

Prisons in Europe 2005-2015

Andorra Country Profile

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This country profile on Andorra is taken from the report *Prisons in Europe 2005-2015* ([link](#)), which contains 51 profiles on the prison populations in the Prison Administrations of the 47 member States of the Council of Europe.

Prisons in Europe 2005- 2015 presents data on prison populations across Europe from 2005 to 2015. It is divided in two volumes: Volume 1 presents country profiles based on several indicators concerning prison populations, and Volume 2 includes all the data used for the report. The report has been prepared by the University of Lausanne and co-funded by the European Union and the Council of Europe.

Each country profile includes a Table with Key Facts about the country, which are presented in the form of several indicators referring to the latest available year and to the evolution during the latest ten years, as well as the relative position of the country (low, medium or high) for each indicator compared to the 28 member States of the European Union (“EU 28”) and the 47 member States of the Council of Europe (“CoE 47”). The classification in “low”, “medium” and “high” is based on the comparative indicators presented in Part 2 of the study. The country profile is divided in four sections and includes 8 Figures. The four sections are the following:

- Key facts
- The country in brief: This section summarizes the trends shown in the key facts from 2005 to 2014/15. It illustrates which indicators have increased, which have decreased and which have remained stable. The indicator is considered as showing a stable trend if the variation is lower than 5%.
- The country in comparative perspective: This section compares each country to the rest of the countries included in the study.

General comments:

This section includes eight Figures, comments to these Figures and some possible explanations of the observed trends. The eight Figures are numbered from 1 to 8 within each country profile and also include, between brackets, their absolute number from 1 to 408.

The Key facts include indicators of stock and flow. The stock indicators refer to the situation on 1st September 2015. The flow indicators refer to the situation during the year 2014. On the basis of the data included in this study, we have calculated for each indicator the average for the 10 to 11 years under study. This average is presented in the fifth column of the country profiles.

Finally, the last column of the country profiles provides a graphic indicator of the trend observed when one compares the last year of the series (2014 and 2015 respectively) to the first one (2005). The arrows included in this column reflect the evolution of the indicator according to the following table:

↔	+/- 4.9%	stable
↑	+5 to +9%	slight increase
↑↑	+10 to +19%	moderate increase
↑↑↑	+20 to +49%	substantial increase
↑↑↑↑	+50% and more	huge increase
↓	-5 to -9%	slight decrease
↓↓	-10 to -19%	moderate decrease
↓↓↓	-20 to -49%	substantial decrease
↓↓↓↓	-50% and more	huge decrease

COUNTRY PROFILE	ANDORRA		TRENDS 2005-2015		
Key Facts					
	2014/15	Comparative		Evolution 2005-2014/15	
		CoE 47	EU 28	Average	% Change
Prison population rate (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) on 01.09.2015	66.7	Low	NAP	58.3	↑↑
Rate of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants)	81.9	Low	NAP	118.1	↓↓↓
Rate of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) – Available since 2009	63.7	Low	NAP	90.8*	↑↑↑↑
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	7.6	Medium	NAP	5.4	↑↑↑
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	10.1	Medium	NAP	6.2	↑↑↑↑
Prison density on 01.09.2015 (inmates per 100 places)	35.9	Low	NAP	35.9	↔
Median age of the prison population on 01.09.2015 (in years)	32.0	Low	NAP	30.6	---
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	21.2	High	NAP	10.8	↑↑↑↑
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	76.9	High	NAP	75.8	↑↑↑
of which: in pre-trial detention	100.0	High	NAP	53.5	↑↑↑↑
Percentage of non-sentenced inmates (01.09.2015)	69.2	High	NAP	59.0	↑
Rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates in 2014	0.0	Low	NAP	24.4	↔
Rate of suicides per 10,000 inmates in 2014 (n=0)	0.0	Low	NAP	24.4	↔
of which: % in pre-trial detention (n=0) – Available since 2013	0.0	Low	NAP	NAP	NAP
Ratio of inmates per staff (number of inmates per 1 staff person)	0.6	Low	NAP	0.7	↓↓
Percentage of custodial staff in the total staff	65.4	Medium	NAP	79.0	↓↓
Total budget spent by the prison administration (in Euro) – Available since 2011	3 333 337	NAP	NAP	3 319 421**	↑
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (in Euro) – Available since 2008	186.4	High	NAP	161.1***	↑↑↑↑

