

Prisons in Europe 2005-2015

Monaco Country Profile

Marcelo F. Aebi
Léa Berger-Kolopp
Christine Burkhardt
Mélania M. Tiago

This country profile on Monaco 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

MONACO

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	74.1*	Low	NAP	88.8	↓↓↓↓
Rate of entries into penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants)	348.9**	High	NAP	435.9	↓↓↓↓
Rate of releases from penal institutions in 2014 (inmates per 100,000 inhabitants) – Available since 2009	359.5**	High	NAP	375.5***	↓
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on the total number of days spent in penal institutions (in months)	2.2**	Low	NAP	2.1	↔
Average length of imprisonment in 2014 based on stock and flow (in months)	2.6**	Low	NAP	2.4	↑
Prison density on 01.09.2015 (inmates per 100 places)	34.1*	Low	NAP	37.9	↓↓
Median age of the prison population on 01.09.2015 (in years)	28.0*	Low	NAP	26.1	↑
Percentage of female inmates (01.09.2015)	10.7*	High	NAP	23.3	↓↓↓↓
Percentage of foreign inmates (01.09.2015)	96.4*	High	NAP	91.8	↑
of which: in pre-trial detention	63.0*	High	NAP	52.6	↔
Percentage of non-sentenced inmates (01.09.2015)	67.9*	High	NAP	63.1	↑↑
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)	0.6*	Low	NAP	0.7	↓↓↓↓
Percentage of custodial staff in the total staff	69.6*	Medium	NAP	69.9	↔
Total budget spent by the prison administration (in Euro) – Available since 2011	2 765 261**	NAP	NAP	2 720 380****	↑
Average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (in Euro) – Available since 2008	43.2**	Medium	NAP	50.1*****	↓↓

* Data refers to 2014

** Data refers to 2013

*** Average calculated from 2009 to 2013

**** Average calculated from 2011 to 2013

***** Average calculated from 2008 to 2013

Cautionary statement

Monaco has a population of roughly 38,000 persons. On 1st September of every year, Monaco usually has less than 40 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.

Monaco in brief

- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show a *decrease*: prison population rate (-28%), rate of entries into penal institutions (-41%), rate of releases from penal institutions (-7%), prison density (-17%), ratio of inmates per staff (-28%), and average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate (-16%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators show an *increase*: average length of detention based on stock and flow (+5%), median age of the population (+8%), percentage of foreign inmates (+9%), percentage of non-sentenced inmates (+10%), and total budget spent by the prison administration (+5%).
- Comparing 2014/15 to 2005, the following indicators remain *stable*: average length of detention based on the total number of days spent in penal institution (-2%), percentage of pre-trial detainees among foreign inmates (-1%), rate of deaths per 10,000 inmates (there were no deaths in 2013), percentage of suicides (there were no suicides in 2013), percentage of suicides in pre-trial detention (there were no suicides in pre-trial detention in 2013), and percentage of custodial staff (-1%).

Monaco in comparative perspective

- Compared to other European countries, in 2014/15 Monaco 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, 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**: percentage of custodial staff in the total staff, average amount spent per day for the detention of one inmate.
 - **High**: 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, percentage of non-sentenced inmates,

General comments

Figure 1 (225)

