offender Rehabilitation Act (ORA) 2014: Any offender sentenced to a custodial term of more than 1 day will receive at least 12 months supervision in the community. If they break their licence conditions then they may be recalled to custody. (more information at http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2014/11/contents/enacted); 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: 157 - Numbers of offenders recalled to custody (as at 30th June 2015) as a result of ORA 2014.
UK: NORTHERN IRELAND
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: In May 2015 new rules were introduced in relation to legal aid remuneration which resulted in a number of solicitors and counsels withdrawing their representation from a range of court cases. The dispute ended in January 2016. The dispute affected defendants' access to legal aid representation, with the result that many cases were stalled during the dispute.
UK: SCOTLAND
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in criminal law: No; 2. New legislation concerning certain categories of prisoners: No; 3. Amnesties: 0; 4. Individual pardons: 0; 5. Collective pardons: 0; 6. Other: No.

TABLE 1: SITUATION OF PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2015

Reference: Council of Europe SPACE I 2015.1

Country	Population on 1 st January 2015	Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees)	Prison population rate per 100 000 inhabitants	Total capacity of penal institutions	Surface area per inmate (m ² /per inmate)	Prison density per 100 places
Albania	2 886 026	5 981	207.2	4 999	5.3	119.6
Andorra	78 014	52	66.7	145	11.0	35.9
Armenia	2 998 577	3 888	129.7	4 584	4.0	84.8
Austria	8 700 471	9 037	103.9	8 751	10.0	103.3
Azerbaijan	9 705 643	24 197	249.3	25 492	4.0	94.9
Belgium	11 289 853	12 841	113.7	10 108	NA	127.0
BH: BiH (total)						
BH: BiH (st. level)						
BH: Fed. BiH						
BH: Rep. Srpska	1 415 776	877	61.9	1 459	4.0	60.1
Bulgaria	7 153 784	7 583	106.0	10 296	4.0	73.6
Croatia	4 190 669	3 341	79.7	4 022	4.0	83.1
Cyprus	848 319	654	77.1	672	6.4	97.3
Czech Rep.	10 553 843	20 866	197.7	20 782	4.0	100.4
Denmark	5 707 251	3 203	56.1	3 761	7 to 12	85.2
Estonia	1 315 944	2 768	210.3	3 322	3.0	83.3
Finland	5 487 308	3 007	54.8	3 023	NA	99.5
France	66 661 621	65 544	98.3	57 810	7.8	113.4
Georgia	3 729 500	10 242	274.6	21 398	4.0	47.9
Germany	82 162 000	63 628	77.4	75 140	NA	84.7
Greece	10 793 526	9 646	89.4	9 886	6.0	97.6
Hungary	9 830 485	17 773	180.8	13 736	2.8	129.4
Iceland						
Ireland	4 658 530	3 746	80.4	4 180	NA	89.6
Italy	60 665 551	52 389	86.4	49 624	9.0	105.6
Latvia	1 968 957	4 399	223.4	5 852	4.0	75.2
Liechtenstein	37 622	8	21.3	20	9.2	40.0
Lithuania	2 888 558	8 022	277.7	9 399	NA	85.3
Luxembourg	576 249	667	115.7	711	11.0	93.8
Malta						
Moldova	3 553 056	7 813	219.9	6 675	3.4	117.0
Monaco						
Montenegro	622 218	1 100	176.8	1 350	4.0	81.5
Netherlands	16 979 120	9 002	53.0	11 706	NA	76.9
Norway	5 213 985	3 664	70.3	4 088	NAP	89.6
Poland	37 967 209					
Portugal	10 341 330	14 222	137.5	12 591	7.0	113.0
Romania	19 759 968	28 642	144.9	28 285	NA	101.3
Russian Fed.	146 267 288	642 470	439.2	812 804	4.0	79.0
San Marino	33 005	2	6.1	8	6.0	25.0
Serbia	7 076 372	10 064	142.2	9 459	4.0	106.4
Slovak Rep.	5 426 252	10 087	185.9	11 184	3.5	90.2
Slovenia	2 064 188	1 399	67.8	1 322	9.0	105.8
Spain (total)	46 438 422	64 017	137.9	53 512	9.9	119.6
Spain (State Adm.)	39 041 431	55 085	141.1	41 399		133.1
Spain (Catalonia)	7 396 991	8 932	120.8	12 113	NA	73.7
Sweden	9 851 017	5 770	58.6	6 347	NA	90.9
Switzerland	8 325 194	6 884	82.7	7 343	NA	93.7
the FYRO Macedonia	2 071 278	3 498	168.9	2 531	2.9	138.2
Turkey	78 741 053	173 522	220.4	171 267	NA	101.3
Ukraine						
UK: Engl. & Wales	58 137 613	86 193	148.3	88 321	NA	97.6
UK: North. Ireland	1 847 088	1 690	91.5	1 841	NA	91.8
UK: Scotland	5 356 482	7 746	144.6	8 083	NAP	95.8
Average			134.7			91.4
Median			115.7			93.7
Minimum			6.1			25.0
Maximum			439.2			138.2

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

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

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

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2015.1.1

Country	(1)	How many?	(2)	How many?	(2.1)	(3)	1.1.3. How many?	(3.1)	(4)	How many?	(5)	How many?	(6)	How many?	(6.1)	(7)	How many?	(8)	How many?
Albania	NAP	***	Yes	89	No	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Andorra	NAP	***	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Armenia	No	***	Yes	6	NA	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	No	***	NAP	***	***	No	***	NAP	***
Austria	No	***	Yes	128	No	No	***	***	No	***	Yes	155	No	***	***	No	***	Yes	294
Azerbaijan	No	***	Yes	80	0	No	***	***	NAP	***	No	***	No	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Belgium	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	***	No	***	Yes	205	Yes	2	0	No	***	Yes	2 049
BH: BiH (total)																			
BH: BiH (st. level)																			
BH: Fed. BiH																			
BH: Rep. Srpska	NAP	***	Yes	11	0	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Bulgaria	Yes	198	Yes	41	NA	Yes	41	NA	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	Yes	183
Croatia	No	***	Yes	50	25	No	***	***	No	***	No	***	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Cyprus	Yes	58	Yes	12	3	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	Yes	0
Czech Rep.	NAP	***	Yes	98	51	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Denmark	No	***	No	***	***	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	No	***	No	***	***	NAP	***	No	***
Estonia	No	***	Yes	94	70	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	No	***	***	NAP	***	Yes	108
Finland	No	***	NAP	***	***	No	***	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	Yes	12	Yes	215
France	No	***	Yes	737	5	No	***	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	No	***
Georgia	Yes	1 416	Yes	54	2	NAP	***	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	NAP	***	No	***
Germany	No	***	Yes	4 397	3 958	No	***	***	No	***	No	***	Yes	25	NA	Yes	1 541	No	***

Country	(1)	How many?	(2)	How many?	(2.1)	(3)	1.1.3. How many?	(3.1)	(4)	How many?	(5)	How many?	(6)	How many?	(6.1)	(7)	How many?	(8)	How many?
Greece	No	***	Yes	272	No	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	No	***	***	No	***	No	***
Hungary	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	Yes	88
Iceland																			
Ireland	NAP	***	Yes	56	NAP	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	Yes	44	Yes	6	NAP	NAP	***	Yes	4
Italy	No	***	No	***	***	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	Yes	440	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	No	***
Latvia	No	***	Yes	38	9	No	***	***	No	***	No	***	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Liechtenstein	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	No	***
Lithuania	No	***	Yes	121	30	No	***	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Luxembourg	No	***	Yes	1	0	No	***	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	No	***
Malta																			
Moldova	No	***	Yes	71	9	No	***	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	No	***
Monaco																			
Montenegro	Yes	NA	No	***	***	No	***	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	No	***
Netherlands	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	Yes	268
Norway	No	***	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	No	***
Poland																			
Portugal	NAP	***	Yes	189	183	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	Yes	274	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Romania	NAP	***	Yes	466	310	Yes	255	134	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Russian Fed.	No	***	Yes	1 689	369	No	***	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	No	***
San Marino	Yes	0	Yes	0	0	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	No	***	No	***	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Serbia	No	***	No	***	***	Yes	211	39	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	NAP	***	No	***
Slovak Rep.	No	***	Yes	63	No	No	***	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	No	***
Slovenia	No	***	Yes	2	2	Yes	16	15	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	No	***
Spain (total)	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	***	Yes	417	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	Yes	2 099
Spain (State Adm.)	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	***	Yes	397	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	Yes	2 064
Spain (Catalonia)	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	***	Yes	20	No	***	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	Yes	35
Sweden	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	No	***	No	***
Switzerland	Yes	31	Yes	188	6	Yes	23	23	No	***	No	***	Yes	NA	316	No	***	No	***
the FYRO Macedonia	No	***	Yes	41	20	No	***	***	No	***	No	***	No	***	***	NAP	***	No	***
Turkey	Yes	NA	NAP	***	***	Yes	150	NA	NA	***	NA	***	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	No	***
Ukraine																			
UK: Engl. & Wales	No	***	Yes	680	***	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	No	***	Yes	1 714	237	Yes	15 465	No	***
UK: North. Ireland	No	***	Yes	23	0	No	***	***	No	***	No	***	Yes	2	0	No	***	No	***
UK: Scotland	No	***	Yes	517	443	No	***	***	No	***	No	***	Yes	2	0	No	***	No	***

NOTES – TABLES 1 AND 1.1

GENERAL NOTES

Table 1: Figures presented in this Table must be read taking into account that some countries were unable to provide data on 1st September 2015. In such cases, the relevant day of reference is indicated in the notes below. Moreover, statistical counting rules (i.e. the rules applied in each country to count the items that will be included in prison statistics) vary across Europe; therefore, such diversity influence the way in which the total number of inmates and the capacity of penal institutions are calculated in each country. Given this peculiarity, it is important to read the figures from Table 1 together with categories included in Table 1.1.

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

ALBANIA
No special comment.
ANDORRA
No special comment.
ARMENIA
Data relates to 1 st October 2015 instead of 1 st September 2015. This is explained by the fact that the Criminal-Executive Department of the Ministry of Justice of Armenia carries out statistical data analysis quarterly.
AUSTRIA
<p>Table 1.1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (2): In Austria there is only one prison specialised in detention of juvenile offenders. In this institution are <i>de facto</i> also detained convicts aged 18 year and over. As this specialised prison is located in Lower Austria, juvenile offenders only partly serve their sentences there. Hence, other juveniles are spread over the other Austrian prisons, where specialised departments for young offenders are established. In the figure presented in the Table are included all inmates aged between 14 and 17. Are <i>not included</i> 8 children who live with their detained mothers and - according to the national rules - not counted as juvenile offenders.
AZERBAIJAN
No special comment.
BELGIUM
<p>Table 1.1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (5): Under this heading are counted only “interned” inmates held in social welfare establishment of Paifve which is under the direct responsibility of the Directorate General of Penitentiary institutions. According to the final judicial decision, “interned” are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a.1: Those, who committed an act qualified as crime or misdemeanour punishable by imprisonment <i>and</i> • a.2: Who at the moment of trial were suffering from a mental disorder which seriously affects or abolishes the capacity of discernment or control of the acts <i>and</i> • a.3: For whom there is a danger of recommitting new offenses because of their mental disorders. • Persons sentenced for crimes or misdemeanours, and who –during their detention– were diagnosed by a prison psychiatrist mental having disorders that seriously affect or abolish their capacity of discernment or control of the acts and who are likely to reoffend because of their mental disorders. ✓ Point (8): Electronic ankle bracelets and voice recognition.

BH: BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (REPUBLIKA SRPSKA)
No special comment.
BULGARIA
No special comment.
CROATIA
Data relate to 31 st December 2015 instead of 1 st September 2015.
CYPRUS
Table 1: The total number of inmates is 672, of which 596 were held in the Prison Institution and 58 in police stations.
CZECH REPUBLIC
Data relate to 31 st December 2015 instead of 1 st September 2015. Table 1: Total number of inmates includes inputs from the Preventive Detention Facility for very dangerous offenders. Table 1.1:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (2): The figure refers to all pre-trial detainees aged less than 18, and young convicts placed in units for sentenced juveniles. There are no special units for juvenile pre-trial detainees, but they are placed in special cells.
DENMARK
No special comment.
ESTONIA
No special comment.
FINLAND
Table 1.1:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (8): There are 215 persons under supervised probationary freedom. The type of surveillance applied to them is the GSM (Backdoor monitoring).
FRANCE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ On 1st September 2015, there are 65 544 persons <i>de facto</i> held in penal institutions (“écroués détenus”). The total number of persons under the responsibility of the Penal Institution (“écroués”) is 76 008. This number includes prisoners, persons under Electronic Monitoring and external placement non-hosted in institutions managed by the Prison Administration. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The status “écroué” includes persons who are under the responsibility of the Penal Administration (art. 725 du CPP), after the pronouncement of a judicial measure (“titre de détention”) is pronounced (art. D. 149 du CPP). ○ The status “écroué détenu” refers to a person subject to a custodial measure within a penal institution (article D. 50 du CPP). The person is physically held in a prison. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ For example, a persons under electronic supervision has the status “écroué” (because he/she is under the responsibility of prison administration), but is not “écroué détenue”, because he/she is not physically held in prison.
GEORGIA
Data relate to 31 st August 2015 instead of 1 st September 2015.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (5): There are 105 persons with psychiatric disorders held in psychiatric institutions or hospitals outside penal institutions (under non voluntary psychiatric treatment), <i>not included</i> in the total number of inmates (1.0).
GERMANY
Data relate to 31 st March 2015 instead of 1 st September 2015. Table 1.1:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Points (7): Those 1 541 persons are held in social therapy facilities.
GREECE
No special comment.
HUNGARY
No special comment.

IRELAND
<p>Table 1.1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (2.1): There are 3 Children Detention Schools in Ireland providing places to the courts for boys up to age 18 on remand and up to age 17 on committal, and girls up to age 18 ordered to be remanded in custody or committed to serve a sentence. All 3 schools are located at a single location. The schools deliver a childcare model of detention focused on education and rehabilitation of those young people detained in order to address offending behaviour and support their early re-integration into the community. ✓ Point (8): GPS Tracking System.
ITALY
<p>Table 1.1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (2): Institutions for juvenile offenders are not under the authority of the Department of Penitentiary Administration. Therefore, the figures on the total prison population correspond to the adult inmates. ✓ Point (5): Are included persons held in Judicial Psychiatric Hospitals, of which 226 internees.
LATVIA
Data relate to 1 st October 2015 instead of 1 st September 2015.
<p>Table 1.1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Points (2) and (2.1): Under these items are included all juvenile inmates (pre-trial and sentenced). ✓ Point (8): Electronically monitored persons are supervised by the State Probation Service and these persons are not counted as prisoners.
LIECHTENSTEIN
No special comment.
LITHUANIA
Data relate to 1 st July 2015 instead of 1 st September 2015.
LUXEMBOURG
<p>Table 1: Total number of prisoners concerns persons held in penitentiary centres (closed) in Luxembourg and Givenich (semi-detention).</p> <p>Table 1.1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (8): In the total number of inmates <i>are not included</i> 33 persons under electronic supervision.
MONTENEGRO
No special comment.
THE NETHERLANDS
<p>Table 1.1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (2): In the total number of inmates <i>are not included</i> 452 juvenile offenders held in the facilities for juvenile offenders (of whom 333 persons are aged 18 years and over). ✓ Point (5): In the total number of inmates <i>are not included</i> 1 475 persons held in custodial clinics (TBS) placed there under the order of an hospital. ✓ Point (6): In the total number of inmates <i>are not included</i> 189 illegal aliens held for administrative reasons. ✓ Point (8): The type of surveillance applied is electronic bracelet.
NORWAY
<p>General Note: As of September 1st the Norwegian Correctional service signed an agreement with the Dutch correctional service opening for a three year deal renting Norgerhaven Prison, increasing the capacity by 242 closed cells. The job of transferring prisoners took a few months. Figures for the total number of inmates and the total capacity are therefore not entirely representative on the date in question.</p>
PORTUGAL
Data relate to 31 st December 2015 instead of 1 st September 2015.
<p>Table 1.1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Points (2) & (2.1): <i>Leiria's Penitentiary Institution</i> – institution designed for the detention of

<p>persons aged from 16 to 21 years old, including remand detainees.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (5): Under this heading are included 274 inmates, of which 122 are held in custodial psychiatric institutions or hospitals, and 152 are held in non-custodial psychiatric institutions or hospitals. ✓ Point (8): Persons placed under Electronic Surveillance are managed by the General Service of the Community Reintegration (<i>Direcção General de Reinserção Social</i>). See: <i>SPACE II 2015 report</i>.
ROMANIA
No special comment.
RUSSIAN FEDERATION
No special comment.
SAN MARINO
No special comment.
SERBIA
Table 1.1:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Points (8): Persons under Electronic Monitoring (514) <i>are not included</i> in the total number of prisoners.
SLOVAK REPUBLIC
No special comment.
SLOVENIA
No special comment.
SPAIN (TOTAL)
Table 1.1:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (2): The Prison Administration has no competence concerning juvenile offenders, this matter is managed by autonomous communities. Therefore, these juvenile offenders <i>are not included</i> in the total prison population. ✓ Point (8): Under this heading are included 1 918 inmates supervised by electronic devices and 83 inmates under other control systems (in the General State Administration, i.e., excluding catalonia).
<i>Figures presented as totals were not used for the calculations of average and median European values.</i>
SPAIN (STATE ADMINISTRATION)
No special comment.
SPAIN (CATALONIA)
No special comment.
SWEDEN
Data relate to 1 st October 2015 instead of 1 st September 2015.
SWITZERLAND
Data relate to 2 nd September 2015 instead of 1 st September 2015.
THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA
No special comment.
TURKEY
Table 1.1:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Points (4) and (5): There is no statistical data available due to the fact that those who has been transferred to outside hospitals or AMATEM (alcohol and substance addiction treatment centers) do not need Ministerial approval - as stipulated by the second part of the Circular numbered 151 and dated 18.06.2012, subtitled "Transfer due to illness", Article 9 Paragraf 1 ("in the cases that detainees and convicts are in need of transfer to a hospital outside of their places of detention or trial for a short period, there is no need to get permission from the Ministry for transfer proceedings, discretion and pursuance will be performed by the relevant criminal chief public prosecutor's office").
UK: ENGLAND AND WALES

Data relate to 30th June 2015 instead of 1st September 2015.

Table 1.1:

- ✓ Overall figures are published in *Offender Management Statistics Quarterly* (January-March 2015) Quarterly Tables.
- ✓ **Point (2):** Juveniles in Young Offender Institutions. Prisoners aged 15-17 (Table A1.1 *Offender Management Statistics Quarterly* (January-March 2015) Quarterly Tables).
- ✓ **Point (6):** Immigration detainees: Table A1.17 *Offender Management Statistics Quarterly* (January-March 2015) Annual tables).
- ✓ **Point (6.1):** Foreign nationals in NOMS administered Immigration Removal Centres (Table A1.12 *Offender Management Statistics Quarterly* (January-March 2015)).
- ✓ **Point (7):** Inmates held in prisons identified as '*contracted out*' in the Prison Performance Digest <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/prison-and-probation-performance-statistics-2014-to-2015.xls>: Altcourse, Ashfield, Birmingham, Bronzefield, Dovegate, Doncaster, Forest Bank, Lowdham Grange, Oakwood, Parc, Peterborough, Rye Hill, Thameside.

UK: NORTHERN IRELAND

General comment: Figures refer to those in prison establishments plus juveniles in the Juvenile Justice Centre (JJC) which is not part of the prison establishment. The Juvenile Justice Centre is also an educational establishment and is classed as both a school and a custodial centre.

UK: SCOTLAND

No special comment.

TABLE 1.2: CAPACITY OF PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2015 (BY CATEGORIES)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2015.1.2

Country	Total capacity of penal institutions (2.0)	Total number of cells in penal institutions (2.1)	Surface area effectively available per inmate (m ² /inmate) (2.1)	Capacity of remand institutions and those designed for serving custodial sentences (2.2)	Of which		Capacity of institutions for juvenile offenders (2.3)	Capacity of other types of institutions (2.4)
					Capacity of remand institutions/sections (pre-trials) (2.2.a)	Capacity of institutions designed for serving a sentence (2.2.b)		
Albania	4 999	2 143	5.3	4 664	2 300	2 364	40	295
Andorra	145	57	11.0	145	57	80	8	0
Armenia	4 584	804	4.0	4 584	940	3 644	NA	***
Austria	8 751	NA	10.0	NA	NA	NA	378	NA
Azerbaijan	25 492	NA	4.0	25 292	4 522	20 770	200	***
Belgium	10 108	NA	NA	10 108	NA	NA	NAP	205
<i>BH: BiH (total)</i>								
<i>BH: BiH (st. level)</i>								
<i>BH: Fed. BiH</i>								
BH: Rep. Srpska	1 459	6	4.0	1 419	298	1 121	40	***
Bulgaria	10 296	NA	4.0	10 296	1 432	8 864	348	***
Croatia	4 022	1 144	4.0	3 774	1 647	2 127	122	126
Cyprus	672	454	6.4	480	57	423	16	***
Czech Rep.	20 782	NA	4.0	20 667	2 473	18 064	115	***
Denmark	3 761	3 761	7 to 12	3 761	1 647	2 114	***	***
Estonia	3 322	NA	3.0	NA	NA	NA	200	***
Finland	3 023	NA	NA	3 023	NA	NA	***	***
France	57 810	49 691	7.8	57 056	33 531	23 525	353	401
Georgia	21 398	3 026	4.0	21 186	NA	NA	212	***
Germany	75 140	NA	NA	75 140	NA	NA	NA	NA
Greece	9 886	2 463	6.0	9 233	NA	NA	653	***
Hungary	13 736	4 037	2.8	13 736	3 157	10 579	NA	NA
Iceland								
Ireland	4 180	2 857	NA	4 180	485	3 749	102	***
Italy	49 624	31 933	9.0	48 393	36 837	11 556	No	1 231
Latvia	5 852	1 184	4.0	5 551	1 473	4 078	170	131
Liechtenstein	20	18	9.2	20	NA	NA	***	***
Lithuania	9 399	NA	NA	9 086	1 396	7 690	313	***
Luxembourg	711	637	11.0	696	271	425	15	***
Malta								
Moldova	6 675	NA	3.4	6 426	1 330	5 096	249	***
Monaco								
Montenegro	1 350	303	4.0	1 330	445	885	20	***
Netherlands	11 706	11 706	NA	11 706	4 256	5 805	***	***
Norway	4 088	3 859	***	4 088	***	4 088	4	***
Poland								
Portugal	12 591	NA	7.0	NA	***	***	347	***
Romania	28 285	NA	NA	***	***	27 115	1 170	***
Russian Fed.	812 804	***	4.0	812 804	125 951	686 853	8 609	***
San Marino	8	8	6.0	8	NA	NA	0	***
Serbia	9 459	NA	4.0	8 769	1 949	6 820	690	***
Slovak Rep.	11 184	2 306	3.5	11 184	1 825	9 359	118	***
Slovenia	1 322	NA	9.0	1 275	245	1 030	47	***
<i>Spain (total)</i>	53 512	53 512	9.9	53 512	***	***	***	***
<i>Spain (State Adm.)</i>	41 399	47 595	NA					
<i>Spain (Catalonia)</i>	12 113	5 917	NA	***	***	***	***	***
Sweden	6 347	NA	NA	6 347	2 022	4 325	***	***
Switzerland	7 343	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	227	NA
the FYRO Macedonia	2 531	540	2.9	2 488	452	2 036	43	***
Turkey	171 267	NA	NA	171 267	NA	NA	1 308	NA
Ukraine								
UK: Engl. & Wales	88 321	NA	NA	86 948	NA	NA	NA	1 373
UK: North. Ireland	1 841	NA	NA	1 841	NA	NA	48	***
UK: Scotland	8 083	7 626	***	8 083	***	***	NA	***

NOTES – TABLE 1.2

The indicator of prison density (generally used for the assessment of prison overcrowding) is calculated on the basis of the number of inmates and the available capacity for all categories of inmates included in the total prison population.

In order to produce as reliable as possible indicator of prison density it is compulsory to take into account the detailed distribution of the capacity of different types of penal institutions.

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

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

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

ALBANIA
✓ Point (2.4): Capacities of Prison Hospital and Special Institution in Kruja.
AUSTRIA
✓ Point (2.1): There is no exclusive remand institution in Austria, neither specific definition of capacity for pre-trials. Therefore, different institutions that accommodate remand detainees and sentenced prisoners have to manage the total capacity of their prisons according to actual needs.
✓ Point (2.2): There is only one specialised prison for young offenders in Austria. The capacity of 378 places is the capacity in this specialised institution and the capacity foreseen in special departments located in regular adult prisons.
AZERBAIJAN
✓ Surface area per inmate: The living space for prisoners in treatment is 5m ² .
BELGIUM
✓ Point (2.3): It is the capacity of the social welfare establishment of Paifve. Within this establishment are placed “interned” inmates. Paifve’s establishment is under the direct responsibility of the Directorate General of Penitentiary institutions.
BULGARIA
✓ Point (2.0): Total capacity corresponds to the total sum of the surface of all floors. It does <i>not include</i> warehouse buildings, ceilings, basements, work rooms, corridors, stairs and rooms for general usage - steamshops, administrative part, etc.
✓ Point (2.1): There is no standard for the cells. Every prison has different distribution of the cells. In one cell there are different number of prisoners, according to the capacity of the cell and he requirements for 4m ² necessary living space per person.
CROATIA
Data relate to 31 st December 2015 instead of 1 st September 2015.
✓ Point (2.0): Total capacity includes 122 places for juvenile offenders and 126 places in prison hospitals.
CYPRUS
✓ Point (2.0): Total capacity of penal institutions is 672, of which 480 places in prison institution and 192 places in police stations.
CZECH REPUBLIC
Data relate to 31 st December 2015 instead of 1 st September 2015.
✓ Point (2.2): Capacity of the units for final sentenced juveniles only (not for pre-trial

<p>detainees). Includes 130 places for preventive detention (for security reasons), and 97 places in the prison hospital of Prague and 113 places in the prison hospital of Brno.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (2.2.a): Includes cells where juveniles are placed. ✓ Point (2.3): Capacity for final sentenced juvenile offender only in the units for juveniles.
ESTONIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (2.0): It is not possible to correctly establish the total number of cells as at 1st September 2015. The Estonian cell-type prisons are built in such a way that it is not necessary to distinguish cells for pre-trials and for those who are serving a sentence.
FINLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (2.0): In addition there are 88 places in prison hospital and psychiatric hospital for prisoners. ✓ Point (2.2.a): There are no specific institutions for pre-trial detainees. ✓ Point (2.3): There are no specific institutions for juvenile offenders.
FRANCE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The surface area per inmate corresponds to the total cell area divided by the total number of prisoners. ✓ Point (2.3): Fresnes' National Public Health Institution (EPSNF), National Evaluation Center (CNE) and Reception and Transfer Unit (UAT).
GEORGIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Surface area per inmate: 3m² for pre-trial detainees and 4m² for convicted prisoners. ✓ Point (2.0): Corresponds to the total capacity of remand institutions and those designed for serving custodial sentences regulated by the MoC Ministerial Order N106 of 27 August, 2015. Do <i>not include</i> the capacity of detention centers for asylum seekers. ✓ Point (2.2.a) and (2.2.b): Segregation of data not available.
GERMANY
Data relate to 31 st March 2015 instead of 1 st September 2015.
HUNGARY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Points (2.2.a) and (2.2.b): Partial data is listed, with each of them based on the classification of the prisons (remand prisons and institutions designed for serving a sentence). On an institutional level the admission capacities can be used dynamically based on the current number of prisoners and the conditions set by the regulations on differential treatment. Dual-function institutions, i.e., prisons for sentenced and remand inmates, have a total capacity of 3 007 (included in the figure under 2.2.b). ✓ Surface area per inmate: According to relevant national regulations, capacity should be measured per cells where each piece of furniture that lowers the available surface (e.g.: bunk beds) shall not be counted. During allocation, the available surface should be at least 6m², while in the case of male prisoners the available surface should be at least 3m²; 3.5m² is required in the case of female and juvenile prisoners.
IRELAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (2.1): Remand prisoners can be held in any "closed" prison. Juvenile offenders are not placed in cells in the Children Detention Schools; they are allocated bedrooms of single occupancy (54 beds in total). There is no legal norm for the measurements for these bedrooms. There is no difference in size of these bedrooms. There is no distinction made between remand or committal beds. 2 803 is the number of cells in prisons but this figure fluctuates slightly as cells are closed down for repair, painting, etc. ✓ Point (2.2): Remand prisoners can be held in any "closed" prison; The 54 beds in children detention schools are included both in points (2.2.a) and (2.2.b) because no distinction can be made between remand and committal beds.
ITALY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (2.0): The figure under this heading refers to the regular capacity of the whole prison system. In Italy, the current regular capacity of penal establishments is calculated on the basis of a Decree of the Ministry of Health of 1975 relevant to civil houses; the parameters of said

Ministerial Decree were wholly adopted by the Penitentiary Administration: in particular, the surface foreseen for a single room is 9m², plus 5m² for each further bed. Keeping into account that the CPT recommends as minimum space for a single cell 6m² (+4 per each further prisoner) and that many States choose those parameters, we highlight that from the following calculation simulations, the balance between capacity and prisoners present in Italian prisons as of the date requested by this SPACE I survey (1st September 2015) would be positive. In fact, with a surface of 7m² per single cell + 4m² per each further prisoner, the global capacity of the Italian prison system would have been or 58 190 places, of which 53 336 available and 4 854 not available, with a positive balance between regular places and prisoners of + 5 801 and a positive balance between available places and prisoners of + 947. The rate of presences would have been of 98.53% of available places.

- ✓ **Point (2.1):** Of the 31 933 cells, only 28 824 were available (as on August 2016).
- ✓ **Surface area per inmate:** The criteria adopted for the calculation of the surface per each inmate is the same criteria as the one adopted for civilian housing, i.e. 9m² per each prisoner in a single cell, to which are added 5 further square meters per each further prisoner in multiple cells.
- ✓ **Point (2.3):** The Department of Penitentiary Administration does not process data concerning juvenile offenders as these institutions are under the responsibility of the Department of Juvenile Justice, under the Ministry of Justice. Therefore the capacity of these institutions is not included in the overall capacity (point 2.0).

LATVIA

Data relate to 1st October 2015 instead of 1st September 2015.

- ✓ **Point (2.4):** Capacity of the Latvian Prison Hospital.

LIECHTENSTEIN

General comment: There are accords with Austria for prison transfers.

LITHUANIA

Data relate to 1st July 2015 instead of 1st September 2015.

MOLDOVA

- ✓ **Point (2.0):** The total number of cells is not available. However, the total surface is 26 700 m².

THE NETHERLANDS

- ✓ **Point (2.0):** The total capacity only refers to the capacity of the *adult* prison system. Besides the capacity of remand institutions and juvenile institutions, there are 1 645 places that can be used for both remand and sentenced prisoners, of which 397 are reserve places. Therefore, the total adult capacity is 11 706. In total capacity *are not included* 1 782 places of custodial clinics, as well as 1 762 places for illegal aliens (of which 240 reserve).
- ✓ **Point (2.3):** In total capacity *are not included* 777 places for juvenile offenders (of which 127 reserve capacity).

NORWAY

- ✓ **Point (2.2):** Inmates on remand and those serving a sentence are held in the same institutions. Usually these groups are held in different wings but not always. Therefore, attempts to differentiate points (2.2.a) and (2.2.b) would be unreliable.

PORTUGAL

Data relate to 31st December 2015 instead of 1st September 2015.

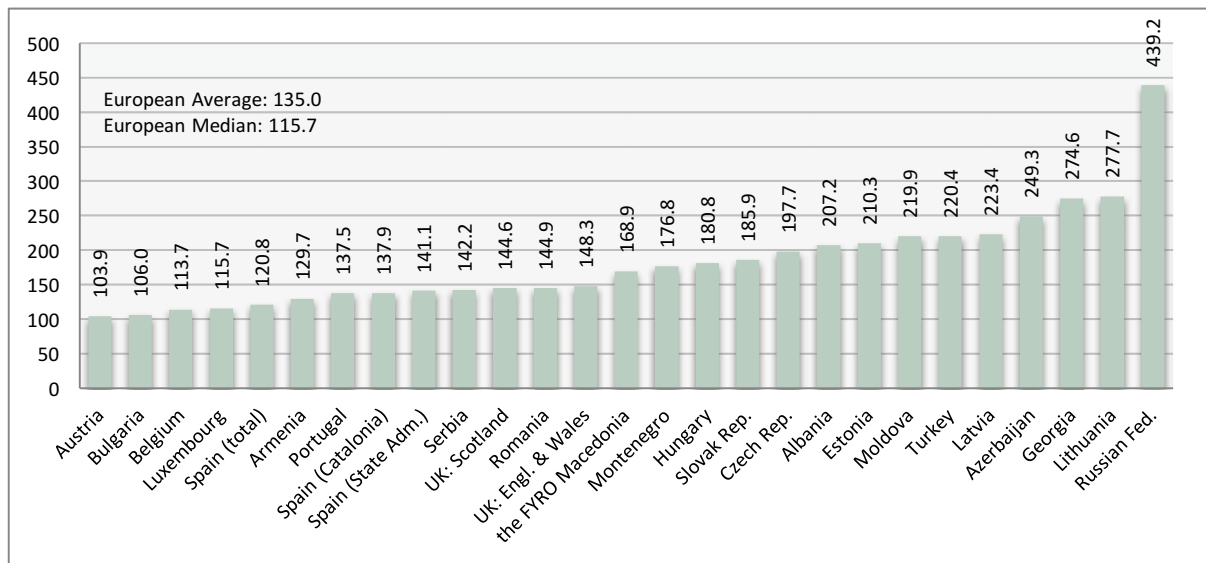
- ✓ **Point (2.0):** Are not included 152 persons held in psychiatric institutions and hospitals, as they are not considered criminally responsible.
- ✓ **Point (2.3):** *Leiria's Penitentiary Institution* designed for the detention of persons aged between 16 and 21 years.