* Average calculated from 2009 to 2014

** Average calculated from 2011 to 2014

*** Average calculated from 2008 to 2014

Cautionary statement

Andorra has a population of roughly 80,000 persons. On 1st September of every year, Andorra usually has less than 70 inmates. From a statistical point of view, this means that it is not possible to establish reliable time series. As a consequence, the figures, rates and graphs included in this report are given purely as an indication and must be interpreted very cautiously.

Andorra in brief

- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show a *decrease*: rate of entries into penal institutions (-32%), ratio of inmates per staff (-15%), and percentage of custodial staff (-18%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show an *increase*: prison population rate (+13%), rate of releases from penal institutions (+115%), average length of detention based on the total number of days spent in penal institution (+34%), average length of detention based on stock and flow (+70%), percentage of female inmates (+863%), percentage of foreign inmates (+40%), percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates (+108%), percentage of non-sentenced inmates (+7%), total budget spent by the prison administration (+8%), and average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (+1602%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators remain *stable*: prison density (-2%).

Andorra in comparative perspective

- Compared to other European countries, in 2014/15 Andorra presents:
 - **Low**: Prison population rate, rate of entries into penal institutions, rate of releases from penal institutions, prison density, median age of the prison population, rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates, rate of suicides per 10,000 inmates, percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention, ratio of inmates per staff.
 - **Medium**: Average length of detention based on the total number of days spent in penal institution, average length of detention based on stock and flow, percentage of custodial staff in the total staff.
 - **High**: Percentage of female inmates, percentage of foreign inmates, percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates, percentage of non-sentenced inmates, average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate.

General comments

Figure 1 (9)

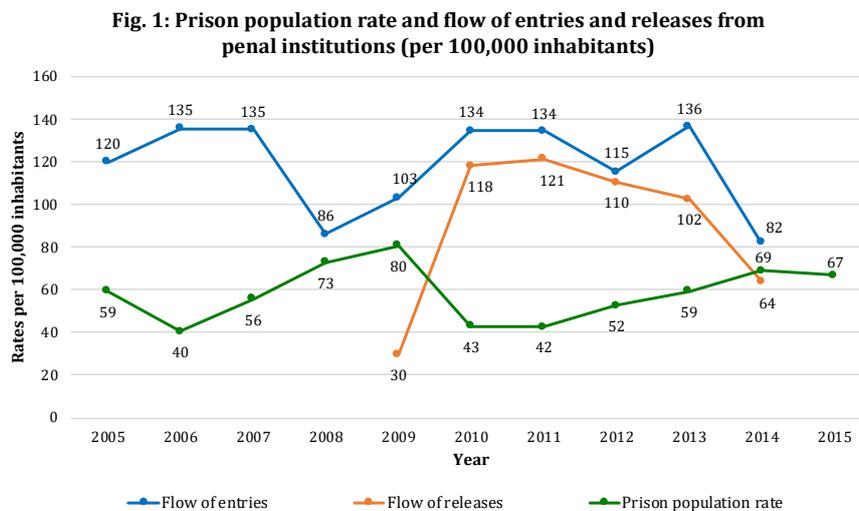


Figure 1 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison population rate of Andorra (stock) increased by 13%. In 2005, the country had 59 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 67.

From 2005 to 2014, the rate of entries (flow of entries) decreased by 32%. In 2005, there were 120 entries into penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 82.