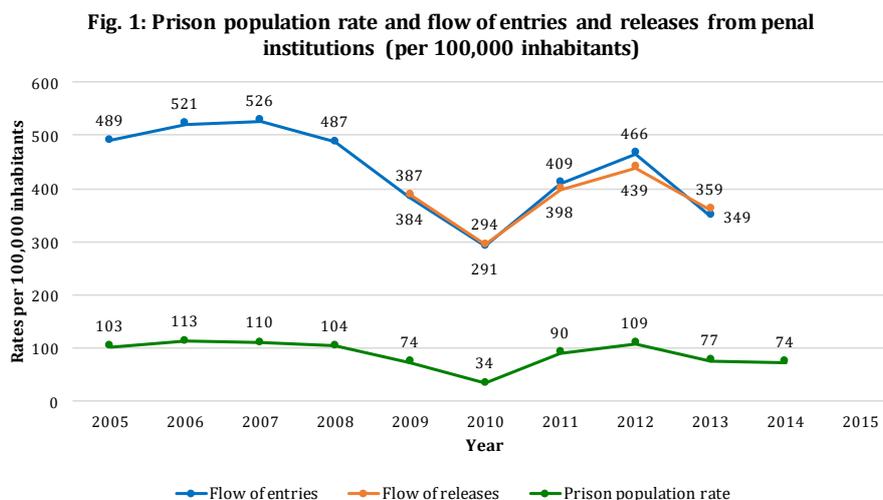


Figure 1 shows that, from 2005 to 2014, the prison population rate of Monaco (stock) decreased by 28%. In 2005, the country had 103 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2014 it had 74.

From 2005 to 2013, the rate of entries (flow of entries) decreased by 29%. In 2005, there were 489 entries into penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2013 there were 349.

From 2009 to 2013, the rate of releases (flow of releases) decreased by 7%. In 2009, there were 387 releases from penal institutions per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2013 there were 359.

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

Figure 2 (226)



Figure 2 shows that, from 2005 to 2013, the average length of imprisonment based on the number of days spent in penal institutions remained stable. In 2005 and 2013, the average length of imprisonment was 2.2 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 5%. In 2005, the average length of imprisonment was 2.5 months, while in 2013 it was 2.6 months.

Figure 3 (227)

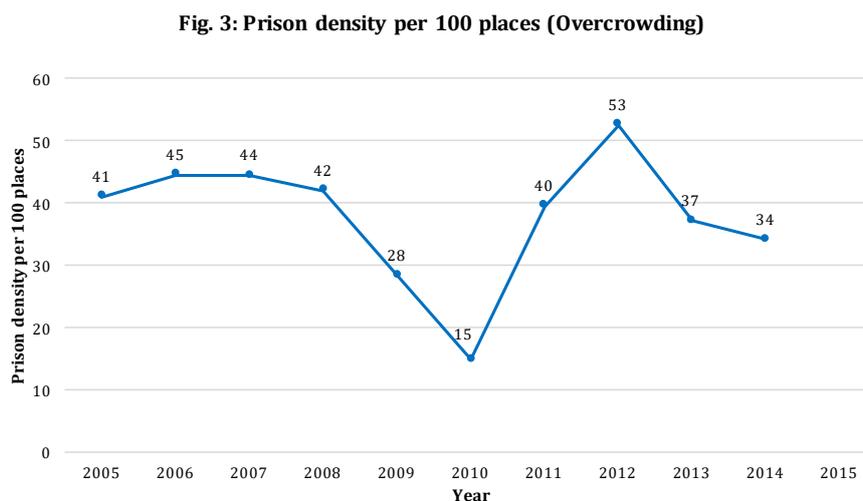


Figure 3 shows that, from 2005 to 2014, the prison density of Monaco decreased by 17%. In 2005, the country had 41 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while in 2014 it had 34.

Figure 4 (228)