ROMANIA

- ✓ **Point (2.2.b):** Includes both the capacity of prisons and prison hospitals.
- ✓ **Point (2.3):** Includes the capacity of penitentiaries for juveniles and young adults, as well as the capacity of the educational centres.
- ✓ **Surface area per inmate:** 4m² per inmate in closed regime institutions, in maximum security

institutions and in those designed for remand detention. In institutions with open regime and semi-liberty, and in education centres it is 6m ² per inmate.
RUSSIAN FEDERATION
✓ Point (2.2.b): The capacity of institutions designed for serving a sentence already include the capacity of institutions for juvenile offenders.
SAN MARINO
✓ In the Republic of San Marino there is only one institution for all the categories of inmates.
SLOVAK REPUBLIC
✓ Point (2.2.): Juvenile offenders are included.
✓ Surface area per inmate: Standard surface area per inmate is 3.5m ² . Surface area foreseen per female and juvenile inmates is 4m ² .
SLOVENIA
✓ Surface area per inmate: corresponds to the surface effectively available per each prisoner in the cells as follows: 9m ² per prisoner in single cells and 7m ² per prisoner in multi-occupancy cells (common dormitories).
SPAIN (TOTAL)
✓ Point (2.0): The figure is calculated on the basis of the number of 53 512 cells in the adult penitentiary system. Most of the cells are two places of capacity. The operational residential capacity is 77 783 places.
✓ Points (2.1.a) and (2.1.b): The penal institutions in Spain are designed to host both remand and convicted inmates. Separate figures are not available.
✓ Surface area: Since cells have a surface of 10 to 13 square meters, the average surface is 11.5 square meters which, multiplied by the total number of cells (47 601) and divided by the total prison population (64 017) gives us the total amount of 9.93 m ² per detainee.
SWEDEN
Data relate to 31 st October 2015 instead of 1 st September 2015.
SWITZERLAND
Data relate to 2 nd September 2015 instead of 1 st September 2015.
✓ Point (2.0): Corresponds to the official capacity, that is, the total number of places available established by the competent authority, without infirmary and disciplinary cells.
UK: ENGLAND AND WALES
Data relate to 4 th September 2015 instead of 1 st September 2015.
✓ Point (2.0): Total <i>useable operational capacity</i> (published in <i>Prison Population Bulletin-Weekly 4 September 2015</i> : https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/prison-population-figures-2015.xls).
✓ Point (2.2): Prison <i>useable operational capacity</i> (published in <i>Prison Population Bulletin-Weekly 4 September 2015</i> : https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/prison-population-figures-2015).
✓ Point (2.4): Total <i>useable operational capacity</i> of NOMS operated Removal Centres (published in <i>Prison Population Bulletin-Weekly 4 September 2015</i> : https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/prison-population-figures-2015).
UK: NORTHERN IRELAND
✓ Point (2.2): The prison establishments have capacity for 1 793 regardless of custodial category.
✓ Point (2.3): Capacity for Juvenile Justice Centre is 48 regardless of category.
UK: SCOTLAND
✓ Point (2.0): There is no separate accommodation for remand and sentenced prisoners. Female juvenile prisoners are held in separate accommodation within the adult female prison.
✓ Point (2.3): There is one establishment for young persons, and two other establishments include facilities for young persons.

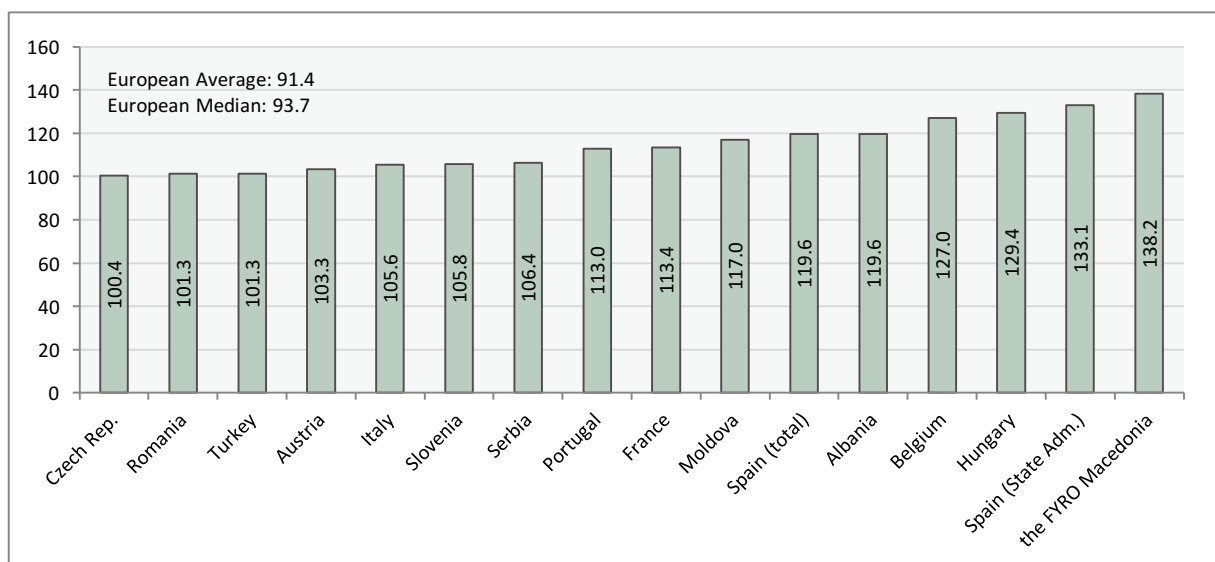
FIGURE 1.A: COUNTRIES WITH MORE THAN 100 PRISONERS PER 100 000 INHABITANTS
(HIGHEST PRISON POPULATION RATES)



In 2015, the European *median* Prison Population Rate [PPR] was of 115.7 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants. Compared to 2014, we can observe a slight decrease, the same indicator was 124.0.

The general rise across Member States of the Council of Europe became even more visible than for previous years. In 2012, the PPR was 125.6; in 2013 this indicator reached the point of 133.5 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants. In 2014 the PPR started to decrease, reaching 124.0 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants. In 2015, there are 27 (57%) out of 47 analysed Prison Administrations that reported high PPR (more than 100 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants). This proportion of countries with high PPR is lower to the one observed in 2014, which was 65% of all the 50 Prison Administrations analysed.

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



In 2015, the median density in European penal institutions was of 93.7 inmates per 100 available places. The indicator has approximately the same value as in 2014, when it was 93.6 inmates per 100 available places. Between 2013 and 2014, there was a decrease of 1% (from 95.6 in 2013 to 93.6) in 2014.

The number of countries with more than 130 inmates per 100 places has decreased between 2008 and 2014: 6 countries in 2008, 7 in 2009, 6 in 2010, 5 in 2011, 5 in 2012 and 2013, and only one in 2014. However in 2015, there are two countries with more than 130 inmates per 100 places, one more than last year.

TABLE 1.3: SITUATION OF PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON 1ST SEPT. 2015: ADJUSTED FIGURES

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2015.1.3

Country	Population on 1 st January 2014	Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) <i>non-adjusted</i>	Prison population rate per 100 000 inhabitants <i>non-adjusted</i>	Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) <i>adjusted</i>	Prison population rate per 100 000 inhabitants <i>adjusted</i>
Albania	2 886 026	5 981	207.2	5 892	204.2
Andorra	78 014	52	66.7	52	66.7
Armenia	2 998 577	3 888	129.7	3 882	129.5
Austria	8 700 471	9 037	103.9	8 460	97.2
Azerbaijan	9 705 643	24 197	249.3	24 117	248.5
Belgium	11 289 853	12 841	113.7	10 585	93.8
<i>BH: BiH (total)</i>					
<i>BH: BiH (st. level)</i>					
<i>BH: Fed. BiH</i>					
<i>BH: Rep. Srpska</i>	1 415 776	877	61.9	866	61.2
Bulgaria	7 153 784	7 583	106.0	7 120	99.5
Croatia	4 190 669	3 341	79.7	3 291	78.5
Cyprus	848 319	654	77.1	584	68.8
Czech Rep.	10 553 843	20 866	197.7	20 768	196.8
Denmark	5 707 251	3 203	56.1	3 203	56.1
Estonia	1 315 944	2 768	210.3	2 566	195.0
Finland	5 487 308	3 007	54.8	2 792	50.9
France	66 661 621	65 544	98.3	64 807	97.2
Georgia	3 729 500	10 242	274.6	8 772	235.2
Germany	82 162 000	63 628	77.4	59 206	72.1
Greece	10 793 526	9 646	89.4	9 374	86.8
Hungary	9 830 485	17 773	180.8	17 685	179.9
Iceland					
Ireland	4 658 530	3 746	80.4	3 636	78.1
Italy	60 665 551	52 389	86.4	51 949	85.6
Latvia	1 968 957	4 399	223.4	4 361	221.5
Liechtenstein	37 622	8	21.3	8	21.3
Lithuania	2 888 558	8 022	277.7	7 901	273.5
Luxembourg	576 249	667	115.7	666	115.6
Malta					
Moldova	3 553 056	7 813	219.9	7 742	217.9
Monaco					
Montenegro	622 218	1 100	176.8	1 100	176.8
Netherlands	16 979 120	9 002	53.0	8 734	51.4
Norway	5 213 985	3 664	70.3	3 664	70.3
Poland					
Portugal	10 341 330	14 222	137.5	13 759	133.0
Romania	19 759 968	28 642	144.9	27 921	141.3
Russian Fed.	146 267 288	642 470	439.2	640 781	438.1
San Marino	33 005	2	6.1	2	6.1
Serbia	7 076 372	10 064	142.2	9 853	139.2
Slovak Rep.	5 426 252	10 087	185.9	10 024	184.7
Slovenia	2 064 188	1 399	67.8	1 381	66.9
<i>Spain (total)</i>	46 438 422	64 017	137.9	61 501	132.4
<i>Spain (State Adm.)</i>	39 041 431	55 085	141.1	52 624	134.8
<i>Spain (Catalonia)</i>	7 396 991	8 932	120.8	8 877	120.0
Sweden	9 851 017	5 770	58.6	5 770	58.6
Switzerland	8 325 194	6 884	82.7	6 642	79.8
the FYRO Macedonia	2 071 278	3 498	168.9	3 457	166.9
Turkey	78 741 053	173 522	220.4	173 372	220.2
Ukraine					
UK: Engl. & Wales	58 137 613	86 193	148.3	85 513	147.1
UK: North. Ireland	1 847 088	1 690	91.5	1 665	90.1
UK: Scotland	5 356 482	7 746	144.6	7 227	134.9
Average			134.7		130.9
Median			115.7		115.6
Minimum			6.1		6.1
Maximum			439.2		438.1

TABLE 1.4: SITUATION OF PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2015 BY DECREASING PRISON POPULATION RATES (NON-ADJUSTED *VERSUS* ADJUSTED FIGURES)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2015.1.4

	Country	Total number of prisoners non-adjusted	Prison population rate non-adjusted ↓		Country	Total number of prisoners adjusted	Prison population rate - adjusted ↓	Diff. (%) between total numbers
1	Russian Fed.	642 470	439.2	1	Russian Fed.	640 781	438.1	0.3
2	Lithuania	8 022	277.7	2	Lithuania	7 901	273.5	1.5
3	Georgia	10 242	274.6	3	Azerbaijan	24 117	248.5	0.3
4	Azerbaijan	24 197	249.3	4	Georgia	8 772	235.2	14.4
5	Latvia	4 399	223.4	5	Latvia	4 361	221.5	0.9
6	Turkey	173 522	220.4	6	Turkey	173 372	220.2	0.1
7	Moldova	7 813	219.9	7	Moldova	7 742	217.9	0.9
8	Estonia	2 768	210.3	8	Albania	5 892	204.2	1.5
9	Albania	5 981	207.2	9	Czech Rep.	20 768	196.8	0.5
10	Czech Rep.	20 866	197.7	10	Estonia	2 566	195.0	7.3
11	Slovak Rep.	10 087	185.9	11	Slovak Rep.	10 024	184.7	0.6
12	Hungary	17 773	180.8	12	Hungary	17 685	179.9	0.5
13	Montenegro	1 100	176.8	13	Montenegro	1 100	176.8	0.0
14	the FYRO Macedonia	3 498	168.9	14	the FYRO Macedonia	3 457	166.9	1.2
15	UK: Engl. & Wales	86 193	148.3	15	UK: Engl. & Wales	85 513	147.1	0.8
16	Romania	28 642	144.9	16	Romania	27 921	141.3	2.5
17	UK: Scotland	7 746	144.6	17	Serbia	9 853	139.2	2.1
18	Serbia	10 064	142.2	18	UK: Scotland	7 227	134.9	6.7
19	Spain (State Adm.)	55 085	141.1	19	Spain (State Adm.)	52 624	134.8	4.5
20	Spain (Catalonia)	64 017	137.9	20	Portugal	13 759	133.0	3.3
21	Portugal	14 222	137.5	21	Spain (total)	61 501	132.4	3.9
22	Armenia	3 888	129.7	22	Armenia	3 882	129.5	0.2
23	Spain (total)	8 932	120.8	23	Spain (Catalonia)	8 877	120.0	0.6
24	Luxembourg	667	115.7	24	Luxembourg	666	115.6	0.1
25	Belgium	12 841	113.7	25	Bulgaria	7 120	99.5	6.1
26	Bulgaria	7 583	106.0	26	Austria	8 460	97.2	6.4
27	Austria	9 037	103.9	27	France	64 807	97.2	1.1
28	France	65 544	98.3	28	Belgium	10 585	93.8	17.6
29	UK: North. Ireland	1 690	91.5	29	UK: North. Ireland	1 665	90.1	1.5
30	Greece	9 646	89.4	30	Greece	9 374	86.8	2.8
31	Italy	52 389	86.4	31	Italy	51 949	85.6	0.8
32	Switzerland	6 884	82.7	32	Switzerland	6 642	79.8	3.5
33	Ireland	3 746	80.4	33	Croatia	3 291	78.5	1.5
34	Croatia	3 341	79.7	34	Ireland	3 636	78.1	2.9
35	Germany	63 628	77.4	35	Germany	59 206	72.1	6.9
36	Cyprus	654	77.1	36	Norway	3 664	70.3	0.0
37	Norway	3 664	70.3	37	Cyprus	584	68.8	10.7
38	Slovenia	1 399	67.8	38	Slovenia	1 381	66.9	1.3
39	Andorra	52	66.7	39	Andorra	52	66.7	0.0
40	BH: Rep. Srpska	877	61.9	40	BH: Rep. Srpska	866	61.2	1.3
41	Sweden	5 770	58.6	41	Sweden	5 770	58.6	0.0
42	Denmark	3 203	56.1	42	Denmark	3 203	56.1	0.0
43	Finland	3 007	54.8	43	Netherlands	8 734	51.4	3.0
44	Netherlands	9 002	53.0	44	Finland	2 792	50.9	7.1
45	Liechtenstein	8	21.3	45	Liechtenstein	8	21.3	0.0
46	San Marino	2	6.1	46	San Marino	2	6.1	0.0
	Average		137.8				130.9	
	Median		118.3				115.6	
	Minimum		21.3				6.1	
	Maximum		439.2				438.1	

NOTES – TABLES 1.3 AND 1.4

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

PRIVATE FACILITIES

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

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

.....

METHODOLOGICAL REMARKS

.....

The results of the adjustments made on the raw data show that the average difference between the non-adjusted and the adjusted figures is less than 5% (Table 1.4). Only three countries showed a difference of more than 10% between both figures: **Belgium** (17.6%), **Georgia** (14.4%), and **Cyprus** (10.7%).

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

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

Country	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		(c)	(d)
	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)				
San Marino	1	3.4	1	3.3	1	3.3	2	6.2	2	6.4	0	0.0	2	6.3	1	3.0	2	6.0	4	12.3	2	6.1	79.8	-50.7
Serbia	7 775	104.3	8 553	115.2	8 978	121.4	9 510	129.1	10 262	139.9	11 197	153.2	10 955	150.6	11 070	153.4	10 031	139.7	10 288	144.0	10 064	142.2	36.4	-1.2
Slovak Republic	9 289	172.5	8 657	160.6	8 235	152.7	8 313	153.9	9 170	169.4	10 068	185.6	10 713	198.7	11 075	204.9	10 152	187.6	10 179	187.9	10 087	185.9	7.8	-1.1
Slovenia	1 132	56.7	1 301	64.9	1 336	66.5	1 318	65.6	1 365	67.2	1 351	66.0	1 273	62.1	1 377	67.0	1 360	66.1	1 522	73.8	1 399	67.8	19.6	-8.2
Spain (total)	61 269	138.9	64 120	143.4	66 467	147.0	71 778	155.5	78 342	167.6	75 859	161.3	71 995	156.0	69 621	148.7	68 099	145.7	65 931	141.7	64 017	137.9	-0.8	-2.7
Spain (St. Adm.)					57 072	150.2	61 939	159.7	67 986	173.1	65 098	164.8	61 279	158.3	59 410	149.7	58 089	148.0	56 391	144.2	55 085	141.1	NA	-2.2
Spain (Catalonia)					9 395	130.3	9 839	133.6	10 356	138.5	10 761	143.2	10 716	144.1	10 211	134.9	10 010	133.8	9 540	128.6	8 932	120.8	NA	-6.1
Sweden	7 054	78.3	7 175	79.3	6 770	74.3	6 853	74.6	7 147	77.2	6 922	74.1	6 742	71.6	6 431	67.8	5 868	61.4	5 861	60.8	5 770	58.6	-25.2	-3.6
Switzerland	6 111	82.4	5 888	78.9	5 715	76.1	5 780	76.1	6 084	79.0	6 181	79.4	6 065	77.1	6 599	83.0	7 072	88.0	6 923	85.1	6 884	82.7	0.3	-2.8
FYRO Macedonia	2 132	104.8	2 038	100.0	2 050	100.4	2 235	109.3	2 461	120.1	2 516	122.6	2 515	122.2	2 543	123.5	2 846	138.0	3 116	150.8	3 498	168.9	61.2	12.0
Turkey	54 296	75.8	67 795	93.5	85 865	123.2	99 416	140.8	115 540	161.6	120 391	165.9	126 725	171.9	120 275	161.0	136 147	180.0	151 451	197.5	173 522	220.4	190.6	11.6
Ukraine	179 519	381.1	165 408	353.8	154 055	331.5	148 339	321.1	146 394	318.5	152 169	332.4	158 532	347.7	151 122	332.5			92 290	204.0				
UK: E&W	76 190	142.6	77 982	145.1	79 734	147.4	83 194	152.8	83 454	152.3	85 002	153.9	85 374	152.0	86 048	152.1	83 842	147.2	85 509	149.7	86 193	148.3	3.9	-0.9
UK: NIR	1 337	77.5	1 502	86.2	1 445	82.1	1 523	85.8	1 456	81.4	1 475	82.0	1 703	94.3	1 779	97.6	1 822	99.6	1 860	101.3	1 690	91.5	18.0	-9.7
UK: SCO	6 795	133.4	7 192	140.6	7 453	144.9	8 088	156.5	8 113	156.2	7 890	151.1	8 267	157.3	8 145	153.3	7 928	148.8	7 879	147.6	7 746	144.6	8.4	-2.0

Source: SPACE I 2006 to SPACE I 2015

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

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

NB3: The Prison Population Rates for **France** are recalculated from 2008 to 2014 on the basis of the total number of prisoners effectively held in prison (écroués détenus”).

NB4: The Prison Population Rates for **the Netherlands** are fully recalculated in the whole series on the basis of the figures available in 2012 (i.e. only adult inmates).

TABLE 1.6: YEAR-TO-YEAR PERCENTAGE CHANGE OF PRISON POPULATION RATES BETWEEN 2014 AND 2015

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2015.1.6

		Germany	-4.8		
		Sweden	-3.6		
		Belgium	-3.5		
		Finland	-3.5		
		Norway	-3.5		
		Ireland	-3.3		
		Italy	-3.2		
		Andorra	-3.2		
		Luxembourg	-3.0		
		Cyprus	-2.9		
		Switzerland	-2.8	San Marino	-50.7
		Spin (total)	-2.8	Greece	-18.8
		Bulgaria	-2.4	France	-16.7
		Hungary	-2.3	Denmark	-11.9
		Spain (State Adm.)	-2.2	Croatia	-10.2
		UK : Scotland	-2.0	UK: Northern Ireland	-9.7
		Armenia	-1.7	Netherlands	-9.5
		Liechtenstein	-1.3	Lithuania	-8.8
		Serbia	-1.2	Romania	-8.6
Moldova	9.2	Slovak Republic	-1.1	Slovenia	-8.2
Albania	10.3	UK: England & Wales	-0.9	Latvia	-7.0
Czech Rep.	11.4	Austria	-0.2	Estonia	-6.6
Turkey	11.6	Portugal	2.4	BiH: Rep. Srpska	-6.3
The FYRO Macedonia	12.0	Montenegro	3.9	Spain (Catalonia)	-6.1
Georgia	20.5	Azerbaijan	4.6	Russian Federation	-6.0
Increase of more than 5%		Between -5% and +5%		Decrease of more than 5%	

NOTES – TABLES 1.5 AND 1.6

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

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

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

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

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

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

In Table 1.6, percentages for the two Prison Administrations of Spain (State Administration and Catalonia) were calculated separately. Though, we included the national total trend as well. This indicator for the whole country is presented under the heading “Spain (total)”.

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

BULGARIA

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

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

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

CYPRUS

- ✓ For the calculations in **Table 1.5** we used data *including* detainees held in police stations. Yet, this information has *probably* not been provided for 2004. Since 2005, the information on the distribution by categories of prisoners in different types of penal institutions (police stations and prison institution) is available.
- ✓ For the calculations in **Table 1.6** we used the total number of prisoners *including* those held in police stations. The total number of prisoners in 2014 was 681 and in 2015 it was 654 inmates respectively. Thus, the decrease observed in Table 1.6 is accurate.

FRANCE

- ✓ **Table 1.5:** Since 2008, figures on the total number of inmates include all persons under the responsibility of the Penal Administrations (“écroués”). As in 2015 the figures only includes inmates who are effectively held in prisons (écoués détenus), the series have been corrected for the period lasting from 2008 until 2014. The corrected series for the period are the following:

2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
PPR	98.6	PPR	96.1	PPR	94.5	PPR	98.8	PPR	102.2	PPR	102.6	PPR	101.6	PPR	101.6
Total	63 185	Total	61 781	Total	61 142	Total	64 147	Total	66 704	Total	67 310	Total	66 869	Total	66 869

- ✓ Therefore, for 2015 points c) and d) were calculated taking into account the corrected figures presented below
- ✓ **Table 1.6:** The year-to-year percentage change of prison population rate between 2014 and 2015 was calculated taking into account the 2014 corrected figures shown below .

ITALY

- ✓ Italian data until 2003 included juveniles in the total prison population. Since 2004 these categories of inmates are no longer counted

THE NETHERLANDS

- ✓ All the figures for the Netherlands have been recalculated by excluding the data on all the available categories for:
 - ✓ Juvenile offenders in facilities for juvenile offenders
 - ✓ Persons held in custodial clinics (TBS) placed there under hospital orders, and
 - ✓ Illegal aliens held for administrative reasons

- ✓ The only additional category included as being managed by Prison Administration is the category of people under Electronic Monitoring.
- ✓ In the **Table 1.6** we used the raw data which relate to the *same* categories included in the total number of prisoners in 2012 and in 2013. These categories include adult inmates held in regular penal institutions as well as persons under Electronic Monitoring.

SPAIN

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

TABLE 2: AGE AND CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2015.2.1

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

TABLE 2.1.: MINORS AND PERSONS AGED 18 AND OVER ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2015

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2015.2.1

Country	Total number of inmates (incl. pre-trial detainees)	Custodial institutions/units for juvenile offenders			Educational institutions/ units for juvenile offenders		
		Incl. (Yes)/ Excl. (No)	How many?	Of which aged 18 and over	Incl. (Yes)/ Excl. (No)	How many?	Of which aged 18 and over
Albania	5 981	Yes	89	No	NAP	***	***
Andorra	52	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	***
Armenia	3 888	Yes	6	NA	NAP	***	***
Austria	9 037	Yes	128	No	No	***	***
Azerbaijan	24 197	Yes	80	0	NAP	***	***
Belgium	12 841	No	***	***	No	***	***
BH: BiH (st. level)							
BH: Fed. BiH							
BH: Rep. Srpska	877	Yes	11	0	NAP	***	***
Bulgaria	7 583	Yes	41	NA	NAP	***	NA
Croatia	3 341	Yes	50	25	No	***	***
Cyprus	654	Yes	12	3	NAP	***	***
Czech Rep.	20 866	Yes	98	51	NAP	***	***
Denmark	3 203	No	***	***	NAP	***	***
Estonia	2 768	Yes	94	70	NAP	***	***
Finland	3 007	NAP	***	***	No	***	***
France	65 544	Yes	737	5	No	***	***
Georgia	10 242	Yes	54	2	No	***	***
Germany	63 628	Yes	4 397	3 958	No	***	***
Greece	9 646	Yes	272	No	NAP	***	***
Hungary	17 773	No	***	***	No	***	***
Iceland							
Ireland	3 746	Yes	56	NAP	NAP	***	***
Italy	52 389	No	***	***	NAP	***	***
Latvia	4 399	Yes	38	9	No	***	***
Liechtenstein	8	No	***	***	No	***	***
Lithuania	8 022	Yes	121	30	No	***	***
Luxembourg	667	Yes	1	0	No	***	***
Malta							
Moldova	7 813	Yes	71	9	No	***	***
Monaco							
Montenegro	1 100	No	***	***	No	***	***
Netherlands	9 002	No	***	***	No	***	***
Norway	3 664	NAP	***	***	No	***	***
Poland							
Portugal	14 222	Yes	189	183	NAP	***	***
Romania	28 642	Yes	466	310	NAP	***	134
Russian Fed.	642 470	Yes	1 689	369	No	***	***
San Marino	2	Yes	0	0	NAP	***	***
Serbia	10 064	No	***	***	No	***	39
Slovak Rep.	10 087	Yes	63	0	No	***	***
Slovenia	1 399	Yes	2	2	No	***	15
Spain (total)	64 017	No	***	***	Yes	417	***
Spain (St. Adm.)	55 085	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Spain (Catalonia)	8 932	No	***	***	Yes	20	***
Sweden	5 770	No	***	***	No	***	***
Switzerland	6 884	Yes	188	6	No	***	23
FYRO Macedonia	3 498	Yes	41	20	No	***	***
Turkey	173 522	NAP	***	***	NA	***	NA
Ukraine							
UK: Engl. & Wales	86 193	Yes	680	***	NAP	***	***
UK: North. Ireland	1 690	Yes	23	0	No	***	***
UK: Scotland	7 746	Yes	517	443	No	***	***

TABLE 2.2: MINORS AMONG INMATES ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2015

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2015.2.2

Country	Number of females aged less than 18	Number of female inmates (incl. pre-trial detainees)	% of minors among female inmates	Number of males aged less than 18	Number of male inmates (incl. pre-trial detainees)	% of minors among male inmates
Albania	0	121	0.0	89	5 860	1.5
Andorra	0	11	0.0	0	41	0.0
Armenia	0	171	0.0	6	3 717	0.2
Austria	16	535	3.0	120	8 502	1.4
Azerbaijan	0	694	0.0	80	23 503	0.3
Belgium	4	641	0.6	8	12 200	0.1
BH: BiH (st. level)						
BH: Fed. BiH						
BH: Rep. Srpska	0	14	0.0	14	863	1.6
Bulgaria	1	240	0.4	0	7 343	0.0
Croatia	2	164	1.2	27	3 177	0.8
Cyprus	1	40	2.5	1	556	0.2
Czech Rep.	3	1 433	0.2	44	19 433	0.2
Denmark	0	118	0.0	6	3 085	0.2
Estonia	0	145	0.0	25	2 623	1.0
Finland	1	228	0.4	8	2 779	0.3
France	37	2 098	1.8	701	63 446	1.1
Georgia	0	320	0.0	52	9 922	0.5
Germany	NA	3 753	NA	NA	59 875	NA
Greece	NA	518	NA	NA	9 128	NA
Hungary	4	1 310	0.3	74	16 463	0.4
Iceland						
Ireland	1	127	0.8	35	3 619	1.0
Italy	NAP	2 131	NAP	NAP	50 258	NAP
Latvia	2	340	0.6	27	4 059	0.7
Liechtenstein	0	1	0.0	0	7	0.0
Lithuania	2	320	0.6	96	7 702	1.2
Luxembourg	0	39	0.0	1	628	0.2
Malta						
Moldova	1	485	0.2	46	7 328	0.6
Monaco						
Montenegro	0	37	0.0	0	1 063	0.0
Netherlands	0	482	0.0	1	8 520	0.0
Norway	1	186	0.5	1	3 478	0.0
Poland						
Portugal	0	862	0.0	11	13 360	0.1
Romania	16	1 484	1.1	301	27 158	1.1
Russian Fed.	49	52 142	0.1	1 257	590 328	0.2
San Marino	0	0	0.0	0	2	0.0
Serbia	4	366	1.1	92	9 698	0.9
Slovak Rep.	4	649	0.6	76	9 438	0.8
Slovenia	0	81	0.0	3	1 318	0.2
Spain (total)	NAP	4 926	NAP	NAP	59 091	NAP
Spain (State Adm.)	NAP	4 327	NAP	NAP	50 758	NAP
Spain (Catalonia)	NAP	599	NAP	NAP	8 333	NAP
Sweden	0	331	0.0	18	5 439	0.3
Switzerland	1	375	0.3	18	6 509	0.3
the FYRO Macedonia	0	112	0.0	21	3 386	0.6
Turkey	76	6 289	1.2	2 336	164 821	1.4
Ukraine						
UK: Engl. & Wales	0	3 904	0.0	680	82 289	0.8
UK: North. Ireland	4	53	7.5	19	1 637	1.2
UK: Scotland	2	408	0.5	72	7 338	1.0
Average			0.7			0.6
Median			0.2			0.4
Minimum			0.0			0.0
Maximum			7.5			1.6

NOTES – TABLES 2, 2.1 AND 2.2.

AUSTRIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ There is only one prison for juvenile offenders, but in fact also convicts aged over 18 are detained in this institution. As this specialised prison is located in Lower Austria, not all Austrian juvenile offenders serve their sentence there. The others are spread over the other Austrian prisons, where specialised departments for young offenders are established.
BULGARIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Even though the age of criminal responsibility is 14 years old, under 14 a person is not considered criminally responsible but incurs an administrative measure.
Data relate to 31 st December 2015 instead of 1 st September 2015.
CYPRUS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Figures refers to inmates held in the prison institution only (figures for those held in police stations were excluded from the calculations). Therefore, figures and calculations provided for tables 2.1, 2.2. and 2.3 are based on a total prison population of 596 inmates (figures on detainees held in police stations were excluded). ✓ There is no express definition of the terms 'adult' and 'juvenile'. Under the Juvenile Offenders' Law (Ch. 157), the Juvenile Court hears charges against 'children' or 'young persons'. This law defines 'child' as a person under the age of 14 and 'young person' as a person who is 14 years of age or older and under the age of 16 years. Therefore a juvenile is a person falling within the above definition of 'child' or 'young person'. According to the Criminal Code, "a person under the age of 14 is not criminally responsible for any act or omission".
FRANCE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Table 2.2: On 1st September 2015, there were 2 098 women and 63 446 men under the status "écroués détenus" - of which 37 juvenile women and 700 juvenile men under 18 years old - and a total of 2 613 women and 76 008 men under the responsibility of the prison administration ("écouées) - of which 37 juvenile women and 701 juvenile men under 18 years old.
GEORGIA
Data relate to 31 st August 2015 instead of 1 st September 2015.
GERMANY
Data relate to 31 st March 2015 instead of 1 st September 2015.
IRELAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The age of criminal responsibility is 12 years old, except for cases of murder, manslaughter, rape or serious sexual assault. For this charges the age limit is lowered to 10 years old. ✓ There are 3 children detention schools in Ireland providing places for boys up to age 17 and girls up to age 18 ordered to be remanded in custody or committed to serve a sentence. All 3 schools are located at a single location. The schools deliver a child care model of detention focused on education and rehabilitation of those young people detained in order to address offending behaviour and support their early community re-integration.
LATVIA
Data relate to 1 st October 2015 instead of 1 st September 2015.
LITHUANIA
Data relate to 1 st July 2015 instead of 1 st September 2015.
THE NETHERLANDS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Figures presented in this Table concern only the population held in penal institutions, without juvenile offenders, people in custodial clinics, and administrative aliens.
NORWAY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ There are no juvenile courts in Norway, nor is there special legislation for young offenders over the age of 15. The General Penal Code makes however some special provisions for those between the age of 15 and 18.

PORTUGAL
Data relate to 31 st December 2015 instead of 1 st September 2015. ✓ Table 2.1: Persons aged from 16 to less than 21 years are young adults and are tried under a special law which is specific to them.
SPAIN (TOTAL)
<i>Figures presented as totals were not used for the calculations of average and median European values.</i>
SAN MARINO
✓ The Criminal Law provides the possibility for the judge to assess any concessions until at the age of 21 years.
SWEDEN
Data relate to 1 st October 2015 instead of 1 st September 2015. ✓ Table 2: Are included only <i>sentenced</i> prisoners.
SWITZERLAND
Data relate to 2 nd September 2015 instead of 1 st September 2015.
UK ENGLAND & WALES
Data relate to 30 th June 2015 instead of 1 st September 2015.
UK: SCOTLAND
✓ Table 2.1: The <i>age of legal responsibility</i> in Scotland is 8. However, children between 8 and 12 cannot be prosecuted in criminal courts but must be referred to the children's hearing system. Children aged 12 or more can be prosecuted in the criminal courts for particularly serious cases. The majority of offenders under the age of 16 are currently dealt with through the children's hearings system rather than the criminal courts. The hearings system also deals with some young people aged 16 and 17. Offenders aged 18 and above are dealt with through the adult criminal justice system, but prisoners under 21 are held in separate accommodation. Offenders under 16 may be held in secure residential accommodation on offence grounds but are not included in these figures. More information is available at http://dera.ioe.ac.uk/10457/1/SB11-53.pdf

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

13 out of 47 entities presented in *Table 2.3* do not include persons held in custodial institutions for juvenile offenders in the calculation of average and median ages: **Denmark, Finland, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Liechtenstein, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, San Marino, Spain (St. level), Spain (Catalonia), and Sweden.**

For **Sweden** the average and the median ages are calculated only for sentenced prisoners.

Finally, average and median values for **Cyprus** are based on population held in prison (without persons held in police stations).