From 2009 to 2014, the rate of releases (flow of releases) increased by 115%. In 2009, there were 30 releases from penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 64.

The flow of entries and the flow of releases show dissimilar rates and relatively similar trends.

Figure 2 (10)



Figure 2 shows that, from 2005 to 2014, the average length of imprisonment based on the number of days spent in penal institutions increased by 34%. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 5.6 months, while in 2014 it was 7.6 months.

During the same period, the average length of imprisonment computed on the basis of the ratio between the stock and the flow increased by 70%. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 5.9 months, while in 2014 it was 10.1 months.

Figure 3 (11)

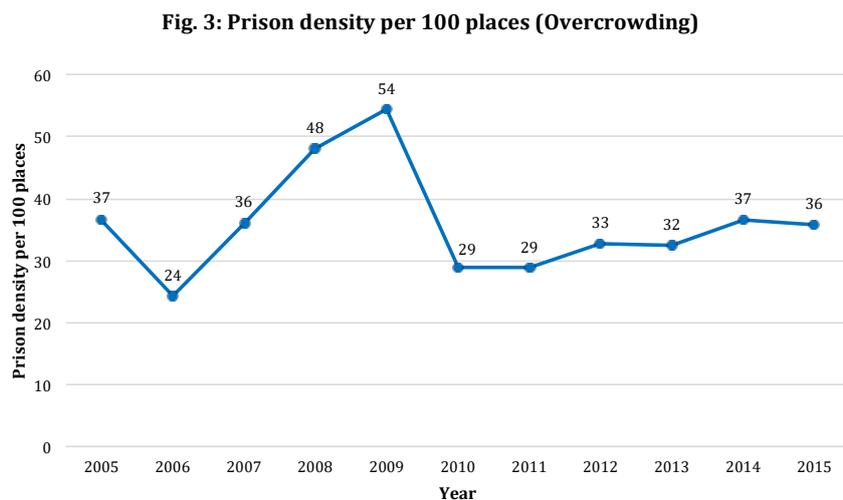


Figure 3 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison density of Andorra decreased by 2%. In 2005, the country had 37 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 36.

Figure 4 (12)

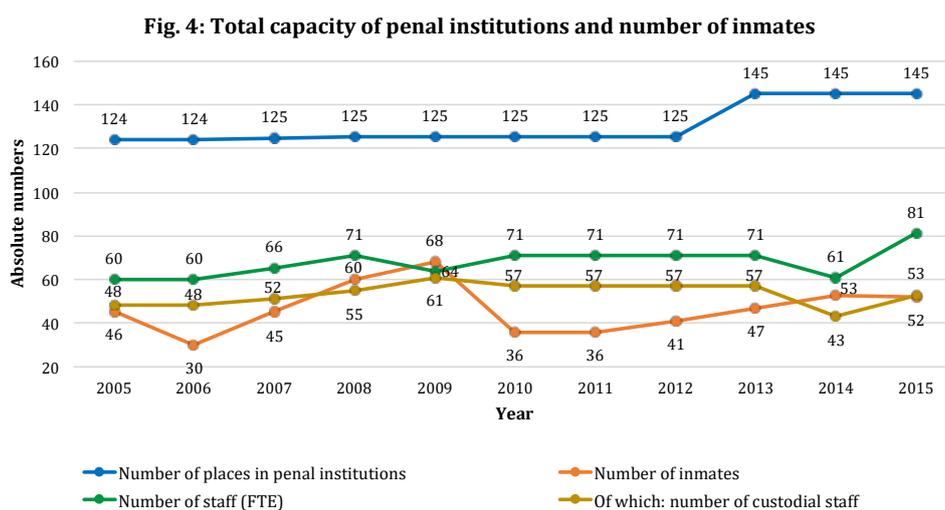


Figure 4 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the total number of places in penal institutions in Andorra increased by 17%. In 2005, the country had 124 places, while in 2015 it had 145.