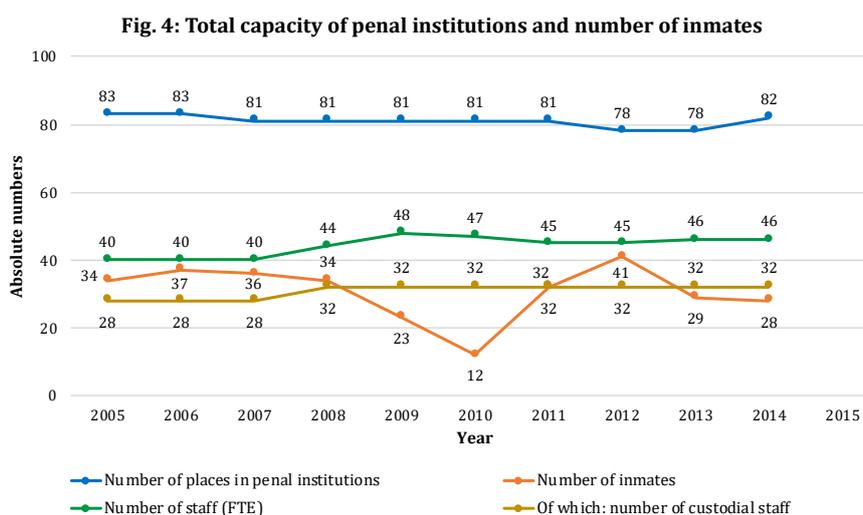


Figure 4 shows that, from 2005 to 2014, the total number of places in penal institutions in Monaco remained relatively stable. In 2005, the country had 83 places, while in 2014 it had 82.

During the same period, the total number of inmates decreased by 18%. In 2005, the country had 34 inmates, while in 2014 it had 28.

From 2005 to 2014, the total number of staff increased by 15%. In 2005, Monaco had in total a staff of 40 persons, while in 2014 it had 46.

During the same period, the total number of custodial staff increased by 14%. In 2005, the total custodial staff was 28 persons, while in 2014 it was 32.

Figure 5 (229)

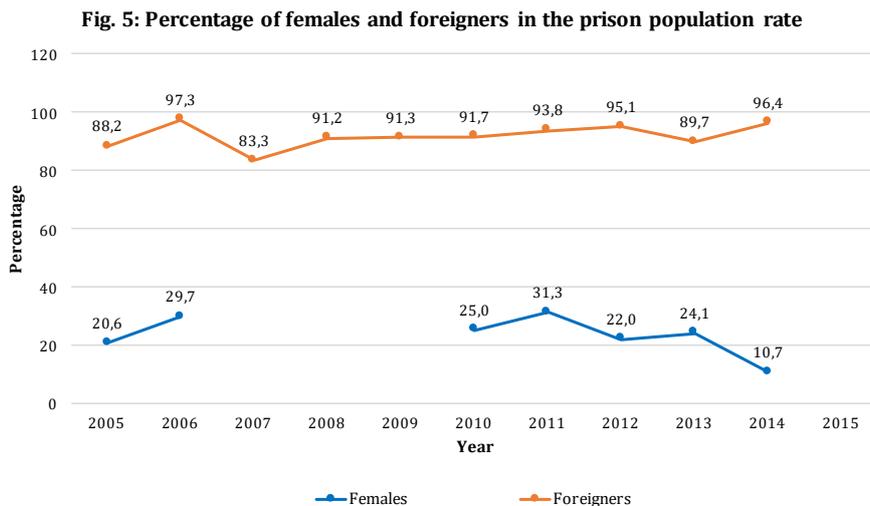


Figure 5 shows that, from 2005 to 2014, the percentage of female inmates decreased by 48%. In 2005, 21% of the inmates were females, while in 2014 they represented 11% of the total prison population.

During the same period, the percentage of foreign inmates increased by 9%. In 2005, 88% of the inmates were foreigners, while in 2014 they represented 96% of the total prison population.

Figure 6 (230)

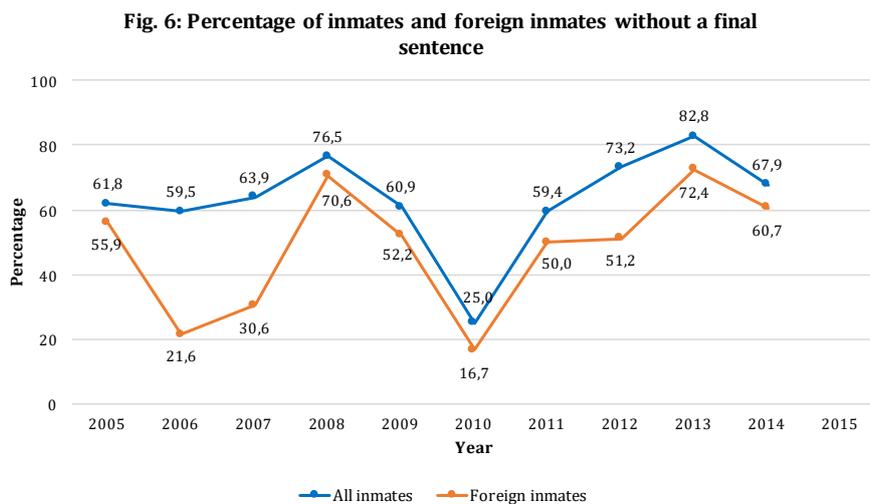


Figure 6 shows that, from 2005 to 2014, the percentage of inmates without a final sentence increased by 10%. In 2005, 62% of the inmates did not have a final sentence while, in 2014, inmates without a final sentence represented 68% of all inmates.

