

Prisons in Europe 2005-2015

Azerbaijan Country Profile

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This country profile on Azerbaijan 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	AZERBAIJAN			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	249.3	High	NAP	233.8	↑↑↑↑
Rate of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants)	103.8	Low	NAP	91.5	↓↓↓↓
Rate of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) – Available since 2009	63.9	Low	NAP	65.2*	↔↔
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	---	---	NAP	---	---
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	27.5	High	NAP	37.3	↑↑↑↑↑
Prison density on 01.09.2015 (inmates per 100 places)	94.9	Medium	NAP	82.2	↑↑↑↑
Median age of the prison population on 01.09.2015 (in years)	---	---	NAP	---	---
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	2.9	Low	NAP	2.4	↑↑↑↑↑
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	2.5	Low	NAP	3.1	↑↑
of which: in pre-trial detention	20.8	Low	NAP	18.6	↑↑
Percentage of non-sentenced inmates (01.09.2015)	18.3	Medium	NAP	15.6	↑↑↑↑↑
Rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates in 2014	54.5	High	NAP	65.8	↓↓↓↓
Rate of suicides per 10,000 inmates in 2014 (n=2)	0.9	Low	NAP	2.2	↓↓↓↓↓
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)	3.7**	High	NAP	4.6	↔↔
Percentage of custodial staff in the total staff	54.2**	Low	NAP	37.1	↑↑↑↑↑
Total budget spent by the prison administration (in Euro) – Available since 2011	79 404 498	NAP	NAP	79 954 722***	↑↑
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (in Euro) – Available since 2008	11.8	Low	NAP	10.1****	↑↑↑↑

* Average calculated from 2009 to 2014

** Data refers to 2014

*** Average calculated from 2011 to 2014

**** Average calculated from 2008 to 2014

Azerbaijan in brief

- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show a *decrease*: rate of entries into penal institutions (-24%), rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates (-38%), and percentage of suicides (-70%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show an *increase*: prison population rate (+23%), average length of detention based on stock and flow (+54%), prison density (+25%), percentage of female inmates (+83%), percentage of foreign inmates (+12%), percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates (+12%), percentage of non-sentenced inmates (+78%), percentage of custodial staff (+298%), total budget spent by the prison administration (+11%), and average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (+34%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators remain *stable*: rate of releases from penal institutions (+2%), ratio of inmates per staff (+1%).

Azerbaijan in comparative perspective

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

General comments

Figure 1 (33)