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

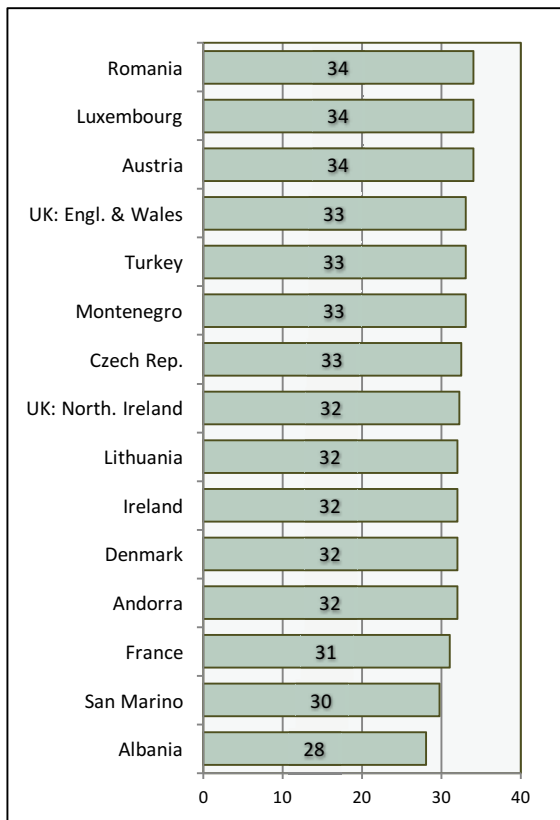


TABLE 2.3: AVERAGE AND MEDIAN AGES OF THE PRISON POPULATION ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2015

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2015.2.3

Country	Average age of the prison pop.	Median age of the prison pop.
Albania	34	28
Andorra	36.3	32
Armenia	NA	NA
Austria	35.8	34
Azerbaijan	35	NA
Belgium	37	35
BH: BiH (st. level)		
BH: Fed. BiH		
BH: Rep. Srpska	NA	NA
Bulgaria	35	35
Croatia	37	36.8
Cyprus	37.3	36
Czech Rep.	37.8	32.5
Denmark	34.1	32
Estonia	37	35
Finland	37.7	35.9
France	33.8	31
Georgia	NA	NA
Germany	NA	NA
Greece	NA	NA
Hungary	36.9	36.8
Iceland		
Ireland	34	32
Italy	40	39
Latvia	37	40
Liechtenstein	41.3	41
Lithuania	35	32
Luxembourg	35.9	34
Malta		
Moldova	NA	NA
Monaco		
Montenegro	34	33
Netherlands	36.4	35
Norway	37	35
Poland		
Portugal	39.1	37
Romania	35	34
Russian Fed.	NA	NA
San Marino	29.7	29.7
Serbia	37.2	35
Slovak Rep.	NA	NA
Slovenia	NA	NA
Spain (total)	39.4	38
Spain (State Adm.)	NA	NA
Spain (Catalonia)	38.3	37
Sweden	37	35
Switzerland	NA	NA
the FYRO Macedonia	33.7	35
Turkey	34.8	33
Ukraine		
UK: Engl. & Wales	35.3	33
UK: North. Ireland	35.5	32.2
UK: Scotland	NA	NA
Average	36.1	34.5
Median	35.4	35.0
Minimum	29.7	28.0
Maximum	41.3	41.0

TABLE 3.A: FEMALE INMATES ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2015

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2015.3.a

Country	Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees)	Number of female inmates	% of females in the total number of inmates	Number of foreign females	% of foreign females in the number of female inmates	Number of female pre-trial detainees	% of pre-trial female detainees in the number of female inmates	Number of females aged less than 18	% of females aged < 18 in the number of female inmates
Albania	5 981	121	2.0	3	2.5	59	48.8	0	0.0
Andorra	52	11	21.2	7	63.6	10	90.9	0	0.0
Armenia	3 888	171	4.4	11	6.4	38	22.2	0	0.0
Austria	9 037	535	5.9	211	39.4	112	20.9	16	3.0
Azerbaijan	24 197	694	2.9	26	3.7	167	24.1	0	0.0
Belgium	12 841	641	5.0	177	27.6	198	30.9	4	0.6
<i>BH: BiH (total)</i>									
BH: BiH (st. level)									
BH: Fed. BiH									
BH: Rep. Srpska	877	14	1.6	3	21.4	2	14.3	0	0.0
Bulgaria	7 583	240	3.2	11	4.6	11	4.6	1	0.4
Croatia	3 341	164	4.9	10	6.1	25	15.2	2	1.2
Cyprus	654	40	6.1	27	67.5	14	35.0	1	2.5
Czech Rep.	20 866	1 433	6.9	94	6.6	146	10.2	3	0.2
Denmark	3 203	118	3.7	39	33.1	61	51.7	0	0.0
Estonia	2 768	145	5.2	13	9.0	36	24.8	0	0.0
Finland	3 007	228	7.6	23	10.1	55	24.1	1	0.4
France	65 544	2 098	3.2	NA	NA	721	34.4	37	1.8
Georgia	10 242	320	3.1	34	10.6	58	18.1	0	0.0
Germany	63 628	3 753	5.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Greece	9 646	518	5.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hungary	17 773	1 310	7.4	36	2.7	305	23.3	4	0.3
Iceland									
Ireland	3 746	127	3.4	19	15.0	27	21.3	1	0.8
Italy	52 389	2 131	4.1	801	37.6	649	30.5	NAP	NAP
Latvia	4 399	340	7.7	10	2.9	92	27.1	2	0.6
Liechtenstein	8	1	12.5	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0
Lithuania	8 022	320	4.0	5	1.6	22	6.9	2	0.6
Luxembourg	667	39	5.8	25	64.1	18	46.2	0	0.0
Malta									
Moldova	7 813	485	6.2	6	1.2	129	26.6	1	0.2
Monaco									
Montenegro	1 100	37	3.4	4	10.8	16	43.2	0	0.0
Netherlands	9 002	482	5.4	99	20.5	224	46.5	0	0.0
Norway	3 664	186	5.1	47	25.3	51	27.4	1	0.5
Poland									
Portugal	14 222	862	6.1	229	26.6	90	10.4	0	0.0
Romania	28 642	1 484	5.2	5	0.3	125	8.4	16	1.1
Russian Fed.	642 470	52 142	8.1	NA	NA	10 037	19.2	49	0.1
San Marino	2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Serbia	10 064	366	3.6	16	4.4	70	19.1	4	1.1
Slovak Rep.	10 087	649	6.4	11	1.7	71	10.9	4	0.6
Slovenia	1 399	81	5.8	8	9.9	17	21.0	0	0.0
Spain (total)	64 017	4 926	7.7	1 442	29.3	678	13.8	NAP	NAP
Spain (State Adm.)	55 085	4 327	7.9	1 209	27.9	598	13.8	NAP	NAP
Spain (Catalonia)	8 932	599	6.7	233	38.9	80	13.4	NAP	NAP
Sweden	5 770	331	5.7	NA	NA	103	31.1	0	0.0
Switzerland	6 884	375	5.4	NA	NA	135	36.0	1	0.3
the FYRO Macedonia	3 498	112	3.2	10	8.9	6	5.4	0	0.0
Turkey	173 522	6 289	3.6	396	6.3	1 057	16.8	76	1.2
Ukraine								0	
UK: Engl. & Wales	86 193	3 904	4.5	459	11.8	626	16.0	0	0.0
UK: North. Ireland	1 690	53	3.1	6	11.3	18	34.0	4	7.5
UK: Scotland	7 746	408	5.3	8	2.0	101	24.8	2	0.5
Average			5.4		19.1		27.4		0.6
Median			5.2		10.1		23.7		0.2
Minimum			0.0		0.0		4.6		0.0
Maximum			21.2		100.0		100.0		7.5

NOTES – TABLE 3.A.

AZERBAIJAN
✓ Stateless inmates and those with unknown nationality <i>are not included</i> as foreigners.
BELGIUM
✓ Stateless inmates and those with unknown nationality <i>are not included</i> as foreigners.
CROATIA
Data relate to 31 st December 2015 instead of 1 st September 2015.
CYPRUS
✓ Figures presented in Table 3A are based on a total of 596 inmates held in Prison institution (for 58 persons held in police stations the breakdown by categories of sex is not available).
CZECH REPUBLIC
Data relate to 31 st December 2015 instead of 1 st September 2015.
✓ Stateless inmates and those with unknown nationality and <i>are not included</i> as foreigners.
ESTONIA
✓ There are 867 inmates considered as “stateless” persons. These persons <i>are not considered</i> as being foreigners in the breakdown by categories of sex. According to Estonian legislation, a foreigner is a person who has foreign state citizenship. Therefore, only inmates that have a foreign state citizenship are included under this heading.
FRANCE
✓ On 1 st September 2015, there were 2 098 women under the status “écrouées détenus”, of the 2 613 women under the responsibility of Prison Administration (“écouées”).
GEORGIA
Data relates to 31 st August 2015 instead of 1 st September 2015.
✓ Stateless inmates and those with unknown nationality and <i>are not included</i> as foreigners.
GERMANY
Data relate to 31 st March 2014 instead of 1 st September 2014.
ITALY
✓ Stateless inmates and those with unknown nationality and <i>are not included</i> as foreigners.
LATVIA
Data relate to 1 st October 2015 instead of 1 st September 2015.
LITHUANIA
Data relate to 1 st July 2015 instead of 1 st September 2015.
✓ Stateless inmates and those with unknown nationality and <i>are not included</i> as foreigners.
PORTUGAL
Data relate to 31 st December 2015 instead of 1 st September 2015.
ROMANIA
✓ Stateless inmates and those with unknown nationality and <i>are not included</i> as foreigners.
SLOVENIA
✓ Stateless inmates and those with unknown nationality and <i>are not included</i> as foreigners.
SPAIN (TOTAL)
<i>Figures presented as totals were not used for the calculations of average and median European values.</i>
SWEDEN
Data relate to 1 st October 2015 instead of 1 st September 2015.
✓ Pre-trial female inmates <i>are not included</i> in the total number of female inmates.
SWITZERLAND
Data relate to 2 nd September 2015 instead of 1 st September 2015.
TURKEY
✓ Stateless inmates and those with unknown nationality and <i>are not included</i> as foreigners.
UK: ENGLAND AND WALES
Data relate to 30 th June 2015 instead of 1 st September 2015.

- ✓ Stateless inmates and those with unknown nationality and *are not included* as foreigners.
- ✓ Figures for Table 3A are taken from Table A1.1 (Quarterly Table) *Offender Management Statistics Quarterly* (January-March 2015).

UK: SCOTLAND

- ✓ Stateless inmates and those with unknown nationality and *are not included* as foreigners.

TABLE 3.B: MALE INMATES ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2015

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2015.3.b

Country	Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees)	Number of male inmates	% of male in the total number of inmates	Number of foreign males	% of foreign males in the number of male inmates	Number of male pre-trial detainees	% of pre-trial male detainees in the number of male inmates	Number of males aged less than 18	% of males aged < 18 in the number of male inmates
Albania	5 981	5 860	98.0	86	1.5	2 886	49.2	89	1.5
Andorra	52	41	78.8	33	80.5	26	63.4	0	0.0
Armenia	3 888	3 717	95.6	115	3.1	1 001	26.9	6	0.2
Austria	9 037	8 502	94.1	4 679	55.0	1 891	22.2	120	1.4
Azerbaijan	24 197	23 503	97.1	586	2.5	4 272	18.2	80	0.3
	12 841	12 200	95.0	4 969	40.7	3 021	24.8	8	0.1
<i>BH: BiH (total)</i>									
<i>BH: BiH (st. level)</i>									
<i>BH: Fed. BiH</i>									
<i>BH: Rep. Srpska</i>	877	863	98.4	58	6.7	85	9.8	14	1.6
Bulgaria	7 583	7 343	96.8	222	3.0	47	0.6	0	0.0
Croatia	3 341	3 177	95.1	187	5.9	704	22.2	27	0.8
Cyprus	654	556	85.0	223	40.1	98	17.6	1	0.2
Czech Rep.	20 866	19 433	93.1	1 572	8.1	1 814	9.3	44	0.2
Denmark	3 203	3 085	96.3	826	26.8	1 101	35.7	6	0.2
Estonia	2 768	2 623	94.8	194	7.4	577	22.0	25	1.0
Finland	3 007	2 779	92.4	432	15.5	551	19.8	8	0.3
France	65 544	63 446	96.8	NA	NA	16 677	26.3	701	1.1
Georgia	10 242	9 922	96.9	276	2.8	1 358	13.7	52	0.5
Germany	63 628	59 875	94.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Greece	9 646	9 128	94.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hungary	17 773	16 463	92.6	788	4.8	3 878	23.6	74	0.4
Iceland									
Ireland	3 746	3 619	96.6	444	12.3	554	15.3	35	1.0
Italy	52 389	50 258	95.9	16 503	32.8	17 245	34.3	NAP	NAP
Latvia	4 399	4 059	92.3	144	3.5	1 159	28.6	27	0.7
Liechtenstein	8	7	87.5	6	85.7	3	42.9	0	0.0
Lithuania	8 022	7 702	96.0	121	1.6	638	8.3	96	1.2
Luxembourg	667	628	94.2	466	74.2	266	42.4	1	0.2
Malta									
Moldova	7 813	7 328	93.8	80	1.1	1 459	19.9	46	0.6
Monaco									
Montenegro	1 100	1 063	96.6	166	15.6	314	29.5	0	0.0
Netherlands	9 002	8 520	94.6	1 624	19.1	3 685	43.3	1	0.0
Norway	3 664	3 478	94.9	1 175	33.8	932	26.8	1	0.0
Poland									
Portugal	14 222	13 360	93.9	2 266	17.0	577	4.3	11	0.1
Romania	28 642	27 158	94.8	245	0.9	2 290	8.4	301	1.1
Russian Fed.	642 470	590 328	91.9	NA	NA	104 907	17.8	1 257	0.2
San Marino	2	2	100.0	2	100.0	2	100.0	0	0.0
Serbia	10 064	9 698	96.4	337	3.5	1 468	15.1	92	0.9
Slovak Rep.	10 087	9 438	93.6	173	1.8	1 276	13.5	76	0.8
Slovenia	1 399	1 318	94.2	123	9.3	190	14.4	3	0.2
<i>Spain (total)</i>	64 017	59 091	92.3	17 268	29.2	7 431	12.6	NAP	NAP
<i>Spain (State Adm.)</i>	55 085	50 758	92.1	13 606	26.8	6 301	12.4	0	0.0
<i>Spain (Catalonia)</i>	8 932	8 333	93.3	3 662	43.9	1 130	13.6	0	0.0
Sweden	5 770	5 439	94.3	NA	NA	1 375	25.3	18	0.3
Switzerland	6 884	6 509	94.6	NA	NA	1 714	26.3	18	0.3
the FYRO Macedonia	3 498	3 386	96.8	188	5.6	360	10.6	21	0.6
Turkey	173 522	164 821	95.0	3 169	1.9	22 392	13.6	2 336	1.4
Ukraine									
UK: Engl. & Wales	86 193	82 289	95.5	10 053	12.2	11 159	13.6	680	0.8
UK: North. Ireland	1 690	1 637	96.9	131	8.0	416	25.4	19	1.2
UK: Scotland	7 746	7 338	94.7	287	3.9	1 504	20.5	72	1.0
Average			94.4		21.0		24.0		0.5
Median			94.8		8.1		20.5		0.3
Minimum			78.8		0.9		0.6		0.0
Maximum			100.0		100.0		100.0		1.6

NOTES – TABLE 3.B

AZERBAIJAN
✓ Stateless inmates and those with unknown nationality <i>are not included</i> as foreigners.
BELGIUM
✓ Stateless inmates and those with unknown nationality <i>are not included</i> as foreigners.
CROATIA
Data relate to 31 st December 2015 instead of 1 st September 2015.
CYPRUS
✓ Figures presented in Table 3A are based on a total of 596 inmates held in Prison institution (for 58 persons held in police stations the breakdown by categories of sex is not available).
CZECH REPUBLIC
Data relate to 31 st December 2015 instead of 1 st September 2015.
✓ Stateless inmates and those with unknown nationality and <i>are not included</i> as foreigners.
ESTONIA
✓ There are 867 inmates considered as “stateless” persons. These persons <i>are not considered</i> as being foreigners in the breakdown by categories of sex. According to Estonian legislation, a foreigner is a person who has foreign state citizenship. Therefore, only inmates that have a foreign state citizenship are included under this heading.
FRANCE
✓ On 1 st September 2015, there were 63 446 men under the status “écroués détenus”, of the 76 008 men under the responsibility of Prison Administration (“écoués”).
GEORGIA
Data relates to 31 st August 2015 instead of 1 st September 2015.
✓ Stateless inmates and those with unknown nationality and <i>are not included</i> as foreigners.
GERMANY
Data relate to 31 st March 2015 instead of 1 st September 2015.
ITALY
✓ Stateless inmates and those with unknown nationality and <i>are not included</i> as foreigners.
LATVIA
Data relate to 1 st October 2015 instead of 1 st September 2015.
LIECHTENSTEIN
✓ 3 foreign males are in pre-trial detention, 1 is held for extradition and 2 are final sentenced prisoners.
LITHUANIA
Data relate to 1 st July 2015 instead of 1 st September 2015.
✓ Stateless inmates and those with unknown nationality and <i>are not included</i> as foreigners.
PORTUGAL
Data relate to 31 st December 2015 instead of 1 st September 2015.
ROMANIA
✓ Stateless inmates and those with unknown nationality and <i>are not included</i> as foreigners.
SLOVENIA
✓ Stateless inmates and those with unknown nationality and <i>are not included</i> as foreigners.
SPAIN (TOTAL)
<i>Figures presented as totals were not used for the calculations of average and median European values.</i>
SWEDEN
Data relate to 1 st October 2015 instead of 1 st September 2015.
✓ Pre-trial female inmates <i>are not included</i> in the total number of female inmates.
SWITZERLAND
Data relate to 2 nd September 2015 instead of 1 st September 2015.

TURKEY
✓ Stateless inmates and those with unknown nationality and <i>are not included</i> as foreigners.
UK: ENGLAND AND WALES
Data relate to 30 th June 2015 instead of 1 st September 2015.
✓ Stateless inmates and those with unknown nationality and <i>are not included</i> as foreigners.
✓ Figures for Table 3A are taken from Table A1.1 (Quarterly Table) <i>Offender Management Statistics Quarterly</i> (January-March 2015).
UK: SCOTLAND
✓ Stateless inmates and those with unknown nationality and <i>are not included</i> as foreigners.

TABLE 4: FOREIGN INMATES ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2015

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2015.4

Country	Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees)	Total number of foreign inmates	Adjusted total of foreigners (including unknown)	% of foreigners in the total number of inmates	Adjusted % of foreigners (incl. unknown) in the total number of inmates	Number of foreign pre-trial detainees	% of foreign pre-trial detainees in the number of foreign inmates	Number of inmates citizens of Member States of the European Union	% of the EU citizens in the number of foreign inmates	Number of foreign detainees aged less than 18	% of foreign minors in the number of foreign inmates	Number of detainees for which the nationality is unknown	% of detainees for which the nationality is unknown in total prison population
Albania	5 981	89	89	1.5	1.5	56	62.9	28	31.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Andorra	52	40	40	76.9	76.9	40	100.0	17	42.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Armenia	3 888	126	126	3.2	3.2	56	44.4	12	9.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Austria	9 037	4 817	4 890	53.3	54.1	1 513	31.4	2 015	41.8	79	1.6	73	0.8
Azerbaijan	24 197	612	620	2.5	2.6	127	20.8	7	1.1	0	0.0	8	0.0
Belgium	12 841	5 146	5 251	40.1	40.9	1 785	34.7	NA	NA	10	0.2	105	0.8
<i>BH: BiH (total)</i>													
<i>BH: BiH (st. level)</i>													
<i>BH: Fed. BiH</i>													
<i>BH: Rep. Srpska</i>	877	61	61	7.0	7.0	33	54.1	6	9.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
Bulgaria	7 583	233	233	3.1	3.1	14	6.0	47	20.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Croatia	3 341	191	197	5.7	5.9	106	55.5	31	16.2	0	0.0	6	0.2
Cyprus	654	250	250	38.2	38.2	53	21.2	123	49.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Czech Rep.	20 866	1 666	1 670	8.0	8.0	495	29.7	786	47.2	1	0.1	4	0.0
Denmark	3 203	865	887	27.0	27.7	485	56.1	274	31.7	NA	NA	22	0.7
Estonia	2 768	207	1 074	7.5	38.8	63	30.4	33	15.9	1	0.5	867	31.3
Finland	3 007	455	459	15.1	15.3	198	43.5	228	50.1	1	0.2	4	0.1
France	65 544	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Georgia	10 242	310	311	3.0	3.0	105	33.9	9	2.9	0	0.0	1	0.0
Germany	63 628	19 921	NA	31.3	NA	6 301	31.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Greece	9 646	5 254	NA	54.5	NA	1 264	24.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hungary	17 773	824	NA	4.6	NA	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	NA	NA
Iceland													
Ireland	3 746	463	463	12.4	12.4	109	23.5	341	73.7	2	0.4	0	0.0
Italy	52 389	17 304	17 315	33.0	33.1	7 307	42.2	3 793	21.9	NA	NA	11	0.0
Latvia	4 399	154	154	3.5	3.5	121	78.6	26	16.9	2	1.3	0	0.0
Liechtenstein	8	7	7	87.5	87.5	4	57.1	4	57.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Lithuania	8 022	126	128	1.6	1.6	34	27.0	31	24.6	1	0.8	2	0.0
Luxembourg	667	491	491	73.6	73.6	251	51.1	282	57.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Malta													
Moldova	7 813	86	86	1.1	1.1	NA	NA	18	20.9	0	0.0	NA	NA
Monaco													
Montenegro	1 100	170	170	15.5	15.5	98	57.6	4	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Netherlands	9 002	1 723	1 994	19.1	22.2	885	51.4	725	42.1	1	0.1	271	3.0
Norway	3 664	1 222	1 222	33.4	33.4	548	44.8	501	41.0	1	0.1	0	0.0

Country	Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees)	Total number of foreign inmates	Adjusted total of foreigners (including unknown)	% of foreigners in the total number of inmates	Adjusted % of foreigners (incl. unknown) in the total number of inmates	Number of foreign pre-trial detainees	% of foreign pre-trial detainees in the number of foreign inmates	Number of inmates citizens of Member States of the European Union	% of the EU citizens in the number of foreign inmates	Number of foreign detainees aged less than 18	% of foreign minors in the number of foreign inmates	Number of detainees for which the nationality is unknown	% of detainees for which the nationality is unknown in total prison population
Poland													
Portugal	14 222	2 495	2 495	17.5	17.5	667	26.7	651	26.1	11	0.4	0	0.0
Romania	28 642	250	253	0.9	0.9	62	24.8	85	34.0	8	3.2	3	0.0
Russian Fed.	642 470	27 696	NA	4.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
San Marino	2	2	2	100.0	100.0	2	100.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Serbia	10 064	353	353	3.5	3.5	165	46.7	51	14.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Slovak Rep.	10 087	184	184	1.8	1.8	88	47.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Slovenia	1 399	131	133	9.4	9.5	34	26.0	12	9.2	0	0.0	2	0.1
Spain (total)	64 017	18 680	18 710	29.2	29.2	3 937	21.1	4 465	23.9	NAP	NAP	30	0.0
Spain (State Adm.)	55 085	14 785	14 815	26.8	26.9	3 215	21.7	3 816	25.8	0	0.0	30	0.1
Spain (Catalonia)	8 932	3 895	3 895	43.6	43.6	722	18.5	649	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Sweden	5 770	1 285	1 325	22.3	23.0	NA	NA	477	37.1	NA	NA	40	0.7
Switzerland	6 884	4 885	4 885	71.0	71.0	1 463	29.9	NA	NA	13	0.3	0	0.0
the FYRO Macedonia	3 498	198	198	5.7	5.7	45	22.7	8	4.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Turkey	173 522	3 565	3 578	2.1	2.1	1 688	47.3	341	9.6	76	2.1	13	0.0
Ukraine													
UK: Engl. & Wales	86 193	10 512	11 032	12.2	12.8	2 231	21.2	4 126	39.3	73	0.7	520	0.6
UK: North. Ireland	1 690	137	137	8.1	8.1	86	62.8	91	66.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
UK: Scotland	7 746	295	296	3.8	3.8	NA	NA	165	55.9	2	0.7	1	0.0
Average				22.6	23.5				31.1		0.3		1.0
Median				10.8	12.6				26.1		0.0		0.0
Minimum				0.9	0.9				0.0		0.0		0.0
Maximum				100.0	100.0				100.0		3.2		31.3

TABLE 4.A: ASYLUM SEEKERS AND ILLEGAL ALIENS HELD FOR ADMINISTRATIVE REASONS
AMONG FOREIGN INMATES ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2015

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2015.4.a

Country	Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees)	Total number of foreign inmates (incl. pre-trial detainees)	Adjusted number of foreigners (incl. unknown)	Asylum seekers or illegal aliens held for administrative reasons (Table 1.1)	Asylum seekers or illegal aliens held in centres especially design for this type of detention	% Asylum seekers or illegal aliens held for administrative reasons in the total number of inmates	% Asylum seekers or illegal aliens held for administrative reasons in the number of foreign inmates
Belgium	12 841	5 146	5 251	2	0	0.0	0.0
Ireland	3 746	463	463	6	NAP	0.2	1.3
Switzerland	6 884	4 885	4 885	NA	316	NA	NA
UK: Engl. & Wales	86 193	10 512	11 032	1 714	237	2.0	16.3
UK: North. Ireland	1 690	137	137	2	0	0.1	1.5
Average						0.6	4.8
Median						0.1	1.4
Minimum						0.0	0.0
Maximum						2.0	16.3

NOTES – TABLES 4 AND 4.A

General remark: The questionnaire SPACE I 2015 included an item on the number of foreign inmates and a subsidiary question on the number of those inmates who were citizens of the European Union (EU).

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

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

AZERBAIJAN
✓ Stateless inmates and those with unknown nationality <i>are not included</i> as foreigners.
BELGIUM
✓ Table 4: Stateless inmates and those with unknown nationality and <i>are not included</i> as foreigners.
CROATIA
Data relate to 31 st December 2015 instead of 1 st September 2015.
✓ Data include persons sentenced for minor offenses.
CYPRUS
✓ Figures presented in Table 3.2 are based on a total of 596 inmates held in the Prison Institution (for the 58 persons held in police stations the breakdown by categories of sex is not available).
CZECH REPUBLIC
Data relate to 31 st December 2015 instead of 1 st September 2015.
✓ Stateless inmates and those with unknown nationality <i>are not included</i> as foreigners.
DENMARK
✓ <i>Inmates with unknown nationality:</i> There are 22 persons with unknown and not specified nationalities, of which 9 are stateless.
ESTONIA
✓ There are 867 inmates considered as “stateless” persons. These persons <i>are not considered</i> as being foreigners in the breakdown by categories of sex. According to Estonian legislation, a

foreigner is person, who has foreign state citizenship. Therefore, only inmates that have a foreign state citizenship are included under this heading.
GERMANY
Data relate to 31 st March 2015 instead of 1 st September 2015.
LATVIA
Data relate to 1 st October 2015 instead of 1 st September 2015.
LITHUANIA
Data relate to 1 st July 2015 instead of 1 st September 2015.
THE NETHERLANDS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Foreign inmates included in Table 4 are part of the total number of inmates held in adult penal institutions and those who are under Electronic Monitoring. <i>Are not included</i> from the breakdown juvenile offenders, persons held in custodial clinics and illegal aliens. ✓ Illegal aliens held for administrativen (425) are <i>not included</i>.
PORTUGAL
Data relate to 31 st December 2015 instead of 1 st September 2015.
SPAIN (TOTAL)
<i>Figures presented as totals were not used for the calculations of average and median European values.</i>
SWEDEN
Data relate to 1 st October 2015 instead of 1 st September 2015;
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Table 4: Figures are only for <i>sentenced</i> prisoners. Data on pre-trial detainees are not available.
SWITZERLAND
Data relate to 2 nd September 2015 instead of 1 st September 2015.
UK: ENGLAND AND WALES
Data relate to 30 th June 2015 instead of 1 st September 2015.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The main information for Table 4 is taken from Table A1.10 of <i>Offender Management Statistics Quarterly</i> (January-March 2015). ✓ <i>Number of prisoners citizens of Member States of the European Union</i>: Figure is taken from Table A1.12i of <i>Offender Management Statistics Quarterly</i> (January to March 2015) - adding up the figures for the relevant states (Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, and Sweden).
UK: NORTHERN IRELAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ National prisoners include UK and Irish citizens.
UK: SCOTLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Pre-trial detainees include convicted but not yet sentenced.

TABLE 5: LEGAL STATUS OF PRISON POPULATIONS ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2015 (NUMBERS)

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

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2015.5

Country	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	Of which		(f)	(g)
						(e).1	(e).2		
Albania	1 842	376	244	483	3 036	5	29	0	5 981
Andorra	36	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	52
Armenia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3 888
Austria	2 059	NAP	NA	NAP	6 059	NA	NA	919	9 037
Azerbaijan	4 436	NAP	NA	NAP	19 761	NA	NA	0	24 197
Belgium	2 655	NAP	544	NAP	8 548	0	NA	1 094	12 841
BH: BiH (st. level)									
BH: Fed. BiH									
BH: Rep. Srpska	16	68	3	0	790	36	1	0	877
Bulgaria	451	198	NA	NA	6 934	NA	NA	NA	7 583
Croatia	NA	NAP	NAP	NA	2 549	NA	NA	0	3 341
Cyprus	112	NAP	NAP	NAP	484	8	0	NAP	654
Czech Rep.		1 960		NAP	18 906	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Denmark	930		232	NAP	2 041	0	0	NA	0
Estonia	615	NAP	NA	NAP	2 153	NA	NA	0	2 768
Finland	NA	NA	NA	NA	2 401	44	NA	NAP	3 007
France	17 911	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	65 544
Georgia	1 416	NAP	NA	NAP	8 826	NA	34	0	10 242
Germany	11 359	NAP	NA	NAP	50 945	4 476	NA	1 324	63 628
Greece	2 356	NAP	NA	NA	7 290	14	NA	NA	9 646
Hungary	4 183	NAP	792	NAP	13 298	0	0	454	17 773
Iceland									
Ireland	581	NA	NA	NA	3 156	13	NA	9	3 746
Italy	8 917	NAP	8 977	NAP	33 955	NAP	NAP	540	52 389
Latvia	392	242	327	127	3 148	1	NA	163	4 399
Liechtenstein	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	1	8
Lithuania	659	78	254	NA	7 031	NA	NA	NAP	8 022
Luxembourg	284	NAP	NA	NAP	382	9	7	1	667
Malta									
Moldova	1 634	305	1 097	232	6 179	236	125	NA	7 813
Monaco									
Montenegro	330	0	0	36	734	4	0	0	1 100
Netherlands	2 913	NA	996	NAP	4 942	320	NA	151	9 002
Norway	983	0	NA	0	2 681	67	NA	0	3 664
Poland									
Portugal	1 714	NAP	589	NAP	11 645	NA	NA	274	14 222
Romania	1 638	777	NA	NA	26 227	NAP	NAP	NAP	28 642
Russian Fed.	114 944	NAP	NA	NAP	527 526	NA	NA	0	642 470
San Marino	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Serbia		1 538			7 670	NA	NA	958	NA
Slovak Rep.	1 347	NA	NA	NAP	8 740	NAP	0	0	10 087
Slovenia	49	106	52	35	1 141	NA	NA	16	1 399
Spain (total)	8 109	NA	NA	NAP	55 908	NA	NAP	NAP	64 017
Spain (State Adm.)	6 899	NA	NA	NAP	48 186	0	0	0	55 085
Spain (Catalonia)	1 210	NA	NA	NAP	7 722	137	18	0	8 932
Sweden	1 478	NA	NA	NA	4 292	NA	NA	NA	5 770
Switzerland	1 849	NA	NA	876	3 673	306	102	486	6 884
the FYRO Macedonia	239	75	8	41	3 126	12	0	9	3 498
Turkey	NA	NAP	37 611	NA	135 911	NA	NA	NA	173 522
Ukraine									
UK: Engl. & Wales	8 271	3 514	NA	NAP	72 659	107	6 176	1 749	86 193
UK: North. Ireland	434	NAP	61	0	1 195	5	189	0	1 690
UK: Scotland	1 355	250	NA	NAP	6 141	21	NA	0	7 746

NOTES – TABLE 5

AUSTRIA
✓ Point (f): 919 inmates, of which 801 inmates are under forensic psychiatric treatment and security measures. The 118 inmates left are different kinds of imprisonment supporting other administrative authorities, provisional arrest for foreign governments etc.
CROATIA
Data relate to 31 st December 2015 instead of 1 st September 2015.
CYPRUS
✓ Figures do not include the 58 detainees held in police stations.
CZECH REPUBLIC
Data relate to 31 st December 2015 instead of 1 st September 2015.
GEORGIA
Data relate to 31 st August 2015 instead of 1 st September 2015.
✓ Point (c): In accordance with the Georgian criminal procedures, the court judgements on the criminal cases enters into force upon issuance of the decision.
GERMANY
Data relate to 31 st March 2015 instead of 1 st September 2015.
IRELAND
✓ Under this section there are 6 immigration cases and 3 extraditions cases.
✓ Juveniles facing criminal charges before the courts are detained in the Children Detention School System - boys up to the age of 17 and girls up to the age of 18. The only data collected is whether they have been remanded in custody or if they have been given a final sentence to serve, according to the terms of Children Act (2001).
ITALY
✓ Point (f): Persons undergoing security measures.
LATVIA
Data relate to 1 st October 2015 instead of 1 st September 2015.
LIECHTENSTEIN
✓ Point (f): 1 person held for extradition.
LITHUANIA
Data relate to 1 st July 2015 instead of 1 st September 2015.
MOLDOVA
✓ Point (a) includes Points (b), (c) and (d) . The total number of inmates (point (g)) is calculated through the sum of point (a) – untried detainees – and point (e) – sentenced prisoners.
THE NETHERLANDS
✓ Data are available for the population held in penal institutions (see general notes). The total number of prisoners does not refer to persons held in institutions for juvenile offenders, custodial clinics and institutions for illegal aliens.
✓ Point (c): In this category are included persons appealing their sentence. The ones who are sentenced but who have not appealed yet, but still are within the statutory limit to do so, are part of the point (a). They cannot be made visible as a separate figure.
NORWAY
✓ Points (a) and (c): An unknown number of persons have been sentenced (or found not guilty) but the sentence is not legally binding as an appeal has been lodged. These persons remain categorised as “remanded in custody”. Therefore, Point (c) is included in Point (a).
✓ Point (b): Sentence is given at same time as judgment of guilt.
✓ Point (e).2: Most revocations are combined with a new offence and therefore not separately “visible”.
PORTUGAL
Data relate to 31 st December 2015 instead of 1 st September 2015.
✓ Point (f): In this point are included 274 detainees who are under “security measures”

(mentally ill offenders considered non-criminally liable by the court), of which 122 are placed in special psychiatric institutions or in penitentiary hospitals, and 152 in non-penitentiary hospitals. These categories of inmates are included in Point (e).

SERBIA

- ✓ **Point (a):** Here are also included Detainees found guilty but who have not yet received a sentence yet (point (b)) and sentenced prisoners who have appealed or who are within the statutory limit for doing so (point (c)).
- ✓ **Points (d) and (e):** Here are as well included prisoners who have started serving prison sentence in advance. These two categories are assimilated to the status of “sentenced”.
- ✓ **Point (f):** In this point are included 856 inmates, of which:
 - Persons who were ordered a measure of medical treatment: 429;
 - Juveniles remanded to correctional facility: 194;
 - Juveniles sentenced to penal-correctional facility: 17;
 - Punished for minor offences: 216.

SPAIN (TOTAL)

Figures presented in Table 5 are totals for both State Administration and Catalonia.

SWEDEN

Data relate to 1st October 2015 instead of 1st September 2015.

SWITZERLAND

Data relate to 2nd September 2015 instead of 1st September 2015.

UK: ENGLAND AND WALES

Data relate to 30th June 2015 instead of 1st September 2015.

- ✓ **Point (e.2):** Refers to recalls.
- ✓ **Point (f):** Other non-criminal prisoners.
- ✓ All items used for Table 5 are taken from Table 1.1 of *Offender Management Statistics Quarterly* (January-March 2015) Annual tables.