During the same period, the percentage of foreigners held in pre-trial detention increased by 9%. In 2005, they represented 56% of the total number of inmates, while in 2014 they represented 61% of them.

Figure 7¹²³ (231)

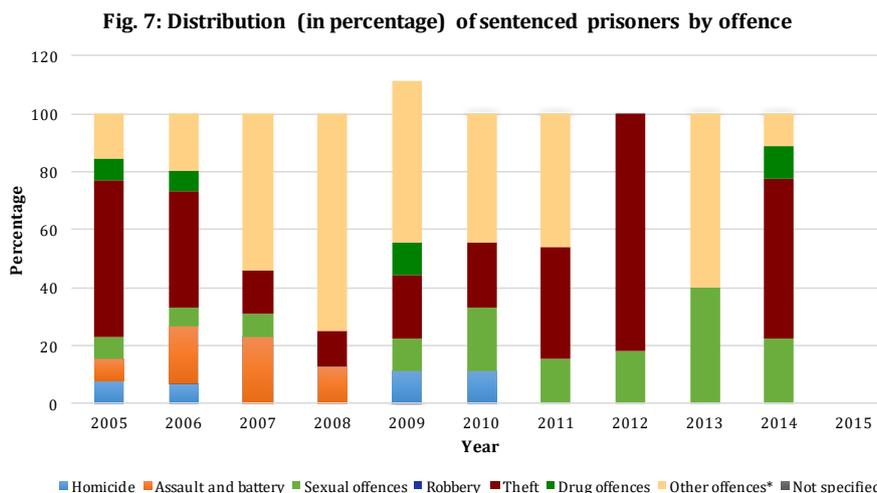
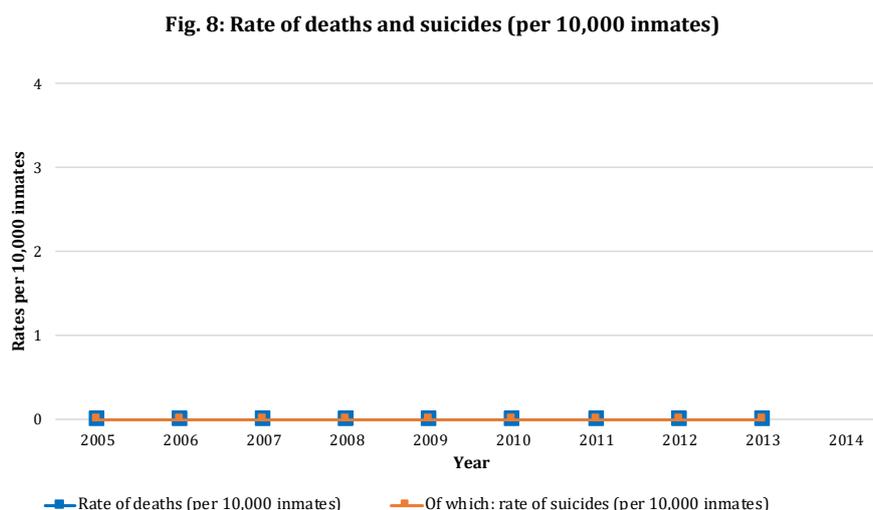


Figure 7 shows that, from 2005 to 2014, the percentages of prisoners serving sentences for sexual offences and drug offences have increased; while the percentages of those serving sentences for homicide, assault and battery, and other types of offences have decreased.

Figure 8 (232)



From 2005 to 2013, no inmates died in the penal institutions of the country.

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).