

# Prisons in Europe 2005-2015

## Liechtenstein

### Country Profile

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This country profile on Liechtenstein 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

## LIECHTENSTEIN

## 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	21.3	Low	NAP	26.2	↓↓↓↓
Rate of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants)	142.7	Medium	NAP	243.5	↓↓↓↓↓
Rate of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) – Available since 2009	110.4	Medium	NAP	191.7*	↓↓↓↓↓
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	2.0	Low	NAP	1.4	↑↑↑↑↑
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	1.8	Low	NAP	1.5	↑↑↑↑↑
Prison density on 01.09.2015 (inmates per 100 places)	40.0	Low	NAP	45.3	↓↓↓
Median age of the prison population on 01.09.2015 (in years)	41.0	High	NAP	40.7	↑
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	12.5	High	NAP	3.8	↑↑↑↑↑
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	87.5	High	NAP	61.9	↑↑↑↑
of which: in pre-trial detention	57.1	High	NAP	41.9	↑↑↑↑
Percentage of non-sentenced inmates (01.09.2015)	50.0	High	NAP	47.0	↓↓↓
Rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates in 2014	0.0	Low	NAP	0.0	↔↔
Rate of suicides per 10,000 inmates in 2014 (n=0)	0.0	Low	NAP	0.0	↔↔
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)	0.5	Low	NAP	0.6	↔↔
Percentage of custodial staff in the total staff	93.8	High	NAP	84.0	↑↑↑↑↑
Total budget spent by the prison administration (in Euro) – Available since 2011	1 629 000	NAP	NAP	1 738 250**	↓
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (in Euro) – Available since 2008	230.0	High	NAP	227.9***	↑

\* Average calculated from 2009 to 2014

\*\* Average calculated from 2011 to 2014

\*\*\* Average calculated from 2008 to 2014

### Cautionary statement

Liechtenstein has a population of roughly 37,000 persons. The majority of its prisoners serve their sentences in Austrian prisons and are not included in the statistics of the country. Hence, on 1<sup>st</sup> September of every year, Liechtenstein usually has less than 15 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.

### Lichtenstein in brief

- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show a *decrease*: prison population rate (-26%), rate of entries into penal institutions (-62%), rate of releases from penal institutions (-71%), prison density (-12%), percentage of non-sentenced inmates (-17%), and total budget spent by the prison administration (-8%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show an *increase*: average length of detention based on the total number of days spent in penal institution (+194%), average length of detention based on stock and flow (+96%), median age of the population (+6%), percentage of foreign inmates (+25%), percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates (+33%), percentage of custodial staff (+108%), and average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (+7%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators remain *stable*: ratio of inmates per staff (0%).

### Lichtenstein in comparative perspective

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

## General comments

Figure 1 (185)

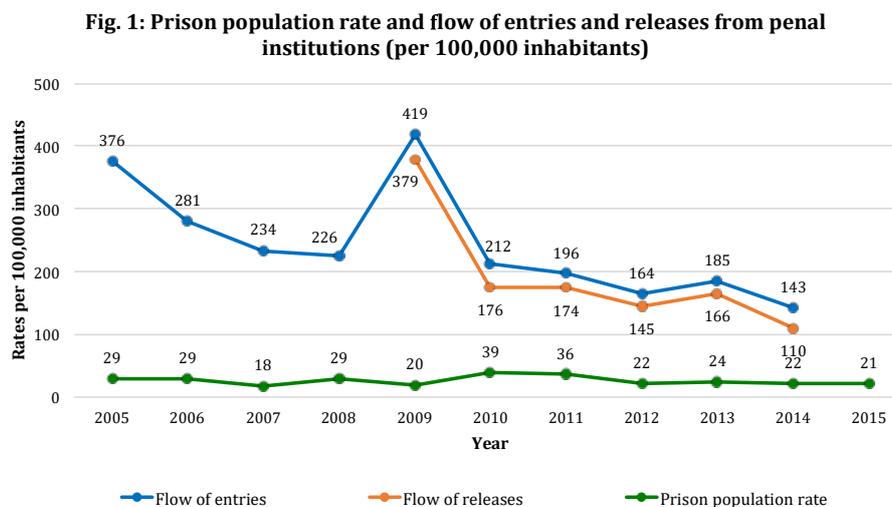


Figure 1 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison population rate of Lichtenstein (stock) decreased by 26%. In 2005, the country had 29 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 21.

From 2005 to 2014, the rate of entries (flow of entries) decreased by 62%. In 2005, there were 376 entries into penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 143.

From 2009 to 2014, the rate of releases (flow of releases) decreased by 71%. In 2009, there were 379 releases from penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2014 there were 110.

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

Figure 2 (186)



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 194%. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 0.7 months, while in 2014 it was 2.0 months.

During the same period, the average length of imprisonment is computed on the basis of the ratio between the stock and the flow increased by 96%. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 0.9 months, while in 2014 it was 1.8 months.