During the same period, the total number of inmates increased by 14%. In 2005, the country had 46 inmates, while in 2015 it had 52.

From 2005 to 2015, the total number of staff increased by 35%. In 2005, Andorra had in total a staff of 60 persons, while in 2015 it had 81.

During the same period, the total number of custodial staff increased by 10%. In 2005, the total custodial staff was 48 persons, while in 2015 it was 53.

Figure 5 (13)

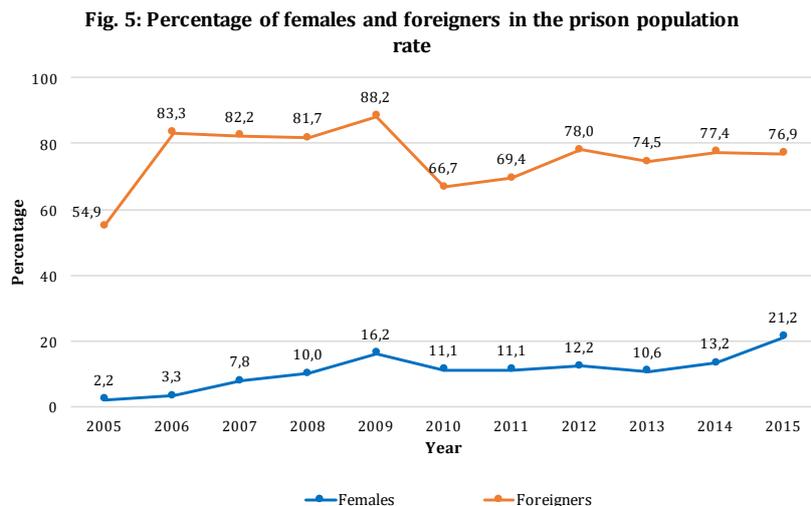


Figure 5 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of female inmates increased by 863%. In 2005, 2.2% of the inmates were females, while in 2015 they represented 21.2% of the total prison population.

During the same period, the percentage of foreign inmates increased by 40%. In 2005, 55% of the inmates were foreigners, while in 2015 they represented 77% of the total prison population.

Figure 6 (14)

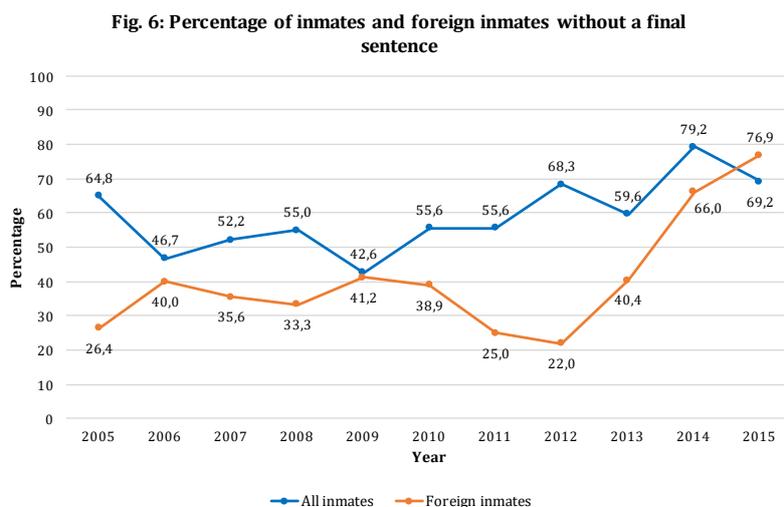


Figure 6 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence increased by 7%. In 2005, 65% of the inmates did not have a final sentence while, in 2015, inmates without a final sentence represented 69% of all inmates.

During the same period, the percentage of foreigners held in pre-trial detention increased by 192%. In 2005, they represented 26% of the total number of inmates, while in 2015 they represented 77% of them.