TABLE 5.1: DETAINEES NOT SERVING A FINAL SENTENCE ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2015
(PERCENTAGES AND RATES)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2015.5.1

Country	Percentage of detainees not serving a final sentence (1)	Percentage of detainees not serving a final sentence (2)	Rate of detainees not serving a final sentence per 100,000 inhabitants (1)	Rate of detainees not serving a final sentence per 100,000 inhabitants (2)	Percentage of untried detainees (no court decision yet reached)	Rate of untried detainees per 100,000 inhabitants
	(a.1)	(a.2)	(b.1)	(b.2)	(c)	(d)
Albania	49.2	49.2	102.0	102.0	30.8	63.8
Andorra	69.2	69.2	46.1	46.1	69.2	46.1
Armenia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Austria	33.0	22.8	34.2	23.7	22.8	23.7
Azerbaijan	18.3	18.3	45.7	45.7	18.3	45.7
Belgium	33.4	24.9	38.0	28.3	20.7	23.5
BH: BiH (st. level)						
BH: Fed. BiH						
BH: Rep. Srpska	9.9	9.9	6.1	6.1	1.8	1.1
Bulgaria	8.6	8.6	9.1	9.1	5.9	6.3
Croatia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cyprus	17.1	17.1	13.2	13.2	17.1	13.2
Czech Rep.	9.4	9.4	18.6	18.6	9.4	18.6
Denmark	36.3	36.3	20.4	20.4	29.0	16.3
Estonia	22.2	22.2	46.7	46.7	22.2	46.7
Finland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
France	27.3	27.3	26.9	26.9	27.3	26.9
Georgia	13.8	13.8			13.8	
Germany	19.9	17.9	15.4	13.8	17.9	13.8
Greece	24.4	24.4	21.8	21.8	24.4	21.8
Hungary	26.1	23.5	47.2	42.6	23.5	42.6
Iceland			0.0	0.0		
Ireland	15.8	15.5	12.7	12.5	15.5	
Italy	35.2	34.2	30.4	29.5	17.0	
Latvia	28.4	24.7	63.5	55.3	8.9	19.9
Liechtenstein	50.0	37.5	10.6	8.0	0.0	0.0
Lithuania	12.4	12.4	34.3	34.3	8.2	22.8
Luxembourg	NA	NA	NA	NA	42.6	49.3
Malta						
Moldova	41.8	41.8	92.0	92.0	20.9	46.0
Monaco						
Montenegro	33.3	33.3	58.8	58.8	30.0	53.0
Netherlands	45.1	43.4	23.9	23.0	32.4	17.2
Norway	26.8	26.8	18.9	18.9	26.8	18.9
Poland						0.0
Portugal	18.1	16.2	24.9	22.3	12.1	16.6
Romania	8.4	8.4	12.2	12.2	5.7	8.3
Russian Fed.	17.9	17.9			17.9	
San Marino	100.0	100.0	***	***	100.0	2.0
Serbia	23.8	15.3	33.8	21.7	15.3	21.7
Slovak Rep.	13.4	13.4	24.8	24.8	13.4	24.8
Slovenia	18.4	17.3	12.5	11.7	3.5	2.4
Spain (total)	12.7	12.7	17.5	17.5	12.7	17.5
Spain (State Adm.)	12.5	12.5	17.7	17.7	12.5	17.7
Spain (Catalonia)	13.5	13.5	16.4	16.4	13.5	16.4
Sweden	25.6	25.6	15.0	15.0	25.6	15.0
Switzerland	46.6	39.6	38.6	32.7	26.9	22.2
the FYRO Macedonia	10.6	10.4	18.0	17.5	6.8	11.5
Turkey	21.7	21.7	47.8	47.8	NA	NA
Ukraine						
UK: Engl. & Wales	15.7	13.7	23.3	20.3	9.6	14.2
UK: North. Ireland	29.3	29.3	26.8	26.8	25.7	23.5
UK: Scotland	20.7	20.7	30.0	30.0	17.5	25.3
Mean	26.9	25.4	32.4	30.8	21.0	24.5
Median	26.9	25.4	32.4	30.8	21.0	24.5
Minimum	8.4	8.4	6.1	6.1	0.0	0.0
Maximum	100.0	100.0	102.0	102.0	100.0	78.6

NOTES – TABLE 5.1

Table 5.1 includes two types of calculation for the category of “detainees not serving a final sentence”:

- ✓ **in the first case [(a.1) and (b.1)], the heading (f) “Other cases” from Table 5 is included,**
- ✓ **in the second case [(a.2) and (b.2)], the heading (f) “Other cases” from Table 5 is excluded**

The second type of calculation has been introduced on the basis of additional information provided by the national correspondents, which can be found in the notes to Table 5. Indeed, it seems that a significant part of the persons included under the heading “Other cases” cannot be assimilated to persons waiting for a final sentence to be imposed (i.e. this category includes persons held for security reasons, persons held for civil reasons, etc.). Nevertheless, in order to ensure the comparability of the data with previous years’ reports, we have also kept the first type of calculation (a.1 and b.1).

.....

IMPORTANT METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

.....

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

SERBIA

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

SPAIN (TOTAL)

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

TABLE 5.2: DANGEROUS OFFENDERS UNDER SECURITY MEASURES ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2015
(NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2015.5.2

Country	Total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees)	Total number of persons under security measures/preventive detention for dangerous offenders	% of persons under security measures in the total number of inmates	Persons held as not criminally responsible by the court	Persons held as totally or partially criminally responsible by the court and who have been sentenced	(*) Are these persons included in the total number of prison population?
Albania	5 981	166	2.8	115	51	No
Andorra	52	0	0.0	0	16	Yes
Armenia	3 888	NAP	***	NAP	NAP	***
Austria	9 037	801	8.9	386	415	Yes
Azerbaijan	24 197	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	***
Belgium	12 841	124	1.0	NAP	124	Yes
BH: BiH (st. level)						
BH: Fed. BiH						
BH: Rep. Srpska	877	2	0.2	NAP	2	No
Bulgaria	7 583	176	2.3	NAP	6 855	Yes
Croatia	3 341	NA	2.1	NA	71	Yes
Cyprus	654	0	0.0	NAP	NAP	***
Czech Rep.	20 866	56	0.3	10	46	Yes
Denmark	3 203	49	1.5	NAP	NAP	Yes
Estonia	2 768	NA	***	NA	NA	No
Finland	3 007	NAP	***	NAP	NAP	***
France	65 544	NA	NA	NA	NA	No
Georgia	10 242	NAP	***	NAP	NAP	***
Germany	63 628	521	0.8	NAP	521	Yes
Greece	9 646	NA	***	NA	NA	Yes
Hungary	17 773	162	0.9	162	0	Yes
Iceland						
Ireland	3 746	NAP	***	NAP	NAP	***
Italy	52 389	540	1.0	NA	NA	Yes
Latvia	4 399	NAP	***	NAP	NAP	***
Liechtenstein	8	0	0.0	0	0	Yes
Lithuania	8 022	NAP	***	***	NAP	***
Luxembourg	667	NAP	***	NAP	NAP	***
Malta						
Moldova	7 813	338	4.3	NA	NA	Yes
Monaco						
Montenegro	1 100	0	0.0	0	0	0
Netherlands	9 002	103	1.1	103	NAP	No
Norway	3 664	95	2.6	NAP	95	Yes
Poland						
Portugal	14 222	0	0.0	0	0	No
Romania	28 642	NAP	***	NAP	NAP	***
Russian Fed.	642 470	NA	***	NA	NA	***
San Marino	2	0	0.0	0	0	Yes
Serbia	10 064	NA	***	NA	NA	***
Slovak Rep.	10 087	0	0.0	NAP	NAP	No
Slovenia	1 399	NA	***	NA	NA	No
Spain (total)	64 017	606	0.9	NA	NA	Yes
Spain (State Adm.)	55 085	558	1.0	NA	NA	Yes
Spain (Catalonia)	8 932	48	0.5	NA	NA	Yes
Sweden	5 770	NA	***	NA	NA	***
Switzerland	6 884	145	2.1	NA	NA	Yes
the FYRO Macedonia	3 498	NAP	***	NAP	NAP	***
Turkey	173 522	NA	***	NAP	NAP	No
Ukraine						
UK: Engl. & Wales	86 193	NA	***	NA	NA	***
UK: North. Ireland	1 690	NA	***	NA	NA	***
UK: Scotland	7 746	NAP	***	NAP	NAP	***
Average			1.4			
Median			0.9			
Minimum			0.0			

Maximum			8.9		
---------	--	--	-----	--	--

NOTES – TABLE 5.2

ALBANIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Persons under security measures are held in special sections within prisons. Yet, they are not included the total prison population, because the data provided by the penal institutions for this category of inmates were incomplete. There is no division of this category by age, type of crime, judicial status, etc. ✓ If partial data would however been included in the total prison population, the percentage of dangerous offenders would correspond to 2.8%.
BELGIUM
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Persons included in the Table 5.2 are inmates of whom sentences were coupled with requirement of placement at the disposal of the Court of the enforcement of sentenced (previously, at the disposal of the Government) at the end of the sentence. According to this provision these persons should remain in custody. ✓ Non-criminally liable offenders sentenced to measures of indefinite incarceration (<i>internement</i>) are not under security measures <i>stricto sensu</i> and, therefore, are not included in Table 5.2.
CROATIA
Data relate to 31 st December 2015 instead of 1 st September 2015.
CZECH REPUBLIC
Data relate to 31 st December 2015 instead of 1 st September 2015.
GERMANY
Data relate to 31 st March 2015 instead of 1 st September 2015.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Persons held as not criminally responsible by the court <i>are not included</i> in the total number of prison population from Table 1; they are accommodated in forensic psychiatric hospitals. ✓ Persons held as totally or partially criminally responsible by the court and who have been sentenced <i>are included</i> in the total number of prison population from Table 1.
LATVIA
Data relate to 1 st October 2015 instead of 1 st September 2015.
LITHUANIA
Data relate to 1 st July 2015 instead of 1 st September 2015.
THE NETHERLANDS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ In Table 5.2 are included 103 persons under security measures/preventive detention. This category consists of people that are not held criminally responsible for their crimes and they are placed in psychiatric clinics (outside the responsibility of prison service) by a judge for the duration of one year. They <i>are not included</i> in the total prison population. Nevertheless, if all these categories were included, the part of dangerous offenders would be 1.1%.
PORTUGAL
Data relate to 31 st December 2015 instead of 1 st September 2015.
SERBIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Persons under security measures are included in the total number of prison population through other statistical categories.
SPAIN (TOTAL)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ There are no <i>custodial</i> security measures which can be served in special establishments and imposed to the convicts after serving the sentence on the basis of a dangerousness assessment by the Court. Only security measures assimilated to alternatives to imprisonment are applicable. These measures are imposed to people who are declared criminally not responsible or partially responsible. The number of such persons was 606. The Penitentiary Administration is in charge only of the execution of custodial security measures. Non-custodial security measures are not under its competences.

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

SWITZERLAND

Data relate to 2nd September 2015 instead of 1st September 2015.

- ✓ Figures on “interned” offenders held under measures of (in)definite imprisonment: art. 64 of the Criminal Code.

UK: SCOTLAND

- ✓ There is no formal concept of preventive detention for dangerous offenders, apart from remand (pre-trial detention for those accused of committing a crime) for the purposes of public protection, or detention under mental health legislation (which may or may not be as result of a criminal act).

TABLE 6: MAIN OFFENCE OF SENTENCED PRISONERS (FINAL SENTENCE) ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2015 (NUMBERS)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2015.6

Country	Homicide (incl. attempts)	Assault and battery	Rape	Other types of sexual offences	Robbery	Other types of theft	Economic and financial offences	Drug offences	Terrorism	Organised crime	Cybercrime	Other cases	Number of sentenced prisoners (final sentence)
Albania	1 195	84	78	59	371	294	48	567	10	55	1	274	3 036
Andorra	2	5	0	5	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	16
Armenia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2 849
Austria	(335)	(NA)	(141)	(138)	(965)	(1 886)	(NA)	(943)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(6 059)
Azerbaijan	2 482	955	236	NA	1 069	3 644	150	5 607	NA	NA	NA	5 618	19 761
Belgium	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
BH: BiH (total)													
BH: BiH (st. level)													
BH: Fed. BiH													
BH: Rep. Srpska	280	131	18	15	91	23	25	84	0	26	0	97	280
Bulgaria	(1 796)	(204)	(259)	(259)	(1 393)	(3 078)	(814)	(511)	(0)	(86)	(0)	(233)	(1 796)
Croatia	352	98	91	122	375	564	245	316	0	NA	1	385	352
Cyprus	55	26	36	33	39	81	17	133	0	0	0	64	55
Czech Rep.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Denmark	196	321	96	65	208	239	69	497	NA	NA	NA	350	196
Estonia	445	143	92	19	291	310	8	610	0	14	6	215	445
Finland	581	394	119	159	243	175	456	0	0	0	0	230	2 401
France	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Georgia	(1 155)	(448)	(98)	(87)	(1 676)	(2 529)	(477)	(2 721)	(16)	(84)	(1)	(1 026)	(1 155)
Germany	(3 888)	(6 492)	(3 715)	(6 720)	(11 947)	(5 973)	(6 820)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(4 960)	(3 888)
Greece	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2 149	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hungary	1 224	1 240	212	453	2 660	3 332	NA	436	3	NA	NA	3 738	1 224
Iceland													
Ireland	429	437	161	197	130	586	42	415	15	0	0	744	429
Italy	6 443	84	1 896	636	5 325	1 722	312	10 564	58	444	NA	6 471	6 443
Latvia	495	284	134	109	849	695	107	409	0	2	12	52	495
Liechtenstein	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Lithuania	1 856	412	351	96	1 014	1 154	65	896	0	16	NA	1 503	1 856
Luxembourg	63	44	24	6	29	59	10	100	0	0	0	47	63
Malta													
Moldova	1 500	619	321	283	495	1 270	30	331	0	14	0	1 316	6 179
Monaco													
Montenegro	138	61	3	2	63	75	9	184	17	3	0	179	138
Netherlands	772	162	186	628	677	164	751	NA	16	NA	NA	1 586	4 942
Norway	186	382	227	253	227	103	159	665	0	0	0	546	186
Poland													
Portugal	1 076	406	204	324	1 463	1 482	NA	2 294	0	NAP	NAP	4 670	1 076
Romania	5 797	450	1 692	128	4 484	5 960	714	1 276	27	533	58	5 108	5 797
Russian Fed.	146 827	70 776	11 008	9 041	34 249	75 475	785	132 116	245	2 393	3	44 608	146 827
San Marino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Serbia	736	138	183	130	1 150	1 866	31	1 687	32	45	0	1 672	736
Slovak Rep.	589	389	133	221	1 209	1 642	487	998	1	12	0	3 059	589
Slovenia	114	48	23	79	219	257	86	234	1	8	1	71	114
Spain (total)	4 342	2 858	1 859	1 355	17 223	2 011	2 238	12 589	185	27	NA	11 221	4 342
Spain (St.Adm.)	3 556	2 460	1 528	1 163	15 347	850	1 853	11 114	185	9	NA	10 121	3 556
Spain (Catalonia)	786	398	331	192	1 876	1 161	385	1 475	0	18	0	1 100	786
Sweden	570	450	211	182	430	351	221	859	NA	NA	NA	1 018	570
Switzerland	445	171	145	NA	328	898	3	848	NAP	2	NA	833	445
the FYRO Macedonia	284	123	41	124	718	477	89	544	8	223	3	492	284
Turkey	(24 502)	(20 234)	(12 253)	(1 996)	(19232)	(35 439)	(7 393)	(23 589)	(4 689)	(1 539)	(NA)	(NA)	(24 502)
Ukraine													
UK: Engl. & Wales	6 892	11 645	6 175	5 315	8 246	11 567	1 409	10 442	NAP	NAP	NAP	10 968	6 892
UK: North. Ireland	189	221	56	67	123	117	NA	87	NA	NA	NA	335	189
UK: Scotland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

TABLE 6.1: MAIN OFFENCE OF SENTENCED PRISONERS (FINAL SENTENCE) ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2015 (*PERCENTAGES*)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2015.6.1

Country	Homicide (incl. attempts)	Assault and battery	Rape	Other types of sexual offences	Robbery	Other types of theft	Economic and financial offences	Drug offences	Terrorism	Organised crime	Cybercrime	Other cases
Albania	39.4	2.8	2.6	1.9	12.2	9.7	1.6	18.7	0.3	1.8	0.0	9.0
Andorra	12.5	31.3	0.0	31.3	6.3	0.0	12.5	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Armenia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Austria	(5.5)	(NA)	(2.3)	(2.3)	(15.9)	(31.1)	(NA)	(15.6)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Azerbaijan	12.6	4.8	1.2	NA	5.4	18.4	0.8	28.4	NA	NA	NA	28.4
Belgium	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
BH: BiH (total)												
BH: BiH (st. level)												
BH: Fed. BiH												
BH: Rep. Srpska	35.4	16.6	2.3	1.9	11.5	2.9	3.2	10.6	0.0	3.3	0.0	12.3
Bulgaria	(25.9)	(2.9)	(3.7)	(3.7)	(20.1)	(44.4)	(11.7)	(7.4)	(0.0)	(1.2)	(0.0)	(3.4)
Croatia	13.8	3.8	3.6	4.8	14.7	22.1	9.6	12.4	0.0	NA	0.0	15.1
Cyprus	11.4	5.4	7.4	6.8	8.1	16.7	3.5	27.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.2
Czech Rep.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Denmark	9.6	15.7	4.7	3.2	10.2	11.7	3.4	24.4	NA	NA	NA	17.1
Estonia	20.7	6.6	4.3	0.9	13.5	14.4	0.4	28.3	0.0	0.7	0.3	10.0
Finland	24.2	16.4	5.0	6.6	10.1	7.3	19.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.6	
France	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Georgia	(13.1)	(5.1)	(1.1)	(1.0)	(19.0)	(28.7)	(5.4)	(30.8)	(0.2)	(1.0)	(0.0)	(11.6)
Germany	(7.6)	(12.7)	(7.3)	(13.2)	(23.5)	(11.7)	(13.4)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(9.7)	
Greece	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	29.5	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hungary	9.2	9.3	1.6	3.4	20.0	25.1	NA	3.3	0.0	NA	NA	28.1
Iceland												
Ireland	13.6	13.8	5.1	6.2	4.1	18.6	1.3	13.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	23.6
Italy	19.0	0.2	5.6	1.9	15.7	5.1	0.9	31.1	0.2	1.3	NA	19.1
Latvia	15.7	9.0	4.3	3.5	27.0	22.1	3.4	13.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.7
Liechtenstein	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0
Lithuania	26.4	5.9	5.0	1.4	14.4	16.4	0.9	12.7	0.0	0.2	NA	21.4
Luxembourg	16.5	11.5	6.3	1.6	7.6	15.4	2.6	26.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.3
Malta												
Moldova	24.3	10.0	5.2	4.6	8.0	20.6	0.5	5.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	21.3
Monaco												
Montenegro	18.8	8.3	0.4	0.3	8.6	10.2	1.2	25.1	2.3	0.4	0.0	24.4
Netherlands	15.6	3.3	3.8	12.7	13.7	3.3	15.2	NA	0.3	NA	32.1	
Norway	6.9	14.2	8.5	9.4	8.5	3.8	5.9	24.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.4
Poland												
Portugal	9.2	3.5	1.8	2.8	12.6	12.7	NA	19.7	0.0	NA	NA	40.1
Romania	22.1	1.7	6.5	0.5	17.1	22.7	2.7	4.9	0.1	2.0	0.2	19.5
Russian Fed.	27.8	13.4	2.1	1.7	6.5	14.3	0.1	25.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	8.5
San Marino	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Serbia	9.6	1.8	2.4	1.7	15.0	24.3	0.4	22.0	0.4	0.6	0.0	21.8
Slovak Rep.	6.7	4.5	1.5	2.5	13.8	18.8	5.6	11.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	35.0
Slovenia	10.0	4.2	2.0	6.9	19.2	22.5	7.5	20.5	0.1	0.7	0.1	6.2
Spain (total)	7.8	5.1	3.3	2.4	30.8	3.6	4.0	22.5	0.3	0.0	NA	20.1
Spain (State Adm.)	7.4	5.1	3.2	2.4	31.8	1.8	3.8	23.1	0.4	0.0	NA	21.0
Spain (Catalonia)	10.2	5.2	4.3	2.5	24.3	15.0	5.0	19.1	0.0	0.2	NA	14.2
Sweden	13.3	10.5	4.9	4.2	10.0	8.2	5.1	20.0	NA	NA	NA	23.7
Switzerland	12.1	4.7	3.9	NA	8.9	24.4	0.1	23.1	NA	0.1	NA	22.7
the FYRO Macedonia	9.1	3.9	1.3	4.0	23.0	15.3	2.8	17.4	0.3	7.1	0.1	15.7
Turkey	(18.0)	(14.9)	(9.0)	(1.5)	(14.2)	(26.1)	(5.4)	(17.4)	(3.5)	(1.1)	(NA)	(NA)
Ukraine												
UK: Engl. & Wales	9.5	16.0	8.5	7.3	11.3	15.9	1.9	14.4	NA	NA	NA	15.1
UK: North. Ireland	15.8	18.5	4.7	5.6	10.3	9.8	NA	7.3	NA	NA	NA	28.0
UK: Scotland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Average	15.2	9.3	3.9	3.7	13.2	16.9	4.6	17.4	0.3	0.8	0.0	17.8
Median	13.2	6.6	3.9	2.4	12.6	16.2	3.3	18.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	18.1
Minimum	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maximum	39.4	31.3	9.8	31.3	31.8	44.4	25.0	31.1	3.5	7.1	0.4	40.1

NOTES – TABLES 6 AND 6.1

Several figures in Table 6 and 6.1 are presented between brackets or/and with a different background colour because they do not correspond to the categorisation of the length of sentences used in the SPACE questionnaire (i.e. the categories used are different, or two or more categories have been merged).

ARMENIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ National breakdown does not fit the categories included in the SPACE I questionnaire used for Table 6. Figures are available for the following categories of offences: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ crimes against life and health: 709; ○ crimes against freedom and dignity: 60; ○ sexual offences: 89; ○ crimes against family and child interest: 4; ○ crimes against property: 1 156; ○ economic crimes: 59; ○ crimes against public safety: 62; ○ crimes against public order and morality: 62; ○ crimes against public health: 512; ○ crimes against environmental safety: 1; ○ crimes against state safety and constitutional order: 15; ○ crimes against state service: 16; ○ crimes against governmental order: 26; ○ crimes against justice: 6; ○ crimes against military: 72.
AUSTRIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Because of the legal classification in the Austria Criminal law and the mode of registration to the electronic administration program, it is not possible to classify all types of offences listed in Table 6. Therefore the sum of the categories does not reach the total number of sentenced prisoners. Hence, figures are presented between brackets.
BELGIUM
<p>Warning: The types of offences are not any longer registered for the offenders that committed new crimes while in conditional release. At the moment of revocation of the conditional release, it is impossible to provide the accurate type of offence on which the new charges are based. Given this methodological limitation, it is impossible accurately categorise all types of offences.</p>
BH: REPUBLIKA SRPSKA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ In the category Homicide (incl. attempts) are included 115 persons sentenced for crimes against humanity and international law.
BULGARIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The <i>main offence rule</i> is not defined. Therefore the sum of the categories does not reach the total number of sentenced prisoners. Hence, figures are presented between brackets.
CROATIA
<p>Data relate to 31st December 2015 instead of 1st September 2015.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Among sentenced prisoners are also included those who have started serving prison sentence in advance. Therefore, the percentages presented in Table 6.1 are calculated on the basis of the adjusted total including those inmates. ✓ Figures include 51 juveniles with educational measures in correctional institutions and 16 juveniles detained in juvenile prison.
CZECH REPUBLIC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The <i>main offence rule</i> is not defined. The distribution by main offence rule is not available at Prison Administration but may be found at the Ministry of Justice.

FINLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Categories of Rape and Other types of sexual offences cannot be separated in these statistics: are included all types of sexual offences. ✓ The type of main offence for fine defaulters (44 persons) is not available. Therefore, they are not included in Table 6. ✓ The 44 fine-defaulters are included under the heading “Other cases” of Table 6.1, as these persons are part of the total number of sentenced inmates.
GEORGIA
<p>Figures for this table are on 31st August 2015 instead of 1st September 2015.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Some inmates are serving sentence for more than one crime. The <i>main offence rule</i> is not defined. Therefore the sum of the categories does not reach the total number of sentenced prisoners. Hence, figures are presented between brackets.
GERMANY
<p>Data relate to 31st March 2015 instead of 1st September 2015.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Categories of Rape and Other types of sexual offences cannot be separated in these statistics: are included all types of sexual offences. ✓ The sum of the categories does not reach the total number of sentenced prisoners because these two figures were retrieved from two different publications of the Statistisches Bundesamt based on data acquired by different methods reflected in a slight variation between the two numbers. Hence, figures are presented between brackets.
IRELAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Homicide: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Offence group 1: Murder, Manslaughter and Dangerous Driving causing Death Offences, ○ Offence group 3: Attempts/Threats to Murder, Assaults and Related Offences (Attempted Murder). ✓ Economic and Financial offences: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Offence group 9 - Fraud, Deception and Related Offences. ✓ Terrorism: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Offences from group 11 - Weapon and Explosives Offences, and ○ Offences from group 15 - Offences against Government, Justice Procedures and Organisation of Crime. ✓ Organised Crime: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Offences from group 15 - Offences against Government, Justice Procedures and Organisation of Crime. ✓ “Other cases”: This category includes charges such as criminal damage, firearms/offensive weapons, road traffic offences and arson.
ITALY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Assault and battery: Under this heading are as well included crime of "violence" and "violence against a public officer/obstruction of a public officer" (<i>violenza/resistenza a pubblico ufficiale</i>) as well as "physical coercion against one person and threat" (<i>violenza privata/minaccia</i>). ✓ Economic and financial offences: Include illegitimate competition and bankruptcy offences, but not money laundering and usury (included in the crime against property). ✓ In the category of Terrorism are included all types of crimes supplied in the Criminal Code under the denomination of “crimes against the personality of the State”. ✓ Organised crime: This type of offence is often associated with other more serious offences. Therefore, figures presented under this heading are very likely to be underestimated.
LATVIA
<p>Data relate to 1st October 2015 instead of 1st September 2015.</p>
LIECHTENSTEIN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ “Other cases”: One person held for extradition
LITHUANIA

Data relate to 1st July 2015 instead of 1st September 2015.

- ✓ **Assault and battery:** Includes heavy bodily injury.
- ✓ Percentages in Table 6.1 are calculated on the basis of the adjusted total number of sentenced inmates. This figure includes those who did not receive a final sentence but who started serving their term in advance. Provisions of the Penal Procedure Code:
 - Sentenced prisoners after having submitted their written consent may start serving their term of imprisonment before the hearing of their case in order of appeal. Therefore, sentenced prisoners who have submitted an appeal, as well as prisoners whose sentences had come into force before their transfer to a penitentiary institution are included among prisoners with final sentence.

THE NETHERLANDS

- ✓ Data are available for the population held in penal institutions (see general notes). The total number of inmates does not include juvenile offenders, persons held in custodial clinics, and illegal aliens held for administrative reasons.
- ✓ Categories of **Rape** and **Other types of sexual offences** cannot be separated in these statistics: are included all types of sexual offences.
- ✓ Categories of **Terrorism** and **Cyber crime** cannot be separated in these statistics.
- ✓ **Other cases:** Under this heading are included inmates sentenced under other laws and unknown cases: inmates with unregistered type of crime (e.g. inmates convicted to pay financial compensations to the victims and who are detained for not having done that, or people who are convicted to placement in custodial clinics under a hospital order).

NORWAY

- ✓ **Terrorism, organised crime and cybercrime** are not in themselves classified as categories of offences but as aggravating elements that may result in longer sentences.
- ✓ **Other cases:** Under this heading are included 67 fine defaulters (even though not necessarily defined in law as "sentenced" inmates nor are attached to the specific offence category that has resulted in the fine).
- ✓ The information of Table 6 is about sentenced prisoners and detainees who have not received a final sentence yet, but who have started serving a prison sentence in advance. Fine defaulters are excluded from these figures.

PORTUGAL

Data relate to 31st December 2015 instead of 1st September 2015.

- ✓ In the breakdown of sentenced prisoners are included as well 274 mentally-ill offenders.

SPAIN (TOTAL)

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

SERBIA

- ✓ The number of sentenced inmates includes prisoners who have not received a final sentence yet, but who have started serving a prison sentence in advance.

SWEDEN

Data relate to 1st October 2015 instead of 1st September 2015.

SWITZERLAND

Data relate to 2nd September 2014 instead of 1st September 2015.

TURKEY

- ✓ The *main offence rule* is not defined. Therefore the sum of the categories does not reach the total number of sentenced prisoners. Hence, figures are presented between brackets.

UK: ENGLAND AND WALES

Data relate to 30th June 2015 instead of 1st September 2015.

- ✓ **Homicide:** includes murder, manslaughter and 'other and attempted homicide.
- ✓ **Assault and battery:** Includes all other violence against the person offences.
- ✓ **Other types of theft:** Includes burglary, and theft and handling stolen goods offences.
- ✓ **Economic and financial offences:** Includes fraud and forgery.
- ✓ **Terrorism and organised crime:** Figures are not recorded.

- ✓ **Other cases:** Includes motoring offences, other offences and offences not recorded.
- ✓ All items taken from Table A1.4i of *Offender Management Statistics Quarter* (January-March 2015) Annual Tables and include recalled prisoners.

TABLE 7: LENGTHS OF SENTENCES IMPOSED (FINAL SENTENCED PRISONERS) ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2015 (*NUMBERS*)

(A) – LESS THAN 1 MONTH

(B) – FROM 1 MONTH TO LESS THAN 3 MONTHS

(C) – FROM 3 MONTHS TO LESS THAN 6 MONTHS

(D) – FROM 6 MONTHS TO LESS THAN ONE YEAR

(E) – FROM 1 YEAR TO LESS THAN 3 YEARS

(F) – FROM 3 YEARS TO LESS THAN 5 YEARS

(G) – FROM 5 YEARS TO LESS THAN 10 YEARS

(H) – FROM 10 YEARS TO LESS THAN 20 YEARS

(I) – 20 YEARS AND OVER

(J) – LIFE IMPRISONMENT

(K) – SECURITY MEASURES

(L) – PRISONERS SENTENCED TO DEATH

(M) – OTHER SENTENCES

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2015.7

Country	Less than 1 month	1 month to less than 3 months	3 months to less than 6 months	6 months to less than one year	1 year to less than 3 years	3 years to less than 5 years	5 years to less than 10 years	10 years to less than 20 years	20 years and over	Life imprisonment	Security measures	Death sentence	Other		
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)		
Albania	7	19	25	140	249	591	988	396	466	155	0	NAP	0		
Andorra	0	1	1	1	4	2	1	6	0	0	0	NAP	0		
Armenia		49			342	696	1 279	NA	NA	101	NAP	NAP	NA		
Austria	23	232	351	611	2 062	1 147	1 086	418	19	110	NAP	NAP	NA		
Azerbaijan		2 657				9 750	5 202	1 880		272	NA	NAP	NA		
Belgium	[0]	[5]	[123]	[440]	[1 553]	[2 374]	[2 520]	[703]		[214]	[NAP]	[NAP]	[NAP]		
BH: BiH (total)															
BH: BiH (st. level)															
BH: Fed. BiH															
BH: Rep. Srpska	6	24	43	80	167	107	154	176	33	NAP	NA	NAP	0		
Bulgaria		2 157				2 218	1 060	826	365	336	173				
Croatia	0	4	58	239	866	450	439	319	123	0	NAP	NAP	0		
Cyprus	0	12	20	37	87	70	119	100	16	23	0	NAP	0		
Czech Rep.	3	77	529	3 330	7 186	3 278	2 898	1 347	154	48	56	NAP	NAP		
Denmark	31	113	105	250	635	285	302	222	4	21	49	NAP	24		
Estonia	2	12	47	145	523	530	552	281	20	41	NAP	NAP	0		
Finland	21	90	119	185	748	468	387	179	1	203	NAP	NAP	NAP		
France	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
Georgia	0	0	91	449	2 451	1 847	2 586	1 049	92	77	0	NAP	0		
Germany	873	5 098	7 307	9 887	10 231	12 498	3 518	588	NAP	1 883	521	NAP	NAP		
Greece		42				78	133	350	2 156	1 389	2 093	958	NA	NAP	91
Hungary	41	126	131	978	4 842	2 334	3 253	1 078	62	315	162	NAP	0		

Country	Less than 1 month	1 month to less than 3 months	3 months to less than 6 months	6 months to less than one year	1 year to less than 3 years	3 years to less than 5 years	5 years to less than 10 years	10 years to less than 20 years	20 years and over	Life imprisonment	Security measures	Death sentence	Other
Iceland													
Ireland	10	12	111	266	825	636	689	252	10	345	0	NAP	0
Italy	50	95	341	1 351	6 045	7 041	9 285	5 987	2 149	1 611	540	NAP	0
Latvia	17	36	48	125	642	626	1 054	539	6	55	NAP	NAP	0
Liechtenstein	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Lithuania	44	155	117	276	1 771	1 398	1 922	1 546	13	121	NAP	NAP	NAP
Luxembourg	2	3	6	41	127	52	51	58	30	12	NAP	NAP	0
Malta													
Moldova	NAP	NAP	NAP	73	506	1 074	2 386	1 848	186	106	0	NAP	0
Monaco													
Montenegro	31	31	27	196	264	98	59	17	8	0	0	0	3
Netherlands	618	481	393	576	1 220	497	556	426	40	32	NAP	NAP	103
Norway	63	258	202	451	828	398	343	188	17	NAP	NAP	NAP	0
Poland													
Portugal	2	92	207	432	1 723	2 250	4 242	1 777	356	NAP	274	NAP	564
Romania	0	3	50	476	5 323	7 783	7 492	3 995	941	164	NAP	NAP	0
Russian Fed.	NA	NA	NA	11 913	100 619	124 503	195 425	86 166	6 864	1 804	NA	NAP	0
San Marino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NAP	0
Serbia	0	191	461	788	2 174	1 598	1 525	704	229	NA	NA	NAP	NA
Slovak Rep.	51	105	626	1 596	2 407	1 193	1 943	615	163	41	0	NAP	0
Slovenia	4	17	77	147	404	183	197	97	15	0	NAP	NAP	0
Spain (total)	193	72	859	3 709	10 600	13 182	15 281	9 323	2 689	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA
Spain (State Adm.)	158	47	760	3 330	9 475	11 341	12 865	7 800	2 440	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA
Spain (Catalonia)	35	25	99	379	1 125	1 841	2 416	1 523	249	NAP	30	NAP	0
Sweden	20	228	214	472	1 461	751	643	335	26	142	NAP	NAP	NAP
Switzerland	93	547	540	96	784	625	290	162	NAP	36	145	NAP	355
the FYRO Macedonia	7	15	83	332	801	763	721	329	5	37	0	NAP	33
Turkey	86	1 061	1 240	2 321	15 435	25 156	35 499	30 416	16 132	7 101	NA	NAP	1 464
Ukraine													
UK: Engl. & Wales	166	1 167	2 778	2 079	14 761	9 010	14 232	6 880	586	7 439	4 614	NAP	8 947
UK: North. Ireland	6	9	69	116	254	189	247	128	13	164	NA	NAP	0
UK: Scotland	48	88	445	607	979	1 152	1 521	272		1 029	NAP	NAP	0

NOTES – TABLE 7

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

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

Some figures in Table 7 are presented between *square brackets* because the validation procedure could not be achieved, therefore the figures are not entirely reliable, and must be taken cautiously.

ARMENIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Points (A) (B), (C) and (D): Less than one year. ✓ Point (H): From 10 to less than 15 years (instead of <i>10 years to less than 20 years</i>). ✓ Point (I): 15 years and over (instead of <i>20 years and over</i>).
AZERBAIJAN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Points (A), (B), (C), (D), and (E): Less than 2 years. ✓ Point (F): 2 years to less than 7 years (instead of <i>3 years to less than 5 years</i>). ✓ Point (G): 7 years to less than 12 years (instead of <i>5 years to less than 10 years</i>). ✓ Points (H) and (I): 12 years and over (instead of <i>10 years to less than 20 years</i>).
BELGIUM
Warning: The data validation procedure could not be achieved. For this reason the non-validated figures are presented between <i>square brackets</i> [].
BULGARIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Points (A), (B), (C) and (D): It is not possible to keep these groups separate in the statistics. In that category are included all prisoners with sentences under one year. ✓ The sum of the categories does not reach the total number of sentenced prisoners because the first relates to 1st January 2015 and the latter to 1st September 2015.
CROATIA
Data relate to 31 st December 2015 instead of 1 st September 2015.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (K): Persons under security measure without any length of sentence imposed are not managed within the prison system. ✓ In Table 7 are included as well inmates who started serving prison sentence in advance. Minors do not have a specific length of sentence nor those under educational measures; therefore they are not included in Table 7.
CZECH REPUBLIC
Data relate to 31 st December 2015 instead of 1 st September 2015.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Points (A) and (B): It is not possible to keep these groups separate in the statistics. In that category are included all prisoners with sentences under one month.
DENMARK
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (M): Under this heading are included 24 persons sentenced according to <i>Criminal Law of Greenland</i> (special measures against mentally ill people and <i>particularly dangerous</i> people).
GEORGIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The sum of the categories does not reach the total number of sentenced prisoners because the first relates to 1st September 2015 while the latter to 31st August 2015.
GERMANY
Data relate to 31 st March 2015 instead of 1 st September 2015.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Figures about sentenced inmates and figures about the length of imprisonment in Germany where taken from two different publications of the Statistisches Bundesamt based on data acquired by different methods reflected in a slight variation between the two numbers.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (D): 6 months to 1 year (instead of 6 months to <i>less than 1 year</i>). ✓ Point (E): More than 1 year to 2 years (instead of <i>1 year to less than 3 years</i>). ✓ Point (F): More than 2 years to 5 years (instead of <i>3 year to less than 5 years</i>). ✓ Point (G): More than 5 years to 10 years (instead of <i>5 years to less than 10 years</i>). ✓ Point (H): More than 10 years to 15 years (instead of <i>10 years to less than 20 years</i>).
HUNGARY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Persons subjected to-court ordered psychiatric treatment are not counted as criminally responsible and are therefore not included in the total number of sentenced prisoners. However. These persons are included on Table 7.
GREECE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Points (B) and (C): From one to less than 6 months. ✓ Point (E): From 1 year to less than 2 years (instead of <i>1 year to less than 3 years</i>). ✓ Point (F): From 2 years to less than 5 years (instead of <i>3 year to less than 5 years</i>). ✓ Point (H): From 10 years to 15 years (instead of <i>10 years to less than 20 years</i>). ✓ Point (I): 15 years and over (instead of <i>20 years and over</i>). ✓ Point (M): Included 14 prisoners for debts and 77 detainees awaiting deportation.
ITALY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (K): Persons undergoing security measures are not counted among finally sentenced inmates.
LATVIA
Data relate to 1 st October 2015 instead of 1 st September 2015.
LIECHTENSTEIN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (M): One person held for extradition.
LITHUANIA
Data relate to 1 st July 2015 instead of 1 st September 2015.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ According to the Penal Procedure Code, sentenced prisoners after having submitted their written consent may start serving prison sentence before the hearing of their case in order of appeal. Therefore, sentenced prisoners in appeal, as well as prisoners whose sentences had come into force before their transfer to a penitentiary institution are included into the general number of prisoners whose sentence is in force and they are serving it. In Table 7 are included additional 332 persons.
MONTENEGRO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (M): Inmates which prison sentence is higher than 40 years.
THE NETHERLANDS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (M): 187 inmates with unknown duration of prison sentences imposed.
NORWAY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Breakdown of prisoners in Table 7 is based on <i>calculated estimates</i> according to length of sentences imposed. The only relevant report available shows the number of separate sentences being served. In most cases a new sentence will be merged with a previous one, but not always. For the SPACE purpose, the figures were adjusted proportionately to equal other items of the questionnaire used for this survey. ✓ Point (K): Persons sentenced to security measures (<i>Forvaring</i>) are included in other items of Table 7 according to the length of the main sentence, which should be equal to the minimum time to be served as specified in the sentence. ✓ Fine defaulters (67) are included in Table 7, but are not considered as final sentenced prisoners.
PORTUGAL
Data relate to 31 st December 2015 instead of 1 st September 2015.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (K): 274 inmates under “security measures” (mentally-ill). They are not included among the total number of sentenced inmates.
RUSSIAN FEDERATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Total number of prisoners do not include juvenile inmates (1 860).

SPAIN (TOTAL)
<i>Figures presented as totals were not used for the calculations of average and median European values.</i>
✓ Point (κ): Persons sentenced to security measures are included in items of Table 7 according to the length of the main sentence.
SPAIN (STATE ADMINISTRATION)
✓ Point (κ): Persons sentenced to security measures are included in items of Table 7 according to the length of the main sentence.
SWEDEN
Data relate to 1 st October 2015 instead of 1 st September 2015.
SWITZERLAND
Data relate to 3 rd September 2015 instead of 1 st September 2015.
✓ Point (κ): Interned offenders held under measures of (in)definite imprisonment: art. 64 of the Criminal Code.
UK: ENGLAND AND WALES
Data relate to 30 th June 2015 instead of 1 st September 2015.
✓ Point (κ): Included persons under <i>Indeterminate Sentences for Public Protection</i> .
✓ Point (μ): In this category are included unrecorded sentences (less than or equal to 6 months, and 1-4 years), <i>Extended Determinate Sentences</i> , recalls and fine defaulters.
UK: NORTHERN IRELAND
✓ Sentence length includes both the custodial element and the licence element (i.e. period on probation).
UK: SCOTLAND
✓ Detail currently only available for the following sentence bands:
- Less than 1 month: 48;
- 1 to less than 3 months: 88;
- 3 to less than 6 months: 445;
- 6 to less than 1 year: 607;
- 1 to less than 2 years: 979;
- 2 to less than 4 years: 1 152;
- 4 to less than 10 years: 1 521;
- 10 years and over: 272;
- Life sentence: 1 029 (includes lifers recalled from licence);

TABLE 7.1: LENGTHS OF SENTENCES IMPOSED (FINAL SENTENCED PRISONERS) ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2015 (PERCENTAGES)

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

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2015.7.1

Country	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	Total
Albania	0.2	0.6	0.8	4.6	8.2	19.5	32.5	13.0	15.3	5.1	0.0	NAP	0.0	100.0
Andorra	0.0	6.3	6.3	6.3	25.0	12.5	6.3	37.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	NAP	0.0	100.0
Armenia	1.7				12.0	24.4	44.9	12.6	0.8	3.5	NA	NAP	NA	100.0
Austria	0.4	3.8	5.8	10.1	34.0	18.9	17.9	6.9	0.3	1.8	NA	NAP	NA	100.0
Azerbaijan	13.4				49.3	26.3	9.5	1.4	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	100.0	
Belgium	[0.0]	[0.1]	[1.4]	[5.1]	[18.2]	[27.8]	[29.5]	[8.2]	[2.5]	[NAP]	[NAP]	[NAP]	[92.8]	
BH: BiH (st. lvel)														
BH: Fed. BiH														
BH: Rep. Srpska	0.8	3.0	5.4	10.1	21.1	13.5	19.5	22.3	4.2	NA	NA	NAP	0.0	100.0
Bulgaria	31.1				32.0	15.3	11.9	5.3	4.8	2.5	NA	NAP	0.5	103.4
Croatia	0.0	0.2	2.3	9.4	34.0	17.7	17.2	12.5	4.8	0.0	NA	NAP	0.0	98.0
Cyprus	0.0	2.5	4.1	7.6	18.0	14.5	24.6	20.7	3.3	4.8	0.0	NAP	0.0	100.0
Czech Rep.	0.0	0.4	2.8	17.6	38.0	17.3	15.3	7.1	0.8	0.3	0.3	NAP	NAP	100.0
Denmark	1.5	5.5	5.1	12.2	31.1	14.0	14.8	10.9	0.2	1.0	2.4	NAP	1.2	100.0
Estonia	0.1	0.6	2.2	6.7	24.3	24.6	25.6	13.1	0.9	1.9	NA	NAP	0.0	100.0
Finland	0.9	3.7	5.0	7.7	31.2	19.5	16.1	7.5	0.0	8.5	NA	NAP	NA	100.0
France	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Georgia	0.0	0.0	1.0	5.1	27.8	20.9	29.3	11.9	1.0	0.9	0.0	NAP	0.0	97.9
Germany	1.7	10.0	14.3	19.4	20.1	24.5	6.9	1.2	NA	3.7	1.0	NAP	NA	102.9
Greece	0.6			1.1	1.8	4.8	29.6	19.1	28.7	13.1	NA	NAP	1.2	100.0
Hungary	[0.3]	[0.9]	[1.0]	[7.4]	[36.4]	[17.6]	[24.5]	[8.1]	[0.5]	[2.4]	[1.2]	[NAP]	[0.0]	[100.2]
Iceland														
Ireland	0.3	0.4	3.5	8.4	26.1	20.2	21.8	8.0	0.3	10.9	0.0	NAP	0.0	100.0
Italy	0.1	0.3	1.0	4.0	17.8	20.7	27.3	17.6	6.3	4.7	1.6	NAP	0.0	101.6
Latvia	0.5	1.1	1.5	4.0	20.4	19.9	33.5	17.1	0.2	1.7	NA	NAP	0.0	100.0
Liechtenstein	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	25.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NAP	25.0	100.0
Lithuania	0.6	2.2	1.7	3.9	25.2	19.9	27.3	22.0	0.2	1.7	NA	NAP	NA	104.7
Luxembourg	0.5	0.8	1.6	10.7	33.2	13.6	13.4	15.2	7.9	3.1	NA	NAP	0.0	100.0
Malta														
Moldova	NAP	NAP	NAP	1.2	8.2	17.4	38.6	29.9	3.0	1.7	NA	NAP	0.0	100.0
Monaco														
Montenegro	4.2	4.2	3.7	26.7	36.0	13.4	8.0	2.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	NAP	0.4	100.0
Netherlands	12.5	9.7	8.0	11.7	24.7	10.1	11.3	8.6	0.8	0.6	NA	NAP	2.1	100.0
Norway	2.3	9.6	7.5	16.8	30.9	14.8	12.8	7.0	0.6	NA	NA	NAP	0.0	102.5
Poland														
Portugal	0.0	0.8	1.8	3.7	14.8	19.3	36.4	15.3	3.1	NA	2.4	NAP	4.8	102.4
Romania	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.8	20.3	29.7	28.6	15.2	3.6	0.6	NA	NAP	0.0	100.0
Russian Fed.	NA	NA	NA	2.3	19.1	23.6	37.0	16.3	1.3	0.3	NA	NAP	0.0	100.0
San Marino	0.0	2.5	6.0	10.3	28.3	20.8	19.9	9.2	3.0	NA	NA	NAP	NA	100.0
Serbia	0.6	1.2	7.2	18.3	27.5	13.6	22.2	7.0	1.9	0.5	0.0	NAP	0.0	100.0
Slovak Rep.	0.4	1.5	6.7	12.9	35.4	16.0	17.3	8.5	1.3	0.0	NA	NAP	0.0	100.0
Slovenia	0.3	0.1	1.5	6.6	19.0	23.6	27.3	16.7	4.8	NA	NA	NAP	NA	100.0
Spain (total)	0.3	0.1	1.6	6.9	19.7	23.5	26.7	16.2	5.1	NA	NA	NAP	NA	100.0
Spain (State Adm.)	0.5	0.3	1.3	4.9	14.6	23.8	31.3	19.7	3.2	NA	0.4	NAP	0.0	100.0
Spain (Catalonia)	0.5	5.3	5.0	11.0	34.0	17.5	15.0	7.8	0.6	3.3	NA	NAP	NA	100.0
Sweden	2.5	14.9	14.7	2.6	21.3	17.0	7.9	4.4	NA	1.0	3.9	NAP	9.7	100.0
Switzerland	0.2	0.5	2.7	10.6	25.6	24.4	23.1	10.5	0.2	1.2	0.0	NAP	1.1	100.0
the FYRO Macedonia	0.1	0.8	0.9	1.7	11.4	18.5	26.1	22.4	11.9	5.2	NA	NAP	1.1	100.0
Turkey	0.0	2.5	6.0	10.3	28.3	20.8	19.9	9.2	3.0	NA	NA	NAP	NA	99.6
Ukraine														
UK: Engl. & Wales	0.2	1.6	3.8	2.9	20.3	12.4	19.6	9.5	9.5	0.8	10.2	6.4	NAP	100.0
UK: North. Ireland	0.5	0.8	5.8	9.7	21.3	15.8	20.7	10.7	10.7	1.1	13.7	NA	NAP	100.0
UK: Scotland	0.8	1.4	7.2	9.9	15.9	18.8	24.8	4.4	16.8	NA	NAP	0.0	100.0	
Average	0.9	2.6	4.1	9.0	24.2	18.1	21.9	12.5	2.5	3.3	1.1		1.9	
Median	0.3	1.1	3.5	7.7	24.7	18.5	22.2	10.7	1.1	1.7	0.1		0.0	
Minimum	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	8.2	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Maximum	12.5	14.9	14.7	26.7	38.0	29.7	38.6	37.5	15.3	16.8	6.4		25.0	

TABLE 7.2: LENGTHS OF SENTENCES IMPOSED (FINAL SENTENCED PRISONERS) ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2015 (*CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGES*)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2015.7.2

Country	Less than 1 year	1 year and over (fixed-term sentence)	3 years and over (fixed-term sentence)	5 years and over (fixed-term sentence)	10 years and over (fixed-term sentence)	Total fixed-term sentences	Life imprisonment	Other & security measures	Total
Albania	6.3	88.6	80.4	60.9	28.4	94.9	5.1	0.0	100.0
Andorra	18.8	81.3	56.3	43.8	37.5	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Armenia	1.7	94.7	82.7	58.3	13.4	96.5	3.5	0.0	100.0
Austria	20.1	78.1	44.1	25.1	7.2	98.2	1.8	0.0	100.0
Azerbaijan	13.4	85.2	85.2	35.8	9.5	98.6	1.4	0.0	100.0
Belgium	[6.6]	[83.6]	[65.5]	[37.7]	[8.2]	[90.3]	[2.5]	[0.0]	[92.8]
BH: BiH (st. level)									
BH: Fed. BiH									
BH: Rep. Srpska	19.4	80.6	59.5	45.9	26.5	100.0	NAP	0.0	100.0
Bulgaria	31.1	69.3	37.3	22.0	10.1	100.4	2.5	0.5	103.4
Croatia	11.8	86.2	52.2	34.6	17.3	98.0	0.0	0.0	98.0
Cyprus	14.3	81.0	63.0	48.6	24.0	95.2	4.8	0.0	100.0
Czech Rep.	20.8	78.6	40.6	23.3	7.9	99.4	0.3	0.3	100.0
Denmark	24.4	70.9	39.8	25.9	11.1	95.4	1.0	3.6	100.0
Estonia	9.6	88.5	64.2	39.6	14.0	98.1	1.9	0.0	100.0
Finland	17.3	74.3	43.1	23.6	7.5	91.5	8.5	0.0	100.0
France	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Georgia	6.1	90.9	63.2	42.2	12.9	97.0	0.9	0.0	97.9
Germany	45.5	52.7	32.6	8.1	1.2	98.1	3.7	1.0	102.9
Greece	1.6	84.0	82.1	77.3	47.8	85.6	13.1	1.2	100.0
Hungary	9.6	87.0	50.6	33.0	8.6	96.6	2.4	1.2	100.2
Iceland									
Ireland	12.6	76.4	50.3	30.1	8.3	89.1	10.9	0.0	100.0
Italy	5.4	89.8	72.0	51.3	24.0	95.3	4.7	1.6	101.6
Latvia	7.2	91.1	70.7	50.8	17.3	98.3	1.7	0.0	100.0
Liechtenstein	25.0	50.0	25.0	25.0	0.0	75.0	0.0	25.0	100.0
Lithuania	8.4	94.6	69.4	49.5	22.2	103.0	1.7	0.0	104.7
Luxembourg	13.6	83.2	50.0	36.4	23.0	96.9	3.1	0.0	100.0
Malta									
Moldova	1.2	97.1	88.9	71.5	32.9	98.3	1.7	0.0	100.0
Monaco									
Montenegro	38.8	60.8	24.8	11.4	3.4	99.6	0.0	0.4	100.0
Netherlands	41.8	55.4	30.7	20.7	9.4	97.3	0.6	2.1	100.0
Norway	36.3	66.2	35.3	20.4	7.6	102.5	NAP	0.0	102.5
Poland									
Portugal	6.3	88.9	74.1	54.7	18.3	95.2	NAP	7.2	102.4
Romania	2.0	97.4	77.1	47.4	18.8	99.4	0.6	0.0	100.0
Russian Fed.	2.3	97.4	78.3	54.7	17.6	99.6	0.3	0.0	100.0
San Marino	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NAP	0.0	0.0
Serbia	18.8	81.2	52.9	32.0	12.2	100.0	NAP	0.0	100.0
Slovak Rep.	27.2	72.3	44.8	31.1	8.9	99.5	0.5	0.0	100.0
Slovenia	21.5	78.5	43.1	27.1	9.8	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Spain (total)	8.6	91.4	72.4	48.8	21.5	100.0	NAP	0.0	100.0
Spain (State Adm.)	8.9	91.1	71.5	47.9	21.3	100.1	NAP	0.0	100.0
Spain (Catalonia)	7.0	92.6	78.1	54.2	22.9	99.6	NAP	0.4	100.0
Sweden	21.8	74.9	40.9	23.4	8.4	96.7	3.3	0.0	100.0
Switzerland	34.7	50.7	29.3	12.3	4.4	85.4	1.0	13.6	100.0
the FYRO Macedonia	14.0	83.8	58.2	33.7	10.7	97.8	1.2	1.1	100.0
Turkey	3.5	90.2	78.9	60.4	34.2	93.7	5.2	1.1	100.0
Ukraine									
UK: Engl. & Wales	8.5	62.6	42.3	29.9	10.3	71.1	10.2	18.7	100.0
UK: North. Ireland	16.7	69.5	48.3	32.5	11.8	86.3	13.7	0.0	100.0
UK: Scotland	19.3	63.9	48.0	29.2	4.4	83.2	16.8	0.0	100.0
Average	15.5	77.6	55.1	36.9	14.9	93.1	3.5	2.0	
Median	13.5	81.2	52.5	34.2	11.4	97.5	1.8	0.0	
Minimum	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Maximum	45.5	97.4	88.9	77.3	47.8	103.0	16.8	25.0	

TABLE 7.3: LENGTHS OF LESS THAN ONE YEAR OF SENTENCES IMPOSED (FINAL SENTENCED PRISONERS) ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2015 (*PERCENTAGES*)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2015.7.3

Country	Less than 1 month	1 month to less than 3 months	3 months to less than 6 months	6 months to less than 1 year	Total less than 1 year
Albania	3.7	9.9	13.1	73.3	100.0
Andorra	0.0	33.3	33.3	33.3	100.0
Armenia					
Austria	1.9	19.1	28.8	50.2	100.0
Azerbaijan					
Belgium	0.0	0.9	21.7	77.5	100.0
BH: BiH (total)					
BH: BiH (st. level)					
BH: Fed. BiH					
BH: Rep. Srpska	3.9	15.7	28.1	52.3	100.0
Bulgaria	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Croatia	0.0	1.3	19.3	79.4	100.0
Cyprus	0.0	17.4	29.0	53.6	100.0
Czech Rep.	0.1	2.0	13.4	84.5	100.0
Denmark	6.2	22.6	21.0	50.1	100.0
Estonia	1.0	5.8	22.8	70.4	100.0
Finland	5.1	21.7	28.7	44.6	100.0
France	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Georgia	0.0	0.0	16.9	83.1	100.0
Germany	3.8	22.0	31.5	42.7	100.0
Greece	35.0	0.0	0.0	65.0	100.0
Hungary	3.2	9.9	10.3	76.6	100.0
Iceland					
Ireland	2.5	3.0	27.8	66.7	100.0
Italy	2.7	5.2	18.6	73.5	100.0
Latvia	7.5	15.9	21.2	55.3	100.0
Liechtenstein	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Lithuania	7.4	26.2	19.8	46.6	100.0
Luxembourg	3.8	5.8	11.5	78.8	100.0
Malta					
Moldova	NAP	NAP	NAP	100.0	100.0
Monaco					
Montenegro	10.9	10.9	9.5	68.8	100.0
Netherlands	29.9	23.3	19.0	27.9	100.0
Norway	6.5	26.5	20.7	46.3	100.0
Poland					
Portugal	0.3	12.6	28.2	58.9	100.0
Romania	0.0	0.6	9.5	90.0	100.0
Russian Fed.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
San Marino	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Serbia	0.0	13.3	32.0	54.7	100.0
Slovak Rep.	2.1	4.4	26.3	67.1	100.0
Slovenia	1.6	6.9	31.4	60.0	100.0
Spain (total)	4.0	1.5	17.8	76.7	100.0
Spain (State Adm.)	3.7	1.1	17.7	77.5	100.0
Spain (Catalonia)	6.5	4.6	18.4	70.4	100.0
Sweden	2.1	24.4	22.9	50.5	100.0
Switzerland	7.3	42.9	42.3	7.5	100.0
the FYRO Macedonia	1.6	3.4	19.0	76.0	100.0
Turkey	1.8	22.5	26.3	49.3	100.0
Ukraine					
UK: Engl. & Wales	2.7	18.9	44.9	33.6	100.0
UK: North. Ireland	3.0	4.5	34.5	58.0	100.0
UK: Scotland	4.0	7.4	37.5	51.1	100.0
Average	8.9	11.1	20.4	59.2	
Median	2.7	7.2	20.9	59.5	
Minimum	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Maximum	100.0	42.9	44.9	100.0	

NOTES – TABLES 7.1, 7.2, AND 7.3

See notes to Tables 5 and 7.

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

For **Armenia** and **Azerbaijan** were not included because there is no breakdown of sentences of less than 1 year. Therefore, these two countries were excluded from the calculation of average, median, minimum and maximum indicators at the European level.

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

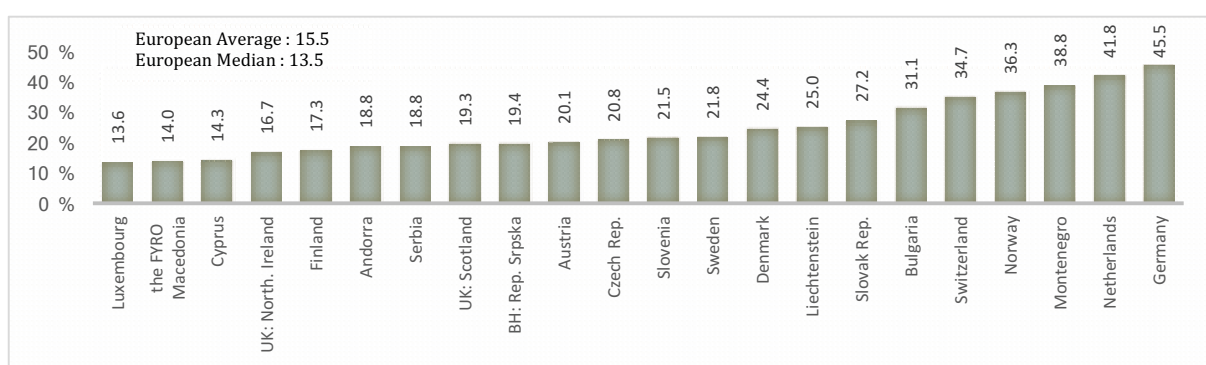


Figure 3 provides a classification of the countries with the highest percentages of prisoners serving short prison sentences (less than one year). This Figure includes 22 countries where the percentages of prisoners sentenced to less than 1 year were *above the European median value* (13.5 %).

Between 2009 and 2013 the evolution of the European median followed the curvilinear trend: 17.1% in 2009, 16.4% in 2010, 18.6% in 2011, 14.9% in 2012, 13.3% in 2013, 15.2% in 2014, and 13.5% in 2015.

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

ii. Prison Movements during 2014

TABLE 8: FLOW OF ENTRIES TO PENAL INSTITUTIONS IN 2014

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2015.8

Country	Total number of entries in 2014	Rate of entries to penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants	Entries before final sentence		Entries after the revocation, suspension or annulment of the conditional release or probation		Entries following transfer from a foreign country (TOTAL)		Entries following transfer from a Member State of the EU	
			Number	% in the total number of entries	Number	% in the total number of entries	Number	% in the total number of entries	Number	% in the number of entries following transfer from a foreign country
Albania	6 444	223.3	5 092	79.0	221	3.4	173	2.7	75	43.4
Andorra	63	80.8	36	57.1	3	4.8	2	3.2	2	100.0
Armenia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6	NA	0	0.0
Austria	11 487	132.0	8 349	72.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NAP
Azerbaijan	9 841	101.4	9 776	99.3	NA	NA	65	0.7	0	0.0
Belgium	19 315	171.1	11 701	60.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
BH: BiH (st. level)										
BH: Fed. BiH										
BH: Rep. Srpska	1 744	123.2	345	19.8	1	0.1	11	0.6	4	36.4
Bulgaria	5 349	74.8	1 864	34.8	NA	NA	128	2.4	NA	NA
Croatia	9 187	219.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	31	0.3	6	19.4
Cyprus	2 256	265.9	1 115	49.4	NAP	NAP	1	0.0	1	100.0
Czech Rep.	10 644	100.9	4 948	46.5	NA	NA	131	1.2	NA	NA
Denmark	12 552	219.2	NA	NA	49	0.4	NA	NA	NA	NA
Estonia	1 764	134.0	1 092	61.9	256	14.5	7	0.4	4	57.1
Finland	5 749	104.8	1 980	34.4	NA	NA	23	0.4	20	87.0
France	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Georgia	8 875		NA	NA	40	0.5	27	0.3	7	25.9
Germany	94 607	115.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Greece	12 038	111.5	4 298	35.7	56	0.5	10	0.1	3	30.0
Hungary	30 744	312.7	9 529	31.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Iceland										
Ireland	16 409	352.2	3 532	21.5	NA	NA	3	0.0	3	100.0
Italy	50 217	82.8	42 099	83.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Latvia	12 522	636.0	8 065	64.4	4 453	35.6	4	0.0	3	75.0
Liechtenstein	53	140.8	48	90.6	1	1.9	4	7.5	3	75.0
Lithuania	8 464	293.0		65.1	NA	NA	37	0.4	27	73.0
Luxembourg	950	164.9	675	71.1	19	2.0	2	0.2	2	100.0
Malta										
Moldova	10 767	303.0	4 241	39.4	6 526	60.6	66	0.6	3	4.5
Monaco										

Country	Total number of entries in 2014	Rate of entries to penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants	Entries before final sentence		Entries after the revocation, suspension or annulment of the conditional release or probation		Entries following transfer from a foreign country (TOTAL)		Entries following transfer from a Member State of the EU	
			Number	% in the total number of entries	Number	% in the total number of entries	Number	% in the total number of entries	Number	% in the number of entries following transfer from a foreign country
Montenegro	2 388	383.8	644	27.0	0	0.0	66	2.8	16	24.2
Netherlands	42 823	252.2	14 054	32.8	NA	NA	153	0.4	NA	NA
Norway	8 926	171.2	3 640	40.8	NA	NA	0	0.0	0	0.0
Poland										
Portugal	5 415	52.4	2 332	43.1	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Romania	12 543	63.5	1 263	10.1	NAP	NAP	1260	10.0	1 209	96.0
Russian Fed.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
San Marino	19	57.6	11	57.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Serbia	23 250	328.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Slovak Rep.	8 996	165.8	3 202	35.6	NA	NA	117	1.3	NA	NA
Slovenia	3 434	166.4	841	24.5	NA	NA	7	0.2	5	71.4
Spain (total)	45 568	98.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	159	0.3	48	30.2
Spain (State Adm.)	39 521	101.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	159	0.4	48	30.2
Spain (Catalonia)	6 047	81.7	2 915	48.2	61	1.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sweden	38 721	393.1	29 778	76.9	NA	NA	109	0.3	19	17.4
Switzerland	52 502	630.6	15 538	29.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
the FYRO Macedonia	3 156	152.4	104	3.3	4	0.1	15	0.5	15	100.0
Turkey	184 899	234.8	53 213	28.8	15 517	8.4	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ukraine										
UK: Engl. & Wales	121 385	208.8	54 913	45.2	17 493	14.4	NA	NA	NA	NA
UK: North. Ireland	4 033	218.3	2 978	73.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
UK: Scotland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Average		204.0		48.5		8.7		1.3		52.6
Median		166.4		45.2		1.9		0.4		43.4
Minimum		52.4		3.3		0.0		0.0		0.0
Maximum		636.0		99.3		60.6		10.0		100.0

NOTES – TABLE 8

CROATIA
Data relates to to 31 st December 2015.
CYPRUS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ <i>Total number of entries in penal institutions</i> in 2014 was 10 877, of which 2 256 were entries in prison institution and 8 621 were entries in police stations. ✓ In the Table 8 all figures refer to entries in the penal institution only (entries in police stations are excluded).
CZECH REPUBLIC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ <i>Entries following transfer from a foreign country:</i> The Prison Service of the Czech Republic provides escorts of inmates from foreign countries. Moreover, some escorts were provided from the borders (cross border escorts) but there are no figures available on this type of transfers. ✓ Other transfers were provided by the police. Yet, the Prison Service does not keep any specific data about such transfers. The data may be available at the Ministry of Interior or at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
FINLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ <i>Entries following transfer from a foreign country:</i> Includes all the persons who have been brought from abroad to a Finnish prison. This number includes the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Persons who entered Finnish prison on the basis of extradition (13): the person was apprehended abroad on the basis of the Nordic (NAW) or European (EAW) or international arrest warrant issued by the Finnish prosecutor (on the basis of the ongoing criminal procedure) or issued by the Criminal Sanctions Agency (in order to enforce the prison sentence in Finland), and • Persons who are transferred as prisoners (10): the enforcement of the sentence has been decided to take over from another country into Finland.
THE NETHERLANDS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Entries included in Table 8 are only entries in penal institutions. Entries in custodial clinics, institutions for juveniles and institutions for aliens are excluded. In the total number of entries are included entries from free society and those from police stations into penal institutions. ✓ <i>Entries following transfer from a foreign country:</i> These are inmates who were convicted outside the Netherlands, but they can serve their sentence in the Netherlands. Such procedures, based on a special law (<i>WOTS</i>), make the transference of the execution of criminal judgements possible. These prisoners do not have to be born in the Netherlands, but there should be some form of bond/tie with the Netherlands (e.g. because of having the Dutch nationality and living and working there). Since the 1st November 2012 a new law (<i>WETS</i>) is in force, which regulates this possibility too, but only for European countries.
NORWAY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ <i>Entries after the revocation, suspension or annulment of the conditional release or probation:</i> Nearly all revocations are combined with a new sentence. Therefore no separate figures are available for this category of entries.
SPAIN (TOTAL)
<i>Figures presented as totals were not used for the calculations of average and median European values.</i>
SWEDEN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ <i>Entries following transfer from a foreign country:</i> Refers only to clients who have started serving the sentence in the sentencing country.
UK: ENGLAND AND WALES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ <i>Entries after the revocation, suspension or annulment of the conditional release or probation:</i> The new recording system does not allow any longer isolating recall receptions. ✓ <i>Number of entries before final sentence:</i> taken from Offender Management Statistics Quarterly (October-December 2014) Annual receptions tables. Refers to remand (untried) first receptions plus remand (convicted unsentenced).

- ✓ *Number of entries after the revocation, suspension or annulment of the conditional release or probation:* Is taken from Table 5.1 Offender Management Statistics Quarterly (October-December 2014) and refers to prisoners recalled to prison after being out on licence.

UK: NORTHERN IRELAND

- ✓ *Number of entries before final sentence:* Refers to the number of entries on remand, only counts new committals into prison not changes of custodial status whilst in custody.