Figure 3 (187)

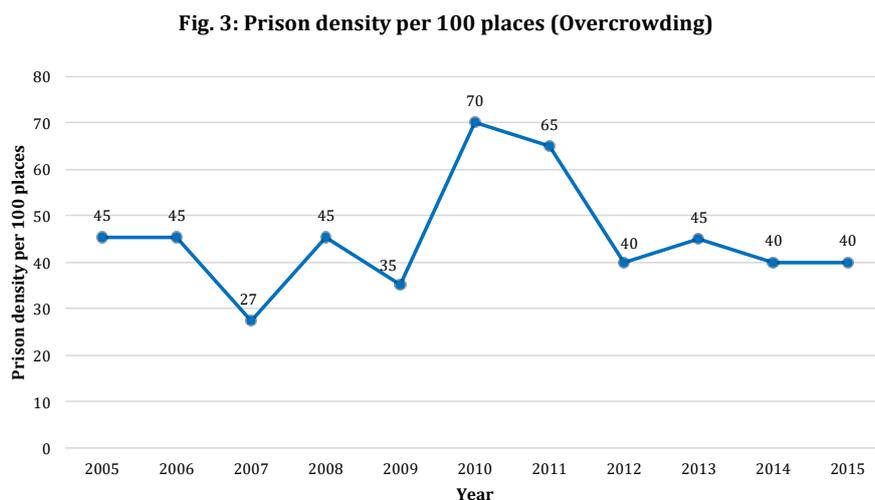


Figure 3 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the prison density of Liechtenstein decreased by 12%. In 2005, the country had 45 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2015 it had 40.

Figure 4 (188)

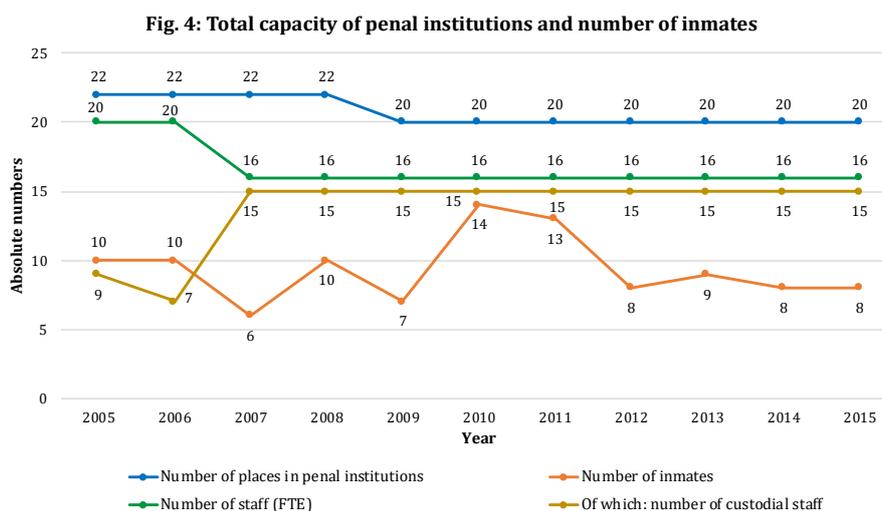


Figure 4 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the total number of places in penal institutions in Liechtenstein decreased by 9%. In 2005, the country had 22 places, while in 2015 it had 20.

During the same period, the total number of inmates decreased by 20%. In 2005, the country had 10 inmates, while in 2015 it had 8.

From 2005 to 2015, the total number of staff decreased by 20%. In 2005, Liechtenstein had in total a staff of 20 persons, while in 2015 it had 16.

During the same period, the total number of custodial staff increased by 67%. In 2005, the total custodial staff was 9 persons, while in 2015 it was 15.

Figure 5 (189)

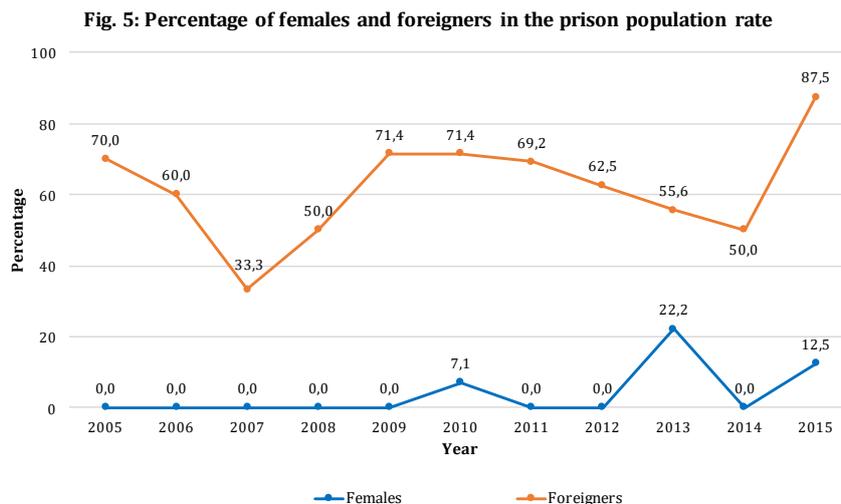


Figure 5 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of female inmates passed from 0.0% to 12.5%.