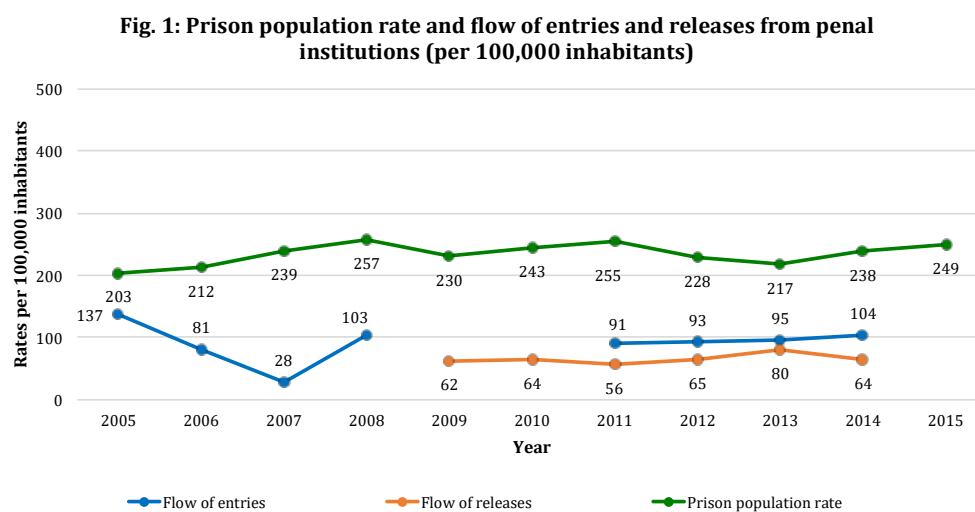


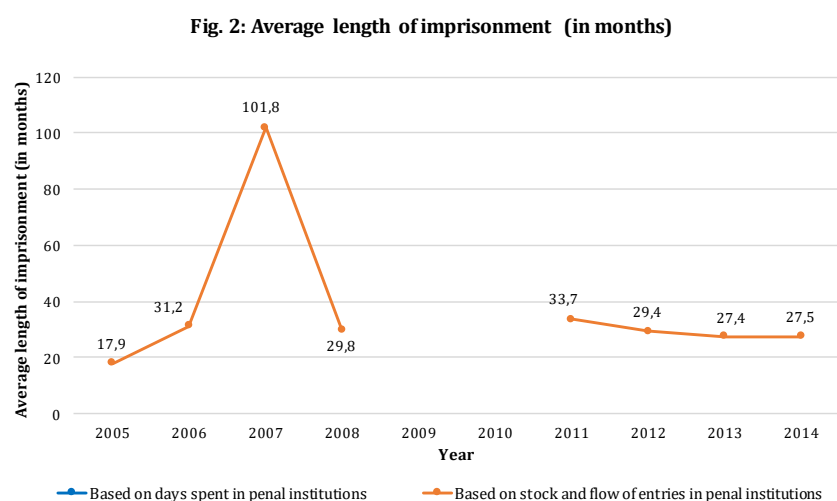
Figure 1 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison population rate of Azerbaijan (stock) increased by 23%. In 2005, the country had 203 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 249.

From 2005 to 2014, the rate of entries (flow of entries) decreased by 24%. In 2005, there were 137 entries into penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 104.

From 2009 to 2014, the rate of releases (flow of releases) increased by 2%. In 2009, there were 62 releases from penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 64.

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

Figure 2 (34)



From 2005 to 2014, the average length of imprisonment computed on the basis of the ratio between the stock and the flow increased by 54%. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 18 months, while in 2014 it was 28 months.

Data were not available for the estimation of the average length of imprisonment based on the number of days spent in penal institutions.

Figure 3 (35)

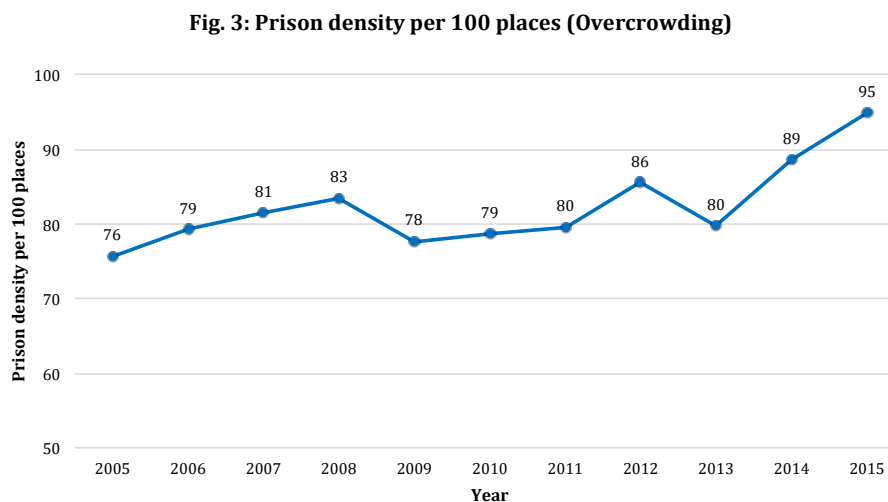


Figure 3 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison density of Azerbaijan increased by 25%. In 2005, the country had 76 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 95.

Figure 4 (36)