TABLE 9: FLOW OF RELEASES FROM PENAL INSTITUTIONS IN 2014

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2015.9

Country	Total number of releases in 2014 (A)	Rate of releases from penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants	Pre-trial detainees released		Final sentenced prisoners released		Of which						Other	
							Releases as a result of a release under condition (incl. conditional release and external placement under Electronic Monitoring or Probation)		Unconditional releases at the end of a custodial sentence		Other releases of final sentenced prisoners			
			Number (B)	% in the total number of releases	Number (C)	% in the total number of releases	Number (C.1)	% in the total number of final sentenced prisoners released	Number (C.2)	% in the total number of final sentenced prisoners released	Number (C.3)	% in the total number of final sentenced prisoners released	Number (D)	% in the total number of releases
Albania	4 474	155.0	3 013	67.3	1 461	32.7	357	24.4	1 104	75.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
Andorra	49	62.8	9	18.4	40	81.6	17	42.5	23	57.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Armenia	1 464	48.8	484	33.1	935	63.9	184	19.7	698	74.7	53	5.7	45	3.1
Austria	11 609	133.4	3 102	26.7	8 042	69.3	2 821	35.1	3 713	46.2	1 508	18.8	465	4.0
Azerbaijan	6 056	62.4	1 063	17.6	4 773	78.8	1 781	37.3	2 631	55.1	361	7.6	220	3.6
Belgium	19 995	177	7 609	38	10 738	54	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1 648	8.2
BH: BiH (st. level)														
BH: Fed. BiH														
BH: Rep. Srpska	1 791	126.5	316	17.6	1 475	82.4	339	23.0	1 133	76.8	3	0.2	0	0.0
Bulgaria	6 241	87.2	593	9.5	5 648	90.5	942	16.7	4 706	83.3	NA	NA	NA	NA
Croatia	9 090	216.9	3 131	34.4	2 609	28.7	1 769	67.8	723	27.7	117	4.5	3 350	36.9
Cyprus	1 688	199.0	541	32.0	1 147	68.0	736	64.2	408	35.6	3	0.3	0	0.0
Czech Rep.	8 378	79.4	1 351	16.1	6 342	75.7	2 326	36.7	4 016	63.3	NAP	NAP	685	8.2
Denmark	NA	NA	NA	NA	8 162	NA	3 591	44.0	4 571	56.0	0	0.0	27	NA
Estonia	2 083	158.3	317	15.2	1 766	84.8	422	23.9	1 320	74.7	24	1.4	0	0.0
Finland	5 791	105.5	1 098	19.0	4 598	79.4	3 352	72.9	1 243	27.0	3	0.1	95	1.6
France	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Georgia	7 676		NA	NA	4 654	60.6	895	19.2	2 637	56.7	1 122	24.1	3 022	39.4
Germany	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Greece	9 412	87.2	2 621	27.8	6 791	72.2	1 589	23.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hungary	23 783	241.9	4 556	19.2	9 018	37.9	3 495	38.8	5 268	58.4	255	2.8	10 209	42.9
Iceland														
Ireland	16 914	363.1	3 669	21.7	13 245	78.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Italy	65 452	107.9	26 922	41.1	37 970	58.0	13 550	35.7	24 420	64.3	NA	NA	560	0.9
Latvia	3 557	180.7	1 302	36.6	2 247	63.2	425	18.9	1 805	80.3	17	0.8	8	0.2
Liechtenstein	41	109.0	3	7.3	38	92.7	1	2.6	7	18.4	30	78.9	0	0.0
Lithuania	NA	NA	NA	NA	5 367	NA	1 020	19.0	4 316	80.4	31	0.6	35	NA
Luxembourg	920	159.7	508	55.2	381	41.4	139	36.5	214	56.2	28	7.3	31	3.4

Country	Total number of releases in 2014 (A)	Rate of releases from penal institutions per 100 000 inhabitants	Pre-trial detainees released		Final sentenced prisoners released		Of which						Other	
							Releases as a result of a release under condition (incl. conditional release and external placement under Electronic Monitoring or Probation)		Unconditional releases at the end of a custodial sentence		Other releases of final sentenced prisoners			
			Number (B)	% in the total number of releases	Number (C)	% in the total number of releases	Number (C.1)	% in the total number of final sentenced prisoners released	Number (C.2)	% in the total number of final sentenced prisoners released	Number (C.3)	% in the total number of final sentenced prisoners released	Number (D)	% in the total number of releases
Malta														
Moldova	3 901	109.8	1 264	32	2 637	68	271	10	1 025	39	1 341	51	NA	NA
Monaco														
Montenegro	2 230	358.4	609	27.3	1 617	72.5	600	37.1	986	61.0	31	1.9	4	0.2
Netherlands	43 461	256.0	8 944	20.6	33 081	76.1	719	2.2	32 362	97.8	NAP	NAP	1 436	3.3
Norway	8 933	171.3	1 633	18.3	6 669	74.7	2 399	36.0	3 355	50.3	915	13.7	631	7.1
Poland														
Portugal	5 696	55.1	1 174	20.6	4 522	79.4	1 695	37.5	2 361	52.2	466	10.3	0	0.0
Romania	15 808	80.0	1 387	8.8	14 290	90.4	10 937	76.5	967	6.8	2 386	16.7	131	0.8
Russian Fed.	275 772		52 426	19.0	223 346	81.0	52 899	23.7	162 985	73.0	7 462	3.3	NA	NA
San Marino	16	48.5	9	56.3	7	43.8	2	28.6	5	71.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Serbia	23 036	325.5	6 944	30.1	16 007	69.5	1 230	7.7	13 456	84.1	1 321	8.3	85	0.4
Slovak Rep.	6 875	126.7	1 154	16.8	5 721	83.2	2 119	37.0	3 533	61.8	69	1.2	0	0.0
Slovenia	3 366	163.1	849	25.2	1 029	30.6	25	2.4	326	31.7	678	65.9	1 488	44.2
Spain (total)	41 340	89.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Spain (State Adm.)	35 261	90.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Spain (Catalonia)	6 079	82.2	1 753	28.8	4 326	71.2	1 222	28.2	2 743	63.4	361	8.3	NA	NA
Sweden	NA	NA	NA	NA	8 848	NA	6 890	77.9	1 958	22.1	NAP	NAP	102	NA
Switzerland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
the FYRO Macedonia	3 170	153.0	779	24.6	2 388	75.3	371	15.5	360	15.1	1 657	69.4	3	0.1
Turkey	168 576	214.1	46 703	27.7	121 873	72.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ukraine														
UK: Engl. & Wales	NA	NA	NA	NA	73 440	NA	35 000	47.7	38 440	52.3	0	0.0	0	NA
UK: North. Ireland	4 137	224.0	2 034	49.2	1 977	47.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	126	3.0
UK: Scotland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Average		154.4		27.4		63.9		32.5		55.7		13.4		7.3
Median		153.0		25.2		71.7		31.8		57.5		3.9		0.9
Minimum		48.5		7.3		0.0		2.2		6.8		0.0		0.0
Maximum		363.1		67.3		92.7		77.9		97.8		78.9		44.2

NOTES – TABLE 9

ARMENIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (c.3): Are included 13 individual pardons, 40 persons released under amnesty decision, 21 persons released in order to execute public works. ✓ Point (D): Are included 38 deaths (of which 4 for health reasons), 1 public work and 2 fine defaulters.
BELGIUM
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (c.1): The external placement under Electronic Monitoring is not considered in Belgium as a release but as a continued detention under a particular regime. ✓ Point (D): In the 1 648 releases, are included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Releases of “internees” (see point (5) of Table 1.1, and notes to the table); ○ Illegal aliens held for administrative reasons (see point (6) of Table 1.1); ○ Persons placed at the disposal of the Courts of enforcement of sentences (see Table 5.2); ○ Juveniles held in the Federal Centre for juvenile offenders (see point (2) of Table 1.1); ○ Persons under arrest; ○ Persons under temporary suspended conditional release or probation (without revocation); ○ Inmates with temporary legal status due to a transfer from a foreign country. ✓ Point (D-ADD): Deaths, escapes or other forms of releases when inmates are considered to continue serving their sentences (e.g. non-returns from penitentiary leave) are not included in the total number of releases. These events are not considered as “releases” while Belgian internal counting rules are applied.
BH: REPUBLIKA SRPSKA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (c.3): Includes 3 prisoners who died: 1 suicide in correctional facility, 1 murder of a convicted during a weekend leave, and 1 natural death during hospital treatment outside the correctional institution.
CROATIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (D): Under this heading are included 11 deaths, 68 releases of juveniles with educational measures, and 3 271 releases of persons sentenced for minor offenses (data refers to 31st December 2015).
CYPRUS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ In Table 9 are included <i>only</i> releases from prison without releases from police stations.
CZECH REPUBLIC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (A): Includes 567 prisoners (pre-trial and sentenced) released on the basis of Presidential Amnesty of 2013. ✓ Point (D): Categories of releases are the same for pre-trial detainees and sentenced prisoners: deaths, releases related to health reasons, transfers to psychiatric hospital not run by Prison Service, all types of extradition to foreign countries.
DENMARK
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (D): 23 pardons and 4 deaths (of which 2 suicides).
ESTONIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (c.3): Includes 9 prisoners who died because of incurable diseases, 2 prisoners released following an Amnesty, 10 inmates who were deported, 2 under psychiatric coercive treatment and 1 other.
FINLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (c.2): 1 243 releases included in this category, of which 1 215 (98%) were fine defaulters. ✓ Point (c.3): Includes 3 prisoners who had served the remaining sentenced ordered. ✓ Point (D): Including deaths (12), transfers and expulsions to other countries (79), other reasons (4). ✓ NB: According to the Finnish legislation fine defaulters must serve their whole sentence in prison without a possibility to be conditionally released.

GEORGIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (c.1): Included inmates conditionally released according to the decision of local parole boards. ✓ Point (c.3): Includes 70 commutations of sentence to a less severe one, 554 pardons, 421 conditional releases, 17 amnesties, 26 compassionate releases, 27 deaths and 7 deferment of sentence. ✓ Point (d): Other forms of releases as bail, termination of proceedings, extradition.
IRELAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (b): 1 601 bail releases and 1 893 releases by court decision and 175 releases from juvenile detention facilities.
ITALY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (d): Releases of the persons under "security measures".
LATVIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (c.3): Under this heading are included the releases due to commutation of sentence and due to the application of the amnesty. ✓ Point (d): Includes releases due to health reasons (including transfers to public hospitals, which result in total suspension of the custodial sentence).
LIECHTENSTEIN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (c.3): Includes 23 inmates released under the law of UAG, 4 persons released by the "Ersatzfreiheitsstrafe", and 3 extraditions.
LITHUANIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (c.3): Other types of releases for sentenced prisoners: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Discharge from sentence due to illness (6); ✓ Re-sentencing after the procedure of appeal (8); ✓ Re-sentencing after the procedure of cassation (5); ✓ Individual pardons (6); ✓ Suspended sentences for juveniles, art. 92 of Criminal Code (6). ✓ Point (d): Included 35 deaths.
LUXEMBOURG
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (c.3): Includes releases due to division on prison sentence into instalments and 2 releases after the payment of the fine. ✓ Point (d): Includes 18 extraditions, 2 transfers, 8 juvenile offenders, 1 release for health reasons, 1 death and 1 prescription on the sentence.
THE NETHERLANDS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Releases included in Table 9 are only releases from penal institutions. Releases from custodial clinics, institutions for juveniles and institutions for aliens are <i>not included</i>. ✓ Point (c.1): Leaves under Electronic Monitoring are not considered as "releases" in Dutch system. In 2014 there were 1 013 persons released early, of which 719 of them left prison without special conditions. ✓ Point (d): Unknown whether released as a pre-trial or a sentenced prisoner.
NORWAY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (c.3): Refers to fine defaulters. ✓ Point (d): Includes 5 inmates who died in prison and 5 outside of it, 57 transfers to complete their sentence in their home country, 376 expelled, 28 expelled on petition from the home country and 160 escapes/evasions.
ROMANIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (d): Are included deaths, pardons, releases as result of break in sentence enforcement, suspended sentences, sentences conditionally suspended with the surveillance, extraditions, etc.
SLOVAK REPUBLIC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Points (d): Includes 2 manesties, 50 interruptions of the prison sentence, 2 remissions of the

prison sentence and 15 deaths.
SLOVENIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (c.3): Includes conditional releases without special conditions and early releases. ✓ Points (D): Are included: weekend prison leaves, deaths, imposition of uniform penalties, compliance detention, transfer of prisoners to another country and judicial detention.
SPAIN (TOTAL)
<i>Figures presented as totals were not used for the calculations of average and median European values.</i>
SWEDEN
<p>General note: Only the number of final sentenced prisoners released is presented in Table 9. Data on the pre-trial detainees released is not available.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (D): Departed/left for other reasons , includes deaths, transfer to other countries or other reasons to leave.
SWITZERLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Points (c): Includes 1 prisoners who died.
UK: ENGLAND AND WALES
<p>General note: All items taken <i>Offender Management Statistics Quarterly (October-December 2014, Annual tables)</i>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (c): Is the number of releases of determinate sentence prisoners (Table A3.1) plus the number of releases of indeterminate sentence prisoners. ✓ Point (c.1): Refers to prisoners released on parole after serving a sentence of 12 months or more. This includes those released after an indeterminate sentence. ✓ Point (c.2): Refers to prisoners released without supervision after serving a sentence of less than 12 months.
UK: NORTHERN IRELAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (D): Includes 1 death, 3 deportations, 19 hospital orders, 27 extraditions, 36 immigration Hold Centers, 26 UK boarder authority and 14 transfers to UK prisons.

TABLE 10: TURNOVER RATIO OF INMATES IN 2014

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2015.10

Country	Total number of inmates on 1 st September 2013	Total number of entries in 2014 (Table 8)	Total number of releases in 2014 (Table 9)	Turnover ratio (Estimated exit rate per 100 potential exits)
Albania	4 998	6 444	4 474	39.1
Andorra	47	63	49	44.5
Armenia	4 698	NA	1 464	31.2
Austria	8 831	11 487	11 609	57.1
Azerbaijan	20 327	9 841	6 056	20.1
Belgium	12 697	19 315	19 995	62.5
<i>BH: BiH (total)</i>				
BH: BiH (st. level)				
BH: Fed. BiH				
BH: Rep. Srpska	1 003	1 744	1 791	65.2
Bulgaria	8 834	5 349	6 241	44.0
Croatia	4 352	9 187	9 090	67.1
Cyprus	811	2 256	1 688	55.0
Czech Rep.	16 266	10 644	8 378	31.1
Denmark	4 091	12 552	NA	NA
Estonia	3 256	1 764	2 083	41.5
Finland	3 126	5 749	5 791	65.3
France	78 363	NA	NA	NA
Georgia	8 868	8 875	7 676	43.3
Germany	67 681	94 607	NA	NA
Greece	13 238	12 038	9 412	37.2
Hungary	18 313	30 744	23 783	48.5
Iceland				
Ireland	4 065	16 409	16 914	82.6
Italy	64 835	50 217	65 452	56.9
Latvia	5 205	12 522	3 557	20.1
Liechtenstein	9	53	41	66.1
Lithuania	9 621	8 464	NA	NA
Luxembourg	717	950	920	55.2
Malta				
Moldova	6 666	10 767	3 901	22.4
Monaco				
Montenegro	1 142	2 388	2 230	63.2
Netherlands	10 547	42 823	43 461	81.4
Norway	3 649	8 926	8 933	71.0
Poland				
Portugal	14 284	5 415	5 696	28.9
Romania	33 122	12 543	15 808	34.6
Russian Fed.	681 622	NA	275 772	40.5
San Marino	2	19	16	76.2
Serbia	10 031	23 250	23 036	69.2
Slovak Rep.	10 152	8 996	6 875	35.9
Slovenia	1 360	3 434	3 366	70.2
<i>Spain (total)</i>	68 099	45 568	41 340	36.4
Spain (State Adm.)	58 089	39 521	35 261	36.1
Spain (Catalonia)	10 010	6 047	6 079	37.9
Sweden	5 868	38 721	NA	NA
Switzerland	7 072	52 502	NA	NA
the FYRO Macedonia	2 846	3 156	3 170	52.8
Turkey	136 147	184 899	168 576	52.5
Ukraine				
UK: Engl. & Wales	83 842	121 385	NA	NA
UK: North. Ireland	1 822	4 033	4 137	70.7
UK: Scotland	7 928	NA	NA	NA
Average				50.7
Median				52.5
Minimum				20.1
Maximum				82.6

NOTES – TABLE 10

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

Raw data used for the calculations are the total prison populations on 1st September 2013 (stock) which was retrieved from the SPACE I 2013 report and the numbers of entries (flow of entries) and releases (flow of releases) during 2014 were taken from Tables 8 and 9 of present report.

The sum of the stock and the flow of entries provides an estimation of the total number of inmates likely to be released during the year (i.e. the *potential exits*). This number is then put in relation with the effective number of releases during 2014.

We are fully aware that, from a theoretical point of view, it would have been necessary to use the prison population on 1st January 2014 (instead of 1st September 2013), but this figure is not available. One could note that for four countries (**Azerbaijan, Latvia, Moldova and Portugal**) the calculated turnover ratios are under 30%. Nevertheless, the figures for this four countries have been validated by national administrations.

CYPRUS	
✓	The <i>total number of entries into penal institutions</i> in 2014 corresponds to the number of entries in prison institution, without including the entries to police stations. The number of releases is as well given from prison institution. This is due to the fact that data from police stations are not available. Consequently, the stock figure used for the calculation in Table 10 was adapted accordingly to the number of inmates only in prison without police stations.
THE NETHERLANDS	
✓	Entries and releases included in Table 10 are entries into penal institutions. Entries and releases into/from custodial clinics, institutions for juveniles and institutions for aliens were excluded from these figures.

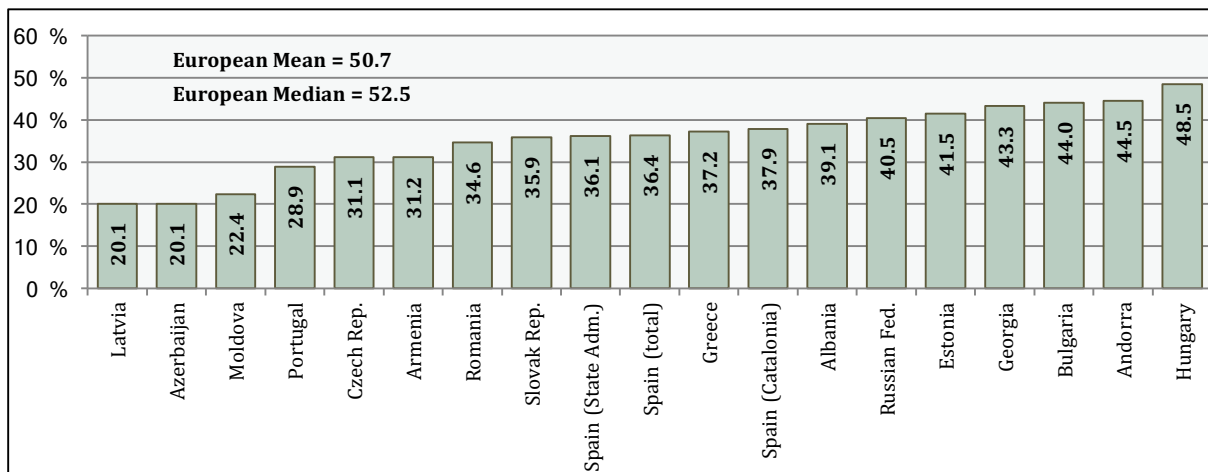


FIGURE 4: COUNTRIES WITH LOWEST TURNOVER RATIOS IN 2014

Figure 4 provides a classification of the countries with the lowest turnover ratios per 100 inmates during the year 2014. This Figure includes 19 countries where the ratios were *above the European median value* (52.5%). In SPACE I 2014, the number of countries being in the same situation was 22 (for a median value of 54.8%). The very low values of turnover ratios might become an indicator of a potential overcrowding. Nevertheless, for more accurate comparisons, notes to Tables 8 and 9 should be taken into account.

TABLE 11.A: INDICATOR OF AVERAGE LENGTH OF IMPRISONMENT IN 2014, BASED ON THE TOTAL NUMBER OF DAYS SPENT IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2015.11.1

Country	Total number of days spent in penal institutions in 2014	Average number of inmates in 2014	Total number of entries in 2014	Indicator of average length of imprisonment	Number of days spent in pre-trial detention in 2014	Average number of detainees in pre-trial detention in 2014	Number of entries before final sentence in 2014	Indicator of average length of pre-trial imprisonment	Number of days spent in inst. for juveniles in 2014
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)
Albania	1 985 600	5 440	6 444	10.1	1 029 665	2 821	5 092	7	34 310
Andorra	14 471	40	63	7.6	10 187	28	36	9	0
Armenia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Austria	3 242 024	8 882	11 487	9.3	620	2	8 349	0	39 263
Azerbaijan	NA	NA	9 841	NA	NA	NA	9 776	NA	NA
Belgium	NA	NA	19 315	NA	NA	NA	11 701	NA	NA
BH: BiH (st. level)									
BH: Fed. BiH									
BH: Rep. Srpska	343 100	940	1 744	6.5	41 610	114	345	4	5 475
Bulgaria	NA	NA	5 349	NA	NA	NA	1 864	NA	NA
Croatia	NA	NA	9 187	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cyprus	203 877	559	2 256	3.0	NA	NA	1 115	NA	NA
Czech Rep.	6 453 532	17 681	10 644	19.9	787 918	2 159	4 948	5	40 625
Denmark	1 381 306	3 784	12 552	3.6	530 527	1 453	NA	NA	NAP
Estonia	1 069 704	2 931	1 764	19.9	125 892	345	1 092	4	NA
Finland	1 069 085	2 929	5 749	6.1	225 935	619	1 980	4	NAP
France	67 344	NA	NA	NA	17 210	NA	NA	94 368	67 344
Georgia	NA	NA	8 875	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Germany	23 374 085	64 039	94 607	8.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Greece	NA	NA	12 038	NA	NA	NA	4 298	NA	NA
Hungary	11 306 139	30 976	30 744	12.1	NA	NA	9 529	NA	NA
Iceland									
Ireland	1 443 870	3 956	16 409	2.9	202 123	554	3 532	2	19 396
Italy	20 937 952	57 364	50 217	13.7	7 241 493	19 840	42 099	6	NAP
Latvia	NA	NA	12 522	NA	NA	NA	8 065	NA	NA
Liechtenstein	3 255	9	53	2.0	536	1	48	0	NAP
Lithuania	3 265 290	8 946	8 464	12.7	596 775	1 635	5 512	4	60 225
Luxembourg	246 304	675	950	8.5	109 344	300	675	5	1 241
Malta									
Moldova	2 575 590	7 056	1 767	47.9	3 662	10	4 241	0	51
Monaco									
Montenegro	519 078	1 422	2 388	7.1	131 046	359	644	7	NA
Netherlands	3 732 490	10 226	42 823	2.9	1 601 620	4 388	14 054	4	0
Norway	1 356 718	3 717	8 926	5.0	382 785	1 049	3 640	3	NAP
Poland									
Portugal	5 156 720	14 128	5 415	31.3	874 540	2 396	2 332	12	88 330
Romania	14 420 708	39 509	12 543	37.8	363 048	995	1 263	9	649 906
Russian Fed.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
San Marino	1 029	3	19	1.8	537	1	11	2	0
Serbia	NA	NA	23 250	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Slovak Rep.	NA	NA	8 996	NA	NA	NA	3 202	NA	NA
Slovenia	551 687	1 511	3 434	5.3	90 761	249	841	4	6 471
Spain (total)	24 228 070	66 378	45 568	17.5	3 196 307	8 757	NA	NA	NAP
Spain (State Adm.)	20 727 255	56 787	39 521	17.2	2 704 650	7 410	NA	NA	NAP
Spain (Catalonia)	3 500 815	9 591	6 047	19.0	491 657	1 347	2 915	6	491 657
Sweden	200 885	550	38 721	0.2	586 948	1 608	29 778	1	NAP
Switzerland	2 578 898	7 065	52 502	1.6	702 083	1 924	15 538	1	NA
the FYRO Macedonia	141 032	386	3 156	1.5	161 146	441	104	51	12 715
Turkey	NA	NA	184 899	NA	NA	NA	53 213	NA	NA
Ukraine									
UK: Engl. & Wales	NA	NA	121 385	NA	NA	NA	54 913	NA	NA
UK: North. Ireland	677 964	1 857	4 033	NA	159 615	437	2 978	2	10 019
UK: Scotland	2 821 789	7 731	NA	NA	556 768	1 525	NA	NA	194 131
Average				9.5				6.0	
Median				7.1				3.8	
Minimum				0.1				0.0	
Maximum				37.8				50.9	

NOTES – TABLE 11.1

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

Total number of days spent in penal institutions in 2014	Average number of inmates in 2014	Total number of entries in 2014	Indicator of average length of imprisonment	Number of days spent in pre-trial detention in 2014	Average number of detainees in pre-trial detention in 2014	Number of entries before final sentence in 2014	Indicator of average length of pre-trial imprisonment
		(Table 8)	(in months)			(Table 9)	(in months)
(a)	(b) = a / 365	(c)	(d) = 12 (b/c)	(e)	(f) = e / 365	(g)	(h) = 12 (f/g)

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

BH: BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (REPUBLIKA SRPSKA)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (a): The total number of days spent in penal institutions defined in a manner that the average daily number of convicted (811), detained (114) and juveniles (15) who was in the penal institutions of the Republic of Srpska during 2014 multiplied by the number of days of the year.
CYPRUS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (a): Total number of days spent in penal institutions in 2014 (incl. pre-trial detention): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 203 877 days in Prison and 27 503 in police stations. ✓ <i>Indicator of average length of imprisonment</i> was calculated only for prison institution without police stations.
FINLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (a): Are not included 61 320 days spent in supervised probationary freedom.
THE NETHERLANDS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Figures included in Table 11.1 are only of penal institutions. Figures for custodial clinics, institutions for juveniles and institutions for aliens were excluded. ✓ Point (a): 2 070 645 days are for sentenced prisoners and of 28 835 days it is unknown whether they are spent by pre-trial or sentenced prisoners.
PORTUGAL
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (a): Calculations are based on the average total number of inmates (14 128) for 2014, multiplied by 365 days. ✓ Point (e): For pre-trial detention the same proceeding was applied based on the average of 2 396 detainees. ✓ Point (i): for juvenile offenders, the same proceeding was applied based on the average of 242 juvenile detainees.
SPAIN (TOTAL)
<i>Figures presented as totals were not used for the calculations of average and median European values.</i>
UK: NORTHERN IRELAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Point (e) and (i): for Juveniles relates to the financial year 2013/14 as published in official statistics as these figures are used alongside the financial information to calculate cost per place ✓ Point (i): Based on a roll call everyday and therefore overcounts those who are only in the Juvenile Justice Center for a matter of hours.

COMMENTS ON TABLE 11.B:

As some countries did not provide data on the total number of days spent in penal institutions in 2014 –heading (a) of Table 11.1– and other countries provided figures that did not seem reliable (see notes below), in Table 11.2 we have calculated an alternative indicator of the average length of imprisonment (in months) based on the total number of prisoners on 1st September 2014, which is used as an *estimate* of the average number of inmates during that year (source: SPACE I 2014).

CYPRUS

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

TABLE 11.B: INDICATOR OF AVERAGE LENGTH OF IMPRISONMENT IN 2014, BASED ON THE TOTAL STOCK OF INMATES IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2014

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2015.11.2

Country	Total number of inmates on 1 st September 2014 (SPACE I 2014)	Total number of entries to penal institutions in 2014 (Table 8)	Indicator of average length of imprisonment (in months)
Albania	5 440	6 444	10.1
Andorra	53	63	10.1
Armenia	3 979	NA	NA
Austria	8 857	11 487	9.3
Azerbaijan	22 579	9 841	27.5
Belgium	13 212	19 315	8.2
<i>BH: BiH (total)</i>			
<i>BH: BiH (st. level)</i>			
<i>BH: Fed. BiH</i>			
<i>BH: Rep. Srpska</i>	940	1 744	6.5
Bulgaria	7 870	5 349	17.7
Croatia	3 763	9 187	4.9
Cyprus	681	2 256	3.6
Czech Rep.	18 658	10 644	21.0
Denmark	3 583	12 552	3.4
Estonia	2 962	1 764	20.1
Finland	3 097	5 749	6.5
France	77 739	NA	NA
Georgia	10 233	8 875	13.8
Germany	65 710	94 607	8.3
Greece	12 006	12 038	12.0
Hungary	18 270	30 744	7.1
Iceland	154		
Ireland	3 829	16 409	2.8
Italy	54 252	50 217	13.0
Latvia	4 809	12 522	4.6
Liechtenstein	8	53	1.8
Lithuania	8 977	8 464	12.7
Luxembourg	656	950	8.3
Malta			
Moldova	7 166	1 767	48.7
Monaco			
Montenegro	1 058	2 388	5.3
Netherlands	9 857	42 823	2.8
Norway	3 718	8 926	5.0
Poland			
Portugal	14 003	5 415	31.0
Romania	31 637	12 543	30.3
Russian Fed.	671 027	NA	NA
San Marino	4	19	2.5
Serbia	10 288	23 250	5.3
Slovak Rep.	10 179	8 996	13.6
Slovenia	1 522	3 434	5.3
<i>Spain (total)</i>	65 931	45 568	17.4
<i>Spain (State Adm.)</i>	56 391	39 521	17.1
<i>Spain (Catalonia)</i>	9 540	6 047	18.9
Sweden	5 861	38 721	1.8
Switzerland	6 923	52 502	1.6
the FYRO Macedonia	3 116	3 156	11.8
Turkey	151 454	184 899	9.8
Ukraine	92 290		
UK: Engl. & Wales	85 509	121 385	8.5
UK: North. Ireland	1 860	4 033	5.5
UK: Scotland	7 879	NA	NA
Average			11.2
Median			8.3
Minimum			1.6
Maximum			48.7

TABLE 12: ESCAPES FROM PENAL INSTITUTIONS DURING 2014

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2015.12

Country	Number of escapes in 2014 (a)	Total number of inmates on 1 st September 2014, SPACE I 2013	Rate of escapes per 10 000 prisoners	Other forms of escape in 2014 (b)	Rate of other forms of escapes per 10 000 inmates
Albania	0	5 440	0.0	2	3.7
Andorra	0	53	0.0	0	0.0
Armenia	1	3 979	2.5	0	0.0
Austria	4	8 857	4.5	15	16.9
Azerbaijan	0	22 579	0.0	6	2.7
Belgium	4	13 212	3.0	NA	NA
<i>BH: BiH (total)</i>					
BH: BiH (st. level)					
BH: Fed. BiH					
BH: Rep. Srpska	1	940	10.6	3	31.9
Bulgaria	6	7 870	7.6	11	14.0
Croatia	4	3 763	10.6	57	151.5
Cyprus	0	681	0.0	0	0.0
Czech Rep.	1	18 658	0.5	17	9.1
Denmark	12	3 583	33.5	71	198.2
Estonia	0	2 962	0.0	3	10.1
Finland	13	3 097	42.0	285	920.2
France	33	77 739	4.2	222	28.6
Georgia	1	10 233	1.0	0	0.0
Germany	15	65 710	2.3	298	45.4
Greece	38	12 006	31.7	68	56.6
Hungary	0	18 270	0.0	2	1.1
Iceland		154			
Ireland	6	3 829	15.7	19	49.6
Italy	4	54 252	0.7	139	25.6
Latvia	0	4 809	0.0	7	14.6
Liechtenstein	0	8	0.0	0	0.0
Lithuania	0	8 977	0.0	2	2.2
Luxembourg	0	656	0.0	10	152.4
Malta					
Moldova	0	7166	0.0	0	0.0
Monaco					
Montenegro	0	1 058	0.0	5	47.3
Netherlands	1	9 857	1.0	381	386.5
Norway	9	3 718	24.2	123	330.8
Poland					
Portugal	11	14 003	7.9	53	37.8
Romania	1	31 637	0.3	12	3.8
Russian Fed.	7	671 027	0.1	126	1.9
San Marino	0	4	0.0	0	0.0
Serbia	2	10 288	1.9	73	71.0
Slovak Rep.	1	10 179	1.0	1	1.0
Slovenia	1	1 522	6.6	44	289.1
<i>Spain (total)</i>	6	65 931	0.9	904	137.1
Spain (State Adm.)	6	56 391	1.1	713	126.4
Spain (Catalonia)	0	9 540	0.0	191	200.2
Sweden	7	5 861	11.9	133	226.9
Switzerland	21	6 923	30.3	386	557.6
the FYRO Macedonia	114	3 116	365.9	148	475.0
Turkey	33	151 454	2.2	2 621	173.1
Ukraine		92 290			
UK: Engl. & Wales	13	85 509	1.5	247	28.9
UK: North. Ireland	0	1 860	0.0	NA	NA
UK: Scotland	10	7 879	12.7	6	7.6
Average			14.2		109.3
Median			1.1		28.6
Minimum			0.0		0.0
Maximum			365.9		920.2

NOTES – TABLE 12

- ✓ Escapes by inmates (convicted prisoners or pre-trial detainees under the supervision of the prison administration) from a closed penal institution or during an administrative transfer (for example, to / from a court, another penal institution, or a hospital) during 2014.
- ✓ Other forms of escape (absconding or running off): Examples are escapes from open institutions (such as work farms) or from semi-detention, and escapes during an authorised short-term absence (or leave) from all kinds of institutions during 2014.

The SPACE I questionnaire specifies that the *counting unit* for Table 12 should be the escaped *person*. Therefore, when no explicit notes were provided by the national correspondents, we assumed that this counting unit has been respected (i.e. Table 12 refers to *persons* and not to *cases* of escape involving several prisoners).

ALBANIA
✓ Point (b): These inmates escaped during authorized leaves.
BH: BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (REPUBLIKA SRPSKA)
✓ Point (a): Escapes from work sites outside the penitentiary.
✓ Point (b): All 5 escapes refers to escapes during weekend leaves.
DENMARK
✓ Point (a): 12 escapes, of which 11 escaped directly from prison and 1 during transfer to/from court or hospital.
✓ Point (b): 71 escapes, of which 66 absconding from open prisons. This figure does not include fail to appear from leave.
MONTENEGRO
✓ Point (b): 1 escape from open institution (e.g. work farms) and 4 escapes during authorized short-term absences (or leaves) from all type of institutions (including closed institutions).
THE NETHERLANDS
✓ Figures refer to the population in the closed prisons. Other categories of institutions (for juvenile offenders, for illegal aliens and custodial clinics) are not included in this Table.
PORTUGAL
✓ Point (b): 53 prisoners failed to return from penitentiary leave without surveillance. In 2014, 10 641 authorised leaves without surveillance have been granted.
SPAIN (TOTAL)
<i>Figures presented as totals were not used for the calculations of average and median European values.</i>
UK: ENGLAND AND WALES
Figures provided are for 2014/15 financial year (1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015).
✓ Point (b): The number of other forms of escapes corresponds to the number of absconds and non-returns from Release on Temporary License.
UK: SCOTLAND
Figures provided are for financial rather than calendar years (i.e. from 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015).
✓ Point (a): Includes 3 escapes from closed establishments.