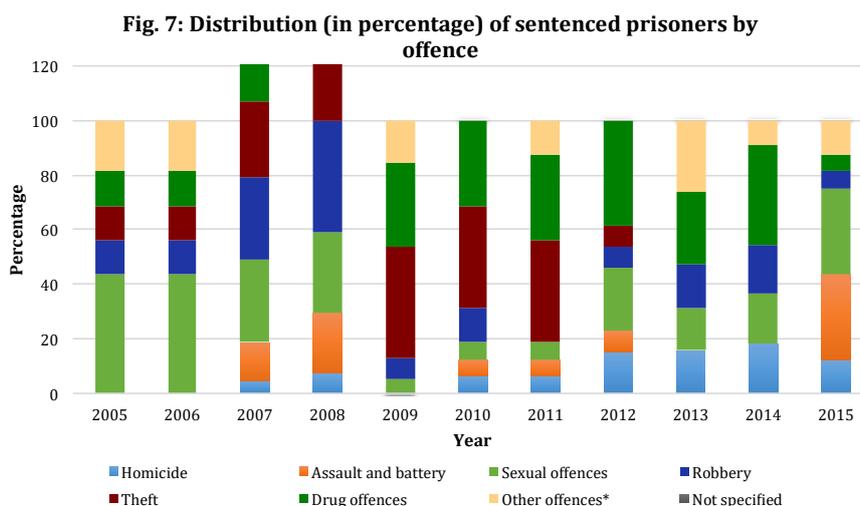
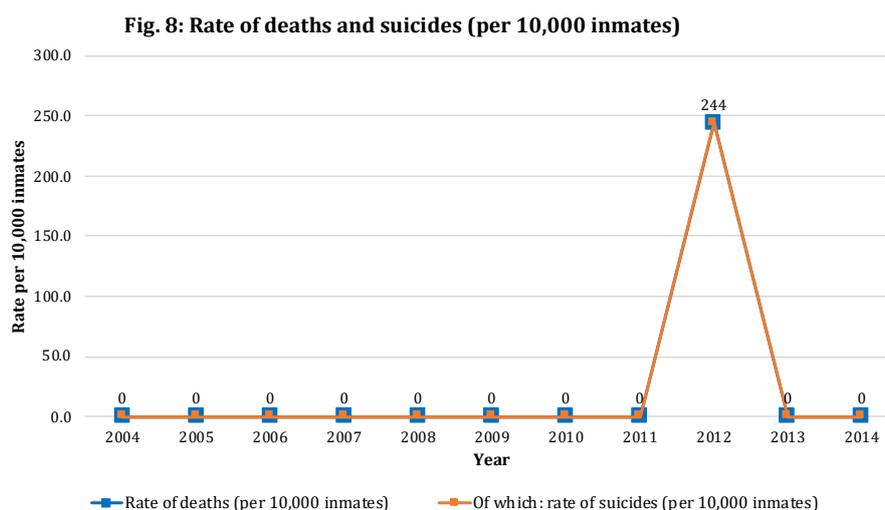
Figure 7¹²³ (15)

Figure 7 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentages of prisoners serving sentences for homicide as well as for assault and battery have increased; while the percentages of those serving sentences for sexual offences, robbery, theft, drug offences, and other types of offences have decreased.

Figure 8 (16)



The instability of the trends for deaths and suicides per 10,000 inmates shown in Figure 8 illustrates the impossibility of reaching statistically reliable conclusions when the absolute number of cases that generated the rates is low. According to the information collected during this research, the peak observed in 2012 corresponds to the suicide of one inmate; while in the rest of the years included in the Figure there were no deaths in prison. As a consequence, the trends for deaths and suicides in prison are identical.

¹ The figures provided by the country do not always add to 100%.

² Sexual offences include (1) rape (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005), and (2) other sexual offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008).

³ Other offences include (1) economic and financial offences (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2008); (2) terrorism (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (3) organised crime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2007); (4) cybercrime (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2014); and (5) other cases (included in the SPACE questionnaire since 2005).