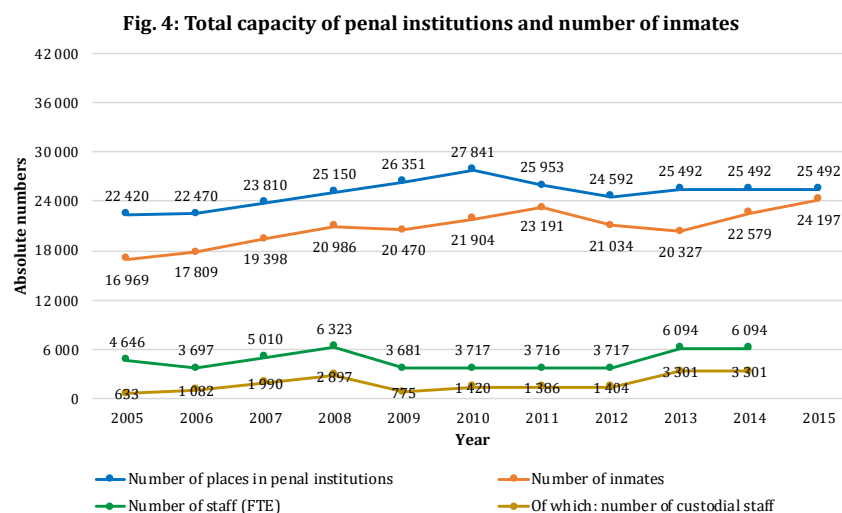


Figure 4 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the total number of places in penal institutions in Azerbaijan increased by 7%. In 2005, the country had 22,420 places, while in 2015 it had 25,492.

During the same period, the total number of inmates increased by 25%. In 2005, the country had 16,969 inmates, while in 2015 it had 24,197.

From 2005 to 2014, the total number of staff increased by 31%. In 2005, Azerbaijan had in total a staff of 4,646 persons, while in 2014 it had 6,094.

During the same period, the total number of custodial staff increased by 422%. In 2005, the total custodial staff was 633 persons, while in 2014 it was 3,301.

Figure 5 (37)

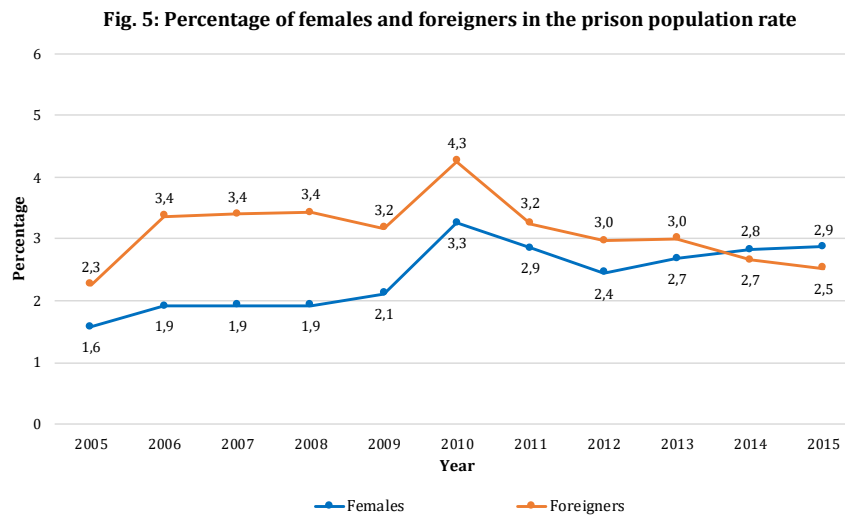


Figure 5 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of female inmates increased by 83%. In 2005, 1.6% of the inmates were females, while in 2015 they represented 2.9% of the total prison population.

During the same period, the percentage of foreign inmates increased by 12%. In 2005, 2.3% of the inmates were foreigners, while in 2015 they represented 2.5% of the total prison population.

Figure 6 (38)