TABLE 13: DEATHS IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS IN 2014 (BY TYPE OF REGISTERED DEATH)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2015.13.1

Country	Total number of deaths in penal institutions in 2014	Of which				Type of death										Total number of inmates on 1 st September 2014	Mortality rate per 10,000 inmates
		Pre-trial detainees	% pre-trial detainees	Females	% females	Homicides	% homicides	Accidents	% accidents	Drug/ alcohol intoxications	% intoxications	Suicides	% suicides	Other causes (incl. illness)	% other		
Albania	13	5	38.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	23.1	10	76.9	5 440	23.9
Andorra	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	53	0.0
Armenia	38	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	10.5	34	89.5	3 979	95.5
Austria	21	1	4.8	1	4.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	38.1	13	61.9	8 857	23.7
Azerbaijan	123	13	10.6	0	0.0	1	0.8	2	1.6	0	0.0	2	1.6	118	95.9	22 579	54.5
Belgium	59	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	18	30.5	NA	NA		
BH: BiH (st. level)																	
BH: Fed. BiH																	
BH: Rep. Srpska	3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	33.3	1	33.3	940	31.9
Bulgaria	29	NA	NA	1	3.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.4	0	0.0	28	96.6	7 870	36.8
Croatia	16	3	18.8	3	18.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	16	100.0	3 763	42.5
Cyprus	3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	100.0	0	0.0	681	44.1
Czech Rep.	29	9	31.0	2	6.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.4	12	41.4	16	55.2	18 658	15.5
Denmark	4	3	75.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	50.0	2	50.0	3 583	11.2
Estonia	8	1	12.5	1	12.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	12.5	7	87.5	2 962	27.0
Finland	9	4	44.4	0	0.0	1	11.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	22.2	NA	NA	3 097	29.1
France	132	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	77	58.3	0	***	65 544	17.7
Georgia	27	4	14.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	22.2	0	0.0	7	25.9	14	51.9	10 233	26.4
Germany	152	NA	NA	12	7.9	NA	NA	1	0.7	NA	NA	60	39.5	NA	NA	65 710	23.1
Greece	29	16	55.2	4	13.8	1	3.4	1	3.4	1	3.4	6	20.7	20	69.0	12 006	24.2
Hungary	67	10	14.9	7	10.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	9.0	61	91.0	18 270	36.7
Iceland																	
Ireland	8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	NA	NA	2	25.0	6	75.0	3 829	20.9
Italy	92	31	33.7	3	3.3	1	1.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	43	46.7	48	52.2	54 252	17.0
Latvia	28	9	32.1	4	14.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	17.9	23	82.1	4 809	58.2
Liechtenstein	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	0.0
Lithuania	43	8	18.6	1	2.3	1	2.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	11	25.6	31	72.1	8 977	47.9
Luxembourg	1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	656	15.2
Malta																	
Moldova	45	NA	NA	1	2.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	4.4	8	17.8	35	77.8	7 166	62.8
Monaco																	
Montenegro	7	1	14.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	14.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	85.7	1 058	66.2
Netherlands	25	11	44.0	1	4.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	14	56.0	11	44.0	9 857	25.4
Norway	6	6	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	100.0	0	0.0	3 718	16.1

Country	Total number of deaths in penal institutions in 2014	Of which				Type of death										Total number of inmates on 1 st September 2014	Mortality rate per 10,000 inmates	
		Pre-trial detainees	% pre-trial detainees	Females	% females	Homicides	% homicides	Accidents	% accidents	Drug/alcohol intoxications	% intoxications	Suicides	% suicides	Other causes (incl. illness)	% other			
Poland																		
Portugal	73	NA	NA	5	6.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	22	30.1	51	69.9	14 003	52.1	
Romania	122	8	6.6	10	8.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	10.7	109	89.3	31 637	38.6	
Russian Fed.	4 097	368	9.0	150	3.7	NA	NA	11	0.3	NA	NA	404	9.9	3 682	89.9	671 027	61.1	
San Marino	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.0	
Serbia	37	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.7	0	0.0	2	5.4	34	91.9	10 288	36.0	
Slovak Rep.	18	2	11.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	33.3	12	66.7	10 179	17.7	
Slovenia	6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	100.0	1 522	39.4	
Spain (total)	157	20	12.7	16	10.2	2	1.3	5	3.2	29	18.5	31	19.7	90	57.3	65 931	23.8	
Spain (State Adm.)	107	12	11.2	9	8.4	2	1.9	4	3.7	25	23.4	24	22.4	52	48.6	56 391	19.0	
Spain (Catalonia)	50	8	16.0	7	14.0	0	0.0	1	2.0	4	8.0	7	14.0	38	76.0	9 540	52.4	
Sweden	16	8	50.0	1	6.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	6.3	7	43.8	8	50.0	5 861	27.3	
Switzerland	15	7	46.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9	60.0	NA	NA	6 923	21.7	
the FYRO Macedonia	10	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	10.0	0	0.0	9	90.0	3 116	32.1	
Turkey	380	60	15.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	53	13.9	327	86.1	151 454	25.1	
Ukraine																		
UK: Engl. & Wales	243	NA	NA	12	4.9	3	1.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	89	36.6	151	62.1	85 509	28.4	
UK: North. Ireland	1	0	0.0	0	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1 860	5.4	
UK: Scotland	24	4	16.7	2	8.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	12.5	21	87.5	7 879	30.5	
Average			19.1		3.9		1.4		1.3		1.8		25.0		64.9		31.6	
Median			12.5		1.1		0.0		0.0		0.0		21.5		73.5		27.3	
Minimum			0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Maximum			100.0		18.8		33.3		22.2		23.4		100.0		100.0		95.5	

TABLE 13.1: SUICIDES IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS IN 2014

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2015.13.1

Country	Total number of deaths in penal institutions in 2014	Suicides	% suicides	Of which:				Total number of inmates on 1st September 2014	Suicide rate per 10 000 inmates
				Number of females	% of female suicides in the total number of suicides	of pre-trial detainees	% of pre-trial detainee suicides in the total number of suicides		
Albania	13	3	23.1	0	0.0	2	66.7	5 440	5.5
Andorra	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	53	0.0
Armenia	38	4	10.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	3 979	10.1
Austria	21	8	38.1	1	12.5	7	87.5	8 857	9.0
Azerbaijan	123	2	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	22 579	0.9
Belgium	59	18	30.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	13 212	13.6
<i>BH: BiH (total)</i>									
BH: BiH (st. level)									
BH: Fed. BiH									
BH: Rep. Srpska	3	1	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	940	10.6
Bulgaria	29	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7 870	0.0
Croatia	16	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3 763	0.0
Cyprus	3	3	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	681	44.1
Czech Rep.	29	12	41.4	1	8.3	6	50.0	18 658	6.4
Denmark	4	2	50.0	0	0.0	2	100.0	3 583	5.6
Estonia	8	1	12.5	1	100.0	1	100.0	2 962	3.4
Finland	9	2	22.2	0	0.0	2	100.0	3 097	6.5
France	132	77	58.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	77 739	9.9
Georgia	27	7	25.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	10 233	6.8
Germany	152	60	39.5	7	11.7	NA	NA	65 710	9.1
Greece	29	6	20.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	12 006	5.0
Hungary	67	6	9.0	0	0.0	3	50.0	18 270	3.3
Iceland							0.0		
Ireland	8	2	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3 829	5.2
Italy	92	43	46.7	2	4.7	21	48.8	54 252	7.9
Latvia	28	5	17.9	0	0.0	1	20.0	4 809	10.4
Liechtenstein	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	0.0
Lithuania	43	11	25.6	0	0.0	1	9.1	8 977	12.3
Luxembourg	1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	656	0.0
Malta									
Moldova	45	8	17.8	1	12.5	0	0.0	7 166	11.2
Monaco									
Montenegro	7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 058	0.0
Netherlands	25	14	56.0	1	7.1	7	50.0	9 857	14.2
Norway	6	6	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3 718	16.1
Poland									
Portugal	73	22	30.1	3	13.6	NA	NA	14 003	15.7
Romania	122	13	10.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	31 637	4.1
Russian Fed.	4 097	404	9.9	6	1.5	NA	NA	671 027	6.0
San Marino	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.0
Serbia	37	2	5.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	10 288	1.9
Slovak Rep.	18	6	33.3	0	0.0	1	16.7	10 179	5.9
Slovenia	6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 522	0.0
<i>Spain (total)</i>	157	31	19.7	5	16.1	6	19.4	65 931	4.7
Spain (State Adm.)	107	24	22.4	2	8.3	2	8.3	56 391	4.3
Spain (Catalonia)	50	7	14.0	3	42.9	4	57.1	9 540	7.3
Sweden	16	7	43.8	1	14.3	4	57.1	5 861	11.9
Switzerland	15	9	60.0	NA	NA	4	44.4	6 923	13.0
the FYRO Macedonia	10	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3 116	0.0
Turkey	380	53	13.9	NA	NA	20	37.7	151 454	3.5
Ukraine									
UK: Engl. & Wales	243	89	36.6	3	3.4	NA	NA	85 509	10.4
UK: North. Ireland	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1 860	NA
UK: Scotland	24	3	12.5	0	0.0	1	9.1	7 879	3.8
Average			25.0		6.2		24.7		7.2
Median			21.5		0.0		0.0		6.0
Minimum			0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
Maximum			100.0		100.0		100.0		44.1

TABLE 13.2: TYPES OF DEATHS AND SUICIDES IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS IN 2014

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2015.13.3

Country	Does the data include persons who died or committed suicide in community hospitals?	If yes, how many?	Of which: Number of females	Does the data include persons who died outside prison (e.g. during a prison leave or period of absence by permission)?	If yes, how many?	Of which: Number of females
Albania	Yes	9	0	No	***	***
Andorra	No	***	***	No	***	***
Armenia	Yes	10	0	No	0	0
Austria	Yes	6	0	Yes	0	0
Azerbaijan	Yes	0	0	Yes	19	0
Belgium	Yes	NA	NA	Yes	NA	NA
BH: BiH (st. level)						
BH: Fed. BiH						
BH: Rep. Srpska	Yes	1	0	Yes	2	0
Bulgaria	Yes	6	0	Yes	7	1
Croatia	No	***	***	Yes	***	***
Cyprus	NA	***	***	NA	***	***
Czech Rep.	Yes	6	1	Yes	0	0
Denmark	No	***	***	No	***	***
Estonia	Yes	3	0	Yes	0	0
Finland	No	***	***	No	***	***
France	No	***	***	No	***	***
Georgia	Yes	8	0	Yes	1	0
Germany	No	***	***	No	***	***
Greece	Yes	NA	NA	Yes	NA	NA
Hungary	Yes	27	3	No	***	0
Iceland						
Ireland	Yes	NA	NA	Yes	NA	NA
Italy	Yes	NA	NA	No	***	***
Latvia	Yes	1	0	No	***	***
Liechtenstein	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	0
Lithuania	Yes	8	0	Yes	0	0
Luxembourg	Yes	1	0	Yes	0	0
Malta						
Moldova	Yes	NA	NA	No	***	***
Monaco						
Montenegro	Yes	NA	NA	No	***	***
Netherlands	Yes	4	0	Yes	1	0
Norway	No	***	***	No	***	***
Poland				0		
Portugal	Yes	NA	NA	No	***	***
Romania	No	***	***	No	***	***
Russian Fed.	No	***	***	No	***	***
San Marino	NAP	***	***	NAP	***	***
Serbia	Yes	11	NA	Yes	2	NA
Slovak Rep.	Yes	5	0	Yes	0	0
Slovenia	Yes	3	0	Yes	3	0
Spain (total)	Yes	45	3	Yes	0	0
Spain (State Adm.)	Yes	45	3	Yes	***	***
Spain (Catalonia)	No	***	***	Yes	21	0
Sweden	Yes	NA	NA	Yes	NA	NA
Switzerland	Yes	NA	NA	Yes	NA	NA
the FYRO Macedonia	Yes	1	0	Yes	0	0
Turkey	Yes	NA	NA	Yes	8	NA
Ukraine						
UK: Engl. & Wales	Yes	61	NA	No	***	***
UK: North. Ireland	Yes	1	0	No	***	***
UK: Scotland	Yes	NA	NA	Yes	NA	NA

NOTES – TABLES 13, 13.1 AND 13.2

BELGIUM
✓ Table 13: Due to medical secrecy, institutions do not always know the cause of death of prisoners who died outside the prison.
BH: BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (REPUBLIKA SRPSKA)
✓ Table 13 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Homicide:</i> A convict was murdered during the holiday week-end. • <i>Other:</i> Natural death during hospitalization.
✓ Tables 13.1, 13.2 and 13.3: Suicide in correctional institution.
FRANCE
✓ Table 13: No distinction is made between alcohol/drug intoxication and accidents
GEORGIA
✓ Table 13 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Other:</i> Diseases
HUNGARY
✓ The total number of deaths in penal institutions includes those who died in in the prison hospital and those who died after being transferred to a civilian institution from the prison hospital. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total deaths in the Central Hospital of the Prison Service and the Forensic Psychiatric and Mental Institution (together: healthcare facility): 28 (of which 4 females). • Total deaths after being transferred from to a civilian institution from a healthcare facility: 11, all of them being males. • Total deaths after being transferred from a prison to a civilian institution: 1 male.
IRELAND
✓ The total number of deaths refers to custody and includes 2 suicides, 2 misadventure, 1 natural cause, one open verdict, 1 narrative verdict and 1 inquest pending.
THE NETHERLANDS
✓ One of the suicides was an insulin intoxication. To avoid double counting (both on suicide and intoxication), this death is considered as a suicide, not as a drug/alcohol intoxication.
UK: ENGLAND & WALES
✓ The definition of suicide is the self-inflicted death, which is where a person has apparently taken his or her own life irrespective of intent.
✓ Figures about deaths on custody can be found at https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/safety-in-custody-quarterly-update-to-september-2015 .
✓ The total number of deaths also includes deaths in hospitals, hospices or nursing home. A small proportion will relate to deaths occurring in an ambulance on the way to hospital while on escort.
UK: NORTHERN IRELAND
✓ Causes not established in 1 death.
UK: SCOTLAND
✓ Deaths due to accidents or intoxication are not identified separately.
✓ Figures include 12 cases where the cause has not yet been determined or death is due to an event of undertermined intent.

In 2014, the average (mean) rate of suicides in Europe was 7.2, which is lower than the same value observed in 2013 (7.6), 2012 (11.2) and 2011 (7.7).

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

FIGURE 5: SUICIDE RATE PER 10 000 INMATES IN 2014

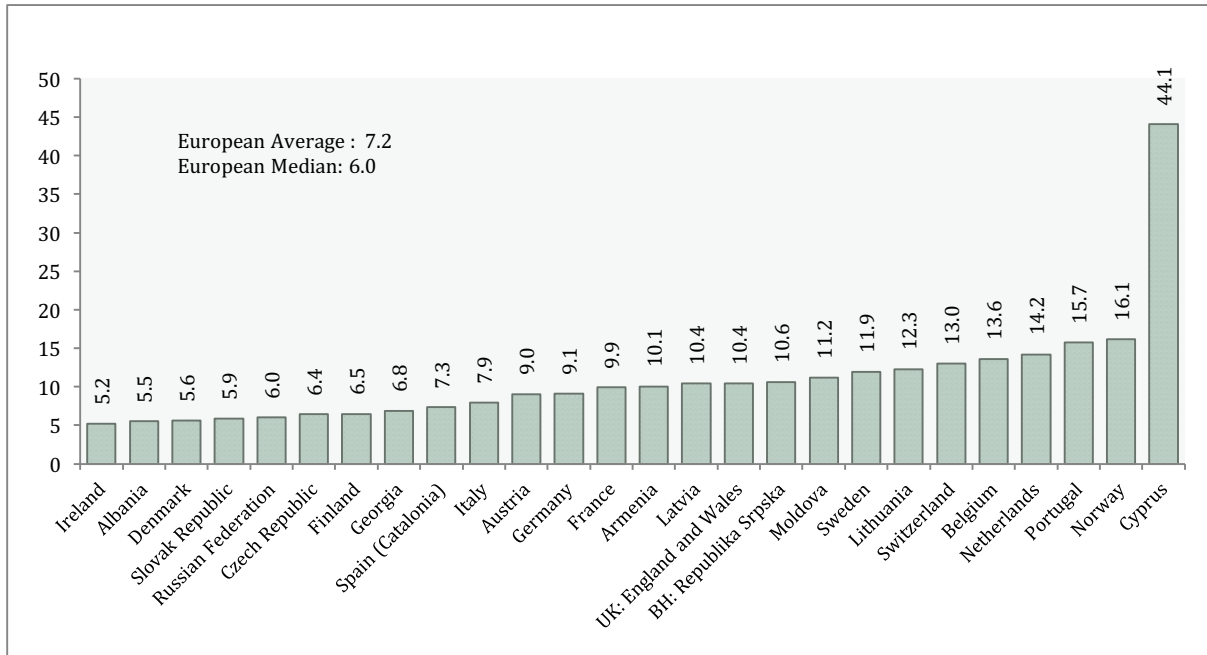


TABLE 14: EXPENSES IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS IN 2014 (IN €)

Row-data:

- a) Average amount spent per day for the detention of one person in 2014;
- b) -//- in pre-trial detention in 2014 (€/day);
- c) -//- in the correctional facility in 2014 (€/day);
- d) -//- in the special facility/section for persons with psychiatric disorders in 2014 (€/day);
- e) -//- in an institution for juvenile offenders in 2014 (€/day);
- f) Total number of days spent in penal institutions in 2014 (incl. pre-trial detention);
- g) Number of days spent in pre-trial detention in 2014;
- h) Number of days spent in institutions for juvenile offenders in 2014;

Calculated:

- i) General average amount per inmate = $mean(b, c, d, e)$;
- j) Average amount per inmate (pre-trial & sentenced) = $mean(b, c)$;
- k) Total amount likely to have been spent for all pre-trial detainees in 2014 = $b * g$;
- l) Total amount likely to have been spent for all juvenile inmates in 2014 = $e * h$;
- m) Total amount likely to have been spent for all categories of inmates in 2014 = $(mean[b, c, d, e]) * f$.

- n) Total budget spent by Prison Administration in 2014 (raw data provided by the Prison Administrations)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2015.14

Country	(a)	Of which:				(f)	Of which:		(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)
		(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)		(g)	(h)						
Albania	13.35 €	10.4 €	9.16 €	17.64 €	13.27 €	1 985 600	1 029 665	34 310	12.63 €	9.8 €	10 749 703 €	455 294 €	25 073 164 €	21 982 160 €
Andorra	186.37 €	186.4 €	186.37 €	0.00 €	186.37 €	14 471	10 187	0	139.78 €	186.4 €	1 898 551 €	0 €	2 022 720 €	3 333 337 €
Armenia	10.30 €	10.2 €	10.30 €	NAP	10.30 €	NA	NA	NA	10.27 €	10.3 €	NA	NA	NA	14 664 610 €
Austria	112.97 €	NA	NA	179.65 €	NA	3 242 024	620	39 263	179.65 €	NA	NA	NA	582 429 612 €	416 973 092 €
Azerbaijan	11.76 €	12.6 €	12.67 €	NA	57.69 €	NA	NA	NA	27.64 €	12.6 €	NA	NA	NA	79 404 498 €
Belgium	137.28 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	594 640 286 €
BH: BiH (st. level)														
BH: Fed. BiH														
BH: Rep. Srpska	NA	30.0 €	30.00 €	NA	30.00 €	343 100	41 610	5 475	30.00 €	30.0 €	1 248 300 €	164 250 €	10 293 000 €	14 372 347 €
Bulgaria	13.68 €	60.9 €	13.68 €	NA	57.45 €	NA	NA	NA	44.01 €	37.3 €	NA	NA	NA	58 899 382 €
Croatia	7.29 €	6.6 €	10.73 €	15.43 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	10.91 €	8.7 €	NA	NA	NA	71 427 935 €
Cyprus	75.00 €	75.0 €	75.00 €	75.00 €	75.00 €	203 877	NA	NA	75.00 €	75.0 €	NA	NA	15 290 775 €	15 279 577 €
Czech Rep.	45.00 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	6 453 532	787 918	40 625	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	283 200 000 €
Denmark	191.00 €	186.0 €	202.00 €	NA	NA	1 381 306	530 527	NAP	194.00 €	194.0 €	98 678 022 €	NA	267 973 364 €	411 000 100 €
Estonia	39.36 €	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	1 069 704	125 892	NA	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	43 671 208 €
Finland	175.00 €	NA	NA	250.00 €	NAP	1 069 085	225 935	NAP	250.00 €	NA	NA	NA	267 271 250 €	197 258 000 €
France	102.67 €	90.3 €	108.89 €	NA	500.19 €	24 580 616	6 281 725	94 368	233.12 €	99.58 €	567 051 315.75 €	47 201 929.92 €	5 730 151 266.53 €	2 523 691 845 €
Georgia	5.66 €	5.7 €	5.66 €	NA	5.66 €	NA	NA	NA	5.66 €	5.7 €	NA	NA	NA	53 159 872 €
Germany	129.35 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	23 374 085	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3 023 411 535 €

Country	(a)	Of which:				(f)	Of which:		(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)
		(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)		(g)	(h)						
Greece	28.16 €	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	108 879 000 €	
Hungary	26.57 €	NA	NA	42.56 €	NA	11 306 139	NA	NA	42.56 €	NA	NA	NA	481 189 276 €	
Iceland														
Ireland	189.00 €	189.00 €	189.00 €	189.00 €	2 773.38 €	1 443 870	202 123	19 396	835.10 €	189.0 €	38 201 247 €	53 792 478 €	1 205 768 618 €	
Italy	141.76 €	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	20 937 952	7 241 493	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	2 714 126 966 €	
Latvia	22.58 €	NA	NA	NA	93.02 €	NA	NA	NA	93.02 €	NA	NA	NA	41 454 507 €	
Liechtenstein	230.00 €	315.0 €	315.00 €	504.00 €	NAP	3 255	536	NAP	378.00 €	315.0 €	168 840 €	NA	1 230 390 €	
Lithuania	16.05 €	18.30 €	15.52 €	NAP	44.76 €	3 265 290	596 775	60 225	26.19 €	16.9 €	10 920 983 €	2 695 671 €	85 528 829 €	
Luxembourg	206.52 €	206.5 €	206.52 €	NAP	NAP	246 304	109 344	1 241	206.52 €	206.5 €	22 581 723 €	NA	50 866 702 €	
Malta														
Moldova	7.38 €	7.38 €	NA	NA	35.09 €	3 713	3 662	51	21.24 €	7.4 €	27 026 €	1 790 €	78 846 €	
Monaco														
Montenegro	19.00 €	19.00 €	19.00 €	NA	NA	519 078	131 046	NA	19.00 €	19.0 €	2 489 874 €	NA	9 862 482 €	
Netherlands	273.00 €	253.0 €	253.00 €	403.00 €	608.00 €	3 732 490	1 601 620	0	379.25 €	253.0 €	405 209 860 €	0 €	1 415 546 833 €	
Norway	348.00 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	1 356 718	382 785	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	475 000 000 €	
Poland														
Portugal	41.22 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	5 156 720	874 540	88 330	NA	NA	NA	NA	212 941 499 €	
Romania	19.79 €	NA	18.39 €	NA	52.12 €	14 420 708	363 048	649 906	35.26 €	18.4 €	NA	33 873 101 €	508 402 061 €	
Russian Fed.	22.51 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5 443 836 800 €	
San Marino	480.81 €	480.8 €	480.81 €	NA	NA	1 029	537	0	480.81 €	480.8 €	258 195 €	NA	494 753 €	
Serbia	19.38 €	19.70 €	19.52 €	24.81 €	44.34 €	NA	NA	NA	27.10 €	19.6 €	NA	NA	71 769 767 €	
Slovak Rep.	39.39 €	NA	NA	NA	36.76 €	NA	NA	NA	36.76 €	NA	NA	NA	150 579 357 €	
Slovenia	60.00 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	551 687	90 761	6 471	NA	NA	NA	NA	33 235 081 €	
Spain (total)	59.72 €	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	24 228 070	3 196 307	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	1 447 672 749 €	
Spain (State Adm.)	59.72 €	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	20 727 255	2 704 650	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	1 115 627 895 €	
Spain (Catalonia)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	3 500 815	491 657	491 657	NA	NA	NA	NA	332 044 854 €	
Sweden	354.00 €	404.0 €	NA	NA	NAP	200 885	586 948	NAP	404.00 €	404.0 €	237 126 992 €	NA	81 157 540 €	
Switzerland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2 578 898	702 083	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
the FYRO Macedonia	9.78 €	10.0 €	9.00 €	NA	14.00 €	141 032	161 146	12 715	11.00 €	9.5 €	1 611 460 €	178 010 €	1 551 352 €	
Turkey	21.72 €	21.7 €	21.72 €	NA	21.72 €	NA	NA	NA	21.72 €	21.7 €	NA	NA	1 169 879 370 €	
Ukraine														
UK: Engl. & Wales	115.76 €	NA	114.07 €	NA	303.48 €	NA	NA	NA	208.78 €	114.1 €	NA	NA	3 562 000 000 €	
UK: North. Ireland	112.20 €	NA	NA	NA	897.65 €	677 964	159 615	10 019	897.65 €	NA	NA	8 993 595 €	138 884 000 €	
UK: Scotland	125.00 €	125.0 €	125.00 €	NAP	125.00 €	2 821 789	556 768	194 131	125.00 €	125.0 €	69 596 000 €	24 266 375 €	352 723 625 €	
Average	101.08 €	117.98 €	105.26 €	154.64 €	283.58 €				175.21 €	113.57 €	97 771 319.36 €	15 587 113.08 €	556 818 597.80 €	
Median	52.36 €	60.91 €	21.72 €	75.00 €	57.45 €				75.00 €	37.30 €	10 920 982.50 €	2 695 671.00 €	85 528 829.40 €	
Minimum	5.66 €	5.66 €	5.66 €	0.00 €	5.66 €				5.66 €	5.66 €	27 025.56 €	0.00 €	78 845.56 €	
Maximum	480.81 €	480.81 €	480.81 €	504.00 €	2 773.38 €				897.65 €	480.81 €	567 051 315.75 €	53 792 478.48 €	5 730 151 266.53 €	

TABLE 14.A: CATEGORIES INCLUDED IN THE CALCULATION OF CUSTODIAL EXPENSES IN
2014, IN TABLE 14

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

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2015.14.A

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

NOTES – TABLES 14 AND 14.A

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

AUSTRIA
✓ Table 14.A (point 14.7): Overheads and hire charges.
CZECH REPUBLIC
✓ Exchange rate relates to 31 st December 2014. ✓ Table 14.A (point 14.7): Salaries of the uniformed and civilian staff, retirement pensions and retirement benefits for former uniformed staff, sickness benefits of the uniformed staff, renovation and modernization of movable property and immovable; security at court and public prosecution buildings; IT services and equipment; hygienic items for prisoners; antidrug programme and crime prevention.
ESTONIA
✓ Table 14.A (point 14.7): Different investments (sports equipment, kitchen equipment etc.), a lump-sum benefit if an inmate is released, etc.
FINLAND
✓ Table 14.A (point 14.7): In this category are also included rental costs.
FRANCE
✓ Table 14 point (e): The expenses of institutions for juvenile offenders include the costs borne by the <i>Judicial Youth Protection Directorate</i> inherent in the functioning of this type of establishments (staff and operating). ✓ Table 14.A (point 14.7): Other expenses correspond to contributions to the central agency of social security (ACOSS).
GEORGIA
✓ Table 14.A (point 14.5): Excluding inmate employment.
GERMANY
✓ Table 14.A (point 14.6): Due to the federal structure of the German penitentiary service, the question cannot be answered with yes or no, since some programmes may be included while others are supported by other funds. ✓ Table 14.A (point 14.7): The average amount includes building and material costs.
IRELAND
✓ Table 14 (point n): 334.19 millions relates to the Irish Prison Service and 54m relates to Children Detention Schools. ✓ Table 14.A (point 14.7): The average amount includes capital expenditure.
ITALY
✓ Table 14.A (point 14.2): The expenses for the healthcare of prisoners fall under the responsibility of the National Healthcare Service. The Penitentiary Administration bears the costs only in some Regions with special Statute, until the procedures are concluded for transferring the functions of penitentiary healthcare provision. ✓ Table 14.A (point 14.6): The specific programmes of rehabilitation/reinstatement are funded by the Fines Fund (<i>Cassa delle Ammende</i>), a public body under the authority of the Ministry of Justice. The expenses for education and for vocational training are borne by other institution and by Local Bodies.
LATVIA
✓ Table 14.A (point 14.7): Taxes and duties - repairs and maintenance costs, capital repairs, construction, etc.

LITHUANIA
✓ Table 14.A (point 14.7): Maintenance and repair costs (partially) and education.
THE NETHERLANDS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Figures included in Table 14 refer to the adult prison system. ✓ Table 14: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Point (a): This figure is a rough estimation on the basis of the points (b), (c) and (d); • Point (b): Price of a basic place in a House of Detention (including overhead costs); • Point (c): Price of a closed prison place (including overhead costs); • Point (d): Price of a place in one of the 5 Psychiatric Penitentiary Complexes which are meant for pre-trial and sentenced prisoners (including overhead costs); • Point (g): Costs for instance for a funeral or the payment of damages/compensation (for people who have been detained unjustly); • Point (m): The calculation is based on the expenses made in custody (adult regular regime only). Juvenile inmates and people being treated in custodial clinics under hospital orders are excluded. ✓ Juvenile prisoners and people being treated in custodial clinics under a hospital order are not included. <i>Therefore all the amounts for these additional categories are presented in the Table 14 only for information.</i>
NORWAY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Table 14 (points b & c): There are no special prisons for remand detainees. Remand prisoners are held in the same establishments as convicted prisoners. Therefore it is not possible to specify the expenditure on these groups separately. ✓ Table 14 points (d): This group of persons is not being held in prison and it is not under the responsibility of the Correctional Service. ✓ Table 14 points (e): There are no special institutions for juvenile offenders.
ROMANIA
✓ Table 14.A (point 14.7): Capital expenditures, financing of the External Non-Refundable Fund and Health Insurance Fund of Defence, Public Order, National Safety and Legal Authority "CASAOPSNAJ".
SERVIA
✓ Data refer to the average middle exchange rate of the National Bank of Serbia of the euro in relation to the Serbian dinar (RSD).
SLOVAK REPUBLIC
✓ Table 14.A (point 14.7): Retirement benefits for prison officers and civil employees, sickness benefit for prison officers and civil employees, monetary contribution on natural belonging for prison officers, allowance and travel expenses after release from pre-trial detention execution and from prison sentence execution.
SPAIN (TOTAL)
<i>Figures presented as totals were not used for the calculations of average and median European values.</i>
SPAIN (STATE ADMINISTRATION)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Table 14: The security expenses of the Police Forces and the Health Care delivered by the Autonomous Communities have not been included. ✓ Table 14.A (point 14.7): The transfers to the State Entity Penitentiary Labour and Vocational Training have been taken into account in this budget.
SWEDEN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Table 14 (point a): The calculation of the average amount spent per inmate is based on the expenses for both pre-trial and sentenced inmates. There are no special prisons for remand detainees. Therefore it is not possible to specify the expenditure on this population separately. ✓ Table 14.A (point 14.7): Under this heading are included the categories of overhead for Headquarter and regional Offices, depreciations, costs for facilities.

THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA
✓ Table 14.A (point 14.7): Under this heading are included all expenses made for conveying the prisoners to court or to other prison.
UKRAINE
UK: ENGLAND & WALES
<p>Figures provided are for 2014/15 financial year (1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The figures shown are in Euro have been converted from £ sterling at the Yearly Average Exchange Rate for 2014-15 of €1.270009 to £1 (average exchange rates data is based on figures published by HMRC). ✓ All figures have been calculated from the 2014-15 prison costs, which were published on 29 th October 2015. The cost in section 12.1 is the average daily cost per prisoner for all public and private sector prisons in England and Wales. ✓ The average costs comprise the prison establishments' overall resource expenditure, which is the direct local establishment cost, increased by an apportionment of relevant costs borne centrally by NOMS, including property costs (such as depreciation), major maintenance, headquarters costs, prisoner escort and custody services, and expenditure recharged to the Youth Justice Board. ✓ <u>Are not included:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expenditure which is met by Other Government Departments, such as on health and education, and the cost of prisoners held in police cells; • Expenditure not related to prisons (such as Probation), extraordinary expenditure (e.g. impairments) and costs relating to electronic monitoring; • Expenditure related to Immigration Removal Centres operating under Detention Centre Rules 2001; • High-security psychiatric hospitals managed by the NHS; • Expenditure incurred directly by the Youth Justice Board on Secure Childrens' Homes and Secure Treatment Centres. ✓ Table 14 (Point (e)): The average cost per prisoner of a juvenile offender in section 12.1.4 is calculated from prisons within the "Male YOI young people (ages 15-17)" function.
UK: NORTHERN IRELAND
✓ Conversion to euros on 4 th October 2016 (taxes impressed).
UK: SCOTLAND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The average amount spent per day is a rolling 3 year average of the average cost per prisoner place, calculated on a resource accounting basis (including depreciation and impairment charges). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A 3 year rolling average is presented to smooth the effects of including impairment charges which can significantly affect the value of a single year's average cost of a prison place). ✓ Source: SPS annual accounts to 2014-15, cost of the criminal justice system published on the Scottish Government website at www.gov.scot. Exchange rate £1=1.24 euro.

iii. Prison Staff

TABLE 15: STAFF WORKING IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON THE BASIS OF FULL-TIME EQUIVALENTS (FTE) ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2015 (*NUMBERS*)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2015.15

Country	Total number of staff	Staff at the national prison administration (Head Office)	Staff in regional prison administration offices	Other staff employed by the prison adm., but who work OUTSIDE penal institutions	Total number of staff working INSIDE penal institutions	Of which:						
						Executives (managers) of penal institutions	Custodial staff	Medical and paramedical staff	Staff responsible for assessment and the psychologists	Staff responsible for education activities (including social workers, teachers / educators, etc.)	Staff responsible for workshops or vocational training	Other staff working INSIDE penal institutions
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)
Albania	4 156	192	421	43	3 500	23	3 092	237	8	140	0	0
Andorra	81	2	0	11	68	2	53	11	0	2	0	0
Armenia	2 130	231	361	NAP	1 538	97	1 154	165	47	32	NAP	43
Austria	3 724	21	NAP	NAP	3 704	84	3 058	147	61	102	NA	251
Azerbaijan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Belgium	8 872	69	6	528	8 268	811	6 526	207	328	28	307	62
<i>BH: BiH (total)</i>												
<i>BH: BiH (st. level)</i>												
<i>BH: Fed. BiH</i>												
<i>BH: Rep. Srpska</i>	887	7	NAP	NAP	880	6	492	20	16	70	167	109
Bulgaria	3 958	93	NA	NA	NA	13	2 641	110	30	153	4	NA
Croatia	2 639	47	0	0	2 592	41	1 569	126	12	246		599
Cyprus	393	NAP	NAP	NAP	393	5	381	0	0	0	7	0
Czech Rep.	10 897	171	NAP	2 922	7 804	102	2 090	455	1 268		74	3 815
Denmark	4 253	230	278	744	3 001	19	2 303	116	NA	123	343	97
Estonia	1 604	31	NAP	NAP	1 573	13	655	93	23	27	NAP	762
Finland	2 488	69	102	64	2 253	63	1 364	171	208		172	275
France	36 311	456	1 285	4 720	29 850	371	26 153	NA	NA	NA	138	3 189
Georgia	4 587	1 041	NAP	NAP	3 546	15	2 851	518	162	NA	NA	0
Germany	36 263	NAP	393	22	35 848	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Greece	[4 550]	[84]	[344]	[NAP]	[2 764]	[34]	[1 814]	[25]	[32]	[NA]	[NA]	[403]
Hungary	8 412	305	0	0	8 107	65	6 656	462	402	27	495	0
Iceland												
Ireland	3 576	112	120	142	3 203	80	2 552	115	16	2	367	71
Italy	44 351	1 352	1 140	2 652	39 207	206	35 319	82	28	867	0	2 705
Latvia	2 529	163	NAP	NAP	2 366	33	1 659	126	167	34	7	340
Liechtenstein	16	0	0	0	16	1	15	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	3 474	89	NAP	275	3 110	38	1 987	277	37	202	10	559
Luxembourg	405	6	0	0	399	5	293	1	4	21	35	40
Malta												
Moldova	2 754	133	NAP	266	2 355	17	1 925	254	34	125	NA	NA

Country	Total number of staff	Staff at the national prison administration (Head Office)	Staff in regional prison administration offices	Other staff employed by the prison adm., but who work OUTSIDE penal institutions	Total number of staff working INSIDE penal institutions	Of which:						
						Executives (managers) of penal institutions	Custodial staff	Medical and paramedical staff	Staff responsible for assessment and the psychologists	Staff responsible for education activities (including social workers, teachers / educators, etc.)	Staff responsible for workshops or vocational training	Other staff working INSIDE penal institutions
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)
Monaco												
Montenegro	484	3	0	20	461	4	145	18	3	18	38	235
Netherlands	10 634	251	562	871	8 950	149	5 817	294	101	238	647	1 704
Norway	3 853	90	110	72	3 580	71	2 525	0	0	0	574	411
Poland												
Portugal	6 251	479	593	225	4 954	48	4 081	0	0	174	0	651
Romania	12 731	291	NAP	393	12 047	692	4 273	671	84	466	32	5 829
Russian Fed.	295 967	739	16 323	18 606	260 300	978	57 244	28 503	2 951	6 608	17 542	146 474
San Marino	6	NAP	NAP	0	6	1	5	0	0	0	0	0
Serbia	4 052	77	0	0	3 975	41	2 350	258	277	0	482	567
Slovak Rep.	5 190	152	NAP	761	4 277	58	801	233	51	295	NAP	2 839
Slovenia	831	32	0	0	799	54	506	13	6	67	81	72
Spain (total)	29 342	573	NAP	NAP	28 769	451	18 281	930	844	1 861	700	5 702
Spain (State Adm.)	24 424	378	NAP	NAP	24 046	390	15 082	930	624	1 414	594	5 012
Spain (Catalonia)	4 918	195	NAP	NAP	4 723	61	3 199	0	220	447	106	690
Sweden	7 018	569	62	411	5 976	299	4 320	108	29	237	320	663
Switzerland	NA	NA	NA	NA	3 969	403	2 102	267	NA	617	NA	0
the FYRO Macedonia	870	25	NA	NA	845	33	546	19	36	51	38	122
Turkey	46 916	294	3 258	235	43 129	1 378	38 728	592	437	563	NA	1 431
Ukraine												
UK: Engl. & Wales	43 370	2 140	930	8 810	31 490	2 280	21 900	10	1 040	0	0	6 260
UK: North. Ireland	1 836	173	0	0	1 663	40	1 359	3	23	24	4	211
UK: Scotland	4 500	381	422	NAP	3 697	98	3 285	NAP	62	NAP	NA	252

NOTES – TABLE 15

ARMENIA
✓ Initially the total number of staff was 2 227 because it included the number of executives (managers) of penal institutions (point (F)) (97). The number of executives was then subtracted to avoid double counting.
AZERBAIJAN
✓ According to the legislation, data on the penitentiary institution staff are classified as secret information.
CROATIA
✓ Point (F) : only includes managers and assistant managers, while others heads of departments are presented in other points. There are in total 97 heads of department.
✓ Points (I) and (J) : Some of the staff responsible for educational activities (point J) is also responsible for the assessment (point I) and some of them are also psychologists. Therefore, the categories were merged, which is why data is with a different color background.
CYPRUS
✓ All figures concern only the Prison institution without police stations.
CZECH REPUBLIC
✓ Point (A) : The total number of staff <i>includes</i> 25 female uniformed staff on maternity leave and 17 staff members on long-term sickness leave. Total number of staff <i>does not include</i> 98 members of uniformed staff as reserve (not permanently at work), 98 civilians on maternity/family leaves, and 7 other staff members not permanently at work for different reasons.
✓ Point (D) : Prison Service Academy, judicial guards at courts, escort staff members, support staff
✓ Points (I) and (J) : The same people are responsible for education and assessment. This category of staff includes teachers, educators, therapists, psychologists, social workers.
✓ Point (L) : Heads of departments in prisons, shift commanders, security officers at gates/perimeter etc., drivers, prevention and complaint officers, chaplains and K9 unit members.
FINLAND
✓ The figures are the FTE equivalents calculated for the staff employed by the Criminal Sanctions Agency in 2015.
✓ Point (D) : Includes Training Institute for Prison and Probation Services and Enforcement Unit.
✓ Points (I) and (J) : The same people are responsible for education and assessment.
GEORGIA
✓ Point (J) : Includes data about staff employed by the Ministry of education and science or by the contracted organisations. Therefore, the data isn't available.
GREECE
Warning: The data validation procedure could not be achieved. For this reason the non-validated figures are presented between square brackets [].
ITALY
✓ Point (A) : 37 969 employees are members of the Corps of Penitentiary Police.
✓ Point (B) : 953 employees are members of the Corps of Penitentiary Police.
✓ Point (C) : 717 employees are members of the Corps of Penitentiary Police.
✓ Point (D) : 980 employees are members of the Corps of Penitentiary Police.
✓ Point (E) : 35 319 employees are members of the Corps of Penitentiary Police.
✓ Point (H) : Figures includes nurses employed in Sicily, where the healthcare staff did not shift under the competence of the Ministry of Health yet (in terms of Decree of the President of the Council of Ministers of 1st April 2008).
LITHUANIA
✓ Figures are on 1 st July 2015, instead of 1 st September 2015.
NORWAY

- ✓ **Point (C):** National document base, handlers drug dogs and transport service.
- ✓ **Points (H), (I) and (J):** Not employed by the penal institutions.
- ✓ **Point (L):** Administrative staff.