During the same period, the percentage of foreign inmates increased by 25%. In 2005, 70% of the inmates were foreigners, while in 2015 they represented 88% of the total prison population.

Figure 6 (190)

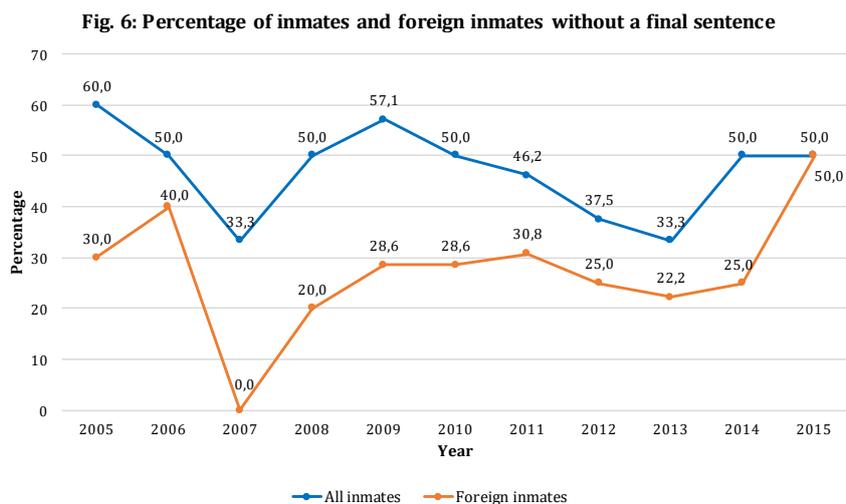


Figure 6 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence decreased by 17%. In 2005, 60% of the inmates did not have a final sentence while, in 2015, inmates without a final sentence represented 50% of all inmates.

During the same period, the percentage of foreigners held in pre-trial detention increased by 67%. In 2005, they represented 30% of the total number of inmates, while in 2015 they represented 50% of them.

Figure 7<sup>123</sup> (191)

Fig. 7: Distribution (in percentage) of sentenced prisoners by offence

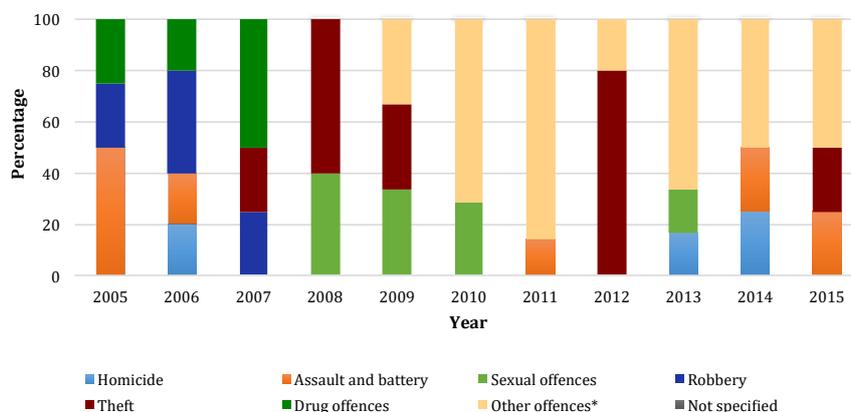
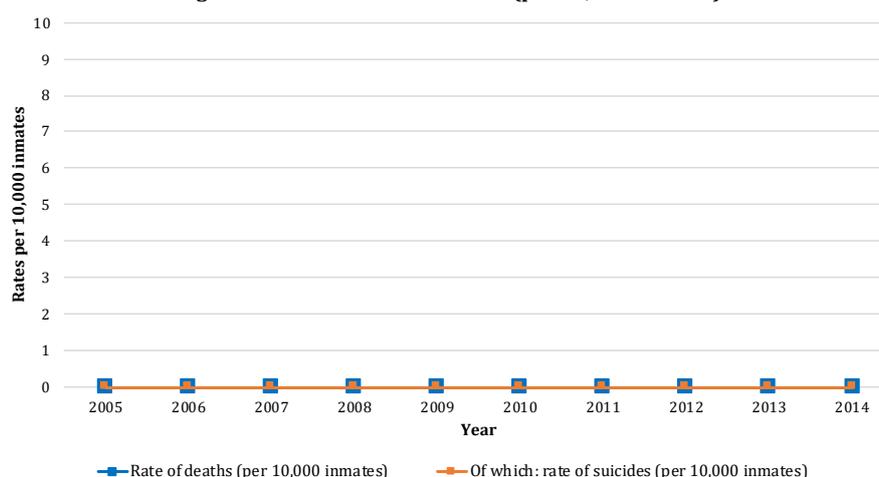


Figure 7 shows that, from 2005 to 2015, the percentages of prisoners serving sentences for theft and other types of offences have increased; while the percentages of those serving sentences for assault and battery, robbery, and drug offences have decreased.

Figure 8 (192)

Fig. 8: Rate of deaths and suicides (per 10,000 inmates)



Between 2005 and 2014, no inmates died in the penal institutions of the country.

<sup>1</sup> The figures provided by the country do not always add to 100%.

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

<sup>3</sup> 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).