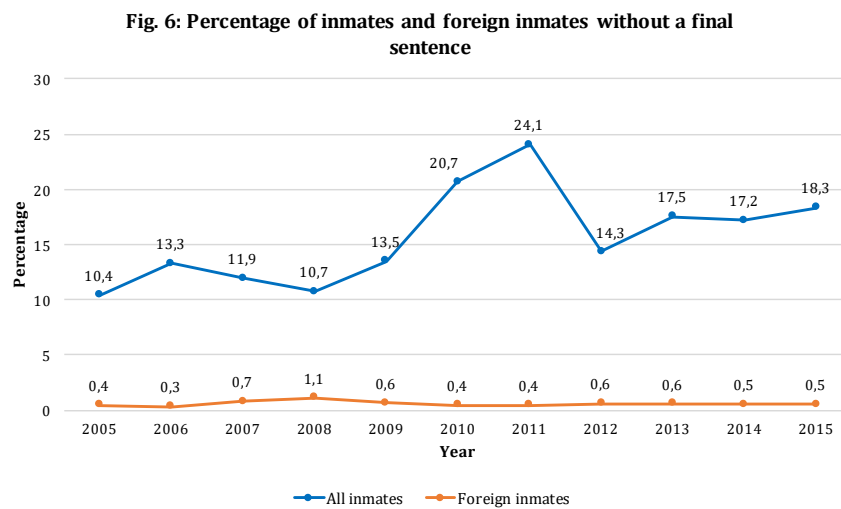


Figure 6 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence increased by 77%. In 2005, 10% of the inmates did not have a final sentence while, in 2015, inmates without a final sentence represented 18% of all inmates.

During the same period, the percentage of foreigners held in pre-trial detention increased by 25%. In 2005, they represented 0.4% of the total number of inmates, while in 2015 they represented 0.5% of them.

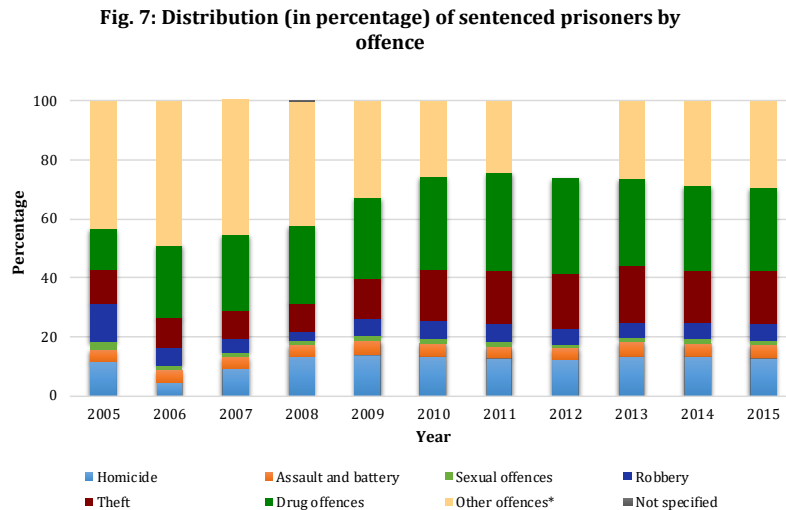
Figure 7¹²³ (39)

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

Figure 8 (40)

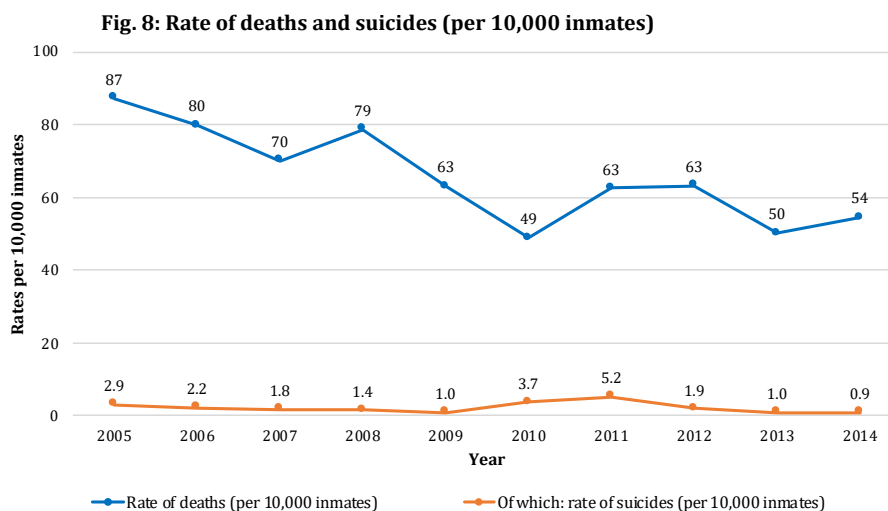


Figure 8 shows that, from 2005 to 2014, the rate of deaths of inmates in penal institutions per 10,000 inmates decreased by 38%. In 2005, there were 87 deaths per 10,000 inmates, while in 2014 there were 54. The rate of suicides also shows an overall decrease but, from a statistical point of view, the absolute numbers are too low (between 2 and 12 suicides per year) to reach reliable conclusions about the observed trends.

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).