PORTUGAL

Data are the FTE equivalents calculated for the staff employed by the Penitentiary Administration on 31st December 2015.

- ✓ **Point (A):** Total number of staff includes personnel assigned to the Prison Administration as well as those working in the Probation and Insertion Service (see notes to Table 5 of SPACE II 2015).
- ✓ **Point (F):** Only includes head directors of penal institutions.
- ✓ **Point (G):** Includes 165 probation staff (that also included in point (B)).
- ✓ **Points (H) and (I):** Medical and paramedical staff, and staff responsible for assessment and psychologists are not employed by the penal administration. They are employed by private institutions, with which the penal administration have contracts.

SPAIN (TOTAL)

Errata to previous SPACE I reports: Spain does not have regional prison administrations, although due to a misunderstanding, staff working in prison offices was mistakenly included under point (C).

UK: ENGLAND & WALES

Data refers to 30th September 2015 instead of 1st September 2015.

- ✓ All data is available at <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/national-offender-management-service-workforce-statistics-march-2016>.
- ✓ **Point (A):** Sum of NOMS HQ, Area Services, Prison Service Establishment and National Probation Service staff.
- ✓ **Point (B):** NOMS Head Quarter staff.
- ✓ **Point (C):** Area Services staff.
- ✓ **Point (D):** National Probation Service staff.
- ✓ **Point (E):** Prison Service Establishment staff.
- ✓ **Point (F):** Sum of Bands 9-11 / Senior Managers, Bands 6-8 / Managers and Band 5 / Custodial Managers.
- ✓ **Point (G):** Sum of Band 4 / Supervising Officer, Band 3-4 / Prison Officer (incl specialists) and Band 2 / Operational Support.
- ✓ **Point (H):** Sum of Healthcare staff - Nursing Grades and Healthcare – and other healthcare.
- ✓ **Point (I):** Psychology staff.

TABLE 15.1: STAFF WORKING IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON THE BASIS OF FULL-TIME EQUIVALENTS (FTE) ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2015 (*PERCENTAGES*)

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2015.15.1

Country	Total number of staff	Total % (sum)	% of staff at the national prison administration	% of staff in regional prison administration offices	% of other staff employed by PA, working <i>outside</i> penal institutions	% of staff working <i>inside</i> penal institutions
Albania	4 156	100.0	4.6	10.1	1.0	84.2
Andorra	81	100.0	2.5	0.0	13.6	84.0
Armenia	2 130	100.0	10.8	16.9	NAP	72.2
Austria	3 724	100.0	0.6	NAP	NAP	99.4
Azerbaijan	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NA
Belgium	8 872	100.0	0.8	0.1	6.0	98.2
<i>BiH (total)</i>						
BH: BiH (st. level)						
BH: Fed. BiH						
BH: Rep. Srpska	887	100.0	0.8	NAP	NAP	99.2
Bulgaria	3 958	NA	2.3	NA	NA	NA
Croatia	2 639	100.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	98.2
Cyprus	393	100.0	NAP	NAP	NAP	100.0
Czech Rep.	10 897	100.0	1.6	NAP	26.8	71.6
Denmark	4 253	100.0	5.4	6.5	17.5	70.6
Estonia	1 604	100.0	1.9	NAP	NAP	98.1
Finland	2 488	100.0	2.8	4.1	2.6	90.6
France	36 311	100.00	1.3	3.5	13.0	82.2
Georgia	4 587	100.0	22.7	NAP	NAP	77.3
Germany	36 263	100.0	NAP	1.1	0.1	98.9
Greece	[4 550]	[70.2]	[1.8]	[7.6]	[NAP]	[60.7]
Hungary	8 412	100.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	96.4
Iceland						
Ireland	3 576	100.0	3.1	3.3	4.0	89.6
Italy	44 351	100.0	3.0	2.6	6.0	88.4
Latvia	2 529	100.0	6.4	NAP	NAP	93.6
Liechtenstein	16	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Lithuania	3 474	100.0	2.6	NAP	7.9	89.5
Luxembourg	405	100.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	98.5
Malta						
Moldova	2 754	100.0	4.8	NAP	9.7	85.5
Monaco						
Montenegro	484	100.0	0.6	0.0	4.1	95.2
Netherlands	10 634	100.0	2.4	5.3	8.2	84.2
Norway	3 853	100.0	2.3	2.9	1.9	92.9
Poland						
Portugal	6 251	100.0	7.7	9.5	3.6	79.3
Romania	12 731	100.0	2.3	NAP	3.1	94.6
Russian Fed.	295 967	100.0	0.2	5.5	6.3	87.9
San Marino	6	100.0	NAP	NAP	0.0	100.0
Serbia	4 052	100.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	98.1
Slovak Rep.	5 190	100.0	2.9	NAP	14.7	82.4
Slovenia	831	100.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	96.1
<i>Spain (total)</i>	29 342	100.0	2.0	NAP	NAP	98.0
<i>Spain (State Adm.)</i>	24 424	100.0	1.5	NAP	NAP	98.5
<i>Spain (Catalonia)</i>	4 918	100.0	4.0	NAP	NAP	96.0
Sweden	7 018	100.0	8.1	0.9	5.9	85.2
Switzerland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
the FYRO Macedonia	870	100.0	2.9	NA	NA	97.1
Turkey	46 916	100.0	0.6	6.9	0.5	91.9
Ukraine						
UK: Engl. & Wales	43 370	100.0	4.9	2.1	20.3	72.6
UK: North. Ireland	1 836	100.0	9.4	0.0	0.0	90.6
UK: Scotland	4 500	100.0	8.5	9.4	NAP	82.2
Average			3.8	3.6	5.9	89.2
Median			2.5	2.6	3.8	91.2
Minimum			0.0	0.0	0.0	60.7
Maximum			22.7	16.9	26.8	100.0

TABLE 15.2: STAFF WORKING *INSIDE* PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON THE BASIS OF FULL-TIME EQUIVALENTS (FTE) ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2015 (*PERCENTAGES*)

Reference: Council of Europe, *SPACE I 2015.15.2*

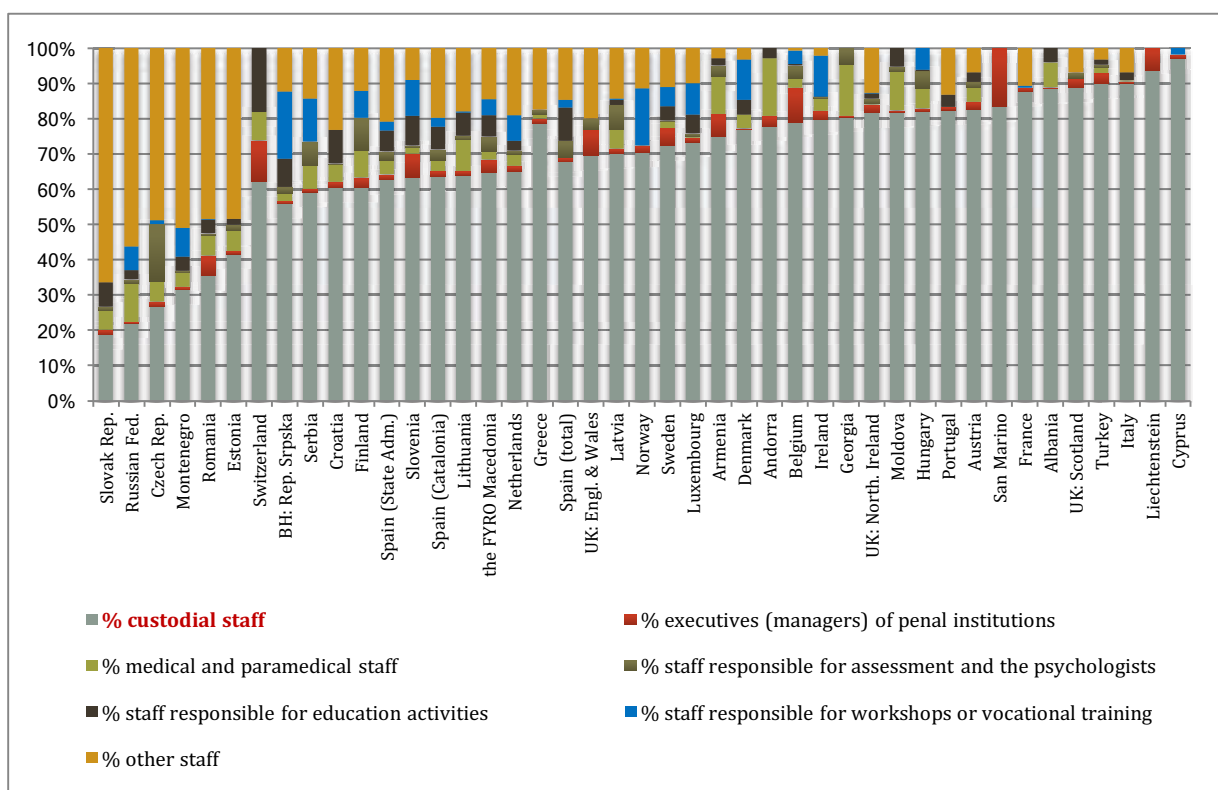
Country	Total number of staff working <i>INSIDE</i> penal institutions	Total % (sum)	% Executives (managers) of penal institutions	% Custodial staff	% Medical and paramedical staff	% Staff responsible for assessment and the psychologists	% Staff responsible for education activities	% Staff responsible for workshops or vocational training	% Other staff
Albania	3 500	100.0	0.7	88.3	6.8	0.2	4.0	0.0	0.0
Andorra	68	100.0	2.9	77.9	16.2	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0
Armenia	1 538	100.0	6.3	75.0	10.7	3.1	2.1	NAP	2.8
Austria	3 704	100.0	2.3	82.6	4.0	1.6	2.8	NAP	6.8
Azerbaijan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NA
Belgium	8 268	100.0	9.8	78.9	2.5	4.0	0.3	3.7	0.7
<i>BH: BiH (total)</i>									
<i>BH: BiH (st. level)</i>									
<i>BH: Fed. BiH</i>									
<i>BH: Rep. Srpska</i>	880	100.0	0.7	55.9	2.3	1.8	8.0	19.0	12.4
Bulgaria	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NA
Croatia	2 592	100.0	1.6	60.5	4.9	0.5	9.5		23.1
Cyprus	393	100.0	1.3	96.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0
Czech Rep.	7 804	100.0	1.3	26.8	5.8	16.2		0.9	48.9
Denmark	3 001	100.0	0.6	76.7	3.9	NA	4.1	11.4	3.2
Estonia	1 573	100.0	0.8	41.6	5.9	1.5	1.7	NAP	48.4
Finland	2 253	100.0	2.8	60.5	7.6	9.2		7.6	12.2
France	29850.2	100.0	370.5	1.2	26152.9	87.6	NA	NA	NA
Georgia	3 546	100.0	0.4	80.4	14.6	4.6	NA	NA	0.0
Germany	35 848	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Greece	[2 764]	[83.5]	[1.2]	[65.6]	[0.9]	[1.2]	[NA]	[NA]	[14.6]
Hungary	8 107	100.0	0.8	82.1	5.7	5.0	0.3	6.1	0.0
Iceland									
Ireland	3 203	100.0	2.5	79.7	3.6	0.5	0.1	11.5	2.2
Italy	39 207	100.0	0.5	90.1	0.2	0.1	2.2	0.0	6.9
Latvia	2 366	100.0	1.4	70.1	5.3	7.1	1.4	0.3	14.4
Liechtenstein	16	100.0	6.3	93.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lithuania	3 110	100.0	1.2	63.9	8.9	1.2	6.5	0.3	18.0
Luxembourg	399	100.0	1.3	73.4	0.3	1.1	5.3	8.8	10.0
Malta									
Moldova	2 355	100.0	0.7	81.7	10.8	1.4	5.3	NA	NA
Monaco									
Montenegro	461	100.0	0.9	31.5	3.9	0.7	3.9	8.2	51.0
Netherlands	8 950	100.0	1.7	65.0	3.3	1.1	2.7	7.2	19.0
Norway	3 580	100.0	2.0	70.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.0	11.5
Poland									
Portugal	4 954	100.0	1.0	82.4	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	13.1
Romania	12 047	100.0	5.7	35.5	5.6	0.7	3.9	0.3	48.4
Russian Fed.	260 300	100.0	0.4	22.0	10.9	1.1	2.5	6.7	56.3
San Marino	6	100.0	16.7	83.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Serbia	3 975	100.0	1.0	59.1	6.5	7.0	0.0	12.1	14.3
Slovak Rep.	4 277	100.0	1.4	18.7	5.4	1.2	6.9	NAP	66.4
Slovenia	799	100.0	6.8	63.3	1.6	0.8	8.4	10.1	9.0
<i>Spain (total)</i>	28 769	100.0	1.6	63.5	3.2	2.9	6.5	2.4	19.8
<i>Spain (State Adm.)</i>	24 046	100.0	1.6	62.7	3.9	2.6	5.9	2.5	20.8
<i>Spain (Catalonia)</i>	4 723	100.0	1.3	67.7	0.0	4.7	9.5	2.2	14.6
Sweden	5 976	100.0	5.0	72.3	1.8	0.5	4.0	5.4	11.1
Switzerland	3 969	NA	10.2	53.0	6.7	NA	15.5	NA	0.0
the FYRO Macedonia	845	100.0	3.9	64.6	2.2	4.3	6.0	4.5	14.4
Turkey	43 129	100.0	3.2	89.8	1.4	1.0	1.3	NA	3.3
Ukraine									
UK: Engl. & Wales	31 490	100.0	7.2	69.5	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	19.9
UK: North. Ireland	1 663	100.0	2.4	81.7	0.2	1.4	1.4	0.2	12.7
UK: Scotland	3 697	100.0	2.7	88.9	NAP	1.7	NAP	NA	6.8
Average			2.9	68.4	4.4	2.4	3.5	4.6	15.3
Median			1.5	71.4	3.9	1.2	2.7	2.4	11.5
Minimum			0.4	18.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maximum			16.7	96.9	16.2	16.2	15.5	19.0	66.4

NOTES – TABLES 15.1 AND 15.2

In *Table 15.1 and 15.2*, there is one country, **Greece**, in which the total percentage of staff working *inside* penal institutions is lower than 100. These figures are presented between brackets because the validation procedure could not be achieved. For more details on the inputs, see notes to Table 15.

In *Table 15.2*, there is one country, **Croatia**, in which the total percentages of staff working inside penal institutions was higher than 100. This is explained by the fact that the staff responsible for educational activities are also responsible for assessment. Therefore, the categories were merged. For more details on the inputs, see notes to Table 15.

FIGURE 6: STAFF WORKING *INSIDE* PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2015, PERCENTAGES



The *median* value of custodial staff employed in all examined countries is **71.4%** in the total of staff working inside penal institutions. Yet, it is important to keep in mind, while performing cross-national comparisons, that in many countries custodial staff is in charge of multiple institutional duties, such as vocational training and education activities.

The part of custodial staff goes from 18.7% in Slovak Republic until 96.9% in Cyprus. Given this observation, one may state that the diversity of breakdowns led to a very large definition of what should be considered as duty of custodial staff. It is very likely that among personnel there could be people performing much more activities than just activities directly related to institutional security issues.

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

Methodological limitation:

For the following three countries only merged categories are available:

- ✓ In **Croatia**: merged categories are staff responsible for education activities + Staff responsible for workshops or vocational training
- ✓ In **Czech Republic & Finland**: merged categories are staff responsible for assessment and

psychologists + staff responsible for education activities.

TABLE 16: STAFF (FTE) WORKING IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS BUT NOT EMPLOYED BY THE PRISON ADMINISTRATION ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2015
(NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES)

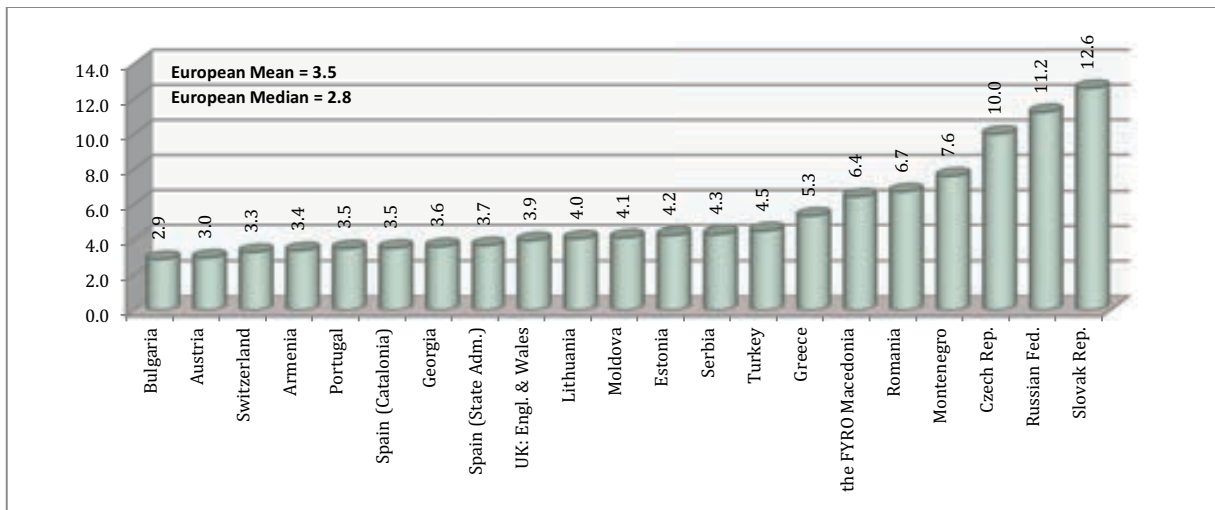
Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2015.16

Country	Total number of staff	Total % (sum)	Teachers and educators	% Teachers and educators	Doctors and healthcare staff	% Doctors and healthcare staff	Security staff and perimeter guards	% Security staff and perimeter guards	Probation staff and social workers	% Probation staff and social workers	Others	% Others
	(a)	(a.1)	(b)	(b.1)	(c)	(c.1)	(d)	(d.1)	(e)	(e.1)	(f)	(f.1)
Albania	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Andorra	15	100	1	6.7	13	86.7	0	0.0	1	6.7	0	0.0
Armenia	80	100	10	12.5	14	17.5	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	56	70.0
Austria	248.43	100	10.53	4.2	161.78	65.1	0	0.0	30	12.1	46.12	18.6
Azerbaijan	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***
Belgium												
BH: BiH (total)												
BH: BiH (st. level)												
BH: Fed. BiH												
BH: Rep. Srpska	3	100	NAP	***	3	100.0	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Bulgaria	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***
Croatia	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***
Cyprus	22	100	1	4.5	19	86.4	NAP	***	2	9.1	NAP	***
Czech Rep.	6	100	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	6	100.0
Denmark	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***
Estonia	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Finland	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***
France	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Georgia	453	100	60	13.2	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	393	86.8	0	0.0
Germany	1851.33	100	482.09	26.0	267.46	14.4	61.08	3.3	320.56	17.3	720.14	38.9
Greece	NA	***	NA	***	96	***	1811	***	67	***	NA	***
Hungary	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***
Iceland												
Ireland	301.23	100	242.73	80.6	15	5.0	0	0.0	43.5	14.4	0	0.0
Italy	21	100	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	21	100.0
Latvia	237	100	237	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Liechtenstein	5	100	1	20.0	2	40.0	0	0.0	2	40.0	0	0.0
Lithuania	514	100	255	49.6	2	0.4	NAP	***	0	0.0	257	50.0

Country	Total number of staff	Total % (sum)	Teachers and educators	% Teachers and educators	Doctors and healthcare staff	% Doctors and healthcare staff	Security staff and perimeter guards	% Security staff and perimeter guards	Probation staff and social workers	% Probation staff and social workers	Others	% Others
	(a)	(a.1)	(b)	(b.1)	(c)	(c.1)	(d)	(d.1)	(e)	(e.1)	(f)	(f.1)
Luxembourg	151	100	14	9.3	67	44.4	0	0.0	4	2.6	66	43.7
Malta												
Moldova	212	100	150	70.8	45	21.2	NA	NA	17	8.0	NA	NA
Monaco												
Montenegro	46	100	0	0.0	7	15.2	36	78.3	0	0.0	3	6.5
Netherlands	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Norway	395	100	275	69.6	120	30.4	NAP	***	NAP	***	0	0.0
Poland												
Portugal	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Romania	466	100	329	70.6	NAP	***	NAP	***	68	14.6	69	14.8
Russian Fed.	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
San Marino	3	100	0	0.0	1	33.3	0	0.0	1	33.3	1	33.3
Serbia	63	100	1	1.6	47	74.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	15	23.8
Slovak Rep.	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Slovenia	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***
Spain (total)	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***
Spain (State Adm.)	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***
Spain (Catalonia)	1 345	100	152	11.3	293	21.8	700	52.0	0	0.0	200	14.9
Sweden	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Switzerland	205	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***
the FYRO Macedonia	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NAP	***
Turkey	NA	***	2 838	***	NA	***	NAP	***	NAP	***	NA	***
Ukraine												
UK: Engl. & Wales	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***
UK: North. Ireland	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***	NA	***
UK: Scotland	1 128	100	132	11.7	642	56.9	NAP	NAP	139	12.3	215	19.1
Average				26.8		35.8		15.2		14.3		25.4
Median				11.7		26.1		0.0		8.6		14.9
Minimum				0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
Maximum				100.0		100.0		78.3		86.8		100.0

NOTES – TABLE 16

AZERBAIJAN
✓ According to the legislation, data on the penitentiary institution staff ARE classified as secret information.
GERMANY
✓ Point (f): 220 pastoral care (of which 26 FTE), 217 responsible for prisoner work and vocational training (of which 72 FTE), 50 kitchen personnel (all of them FTE), 60 cleaning personnel (of which 17 FTE), and 167 other staff (of which 32 FTE).
IRELAND
✓ Point (b): Teachers and educators are paid by the Department of Education.
LITHUANIA
✓ Point (f): 117 technicians (engineers in charge of the maintenance of medical equipment, employees working in prison cafeterias and stores, ect), and 40 specialists involved in offender workforce development.
NORWAY
✓ Point (e): There are no fixed allotments regarding visits by the probation service and no reliable estimate can be made.
✓ Point (f): Employees from Social Security make a sizable contribution but their work is not at present formalised. Estimates would be unreliable. Their tasks: advising and helping with applications for benefits, housing, employment etc.
SPAIN (TOTAL)
<i>Figures presented as totals were not used for the calculations of average and median European values.</i>
SPAIN (CATALONIA)
✓ Point (f): Personnel from the Center for Reinsertion Initiatives (CIRE).
UK: ENGL. & WALES
✓ Information about these staff members is not held by prison administration, as they are employed by other organisations.

FIGURE 7: HIGHEST RATIOS OF INMATES PER ONE CUSTODIAN ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2015

COMMENTS TO TABLE 17

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

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

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

France: Errata to SPACE I 2014 - In 2014 the ratio of inmates per custodian was 2.7 (instead of 3.1) and the ratio of inmates per other staff was 512.6 (instead of 592.1)

TABLE 17: RATIO OF INMATES PER CATEGORIES OF STAFF ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2015

Reference: Council of Europe, SPACE I 2015.17

Country	Total number of inmates (incl. pre-trial detainees)	Custodial staff (a)	Ratio inmates per custodian	Medical and paramedical staff (b)	Staff responsible for assessment and the psychologists (c)	Staff responsible for education activities (d)	Staff responsible for workshops or vocational training (e)	Sum "other" (sum from (a) to (e))	Ratio inmates per other staff
		(a)		(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)		
Albania	5 981	3 092	1.9	237	8	140	0	385	15.5
Andorra	52	53	1.0	11	0	2	0	13	4.0
Armenia	3 888	1 154	3.4	165	47	32	NAP	244	15.9
Austria	9 037	3 058	3.0	147	61	102	NA	310	29.1
Azerbaijan	24 197	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA
Belgium	12 841	6 526	2.0	207	328	28	307	870	14.8
BH: BiH (total)									
BH: BiH (st. level)									
BH: Fed. BiH									
BH: Rep. Srpska	877	492	1.8	20	16	70	167	273	3.2
Bulgaria	7 583	2 641	2.9	110	30	153	4	297	25.5
Croatia	3 341	1 569	2.1	126	12	245	0	383	8.7
Cyprus	654	381	1.7	0	0	0	7	7	93.4
Czech Rep.	20 866	2 090	10.0	455	1 268		74	1 797	11.6
Denmark	3 203	2 303	1.4	116	NA	123	343	582	5.5
Estonia	2 768	655	4.2	93	23	27	NAP	143	19.4
Finland	3 007	1 364	2.2	171	208		172	551	5.5
France	65 544	26 153	2.5	NA	NA	NA	138	138	476.3
Georgia	10 242	2 851	3.6	518	162	NA	NA	680	15.1
Germany	63 628	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA
Greece	9 646	1 814	5.3	25	32	NA	NA	57	169.2
Hungary	17 773	6 656	2.7	462	402	27	495	1 386	12.8
Iceland									
Ireland	3 746	2 552	1.5	115	16	2	367	500	7.5
Italy	52 389	35 319	1.5	82	28	867	0	977	53.6
Latvia	4 399	1 659	2.7	126	167	34	7	334	13.2
Liechtenstein	8	15	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	8.0
Lithuania	8 022	1 987	4.0	277	37	202	10	526	15.3
Luxembourg	667	293	2.3	1	4	21	35	62	10.8
Malta									
Moldova	7 813	1 925	4.1	254	34	125	NA	413	18.9
Monaco									
Montenegro	1 100	145	7.6	18	3	18	38	77	14.3
Netherlands	9 002	5 817	1.5	294	101	238	647	1 280	7.0
Norway	3 664	2 525	1.5	0	0	0	574	574	6.4
Poland									
Portugal	14 222	4 081	3.5	0	0	174	0	174	81.7
Romania	28 642	4 273	6.7	671	84	466	32	1 253	22.9
Russian Fed.	642 470	57 244	11.2	28 503	2 951	6 608	17 542	55 604	11.6
San Marino	2	5	0.4	0	0	0	0	0	2.0
Serbia	10 064	2 350	4.3	258	277	0	482	1 017	9.9
Slovak Rep.	10 087	801	12.6	233	51	295	NAP	579	17.4
Slovenia	1 399	506	2.8	13	6	67	81	167	8.4
Spain (total)	64 017	18 281	3.5	930	844	1 861	700	4 335	14.8
Spain (State Adm.)	55 085	15 082	3.7	930	624	1 414	594	3 562	15.5
Spain (Catalonia)	8 932	3 199	2.8	0	220	447	106	773	11.6
Sweden	5 770	4 320	1.3	108	29	237	320	694	8.3
Switzerland	6 884	2 102	3.3	267	NA	617	NA	884	7.8
the FYRO Macedonia	3 498	546	6.4	19	36	51	38	144	24.3
Turkey	173 522	38 728	4.5	592	437	563	NA	1 592	109.0
Ukraine									
UK: Engl. & Wales	86 193	21 900	3.9	10	1040	0	0	1 050	82.1
UK: North. Ireland	1 690	1 359	1.2	3	23	24	4	54	31.5
UK: Scotland	7 746	3 285	2.4	NAP	62	NAP	NA	62	124.9
Average			3.5						38.4
Median			2.8						14.8
Minimum			0.4						2.0
Maximum			12.6						476.3

List of Tables and Figures

CONVENTIONS USED	21
MEASURES OF CENTRAL TENDENCY	21
A.1. LEGISLATIVE AND OTHER MEASURES WHICH DIRECTLY INFLUENCE TRENDS IN THE NUMBER OF PRISONERS ..	26
TABLE 1: SITUATION OF PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2015	34
TABLE 1.1: CATEGORIES INCLUDED IN THE TOTAL NUMBER OF INMATES IN TABLE 1	35
TABLE 1.2: CAPACITY OF PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2015 (BY CATEGORIES)	42
FIGURE 1.A: COUNTRIES WITH MORE THAN 100 PRISONERS PER 100 000 INHABITANTS (HIGHEST PRISON POPULATION RATES).....	47
FIGURE 1.B: COUNTRIES WITH PRISON POPULATION OVERCROWDING (MORE THAN 100 PRISONERS PER 100 PLACES).....	47
TABLE 1.3: SITUATION OF PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON 1 ST SEPT. 2015: ADJUSTED FIGURES	48
TABLE 1.4: SITUATION OF PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2015 BY DECREASING PRISON POPULATION RATES (NON-ADJUSTED <i>VERSUS</i> ADJUSTED FIGURES).....	50
TABLE 1.5: EVOLUTION OF PRISON POPULATIONS BETWEEN 2005 AND 2015	52
TABLE 1.6: YEAR-TO-YEAR PERCENTAGE CHANGE OF PRISON POPULATION RATES BETWEEN 2014 AND 2015	54
TABLE 2: AGE AND CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY	57
TABLE 2.1.: MINORS AND PERSONS AGED 18 AND OVER ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2015	58
TABLE 2.2: MINORS AMONG INMATES ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2015	59
FIGURE 2: COUNTRIES WITH THE YOUNGEST (LESS THAN 34 YEARS) PRISON POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY DECREASING MEDIAN AGE.....	62
TABLE 2.3: AVERAGE AND MEDIAN AGES OF THE PRISON POPULATION ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2015	62
TABLE 3.A: FEMALE INMATES ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2015	63
TABLE 3.B: MALE INMATES ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2015	66
TABLE 4: FOREIGN INMATES ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2015.....	69
TABLE 4.A: ASYLUM SEEKERS AND ILLEGAL ALIENS HELD FOR ADMINISTRATIVE REASONS AMONG FOREIGN INMATES ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2015.....	71
TABLE 5: LEGAL STATUS OF PRISON POPULATIONS ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2015 (NUMBERS)	73
TABLE 5.1: DETAINEES NOT SERVING A FINAL SENTENCE ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2015 (PERCENTAGES AND RATES) ...	76
TABLE 5.2: DANGEROUS OFFENDERS UNDER SECURITY MEASURES ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2015 (NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES)	78
TABLE 6: MAIN OFFENCE OF SENTENCED PRISONERS (FINAL SENTENCE) ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2015 (<i>NUMBERS</i>)	81
TABLE 6.1: MAIN OFFENCE OF SENTENCED PRISONERS (FINAL SENTENCE) ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2015 (<i>PERCENTAGES</i>)	82

TABLE 7: LENGTHS OF SENTENCES IMPOSED (FINAL SENTENCED PRISONERS) ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2015 (<i>NUMBERS</i>)	87
TABLE 7.1: LENGTHS OF SENTENCES IMPOSED (FINAL SENTENCED PRISONERS) ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2015 (<i>PERCENTAGES</i>).....	92
TABLE 7.2: LENGTHS OF SENTENCES IMPOSED (FINAL SENTENCED PRISONERS) ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2015 (<i>CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGES</i>).....	93
TABLE 7.3: LENGTHS OF LESS THAN ONE YEAR OF SENTENCES IMPOSED (FINAL SENTENCED PRISONERS) ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2015 (<i>PERCENTAGES</i>).....	94
FIGURE 3: COUNTRIES WITH HIGHEST PERCENTAGES OF PRISONERS SENTENCED TO LESS THAN ONE YEAR.....	95
TABLE 8: FLOW OF ENTRIES TO PENAL INSTITUTIONS IN 2014.....	97
TABLE 9: FLOW OF RELEASES FROM PENAL INSTITUTIONS IN 2014.....	101
TABLE 10: TURNOVER RATIO OF INMATES IN 2014.....	106
FIGURE 4: COUNTRIES WITH LOWEST TURNOVER RATIOS IN 2014.....	108
TABLE 11.A: INDICATOR OF AVERAGE LENGTH OF IMPRISONMENT IN 2014, BASED ON THE TOTAL NUMBER OF DAYS SPENT IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS.....	109
TABLE 11.B: INDICATOR OF AVERAGE LENGTH OF IMPRISONMENT IN 2014, BASED ON THE TOTAL STOCK OF INMATES IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2014.....	112
TABLE 12: ESCAPES FROM PENAL INSTITUTIONS DURING 2014.....	113
TABLE 13: DEATHS IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS IN 2014 (BY TYPE OF REGISTERED DEATH).....	115
TABLE 13.1: SUICIDES IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS IN 2014.....	117
TABLE 13.2: TYPES OF DEATHS AND SUICIDES IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS IN 2014.....	118
FIGURE 5: SUICIDE RATE PER 10 000 INMATES IN 2014.....	120
TABLE 14: EXPENSES IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS IN 2014 (IN €).....	121
TABLE 14.A: CATEGORIES INCLUDED IN THE CALCULATION OF CUSTODIAL EXPENSES IN 2014, IN TABLE 14.....	123
TABLE 15: STAFF WORKING IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON THE BASIS OF FULL-TIME EQUIVALENTS (FTE) ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2015 (<i>NUMBERS</i>).....	128
TABLE 15.1: STAFF WORKING IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON THE BASIS OF FULL-TIME EQUIVALENTS (FTE) ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2015 (<i>PERCENTAGES</i>).....	132
TABLE 15.2: STAFF WORKING <i>INSIDE</i> PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON THE BASIS OF FULL-TIME EQUIVALENTS (FTE) ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2015 (<i>PERCENTAGES</i>).....	133
FIGURE 6: STAFF WORKING <i>INSIDE</i> PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2015, <i>PERCENTAGES</i>	134
TABLE 16: STAFF (FTE) WORKING IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS BUT <i>NOT EMPLOYED BY THE PRISON ADMINISTRATION</i> ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2015 (<i>NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES</i>).....	136
FIGURE 7: HIGHEST RATIOS OF INMATES PER ONE CUSTODIAN ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2015.....	139
TABLE 17: RATIO OF INMATES PER CATEGORIES OF STAFF ON 1 ST SEPTEMBER 2015.....	140